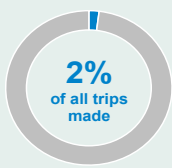


Cycling Factsheet, England: 2022

Summary [NTS0303]



Gender [NTS0601]



8 trips
25 miles



23 trips
89 miles

Men cycle more around 3 times as many trips and more than 3 times further than women.

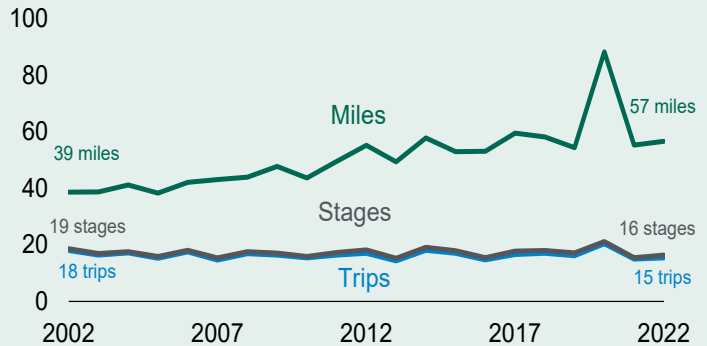
Trends [NTS0303]

In 2022:

Trips 3% since 2021

Stages 6% since 2021

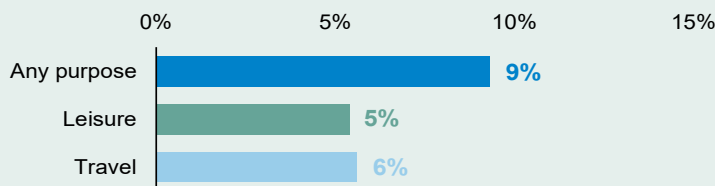
Distance 2% since 2021



A **trip** is a one-way course of travel with a single main purpose. A “cycling trip” is one where the greatest part was cycled. A new **stage** is defined when there is a change in the mode of transport. Trips consist of one or more stages.

Purpose [ALS, CW0302]

Proportion of adults cycling at least once a week, by purpose, mid-November 2021 to mid-November 2022

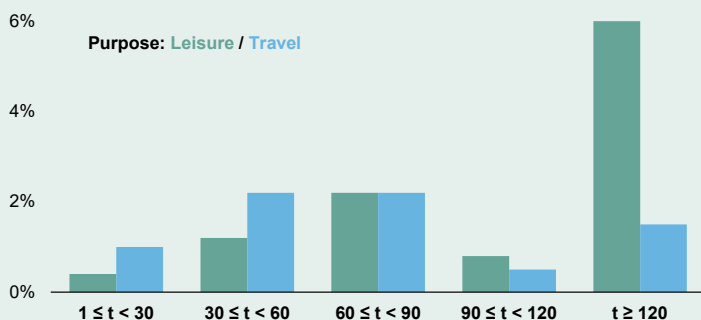


Just under one in ten adults cycled at least once a week. More adults cycled for leisure than for travel.

Leisure is for the pleasure or value of the activity
Travel is getting from A to B **Any** is leisure or travel

Usual time spent per day [ALS, CW0304]

Proportion of adults cycling, by purpose and minutes per day, mid-November 2021 to mid-November 2022



When adults cycled for over 1 hour, they were more likely to be cycling for leisure rather than travel.

Car access [NTS0702]



27 trips
87 miles



13 trips
51 miles

People without access to a car, cycle twice as much as those that have access to a car.

Disability [NTS0711]



18 trips
74 miles



8 trips
25 miles

Adults without a disability cycled more double the amount of trips but almost 3 times further than those with a disability, on average.

Travel purpose [NTS0409]



32% of cycling trips are for **commuting or business**



36% of cycling trips are for **leisure purposes**

Leisure purposes include visiting friends, entertainment, sport, holiday and day trip. This does not include shopping trips.

Sources: NTS, National Travel Survey 2022 (any cycling on the public highway)

ALS, Active Lives Survey November 2021 to November 2022 (aged 16+ only, any cycling)