

# 2001 Census Travel to Work Data North West Leicestershire District Profile

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Leicestershire  
County Council

Report produced by the Research & Information Team  
Chief Executive's Department  
Leicestershire County Council

## INTRODUCTION

The Census of Population is the best known source of comprehensive information of demographic, social and economic statistics. This information coupled with the recently released travel to work data from the 2001 Census provides a great opportunity to find out and understand more about where the economically active population originate from and where they go to work. Further information on issues such as distances travelled, mode of transport, type of occupation, can also be gained; providing an up to date and robust understanding of travel to work.

No data set is free from problems, but there are some particular issues around travel to work data that need to be taken into consideration when reading the analysis, tables and maps in this report. As with all other Census based data, the data is collected only once every ten years and released some years after its collection. It is also difficult to ask a question that can adequately deal with the workplace in the 21st century. The Census assumes people have one place of residence and one place of work and makes little concession to the greater fragmentation of workplaces and number of multiple residences. Perhaps the biggest concern in the 2001 Census is the effect of rounding on the data. Concern that individuals may be identified has meant ONS has blurred the data by rounding small counts to a multiple of three. This means that the same count in different tables can be different and the problem increases when the smaller geographical units are used.

### This Report

This report provides travel to work data and analysis for people between the ages of 16 to 74 in employment who live in North West Leicestershire as well as those that work inside the district using the workplace and standard tables from the 2001 Census. It is mainly concerned with the resident and workplace population in employment between the ages of 16 and 74 in North West Leicestershire and the difference between them. The resident population is defined as the people who live in North West Leicestershire. The workplace population is defined as the people who work in North West Leicestershire. The report begins by giving a brief description of travel to work in North West Leicestershire. The report also shows the proportion of the resident and workplace population who use various modes of transport to get work in each ward within the district. The report highlights the top 20 origin and destination districts to and from North West Leicestershire, which is broken down by National Statistics Socioeconomic Classification<sup>1</sup>. The report also considers the commuting balance within wards in the district and self containment<sup>2</sup> of each ward in the district. The final section looks at the distance travelled to work by the resident and workplace population of the district.

### County level reports

A report considering travel to work across the county has also been produced.

### Further Information

If you require further guidance, please contact:

Robert Radburn  
Research & Information Team  
Chief Executive's Department  
Leicestershire County Council  
E: [rradburn@leics.gov.uk](mailto:rradburn@leics.gov.uk) T: 0116 265 6891

Stephen Jivraj  
Research & Information Team  
Chief Executive's Department  
Leicestershire County Council  
E: [sjivraj@leics.gov.uk](mailto:sjivraj@leics.gov.uk) T: 0116 265 7262

<sup>1</sup> NS-SeC is an occupationally based classification that aims to differentiate positions within the labour market which replaces the social class and socioeconomic group classifications.

<sup>2</sup> Self containment is the proportion of people who live and work within the same area

