

The Berkshire Unitary Authorities

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2001 Census Key Statistics: Means of travel to work

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Bracknell Forest Borough Council | Reading Borough Council | Slough Borough Council
West Berkshire Council | The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead | Wokingham Unitary

2001 Census Key Statistics: Means of Travel to Work

Berkshire Census Briefing 2003-6

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Introduction

This briefing has been produced to look at means to travel to work from the 2001 Census. It focuses on the unitary authorities within Berkshire, and includes comparisons with regional and national averages. This briefing looks at the percentage of residents using different modes of transport to work. To gain an understanding of how these authorities compare with other authorities nationally we will also look at ranking of local authority districts in England and Wales, 1 being the highest and 376 being the lowest.

There will also be some comparisons with 1991 data and measures of change over the decade. The means of travel to work question in the Census has changed relatively little between 1991 and 2001 and can be used to illustrate the potential dangers of comparing numbers from the 1991 and 2001 Censuses.

The 2001 Census asked the following question about traveling to work.
'How do you usually travel to work?'

Respondents were asked to tick the method of travel they used for the longest part, by distance, of their usual journey to work.

The possible responses were:

- Work mainly at or from home
- Underground, metro, light rail, tram
- Train
- Bus, minibus or coach
- Motorcycle, scooter or moped
- Driving a car or van
- Passenger in a car or van
- Taxi
- Bicycle
- On foot
- Other¹

The following sections look at the data for Berkshire and compares the issues with national, South East and Berkshire Unitary Authorities comparators. More detailed information for each Berkshire authority is available in the appendices.

¹ Other - includes no fixed place of work, working at offshore installation and working outside the UK

The 2001 Census results for Berkshire

In Berkshire 61 per cent of residents drive a car or van to get to work, five percentage points higher than the England and Wales average.

Just over five per cent of Berkshire residents travel to work as passengers in a car, one percentage point lower than the national average.

Working from home continues to become ever more popular and Berkshire is no exception, with a rate of ten per cent slightly above the England and Wales figure of nine per cent.

The proportion of residents travelling to work by bus in Berkshire is over two percentage points lower than the national average at five per cent.

Trains are the preferred method of travel to work by five per cent of Berkshire residents, one percentage point higher than the England and Wales average.

Almost ten per cent of Berkshire residents walk to work, the same as the national average.

Three per cent of Berkshire residents cycle to work.

The following forms of transport were used by one per cent or less of Berkshire residents.

- Underground, metro, light rail or tram
- Motorcycle, moped and scooter
- Taxi
- Other.

The percentage of public transport users² who live in a household with a car or van in Berkshire is 13 percentage points higher than the national average at 82 per cent.

In Berkshire 18 per cent of households with public transport users do not have access to a car or van, 12 percentage points lower than the national average of 30 per cent.

² public transport users are defined as using the Underground; train; bus, minibus or coach.

Table 1 2001 Census: Means of travel to work in Berkshire

	Berkshire	Berkshire	England & Wales
	Numbers	Percentages	
All people aged 16 - 74 in employment	419,005		
People who work mainly at or from home	40,129	9.6	9.2
Underground, metro, light rail or tram	855	0.2	3.0
Train	21,210	5.1	4.1
Bus, mini bus or coach	21,315	5.1	7.4
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	3,973	1.0	1.1
Driving a car or a van	253,649	60.5	55.2
Passenger in a car or van	21,657	5.2	6.3
Taxi	1,505	0.4	0.5
Bicycle	12,546	3.0	2.8
On foot	40,421	9.7	10.0
Other	1,752	0.4	0.5
The percentage of public transport users in households³			
With a car or van		81.7	69.0
Without a car or van		17.7	30.4

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS15

For more detailed information for each Berkshire authority see appendix table 1 and 2

Employment Density

Berkshire is home to over four hundred thousand people aged 16-74 in employment. As the unitary authorities are of different size and have varying numbers of residents employed, comparing as absolute numbers does not give very meaningful information. An alternative is the number of residents employed in each unitary authority divided by the size of each authority. This gives a density figure, with the number of residents employed⁴ in each authority per hectare.

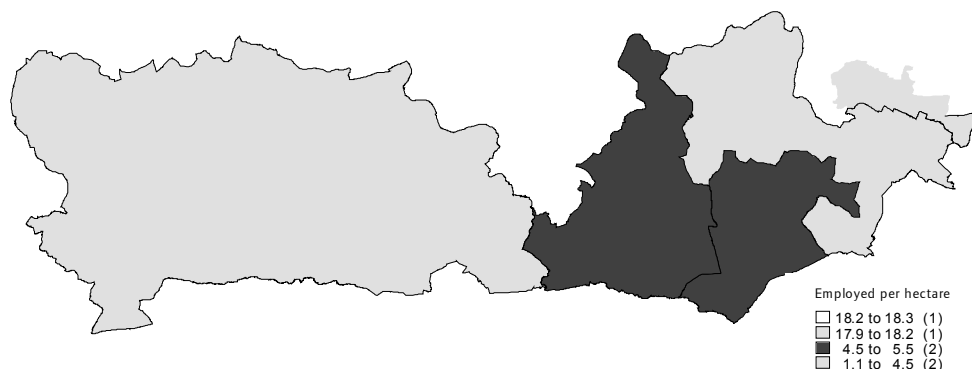
As would be expected Reading and Slough have the highest employment densities in Berkshire whilst West Berkshire has the lowest. The England and Wales average is 1.56.

The difference in percentages using the various methods of travelling to work might seem stark but must be placed into context. For example there are no underground, light rail, tram or metro's in the Berkshire area so one would expect this to be negligible.

³ may not sum to 100 per cent as residents of communal establishments who travel to work by public transport appear in neither column.

