

Census 2021 Topic Summary: Labour Market & Travel to Work

West Yorkshire Research & Intelligence Team

13th December 2022

Economic Activity Status

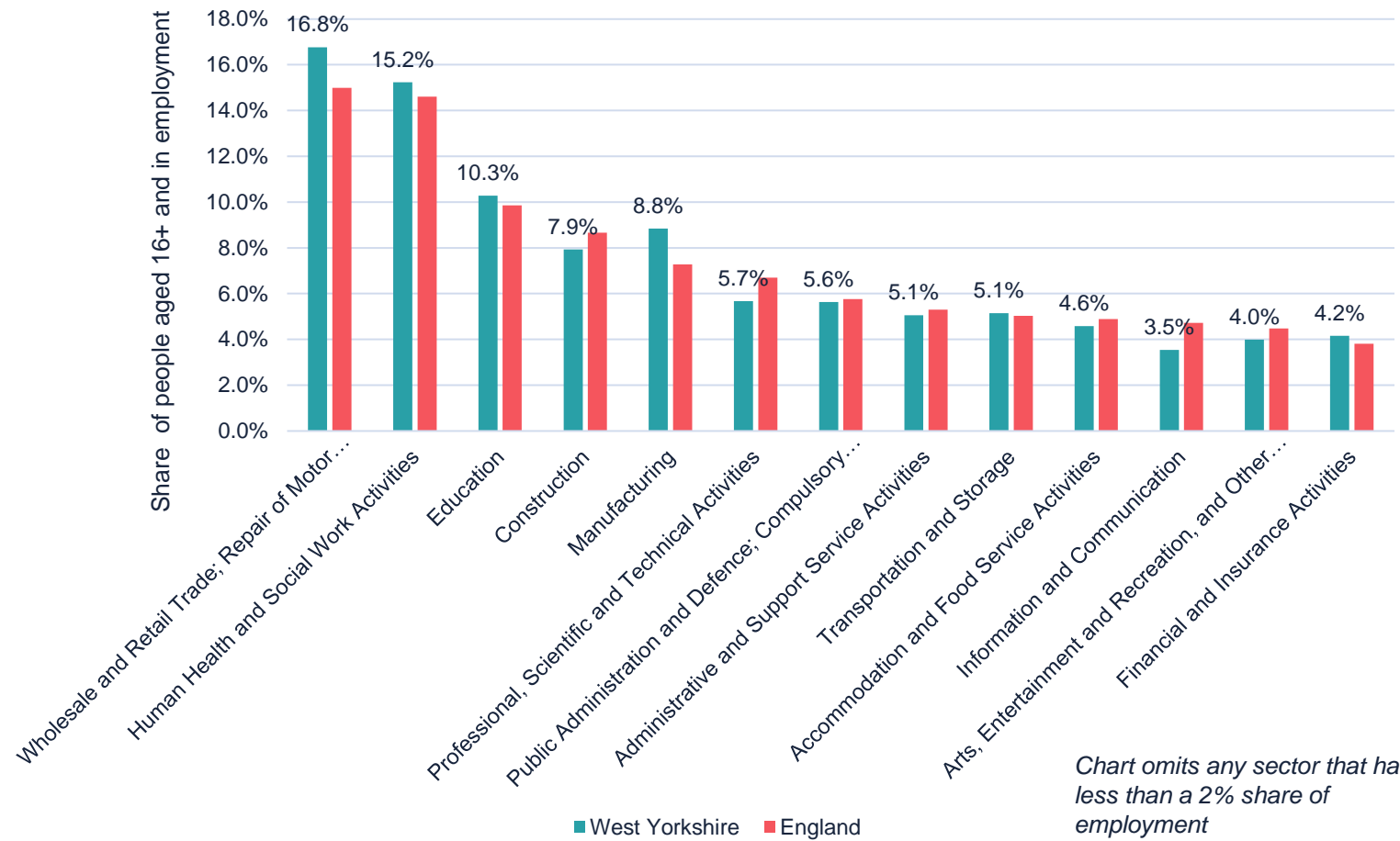


Industry

Wholesale and retail trade, and manufacturing make up a greater proportion of West Yorkshire employment than the national average

- West Yorkshire's strongest sectors for employment are also strengths of the region relative to the England average. Wholesale and retail trade, human health and social work, and manufacturing all make up a significantly greater proportion of the West Yorkshire employment base than at the national level.
- Information and communication, and the professional services sector account for a significantly lower share of West Yorkshire jobs than across England as a whole.

Share of employment by sector, West Yorkshire and England, 2021



The Census 2021 was carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected the labour force topic

In all West Yorkshire districts, 2 in 5 people are employed in the three largest sectors, which is a greater share than the England average

- There is a great deal of similarity in the key industries of employment across West Yorkshire's districts.
- Wholesale and retail trade is the largest industry of employment in all districts other than Leeds, where it is the second largest industry of employment.
- Human health and social work activities is the largest industry of employment in Leeds, and it is the second largest employer in the other four districts.

