

Article

2011 Census: The workday population of England and Wales - An alternative 2011 Census output base

With an increasingly mobile society there is a need for population statistics to not only look at where people usually live, but to also look at a range of other alternatives. We examine the workday population (where people usually work) with analyses by age, sex and geographical breakdown



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1. Foreword

In an increasingly complex and mobile society there is a need for population statistics to be produced more flexibly to accommodate a range of analyses; in addition to the usual residence base (where people usually live), one alternative output base is workday population (where people usually work, while those not working are recorded at their usual address). This story analyses data for the workday population by age, sex and geographical breakdown.

2. Key points

- The largest gains from usually resident to workday populations were for City of London (56 fold increase) and Westminster (almost three fold increase)
- Numerical increases in excess of 100,000 for workday population compared to usually resident population were seen in five local authorities (LAs): Westminster, City of London, Camden, Tower Hamlets and Manchester
- Eight of the twenty LAs experiencing the largest percentage decrease in workday population compared to their usually resident population were London boroughs on the periphery of the capital's commercial centre containing residential zones for commuters
- Six inner London boroughs had workday population densities that exceeded the highest level of usually resident population density for LAs in England and Wales (111 persons per hectare in Islington). These were City of London, Westminster, Tower Hamlets, Camden, Islington and Kensington and Chelsea
- Sex ratios of workday populations can vary greatly compared to those of usually resident populations. The largest difference in 2011 was for North Warwickshire where the workday sex ratio was 133 males per 100 females, compared to 99 males per 100 females for its usually resident population. This reflects the area's automotive and mining industries
- Within London there were large variations in age structure between workday and usually resident populations: age profiles were younger for workday populations in boroughs experiencing workday population gains, and older in those experiencing workday population losses
- Outside London there was less variation between the age profiles of workday and usually resident populations; workday population gains were more evenly spread across all working ages

3. Data

Workday population statistics for output areas in England and Wales (Part 1) can be found on the [Nomis website](#).

4. Infographic

An infographic summarising this story is available on the [ONS website](#).

5. Introduction

The 2011 Census was designed to make it as clear as possible who should be counted in the enumeration base, and where. This permitted two main output bases to be produced: the first was the 'usual residence'¹ base for those present, or intending to be present, for 12 months or longer; the second was overseas short-term residents who were, or intended to be, present in the UK for between 3 and 12 months.

The 2011 Census was designed to be flexible enough to provide population outputs on a range of alternative population bases. These included:

- Workday population, where the usually resident population is re-distributed to their places of work, while those not in work are recorded at their usual residence.
- Work place population, where the usually resident population is re-distributed to their main place of work, but those not working are excluded.
- Out of term population, where students who are counted in the usually resident base at their boarding school or university residence address are moved back to their family home (if they have one within the UK). This out of term base will be produced for the usually resident population, that is, those intending to be resident in the UK for 12 months or more.

This short story is the first of a series to be produced by ONS providing analyses of data on alternative population output bases. Later articles will explore the work place and out of term populations.

The workday population of England and Wales is not equal to the usually resident population of England and Wales, but is a subset of this population. Figure 1 shows who is included in and excluded from the workday population base. The workday population uses the place of **main employment** of a resident².

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.

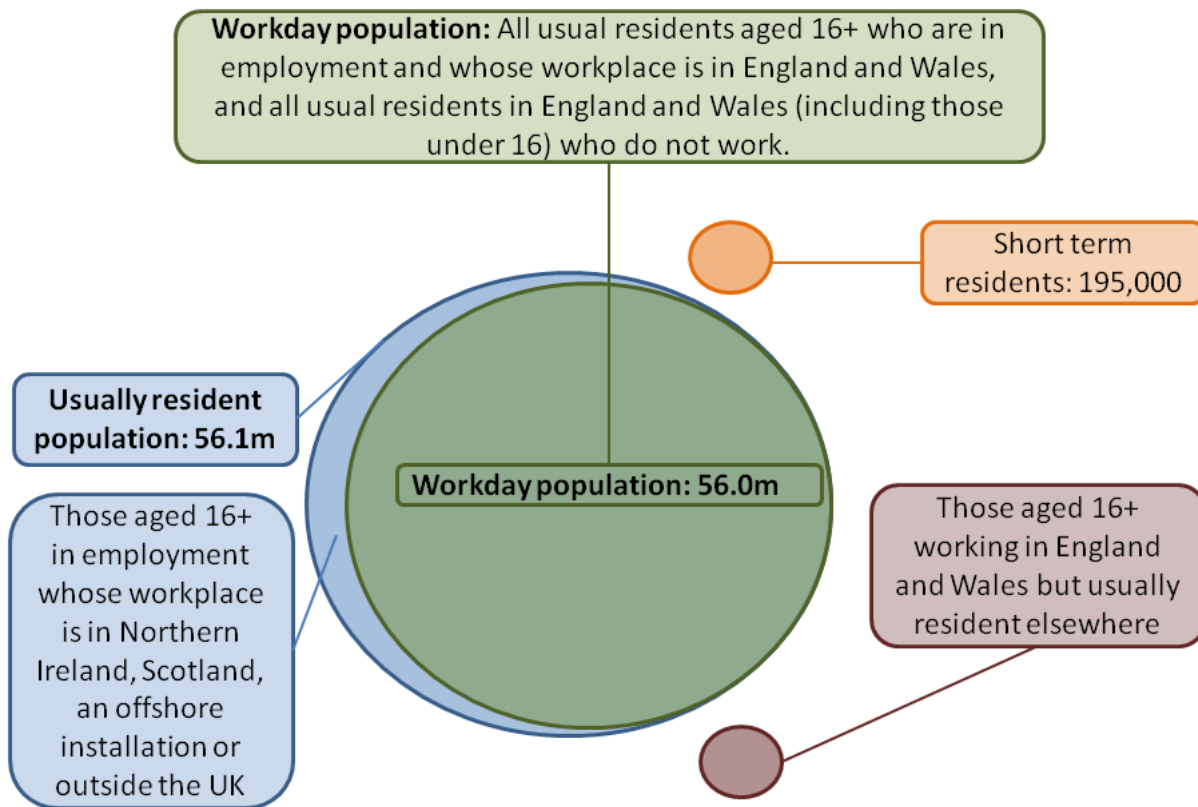
The workday population excludes:

- [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 or on an offshore installation.

