



Department
for Transport



Transport Statistics Great Britain 2016

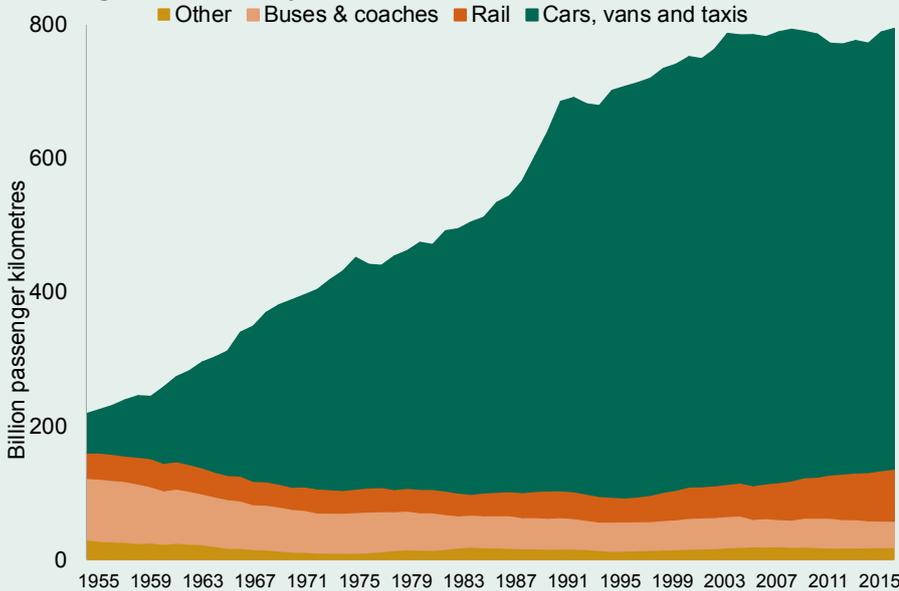
December 2016





Passenger transport [TSGB0101-0102](#)

Passenger kilometres by mode: Great Britain 1952 to 2015



793 billion passenger kilometres - the highest volume ever recorded.

5 billion passenger journeys on local bus services - 60% lower than 1950.

252 million passenger journeys on light rail systems - the highest volume ever recorded.

20.5 million passengers on domestic flights - a 3% rise since 2014.

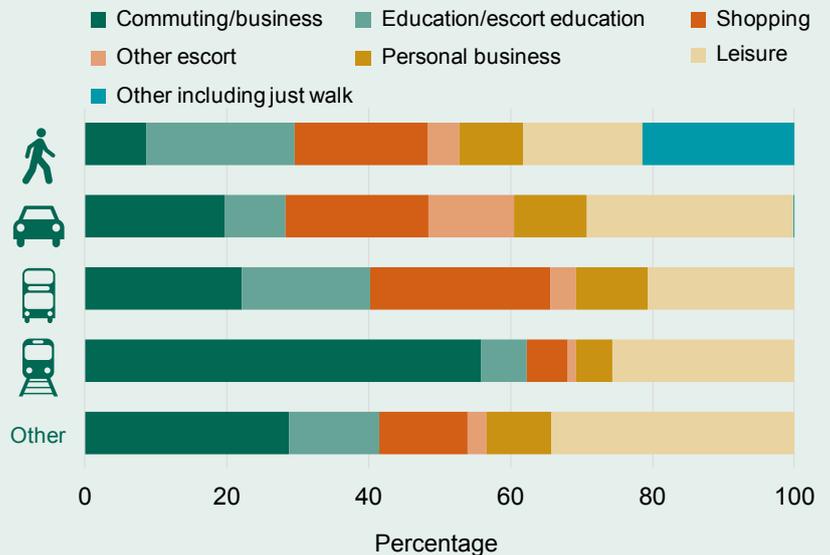
Mode share [TSGB0104-0105](#)

How we travelled, mode share of trips: England 2015



Mode and purpose share [TSGB0104](#)

Trips by main mode and purpose: England 2015



Most modes are used for a mixture of purposes, however over half (56%) of all trips by rail are for commuting/business purposes.

Further data are available on modal comparisons, including:

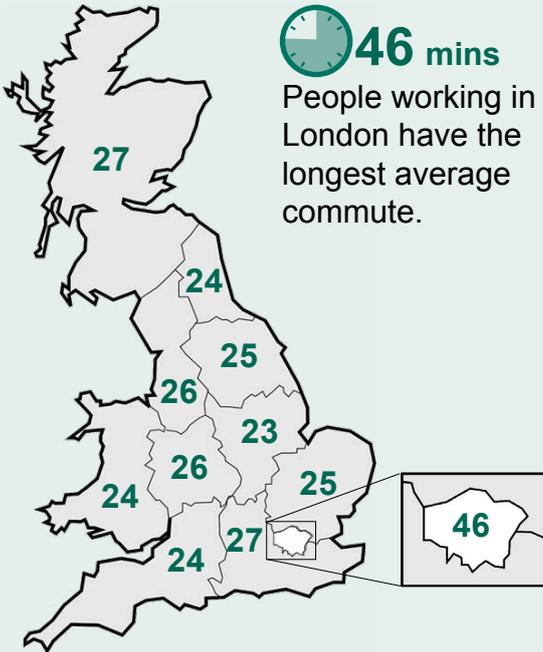
- ▶ Passenger transport and personal travel: mode, distance, purpose, casualty rates and travelling in London during the morning peak: [TSGB0101-07](#)
- ▶ Transport related employment: [TSGB0116](#)

More detailed information on personal travel can be found in the [National Travel Survey](#).



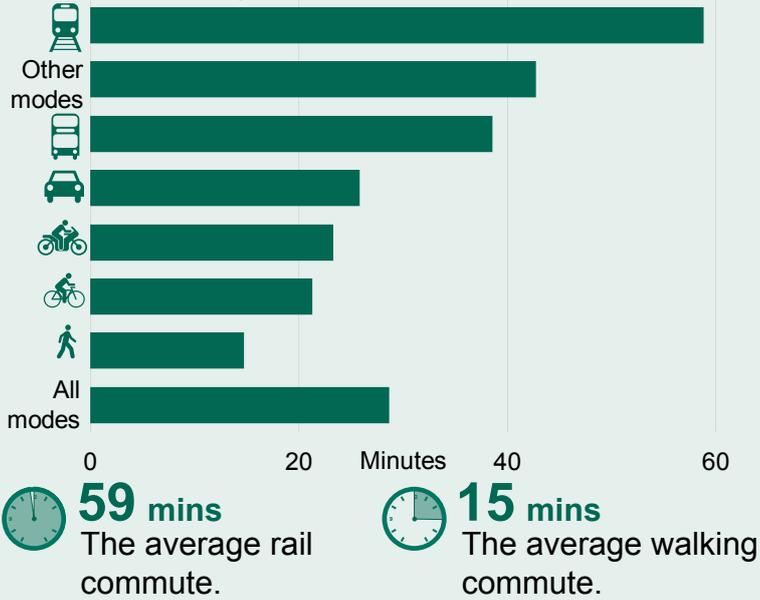
Travel to work [TSGB0110-0111](#)

Travel time (minutes) to work by region:
Great Britain Oct to Dec 2015



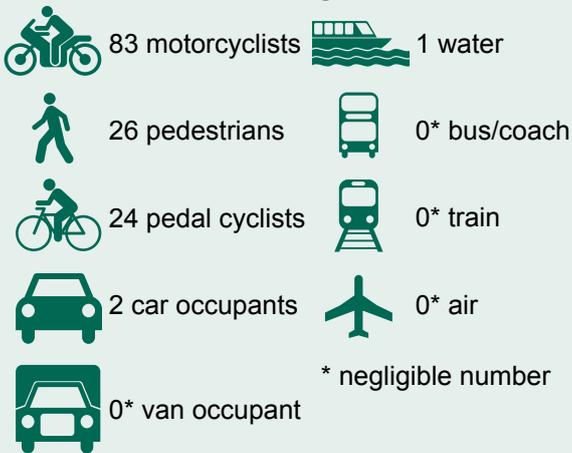
Travel to work [TSGB0111](#)

Travel time to work by mode: Great Britain Oct to Dec 2015



Passenger casualty rates [TSGB0107](#)

Fatalities per billion passenger kilometres by mode: 2006 to 2015 average



Travel to work [TSGB0108-0109](#)

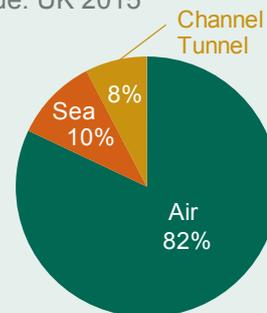
Travel to work mode share: Great Britain 2015



Overseas travel [TSGB0113](#)

Visits abroad by residents by mode: UK 2015

65.7 million visits abroad by UK residents in 2015 - almost double the 36.1 million visits to the UK by overseas residents.



Further data are available, including:

- ▶ Travel to work by region of residence/workplace and method of travel: [TSGB0108-12](#)
- ▶ Overseas travel - visits to and from the UK: [TSGB0113-15](#)
- ▶ Passenger casualty rates by mode of travel: [TSGB0107](#)

Further information and detailed statistical tables: Modal comparisons statistics

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Trends in air traffic [TSGB0201](#)

Trend in air traffic at UK airports: 1991 to 2015



2015 figures

251 million terminal passengers (arrivals and departures) - an increase of 5% from 2014 and 5% above the former peak in 2007.

2.3 million tonnes of freight handled in 2015 - a decrease of less than 1% compared to 2014.

2.1 million air transport movements (ATMs) (landings and take-offs) - 11% lower than the peak in 2007.

Traffic at UK airports [TSGB0202](#)

Traffic at UK airports: 2015



Heathrow is the largest airport in the UK, accounting for almost twice as many passengers as the next largest airport, Gatwick.

The 5 London airports (Heathrow, Gatwick, Luton, Stansted, London City) accounted for 61% of passengers, 50% of ATMs and 79% of freight.

East Midlands handles the most air freight (13%) after Heathrow.

Passenger characteristics [TSGB0208](#), [TSGB0206](#)

Passenger characteristics at selected UK airports: 2015



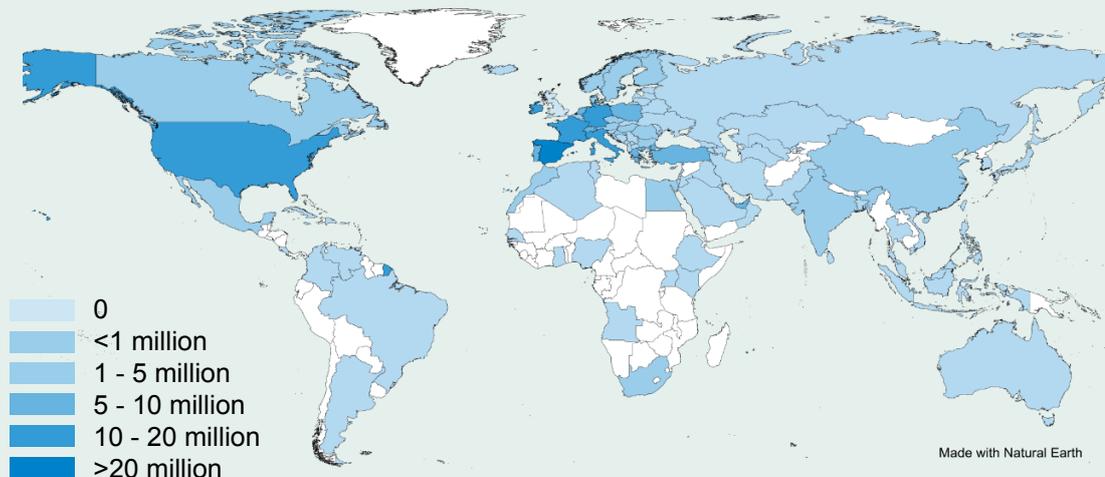
Further data are available on air traffic at UK airports, including:

