

NatCen

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National Travel Survey 2021

Technical Report

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Key

Symbols and conventions

In tables where figures have been rounded to the nearest final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total shown.

The following symbols have been used throughout.

.. = Not available

. = Not applicable

- = Negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

0 = Nil

1 RESPONDING TO COVID-19 in 2021

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic which emerged in early 2020 caused an unprecedented shock to data collection in social research surveys. As a random probability survey with a single mode of data collection (face-to-face interviewing) the National Travel Survey (NTS) has been particularly impacted, with the data collection methodology being changed significantly.

As the NTS is the DfT's major source of information on personal travel for people living in England, it was important that data collection continued whilst minimising the impact on data quality and the time series as much as possible.

This chapter outlines the steps taken by the teams managing the NTS to respond to ongoing COVID-19 concerns during 2021 and summarises the associated limitations of the data.

1.1 Background

Since its inception in 1965, the National Travel Survey (NTS) has operated using a face-to-face (F2F) design.

Under the F2F approach, initial contact with the selected addresses was made by an advance letter, sent through the post. This was then followed-up by a visit to the address by a trained interviewer who attempted to encourage participation and complete a F2F in-home survey and 7-day travel diary which was picked up by the interviewer in-person.

Following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, in March 2020 the government introduced public health measures which restricted non-essential travel and in-person contact. As a result, the F2F approach was no longer feasible on the NTS.

Fieldwork on the 2020 NTS was officially paused on 18 March 2020. Given this, February and March work was curtailed and fieldwork for April was closed in its entirety for the 2020 survey. As government restrictions and uncertainty around the pandemic remained throughout the rest of 2020, NTS fieldwork transitioned to a telephone only ('push-to-telephone') methodology. This lower response rate associated with this methodology ultimately impacted the statistical and analytical power of the data for the 2020 survey.

With COVID-19 remaining an ongoing concern during 2021 and in light of the importance of the data collection, the 2021 NTS had to alter the way in which it collected data in order to maximise response rates whilst staying within COVID-19 guidelines and laws.

1.2 Mixed mode approach 2021- Responding to the fall in response rates

The objective set for 2021 was to continue to collect data when F2F fieldwork was not possible in a way which minimised compromise to the time-series and, importantly, maximised response rates.

After detailed consideration of a range of different options, the agreed solution was to combine 2020's 'push-to-telephone' (P2T) approach with a 'knock-to-nudge' approach (K2N), which combined telephone interviews and, importantly for increasing response, doorstep recruitment by trained interviewers.

For those households where it was possible to assign a NatCen interviewer, the K2N approach was used. The initial contact was made by a revised advanced letter that made clear the interview would be completed over the phone and would be COVID-19 secure. An interviewer would then visit the household to make contact and encourage participation, whilst maintaining social distancing on the doorstep. If a household was willing to take part, the interviewer scheduled a telephone interview. All interviews would then be conducted over the phone, whilst travel diary entry was also completed over the phone with interviewers filling in the diaries on behalf of the household (as was the case in 2020 – a revised protocol in response to the pandemic). Proxy rules were also relaxed in 2021 (as was the case in 2020) enabling one individual household member to complete the interview on behalf of the other people living in the household.

Some sample points were not covered by NatCen interviewers. This was for a variety of reasons, including staff sickness/absence due to COVID-19. For those cases that could not be covered by a NatCen interviewer, the P2T approach applied, following a similar method to the one used in 2020. The initial contact was made by a revised advance letter which invited households to opt-in to the research through any of the following means: i) calling a freephone number where a trained interviewer collected their contact details; ii) logging into a bespoke online portal to leave their contact details; or iii) emailing. Once a household had opted-in, they were then contacted by trained interviewers to conduct the interview and populate the diaries on the household's behalf over the telephone.

This approach enabled the NTS to continue collecting data throughout the pandemic whilst building on the 2020 methodology in a number of ways:

- It required only minimal changes to the survey programme, meaning that there was no need to re-design multiple questions or reduce the length of the questionnaire. This helped ensure a consistency of approach across the two contact approaches.
- The interviews themselves would continue to be interviewer-administered, using the same NTS-trained interviewers who conducted the F2F interviews pre-COVID-19. This meant that the risk of measurement effects caused by the switch to phone interviewing were limited.
- The standard F2F sampling approach could be used for the survey. This meant that the random probability design could be retained.
- Response rates greatly increased on 2020 response as a consequence of the inclusion of the K2N approach (see [section 1.3.1](#)).
- The interviewer involvement meant that certain types of households that were less likely to participate in 2020 were more likely to participate in 2021 (see [section 1.3.2](#)).
- Interviewer involvement also allowed for random dwelling unit and household selection as per pre-pandemic protocols. This helped to maximise the quality of the data collected in 2021.
- It also enabled a quick and efficient switch to face-to-face should circumstances have allowed this (face-to-face however was not re-introduced at any point in 2021).

1.2.1 Summary of changes for 2021

In switching to the new mixed mode approach combining K2N and P2T methodologies, a number of changes to the design of the survey were required and/or maintained from 2020. These changes were:

- **The advance letter from 2019 was updated to reflect the use of the K2N approach for addresses where it was possible to allocate to a F2F interviewer, whilst a new separate advance letter was used for push-to-telephone cases based on the P2T letter used in 2020.**
- **Retaining the random selection of households/dwelling units in instances where the sampled address contains more than one household/dwelling unit for K2N cases.** The sample frame for the NTS is the Postcode Address File (PAF) which is a list of delivery points (addresses). At each delivery point there can be more than one dwelling unit or household. In these instances, in the F2F approach the interviewer conducts a random selection. In 2020, this was not possible and for 2021 it was not possible for P2T as interviewers did not visit addresses. In these approaches, the selection was necessarily left to chance: the first household/dwelling unit which responded was effectively the one selected.
- **Maintaining relaxed rules on proxy interviews from 2020 methodology.** In the F2F design proxy interviews are only allowed in specific circumstances. To facilitate interviewing by telephone rules on proxy interviews were relaxed.
- **Continuing the switch to a rolling travel week.** In the F2F design a fixed travel week approach is used where households are given a specific week in which to record their travel. This can sometimes be two weeks or more after their initial interview. Given the restriction around F2F contact, and the increased risk of drop-off at the diary completion stage as a result of telephone interviewing, the 2021 survey continued to use a rolling travel week approach (the same seen in 2020). Under the rolling travel week approach the travel week always started the day before the date of the interview. This was to allow completion of the first day of the travel diary during the initial interview and to allow the flexibility to switch the contact approach (from K2N to P2T) if an interviewer was unable to cover a point at short notice.
- **Interviewer completed diaries.** Restrictions around F2F contact and handling documents meant that instead of respondents completing the diaries themselves for the 2021 survey interviewers completed the diaries on behalf of respondents (as happened in 2020).
- **A change in incentive strategy was introduced.** In the F2F design a conditional incentive of £5 per household member in fully productive households is used. This was used for households who completed the survey via K2N in 2021. However, this was changed to a £20 household-level incentive for the P2T methodology due to the low response rate associated with the methodology (following on from the experience of 2020).
- **New outcome codes were created.** These were to reflect issues caused by the pandemic and potential for local or national lockdowns. The Address Record Form was also updated to reflect these new codes.
- **Minor edits were made to the CAPI questionnaire to reflect the update in fieldwork methodology.** Two new codes were added to the household and

individual level interview status variables: proxy in-person interviews, proxy telephone interview. These two new codes were added to ensure that the interviewers were able to classify the status of the interview more easily.

1.3 Impact of the switch in modes

As with 2020, the change in method in 2021 has had an impact on both the level of response and the non-response bias, and consequently the survey estimates.

1.3.1 Impact on levels of response

The initial observable impact on the achieved sample related to the sample size. Prior to the pandemic, the response rate achieved each month varied from around 50-60% (resulting in around 480-600 fully productive households each month).

Response rates for 2021 (38%) increased from 2020 (16% based on all sampled addresses) for the year. Aided by the inclusion of the K2N method, the 2021 response is a positive step towards pre-pandemic levels. However, the 2021 response rate still sits lower than pre-pandemic levels with response being particularly lower from September-December. [Table 1:1](#) shows the number of addresses issued each month and the number of productive and fully productive addresses.

Month	Addresses issued	Productive addresses	Fully productive addresses
January	1,105	473	447
February	1,003	449	430
March	1,105	531	479
April	1,071	505	452
May	1,088	482	456
June	1,054	428	383
July	1,088	413	382
August	1,088	372	339
September	1,037	292	260
October	1,088	261	237
November	1,054	294	264
December	1,071	319	300
TOTAL	12,852	4,819	4,429

[Table 1:2](#) presents the number of issued addresses per month for K2N and P2T separately as well as the proportion issued as P2T. As the table shows the proportion of addresses issued as P2T was disproportionately higher from July to December compared with January to June.

Table 1:2 Addresses issued and number responding, by data collection type and by month

Month	Total addresses issued	Addresses issued K2N	Addresses issued P2T	Proportion of addresses issued P2T
January	1,105	969	136	12%
February	1,003	884	119	12%
March	1,105	1054	51	5%
April	1,071	1054	17	2%
May	1,088	1054	34	3%
June	1,054	1020	34	3%
July	1,088	816	272	25%
August	1,088	833	255	23%
September	1,037	649	388	37%
October	1,088	578	510	47%
November	1,054	612	442	42%
December	1,071	748	323	30%
TOTAL	12,852	10,271	2,581	20%

Overall, the level of response was lower for P2T than it was for K2N, as can be see in [Table 1:3](#). This suggest that the interviewer involvement has helped to increase the level of response dramatically.

Table 1:3 Response rates: K2N vs P2T

Data collection method	Number of cases issued	Number of fully productive interviews	Response Rates
Knock-to-Nudge	10,271	4,240	45%
Push-to-Telephone	2,581	189	8%
Total	12,852	4,429	38%

1.3.2 Impact on non-response bias

As with 2020, the initial observable impact from the addition of K2N to 2021 was on the size of the achieved sample size as highlighted above. However, a secondary implication of the new approach was the potential bias introduced into the survey compared to pre-pandemic data collection.

In 2020, investigations by NatCen into the sample showed a different distribution of certain characteristics in the achieved sample to previous years of the survey. The distribution of the NTS 2021 achieved sample moved closer to the pre-pandemic distribution than in 2020.

Household-level response

Given the NTS is a household-level survey, the profile differences were primarily focused on household characteristics, such as tenure. Tenure in 2021 looked more similar to 2019 generally, showing lower levels of outright home ownership than the 2020 survey.

[Table 1:4](#) compares the unweighted sample profiles for productive households achieved in 2021, 2020 and 2019. In 2021, 42% of the sample were owner occupiers, compared to 49% in 2020 and 40% in 2019. Similarly, the proportion of renters increased from 22% in 2020 to 28% in 2021, which is closer to the 2019 figure of 32%.

Table 1:4 NTS 2021 vs previous years: Tenure			
<i>Base: Productive sample (full and partial completes, household level, unweighted)</i>			
Tenure	2021	2020	2019
	%	%	%
Own outright	41.6%	49.0%	39.8%
Buying it with the help of a mortgage or loan	29.0%	26.8%	26.8%
Part own and part rent	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
Rent it	27.5%	22.4%	31.7%
Live here rent-free	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%
Squatting	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
NA	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%
<i>Bases</i>	<i>4,819</i>	<i>3,050</i>	<i>6,789</i>

As with the switch to P2T, this difference is also reflected in geodemographic measures. For instance, [Table 1:5](#) compares responding profiles by IMD decile (using IMD 2019 for the 2020 sample and IMD 2010 for the 2019 sample). The door-step recruitment element of K2N has increased the proportion of the sample achieved from the three most deprived deciles compared to 2020 bringing it closer to the distribution from 2019 (26% of the sample from the three most deprived deciles in 2019, 20% in 2020, 25% in 2021) and decreased the proportion from the three least deprived deciles (30% in 2019, 39% in 2020, 33% in 2021).

The Acorn classification shows a similar pattern. As [Table 1:6](#) shows, the proportion of productive households in the 'Affluent achievers' group is 28% in 2021 compared to 32% in 2020 and 25% in 2019.

Table 1:5 NTS 2021 vs previous years: IMD Rank			
<i>Base: Productive sample (full and partial completes, household level, unweighted)</i>			
IMD decile	2021 (based on IMD 2019)	2020 (based on IMD 2019)	2019 (based on IMD 2010)
	%	%	%
1 - most deprived 10%	7.5%	6.2%	8.4%
2	8.2%	6.5%	8.8%

IMD Rank	2021	2020	2019
3	8.9%	7.2%	8.9%
4	9.6%	8.4%	9.0%
5	9.7%	9.8%	10.3%
6	10.6%	11.2%	9.5%
7	12.6%	11.5%	11.3%
8	11.1%	12.7%	10.1%
9	11.2%	12.9%	9.8%
10 - least deprived 10%	10.6%	13.5%	9.9%
Bases	4,819	3,050	6,789

<i>Base: Productive sample (full and partial completes, household level, unweighted)</i>			
Acorn category	2021	2020	2019
	%	%	%
Affluent Achievers Types	28.2%	32.4%	24.9%
Rising Prosperity	8.9%	9.7%	9.0%
Comfortable Communities	29.0%	29.8%	27.9%
Financially Stretched	19.3%	16.9%	20.9%
Urban Adversity	14.1%	9.9%	16.2%
Not Private Households	0.3%	1.2%	0.7%
Unclassified	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Bases	4,819	3,050	6,789

Individual-level response

The NTS is a household-level survey which aims to interview all household members in productive households. However, in 2020 across some individual measures, household-level non-response appeared to have impacted on the individual sample profile. In 2021, this trend seems to have reversed slightly, but still has not returned to a pre-pandemic distribution.

In 2020, the productive sample was older, more educated, and less ethnically diverse than that achieved in 2019. In 2021, the sample remains older than in the last year of F2F fieldwork (2019) but is generally younger than in 2020.

[Table 1:7](#) shows that in 2021 29% of the unweighted sample is aged 60 or over, compared to 34% in 2020 and 28% in 2019.

Table 1:7 NTS 2021 vs previous years: Age

Base: Productive sample (full and partial completes, individual level, unweighted)

Age band	2021	2020	2019
	%	%	%
0 - 16 years	18.7%	17.4%	20.7%
17 - 20 years	3.5%	3.3%	3.7%
21 - 29 years	8.8%	8.1%	9.5%
30 - 39 years	13.2%	10.6%	13.2%
40 - 49 years	12.1%	11.6%	11.8%
50 - 59 years	14.6%	14.7%	13.7%
60 - 69 years	12.8%	15.8%	12.1%
70 years +	16.4%	18.4%	15.4%
Bases	11,010	6,814	15,953

The 2021 sample is more likely to have higher educational qualifications than pure F2F fieldwork. [Table 1:8](#) shows that 37% of the responding sample have at least a degree-level qualification, compared to 38% in 2020 and 34% in 2019.

Table 1:8 NTS 2021 vs previous years: Education

Base: Productive sample (full and partial completes, individual level, unweighted), excluding those not asked

Education category	2021	2020	2019
	%	%	%
Higher degree or postgraduate qualifications (e.g. M.A., MSc., M.Ed, Ph.D. etc)	13.7%	13.8%	12.4%
First degree level qualification Degree, or degree level equivalent (e.g. BA; BSc)	23.0%	23.9%	21.1%
Diploma in higher education; HNC; HND; Nursing or Teaching qualification (excluding PGCE)	11.5%	13.2%	11.9%
A level; AS level; NVQ level 3; GNVQ Advanced; or equivalent	18.4%	16.8%	18.1%
GCSE grade A* - C; O level; CSE grade 1; NVQ level 2; GNVQ intermediate; or equivalent	21.8%	20.9%	22.1%
GCSE grade D – G; CSE below grade 1; NVQ level 1; GNVQ Foundation level; or equivalent	4.4%	4.2%	5.1%
None of these	6.6%	6.6%	8.9%
NA	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%
Bases	7,946	5,045	10,812

Table 1:9 shows that the 2021 responding sample is more closely aligned with the F2F sample from 2019 on ethnicity and is more ethnically diverse than the achieved sample from 2020. In 2021, 81% of the responding sample identify as white English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British, compared to 86% in 2020 and 81% in 2019.

Table 1:9 NTS 2021 vs previous years: Ethnic group			
<i>Base: Productive sample (full and partial completes, individual level, unweighted), excluding those not asked</i>			
Ethnic group	2021	2020	2019
	%	%	%
English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British	81.3%	85.6%	80.5%
Irish	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Any Other White background	5.4%	3.6%	5.7%
White and Black Caribbean	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%
White and Black African	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
White and Asian	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%
Any other Mixed / multiple ethnic background	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%
Indian	2.9%	2.1%	2.8%
Pakistani	1.6%	1.8%	2.2%
Bangladeshi	1.3%	0.4%	0.6%
Chinese	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Any other Asian background	1.5%	0.9%	1.0%
African	1.7%	1.7%	2.2%
Caribbean	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%
Any other Black / African / Caribbean background	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Arab	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Any other ethnic group	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%
NA	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
<i>Bases</i>	<i>11,010</i>	<i>6,814</i>	<i>15,953</i>

Whilst some differential non-response (differences in response levels between groups within a population) is apparent in all surveys, it seems that the move away from pure-P2T to a combined P2T and K2N in 2021 appears to have helped to move the sample profile closer to the levels seen before the pandemic impacted fieldwork, especially at the household level. This would suggest that some of the mode-specific biases in the 2020 data have been reduced in the 2021 data.

1.4 Change in weighting design

Although the overall sample profile has moved closer to the profile from before the pandemic, the balance of K2N and P2T data collection methods posed some challenges for weighting the 2021 data. The weighting design for 2021 was based on the historical one, with some updates to account for:

- the two concurrent data collection methods in 2021 (K2N and P2T) each with very different response rates and sample profiles;
- the uneven and non-random distribution of modes (K2N and P2T) across the year. The modes were not randomly distributed geographically or across the year which biased the achieved sample;
- the drop-off in response in the second half of the year; and
- the use of rolling travel weeks.

The 2021 weighting design was updated to account for this to ensure that the overall weighted sample profiles aligned with population estimates.

As noted in [section 1.3.1](#), the number of productive cases dropped (along with the level of response) as the year progressed. The primary driver of this trend was the proportion of sample points that were allocated as K2N dropped, and as such there was a complementary rise in the number of points that were issued as P2T (which we know has much lower levels of response).

This meant that the unweighted achieved sample was skewed towards the first half of the year (January to June).

1.4.1 Interview and fully responding weights

To account for these changes in the interview and fully responding weights:

- the non-response model for 2021 was split by quarters in order to account for differing response rates and proportions of P2T cases across the year;
- the calibration was split by halves of the year, so that both quarters 1 and 2 and quarters 3 and 4 were representative in terms of age-sex categories and region;
- quarters 3 and 4 were upweighted to ensure the sample was more evenly distributed across the year to reflect seasonality.

The level of corrective weighting required means that standard errors and confidence intervals are wider for 2021 than in 2019. However, the addition of the K2N mode in 2021 means that both the achieved and effective sample sizes are higher in 2021 than they were in 2020. To illustrate this point:

- In 2021 the interview weights have 63% weighting efficiency compared to 61% in 2020 and 92% in 2019;
- In 2021 the effective sample size for the interview weights was 3,011, compared to 1,860 in 2020 and 6,239 in 2019. The effective sample size has fallen more than the achieved sample between 2021 and 2019. The unweighted achieved sample in 2021 was about 71% of the achieved sample in 2019, whilst the effective sample size in 2021 is 48% of the effective sample in 2019. However, this comparison is closer than it was between the 2020 and 2019 surveys.

1.4.2 Diary weights

The use of rolling travel weeks throughout 2021 resulted in an uneven distribution of diary start days across the week. In order to adjust for this potential source of bias, the diary drop-off weighting incorporated rescaling so that each start day of the week had approximately 14% of the total. Prior to this rescaling, the range was 5.4% to 19.8% between start days of the week, as fewer diaries began on Fridays and Saturdays. This adjustment was also used in NTS 2020 diary drop-off weighting, as rolling travel weeks were used for the P2T cases. In addition, the diary drop-off weights incorporated rescaling to distribute the data more evenly across the quarters and reflect seasonality.

These adjustments reduced the efficiency of the diary weights. In NTS 2021 this was 56% for the journey-level diary drop-off weights, compared with 53% in NTS 2020 and 91% in NTS 2019.

1.4.3 CASI weights

Like the interview and fully responding weights, the calibration of the CASI weights was split by halves of the year to account for the greater number of responses in the first half. Quarters 1 and 2 and quarters 3 and 4 were separately calibrated to age-sex categories and region to ensure overall representativeness.

The NTS 2021 CASI weights have 50% efficiency and an effective sample size of 2308. This compares with 40% efficiency and an effective sample size of 1135 in NTS 2020 and 55% and 3565 in NTS 2019.

These limitations need to be kept in mind when analysing the data.

2 BACKGROUND

The National Travel Survey (NTS) provides up-to-date and regular information about personal travel within Great Britain and monitors trends in travel behaviour. The Ministry of Transport commissioned the first NTS in 1965/1966, and it was repeated on an ad-hoc basis in 1972/1973, 1975/1976, 1978/1979 and 1985/1986. In July 1988 the NTS became a continuous survey (i.e. fieldwork was conducted on a monthly basis starting in January and ending on December) with an annual set sample size of 5,040 addresses. This increased to 5,796 by 2001. In 2002 the annual set sample size increased to 15,048 addresses.

Since January 2002, the Department for Transport (DfT) has commissioned NatCen Social Research (NatCen), an independent social research institute, as the contractor for the NTS. NatCen is responsible for questionnaire development, sample selection, data collection and editing, data file production and building the database. The DfT is responsible for data analysis, publication, and archiving.

During 2011, DfT undertook a consultation exercise to review the methodology and content of the NTS for 2013 onwards. The review explored sample coverage, data collection methodology, interview question content and items recorded as part of the travel diary.¹

As a result of the review, in 2013 a number of items were removed from the interview questionnaire and the travel diary. In addition, the sample was restricted to cover England only with Scotland and Wales no longer included. The sample size for England remained at its previous level, meaning that the overall sample size for the survey was reduced.

Following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, face-to-face fieldwork was paused. The survey switched to a phone-based interview with an opt-in approach in May 2020 and this applied to the remaining months of the 2020 survey.

This report describes the methodology for sample design, fieldwork procedures, data preparation and data provision for the 2021 NTS.

Please note, as with the 2020 survey, the survey method was altered in response to COVID-19. The 2021 survey has made use of two methodologies: the knock-to-nudge (K2N) method was used throughout the year, accompanied by the push-to-telephone (P2T) methodology. This has substantial implications for how the survey was completed and will be outlined in depth throughout this report.

2.1 Uses of the NTS data

The NTS is one of DfT's main sources of data on personal travel patterns in Great Britain. The survey collects detailed information on the key characteristics of each participating household and any vehicle to which they have access. In addition, everyone within the household is interviewed and then asked to complete a seven-day travel diary. The survey therefore produces a rich dataset for analysis with information recorded at several

¹ Full details of the review can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/future-developments-for-the-nts>.

different levels (household, individual, vehicle, long-distance journey, day, trip, and stage).

Data from the NTS is used extensively by DfT to monitor changes in travel patterns and to inform the development of policy. The findings and data are also used by a variety of other organisations including: other government departments (such as HM Revenue and Customs, HM Treasury, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs); university academics and students; transport consultants; local authorities and voluntary sector organisations representing a wide range of interests including motorists, cyclists, the elderly, rural communities and children. [Figure 2:1](#) gives examples of the uses of NTS data.

Key results from the 2020 NTS are published by DfT in the statistical release, 'National Travel Survey: 2020'.²

DfT deposit a non-disclosive version of the NTS dataset at the UK Data Service, which is available at <http://ukdataservice.ac.uk>.

Figure 2:1 Examples of the uses of NTS data

NTS data has or will be used:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help forecast future trends in road traffic as part of the National Transport Model³
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To monitor the number of cycle stages per person per year for an indicator in the Department's Single Departmental Plan⁴
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As an input into the Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy⁵
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To answer Parliamentary Questions and other Ministerial Correspondence⁶
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a possible supplement to rail demand forecasting models in DfT⁷
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the development of the National Cycling Propensity Tool for DfT⁸
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For monitoring road accident rates amongst different road users, especially pedestrians⁹
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assess the take-up of concessionary passes and the impact on bus use and help development of concessionary travel reimbursement guidance for DfT¹⁰
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand how people, travel to the shops and the impact of home deliveries¹¹
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To examine travel among different groups, such as elderly people and people with mobility difficulties¹²
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To get information about users of modes of transport¹³

² The full statistical release is available on the Department's website at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-travel-survey-2020>

³ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/514912/road-use-statistics.pdf

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dft-single-departmental-plan-2015-to-2020/single-departmental-plan-2015-to-2020>

⁵ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/603527/cycling-walking-investment-strategy.pdf

⁶ E.g. <http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2017-01-06/58963/> and <http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2015-11-04/14679/>

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/rail-demand-forecasting-estimation-study-phase-reports>

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-propensity-to-cycle-first-phase-development-study>

⁹ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/533293/rrcgb-main-results-2015.pdf

¹⁰ http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20150205133935/https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/248597/busoperators-2014-15.pdf

¹¹ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/604103/why-people-travel-shopping-2015.pdf

¹² https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/533345/disability-and-travel-factsheet.pdf

¹³ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/694965/motorcycle-use-in-england.pdf

NTS data has or will be used:

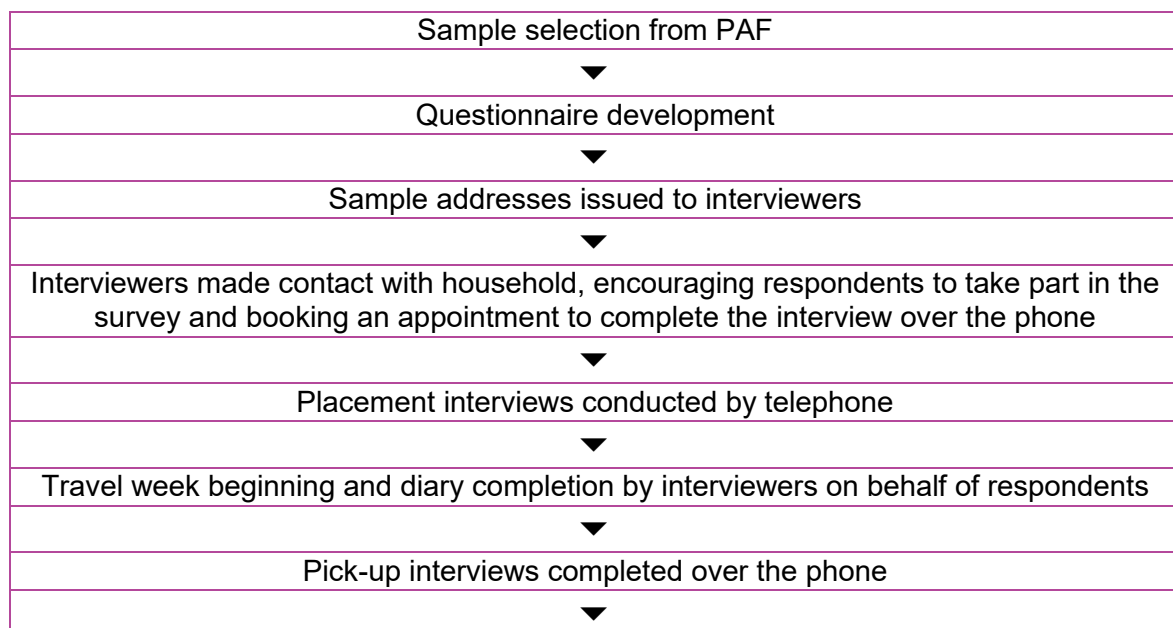
- To produce free annual reports that allow analysis of changes in personal travel over time¹⁴
- To study how children travel to school and how this has changed over time¹⁵
- To provide analysis and advice for around 300 direct requestes to the DfT team per year

2.2 Review of fieldwork sequence

Historically, the NTS uses two data collection methods: face-to-face interviewing using computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and self-completion of a seven-day travel diary. However, due to fieldwork restrictions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, for 2021 this methodology was replaced with the knock-to-nudge (K2N) and push-to-telephone (P2T) methodologies. Both approaches used the same questionnaire, but interviews were administered by telephone and the travel diaries were populated by interviewers collecting travel data from participants over the phone.