**SUMMARY OF NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT**

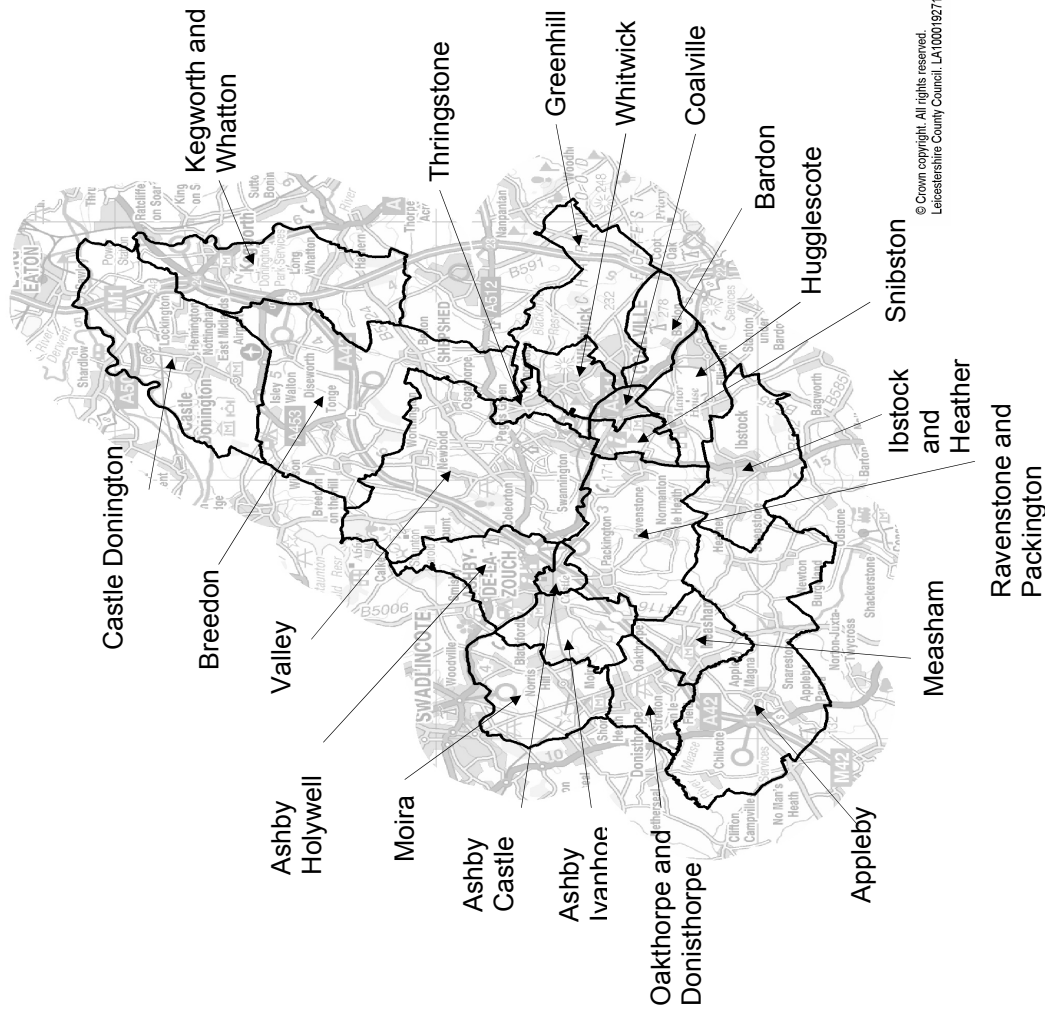
North West Leicestershire covers an area of 27,933 hectares. It shares a border with Hinckley and Bosworth, Charnwood, Rushcliffe, Erewash, South Derbyshire, Lichfield and North Warwickshire Districts. In 2001, the population of the district was 85,500. The largest proportion of population live in the larger settlements of Coalville (33,000 people), Ashby (12,000 people), Castle Donington (6,100 people) and Ibstock (5,600 people).

The map to the right shows the wards in North West Leicestershire as well as the major roads into and out of the district.

The following bullet points highlight the main facts of the resident and workplace population in North West Leicestershire:

- The resident population in employment aged between 16 and 74 years is 41,928.
- There are a greater number of people working in North West Leicestershire aged between 16 and 74, which makes up the workplace population, 45,075.
- 54% of the workplace population live inside the district.
- There is a net inflow into the district of 3,033 people as a smaller number of people live inside the district and commute out than live outside and commute in.
- South Derbyshire provides the workforce with the most amount of people travelling from outside the district and Charnwood is the most popular workplace destination of North West Leicestershire residents travelling outside the district.
- The ward with the largest inflow of commuters is Castle Donington with 7,770 commuters.
- The most self contained ward within the district is Coalville with 69% of residents working within NW Leicestershire.
- The highest proportion of the resident population travel between 10km and 20km to work and highest proportion of the workplace population travel between 5km and 10km to work.

Map 1: Wards in North West Leicestershire



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 Leicestershire County Council, LA 100919271, Published 2005.

