

National Travel Survey: 2010



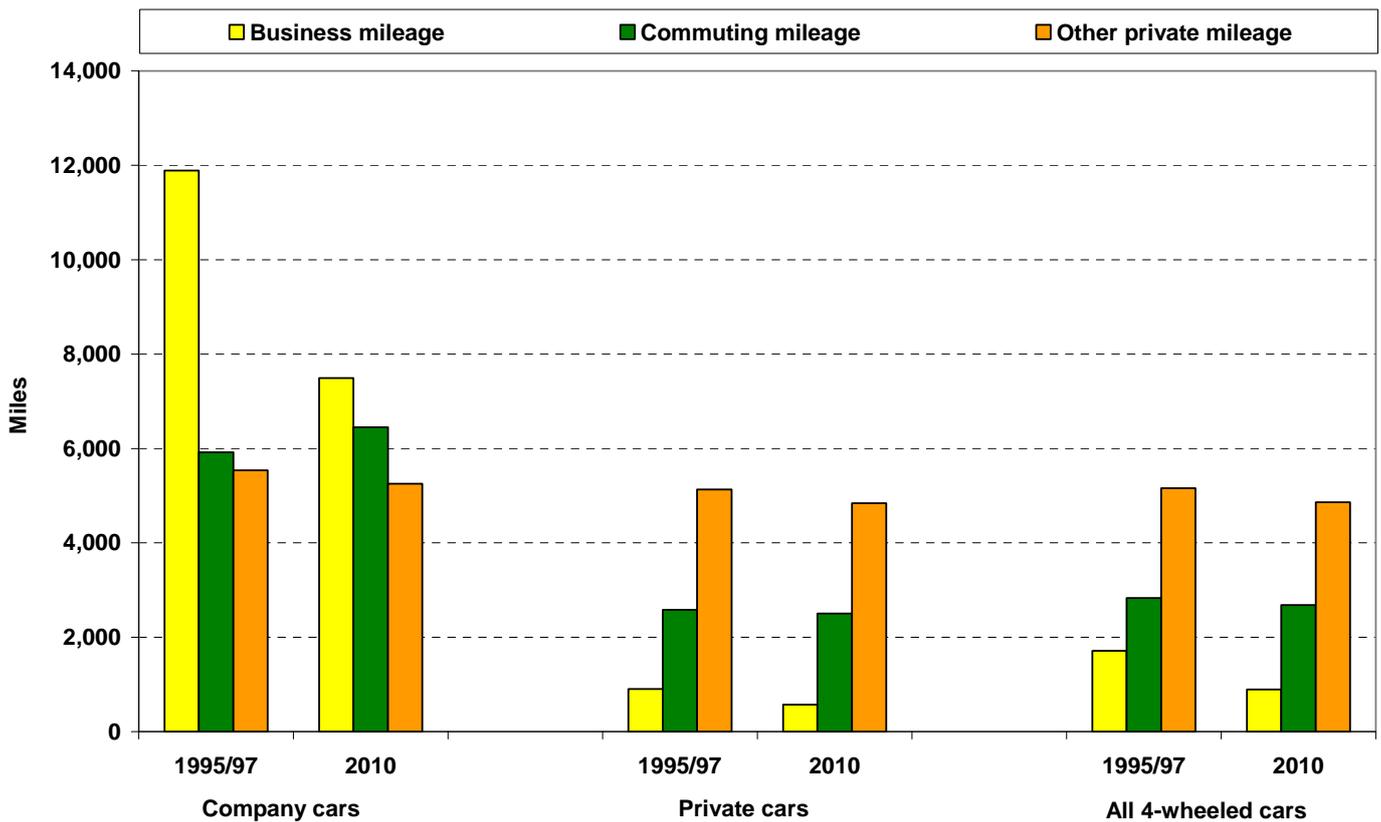
Vehicles

The NTS collects information on all vehicles to which the household has access. This section contains data on household vehicle characteristics and usage, including car occupancy.