The overall fieldwork sequences are also slightly different. [Figure 2:1](#) outlines the K2N sequence, and [Figure 2:2](#) outlines the P2T sequence. Crucially, the overall sample selection remains the same, ensuring that the address sample was selected both robustly and randomly (see [chapter 3](#) for more details). Broadly, the K2N approach was based on doorstep recruitment: interviewers contacted respondents in-person, conducting the placement interview over the phone and the interviewers populated the diary on the household’s behalf. For those addresses where it was not possible for an interviewer to visit, they were allocated to the P2T methodology. For these addresses, a letter was issued with a phone number or online link for households to “opt in” to the survey. This means respondents provided NatGen with a phone number and an appropriate time to contact them. These cases were then put together into points of 10 cases (at most) and allocated to an interviewer who made phone contact with them and conducted the interview and diary completion via telephone.

Figure 2:1 K2N sequence of NTS tasks



¹⁴ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/633077/national-travel-survey-2016.pdf

¹⁵ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/476635/travel-to-school.pdf

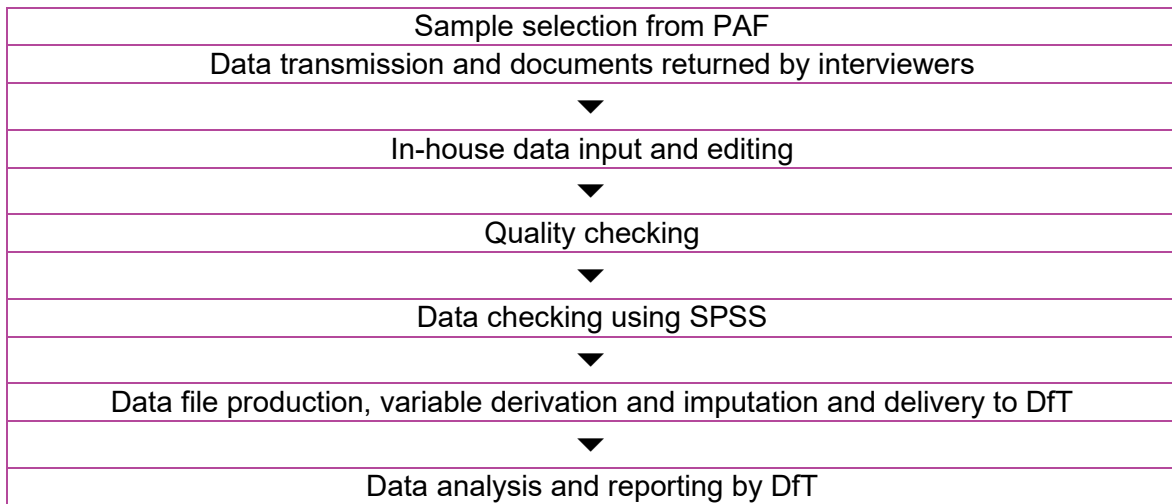
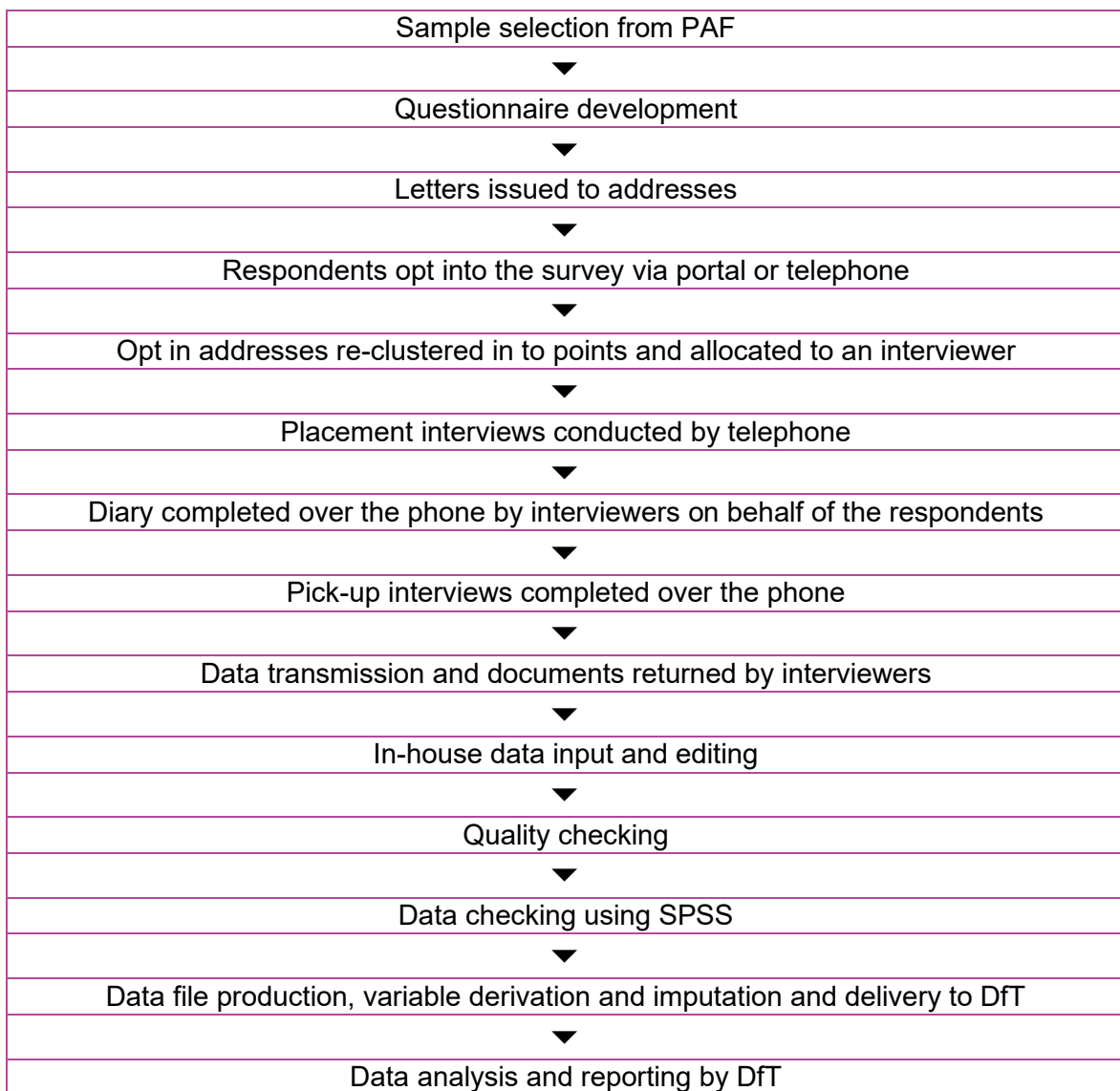


Figure 2:2 P2T sequence of NTS tasks



2.2.1 Sample selection

The 2021 NTS was based on a stratified, clustered random sample of 12,852 private households in England, drawn from the Postcode Address File (PAF). Since 2013, Wales and Scotland have not been sampled and the sample was reduced proportionally meaning the number of addresses sampled in England is comparable to previous survey years (see [section 3.1](#)).

2.2.2 The interview

Before 2014, interviewers were instructed to begin fieldwork at the beginning of the quota month. Travel Week start dates were allocated within quota months, which ran from mid-month to mid-month. In 2014 the fieldwork protocols were updated following analysis showing an uneven spread of travel week start dates across the month due to interviewers following similar fieldwork patterns. Interviewer assignment start dates were therefore spread across the month rather than all interviewers starting their assignments at the beginning of the month.

Until 2016 interviewer assignments were distributed evenly across the year, with the same number of assignments each month. However, this approach meant that certain months, particularly February, were over-represented in the data. As such, in 2016 a small refinement was made so that interviewer assignments were allocated evenly across a quarter, rather than by month. When allocating assignments to quota months it is done in such a way that a naturally representative sample is distributed for each quarter.

In 2021, the interview remained similar to previous years, despite changes to the data collection mode. For K2N, the fieldwork procedure is outlined in [Figure 2:4](#) and began with the interviewer sending **advance letters** to the sampled addresses. These letters briefly explained the purpose of the NTS and mentioned that an interviewer would contact them. It also stated that each respondent would receive a **£5 gift voucher** if all household members completed every section of the survey. From June 2004, a **book of first-class stamps** has also been included with the advance letter as an unconditional incentive.

Interviewers followed up the advance letter by making **in-person contact** with the household to arrange a placement interview and travel week. The travel week began one day before the **placement interview** took place. This interview was conducted over the telephone with all household members if possible, however proxy rules were relaxed and allowed for one member of the household to complete the interview on behalf of the whole household. The **placement interview** gathered information about the household, its individual members, household vehicles and long-distance journeys that the household members had made in the last week. At the end of this interview the interviewer completed the first two days (if possible) of the **seven-day travel diary** on behalf of the respondent, populating the diary with the travel that respondents had completed. In order to make this work as well as possible, K2N did not use a fixed travel week system, and instead used a rolling travel week system (all travel weeks started the day before the placement interview was completed).

Following the initial placement interview, interviewers conducted a **mid-week check/call** (again over the telephone) during the Travel Week to fill in more days of the diary on behalf of the household. This generally meant interviewers would complete two- or three-days worth of the travel record for the respondents at this stage. Finally, within six days

of the end of the Travel Week, although ideally earlier, a **pick-up interview** was conducted, and the information about the remaining few days of the travel week was collected and entered by interviewers. The pick-up interview was also used to complete any outstanding sections of the placement interview and to check whether any key factors had changed since the placement, such as the purchase of a new car. To ensure the project remained COVID-19 safe during the fieldwork process for K2N, the interviewer only visited the respondent's household on one occasion for the initial contact with all other contact made via telephone.

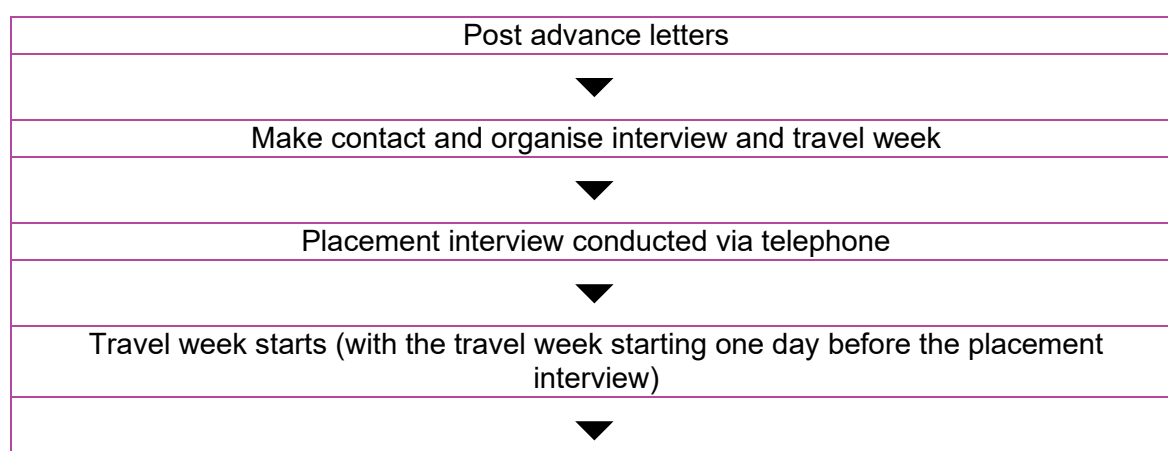
For the P2T approach, the overall procedures were similar, as outlined in [Figure 2:5](#). However, there were crucial differences. The interviewer no longer sent out the advance letter, which was instead issued by the NatCen Operations Department. This letter was altered to ask respondents to opt into the survey: providing their contact details to be interviewed, via a freephone line or online link. Having opted into the survey, the addresses were grouped into points of 10 addresses and these were then allocated interviewers. These respondents were then contacted over the phone by interviewers to complete the placement interview. Following the contact from interviewers, the process for completing the **CAPI interview** and **seven-day travel record** over the phone were similar to the K2N mode.

2.2.3 Data input and editing

The CAPI data was **transmitted** back to the NatCen operations department, usually on the day after the pick-up call, and all paper documents were **returned** by interviewers by post. Once the documents had been received, a team of NTS coders booked the diaries into the control system, and coded, keyed and edited the travel diary information using the **Diary Entry System**. The **contents of the CAPI questionnaire** were edited and checked and all interviewer notes examined. The interviewers were contacted if there were any queries that could not be resolved by the coders. If necessary, the interviewer re-contacted respondents to resolve any issues.

Quality checks were also made on selected interviewers on a rota basis and 10 per cent of addresses were back-checked.¹⁶ Back-checking highlighted no systematic errors in the way interviewers were working.

Figure 2:2 K2N fieldwork procedures



¹⁶ Back-checking involves contacting participating households by telephone to ensure that they were happy with the way that the interview was conducted.

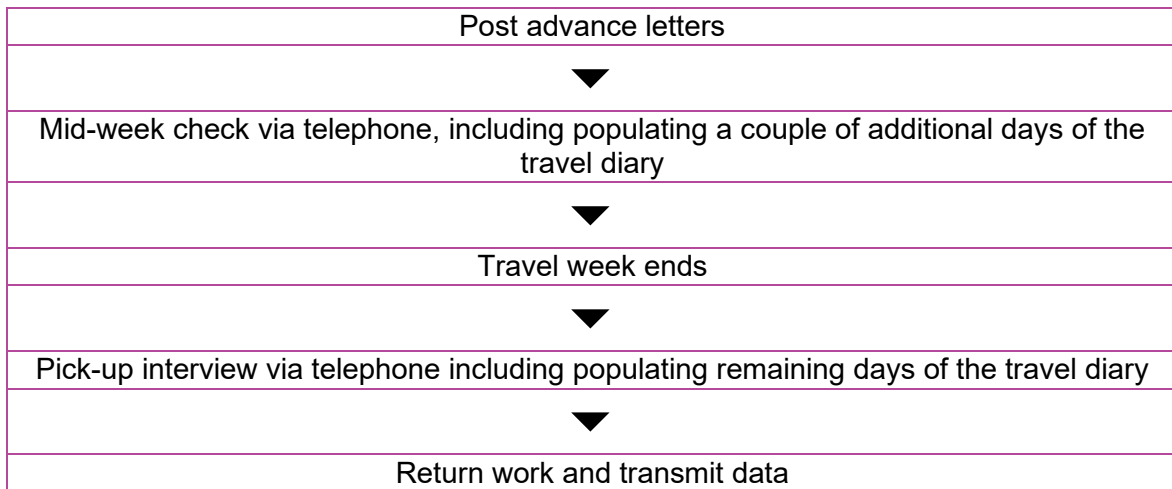
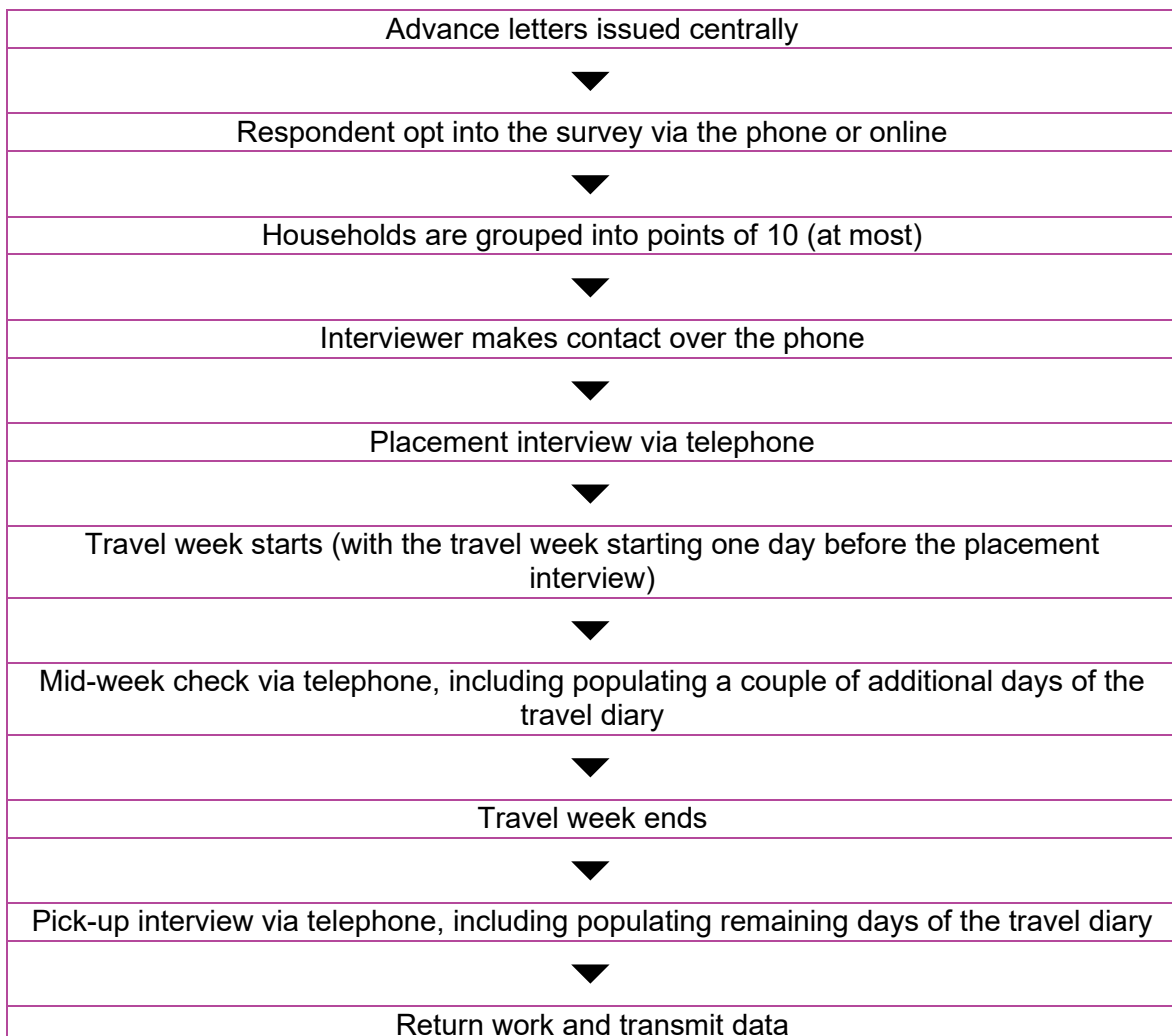


Figure 2:3 P2T fieldwork procedures



2.2.4 Data file protection

The data were organised into levels: household, individuals, vehicles, long-distance journeys made in the seven days before the placement interview or before the Travel Week which ever date was earliest, days within the Travel Week, journeys made during

the Travel Week, and the stages of these journeys. Lastly, NatCen provided DfT with Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) level variables associated with each household but which were not collected directly from households. See [section 3.10](#) for a detailed description of PSU-level variables.

2.3 Response

Only households classed as ‘fully co-operating’¹⁷ are included in the response calculations. Based on this, a national response rate of 38% was achieved in 2021. For the K2N fieldwork the response rate was 45%. The response rate for the P2T fieldwork was 8%.

Overall, this is equivalent to an achieved sample rate (ASR) of 34%. The ASR includes those households classified as ineligible in the denominator.

¹⁷ See Section 4.12 for a definition of ‘fully co-operating’ and for full response details.

3 SAMPLE SELECTION

3.1 Sample size and structure

The NTS 2021 was designed to provide a representative sample of households in England and was based on a stratified two-stage random probability sample of private households. The sampling frame was the ‘small user’ Postcode Address File (PAF) – a list of all addresses (delivery points) in the country.

The sample for the 2021 survey was drawn firstly by selecting the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), and then by selecting addresses within PSUs. The sample design employs postcode sectors as PSUs. Consistent with previous years of the survey, a sample of 756 PSUs and 12,852 addresses were selected for the NTS 2021. For NTS 2021 an additional 1,134 PSUs were also selected, in case disruption due to the COVID-19 pandemic significantly reduced response rates. These additional PSUs were not issued in NTS 2021. Only the core 756 PSUs were used and are referred to as the core sample in subsequent sections.

3.2 Quasi-panel design

Following a review of the NTS methodology¹⁸ in 2000, it was decided that the NTS should introduce a quasi-panel design from 2002 onwards. According to this design, half the PSUs in a given year’s sample are retained for the next year’s sample and the other half are replaced. This has the effect of reducing the variance of estimates of year-on-year change.

Therefore 378 of the PSUs selected for the 2020 sample were retained for the 2021 core sample, supplemented with 378 new PSUs. The PSUs carried over from the 2020 sample for inclusion in 2021 were excluded from the 2021 sample frame, so they could not appear twice in the sample; however, the dropped PSUs from 2020 were included.

Whilst the same PSU postcode sectors might appear in different survey years, no single addresses were allowed to be included in three consecutive years to minimise the chances of the same address being selected again. Each year, NatGen provides the sampling company with a list of the addresses selected for the previous three survey years. These addresses were excluded from the sampling frame before the addresses for 2021 were selected. This means respondents to the three previous year’s surveys in the carried over PSUs could not be contacted again.

3.3 Selection of sample points

A list of all postcode sectors in England was generated (excluding those in the Isles of Scilly due to cost of interviewing). Sectors carried over from the previous year were also excluded. Sectors with fewer than 500 delivery points were grouped with an adjacent sector. Grouped sectors were then treated as one PSU. On average each PSU contained about 3,250 delivery points.

¹⁸ Elliott, D. (2000) ONS Quality Review of the National Travel Survey: Some Aspects of Design and Estimation Methods.

This list of grouped postcode sectors in England was stratified using a regional variable, an urban/rural indicator, car ownership and a working from home indicator.¹⁹ This was done in order to increase the precision of the sample and to ensure that the different strata in the population are correctly represented. Random samples of PSUs were then selected within each stratum.

The regional strata for England are based on the NUTS2 areas, grouped in a few cases where single areas are too small. NUTS or Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics is a European-wide geographical classification developed by the European Office for Statistics (Eurostat). NUTS2 roughly relates to counties or groups of counties in England. The 30 regional strata for the survey are shown in [Figure 3:1](#).

Within each region, postcode sectors were allocated to “urban” or “rural” based on the urban/rural indicator²⁰ creating 51 “expanded” regions. Within each “expanded” region, postcode sectors were listed in increasing order of the proportion of households with no car (according to the 2011 Census). Cut-off points were then drawn approximately one third and two thirds (in terms of delivery points) down the ordered list, to create three roughly equal-sized bands. Within each of the 153 bands thus created (51x3), sectors were listed in order of the percentage of people working from home (based on the 2011 Census).

378 postcode sectors were then systematically selected for the core sample with probability proportional to delivery point count. Differential sampling fractions were used in Inner London, Outer London and the rest of England in order to oversample London (see [Section 3.4](#) for further details). These sectors were then added to the 378 sectors carried over from the previous year’s survey to make the final core sample of 756 sectors. Using the same stratification method, an additional 1,134 PSUs were also selected for NTS 2021 but not issued.

Figure 3:1 NTS regional stratification variable

England		REGION code
1	Inner London – East	7 Greater London
2	Inner London – West	7 Greater London
3	Outer London – East and North East	7 Greater London
4	Outer London – South	7 Greater London
5	Outer London West and North West	7 Greater London
6	Devon and Cornwall	9 South West
7	North Somerset, North East Somerset, Bath, Somerset and Dorset	9 South West
8	Bristol, South Gloucestershire, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire	9 South West
9	Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire	8 South East
10	Hampshire and Isle of Wight	8 South East
11	Kent	8 South East
12	West Sussex and East Sussex	8 South East
13	Surrey	8 South East

¹⁹ This stratification approach was first implemented in NTS 2015 following a stratification review that NatCen carried out in 2014.

²⁰ Based on the 2011 Census and derived from the ten-category urban/rural classification. For details, see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/rural-urban-definition>

England		REGION code
14	Essex	6 Eastern
15	Cambridgeshire, Suffolk and Norfolk	6 Eastern
16	Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire	6 Eastern
17	Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire	4 East Midlands
18	Warwickshire and Hereford & Worcester	5 West Midlands
19	West Midlands	5 West Midlands
20	Shropshire and Staffordshire	5 West Midlands
21	Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire	4 East Midlands
22	Cheshire	2 North West and Merseyside
23	Merseyside	2 North West and Merseyside
24	Greater Manchester	2 North West and Merseyside
25	Lancashire and Cumbria	2 North West and Merseyside
26	South Yorkshire	3 Yorkshire and Humberside
27	West Yorkshire	3 Yorkshire and Humberside
28	North Yorkshire and Humberside	3 Yorkshire and Humberside
29	Cleveland, County Durham and Northumberland	1 North East
30	Tyne & Wear	1 North East

3.4 Oversampling of London

Each year, London PSUs are oversampled. Response rates tend to be much lower in London compared with the rest of England, with rates being lowest in Inner London. The NTS oversamples Inner and Outer London with the aim of achieving responding sample sizes in London and elsewhere which are proportional to their population. Estimates of response rates were made in order to oversample Inner and Outer London: 49% for Inner London, 58% for Outer London and 67% for the rest of England. These estimates were based on NTS response rates from 2014-2019 plus our own experience of achieving full household co-operation in these areas. Of the 756 sectors in the core sample, 73 were in Outer London and 54 in Inner London. Of the 1,134 sectors in the additional sample, 110 were in Outer London and 81 in Inner London.

3.5 Selection of addresses

In the core sample for the NTS 2021, 34 addresses were systematically selected from each of the 756 PSUs; a total of 12,852 selected addresses.²¹ For the NTS 2021 additional sample, 34 addresses were systematically selected from each of the 1,134 PSUs, a total of 38,556 selected addresses. These were not issued. This represents a change from NTS 2020, when 17 addresses were initially selected from each PSU, then an additional 17 addresses selected from each PSU issued from August 2020 to December 2020.

To balance responsiveness to the COVID-19 pandemic and consistency with previous years of the survey, 17 of the 34 addresses selected for each NTS 2021 core and additional PSU were selected for issue and 17 kept back as a push-to-telephone reserve. These reserve addresses were not issued, as NTS 2021 was able to use knock-to-nudge

²¹ In 2013 a split sample design was trialled whereby some PSUs had 17 addresses selected from them and others had 22. This was to test the impact of clustering on survey estimates. As a result of this trial, from 2014 onwards the number of addresses in an interviewer assignment was reduced to 17.

rather than push-to-telephone mode for the majority of points. The push-to-telephone reserve was intended for issue if response rates fell because knock-to-nudge could not be used.

3.6 Self-completion section

Starting in NTS 2017, a Computer Assisted Self Interviewing (CASI) module for transport satisfaction questions was added, where one adult from those present during the household interview is asked to complete the satisfaction questions.

The introduction of the CASI module added a new element to the sample design. The satisfaction questions are, by nature, individual as opposed to household questions (different members of the same household may hold different opinions). Previously satisfaction questions had been asked of the main household respondent, which tends to disproportionately comprise older and female household members. Furthermore, responses to satisfaction questions tend to vary by these same demographic characteristics. It was therefore important to transfer these questions such that they were asked by a randomly selected individual within the household. The methodology for incorporating the CASI module into the NTS sample was based on the methodological development work that NatCen carried out in 2016.²²

This development work showed that inclusion of the satisfaction questions in this way requires the selection of one adult per household among those present during the interview. Selecting only from those present, however, introduces a non-random element in the sampling process, as some individuals (those who are absent) would have a zero probability of selection, thus introducing bias to the selected sample.

One way to overcome the zero probability of selection for the absent individuals is to treat them as non-respondents to the satisfaction questions and weight the satisfaction sample accordingly to make it representative of the total NTS interview sample (and by extension representative of the adult population in England).

The development work also showed that younger men and women are under-represented in the sub-sample of NTS household members who are present during the interview. Given that younger people are less likely to live alone, this under-representation is likely to increase if one person per household is selected at random amongst those who are present.

This imbalance by age could be reduced by varying the probabilities of selection so that the number of young men and women selected is increased. Following the recommendation from the development work, the satisfaction sample for NTS 2021 was recruited using an equal probability, except in households where both people aged 16-29 and 30+ are present. In such households, those aged 16-29 were selected with an 80% probability.