Although 2011 Census tables for workday populations cover all ages, data for this short story has been extracted for ages 16 to 74 years to enable direct comparison with 2001 Census data. This story therefore focuses on the **workday population aged 16 to 74 years**. These data are derived from [census tables released \(40.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) on 31 October 2013.

In 2011 the total usually resident population of England and Wales was 56.1 million; the workday population was 56.0 million (figure 1). Those aged 16-74 years accounted for 73 per cent (41 million) of the usually resident population in 2011. In 2001, the equivalent 16-74 years population was 72 per cent (38 million)¹ of the total usually resident population.

Figure 1: Workday population output base definition diagram



This short story analyses characteristics of the workday population in England and Wales at the time of the 2011 Census by:

- Differences between the usually resident and workday populations
- Comparing density of workday and usually resident populations in 2011
- Age and sex profiles

Notes for introduction

1. The usually resident population refers to people who live in the UK for 12 months or more, including those who have been resident for less than 12 months but intend to stay for a total period of 12 months or more. The population base for the 2011 Census was the usually resident population of England and Wales, defined as anyone who, on the night of 27 March 2011, was either (a) resident in England and Wales and who had been resident, or intended to be resident in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or (b) resident outside the UK but had a permanent England and Wales address and intended to be outside the UK for less than a year.
2. Place of main employment is derived from Census question 40:

40 In your main job, what is the address of your workplace?

➤ If you work at or from home, on an offshore installation, or have no fixed workplace, tick one of the boxes below

➤ If you report to a depot, write in the depot address

Postcode

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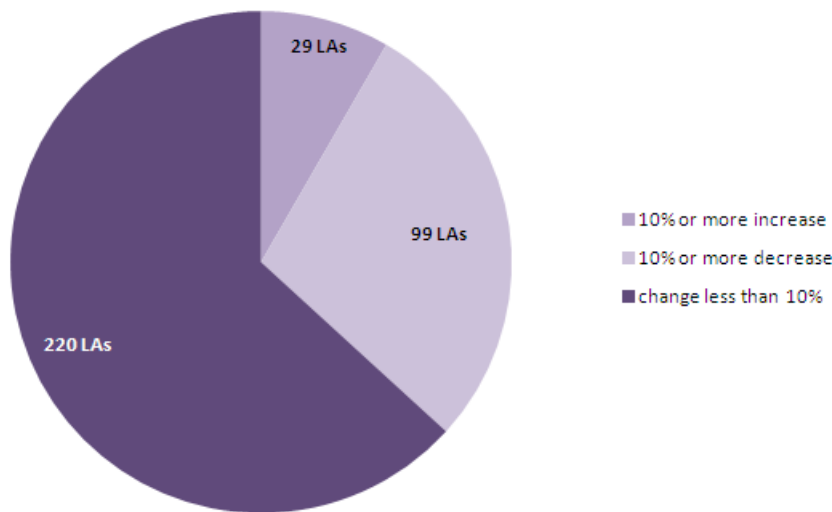
OR

- Mainly work at or from home
- Offshore installation
- No fixed place

6. Differences between the usually resident and workday populations

Figure 2 summarises the percentage differences between usually resident and workday populations for all 348 local authorities (LAs) in England and Wales in 2011. This shows that the majority (63 per cent or 220 LAs) had less than 10 per cent difference between their usually resident and workday populations. However, a further eight per cent (29 LAs) had workday populations at least 10 per cent greater than their usually resident populations, while the remaining 28 per cent (99 LAs) had workday populations at least 10 per cent lower than their usually resident populations.

Figure 2: Distribution of Local Authorities in England and Wales by magnitude of percentage difference between usually resident and workday populations aged 16-74 in 2011



Source: Census - Office for National Statistics

Tables 1 and 2 show, respectively, the top twenty LAs with the greatest percentage increases and decreases in their workday populations in 2011 when compared to their usually resident populations, for the 16-74 years age group. In table 1, six of the top ten LAs with workday populations larger than their usually resident populations were London boroughs, with the City of London and Westminster at the top of the rankings by some distance. City of London showed a 56 fold increase compared to its usually resident population, and Westminster almost a three fold increase. These two London boroughs are important political and economic centres; City of London has very low levels of residential accommodation.

The four other London boroughs in the top ten contain important economic and commercial activity and several universities. Outside London, Crawley contains Gatwick Airport, one of the largest workplaces in the South of England, while Cambridge and Exeter, in addition to their respective universities, contain major employers such as the Met Office (Exeter) and a range of IT industries (Cambridge). Finally, Manchester is one of the major commercial centres of the North of England.

Those LAs ranked 11-20 include eight outside London; these include large centres across six different regions of the country, all of which attract large and diverse workday populations. These include cities such as Newcastle upon Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford and Preston. The other two were London boroughs: Hillingdon (which includes Heathrow Airport) and Hammersmith and Fulham (an important commercial and broadcasting centre). The largest positive percentage difference in Wales was for Cardiff (15 per cent); overall, Cardiff ranked 23rd within England and Wales.

Differences between usually resident and workday population for 2001 are also shown in table 1 for comparison. City of London, Camden, Kensington and Chelsea, Exeter, Hammersmith and Fulham and Welwyn Hatfield all experienced increases in the percentage differences between usually resident and workday populations between 2001 and 2011; this is due to increases in the workday populations being greater than those of the usually resident population. North Warwickshire was the only LA in the top twenty to show a change in direction: a workday population three per cent smaller than its usually resident population in 2001 compared to a workday population 18 per cent larger than its usually resident population in 2011; this is likely to be the result of expanding automotive manufacturing in this area.

Westminster showed the largest relative decline in workday population gain between 2001 and 2011, even though it maintained its position as the LA with the second highest gain in workday population, after City of London. Other areas with the largest reduced proportional gains in workday populations in 2011 compared to 2001 were: Hillingdon, Manchester, Norwich and Nottingham, mainly as a result of increasing numbers of usual residents.

Sixteen of the top twenty LAs in 2011 were also in the top twenty in 2001; Cardiff, Leicester, Reading, and Southwark in 2001 were replaced in 2011 by Hammersmith and Fulham, North Warwickshire, Welwyn Hatfield and Winchester.