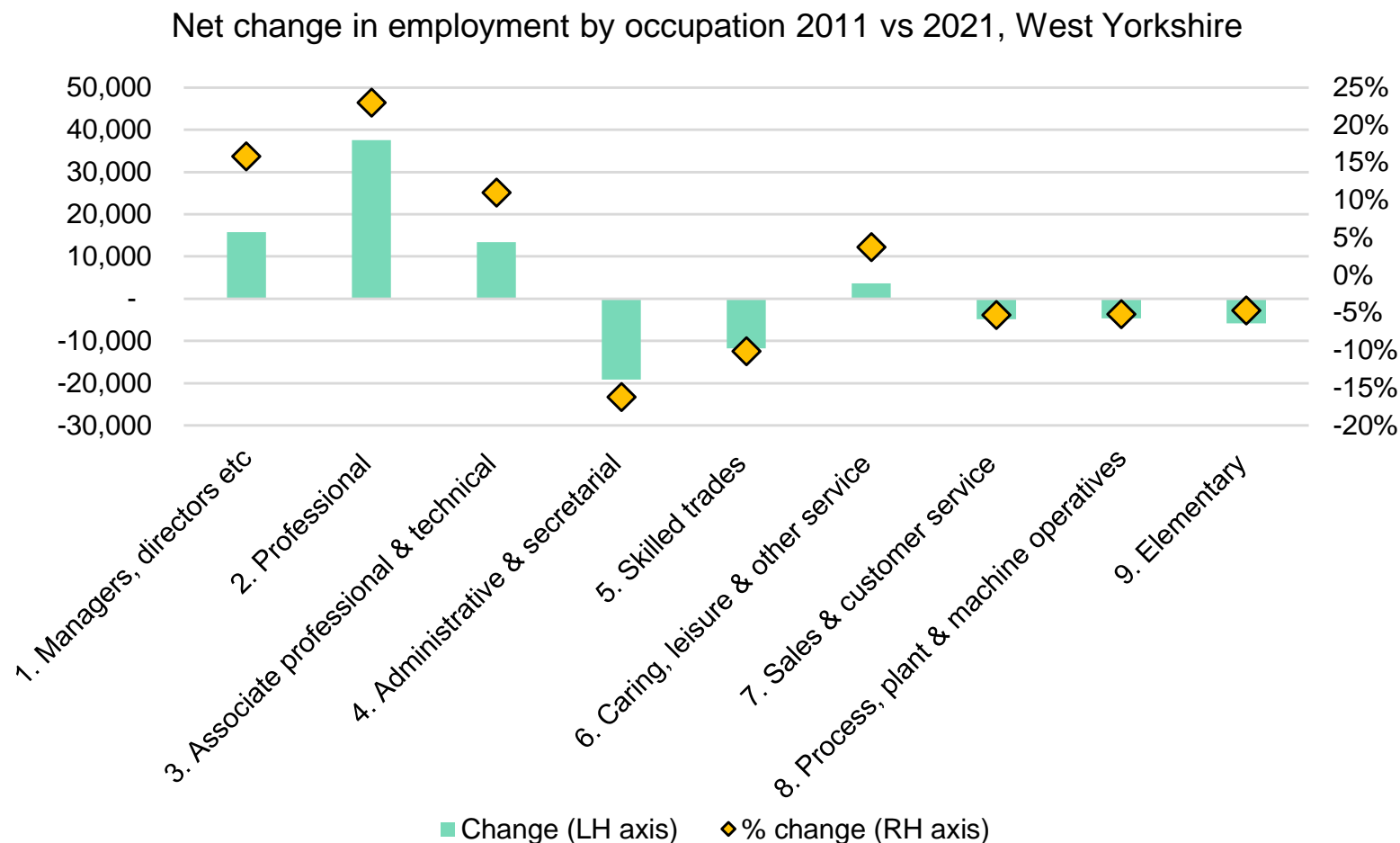
	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Largest employment sector	Wholesale and retail trade (18%)	Wholesale and retail trade (15%)	Wholesale and retail trade (17%)	Human health and social work (16%)	Wholesale and retail trade (21%)
2 nd largest employment sector	Human health and social work (15%)	Human health and social work (15%)	Human health and social work (15%)	Wholesale and retail trade (15%)	Human health and social work (14%)
3 rd largest employment sector	Education (11%)	Education (11%)	Manufacturing (12%)	Education (11%)	Manufacturing (10%)
<i>sum</i>	44%	41%	44%	42%	45%

The Census 2021 was carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected the labour force topic

Occupation

Over the last decade net employment growth has been concentrated in the highest skilled occupations

- Net growth in employment between the 2011 and 2021 censuses was mainly concentrated in the three highest skilled management, professional and associate professional occupations.
- There was also growth in Caring, leisure and other occupations, reflecting growth in the care sector during this period.
- There was a decline in employment in intermediate Skilled Trades and Administrative & secretarial roles, with smaller reductions in the remaining occupational categories.
- This pattern of change reflects long-standing trends in the labour market.