3.7 Allocation of PSUs to months

The survey year is divided into 12 quota (fieldwork) months and equal numbers of PSUs (189) are assigned to each quarter, resulting in an average of 63 assignments being issued each month. Allocating PSUs evenly across a quarter (rather than a month) results

²² See Appendix Q of the NTS 2017 Technical Report, available here: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/729525/nts-technical-report-2017.pdf.

in a more even spread of the average number of assignments and hence interviews and travel diaries per day across months²³. This allows us to control for variation across seasons. Furthermore, PSUs were allocated to quota months such that a nationally representative sample would be obtained for each quarter.

3.8 Selection of households at sampled addresses

At some addresses, interviewers may find that there is more than one dwelling unit, such as a house (for example, no. 15) which has been split into two flats (say, 15a and 15b). (A dwelling unit is a living space with its own front door – this can be either a street door or a door within a house or block of flats.) They may also encounter dwelling units with multiple resident households, for example there could be two families living as two separate households in one house. (A household is defined as one person or a group of people living in a dwelling unit, who either share a meal a day or share living accommodation.)

In England such addresses are not reliably identified on the PAF and will not be identified until the interviewer has visited the address. As a result, households residing at addresses with multiple dwelling units and/or households will have had a lower chance of selection than others. While there are relatively few such addresses (one per cent), they account for a larger proportion of households, and these households tend to be rather different to others (poorer, younger, and smaller), so consequent biases may not be entirely trivial.

Interviewers must select one household to approach to take part at each sampled address. Interviewers are instructed to first establish the number of dwelling units at each sampled address. If there is more than one, interviewers use a selection grid on the Address Record Form to select one. They then establish the number of households residing within the selected dwelling unit. Once again, if there is more than one, interviewers use a selection grid to make a random selection.

Corrective weighting is then used to remove any bias arising from the lower chance of selection among dwelling units and/or households residing at multi-household addresses.

Prior to 2009, the selection process at multi-household addresses was to list all households at the address and randomly select up to three in England and Wales, and only one in Scotland. This limitation on the number of extra households left some residual bias that was similarly removed using corrective weighting.

During NTS 2021, 20% of PSUs were issued as push-to-telephone and were therefore not contacted by an interviewer. For these the household selection process could not be completed as normal. However, as noted above this change in process will have only affected a small number of addresses.

3.9 Ineligible (deadwood) addresses

The following types of address were classified as ineligible in 2021. (See also [Section 4.12 Outcome Coding](#)):

²³ Until 2016, an equal number of assignments (63) were issued each month which meant that shorter months (particularly February) were slightly overrepresented in the data.

- *Houses not yet built or under construction.*
- *Demolished or derelict buildings* or buildings where the address has "disappeared" when 2 addresses were combined into one.
- *Vacant/empty housing unit* - housing units known not to contain any resident household on the date of the first contact attempt.
- *Non-residential address* - an address occupied solely by a business, school, government office or other organisation with no resident persons
- *Residential accommodation not used as the main residence of any of the residents.* This is likely to apply to second homes/seasonal/vacation/temporary residences. These were excluded to avoid double counting - the households occupying the address had a chance of selection at their permanent address.
- *Communal establishment/institution* - an address at which four or more unrelated people sleep; while they may or may not eat communally, the establishment must be run or managed by the owner or a person (or persons) employed for this purpose.
- *Address is residential and occupied by a private household(s), but does not contain any household eligible for the survey* - it is very rare for a residential household not to be eligible for the NTS interview, exceptions include 'Household of foreign diplomat or foreign serviceman living on a base', addresses which are not the 'Main residence' of any of the residents and addresses where there are no residents aged 16 or over.
- *Address out of sample* - cases where interviewers were directed not to approach a particular address. This is very rare and usually only occurs where an address should not have been listed on the original sampling frame.

3.10 PSU level variables

In addition to the information provided by members of the sampled households, the NTS also collects information measured at the PSU level (P-level). The value of a P-level variable applies to all households living within that PSU. The P-level is therefore the highest level at which the data may be analysed, coming just above the H (Household) level in the analysis hierarchy.

3.11 Fieldwork start dates

Since 2014, an additional process followed the selection of sample points. Start dates are evenly spread across each month and then assigned to the points per month at random. (See [Section 2](#) for further information.)

4 FIELDWORK PROCEDURES AND RESPONSE RATE

4.1 Introduction

The NTS is a continuous survey with fieldwork taking place throughout the year. In 2021, respondents were interviewed over the phone using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and their travel was recorded (by interviewers) in a paper seven-day self-completion travel diary.

In 2021, there were two modes of recruitment used in the NTS: Knock-to-nudge (K2N) and Push-to-Telephone (P2T). The K2N fieldwork approach involved interviewers making in-person contact with a selected address. Interviewers were then able to encourage selected addresses to take part in the survey and book an appointment with them to begin this process. They were also to complete dwelling unit and household selection where there is more than one dwelling unit/household at an address in the Postcode Address File (see [section 3.8](#) for more details). Having made an appointment with a responding household, interviewers would complete the placement interview over the phone and begin the Travel Week by populating the first one or two days on the respondent's behalf.

For NTS 2021, the seven-day travel records were completed using a Rolling Travel Week method: this meant that all Travel Weeks started one day before the beginning of the placement interview. This was done to help facilitate the phone interviewing and the COVID-19 safety protocols put in place during 2021. This was a departure from the historical design of the study: traditionally, the NTS design has utilised allocated Travel Weeks, which relied on interviewers allocating the Travel Week based on fixed dates. The travel week start dates started around 12 days after the interviewer start date to enable the interviewer to contact addresses and conduct placement interviews prior to the Travel Weeks starting.

As with previous years on the survey, respondents were asked to record their travel during this seven-day period. They were given a memory jogger to aid with this, with the interviewer populating the diary itself on the respondent's behalf over the phone. This was ideally done at three points: firstly, at the end of the placement interview, then at the mid-week check on days four or five and finally after the Travel Week, at the point the pick-up interview was also completed.

Where a fieldwork point could not be covered with an interviewer, these points were issued as P2T. The P2T process was similar to the K2N process, with the key difference being that it did not require any in-person involvement from interviewers. Initially, households were sent a letter inviting them to take part in the survey. Households that wanted to participate were able to provide some contact information and phone number, using a freephone number or online link. Following this, these opt-ins were re-grouped into new points which contained a maximum of ten addresses. Interviewers then made contact over the phone, arranging an appointment to complete the placement interviews. As with the K2N cases, the P2T interviews were conducted over the phone, whilst the diary was also completed over the phone and utilised a Rolling Travel Week.

The 2021 CAPI questionnaires, for both K2N and P2T fieldwork, were designed and implemented using the software system Blaise. A single Blaise instrument was used for the household, individual, vehicle and administrative sections of the questionnaire. A separate Diary Entry System (DES) was written in Visual Basic. Selected CAPI variables were extracted and loaded into the NatCen field management system from where they were referenced by the DES. This process provides contextual information from the CAPI interview for those people inputting and editing travel diary data.

Since 2014 interviewers have been assigned to start on different dates across the month to ensure that the interviewing and travel week start dates are evenly spread across the month.²⁴ Until 2016 interviewer assignments were distributed evenly across the year, with the same number of assignments each month. However, this approach meant that certain months, particularly February, were over-represented in the data. As such, in 2016 a small refinement was made so that interviewer assignments were allocated evenly across a quarter, rather than by month. When allocating assignments to quota months it is done in such a way a naturally representative sample is distributed for each quarter. This same start date allocation process was used in the 2021 survey for points issued as K2N and the same allocation of assignments per quarter was used in 2021 as was the case previously.

4.2 Interviewer briefings

In 2021, there were two types of briefings. New interviewers were briefed by NatCen's research team during a series of two-day briefings. The briefings covered all aspects of the survey and included the completion of a dummy interview on interviewer laptops, as well as role-play exercises to practise doorstep technique and the placing and picking up of the travel diaries. Interviewers were also given a pre-briefing exercise. This involved completing their own travel diary using their own journey details for a week, studying the definitions manual and completing a short test on the NTS process.

Interviewers who had completed an NTS assignment over the previous 12 months attended a half-day refresher briefing shortly before the start of the survey year, to be trained on any changes that were new for the 2021 survey, including the introduction of door-step recruitment and phone interviewing.

In 2021 all briefings were conducted remotely via Microsoft Teams to ensure they were COVID-19 safe and that any travel restrictions were being adhered to.

4.3 Questionnaire and document despatch to interviewers

For K2N before the start of each quota month, the Operations Department made the sampled addresses and the questionnaire available to the interviewers for collection via a secure broadband connection. The relevant NTS materials were despatched to the

²⁴ Prior to 2014, interviewers began fieldwork at the start of each month. However, analysis using 2012 data showed that this design led to an uneven spread of Travel Week start dates across the month due to interviewers following similar fieldwork patterns. In 2014 a new design was implemented to address this issue where interviewer assignment start dates were spread across the month rather than all interviewers starting their assignments at the beginning of the month. Please see section 3.1 in the 2014 technical report for full details on this.

interviewers by post. For P2T, after the cases had opted-in and they were re-grouped, the Operations Department, made the addresses available for interviewers to collect.

Any queries about transmission or other technical matters were dealt with by a helpline run from the Operations Department during working hours, and by a team of experienced interviewers (acting as NTS champions) working from home outside of working hours. Laptop maintenance was handled by a separate department within NatCen. The interviewers were also able to contact staff within the Operations Department who deal with the administration of fieldwork.

4.4 Contacting respondents

Knock-to-nudge methodology

For the K2N cases, interviewers were given **advance letters** to send to the selected addresses in advance of their first call (see [Appendix B](#) **Error! Reference source not found.**). The advance letter gave some general background to the survey and explained its importance, some of its uses and how the household had been selected. It also stated that each respondent would receive a **£5 gift voucher** if all household members completed every section of the survey. See [section 4.13](#) for more details on the £5 incentive payment for respondents.

The letters included a space for interviewers to write in their name so that respondents knew who would be calling and to make the letters more personal. The letters were sent in **'On Her Majesty's Service' envelopes** and, from June 2004 onwards, a **book of first-class stamps** has been included with the advance letter as a gesture of goodwill to encourage respondents to take part. In 2018 an experiment was run on a redesign of the advance letter.²⁵ The 2019, 2020 and 2021 advance letters reflected the redesigned letter used in 2018.

Interviewers were notified of any refusals made to the Operations Department as a result of the advance letter. Interviewers were not required to visit these addresses and they did not count against interviewers' individual response rates. However, they were classified as non-response (office refusals) in calculating the overall response to the survey.

A few days after the advance letters had been sent, interviewers contacted respondents by personal visit. Historically, interviewers were required to make a minimum of 6 calls, up to a maximum of 12. To ensure that interviewers remained COVID-19 secure and were minimising any contact with respondents, the call pattern for 2021 was changed. For 2021, interviewers made 6 calls over 3 trips. As with previous years, it was required that the days and times of the trips and calls varied to maximise the chance of making contact with the selected household. If there was still no contact, only then could an interviewer return a case as a 'non-contact'.

Interviewers were also given a non-contact letter from November 2008 onwards, to post through the door of addresses where contact could not be made quickly (see [Appendix C](#)).

For the K2N methodology, interviewers were instructed to leave specific materials with participating households to help the interview proceed smoothly over the telephone.

²⁵ The experiment and analysis can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/future-developments-for-the-nts>.

These materials included: a memory jogger, a set of showcards, a survey leaflet and the mileage chart.

The **survey leaflet** (see [Appendix D](#)) contained information about the reasons for carrying out the survey, how households were chosen and selected findings from previous surveys. The **memory jogger** (see [Appendix F](#)) was left with respondents to act as an aide for respondents recording their travel. As respondents did not complete their diaries themselves, the jogger was intended to be a quick way for respondents to keep notes of the journeys they have made. To help the interview proceed as smoothly as possible, interviewers were asked to leave **showcards** ([Appendix J](#)) with respondents as some of the questions include a long list of answer options. Finally, interviewers were asked to leave the **mileage chart** (see [Appendix G](#)) with responding households to ensure that they were able to record their vehicle mileage as accurately as possible. However, knowing that these materials may increase the likelihood of some potential respondents refusing to take part in the survey, interviewers were briefed that the NTS process could be completed without leaving these materials.

Interviewers were also given access to the **DfT Statistical Release Summary** to demonstrate to respondents the type of data collected by the NTS. This was intended to help boost response and make the survey easier to sell on the doorstep.

Push-to-Telephone methodology

For cases, where interviewers were not available and a point could not be covered, the case was pushed to telephone (P2T). For these P2T cases, the contact approach was different in that there was no in-person contact between interviewers and potential respondents.

The advance letter was sent out by the NatCen Operations Department initially (see [Appendix H](#)). This letter varied slightly from the K2N advance letter in its wording; it also included a freephone number and online link for respondents to enable them to enter their contact details. The letter also noted that the incentive for a fully productive household was **£20**, rather than the £5 noted on the K2N advance letter. The incentive for P2T was increased to maximise response to the P2T approach as response to an opt-in approach is typically much lower than an interviewer led approach.

In addition to this, one reminder letter were sent out to help ensure that the opt in rate was as high as possible (see [Appendix I](#)).

After opting in, a household was contacted by an interviewer over the phone to book an appointment to complete the placement interview.

4.5 Confidentiality

For both the K2N and P2T cases, respondents were informed in the advance letter that their participation was voluntary and that any information they provided would remain confidential and would not be passed on to anyone outside NatCen or the statistics section at DfT in a form that could be used to identify them. Respondents were provided with a telephone number and an email address for NatCen's Operations Department that they could telephone if they had any queries. Any substantive queries or complaints were subsequently passed on to researchers to deal with.

4.6 Allocation of Travel Weeks

Travel Weeks were allocated according to the same rules regardless of the survey mode. Traditionally on the NTS, interviewers were given fixed travel weeks, which were allocated to households when they reached a definitive outcome. To achieve this, each quota month is assigned a non-overlapping sequence of 30-31 travel week start dates. Individual interviewers are given a bespoke list (the “Travel Week Allocation Card”) of 17 travel week start dates, each of which is selected at random in such a way as to ensure that across all the interviewers working on a particular quota month an equal number of travel weeks will begin on each day in that month’s sequence. By this means we capture not only variations in travel behaviour within a month, but also differences across days of the week.

Because the number of trips respondents record often falls away as their travel week goes on, we ensure an approximately equal number of travel weeks begin on each of the seven days of the week. If, for example, all travel weeks were to start on Mondays, we would produce results that were biased toward travel behaviour on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays and under-represented travel on Saturdays and Sundays.

Interviewers are instructed to assign the first travel week in their list to the first address at which they reach a definitive outcome, whatever that outcome might be (including deadwood or refusal). They then assign the next travel week to the second address at which they reach a definitive outcome, and so on. Assigning travel weeks to non-participating addresses is the best way to ensure the travel records of the participating households cover the entire survey period evenly.

In 2021, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, this process was amended. To offset the risk of drop-out between the telephone interview and the start of the travel week, both K2N and P2T moved to a **Rolling Travel Week**. This meant that the Travel Week started the day before the placement interview.

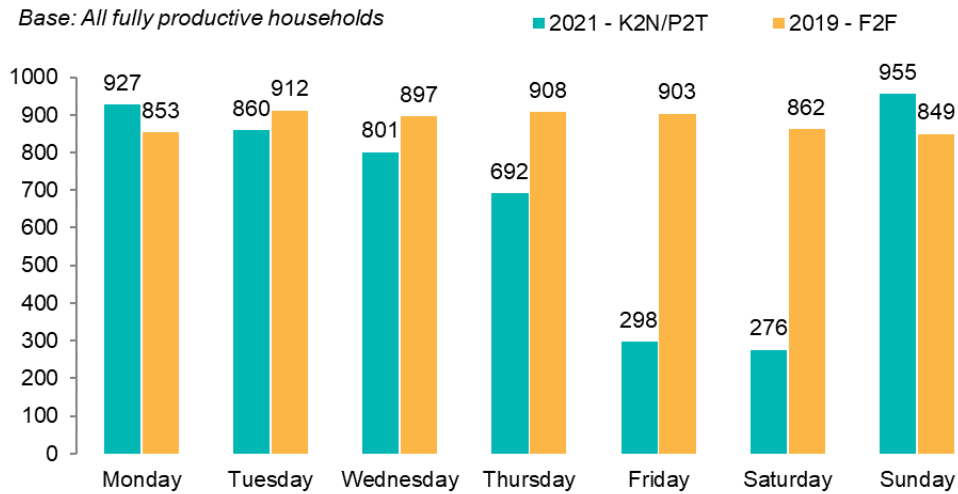
As is the case under the face-to-face approach, the travel diary was introduced to respondents at the end of the placement interview. However, under the rolling travel week approach, Day 1 of the diary always starts the day before the interview. As such, Day 1 was completed on the same day as the placement interview with the interviewer entering the information on the paper diary on behalf of the respondent. It was also at this point that the interviewers would remind respondents about the **mileage chart** (see [Appendix G](#)), ensuring that respondents were clear on how to fill this out accurately.

4.6.1 Travel Week distribution in 2021

Moving from fixed travel weeks to rolling travel weeks, while necessary to maximise diary completion under the revised fieldwork procedures, does impact on the data collected. In particular, the start day and date of travel weeks is more skewed than under the fixed travel week.

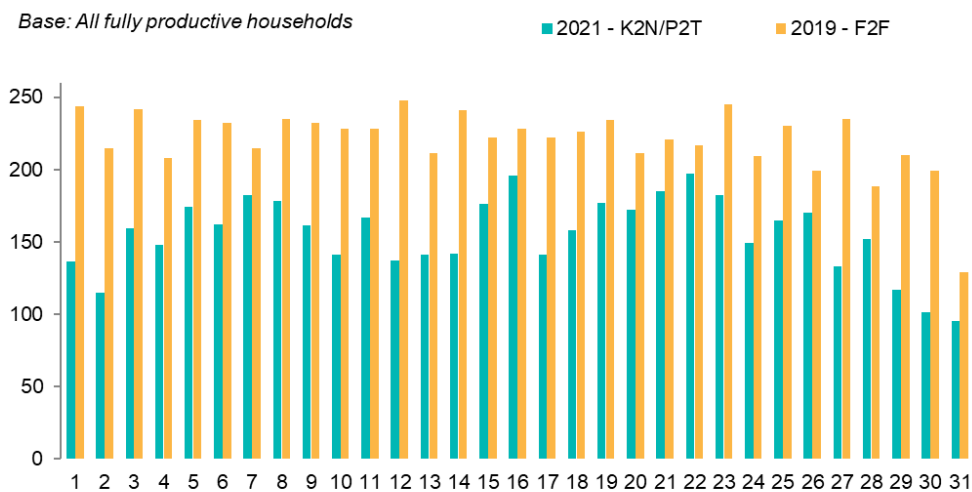
As the Rolling Travel Week starts the day before the placement interview, the start day depended on when the interviewer could book the interview, which is based on respondent preference. Fewer interviews were conducted at the weekend, which meant that fewer travel weeks start on Fridays and Saturdays than is normally the case. ([Figure 4:1](#)).

Figure 4:1 Unweighted frequencies of Travel Week start date by day of the week – K2N and P2T vs F2F



Similarly, in 2021, the Travel Week start day by day of the month is less evenly distributed than it was in 2019 (Figure 4:2), which is likely a result of the removal of fixed Travel Weeks.

Figure 4:2 Unweighted frequencies of Travel Week start date by day of the month – K2N and P2T vs F2F



While this skewing of travel weeks is corrected at the weighting stage, it does widen the standard errors for diary estimates.

4.7 The placement interview

For 2021, the interview was conducted over the phone. The interviewer was the same for K2N and P2T cases. The first stage of interviewing consisted of the placement interview. This was conducted with all household members and consisted of three sections:

- The **household questionnaire** was asked of the Household Reference Person (HRP), which is the householder with the highest income, or their spouse or partner. In

exceptional cases the household questionnaire can be asked of another responsible adult aged 16 or over.

- The **individual questionnaire** was asked of each household member, including children (although proxy information was collected for children under 11). A maximum of 10 people could be included. On the extremely rare occasions when interviewers encountered a household with more than 10 members, they were instructed to select the oldest 10 to take part in the interview, and to ensure that all vehicle owners were included.
- The **vehicle questionnaire** was asked of the main driver for each vehicle in the household. A maximum of 10 vehicles could be recorded.

To allow the telephone interviewing to function as easily as possible, for 2021 the proxy rules were relaxed. The interview allowed the HRP, or at least a person who can answer the questions on behalf of the household, to act as a proxy for the other individuals in the household if required. These proxy rules were stringent for previous years of the NTS, when the primary data collection mode was face-to-face.

The percentage who were interviewed face-to-face, by proxy and not interviewed in 2021 is shown in [Table 4:1](#) alongside comparable figures for 2020 and 2019.

	Aged <16	Aged 16+	Total
2021	%	%	%
Face-to-face ²⁶	6	60	50
Proxy	94	40	49
Not interviewed	0	0	0
<i>Base (individuals)</i>	<i>1,949</i>	<i>9,061</i>	<i>11,010</i>
2020	%	%	%
Face-to-face	10	64	55
Proxy	89	36	45
Not interviewed	1	0	0
<i>Base (individuals)</i>	<i>1,129</i>	<i>5,715</i>	<i>6,844</i>
2019	%	%	%
Face-to-face	15	70	59
Proxy	85	30	41
Not interviewed	0	0	0
<i>Base (individuals)</i>	<i>3,163</i>	<i>12,920</i>	<i>16,083</i>

Before 2020 and the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, in the majority of cases, the placement interview took place before the start of the Travel Week. However, following the change to the Travel Week approach outlined in [section 4.6](#), for 2021 most placement interviews took place on the second day of the Travel Week (with the start of the Travel Week being the day prior to the placement interview).

²⁶ In the context of the 2020 and 2021 survey 'face-to-face' is taken to mean that the individual was interviewed directly and 'proxy' is taken to mean that the individual's answers were given by another household member.

4.7.1 The 2021 NTS questionnaire

The topics covered by each section of the placement interview are shown in [Table 4:2](#).

The changes made to the NTS questionnaire in 2021 included:

- An update to the questionnaire around the face-to-face and proxy variables to allow for both in-person and phone interviewing. The questions that rely on this variable for routing have also been updated to reflect this change
- Access to e-scooters and frequency of use
- Following a full review and complete testing in 2020, the road accident questions were updated to include the below. For more details on the updates to the road accident questions see [section 4.7.3](#):
 - The overall question on road accidents was updated to clarify that the question did not include accidents where respondents were not present;
 - A new question to check the accident date;
 - Updated options to the injury options caused by road accidents;
 - New questions asking about the severity of cuts and broken bones caused in road accidents were added;
 - New options for e-scooters and e-bikes on the question regarding the type of travel which was involved in the accident;
 - Types of medical attention that respondents could have received;
 - An option to include an e-call for contacting the police after the road accident.

All changes to the questionnaire are shown in [appendix A](#).

Table 4:2 Placement interview topics in 2021

HOUSEHOLD	INDIVIDUAL	VEHICLE
Household grid	Disabilities that affect travel	Registration number
Home deliveries and food shopping	Methods of transport used	Vehicle details
Children's travel to school	Walking	Parking
Household vehicles grid	Cycling	Mileage
	E-scooter	
	Driving licences	
	Internet use	
	Self completion – satisfaction with transport services	
	Education, paid work and journey planning	
	Last paid job	
	Income	
	Location of work	
	Travel to work	
	Working at home	
	Ease/difficulty of travelling to work	
	Transport difficulties	
	Road accidents involving adults	
	Road accidents involving children	
	Special tickets / passes	
	Long-distance journeys	
	Permission for re-contact for follow up	

From 2002, some questions were designated to be 'rotated', such that they would be asked every other year. However, in 2006 questions on the frequency of use of bicycles, local bus and domestic air, which had previously been 'odd year' modular questions, were introduced on a permanent basis. In addition, a small number of 'even year' modular questions were deleted (questions on pavement conditions, cycle lane provision, availability of combined bus and rail ticket and whether vehicles had been driven in Northern Ireland in the last 12 months).

For the 2009 survey, the questionnaire was reviewed by DfT and NatCen. This resulted in further changes to the rotated questions and the introduction of sub-sample questions. The previously rotated questions on frequency of use of certain modes of transport, accessibility of services, reliability and frequency of trains and buses were introduced on a permanent basis – with some being asked of a sub-group of the sample only. From 2009, all households were randomly assigned to two sub-groups. One group were asked about attitudes to local services and the other were asked about accessibility of services. In 2013 the questions in sub-sample B covering accessibility of local services were removed. It was agreed that the sub-sample A questions on attitudes to local transport would be asked of the full NTS sample.

In 2017, attitudinal questions on satisfaction with transport services were asked of one member of the household aged over 16, administered by Computer Assisted Self-

Interviewing (CASI). This member was randomly selected by the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing program among the adults of the household present during the interview (proxy respondents could not be selected). The respondent completed the section on their own, using the interviewer’s laptop. See [section 3.6](#) for more details on how this selection was made.

In 2020, in order to help reduce the questionnaire length, more questions were added to the rotation and some questions were removed with the intention of revisiting them every four years should there be policy-interest.

Figure 4-3 Rotated questions 2021

Module A (Even years)	Module B (Odd years)
<p>Cycling Barriers to cycling and what would encourage more cycling</p> <p>Driving licence Reasons for not driving currently among those with a licence Reasons for no longer holding a licence and age last drove</p> <p>Ease/difficulty of travelling to work Difficulties with travelling to or from work by car/van/motorbike/scooter/moped or by public transport How easy is it to make journey to work, not using a car/van/motorbike/scooter/moped, and what method of transport would they use instead</p> <p>Transport difficulties Type of transport respondent has difficulty with Difficulties have when travelling to the doctor’s surgery or hospital Difficulties experienced when visiting friends/relatives or other social activities Difficulties experienced when taking children to school or university Difficulties experienced when travelling for other purposes</p> <p>Parking The location of parking for vehicles</p> <p>Mileage Purpose and miles driven outside of Great Britain</p>	<p>Home Deliveries and Food Shopping Items that have been delivered and how often Usual method of food shopping</p> <p>Children’s travel to school Barriers of children walking to school more and what would encourage more walking to school more Reasons for traveling to and from school with an adult</p> <p>Disabilities that affect travel Use of powered or manual wheelchair and how often it is used Whether a respondent is a carer and time spent caring Prevalence of special transport services and usage of any of these special services</p> <p>Walking Barriers to walking more and what would encourage more walking in local areas</p> <p>Driving licence Reasons for not driving among those without a provisional licence Likelihood to learn to drive</p> <p>Travel to work Types of road used to travel to work Are respondents the driver or passenger travelling to work and how often is a lift given or received Place of parking when driving to work</p> <p>Working from home Days of the week normally working from home Extent to which it is possible to work from home and how much can be completed from home</p>

4.7.2 Harmonised questions

A number of harmonised questions are used in the NTS to allow users of the data to compare NTS data with those from other social surveys. These questions are documented in [Table 4:3](#).

