

2001 Census Travel to Work Data Melton Borough Profile

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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 patterns.

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 Melton as well as those that work inside the borough. It is therefore concerned with the resident and workplace population in employment between the ages of 16 and 74 in the borough and the difference between them. The resident population is defined as the people who live in Melton Borough. The workplace population is defined as the people who work in Melton Borough. The report begins by giving a brief description of travel to work in Melton. 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 borough. The report highlights the top 20 origin and destination districts to and from Melton, 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

If you require further guidance, please contact:

Robert Radburn
Research & Information Team
Chief Executive's Department
Leicestershire County Council
E: 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 T: 0116 265 7262

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 MELTON BOROUGH

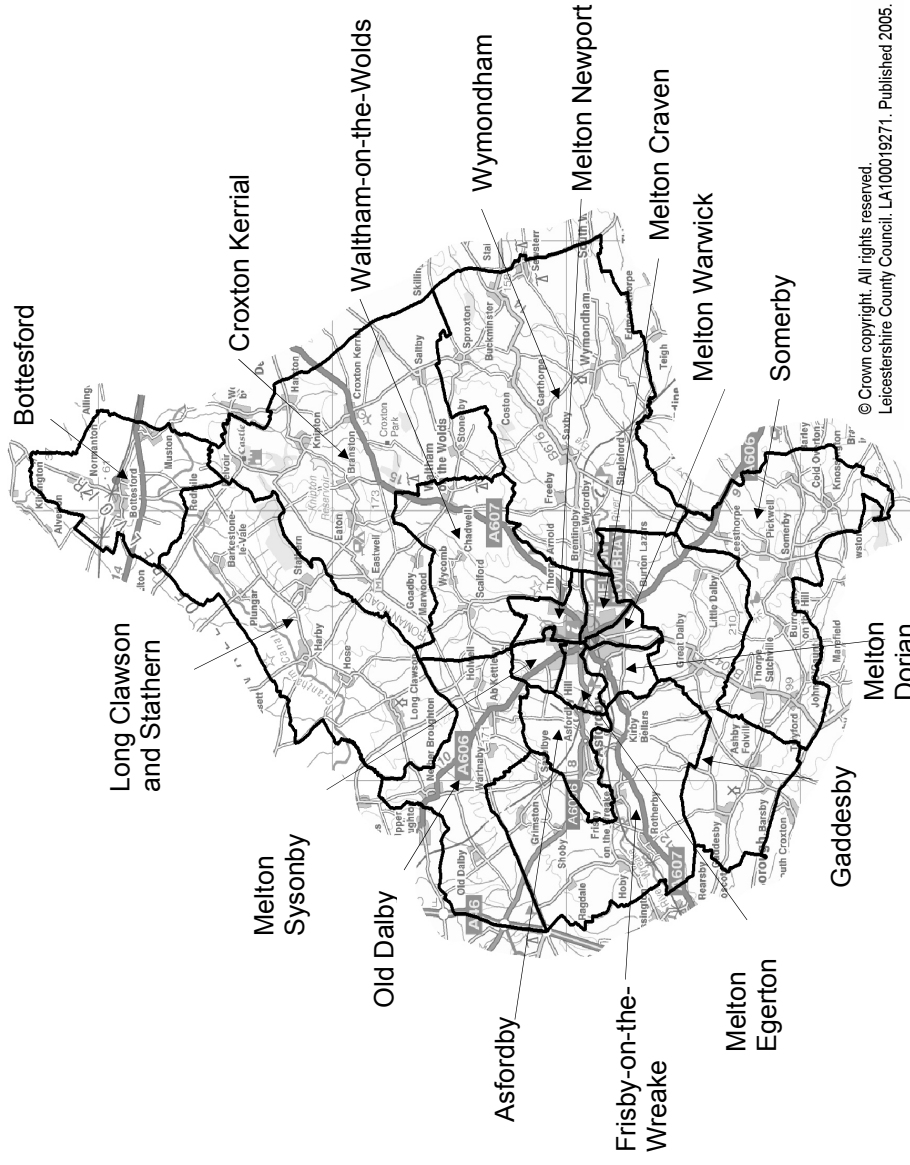
Melton Borough covers an area of 48,190 hectares. It shares a border with Rushcliffe, Newark and Sherwood, South Kesteven, Rutland, Harborough and Charnwood Districts. In 2001, the population of the borough was 47,900. The largest proportion of the population live in the larger settlements of Melton Mowbray (25,500 people), Bottesford (3,300 people) and Asfordby (2,600 people).

