

Modal Comparisons



This section looks at the use people make of the different modes of transport when travelling to, from and within Great Britain from Transport Statistics Great Britain published on 15 December 2011.

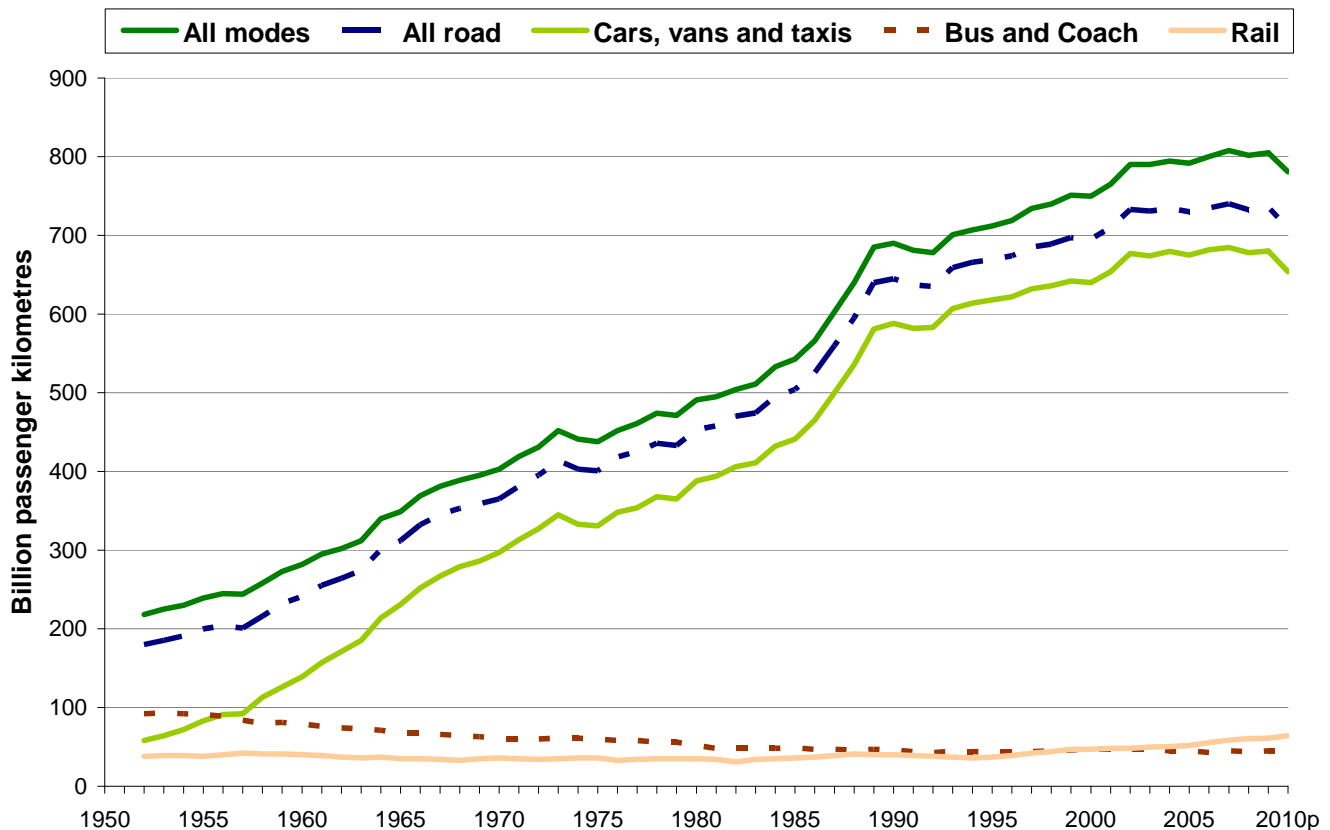
Modal Comparisons includes:

- Passenger Transport including a range of tables on modes of travel, distance travelled, journeys, casualty rates and overseas travel.
- Employment in transport and transport related industries.
- Household and Government expenditure on transport.
- General information on transport costs based on the Retail and Consumer Prices Indices