Mileage

- The estimated average annual mileage per car has decreased as the number of cars per household has risen, falling from about 9,700 in 1995/97 to 8,430 in 2010.

Annual mileage of 4-wheeled cars by type and trip purpose: Great Britain, 1995/97 and 2010 (NTS web table NTS0901)



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- In 2010, the average company-owned car travelled more than twice as far as the average privately owned car (19,190 miles and 7,910 miles respectively). However, the proportion of cars which are company cars has fallen slightly from 7% in 1995/97 to 5% in 2010. The fall in the proportion of company cars, which generally have high business mileage, will have contributed to the fall in mileages in this purpose category in particular. Although there has been a declining trend since 2007 in the total annual mileage of company cars, in the past year it increased by 4% to 19,190 miles.
 - Estimated annual business mileage of all 4-wheeled cars has fallen by 48% from 1,710 miles in 1995/97 to 890 miles in 2010. For company-owned cars only, business mileage has fallen from 11,890 in 1995/97 to 7,490 in 2010.
 - Estimated annual commuting mileage of all 4-wheeled cars has fallen by 5% from 2,830 miles in 1995/97 to 2,680 miles in 2010. However, there was a 6% rise in the past year. For company-owned cars only, commuting mileage increased by 9% between 1995/97 and 2010, from 5,920 to 6,450 miles.
 - In 2010, the estimated average annual mileage was higher for diesel cars than petrol cars, at 11,540 miles and 7,370 miles respectively. This gap has narrowed since 1995/97 as the average mileage has fallen more for diesel cars than for petrol cars over this period.
 - Total annual car mileage was estimated to be in the band 5,000–6,999 miles for a fifth of all cars. The second most common band was 9,000–11,999 miles (18%). Overall, 12% of respondents estimated that their car's annual mileage was over 15,000 miles.

Car occupancy

- Occupancy rates have remained fairly stable since 1995/97 at around 1.6 occupants per car driver stage. However, occupancy rates vary by purpose of journey, being lowest for commuting and business (1.2 in 2010) and higher for holidays/day trips and education (2.0 persons per vehicle).
- The 'single occupancy rate' is defined as the proportion of car driver stages in which the vehicle had only one occupant. This shows a similar pattern to car occupancy, remaining fairly constant over time but varying by journey purpose. In 2010, 61% of car driver stages were single occupancy. This figure was much higher for commuting and business trips (both 86% in 2010) and much lower for education (36%).
- Of all car driver and passenger stages in 2010, 40% were drivers travelling alone, 25% were drivers travelling with passengers and 35% were passengers. These figures are fairly consistent over time.

Satellite navigation technology

- In 2010, 32% of cars had satellite navigation technology; most of which were hand-held/plug and go systems rather than integrated systems.

Parking

- In 2010, 59% of household vehicles were parked overnight on private property but were not garaged. This proportion is highest in rural areas (67%) and declines as settlement size increases, down to 50% in London.
- Conversely, the proportion of vehicles parked on the street overnight ranges from 37% in London to 11% in rural areas.

Detailed statistics (tables and charts) on “Vehicles” can be found on National Travel Survey 2010 web page at: <http://www.dft.gov.uk/statistics/releases/national-travel-survey-2010>, table numbers [NTS0901 to NTS0908](#).

Background notes

1. Further information about the National Travel Survey can be found at:

<http://www.dft.gov.uk/statistics/series/national-travel-survey>

2. Full guidance on the methods used to conduct the survey, response rates, weighting methodology and survey materials can be found in the National Travel Survey 2010 Technical Report at:

<http://assets.dft.gov.uk/statistics/series/national-travel-survey/nts2010-technical.pdf>

3. A Notes & Definitions document which includes background to the NTS, response rates, sample size & standard error information and a full list of definitions can be found at:

<http://assets.dft.gov.uk/statistics/releases/national-travel-survey-2010/nts2010-notes.pdf>