

Cycling and Walking to/ from Work in Northern Ireland 2015/2016

Findings from the Continuous Household Survey 2015/2016



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Introduction

Travelwise NI is DfI's initiative to encourage people to choose sustainable transport options¹ such as walking, cycling, public transport or car sharing. Travelwise NI is an integral part of DfI's Transport Policy, Strategy and Legislation Division and delivers its programmes in partnership with TransportNI, the Department of Education, the Department for Infrastructure Road Safety Promotion and Outreach Branch, Sustrans, the Public Health Agency and Translink.

Travelwise NI aims to work with three main sectors namely schools, the workplace and commuters. With regards to the workplace and commuters, Travelwise NI provides support to organisations by devising Workplace Travel Plans which explore alternative and sustainable travel options for accessing the workplace for members of the workforce. Travelwise NI also encourages employers to participate in Travel to Work Initiatives. Participative sustainable events such as Bike Week are promoted to raise the awareness levels of sustainable travel options and to enable interested groups to begin the process of modal shift by participating in events of this type.

Alternative transport options to driving for those persons making a daily journey to and from work include:

- **Cycling** - It is a great way to keep fit, get about quickly and cheaply and beat the traffic. In addition, bike parking is simpler than ever with the number of cycle hoops available as well as dedicated cycle parking.
- **Walking** - It costs nothing, has no carbon emissions, can help improve fitness and health and does not involve any worry about parking.

This publication presents information from the 2015/2016 Continuous Household Survey (CHS) in relation to the extent of cycling and walking to/ from work by persons in Northern Ireland. This was the second year that this question set was included in the CHS and the second report produced. However, this is the first release of a report under the departmental banner of the Department for Infrastructure (DfI), which came into existence on 9th May 2016. The former Department for Regional Development (DRD) no longer exists.

¹ Information on active travel and sustainable transport is available at:
<https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/information-and-services/travel-transport-and-roads/active-travel-and-sustainable-transport>

2015/2016 findings are presented in this report on the proportion of people who normally cycle or walk to/ from work, the distance they cycle or walk to/ from work and the number of days they cycle or walk per week.

The information will be used to monitor the effectiveness of the Travelwise NI initiatives that are aimed at increasing the proportion of commuters who travel actively to work.

Key Points

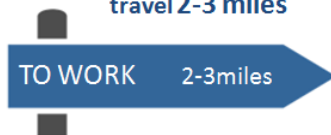
Cycling to/ from Work

- Of the 1,663 respondents who said they travel to work, one in fifty (2%) said they normally cycle to work AND from work, a small percentage (0.1%) said they normally cycle to work OR from work and the majority (98%) said they do not cycle to or from work. These percentages are the same as in 2014/2015.



- Of the 27 respondents who reported that they normally cycle to work AND/OR from work, over two fifths (44%) cycle 2-3 miles, on average, in one direction. Over a fifth (22%) cycle 6 miles or more, just under a fifth (19%) cycle 4-5 miles and just over one in seven (15%) cycle 1 mile or less in one direction. These percentages are similar to 2014/2015.

44% of those who **CYCLE to WORK**
travel **2-3 miles**



- All respondents who normally cycle to work AND/OR from work reported that they cycle all the way. This is similar to 2014/2015 where the majority (97%) of respondents reported that they cycle all the way and one in thirty (3%) reported that they cycle part of the way to work.
- Just under half (48%) of respondents who reported that they normally cycle to work AND/OR from work said they cycle 5 days per week on average. Just over a quarter (26%) said they cycle 3 days per week and just over a tenth (11%) said they cycle 1 day per week. One in twenty (4%) said they cycle 2, 4, 6 or 7 days per week. These percentages are similar to 2014/2015.



48%
CYCLE TO WORK
5 days per week

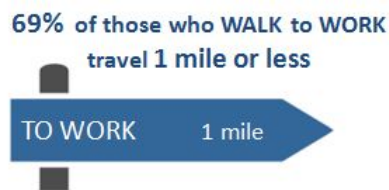
Walking to/ from Work

- Of the 1,664 respondents who said they travel to work, a tenth (10%) said they normally walk to work AND from work, a small percentage (1%) said they normally walk to



work OR from work and the majority (89%) said they do not walk to or from work. These percentages are the same as in 2014/2015.

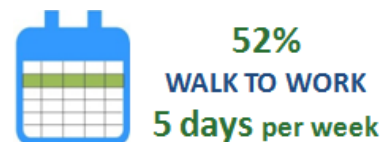
- Respondents aged 16-24 (21%) were more likely to normally walk to work AND/OR from work than those aged 35-49 (9%) and 50-64 (10%). These percentages are similar to 2014/2015.
- Female respondents (14%) were more likely to normally walk to work AND/OR from work than male respondents (8%). These percentages are the same as in 2014/2015.
- Respondents from urban areas (15%) were more likely to normally walk to work AND/OR from work than those from rural areas (4%). These percentages are the same as in 2014/2015.
- All but one of the 190 respondents who reported that they normally walk to work AND/OR from work provided information on the average distance they walk in one direction. Over two thirds (69%) walk 1 mile or less, on average, in one direction,



over a quarter (27%) walk 2-3 miles, one in twenty-five (4%) walk 4-5 miles and a small percentage (1%) walk 6 miles or more in one direction. These percentages are similar to 2014/2015.

