

2001 Census Travel to Work Data Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Profile

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**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 Hinckley and Bosworth as well as those that work inside the borough 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 Hinckley and Bosworth Borough and the difference between them. The resident population is defined as the people who live in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough. The workplace population is defined as the people who work in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough. The report begins by giving a brief description of travel to work in Hinckley and Bosworth. 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 Hinckley and Bosworth, which is broken down by National Statistics Socioeconomic Classification¹. The report also considers the commuting balance within wards in the borough and self containment² of each ward in the borough. The final section looks at the distance travelled to work by the resident and workplace population of the borough.

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 HINCKLEY AND BOSWORTH BOROUGH

Hinckley and Bosworth Borough covers an area of 29,735 hectares. It shares a border with North West Leicestershire, Charnwood, Blaby, North Warwickshire and Nuneaton and Bedworth Districts. In 2001, the population of the borough was 101,100. The largest proportion of population live in the larger settlements of Hinckley (37,300 people), Burbage (14,700 people), Earl Shilton (9,100 people), Barwell (6,800 people) and Groby (6,800 people).

The map to the right shows the wards in Hinckley and Bosworth as well as the major roads into and out of the borough.

The following bullet points highlight the main facts of the resident and workplace population in Hinckley and Bosworth:-

- The resident population in employment aged between 16 and 74 years is 51,385.
- There are a smaller number of people working in Hinckley and Bosworth aged between 16 and 74, which makes up the workplace population, 42,693.
- 64% of the workplace population live inside the borough.
- There is a net outflow out from the borough of 8,582 people as a greater number live inside the borough and commute out than live outside and commute in.
- Nuneaton and Bedworth provides the workforce with the most amount of people travelling from outside the borough and Leicester City is the most popular workplace destination of Hinckley and Bosworth residents travelling outside the borough.
- The ward with the largest inflow of commuters is Hinckley Castle with 6,492 commuters.
- The most self contained ward within the borough is Clarendon with 74% of residents working within Hinckley and Bosworth.
- The greatest proportion of the resident population travel between 10km and 20km to work and greatest proportion of the workplace population travel less than 2km to work.

Map 1: Wards in Hinckley and Bosworth



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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 (72% average in the borough). However, there is some variation between the wards in the borough. Barlestone, Nailstone & Osbaston ward with 78% has the highest proportion and Hinckley Castle ward with 60% the lowest proportion of residents travelling to work by private car or van.

On average, the second most utilised method of travel to work in the borough is 'on foot' (9%) but there are huge differences between the wards. Hinckley Castle (23%) has by far the highest proportion and Barlestone, Nailstone & Osbaston and Twycross & Witherley with Sheepy wards (4%) 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 Groby ward (9%). This is explained by the short distance to Leicester from this ward. In the largely rural wards of Cadeby, Carlton & Market Bosworth and Ambien only 2% of people travel to work using public transport in the resident population. Unusually, the same is true in the urban wards of Hinckley Clarendon and Burbage St Catherine's.

A significant proportion of residents are home working in Hinckley and Bosworth with some variation between wards. Twycross (16%) and Ambien (16%) wards have the highest proportion and Hinckley Clarendon (7%) and Hinckley Trinity (7%) wards have the lowest proportion 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
Barlestone Nailstone & Osbaston	1,686	78	10	6	1	4	1
Burbage Sketchley and Stretton	4,578	77	10	3	3	6	1
Markfield Stanton and Fieldhead	2,823	75	12	4	1	6	2
Barwell	4,520	74	8	5	3	9	2
Groby	3,637	74	9	8	2	7	1
Ratby Bagworth and Thomton	2,897	74	10	7	2	6	2
Twycross & Witherley with Sheepy	1,585	74	16	3	1	4	2
Hinckley Clarendon	3,925	73	7	2	5	11	2
Newbold Verdon with Desford	4,013	73	12	6	2	6	2
Ambien	1,761	72	16	2	3	5	1
Burbage St. Catherine's & Lash Hill	2,689	72	10	2	4	9	2
Cadeby Carlton & Market Bosworth	1,580	72	15	2	2	7	2
Hinckley & Bosworth	51,385	72	11	4	3	9	2
Earl Shilton	4,364	71	9	6	3	10	2
Hinckley De Montfort	4,911	70	9	3	4	13	2
Hinckley Trinity	3,362	70	7	3	5	12	2
Hinckley Castle	3,054	60	8	3	4	23	2

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 ORKPLACE POPULATION

The table to the right shows the proportion of the workplace population that use various modes of transport to get to work. There are no major differences between the proportion of the resident (previous page) and workplace population that use various modes. However, 72% of the resident population in Hinckley and Bosworth use a private car or van to get to work whereas only 65% of the workplace population in Hinckley and Bosworth use a private car to travel to work.

The most utilised method for the workplace population is also private car or van (65% average in the borough). However, there are huge variations between the wards. Clarendon ward (81%) has the highest proportion and Barlestone ward (47%) the lowest proportion of the workplace population travelling to work by private car or van.

