

2001 Census Travel to Work Data Blaby District Profile

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**Leicestershire
County Council**

**Report produced by the Research & Information Team
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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 Blaby 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 Blaby District and the difference between them. The resident population is defined as the people who live in Blaby District. The workplace population is defined as the people who work in Blaby District. The report begins by giving a brief description of travel to work in Blaby District. 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 Blaby, which is broken down by National Statistics Socioeconomic Classification¹. The report also considers the commuting balance within wards in the district and self containment² 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

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¹ 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.

² Self containment is the proportion of people who live and work within the same area

SUMMARY OF BLABY DISTRICT

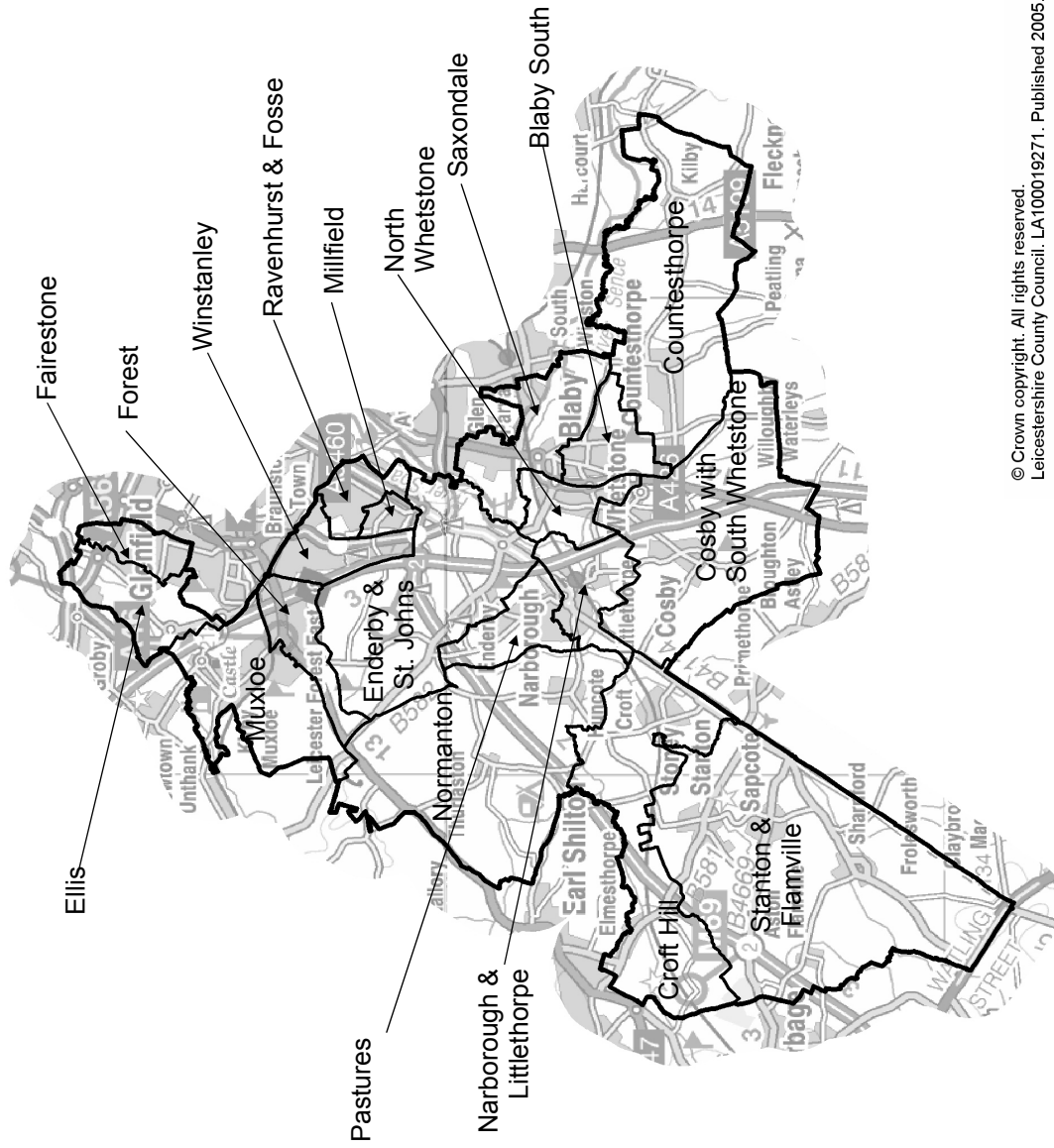
Blaby District covers an area of 13,047 hectares. It shares a border with Charnwood, Leicester City, Oadby & Wigston, Harborough, Rugby and Hinckley & Bosworth Districts. In 2001, the population of the district was 91,300. The largest proportion of population live in the larger settlements of Braunstone (15,100 people), Narborough (8,500 people), Countesthorpe (6,600 people), Leicester Forest East (6,300 people) and Blaby (6,200 people).

