



# Planning research

People in Bolton

2011 Census Factfile no. X

Travel to Work

Communicating research and  
sharing knowledge



# People in Bolton 2011 Census

## Travel to Work Factfile - August 2015

People in Bolton factfiles provide key facts and figures about people who live or work in the borough of Bolton. These current factfiles are based on information from the most recent Census in 2011.

Other related publications, including more detailed information on a range of topics can be accessed at: [www.bolton.gov.uk/researchandinformation](http://www.bolton.gov.uk/researchandinformation)

The latest census was held on Sunday 27 March 2011, with results released from July 2012 onwards. This briefing note outlines the key issues on language.

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## 1. Summary

- A

## 2. Introduction

The census has collected information about the population every 10 years since 1801 (except in 1941). The latest census in England and Wales took place on **27 March 2011**.

Census statistics describe the characteristics of an area, such as how many men and women there are and their ages. The statistics are used to understand similarities and differences in population characteristics locally, regionally and nationally, and inform policy and planning.

In August 2014 the Office of National Statistics (ONS) released some of the most complex Census 2011 datasets - the 'flow data' of workers from place of residence (origin) to place of work (destination) and vice-versa. These Census estimates count the number of people aged 16+ in employment<sup>1</sup> the week before the Census at both their usual residence<sup>2</sup> and area of workplace. This flow data can be used to help build a picture of the travel to work catchment area for any part of the UK.

## 3. Travel to Work in Bolton

Information on travel to work patterns is taken from 2011 Census [Special Workplace Statistics Tables](#). These are a complex set of data as they take into account two variables. The first is the origin of workers, i.e. where they live; the second the destination of workers, i.e. where they work. The figure below shows how special workplace statistics can be interpreted, focusing on the residents of Bolton and also the people who are employed here. It also shows the four different geographical options that are available.

|      |           | WORK   |           |
|------|-----------|--------|-----------|
|      |           | Bolton | Elsewhere |
| LIVE | Bolton    | A      | B         |
|      | Elsewhere | C      | D         |

Group A represents the residents of Bolton who also work in the town. Approximately **62,500**, (or **60%**), of people who live in Bolton work in the town; to put this another way **65%** of Bolton's jobs are held by local residents. These figures will be discussed further in section 3.1.

<sup>1</sup> A person aged 16 and over is defined as employed (or in employment) if in the week before the census they carried out at least one hour's paid work, either as an employee or self-employed. This includes casual or temporary work, on a government-sponsored training scheme, doing paid or unpaid work for their own or family business, being away from work ill, on maternity leave, or on holiday or temporarily laid off.

<sup>2</sup> For 2011 Census purposes, a usual resident of the UK is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months.

Group B represents the residents of Bolton who work elsewhere. Around **42,200**, (or **40%**), of Bolton’s employed residents go outside the Borough to work; where these people go will be discussed in section 3.2.

Group C represents people who travel into Bolton to work, but do not live in the town. Approximately **34,000**, (or **35%**), of Bolton’s workforce is made up of people who commute from outside of the town; where these people come will be discussed in section 3.3.

Group D represents people who neither live nor work in Bolton. This population will not be discussed.

### Bolton Travel to Work Patterns

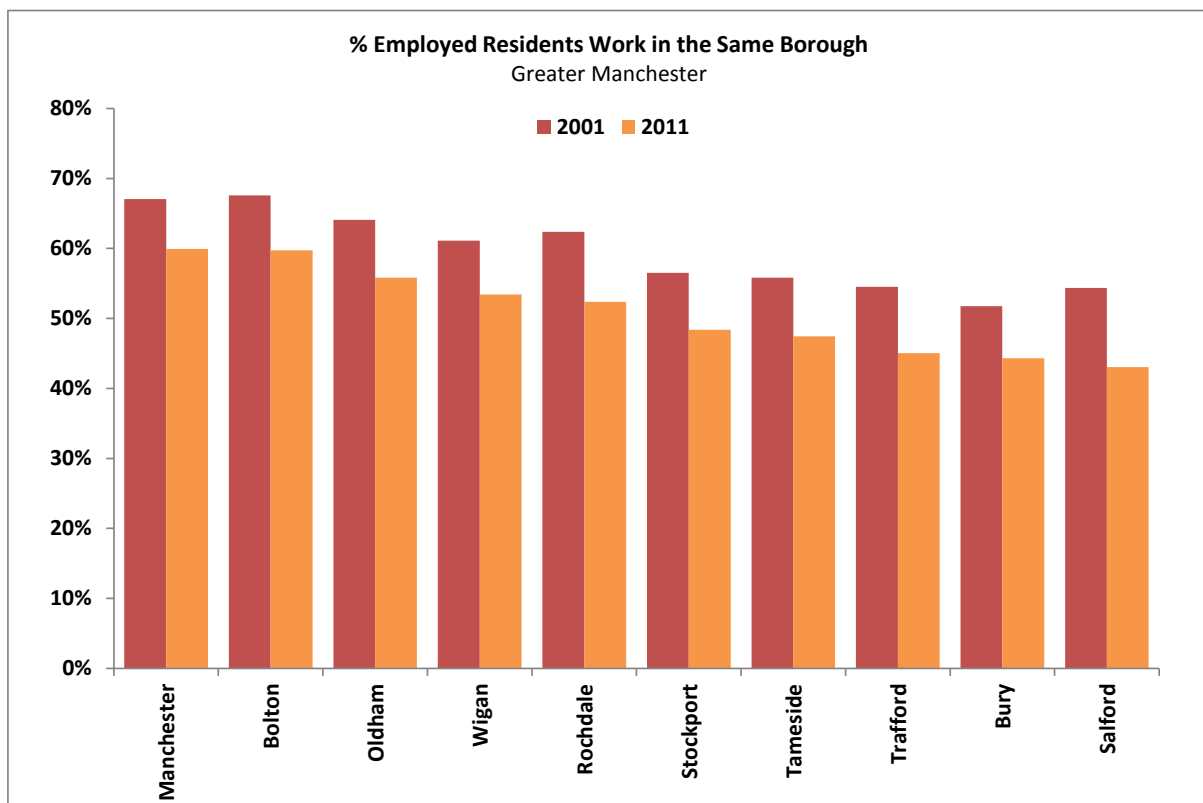
|      |           | WORK   |           |
|------|-----------|--------|-----------|
|      |           | Bolton | Elsewhere |
| LIVE | Bolton    | 62,464 | 42,151    |
|      | Elsewhere | 34,022 |           |