Table 4:3 Harmonised questions used in the 2021 NTS

Harmonised question	NTS question name	Year introduced
Sex	Sex	1998
Age	Agelf	1998
Date of birth	Birth	2000
Marital status	MaritalStat ⁶	2013
Living arrangements	LiveWithN	2013
Ownership of accommodation	Hhldr ¹	2002
Joint ownership	HiHNum	2002
Ethnic group	EthGroup ²	2001
Length of residence	HLongA	1998
Relationship to head of household	RelHoH ⁷	1998
Relationships of household members	Relation ⁶	2013
Accommodation type	Accom	2000
House type	HseType	2000
Flat type	FitTypN	2000
Other accommodation	AccOth	2000
Housing tenure	Ten ¹⁶	1998
Car ownership ¹	UseVcl ³	1998
Vehicle type ¹	TypeVcl ²⁴	1998
Company car	PrivVcl ⁵	1998
General health	GenHeal	2017
Length of residence	HLongInd	2017
In employment	Wrking	1998
Training scheme	SchemeET	1998
Away from work	JbAway	1998
Own business	OwnBus	1998
Relative business	RelBus	1998
Looking for work	Looked	1998
Starting work	StartJ	1998
Inactive	YinAct	1998
Industry	IndD	1998
Job title	OccT	1998
Job description	OccD	1998
Job status	Stat	1998
Paid employment	EverWk	1998
Date of leaving last job	DtJbl	1998
Supervising employees	SVise	2001
Organisation size	EmpNo	1998
Self-employed	Solo	1998
Number of employees	SENo ¹	1998
Full or part time work	FtPtWk	1998
Long-term unemployed	HowLong	2004
Educational qualifications	EdAttn1	2005
Professional/vocational qualifications	EdAttn2	2005
Highest qualification	EdAttn4	2005
Internet access	OnlineN ⁶	2013
Well-being	LackComp	2019
Well-being	LeftOut	2019

Well-being	Isolated	2019
Well-being	Lonely	2019
Disabilities that affect travel	Heallll	2018
Disabilities that affect travel	ImpCat1-10	2018
Disabilities that affect travel	LimitAct	2018

1 Answer categories amended in 2003

2 Answer categories amended in 2011

3 Question text amended in 2004

4 This question was deleted in 2004, it has since been imputed using TypeVcl2

5 Question text amended in 2009

6 Answer categories amended in 2013

7 This question is now asked as relationships of household members

4.7.3 Road accident question review

In 2019, the Road Accident Team identified a discrepancy in the data collected as part of the road accident questions within the NTS. Traditionally, the survey has asked respondents if they have had an accident on two levels:

- Whether they have been in a road accident (of any severity) within the last 3 years (Acc3Yr)
- Whether they have been in a road accident (of any severity) within the last 12 months (Acc12Mn)

When looking into this data, the Road Accidents Team found that an average of the previous 3 years of the 12-month data did not align with 3-year figure from the 2019 survey. It appeared that the 2019 3-year data understated the frequency of road accidents.

To investigate this discrepancy further, in 2020, the DfT and NatCen underwent a review of the road accident questions. This included:

- A quantitative experiment included on NatCen's panel to outline the distribution of different time periods for road accidents
- A process of cognitive interviewing covering the current accident questions to test their effectiveness
- A review of interviewer feedback on these questions

Through this investigation, it became clear that respondents could easily recall an accident that had happened recently, but this was more difficult around the boundaries of the 12 month and 3-year time periods (especially for accidents of lesser severity). Based on this finding as well as some changes in the research needs of the questions, the following recommendations were made for the 2021 survey:

- A new question to establish the date of the accident as best as possible (AccDate)
- New injury questions to align with the Road Accident Teams needs (Injury3a and Injury 3b)
- New questions to evaluate the severity of any cuts and broken bones (Cut1 and Broken1)
- New questions to further understand the type of medical assistance that was received by respondents, if any (Medical1 and Medical2)
- A new answer option was included for question Police to allow for e-calls from specific cars

The addition of these questions, in particular AccDate, ensure that it is possible to evaluate the quality of the data collected by the Acc3Yr and Acc12Mn. [Table 4:4](#) outlines some information on this:

Table 4:4 Analysis of Accident Date variable and Road Accident questions in 2021 NTS data (unweighted)		
	Count	%
Total respondents eligible for road accident questions (excluding non-response)	9010	
Have had an accident in last 3 years	560	6
Have not had an accident in last 3 years	8450	94
Number of respondents that have had an accident in last 3 years	560	
Number of respondents that have entered invalid dates	6	1
Number of respondents report a road accident date more than 3 years before interview date	1	0
Number of respondents that report not having an accident within 12 months but report a road accident date within 1 year	9	2
Number of respondents that report having an accident within 12 months but report a road accident date greater than 1 year	0	0

Broadly, the proportion of respondents misreporting their accident dates (as seen in [table 4:4](#)) remains quite small. The DfT and the Road Accidents Team can have confidence that the data is of high quality. For the 2022 survey, additional checks have been added to the questionnaire to help reduce these errors.

4.7.4 Placing the travel diary and other documents

For 2021, at the end of the placement interview, the interviewer introduced and completed on behalf of the respondents:

- the seven-day travel diaries ([Appendix E](#)); and
- the mileage chart ([Appendix G](#));

The interviewer completed the seven-day travel diary with the respondent, collecting the information from them over the phone and populating the paper version on behalf of the respondent.

Interviewers were briefed to leave the mileage charts on the doorstep with the respondents where possible and so would remind respondents that they should

complete the mileage chart. In addition to the mileage charts, interviewers were briefed to leave **memory joggers** on the doorstep with respondents. Memory joggers are simplified pocket size diaries (see [Appendix F](#)), into which respondents could briefly note down their journeys, acting as an aide memoir for when the interviewers complete the diaries on their behalf.

The seven-day travel diary

For 2021, interviewers completed a seven-day travel diary for everyone in a household, in which they were to record details of their travel activity. There are two versions, one for adults (respondents aged 16 and over) and one for children (the young person's travel diary, aged 15 or younger).

The travel diary was redesigned in 2007 following an extensive development study. Full details of this study are available on the Department for Transport's website.²⁷

From September to December 2008, a slightly different design of travel diary was trialled with half of the sample. The revised travel diary had rows for seven journeys on days 1 to 6, rather than six, and slightly revised text to remind respondents to include short trips and short walks on day 7. This was done to examine the impact of these changes on trip reporting, following changes being observed in the diary data between 2006 and 2007. No significant effects were detected. From 2009 the revised travel diary was used.

The travel diary underwent a further small redesign in 2013, with the removal of the column for recording the cost of road tolls or congestion charges where applicable, and the removal of the column for recording the share of any taxi costs. In 2014 a note was added to the top of the recording pages for day 1 and day 7 to remind respondents to complete the mileage chart.

In 2016, two versions of the diary were trialled, one in which respondents were asked to record their short trips (under 1 mile) on day one and one in which respondents were asked to record their short trips on day seven. As this experiment showed that recording was more accurate on day one than on day seven, in 2017 only one version of the diary was used with short walk recording on day one. A full list of changes that have been made to the travel diary since 2002 can be found in [Appendix A](#).

In 2021, interviewers collected information from respondents to populate the document. This meant that interviewers recorded each trip and collected details of origin and destination, purpose, mode, distance travelled, time, number travelling in their party, vehicles used, tickets used and cost. In addition, the adult version of the travel diary asked respondents to detail any parking costs as well as indicating whether they were a passenger or driver.

Some interviewers found it useful to refer to the **NTS definitions manual** to help describe the level and type of details required.²⁸ Since 2014 interviewers have been also provided with a list of key points to cover when reviewing a travel diary, which proved useful for populating the Travel Record.

²⁷ For further detail see McGee A, Gray M & Collins D (2006), NTS Travel Record Review Stage 1; and (McGee A, Gray M, Andrews F, Legard R, Wood N and Collins D (2006) NTS Travel Record Review Stage 2

²⁸ All survey definitions are given in the NTS definitions manual, copies of which are available on request.

Table 4.5 outlines the data that is collected in the Travel Record. For 2021, the diary remained the same as it had in 2019 (when the data collection was face-to-face only). The data collected from respondents was identical to the face-to-face years; however, because of the Rolling Travel Week and lack of personal contact from interviewers, the mileage chart data was more limited than it was in previous years.

Table 4.5 Information collected in seven-day travel diaries	
Adult version of the diary (Respondents aged 16 and over)	Young person's version of the diary (Respondents under 16)
Days 2-7	Days 2-7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purpose of journey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purpose of journey
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time left 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time left
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time arrived 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time arrived
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Origin - Where the journey started (From village/town/local area) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Origin - Where the journey started (From village/town/local area)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destination - Where the journey ended (To village/town/local area) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destination - Where the journey ended (To village/town/local area)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of travel (Car, bus, walking etc.) (Only walks that were more than one mile, or took more than 20 minutes are included) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of travel (Car, bus, walking etc.) (Only walks that were more than one mile, or took more than 20 minutes are included)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance (miles) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance (miles)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time travelling (in minutes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time travelling (in minutes)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number in party 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number in party (split into adults and children)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which car/motorcycle etc. used (if journey was made not by public transport, but by car/motorcycle etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which car/motorcycle etc. used (if journey was made by car/ motorcycle etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Driver or passenger? (only if journey was made not by public transport, but by car/motorcycle etc.) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How much paid for parking (only if journey was made by car/motorcycle etc.) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ticket type (Single/return/travel card etc.) (only if journey made by public transport) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ticket type (Single/return/travel card etc.) (only if journey made by public transport)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost (only if journey made by public transport) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost (only if journey made by public transport)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of boardings (the number of trains/buses etc. used to reach journey destination) (only if journey made by public transport) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of boardings (the number of trains/buses etc. used to reach journey destination) (only if journey made by public transport)
Day 1 additional information requested	Day 1 additional information requested
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All walks over 50 yards (including those less than one mile, or twenty minutes in length) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All walks over 50 yards (including those less than one mile, or twenty minutes in length)

Long-distance journeys

The NTS also collects details about any long-distance journeys, defined as trips of 50 miles or more made within Great Britain. In 2006, the period for which respondents were asked about long-distance journeys was changed from three weeks to one week (in

addition to the Travel Week). This change was made in order to decrease the burden on respondents and increase the reliability of the data.²⁹

The week for which respondents were asked about long-distance journeys was normally the seven days preceding the placement interview. In cases where the placement interview was conducted part way through the Travel Week, the seven days were instead taken to be the week preceding the start of the Travel Week. This applied to most cases in 2021 due to the switch to Rolling Travel Weeks.

Long-distance journeys that took place during the Travel Week were covered in the travel diary. In total, a maximum of 40 long-distance journeys could be recorded during the interview.

The mileage chart

Historically on the NTS, when the survey was face-to-face, a mileage chart was placed at the end of the placement interview for each household vehicle which was to be completed at the start and end of the travel week. For 2021, as there was limited in-person contact between interviewers and respondents, the charts were left with the respondent on the doorstep. This means that it is possible for respondents to refuse to accept the mileage chart or to potentially lose it. Further to this, as the Rolling Travel Week started the day before the placement interview, in some cases the initial mileage chart reading will be an estimate. For this reason, there are some limitations in the 2021 mileage chart data and some caution should be taken when analysing this data. See [Appendix G](#) for a copy of the **mileage chart**.

4.7.5 Length of the placement call

The average length of the placement call (that is, the placement interview plus the time taken to explain and complete the first days of the diary) was 51 minutes in 2021. The time it takes to do a placement interview varied according to household size (see [Table 4:6](#)).

²⁹ Until 2015, a long-distance journey card was left behind to be filled in by respondents, and which was collected at the pick-up interview. Removing the need to leave this card behind means that the data can be entered straight into the CAPI, and so allowing potential queries to be resolved when respondents are actually present.

Table 4:6 Mean length of placement call (mins) by household size in 2019 - 2021

Number of people	Mean length	Base	Mean length	Base	Mean length	Base
	2019		2020		2021	
1	40.41	1,879	35.58	923	37.46	1,120
2	54.77	2,522	47.07	1,242	52.92	1,491
3	60.69	968	53.46	384	55.70	578
4	64.04	958	57.63	342	61.06	475
5	65.23	273	65.57	119	67.40	131
6	69.08	79	65.97	30	63.86	29
7	71.79	24	57.86	14	73.50	8
8	69.50	6	125.00	3	88.17	6
9	80.20	5	-	-	61.00	3
10	89.33	3	96.00	2	-	-
All	53.63	6,717	46.65	3,059	50.52	3,841

4.8 The reminder call

Historically on the NTS, once the travel diary had been placed, the next stage was to remind the household to start recording their journeys on the date allocated to them (as the Travel Week was allocated and could be set in the future). Interviewers did this either by sending a **reminder card**, or by making a **reminder phone call** one or two days before the start of the Travel Week.

However, in 2021 reminder calls were not used. The reminders were intended to remind respondents of the beginning of their Travel Weeks; however, as 2021 cases used Rolling Travel Weeks, and so started their placement interview on the second day of the travel weeks, the reminders were not necessary for this approach.

4.9 The mid-week check call

For 2021, interviewers were also briefed to conduct a call halfway through the Travel Week. The aim of this call was for interviewers to complete several more days of the travel diaries on the respondent's behalf. This call was always completed over the phone. The intention of this call was to help ensure that the data quality on the travel records remains high by minimising the number of days between the diary day and recall. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic the purpose of this call was to check how the household was progressing with the diary and provide additional support if required.

The proportion and type of mid-week checking calls conducted are shown in [Table 4:7](#).

In 2021 63% of fully productive households had a mid-week check, compared with 44% in 2020 and 80% in 2019.

Table 4.7 Proportion of productive households where a mid-week check conducted

	Fully co-operating	Partially co-operating	Total
	%	%	%
2021			
Mid-week check conducted by phone	59	43	58
Mid-week check conducted in person	4	4	4
No mid-week check	37	53	38
<i>Base (households)</i>	4,429	390	4,819
2020			
Mid-week check conducted by phone	35	39	35
Mid-week check conducted in person	9	9	9
No mid-week check	56	51	56
<i>Base (households)</i>	2,822	237	3,059
2019			
Mid-week check conducted by phone	50	33	48
Mid-week check conducted in person	30	22	29
No mid-week check	20	44	23
<i>Base (households)</i>	6,162	663	6,825

Compared to 2020, 2021 NTS has a much higher proportion of respondents completing a midweek check with the interviewer. This ensures that the diary data is of the highest quality possible. However, this proportion remains lower than in 2019, perhaps reflecting the difficulty of getting respondents to engage in the survey without full face-to-face data collection.

4.10 The pick-up call

At the end of the Travel Week, participating households received a pick-up interview. The topics for this call are covered in [Table 4:8](#). This interview was conducted over the phone in 2021 (as was the case in 2020). Historically, as part of the face-to-face approach, this call was also where the diaries were picked-up and checked before being sent back for coding by NatCen’s Operation Teams. For 2021, rather than picking up and checking the travel diary, the remaining days of the travel record were completed (with the first two days having been completed after the placement interview and several other days being populated at the mid-week check) by the interviewer, over the phone.

Table 4:8 Pick-up interview topics

HOUSEHOLD	INDIVIDUAL	VEHICLE
New vehicles acquired since placement	New driving licences acquired since placement	Mileage details
Disposal of vehicles recorded at placement	New season tickets acquired since placement	

As the pick-up interview was completed over the phone, the data collected by the mileage chart was also collected over the phone at this point. Interviewers would ask the respondents to populate their mileage chart at the beginning of the Travel Week (ideally starting the day before the placement interview) and then collect the information from the respondent during the pick-up interview.

Before 2013, if all household members had completed a travel diary and the placement questionnaire was complete, the household was issued with a **promissory note** which informed them of the number of **£5 gift vouchers** they would receive. These vouchers would then be sent to them by the Operations Department. Since 2013, respondents were instead given a **gift card** by interviewers during the pick-up call. Interviewers explained to respondents that the giftcard would be activated by the office within two working days. For K2N cases in NTS 2021 the £5 incentive voucher was used again but this was sent out by NatCen's Operation Department to ensure that there was no face-to-face contact between interviewers and respondents. For the P2T cases, a £20 incentive card was used and they were also sent out by NatCen's Operation Team, rather than being issued by an interviewer.

Starting in 2019, interviewers also handed out a thank you letter at the pick-up interview (see [Appendix K](#)). The thank you letter was from the DfT and given as a recognition for the time and effort of respondents. It also offered respondents another chance to sign up to the National Travel Attitudes Study (NTAS) web panel. In 2021, this was mailed out by the Operations Team with the giftcard(s).

During face-to-face data collection, the pick-up interview could be done either on the laptop, or using a paper questionnaire which was transferred into the CAPI questionnaire by the interviewer afterwards or by the operations team when paperwork was returned to the office.³⁰ However in 2021, as the pick-up interviews were all completed over the phone by interviewers, the pick-up interview for all cases were completed using the CAPI questionnaire.

On average, the pick-up call (including the interview and checking the travel diaries) lasted about 18.1 minutes for fully productive households in 2021. This call was made within six days of the end of the Travel Week. The 2021 average pick-up call was higher than in previous years, driven largely by the additional time required by interviewers to complete the final days of the diary. This explains why the time is closer to the pick-up interview time from 2020 when the interviewer administered travel diary approach was first introduced as part of the methodological changes necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The mean length of the pick-up interview reported here is calculated using the amount of time entered by the interviewer into the CAPI program. Although the length of pick-up is also calculated within the CAPI programme, this is not a reliable source because the pick-up interview is sometimes conducted on paper with the interviewer entering the information into the program at home. In previous technical reports, the pick-up length has not been calculated in a consistent manner. The pick-up interview lengths shown in [Table 4:9](#) replace those in previous NTS technical reports and are based on the interviewer-reported length.

³⁰ A paper version of the pick-up questionnaire was introduced in 2002 to enable interviewers do the pick-up interview on the doorstep where respondents were unwilling to let them into the property again.

Table 4:9 Mean length of pick up interview in minutes, from 2002 to 2021

Year	Fully co-operating	Fully and partially co-operating
2021	18.1	18.0
2020	17.1	16.9
2019	14.5	14.4
2018	15.1	15.0
2017	14.7	14.6
2016	15.1	15.2
2015	15.5	15.3
2014	15.4	15.3
2013	15.1	15.0
2012	15.9	15.7
2011	16.4	16.3
2010	16.0	15.9
2009	16.4	16.2
2008	16.2	16.0
2007	16.6	16.4
2006	16.3	16.1
2005	18.6	18.5
2004	19.0	18.7
2003	18.6	16.3
2002	18.4	18.0

4.11 Gazetteer

A new placename gazetteer was introduced in 2007.³¹ The new gazetteer holds a much more complete list of locations in Great Britain which is based on 1km grid references.

During the interview and the data checking stage, the CAPI and Diary Entry System uses the gazetteer's grid references to calculate reasonably precise distances between each named location using checks based on straight line distances. For trips of 15 miles or over, respondents' estimates of distance are flagged for checking if they are not between 0.75 and 1.75 as the crow fly miles at the data processing stage. Discrepancies in distance estimates are not flagged where respondent and crow fly miles are both below 15 miles. (Up to 2006, when the previous gazetteer was used, distance checks were based on minimum and maximum distances for a journey within a county or between any pair of counties. These checks were therefore less sensitive than the current checks.)

4.12 Outcome coding

Interviewers were required to assign an outcome code to every address in their assignment for K2N. For P2T cases, interviewers assigned outcomes to all cases that opted into the survey, with any addresses that did not opt in were assigned an outcome manually by NatCen's programming team. The range of possible fieldwork outcomes is shown in [Table 4:10](#).

³¹ The gazetteer is used to code the location of where respondents work and the origin and destination of any long-distance journeys during the CAPI interview. It is also used to code the location of journeys made in the travel record using the Diary Entry System.

The fully and partially co-operating codes (110-130 and 240-260) were automatically computed by the CAPI questionnaire. (These fieldwork outcome codes are different to the participation categories that are used for the purposes of weighting.) For a household to be classed as fully co-operating, the placement interview had to be fully completed and filled in travel diaries had to be collected for all household members. To be classed as fully completed, the placement interview needed the household section, all individual interviews (whether in person or by proxy), and at least one vehicle section (if applicable) to be completed. If some household members were interviewed but full travel diaries were not gained from everyone, the household was coded as partially co-operating.

Table 4:10 NTS outcome codes

Outcome	Code
FULLY CO-OPERATING	
Fully productive: All desired respondent(s) in person	110
Fully productive: Partly by desired respondent(s), partly by proxy	120
Fully productive: By proxy	130
PARTIALLY CO-OPERATING	
Partial productive: Desired respondent(s)	240
Partial productive: Partly by desired respondent(s), partly by proxy	250
Partial productive: By proxy	260
NON-CONTACT	
No contact with anyone at address	310
Contact made at address, but not with member of selected household / responsible adult	320
Household optin but telephone number wrong	333
REFUSAL	
Office refusal	410
Contact made but information refused about number of HHs or DUs	420
Refusal at introduction/before interview / proxy refusal / refusal due to COVID-19 and no agreement to remote interviewing	430
Refusal during interview	440
Broken appointment – no recontact	450
OTHER UNPRODUCTIVE	
Illness at home during survey period	510
Absence from home/in hospital all survey period	520
Physical or mental incapacity	530
Language difficulties	540
OFFICE APPROVAL ONLY - Lost productive	550
Household member ill with COVID-19 or related symptoms / Household member shielding from COVID-19 / Household member has been instructed to self-isolate	560
Interview completed but respondent requested deletion	591
OFFICE APPROVAL ONLY - Other unproductive	599
UNKNOWN ELIGIBILITY	
OFFICE APPROVAL ONLY - Not attempted	612
Not attempted due to COVID-19 local lockdowns	614
OFFICE APPROVAL ONLY – Inaccessible / Inaccessible due to COVID-19	620

OFFICE APPROVAL ONLY - Unable to locate address	630
Unknown whether address contains residential housing – no contact made	640
Residential address – unknown whether occupied by eligible household – no contact	650
Other unknown eligibility	690
P2T opt in letter sent but no response	699
INELIGIBLE/DEADWOOD	
Not yet built/under construction	710
Demolished/derelict	720
Vacant/empty	730
Non-residential address e.g. business, school, office factory etc.	740
Address occupied, no resident household e.g. holiday or weekend home	750
Communal Establishment/Institution (no private dwellings)	760
Residential, but no eligible respondent (e.g. no-one aged 16 and over)	770
OFFICE USE ONLY - Address out of sample	780
Other ineligible	790
Unknown whether address contains residential housing – info refused	810
Contact made but not with someone who could confirm whether occupied/residential	820
Residential address, unknown whether occupied by eligible hholds/persons – info refused	830
Unable to confirm eligibility due to language difficulties	850
Other unknown eligibility	890

The household was coded as partially co-operating if any of the following applied:

- The household section of the placement questionnaire was not completed
- Anyone was coded as ‘not available’ for the individual section
- No vehicle questionnaire sections were complete (if applicable)
- Travel diaries were not collected for all household members at pick-up
- Any of the travel diaries were incomplete (e.g. missing days)

For 2021, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, some new outcomes were added to the survey:

- 433, refusal of F2F due to COVID-19. No agreement to remote interviewing;
- 561, household member ill with COVID-19 or related symptoms;
- 563, household member shielding from COVID-19;
- 565, household member has been instructed to self-isolate;
- 614, not attempted due to COVID-19 local lockdowns;
- 621, inaccessible due to COVID-19.

In 2020, two specific P2T outcome codes were added: 333 which was used for the small proportion of households that opted into the survey, but gave an incorrect phone number and 699, which was used for households that did not opt in. As these households did not respond to the letter, very little was known about their eligibility to participate in the survey and as such they were given a separate unknown eligibility outcome.

4.13 The gift voucher incentive

In 2002 an experiment to test the effect of offering incentives to NTS sample members was conducted from the beginning of the July 2002 quota until the end of the December 2002 quota.³² This experiment found that offering an incentive did significantly increase the likelihood of gaining full household co-operation. At the end of 2002, it was decided that the incentive payment would be offered as a part of the NTS survey for 2003 onwards.

Interviewers gave each household a signed **promissory note** if all household members had completed the placement interview and completed a travel diary. These notes promised the delivery (by post) of £5 vouchers by the Operations Department. Interviewers then sent their copy of the promissory note to the Operations Department. On receipt of the signed promissory notes, the Travel Diaries were inspected, and high street vouchers were sent to the household if the documents met the specified criteria of completeness.

In 2009 an incentive experiment was conducted to review the impact of higher value incentives and different incentive structures on response, potential non-response bias and data quality. Two alternative incentives were tested: firstly unconditional £5 voucher with advance letter plus £10 voucher per person if the household is fully productive; secondly unconditional £5 voucher with advance letter plus £5 voucher after completion of CAPI interview, plus £5 voucher per person if the household is fully productive and finally the standard NTS incentive structure. Neither of the higher value incentive structures trialled in this experiment achieved a significantly higher response rate than the pre-existing incentive structure. There was also little difference between the incentive options in terms of the composition of the achieved sample or the quality of the data collected. In light of these findings, no changes to the incentives structure were recommended

From 2013 onward, interviewers were given the task to check the completion of the diaries when they were coming back to the respondents' home for the pick-up interview and to issue the vouchers themselves. Interviewers would issue a £5 voucher per fully completed diary only if all members of the household had filled their diary.

Knock-to-Nudge cases

For 2021, all fully productive K2N cases were issued with the same £5 voucher as they had been with the traditional F2F cases as highlighted above. However, to ensure that interviewers did not make prolonged face-to-face contact with respondents and given that the pick-up interview was conducted over the phone, the incentives were issued by NatGen's Operation Team.

Push-to-telephone cases

For the P2T cases, the incentive structure was slightly different to help encourage respondents to participate in the survey.

A book of stamps was not included alongside the advance letter and respondents were offered a **£20** incentive for becoming a fully productive household. As with K2N, the incentives were issued centrally by the NatGen Operations Team rather than being issued by interviewers.

³² See section 3.12 in the 2002 NTS Technical report, and Stratford et al. (2003), Incentives experiment report both available on request from DfT

4.14 Response rates

Tables 4:11 – 4:14 show the national response rates for 2021, as well as the Inner and Outer London and National (excluding London) response rates for the same periods. These tables are based on the selected sample. The overall response rate in 2021 was 38% but this was lower in Inner London (24%) and Outer London (31%), and higher in the rest of the country (40%).

Response based on all sampled addresses

Table 4:11 NTS National response rates in 2021 (England)

	Achieved Sample Rate		Standard Response Rate
	Number	%	%
Set sample	12,852		
Ineligible/deadwood	904	7	
Unknown eligibility	2,459	19	
Eligible households ³³	11,734		100
Fully co-operating	4,429	34	38
Partially co-operating	390	3	3
Refusal to co-operate and other unproductive	3,738	29	47
Non-contact	932	7	12

Table 4:1 NTS Inner London response rates in 2021

	Achieved Sample Rate		Standard Response Rate
	Number	%	%
Set sample	918		
Ineligible/deadwood	70	8	
Unknown eligibility	209	23	
Eligible households	827		100
Fully co-operating	197	21	24
Partially co-operating	43	5	5
Refusal to co-operate and other unproductive	279	30	50
Non-contact	120	13	21

Table 4:23 NTS Outer London response rates in 2021

	Achieved Sample Rate		Standard Response Rate
	Number	%	%
Set sample	1,241		
Ineligible/deadwood	92	7	
Unknown eligibility	255	21	
Eligible households	1,125		100
Fully co-operating	348	28	31

³³ The number of eligible households is estimated by assuming that the proportion eligible among those of 'unknown eligibility' is the same as the proportion known to be eligible among the rest of the sample.

Table 4:23 NTS Outer London response rates in 2021

	Achieved Sample Rate		Standard Response Rate
	Number	%	%
Partially co-operating	41	3	4
Refusal to co-operate and other unproductive	401	32	52
Non-contact	104	8	13

Table 4:34 NTS England excluding London response rates in 2021

	Achieved Sample Rate		Standard Response Rate
	Number	%	%
Set sample	10,693		
Ineligible/deadwood	742	7	
Unknown eligibility	1,995	19	
Eligible households	9,781		100
Fully co-operating	3,884	36	40
Partially co-operating	306	3	3
Refusal to co-operate and other unproductive	3,058	29	46
Non-contact	708	7	11

As mentioned in [section 3.4](#) the NTS oversamples Inner and Outer London with the aim of achieving responding sample sizes that reflect the regional distribution without the need for corrective weighting. The degree of oversampling in 2021 was based on estimates of differences in response rates between Inner London, Outer London and the rest of England.

From 2006 onwards, weights were introduced in order to correct for non-response (see [Section 6](#) for a detailed description of the weighting). Data back to 1995 have been weighted retrospectively.

Response based by data collection mode

The P2T element of the methodology means that the standard response rate can be misleading. In the P2T element addresses which were sent a letter, but which did not opt-in, were given an outcome code of 699, which is classified under the ‘unknown eligibility’ heading. Given the relatively low opt-in rate for the push-to-telephone sample, this means that the unknown eligibility rate is significantly higher than the level seen during face-to-face data collection in 2019 (accounting for 19% of the issued sample in 2021, compared to 1% in 2019). Similarly, as interviewers were not able to visit addresses to determine eligibility of the P2T cases, the overall ineligibility rate is significantly lower than in face-to-face (7% in 2021 compared to 11% in 2019). This in turn means that the estimation of eligibility for the P2T addresses is affected.

As such, it is important to understand response rates by survey mode. The response rates for K2N can be found in [table 4:15](#).

