

Workplace Zones

Creating a new geography for 2011 Census

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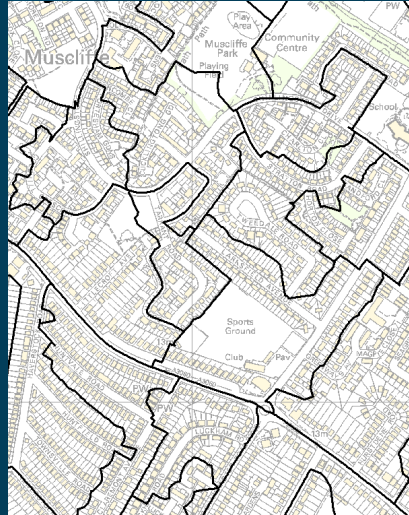
@ONSgeography

Workplace Zones

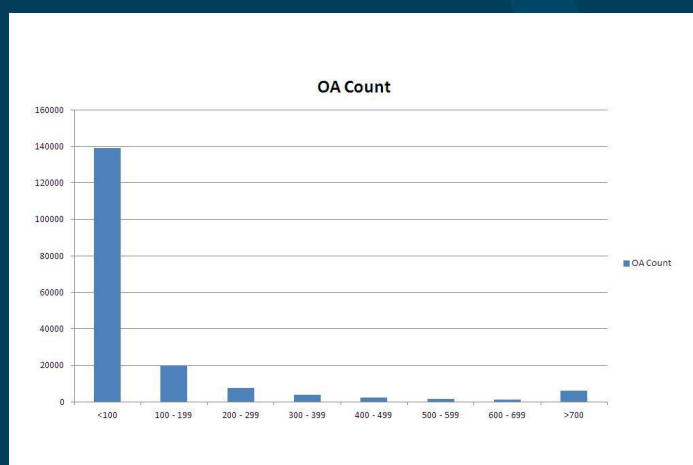
- Why were they needed?
- How were the requirements gathered?
- How were they built?
- What were the results?
- What tables are available?
- Where do we go from here?.....

Output Areas

- Created for the 2001 Census
- Built around consistent numbers of population and households
- Used postcodes as the building blocks
- Included a high level of social homogeneity
- Some cartographic constraints were used



Why we need Workplace Zones



Over 75% of OAs have less than 100 workers

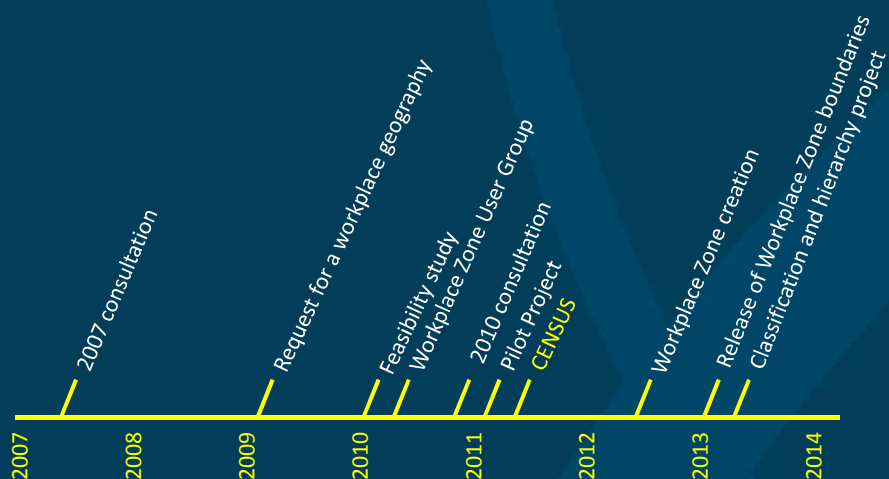
126 OAs have no workers

4% of OAs have more than 625 workers

3936 OAs have more Than 1000 workers

1 OA has 128,751 workers

Workplace Zones Roadmap



Requirements Gathering

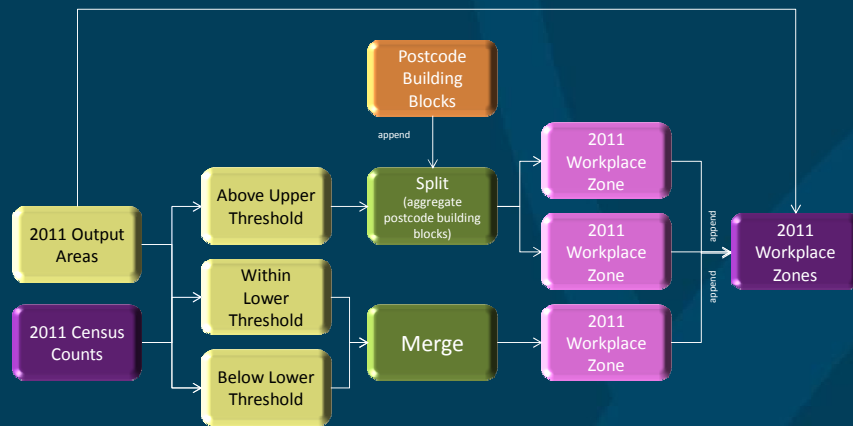
Consultations

- Original consultation on a workplace geography in 2007
- Found no strong support
- A second consultation was run in 2010 with simplified wording on the workplace geography question
- Found a strong support for the concept of Workplace Zones