Table 1: Top 20 Local authorities with greatest percentage gains between the usually resident and workday populations aged 16-74, 2011 (2001 data included for comparison)

Rank	Local Authority	Census 2011			Census 2001		
		Usually resident population age 16-74 (Thousands)	Workday Population age 16-74 (Thousands)	Percentage difference	Usually resident population age 16-74 (Thousands)	Workday Population age 16-74 (Thousands)	Percentage difference
1	City of London	6	358	5580	6	314	5075
2	Westminster	176	644	267	146	567	287
3	Camden	174	337	94	155	291	88
4	Tower Hamlets	197	310	58	143	227	58
5	Islington	165	226	37	136	194	43
6	Cambridge	98	133	35	85	115	35
7	Crawley	77	101	31	72	103	43
8	Exeter	90	116	29	83	103	24
9	Kensington and Chelsea	126	161	28	125	151	21
10	Manchester	383	489	28	285	410	44
11	Norwich	101	128	27	90	129	43
12	Oxford	118	148	25	104	130	25
13	Newcastle upon Tyne	213	263	24	191	248	30
14	Preston	104	127	22	94	116	24
15	Nottingham	232	283	22	196	266	36
16	Winchester	84	103	22	78	89	14
17	Welwyn Hatfield	82	97	19	71	79	12
18	North Warwickshire	46	54	18	45	44	-3
19	Hillingdon	200	235	17	176	234	33
20	Hammersmith and Fulham	146	170	17	130	147	13

Source: 2011 Census, 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Census 2011 tables WD1117EW and QS103EW and 2001 Census table T10 were used to produce table 1.

In table 2, eight of the top twenty LAs in 2011 with the highest negative percentage differences for their workday populations relative to their usually resident populations were London boroughs on the periphery of the capital's commercial centre, forming residential zones for commuters. A further four LAs were commuter areas for London located outside Greater London. The remaining eight LAs were residential areas for people working elsewhere, and were located in a number of different regions. The largest percentage decrease within Wales was the Vale of Glamorgan (15 per cent) ranked 44th within England and Wales; this is likely to be a result of commuters travelling into adjacent Cardiff.

Percentage differences for 2001 are also shown in table 2 for comparison. Changes between the two censuses were small; the greatest difference in the top twenty was for Croydon, which in 2001 saw a 12 per cent reduction from its usually resident population to its workday population. This had widened to a 20 per cent difference by 2011. This was predominantly due to an increase in the usually resident population.

Seventeen of the top twenty LAs in 2011 were also in the top twenty in 2001; however, Broadland, Epping Forest and Rushcliffe in 2001 were replaced in 2011 by Croydon, Gosport and Harrow.

Table 2: Top 20 Local authorities with greatest percentage losses between the usually resident and workday populations, 2011 (2001 data included for comparison)

Rank	Local Authority	Census 2011			Census 2001		
		Usually resident population age 16-74 (Thousands)	Workday Population age 16-74 (Thousands)	Percentage difference	Usually resident population age 16-74 (Thousands)	Workday Population age 16-74 (Thousands)	Percentage difference
1	Lewisham	206	149	-28	183	133	-27
2	Wandsworth	244	183	-25	205	161	-21
3	Castle Point	65	49	-25	63	44	-31
4	Rochford	60	46	-23	57	42	-26
5	Redbridge	200	154	-23	171	134	-22
6	Harrow	175	135	-23	151	120	-20
7	Gosport	59	46	-23	55	44	-19
8	Gedling	83	65	-22	82	60	-26
9	Haringey	193	150	-22	163	130	-20
10	Waltham Forest	191	149	-22	159	122	-23
11	Bexley	166	130	-21	156	120	-23
12	Gravesham	73	58	-21	69	54	-21
13	East Cambridgeshire	61	48	-21	53	41	-23
14	North East Derbyshire	73	58	-21	71	54	-24
15	South Staffordshire	81	64	-21	78	57	-27
16	South Derbyshire	69	56	-20	59	47	-22
17	Croydon	263	210	-20	238	210	-12
18	Merton	150	120	-20	139	111	-21
19	East Northamptonshire	63	51	-20	55	43	-22
20	South Northamptonshire	62	51	-18	57	44	-24

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Census 2011 tables WD1117EW and QS103EW and 2001 Census table T10 were used to produce table 2.

Table 3 shows the top twenty LAs with the highest numerical differences between usually resident and workday populations. There are similarities between tables 1 and 3, but table 3 highlights the large absolute workday increases found in Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Liverpool and Southwark, that when expressed as a percentage of their usually resident population are not large enough to appear in table 1. The top five LAs in table 3 each experienced a workday population increase in excess of 100,000; these were Westminster, City of London, Camden, Tower Hamlets and Manchester.

Table 3: Top 20 Local authorities with greatest gains between the usually resident and workday populations age 16-74, 2011

Rank	Local Authority	Usually resident population age 16-74 (Thousands)	Workday Population age 16-74 (Thousands)	Numerical difference (Thousands)
1	Westminster	176	644	469
2	City of London	6	358	352
3	Camden	174	337	163
4	Tower Hamlets	197	310	114
5	Manchester	383	489	106
6	Birmingham	760	825	64
7	Islington	165	226	60
8	Leeds	561	615	55
9	Nottingham	232	283	51
10	Newcastle upon Tyne	213	263	50
11	Cardiff	260	300	40
12	Liverpool	357	396	39
13	Southwark	225	261	36
14	Kensington and Chelsea	126	161	35
15	Cambridge	98	133	35
16	Hillingdon	200	235	35
17	Oxford	118	148	30
18	Norwich	101	128	27
19	Bristol	322	348	26
20	Exeter	90	116	26

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Census 2011 tables WD1117EW and QS103EW were used to produce table 3.