- The majority (95%) of respondents who normally walk to work AND/OR from work reported that they walk all the way and one in twenty (5%) reported that they walk part of the way. These percentages are similar to 2014/2015.

- Just over half (52%) of respondents who reported that they normally walk to work AND/OR from work said they walk 5 days per week on average. One



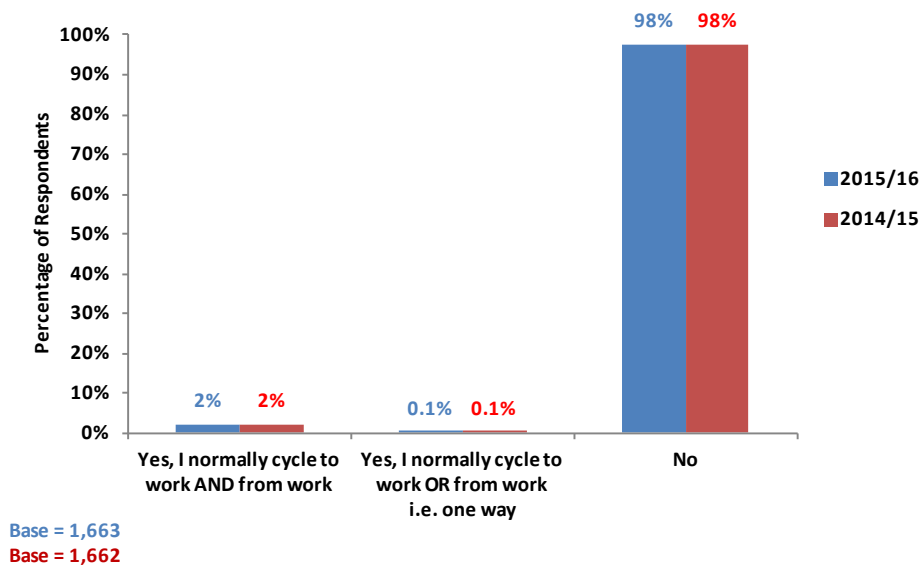
in seven (14%) said they walk 3 days per week, just over one in eight (13%) said they walk 4 days per week and one in sixteen (6%) said they walk 2 days per week. Less than one in twenty said they walk 1 day per week and 7 days per week (4% and 3% respectively). These percentages are similar to 2014/2015. One in twelve (8%) respondents who reported that they normally walk to work AND/OR from work said they walk 6 days per week on average. This is an increase of five percentage points from 2014/2015 (3%).

1 Cycling to/ from Work

1.1 Persons who Cycle to/ from Work

Respondents were asked if they normally cycle to or from work. Of the 1,756 persons who provided information, 93 (5%) said they work from home. Of the remaining 1,663 who said they travel to work, one in fifty (2%) said they normally cycle to work AND from work, a small percentage (0.1%) said they normally cycle to work OR from work and the majority (98%) said they do not cycle to or from work. These percentages are the same as in 2014/2015 (see Figure 1 below).

Figure 1: Persons who cycle to/ from work



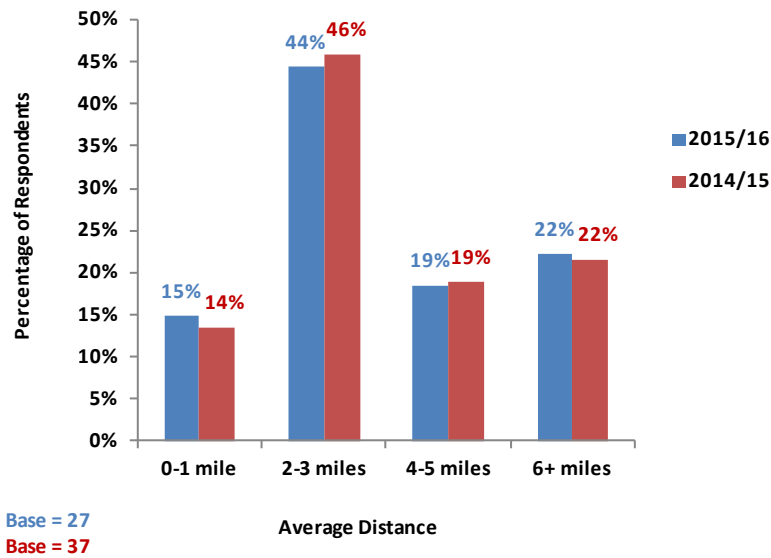
The number of respondents who indicated that they cycle to work AND/OR from work is too small to allow any further meaningful analysis.

Accordingly, only overall frequencies have been reported for subsequent questions on cycling to/ from work.

1.2 Distance Cycled to/ from Work

Of the 27 respondents who reported that they normally cycle to work AND/OR from work, over two fifths (44%) cycle 2-3 miles, on average, in one direction. Over a fifth (22%) cycle 6 miles or more, just under a fifth (19%) cycle 4-5 miles and just over one in seven (15%) cycle 1 mile or less in one direction. These percentages are similar to 2014/2015 (see Figure 2 overleaf).

