

February  
2020

# Our communities

## Topic Report

bitesize



These bulletins refer to the former district council areas of Dorset

### COMMUTING BY OCCUPATION: EAST DORSET

Commuting data are sourced from the Census of Population 2011 produced by the Office for National Statistics<sup>1</sup>. This bulletin does not include the movements of people who live and work in the same area; have no fixed workplace; are primarily home-workers; work offshore/outside the UK; or who are full time students. It primarily presents data for movements in and out of the area largely for work purposes.

Big Numbers

**5,900** Net commuting loss from the area

**13,100** In-commuters

**1,900** Commuters lost to Poole

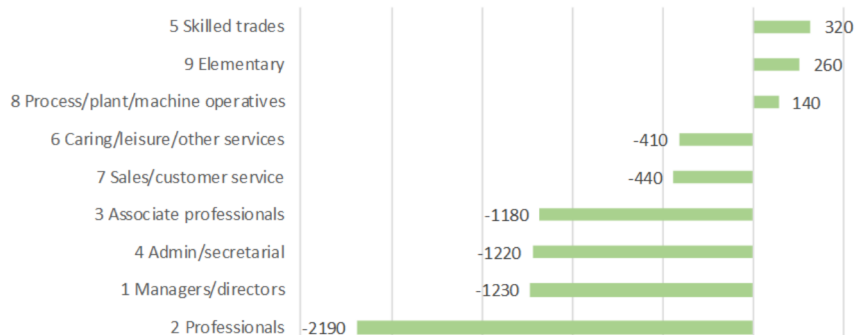
**1,050** Commuters lost to the New Forest

**19,000** Out-commuters

#### Box 1: Net commuting gain/loss

- The biggest net commuting losses were to:
- Poole -1,900<sup>2</sup>
  - New Forest -1,050
  - Wiltshire -650
  - Christchurch -450
- The biggest net gain of workers was from:
- North Dorset (+100).

#### Net gain/loss by occupation: East Dorset

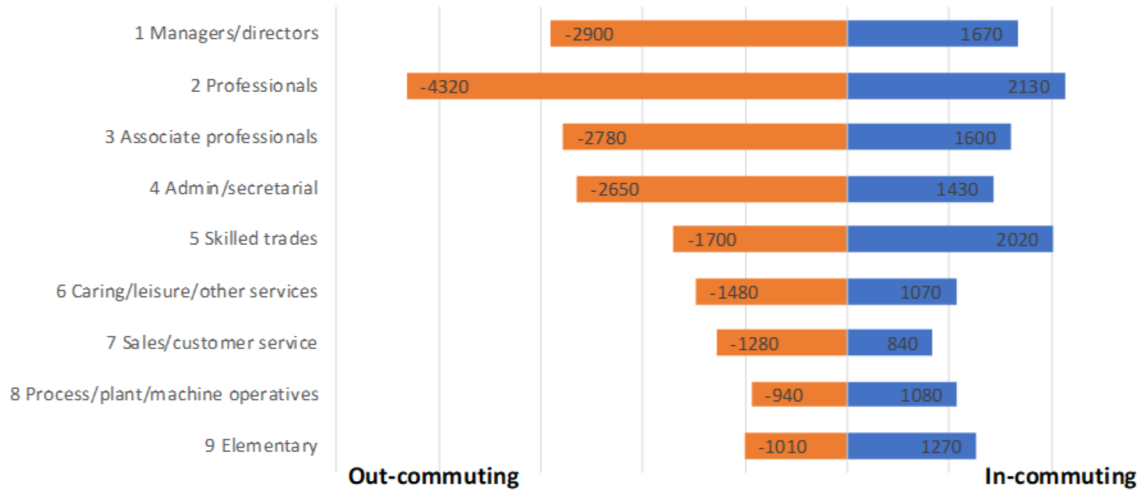


By occupation, the biggest net commuting losses were largely for higher skill occupations.