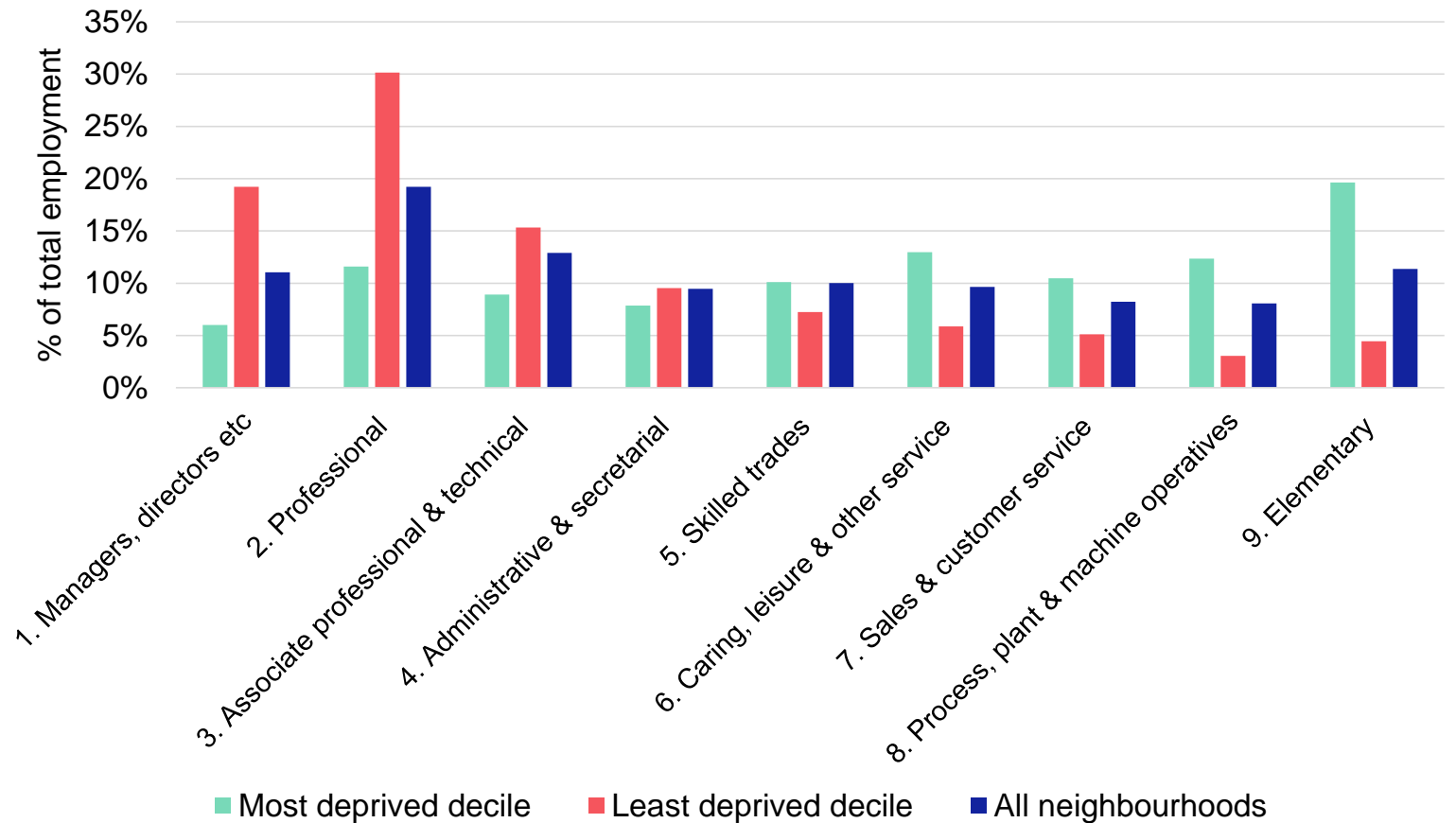


The Census 2021 was carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected the labour force topic

Residents of acutely deprived neighbourhoods are much less likely to be employed in the higher skilled occupations

- The chart shows the occupational profile of West Yorkshire residents in employment according to the deprivation decile of the place that they live.
- It shows that people living in the most acutely deprived neighbourhoods are less than half as likely to work in *Management, Professional* or *Associate professional* roles but are five times as likely to work in the lowest skilled *Elementary* roles.

Profile of employment by occupation and deprivation decile, West Yorkshire, 2021

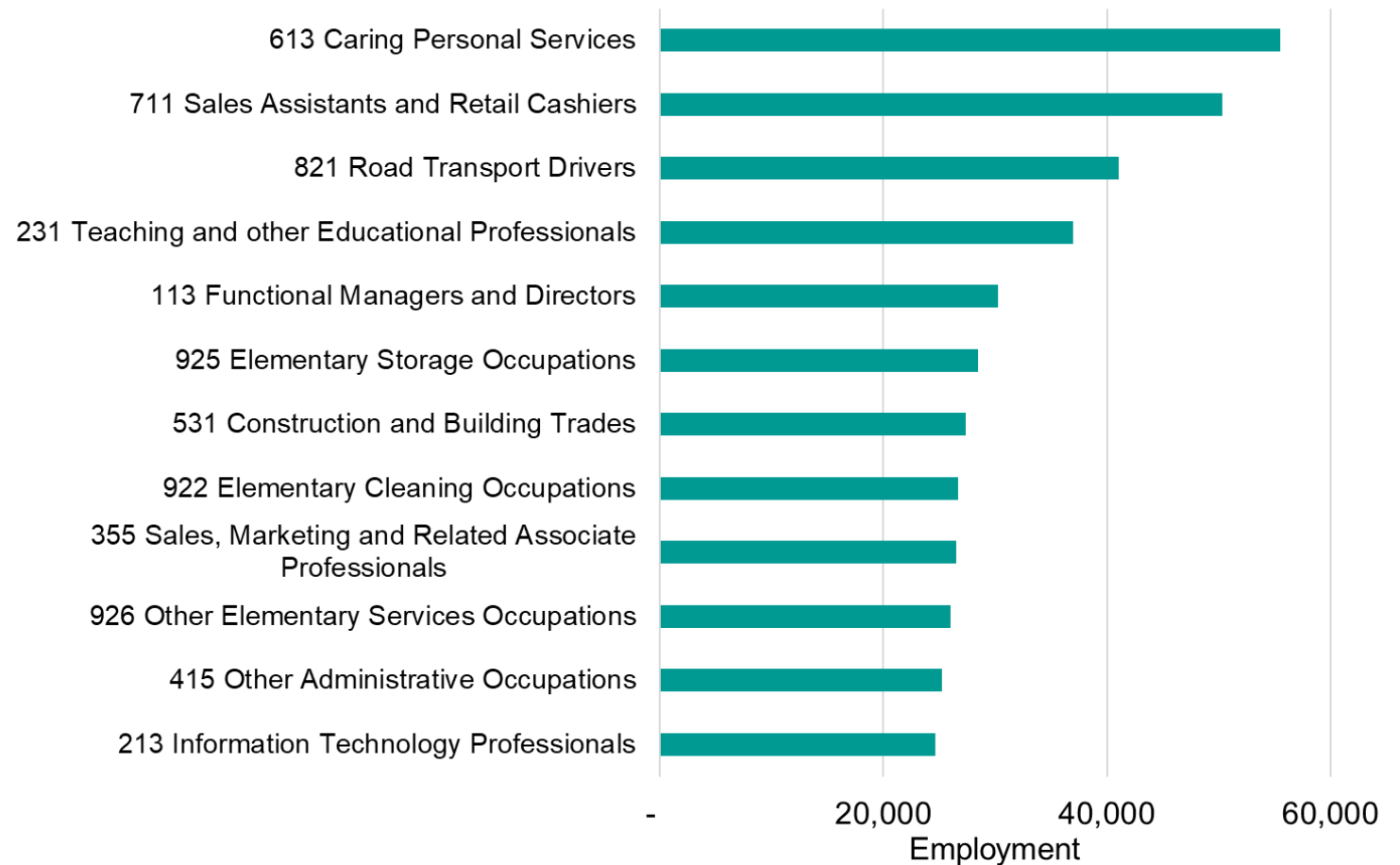


The Census 2021 was carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected the labour force topic