## TRAVEL TO WORK BY MODE FOR RESIDENT POPULATION

The table on the right shows the proportion of the resident population that use various modes of transport to get to work. By far the most used mode is private car or van (75% average in the district). However, there is some variation between the wards. Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe ward with 83% has the highest proportion and Coalville ward with 64% the lowest proportion of people travelling to work by a private car or van.

On average in the district, the second most utilised method of travel to work is 'on foot' (8%) but again there are large differences between the wards. Ashby Holywell and Coalville wards (18%) have by far the highest proportion and Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe, Ravenstone and Packington and Valley wards (3%) have the lowest proportion of residents travelling to work on foot. This can be explained by the wards with the higher proportions tending to be more urban where residents live closer to employment opportunities.

The ward with the highest proportion of residents using public transport to travel to work is Greenhill ward (7%). In the wards around Ashby including, Holywell, Castle and Valley only 1% of people travel to work using public transport in the resident population.

Table 1: Method of travel to work by mode for resident population ranked by car or van

Ward	Residents in employment 16-74	% Car or van <sup>3</sup>	% Home working <sup>4</sup>	% Public transport <sup>5</sup>	% Bicycle	% On foot	% Other <sup>6</sup>
Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe	1,150	83	8	3	1	3	2
Moira	2,216	81	9	3	1	4	2
Bardon	1,263	81	9	3	2	4	3
Ashby Castle	1,319	79	10	1	1	8	1
Ravenstone and Packington	1,136	79	12	3	2	3	2
Whitwick	3,242	78	8	4	2	6	2
Hugglescote	2,157	77	9	4	3	5	3
Valley	2,058	77	16	2	1	3	2
Thringstone	2,184	76	8	6	2	6	2
Appleby	1,012	75	16	2	1	3	2
Measham	2,384	75	9	3	1	9	2
Shibston	2,459	74	8	3	2	12	2
<b>North West Leicestershire</b>	<b>41,928</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>
Breedon	1,203	74	16	1	2	5	3
Greenhill	2,766	73	9	7	2	6	2
Ibstock and Heather	3,249	73	9	4	3	10	2
Castle Donington	3,391	73	9	4	3	10	3
Ashby Ivanhoe	2,070	70	10	3	3	12	2
Kegworth and Whatton	2,169	70	10	4	3	10	3
Ashby Holywell	2,412	70	9	1	2	18	1
Coalville	2,088	64	8	3	4	18	3

Source: Census Standard Table 119

3 either as passenger or driving

5 includes light rail, train, tram, bus, minibus or coach

4 includes people who work at or from home

6 includes motorcycle, taxi and other

## TRAVEL TO WORK BY MODE FOR WORKPLACE POPULATION

The table to the right shows the proportion of the workplace population who use various modes of transport to get to work. There are not any major differences between the proportion of the resident (previous page) and workplace population that use various modes.

The most utilised method for the workplace population is also by private car or van (71% average in the district). However, there are huge variations between the wards. Castle Donington ward (83%) has the highest proportion and Thringstone ward (43%) the lowest of its workplace population travelling to work by private car or van.

The second most utilised method of travel to work across the borough for the workplace population is 'on foot' (8%). There is also great variation between the proportions of people that walk to work between wards. In Thringstone and Ashby Ivanhoe wards 14% of the workplace population walk to work compared to only 3% in Hugglescote ward.

A large proportion of the workplace population in the district are home working, however, there is a large variation between wards. Thringstone ward with 43% has the highest proportion and Castle Donington and Coalville wards with 3% have the lowest proportion of the workplace population home working.