- ▶ Activity at UK airports, including punctuality and passenger characteristics: [TSGB0201](#)
- ▶ Activity of UK airlines: [TSGB0202](#)
- ▶ Major airports and airlines worldwide: [TSGB0203](#)



International passenger movements [TSGB0205](#)

International passenger movements at UK airports: 2015



Most Popular Destinations

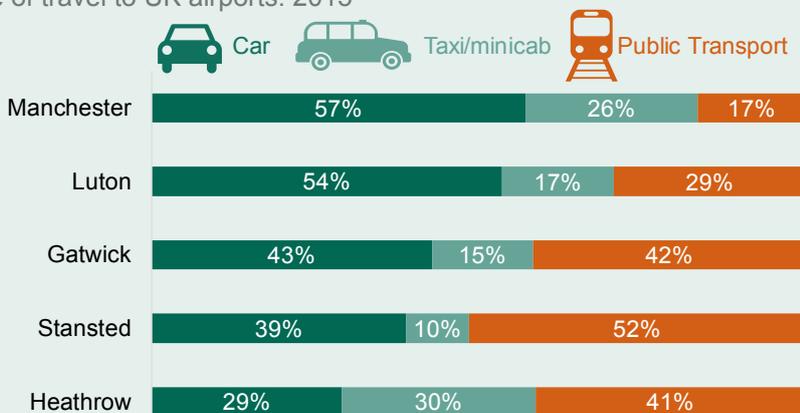
	Spain & The Canary Islands 35.6m
	USA 18.6m
	Germany 13.2m
	Italy 12.7m
	Ireland 11.6m

In 2015, nearly three-quarters (74%) of international passenger movements at UK airports were to/from other European countries.

Spain was the most popular country origin/destination for passengers at UK airports, accounting for 17% of international movements, followed by the USA (9%) and then Germany, Italy and Ireland, each at approximately 6%.

Mode of travel [TSGB0207](#)

Mode of travel to UK airports: 2015



Over half of terminating passengers at Stansted travelled to the airport by public transport in 2015, compared to 41%-42% at Heathrow and Gatwick, 17% at Manchester and 29% at Luton.

Further data are available on passenger characteristics, including:

- ▶ International passenger movements at UK airports: [TSGB0205](#)
- ▶ Type of passenger at selected UK airports: [TSGB0206](#)
- ▶ Mode of transport to selected UK airports: [TSGB0207](#)
- ▶ Purpose of travel at selected UK airports: [TSGB0208](#)
- ▶ International passenger movements at UK airports: [TSGB0209](#)

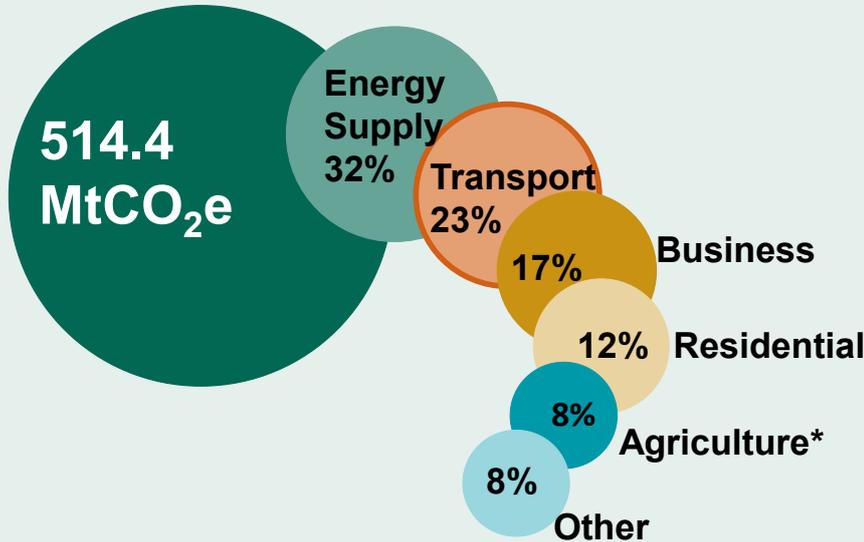
Further information and detailed statistical tables: Aviation statistics

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UK greenhouse gas emissions [TSGB0306](#)

Domestic emissions from all sectors: 2014



* Includes Land Use Change

514.4 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (MtCO₂e)



is the total net domestic emissions from all sources.

23%



of UK domestic greenhouse gas emissions were from transport, up from 15% in 1990.

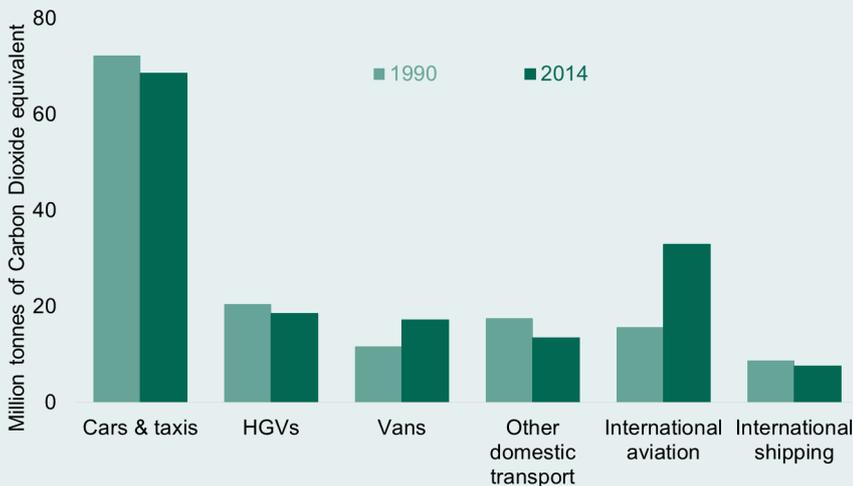
93%



of total domestic transport greenhouse gas emissions were from road transport.

UK transport greenhouse gas emissions [TSGB0306](#)

Emissions by transport mode: 1990 to 2014



58%



of domestic transport greenhouse gas emissions were from cars and taxis, similar to the 60% in 1990.

There was not much change in Heavy Goods Vehicle



emissions from 1990 to 2014 whereas emissions from vans have increased from 10% in 1990 to 15% in 2014.

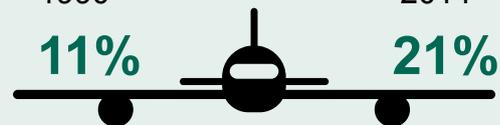
In 2014, emissions from international aviation have more than doubled since 1990. International air transport movements have increased by 82% over the same period.

1990

2014

11%

21%



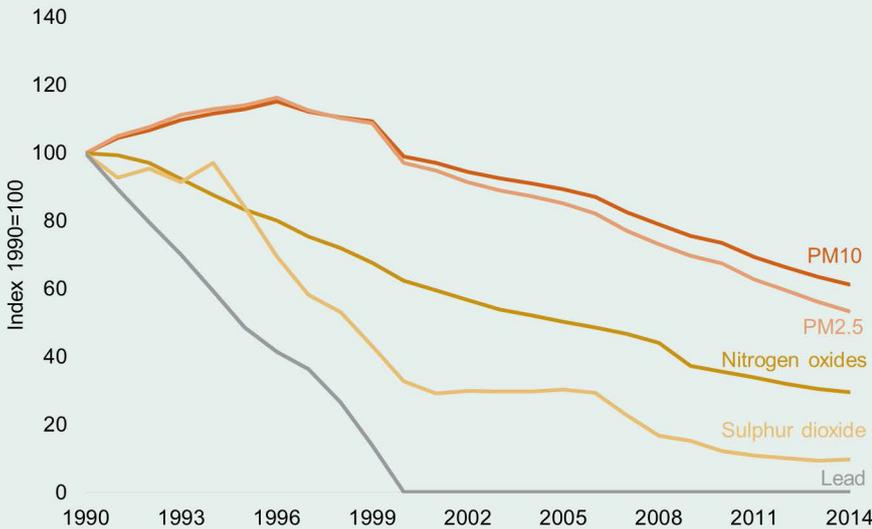
Further data are available on energy and environment including:

- ▶ Petroleum consumption by transport mode and fuel type: [TSGB0301](#)
- ▶ Energy consumption by transport mode: [TSGB0302](#)
- ▶ Petrol and diesel prices and duties per litre at April: [TSGB0305](#)



UK air pollution emissions from transport [TSGB0308](#)

Total transport emissions: 1990 to 2014



On average, most air pollutants have more than halved since 1990, except particulate matter.



Lead emissions from transport now account for 4% in 2014 due to the ban of leaded petrol in 1999.

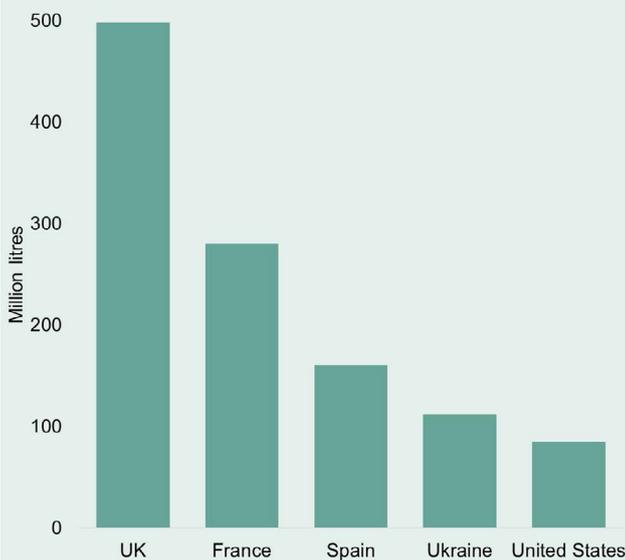


Sulphur dioxide emissions from transport decreased by 90% between 1990 and 2014. This was largely due to the removal of sulphur from road fuel.



Supply of biofuels to the UK [TSGB0312](#)

Top 5 countries: 2014/15



UK supply was dominated by biofuels of UK origin (30%) in 2014/15.



France contributed 17% of total supply to the UK.



Average new car fuel consumption [TSGB0303](#)

2000 to 2015 % change

Petrol



Diesel



There has been a long term decrease in new car fuel consumption due to more fuel efficient cars.

Further data are available on biofuels including:

► Volume of fuels by fuel type: [TSGB0311](#)

Further information and detailed statistical tables: Energy and environment statistics

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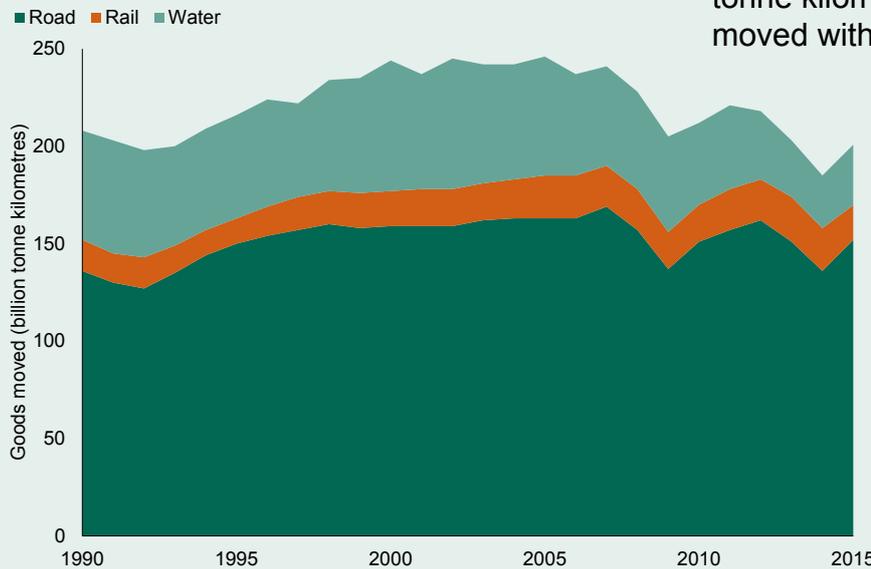
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Domestic Freight [TSGB0401](#)

Domestic freight, goods moved by mode: 1990 to 2015



201 billion

tonne kilometres of domestic freight was moved within the UK in 2015 of which ...

