



On 30th January 2013, ONS released the first detailed results from the 2011 Census for England and Wales, comprising univariate counts from Key Statistics and selected Quick Statistics tables for small areas. This update provides initial analysis from Table CT0015EW covering mode of travel to work and home and compares the latest Census findings with 2001 Census data.

- 📍 Home working has increased in Oxfordshire since 2001: the number of residents usually working from home rose by 11,300 to 43,100. The increase in home working has been greater than the national rate.
- 📍 The number of Oxfordshire residents who usually drive to work rose by 6,700 to 180,500.
- 📍 Driving is the most common mode of travel to work for Oxfordshire residents: 54% of people usually drive. Walking (10.9%), public transport (9.8%) and cycling (6.9%) are the next most common.
- 📍 Fewer people travel to work as passengers in another's car or van, down by 2,600 in Oxfordshire to 16,500. This decline is in line with national trends.

Homeworking

Nationally, the numbers of people mainly working from home has increased since the 2001 Census, by 623,200, up from just over 2 million to 2.68 million. This is an increase of 30%. The rise across Oxfordshire has been even greater: the 2001 Census reported that 31,800 people usually worked from home, which has risen to 43,000 in the 2011 Census, an increase of 36%. 12.9% of Oxfordshire residents usually worked from home in 2011, compared to 10.3% in 2001.

	2011		2001	
	Oxfordshire	England	Oxfordshire	England
Number home working	43,077	2,678,426	31,767	2,055,224
% of employed people home working	12.9%	10.6%	10.3%	9.2%

Sources: ONS 2011 Census data (table CT0015) and 2001 Census (table KS15)

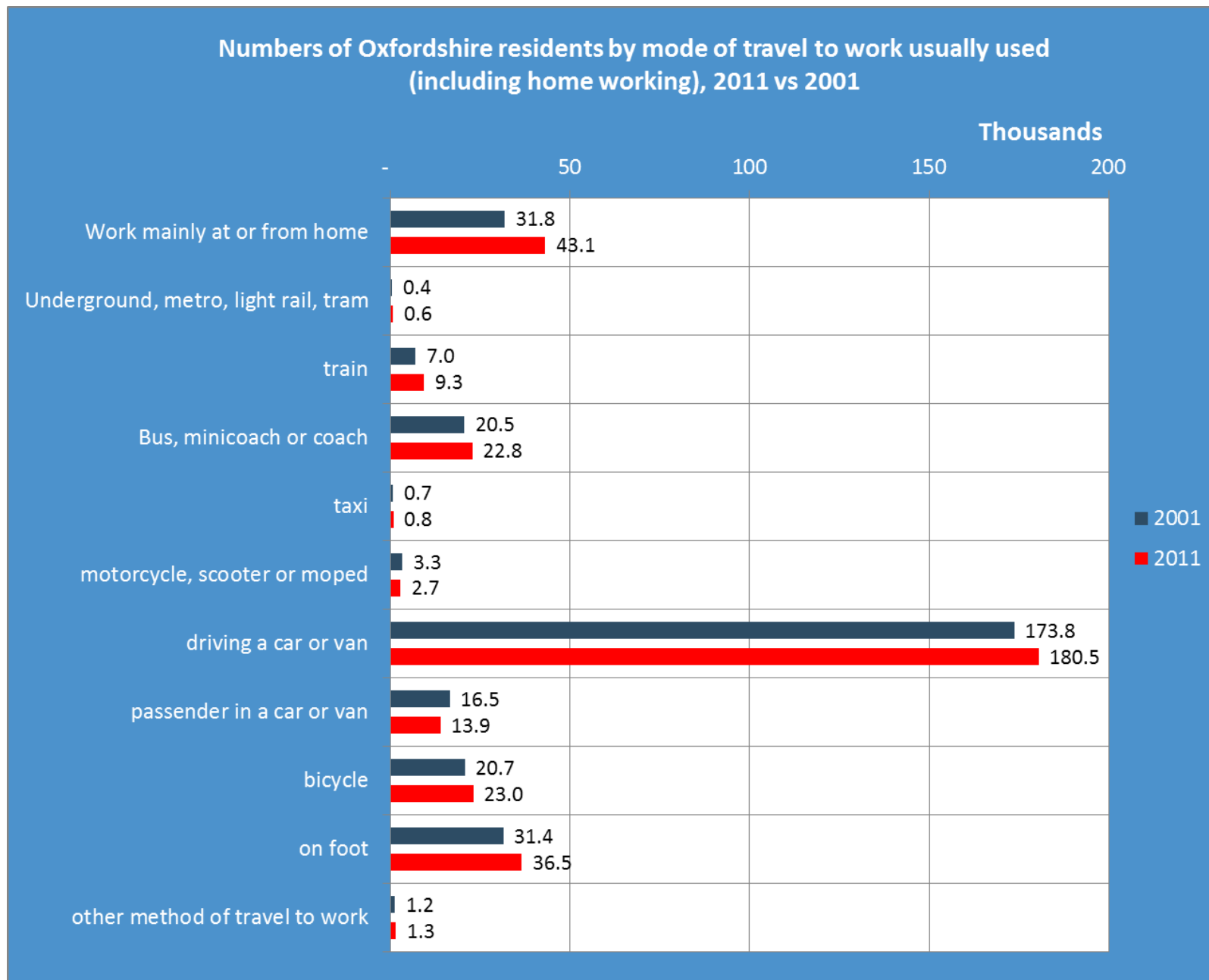
Changes in calculation of percentages 2001 vs. 2011