Workplace Zone User Group

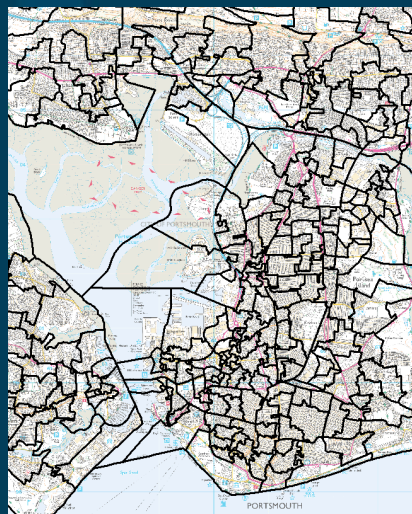
- Set up to support the identification of requirements for a Workplace Zone geography
- Around 20 representatives from across central government, local government, academia and the commercial sector
- Identified and tested the pilot areas for Workplace Zones

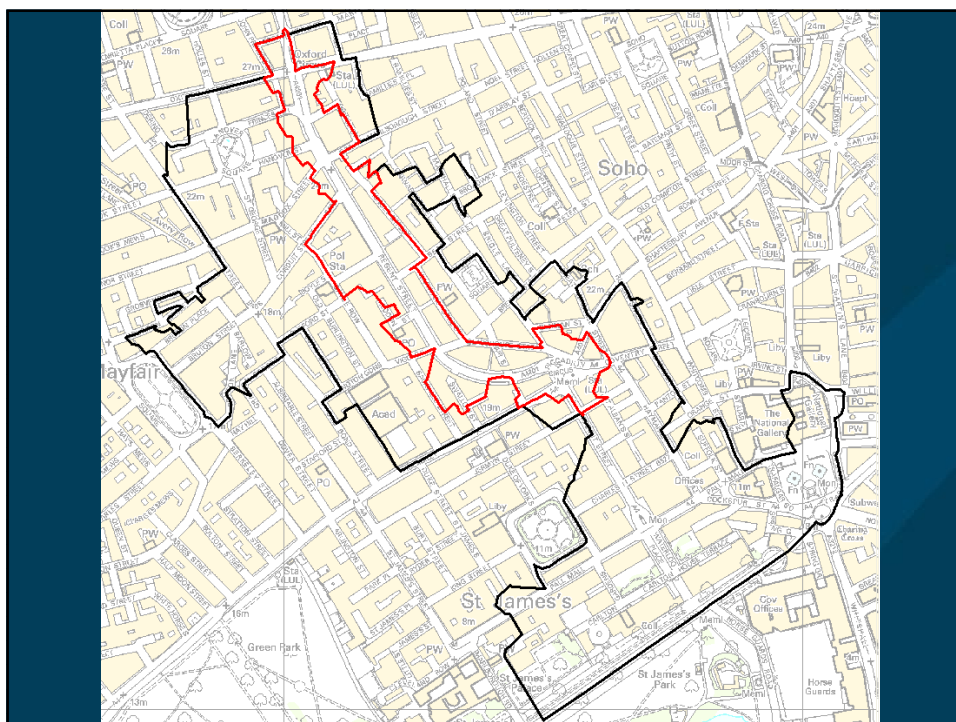
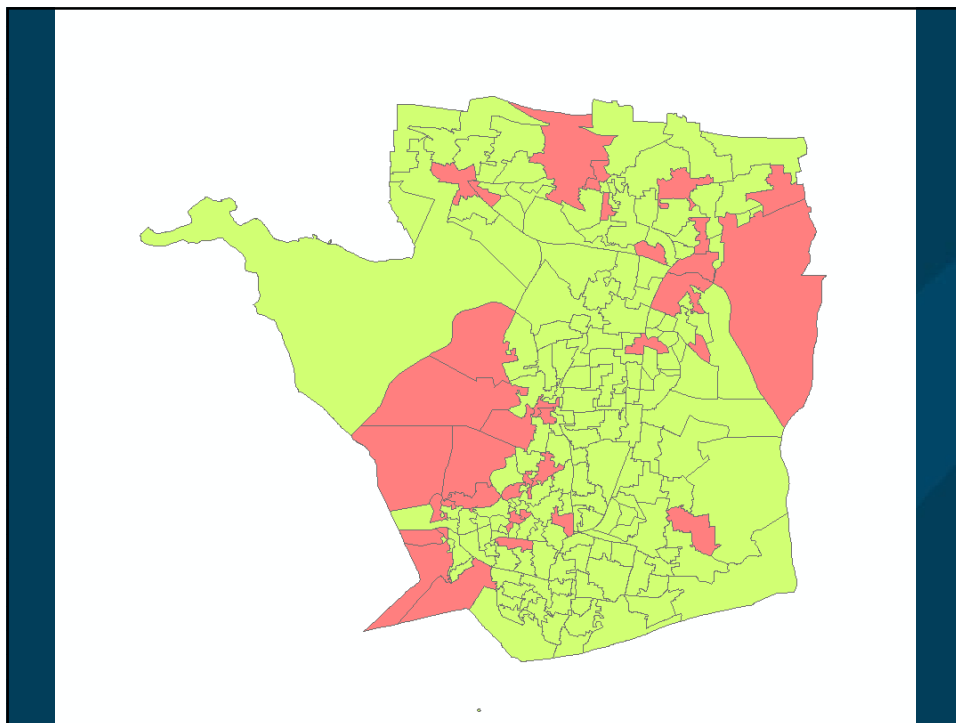
Methodology