Caring, Retail and Driving occupations are among those with the highest level of employment in West Yorkshire

- *Caring Personal Services* includes Care workers and home carers and Nursing auxiliaries and assistants
- *Other Elementary Services Occupations* includes roles like Waiters and waitresses, Kitchen and catering assistants and Hospital porters

Top detailed occupations in West Yorkshire by level of employment



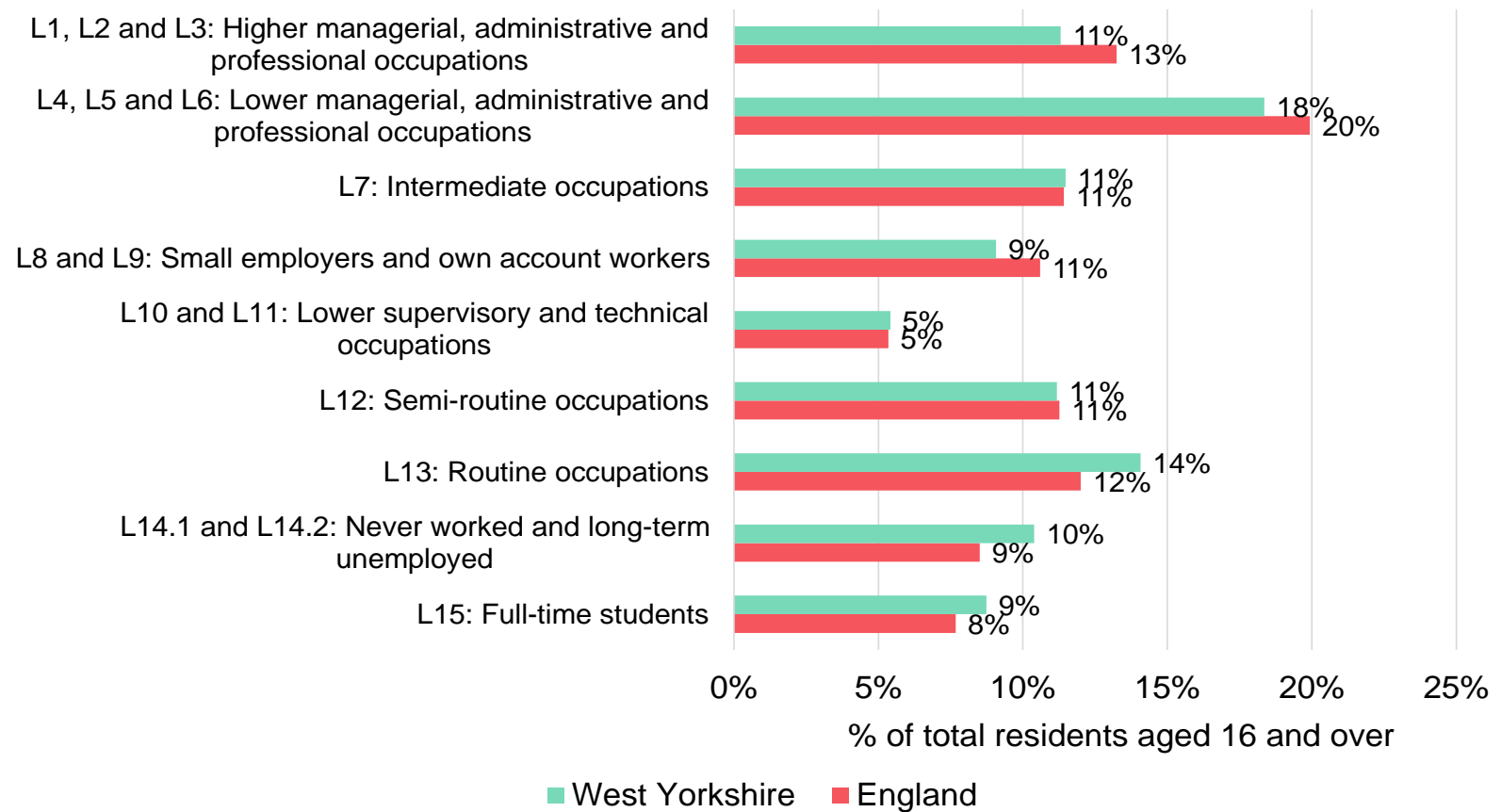
The Census 2021 was carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected the labour force topic

National Statistics Socio-economic classification (NS-SEC) Occupation

West Yorkshire has a socio-economic profile that is weaker than the England average

- The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) provides an indication of socio-economic position, based on economic activity status, occupation and employment history
- West Yorkshire has a socio-economic profile that is weaker than the England average.
- The key differences between West Yorkshire and England are that the top two categories in the hierarchy are under-represented in West Yorkshire, as are *Small employers and own account workers*
- West Yorkshire is strongly represented in terms of *Routine occupations* and people who have *Never worked and long-term unemployed* as well as *Full-time students*

Profile of residents aged 16 years and over by Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC)