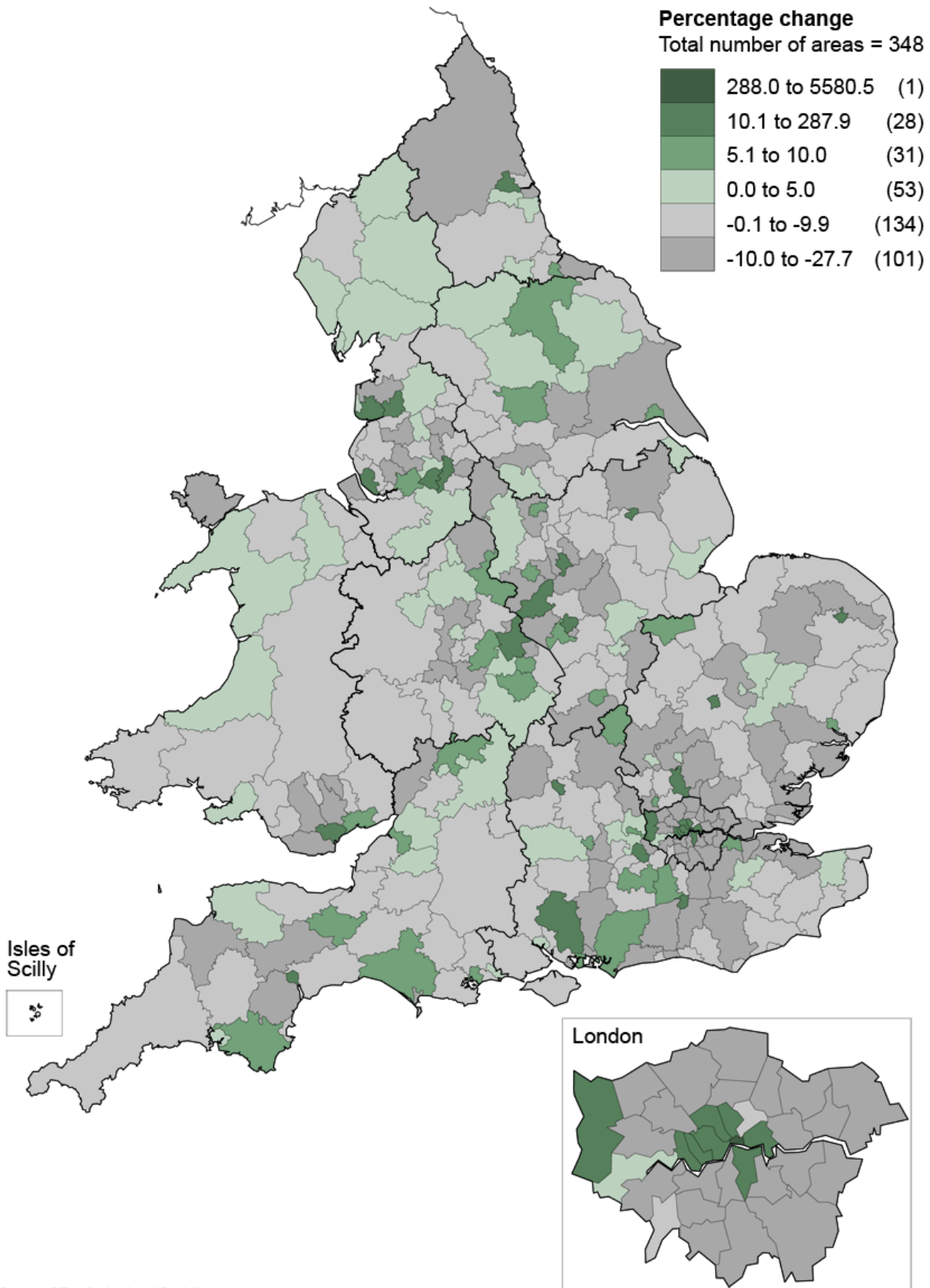
[Interactive maps](#) showing the change from usually resident to workday populations for all LAs in England and Wales in 2011 are available.

Maps 1 and 2 summarise the percentage change between usually resident and workday populations for the 348s LAs in England and Wales for 2011 and 2001 respectively. Map 1 shows the gains in workday populations for major urban areas across England and Wales in 2011; in addition to London, most of the other larger cities in England and Wales are clearly represented. All of these LAs are found in table 1. There are also a number of LAs, many found in less urbanised parts of England and Wales, which experienced high levels of workday population gain; these may be explained partly by movement of working people daily from adjacent areas into LAs with settlements that, although not the largest cities, are nonetheless significant regional employers. For example LAs such as: Chichester (West Sussex), Hambleton (North Yorkshire), Peterborough (Cambridgeshire), Ribble Valley (Lancashire), South Hams (Devon) and West Dorset, although not in the top twenty as represented in table 1, all experienced workday gains.

Map 2 presents the equivalent data for 2001. Although the major urban centres are similarly represented as in 2011, there were a smaller number of LAs containing intermediate sized urban centres that showed the workday population increases noted for 2011. It would therefore appear that workday population gains in some areas outside the larger cities have become more significant since 2001, notably along parts of the south coast of England.