Table 4:45 NTS Knock-to-Nudge response rates in 2021

	Achieved Sample Rate		Standard Response Rate
	Number	%	%
Set sample	10,271		
Ineligible/deadwood	893	9	
Unknown eligibility	170	2	
Eligible households	9,363		100
Fully co-operating	4,240	41	45
Partially co-operating	378	4	4
Refusal to co-operate and other unproductive	3,676	36	41
Non-contact	914	9	10

Table 4:16 presents the response rate achieved for P2T cases. However, as discussed above, this assumes that virtually all addresses are eligible, which is not the case with PAF sample.

In order to calculate the P2T response rate in a way in which it is comparable to the K2N response rate, it is important to adjust for expected levels of ineligibility. Table 4:17 whilst presents the P2T response rate when adjusted based on the eligibility rate of 11% (the rate identified in the 2019 face-to-face survey).

Table 4:56 NTS Push-to-Telephone response rates in 2021

	Achieved Sample Rate		Standard Response Rate
	Number	%	%
Set sample	2,581		
Ineligible/deadwood	11	0	
Unknown eligibility	2,289	89	
Eligible households ³⁴	2,484		100
Fully co-operating	189	7	8
Partially co-operating	12	0	0
Refusal to co-operate and other unproductive	62	2	71
Non-contact	18	1	21

Table 4:67 NTS Push-to-Telephone response rates in 2021 using 2019 eligibility rate

	Achieved Sample Rate		Standard Response Rate
	Number	%	%
Set sample	2,581		
Ineligible/deadwood ³⁵	284	11	
Unknown eligibility	2,016	78	

³⁴ The number of eligible households for P2T was calculated by assuming the number of eligible households where eligibility was not known. This was derived from the households where eligibility for P2T was known. The estimated number of eligible P2T households was then used as the denominator in the response rates calculation.

³⁵ The eligibility rate for this table has been assumed to be the same as the 2019 survey (11%).

Table 4:67 NTS Push-to-Telephone response rates in 2021 using 2019 eligibility rate

	Achieved Sample Rate		Standard Response Rate
Eligible households ³⁶	2,075		100
Fully co-operating	189	7	9
Partially co-operating	12	0	1
Refusal to co-operate and other unproductive	62	2	70
Non-contact	18	1	20

4.15 Back-checking and quality control

Like all NatGen projects in the field, the NTS was back-checked to ensure that interviewers were working to the standards to which they were trained and in accordance with the specific project requirements on which they were briefed.

A minimum of 10% of the total productive interviews were back-checked, the majority (usually 90%) by telephone but where this was not possible (usually 10%) by letter. If the responses received indicated significant deviations from the standards set, a supervisor was asked to revisit the address(es) concerned personally. Back-checking was carried out usually within 2 weeks, and always within 4 weeks, of the interview date.

³⁶ The number of eligible households for P2T was calculated using the proportion of ineligible households from the 2019 survey (11%) to estimate the eligibility rate of P2T cases where eligibility was not known.

5 DATA PROCESSING

5.1 Post-processing

5.1.1 Creating the NTS database

The edited survey data was prepared for analysis and reporting before being delivered to DfT. This chapter outlines the protocols followed during post-processing based on methods and scripts originally created by DfT.

The data for the survey year was imported into an annual database where a series of processing tasks were carried out to prepare the data for analysis. The database was divided into separate sections as follows:

Name	Purpose
Data	For importing questionnaire data
Param	For parameterising data
DVLA	For processing data from the DVLA database
Imptn	For imputing data
Weights	For importing the weighting data
Random	For storing random numbers used in imputations

In addition to creating the NTS annual database, two across-years databases were added to or amended as required: the NTS_Info database which stores information such as Retail Prices Index (RPI), school & bank holiday data and concessionary travel schemes, and the NTS_Lookup database that stores each of the look up tables that are used to attach description labels during analysis.

5.1.2 Importing the questionnaire data into tables

The metadata documents were used to create SQL scripts to import the questionnaire data into the NTS annual database. A script was created for each analysis level of the database (PSU, Household, Vehicle, Individual, LDJ, Trip & Stage) and for each multi-coded question. This stage was automated using SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS), which creates the tables and imports the data files without the need for user intervention.

Each record of each table was assigned a unique identifier during the import process. Once the import was complete the identifiers were cascaded down to the lower levels, allowing tables to be linked using a single identifier field.

5.1.3 Parameterisation

Parameterisation is the process of converting variables into a format that is more useful for analysis. Before the parameterisation routines were run, year-on-year changes to variables were identified and the routines amended to deal with the changes. Updates to the routines were reflected in the post-processing documentation. Many of the variables

were passed unprocessed into the parameterised tables. For the remainder, several different transformations were applied, such as:

- i) Creating a banded version of continuous variables;
- ii) Combining several variables into a single analysis variable; and
- iii) Creating summary variables.

Some variables that were parameterised were themselves used in the construction of subsequent variables, so these were created first. This stage was also automated using SSIS to run the parameterisation scripts in the required order. The relationship between the data in the import and parameterisation tables was recorded in the dependency documentation.

As part of this process, data from the DVLA database was linked to vehicles for which a registration mark was provided.

5.1.4 Imputation

Several variables underwent an imputation process where missing values were derived by looking at other known data. Again, this stage of the post-processing was automated using SSIS, which ran the imputation routines in a specific order due to the dependencies between variables. A variety of techniques were used in the imputation routines. Each routine was documented individually giving details of the methods used. Some routines required the use of random numbers to determine how cases should be allocated. These routines used random number tables that were created at the beginning of the process and retained, so that the results would be repeatable should the imputations need to be carried out again.

5.1.5 Adding weights

The weighting data was imported into the NTS annual database. Each set of weights was imported into a separate table as follows:

Name	Level	Table
Interview sample weights	Household	Weights.Interview Sample
Fully responding weights	Household	Weights.FC Sample
Long-distance journey weights	LDJ	Weights.LDJ
Short walk weights	Trip	Weights.Short Walks
Diary drop off weights	Trip	Weights.Diary
Self-completion weights	Individual	Weights.Self completion

5.1.6 Creating trip and stage numerics

To enable analysis of trip and stage level data with the correct handling of short walks and series of calls, the following grossing factors were attached to the trip and stage imputation tables:

Table 5.3 Grossing factors for trip and stage imputation tables

Table	Variable	Description
Imptn.Stage	SSXSC	No. of stages, grossed for short walks, excluding 'series of calls' trips
Imptn.Stage	SD	Stage distance travelled, grossed for short walks
Imptn.Stage	STTXSC	Travelling time grossed for short walks, excl. 'series of calls' trips
Imptn.Trip	JJXSC	No. of trips, grossed for short walks, excluding 'series of calls' trips
Imptn.Trip	JD	Trip distance travelled, grossed for short walks
Imptn.Trip	JOTXSC	Overall trip time, grossed for short walks, excl. 'series of calls' trips
Imptn.Trip	JTTXSC	Travelling time, grossed for short walks, excluding 'series of calls'

5.1.7 Combining long-distance journey data

Due to the infrequency of longer distance trips, additional long-distance journey (LDJ) data is collected for the week preceding the placement interview. To allow analysis of all long-distance trips, these LDJ trips were combined with those trips over 50 miles from the diary data into a single table.

5.1.8 Creating household income semi-deciles and quintiles

To allow analysis of trip behaviour by income on a comparable basis, households were categorised into income bands based on a measure of household affluence known as real household income equivalence. This adjusts a household's stated income so that the household's size and composition are considered. This adjustment was carried out using a measure called the McClements Scale.

Incomes were also adjusted for inflation to facilitate analysis across time periods. To adjust for inflation the equivalised income was multiplied by the RPI value from the month the interview was carried out.

The conversion from household income band to value used the median values from the household income bands of the 2019/20 Family Resources Survey.

5.1.9 Adding holidays data

The holidays database was extended to incorporate dates up to the end of March 2022, using data supplied by DfT. Prior to 2016 this data was provided for each local authority, but this level of detail is no longer available. Consequently, the school holiday dates from 2016 onwards represent the national average.

A code to indicate holiday status (i.e. weekend, bank holiday, school holiday or term time) was then added to each day record in the annual NTS database to enable analysis of trip data by travel day type.

5.1.10 Adding concessionary travel data

The following variables from the DfT's latest annual concessionary travel survey were added to the NTS_Info database for each Local Authority:

Table 5.4 Concessionary travel data variables

Variable	Description
ConcTravElig	Eligibility for elderly person concessionary travel scheme
ConcTravFare	Type of bus fare concession (free since 2008)
ConcTravTimes	Times offered for concessionary bus travel
ConcTravAreas	Areas offered for concessionary bus travel (national concession since 2008)
ConcTravOther	Any other concessions offered to elderly people
ConcTravModes	Any additional modes offered to elderly people (multi-coded)

These variables were then appended to the records of the Household table of the annual NTS database using the Local Authority code to link to the relevant data.

6 WEIGHTING

6.1 Introduction

Following a recommendation in the 2000 National Statistics Quality Review of the NTS, a strategy for weighting the NTS data to reduce the effect of non-response bias was developed using the NTS data for 2002. The weighting methodology was published in 2005, together with a report showing comparisons between weighted and unweighted data for 2002. The methodology was subsequently revised slightly and applied to data back to 1995. The revised methodology, together with a report comparing weighted and unweighted trend data from 1995 to 2004 was published in 2006. These reports are available from DfT. As well as adjusting for non-response bias, the weighting strategy also adjusts for the drop-off in the number of trips recorded by respondents during the course of the Travel Week. The weighting strategy was reviewed in 2013 (in advance of the NTS 2013 weighting) using data from the NTS 2012 survey.³⁷

As NTS data collection by face-to-face interviews was not possible during 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a combination of knock-to-nudge and push-to-telephone modes were used. This mixture of modes required temporary modifications to be made to the weighting strategy. Modifications were also required for weighting NTS 2020, however the differences in survey modes used between 2020 and 2021 necessitated different adjustments. There was no gap in data collection during NTS 2021, however there were variations in use of push-to-telephone mode and response rates between quarters of the year. This necessitated adjustments to reflect the seasonality of travel. The modifications to NTS weighting for 2021 are described in more detail in the subsections below.

6.2 The interview sample weights

The interview sample weights were developed to be used for analyses of all participating households with completed individual interviews for all household members (either in person or by proxy), regardless of the amount of travel diary information collected. We refer to this sample as the 'interview sample'. In 2021, the number of households included in the interview sample was 4,796 and the number of individuals and vehicles covered were 10,936 and 6,145 respectively. All of these figures are higher than their equivalents in NTS 2020 but lower than NTS 2019.

The approach for generating weights for the interview sample was to:

- Generate the weights (w1) for the selection of the dwelling unit and/or household at the sampled address (if sampling was required) ([Section 6.2.1](#)).
- Produce weights for household-level non-participation (w2), in 2021 split by quarter of issue ([Section 6.2.2](#)).
- Select the participating households.
- Generate weights for the exclusion of participating household at which not every individual completed the interview (w3) ([Section 6.2.3](#)).
- Select the interview sample households.

³⁷ Morris, S, et al. (2014). National Travel Survey 2013 Technical Report.

- Compute composite weights for selection and participation with the interview survey, $w5 = w1 \times w2 \times w3$. In 2021, two sets of composite weights were created, splitting cases into those issued in quarters 1 & 2 and quarters 3 & 4 of 2021.
- Generate calibration weights which adjust the household/individuals in the interview sample to known household population estimates for age/sex and region, using the final composite weights ($w5$) as initial estimates. In 2021, the two samples for each half of the year were calibrated separately to the same population estimates ([Section 6.2.4](#)).
- In 2021, additional steps were added to the interview weighting after calibration. The two sets of weights were rescaled so that 25% of the total is in each quarter of issue. This adjusts for the greater number of responses achieved in the first half of the year. ([Section 6.2.5](#)).
- The rescaled weights were then reassembled into a single set (wt_int) which forms the final weights for households, individuals and vehicles in the NTS 2021 interview sample.

6.2.1 Selection weights for addresses and multiple dwelling units and households

At addresses at which more than one dwelling unit or household is identified, there is a defined procedure for selecting the dwelling units and households to be included ([Section 3.8](#)). This was followed in 2021 as in 2020 and previous years, although information on whether there was more than one dwelling unit or household at the address was not available for addresses issued in push-to-telephone mode.

Most addresses consist of a single dwelling unit and for these no selection is required. For the relatively few addresses (<1%) that contain more than one dwelling unit, interviewers list the dwelling units identified (on the Address Record Form) and randomly sample one of them. This selection needs to be corrected by applying an appropriate selection weight, otherwise dwelling units at split address would be under-represented in the final sample. The dwelling unit weight (wDU) was calculated to be equal to the number of dwelling units identified at the address.

An adjustment also needs to be made for addresses/dwelling units that contain more than one household. Again, where more than one household is identified, the interviewer lists the households and selects one at random. A household selection weight (wHH) is calculated as the number of households identified at the address/dwelling unit.

The address selection, dwelling unit, and household weight are then combined ($w_1 = wDU \times wHH$) to give the composite household/dwelling unit selection weight.³⁸

6.2.2 Weighting for household participation

The aim of the household participation weights is to attempt to reduce bias caused by systematic differences between the households that participated (i.e. for which a household interview was obtained) in the NTS and those that did not. In 2021, the

³⁸ The selection weight $w1$ was trimmed at 4 to avoid a small number of very high weights which would inflate the standard errors, reduce the precision of the survey estimates and cause the weighted sample to be less efficient.

response rate was much lower for the push-to-telephone sample than the knock-to-nudge sample, however the total number of push-to-telephone responses was too low for participation to be modelled separately by survey mode. Instead, the participation model was split by quarter of issue and included survey mode as a predictor.

To generate the non-response weights, a logistic regression model split by quarter was fitted with whether or not an eligible household participated as the outcome measure and terms associated with household participation as the covariates.³⁹ From this model, the predicted propensity to participate was estimated for each household in each quarter. The weights for household participation (w_2) were calculated as the reciprocal of these propensities.

10.4% of cases in the knock-to-nudge sample were ineligible and therefore dropped before weighting for household participation. In the push-to-telephone sample, eligibility was not known for the majority unresponsive cases as interviewers were not expected to visit the address. As these cases were a minority of the total issued, it was not possible to adjust for this unknown level of ineligibility in NTS 2021.

The models for household participation by quarter are shown in [Appendix N](#). The same items are included in all four models: region, Acorn group, a dichotomous urban/rural measure (urbrur), month that address was issued, and survey mode. This model was developed based on analysis of the NTS 2002 (see Pickering et al., 2006) and was reviewed for the NTS 2013 weighting.⁴⁰ For NTS 2021, measures of distance to the nearest train station were not available and survey mode was added.

6.2.3 Weighting for the removal of households with missing individual interviews

The aim of these weights is to reduce the bias from the removal of households that did not have a completed individual interview for all household members. The proportion of households that did not have a complete individual interview for all household members was small. Therefore it was decided to base the weights solely on the size of household, the main predictor of complete household participation. To generate the weights, a logistic regression model was fitted which included the size of the household⁴¹ as the only covariate. The weights (w_3) were again calculated as the reciprocal of the propensities (for having complete individual interviews for all household members) estimated from this model.

6.2.4 Calibration weighting

The next stage of the weighting procedure for the interview sample was to adjust the weights using calibration weighting⁴² in Stata. Calibration weighting adjusts the weights so that characteristics of the weighted achieved sample match population estimates. This reduces, but does not completely remove, any residual non-response bias and any impact of sampling and coverage error.

³⁹ All NTS non-response models were fitted unweighted, as a result of the weighting review.

⁴⁰ Morris, S, et al. (2014). National Travel Survey 2013 Technical Report.

⁴¹ Note that because interviews for the participating single-person households were completed for all household members, these were assigned a weight of 1 and excluded from the logistic regression model.

⁴² Deville, J and Sarndal, C (1992). 'Calibration Estimators in Survey Sampling,' Journal of the American Statistical Association, Volume 87, 376-382.

For NTS 2021, the interview sample was split into two for calibration: cases issued in quarter 1 & 2 and cases issued in quarter 3 & 4. Each quarter of NTS data is sampled to be demographically representative, so can be calibrated separately to annual population estimates. In 2021, the proportion of push-to-telephone points issued was much higher in the second half of the year than the first. As push-to-telephone mode had a lower response rate, this resulted in more responses from the first half of the year. The quarter 1 & 2 and quarter 3 & 4 samples were each scaled to the mid-2020 estimated population total prior to calibration.

As in previous years, we adjusted these composite (household-level) weights from the previous stages (w_5) so that the distribution for groups defined by age and sex and region matched 2020 mid-year population estimates of household residents (see [Appendix O](#)).⁴³ The population estimates used were based on Census data in England, with an adjustment to estimate household residents only.

One of the advantages of calibration weighting is that it generates household-level weights that are actually based on the characteristics of the household members. A second advantage of calibration weighting is that the household-level weight produced can also be applied for analyses of household members (i.e. at the individual level).

6.2.5 Rescaling and trimming of interview weights

The mixture of survey modes in NTS 2021 required additional steps to be added to the interview weighting. Once the samples for each half of the year had each been calibrated, they were rescaled before being combined into a single set of interview weights. Without this step, the interview weights would not be comparable with previous years of NTS.

The two sets of calibrated weights were scaled to have a mean of 1, then rescaled so that each quarter consisted of 25% of the total sum of weights. As the total interview sample is 4796, each quarter was rescaled to total 1199. In effect, this downweighted the quarter 1 responses ($n=1,451$) and quarter 2 responses ($n=1,406$), while upweighting the quarter 3 responses ($n=1,071$) and quarter 4 responses ($n=868$). This adjustment captures seasonality.

The rescaled weights were then combined into the final interview weight, wt_int .

6.3 Fully responding sample weights

Weights were also produced for the analyses of the fully responding (co-operating) sample. In the NTS 2021, 4,429 households were defined as fully co-operating with completed individual interviews and travel diaries for 9,971 household members and 5,639 vehicle questionnaires. All of these figures are higher than their equivalents in NTS 2020 but lower than in 2019.

The approach for generating weights for the fully responding sample was to:

- Generate the weights (w_1) for the selection of the dwelling unit / household at the sampled address (if sampling was required) ([Section 6.2.1](#)).

⁴³ The calibration adjustment was trimmed at the top and bottom 0.5%.

- Produce weights for household-level non-participation (w_2), in 2021 split by quarter of issue ([Section 6.2.2](#)).
- Select the participating households.
- Generate weights for the exclusion of participating household at which not every individual completed the interview (w_3) ([Section 6.2.3](#)).
- Select the interview sample households.
- Generate weights for the removal of households which did not fully respond (w_4) ([Section 6.3.1](#)).
- Select the fully responding sample.
- Compute composite weights for selection and being fully productive,
 $w_6 = w_1 \times w_2 \times w_3 \times w_4$. In 2021, two sets of composite weights were created, splitting cases into those issued in quarters 1 & 2 and quarters 3 & 4 of 2021.
- Generate calibration weights which adjust the household/individuals in the fully responding sample to known household population estimates for age/sex and region, using the final composite weights (w_6) as initial estimates. In 2021, the two samples for each half of the year were calibrated separately to the same population estimates ([Section 6.3.2](#)).
- In 2021, additional steps were added to the fully responding weighting after calibration. The two sets of weights were rescaled so that 25% of the total is in each quarter of issue. This adjusts for the greater number of responses achieved in the first half of the year. ([Section 6.3.3](#)).
- The rescaled weights were then reassembled into a single set (wt_fully) which forms the final weights for households, individuals and vehicles in the NTS 2020 fully responding sample.

6.3.1 Weighting for the removal of households which did not fully respond

The aim of these weights is to reduce the bias from the removal of households that did not fully respond. Of the 4,796 interview sample households in the NTS 2021, 367 (7.7%) would be excluded from the analyses of the fully responding households. 4,429 were defined as fully responding.

In NTS 2021, knock-to-nudge and push-to-telephone samples had very similar rates of full response (92.3% for knock-to-nudge and 94% for push-to-telephone). Unlike in NTS 2020, it was not necessary to split the non-response model by mode in 2021. The non-response model was fitted with whether a household in the interview sample fully responded as the response variable and pre-determined measures as covariates.

These measures had been originally identified from analysis of the NTS 2002 (see Pickering et al., 2006), and updated based on the review for NTS 2013.⁴⁴ In 2021, mode of issue was also added. Measures included in the model were: region, tenure, number of adults, any married couples, any cohabiting couples, use of a vehicle, age category of youngest household member, ethnic groups of household members, an urban/rural measure ($ru11ind$), month that address was issued, and mode of issue (knock-to-nudge or push-to-telephone). (See [Appendix P](#))

⁴⁴ Morris, S, et al. (2014). National Travel Survey 2013 Technical Report.

The weights (w_4) were calculated as the reciprocal of the propensity to fully respond estimated from this model.

6.3.2 Calibration weighting

The next stage of the weighting procedure was to adjust the weights using calibration weighting in Stata. For NTS 2021, the fully responding sample was split into two for calibration: cases issued in quarter 1 & 2 and cases issued in quarter 3 & 4. Each quarter of NTS data is sampled to be demographically representative, so can be calibrated separately to annual population estimates. In 2021, the proportion of push-to-telephone points issued was much higher in the second half of the year than the first. As push-to-telephone mode had a lower response rate, more than half of the responding sample was from the first half of the year. The quarter 1 & 2 and quarter 3 & 4 samples were each scaled to the mid-2020 estimated population total prior to calibration.

For the NTS 2021 as in previous years, we adjusted these composite (household-level) weights from the previous stages (w_6) so that the distribution for groups defined by age and sex and region matched 2020 mid-year population estimates of household residents (see [Appendix O](#)).⁴⁵ The population estimates used were based on Census data in England, with an adjustment to estimate household residents only.

6.3.3 Rescaling of fully responding weights

The mixture of survey modes in NTS 2021 required additional steps to be added to the fully responding weighting. Once the samples for each half of the year had each been calibrated, they were rescaled before being combined into a single set of interview weights. Without this step, the fully responding weights would not be comparable with previous years of NTS.

The two sets of calibrated weights were scaled to have a mean of 1, then rescaled so that each quarter consisted of 25% of the total sum of weights. As the total fully responding sample is 4,429, each quarter was rescaled to total 1,107.25. In effect, this downweighted the quarter 1 responses ($n=1,1356$) and quarter 2 responses ($n=1,291$), while upweighting the quarter 3 responses ($n=981$) and quarter 4 responses ($n=801$). This adjustment captures seasonality.

These were then combined into the final fully responding weight, wt_fully .

6.4 Weighting the travel data

6.4.1 The travel diary

[Table 6:1](#) shows the average number of journeys recorded for each day of the travel diary (excluding short walks which were only collected on the first day). This indicates that there was a gradual reduction in the (weighted) number of journeys recorded throughout the travel diary week from an average of 1.64 per person on the first day to 1.44 on the seventh – a fall of about 12%. In 2021 this pattern was broadly consistent with previous

⁴⁵ The calibration adjustment was trimmed at the top and bottom 0.5%.

years. Fewer journeys were recorded overall than in NTS 2019, but more were recorded than in NTS 2020. In order to reduce any biases from the under-reporting of journeys during the course of the travel diary week, appropriate weights were produced.

Day of travel diary	Average number of journeys:	
	Weighted ⁴⁶	Unweighted
1 st day	1.64	1.59
2 nd day	1.40	1.44
3 rd day	1.51	1.54
4 th day	1.47	1.47
5 th day	1.44	1.44
6 th day	1.43	1.42
7 th day	1.44	1.39
<i>Base: Individuals</i>	<i>10,341</i>	<i>9,971</i>

The strategy to reduce the bias from the drop-off in reporting in the travel diary was to generate weights so that the weighted total number of journeys made on a particular day of the travel diary always equalled the number reported for the first day of the Travel Diary. This was done separately for each journey purpose, because the rate of drop-off varied by journey purpose (see [Table 6:2](#)). For example, the number of journeys reported for ‘other personal business and escort’ fell from 0.309 to 0.251 over the seven days, whereas for commuting the number of journeys remained fairly constant. This approach assumes that the reporting on the first day of the Travel Diary is the most accurate and that the drop-off on the following days of the Travel Diary is only a result of under-reporting. NTS 2021 diaries showed broadly similar pattern of drop-off in reporting for all journey types to 2019 and 2020.

During NTS 2020 push-to-telephone data collection and throughout 2021, rules for the start date of the diary differed from NTS 2019 and earlier. Rather than specifying a start date, the diary began the day before the interview took place. This meant that diary start days were not evenly spread across all seven days of the week in NTS 2021. To adjust for this, the fully responding start weight was scaled back to original sample sizes for each quarter, then rescaled to give an even spread of diary start days across the week (14.3% of diaries starting per day). This start weight was also trimmed to remove extreme values, then used as the basis of the diary weights.

There are a couple of special cases for the diary weighting. First, because the number of journeys reported for business remained constant through the diary week for all years of the NTS (1995 to 2021), the weights were set to 1 for the whole week for this journey purpose.⁴⁷ Second, the weights for journeys made at the weekend for education and escort education, which are relatively rare, were also set to 1. These two adjustments were still made in 2021.

⁴⁶ Weighted by adjusted and trimmed version of wt_fully.

⁴⁷ Up to the NTS 2016, the weights for holidays were also set to 1 because the number of holiday journeys remained constant through the diary week. Since 2017 there has been an observed drop-off in the number of journeys reported for holidays, therefore the weights were not set to 1.

Table 6:2 Average number of journeys recorded on each day of the travel diary by purpose of journey

Day of travel diary	Average number of journeys ⁴⁸							
	Commuting	Business	Education	Escort Education	Shopping	Other	Social	Holiday /Leisure
1 st day	0.247	0.031	0.079	0.078	0.287	0.309	0.338	0.264
2 nd day	0.231	0.026	0.089	0.086	0.249	0.254	0.246	0.221
3 rd day	0.258	0.037	0.091	0.083	0.255	0.272	0.276	0.237
4 th day	0.265	0.032	0.090	0.073	0.241	0.233	0.278	0.255
5 th day	0.262	0.038	0.088	0.073	0.231	0.222	0.279	0.244
6 th day	0.265	0.039	0.088	0.073	0.223	0.234	0.270	0.240
7 th day	0.246	0.032	0.086	0.076	0.227	0.251	0.279	0.241
<i>Bases (individuals):</i>								
<i>Weighted</i>	10,341							
<i>Unweighted</i>	9,971							

6.4.2 Short walks

From 2017 short walks were only recorded on the first day of the Travel Diary.

Analyses of short walks are not carried out at the individual level, only aggregated information is produced; therefore, the fact that the information on short walks is collected on different days for different people should, in theory, average out for the aggregated estimates produced, assuming that the information collected is distributed approximately evenly over the seven days of the week. However, this is not the case in reality, mainly due to differential non-response between those allocated different start days.

[Table 6:3](#) shows the distribution of the days on which the information on short walks was collected (weighted by the adjusted and trimmed fully responding weights). To balance the analyses over the days of the week, weights were generated that adjusted the number of respondents providing data on short walks for each day of the week to be equal to the weighted mean across the seven days (1,477). These adjustments and the resulting weights are shown in the last two columns of [Table 6:3](#).

Table 6:3 Weighting for short walks

Day of the week	Information collected	Percentage	Adjustment	Weight
Sunday	1,448	14.0	1.020	7.142
Monday	1,525	14.8	0.968	6.779
Tuesday	1,542	14.9	0.958	6.705
Wednesday	1,503	14.5	0.983	6.880
Thursday	1,457	14.1	1.014	7.097
Friday	1,375	13.3	1.074	7.521
Saturday	1,490	14.4	0.991	6.938
<i>Bases (individuals):</i>				
Total (weighted)	10,341			

⁴⁸ Weighted by adjusted and trimmed version of wt_fully.

Table 6:3 Weighting for short walks

Day of the week	Information collected	Percentage	Adjustment	Weight
Total (unweighted)	9,971			

6.4.3 Long distance travel records

Information about all journeys is collected in the travel diary week. In order to obtain additional information about long distance journeys (LDJs), defined as journeys of 50 miles or more within Great Britain, the NTS collects information on long distance journeys made in the one-week period prior to the travel diary week (see [Section 4.6](#)). However, the number of LDJs reported in that week (1,511) was lower than the number reported in the travel diary (2,100). As the information collected in the travel diary was likely to be more accurate, the LDJ records were weighted so that the number of LDJs reported on each day equalled the average number (for a day) reported in the travel diary (see [Table 6:4](#)). This was done separately for the following categories of journey length: 50 to 75 miles; 75 to 100 miles; and 100 miles or more. (Revised weights using this methodology have also been calculated for LDJ data from NTS 2006. Prior to this, the weighting did not take journey length into account.)