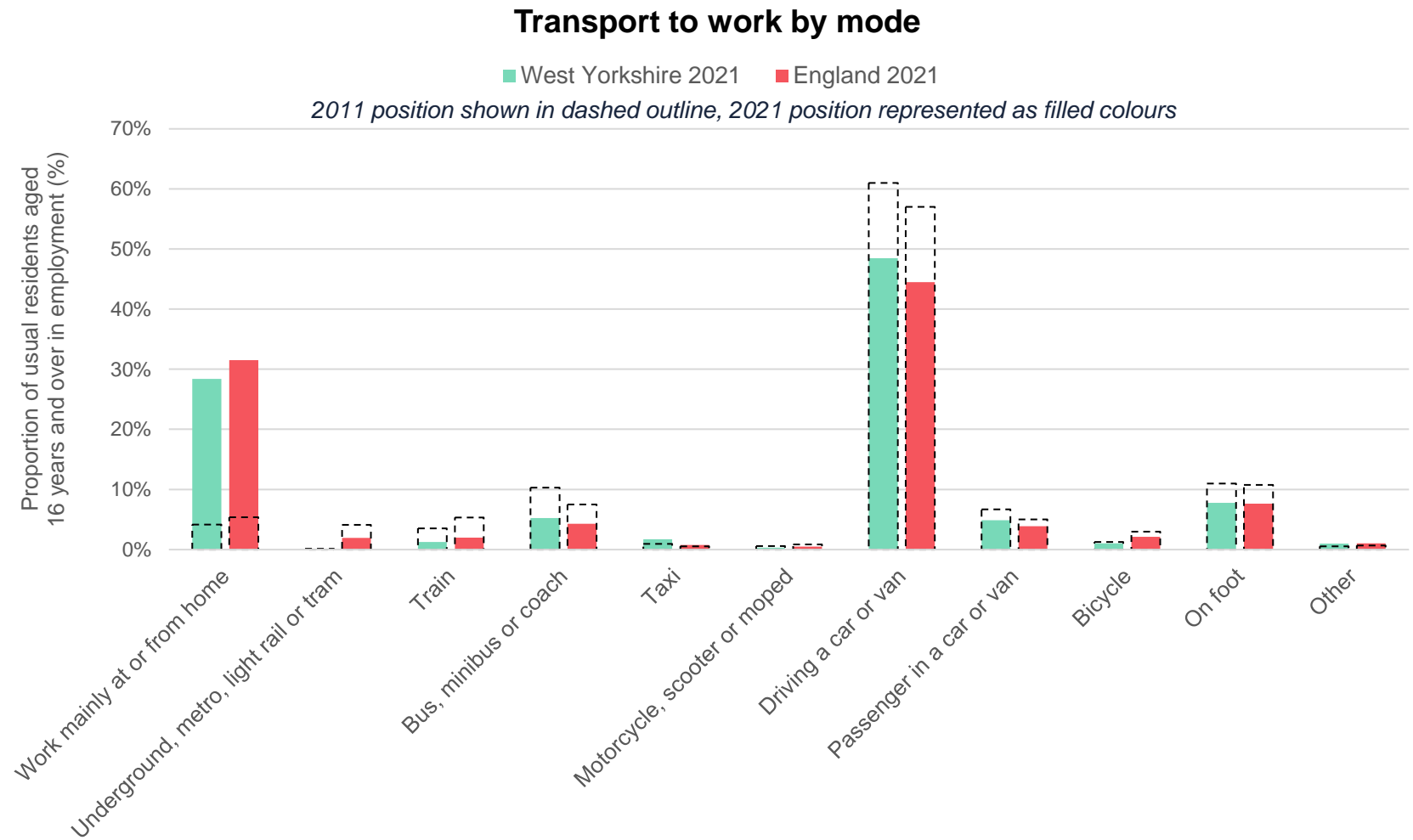


The Census 2021 was carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected the labour force topic

Travel to Work

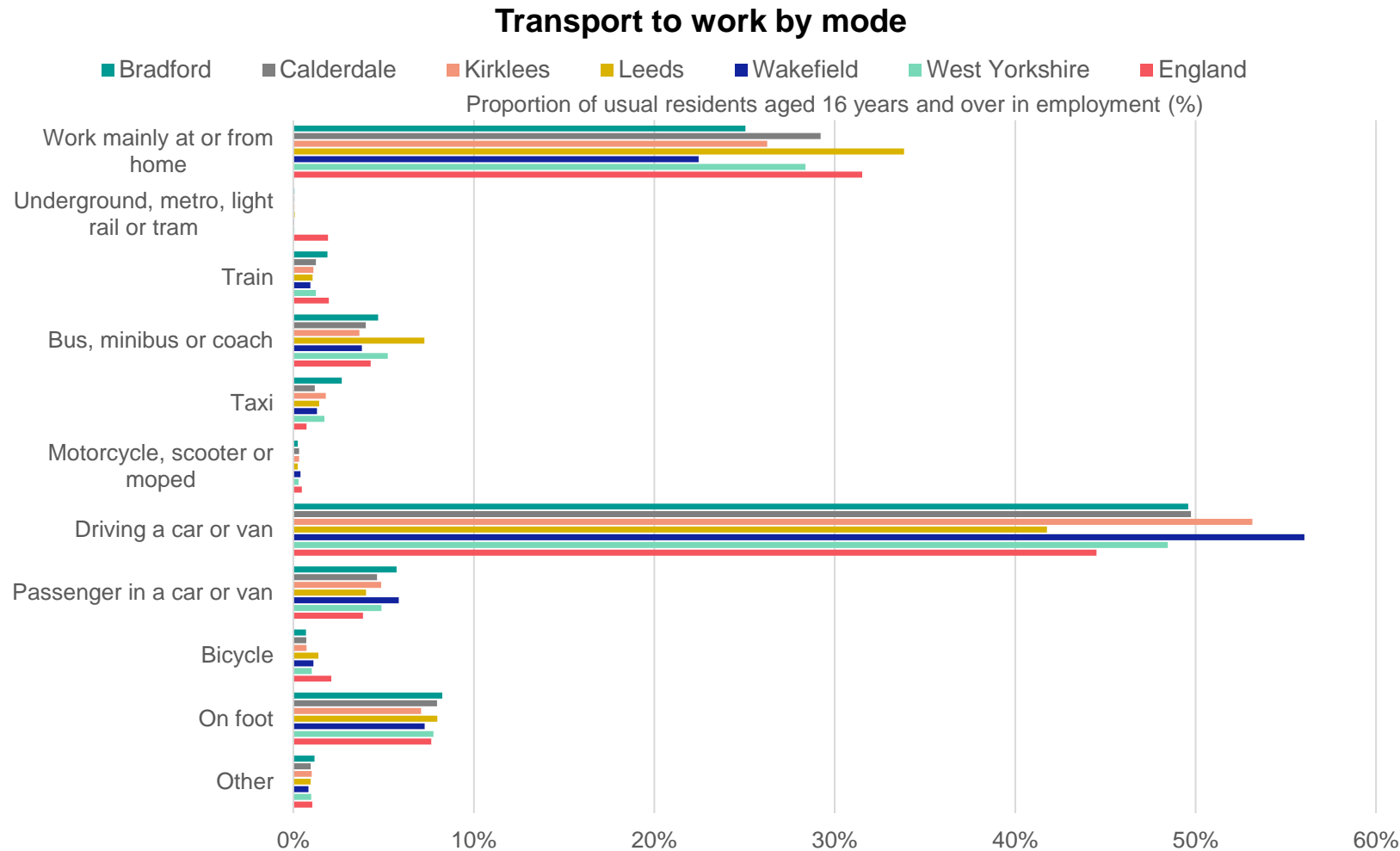
Method of travel to work – West Yorkshire vs England