Source: Census 2011, Origin Destination Statistics  
Table WU01UK. Crown Copyright.

### 3.1 People who both Live AND Work in Bolton

Results from the 2011 Census show that approximately **62,500** people both live and work in the Bolton Borough. This works out at around **60%** of employed residents, down from **68%** in 2001. Bolton is now the second highest borough in Greater Manchester to have employed residents both living & working in the same borough, (however the difference is marginal - Bolton is 59.7%; Manchester 59.9%). Within Greater Manchester this ranges from around 60% in Manchester & Bolton to just 43% in Salford.

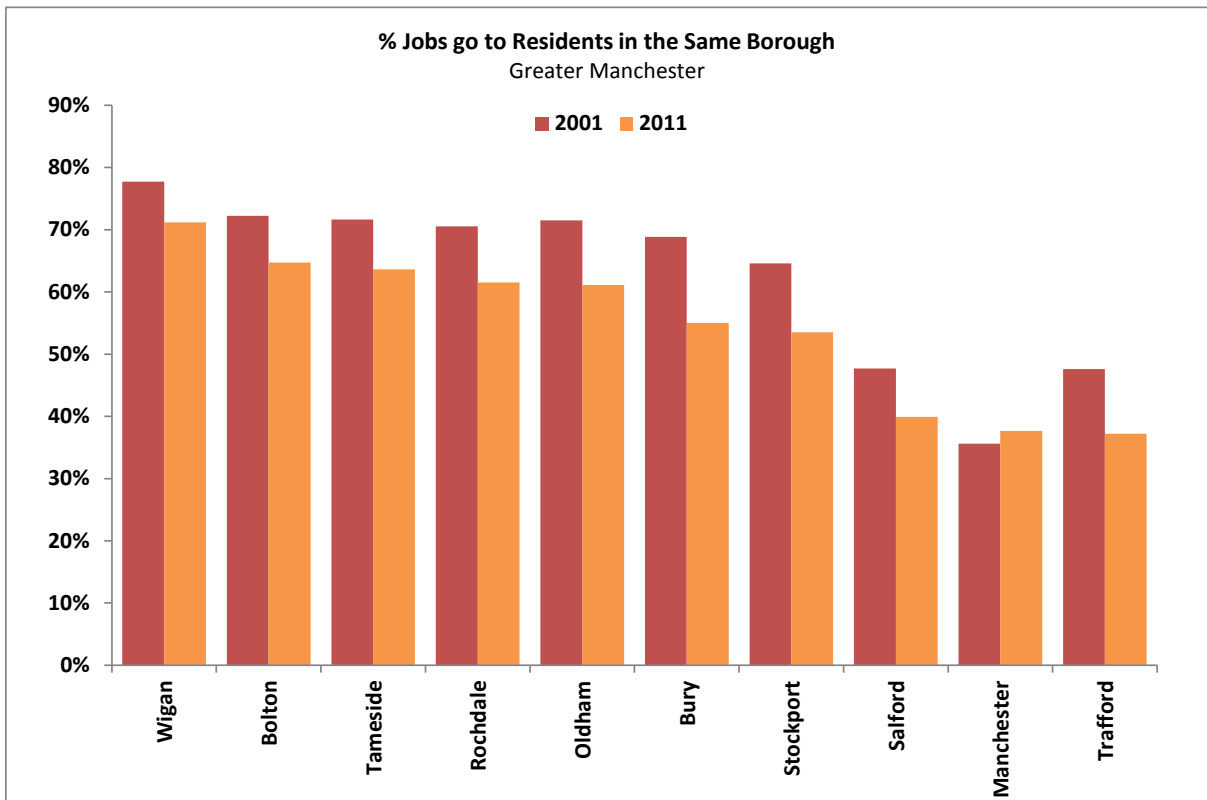
All boroughs have shown a significant decline in this respect since 2001, indicating that commuting further to work is becoming increasingly common, however Salford has shown the steepest decline in the past ten years declining around 11 percentage points. This is almost double the proportion in other districts such as Bolton & Manchester who have declined by around 7%.



Source: 2011 Census, Origin Destination Statistics WU01UK, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright.