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

- The resident population in employment aged between 16 and 74 years is 24,020.
- There are a smaller number of people working in Melton aged between 16 and 74, which makes up the workplace population, 19,381.
- 78% of the workplace population live inside the borough.
- There is a net outflow out from the borough of 4,609 people as a greater number live inside the borough and commute out than live outside and commute in.
- South Kesteven provides the workforce with the most amount of people travelling from outside the borough and Leicester City is the most popular workplace destination of Melton residents travelling outside the borough.
- The ward with the largest inflow of commuters is Melton Craven with 4,919 commuters.
- The most self contained ward within the borough is Melton Newport with 73% of residents working within Melton.
- The greatest proportion of the resident population and workplace population travel less than 2km to work.

Map 1: Wards in Melton



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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 travel to get to work for each ward in the borough. By far the most used mode is private car or van (70% average in the borough). However, there is some variation between wards in the borough. Asfordby ward with 74% has the highest proportion and Melton Egerton ward with 62% the lowest proportion of people travelling to work by private car or van.

On average in Melton, the second most utilised method of travel to work is 'on foot' (10%) but there are large differences between the wards. There is a sharp contrast between the urban wards around Melton town centre and the rural wards which cover the remainder of the borough. Melton Egerton (20%) and Melton Newport (20%) wards have the highest proportions and Asfordby (4%), Gaddesby (4%) and Frisby-on-the-Wreake (4%) wards have the lowest proportion of residents travelling to work by foot.

Unusually, the relatively rural ward of Asfordby (10%) has by far the highest proportion of people travelling to work by public transport. In the largely rural ward of Croxton Kerrial only 1% of people travel to work using public transport, which is reflected in the low level of public transport provision in the vicinity.

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 %
Asfordby	1,615	74	8	10	2	4	2
Long Clawson and Stathern	1,919	74	15	2	2	6	1
Old Dalby	962	74	16	2	0	5	2
Waltham-on-the-Wolds	781	74	16	3	1	6	1
Gaddesby	866	73	17	3	1	4	1
Melton Sysonby	2,525	72	7	3	4	12	1
Frisby-on-the-Wreake	942	71	18	3	2	4	1
Bottesford	1,712	70	15	5	3	7	1
Melton Borough	24,020	70	13	4	3	10	2
Somerby	926	70	20	3	1	5	2
Melton Dorian	2,597	69	8	4	5	14	1
Melton Warwick	1,511	69	8	4	3	15	1
Croxton Kerrial	842	68	21	1	1	5	3
Wymondham	800	68	19	2	1	9	1
Melton Craven	1,836	64	7	4	4	19	2
Melton Newport	2,461	63	7	4	5	20	2
Melton Egerton	1,725	62	7	5	5	20	2

Source: Census Standard Table 119

³ Either as passenger or driving

⁵ includes light rail, 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 that use various modes of transport to get to work for each ward in the borough. On average in the borough, there is not a great variation in the proportion of people using various modes to travel to work between the resident population (previous page) and the workplace population. However, a much greater proportion of the workplace population (20%) work from home compared to the resident population (13%).

The most utilised method of travel to work for the workplace population is also private car or van (62% average in the borough). However, there are huge variations between the wards in the borough. Waltham-on-the-Wolds ward (81%) has the highest proportion and Croxton Kerrial ward (48%) the lowest proportion of the workplace population travelling to work by private car or van. The low proportion of people using private car or van to travel to work in Croxton Kerrial and other rural wards in the borough is explained by the large number of home workers which mainly consist of agricultural workers.

The second most utilised method of travel to work across the borough's workplace population is 'on foot'. As expected, the wards covering the town centre of Melton have the highest proportions of the workplace population walking to work including, Melton Warwick (23%) and Melton Craven (21%).

There is a larger variation between the resident and workplace population in some individual wards for people that travel to work using public transport. Frisby-on-the-Wreake ward has by far the highest proportion of the workplace population travelling to work using public transport (15%), but only 4% amongst resident population. The reverse is true for Asfordby ward where only 2% of people travel to work using public transport amongst the workplace population but 10% amongst the resident population.

