

Walking and Cycling to/from Work in Northern Ireland 2016/17

Findings from the Northern Ireland
Continuous Household Survey 2016/17



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Introduction

This publication presents information from the 2016/2017 Continuous Household Survey (CHS) in relation to the extent of walking and cycling to/ from work by persons in Northern Ireland. This was the third year that this question set was included in the CHS and the third report produced.

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 Safe and Sustainable Travel 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.

2016/2017 findings are presented in this report on the proportion of people who normally walk or cycle to/ from work, the distance they cycle or walk to/ from work and the number of days they walk or cycle 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.

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>

Key Points

Walking to/ from Work

- Of the 1,625 respondents who travel to work, 205 (13%) said that they normally walk² to or from work. The majority (87%) did not walk to or from work at all. These percentages are similar to 2014/2015 and 2015/2016.
- Respondents aged 16-24 (27%) were more likely to normally walk to or from work than all other age groups.
- Respondents from urban areas (16%) were more likely to normally walk to or from work than those from rural areas (7%).
- Over two thirds (68%) walk 1 mile or less, on average, in one direction, over a quarter (27%) walk 2-3 miles, 4% walk 4-5 miles. There has been no change since 2014/2015.
- Just over half (52%) of respondents who reported that they normally walk to or from work said they walk 5 days per week on average.

² Walk any part of the way to or from work for at least 10 minutes

Cycling to/ from Work

- Of the 1,625 respondents who travelled to work, 31 respondents (2%) said they normally cycle³ to or from work. The majority (98%) said they do not cycle to or from work. There has been no change since 2014/2015.
- Of the 31 respondents who normally cycle to or from work, over two fifths (42%) cycle 2-3 miles, on average, in one direction. Over a quarter (26%) cycle 6 miles or more, just under a fifth (19%) cycle 1 mile or less and the remaining 13% cycle 4-5 miles in one direction. These percentages are similar to 2014/2015 and 2015/16.
- Just under two fifths (39%) of respondents who reported that they normally cycle to or from work said they cycle 5 days per week on average. 16% of respondents said they cycle 3 days per week, 19% cycle 2 days per week and 13% cycle 1 day per week.

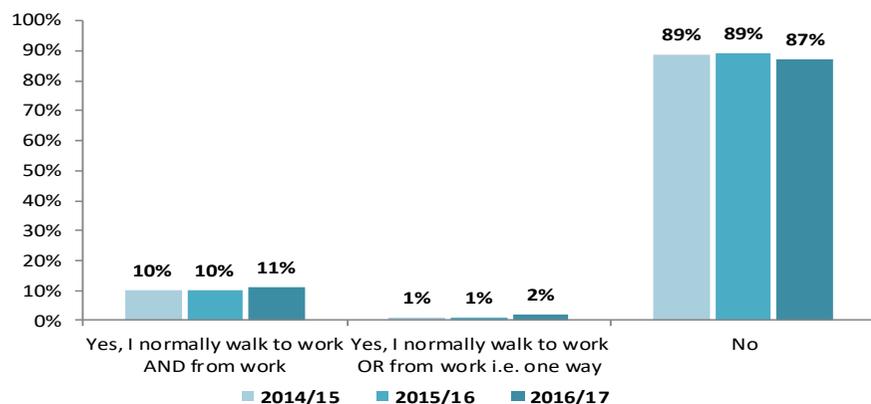
³ Cycle any part of the way to or from work for at least 10 minutes

Walking to or from Work

Persons who walk any part of the way to/ from Work⁴

Respondents were asked if they normally walk any part of the way to or from work (walking for at least 10 minutes). Of the 1,729 who provided information, 104 (6%) work from home. Of the remaining 1,625 who said they travel to work, over a tenth (11%) said they normally walk all of the way or part of the way to work AND from work, a small percentage (2%) said they normally walk all of the way OR part of the way to work from work and the majority (87%) said they do not walk to or from work. There has been no change since 2014/2015.

Figure 1: Persons who walk any part of the way to/ from work



Base: 14/15=1,662; 15/16=1,663; 16/17=1,625

⁴ Please note that the way in which this question has been asked has changed in 2016/2017, for further details see Appendix B.