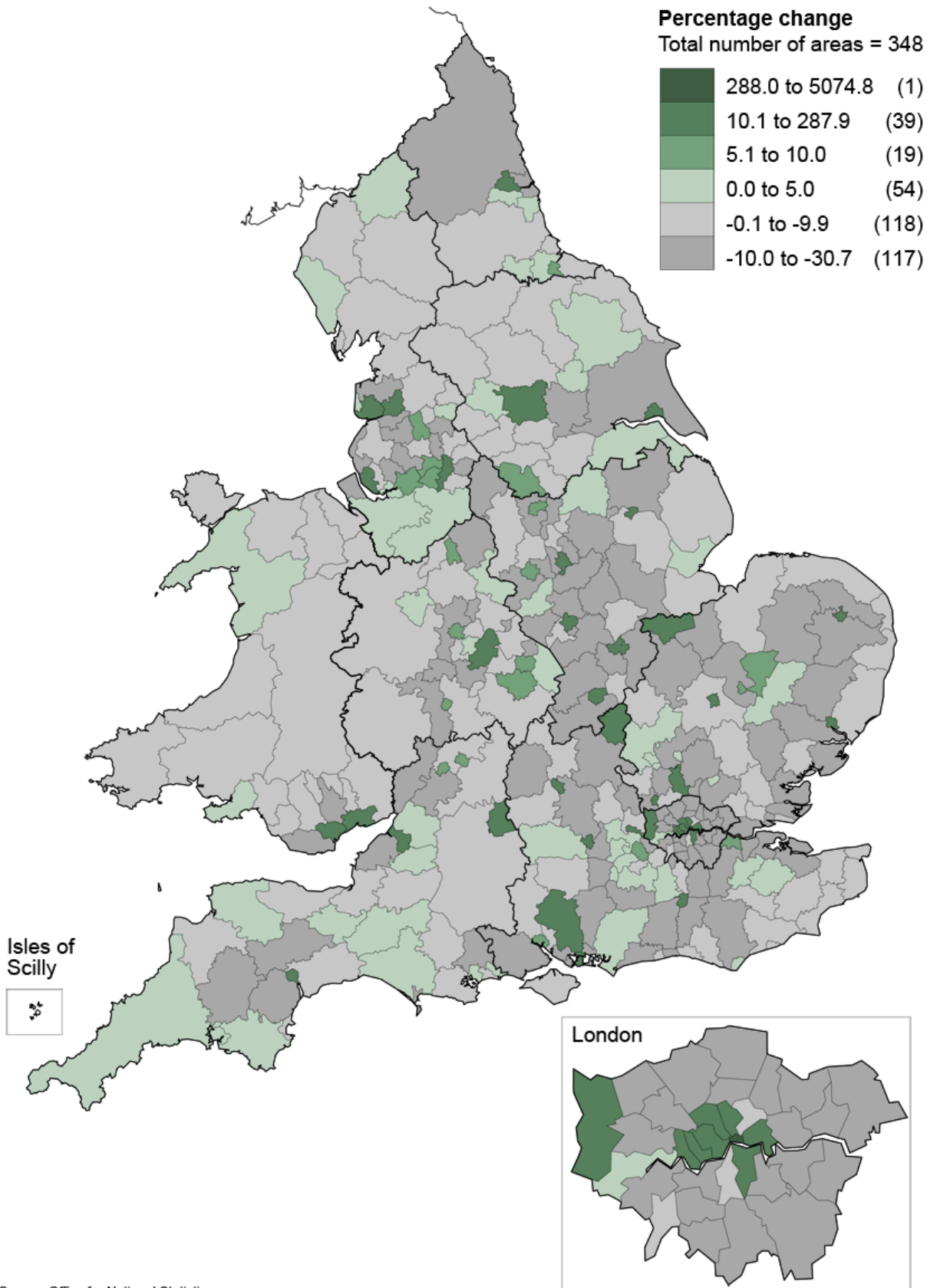
London inserts in maps 1 and 2 show the percentage change between usually resident and workday populations for London boroughs for 2011 and 2001 respectively. Both inserts show a clear divide, with increases from the usually resident to workday populations in eight central commercial boroughs and two boroughs in west London (the latter two reflecting Heathrow airport and related employment). Decreases are seen from the usually resident to workday populations in the remaining 23 boroughs.

Map 1: Percentage change from usually resident to workday population for ages 16-74 for local or unitary authorities, England and Wales, 2011



Source: Office for National Statistics
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Map 2: Percentage change from usually resident to workday population for ages 16-74 for local or unitary authorities, England and Wales, 2001



Source: Office for National Statistics
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Notes for differences between the usually resident and workday populations

1. Some numbers and percentages throughout this report may not sum due to rounding.

7. Comparing density of workday and usually resident populations in 2011

Population density measures the number of persons per hectare in a given geographical area. From the 2011 Census data population densities were calculated for both the workday and usually resident populations aged 16-74. Table 4 shows the top twenty LAs with the highest workday population density with equivalent data for their usually resident population density in 2011.

The highest usually resident population density for all LAs in England and Wales was 111 persons per hectare for Islington. However, there were six inner [London](#) boroughs with workday populations that exceeded this level of density (City of London, Westminster, Tower Hamlets, Camden, Islington and Kensington and Chelsea).

For workday population density, 17 of the top 20 LAs were London boroughs. The five LAs with the highest workday population densities also had the greatest increases in density between their usually resident and workday populations. City of London had a workday population density (1236 persons per hectare) more than four times greater than the next highest, Westminster (300 persons per hectare). However, the usually resident population density for City of London was comparatively very low (22 persons per hectare).

The three non-London LAs with the highest workday population densities were Manchester, Portsmouth and Nottingham. All had relatively small differences (less than 10 persons per hectare) between their usually resident and workday population densities.

LAs with the 20 highest workday population densities included nine London boroughs with higher usually resident population densities; all nine were London boroughs adjacent to the inner London boroughs that experienced gains in workday population density. These included the five LAs with the greatest reductions in density between usually resident and workday populations in England and Wales (Wandsworth, Lewisham, Haringey, Waltham Forest and Lambeth).

For [Wales](#), Cardiff had the highest workday population density at 21 persons per hectare; Cardiff also presented the largest gain in density between usually resident and workday populations in Wales, gaining 2 persons per hectare.

Table 4: Top 20 Local authorities with highest workday population density 2011; usually resident population density included for comparison

Rank	Local Authority	Population density (persons per hectare aged 16-74)		
		Usually resident population	Workday population	Difference
1	City of London	22	1236	1215
2	Westminster	82	300	218
3	Tower Hamlets	99	157	58
4	Camden	80	155	75
5	Islington	111	152	41
6	Kensington and Chelsea	104	133	29
7	Hammersmith and Fulham	89	104	15
8	Hackney	98	90	-8
9	Southwark	78	90	13
10	Lambeth	89	78	-11
11	Newham	63	55	-8
12	Wandsworth	71	53	-18
13	Haringey	65	51	-15
14	Brent	54	47	-7
15	Lewisham	59	42	-16
16	Manchester	33	42	9
17	Portsmouth	38	41	3
18	Ealing	46	40	-6
19	Waltham Forest	49	38	-11
20	Nottingham	31	38	7

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Census 2011 tables WD102EW, WD1117EW and QS103EW were used to produce table 4.

8. Age and sex profiles

Figures 3-8 show differences between the age and sex profiles of the usually resident and workday populations (age 16-74) for selected LAs¹. The very large numeric increase in the workday population within the City of London (figure 3) can be seen. The workday population for City of London was more concentrated in the younger working ages: while around 28 per cent of the usually resident population aged 16-74 were aged 25-34 for both males and females, the 25-34 age group accounted for 36 and 43 per cent of the male and female workday populations respectively. This equates to a 77 fold increase in the 25-34 age group, compared with a 56 fold increase for the 16-74 population as a whole. A similar pattern is seen in Westminster (figure 3): the workday population aged 25-34 was over three times that of the usually resident population, greater than that for the 16-74 age group as a whole. The populations aged 16-74 within these two London boroughs were male dominated, with sex ratios of 133 and 105 males per 100 females for the usually resident populations of City of London and Westminster respectively. The workday populations were even more male dominated at 158 males per 100 females in City of London and 115 in Westminster.