⁴ residents may or may not work in their unitary authority.

Map 1 Employed Residents per hectare, 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS15

Table 2 2001 Census: Total in employment in Berkshire

Persons aged 16-74 in employment	Number	Percentage of those employed	Persons per hectare employed
Total employed in Berkshire	419,005	100.00	3.32
Bracknell Forest UA	60,010	14.32	5.49
Reading UA	73,600	17.57	18.22
Slough UA	58,399	13.94	17.95
West Berkshire UA	77,568	18.51	1.10
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	68,149	16.26	3.47
Wokingham UA	81,279	19.40	4.54

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS15

The 2001 Census results for the Unitary Authorities within Berkshire

Within Berkshire unitary authorities, the percentage travelling to work by car or van varies, Bracknell Forest is the highest at 66 per cent and Reading the lowest at 48 per cent.

Just over five per cent of Berkshire residents travel to work as passengers in a car, one percentage point lower than the England and Wales average. Slough residents are the most likely to car passengers with seven per cent and Windsor and Maidenhead the least likely at four per cent.

The highest percentage of residents working from home is in Windsor and Maidenhead at just over 11 per cent, whilst West Berkshire and Wokingham both have over ten per cent. Slough and Reading have comparatively low levels of home working at seven per cent.

Travelling to work by bus is lowest in Windsor and Maidenhead at less than two per cent. In Reading 12 per cent of residents use the bus to get to work, five percentage points above the national average.

Bracknell Forest has the lowest percentage of residents using the train to get to work, four per cent whilst Reading and Windsor and Maidenhead have the highest at six per cent.

There is a wide variation in the percentage of residents walking to work between Berkshire authorities from Wokingham's six per cent to over 15 per cent in Reading.

Three per cent of Berkshire residents cycle to work, the unitary authorities have broadly similar percentages, Reading's is slightly higher at four per cent.

In looking at the different methods of travel to work the table below identifies which unitary authorities in Berkshire have the highest and lowest percentage by each method of transport.

Table 3 2001 Census: Berkshire Authorities highest and lowest percentages

Persons aged 16-74 in employment

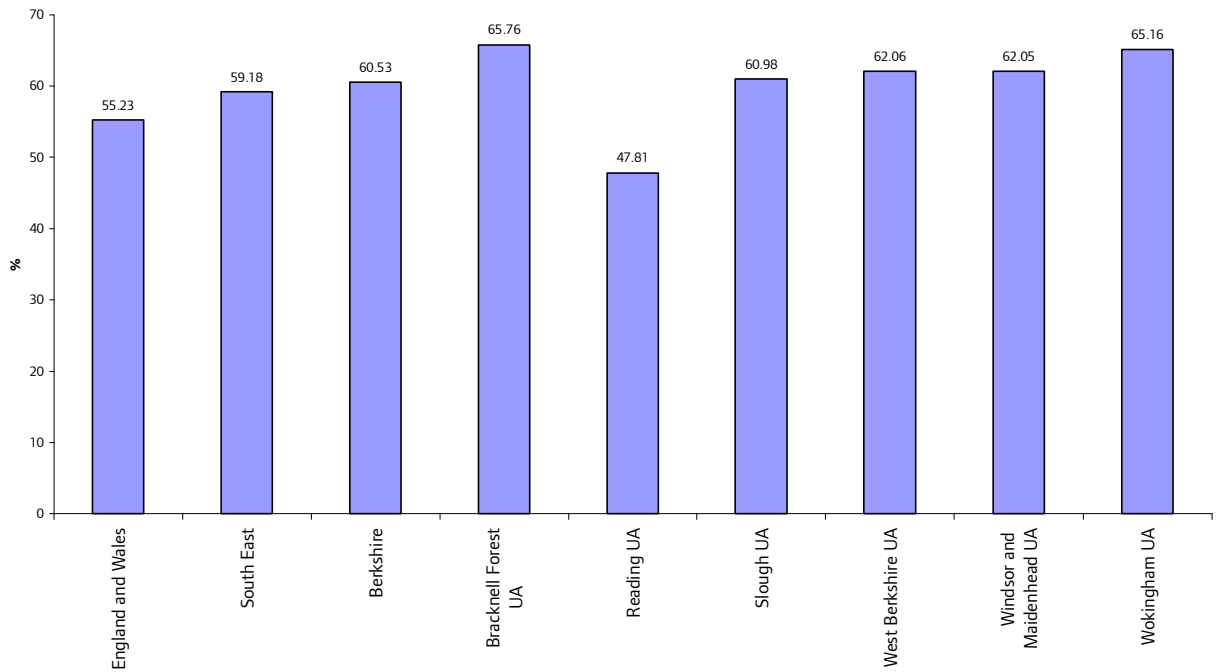
	Highest	%	Lowest	%
Travels by:				
Driving a car or van	Bracknell Forest UA	65.8	Reading UA	47.8
Passenger in a car or van/taxi, minicab	Slough UA	6.8	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	4.2
Works at home	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	11.4	Slough UA	7.3
Bus, minibus, coach	Reading UA	12.2	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	1.8
Train	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	6.3	Bracknell Forest UA	3.6
On foot	Reading UA	15.4	Wokingham UA	6.0
Bicycle	Reading UA	4.1	Wokingham UA	2.7
Motorcycle, scooter, moped	Bracknell Forest UA	1.0	Slough UA	0.9
Other	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	0.6	Wokingham UA	0.3
Underground, light rail, tram, metro	Slough UA	0.5	Bracknell Forest UA	0.1

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS15

For more detailed information for each Berkshire authority see appendix table 1 and 2