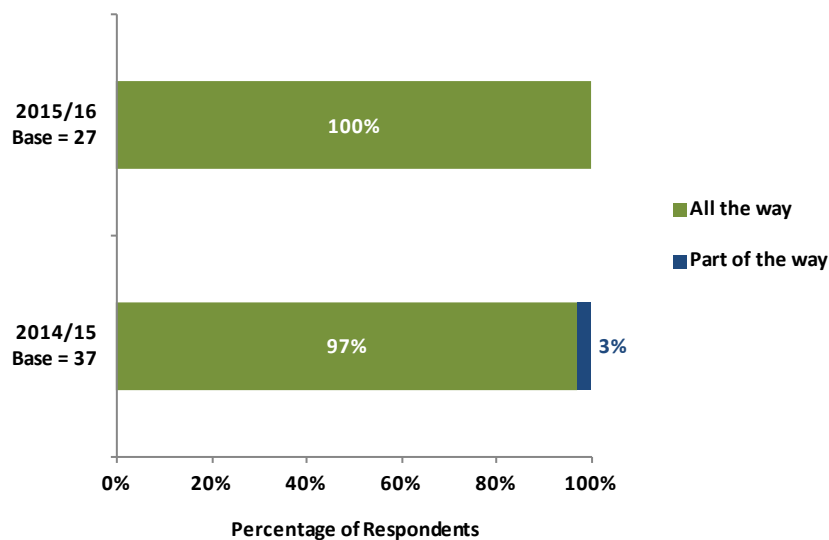
Figure 2: Average distance cycled to/ from work in one direction



1.3 Portion of Journey Cycled to Work

All respondents who normally cycle to work AND/OR from work reported that they cycle all the way. This is similar to 2014/2015 where the majority (97%) of respondents reported that they cycle all the way and one in thirty (3%) reported that they cycle part of the way to work (see Figure 3 below).

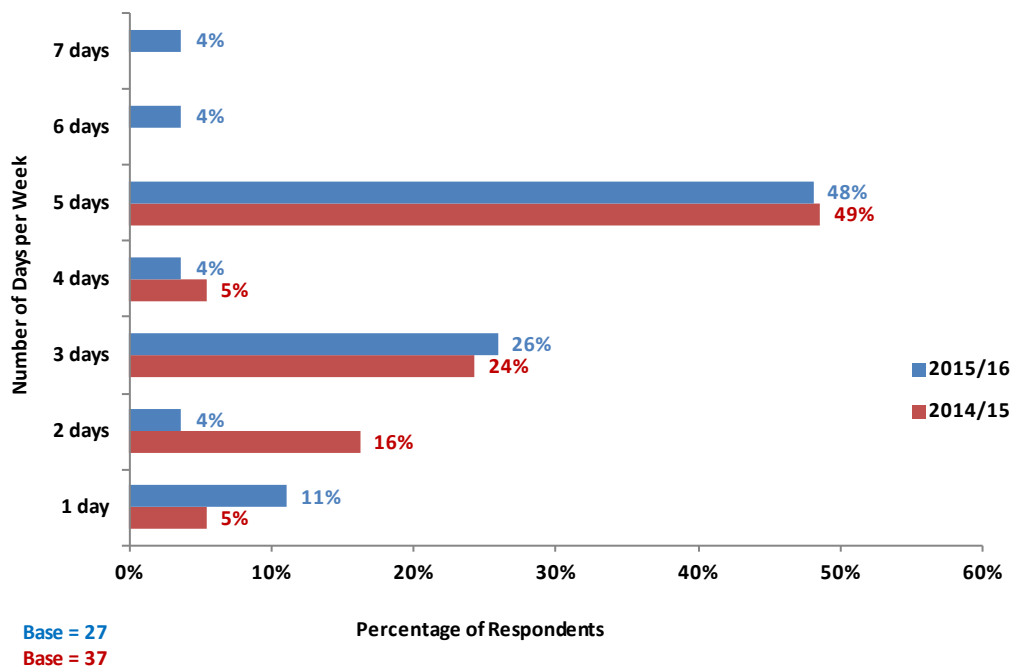
Figure 3: Portion of journey cycled to work



1.4 Number of Days per Week Cycled to/ from Work

Just under half (48%) of respondents who reported that they normally cycle to work AND/OR from work said they cycle 5 days per week on average. Just over a quarter (26%) said they cycle 3 days per week and just over a tenth (11%) said they cycle 1 day per week. One in twenty (4%) said they cycle 2, 4, 6 or 7 days per week. These percentages are similar to 2014/2015 (see Figure 4 below).