Passenger transport

Passenger Transport by Mode: 1952 to 2010

([Table TSGB0101](#))

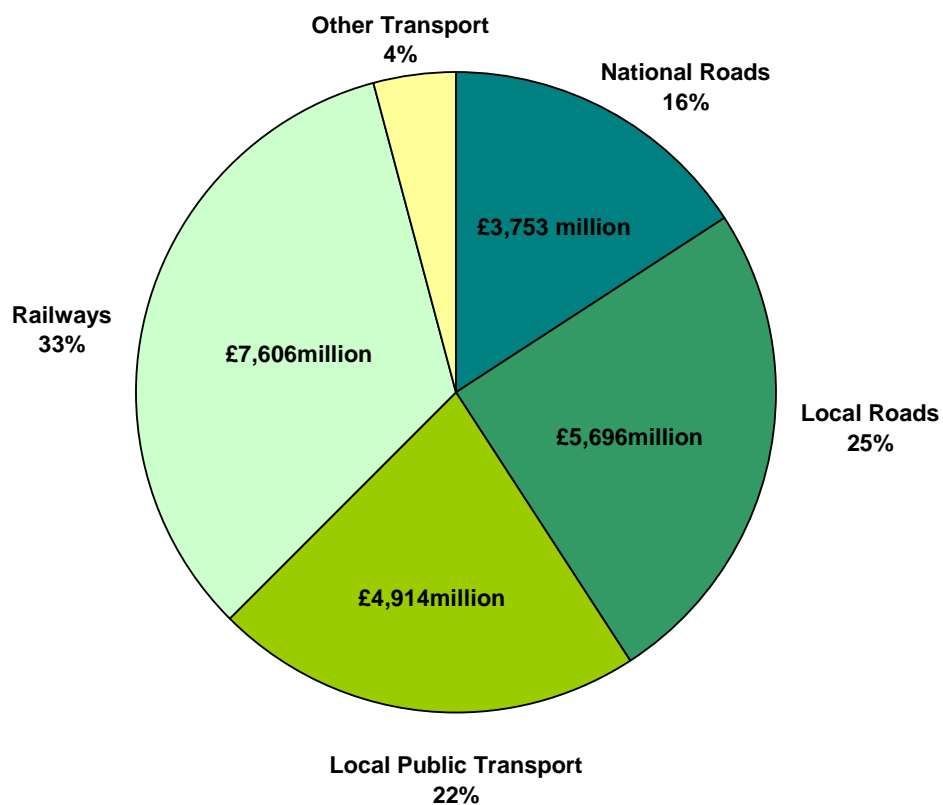


- Over the long term there has been an increase in the distance travelled by all modes driven mainly by an increase in the distance travelled by road, and in particular by cars, vans and taxis although there was a fall in 2010.
- In addition, the proportion of travel by cars, vans and taxis rose from just over a quarter from 1952 to a peak of nearly ninety per cent in the early 1990s and has remained almost at those levels since then.

Government expenditure on transport

Breakdown of public sector expenditure on transport in the UK by mode in 2010/11

(Tables TSGB0117 to TSGB0120)