#### Sources/notes:

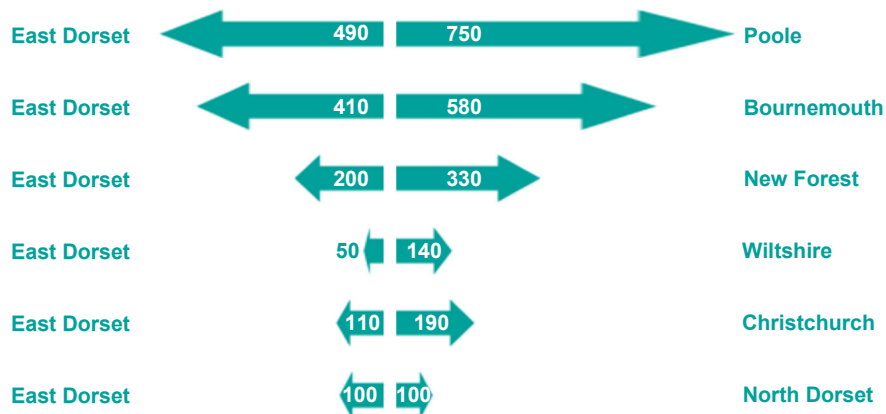
- 1 This work was produced using statistical data from ONS. The use of the ONS statistical data in this work does not imply the endorsement of the ONS in relation to the interpretation or analysis of the statistical data. This work uses research datasets which may not exactly reproduce National Statistics aggregates.
- 2 I.e. there were around 3,800 in-commuters from here but 5,700 out-commuters

## Box 2: In/Out commuting by occupation



## Box 3: Managers/directors and senior officials<sup>3</sup>

East Dorset has a net loss of 1,230 in this occupation with 1,670 in-commuters but 2,900 out-commuters. The biggest net losses are to Poole, Bournemouth, New Forest but there are other movements of people in this occupation which are much in balance.

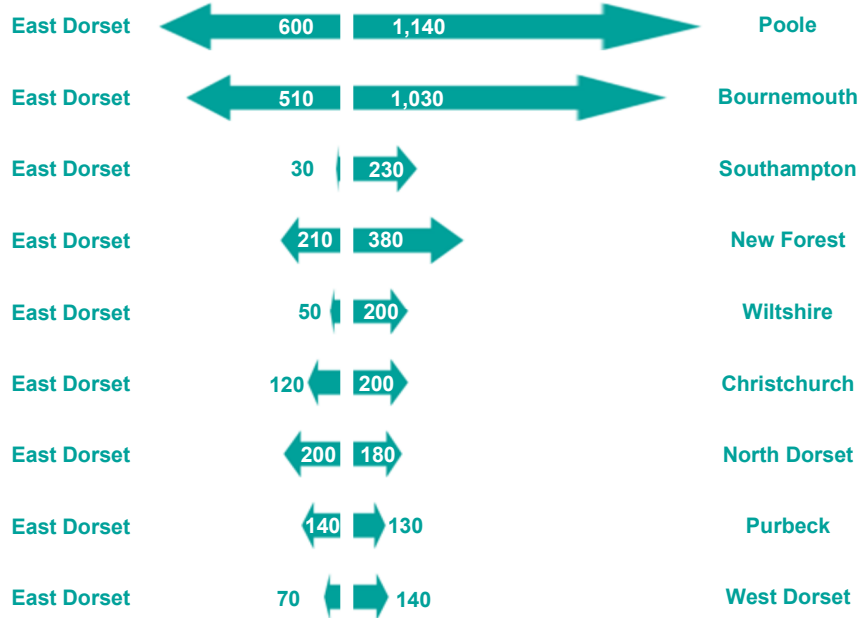


### Sources:

<sup>3</sup> Occupation descriptions are by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 1 to 9, as used by the ONS

