Measurement template: Proportion of urban trips under 5 miles taken by: (i) walking or cycling; (ii) public transport

Field	Notes								
Short title	Proportion of urban trips under 5 miles taken by:								
	(i) walking or cycling;								
	(ii) public transport								
Technical definition	•	Trips under 5 miles by residents living in an urban area (settlement of over 3,000 population) where the main mode of transport was walking or cycling and public transport.							
Rationale		Part of the Coalition priority to support sustainable local travel by making public transport, walking and cycling more attractive.							
	The proportion public transport table below sho proportions. The therefore data to the proportion of urbon transportion tra	t are base ows 2011 e method from day 7	ed on (we trip data ology has 7 only of	ighted) N by main n s been re the travel	lational Ti node and vised so diary are	ravel Sur I region a that all w now use	vey diar nd the d alks are ed for ar	y data. The calculated included; nalysis.	
		Number of trips (weighted sample)			Percentage			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
						Percentage			
					Walk /	Percentage Public transport	All modes	Unweighted sample size (trips) ¹	
	Region of residence	(w Walk / bicycle	reighted samp Public	All		Public		sample size	
	North East North West	(w Walk / bicycle	reighted samp Public	All		Public		sample size	
	North East	Walk / bicycle	Public transport	All modes	bicycle	Public transport	modes	sample size (trips) ¹	
	North East North West Yorkshire and The Humber East Midlands West Midlands East of England	Walk / bicycle 532 1,437 930 810 899 961	Public transport 108 317 191 98 165 124	All modes 1,295 3,666 2,377 2,113 2,797 2,421	41 39 39 38 32 40	Public transport 8 9 8 5 6 5	100 100 100 100 100 100	1,280 3,659 1,883 1,818 2,452 2,311	
	North East North West Yorkshire and The Humber East Midlands West Midlands	Walk / bicycle 532 1,437 930 810 899	Public transport 108 317 191 98 165	All modes 1,295 3,666 2,377 2,113 2,797	41 39 39 38 32	Public transport 8 9 8 5 6	100 100 100 100 100	1,280 3,659 1,883 1,818 2,452	
	North East North West Yorkshire and The Humber East Midlands West Midlands East of England London South East	Walk / bicycle 532 1,437 930 810 899 961 1,594 1,512	Public transport 108 317 191 98 165 124 833 180	All modes 1,295 3,666 2,377 2,113 2,797 2,421 3,734 3,944	39 39 38 32 40 43 38	Public transport 8 9 8 5 6 5 22 5	100 100 100 100 100 100 100	1,280 3,659 1,883 1,818 2,452 2,311 3,358 3,439	
	North East North West Yorkshire and The Humber East Midlands West Midlands East of England London South East South West	Walk / bicycle 532 1,437 930 810 899 961 1,594 1,512 853	Public transport 108 317 191 98 165 124 833 180 96	All modes 1,295 3,666 2,377 2,113 2,797 2,421 3,734 3,944 2,281	39 39 38 32 40 43 38 37	Public transport 8 9 8 5 6 5 22 5 4	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	1,280 3,659 1,883 1,818 2,452 2,311 3,358 3,439 2,005	
	North East North West Yorkshire and The Humber East Midlands West Midlands East of England London South East South West	Walk / bicycle 532 1,437 930 810 899 961 1,594 1,512 853 9,528	Public transport 108 317 191 98 165 124 833 180 96 2,112	All modes 1,295 3,666 2,377 2,113 2,797 2,421 3,734 3,944 2,281 24,628	39 39 38 32 40 43 38 37	Public transport 8 9 8 5 6 5 22 5 4	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	1,280 3,659 1,883 1,818 2,452 2,311 3,358 3,439 2,005	

Start date	Data is available from 2002 at around the current sample size. Data is available for earlier years but the proportions would be based on 3 years of survey data combined because of a smaller sample size.
Latest data	2011 National Travel Survey.
Performance (optional if relevant)	The public should be looking for the proportions to increase to demonstrate whether improvement has been achieved. As the main mode of transport proportions are estimated from a sample survey they differ from the true proportions for the population, referred to as the standard error. 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 https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-transport/series/national-travel-survey-statistics
Type of data	The figures in this impact indicator are National Statistics.
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: https://assets.digital.cabinet-office.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/3111/64.xls
Collecting organisation	DfT.
Return format	Percentage.
Geographical coverage	Great Britain.
How indicator can be broken down	Results can be broken down into countries and regions.

Further guidance	
Lead Official	
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