- As the Census 2021 took place during lockdown 3 in England, the results show a shift towards working at home compared to Census 2011, which we know from other data sources has not been sustained at the same magnitude.
- In West Yorkshire, 296,000 (28%) usual residents aged 16 years and over in employment worked mainly at or from home in the week before Census Day, 21 March 2021, compared to 32% in England.



The Census 2021 was carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected the travel to work topic

Method of travel to work – West Yorkshire Districts

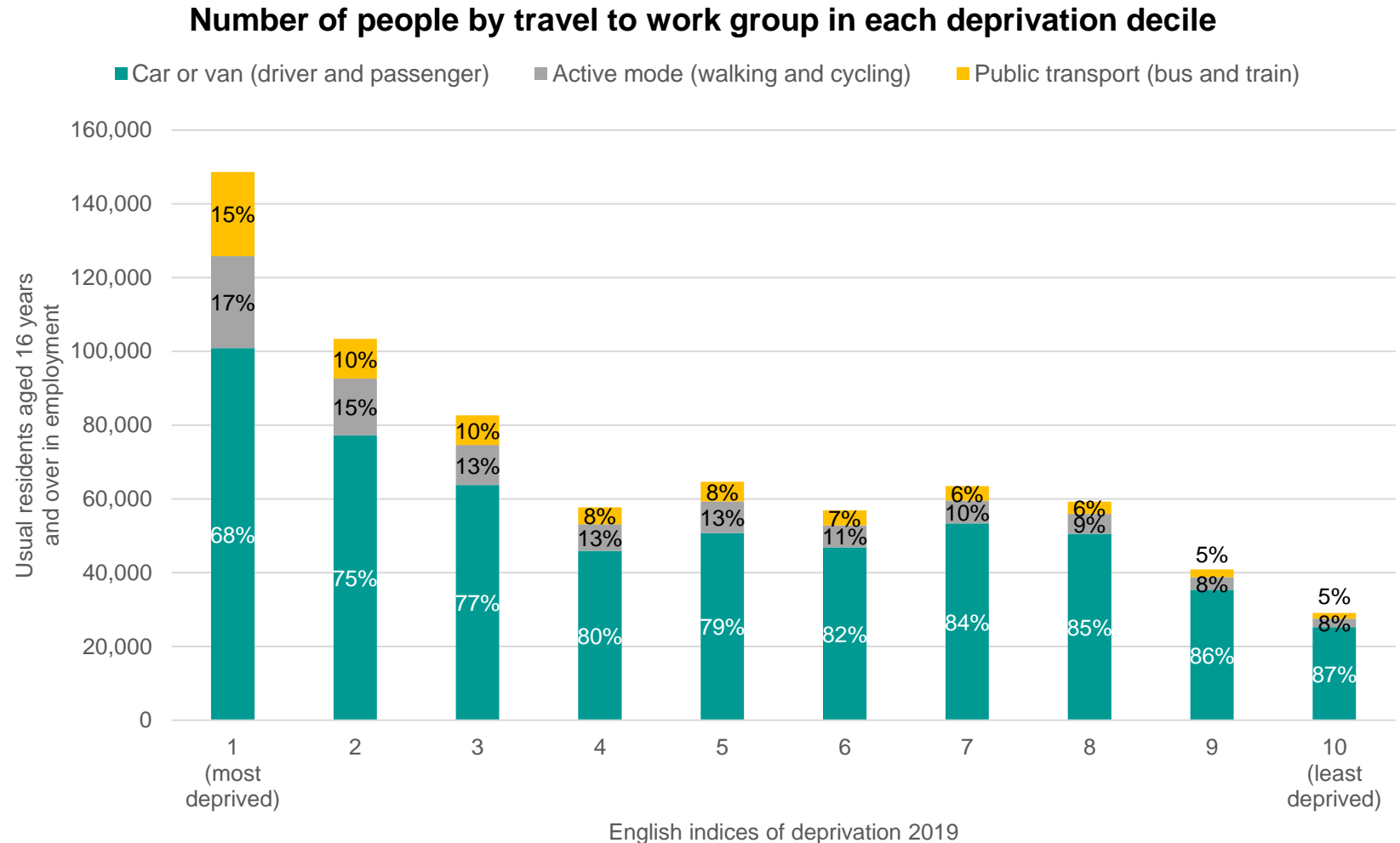


- The most selected mode of travel to work was driving a car or a van, ranging from 56% in Wakefield to 42% in Leeds.
- Working mainly at or from home was the second most selected, ranging from 34% in Leeds to 22% in Wakefield.
- Walking ranged 7% to 8% while cycling to work was 1% in each district.
- Bus use was 7% in Leeds, other districts ranged 4% to 5%.
- Train use was 1% except Bradford which reached 2%.