Table 2: Method of travel to work by mode for workplace population ranked by car or van

Ward	Workplace population 16-74	% Car or van <sup>7</sup>	% Home working <sup>8</sup>	% Public transport <sup>9</sup>	% Bicycle	% On foot	% Other <sup>10</sup>
Castle Donington	9,555	83	3	4	0	4	2
Hugglescote	3,527	81	5	1	0	3	2
Bardon	933	72	12	3	1	4	3
<b>North West Leicestershire</b>	<b>45,075</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>
Ashby Holywell	6,216	70	4	6	0	8	2
Kegworth and Whatton	2,112	70	10	3	0	10	3
Coalville	6,008	70	3	7	0	11	3
Snibston	1,830	69	10	3	1	7	4
Measham	1,743	66	13	0	1	12	2
Ilbstock and Heather	2,744	66	11	2	1	12	3
Ashby Castle	1,068	66	13	3	0	12	1
Moira	1,199	65	16	1	0	5	4
Valley	1,503	64	21	2	0	4	2
Ravenstone and Packington	713	63	18	0	0	5	2
Breedon	919	62	21	2	0	6	2
Greenhill	1,226	58	20	4	0	10	2
Ashby Ivanhoe	1,153	56	18	2	0	14	2
Appleby	655	56	25	1	1	6	2
Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe	289	54	31	2	1	6	1
Whitwick	1,147	52	22	3	1	12	2
Thringstone	535	43	32	2	1	14	2

Source: Census Standard Table 129

7 either as passenger or driving

9 includes light rail, train, tram, bus, minibus or coach

8 includes people who work at or from home

10 includes motorcycle, taxi and other

**ORIGIN OF NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE WORKPLACE POPULATION**

Table 3: Top 20 origin districts of people who work in North West Leicestershire

Origin	No. of people	% People who live outside NWL	% Managerial & Professional	Intermediate	% Routine & Manual	% Students
North West Leicestershire	24,378		25	25	47	3
South Derbyshire	3,808	18.5	26	15	57	2
Charnwood	2,535	12.3	44	18	36	2
Derby	2,028	9.8	32	23	43	2
Erewash	1,960	9.5	30	21	48	2
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,372	6.7	37	19	41	2
East Staffordshire	811	3.9	36	17	47	0
Leicester	730	3.5	43	14	42	2
Rushcliffe	685	3.3	59	16	22	2
Broxtowe	613	3.0	43	18	37	1
Nottingham	571	2.8	43	16	39	2
Blaby	554	2.7	49	13	36	1
Tamworth	318	1.5	32	11	57	0
Amber Valley	292	1.4	50	21	29	0
Harborough	255	1.2	53	13	33	2
Gedling	245	1.2	52	17	31	0
Ashfield	209	1.0	42	21	37	0
North Warwickshire	191	0.9	38	15	45	2
Oadby and Wigston	175	0.8	50	13	35	2
Melton	168	0.8	61	10	29	0
<b>Outside the District</b>	<b>20,617</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2</b>

Source: Census Workplace Table 104

The table to the right shows the top 20 origin districts of people working in North West Leicestershire between the ages of 16 and 74. South Derbyshire provides the workforce with the most people from outside the district with 19%.

The proportion of people from each district is also broken down by National Statistics Socioeconomic Classification (NS-SeC)<sup>11</sup>. There is a higher proportion (41%) of people that commute from outside North West Leicestershire employed in managerial & professional occupations than those that live and work within the district (25%). In particular, there are over 60% of people who commute from Melton that are employed in managerial and professional occupations in North West Leicestershire.

In contrast, there are smaller proportions of people employed in intermediate occupations that work inside North West Leicestershire but live in other districts. The same is true for people employed in routine & manual occupations with the exceptions of people that travel from South Derbyshire, Erewash and Tamworth.

<sup>11</sup> NS-SeC is an occupationally based classification that aims to differentiate positions within the labour market which replaces the social class and socioeconomic group classifications.