152 billion
tonne kilometres moved by **road**
(76%)



18 billion
tonne kilometres moved by **rail**
(9%)



31 billion
tonne kilometres moved by **water**
(15%)



Percentages not comparable with TSGB0403

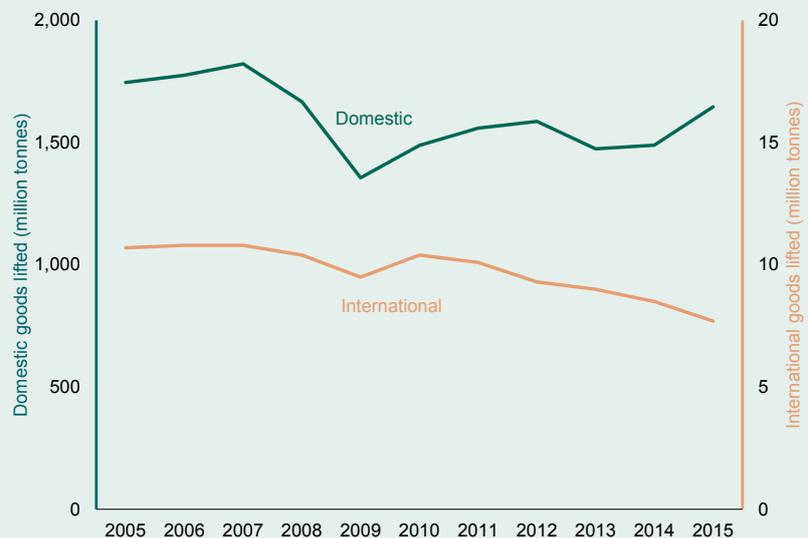
Top 3 freight commodities (by weight) transported by road [TSGB0430](#)

Proportions of goods lifted 2015

- ▶ **395 million tonnes** of agriculture, forestry and raw material products (24%)
- ▶ **297 million tonnes** of metal, mineral and chemical products (18%)
- ▶ **284 million tonnes** of food including beverages & tobacco products (17%)

Domestic and international road freight activity [TSGB0433](#)

Goods lifted by GB registered HGVs: 2005 to 2015



Domestic goods lifted: 1,650 million tonnes (-6% since 2005)
International goods lifted: 7.7 million tonnes (-3% since 2005)

Further data are available on freight, including:

- ▶ Domestic freight by mode: [TSGB0401-0403](#)
- ▶ Domestic road freight activity: [TSGB0404-0407](#) and [TSGB0429-0433](#)
- ▶ International road freight activity: [TSGB0411-0421](#)
- ▶ Rail freight activity: [TSGB0422-0424](#)
- ▶ Road goods vehicles travelling to mainland Europe: [TSGB0434-0435](#)
- ▶ Notes and definitions are [available](#)



Road goods vehicles [TSGB0434](#)

Road goods vehicles travelling to mainland Europe: 1995 to 2015

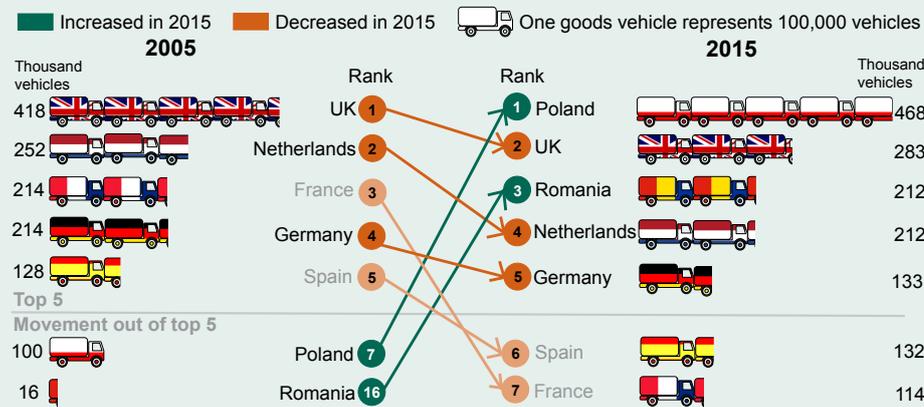


In 2015, a total of 3.0 million goods vehicles travelled from Great Britain to mainland Europe (+3% compared to 2014 and +3% on the 2007 pre-recession peak).

Of these goods vehicles, 2.3 million were powered vehicles (+2% compared to 2014) and 0.7 million were unaccompanied trailers.

Powered vehicles [TSGB0435](#)

Top 5 powered vehicles travelling to mainland Europe by country of registration: 2005 and 2015

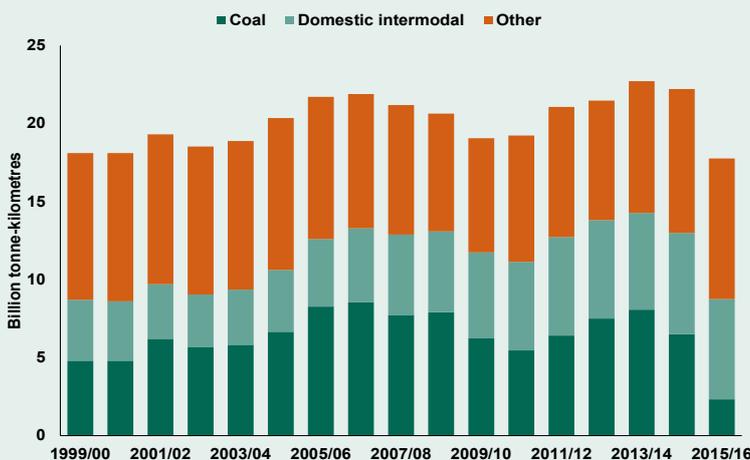


The proportion of vehicles registered to countries such as the UK, Netherlands, Germany and France have fallen as a number of countries have increased their share since joining the EU.

Goods vehicles registered to Poland has increased from 5% in 2005 to 21% in 2015. This is a larger share than any other country.

Rail freight [TSGB0422](#)

Goods moved by rail, by commodity: 2015/16



In 2015/16, 17.8 billion net tonne kilometres of freight were moved by rail (down 19.8% compared with 2014/15).

In 2015/16, domestic intermodal commodities accounted for the largest percentage share of goods moved by rail, at 36%.

Rail freight [TSGB0401](#)

Weight of goods lifted by rail



154 Mt 1980/81
86 Mt 2015/16

Further information and detailed statistical tables: Freight statistics

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Port freight [TSGB0501](#)

UK port freight tonnage: 2015

Total traffic: 497 million tonnes

The UK imports twice as much as it exports

Imports

249mt

Exports

133mt



Import

tonnage has decreased by 6% since 2014.



Export

tonnage has remained stable since 2014.



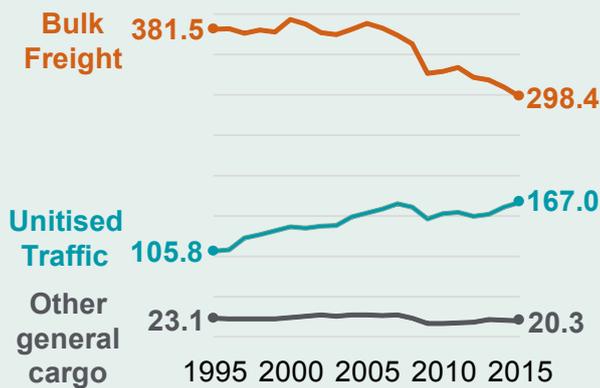
Domestic

tonnage has increased by 10% since 2014.



Port freight cargo types [TSGB0502](#)

UK major port traffic by cargo type: 1995 to 2015 (million tonnes)



98% of all port traffic was handled by major ports
2% is handled by minor ports.

Bulk freight

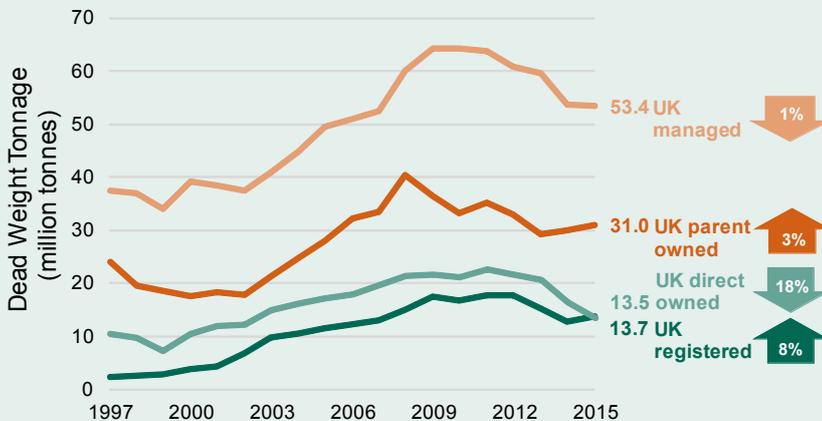
(liquid and dry bulk cargo categories) fell to its lowest level in 2015, due to large decreases in coal and ores imports and exports, reflecting changes in steel production and a lower dependency on food imports.

Unitised traffic

(Lo-Lo and Ro-Ro cargo categories) now accounts for one-third of all UK major port freight traffic. UK major ports have imported 1 million more trade vehicles in 2015 (2.9 million) than in 2000 (also exported 0.3 million more).

UK shipping fleet [TSGB0513-0515](#)

UK shipping (million deadweight tonnes): 1997 to 2015



At the end of 2015, the UK registered trading fleet grew for the first time in four years, and is still five times the size it was at the end of 1999.

The UK remained the 19th largest trading fleet in the world. Panama, Liberia, the Marshall Islands, Hong Kong and Singapore account for leading shares (just over half) in world ship registration.

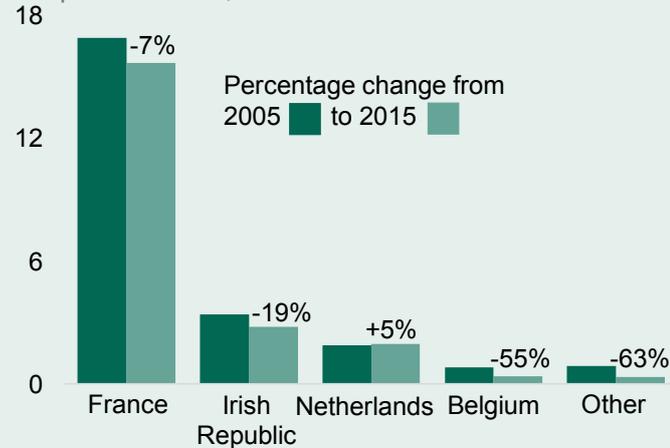
Further data are available on maritime and shipping, including:

- ▶ Port Freight: [TSGB0501-TSGB0510](#)
- ▶ UK Shipping fleet: [TSGB0513-TSGB0515](#)



Sea passengers [TSGB0511](#)

UK international short sea passenger journeys: 2015 compared to 2005, millions



In 2015, there were 21.0 million international short sea passenger journeys to and from the UK.

Journeys to and from France accounted for 3 out of every 4 of these.

The port of Dover handled 62% of all international short sea passengers.

In 2015, there were 41.7 million passengers travelling on domestic routes, Cairnryan - Belfast remained the most popular route with 1.1 million passengers.