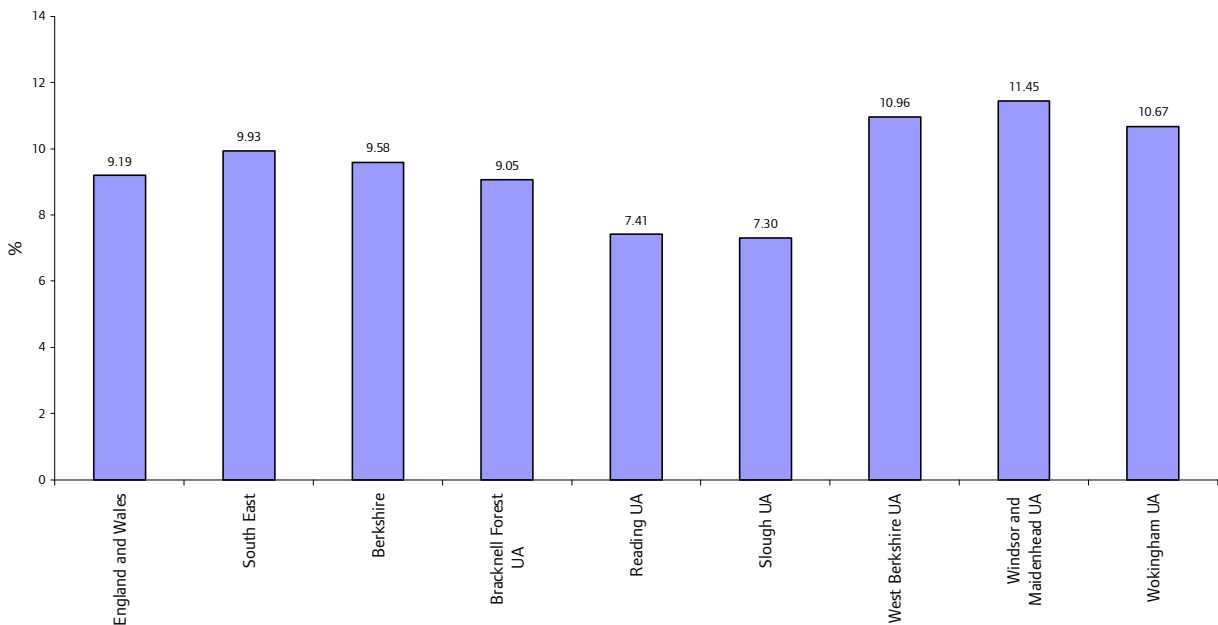
Bracknell Forest has the highest usage of cars or vans to travel to work in Berkshire, closely followed by Wokingham. Reading is the only Unitary Authority within Berkshire with a percentage below the England and Wales and South East average.

Figure 1 Percentage of people aged 16 - 74 in employment who usually travel to work by car or van



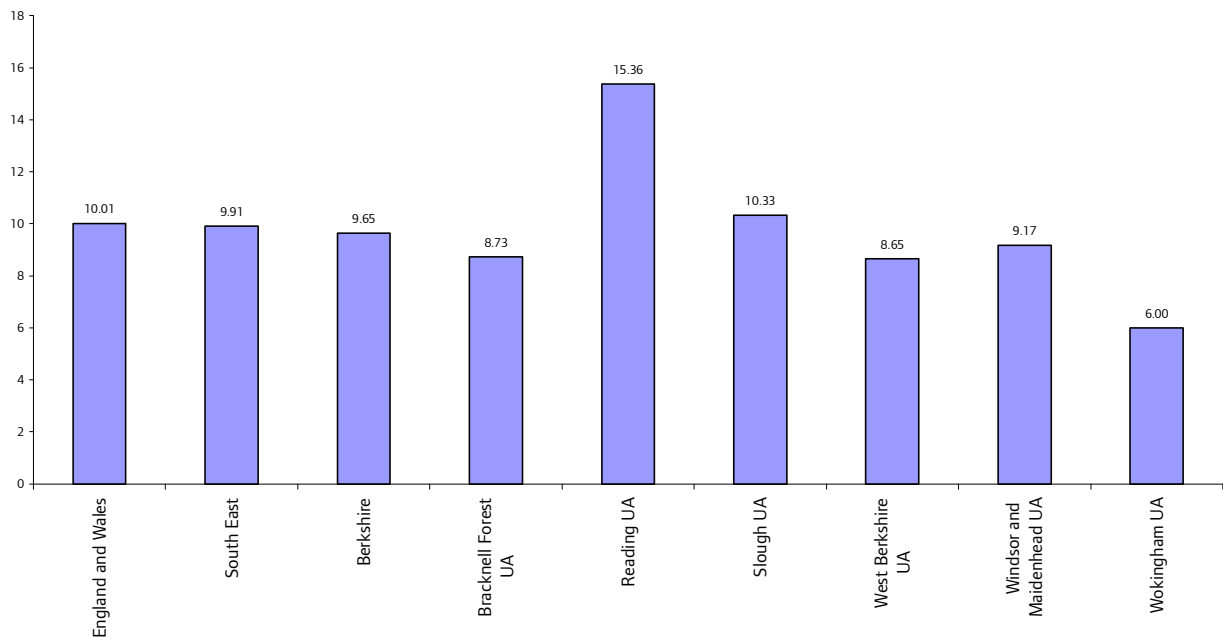
One in nine residents aged 16-74 in Windsor and Maidenhead works from home, the highest in Berkshire. West Berkshire and Wokingham also have levels above the National and South East average.

Figure 2 Percentage of people who work mainly at or from home



In Berkshire varying percentages of residents walk to work, Wokingham has the lowest, six per cent. West Berkshire, Windsor and Maidenhead and Bracknell Forest all have similar percentages of residents walking to work. In Slough the percentage of people walking to work is slightly higher than the England and Wales average. The percentage of residents in Reading walking to work is significantly higher than all the other Berkshire unitary authorities and England and Wales average.