Another way of looking at these figures is to compare the percentage of jobs within the borough taken by residents. This can provide extremely different results because **districts that are large employment centres will naturally have a smaller proportion of their jobs taken by residents and vice versa**. For instance Manchester has only 181,300 employed residents but around 288,500 jobs in the borough, meaning they will naturally gain from other boroughs when it comes to travel to work patterns and so have a low percentage of total jobs going to residents. On the other hand a borough such as Wigan only has 95,900 jobs but 127,700 employed residents, meaning they would suffer a net loss in commuting patterns and be more likely have a higher proportion of jobs going to employed residents in the same borough.

The 2011 Census showed there were **96,500** jobs in Bolton at the time of the Census, meaning the **62,500** people who both lived and worked in Bolton made up **65%** of all jobs (down from **71%** in 2001). Trafford & Manchester had the lowest proportions (37% & 38% respectively) – as stated previously this is because their jobs pool is relatively larger compared to other districts. Wigan, Bolton, Tameside and Rochdale had the largest proportion of jobs taken by residents – Wigan was particularly large at 71%.



Source: 2011 Census, Origin Destination Statistics WU01UK, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright.

### 3.2 People who LIVE in Bolton but Work Elsewhere

Around **42,400** of Bolton’s employed residents work outside the borough, roughly **40%** of the working population. As discussed in section 3.1 this has increased from **33%** in 2001, meaning more people than ever travel outside their town of origin to work.

The largest number of employed residents who travelled outside of Bolton to work worked in **Manchester**. Over **7,000** employed people who lived in Bolton travelled to Manchester for work, roughly **7%** of the employed population. This number has only marginally increased from 2001 when it was around 6,500 (6%).

Almost as many people travelled to **Salford** to work than to Manchester. In 2011 around **6,500** people travelled to Salford from Bolton for work, roughly **6%** of the employed population. However unlike Manchester the number of people travelling to Salford for work has slightly declined since 2001, (by around -170 people). A significant number of people also travelled to **Bury** (5,000, or 5%), **Wigan** (4,500, or 4%) and **Trafford** (3,000, or 3%).

Other local authorities in Greater Manchester have slightly smaller numbers, but on the contrary have seen proportionately much larger increases than places mentioned above. For instance **Tameside** only has around 460 people travel to it from Bolton (around 0.4%), however this has seen a +29% increase in the last ten years (from around 350 in 2001). Similarly **Rochdale** has low total numbers overall (1,300) but again has shown a +23% increase from 1,000 in 2001.

Outside of Greater Manchester Bolton residents are also travelling further than in 2001. For instance Blackburn with Darwen & Chorley have large numbers of people travelling to them (around 1,500 each).

| Region                   | County             | District                  | 2011   | 2011 % | 2001   | 2001 % | 01-11<br>Difference | 01-11 %<br>Difference | 01-11 %<br>Change |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Bolton                    | 62,464 | 60%    | 77,097 | 68%    | -14,633             | -8%                   | -19%              |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Manchester                | 7,017  | 7%     | 6,589  | 6%     | 428                 | 0.9%                  | 6%                |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Salford                   | 6,459  | 6%     | 6,626  | 6%     | -167                | 0.4%                  | -3%               |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Bury                      | 5,080  | 5%     | 4,345  | 4%     | 735                 | 1.0%                  | 17%               |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Wigan                     | 4,476  | 4%     | 4,162  | 4%     | 314                 | 0.6%                  | 8%                |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Trafford                  | 3,097  | 3%     | 2,775  | 2%     | 322                 | 0.5%                  | 12%               |
| North West               | -                  | Blackburn with Darwen     | 1,490  | 1.4%   | 1,288  | 1.1%   | 202                 | 0.3%                  | 16%               |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Chorley                   | 1,468  | 1.4%   | 1,157  | 1.0%   | 311                 | 0.4%                  | 27%               |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Rochdale                  | 1,270  | 1.2%   | 1,035  | 0.9%   | 235                 | 0.3%                  | 23%               |
| North West               | -                  | Warrington                | 1,236  | 1.2%   | 924    | 0.8%   | 312                 | 0.4%                  | 34%               |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Preston                   | 1,015  | 1.0%   | 681    | 0.6%   | 334                 | 0.4%                  | 49%               |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Oldham                    | 806    | 0.8%   | 715    | 0.6%   | 91                  | 0.1%                  | 13%               |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Stockport                 | 767    | 0.7%   | 670    | 0.6%   | 97                  | 0.1%                  | 14%               |
| North West               | Lancashire         | South Ribble              | 658    | 0.6%   | 549    | 0.5%   | 109                 | 0.1%                  | 20%               |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Tameside                  | 461    | 0.4%   | 357    | 0.3%   | 104                 | 0.1%                  | 29%               |
| North West               | Merseyside         | St. Helens                | 397    | 0.4%   | 325    | 0.3%   | 72                  | 0.1%                  | 22%               |
| North West               | -                  | Cheshire East             | 319    | 0.3%   | 287    | 0.3%   | 32                  | 0.1%                  | 11%               |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Rossendale                | 313    | 0.3%   | 234    | 0.2%   | 79                  | 0.1%                  | 34%               |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | West Yorkshire     | Bradford                  | 308    | 0.3%   | 94     | 0.1%   | 214                 | 0.2%                  | 228%              |
| North West               | Merseyside         | Liverpool                 | 297    | 0.3%   | 268    | 0.2%   | 29                  | 0.0%                  | 11%               |
| North West               | Lancashire         | West Lancashire           | 287    | 0.3%   | 212    | 0.2%   | 75                  | 0.1%                  | 35%               |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Ribble Valley             | 273    | 0.3%   | 95     | 0.1%   | 178                 | 0.2%                  | 187%              |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Fylde                     | 252    | 0.2%   | 156    | 0.1%   | 96                  | 0.1%                  | 62%               |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Hyndburn                  | 232    | 0.2%   | 239    | 0.2%   | -7                  | 0.0%                  | -3%               |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | West Yorkshire     | Leeds                     | 228    | 0.2%   | 157    | 0.1%   | 71                  | 0.1%                  | 45%               |
| North West               | -                  | Halton                    | 201    | 0.2%   | 129    | 0.1%   | 72                  | 0.1%                  | 56%               |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Burnley                   | 176    | 0.2%   | 141    | 0.1%   | 35                  | 0.0%                  | 25%               |
| North West               | Merseyside         | Sefton                    | 162    | 0.2%   | 112    | 0.1%   | 50                  | 0.1%                  | 45%               |
| North West               | Merseyside         | Knowsley                  | 153    | 0.1%   | 106    | 0.1%   | 47                  | 0.1%                  | 44%               |
| North West               | -                  | Blackpool                 | 133    | 0.1%   | 68     | 0.1%   | 65                  | 0.1%                  | 96%               |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | West Yorkshire     | Calderdale                | 121    | 0.1%   | 72     | 0.1%   | 49                  | 0.1%                  | 68%               |
| North West               | -                  | Cheshire West and Chester | 107    | 0.1%   | 131    | 0.1%   | -24                 | 0.0%                  | -18%              |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | West Yorkshire     | Kirklees                  | 102    | 0.1%   | 75     | 0.1%   | 27                  | 0.0%                  | 36%               |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Pendle                    | 101    | 0.1%   | 63     | 0.1%   | 38                  | 0.0%                  | 60%               |