The second most utilised method of travel to work across the borough is 'on foot' (11%). There is also great variation between the proportions of workplace population that walk to work between wards. In Earl Shilton ward 20% of the workplace population walk to work compared to only 4% in Hinckley Clarendon 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 Barlestone wards 37% of the workplace population work from home compared to only 3% in Hinckley Castle 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
Hinckley Clarendon	6,140	81	4	2	6	4	3
Newbold Verdon with Desford	4,432	76	11	3	3	5	3
Ratby Bagworth and Thornton	1,959	71	14	3	2	9	2
Burbage Sketchley and Stretton	3,154	70	14	2	5	8	2
Ambien	1,409	68	20	1	3	6	2
Groby	2,016	68	16	2	2	11	1
Hinckley Castle	7,435	68	3	6	3	17	1
Hinckley De Montfort	4,772	68	9	4	4	13	1
Twycross & Witherley with Sheepy	1,048	68	24	1	1	5	2
Cadeby Carlton & Market Bosworth	1,553	67	15	3	2	10	2
Hinckley & Bosworth	42,693	65	17	3	3	11	2
Markfield Stanton and Fieldhead	1,588	64	20	3	2	9	2
Barwell	2,385	60	14	3	4	17	1
Hinckley Trinity	1,183	57	21	3	3	14	2
Earl Shilton	2,158	56	17	2	4	20	1
Burbage St. Catherine's & Lash Hill	1,021	54	27	3	4	11	1
Barlestone Nailstone & Osbaston	440	47	37	4	0	12	1

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 HINCKLEY AND BOSWORTH WORKPLACE POPULATION

Table 3: Top 20 origin districts of people who work in Hinckley and Bosworth

Origin	No. of people	% People who live outside Borough	% Managerial & Professional	% Intermediate	% Routine & Manual	% Students
Hinckley and Bosworth	27,377		26	26	44	4
Nuneaton and Bedworth	2,920	18.8	23	12	63	2
Blaby	2,590	16.7	40	18	40	3
North West Leicestershire	1,758	11.3	32	11	55	3
Leicester	1,575	10.2	43	13	41	3
Charnwood	978	6.3	48	13	37	2
Harborough	813	5.2	55	16	27	2
North Warwickshire	762	4.9	26	11	59	4
Coventry	483	3.1	41	11	46	2
Oadby and Wigston	414	2.7	49	11	38	2
Tamworth	291	1.9	36	17	46	1
Rugby	278	1.8	56	12	32	1
South Derbyshire	207	1.3	46	8	45	0
Birmingham	165	1.1	63	12	21	4
Melton	127	0.8	46	18	34	2
Warwick	116	0.7	66	9	25	0
Solihull	100	0.6	73	12	15	0
Lichfield	89	0.6	64	14	23	0
Derby	84	0.5	62	7	26	5
Nottingham	84	0.5	57	8	18	17
Outside Borough	15,496		41	13	43	3

Source: Census Workplace Table 104

The table to the right shows the top 20 origin districts of people working in Hinckley and Bosworth between the ages of 16 and 74. Nuneaton and Bedworth provides the workforce with the most people from outside the borough with 19%.

The proportion of people from each district is also broken down by National Statistics Socioeconomic Classification (NI-SeC)¹¹. There is a higher proportion (41%) of people that commute from outside Hinckley and Bosworth employed in managerial & professional occupations than those that live and work within the borough (26%). In particular, there are over 70% of people who commute from Solihull that are employed in managerial and professional occupations in Hinckley and Bosworth.

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

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 HINCKLEY AND BOSWORTH RESIDENT POPULATION

Table 4: Top 20 destination districts of people who live in Hinckley and Bosworth

Destination	No. of people	% People who work outside Borough	% Managerial & Professional	Intermediate	% Routine & Manual	% Students
Hinckley and Bosworth	27,377		26	16	44	4
Leicester	6,779	28.3	46	3	28	2
Blaby	3,167	13.2	39	3	38	3
Nuneaton and Bedworth	2,013	8.4	46	5	32	2
Coventry	1,898	7.9	58	3	27	1
Harborough	1,606	6.7	21	2	65	2
North West Leicestershire	1,372	5.7	37	6	41	2
Charnwood	1,080	4.5	52	7	30	2
Rugby	881	3.7	38	3	47	1
North Warwickshire	800	3.3	43	6	39	2
Birmingham	565	2.4	71	3	15	1
Oadby and Wigston	416	1.7	54	5	31	2
Warwick	294	1.2	64	2	19	1
Solihull	277	1.2	75	1	13	1
Nottingham	215	0.9	76	3	9	1
Tamworth	205	0.9	57	8	21	0
Daventry	165	0.7	39	7	43	0
Northampton	128	0.5	70	2	22	0
Derby	117	0.5	84	3	10	0
Outside UK	94	0.4	45	0	36	3
Stratford-on-Avon	73	0.3	82	0	14	0
Outside Borough	23,990		47	4	33	2

Source: Census Workplace Table 104

The table to the right shows the top 20 workplace destination districts of people living in Hinckley and Bosworth between the ages of 16 and 74. Leicester is the most popular destination of people living in Hinckley and Bosworth and working outside the borough with 28%.