The remaining analysis will focus on the 13% of respondents who have indicated that they walk any part of the way to work (for at least 10 minutes).

Proportion who walk any part of the way to work or from work

Similar proportions of female respondents (13%) and male respondents (12%) normally walk to or from work. The proportion of male respondents who walk to work has increased from 8% since 2015/2016.

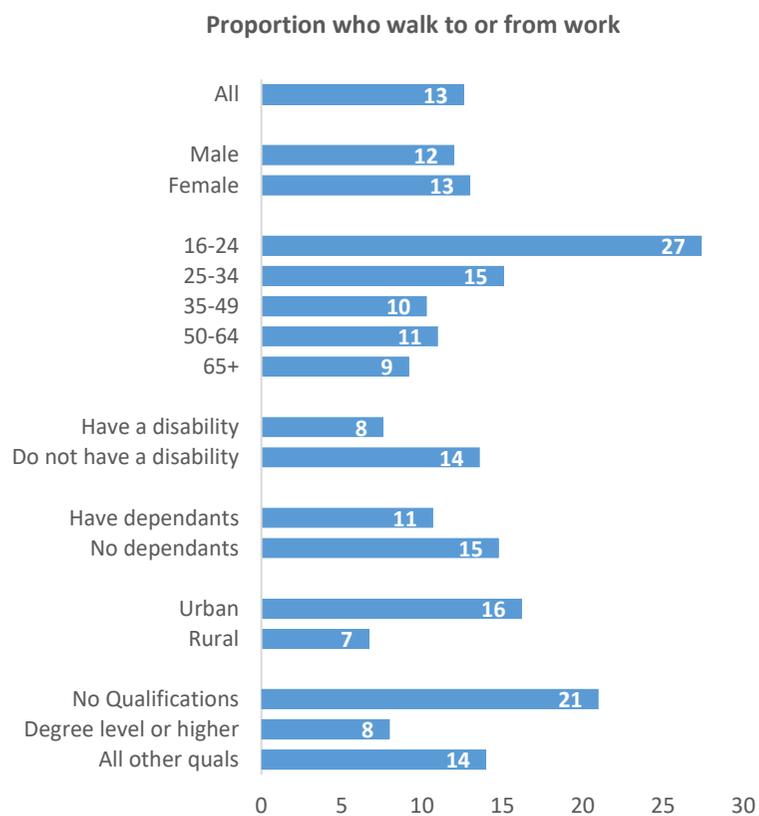
Respondents aged 16-24 (27%) were more likely to normally walk to or from work than all other age groups and those aged 25-34 (15%) were more likely to walk to work than those aged 35-49 (10%).

Respondents without a disability (14%) were more likely to walk to work than those with a disability (7%).

Respondents without dependants (15%) were more likely to normally walk to or from work than those with dependants (11%). These percentages are similar to 2014/2015 and 2015/2016.

Respondents from urban areas (16%) were more likely to normally walk to or from work than those from rural areas (7%). There has been no real change since 2014/2015.

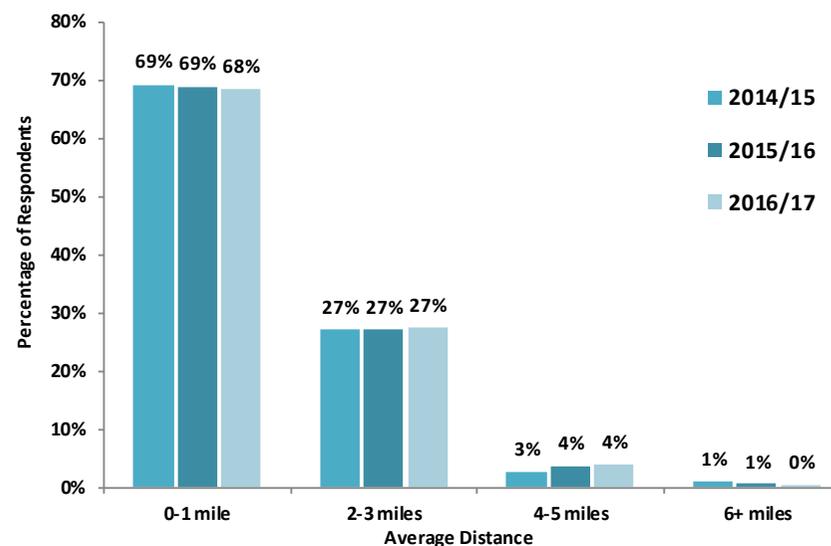
Respondents with no qualifications (21%) were more likely to normally walk to or from work than those with 'all other qualifications' (14%) and those educated to degree level or higher (8%).



