WORKING LIFE ENGLAND – 2011 Selected Indicators

The objective of this project is to examine the relationship between the amount of hours worked per year in each English District and the average distance travelled to work by the employed working age population (age 16 – 74) per year in each English District. The Office for National Statistics uses the hours worked (workday population) to identify patterns in local areas, target resources, and identify potential labor supplies. Distance travelled to work is used by the Office for National Statistics to inform national and local transport services and policies. No assumption is made about the causality between these two variables.

There is no relationship between the variables as the correlation coefficient is 0.001. The arithmetic mean for hours worked per year is 117,858 and 68% (237 out of 348) districts are below this average. Based on the classification method used in the main map, 33% of all districts are in the lower class, 47% are in the middle class, and 20% are in the upper class. The distribution of values in this variable is fairly asymmetrical with very high Skewness (3.29).

By contrast, the mean for average driving distance per year is 14.2 km and 54% (187 out of 348) districts are below this average. 13% of all districts are in the lower class, 72% are in the middle class, and 15% are in the upper class. The values in this variable are moderately skewed with a Skewness of 0.85.

The nature of the relationship between these two variables can be further explored by examining the maps on this

Source: United Kingdom Office for National Statistics URL: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011 Cartography: Martinus McEachern and Danny Wong Date: July 22, 2019