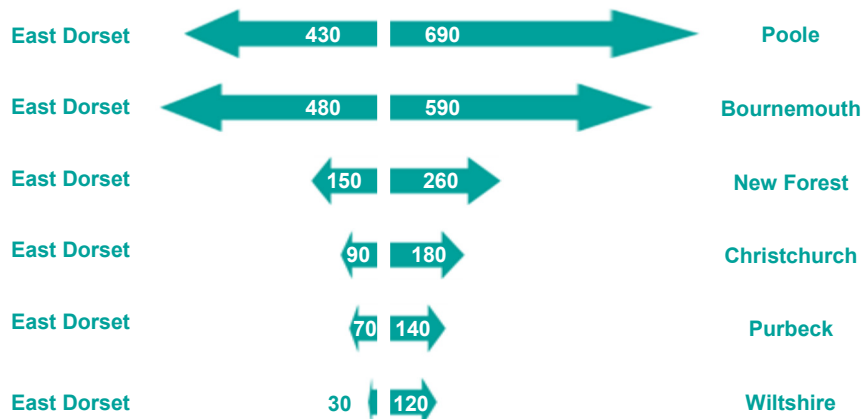
### Box 4: Professional occupations

East Dorset has a net loss of 2,190 in this occupation with 2,130 in-commuters but 4,320 out-commuters. The biggest net losses of workers are to Poole, Bournemouth, Southampton, New Forest, Wiltshire, Christchurch.



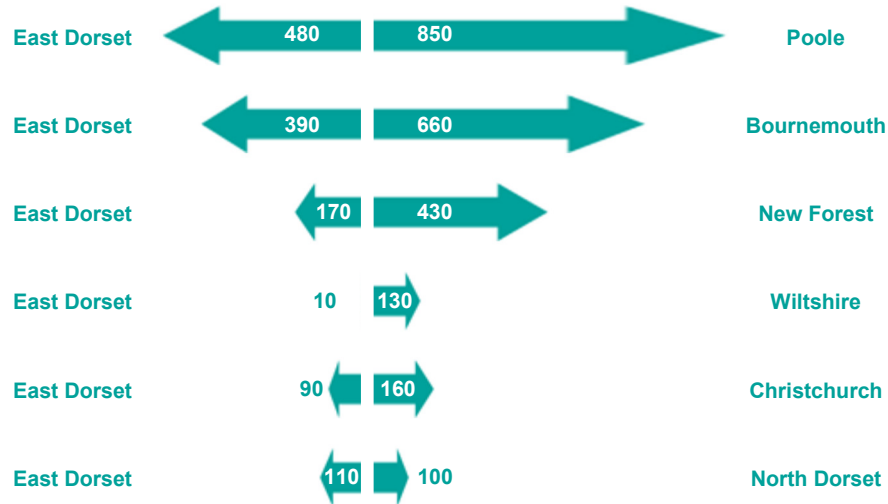
### Box 5: Associate professional occupations

East Dorset has a net loss of 1,180 in this occupation with 1,600 in-commuters but 2,780 out-commuters. The biggest net losses are to Poole, Bournemouth, New Forest.



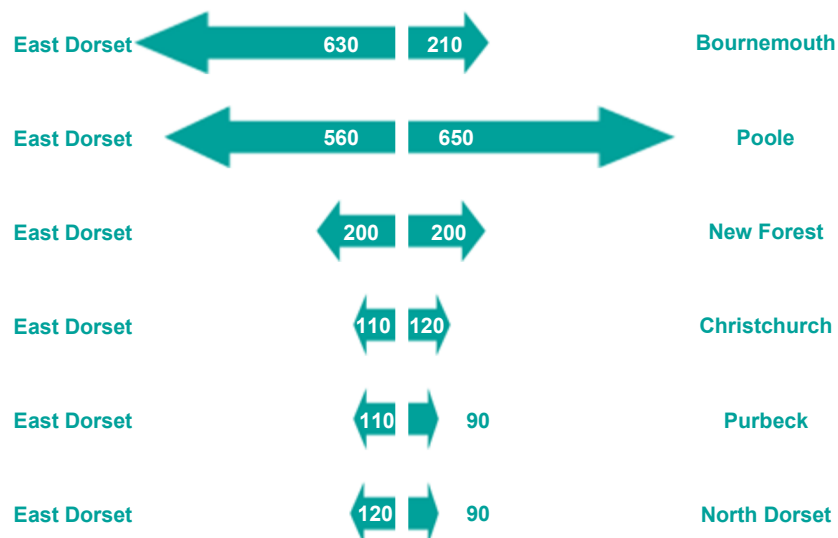
### Box 6: Administrative/secretarial occupations