Distance Walked to/ from Work

All of the 205 respondents who reported that they normally walk to or from work provided information on the average distance they walk in one direction. Over two thirds (68%) walk 1 mile or less, on average, in one direction, over a quarter (27%) walk 2-3 miles and 4% walk 4-5 miles in one direction. There has been no real change since 2014/2015 (see Figure 2).

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



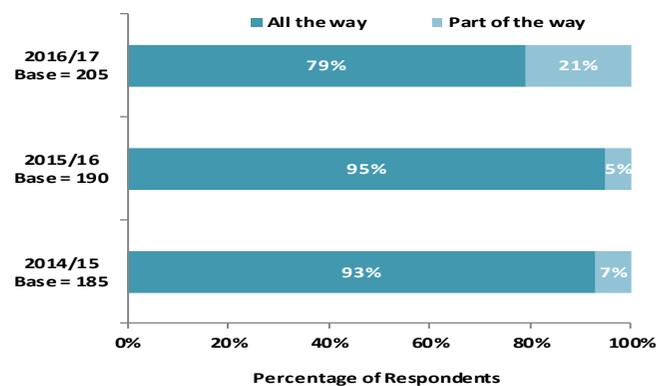
The number of respondents who indicated that they walk to or from work is too small to allow any further meaningful analysis on the average distance walked to/ from work.

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

Portion of Journey Walked⁵

Of the 205 respondents who walked to or from work, 79% reported that they walk all the way and around one in five (21%) reported that they walk part of the way. Due to a questionnaire change, results for 2016/2017 are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 3: Portion of journey walked to work



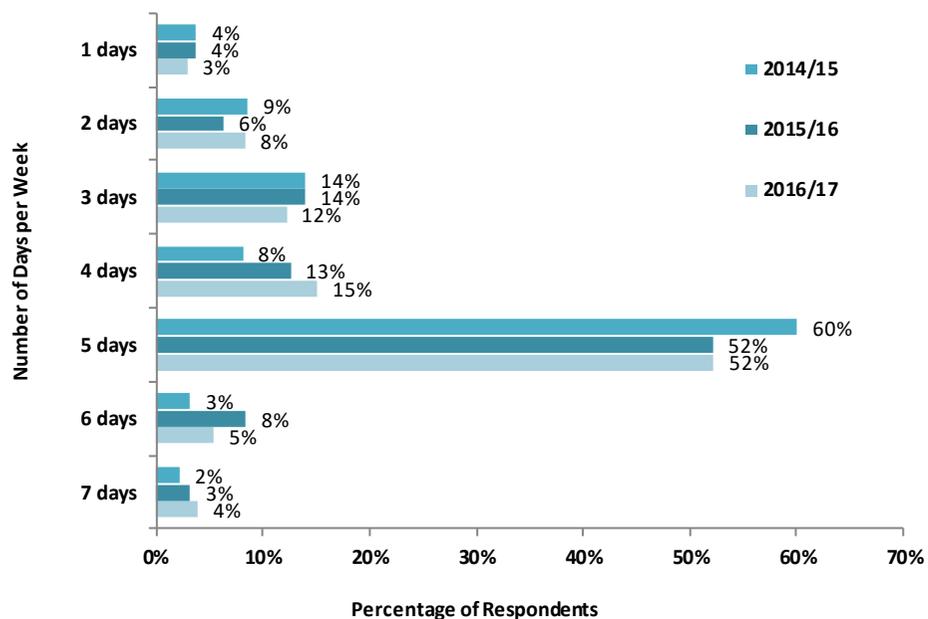
⁵ As a result of a questionnaire change in 2016/2017, results from previous years are not comparable, see Appendix B for further details.