The map to the right shows the wards in Blaby 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 Blaby:-

- The resident population in employment aged between 16 and 74 years is 47,221.
- There are a smaller number of people working in Blaby aged between 16 and 74, which make up the workplace population, 41,103.
- 44% of the workplace population live inside the district.
- There is a net outflow out from the district of 4,990 people as a greater number live inside the district and commute out than live outside and commute in.
- Leicester City provides the workforce with the most amount of people travelling from outside the district and is the most popular workplace destination of Blaby residents travelling outside the district.
- The ward with the largest inflow of commuters is Enderby and St John's with 7,521 commuters.
- The most self contained ward within the district is Enderby and St John's with 47% of residents working within Blaby.
- The greatest proportion of the resident population and workplace population travel between 5km and 10km to work.

Map 1: Wards in Blaby



TRAVEL TO WORK BY MODE FOR RESIDENT POPULATION

The table on the right shows the proportions of the resident population that use various modes of transport to get to work for each ward in the district. By far the most used mode is private car or van (72% average in the district). However, there is some variation between the wards. Stanton and Flamville ward (77%) has the highest proportion and Ravenhurst and Fosse ward (63%) the lowest proportion of residents travelling to work by private car or van.

On average in Blaby, the second most utilised method of travel to work is public transport with 8% of residents using this mode, but again there are huge differences between the wards. Ravenhurst and Fosse (14%) and Millfield (13%) wards have the highest proportions and Stanton and Flamville (3%) ward has the lowest proportion of its resident population travelling to work by public transport. This is because the wards with the higher proportions of people using public transport are located closer to the city where public transport provision is better than the rural wards to the west and south of the district.

There is also some variation between the proportion of people who walk to work between wards. Blaby South ward (9%) and Enderby and St John's ward (9%) have the highest proportions and Normanton ward (3%) the lowest proportion of people walking to work.

A significant proportion of residents are home working in Blaby, but there is little variation between wards as Muxloe ward (12%) has the highest and Blaby South (7%) and Millfield (7%) wards the lowest proportions of their resident population home working.

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 ³	% Home working ⁴	% Public transport ⁵	% Bicycle	% On foot	% Other ⁶
Stanton and Flamville	3,750	77	11	3	2	6	2
Cosby with South Whetstone	2,639	75	11	5	3	5	2
Narborough and Littlethorpe	2,823	75	8	7	2	7	1
Normanton	1,438	75	9	7	3	3	2
Pastures	2,844	75	9	6	2	6	1
Forest	3,619	74	8	10	2	5	2
Countesthorpe	3,657	73	10	7	3	5	2
Croft Hill	1,141	73	11	5	2	7	3
Ellis	2,639	73	8	9	3	5	2
North Whetstone	2,670	73	9	6	3	7	2
Winstanley	3,216	73	8	9	3	5	2
Muxloe	1,959	72	12	8	2	5	1
Blaby	47,221	72	9	8	3	6	2
Fairestone	2,283	71	9	9	3	7	2
Blaby South	2,350	70	7	8	4	9	2
Enderby and St. John's	2,046	69	10	7	4	9	2
Saxondale	3,584	69	8	10	4	7	2
Millfield	1,048	67	7	13	3	8	1
Ravenhurst and Fosse	3,515	63	9	14	4	7	2