Source: 2011 Census, Origin Destination Statistics WU01UK, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright.

### 3.3 People who LIVE Elsewhere but Work in Bolton

Around **34,000** of Bolton's workers live outside the borough, roughly **35%** of the borough's workforce. As discussed in section 3.1 this has increased from **29%** in 2001, meaning more people than ever travel outside their town of origin to come and work in Bolton.

Most of Bolton's workers who lived outside the borough came from **Wigan**. Over **9,000** employed people who lived in Wigan travelled to Bolton for work, almost **1 in 10** of the workforce. This number has only marginally increased from 2001 when it was around 8,200 (8%).

Around half the number of people travelled in to work in Bolton from Bury. In 2011 around **4,800** people travelled from Bury to Bolton for work, roughly **5%** of the workforce. This has also marginally increased from around 4% in 2001. A significant number of people also travelled from **Salford** (3,600, or 4%), **Chorley** (2,500, or 3%) and **Blackburn with Darwen** (1,800, or 2%).

Other local authorities in Greater Manchester have slightly smaller numbers, but on the contrary have seen proportionately much larger increases than places mentioned above. For instance **Manchester** only has around 1,600 people travel from it to Bolton (around 2%), which is a significantly smaller number than those travelling in the opposite direction. However this has seen a +78% increase in the last ten years (from around 900 in 2001). Similarly **Tameside** has low total numbers overall (460) but again has shown a +29% increase from 300 in 2001.

Outside of Greater Manchester workers are more likely to come from further afield than ever before. For instance city regions such as **Leeds & Liverpool** have both shown large increases in people travelling to Bolton (although the total numbers remain small overall at over 100, and 250 respectively). Other areas in Lancashire and Yorkshire that have also shown significant increases include **South Ribble**, **Burnley** and **Kirklees**.