Cruise passengers [TSGB0512](#)

UK cruise passengers



There were 9 times more UK cruise passengers in 2015 than 20 years ago.

In 2015, 4 out of every 5 UK cruise passengers began or ended their cruise at Southampton.

Civilian search and rescue helicopters [TSGB0518](#)



All eleven UK bases were fully operational after January 2016.

There were 1,680 civilian search and rescue helicopter taskings in the UK during the year to end March 2016.

Seafarers [TSGB0519](#)

UK seafarers active at sea: 2002 to 2015



In 2015, there were 23,380 UK seafarers active at sea - an increase of 2 per cent compared to 2014 (22,910).

There were 1,920 officer trainees active at sea in 2015 - a 90 per cent increase compared to 2002 (1,010).

Passenger Vehicles [TSGB0507](#)

Accompanied pass. vehicles: UK 2015



5.8 million cars were handled at UK ports in 2015 - 53% travelled to or from France.

Further data are available on Maritime and shipping, including:

- ▶ Sea Passengers: [TSGB0501-TSGB0510](#)
- ▶ Seafarers: [TSGB0513-TSGB0515](#)
- ▶ Accompanied Passenger Vehicles: [TSGB0506-TSGB0507](#)

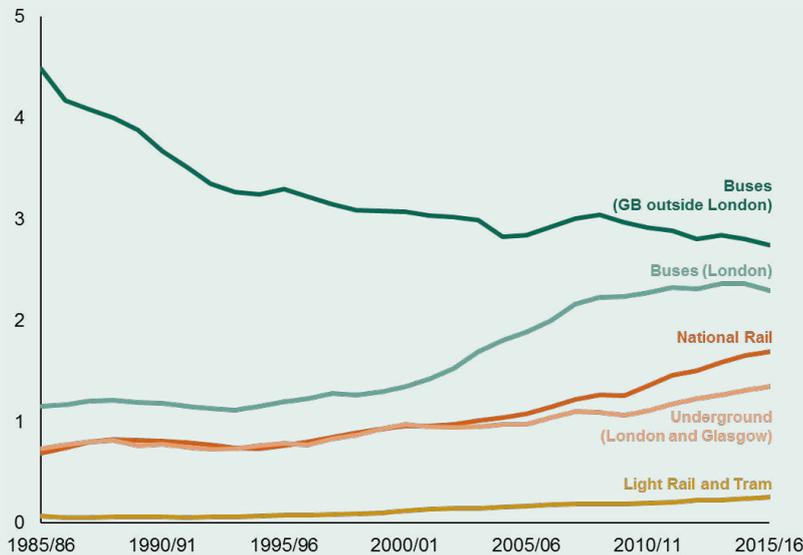
Further information and detailed statistical tables: **Maritime statistics**

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Passenger journeys on public transport

Passenger journeys by mode (billion): Great Britain 1985/86 to 2015/16



5.04 billion

local bus passenger journeys in Great Britain in 2015/16, 60% of all public transport journeys

^ 57%

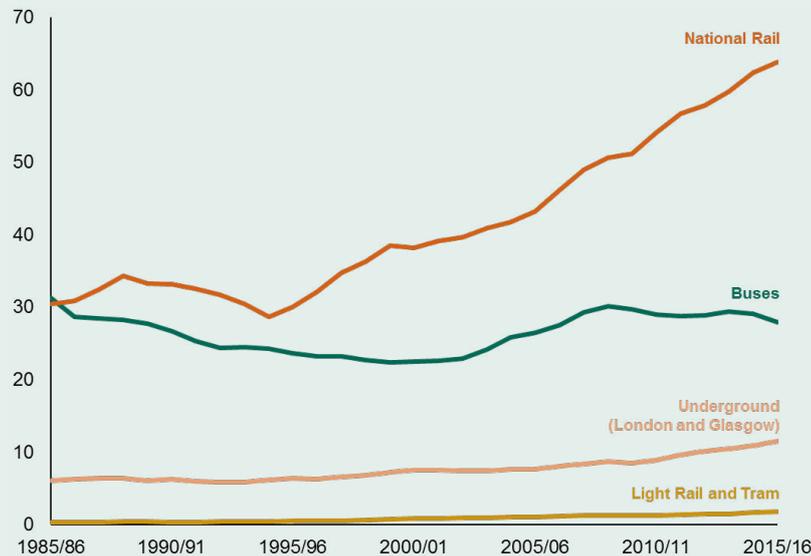
increase in National Rail passenger journeys in Great Britain since 2005/06

257 million

passenger journeys on light rail and tram systems in Great Britain, a record level since comparable records began in 1983

Passenger kilometres on public transport

Passenger kilometres by mode (billion): Great Britain 1985/86 to 2015/16



Growth in passenger kilometres for all public transport modes apart from buses, which have remained broadly flat.

Share of passenger journeys and kilometres by public transport mode

Percentage share of passenger journeys and kilometres by mode: 2015/16



Passenger journeys



Passenger kilometres



Local bus and rail fares

^ 1.9% **^ 0.7%**

Local bus fares in Great Britain in the 12 months to March 2016

Rail fares in Great Britain in the 12 months to January 2016

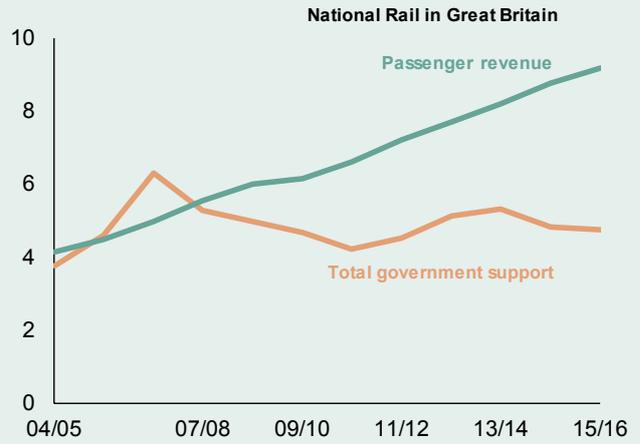
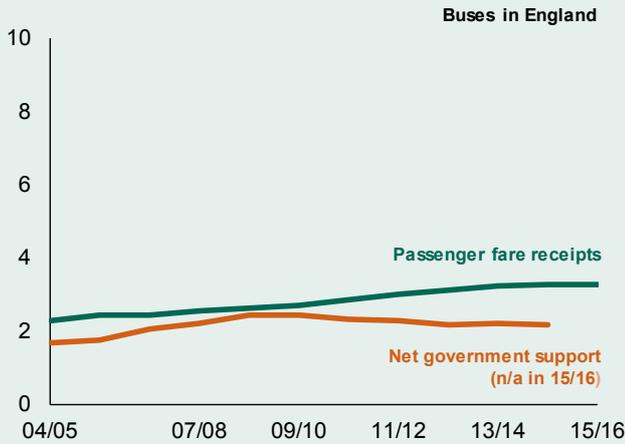
Further data are available for each of the public transport modes, including:

- ▶ National Rail: [TSGB0601-TSGB0608](#)
- ▶ Underground: [TSGB0609-TSGB0610](#)
- ▶ Light Rail & Trams: [TSGB0611-TSGB0617](#)
- ▶ Local Bus Services: [TSGB0618-TSGB0624](#)
- ▶ Taxis: [TSGB0628](#)



Revenue and government support [TSGB0622](#) [TSGB0623](#) [TSGB0602](#) [TSGB0625](#)

Revenue and government support for rail and buses (£ billion): 2004/05 to 2015/16



Bus revenue has increased since 2004/05, net government support has fallen since 2009/10. For rail, passenger revenue has increased year-on-year while total government support remains steady.

Local bus concessionary travel [TSGB0627](#)

England 2015/16



9.9 million older and disabled concessionary travel passes



0.97 billion older and disabled concessionary bus journeys

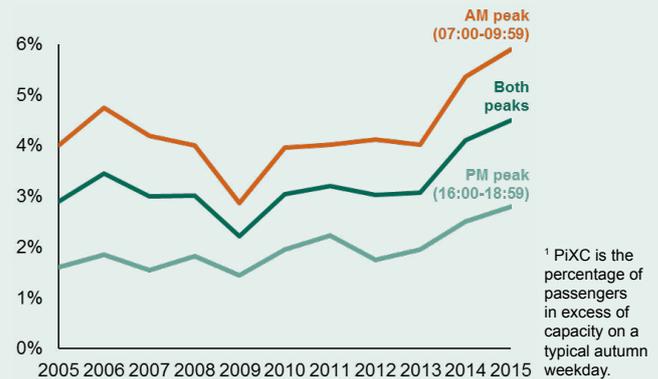


98 concessionary bus journeys per pass

Passengers in excess of capacity (PiXC)¹

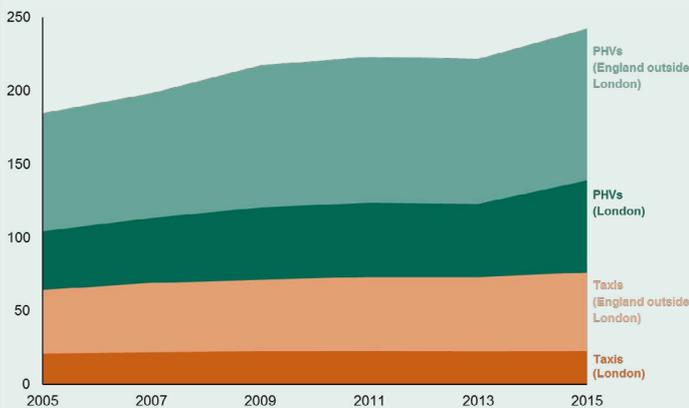
[TSGB0607](#)

PiXC for London & SE operators



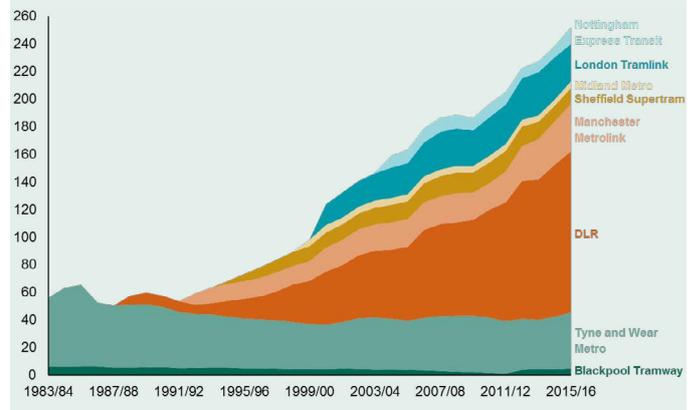
Taxis and Private Hire Vehicles [TSGB0628](#)

Taxis and PHVs by area (thousand): England 2015



Light rail passenger journeys [TSGB0611](#)

Passenger journeys (million): England 2015/16



Further information and detailed statistical tables: Public transport statistics

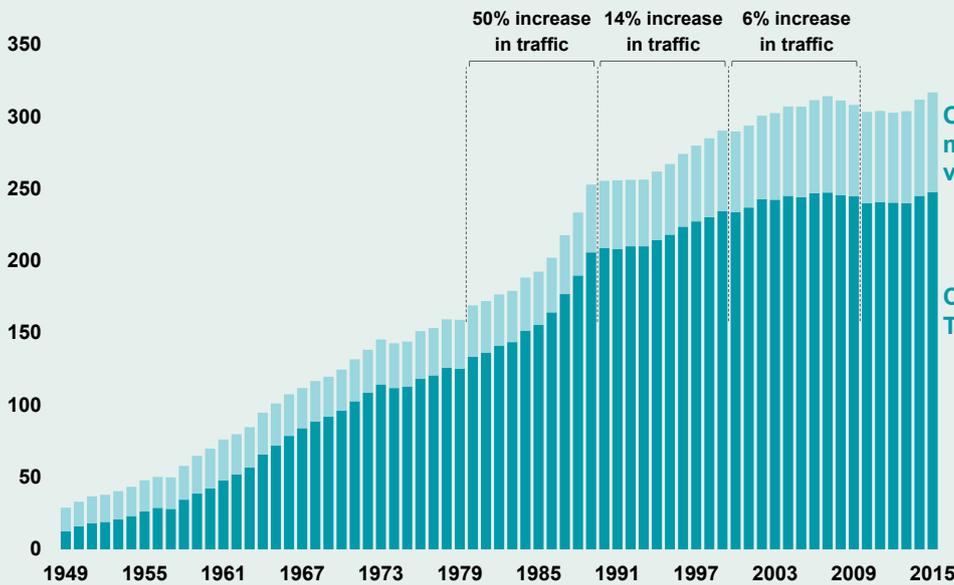
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Road traffic trends [TSGB0701](#)