Source: Census Standard Table 119

3 either as passenger or driving

4 includes people who work at or from home

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

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 for each ward in the district. On average in the district, there is a greater proportion of people using a private car to get to work in the resident population (72%) compared to the workplace population (66%). There is also a greater proportion of people using public transport to get to work in the resident population (8%) compared to the workplace population (4%).

The most utilised method of travel to work for the workplace population is also private car or van (66% average in the district). However, there are huge variations between the wards. Winstanley ward (81%) has the highest proportion and Muxloe ward (50%) the lowest proportion of its workplace population travelling to work by private car or van.

The second most utilised method of travel to work for the workplace population across the district is 'on foot' (9%). There is also great variation between the proportions of people that walk to work between wards. In Forest ward 14% of the workplace population walk to work compared to only 3% in Winstanley ward.

There is also a large variation in the proportion of the workplace population that work from home between each ward in the district. In Muxloe ward 32% of the workplace population work from home compared to only 2% in Enderby and St John's ward.

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 ⁷	% Home working ⁸	% Public transport ⁹	% Bicycle	% On foot	Other ¹⁰
Winstanley	5,177	81	5	5	4	3	2
Enderby and St. John's Pastures	8,167	80	2	7	4	5	2
Fairestone	2,872	80	9	4	1	5	1
Cosby with South Whetstone	3,479	78	6	6	3	7	1
Narborough and Littlethorpe	3,426	74	8	4	5	7	2
Croft Hill	2,114	71	11	3	3	10	2
Saxondale	896	69	14	3	3	8	3
Ellis	3,125	69	9	4	4	11	2
Millfield	1,622	68	14	5	3	9	1
North Whetstone	723	67	11	6	6	8	3
Blaby	1,418	66	16	3	3	10	2
Normanton	41,103	66	15	4	3	9	2
Blaby South	655	62	21	4	3	8	1
Stanton and Flamville	913	60	19	4	4	12	0
Ravenhurst and Fosse	1,791	59	24	1	3	11	2
Countesthorpe	1,362	56	23	6	4	9	1
Forest	1,349	55	27	2	4	11	1
Muxloe	1,263	51	23	7	2	14	2
	751	50	32	5	2	9	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 BLABY WORKPLACE POPULATION

The table to the right shows the top 20 origin districts of people working in Blaby between the ages of 16 and 74. Leicester provides the workforce with the most people from outside the district with 31%.

The proportion of people from each district is also broken down by National Statistics Socioeconomic Classification (NS-SeC)¹¹. There is a higher proportion (42%) of people that commute from outside Blaby employed in managerial & professional occupations than those that live and work within the district (29%). In particular, there are 80% of people who commute from Daventry that are employed in managerial and professional occupations in Blaby.

In contrast, there are smaller

proportions of people employed in intermediate occupations that work inside Blaby but live in other districts. The same is true for people employed in routine & manual occupations with the exceptions of people travelling from Leicester, Hinckley & Bosworth and Oadby & Wigston.