Figure 4: Average number of days per week cycled to/ from work

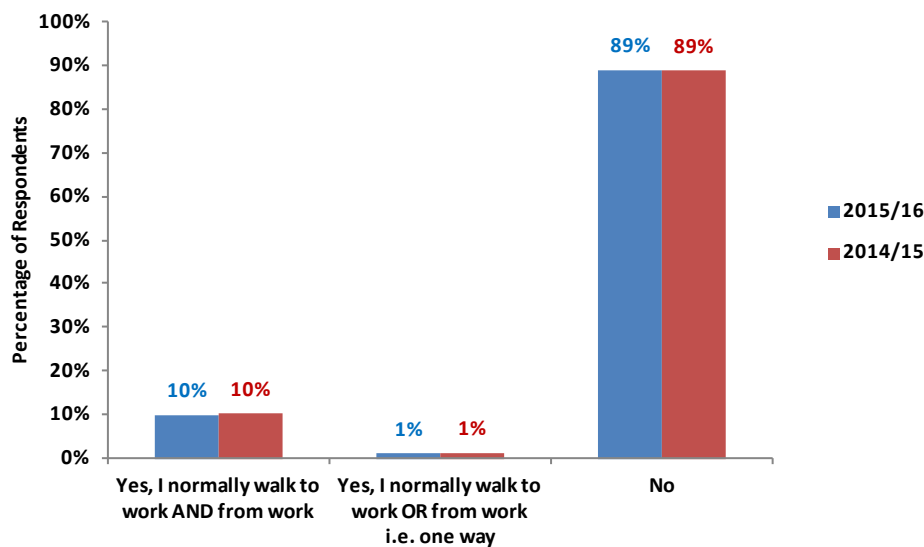


2 Walking to/ from Work

2.1 Persons who Walk to/ from Work

Respondents were asked if they normally walk to or from work. Of the 1,664 who said they travel to work, a tenth (10%) said they normally walk to work AND from work, a small percentage (1%) said they normally walk to work OR from work and the majority (89%) said they do not walk to or from work. These percentages are the same as in 2014/2015 (see Figure 5 below).

Figure 5: Persons who walk to/ from work



Base = 1,664
Base = 1,652

Respondents aged 16-24 (21%) were more likely to normally walk to work AND/OR from work than those aged 35-49 (9%) and 50-64 (10%). Conversely, respondents aged 35-49 (91%) and 50-64 (90%) were more likely to not walk to or from work than those aged 16-24 (79%). These percentages are similar to 2014/2015.

Female respondents (14%) were more likely to normally walk to work AND/OR from work than male respondents (8%). Conversely, male respondents (92%) were more likely than female respondents (86%) to not walk to or from work. These percentages are the same as in 2014/2015.

Respondents without dependants (15%) were more likely to normally walk to work AND/OR from work than those with dependants (8%). Conversely, respondents with

dependants (92%) were more likely than those without dependants (85%) to not walk to or from work. These percentages are similar to 2014/2015.

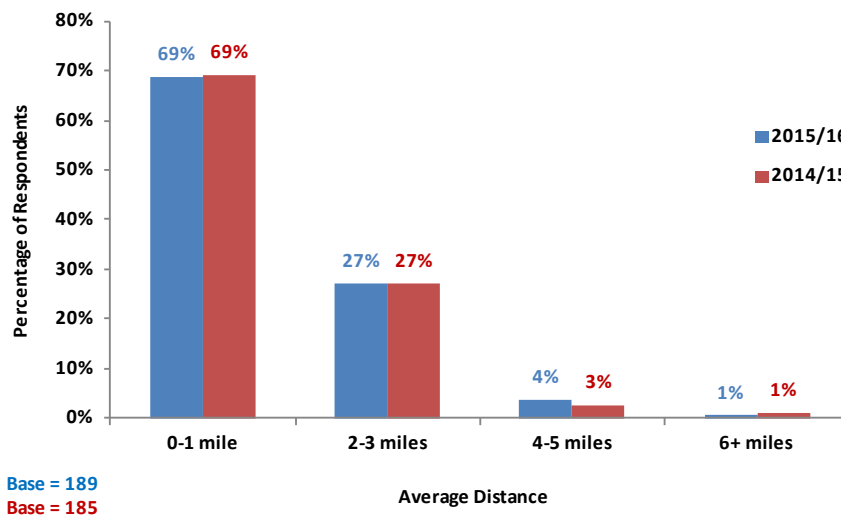
Respondents from urban areas (15%) were more likely to normally walk to work AND/OR from work than those from rural areas (4%). Conversely, respondents from rural areas (96%) were more likely than respondents from urban areas (85%) to not walk to or from work. These percentages are the same as in 2014/2015.

Respondents with no qualifications (16%) and those with 'all other qualifications' (13%) were more likely to normally walk to work AND/OR from work than those educated to degree level or higher (7%). Conversely, respondents educated to degree level or higher (93%) were more likely than those with 'all other qualifications' (87%) and those with no qualifications (84%) to not walk to or from work. These percentages are similar to 2014/2015.

2.2 Distance Walked to/ from Work

All but one of the 190 respondents who reported that they normally walk to work AND/OR from work provided information on the average distance they walk in one direction. Over two thirds (69%) walk 1 mile or less, on average, in one direction, over a quarter (27%) walk 2-3 miles, one in twenty-five (4%) walk 4-5 miles and a small percentage (1%) walk 6 miles or more in one direction. These percentages are similar to 2014/2015 (see Figure 6 below).