Annual motor vehicle traffic, billion vehicle miles: Great Britain 2015



In 2015, total motor vehicle traffic in Great Britain reached a new record level:

317 billion vehicle miles travelled

1.6% Increase from 2014

0.8% above the 2007 peak

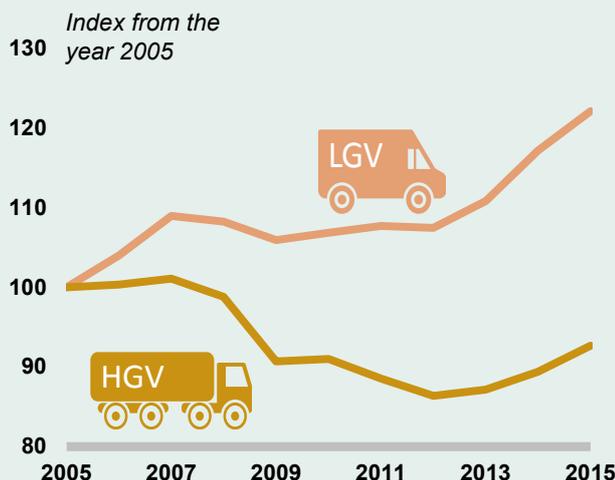
Road traffic by vehicle type [TSGB0705](#)

Billion vehicle miles travelled: Great Britain 2015

Of the 317 billion vehicle miles travelled:



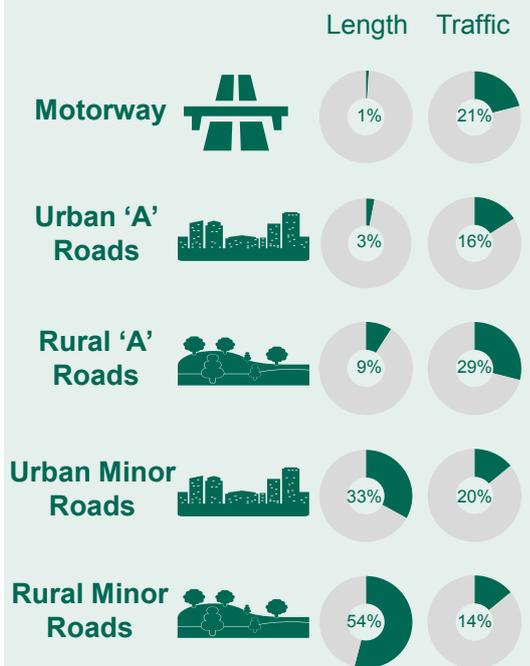
In 2015, lorry traffic saw the largest year-on-year increase since the 1980s.



Van traffic has grown faster than any other vehicle type since 2005.

Road type [TSGB0702](#) [TSGB0709](#)

Percentage of road traffic and road length on different road types: Great Britain 2015



Key definitions:

- Major roads: Motorways and 'A' roads
- Minor roads: 'B' and 'C' classified roads, and unclassified roads.



Congestion on local 'A' roads in England [TSGB0716](#)

Average delay compared to free flow (seconds per vehicle per mile)



The average delay on local 'A' roads in England in 2015 was:

44.6 seconds per vehicle per mile

5.4% increase on previous year

Vehicle speed compliance [TSGB0714](#) [TSGB0715](#)

Free flowing vehicles exceeding the speed limit on roads: Great Britain 2015



Road Type	2011	2015	2011	2015	2011	2015
Motorways	49%	46% ▼	49%	46% ▼	1%	1% —
National speed limit single carriageways	9%	8% ▼
30 mph roads	54%	52% ▼	58%	56% ▼	47%	44% ▼
20 mph roads	..	84%	..	83%	..	73%

Since 2011, average free flow speeds for all vehicle types across each road type monitored have remained broadly stable. The percentage of vehicles exceeding the speed limit for each type of vehicle has generally declined for nearly all vehicle types and road types.

Further data are available on roads and traffic, including:

- ▶ Road traffic and lengths: [TSGB0701-13](#)
- ▶ Road speeds: [TSGB0714-15](#)
- ▶ Road congestion: [TSGB0721](#)
- ▶ Road construction and expenditure [TSGB0717-0720](#)

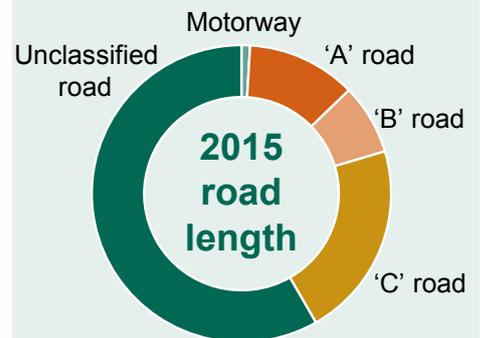
Road length [TSGB0709](#)

245.9 thousand miles of road



less than **0.1 per cent** increase from 2014

Motorways and 'A' roads accounted for 13% of total road length, but carried 66% of total road traffic.



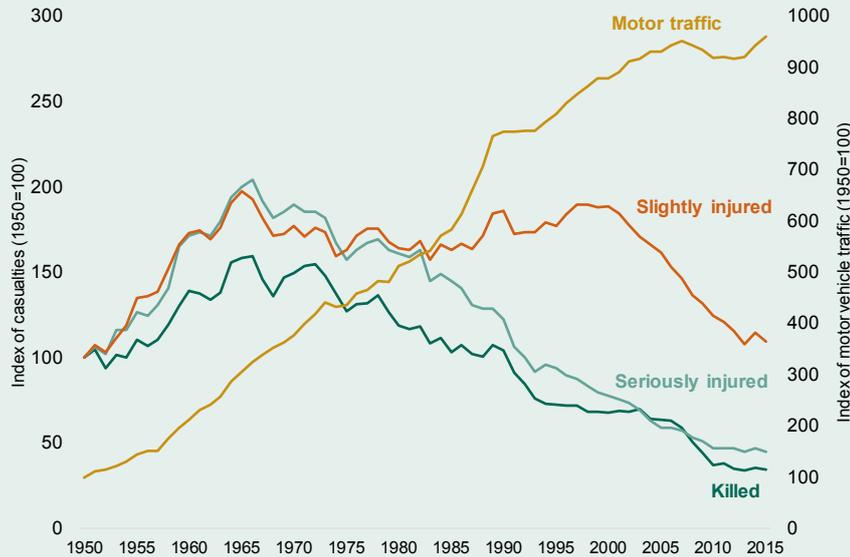
Further information and detailed statistical tables: Roads and traffic statistics

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Road Casualties and Traffic Levels [TSGB0801](#)

Reported road casualties by severity and motor vehicle traffic: Great Britain 1950 to 2015



1,730 fatalities

3% lower than 2014. However this was not statistically significant.

22,144 seriously injured

3% lower than 2014.

162,315 slightly injured

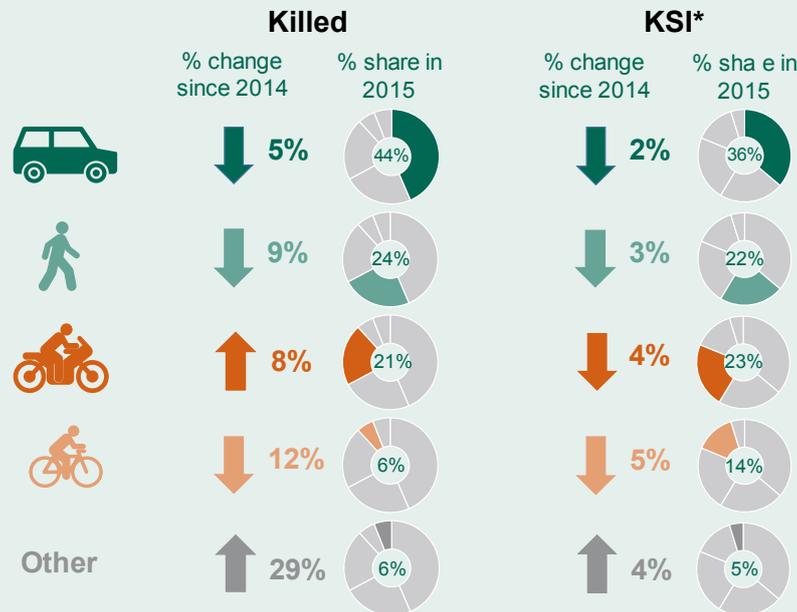
4% lower than 2014.

317 billion vehicle miles

travelled by motor vehicles, 1.6% higher than 2014.

Road User Type [TSGB0802](#)

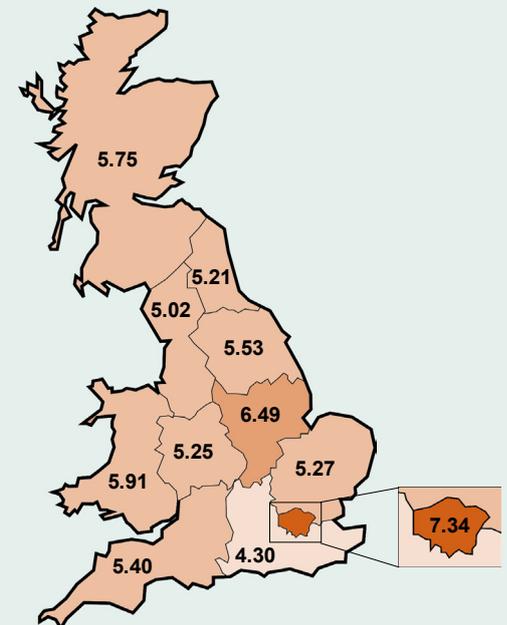
Casualties by road user type: Great Britain 2015



*KSI: Killed or seriously injured

Region

Fatalities per billion vehicle miles by region: Great Britain 2015



Further data are available on road accidents and casualties, including:

- ▶ Total number of reported road accidents and casualties by severity: [TSGB0801](#)
- ▶ Number of reported casualties by road user type: [TSGB0802](#)
- ▶ Reported accidents and accidents rates by road type: [TSGB0803](#)
- ▶ Breath tests and failures of drivers and riders in reported accidents: [TSGB0804](#)

More detailed information on reported road accidents can be found in the [Reported Road Casualties: 2015](#).