Number of Days per Week Walked to/ from Work

Over half (52%) of respondents who reported that they normally walk to or from work said they walk 5 days per week on average. 15% said they walk 4 days per week, (12%) said they walk 3 days per week, 8% said they walk 2 days per week and a further 3% walk for 1 day per week. These percentages are similar to 2015/2016.

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

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

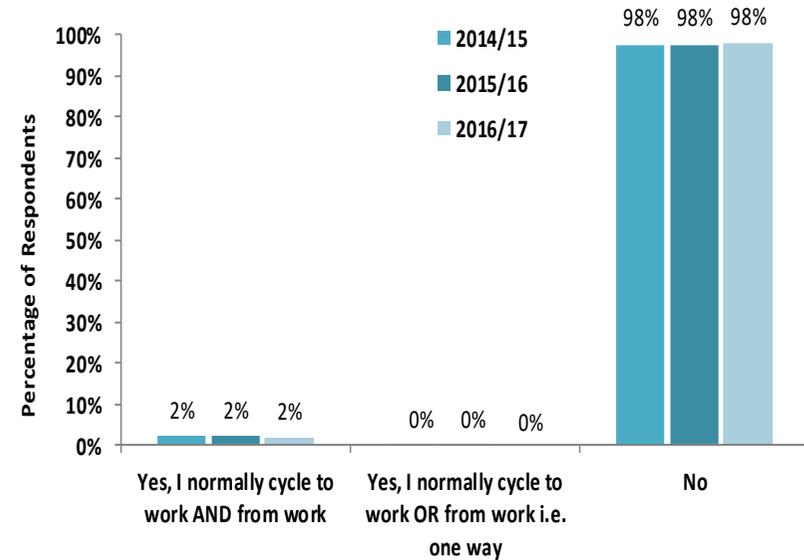


Cycling to/from Work

Persons who Cycle any part of the way to/ from Work⁶

Respondents were asked if they normally cycle any part of the way to or from work (cycling for at least 10 minutes). Of the 1,625 respondents who said they travel to work, 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 and 2015/16 (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Persons who cycle any part of the way to/ from work



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

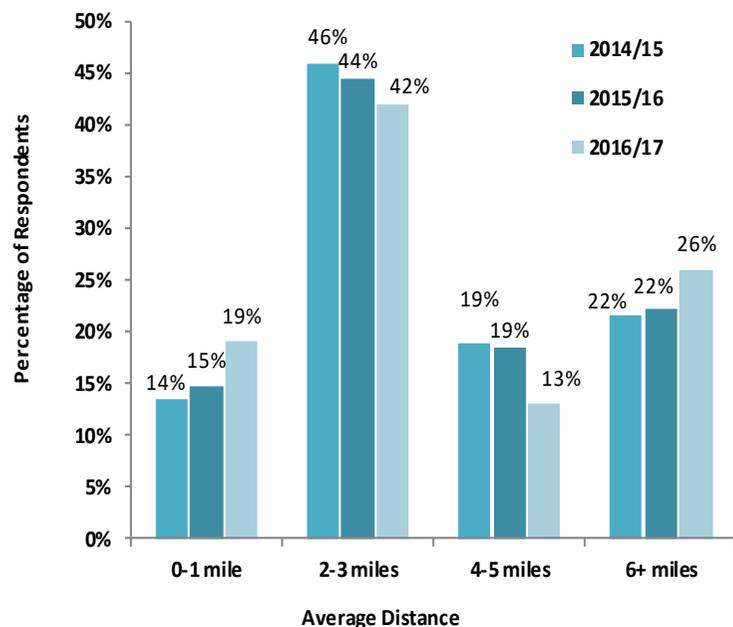
Accordingly, only overall frequencies have been reported for subsequent questions on cycling to/ from work.

⁶ Please note that the way in which this question has been asked has changed in 2016/2017, for further details see Appendix B.

Distance Cycled to/ from Work

Of the 31 respondents who reported that they normally cycle to or from work, over two fifths (42%) cycle 2-3 miles, on average, in one direction. Over a quarter (26%) cycle 6 miles or more, 19% cycle 1 mile or less and the remaining 13% cycle 4-5 miles in one direction. These percentages are similar to 2014/2015 (see Figure 6).