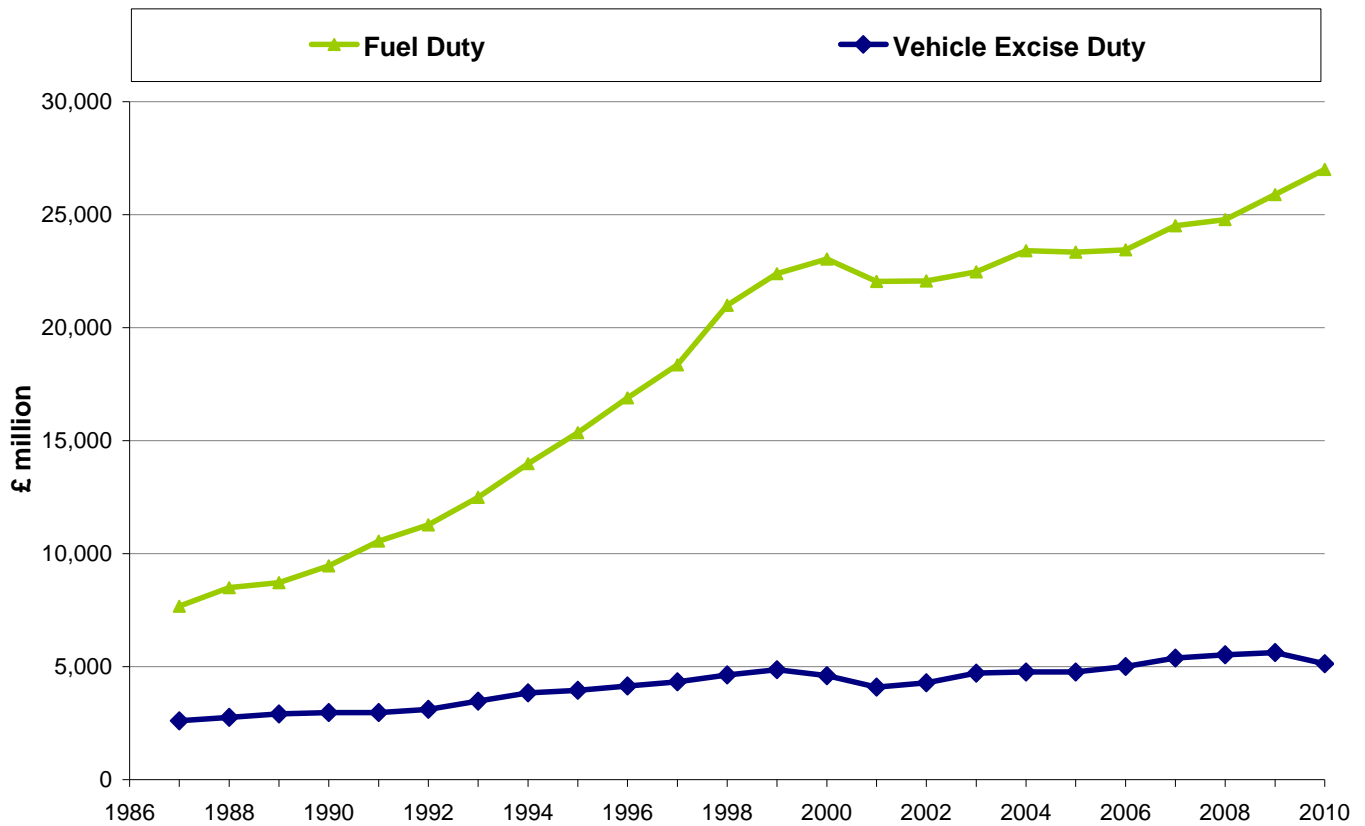


- Total public spending on transport in the United Kingdom, including capital spending by public corporations, in 2010/11 was £22.9 billion.
- Of this about one third was on railways, including tubes, and about a quarter on local roads. This rises to 41 per cent when expenditure on both national and local roads is included.
- Of government expenditure about 45 per cent is spent directly by central government (excluding grants to local government), 48 per cent by local government and 8 per cent by public corporations.

Government revenue from taxes on motoring

Government Revenues from Vehicle Excise Duty and Fuel Duty: 1987 to 2010

(Table TSGB0125)