Results

- 181,408 Output Areas became 53578 Workplace Zones
- 29% were split from OAs
- 65% were merged from OAs
- 6% are the same as the Output Areas
- The boundaries were released on the Open Geography portal in January 2013





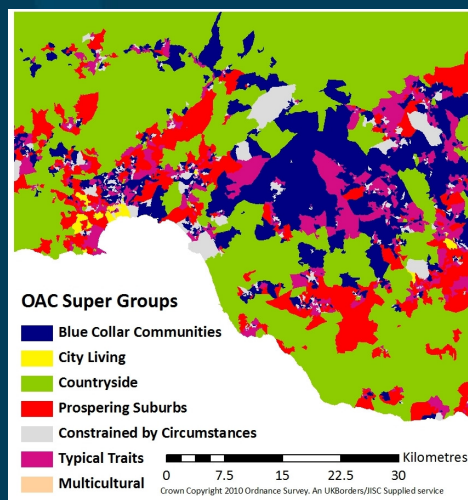
Workplace Zone Tables

Workplace Zone Tables of all usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment

Table	Equivalent Usual Resident Table	Equivalent 2001 Table
Population density (WP102EW)	QS102EW: Population density	
Sex by single year of age (WP1101EW)	No equivalent	
Ethnic group (WP201EW)	QS201EW: Ethnic group	
Country of birth (WP203EW)	QS203EW: Country of birth (detailed)	
Main language (WP204EW)	QS204EW: Main language (detailed)	
Welsh language skills (WP206WA)	QS206WA: Welsh language skills	
Welsh language skills (detailed) (WP207WA)	QS207WA: Welsh language skills (detailed)	
Religion (WP210EW)	QS210EW: Religion	
Passports held (detailed) (WP212EW)	QS212EW: Passports held (detailed)	
General health (WP302EW)	QS302EW: General health	
Tenure – People (WP403EW)	QS403EW: Tenure - People	
Highest level of qualification (WP501EW)	QS501EW: Highest level of qualification	
Employment status (WP601EW)	QS601EW: Economic activity	
Hours worked (WP604EW)	QS604EW: Hours worked	
Industry (WP605EW)	QS605EW: Industry	
Occupation (WP606EW)	QS606EW: Occupation (Minor Groups)	UV30
NS-SeC (WP607EW)	QS607EW: NS-SeC	UV76
Method of travel to work (2001 specification) (WP703EW)	CT0015: Method of travel to work (alternative)	
Distance travelled to work (WP702EW)	none at the moment	UV80
Length of residence in the UK (WP803EW)	QS803EW: Length of residence in the UK	

Workplace Zone Classification

- categorise groups of WZs which share similar characteristics in terms of their workplace and workplace population characteristics
- identify types of areas (high streets) based on the classification of workplace/workplace population-related variables, rather than by the delimitation of areas
- geographical coverage of COWZ will be England and Wales





Workplace Zone Hierarchy

- MSOA is the lowest level at which most business surveys and registers can publish data
- MSOAs are a residential geography so although they meet the thresholds they are not designed for workplace statistics
- Use the existing tool to aggregate Workplace Zones into larger geographies based around worker numbers and workplace homogeneity
- Allow publication of IDBR, BRES and other workplace data on a workplace based geography



ANY QUESTIONS???

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