## DESTINATION OF NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE RESIDENT POPULATION

Table 4: Top 20 destination districts of people who live in North West Leicestershire

Destination	No. of people	% People who work outside NWL	% Managerial & Professional	Intermediate	% Routine & Manual	% Students
North West Leicestershire	24,378		25	25	47	3
Charnwood	3,396	19.3	38	18	42	2
Leicester	2,420	13.8	56	18	25	2
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,758	10.0	31	11	55	3
South Derbyshire	1,285	7.3	34	18	46	2
Blaby	998	5.7	47	22	30	1
Derby	856	4.9	60	11	24	5
Nottingham	683	3.9	72	14	12	1
Birmingham	670	3.8	74	12	13	1
East Staffordshire	666	3.8	51	15	32	2
North Warwickshire	370	2.1	52	12	36	0
Erewash	353	2.0	48	17	35	1
Rushcliffe	343	2.0	53	12	31	3
Tamworth	286	1.6	55	20	23	2
Harborough	257	1.5	36	8	53	3
Solihull	242	1.4	71	14	14	1
Coventry	225	1.3	80	9	10	1
Broxtowe	152	0.9	65	13	22	0
Lichfield	152	0.9	55	14	28	2
Nuneaton and Bedworth	141	0.8	70	11	18	0
<b>Outside the District</b>	<b>17,568</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>

Source: Census Workplace Table 104

The table to the right shows the top 20 workplace destination districts of people living in North West Leicestershire between the ages of 16 and 74. Charnwood is the most popular destination of people living in North West Leicestershire and working outside the district with 19%.

The proportion of people that travel to each district is also broken down by National Statistics Socioeconomic Classification. The majority of North West Leicestershire residents who work within the district are employed in routine & manual occupational groups (47%). A higher proportion of those that travel outside the district to work are employed in managerial and professional occupations (51%). Over 80% of North West Leicestershire residents who travel to Coventry are employed in managerial and professional occupations.

In contrast, there are smaller proportions of people employed in intermediate occupations that live inside North West Leicestershire but work in other districts. The same is true for people employed in routine & manual occupations with the exception of people who work in Hinckley and Bosworth and Harborough.

## WARD COMMUTING BALANCE

Table 5: Commuting balance of North West Leicestershire wards ranked by net flow

Ward	Number of people travelling into ward	Number of people travelling out of ward	Net flow
Castle Donington	7,770	1,868	5,902
Coalville	5,312	1,283	4,029
Ashby Holywell	5,475	1,562	3,913
Hugglescote	3,011	1,639	1,372
Kegworth and Whatton	1,569	1,689	-120
Breedon	665	802	-137
Ashby Castle	869	1,109	-240
Appleby	394	729	-335
Bardon	755	1,135	-380
Ravenstone and Packington	436	946	-510
Valley	1,011	1,525	-514
Snibston	1,429	2,002	-573
lbstock and Heather	1,534	2,162	-628
Measham	1,031	1,752	-721
Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe	116	931	-815
Ashby Ivanhoe	696	1,641	-945
Moira	745	1,825	-1,080
Greenhill	714	2,313	-1,599
Thringstone	186	1,848	-1,662
Whitwick	565	2,614	-2,049

Source: Census Workplace Table 201

The table to the right shows the balance of commuting in North West Leicestershire wards. The large employment wards of Castle Donington and Coalville have a large amount of people travelling into them to work and therefore large net inflows.

This is explained as Castle Donington ward contains Nottingham East Midlands Airport and Coalville ward covers a relatively large town centre.

In the more rural and residential wards in the district there are large net outflows, as more people commute outside the ward than travel to work into the ward. For example, Whitwick ward has a net outflow of more than 2,000 people.

In Kegworth and Whatton, Snibston and lbstock and Heather wards there are a large number of people travelling into and out of the ward due to their mixed industrial and residential character.

## SELF CONTAINMENT OF WARDS

The table to the right shows the self containment within wards and the district as a whole. Self containment is defined as the proportion of people who live and work within the same area, for example, a ward or district. The difference between wards which are self contained is variable.

The ward with the highest proportion of residents employed within the district is Coalville with 69% and the lowest is Kegworth and Whatton with 39%. This is most likely because Kegworth and Whatton ward is located on the district boundary and both settlements in the ward are located next to M1 junctions which provide easy access into Nottinghamshire.

The ward with the greatest proportion of people who live and work within the same ward is also Castle Donington with 45% and lowest is Bardon with 14%.