Table 3: Top 20 origin districts of people who work in Blaby

Origin	No. of people	% People who live outside Borough	% Managerial & Professional	Intermediate	% Routine & Manual	% Students
Blaby	18,044		29	32	35	4
Leicester	7,254	31.4	28	16	49	6
Hinckley and Bosworth	3,167	13.7	39	20	38	3
Harborough	2,568	11.1	49	20	28	3
Charnwood	2,468	10.7	45	21	32	2
Oadby and Wigston	2,380	10.3	37	21	39	3
North West Leicestershire	998	4.3	48	22	30	1
Melton	387	1.7	53	22	25	1
Rushcliffe	240	1.0	78	11	10	1
Nuneaton and Bedworth	194	0.8	54	15	31	0
Coventry	162	0.7	60	17	18	6
South Derbyshire	147	0.6	71	14	15	0
Nottingham	146	0.6	65	12	21	2
Rugby	135	0.6	62	19	19	0
Derby	126	0.5	53	21	23	2
Rutland	124	0.5	64	12	19	5
Daventry	108	0.5	80	11	9	0
Broxtowe	102	0.4	76	7	18	0
Birmingham	101	0.4	60	13	18	9
Kettering	93	0.4	72	15	13	0
Outside the District	23,080		42	18	36	4

Source: Census Workplace Table 104

¹¹ 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 BLABY RESIDENTS

The table to the right shows the top 20 workplace destination districts of people living in Blaby between the ages of 16 and 74. Leicester is the most popular destination of people living in Blaby and working outside the district with 55%.

The proportion of people that travel to each district is also broken down by National Statistics Socioeconomic Classification. The majority of Blaby residents who work within the district are employed in routine & manual occupational groups (35%). There are a higher proportion of those that travel outside the district to work employed in managerial and professional occupations (44%). Over 70% of Blaby residents who travel to Coventry, Birmingham, Nottingham, Northampton, Solihull, Derby, Warwick and Milton Keynes to work are employed in managerial and professional occupations.

In contrast, there are smaller proportions of people employed in intermediate occupations that live inside Blaby 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, Oadby and Wigston, Harborough, Charnwood and North West Leicestershire.

Table 4: Top 20 destination districts of people who live in Blaby

Destination	No. of people	% People who work outside Borough	% Managerial & Professional	Intermediate	% Routine & Manual	% Students
Blaby	18,044		29	32	35	4
Leicester	16,141	55.3	40	24	35	2
Hinckley and Bosworth	2,590	8.9	40	18	40	3
Oadby and Wigston	2,094	7.2	36	18	44	2
Harborough	1,920	6.6	30	14	54	3
Charnwood	1,295	4.4	45	15	38	1
Coventry	613	2.1	72	11	15	1
North West Leicestershire	554	1.9	49	13	36	1
Rugby	384	1.3	57	8	34	1
Nuneaton and Bedworth	290	1	62	9	27	2
Birmingham	282	1	77	12	12	0
Nottingham	224	0.8	84	9	8	0
Northampton	169	0.6	85	8	7	0
Solihull	135	0.5	85	5	10	0
Daventry	130	0.4	50	13	35	2
Melton	121	0.4	53	17	28	3
Derby	111	0.4	74	12	12	3
Warwick	99	0.3	75	13	12	0
North Warwickshire	87	0.3	64	14	22	0
Milton Keynes	83	0.3	81	12	7	0
Outside the District	29,174		44	20	35	2

Source: Census Workplace Table 104

WARD COMMUTING BALANCE

The table to the right shows the balance of commuting in Blaby wards. The large employment ward of Enderby and St John's has a large amount of people travelling into the ward to work and therefore a large net inflow. This is explained by the Fosse Park retail park, which is located within the ward, providing large scale employment.

In the more rural and residential wards in the district there are large net outflows, as more people commute outside the ward than travel into the ward to work. For example, Stanton and Flamville, Ravenhurst and Fosse, Countesthorpe and Forest wards have a net outflow of more than 2,000 people.

In Winstanley, Pastures and Saxondale wards there are a large number of people travelling into and out of the ward due to their mixed industrial and residential character.