Rail accidents and safety [TSGB0805-0807](#)

Fatalities on the national rail network: Great Britain 2001/02 to 2015/16



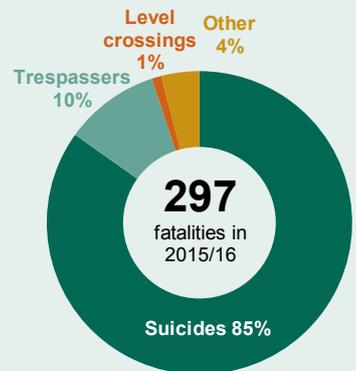
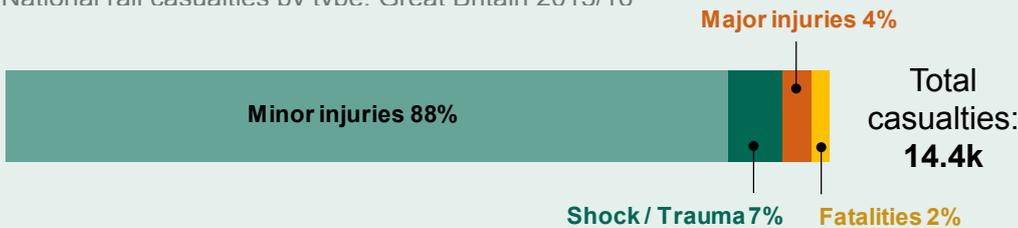
64.4 billion passenger kms
65% higher than in 2001/02.

252 suicides
31% higher than in 2001/02.

297 fatalities
9% higher than in 2001/02.

0 passengers
killed in *train accidents* since 2007/08

National rail casualties by type: Great Britain 2015/16



Fatalities only 2% of all rail accident casualties

Signals passed at danger (SPADs) [TSGB0808](#)

SPADs on Network rail controlled infrastructure: Great Britain 2015/16

2015/16



277
SPADs - 36% lower than the 433 in 2001/02.

72% of SPADs posed no significant risk compared with 31% in 2001/02.

Further data are available on rail accidents and casualties, including:

- ▶ Rail accidents and safety: [TSGB0805-0807](#)
- ▶ Signals passed at danger (SPADs) on Network Rail controlled infrastructure: [TSGB0808](#)

Further information are published by the [Rail Safety and Standards Board](#).

Further information and detailed statistical tables: **Accidents and casualties statistics**

Road accidents and casualties
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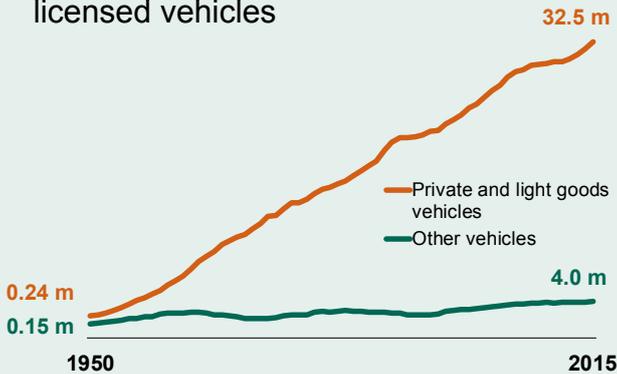
Rail accidents and safety
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Licensed vehicles [TSGB0901](#)

Licensed vehicles by tax class:
Great Britain 1950 to 2015

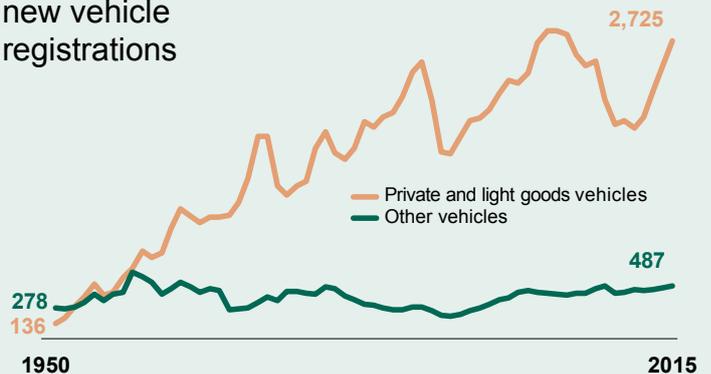
36.5 million
licensed vehicles



New vehicle registrations [TSGB0902](#) [TSGB0904](#)

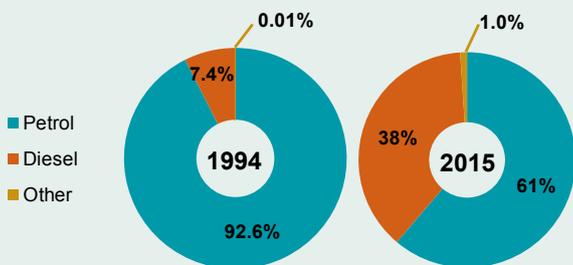
Vehicles registered for the first time by tax class (000s): Great Britain 1951 to 2015

3.2 million
new vehicle registrations

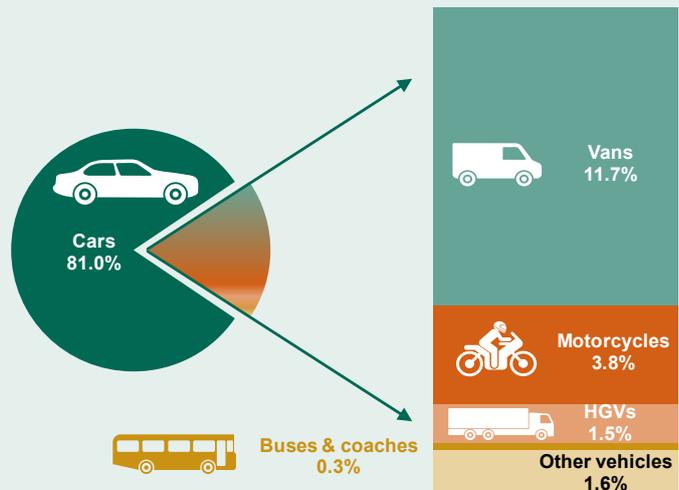


Car fuel types [TSGB0905](#)

Cars licensed by propulsion/fuel type:
Great Britain 1994 and 2015

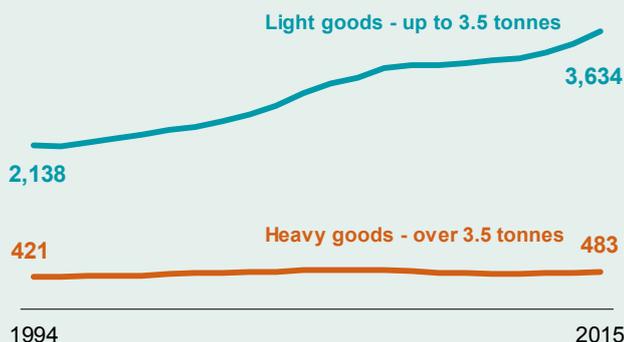


Vehicles registered by body type: Great Britain 2015

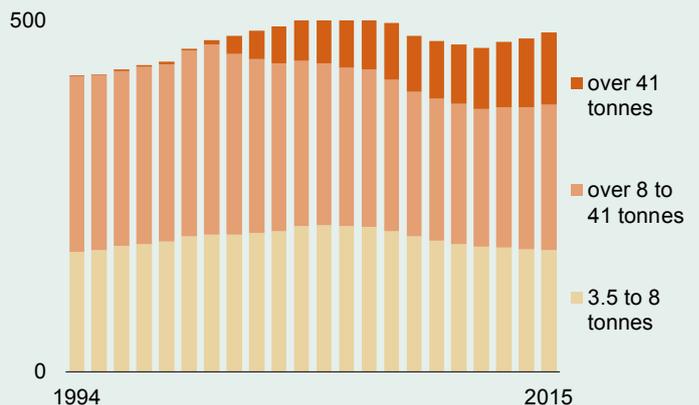


Licensed goods vehicles [TSGB0903](#) [TSGB0907](#)

All licensed goods vehicles (000s): Great Britain 1994 to 2015



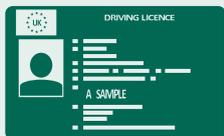
Heavy goods vehicles (000s): Great Britain 1994 to 2015





Car driving tests [TSGB0917](#)

Practical driving tests by gender: Great Britain 2015/16



1.5 million tests



Road vehicle testing scheme (MOT) [TSGB0908](#)

MOT pass rate by body type: Great Britain 2015/16

29.6 million
MOT tests

72%
Pass rate



89% Motorcycle pass rate



72% Car pass rate



63% Van pass rate

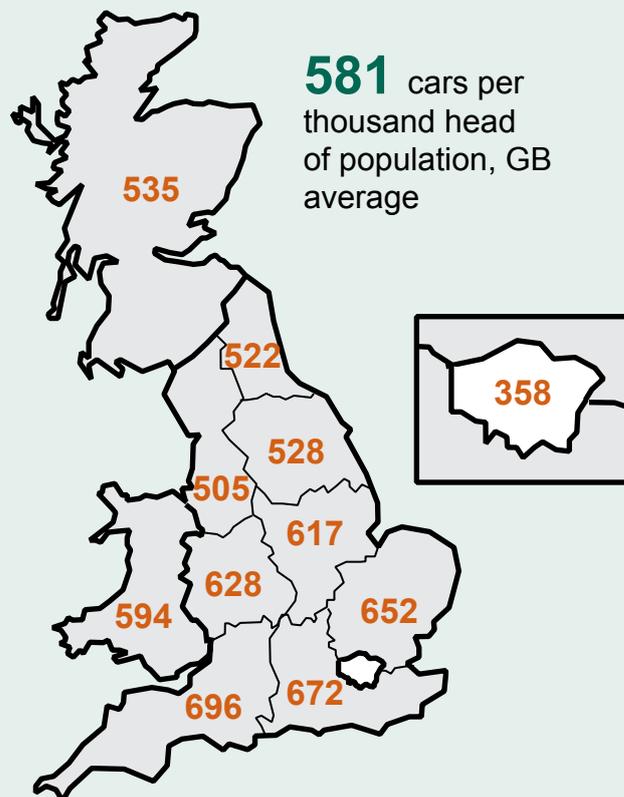
Full car driving licence holders [TSGB0915](#)

Percentage holding a licence by age group: England



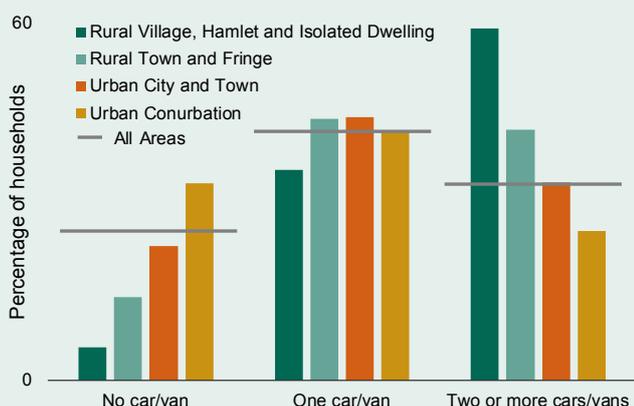
Licensed cars [TSGB0906](#)

Cars per thousand head of population: Great Britain 2015/16



Household car availability [TSGB0914](#)

Households with access to a car or van by rural/urban classifications: England 2014/15



Further data are available on vehicles, including:

- ▶ Licensed vehicles: [TSGB0901-07](#)
- ▶ Road vehicle testing schemes: [TSGB0908-12](#)
- ▶ Car availability, drivers and use: [TSGB0913-17](#)

Further information and detailed statistical tables: [Vehicles statistics](#)

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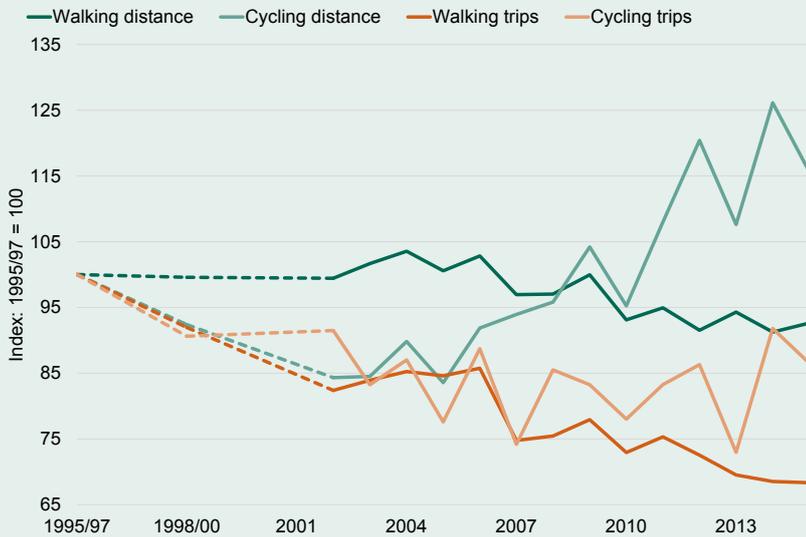
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Trips and distance [TSGB0103](#), [TSGB1109](#)

Walking and cycling trips and distance: England 1995/97 = 100



22% of trips were made by walking in 2015

Walking and cycling trips have declined since 1995/97. The trend in cycling has been mixed since 2007.