In the 2001 Census, data presented on travel to work questions only covered those aged 16-74 in employment. excluded those were not in employment. The 2011 Census data covered all people aged 16-74, including those not in employment. To allow comparisons to be made between the percentages of modes of travel to work in 2001 and 2011, the number of people not in employment has been deducted from the 2011 totals before calculating the percentage..

Travel to work

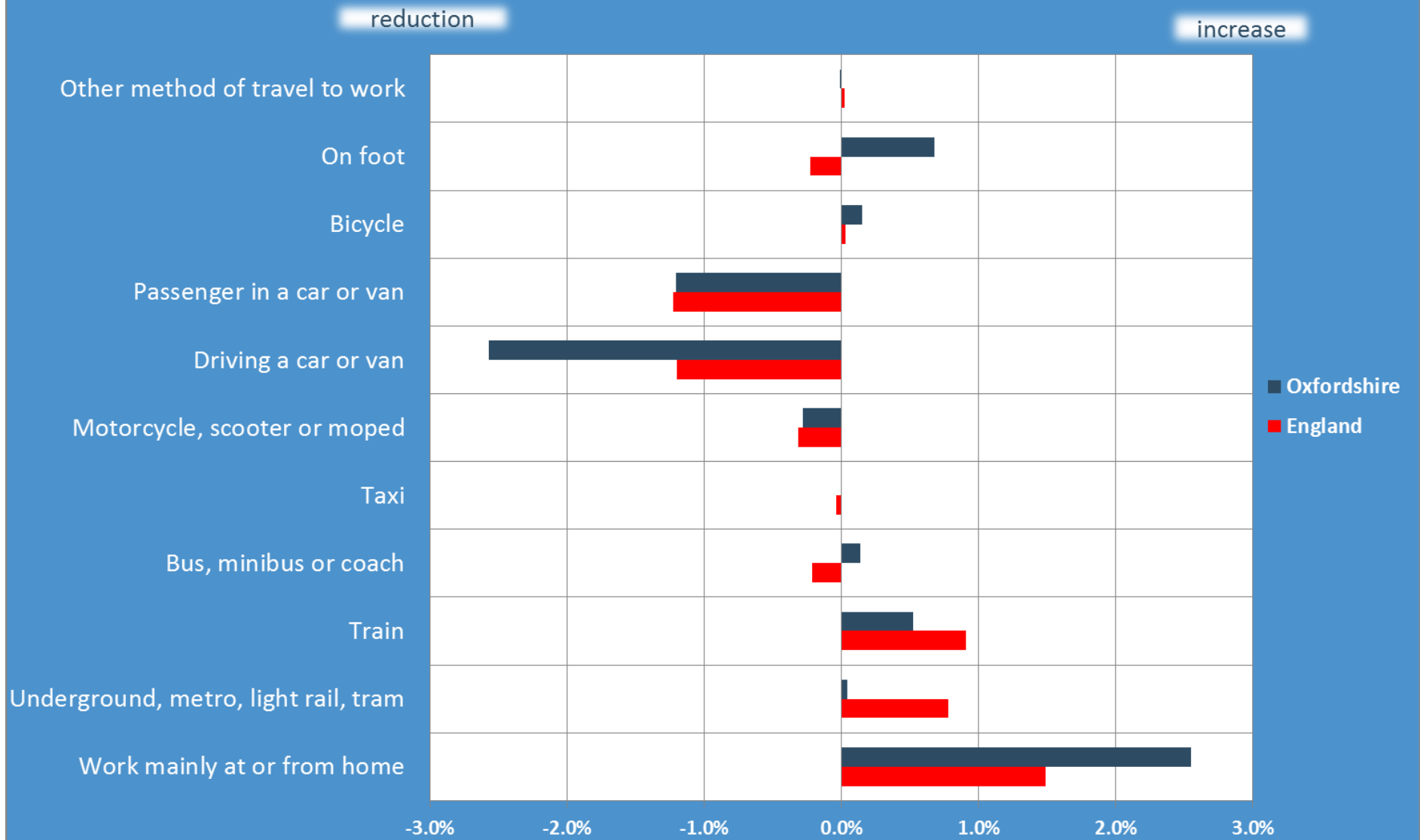
Most people who usually travel to work do so by car: the number of people usually driving to work in Oxfordshire went up from 173,800 to 180,500, an increase of 6,700. In terms of the numbers of journeys to work, this is the largest change observed between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses. Walking to work increased significantly in Oxfordshire (5,000 more people usually walk to work), and this went against a national decline in walking to work. Cycling and public transport also rose slightly.