Table 5: Commuting balance of Blaby wards ranked by net flow

Ward	No. people travelling into ward	No. people travelling out of ward	Net flow
Enderby and St. John's	7,521	1,463	6,058
Winstanley	4,527	2,726	1,801
Fairestone	3,054	1,783	1,271
Cosby with South Whetstone	2,729	1,968	761
Pastures	2,244	2,350	-106
Croft Hill	683	959	-276
Millfield	592	885	-293
Saxondale	2,372	2,771	-399
Normanton	420	1,135	-715
Narborough and Littlethorpe	1,536	2,272	-736
Ellis	1,155	2,285	-1,130
Muxlbe	335	1,573	-1,238
North Whetstone	959	2,218	-1,259
Blaby South	495	1,961	-1,466
Stanton and Flamville	838	2,893	-2,055
Ravenhurst and Fosse	832	2,930	-2,098
Countesthorpe	603	2,865	-2,262
Forest	661	2,978	-2,317

Source: Census Workplace Table 201

SELF CONTAINMENT OF WARDS

Table 6: Self containment of Blaby wards

Ward	Employed Residents ¹²	% Work in Blaby	% Work in ward	% Work outside Blaby
Enderby and St. John's Pastures	2,084	47	30	53
Blaby South	2,881	46	18	54
Cosby with South Whetstone	2,379	45	18	55
Narborough and Littlethorpe	2,581	44	24	56
Normanton	2,840	44	20	56
North Whetstone	1,394	44	19	56
Croft Hill	2,698	43	18	57
Countesthorpe	1,234	41	22	59
Saxondale	3,663	41	22	60
Stanton and Flamville	3,503	39	21	61
Millfield	3,868	36	25	64
Muxloe	1,065	35	17	65
Ravenhurst and Fosse	1,997	35	21	66
Fairestone	3,507	34	17	66
Forest	2,243	32	21	68
Winstanley	3,602	32	17	68
Ellis	3,284	31	17	69
	2,749	29	17	71

Source: Census Workplace Table 201

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, the ward or district. The difference between wards which are self contained in Blaby is variable.

The ward with the highest proportion of residents employed within the district is Enderby and St John's with 47% and the lowest is Ellis with 29%. This is most likely because Ellis ward is located on the district boundary with a major trunk road running into Leicester.

The ward with the greatest proportion of people who live and work within the same ward is also Enderby and St John's ward with 30% and lowest is Ravenhurst and Fosse ward with 17%.

¹² 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 Blaby by gender. The table below shows the distance travelled to work by people between the ages of 16 and 74 who work within Blaby by gender. The greatest proportion of the resident population and workplace population, as a whole, 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 5km and 10km to work in the resident and workplace population. The greatest proportion of women travel between 5km and 10km in the resident population and between 2km and 5km in the workplace population.

The proportion of female employees that travel more than 20km to work are very small in both the resident and workplace population. 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 work¹⁴. 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 women¹⁵.

Table 7: Distance travelled to work by Blaby resident population

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than 2km	6,652	14	2,611	10	4,041	19
2km to less than 5km	10,215	22	4,818	19	5,397	25
5km to less than 10km	13,711	29	6,812	27	6,899	32
10km to less than 20km	5,761	12	3,549	14	2,212	10
20km to less than 30km	1,597	3	1,163	5	434	2
30km to less than 40km	904	2	675	3	229	1
40km to less than 60km	1,080	2	799	3	281	1
60km and over	1,038	2	796	3	242	1
Other ¹³	1,884	4	1,591	6	293	1
Working from home	4,300	9	2,649	10	1,651	8
Total	47,142		25,463		21,679	

Table 8: Distance travelled to work by Blaby workplace population

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number
Less than 2km	6,223	15	2,472	27	3,751	21
2km to less than 5km	8,302	20	4,269	36	4,033	23
5km to less than 10km	9,341	23	5,363	40	3,978	22
10km to less than 20km	6,042	15	3,466	26	2,576	14
20km to less than 30km	1,851	5	1,143	8	708	4
30km to less than 40km	986	2	657	4	329	2
40km to less than 60km	1,057	3	767	5	290	2
60km and over	1,199	3	851	5	348	2
Working from home	6,082	15	4,167	26	1,915	11
Total	41,083		23,155		17,928	

Source: Census Standard Tables 120 and 129

¹³ includes no fixed place of work and working outside the UK

¹⁴ Journal of Transport Geography (2000, 2005)

¹⁵ Transportation (1997)