For NTS 2021 no attempt was made to adjust for restrictions on non-essential travel imposed during parts of the year due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 6:4 Number of long distance journeys made during the Travel Week

	Long distance journeys reported:		Weight
	Travel Diary	LDJs	
Journeys: 50 to 75 miles			
1 st day	117	36	3.80
2 nd day	157	53	2.56
3 rd day	129	53	2.61
4 th day	124	81	1.70
5 th day	122	59	2.32
6 th day	125	79	1.74
7 th day	184	111	1.24
Average	137		
Journeys: 75 to 100 miles			
1 st day	62	18	3.48
2 nd day	34	36	1.71
3 rd day	80	42	1.48
4 th day	48	49	1.25
5 th day	96	40	1.56
6 th day	54	38	1.60
7 th day	57	36	1.71
Average	62		
Journeys: 100 miles or more			
1 st day	96	87	1.17
2 nd day	51	114	.89
3 rd day	66	84	1.20

	Long distance journeys reported:		Weight
4 th day	97	115	.88
5 th day	112	146	.70
6 th day	119	96	1.06
7 th day	168	139	.73
Average	101		

6.5 CASI weights

Starting in NTS 2017, a Computer Assisted Self Interviewing (CASI) module for transport satisfaction questions was added, where one adult from those present during the household interview is asked to complete the satisfaction questions. The methodology for incorporating the CASI module into the NTS sample was based on the methodological development work that NatCen carried out in 2016.⁴⁹ In NTS 2021, the only change to data collection compared with NTS 2019 and earlier was to allow more responses by proxy.

Respondents to the transport satisfaction questions (the “satisfaction sample”) need to be weighted to be representative of the NTS interview sample (and by extension representative of the adult population in England).

The satisfaction sample comprises of one adult per household randomly selected from those present during the interview. The satisfaction sample was recruited using an equal probability, except in households where both people aged 16-29 and 30+ were present. In such households, those aged 16-29 were selected with an 80% probability (the sampling methodology is described in [Section 3](#)). Sampling in this way introduces bias, as some individuals (those who are absent) have a zero probability of selection. To overcome the zero probability of selection, absent individuals can be treated as non-respondents with the application of appropriate non-response weights.

The CASI weights were developed to be used for analyses of the satisfaction sample (i.e. all individuals in the interview sample who have completed the self-completion questionnaire regardless of the amount of travel diary information collected). Of the 4,796 households in the interview sample, 4,742 were eligible for the CASI questionnaire. One adult per eligible household was selected and the satisfaction sample comprised of the 4,621 individuals who responded to the CASI questionnaire and already had an interview weight.

The approach to generating the CASI weights was to:

- Generate weights (casi_w1) for the exclusion of individuals who were not present during the interview ([section 6.5.1](#)).
- Produce weights (casi_w2) for the selection of one present individual per household ([section 6.5.2](#)).
- Compute quarters 1 & 2 and quarters 3 & 4 sets of composite weights for selection and CASI participation, $casi_wt3=casi_wt1 \times casi_wt2$.

⁴⁹ See Appendix Q of the NTS 2017 Technical Report, available here: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/729525/nts-technical-report-2017.pdf

- Select the responding individuals.
- Generate calibration weights (`casi_wt_calib`) which adjust the individuals in the CASI sample to known household population estimates for age/sex and region, using the composite weights (`casi_w3`) as initial estimates. In 2020 the quarters 1 & 2 and quarters 3 & 4 samples were calibrated separately ([section 6.5.3](#)).
- The two sets of calibrated weights are then reassembled in a single set (`casi_wt`) which forms the final weights for analysis of the NTS 2021 satisfaction sample.

6.5.1 Weighting for the exclusion of not present individuals

The aim of presence weighting is to reduce bias caused by systematic differences between those adults who were present during the interview and those that were not. Of the 8,997 adults over 16 in the NTS 2021 interview sample, 5,469 (60.8%) were present during the interview. The proportion present during the interview was very similar in the knock-to-nudge sample (60.8%) and the push-to-telephone sample (59.3%).

To correct for differences between the profiles of the present and not present groups, stepwise logistic regression models were fitted with whether or not an interview sample (adult) respondent was present during the interview as the outcome measure and terms associated with being present as covariates. These included: age-by-gender, region, household size, tenure, income group, marital status, economic status, frequency of traveling by car, ethnicity, and quarter of issue. The inclusion of quarter was a change from NTS 2020 and previous years, as this variable was a significant predictor of presence.

From the final model, the predicted propensity of being present was estimated for each individual. The weights (`casi_w1`) to adjust for non-presence bias were calculated as the reciprocal of these propensities for those who were present.⁵⁰ Weighting in this way would remove any bias from the “present” sample that is linked to the variables included in the model, so that any remaining bias can be considered ignorable, and make it representative of the total NTS interview sample.

The final model is shown in [Appendix R](#).

6.5.2 Weighting for the selection of one adult per household

The satisfaction sample was recruited using an equal probability, except in households where both people aged 16-29 and 30+ were present. In such households, those aged 16-29 were selected with an 80% probability.

To correct for the unequal probabilities of selection, selection weights (`casi_w2`) were defined as the inverse of each person’s selection probability.⁵¹

⁵⁰ The model was restricted to households with two or more adults; those present in single-adult households were assigned a probability (and a weight) of 1; the weights were trimmed at the top 0.5% to reduce excess variance inflation due to a small number of large weights.

⁵¹ In households with only people 16-29 or 30+, the selection weight was simply the number of present adults per household; `casi_w2` was trimmed at 6 to avoid a small number of very high weights which would inflate the standard errors, reduce the precision of the survey estimates and cause the weighted sample to be less efficient.

6.5.3 Calibration weighting

The next stage of the weighting procedure was to adjust the weights using calibration weighting in Stata. For NTS 2021, the quarters 1 & 2 and quarters 3 & 4 CASI samples were calibrated separately.

During calibration, the two sets of composite weights from the previous stages (casi_w3) were adjusted so that the distribution for groups defined by age/sex and region matched 2020 mid-year population estimates of household residents (see [Appendix S](#)). The population estimates used were based on Census data in England, with an adjustment to estimate household residents only.

The two sets of calibrated weights were then combined into the final CASI weight, `casi_wt`. Weighted CASI survey responses for the two halves of 2021 were compared and no consistent differences found, therefore the final CASI weights were not rescaled to have equal totals for each quarter of issue.

7 Glossary

Boarding

A boarding is when someone changes from one vehicle to another of the same type, using the same ticket. (If a new ticket is required this would be a new stage of the trip.)

Escort trip

An *escort* trip is a trip made for the purpose of accompanying someone else.

Excluded trips: leisure pursuits

Yachting and other water/air trips are excluded, where they are made for the pleasure of going out in a boat or plane rather than to get somewhere.

Excluded trips: off the public highway

Travel off the public highway (e.g. in private gardens, across open country, on private land) is excluded. Hence if someone were to drive their car on dirt tracks, cycle off-road or walk across fields, data about the off-road parts of their journey are not collected.

Excluded trips: some travel in the course of work

The NTS focuses on personal travel. Therefore some journeys made in the course of work are excluded as they are commercial travel:

- trips made specifically to deliver/collect goods in the course of work are excluded
- trips made by professional drivers or crew in the course of their work (e.g. buses, ambulances, cranes, refuse vehicles etc) are excluded
- walking and cycling trips made in the course of work by employees who are paid to walk or cycle (e.g. postmen and postwomen, police officers) are excluded
- trips made by taxi drivers are excluded if they are paid or charge a fare for making a trip
- trips made by professional driving instructors whilst teaching or driving their vehicles in the course of their work are excluded

Long-distance journeys

A long-distance journey is a trip of 50 miles or more in one direction and with a single main purpose.

Non-escort trip

A *non-escort* trip is a trip made by someone on their own behalf, rather than *escort* purposes (trips people make in order to accompany someone else).

Public highway

The public highway is defined as roads and footpaths that are “metalled” (i.e. tarmac or paved) and have unrestricted access.

Purpose

Trips are coded according to the main reason why they were made. Each trip is assigned two codes reflecting the “purpose to” (i.e. the reason the respondent went to somewhere) and the “purpose from” (i.e. the reason the respondent was at the place where they are travelling from). The overall purpose of a trip is normally taken to be the activity at the destination, unless that destination is ‘home’ in which case the purpose is defined by the origin of the trip. The classification of trips to ‘work’ is also dependent on the origin of the trip.

Trips codes used are as follows:

Code	Non-escort Purposes	
01	Home	<i>To go home</i>
02	Work	<i>To go to main place of work</i>
03	In course of work	<i>Travel in the course of work</i>
04	Education	<i>To go to school/college etc</i>
05	Food/grocery shopping	<i>To go food or grocery shopping</i>
06	All other types of shopping	<i>To do non-food shopping</i>
07	Personal business: medical	<i>For personal medical reasons</i>
08	Other personal business	<i>For personal non-medical reasons</i>
09	Eat or drink: alone or at work	<i>To eat or drink alone or related to work</i>
10	Eat or drink: all other occasions	<i>To eat or drink – all other occasions</i>
11	Visit friends/relatives at home	<i>To visit friends or relatives at their home</i>
12	Other social	<i>To go out for other social reasons</i>
13	Entertainment/public social activities	<i>For entertainment or public/community activity</i>
14	Sport (participate)	<i>To take part in sport</i>
15	Holiday base	<i>To go to a holiday base</i>
16	Day trip/just walk	<i>To go out for a day trip or just for a walk</i>
17	Other non-escort	<i>To go out for some other non-escort reason</i>
Code	Escort Purposes	
18	Escort home (not own)	<i>To take someone to their home</i>
19	Escort work	<i>To take someone to their main place of work</i>
20	Escort in course of work	<i>To accompany someone travelling in the course of their work</i>
21	Education	<i>To take someone to school/college etc</i>
22	Escort shopping/personal business	<i>To take someone shopping or to carry out personal business (medical or otherwise)</i>
23	Other escort	<i>To escort someone for some other reason</i>

Round trips

Round trips are split into two separate journeys, one outward and one return. The destination of the outward journey is recorded as the midpoint of the round trip.

Series of calls

In order to reduce the burden on respondents, travel involving a number of stops for the same main purpose and using the same form of transport can be treated as one continuous series of calls from the first such call to the last one unless there is a significant break at any stop. Only shopping and travel in the course of work are treated in this way.

Short walk

A short walk is a walk of less than one mile. Very short walks (of less than 50 yards) are always excluded. On the first day of the travel diary, details of all walks which are 50 yards or more are recorded. On the following six days of the travel diary only walks of one mile or more are recorded.

Stage (of trip)

A trip can also consist of a number of stages. A new stage is defined when there is a change in the form of transport or when there is a change of vehicle requiring a separate ticket.

Trip

A trip (or journey) is a one-way course of travel from one place to another with a single main purpose.

8 Appendices

8.1 Appendix A: Questionnaire documentation 2021

Introduction to questionnaire documentation

Questionnaire changes for the 2021 survey year are shown in Table A.1 below. The full text of the questionnaire is presented after this table. Interviewer instructions are given in capitals and question names are in bold. For changes that occurred to the questionnaire and the travel diaries in the 2002 to 2021 survey years, the user should refer to the tables at the end of the questionnaire and the Technical Reports for those years for full details of the changes.

Introduction to questionnaire documentation: Block routing

The NTS questionnaire comprises several distinct sections; the household questionnaire, individual questionnaire, the vehicle questionnaire, pick-up questionnaire and the Admin block. In the Blaise programme used to create the CAPI, the whole programme is created out of blocks that tend to hold related questions on a particular topic or theme. In the questionnaire documentation below, the block name is given in a text box at the beginning of each block of questions.

Where a block of questions is asked of a subset of the full sample, the relevant routing, known as the block routing, is also shown in the text box. If any questions within the block apply to a narrower subset, additional routing instructions are given before the individual question. If no routing is noted in the text box, assume there is no overall routing which applies to the whole block.

Please note that no block routing is provided for the Admin block or the Diary Entry System. Also note that the block routing is not exhaustive as there are other blocks contained within the NTS programme that do not contain any questions (and so they are not listed).

Within each text box below, the specific question block and its module name within Blaise (the CAPI software) are displayed, separated by a forward slash. Below this sub-block names are displayed and finally the rules governing each block. For example:

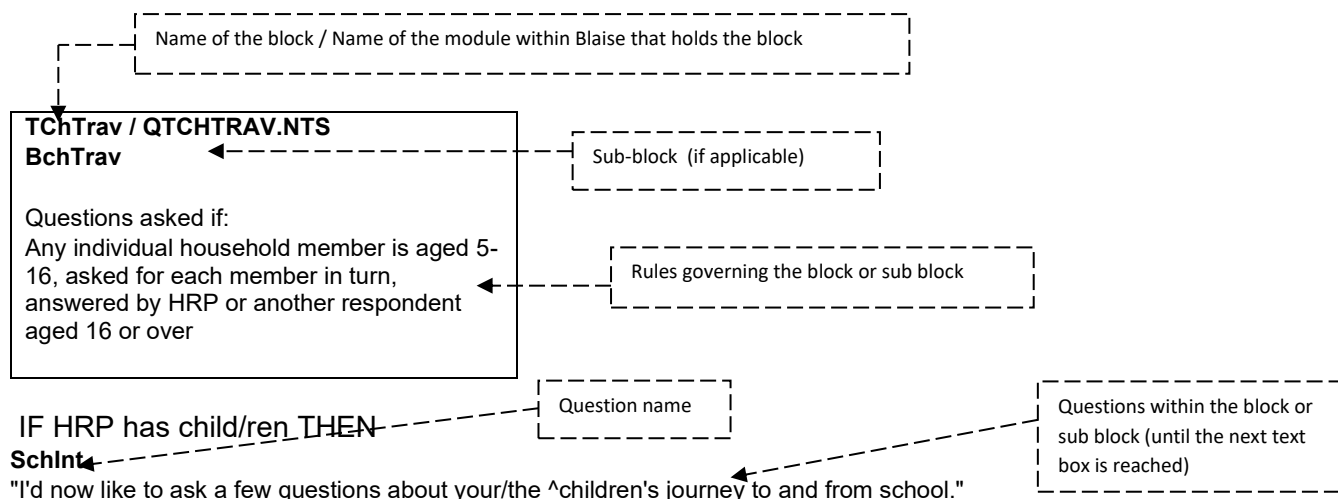


Table A.1 All questionnaire changes made in 2021

Note: additions to existing questions highlighted in yellow, deletions highlighted in red

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
Household questionnaire				
BHComp / QTHCOMP.INC				
TravDate	Removed soft checks	<p><i>RECORD ALWAYS</i></p> <p>TravDate</p> <p>INTERVIEWER: ENTER START DATE OF TRAVEL WEEK FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD.</p> <p>: DATETYPE</p> <p>NO DK, No Refusal</p>		As we are moving to rolling travel weeks please remove soft checks associated with this question.
Household questionnaire				
BHComp / QTHCOMP.INC				
HHIndQn	Updated question wording and answer options	<p>HHIndQn</p> <p>CODE WHETHER IN-HOME, OR BY TELEPHONE, AND WHETHER THE INTERVIEW WA IN PERSON OR BY PROXY</p> <p>CODE WHETHER FACE TO FACE, PROXY INTERVIEW, OR PERSON NOT AVAILABLE</p> <p>INTERVIEWER: IN GENERAL, FOR CHILDREN UNDER ELEVEN, INTERVIEW AN ADULT AND CODE AS 'PROXY'.</p> <p>1 .In-home – in person</p> <p>2. In home- proxy</p> <p>3. Telephone – in person</p> <p>4. Telephone – proxy</p> <p>5. Not available</p> <p>1. Face to face</p> <p>2. Proxy</p> <p>3. Not available</p>		New answer options to reflect potential need to change mode throughout fieldwork.
Individual questionnaire				
BWhoInt / QTWhoInt.INC				
IndQn	Updated question wording and answer options	<p>IndQn</p> <p>CODE WHETHER IN-HOME, OR BY TELEPHONE, AND WHETHER THE INTERVIEW WAS IN PERSON OR BY PROXY.</p> <p>CODE WHETHER FACE-TO-FACE INTERVIEW, PROXY INTERVIEW, OR PERSON NOT AVAILABLE.</p>		New answer options to reflect potential need to change mode throughout fieldwork.

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
		<p>INTERVIEW: IN GENERAL, FOR CHILDREN UNDER ELEVEN, INTERVIEW AND ADULT AND CODE AS PROXY.</p> <p>1. In-home in person 2. In-home – Proxy 3. Telephone – in person 4. Telephone – Proxy 5. Not available NO DK, NO REFUSAL.</p> <p>1. Face to face 2. Proxy 3. Not Available NO DK, NO REFUSAL</p>		
Individual questionnaire				
BDisab / QTDIsab.INC				
CycDiff	Updated routing	<p><i>If respondent is aged 16 or over (dvage>=16) and face-to-face interview (indqn=1 or 3)</i></p> <p>CycDiff Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more that makes it difficult or impossible for you to ride a bicycle?</p> <p>INTERVIEWER: INCLUDE PROBLEMS DUE TO OLD AGE.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT SAYS YES, PROBE FOR WHETHER IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE RESPONDENT TO RIDE A BICYCLE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes – impossible 2. Yes – difficult 3. No 4. I can't ride a bicycle but not due to poor health (Spontaneous only) 		The routing has been updated to reflect changes to IndQn.
Individual questionnaire				
BAttitud / QATTITUD.INC				
Self-Completion CASI	Updated routing	<p>BAttitud / QATTITUD.INC</p> <p><i>ASKED IF RESPONDENT IS AGED 16 OR OVER (DVAGE>=16) AND INTERVIEW IS COMPLETED FACE-TO-FACE IN PERSON – WHETHER FACE-TO-FACE OR BY TELEPHONE (INDQN=1 or 3).</i></p>		The routing has been updated to reflect changes to IndQn. This routing applies to the whole CASI section.
Individual questionnaire				
BILO / QTILO.INC				

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
HLongInd	Updated routing	<p><i>IF respondent is not the HRP and interview is completed in person where by face-to-face or be telephone (IndQN =1 or 3) and is aged 16 and over (DVAGE>=16)</i></p> <p>HLongInd How long have you personally lived at this address? ... INTERVIEWER CODE1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Less than 12 months 2. 12 months but less than 2 years 3. 2 years but less than 3 years 4. 3 years but less than 5 years 5. 5 years but less than 10 years 6. 10 years but less than 20 years 7. 20 years or longer 		The routing has been updated to reflect changes to IndQn.
Individual questionnaire				
BEScooter / QTEScooter.INC				
EScooter	New question	<p><i>(The next few questions are about e-scooters).</i></p> <p>EScooter</p> <p><i>(May I just check) have you ridden an e-scooter during the last 12 months (that is since [this date last year])?</i></p> <p>An electric scooter (e-scooter) is a 2-wheeled scooter, designed to carry one person in a standing position, which is fitted with an electric motor.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 		New question for a new section on E-Scooters. To be asked of 16+.
EScooterFreq	New question	<p><i>ASK IF EScooter =1</i></p> <p>EScooterFreq SHOW CARD 18 How frequently do you / does [name] use an e-scooter?</p> <p>Please count each single trip as one journey and each return trip as two.</p> <p>NOTE: ONLY INCLUDE TRAVEL WITHIN GREAT BRITAIN, OVER THE LAST YEAR OR SO</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least once a day 2. 5 or more times a week, but not every day 3. 3 or 4 times a week 4. Once or twice a week 5. Less than that but more than twice a month 6. Once or twice a month 7. Less than that but more than twice a year 8. Once or twice a year 9. Less than once a year 10. Never 		New question for a new section on E-Scooters

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
Individual questionnaire				
BAccid / QAccid.INC				
Accident	Question wording updated	<p>ASK ALL</p> <p>Accident</p> <p>NAME</p> <p>In the last 3 years, that is since [Date], have you been in any type of road accident, no matter how minor?</p> <p>Please include any accidents in which you were involved as a pedestrian, driver, passenger, cyclist, or motorcyclist, or e-scooter user, even if no other party were involved. Do not include any accidents that happened to your parked vehicle where you were not present.</p> <p>Only include incidents that happened on a public road, including pavements and cycle lanes on the public road.</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p>		Additional text added to include e-scooters and clarify around accidents that happened whilst respondents are not in attendance
AccDate	New question	<p><i>If respondent has been in an accident (Accident =1)</i></p> <p>AccDate</p> <p>Could you give me an approximate date for the road accident that you were (most recently) involved in? Please give the month and year if you are not sure of the exact date.</p> <p><i>INTERVIEWER PROMPT (if required):</i></p> <p>1. Do you remember what time of year it was at the time of the accident.</p> <p>2. Do you remember where you were going?</p> <p>3. Are there any events around the time of the accident which could help you to estimate the date of the accident.</p> <p>FOR DAY NOT GIVEN ... ENTER 15 FOR DAY. FOR MONTH NOT GIVEN ... ENTER 6 FOR MONTH.</p> <p>ENTER FULL YEAR, eg 9/11/2018 RATHER THAN 18</p> <p>:DATETYPE</p> <p>98. Don't Know</p> <p>99. Refused</p>		New question to come after Acc12Mn.
Injury3	Deleted question	<p><i>If respondent has been in accident (Accident =1)</i></p> <p>Injury3</p> <p>NAME</p> <p>Thinking again about the last 3 years, that is since [Date], have you been in a road accident on a public road in which you were injured</p>		Question deleted and replaced by Injury3a

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
		<p>Please include incidents where you were in a vehicle, on a bicycle or motorbike, or a pedestrian, even if no other party was involved.</p> <p>INTERVIEWER ONLY INCLUDE INCIDENTS WHERE THE RESPONDENT WAS DIRECTLY INVOLVED - DO NOT INCLUDE INCIDENTS WHERE THE RESPONDENT WAS ONLY A WITNESS. INCIDENTS WHILE RIDING A HORSE SHOULD BE INCLUDED, EVEN IF NO OTHER PARTY WAS INVOLVED.</p> <p>INCIDENTS THAT DID NOT HAPPEN ON A PUBLIC ROAD (E.G. ON PRIVATE ROADS, IN PUBLIC PARKS, IN CAR PARKS, IN PETROL STATIONS) SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED. INCIDENTS THAT OCCURRED OUTSIDE GB SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED.</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused</p>		
Injury3a	New question	<p><i>If respondent has been in accident (Accident=1)</i> Injury3a NAME</p> <p>Thinking again about the last 3 years, that is since [DATE], have you been in a road accident on a public road in which you were injured in any of the following ways?</p> <p>Please include incidents where you were in a vehicle, on a bicycle or motorbike, e-bike or e-scooter, or a pedestrian, even if no other party was involved.</p> <p>READ OUT EACH IN TURN.... CODE ALL THAT APPLY.</p> <p>INTERVIEWER ONLY INCLUDE INCIDENTS WHERE THE RESPONDENT WAS DIRECTLY INVOLVED - DO NOT INCLUDE INCIDENTS WHERE THE RESPONDENT WAS ONLY A WITNESS. INCIDENTS WHILE RIDING A HORSE SHOULD BE INCLUDED, EVEN IF NO OTHER PARTY WAS INVOLVED.</p> <p>INCIDENTS THAT DID NOT HAPPEN ON A PUBLIC ROAD (E.G. ON PRIVATE ROADS, IN PUBLIC PARKS, IN CAR PARKS, IN PETROL STATIONS) SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED. INCIDENTS THAT OCCURRED OUTSIDE GB SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED.</p> <p>1. Whiplash or neck pain? 2. Sprains, strains and dislocation? 3. Bruising? 4. Shock? 5. Any cuts or lacerations or abrasions? 6. None of the above (SPONTANEOUS)</p> <p>98. Don't know 99. Refused</p>		New question, which serves as an update to Injury3
Cut1	New question	<p><i>Ask if Injury3a =5</i> Cut1 SHOWCARD 37 Which of the following best describes the cut or laceration?</p>		New question, to follow on from Injury3a

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deep penetrating wound 2. Deep cuts / lacerations 3. Shallow cuts / lacerations / abrasions <p>98. Don't know 99. Refused</p>		
Injury3b	New question	<p><i>If respondent has been in an accident (Accident =1)</i></p> <p>Injury3b NAME</p> <p>Thinking again about the last 3 years, that is since [Date], have you been in a road accident on a public road in which you were injured in any of the following ways? READ OUT EACH IN TURN... CODE ALL THAT APPLY.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any loss of consciousness? 2. Any fractures or broken bones? 3. Any injury resulting in the loss of a limb (include partial loss)? 4. Any severe head injury (must include loss of consciousness)? 5. Any other head injury? 6. Any severe chest injury (with issues breathing)? 7. Any other chest injury (not just bruising)? 8. Any internal injury? 9. None of the above (SPONTANEOUS) <p>98. Don't know 99. Refused</p>		New question, to add to Injury3a
Broken1	New question	<p><i>If Any fractured or broken bones (Injury3b=2)</i></p> <p>Broken1 SHOWCARD 38</p> <p>You mentioned in the last 3 years you have been in a road accident on a public road in which you fractured or broke a bone. Which bone or bones did you fracture?</p> <p>CODE ALL THAT APPLY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Broken neck or back 2. Fractured pelvis or upper leg 3. Fractured lower leg / ankle / foot 4. Fractured arm / collarbone / hand 5. Other fractured or broken bone <p>98. Don't know 99. Refused</p>		New question, to follow on from Injury3b.
Acc3Inj	Change in routing	<p><i>If respondent has been injured in accident in the last 3 years AND has been in an accident in last 12 months (Injury3 AND Acc12Mn>0 Injury3a =1-5 or Injury3b=1-8)</i></p> <p>Acc3Inj NAME</p> <p>How many times have you been involved in a road accident in which you were injured in the last 3 years? INTERVIEWER: IF THE RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW HOW MANY TIMES PRESS <Ctrl K> :1..97</p>		Change in routing to reflect removal of Injury3 and replacement with Injury3a and Injury3b

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
AccInt2	Routing updates	<i>If respondent has been in accident and being interviewed in person (Accident=1 AND IndQn=1 or 3)</i> AccInt2 NAME I would now like to ask you some details about the (most recent) incident in which you were injured / accident you were involved in.		Routing updated to reflect the changes to IdnQn
Incident	Routing updated, change in question wording and new answer options	<i>If respondent has been in accident and being interviewed in person (Accident=1 AND IndQn=1 or 3)</i> Incident <i>Interviewer note (if prompted): Please include vans/campervans in any other vehicle, even if they are participants main vehicle.</i> NAME Can I just check, at the time of the incident, were you... READ OUT... 1.a car occupant, 2. a cyclist, 3. a motor cyclist, 4. a pedestrian, 5. riding an e-scooter, 6. riding an e-bike, 7. or on/in another vehicle (including van)?		Interviewer note added and two new answer options
Injury	Deleted question	<i>If respondent has been injured in accident and being interviewed in person (Injury3=1 and IndQn=1)</i> Injury NAME SHOW CARD 37 What type of injuries did you have? You can choose as many as apply. 1. Minor bruising or minor cuts 2. Severe cuts 3. Sprains 4. Whiplash 5. Fracture/broken bones 6. Concussion 7. Internal injuries 8. Burns 9. Crushing 10. Slight shock 11. Severe shock (required hospital treatment) 97. Other (Please specify)		Question deleted
XInjury	Deleted question	<i>If respondent sustained another injury (Injury =97)</i> XInjury NAME INTERVIEWER: PLEASE RECORD OTHER INJURY		Question deleted
Medical	Deleted question	Medical NAME SHOW CARD 38 Can I just check, as a result of your injuries, did you receive any medical attention		Question deleted, to be placed by Medical1 and Medical2.