Figure 6: Average distance walked to/ from work in one direction*



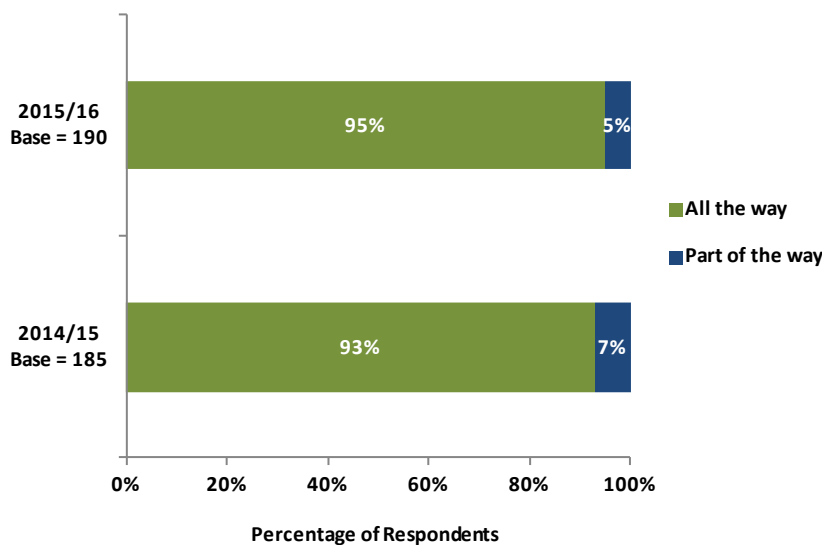
* In 2015,16, less than 1% of respondents (1 person) who reported that they normally walk to work AND/OR from work did not provide information on the average distance they walk in one direction. This has not been presented in the chart.

The number of respondents who indicated that they walk to work AND/OR from work is too small to allow any further meaningful analysis on the average distance walked to/from work.

2.3 Portion of Journey Walked to Work

The majority (95%) of respondents who normally walk to work AND/OR from work reported that they walk all the way and one in twenty (5%) reported that they walk part of the way. These percentages are similar to 2014/2015 (see Figure 7 below).

Figure 7: Portion of journey walked to work

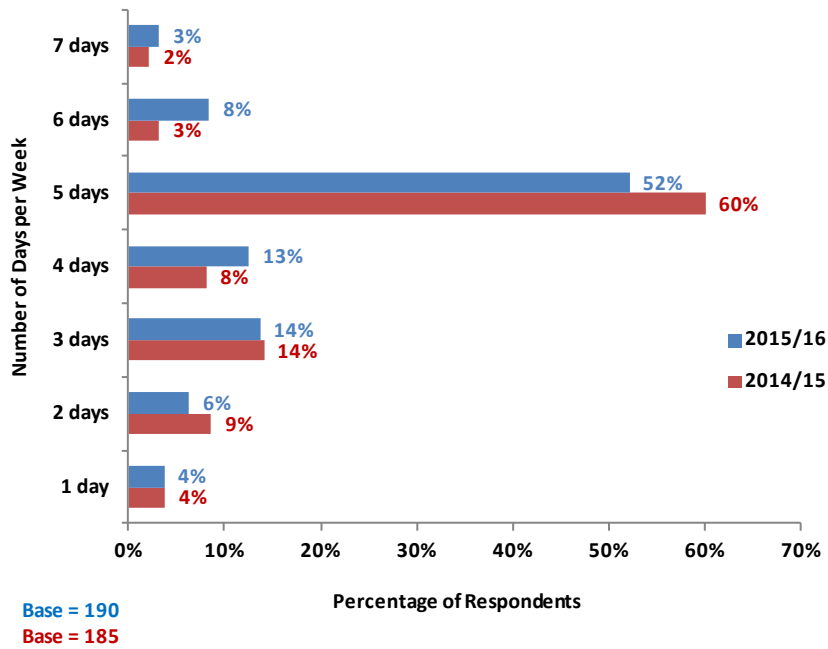


The number of respondents who indicated that they walk to work AND/OR from work is too small to allow any further meaningful analysis on the portion of journey walked to work.

2.4 Number of Days per Week Walked to/ from Work

Just over half (52%) of respondents who reported that they normally walk to work AND/OR from work said they walk 5 days per week on average. One in seven (14%) said they walk 3 days per week, just over one in eight (13%) said they walk 4 days per week and one in sixteen (6%) said they walk 2 days per week. Less than one in twenty said they walk 1 day per week and 7 days per week (4% and 3% respectively). These percentages are similar to 2014/2015. One in twelve (8%) respondents who reported that they normally walk to work AND/OR from work said they walk 6 days per week on average. This is an increase of five percentage points from 2014/2015 (3%) (see Figure 8 overleaf).

Figure 8: Average number of days per week walked to/ from work



The number of respondents who indicated that they walk to work AND/OR from work is too small to allow any further meaningful analysis on the average number of days per week walked to/ from work.

Appendix A: Technical Notes

Data Collection

The information presented in this publication derives from the Northern Ireland Continuous Household Survey (CHS), a Northern Ireland wide household survey administered by the Central Survey Unit (CSU) of the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA).

It is based on a sample of the general population resident in private households and has been running since 1983. The survey is designed to provide a regular source of information on a wide range of social and economic issues relevant to Northern Ireland. The nature and aims of the CHS are similar to those of the General Household Survey (GHS), which is carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in Great Britain.

The Department for Regional Development (DRD) commissioned questions related to cycling and walking to/ from work for the first time in the 2014/2015 CHS. On 9th May 2016 the new Department for Infrastructure (DfI) was formed and DRD ceased to exist. DfI commissioned a repeat of these questions in the 2015/2016 CHS. The questions are presented in Appendix C on page 19 of this publication.

Data Quality

Data were collected by CSU and various validation checks were carried out as part of the processing. CSU is the leading social survey research organisation in Northern Ireland and is one of the main business areas of NISRA, an Agency within the Department of Finance. CSU has a long track record and a wealth of experience in the design, management and analysis of behavioural and attitude surveys in the context of a wide range of social policy issues. CSU procedures are consistent with the Official Statistics Code of Practice².