The proportion of people that travel to each district is also broken down by National Statistics Socioeconomic Classification. The majority of Hinckley and Bosworth residents who work within the borough are employed in routine & manual occupational groups (44%). A much higher proportion of those that travel outside the borough to work are employed in managerial and professional occupations (47%). Over 80% of Hinckley and Bosworth residents who travel to Derby and Stratford upon Avon to work are employed in managerial and professional occupations.

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

WARD COMMUTING BALANCE

The table to the right shows the balance of commuting in Hinckley and Bosworth wards. The large employment wards including Hinckley Clarendon and Castle have a large amount of people travelling into them to work and therefore large net inflows. This is explained as both wards cover part of the town centre of Hinckley.

In the more rural and residential wards in the borough there are large net outflows, as more people commute outside the ward to work than travel into the ward to work. For example, Hinckley Trinity, Earl Shilton and Barwell wards have a net outflow of more than 2,000 people.

In Hinckley De Montfort and Burbage St Catherines 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 Hinckley and Bosworth wards ranked by net flow

Ward	No. people travelling into ward	No. people travelling out of ward	Net flow
Hinckley Castle	6,492	2,087	4,405
Hinckley Clarendon	5,049	2,811	2,238
Newbold Verdon with Desford	3,139	2,682	457
Cadeby Carlton & Market Bosworth	1,034	1,052	-18
Hinckley De Montfort	3,490	3,596	-106
Ambien	835	1,199	-364
Twycross & Witherley with Sheepy	604	1,133	-529
Ratby Bagworth and Thornton	1,325	2,310	-985
Barlestone Nailstone & Osbaston	127	1,398	-1,271
Markfield Stanton and Fieldhead	832	2,110	-1,278
Burbage Sketchley and Stretton	2,149	3,520	-1,371
Groby	1,293	2,921	-1,628
Burbage St. Catherines & Lash Hill	514	2,244	-1,730
Barwell	1,348	3,522	-2,174
Earl Shilton	1,043	3,377	-2,334
Hinckley Trinity	528	2,893	-2,365

Source: Census Workplace Table 201

SELF CONTAINMENT OF WARDS

The table to the right shows the self containment within wards and the borough as a whole. Self containment is defined as the proportion of the 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 borough is Hinckley Clarendon with 74% and the lowest is Groby with 27%. This is because Groby ward is located on the borough 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 Cadeby, Carlton and Market Bosworth ward with 34% and lowest is Hinckley Trinity ward with 16%.

Table 6: Self containment of Hinckley and Bosworth wards

Ward	Employed Residents ¹²	% Work in H&B	% Work in ward	% Work outside H&B
Hinckley Clarendon	3,225	74	32	26
Burbage St. Catherine's & Lash Hill	2,589	65	19	36
Hinckley Castle	3,133	64	34	36
Hinckley Trinity	3,241	64	16	36
Hinckley De Montfort	4,920	63	27	37
Barwell	4,599	61	23	39
Earl Shilton	4,475	60	25	40
Burbage Sketchley and Stretton	4,555	56	23	44
Ambien	1,743	54	31	46
Cadeby Carlton & Market Bosworth	1,597	53	34	47
Newbold Verdon with Desford	3,949	49	33	51
Barlestone Nailstone & Osbaston	1,716	49	19	51
Twycross & Witherley with Sheepy	1,579	38	28	62
Markfield Stanton and Fieldhead	2,855	36	26	64
Ratby Bagworth and Thornton	2,847	35	23	65
Groby	3,710	27	22	73

Source: Census Workplace Table 201

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 Hinckley and Bosworth by gender. The table below shows the distance travelled to work by people between the ages of 16 and 74 who work within Hinckley and Bosworth 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 less than 2km 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 the resident and workplace population. The greatest proportion of females travel less than 2km to work in both the resident population and 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 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 females¹⁵.

Table 7: Distance travelled to work by Hinckley and Bosworth resident population

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than 2km	10,626	21	4,224	15	6,402	28
2km to less than 5km	7,299	14	3,592	13	3,707	16
5km to less than 10km	8,619	17	4,684	17	3,935	17
10km to less than 20km	11,802	23	6,778	24	5,024	22
20km to less than 30km	2,765	5	1,768	6	997	4
30km to less than 40km	1,303	3	902	3	401	2
40km to less than 60km	888	2	683	2	205	1
60km and over	1,033	2	805	3	228	1
Other ¹³	4,982	10	2,990	11	1,992	9
Working from home	1,998	4	1,603	6	395	2
Total	51,315		28,029		23,286	

Table 8: Distance travelled to work by Hinckley and Bosworth workplace population

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than 2km	10,549	25	4,179	17	6,370	35
2km to less than 5km	7,233	17	3,821	16	3,412	19
5km to less than 10km	7,577	18	4,581	19	2,996	16
10km to less than 20km	6,659	16	4,495	18	2,164	12
20km to less than 30km	1,734	4	1,263	5	471	3
30km to less than 40km	668	2	503	2	165	1
40km to less than 60km	680	2	526	2	154	1
60km and over	760	2	585	2	175	1
Working from home	6,876	16	4,516	19	2,360	13
Total	42,736		24,469		18,267	

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)