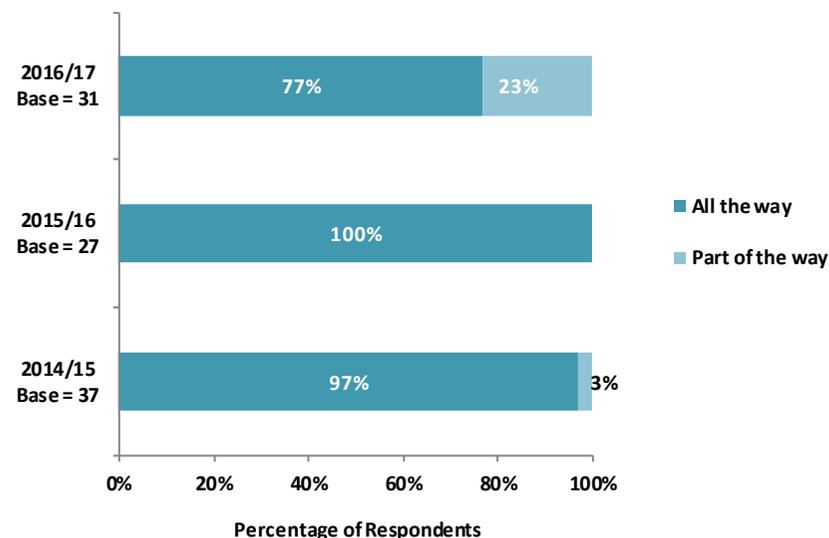
Figure 6: Average distance cycled to/ from work in one direction



Portion of Journey Cycled to Work

Of the 31 respondents who reported that they cycle to or from work, 77% indicated that they cycle all of the way and 23% cycle for part of the way. Due to a questionnaire change, results for 2016/2017 are not directly comparable to previous years. (Figure 7).

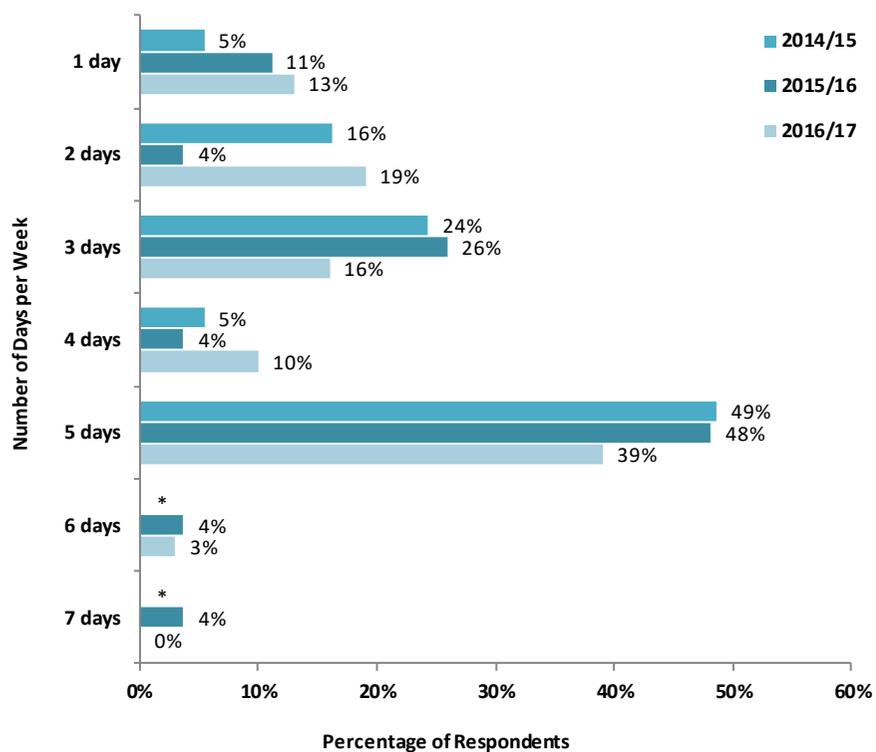
Figure 7: Portion of journey cycled to work



Number of Days per Week Cycled to/ from Work

Just under two fifths (39%) of respondents who reported that they normally cycle to or from work said they cycle 5 days per week on average. Just under a fifth (19%) said they cycle 2 days per week and 13% said they cycle 1 day per week.