Figure 3: Population pyramids for workday and usually resident populations aged 16-74 in 2011 for City of London and Westminster

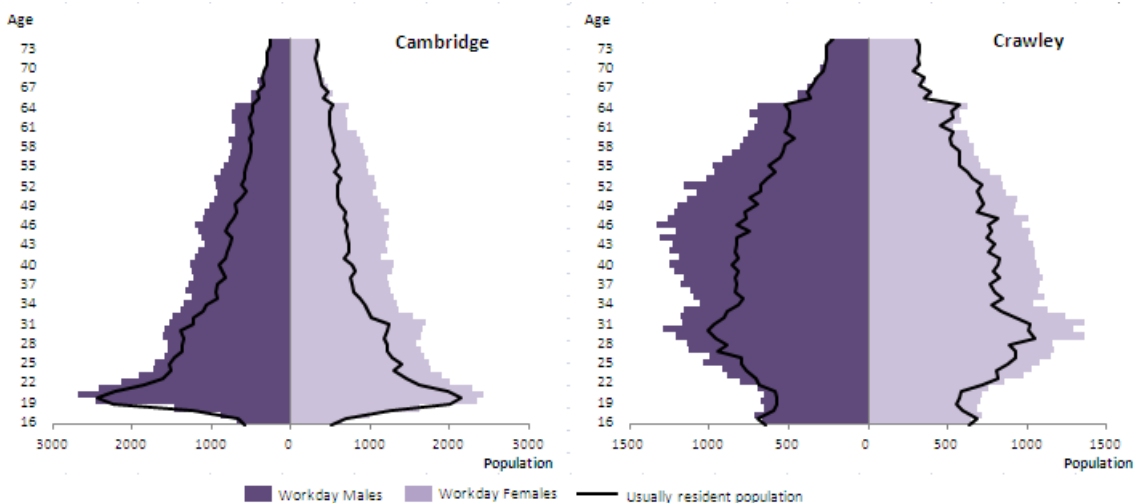


Source: Census - Office for National Statistics

Outside London the largest percentage increase in workday population was seen in Cambridge (figure 4). This LA had a very different age-sex profile compared to City of London and Westminster. Usually resident and workday populations were similar at younger ages due to a large proportion of this age group being students. Differences were more evenly spread across ages from the mid 20s to 65. Increase in the 25-34 age group (26 per cent) was lower than for the whole 16-74 years workday population (35 per cent increase). In contrast to City of London and Westminster, the workday population of Cambridge was female dominated, with a sex ratio of 97 males per 100 females. This compares with 107 males per 100 females for the usually resident population.

The second largest non-London increase was Crawley, West Sussex (figure 4). Here there seemed to be a marked difference in the male and female workday populations. While the sex ratio in the usually resident population aged 16-74 was 99 males per 100 females, in the workday population this increased to 109 males per 100 females.

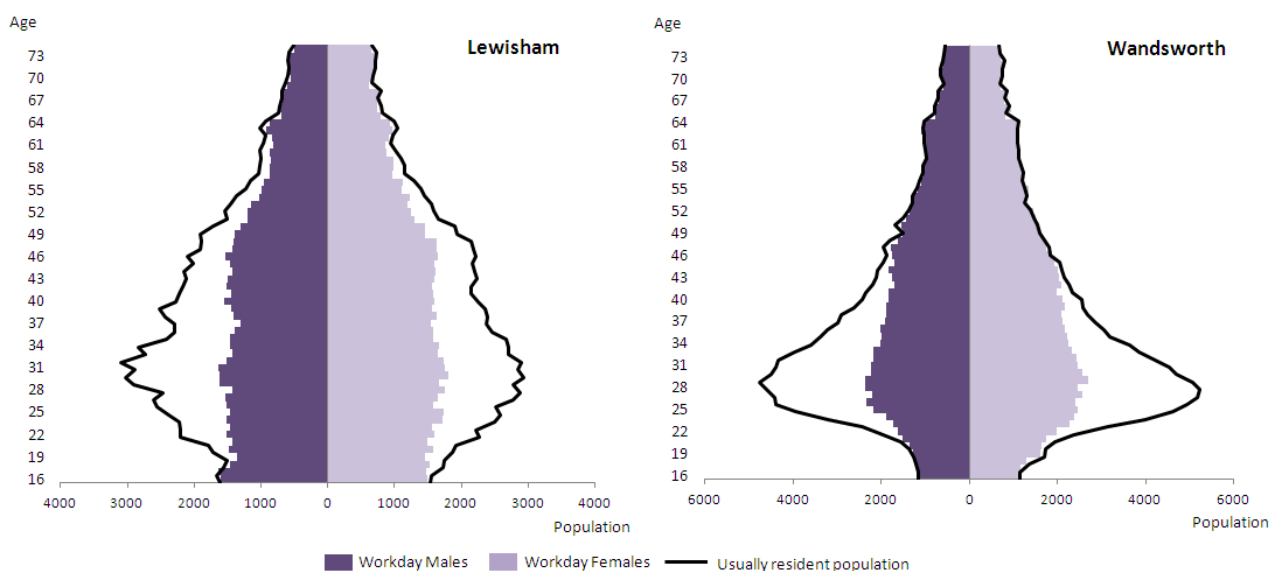
Figure 4: Population pyramids for workday and usually resident populations aged 16-74 in 2011 for Cambridge and Crawley



Source: Census - Office for National Statistics

The LA presenting the largest percentage decrease between usually resident and workday populations was Lewisham (figure 5). The age sex profile suggests that many young professionals live here and may commute into the City. While the resident population showed a distinct peak in the age range 25-34, the workday population was relatively evenly distributed across ages 16-49. For the age group 25-34 there was a 42 per cent decrease from the usually resident population to the workday population; the overall decrease was 28 per cent. Overall, in the usually resident population the sex ratio was 96 males per 100 females; this fell to 91 males per 100 females within the workday population. Wandsworth (figure 5) presented more extreme differences at the younger working ages, with the majority of the difference between the two populations seen in the age range 25-39: for the age group 25-34 there was a 47 per cent decrease between the usually resident and workday populations, compared to a 25 per cent decrease overall. The sex ratio was reduced from 94 males per 100 females in the usually resident population to 89 in the workday population.