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
Waltham-on-the-Wolds	1,051	81	12	1	1	4	1
Melton Dorian	2,348	77	8	2	3	8	1
Old Dalby	962	74	16	2	0	5	2
Melton Craven	3,086	66	4	4	4	21	1
Melton Egerton	1,506	66	8	4	3	19	1
Asfordby	730	63	17	2	7	8	3
Melton Newport	2,893	62	6	3	8	18	2
Melton Borough	19,381	62	20	3	3	11	1
Long Clawson and Stathern	1,156	61	25	1	2	9	2
Frisby-on-the-Wreake	941	60	18	15	1	4	2
Melton Sysonby	821	59	22	0	3	14	1
Melton Warwick	1,125	59	12	4	2	23	1
Wymondham	654	59	24	0	4	13	0
Somerby	531	55	36	1	1	6	1
Bottesford	1,016	54	25	3	5	13	1
Gaddeby	366	49	42	0	1	8	0
Croxton Kerrial	444	48	40	1	1	8	2

Source: Census Standard Table 129

⁷ Either as passenger or driving

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

⁸ includes people who work at or from home

¹⁰ includes motorcycle, taxi and other

ORIGIN OF MELTON WORKPLACE POPULATION

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

Origin	No. of people	% People who live outside Melton	% Managerial & Professional	Intermediate	% Intermediate	% Routine & Manual	% Students
Melton	15,069		25		25	46	4
South Kesteven	737	17	41		11	47	1
Charnwood	700	16	45		14	38	3
Rutland	528	12	47		14	36	3
Rushcliffe	528	12	62		9	29	1
Leicester	393	9	37		8	53	3
Nottingham	158	4	49		6	39	6
Harborough	154	4	50		16	34	0
Blaby	121	3	53		17	28	3
Newark and Sherwood	111	3	47		19	32	3
North West Leicestershire	98	2	49		9	39	3
Gedling	91	2	36		10	47	7
Hinckley and Bosworth	68	2	43		13	40	4
Broxtowe	66	2	67		9	24	0
Oadby and Wigston	55	1	53		6	42	0
North Kesteven	50	1	46		6	42	6
Peterborough	39	1	44		15	41	0
Erewash	37	1	62		0	38	0
Derby	30	1	67		20	13	0
Ashfield	28	1	57		21	21	0
Outside Borough	4,421		48		11	38	3

Source: Census Workplace Table 104

The table to the right shows the top 20 origin districts of people working in Melton between the ages of 16 and 74. South Kesteven provides the workforce with the highest proportion of people from outside the borough with 17%. However, the absolute numbers of people commuting from other districts are not that high.

The proportion of people from each district is also broken down by National Statistics Socioeconomic Classification (NS-SeC)¹¹. Out of the top 20 origin districts there are a higher proportion of employees that commute from outside Melton employed in managerial & professional occupations than those that live and work in the Borough. There are over 65% of people who commute from Broxtowe and Derby that are employed in managerial and professional occupations in Melton.

In contrast, there are smaller proportions of people employed in intermediate occupations that work inside Melton but live in other districts. The same is true for people employed in routine & manual occupations with the exceptions of people travelling to work from South Kesteven, Leicester and Gedling.

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 MELTON RESIDENT POPULATION

The table to the right shows the top 20 workplace destination districts of people living in Melton who are employed between the ages of 16 and 74. Leicester is the most popular destination of people living in Melton and working outside the borough accounting for 20%. However, there are not huge absolute numbers of people travelling to other districts.

The proportion of people that travel to each district is also broken down by National Statistics Socioeconomic Classification. The majority of Melton residents who work within the borough are employed in routine & manual occupational groups (46%). A higher proportion of those that travel outside the borough to work are employed in managerial and professional occupations (55%).

Over 70% of those people who live in Melton, but travel to Nottingham, Derby, Birmingham and Erewash to work are employed in managerial and professional occupations.

In contrast, there are smaller proportions of people employed in intermediate occupations that live inside Melton but work in other districts. The same is true for people employed in routine & manual occupations.

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

Destination	No. of people	% People who work outside Melton	% Managerial & Professional	Intermediate	% Routine & Manual	% Students
Melton	15,069		25	25	46	4
Leicester	1,808	20	58	19	22	1
Charnwood	1,267	14	46	18	35	1
Nottingham	1,030	11	74	14	11	1
Rutland	822	9	39	18	41	2
South Kesteven	704	8	42	16	39	4
Rushcliffe	680	8	44	18	37	2
Blaby	387	4	53	22	25	1
Harborough	183	2	42	17	38	3
North West Leicestershire	168	2	61	10	29	0
Newark and Sherwood	160	2	48	11	42	0
Hinckley and Bosworth	127	1	46	18	34	2
Gedling	108	1	53	17	31	0
Peterborough	107	1	66	18	16	0
Oadby and Wigston	96	1	55	17	25	3
Corby	88	1	61	3	35	0
Broxtowe	82	1	68	17	15	0
Derby	64	1	72	14	14	0
Birmingham	52	1	89	0	12	0
Erewash	50	1	82	12	6	0
Outside Borough	9,023		55	16	27	2