184 miles

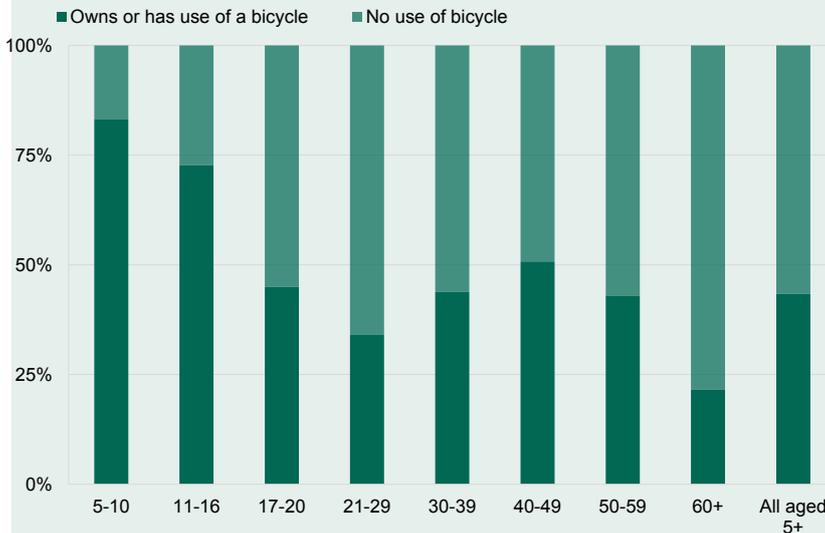
The average distance a person walked in 2015. This is the distance from London to Manchester.

53 miles

The average distance people cycled in 2015. This was 16% greater than in 1995/97.

Bicycle ownership by age [TSGB1105](#)

% of people owning, or with access to, a bicycle: England 2013/2015

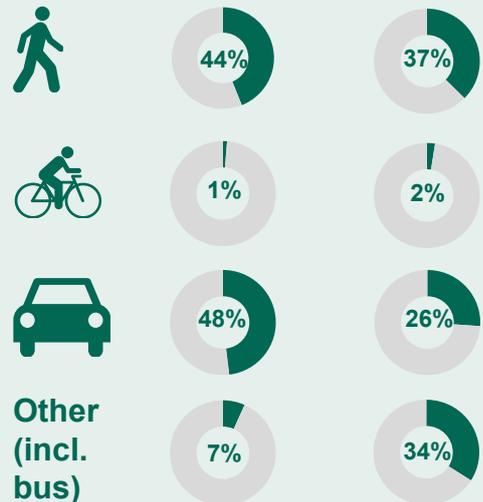


42% of people in England aged 5 and over owned a bicycle over the years 2013-2015.

Travel to school [TSGB1108](#)

Mode of travel to school for primary and secondary school children: England 2015

Aged 5-10 years Aged 11-16 years



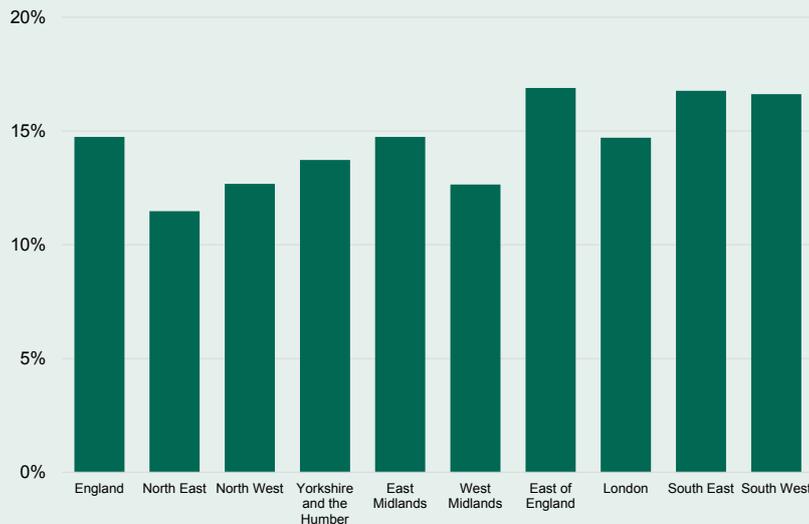
Further data are available on walking and cycling, including:

- ▶ Average trips and distance by age, gender and main mode, England: [TSGB1107](#), [TSGB1113](#)
- ▶ Where people cycled, England: [TSGB1104](#)
- ▶ Walking and cycling by frequency, England: [TSGB1111](#), [TSGB1112](#)
- ▶ Walking for recreational and utility purposes, England: [TSGB1112](#)
- ▶ Cycling for recreational and utility purposes, England: [TSGB1111](#)
- ▶ Accessibility to key services by cycling or walking, England: [TSGB1118](#)



Cycling frequency [TSGB1101](#)

% of adults cycling at least once per month: England 2014/15



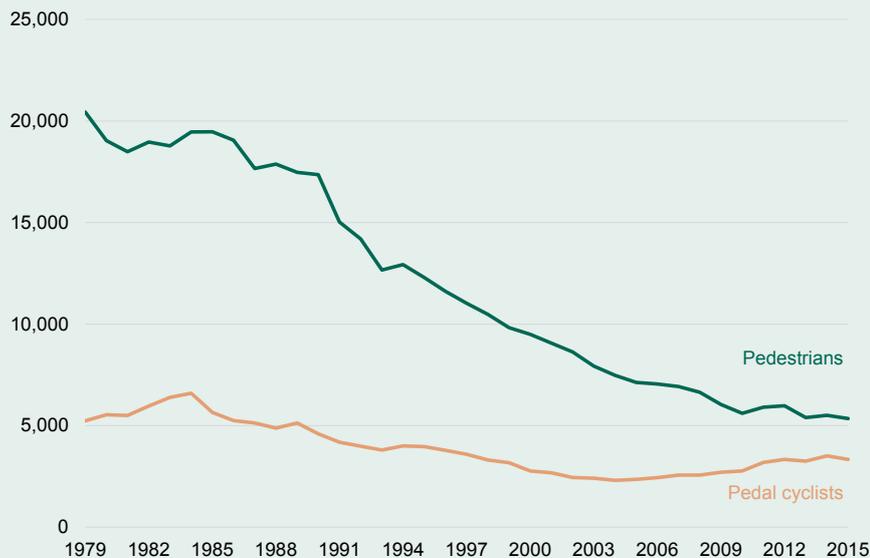
15% of adults in England cycled at least once a month in 2014/15.

17% of adults in the East of England, South West and South East cycled at least once a month.

58% of adults in Cambridge cycled at least once a month - the highest rate in the country.

Pedestrian and pedal cycle road accidents [TSGB1110](#)

Reported killed or seriously injured casualties: Great Britain 1979 to 2015



3,339 pedal cycle KSIs

This was a 5% fall on the 2014 figure.

100 pedal cycle deaths

The number of deaths has remained between 100 and 118 since 2008.

5,348 pedestrian KSIs

in reported road traffic accidents. This was a decrease of 3% on the 2014 figure. 22% of all KSIs were pedestrians and 14%

Further data are available on pedestrian and pedal cyclist road accidents, including:

- ▶ Vehicle accident numbers and rates by severity, GB: [TSGB1119](#)
- ▶ Perception of roads being too dangerous to cycle on, GB: [TSGB1120](#)
- ▶ International comparisons of road deaths, UK: [TSGB1121](#)

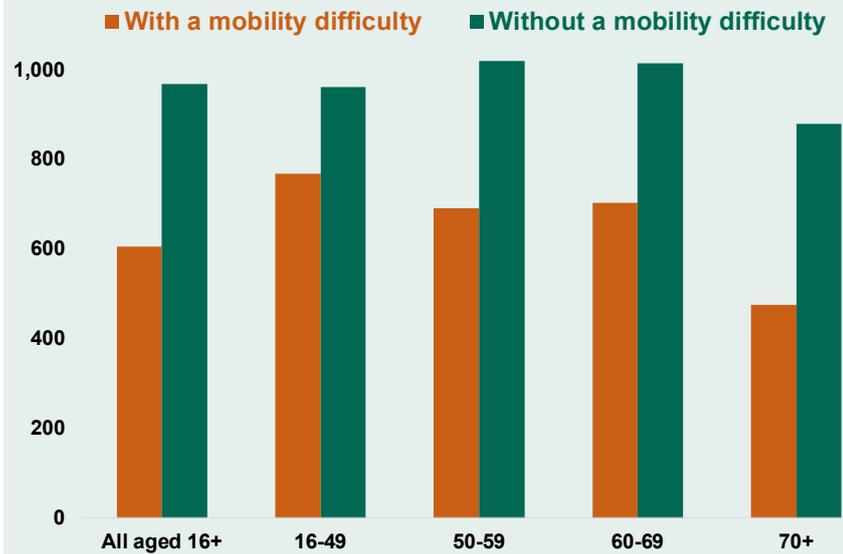
Further information and detailed statistical tables: [Walking and cycling statistics](#)

Local Transport Statistics
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Travel by people with mobility difficulties [TSGB1201](#)

Trips per person per year by age and mobility status: England 2014



9% of adults

reported having a mobility difficulty* in England in 2015

38% fewer trips

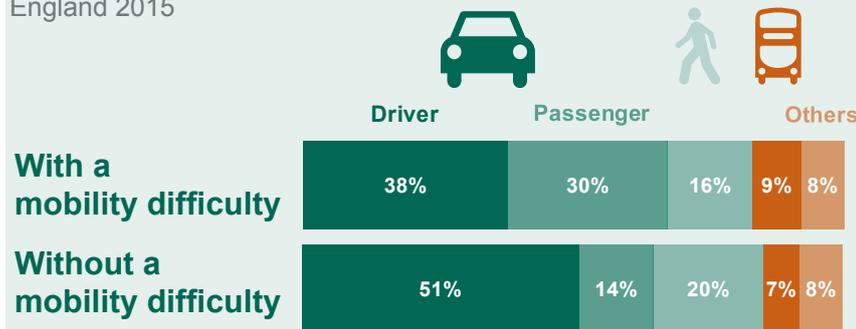
by individuals aged 16 and over with mobility difficulties

474 trips

per person per year were taken by those aged 70 and over with mobility difficulties - nearly half the number of trips undertaken by those with no mobility disability

Travel by mobility status and main mode [TSGB1203](#)

Percentage of trips per person per year by mobility status and main mode: England 2015



A similar proportion of people with and without mobility difficulties use the car for trips. However, people with mobility difficulties do a higher proportion of car trips as a passenger

Public transport: accessibility to disabled people

% fully accessible vehicles: England March 2015



Travel by trip purpose [TSGB1202](#)

Trips per person per year by purpose: England 2015



*The National Travel Survey definition of mobility difficulty is based on adults who say they have difficulties travelling on foot, by bus or both