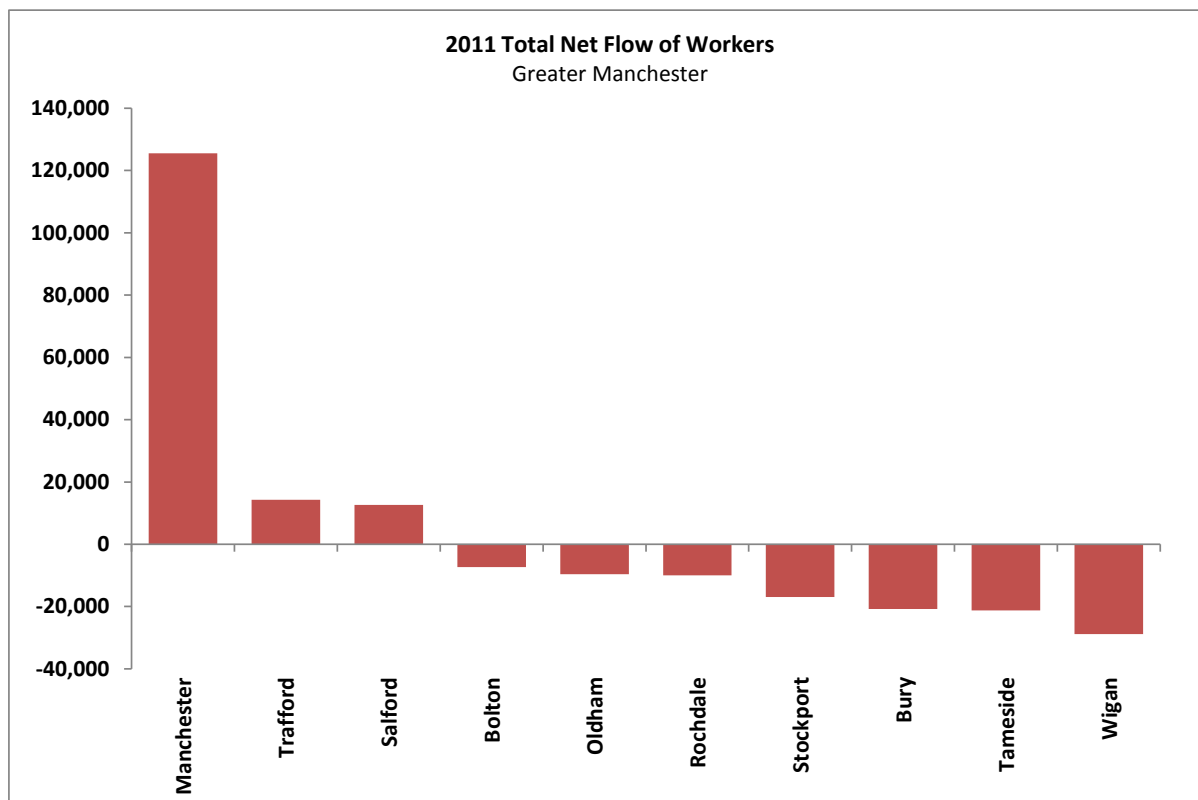


| Region                   | County             | District                  | 2011   | 2011 % | 2001   | 2001 % | 01-11<br>Difference | 01-11 %<br>Difference | 01-11 %<br>Change |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Bolton                    | 62,464 | 65%    | 77,097 | 72%    | -14,633             | -7%                   | -19%              |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Wigan                     | 9110   | 9%     | 8296   | 8%     | 814                 | 1.7%                  | 10%               |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Bury                      | 4786   | 5%     | 4416   | 4%     | 370                 | 0.8%                  | 8%                |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Salford                   | 3627   | 4%     | 3466   | 3%     | 161                 | 0.5%                  | 5%                |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Chorley                   | 2453   | 3%     | 2200   | 2%     | 253                 | 0.5%                  | 12%               |
| North West               | -                  | Blackburn with Darwen     | 1827   | 2%     | 1467   | 1.4%   | 360                 | 0.5%                  | 25%               |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Manchester                | 1579   | 2%     | 888    | 0.8%   | 691                 | 0.8%                  | 78%               |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Rochdale                  | 925    | 1.0%   | 901    | 0.8%   | 24                  | 0.1%                  | 3%                |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Trafford                  | 897    | 0.9%   | 715    | 0.7%   | 182                 | 0.3%                  | 25%               |
| North West               | Lancashire         | South Ribble              | 633    | 0.7%   | 403    | 0.4%   | 230                 | 0.3%                  | 57%               |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Oldham                    | 610    | 0.6%   | 623    | 0.6%   | -13                 | 0.0%                  | -2%               |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Stockport                 | 565    | 0.6%   | 438    | 0.4%   | 127                 | 0.2%                  | 29%               |
| North West               | -                  | Warrington                | 525    | 0.5%   | 462    | 0.4%   | 63                  | 0.1%                  | 14%               |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Rossendale                | 515    | 0.5%   | 483    | 0.5%   | 32                  | 0.1%                  | 7%                |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Preston                   | 506    | 0.5%   | 379    | 0.4%   | 127                 | 0.2%                  | 34%               |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Tameside                  | 455    | 0.5%   | 297    | 0.3%   | 158                 | 0.2%                  | 53%               |
| North West               | Merseyside         | St. Helens                | 418    | 0.4%   | 380    | 0.4%   | 38                  | 0.1%                  | 10%               |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Hyndburn                  | 298    | 0.3%   | 234    | 0.2%   | 64                  | 0.1%                  | 27%               |
| North West               | -                  | Cheshire East             | 286    | 0.3%   | 226    | 0.2%   | 60                  | 0.1%                  | 27%               |
| North West               | Lancashire         | West Lancashire           | 280    | 0.3%   | 240    | 0.2%   | 40                  | 0.1%                  | 17%               |
| North West               | Merseyside         | Liverpool                 | 257    | 0.3%   | 159    | 0.1%   | 98                  | 0.1%                  | 62%               |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Burnley                   | 199    | 0.2%   | 137    | 0.1%   | 62                  | 0.1%                  | 45%               |
| North West               | Merseyside         | Sefton                    | 194    | 0.2%   | 159    | 0.1%   | 35                  | 0.1%                  | 22%               |
| North West               | -                  | Cheshire West and Chester | 163    | 0.2%   | 167    | 0.2%   | -4                  | 0.0%                  | -2%               |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Ribble Valley             | 160    | 0.2%   | 129    | 0.1%   | 31                  | 0.0%                  | 24%               |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Wyre                      | 146    | 0.2%   | 122    | 0.1%   | 24                  | 0.0%                  | 20%               |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | West Yorkshire     | Kirklees                  | 137    | 0.1%   | 98     | 0.1%   | 39                  | 0.1%                  | 40%               |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Pendle                    | 120    | 0.1%   | 122    | 0.1%   | -2                  | 0.0%                  | -2%               |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Fylde                     | 118    | 0.1%   | 104    | 0.1%   | 14                  | 0.0%                  | 13%               |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | West Yorkshire     | Calderdale                | 116    | 0.1%   | 88     | 0.1%   | 28                  | 0.0%                  | 32%               |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | West Yorkshire     | Leeds                     | 112    | 0.1%   | 67     | 0.1%   | 45                  | 0.1%                  | 67%               |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Lancaster                 | 110    | 0.1%   | 106    | 0.1%   | 4                   | 0.0%                  | 4%                |
| North West               | -                  | Blackpool                 | 105    | 0.1%   | 97     | 0.1%   | 8                   | 0.0%                  | 8%                |