Source: Census Workplace Table 104

WARD COMMUTING BALANCE

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

Ward	No. of people travelling into ward	No. of people travelling out of ward	Net flow
Melton Craven	2,558	1,367	1,191
Melton Newport	2,211	1,430	781
Waltham-on-the-Wolds	827	504	323
Frisby-on-the-Wreake	731	707	24
Wymondham	302	505	-203
Melton Egerton	1,206	1,411	-205
Melton Dorian	1,723	1,981	-258
Old Dalby	413	676	-263
Somerby	212	573	-361
Croxton Kerrial	152	537	-385
Melton Warwick	796	1,202	-406
Gaddeby	107	605	-498
Bottesford	380	1,118	-738
Long Clawson and Stathern	521	1,321	-800
Asfordby	421	1,278	-857
Melton Sysonby	401	2,142	-1,741

Source: Census Workplace Table 201

The table to the right shows the balance of commuting in Melton wards. The relatively large employment wards including, Melton Craven and Melton Newport have the most amount of people travelling into these wards and therefore large net inflows.

One would expect Melton Craven and Newport wards to have a net inflow of commuters as they contain Melton town centre. In the relatively residential wards including Melton Sysonby and Melton Dorian there are large numbers of people travelling outside the ward to work. In the case of Melton Sysonby there is a large net outflow as there are no major employers within the ward.

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 people who live and work within the same area, for example a ward or district. The difference between wards which are self contained within the ward itself and the borough is variable.

The ward with the highest proportion of residents employed within the borough is Melton Newport with 73% and the lowest is Bottesford with 42%. This is because Melton Newport ward is located in the centre of the borough whereas Bottesford ward is located on the borough and county boundary.

The ward with the greatest proportion of people who live and work within the same ward is Wymondham ward with 42% and lowest is Melton Syonsby ward with 16%.

Table 6: Self containment of Melton wards

Ward	Employed residents ¹²	% Work in Melton	% Work in ward	% Work outside Melton
Melton Newport	2,419	73	30	27
Melton Egerton	1,760	73	20	27
Melton Warwick	1,522	70	21	30
Melton Dorian	2,607	69	24	31
Melton Craven	1,871	68	27	32
Melton Sysonby	2,554	66	16	34
Asfordby	1,629	65	22	35
Waltham-on-the-Wolds	780	62	35	38
Wymondham	866	58	42	42
Croxton Kerrial	835	57	36	43
Gaddesby	851	55	29	45
Old Dalby	981	55	31	45
Somerby	893	53	36	47
Frisby-on-the-Wreake	1,009	50	30	50
Long Clawson and Stathern	1,971	48	33	52
Bottesford	1,748	42	36	58

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 of people employed between the ages of 16 and 74 who live in Melton by gender. The table below shows the distance travelled of people between the ages of 16 and 74 who work within Melton by gender. The greatest proportion of the resident population and workplace population, as a whole, travel less than 2km to work.

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

The proportion of female employees that travel to work in each distance category declines sharply the further away the 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 Melton employed residents

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than 2km	6,512	27	3,000	23	3,512	32
2km to less than 5km	2,405	10	1,256	10	1,149	11
5km to less than 10km	2,364	10	1,141	9	1,223	11
10km to less than 20km	3,635	15	1,886	14	1,759	16
20km to less than 30km	3,340	14	1,946	15	1,394	13
30km to less than 40km	847	4	570	4	277	3
40km to less than 60km	553	2	415	3	138	1
60km and over	692	3	534	4	158	1
Working from home	2,713	11	1,646	13	1,067	10
Other ¹³	1,040	4	811	6	229	2
Total	24,101		13,205		10,906	

Table 8: Distance travelled to work by Melton workplace population

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than 2km	6,509	34	2,997	29	3,512	39
2km to less than 5km	2,406	12	1,249	12	1,157	13
5km to less than 10km	2,198	11	1,036	10	1,162	13
10km to less than 20km	2,195	11	1,221	12	974	11
20km to less than 30km	1,506	8	955	9	551	6
30km to less than 40km	411	2	294	3	117	1
40km to less than 60km	234	1	171	2	63	1
60km and over	261	1	167	2	94	1
Working from home	3,705	19	2,414	23	1,291	14
Total	19,425		10,504		8,921	

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)