The CHS sample was assessed and considered to be a representative sample of the Northern Ireland population at household level.

Whilst data quality is considered to be very good, note that all survey estimates are subject to a degree of error and this must be taken account of when considering results (see notes on sampling error on page 16). This error will be reasonably small for the

² <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/code-of-practice-for-official-statistics.pdf>

majority of Northern Ireland level results but care should be taken when looking at results based on smaller breakdowns.

Respondents

The 2015/2016 CHS was based on a random sample of 4,500 domestic addresses drawn from the Land and Property Services list of addresses and interviews were sought with all adults aged 16 and over in these households. The dataset contains the records for 3,286 adults aged 16 and over. Those persons that were classified as being in employment, i.e. those that did paid work in the last week, or on a government-supported training scheme, or away from a job/ business, or unpaid work for own or family business, were asked the questions relating to cycling and walking to/from work, a total of 1,763 adults. 1,756 adults provided a response to the initial question.

The number of respondents who answered each question, i.e. the base number, is stated in the commentary and/or the associated chart. The base number is the unweighted count.

Some questions were only asked if the respondent had answered 'yes' to a previous question. The base number may also vary between questions due to some respondents not answering certain questions.

Rounding Conventions

Percentages have been rounded to whole numbers and as a consequence some percentages may not sum to 100. 0% may reflect rounding down of values under 0.5.

Significant difference

Significance tests were carried out to determine if there were differences in responses given by various respondent groups. The significance tests were carried out at 5% significance level (range = -1.96 to +1.96) and only differences which were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) are included in this report. This means that there is at least a 95% probability that there is a genuine difference between responses given by, for example, males and females and the difference between the two genders cannot simply be explained by random chance or sample error. When a significant difference is noted among survey respondents, it is likely that this same difference applies to the Northern Ireland adult population (persons aged 16 and over).

The following respondent groups were considered:

Age group

The age of the respondent is grouped into the following age bands; 16-24, 25-34, 35-49, 50-64, 65 and over.

Gender

Gender of respondent is defined as whether the respondent is male or female.

Disability status

The questions used to ascertain whether or not a person has a disability are harmonised with the definition of disability in the Equality Act 2010. This states that a disabled population is classified on the basis of having a long-lasting physical or mental health condition or illness which restricts day-to-day activities. The disabled population in this report are those who have answered yes to both of the following questions:

'Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expecting to last for 12 months or more?'

Yes/No

'Does your condition(s) or illness(es) reduce your ability to carry out day to day activities?'

Yes, a lot/ Yes, a little/ Not at all

Dependant status

Dependant status is defined as whether the respondent has dependants or not.

Economic activity

Economic activity is defined as whether the respondent is currently economically active or not. This is automatically computed from other answers given. Those individuals who are temporarily away from work and those who are on a government training scheme are included as being economically active. Full-time students are excluded from these figures.

Urban and rural areas

A review of the classification and delineation of settlements established in 2005 has been carried out³. It resulted in some changes to the settlement and urban-rural

³ A 'Review of the Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements' was published by NISRA in March 2015 at: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/geography/review-of-the-statistical-classification-and-delineation-of-settlements-march-2015.pdf>

classifications, including that the urban-rural population boundary moved from 4,500 to a population of 5,000.

While previous versions of this report used an urban/rural definition based on Super Output Area (SOA) classification of addresses, this and future publications will use the updated classifications using the statistical classification of settlements defined by the Inter-Departmental Urban-Rural Definition Group.

- Bands A to E are classified as Urban. This includes Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area (Band A), Derry Urban Area (Band B) and large, medium and small towns (Bands C-E) with populations greater than or equal to 5,000 people.
- Bands F to H are classified as rural. This includes intermediate settlements (Band F), villages (Band G) and small villages, hamlets and open countryside (Band H) with populations of less than 5,000 people and including open countryside.

Highest educational qualification

Highest educational qualification was determined by asking respondents to select from a list of recognised qualifications the highest that they had attained or the nearest equivalent. These responses were then collated into the following broad classificatory groups:

- No qualifications
- Degree level or higher: This includes first degrees, higher degrees, post-graduate diplomas and certificates etc.
- All other qualifications: These include all other commonly recognised qualifications below degree level e.g. A levels, GCSE/O level grade A*-C, trade apprenticeships, other vocational or professional or foreign qualifications etc.

Sampling error

No sample is likely to precisely mirror the characteristics of the population it is drawn from due to both sampling and non-sampling errors. An estimate of the amount of error due to the sampling process can be calculated. For a simple random sample design, the sampling error (s.e.) of any percentage, p, can be calculated by the formula:

$$\text{s.e. (p)} = \sqrt{(p*(100-p)/n)}$$

where n is the number of respondents on which the percentage is based.

Confidence Interval

A 95% confidence interval for the population percentage can be calculated using the formula:

$$\mathbf{95\% \textit{ confidence interval} = p \pm 1.96 * s.e. (p)}$$

This means that if 100 similar, independent samples were chosen from the same population, 95 of them would yield an estimate for the percentage, p, within this range of values.