Figure 3 Percentage of people aged 16 - 74 in employment who usually walk to work



Reading has the largest percentage of residents in Berkshire travelling to work by bus, bicycle and walking. One theory could be that these residents have a shorter distance to travel than the other unitary authorities. More information relating to this will be available once the 2001 Census travel to work data is released.

The 2001 Census rankings for the Unitary Authorities within Berkshire

The table below looks at the unitary authorities ranking for each mode of transport compared with other authorities nationally, 1 being the highest and 376 the lowest.

Table 4 Berkshire travel to work rank by method used

Persons aged 16-74 in employment

	Highest	rank	Lowest	rank
Works at home	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	89	Slough UA	311
Travels by:				
Underground, light rail, tram, metro	Slough UA	65	Bracknell Forest UA	184
Train	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	56	Bracknell Forest UA	113
Bus, minibus, coach	Reading UA	30	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	346
Motorcycle, scooter, moped	Bracknell Forest UA	198	Slough UA	258
Driving a car or van	Bracknell Forest UA	25	Reading UA	334
Passenger in a car or van/taxi, minicab	Slough UA	148	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	333
Bicycle	Reading UA	65	Wokingham UA	167
On foot	Reading UA	26	Wokingham UA	362
Other	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	91	Wokingham UA	284

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS15

For more detailed information for each Berkshire authority see Appendix Table 3

Windsor and Maidenhead are ranked in the top 25 per cent in England and Wales for the percentage of residents aged 16-74 working from home whilst Slough is in the bottom 20 per cent.

Usage of bus, minibus and coaches as a means of travel to work in Reading is in the top ten per cent nationally whilst Windsor and Maidenhead are in the bottom ten per cent.

Bracknell Forest and Wokingham have a significant percentage of residents travelling to work by car, they are in the top ten per cent in England and Wales, Reading's residents are less likely to use a car in getting to work and are therefore in the bottom 15 per cent.

Reading's residents are in the top ten per cent nationally for walking to work, Wokingham has the lowest percentage in Berkshire and are in the bottom five per cent nationally.

Almost 28 per cent of Reading residents using public transport do not have a car, over 20 percentage points higher than West Berkshire residents in employment.

The 1991 Census

The 1991 Census asked the following question about traveling to work.
'Daily journey to work'

Respondents were asked to tick the method of travel they used for the longest part, by distance, of their daily journey to work. If they were using different means of transport on different days, to show the means used most often. Cars or vans included three-wheeled cars and motor caravans.

The possible responses were:

- British Rail train
- Underground, tube, metro
- Bus, minibus or coach (public or private)
- Motorcycle, scooter or moped
- Driving a car or van
- Passenger in a car or van
- Pedal cycle
- On foot
- Other - to specify
- Works mainly at home

Not all the responses to this question were coded, a ten per cent sample of households was taken. The best advice on making comparisons is that, as the population bases are different, comparisons should be restricted to percentages of specific characteristics. The absolute numbers are less important when looking at areas such as Berkshire due to the relatively small sample size of the 1991 data.

In areas such as Berkshire looking at absolute numbers might give a false impression as changes can be relatively small or negative, this could quite easily be due to comparing a 100 per cent sample figure for 2001 with a 10 per cent sample figure from 1991 which has been grossed up by a factor of 10.

Comparability of the 1991 and 2001 Census questions

The question on travel to work was very similar in 2001 to that asked in 1991 although there are some differences. The categories compare as follows;

1991 Categories

British Rail train
Underground, tube, metro
Bus, minibus or coach
(public or private)
Motorcycle, scooter or moped
Driving a car or van
Passenger in a car or van

Pedal cycle
On foot
Other - *please specify*
Works mainly at home

2001 Categories

Train
Underground, metro, light rail, tram
Bus, minibus or coach

Motorcycle, scooter or moped
Driving a car or van
Passenger in a car or van
Taxi
Pedal cycle
On foot
Other
Works mainly at or from home

The reasons why data from the 1991 and 2001 Censuses are not directly comparable include:

The population bases are different in the two censuses - students are treated as resident at their term time address in 2001 and at their home address in 1991. Means of travel has only been asked of people in employment aged 16-74 in 2001 compared with people aged 16 and over in employment in 1991.

The data in 1991 was based on a 10 per cent sample of households, which has been multiplied by ten in this briefing. The 2001 data is coded for 100 per cent of forms.

There was no 'not stated category' in 2001 as all missing answers were imputed. This is potentially the biggest problem because users of the data have to decide what to do with the 5,630 (15.6 per cent) Berkshire residents in 1991 who did not give an answer to the means of travel to work question.

The following table is calculated using the 1991 Census figures multiplied by 10. Those not stated have been added pro rata to the other categories.

There were 5630 responses of 'not stated' for Berkshire. There are different methods of apportionment that can be used, for example equal distribution to all categories, this means that 563 would be added to each means of transport or as has happened above the responses were added in relation to the percentage already recorded the numbers would increase but the percentages would remain the same.

Changes of less than one percentage point have been ignored due to issues of accuracy.