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
		<p>at any time following the accident? You can choose as many as apply.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No - no medical attention received 2. Yes - first aid at roadside 3. Yes - at GP surgery 4. Yes - at a minor injuries/accidents unit 5. Yes - at Accident and Emergency 6. Yes - as an inpatient in hospital (at least one night spent on a hospital ward) 97. Yes - other (Please specify) 		
XMedical	Deleted question	<p>XMedical NAME INTERVIEWER: PLEASE RECORD OTHER TYPE OF MEDICAL ATTENTION RECEIVED.</p>		Question deleted. Original follow up question for medical – replacement question for follow up to medical2.
Medical1	New question. Updated routing from v2.	<p><i>If respondent has been injured in accident and being interviewed in person (Injury3a=1,2,3,4,5 or Injury3b =1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 and IndQn=1 or 3)</i></p> <p>Medical1 NAME Can I just check, as a result of your injuries, did you receive any medical attention at any time following the accident?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 		New question, acts as a replacement for Medical. To be placed after Incident.
Medical2	New question	<p><i>If Medical1=1</i></p> <p>Medical2 NAME SHOW CARD 39 What type of medical attention did you receive? You can choose as many as apply.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Medical assistance received at the roadside 2. At GP surgery 3. At a minor injuries or accidents unit 4. At Accident and Emergency 5. As an inpatient in hospital where at least one night was spent on a hospital ward 6. Something else (Please specify) 		New question, acts as a replacement for Medical. To be placed after Medical1.
XMedical2	New question	<p><i>If other medical treatment received (Medical2 = 6)</i></p> <p>XMedical2 NAME INTERVIEWER: PLEASE RECORD OTHER TYPE OF MEDICAL ATTENTION RECEIVED.</p>		New questions, acts as a replacement for XMedical. To be placed after Medical2
OthVeh	Routing updated	<p><i>If respondent has been in accident and being interviewed in person (Accident=1 AND IndQn = 1 or 3)</i></p> <p>OthVeh NAME SHOW CARD 40 Can I just check, (apart from the vehicle you were travelling in,) were any (other) vehicles or pedestrians also involved in the incident?</p>		Routing updated to reflect changes in IndQn.

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
		INTERVIEWER: IF THE ACCIDENT INVOLVED MULTIPLE CARS CODE AS 'YES, A CAR' CODE ALL THAT APPLY 1. No, no other vehicles/pedestrians were involved 2. Yes, a car 3. Yes, a bicycle 4. Yes, a motor cycle 5. Yes, a pedestrian 97. Yes, another type of vehicle		
Police	New answer option and routing updated	<i>If respondent has been in accident and being interviewed in person (Accident=1 AND IndQn = 1 or 3)</i> Police NAME SHOW CARD 41 Did the police attend the scene of the accident? 1. Yes - they attended because I called them 2. Yes - they attended as a result of someone else calling them 3. Yes - they were there when it happened/they drove past just after the accident occurred 4. Yes – they were automatically alerted by a vehicle with an automated emergency call function, known as e-Call. 5. No		New answer option added and routing updated.
Individual questionnaire				
BChildAcc / QChACC.INC				
ChildAcc2	Updated question wording	<i>If don't skip section (ChildAcc1 =1)</i> ChildAcc2 NAME Thinking about [Name 1 st child], {Name 2 nd child etc] In the last 3 years, that is since [Date] , Has He/She/Any been in any type of road accident, no matter how minor? Please include any accidents in which they were involved as a pedestrian, driver, passenger, cyclist, or motorcyclist, or e-scooter user, even if no other party was involved. Do not include any accidents that happened to a parked car while they were not present. Only include incidents that happened on a public road, including pavements and cycle lanes on the public road. 1. Yes 2. No		text added to include e-scooters and clarify around accidents that happened whilst respondents are not in attendance
Individual Questionnaire				
BFollowUp/BFollup.INC				
Follow up section	Routing updated	BFollowUp/BFollup.INC <i>ASK IF RESPONDENT IS AGED 16 OR MORE (DVAGE>=16) AND IN PERSON WHETHER FACE-TO-FACE OR OVER THE PHONE (INDQN=1 or 3)</i>		Routing has been updated to reflect changes to IndQn.

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
Admin block BIOut/QADMIN.INC				
RefQs	Change to routing	<p><i>IF refusal (UnOut= 421, 428, 431, 432, 433, 440, 450)</i></p> <p>RefQs Did the respondent answer the refusal questions (E2, E3 and E4 on the ARF)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No 		Updated to include new outcome codes
ObsDone	Change to routing	<p><i>IF outcome code is productive, non contact, refusal or other unproductive and first household from ARF (Outcome = 110,120,130,210,211,220,221,230,231, 310,320,330, 410,420,431,432, 433, 440,450, 510,520,530,540,550,560,561,563,565,641,642,651, 652,670 AND HHold = 1)</i></p> <p>ObsDone Have you filled in the Observation form details the ARF?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No 		Updated to include new outcome codes
PUQn	Text changes and new answer options to reflect change in mode	<p>RECORD ALWAYS</p> <p>PUQn</p> <p>CODE WHETHER IN-HOME, OR BY TELEPHONE, AND WHETHER THE INTERVIEW WAS IN PERSON OR BY PROXY, OR WHETHER PERSON NOT AVAILABLE .</p> <p>CODE WHETHER FACE TO FACE INTERVIEW, PROXY INTERVIEW, OR PERSON NOT AVAILABLE.</p> <p>INTERVIEWER: IN GENERAL, FOR CHILDREN UNDER ELEVEN, INTERVIEW AN ADULT AND CODE AS 'PROXY'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Face to face In-home – in person Proxy In-home - proxy Not available Telephone- in person Telephone - proxy Not available 		New answer codes and interviewer instruction to reflect change in mode
Penult	Text changes to reflect change in mode	<p><i>IF Placement Interview completed (StatusQ = 1)</i></p> <p>Penult INTERVIEWER: NOW INTRODUCE AND EXPLAIN THE DIARY REMEMBER THAT SHORT WALKS SHOULD BE RECORDED ON DAY 1 ONLY</p> <p><i>If expsamp=yes and DVAge >=16</i> PREPARE ADULT DIARIES FOR: [Names]</p> <p><i>If expsamp=yes and DVAge <16</i> PREPARE YOUNG PERSONS DIARIES FOR: [Names]</p> <p>Diary dates are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> [DAY, DATE] [DAY, DATE] [DAY, DATE] [DAY, DATE] [DAY, DATE] 		Instruction for interviewers when completing the diaries

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
		6 [DAY, DATE] 7 [DAY, DATE] REMIND RESPONDENTS YOU WILL BE MAKING REMINDERS CALL, AS WELL AS THE DAYS YOU INTEND TO MAKE THESE CALLS, AND ALSO CONFIRM THE DATA YOU WILL CALL BACK CIRCLE THE DAYS OF THE WEEK AND WRITE YOUR OWN NAME AND THE DATE YOU WILL BE CALLING BACK AT THE BOTTOM OF THE DIARIES Press 1 and <Enter> to continue.		
Penult4	Text changes to reflect change in mode	<i>IF Placement Interview completed (StatusQ = 1)</i> Penult4 INTERVIEWER: HOW LONG DID IT TAKE TO PLACE AND EXPLAIN THE DIARY AND OTHER DOCUMENTS? INCLUDE ANY TIME SPENT PREPARING THE DIARIES BEFOREHAND (E.G. FILLING IN THE FRONT) AND ALSO THE TIME REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE FIRST 2 DAYS OF THE DIARY. RECORD TO NEAREST MINUTE <i>Ask as the first question of the diary pick up interview, after diary collection.</i>		Administraton question, updated instruction for interviewers
Penult5	Text change to reflect change in mode	<i>IF Pickup Interview completed (StatusQ = 2)</i> Penult5 INTERVIEWER: HOW LONG DID IT TAKE TO PICK UP, AND CHECK AND COMPLETE THE DIARY(IES)? RECORD TO NEAREST MINUTE		Administraton question, updated instruction for interviewers
BlnkWhy	Text changes to reflect change in mode	<i>IF respondent's diary is blank (BlnkDry = 1)</i> BlnkWhy INTERVIEWER: PLEASE RECORD THE REASON FOR NO TRIPS DURING THE TRAVEL WEEK. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abroad/offshore all week 2. Housebound due to longstanding illness/disability 3. (Temporarily) unwell all week 4. Only did short walks on Days 2-7 5. Only did short walks on Days 1 -6 6. Did not go out at all (but not due to illness/disability) 7. Other NO DON'T KNOW, NO REFUSAL		Don't include on interviewer notes of changes as legacy issue and people won't have been routed to it
Diary data				
Method	New codes added for eBike and eScooter	<i>Ask for each stage</i> Method Method of travel <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walk 2. Bicycle 3. Private (hire) Bus 4. Car 5. Motorcycle combination 6. Van or lorry 7. Other private transport 8. Ordinary Bus (London) 9. Ordinary Bus (Elsewhere) 		New codes to be included for the diary

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
		10. Coach/Express Bus 11. Excursion/Tour Bus 12. LT underground 13. Train (formerly BR) 14. Light rail 15. Aircraft (public) 16. Taxi/Minicab/private hire vehicle 17. 18. Other public transport 19. Unspecified (private) 20. Unspecified (public) 21. eBike 22. eScooter		
Show cards throughout				
Show cards throughout		New show cards have been added – please refer to the questionnaire for the new numbering.		

Block summary

Household questionnaire

Demographics Page 89

Bnames, THComp, BHRP, THREls, BsPout

Accommodation Page 92

BAccom, BTenure, BResLen

Home delivery and food shopping Page 94

BHDSshop

Children's travel to school Page 95

TchTrav

Vehicle grid (Make, model) Page 97

BVehNum TVehTab

Individual questionnaire

Disabilities that affect travel Page 100

TDisab

Methods of transport used Page 103

TMethod

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BWalk

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TCycle

E-Scooter Page 107

TEScooter

Driving licence Page 108

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TIntUse

Attitude to transport services (self-completion, CASI) Page 111

BAttitud

Education, paid work and journey planning Page 114

TILO, Teduc

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TMainJb

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TWkHome

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TWkDiff

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Road accidents involving adults Page 128

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ChAcc, BSubAcc

Special tickets/passes Page 131

BnoTick, TTicket, Tpickup

Long-distance journeys Page 133

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Follow up Page 136

BFollowUp

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TPickup

Vehicle questionnaire

Registration number Page 140

BVehInt, RegIntr

Mileage Page 142

BMILEAG

Vehicle pick-up interview Page 144

TVPickU

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Household questionnaire

BID/QID.INC

Area

AREA NUMBER.
JUST PRESS <Enter>.

Address

ADDRESS NUMBER.
JUST PRESS <Enter>

Hhold

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER.
JUST PRESS <Enter>.

BSignIn/ QSIGNIN.INC

RECORD ALWAYS

AdrField

PLEASE ENTER THE FIRST TEN CHARACTERS OF THE FIRST LINE OF THE ADDRESS TAKEN FROM A.R.F. ADDRESS LABEL FOR THE FIRST HOUSEHOLD AT THIS ADDRESS. MAKE SURE TO TYPE IT EXACTLY AS IT IS PRINTED.

No DK, No refusal

RECORD ALWAYS

StatusQ

What is the status of this interview?
INTERVIEWER: IF YOU ARE NOW STARTING THE PICK-UP INTERVIEW,
CHANGE THE CODE TO '2' THEN PRESS <ENTER> AND <END> TO GO TO THE FIRST PICK UP QUESTION.
YOU CANNOT GO BACK TO CODE '1' ONCE YOU HAVE CODED '2'

1. Placement interview
2. Pick-up interview

No DK, No refusal

RECORD ALWAYS

StartDat

DATE PLACEMENT INTERVIEW WITH THIS HOUSEHOLD WAS STARTED
PRESS ENTER TO CONFIRM DATE
: DATETYPE

RECORD ALWAYS

FirstQ

INTERVIEWER: IS THIS THE FIRST TIME YOU HAVE OPENED THIS QUESTIONNAIRE?

(TO UPDATE ADMIN DETAILS PRESS <CTRL + ENTER>)

1. the first time you've opened this questionnaire
2. or the second or later time?
5. EMERGENCY CODE IF COMPUTER'S DATE IS WRONG AT LATER CHECK

RECORD ALWAYS

TravDate

INTERVIEWER: ENTER START DATE OF TRAVEL WEEK FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD.
: DATETYPE
NO DK, No Refusal

RECORD ALWAYS

Summary

INTERVIEWER: Summary of PLACEMENT interviewing (Placement Interviewing not done yet in red):

Session 1: Name unfinished / reached end
Session 2: Name unfinished / reached end
Session 3: Name unfinished / reached end
Session 4: Name unfinished / reached end
Make a note of the session for anyone coded as unavailable. Use <CTRL+ENTER> at any point and select the appropriate session to complete individual interviews for people if they become available.

Vehicles: Name unfinished / reached end.

When you press the END key you will be stopped at any place where you coded 'later'

1. Press 1 and <Enter> to continue.

RECORD ALWAYS

Whohere

I am just going to ask you some questions about the members of your household to help us understand your travel patterns. What are the first names or initials of the people who normally lives at this address?

1. Press <ENTER> to continue

HELPSCREEN:

Collecting this information allows the DfT to look at how travel differs between different households sizes and people of different ages and backgrounds.

BBNames/ QNAMES.HAR

ASK ALWAYS

Name

RECORD NAME/IDENTIFIER FOR EACH MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

Helpscreen:

WHEN ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HAVE BEEN ENTERED, PRESS PgDn

PRIMARY SET OF QUESTIONS ON HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND RELATIONSHIPS ASKED ON ALL SURVEYS.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Stage 1: Establish Residency - only/main residence 6 month rule/ Check Adult Children

Stage 2: One or more households - 'Do you all share cooking facilities and share living accommodation?'

Stage 3: Establish Household Reference Person (HRP) - 'In whose name is the accommodation owned or rented?'

INTERVIEWER: If joint owners then enter one of the joint owners. HRP will be established later

DEMOGRAPHICS

BHComp / QTHCOMP.INC

ASK ALWAYS

Sex

NAME

INTERVIEWER: CODE SEX OF RESPONDENT

1. Male
2. Female

ASK ALWAYS

Birth

NAME

What is your date of birth?

FOR DAY NOT GIVEN....ENTER 15 FOR DAY.

FOR MONTH NOT GIVEN....ENTER 6 FOR MONTH

ENTER FULL YEAR, eg. 9/11/1952 RATHER THAN 52

: DATETYPE

If respondent does not know their date of birth or refuses to provide it (Birth = DK OR refusal)

Agelf

NAME

What was your age last birthday?

98 or more = CODE 97

: 00..97

No DK, No refusal

Helpscreen:

IF YEAR OF BIRTH NOT GIVEN

What was your age last birthday?

Interviewer note:

If respondents refuse to give their age, or cannot, then give your best estimate.

DVAge

(Computed variable) Age for whole sample, from Birth and Agelf

DM510

(Computed variable) How many people in the house aged 5 to 10 at 31 August last.

DM1115

(Computed variable) How many people in the house aged 11 to 15 at 31 August last.

DM1619

(Computed variable) How many people in the house aged 16 to 19 at 31 August last.

DM713

(Computed variable) How many people in the house aged 7 to 13.

Asked if 16 or older (DVage=>16)

MaritalStat

ASK OR RECORD

Are you ...

1. single, that is, never married and never registered in a same-sex civil partnership
2. married
3. separated, but still legally married
4. divorced
5. widowed
6. in a registered same-sex civil partnership
7. separated, but still legally in a same-sex civil partnership
8. formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved
9. surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership

Helpscreen:

A person whose spouse/same-sex civil partner has been working away from home for over six months, for example on a contract overseas or in the armed forces, should still be coded as married or same-sex civil partner if the separation is not permanent.

Asked if more than 1 person in household and not married or civil partnered (MaritalStat<>2 AND MaritalStat<>6)

LiveWithN

ASK OR RECORD

May I just check, are you living with someone in this household as a couple?

Helpscreen:

Only respondents who are living with their partner in this household should be coded as living together as a couple. You may code No without asking the question

ONLY if all members of the household are too closely related for any to be living together in a de facto marital relationship.

1. Yes
2. No

Ask ALL

COB

In which country were you born?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. England
2. Wales
3. Scotland
4. Northern Ireland
5. UK, Britain
6. Republic of Ireland
7. Other (specify)

Ask if 'other' country of birth (COB=7)

XCOB

In which country were you born?

INTERVIEWER: please type in name of country

ASK ALWAYS

EthGroup

SHOW CARD 1

What is your ethnic group? Please choose one option from this card that best describes your ethnic group or background...

White

1. English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British
2. Irish
3. Gypsy or Irish Traveller
4. Any other white background

Mixed

5. White and Black Caribbean
6. White and Black African
7. White and Asian
8. Any other Mixed / multiple ethnic background

Asian or Asian British

9. Indian
10. Pakistani
11. Bangladeshi
12. Chinese
13. Any other Asian background

Black or Black British

14. African
15. Caribbean
16. Any other Black / African / Caribbean background

Other ethnic groups

17. Arab
18. Any other ethnic group

Helpscreen:

We need to know what ethnic group the respondent thinks he or she is in (or, if you are taking proxy information, what group the respondent thinks another household member is in). Never attempt any judgement of your own

IF ethnic group = another white background (Ethgroup = 4)

OthWht

Please can you describe your ethnic group?

ENTER DESCRIPTION OF ETHNIC GROUP.

IF ethnic group = any other mixed background (Ethgroup = 8)

OthMxd

Please can you describe your ethnic group? ENTER DESCRIPTION OF ETHNIC GROUP.

IF ethnic group = any other asian background (Ethgroup = 13)

OthAsn

Please can you describe your ethnic group?

ENTER DESCRIPTION OF ETHNIC GROUP.

IF ethnic group = any other black background (Ethgroup = 16)

OthBlk

Please can you describe your ethnic group?

ENTER DESCRIPTION OF ETHNIC GROUP.

IF ethnic group = any other (Ethgroup = 18)

OthETH

Please can you describe your ethnic group?

ENTER DESCRIPTION OF ETHNIC GROUP.

IF more than 1 person in household and age is 16 or over (DVAge >= 16)

Hhldr

NAME

In whose name is the accommodation owned or rented?

ASK OR RECORD.

1. This person alone
2. This person jointly
3. NOT owner/renter

Helpscreen:

You can ask this question once, covering the whole household, the first time it comes up on screen. Then ASK or RECORD for individuals as necessary.

HHIndQn

CODE WHETHER IN-HOME, OR BY TELEPHONE, AND WHETHER THE INTERVIEW WAS IN PERSON OR BY PROXY

INTERVIEWER: IN GENERAL, FOR CHILDREN UNDER ELEVEN, INTERVIEW AN ADULT AND CODE AS 'PROXY'.

1. In-home – in person
2. In-home - proxy
3. Telephone – in person
4. Telephone – Proxy
5. Not available

BHRP / QHRP.INC

IF the accommodation is jointly owned or rented/there is more than one householder (NumHHldr > 1)

HiHNum

You have told me that [Names] jointly own or rent the accommodation. Which of them has the highest income (from earnings, benefits, pensions and any other sources)?

IF THEY HAVE THE SAME INCOME, CODE 11

INTERVIEWER: THESE ARE THE JOINT HOUSEHOLDERS

1. Person 1
2. Person 2
3. Person 3
4. Person 4
5. Person 5
6. Person 6
7. Person 7
8. Person 8
9. Person 9
10. Person 10
11. Joint householders

ENTER PERSON NUMBER

Helpscreen:

IF THE RESPONDENT ASKS, EXPLAIN THAT WE ARE ASKING THIS QUESTION

AS A CONSISTENT METHOD OF DETERMINING WHO WILL ANSWER SOME OF THE QUESTIONS WHICH FOLLOW.

IF TWO OR MORE JOINT HOUSEHOLDERS HAVE THE SAME INCOME, SELECT THE ELDEST.

IF RESPONDENT ASKS FOR PERIOD TO AVERAGE OVER – LAST 12 MONTHS, AS CONVENIENT.

PROMPT AS NECESSARY IS ONE JOINT HOUSEHOLDER THE SOLE PERSON WITH:

- PAID WORK?
- OCCUPATIONAL PENSION?

IF the joint householders have the same income (HiHNum = 11)

JntEldA

ENTER PERSON NUMBER OF THE ELDEST JOINT HOUSEHOLDER FROM THOSE WITH THE SAME HIGHEST INCOME.

ASK OR RECORD

23. Person 1
24. Person 2
25. Person 3
26. Person 4
27. Person 5
28. Person 6
29. Person 7
30. Person 8
31. Person 9
32. Person 10

No DK, No refusal

IF the highest income of joint householders is refused or not known (HiHNum = DK OR Refusal)

JntEldB

ENTER PERSON NUMBER OF THE ELDEST JOINT HOUSEHOLDER

ASK OR RECORD

1. Person 1
2. Person 2
3. Person 3
4. Person 4
5. Person 5
6. Person 6
7. Person 7
8. Person 8
9. Person 9
10. Person 10

No DK, No refusal

BHRels / QTHRELS.HAR

IF more than 1 person in household

Relation

CODE RELATIONSHIP OF EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER TO THE OTHERS - [Name] is [Name]'s...

3. Spouse
4. Civil Partner **
5. Cohabiting partner *
6. Son/daughter (incl. adopted)
7. Step-son/daughter
8. Foster child
9. Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
10. Parent/guardian
11. Step-parent
12. Foster parent
13. Parent-in-law
14. Brother/sister (incl. adopted)

15. Step-brother/sister
16. Foster brother/sister
17. Brother/sister-in-law
18. Grandchild
19. Grandparent
20. Other relative
21. Other non-relative

Helpscreen:

The list is detailed, but interviewers should not probe for relationships that are not volunteered or queried by respondents. The full relationships grid, showing relationship of each household member to all the others, will enable the computation of units within the household, such as family units and benefit units. Coding of such units directly by interviewers is error prone and it is difficult to correct errors later in the office.

Notes

* Includes same-sex couples who are not in a registered civil partnership. Treat relatives of cohabiting couples in the same way as relatives of spouses.

** Treat relatives of Civil Partners in the same way as relatives of spouses.

You may want to introduce this section. A possible introduction is:

“There are a lot of changes taking place in the make-up of households/families and this section is to help find out what these changes are. I’d like you to tell me the relationship of each member of the household to every other member.”

The section must be asked for all households consisting of more than one person. Please ask in every case. You should not make assumptions about any relationship.

Treat relatives of cohabiting members of the household (both opposite and same sex) as though the cohabiting couple were married, That is, the mother of a partner is coded as mother-in-law. Other relatives include cousins, nieces, nephews, aunts and uncles.

You should probe on this question, but be sensitive. It may be that someone described as a 'son' or 'brother' earlier is actually a stepson or half-brother. Where possible, we want to know the true relationship. If you have doubts about any relationship, record as much information as possible to allow changes to coding later if appropriate.

Half brothers/sisters should be coded with step-brothers/sisters.

BSPout / QSPOUT.INC

IF respondent has said they are married but they are without a spouse in the household (MarStat = 2 AND Spouses [Loop1] = 0)

SpOut

INTERVIEWER:

You've recorded [Name] as 'Married, but without a spouse in the household. PLEASE CHECK THIS. If spouse is away for six months or more, press 1 and enter to continue.

BUT IF NOT (eg if separated), ENTER 2 AND AMEND HOUSEHOLD GRID.

1. Married, spouse not in household
2. Other - AMEND HOUSEHOLD GRID

No DK, No Refusal

ACCOMMODATION

BTenure / QTENURE.INC

ASK ALWAYS

Ten1

SHOW CARD 2

Do you (or your household) own or rent this accommodation?

1. Own outright
2. Buying it with the help of a mortgage or loan
3. Part own and part rent (shared ownership)
4. Rent it (includes all those who are on Housing Benefit or Local Housing Allowance)
5. Live here rent-free (including rent-free in relative's/friend's property but excluding squatters)
6. Squatting

Helpscreen:

This question is asking for the formal legal tenure of the HRP's household. If, for example, the HRP is a widow living in a house bought by her son (in his name) who is living elsewhere, she should be coded as living rent-free even though she may regard herself as an owner-occupier. Similarly, a household which is paying a contribution to upkeep but not a formal rent should be coded as rent-free. This could arise, for example, if a parent lived in a granny-flat as a separate household but paid a contribution to general expenses Owners

Only code people as mortgagors if they have a mortgage for buying their home. Some people who have paid off their mortgage and are effectively outright owners make an arrangement with the lender to continue to pay a small amount of 'mortgage' as payment for the lender for keeping the deeds. They should be coded as outright owners.

People who own their home with a lease are counted as owners. It does not matter that they pay ground rent. Similarly people who own their own home under the new Commonhold tenure (see below) are also counted as owners.

Shared owners

Shared ownership means partly owning (or buying with a mortgage) and partly renting the property, so that, if the person moves, he/she will get some of the proceeds from the sale of the property, according to how much of the original cost has been paid off. Include people who have paid off the mortgage portion. People with shared ownership arrangements are treated as owner-occupiers in the interview. They are not local authority/housing association tenants even if their arrangement is with a local authority/housing association. Owners who pay a service charge but not rent should be counted as owners, not shared owners.

Rent free

People who live rent free do not always regard themselves as doing so, so particular care is needed in dealing with such cases.

The following types of case have caused problems. The correct coding is in brackets:

- Someone living in a 'granny-flat' owned by her son in his name (private renter living rent-free).
- Someone living in the property of a deceased partner which is held in trust (private renter living rent-free).
- A divorced/separated woman living in the house owned solely by her ex-partner who no longer lives there (rent-free if owned only in partner's name; owner if the house is owned in the name of both partners)

Sometimes respondents think they live rent-free when they do not e.g. people on full housing benefit who do not pay any rent to the landlord themselves because housing benefit is paid directly by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) formerly the Department of Social Security.

Tied accommodation

People in tied accommodation should be coded here as renters (code 4) or rent-free (code 5), depending on whether or not they pay any rent. This group includes people whose accommodation goes with their job e.g. Church of England employees, caretakers, army personnel, council tenants whose accommodation goes with their job, some farmers. People in tied accommodation are classified as private renters, irrespective of who they are renting from.

Unusual schemes/arrangements

Co-ownership: this is the joint ownership of residential properties (e.g. blocks of flats) by a group of people who have formed a registered co-ownership society. These schemes started in the 1970s but new legislation was passed in the 1980s so that there should not be any more.

Housing co-operatives: code as renting from a housing association (code 4 here)

Commonhold: a new form of land ownership in England and Wales, created by Part 1 of the Commonhold and Leasehold Reform Act 2002. It combines freehold ownership of a unit in a larger development with membership of a commonhold association that owns and is responsible for the management and upkeep of the common parts of the development. Commonhold is an alternative to long leasehold ownership of flats and other interdependent properties.

Housing Action Trusts: these are set up by local authorities and the properties rented are still owned by local authorities; their tenants are renting from a local authority.

Rents to Mortgages scheme: these are schemes available to council tenants whereby a tenant has the right to buy a share of their home for roughly the same price as the rent. These should be coded as shared owners.

Private Sector Leasing: the Council leases private property for several years and lets it out to tenants. The landlord is the immediate landlord, which is the local authority.

Home Income Plans and Retirement Home Plans: these are where outright owners raise a loan on the security of the house for a regular income. They should be coded as outright owners.

Schemes for Mortgage defaulters: in these cases the property reverts to the lender and a rent is paid instead of a mortgage. Code as renters

BResLen / QRESLen.INC

Ask ALL

OnlineN

Does your household have access to the Internet from home?

By access I mean whether anyone in your household could use the Internet, at home, if they wanted to, even if just to send an e-mail.

1. Yes
2. No
3. No - Respondent unable to answer
4. Don't know if the household has access

Helpscreen:

'Respondent unable to answer' should be chosen at the interviewer's discretion only if it is obvious that the respondent does not know what the Internet is.

If respondent knows what the Internet is but doesn't know whether the household has access, code as 4.

BHDSshop / QHDSshop.INC

HOME DELIVERIES AND FOOD SHOPPING

Ask Odd years only

ASK ALL

OrderA

SHOW CARD 3

I'd now like to ask a few questions about things which you/your household might have had delivered. We ask this question because we want to see to what extent shopping online, over the phone or by post reduces people's need to travel.

Nowadays, do you/does anyone in your household ever order any of these things online, over the phone or by post? Do not include letters, milk, newspapers or magazines

ONLY INCLUDE THINGS FOR DOMESTIC USE CODE ALL THAT APPLY

IF YOU NEED HELP ABOUT WHAT COUNTS AS SHOPPING BY PHONE, BY POST OR ON THE INTERNET PRESS F9.