The absence of design effects in the survey means that standard statistical tests of significance can be applied directly to the data. 95% confidence intervals were calculated for the headline figures as detailed in Appendix B on page 18.

Uses of the data

Travelwise NI remains committed to the raising of awareness of the general public in Northern Ireland of the sustainable alternatives to the private car, particularly for shorter journeys. Travelwise NI is particularly interested in identifying how, and to what extent, targeted sustainable initiatives across all sectors have contributed to this. The thrust of the Travelwise NI marketing campaigns are directed towards addressing the barriers to walking and cycling, for shorter journeys in particular, and seeking to validate the impact of specific sustainable initiatives which are developed for the purposes of securing greater percentages of modal shift towards more sustainable alternatives to car travel.

Appendix B: Confidence Intervals

A confidence interval represents the range of values in which the true population value is likely to lie. It is based on the sample estimate and the confidence level.

As the percentages are calculated from a representative sample of the Northern Ireland population (aged 16 and over), a confidence interval can be calculated to estimate the level of uncertainty in the sample estimate.

95% confidence intervals were calculated for the headline figures. Table B1 below summarizes the confidence intervals for the number of persons who normally cycle/walk to work AND from work.

Table B1: Confidence intervals for persons who normally cycle/ walk to work AND from work (excluding 'Works from home')

	Estimate	95% Confidence Range +/-	Confidence Interval
Yes, I normally cycle to work AND from work	2%	1	1% - 3%
Yes, I normally walk to work AND from work	10%	1	9% - 11%

- 2% of respondents reported that they normally cycle to work AND from work. Calculating a 95% confidence interval from the results of the survey, it can be estimated that between 1% and 3% of the Northern Ireland adult population cycle to work AND from work.
- 10% of respondents reported that they normally walk to work AND from work. Calculating a 95% confidence interval from the results of the survey, it can be estimated that between 9% and 11% of the Northern Ireland adult population walk to work AND from work.

Appendix C: Questionnaire

CYCLE TO WORK

[CYCLE1] Do you normally cycle to or from work?

1. Yes, I normally cycle to work AND from work -> [CYCLE2]
2. Yes, I normally cycle to work OR from work i.e. one way -> [CYCLE2]
3. No -> [WALK1]
4. Works from home -> [END]

[CYCLE2] On average, how far, in miles do you cycle to/ from work in one direction?

[CYCLE3] And would that be cycling all the way to work or just part of the way?

1. All the way
2. Part of the way

[CYCLE4] On average, how many days per week do you cycle to/ from work?

WALK TO WORK

[WALK1] Do you normally walk to or from work?

1. Yes, I normally walk to work AND from work -> [WALK2]
2. Yes, I normally walk to work OR from work i.e. one way -> [WALK2]
3. No -> [END]
4. Works from home -> [END]

[WALK2] On average, how far, in miles do you walk to/ from work in one direction?

[WALK3] And would that be walking all the way to work or just part of the way?

1. All the way
2. Part of the way

[WALK4] On average, how many days per week do you walk to/ from work?

Appendix D: Data Tables

Table D1a: Do you normally cycle to or from work?

Response	Percentage of Respondents	
	2014/15	2015/16
Yes, I normally cycle to work AND from work	2	1
Yes, I normally cycle to work OR from work i.e. one way	0	0
No	91	93
Works from home	7	5
Base number	1,778	1,756

Table D1b: Do you normally cycle to or from work? (excluding 'Works from home')

Response	Percentage of Respondents	
	2014/15	2015/16
Yes, I normally cycle to work AND from work	2	2
Yes, I normally cycle to work OR from work i.e. one way	0	0
No	98	98
Base number	1,662	1,663

Table D1c: Do you normally cycle to or from work? (excluding 'Works from home') by respondent characteristic

Response		All Respondents	Age Group					Gender		Disability Status*		Dependant Status		Economic Activity	Urban and Rural Areas		Highest Educational Qualification†		
			16-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over	Male	Female	Has Disability	No Disability	Has Dependants	No Dependants	Economically Active	Urban	Rural	No Quals	Degree Level or Higher	All Other Quals
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
2014/15	Yes, I normally cycle to work AND from work	2	3	2	3	1	[2]	4	1	2	2	2 ^R	3 ^R	2	3	0	1	2	3
	Yes, I normally cycle to work OR from work i.e. one way	0	0	0	0	0	[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No	98	97	98	97	99	[60]	96	99	98	98	98 ^R	97 ^R	98	97	100	99	98	97
Base number		1,662	148	388	590	473	63	759	903	209	1,448	869 ^R	793 ^R	1,662	1,103	559	132	606	890
2015/16	Yes, I normally cycle to work AND from work	2	1	2	2	1	[1]	3	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	1
	Yes, I normally cycle to work OR from work i.e. one way	0	0	0	0	0	[0]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No	98	99	98	98	99	[72]	97	99	100	98	98	98	98	98	99	97	98	99
Base number		1,663	152	338	616	484	73	754	909	228	1,435	808	855	1,663	1,057	606	156	561	906

* In 2014/15, Disability Status was missing for 5 people (all of whom did not cycle to or from work).

† In 2015/16, Highest Educational Qualification was missing for 40 people (39 of whom did not cycle to or from work and 1 cycled to work AND from work) and in 2014/15 Highest Educational Qualification was missing for 34 people (33 of whom did not cycle to or from work and 1 cycled to work OR from work).

