## **Measurement template**

Field	Notes							
Short title	Proportion of urban trips under 5 miles taken by:							
	(i) walking or cycling							
	(ii) public transport							
Technical definition	Trips of under 5 miles in length made by residents living in an urban area (settlement size over 3,000 population) where the main mode of transport used was <u>not</u> car or other private mode.							
Rationale	Links to the structural reform priority of encouraging sustainable local travel.						ble local	
	Making public transport of the congestion.	-	_		_			
Formula	The proportions of walking/cycling and public transport trips in each region are calculated using the total trips reported in the National Travel Survey diary (weighted). An example of the trips numbers and the calculated percentages for survey year 2009 are shown in the table below.  Urban trips under 5 miles by main mode and region, 2009							
		All modes (trips)	Walk/ Bicycle (trips)	Public transport (trips)	Walk/	Public transport (%)	Unweighted sample size: (trips)	
	North East North West Yorkshire & The Humber East Midlands West Midlands East Greater London South East South West	9,835 30,194 21,812 16,900 20,987 17,606 28,728 33,084	3,664 10,595 7,552 6,123 6,822 6,175 11,316 13,100	1,182 2,572 1,791 881 1,821 780 6,637 2,146	37% 35% 35% 36% 33% 35% 39% 40%	12% 9% 8% 5% 9% 4% 23% 6%	9,737 28,763 20,572 15,888 19,251 16,718 28,398 31,692	
	England	19,357 198,504	7,470 72,815	1,114 18,925	39% 37%	6% 10%	17,076 188,095	
	Wales	9,894	3,768	755	38%	8%	8,600	
	Scotland	17,687	6,084	1,934	34%	11%	14,700	
	Great Britain	226,085	82,667	21,614	37%	10%	211,395	j
Start date	Publication from May 2011. Data is available from 2002 at around the current level of sample in each region. Smaller sample sizes in earlier years would mean calculations would need to be based on 3 years of survey data combined.							
Latest data	2009 (as provided in t	table abov	ve)					

Performance (optional if	The public should be looking for the proportions to increase to demonstrate whether improvement has been achieved.	
relevant)	As the results are from a sample survey there is a standard error associated with each estimate. If the movement is within this 'margin of error' then performance has not changed. Estimates based on a smaller sample size are subject to a larger standard error.	
Behavioural impact	Data is collected independently of monitoring the Business Plan so there should be no behavioural impact or perverse incentives.	
Comparability	Comparisons can be made between regions and countries in Great Britain.	
Collection frequency	Data is collected continuously throughout the year.	
Time lag	Annual results are published on a calendar year basis approximately 7 months after the year end.	
Data source	National Travel Survey.	
	http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics/datatablespublications/nts/	
Type of data	National Statistic.	
Robustness and data limitations	As the results are from a sample survey there is a standard error associated with each estimate. Standard errors and confidence intervals for some of the key NTS variables are published at:	
	http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics/datatablespublications/nts/#technical	
	The current NTS contract runs to the end of the 2012 calendar year and we intend to reprocure it from 2013. Changes to the contractor and / or survey design could introduce discontinuity into the time series at this point.	
Collecting organisation	Department for Transport.	
Return format	Percentage.	
Geographical coverage	Great Britain.	
How indicator can be broken down	Results can be broken down into countries and regions.	
Further guidance		