Source: 2011 Census, Origin Destination Statistics WU01UK, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright.

### 3.4 Net Flows

As previously discussed, more people leave Bolton to work elsewhere than arrive into Bolton to work from another borough. In total Bolton has **42,400** residents LEAVING the borough every day to work, and a total of **34,000** people COMING IN, meaning that there is a net loss of around **7,300** workers on average. This pattern is repeated across much of the Greater Manchester boroughs, with only **Manchester, Trafford and Salford** gaining in workers, and the rest losing. (Clearly Manchester is the largest employment centre and this is reflected in the statistics, a total gain of 125,500 workers – Trafford and Salford have much smaller gains respectively). **Bury, Tameside** and **Wigan** suffered the largest losses with a decline of around 20,000 employed people each day.



In terms of Bolton’s specific travel patterns, Bolton gained the most from areas such as **Wigan, Chorley, Blackburn with Darwen and Rossendale**. It lost the most to larger employment areas such as **Manchester, Salford, Trafford, Warrington and Preston**.

For instance a total of 9,100 people commuted in from Wigan every day, whilst a total of 4,500 commuted out, leaving a net gain for Bolton of around **+4,600** workers. By contrast only a total of 1,600 people travelled into Bolton from Manchester to work, whereas over 7,000 people travelled out, leaving a net loss to Manchester of around **-5,400**.

| Region                   | County             | District                    | IN    | OUT   | NET    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Wigan                       | 9,110 | 4,476 | 4,634  |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Chorley                     | 2,453 | 1,468 | 985    |
| North West               | -                  | Blackburn with Darwen       | 1,827 | 1,490 | 337    |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Rossendale                  | 515   | 313   | 202    |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Wyre                        | 146   | 71    | 75     |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Hyndburn                    | 298   | 232   | 66     |
| East Midlands            | Derbyshire         | High Peak                   | 80    | 23    | 57     |
| North West               | -                  | Cheshire West and Chester   | 163   | 107   | 56     |
| North West               | Merseyside         | Wirral                      | 87    | 42    | 45     |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | West Yorkshire     | Kirklees                    | 137   | 102   | 35     |
| North West               | Merseyside         | Sefton                      | 194   | 162   | 32     |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Lancaster                   | 110   | 81    | 29     |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Burnley                     | 199   | 176   | 23     |
| North West               | Merseyside         | St. Helens                  | 418   | 397   | 21     |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Pendle                      | 120   | 101   | 19     |
| Wales                    | Wales              | Conwy                       | 21    | 4     | 17     |
| North East               | -                  | County Durham               | 23    | 10    | 13     |
| Wales                    | Wales              | Gwynedd                     | 18    | 6     | 12     |
| North West               | Cumbria            | South Lakeland              | 47    | 37    | 10     |
| London                   | Greater London     | Haringey                    | 13    | 3     | 10     |
| North West               | Merseyside         | Liverpool                   | 257   | 297   | -40    |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | -                  | East Riding of Yorkshire    | 12    | 59    | -47    |
| North East               | -                  | Northumberland              | 10    | 59    | -49    |
| North West               | Cumbria            | Eden                        | 10    | 64    | -54    |
| North West               | Merseyside         | Knowsley                    | 93    | 153   | -60    |
| London                   | Greater London     | Westminster, City of London | 0     | 75    | -75    |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Ribble Valley               | 160   | 273   | -113   |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | West Yorkshire     | Leeds                       | 112   | 228   | -116   |
| North West               | -                  | Halton                      | 70    | 201   | -131   |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Fylde                       | 118   | 252   | -134   |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Oldham                      | 610   | 806   | -196   |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Stockport                   | 565   | 767   | -202   |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | West Yorkshire     | Bradford                    | 63    | 308   | -245   |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Bury                        | 4,786 | 5,080 | -294   |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Rochdale                    | 925   | 1,270 | -345   |
| North West               | Lancashire         | Preston                     | 506   | 1,015 | -509   |
| North West               | -                  | Warrington                  | 525   | 1,236 | -711   |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Trafford                    | 897   | 3,097 | -2,200 |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Salford                     | 3,627 | 6,459 | -2,832 |
| North West               | Greater Manchester | Manchester                  | 1,579 | 7,017 | -5,438 |

Source: 2011 Census, Origin Destination Statistics WU01UK, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright.