East Dorset has a net loss of 1,220 in this occupation with 1,430 in-commuters but 2,650 out-commuters. The biggest net losses are to Poole, Bournemouth, New Forest, Wiltshire.



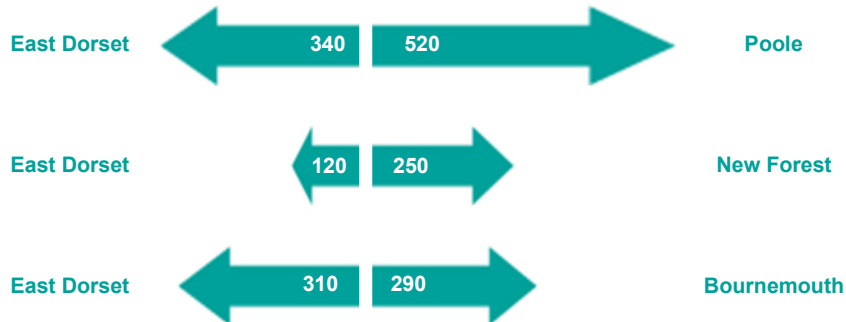
### Box 7: Skilled trade occupations

East Dorset has a net gain of 320 in this occupation with 2,020 in-commuters but 1,700 out-commuters. The biggest net gain is in workers from Bournemouth.



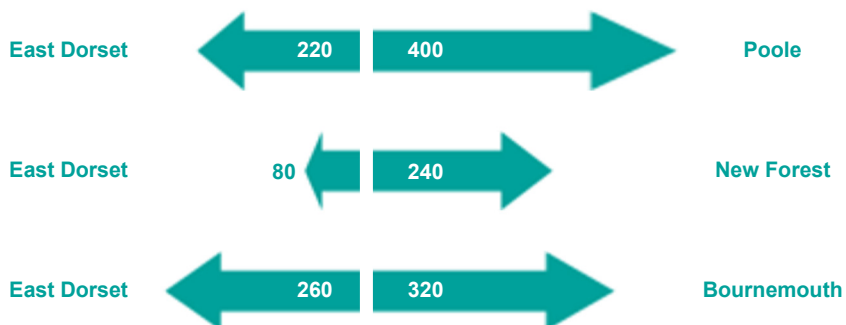
### Box 8: Caring leisure and other service occupations

East Dorset has a net loss of 410 in this occupation with 1,070 in-commuters but 1,480 out-commuters. The biggest net losses are to Poole and New Forest.



### Box 9: Sales and customer service occupations

East Dorset has a net loss of 440 in this occupation with 840 in-commuters but 1,280 out-commuters. The biggest net losses are to Poole and New Forest.



### Box 10: Process plant and machine operatives

East Dorset has a net gain of 140 in this occupation with 1,080 in-commuters but 940 out-commuters. The biggest net gain is from Bournemouth.



### Box 11: Elementary occupations

East Dorset has a net gain of 260 in this occupation with 1,270 in-commuters but 1,010 out-commuters. The biggest net gain is in workers from Bournemouth.



### Why does it matter?

Travelling to and from work can take a lot of time with potential impacts on health and well-being through lost opportunities for active pursuits, learning and time with family. Whilst the council cannot dictate where people should work, we can provide the necessary digital and physical infrastructure to encourage quality employment provision which may allow more choice in the labour market and openings to work closer to home.