However, despite the raw number of car journeys to work increasing, car journeys to work make up a smaller percentage of journeys to work in 2011. This reduction in percentage terms is larger than that seen nationally.



Sources: ONS 2011 Census (table CT0015) and 2001 Census (table KS15)

Changes in modes of travel to work and home working, 2011 vs 2001, as % of all employed people



Sources: ONS 2011 Census (table CT0015) and 2001 Census (table KS15)

Work location and travel to work questions in the 2011 Census

The data presented in this briefing reflects answers to the following two questions:

Q40 “What address do you travel to for your main job or course of study (including school)?”

- Answer for the place where you spend the most time.
- If you report to a depot, write in the depot address.

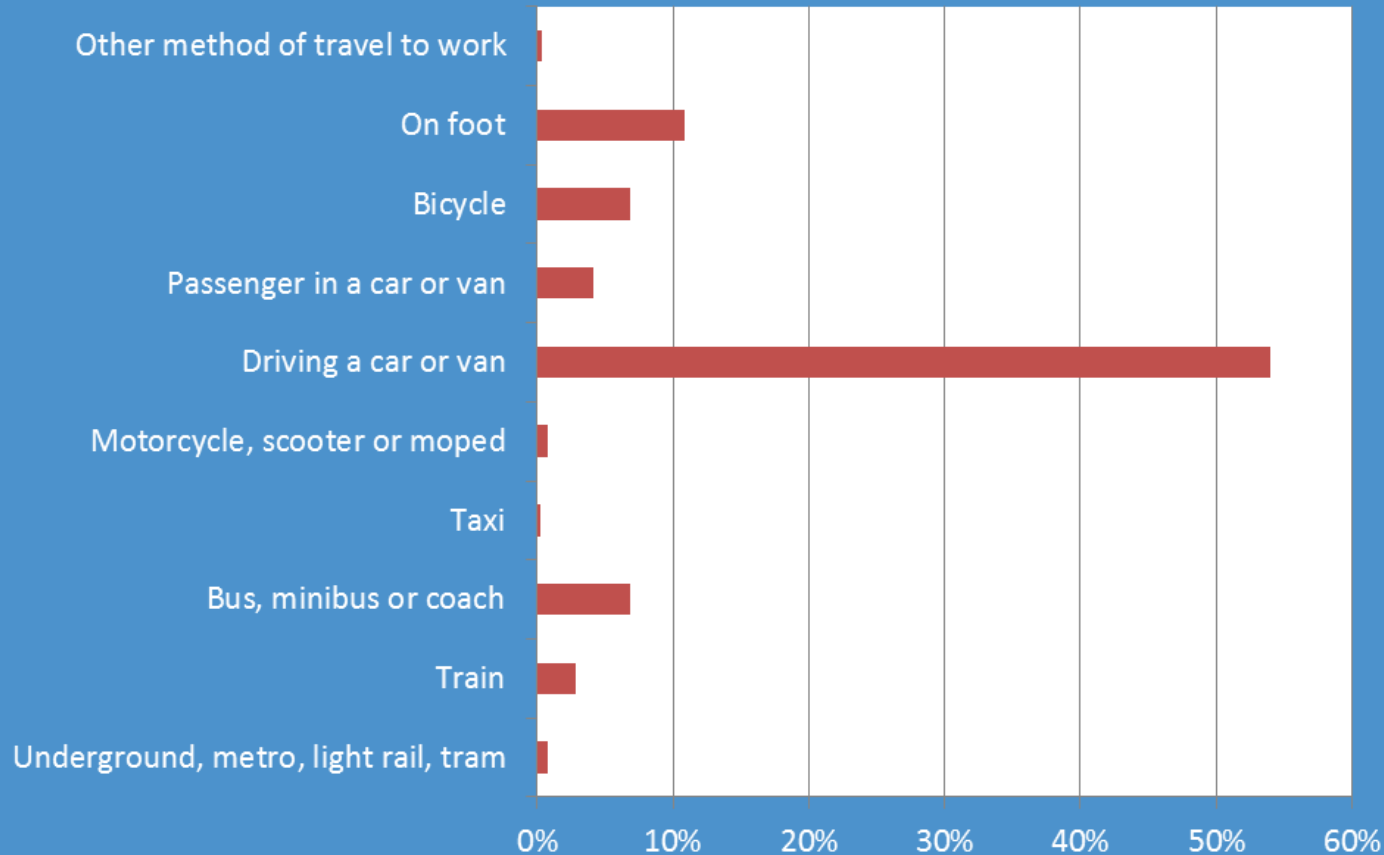
- Not currently working or studying
- Work or study mainly at or from home
- No fixed place
- Offshore installation
- The address below, write in

Q41 “How do you usually travel to work?”

- Tick one box only
- Tick the box for the longest part, by distance, of your usual journey to work

- Train
- Bus, minibus or coach (public or private)
- Motorcycle, scooter or moped
- Driving a car or van
- Passenger in a car or van
- Taxi
- Bicycle
- On foot
- Other

Mode-split of journeys to work (excluding home working), 2011



Source: ONS 2011 Census data (table CT0015)