## 4. Distribution of Travel to Work Areas

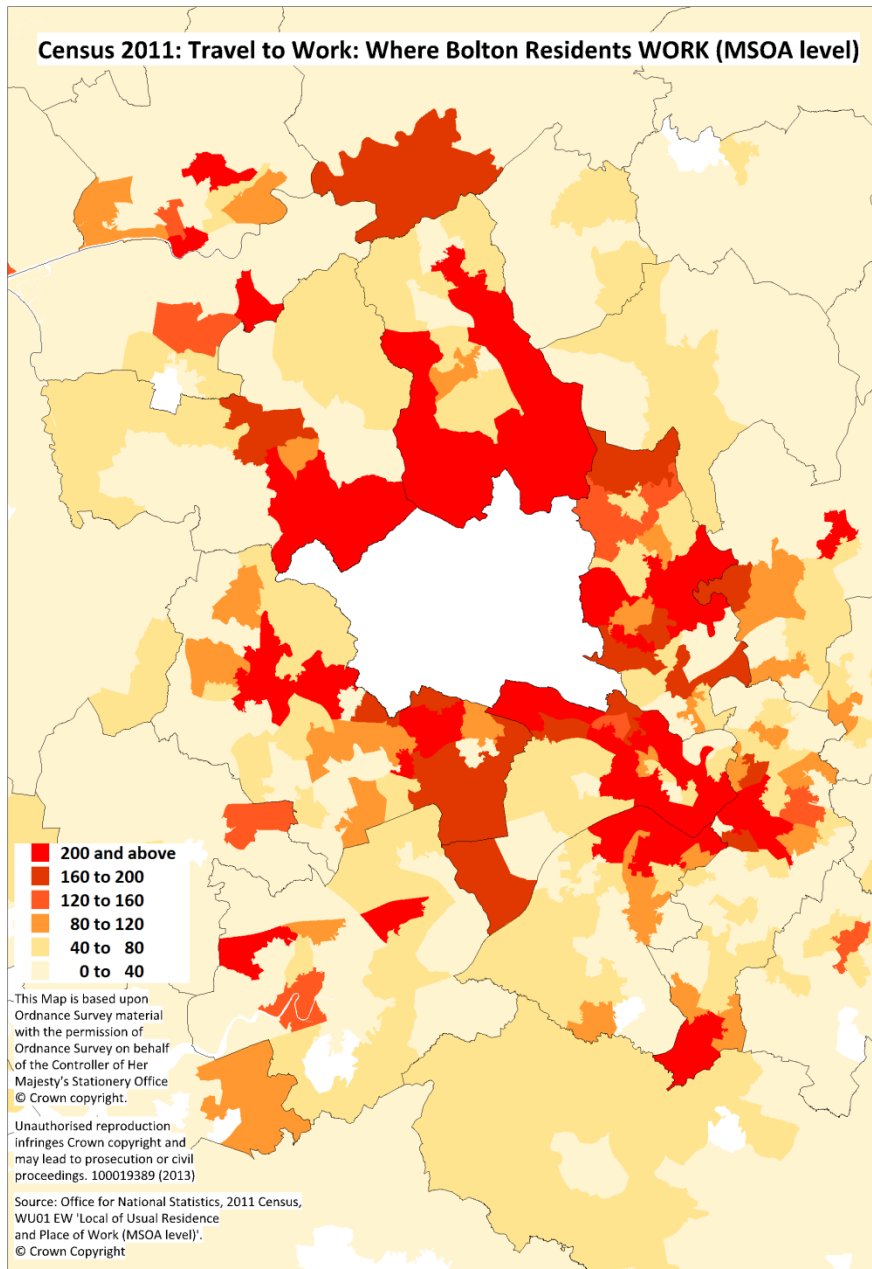
The ONS has also released travel to work at **Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs)**. These are part of the ONS statistical geography are areas of roughly equal size, with an average of 7,500 residents. They are of slightly limited use when looking at employment patterns however as MSOAs were originally formed to look at demographic, rather than commuting patterns. As such a requirement was that each MSOA (formed using clusters of postcodes to 'nest' with Lower Super Output Areas) was roughly equal population size – meaning that MSOAs that cover large areas of employment such as industrial parks would have to also include around 7,500 people as well. Consequently these MSOAs are of large *geographical* size (to ensure that they are roughly equivalent population size) - as a consequence more detailed information the working patterns in these areas would not be available. However MSOAs are still a useful tool to look at commuting patterns below borough level.

### 4.1 People who LIVE in Bolton but Work Elsewhere

As discussed previously the vast majority of people who work outside the borough work in Manchester. This is also reflected in the MSOA analysis – the MSOA with by far the largest number of Bolton workers was in Manchester, and covers the part of Manchester city centre that surrounds **Victoria Station**. Over 1,700 people travel here from Bolton to work every day.

The second largest MSOA is the one that covers the **Trafford Centre** and surrounding areas of Trafford Park. Around 950 people travel there from Bolton to work. The third largest is also in Manchester city centre and covers the area around the **Exhibition Centre**, with around 940 workers. Other significant areas of employment outside of Bolton include **Bury town centre** (830) and **Salford Quays** (including Media City) (820).

There were also a large number of Bolton residents working in areas outside the borough boundary but just on the border, including MSOAs in Wigan, Chorley, Blackburn with Darwen, Bury and Salford. Although these are not MSOAs with large employment areas per se, it can be surmised that the Bolton residents that worked there did so because they were in close proximity (i.e. close to the border) and so only travelled a short distance to be there.