**Table 5 Change in means of travel/works at home 1991-2001 in Berkshire
Excludes not stated 1991**

Persons aged 16-74 in employment					
Berkshire	1991	2001	Difference	%	Percentage point change
Works at home	17,299	40,129	22,830	56.9	5
Travels by:					
Underground, light rail, tram, metro	599	855	256	29.9	0
Train	15,288	21,210	5,922	27.9	1
Bus, minibus, coach	23,709	21,315	-2,394	-11.2	-1
Motorcycle, scooter, moped	4,327	3,973	-354	-8.9	0
Driving a car or van	225,471	253,642	28,171	11.1	-2
Passenger in a car or van/taxi, minicab	23,384	21,657	-1,727	-7.9	-1
Bicycle	11,763	12,546	783	6.2	0
On foot	38,154	40,421	2,267	5.6	-1
Other	1,595	1,752	157	9.0	0

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS15, 1991 Census, LBS83, 10% sample grossed by a factor of 10

For more detailed information for each Berkshire authority see Appendix Table 5

As the number of people in employment has grown those travelling to work have also increased over the period. From a statistical point of view looking at increases per se will not add much information in changing patterns of transport use. It is therefore better to look at percentage point changes between censuses, as there is less likely to be influenced by numerical changes in the data. In order to produce accurate transport modelling on the current and future demand it is essential for transport planners to use numbers. Many other people use numbers to provide an indication of the volume of people using a particular form of transport.

In Berkshire, the percentage change of persons in employment aged 16-74 that work at home rose by five per cent, this was larger than the England and Wales average.

Rail travel has seen only a slight increase between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses, this maybe due to a string of high profile train crashes from Paddington in October 1999, Hatfield in November 2000 and the Selby train crash in February 2001. All this said there has still been an increase of almost 6,000 more people over the decade using trains to get to work, and the figure is expected to rise faster than other forms of transport.

'Immediately after the Hatfield accident in October 2000, the total passenger kilometres travelled fell for the first time in a decade. At the end of 2002, however, passenger kilometres travelled were 2.6 per cent above the level at the start of the 10 Year Plan (2000)' (Department for Transport – Annual Report 2003, Chapter 4)

In looking at variations within Berkshire the following unitary authorities stand out for the following variations in different methods of transport to work.

Reading and Bracknell Forest saw higher than average fall in bus usage of four per cent over the period 1991-2001 compared with a Berkshire wide fall of one per cent.

Slough has seen an increase in car usage as a means of travel to work of three per cent whilst Wokingham has seen a decline of three per cent in the same period.

2001 Census Key Statistics: Means of Travel to Work

Summary of Key findings for Berkshire

- Two thirds of Berkshire residents travel to work by car, five percentage points higher than the national average. Of those travelling by car 92 per cent drive.
- Working at or from home is a way of life for ten per cent of Berkshire residents.
- Ten per cent of Berkshire residents walk to work.
- Travelling by train to work is the main mode of transport for five per cent of Berkshire residents.
- Five per cent of Berkshire residents use a bus to get to work.
- Berkshire has a higher percentage of residents working from home, using trains and cycling to work than the national average. Public transport users also having access to a car or van in their household at 82 per cent, is 13 percentage points higher than the England and Wales average.
- Over the past ten years, between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses there has been considerable growth in the number of people working at or from home. With the increasing use of technology over the decade there has been a move away from office environments towards home working.

For unitary authorities in Berkshire

- Bracknell Forest has the highest percentage of residents driving to work by car or van at 66 per cent.
- Reading has the highest percentage of residents walking to work at 15 per cent, significantly higher than the England and Wales average of ten per cent.
- Slough has the highest percentage of car passengers at seven per cent, above both the London and national average.
- West Berkshire has the lowest number of employed residents per hectare. As would be expected Reading and Slough have the highest.
- Windsor and Maidenhead has the highest percentage of residents working at or from home at 12 per cent, compared with Berkshire ten per cent, a national and London figure of nine per cent.

Wokingham has the lowest percentage of residents cycling to work, three per cent.

Appendix 1 – 2001 Data

All people aged 16-74 in employment

Numbers

	All people aged 16 - 74 in employment	People who work in mainly at or from home	People aged 16 - 74 in employment who usually travel to work by:				
			Underground metro light rail or tram	Train	Bus, mini bus or coach	Motorcycle, scooter or moped	Driving a car or a van
Bracknell Forest UA	60,010	5,431	53	2,133	1,565	603	39,462
Reading UA	73,600	5,452	98	4,737	8,953	704	35,187
Slough UA	58,399	4,265	312	2,715	2,572	517	35,611
West Berkshire UA	77,568	8,501	91	3,032	3,419	752	48,136
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	68,149	7,805	214	4,320	1,198	647	42,284
Wokingham UA	81,279	8,675	87	4,273	3,608	750	52,962
Former county of Berkshire	419,005	40,129	855	21,210	21,315	3,973	253,642
SOUTH EAST	3,888,756	386,302	8,949	218,822	169,312	43,731	2,301,493
ENGLAND AND WALES	23,627,754	2,170,547	710,083	964,642	1,747,683	258,344	13,050,529

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS15

Appendix Table 1 cont.
All people aged 16-74 in employment
Numbers

	People aged 16 - 74 in employment who usually travel to work by: Public transport users in households##						
	Passenger in a car or van	Taxi	Bicycle	On foot	Other **	With car or van###	Without a car or van###
Bracknell Forest UA	3,344	236	1,672	5,240	271	3,117	620
Reading UA	3,655	218	3,028	11,306	262	9,836	3,842
Slough UA	3,965	491	1,714	6,035	202	4,255	1,331
West Berkshire UA	4,359	151	2,071	6,712	344	5,888	637
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	2,877	247	1,908	6,250	399	5,036	667
Wokingham UA	3,457	162	2,153	4,878	274	7,286	572
Former county of Berkshire	21,657	1,505	12,546	40,421	1,752	35,418	7,669
SOUTH EAST	219,850	16,032	119,315	385,450	19,500	323,282	70,393
ENGLAND AND WALES	1,477,211	122,478	650,977	2,364,633	110,627	2,361,906	1,041,777

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS15

Source: ONS 2001 Census

Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Notes:

- ** Excludes working at home; no fixed place of work; working at offshore installation; working outside UK.
- # For the purposes of this table; public transport is defined as Underground; metro; light rail or tram; train; and bus minibus or coach.
- ## The final two columns show the number of people who travel to work by public transport who live in a household with/without a car or van.
- ### These columns show the number of people who travel to work by public transport who live in a household with/without a car or van expressed as a percentage of the number of people who travel to work by public transport.