Table 6: Self containment of North West Leicestershire wards

Ward	Employed residents <sup>12</sup>	% Work in NWL	% Work in ward	% Work outside NWL
Coalville	2,087	69	39	31
Ashby Ivanhoe	2,111	65	22	35
Ibstock and Heather	3,242	65	33	35
Snibston	2,443	65	18	35
Greenhill	2,832	61	18	39
Thringstone	2,221	61	17	39
Whitwick	3,217	61	19	39
Ashby Holywell	2,479	60	37	40
Hugglescote	2,166	60	24	40
Ravenstone and Packington Valley	1,177	60	20	40
	2,082	59	27	41
Measham	2,425	57	28	43
Castle Donington	3,413	54	45	46
Breedon	1,151	53	30	47
Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe	1,131	53	18	47
Appleby	1,007	52	28	48
Ashby Castle	1,365	50	19	50
Bardon	1,319	49	14	51
Moira	2,235	49	18	51
Kegworth and Whatton	2,315	39	27	61

Source: Census Workplace Table 201

<sup>12</sup> Employed resident figure may differ from Table 1 because of the ONS rounding which leads to the same count in different tables conflicting. The Standard Table figure for employed residents is the most accurate count in Table 1.

## DISTANCE TRAVELLED TO WORK

The table on the right shows the distance travelled to work by people employed between the ages of 16 and 74 who live in North West Leicestershire by gender. The table below shows the distance travelled to work by people between the ages of 16 and 74 who work within North West Leicestershire by gender. The greatest proportion of the resident population travel between 10km and 20km to work and the greatest proportion of the workplace population travel between 5km and 10km to work.

Men are more likely to travel further to work than women in both the resident and workplace populations. The greatest proportion of male employees travel between 10km and 20km to work in both the resident and workplace population. The greatest proportion of females travel less than 2km to work in the resident population and the workplace population.

Generally, the proportion of female employees that travel to work in each distance category declines the further away the distance travelled for both the resident and workplace female populations. Academic studies point to the fact that women tend to have more tasks on the way to and from work related to household responsibilities. Nevertheless, research has found women without children and women with greater level of education will travel further to work. For males neither children nor occupational status restricts the distance travelled to work<sup>14</sup>. Other studies claim that the higher wages men earn compared to women and female dominated occupations which are more evenly distributed across urban areas are responsible for shorter distances travelled to work by females.<sup>15</sup>

Table 7: Distance travelled to work by NWL resident population

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than 2km	7,961	19	3,230	14	4,731	25
2km to less than 5km	6,716	16	3,439	15	3,277	18
5km to less than 10km	6,335	15	3,278	14	3,057	16
10km to less than 20km	8,308	20	4,846	21	3,462	19
20km to less than 30km	3,329	8	2,061	9	1,268	7
30km to less than 40km	1,461	4	981	4	480	3
40km to less than 60km	977	2	702	3	275	2
60km and over	1,130	3	849	4	281	2
Working from home	4,000	10	2,432	11	1,568	8
Other <sup>13</sup>	1,701	4	1,392	6	309	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,918</b>		<b>23,210</b>		<b>18,708</b>	

Table 8: Distance travelled to work by NWL workplace population

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than 2 km	7,972	18	3,266	13	4,706	24
2 km to less than 5 km	7,062	16	3,598	14	3,464	18
5 km to less than 10 km	8,906	20	4,696	18	4,210	22
10 km to less than 20 km	8,837	20	5,615	22	3,222	17
20 km to less than 30 km	2,852	6	1,908	8	944	5
30 km to less than 40 km	1,230	3	886	4	344	2
40 km to less than 60 km	953	2	704	3	249	1
60 km and over	1,567	4	1,151	5	416	2
Working from home	5,579	12	3,728	15	1,851	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,958</b>		<b>25,552</b>		<b>19,406</b>	

Source: Census Standard Tables 120 and 129

<sup>13</sup> Includes no fixed place of work and working outside the UK

<sup>14</sup> Journal of Transport Geography (2000, 2005)

<sup>15</sup> Transportation (1997)