R = revised.

Table D2a: On average, how far, in miles do you cycle to/ from work in one direction?

Response	Percentage of Respondents	
	2014/15	2015/16
1 mile	14	15
2 miles	19	30
3 miles	27	15
4 miles	14	15
5 miles	5	4
6 miles	3	7
7 miles	3	0
8 miles	3	0
9 miles	5	4
10 miles	3	0
12 miles	3	4
25 miles	0	7
30 miles	3	0
Base number	37	27

**Table D2b: On average, how far, in miles do you cycle to/ from work in one direction?
(grouped)**

Response	Percentage of Respondents	
	2014/15	2015/16
0-1 mile	14	15
2-3 miles	46	44
4-5 miles	19	19
6+ miles	22	22
Base number	37	27

Table D3: And would that be cycling all the way to work or just part of the way?

Response	Percentage of Respondents	
	2014/15	2015/16
All the way	97	100
Part of the way	3	0
Base number	37	27

Table D4: On average, how many days per week do you cycle to/ from work?

Response	Percentage of Respondents	
	2014/15	2015/16
1 day	5	11
2 days	16	4
3 days	24	26
4 days	5	4
5 days	49	48
6 days	0	4
7 days	0	4
Base number	37	27

Table D5a: Do you normally walk to or from work?*

Response	Percentage of Respondents	
	2014/15	2015/16
Yes, I normally walk to work AND from work	10	10
Yes, I normally walk to work OR from work i.e. one way	1	1
No	88	89
Works from home	1	0
Base number	1,661	1,664

* Excludes 'Works from home' in question CYCLE1.

Table D5b: Do you normally walk to or from work? (excluding 'Works from home')*

Response	Percentage of Respondents	
	2014/15	2015/16
Yes, I normally walk to work AND from work	10	10
Yes, I normally walk to work OR from work i.e. one way	1	1
No	89	89
Base number	1,652	1,664

* Excludes 'Works from home' in questions CYCLE1 and WALK1.

Table D5c: Do you normally walk to or from work? (excluding 'Works from home') by respondent characteristic

Response		All Respondents	Age Group					Gender		Disability Status*		Dependant Status		Economic Activity	Urban and Rural Areas		Highest Educational Qualification†		
			16-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over	Male	Female	Has Disability	No Disability	Has Dependants	No Dependants	Economically Active	Urban	Rural	No Quals	Degree Level or Higher	All Other Quals
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
2014/15	Yes, I normally walk to work AND from work	10	20	13	8	9	[3]	7	13	12	10	8 ^R	12 ^R	10	13	4	17	7	12
	Yes, I normally walk to work OR from work i.e. one way	1	1	2	1	1	[0]	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1
	No	89	80	85	91	91	[58]	92	86	88	89	91 ^R	87 ^R	89	85	96	83	92	87
Base number		1,652	148	386	587	470	61	753	899	209	1,438	863 ^R	789 ^R	1,652	1,100	552	129	604	886
2015/16	Yes, I normally walk to work AND from work	10	20	13	8	9	[6]	8	12	9	11	7	14	10	14	4	13	6	12
	Yes, I normally walk to work OR from work i.e. one way	1	1	1	1	1	[1]	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	1	1
	No	89	79	86	91	90	[67]	92	86	89	89	92	85	89	85	96	84	93	87
Base number		1,664	152	338	616	484	74	754	910	229	1,435	808	856	1,664	1,057	607	157	561	906

* In 2014/15, Disability Status was missing for 5 people (all of whom did not walk to or from work).

† In 2015/16, Highest Educational Qualification was missing for 40 people (32 of whom did not walk to or from work and 8 walked to work AND from work) and in 2014/15 Highest Educational Qualification was missing for 33 people (all of whom did not walk to or from work).

R = revised.

Table D6a: On average, how far, in miles do you walk to/ from work in one direction?*

Response	Percentage of Respondents	
	2014/15	2015/16
Less than 1 mile	14	19
1 mile	56	50
2 miles	15	21
3 miles	12	6
4 miles	2	4
5 miles	1	0
6 miles	1	1
Base number	185	189

* In 2015/16, less than 1% of respondents (1 person) who reported that they normally walk to work AND/OR from work did not provide information on the average distance they walk in one direction. This has not been presented in the table.

Table D6b: On average, how far, in miles do you walk to/ from work in one direction? (grouped)*

Response	Percentage of Respondents	
	2014/15	2015/16
0-1 mile	69	69
2-3 miles	27	27
4-5 miles	3	4
6+ miles	1	1
Base number	185	189

* In 2015/16, less than 1% of respondents (1 person) who reported that they normally walk to work AND/OR from work did not provide information on the average distance they walk in one direction. This has not been presented in the table.

Table D7: And would that be walking all the way to work or just part of the way?

Response	Percentage of Respondents	
	2014/15	2015/16
All the way	93	95
Part of the way	7	5
Base number	185	190

Table D8: On average, how many days per week do you walk to/ from work?

Response	Percentage of Respondents	
	2014/15	2015/16
1 day	4	4
2 days	9	6
3 days	14	14
4 days	8	13
5 days	60	52
6 days	3	8
7 days	2	3
Base number	185	190

Source of all Data Tables: Continuous Household Survey 2015/2016