Note these columns may not sum to 100 per cent as residents of communal establishments who travel to work by public transport appear in neither column.

Appendix Table 2 – 2001 data

All people aged 16-74 in employment

Percentages	All people aged 16 - 74 in employment	Percentage of people who work mainly at or from home	Percentage of people aged 16 - 74 in employment who usually travel to work by:				
			Underground metro light rail or tram	Train	Bus, mini bus or coach	Motorcycle, scooter or moped	Driving a car or a van
Bracknell Forest UA	60,010	9.05	0.09	3.55	2.61	1.00	65.76
Reading UA	73,600	7.41	0.13	6.44	12.16	0.96	47.81
Slough UA	58,399	7.30	0.53	4.65	4.40	0.89	60.98
West Berkshire UA	77,568	10.96	0.12	3.91	4.41	0.97	62.06
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	68,149	11.45	0.31	6.34	1.76	0.95	62.05
Wokingham UA	81,279	10.67	0.11	5.26	4.44	0.92	65.16
Former county of Berkshire	419,005	9.58	0.20	5.06	5.09	0.95	60.53
SOUTH EAST	3,888,756	9.93	0.23	5.63	4.35	1.12	59.18
ENGLAND AND WALES	23,627,754	9.19	3.01	4.08	7.40	1.09	55.23

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS15

Appendix Table 2 cont.
All people aged 16-74 in employment

Percentages	Percentage of people aged 16 - 74 in employment who usually travel to work by:					Percentage of public transport users in households##	
	Passenger in a car or van	Taxi	Bicycle	On foot	Other **	With car or van###	Without a car or van###
Bracknell Forest UA	5.57	0.39	2.79	8.73	0.45	83.10	16.53
Reading UA	4.97	0.30	4.11	15.36	0.36	71.34	27.86
Slough UA	6.79	0.84	2.93	10.33	0.35	76.00	23.77
West Berkshire UA	5.62	0.19	2.67	8.65	0.44	90.00	9.74
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	4.22	0.36	2.80	9.17	0.59	87.86	11.64
Wokingham UA	4.25	0.20	2.65	6.00	0.34	91.44	7.18
Former county of Berkshire	5.17	0.36	2.99	9.65	0.42	81.65	17.68
SOUTH EAST	5.65	0.41	3.07	9.91	0.50	81.41	17.73
ENGLAND AND WALES	6.25	0.52	2.76	10.01	0.47	69.01	30.44

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS15

Notes:

** Excludes working at home; no fixed place of work; working at offshore installation; working outside UK.

For the purposes of this table; public transport is defined as Underground; metro; light rail or tram; train; and bus minibus or coach.

The final two columns show the number of people who travel to work by public transport who live in a household with/without a car or van.

These columns show the number of people who travel to work by public transport who live in a household with/without a car or van expressed as a percentage of the number of people who travel to work by public transport.

Note these columns may not sum to 100 per cent as residents of communal establishments who travel to work by public transport appear in neither column.

**Appendix Table 3 – 2001 data
Ranking in England**

All people aged 16-74 in employment

	All people aged 16 - 74 in employment	Rank of people who work mainly at or from home	Rank of people aged 16 - 74 in employment who usually travel to work by:				
			Underground metro light rail or tram	Train	Bus, mini bus or coach	Motorcycle, scooter or moped	Driving a car or a van
Bracknell Forest UA	60,010	199	184	113	286	198	25
Reading UA	73,600	303	130	56	30	223	334
Slough UA	58,399	311	65	87	187	258	148
West Berkshire UA	77,568	108	140	104	186	214	117
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	68,149	89	78	57	346	226	119
Wokingham UA	81,279	120	149	77	184	238	37

All people aged 16-74 in employment

	Rank of people aged 16 - 74 in employment who usually travel to work by:					Rank of public transport users in households##	
	Passenger in a car or van	Taxi	Bicycle	On foot	Other **	With car or van###	Without a car or van###
Bracknell Forest UA	269	186	145	251	173	110	261
Reading UA	306	250	65	26	258	249	136
Slough UA	148	42	129	161	271	200	172
West Berkshire UA	265	338	163	256	179	30	343
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	333	205	144	227	91	48	325
Wokingham UA	332	327	167	362	284	16	367

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS15

Rankings are with respect to the 376 Local authorities in England and Wales. 1 being the highest and 376 being the lowest.

For Notes: See previous section

Appendix Table 4 – 1991 Data

10% sample

All people aged 16+

	Total Train	British Rail	Other rail	Bus	Car - Driver	Car - Passenger	Motorcycle	Pedal Cycle	On foot	Other	Works at home	Not Stated	
Bracknell Forest UA	4,831		140	8	191	3,160	320	79	177	477	24	198	57
Reading UA	6,070		257	6	960	2,989	390	77	172	901	29	193	96
Slough UA	4,614		210	18	254	2,667	390	42	173	591	13	141	115
West Berkshire UA	6,985		238	2	378	4,396	493	96	191	664	26	409	92
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	6,465		322	15	178	4,084	379	66	200	662	39	412	108
Wokingham UA	7,194		338	10	373	4,900	330	66	245	461	26	350	95
Berkshire	36,159		1,505	59	2,334	22,196	2,302	426	1,158	3,756	157	1,703	563