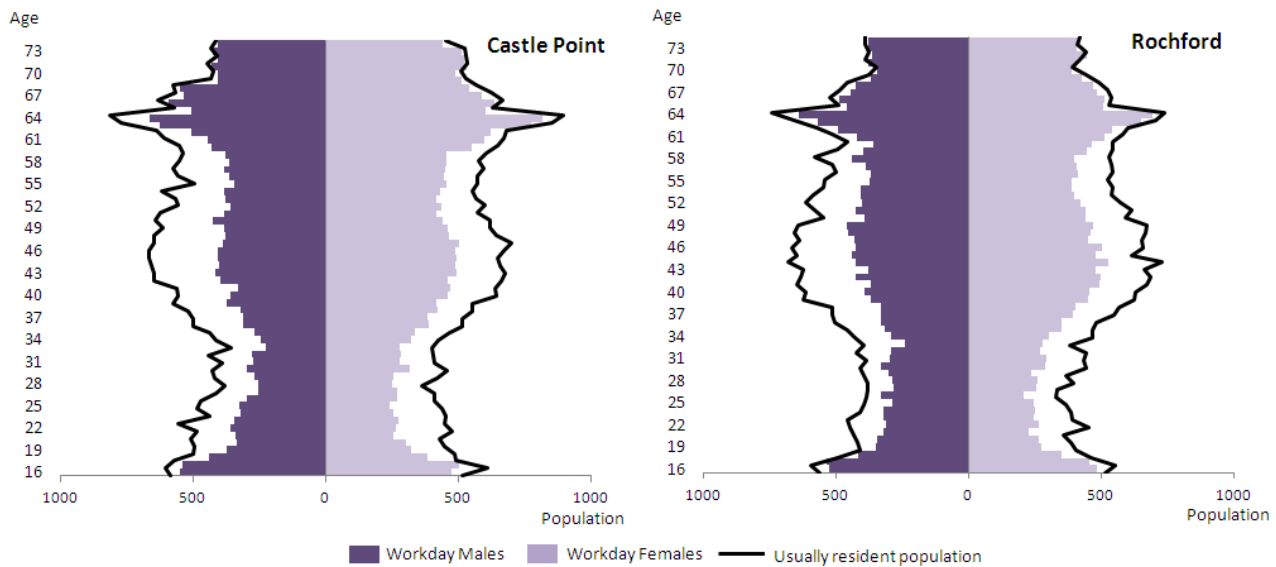
Figure 5: Population pyramids for workday and usually resident populations aged 16-74 in 2011 for Lewisham and Wandsworth



Source: Census - Office for National Statistics

Castle Point, Essex and Rochford, Essex (figure 6) had the largest percentage decreases between usually resident and workday populations outside London. They had generally older population structures, with those aged 25-34 accounting for only 13 per cent of the usually resident populations aged 16-74 in both LAs. Decreases were spread across the majority of ages up to 65.

Figure 6: Population pyramids for workday and usually resident populations aged 16-74 in 2011 for Castle Point and Rochford

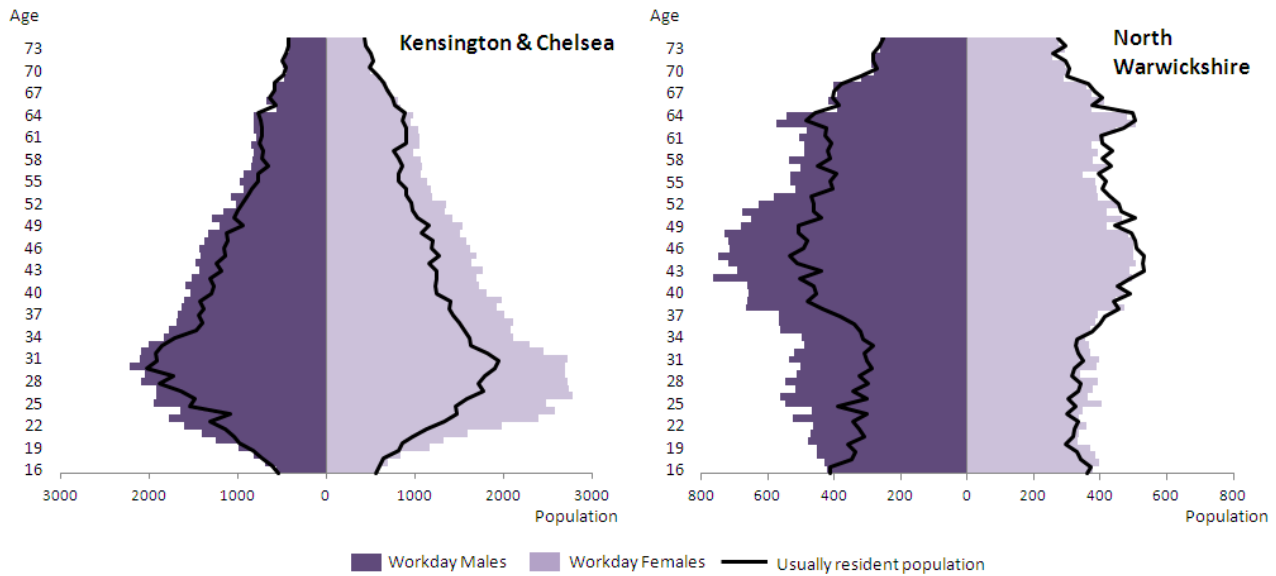


Source: Census - Office for National Statistics

Figure 7 shows population pyramids for Kensington and Chelsea and North Warwickshire. Kensington and Chelsea was ranked tenth in table 1 (28 per cent increase between usually resident and workday populations). This increase was seven percentage points higher than the 2001 increase. The population pyramid indicates that the differences between the usually resident and workday populations were predominantly young females. The increase in females aged 25-34 was 49 per cent, while the sex ratio dropped to 82 males per 100 females in the workday population from 97 in the usually resident population. This was the lowest workday sex ratio of all LAs in England and Wales. The growth in female workday population in this very affluent London borough may partly be due to domestic staff being predominantly female.

North Warwickshire (figure 7) was ranked 18th in table 1 (18 per cent increase between usually resident and workday populations). This was the only LA in the top twenty to show a change in direction, from a comparative fall of 3 per cent from usually resident to workday population in 2001. The population pyramids indicate that the increase in workday populations was predominantly male, aged 16-64. North Warwickshire had the largest increase in sex ratio, increasing to 133 males per 100 females in the workday population from 99 in the usually resident population. The growth in male workers is likely to be due to the presence of automotive manufacturing and mining in this area (at the time of the 2011 Census), both of which are heavily male dominated industries.