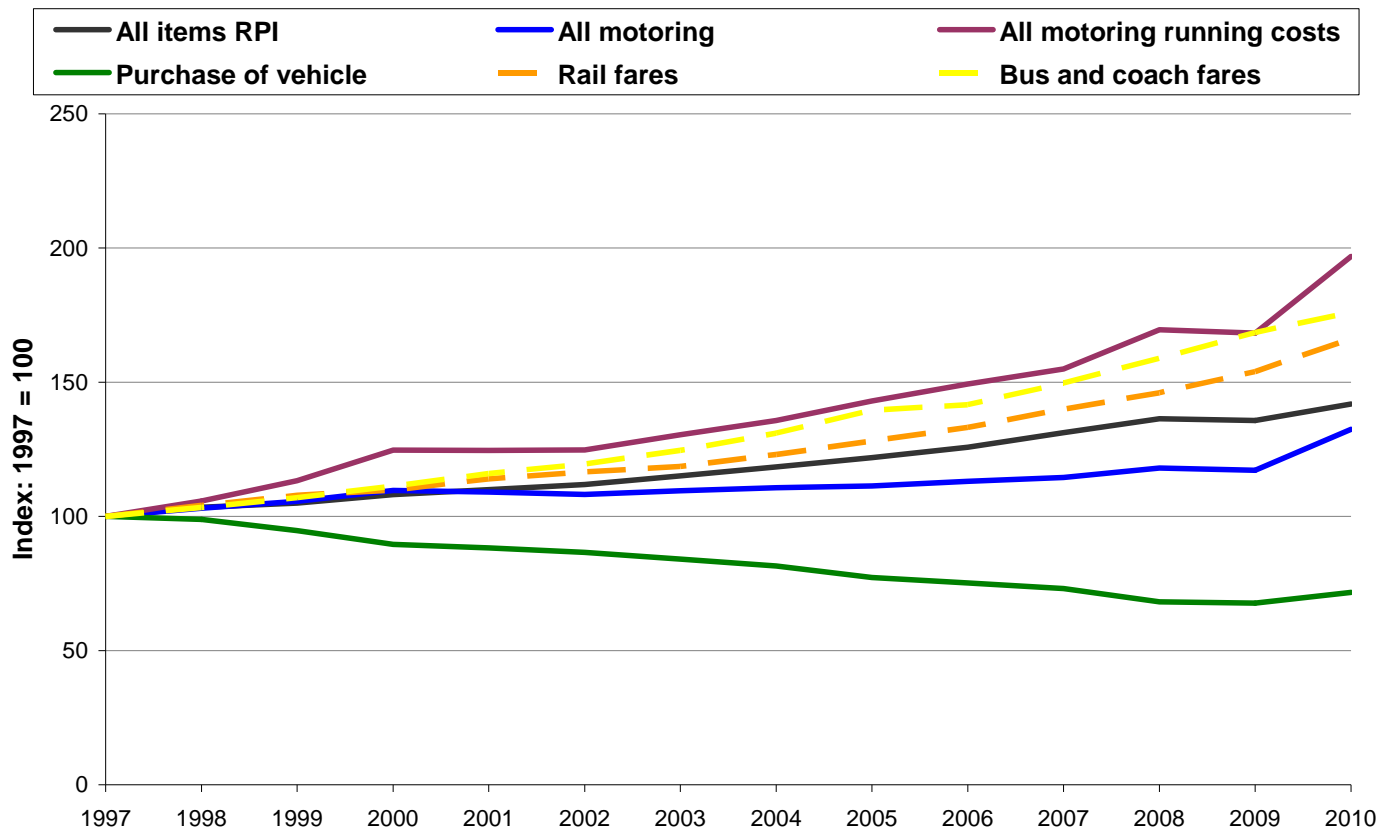


- Vehicle Excise Duty revenues have almost doubled between 1987 and 2010 whereas the increase in the revenue from fuel duty has more than tripled.
- Over the same period the RPI has more than doubled.

The cost of transport

Changes in the cost of living and in the cost of transport: 1997 to 2010

(Tables [TSGB0122](#) (formerly TSGB0119) and [Table TSGB0123](#) (formerly TSGB 0120))



- The overall cost of motoring (including purchase, petrol & oil and tax & insurance) has only risen slowly, although there was a larger increase in 2010, and more slowly than the increase in the cost of living as measured by the all items Retail Prices Index (RPI). However when the purchase of vehicle is removed, motoring running costs have risen faster than the RPI.
- Public transport fares have risen faster than the RPI.

Detailed statistics (tables and charts) on “modal comparisons” can be found on the [Transport Statistics Great Britain Modal Comparisons web page](#).

Background notes

Full guidance on the methods used to compile these statistics and their sources can be found in the [Modal Comparisons Notes and Definitions](#).