Source: ONS 1991 Census, LBS83 Travel to work and car availability

10% sample – Not stated distributed proportionally

All people aged 16+

	Total Train	British Rail	Other rail	Bus	Car - Driver	Car - Passenger	Motorcycle	Pedal Cycle	On foot	Other	Works at home	Not Stated
Bracknell Forest UA	4,831		142	8	193	3,198	324	80	179	483	24	200
Reading UA	6,070		261	6	975	3,037	396	78	175	915	29	196
Slough UA	4,614		215	18	260	2,735	400	43	177	606	13	145
West Berkshire UA	6,985		241	2	383	4,455	500	97	194	673	26	414
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	6,465		327	15	181	4,153	385	67	203	673	40	419
Wokingham UA	7,194		343	10	378	4,966	334	67	248	467	26	355
Berkshire	36,159		1,529	60	2,371	22,547	2,338	433	1,176	3,815	159	1,730

Source: ONS 1991 Census, LBS83 Travel to work and car availability

Appendix Table 4 – 1991 Data – cont.

10% sample

Multiplying factor of 10

All people aged 16+

	Total British Train	Rail Other rail	Bus	Car - Driver	Car – Passenger	Motorcycle	Pedal Cycle	On foot	Other	Works at home	Not Stated	
Bracknell Forest UA	48,310	1,400	80	1,910	31,600	3,200	790	1,770	4,770	240	1980	570
Reading UA	60,700	2,570	60	9,600	29,890	3,900	770	1,720	9,010	290	1930	960
Slough UA	46,140	2,100	180	2,540	26,670	3,900	420	1,730	5,910	130	1410	1,150
West Berkshire UA	69,850	2,380	20	3,780	43,960	4,930	960	1,910	6,640	260	4090	920
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	64,650	3,220	150	1,780	40,840	3,790	660	2,000	6,620	390	4120	1,080
Wokingham UA	71,940	3,380	100	3,730	49,000	3,300	660	2,450	4,610	260	3500	950
Berkshire	361,590	15,050	590	23,340	221,960	23,020	4,260	11,580	37,560	1,570	17,030	5,630

Source: ONS 1991 Census, LBS83 Travel to work and car availability

10% sample – Not stated distributed proportionally

Multiplying factor of 10

All people aged 16+

	Total British Train	Rail Other rail	Bus	Car - Driver	Car – Passenger	Motorcycle	Pedal Cycle	On foot	Other	Works at home	Not Stated
Bracknell Forest UA	48,310	1,417	81	1,933	31,977	3,238	799	1,791	4,827	243	2,004
Reading UA	60,700	2,611	61	9,754	30,370	3,963	782	1,748	9,155	295	1,961
Slough UA	46,140	2,154	185	2,605	27,352	4,000	431	1,774	6,061	133	1,446
West Berkshire UA	69,850	2,412	20	3,830	44,547	4,996	973	1,935	6,729	263	4,145
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	64,650	3,275	153	1,810	41,534	3,854	671	2,034	6,732	397	4,190
Wokingham UA	71,940	3,425	101	3,780	49,656	3,344	669	2,483	4,672	263	3,547
Berkshire	361,590	15,288	599	23,709	225,471	23,384	4,327	11,763	38,154	1,595	17,299

Source: ONS 1991 Census, LBS83 Travel to work and car availability

Appendix Table 4 – 1991 Data - cont.

10% sample percentage

Multiplying factor of 10

All people aged 16+

	Total British Train	Rail	Other rail	Bus	Car - Driver	Car - Passenger	Motorcycle	Pedal Cycle	On foot	Other	Works at home	Not Stated
Bracknell Forest UA	100	2.90	0.17	3.95	65.41	6.62	1.64	3.66	9.87	0.50	4.10	1.18
Reading UA	100	4.23	0.10	15.82	49.24	6.43	1.27	2.83	14.84	0.48	3.18	1.58
Slough UA	100	4.55	0.39	5.50	57.80	8.45	0.91	3.75	12.81	0.28	3.06	2.49
West Berkshire UA	100	3.41	0.03	5.41	62.93	7.06	1.37	2.73	9.51	0.37	5.86	1.32
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	100	4.98	0.23	2.75	63.17	5.86	1.02	3.09	10.24	0.60	6.37	1.67
Wokingham UA	100	4.70	0.14	5.18	68.11	4.59	0.92	3.41	6.41	0.36	4.87	1.32
Berkshire	100	4.16	0.16	6.45	61.38	6.37	1.18	3.20	10.39	0.43	4.71	1.56

Source: ONS 1991 Census, LBS83 Travel to work and car availability

10% sample – Not stated distributed proportionally – percentage

Multiplying factor of 10

All people aged 16+

	Total British Train	Rail	Other rail	Bus	Car - Driver	Car - Passenger	Motorcycle	Pedal Cycle	On foot	Other	Works at home	Not Stated
Bracknell Forest UA	100	2.93	0.17	4.00	66.19	6.70	1.65	3.71	9.99	0.50	4.15	
Reading UA	100	4.30	0.10	16.07	50.03	6.53	1.29	2.88	15.08	0.49	3.23	
Slough UA	100	4.67	0.40	5.65	59.28	8.67	0.93	3.85	13.14	0.29	3.13	
West Berkshire UA	100	3.45	0.03	5.48	63.77	7.15	1.39	2.77	9.63	0.38	5.93	
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	100	5.07	0.24	2.80	64.24	5.96	1.04	3.15	10.41	0.61	6.48	
Wokingham UA	100	4.76	0.14	5.25	69.02	4.65	0.93	3.45	6.49	0.37	4.93	
Berkshire	100	4.23	0.17	6.56	62.36	6.47	1.20	3.25	10.55	0.44	4.78	