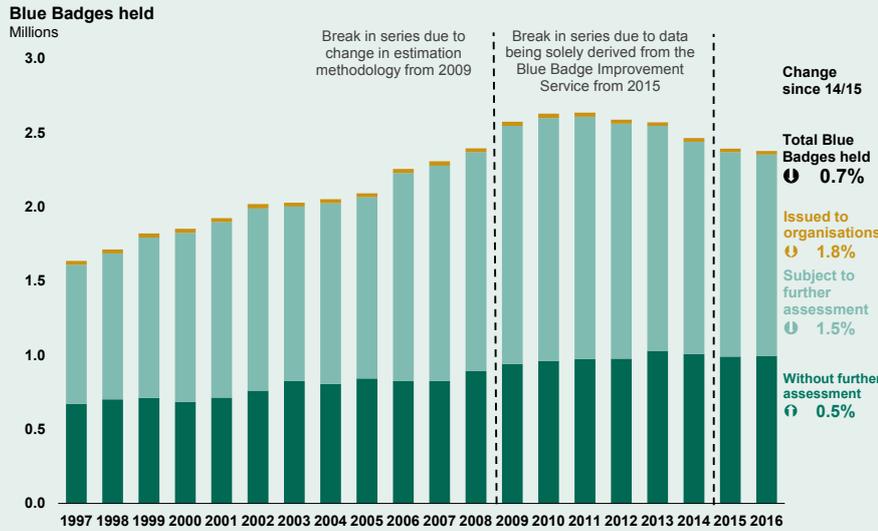
Further data are available on transport and disability, including:

- ▶ Travel by people with mobility difficulties (National Travel Survey): [TSGB1201-3](#)
- ▶ Disability accessible buses and taxis: [TSGB1206](#) (buses) and [TSGB1207](#) (taxis)
- ▶ [List of rail vehicles built or refurbished to modern accessibility standards](#)



Disabled parking badges (Blue Badges) [TSGB1204](#)

Blue badges held: England annually since 1997



2.38 million

Blue Badges held in England in 2016

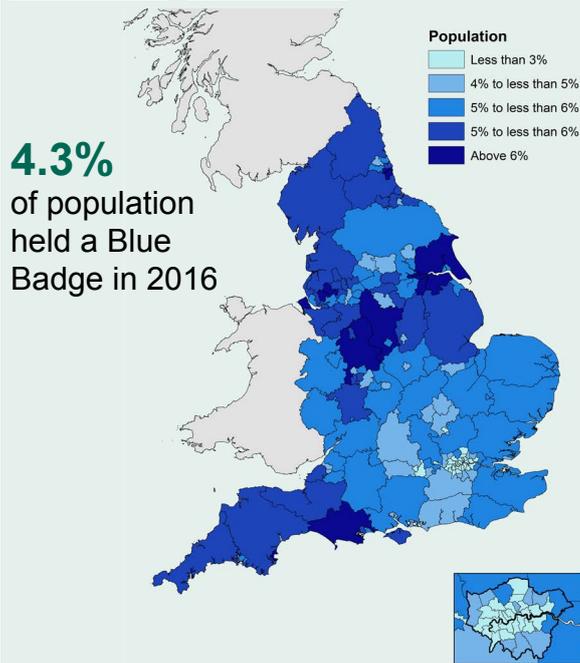
\downarrow **0.7%**

in the number of Blue Badges since 2015

1.3 million

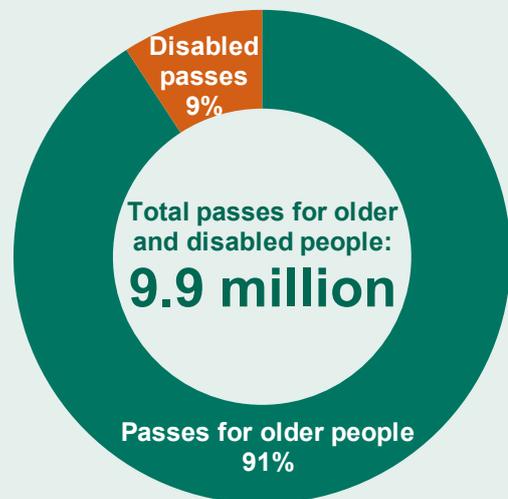
vehicles in the disabled tax class at the end of 2014 (email vehicles.stats@dft.gsi.gov.uk for further details)

Blue Badges as proportion of the population [TSGB1205](#), [TSGB1209](#)



Concessionary disabled bus passes [TSGB1208](#)

912,000 concessionary disabled bus passes in England in 2015/16



Further data are available on transport and disability, including:

- ▶ Disabled parking badges, England: [TSGB1204](#) (number), [TSGB1205](#) (per head) and [TSGB1209](#) (by local authority)
- ▶ Disabled concessionary bus passes issued, England: [TSGB1208](#)

Further information and detailed statistical tables: [Transport and disability statistics](#)

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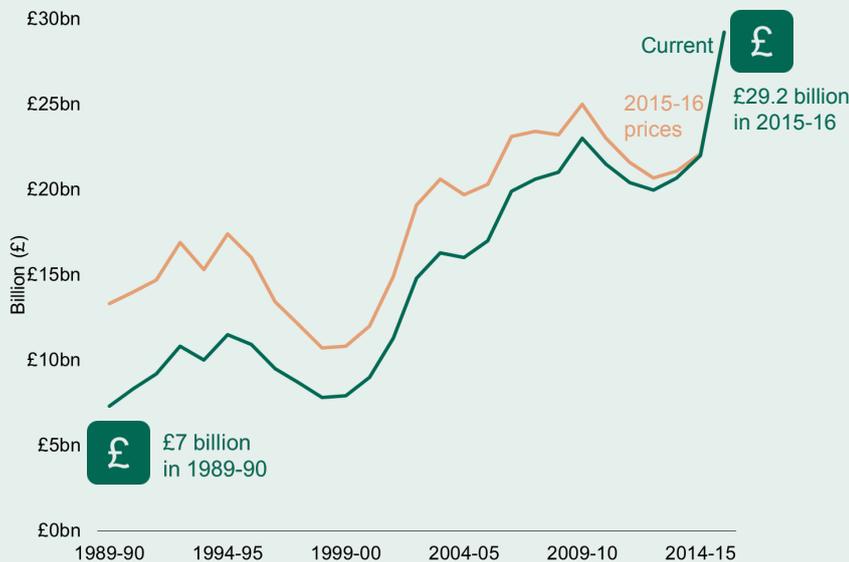
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UK public expenditure on transport [TSGB1301](#)

Transport expenditure: 1989-90 to 2015-16



£29.2 billion

spent on public transport expenditure in 2015-16. Includes National Rail for the first time.



£7.2 billion

increase on 2014-15, mainly due to National Rail being included (33%).



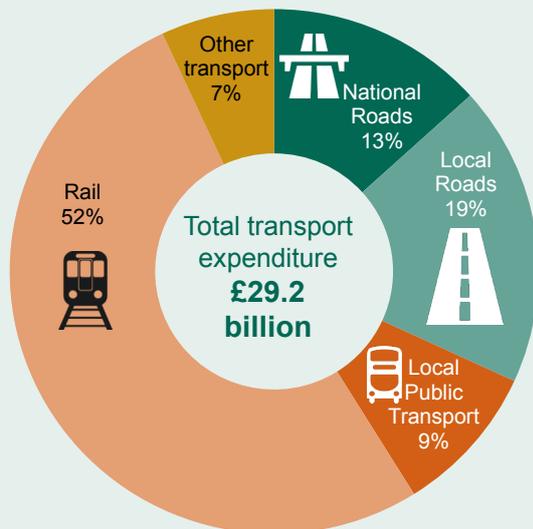
8%

increase on 2014-15 excluding rail (£1.0 billion).



UK public expenditure on transport [TSGB1303](#)

Expenditure by transport function: 2015-16



£15 billion

spending on railways in 2015-16, accounting for 52% of total public expenditure on transport.



£5 billion

spending on local roads in 2015-16, accounting for 19% of total public expenditure on transport.



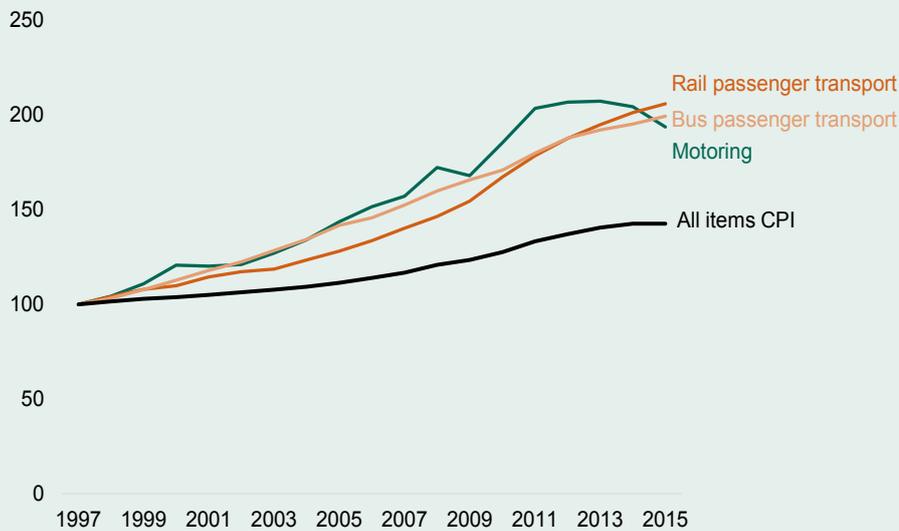
Further data are available on transport expenditure, including:

- ▶ Public expenditure on transport by country and spending authority: [TSGB1302](#)
- ▶ Total UK public corporation capital expenditure on transport: [TSGB1304](#)
- ▶ Public expenditure on specific transport areas: [TSGB1305](#)



Consumer price index [TSGB1307](#)

Transport components: 1987 to 2015



The cost of travel has risen faster than the cost of living since 1997.



Increases in the cost of travelling by different surface modes are similar.

14.1%

of household expenditure per week was spent on transport in 2014 of which:



Purchase of vehicles



Petrol, Diesel and other oils



Other motoring costs



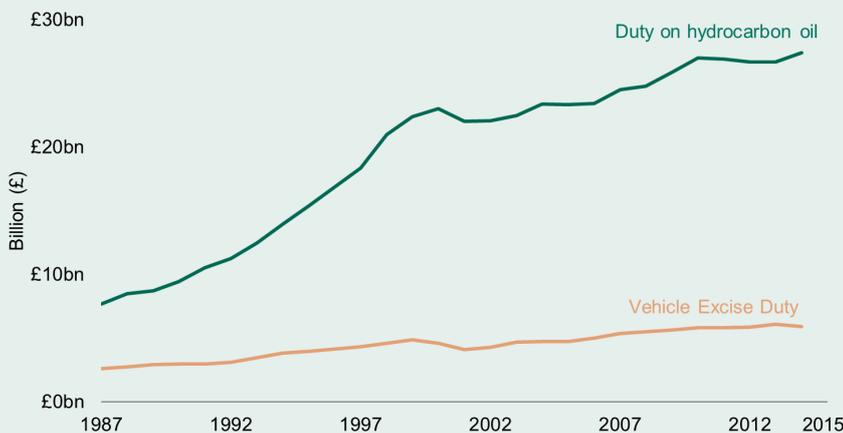
Transport fares



Air and other travel

Transport taxes [TSGB1310](#)

Fuel duty and vehicle excise duty: 1987 to 2015



Fuel duty revenue more than tripled between 1987 and 2010 but has remained around £27 billion since then.



Vehicle excise duty generated around £6 billion in 2015, down 1% from 2014.



Further data are available on transport expenditure, including:

- ▶ Household expenditure on transport: [TSGB1306](#)
- ▶ Road taxation revenue: [TSGB1310](#)

Further information and detailed statistical tables: [Transport expenditure statistics](#)

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