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



*Please note that in 2014/15, respondents did not have the option to select 6 days and 7 days

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 then Department for Regional Development (DRD) commissioned questions related to cycling and walking to/ from work for the first time in the 2014/2015 CHS. DfI commissioned a repeat of these questions in the 2015/16 and 2016/2017 CHS. The questions are presented in Appendix C on page 19 of this publication.

⁷ <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/code-of-practice-for-official-statistics.pdf>

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 Practice⁷.

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 majority of

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

Respondents

The 2016/2017 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 3,262 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 1,731 adults. 1,729 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.

Weighting

Statistical tests have been carried out on these results and have determined that weighting is not required for this module.

Significant difference

Any statements in this report regarding differences between groups such as males and females, different age groups, religion, etc., are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. This means that we can be 95% confident that the differences between groups are actual differences and have not just arisen by chance. Both the base numbers and the sizes of the percentages have an effect on statistical significance. Therefore on occasion, a difference between two groups may be statistically significant while the same difference in percentage points between two other groups may not be statistically significant. The reason for this is because the larger the base numbers or the closer the percentages are to 0 or 100, the smaller the standard errors.

This leads to increased precision of the estimates which increases the likelihood that the difference between the proportions is actually significant and did not just arise by chance.

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 out⁸. It resulted in some changes to the settlement and urban-rural 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

⁸ 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>

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:

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

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:

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

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: Questionnaire Changes

There were some changes to the wording of the questionnaire in 2016/2017 for both walking and cycling. As the format for questions for walking and cycling are identical, the walking question has been used as an example.

[Walk 1] question has changed from 'Do you normally walk to or from work?' to 'Do you normally walk **any part** of the way to or from work?'

Subsequently, the number of possible answers have been expanded so that the respondent can indicate whether they walk all of the way or part of the way to AND/OR from work:

[WALK1] Do you normally walk any part of the way to or from work? By this I mean walking for at least 10 mins.

1. Yes, I normally walk all of the way to work AND all of the way from work
2. Yes, I normally walk all of the way to work OR all of the way from work i.e. one way
3. Yes, I normally walk part of the way to work AND part of the way from work
4. Yes, I normally walk part of the way to work OR part of the way from work i.e. one way
5. No
6. Works from home

In 2014/15 and 2015/16, a separate question [Walk 3] was asked to those who indicated if they walked to work and this has been removed in 2016/2017 as all/part of the way was asked to respondents in **[Walk 1]**.

Implications

Portion of the Journey to work was previously calculated using [Walk 3]. This year it has been calculated for 'All of the way' by adding those who replied yes to options 1 & 2 in **[Walk 1]**:

1. Yes, I normally walk all of the way to work AND all of the way from work
2. Yes, I normally walk all of the way to work OR all of the way from work i.e. one way

'Part of the way' has been calculated by adding those who replied yes to option 3&4 in **[Walk 1]**:

3. Yes, I normally walk part of the way to work AND part of the way from work
4. Yes, I normally walk part of the way to work OR part of the way from work i.e. one way

It is likely that this has resulted in the change in the proportion of respondents who indicated that they walk for all of the way and part of the way as shown in table 1 below. The proportion of respondents

who indicated that they walk 'all of the way' has reduced from 95% in 2015/16 and 93% in 2014/15 to 79% in 2016/17.

Table 1: Comparison of respondents who indicated they walk all of the way or part of the way: 2014/15 to 2016/17

Response	Percentage of Respondents		
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
All the way	93	95	79
Part of the way	7	5	21
Base number	185	190	205

There has been a similar reduction in the proportion of respondents who indicated that they cycle all of the way from 100% in 2015/16 and 97% in 2014/15 to 77% in 2016/17.

Appendix C: 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 or from work.

- 13% of respondents reported that they normally walk to or from work. Calculating a 95% confidence interval from the results of the survey, it can be estimated that between 11% and 15% of the Northern Ireland adult population walk to or from work.
- 2% of respondents reported that they normally cycle to or 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 or from work.