Source: ONS 1991 Census, LBS83 Travel to work and car availability

Appendix Table 5 – 1991 and 2001 Data

Change in means of travel/works at home 1991-2001 in Berkshire

Excludes not stated 1991

Persons aged 16-74 in employment

Bracknell Forest UA	1991	2001	Difference	%	Percentage point change
Works at home	2,004	5,431	3,427	63.1	5
Travels by:					
Underground, light rail, tram, metro	81	53	-28	-52.8	0
Train	1,417	2,133	716	33.6	1
Bus, minibus, coach	1,933	1,565	-368	-23.5	-1
Motorcycle, scooter, moped	799	603	-196	-32.6	-1
Driving a car or van	31,977	39,462	7,485	19.0	0
Passenger in a car or van/taxi, minicab	3,238	3,344	106	3.2	-1
Bicycle	1,791	1,672	-119	-7.1	-1
On foot	4,827	5,240	413	7.9	-1
Other	243	271	28	10.4	0

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS15, 1991 Census, LBS83, 10% sample grossed by a factor of 10

Change in means of travel/works at home 1991-2001 in Berkshire

Excludes not stated 1991

Persons aged 16-74 in employment

Reading UA	1991	2001	Difference	%	Percentage point change
Works at home	1,961	5,452	3,491	64.0	4
Travels by:					
Underground, light rail, tram, metro	61	98	37	37.8	0
Train	2,611	4,737	2,126	44.9	2
Bus, minibus, coach	9,754	8,953	-801	-9.0	-4
Motorcycle, scooter, moped	782	704	-78	-11.1	0
Driving a car or van	30,370	35,187	4,817	13.7	-2
Passenger in a car or van/taxi, minicab	3,963	3,655	-308	-8.4	-2
Bicycle	1,748	3,028	1,280	42.3	1
On foot	9,155	11,306	2,151	19.0	0
Other	295	262	-33	-12.5	0

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS15, 1991 Census, LBS83, 10% sample grossed by a factor of 10

Change in means of travel/works at home 1991-2001 in Berkshire

Excludes not stated 1991

Persons aged 16-74 in employment

Slough UA	1991	2001	Difference	%	Percentage point change
Works at home	1,446	4,265	2,819	66.1	4
Travels by:					
Underground, light rail, tram, metro	185	312	127	40.8	0
Train	2,154	2,715	561	20.7	0
Bus, minibus, coach	2,605	2,572	-33	-1.3	-1
Motorcycle, scooter, moped	431	517	86	16.7	0
Driving a car or van	27,352	35,611	8,259	23.2	2
Passenger in a car or van/taxi, minicab	4,000	3,965	-35	-0.9	-2
Bicycle	1,774	1,714	-60	-3.5	-1
On foot	6,061	6,035	-26	-0.4	-3
Other	133	202	69	34.0	0

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS15, 1991 Census, LBS83, 10% sample grossed by a factor of 10

Appendix Table 5 cont.

Change in means of travel/works at home 1991-2001 in Berkshire

Excludes not stated 1991

Persons aged 16-74 in employment

West Berkshire UA	1991	2001	Difference	%	Percentage point change
Works at home	4,145	8,501	4,356	51.2	5
Travels by:					
Underground, light rail, tram, metro	20	91	71	77.7	0
Train	2,412	3,032	620	20.5	0
Bus, minibus, coach	3,830	3,419	-411	-12.0	-1
Motorcycle, scooter, moped	973	752	-221	-29.4	0
Driving a car or van	44,547	48,136	3,589	7.5	-2
Passenger in a car or van/taxi, minicab	4,996	4,359	-637	-14.6	-2
Bicycle	1,935	2,071	136	6.5	0
On foot	6,729	6,712	-17	-0.3	-1
Other	263	344	81	23.4	0

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS15, 1991 Census, LBS83, 10% sample grossed by a factor of 10

Change in means of travel/works at home 1991-2001 in Berkshire

Excludes not stated 1991

Persons aged 16-74 in employment

Windsor and Maidenhead UA	1991	2001	Difference	%	Percentage point change
Works at home	4,190	7,805	3,615	46.3	5
Travels by:					
Underground, light rail, tram, metro	153	214	61	28.7	0
Train	3,275	4,320	1,045	24.2	1
Bus, minibus, coach	1,810	1,198	-612	-51.1	-1
Motorcycle, scooter, moped	671	647	-24	-3.7	0
Driving a car or van	41,534	42,284	750	1.8	-2
Passenger in a car or van/taxi, minicab	3,854	2,877	-977	-34.0	-2
Bicycle	2,034	1,908	-126	-6.6	0
On foot	6,732	6,250	-482	-7.7	-1
Other	397	399	2	0.6	0

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS15, 1991 Census, LBS83, 10% sample grossed by a factor of 10

Change in means of travel/works at home 1991-2001 in Berkshire

Excludes not stated 1991

Persons aged 16-74 in employment

Wokingham UA	1991	2001	Difference	%	Percentage point change
Works at home	3,547	8,675	5,128	59.1	6
Travels by:					
Underground, light rail, tram, metro	101	87	-14	-16.5	0
Train	3,425	4,273	848	19.8	0
Bus, minibus, coach	3,780	3,608	-172	-4.8	-1
Motorcycle, scooter, moped	669	750	81	10.8	0
Driving a car or van	49,656	52,962	3,306	6.2	-4
Passenger in a car or van/taxi, minicab	3,344	3,457	113	3.3	0
Bicycle	2,483	2,153	-330	-15.3	-1
On foot	4,672	4,878	206	4.2	0
Other	263	274	11	3.8	0

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS15, 1991 Census, LBS83, 10% sample grossed by a factor of 10