The Census 2021 was carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected the travel to work topic

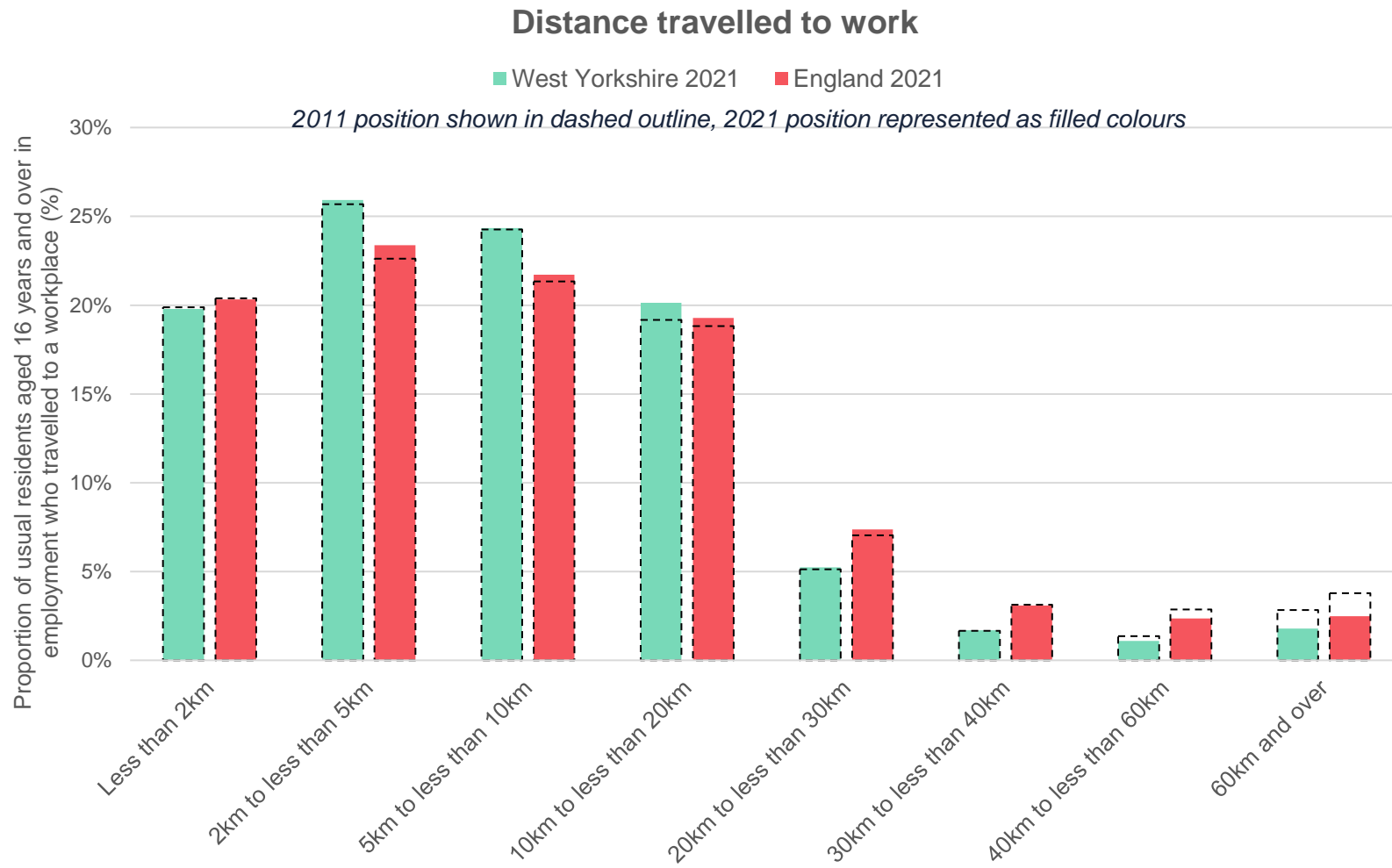
Method of travel to work – Deprivation

- Combining travel to work data with English indices of deprivation 2019 reveals that those in the most deprived areas are least likely to use a car, and most likely to use an active mode or public transport.
- Public transport accounts for 15% of travel to work in the most deprived areas, compared to 5% in the least deprived.



The Census 2021 was carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected the travel to work topic