Table 2: Confidence intervals for persons who normally walk/ cycle to work or from work (excluding 'Works from home')

	Estimate	95% Confidence Range +/-	Confidence Interval
Yes, I normally walk to or from work	13%	2	11% - 15%
Yes, I normally cycle to or from work	2%	1	1% - 3%

Appendix D: Questionnaire

CYCLE/WALK TO WORK 2016/2017

[WALK1] I am now going to ask a few questions about how you get to work. Do you normally walk any part of the way to or from work? By this I mean walking for at least 10 minutes.

1. Yes, I normally walk all of the way to work AND all of the way from work -> [WALK2]
2. Yes, I normally walk all of the way to work OR all of the way from work i.e. one way -> [WALK2]
3. Yes, I normally walk part of the way to work AND part of the way from work -> [WALK2]
4. Yes, I normally walk part of the way to work OR part of the way from work i.e. one way -> [WALK2]
5. No -> [CYCLE1]
6. Works from home -> [BIKE1]

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

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

[CYCLE1] Do you normally cycle any part of the way to or from work? By this I mean cycling for at least 10 minutes.

1. Yes, I normally cycle all of the way to work AND all of the way from work -> [CYCLE2]
2. Yes, I normally cycle all of the way to work OR all of the way from work i.e. one way -> [CYCLE2]
3. Yes, I normally cycle part of the way to work AND part of the way from work -> [CYCLE2]
4. Yes, I normally cycle part of the way to work OR part of the way from work i.e. one way -> [CYCLE2]
5. No -> [BIKE1]
6. Works from home -> [BIKE1]

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

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

Appendix E: Data Tables

Table 3: Do you normally walk any part of the way to work? By this I mean walking for at least 10 minutes. (Please note that this was asked in 2016/17 for the first time – see Appendix B: Questionnaire Changes).

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
2016/17	Yes, I normally walk to work AND from work	11	27	13	9	10	[9]	12	11	6	12	14	9	11	14	6	18	8	12
	Yes, I normally walk to work OR from work i.e. one way	2	1	2	2	1	[0]	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	2
	No	87	73	85	90	89	[91]	88	87	93	86	85	89	87	84	93	79	92	86
Base number		1625	106	351	638	454	76	721	904	265	1360	772	853	1625	1013	612	161	562	897
2016/17	Yes, I normally walk all of the way to work AND all of the way from work	9	21	11	8	7	[9]	9	9	5	10	11	7	9	12	5	16	6	10
	Yes, I normally walk all of the way to work OR all of the way from work i.e. one way	1	0	1	1	1	[0]	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	1
	Yes, I normally walk part of the way to work AND part of the way from work	2	6	2	1	3	[0]	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	2
	Yes, I normally walk part of the way to work OR part of the way from work i.e. one way	1	1	1	1	0	[0]	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
	No	87	73	85	90	89	[91]	88	87	93	86	85	89	87	84	93	79	92	86
Base number		1625	106	351	638	454	76	721	904	265	1360	772	853	1625	1013	612	161	562	897

Table 4: Do you normally cycle any part of the way to work? By this I mean walking for at least 10 minutes.

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
2016/17	Yes, I normally cycle to work AND from work	2	0	1	2	2	[1]	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1
	Yes, I normally cycle to work OR from work i.e. one way	0	0	0	1	0	[0]	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No	98	100	99	98	98	[75]	97	99	98	98	98	98	98	97	100	99	97	99
Base number		1625	106	351	638	454	76	721	904	265	1350	772	853	1625	1013	612	161	562	897
2016/17	Yes, I normally cycle all of the way to work AND all of the way	1	0	1	2	1	[0]	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	3	1
	Yes, I normally cycle all of the way to work OR all of the way	0	0	0	0	0	[0]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Yes, I normally cycle part of the way to work AND part of the way	0	0	0	0	0	[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Yes, I normally cycle part of the way to work OR part of the way	0	0	0	0	0	[0]	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No	98	100	99	97	98	[75]	96	99	98	98	98	98.2	98	97	100	99	97	99
Base number		1625	106	351	638	454	76	721	904	265	1350	772	853	1625	1013	612	161	562	897