Figure 7: Population pyramids for workday and usually resident populations aged 16-74 in 2011 for Kensington and Chelsea and North Warwickshire

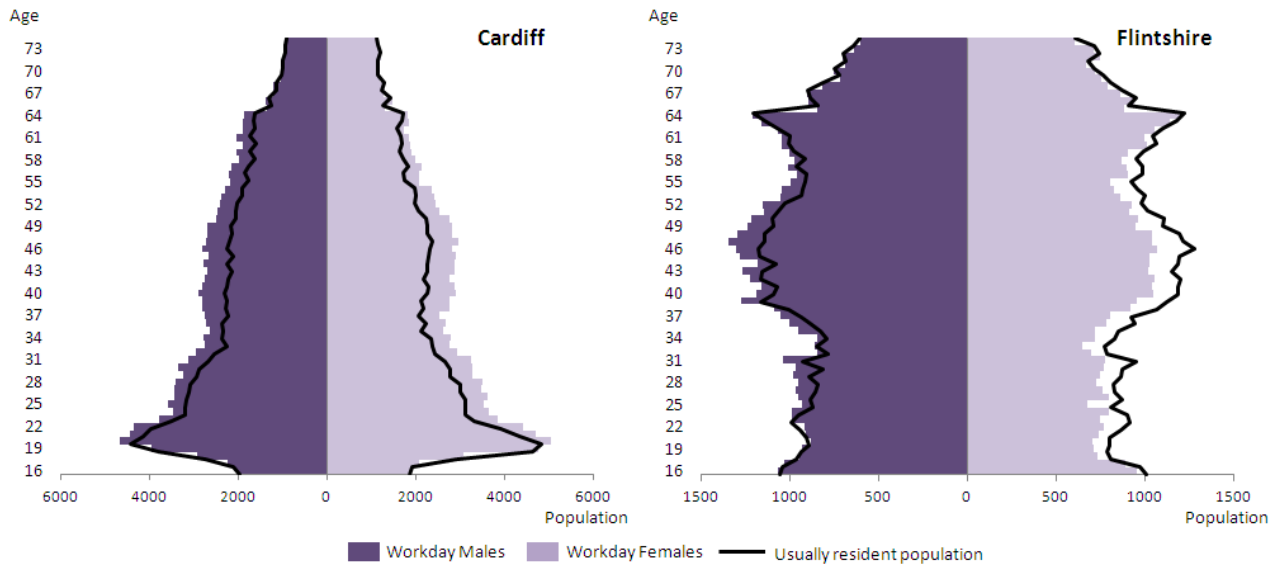


Source: Census - Office for National Statistics

Figure 8 shows population pyramids for two Welsh LAs, Cardiff and Flintshire. Cardiff had both the highest workday population density within Wales, and also the greatest gain in workday population compared to usually resident population. Cardiff showed clear gain in workday population for both sexes and most working ages. Consequently the sex ratio changed little from 98 males per 100 females in the usually resident population to 97 males per 100 females in the workday population.

Flintshire showed a more complex pattern, with the sex ratio changing from 99 males per 100 females in the usually resident population to 117 males per 100 females in the workday population. This was the greatest change in sex ratio between usually resident and workday populations seen in Wales, reflecting the male dominated aerospace, automotive and steel industries locally. By contrast, Flintshire had a corresponding reduction in female workday population relative to its usually resident population.

Figure 8: Population pyramids for workday and usually resident populations aged 16-74 in 2011 for Cardiff and Flintshire



Source: Census - Office for National Statistics

[Interactive population pyramids](#) are available for all LAs in England and Wales showing the differences between the workday and usually resident populations. These interactive pyramids cover all ages and provide comparisons of both population size and structure.

Please note: The population pyramids were withdrawn temporarily to address a coding issue on 7/11/2013. It will be available again as soon as possible.

Notes for age and sex profiles

1. Census tables PP05, PPO6 and WD1117EW were used in the construction of these population pyramids.

9. Background notes

1. Univariate 2011 Census data are available via the [Neighbourhood Statistics](#) website. Relevant table numbers are provided in all download files within this publication. Multivariate data are available via the [Nomis](#) website.
2. Further information on future releases is available online in the [2011 Census Prospectus](#).
3. ONS has ensured that the data collected meet users' needs via an extensive [2011 Census outputs consultation](#) process in order to ensure that the 2011 Census outputs will be of increased use in the planning of housing, education, health and transport services in future years.
4. ONS is responsible for carrying out the census in England and Wales. Simultaneous but separate censuses took place in Scotland and Northern Ireland. These were run by the National Records of Scotland (NRS) and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) respectively.
5. A person's place of usual residence is in most cases the address at which they stay the majority of the time. For many people this will be their permanent or family home. If a member of the services did not have a permanent or family address at which they are usually resident, they were recorded as usually resident at their base address.

6. All key terms used in this publication are explained in the [2011 Census glossary](#). Information on the [2011 Census geography products for England and Wales](#) is also available.
7. All census population estimates were extensively quality assured, using other national and local sources of information for comparison and review by a series of quality assurance panels. An extensive range of [quality assurance, evaluation and methodology](#) papers were published alongside the first release in July 2012 and have been updated in this release, including a [Quality and Methodology \(QMI\) document](#).
8. The census developed the coverage assessment and adjustment methodology to address the problem of undercounting. It was used for both usual residents and short-term residents. The coverage assessment and adjustment methodology involved the use of standard statistical techniques, similar to those used by many other countries, for measuring the level of undercount in the census and providing an assessment of characteristics of individuals and households. ONS adjusted the 2011 Census counts to include estimates of people and households not counted.
9. The 2011 Census achieved its overall target response rate of 94 per cent of the usually resident population of England and Wales, and over 80 per cent in all local and unitary authorities. The population estimate for England and Wales of 56.1 million is estimated with 95 per cent confidence to be accurate to within +/- 85,000 (0.15 per cent).
10. Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available by visiting www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html or from the Media Relations Office email: media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk

These National Statistics are produced to high professional standards and released according to the arrangements approved by the UK Statistics Authority.