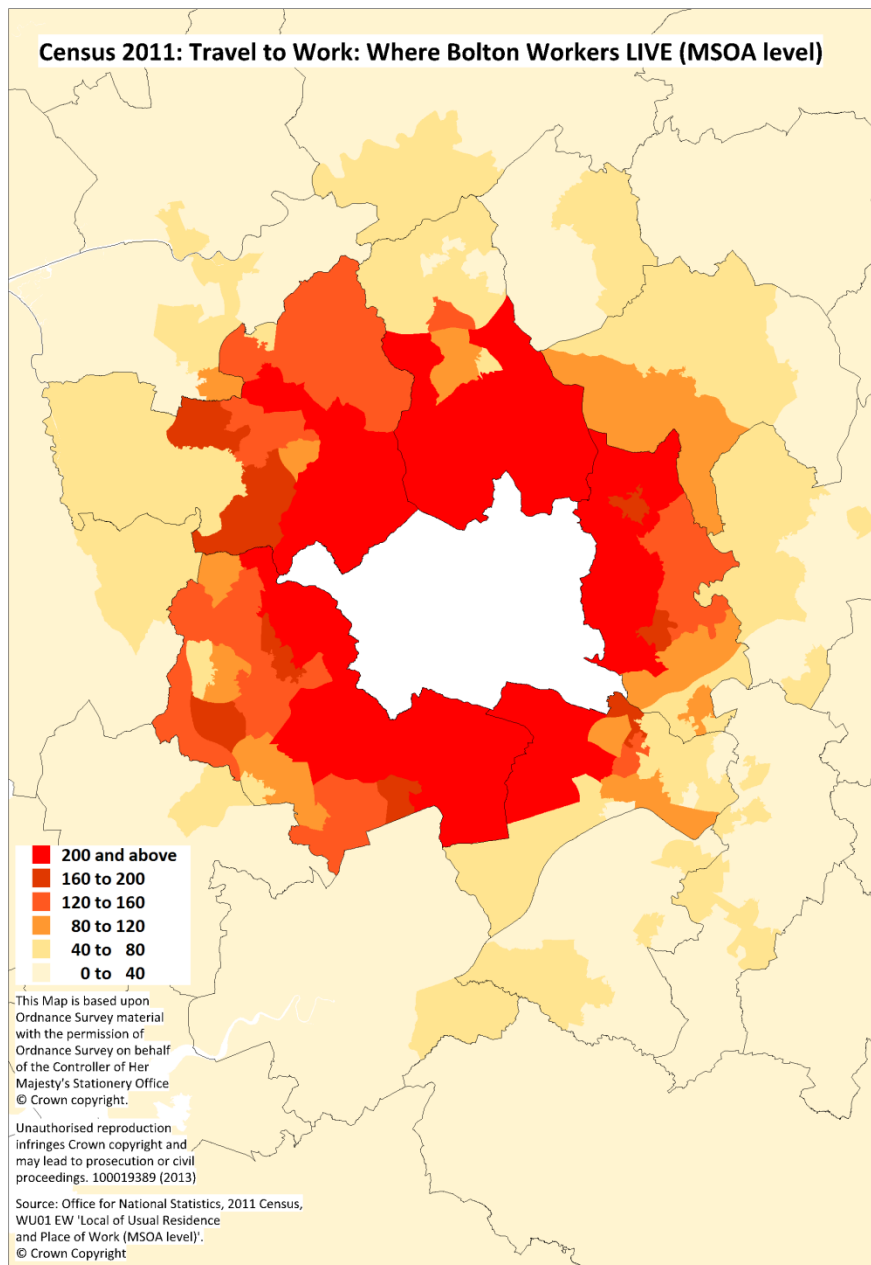


## 4.2 People who WORK in Bolton but Live Elsewhere

The pattern of people who travel *in* to Bolton to work is markedly different from those who travel *out*. As previously discussed most people who travel to Bolton for work travel in from areas much closer to the borough. This is reflected in the MSOA analysis where high numbers of people travel in from MSOAs either directly on the borough boundary, or adjacent to those that are.

The MSOA with the highest number of people who travel into Bolton is in **Chorley**, and covers the **Adlington/Rivington Moor** area, (on the border with Horwich & Blackrod). Around **700** people travel to Bolton from this area for work, (a likely explanation being is that it is directly adjacent to a large employment area in Horwich)

The second largest MSOA was in **Blackburn with Darwen**, and covers the **Belmont/Edgeworth** area, (directly on the border with Egerton, and adjacent to the previously mentioned MSOA in Chorley). Around **580** people travelled from here to work in Bolton. The third largest was in **Bury** (580) and covers the **Ainsworth** area (on the border of Brightmet/Bradley Fold). There were similarly large numbers from every MSOA that was located directly on the Bolton borough boundary, and very few from further afield.



### 4.3 Net Flows

As stated earlier, more people leave Bolton to work elsewhere than arrive into Bolton to work from another borough, although this pattern varies across MSOAs. Using 'net flow' data combines information from both charts to look at total net gain/loss from each MSOA in terms of the direction of travel to/from Bolton.

In terms of 'net flows' the pattern of travel seen in previous charts can also be seen here more clearly. Bolton has a net gain from mostly MSOAs on the borough boundary, then slowly tapers off. MSOAs which showed large net losses were much further afield and included places mentioned previously in Manchester city centre, and employment areas in Salford & Trafford etc.