Distance travelled to work – West Yorkshire vs England

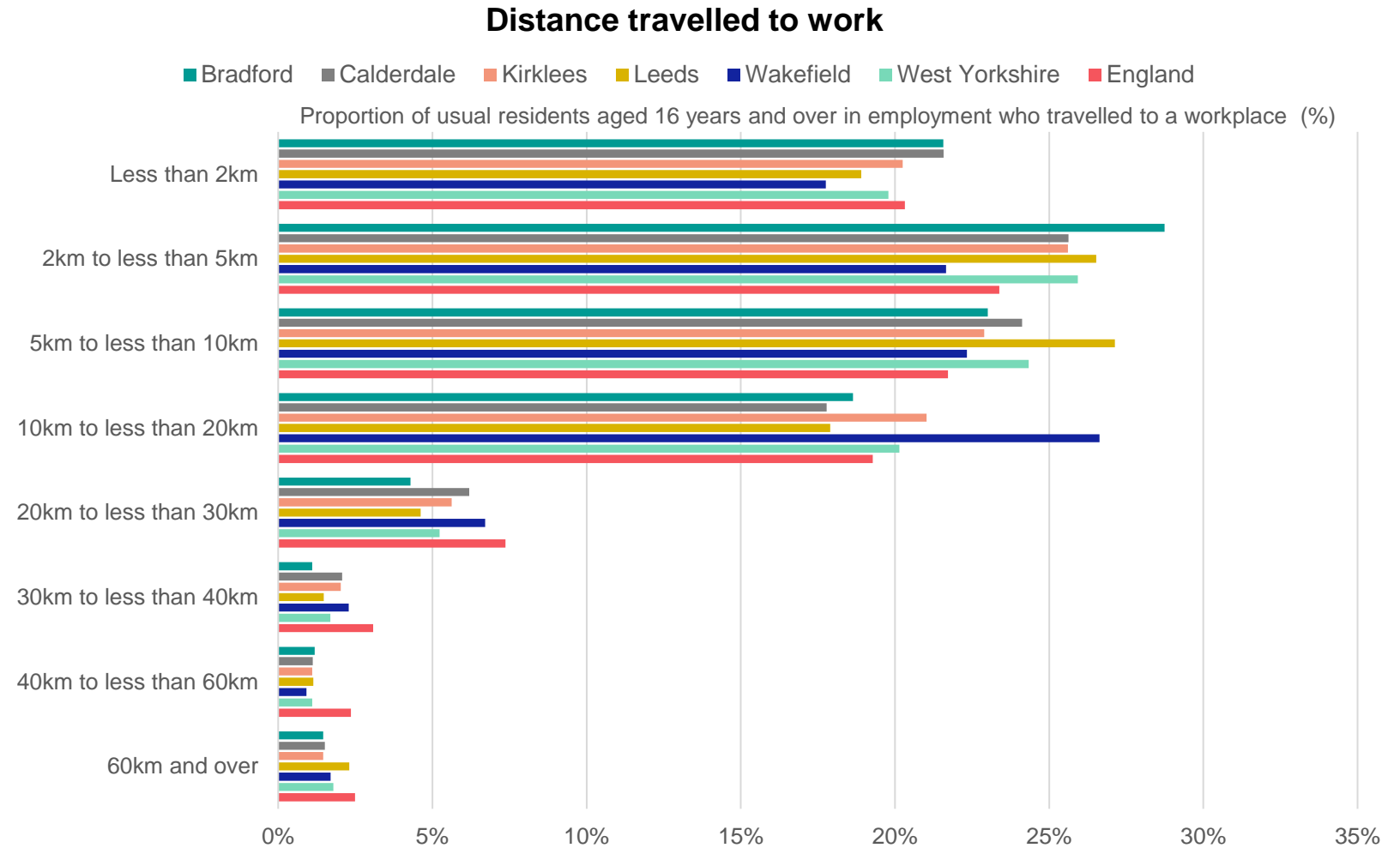


- The national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures have affected the travel to work topic, resulting in fewer people travelling to work compared to Census 2011.
- Of usual West Yorkshire residents aged 16 years and over in employment who travelled to a workplace or depot, 423,000 (70%) travelled short distances to work (less than 10 kilometres), compared to 65% in England.

The Census 2021 was carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected the travel to work topic

Distance travelled to work – West Yorkshire Districts

- Bradford and Leeds have the highest proportion of short distances travelled to work (less than 10 kilometres) at 73%, compared to 62% in Wakefield.
- Conversely, Wakefield has the highest proportion of long distances travelled to work, particularly in the 10km to 20km range, where Wakefield has 27% compared to Calderdale and Leeds at 18%.



The Census 2021 was carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected the travel to work topic

Census Maps

The Office for National Statistics have released an (alpha) interactive mapping application (links below) which allows users to visualise the spatial variation of Census 2021 topics at a range of geographical scales.

Economic activity status - [Economic activity status - Census Maps, ONS](#)

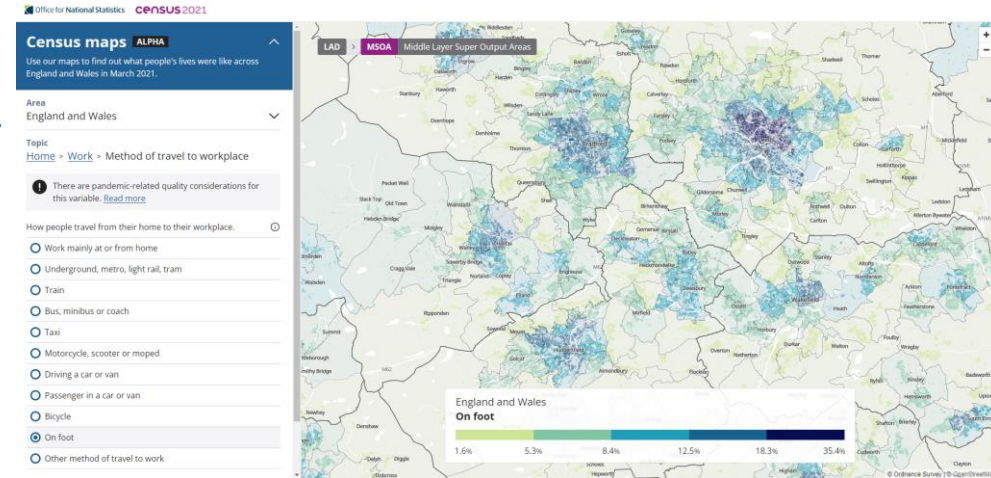
Occupation - [Occupation current - Census Maps, ONS](#)

Industry - [Industry current - Census Maps, ONS](#)

National statistics socio-economic classification - [National statistics socio economic classification ns sec - Census Maps, ONS](#)

Method of travel to work - [Method of travel to workplace - Census Maps, ONS](#)

Distance travelled to work - [Distance travelled to work - Census Maps, ONS](#)



What next?

Topic Summary	Release date (expected)
Housing	5 th January 2023
Sexual orientation and gender identity	6 th January 2023
Education	10 th January
Health, disability and unpaid care	19 th January

Phase 2: Feb – April 2023 – Multivariate data & short term resident population

Phase 3: April 2023 onwards – small populations, detailed migration data, Origin-Destination pairs