Helpscreen:

We ask this question because we want to see to what extent shopping by phone/post/internet reduces people's need to travel.

INCLUDE:

Any items ordered on line (on the internet) and delivered to home or work

Any items ordered on the phone and delivered to home or work

Any items ordered by post and delivered to home or work

DO NOT INCLUDE:

Magazine / newspaper subscriptions (regardless of how you ordered them)

Letters, milk

Items ordered but not yet delivered

Items ordered in the shop, which are to be delivered afterwards

Items where a special journey is made to collect them

1. Food and drink
2. Takeaway meals
3. Clothes or footwear
4. Books/CDs/DVDs/software
5. Furniture
6. Soft furnishings/bedding

7. Electrical appliances or items (e.g. computer/fridge/TV/kettle)
8. Holiday/travel tickets
9. Any other tickets (not for travel)
10. Plants/bulbs/flowers/seeds
11. Health goods and toiletries
12. DIY/garden equipment
96. Anything else
97. (None of these)

Ask Odd years only

Asked if respondent orders goods online, over the phone or by post (OrderN is not 97)

Deliv

SHOW CARD 4

Can you tell me how often [you have/your household has] any of these things delivered, which have been ordered online, over the phone or by post?

ONLY INCLUDE THINGS FOR DOMESTIC USE

EXCLUDE LETTERS/ MILK/ NEWSPAPERS/MAGAZINES

1. 3 or more times a week
2. Once or twice a week
3. Less than that but more than twice a month
4. Once or twice a month
5. Less than that but more than twice a year
6. Once or twice a year
7. Less than once a year

Helpscreen:

If a self-employed person gets things for their business delivered to home, don't count this unless the items are primarily for personal use. Exclude catalogues but include anything ordered from them. Items don't have to be ordered from or delivered to home.

Ask Odd years only

FdShp

SHOW CARD 5

Now some questions about food shopping.

How does your household usually do its main food shopping?

INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF THE RESPONDENT OR OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER VISITS A SUPERMARKET TO CHOOSE AND BUY FOOD AND THEN ARRANGES FOR IT TO BE DELIVERED, CODE AS 1 (GO TO SHOPS/MARKET IN PERSON).

1. Go to shops/market in person
2. Someone outside of the household goes to shops for me (e.g friend, relative, carer)
3. Order online for home delivery
4. Order by phone for home delivery
5. Order by post for home delivery
96. Other

CHILDREN'S TRAVEL TO SCHOOL

BChTrav / QTCHTRAV.INC

ASKED FOR EACH CHILD AGED 5-16 IN TURN,
ANSWERED BY HRP OR ANOTHER RESPONDENT
AGED 16 OR OVER

IF Aged 5-16.

SchInt

I'd now like to ask a few questions about your/the children's journey to and from school.

1. Press 1 and <Enter> to continue.

IF Aged 5-16.

SchDly

Does [Name] make a daily journey to and from school?

1. Makes daily journey
2. No daily journey (e.g. educated at home/boarding school)
3. Left school (e.g. 16 and just left school)

IF Aged 5-16 and child makes a daily journey to and from school (SchDly = 1)

TravSc

And how does [Name] usually travel to school?

CODE ONE ONLY, FOR THE LONGEST PART, BY DISTANCE, OF THE CHILD'S USUAL JOURNEY TO SCHOOL

1. Underground, metro, light rail, tram
2. Train
3. Public bus, minibus or coach
4. School or local authority bus, minibus or coach
5. Motorcycle, scooter or moped
6. Car or van
7. Taxi/minicab
8. Bicycle
9. On foot
97. Other (specify)

Helpscreen:

If different methods used on different days of the week, code method used on the majority of days in the week

IF Aged 5-16 and child travels to school by 'other' method (TravSc=97)

XTravSc

Please specify other answer.

If usually travels by car or van to school (TravSc=6)

TravScW

And does [Name] usually travel to school with any children from a different household?

INTERVIEWER: ONLY INCLUDE CHILDREN ALSO GOING TO SCHOOL. THEY NEED NOT BE GOING TO THE SAME SCHOOL

1. Yes
2. No

IF Aged 5-16 and child makes a daily journey to and from school (SchDly = 1)

HowSch

And how does [Name] usually travel home from school?

CODE ONE ONLY, FOR THE LONGEST PART, BY DISTANCE, OF THE CHILD'S USUAL JOURNEY FROM SCHOOL

1. Underground, metro, light rail, tram
2. Train
3. Public bus, minibus or coach
4. School or local authority bus, minibus or coach
5. Motorcycle, scooter or moped
6. Car or van
7. Taxi/minicab
8. Bicycle
9. On foot
97. Other (specify)

IF child travels from school by 'other' method (HowSch=97)

XHowSch

Please specify other answer.

TEXT SHOULD BE NO MORE THAN 60 CHARACTERS

IF Aged 5-13 and child makes a daily journey to and from school (SchDly = 1)

AccAd

When [Name] travels to or from school is he/she ...READ OUT...

NOTE: BUS DRIVERS DO NOT COUNT AS AN ACCOMPANYING ADULT

8. ...usually accompanied by an adult,
9. not usually accompanied by an adult,
10. or sometimes accompanied and sometimes not?
11. (part of way accompanied, part of way not)

[Ask in ODD years only]

IF child aged 5-16 makes daily journey to and from school (SchDly=1) and doesn't travel to school on foot (TravSc=<>9)

YNWkSc

SHOW CARD 6A and 6B

We are interested to know about the barriers to children walking to school more. Please look at this card which shows some of the reasons why children might not walk to school, either alone or accompanied, and tell me which apply to [child name]?

1. It takes too long
2. It's too far

3. Lack of footpaths
4. Poor street lighting
5. Not enough crossing points
6. Too much traffic/traffic too fast
7. Poor pavement conditions (damaged/uneven pavements, narrow pavements, pavement parking)
8. Too much pollution
9. Road safety concerns
10. Personal security concerns
11. Health reasons
12. The weather
13. No one to walk with
14. Prefer current mode of transportation
15. Already walk enough
16. Children are too young
17. Parents do not allow walking to school
18. Parents cannot accompany them
19. No interest in walking
97. Other reason (Please specify)

IF child doesn't walk to school for 'other reason' (YNWkSc=19 (Other reason (Please specify)))

XYNWkSc

Please specify other answer.

:STRING[60]

[Ask in ODD years only]

If more than one reason preventing children walking to school (YNWkSc = >1)

YNWkScM

And, which one of these would you say was the **main reason** for [child name] not walking to school more?

FEED THROUGH OPTIONS MENTIONED IN YnWkSc

INTERVIEWER NOTE: If the main reason depends on the situation, please ask the respondent to give the most common reason.

[Ask in Odd years only]

IF child aged 5-16 makes daily journey to and from school (SchDly=1) and doesn't travel to school on foot (TravSc=<>9)

EncWkSc

SHOW CARD 7

We are interested to know about what would encourage children to walk to school. Please look at this card and tell me what would encourage [child name] to walk to school more?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Safer roads (e.g. with slower speeds, less traffic, more considerate driving)
2. Well-maintained pavements (even, clean, uncluttered, well-lit)

3. Better provision for health needs (e.g. benches, public toilets, ramps)
4. More safer crossing points
5. Provision of information on walking routes
6. A "walking bus": A system where recognised adults collect children at agreed points, and safely escort them to school on foot as a group
7. Less road noise
8. None of the above (SPONTANEOUS)
97. Other (Please specify)

IF 'other reason' would encourage children to walk to school (EncWkSc=97. Other (Please specify))

XEncWkSc

Please specify other answer.

:STRING[60]

[Ask in ODD years only]

If more than one reason encouraging children to walk more (EncWkSc = >1)

EncWkscM

And, which one of these would encourage [child name] **the most**?

FEED THROUGH OPTIONS MENTIONED IN EncWkSc

INTERVIEWER NOTE: If more options given, probe for the main one.

[Ask in ODD years only]

If child is accompanied to school by an adult (AccAd = 1)

NotAlw1

SHOW CARD 8

What are the reasons [Name] usually travels to and from school with an adult?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

IF TOO YOUNG, PROBE: Why do you think he/she's too young?

1. Traffic danger
2. Child might get lost/doesn't know the way
3. Child might not arrive (on time)
4. Fear of assault/molestation by an adult
5. Fear of bullying by other children
6. School too far away
7. Convenient to accompany child
97. Other reason (specify)

IF there is another reason why child does not usually travel to and from school on their own (NotAlw1 = 97)

XnotAlw1

Please specify other reasons.

TEXT SHOULD BE NO MORE THAN 60 CHARACTERS.

VEHICLE GRID

BVehNum / QVEHNUM.INC

ASK ALWAYS

lchEmp

INTERVIEWER: ASK OR RECORD

May I just check is anyone in this household (are you) in paid employment?

NOTE: INCLUDE SELF-EMPLOYMENT

- 1. Yes (Someone in household working)
- 2. No-one in household working

NO DK, NO REFUSAL

ASK ALWAYS

UseVcl

SHOW CARD 9

Do you, or any members of your household, at present own or have continuous use of any of the motor vehicles listed on this card?

Please choose your answer from this card.

INCLUDE COMPANY CARS (IF AVAILABLE FOR PRIVATE USE)

DO NOT INCLUDE COMPANY CAR-POOL CARS – THESE ARE CARS EMPLOYEES CAN ACCESS WHEN THEY NEED ONE BUT ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR CONTINUOUS PRIVATE USE

PLEASE REMEMBER TO INCLUDE NOT JUST CARS BUT ALSO LIGHT VANS, MOTOR BIKES, SCOOTERS AND MOPEDS.

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

ASK ALWAYS

BrokenV

And are there any other motor vehicles which are broken down or not in use but which your household may begin to use in the next month?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Helpscreen: We ask about broken down vehicles in case they come back into use during the survey period.

IF household has continuous use of motor vehicle OR there are broken vehicles which may be used in the next month (UseVcl= 1 OR BrokenV=1)

NoPlveh

How many vehicles does your household own or have continuous use of at present?

INTERVIEWER: INCLUDE ANY BROKEN DOWN VEHICLES WHICH MAY BE IN USE WITHIN THE NEXT MONTH BUT EXCLUDE COMPANY POOL CARS

: 0..10

NO DK, NO REFUSAL

IF pick up interview is being conducted (StatusQ=2)

NewVeh

When we completed the main interview together on [Date of Placement Interview], I asked you about any vehicles that your

household had regular use of:

(May I just check), have you acquired the use of any (other) vehicles since then but before the end of the travel diary week.

i.e before [end of travel week]

INCLUDE COMPANY CARS (IF AVAILABLE FOR PRIVATE USE)

DO NOT INCLUDE COMPANY CAR-POOL CARS - THESE ARE CARS EMPLOYEES CAN ACCESS WHEN THEY NEED ONE BUT ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR CONTINUOUS PRIVATE USE

PLEASE REMEMBER TO INCLUDE NOT JUST CARS BUT ALSO LIGHT VANS, MOTOR BIKES, SCOOTERS AND MOPEDS

ENTER RESPONSE AND <ENTER>, THEN PRESS <END> TO GO TO THE NEXT

PICK-UP QUESTION. SEE HELP SCREEN <F9> FOR HOUSEHOLD VEHICLE DEFINITION...

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Helpscreen:

INCLUDE HOUSEHOLD OWNED available for all or part of the Travel Week, EMPLOYER OWNED available for all or part of the Travel Week.

HIRED/BORROWED if household has FULL access for the WHOLE Travel Week

TEMPORARILY OUT OF ACTION.

VAN/LORRY if used or private use of any kind

IF Household has acquired new vehicle since placement interview (NewVeh = 1)

NewNo

How many other vehicles have you acquired since [start of travel week]?

ENTER RESPONSE AND <ENTER>, THEN PRESS <END> TO GO TO NEXT PICK-UP QUESTION

:1..10

NO DK, NO REFUSAL

NumVeh

(computed variable) Number of vehicles.

PRECODED. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE

BVehTab/ QTVEHTAB.INC

IF pick up interview and household has acquired new vehicle since main interview (StatusQ=2 AND NewVeh = 1)

WhenAcq

When did you acquire the use of your [first/second etc] additional vehicle? Was it...READ OUT...

NOTE: Travel week was from [date] to [date].

1. ...before the start of the Travel Week,
2. during the Travel Week,
3. or, after the end of the Travel Week?

IF Household acquired new vehicle during the Travel Week or does not know when they acquired the vehicle in relation to the Travel Week (WhenAcq = 2 OR DK)

DateAcq

Can you tell me the date on which you acquired the vehicle?

FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD VEHICLE

Make

What is the make of vehicle number [1, 2, 3, etc].

E.G. FORD, VAUXHALL, RENAULT, PEUGEOT

FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD VEHICLE

Model

And the model? [1, 2, 3, etc].

E.G FIESTA, CLIO, MICRA, 106

IF the model is known (Model = Response)

ModSpec

Is there a model type or specification for this vehicle? If so enter it here. [Vehicle number].

E.G 1.6, XR2i, TURBO, ESTATE, CONVERTIBLE, 5 DOOR, 4x4

INTERVIEWER: If 'no' press <ENTER> to continue.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU COLLECT FULL DETAILS ABOUT THE VEHICLE AS YOU WILL NEED THIS INFORMATION FOR CODING LATER IN THE INTERVIEW

FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD VEHICLE

VehUse

CODE WHETHER the [Vehicle Make] [Vehicle Model]

1. is in regular use,
2. may begin to be used in the next month,
3. ONLY ASK AT PICK UP: vehicle acquired since placement?

TypeVcl2

SHOW CARD 9

I would now like to ask about the [Vehicle Make] [Vehicle Model] [Model Specification] vehicle. Can you tell me the type of vehicle this is from the list on this card.

INTERVIEWER: IF UNSURE WHETHER CAR OR VAN, VAN HAS NO SIDE WINDOWS BEHIND DRIVER

1. Four-wheel car (side windows behind driver) - includes Multi Purpose Vehicles and people carriers.

2. Four-wheel drive passenger vehicle (side windows behind driver) e.g. Landrover, Jeep or similar)
3. Three-wheel car (side windows behind driver)
4. Minibus, motor-caravan, dormobile etc
5. A light van (*no side windows behind driver*) (includes pick ups and car based vans)
6. Some other type of van or lorry
7. Motorcycle / scooter (with or without sidecar)
8. Moped
9. Some other motor vehicle (specify)

IF household owns some other vehicle (TypeVcl2 = 10)

XOthType

INTERVIEWER: Record other type of motor vehicle FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD VEHICLE

IF household vehicle is a car, minibus, motor-caravan, dormobile, or van (TypeVcl2=1, 2, 3, 4, or 5)

PrivVcl

Is the [Vehicle Make] [Vehicle Model]...

1. privately owned
2. or is it a company vehicle?

Helpscreen:

PRIVATELY OWNED includes vehicles:

- being bought on hire purchase
- used continuously, i.e. for private as well as business purposes, by a self-employed respondent who owns the business and uses the vehicle as if owned, although the respondent may state that it is owned by the company

A COMPANY car is any car for which someone in the household pays company vehicle tax. It includes:

- cars supplied by an employer, spouse's employer etc.
- Company cars provided exclusively for company business, i.e. where no private usage is permitted, should be excluded (at the first question on vehicle ownership or continuous use). Cars purchased from an employer should be coded as privately owned.

FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD VEHICLE

IF household vehicle is a car, minibus, motor-caravan, dormobile, or van (TypeVcl2=1, 2, 3, 4, or 5)

AutMan

Is the [Vehicle Make] [Vehicle Model]...

1. An automatic/semi-automatic transmission vehicle
2. A manual transmission vehicle
3. Another type of transmission

FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD VEHICLE

HmnDriv

Who drives the most mileage in the [Vehicle Make] [Vehicle Model] (taken over the year as a whole)?

1. Person 1
2. Person 2
3. Person 3
4. Person 4
5. Person 5

6. Person 6
 7. Person 7
 8. Person 8
 9. Person 9
 10. Person 10
89. IF MAIN DRIVER NOT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER,
ENTER 89

FOR EACH HOUSEHOL VEHICLE

IF pick up interview (StatusQ=2)

StillGot

INTERVIEWER: CODE OR ASK:

Does the household still have the [Vehicle Make]
[Vehicle Model]?

ENTER RESPONSE THEN <ENTER>, THEN PRESS <END>
TO GO TO NEXT PICK-UP QUESTION

1. Yes
2. No

*IF the household no longer has their vehicle at pick up
(StatusQ= 2 AND StillGot = 2)*

WhenDis

Was the [Vehicle Make] [Vehicle Model]
sold or disposed of...READ OUT...

NOTE: Travel Week was from [Date] to [Date]

1. ...before the start of the Travel Week,
2. during the Travel Week,
3. or, after the end of the Travel Week?

*IF the household disposed of their vehicle during the
Travel Week or does not know when it was disposed of
(Whendis=2 OR DK)*

DateDis

On what date did you sell or dispose of the [Vehicle
Make] [Vehicle Model]?

ASK ALL HOUSEHOLDS

BlueBdg

Does anyone in this household have a blue badge that
allows them to park in disabled parking spaces?

INTERVIEWER: This badge was formerly referred to as
the orange badge.

1. Yes
2. No

If a household member has a blue badge (BlueBdg=1)

WhoBlue

Which household member or members hold a blue
badge?

INTERVIEWER: Code the household member(s) whose
disability qualifies them
for a blue badge.

CODE ALL THAT HOLD BADGES

1. Person 1
2. Person 2
3. Person 3

4. Person 4
5. Person 5
6. Person 6
7. Person 7
8. Person 8
9. Person 9
10. Person 10

IF more than 1 person in household

SelPer

INTERVIEWER: Code person number of respondent
who answered the household questions. If more than
one person answered the questions record who
answered the majority.

CHOOSE ONE PERSON FROM THE LIST. IF CANNOT
CHOOSE ONE CODE 97

1. Person 1
2. Person 2
3. Person 3
4. Person 4
5. Person 5
6. Person 6
7. Person 7
8. Person 8
9. Person 9
10. Person 10

SelCheck

INTERVIEWER: You have indicated person no. X.

This is NAME.

If this is not correct, go back and change person no.
in SelPer above

Press <1> to continue

Individual questionnaire

The individual questionnaire was changed in 2009 to allow 5 people per session rather than 4.

BSession/Session.INC

Ask ALL

IndInt

I now want to ask some questions about travel patterns, including any problems you might have travelling.

1. Continue

BWhoInt / QTWhoInt.INC

RECORD ALWAYS

WhoInt

ENTER THE NUMBER OF THE PERSON YOU WANT TO INTERVIEW (OR RECORD AS NOT AVAILABLE) FROM THE LIST BELOW

1. Person 1
2. Person 2
3. Person 3
4. Person 4
5. Person 5
6. Person 6
7. Person 7
8. Person 8
9. Person 9
10. Person 10

NO DK, NO REFUSAL

RECORD ALWAYS

IndQn

CODE WHETHER IN-HOME, OR BY TELEPHONE, AND WHETHER THE INTERVIEW WAS IN PERSON OR BY PROXY.

INTERVIEWER: IN GENERAL, FOR CHILDREN UNDER ELEVEN, INTERVIEW AN ADULT AND CODE AS 'PROXY'

1. In-home – in person
2. In-home – Proxy
3. Telephone – in person
4. Telephone – Proxy
5. Not available

NO DK, NO REFUSAL

DISABILITIES THAT AFFECT TRAVEL

BDisab / QTDisab.INC

ASK OF EACH PERSON AGED 5 OR OVER IN TURN
(DVAge >=5)

If respondent is aged 16 or over (DVAge>=16)

GenHeal

First of all I want to ask some questions about your health to understand how it might affect your travel.

How is your health in general?

1. Very good
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Bad
5. Very bad

If respondent is aged 16 or over (DVAge>=16)

MobDiff

NAME

(I want to ask some questions about any health conditions, illnesses or impairments you may have)

Do you have any physical or cognitive or mental health conditions or other long-standing illnesses that makes it difficult for you to do any of the following... READ OUT EACH IN TURN...

INTERVIEWER: INCLUDE PROBLEMS DUE TO OLD AGE. CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

1. ...go out on foot unaided?
2. use local buses?
3. or get in or out of a car?
4. no difficulty with any of these (SPONTANEOUS)

ASK ALL

HeaIII

Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know (spontaneous only)
4. Refusal (spontaneous only)

If respondent has a physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more (HeaIII=1)

ImpCat

SHOW CARD 10

Do any of these conditions or illnesses affect you in any of the following areas?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Vision (for example, blindness or partial sight)
2. Hearing (for example, deafness or partial hearing)
3. Mobility (for example, walking short distances or climbing stairs)
4. Dexterity (for example, lifting or carrying objects, using a keyboard)

5. Learning or understanding or concentrating
6. Memory
7. Mental health
8. Stamina or breathing or fatigue
9. Socially or behaviourally (for example, associated with autism, attention deficit disorder or Asperger's syndrome)
10. Speech
97. Other (please specify)
11. None of the above

IF there another area at ImpCat (ImpCat = 97)

XImpCat

Please specify other reasons.

TEXT SHOULD BE NO MORE THAN 60 CHARACTERS

If respondent has a physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more (Healll=1)

LimitAct

Does your condition or illness / do any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities?

1. Yes, a lot
2. Yes, a little
3. Not at all

If respondent is aged 16 or over (dvage>=16) and face-to-face interview (indqn=1 or 3)

CycDiff

Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more that makes it difficult or impossible for you to ride a bicycle?

INTERVIEWER: INCLUDE PROBLEMS DUE TO OLD AGE.

IF RESPONDENT SAYS YES, PROBE FOR WHETHER IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE RESPONDENT TO RIDE A BICYCLE

1. Yes – impossible
2. Yes – difficult
3. No
4. I can't ride a bicycle but not due to poor health (Spontaneous only)

IF respondent 16 or over (DVAge>=16) and has health problem that makes it difficult for them to go out on foot (MobDiff = 1)

Footout

NAME

Do you go out on foot at all nowadays?

IF YES, PROBE: on your own or with someone to assist you

1. Yes, on own
2. Yes, only with someone to assist
3. No

NO DK, NO REFUSAL

IF respondent 16 or over (DVAge>=16) and does not go out on foot alone (Footout = 2 or 3)

GoOut

NAME

Is it impossible for you to go out alone on foot or could you manage it but with difficulty?

1. Impossible
2. Difficult

Ask in ODD years only

If respondent is 16 or over and has difficulty going out on foot (If DVAge=>16 AND Mobdiff=1)

WhIAid

SHOW CARD 11

Do you use any of the things on this card to help you go out?

INTERVIEWER: A POWERED WHEELCHAIR IS SIMILAR IN DESIGN TO A MANUAL WHEELCHAIR EXCEPT IT IS POWERED.

1. Powered wheelchair
2. Manual wheelchair
3. Powered mobility scooter
4. Walking sticks
95. None of these
96. Other walking aid

Ask in ODD years only. IF respondent is 16 or over has use of a wheelchair or mobility scooter (If DVAge=>16 AND whIAid = 1, 2 or 3)

PowWhUse

SHOW CARD 12

How often do you go out in your wheel chair or on your mobility scooter?

1. 3 or more times a week,
2. Once or twice a week,
3. Less than that but more than twice a month,
4. Once or twice a month,
5. Less than that but more than twice a year,
6. Once or twice a year,
7. Less than that or never

IF respondent has health problem that makes it difficult for them to use local buses (MobDiff = 2)

DifBusY

NAME

How does your health condition or illness make it difficult for you to use local buses?

PROBE: How else?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Difficulty getting to and from the bus stop
2. Difficulty standing waiting at the bus stop
3. Difficulty identifying destination of bus
4. Difficulty getting on or off buses
5. Difficulty getting to and from the seat

6. Difficulty communicating with the driver/conductor
7. Difficulty finding out timetable information
97. Other (please specify)

IF respondent's disability makes it difficult to use buses for other reason

(DifBusY = 97)

XDifBusY

NAME

Please specify other answer.

IF respondent has health problem that makes it difficult for them to use local buses (MobDiff = 2)

BusOut

NAME

Can I check, do you use local buses at all nowadays?

1. Yes
2. No

[Ask in ODD years only]

ASK ALL

Carer

SHOW CARD 13

Do you do any of the things listed on this card for family members, friends, neighbours or others because they have long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability, or problems related to old age? Please do not count anything you do as part of your paid employment.

1. Yes
 2. No
1. Keeping an eye out, 'being there': Being available if needed making your whereabouts known so you can be contacted if needed?
 2. Social support and assistance: Sitting with chatting with/listening to/reading to, making/receiving telephone calls to talk to them. Encouraging them to do things for themselves
 3. Accompanying on trips to go out. Shopping to hospital/GP/optician/dentist/chiroprapist. To the park/church/restaurant
 4. Home and garden: Making meals, going shopping for someone. Washing/ironing/changing sheets, Cleaning/housework, Gardening odd jobs/maintenance/lifting/carrying heavy objects.
 5. Paperwork/official/financial: helping with paperwork, dealing with 'officials' (including by phone). Paying bills/rents/rates. Collecting pension/benefits.
 6. Medical: collecting prescriptions giving medication changing dressings.

7. Moving about the home: giving help with getting up and down the stairs, moving from room to room. Getting in and out of bed.
8. Personal care: help with getting dressed feeding washing/bathing/using the toilet.

[Ask in ODD years only]

IF yes to Carer

CareTime

Thinking about all the things you do for anyone else, about how many hours a week do you spend looking after or helping them? Please include any time you spend travelling so that you can do these activities.

1. 0-4 hours a week
2. 5-9 hours a week
3. 10-19 hours a week
4. 20-34 hours a week
5. 35-49 hours a week
6. 50-99 hours a week
7. 100 or more hours a week
8. varies – under 20 hours a week
9. varies – 20 or more hours a week

Ask in ODD years only. IF respondent has disability/long standing health problem that makes it difficult to go out on foot, use a local bus or get in or out of a car (MobDiff = 1, 2 or 3)

SpecTr

NAME

SHOW CARD 14

As far as you know or have heard, are there any of these special transport services in your area for people who have difficulties in getting about?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Dial-a-ride service
2. Supermarket bus
3. Hospital car or service
4. Day centre car or service
5. Shared taxi scheme
6. Taxi voucher scheme
7. Postbus
8. Community owned minibus
97. Other special service (specify)
98. (Don't know type/name of service)
99. (Not aware of any of these services)

IF respondent has heard of other special transport service (SpecTr = 97)

XSpecTr

NAME

Please specify other answer.

Asked ODD years only.

If respondent is aware of a special service (SpecTr is not 99)

SpecUs

NAME

SHOW CARD 14

Do you use any of these special transport services?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Dial-a-ride service
2. Supermarket bus
3. Hospital car or service
4. Day centre car or service
5. Shared taxi scheme
6. Taxi voucher scheme
7. Postbus
8. Community owned minibus
9. Use services but don't know type/name of services used
10. Other special service (please specify)
11. (None of these)

If uses another special service (if SpecUs=97)

XSpecUs

NAME

Please specify other answer.

TEXT SHOULD BE NO MORE THAN 60 CHARACTERS

METHODS OF TRANSPORT USED

BMethod / QTMethod.INC

ASK ALL YEARS

IntroC

NAME

I would now like to ask you some questions about how often [you use /Name uses] various forms of transport.

1. Press 1 and <Enter> to continue.

ASK ALL YEARS

PrivCar

Name

SHOW CARD 15

How frequently [do you/ does name] travel by private car? Do not include taxi.

Please count each single trip as one journey and each return trip as two.

NOTE: ONLY INCLUDE TRAVEL WITHIN GREAT BRITAIN, OVER THE LAST YEAR OR SO.

1.

1. At least once a day
2. 5 or more times a week, but not every day
3. 3 or 4 times a week
4. Once or twice a week

5. Less than that but more than twice a month

6. Once or twice a month

7. Less than that but more than twice a year

8. Once or twice a year

9. Less than once a year

10. Never

ASK ALL YEARS. IF ever use bus (Busout <>No)

Ordbus

NAME

SHOW CARD 15

How frequently do you use local buses?

IF NECESSARY, INTERVIEWER PROMPT: PLEASE COUNT EACH SINGLE TRIP AS ONE JOURNEY AND EACH RETURN TRIP AS TWO.

NOTE: ONLY INCLUDE TRAVEL WITHIN GREAT BRITAIN, OVER THE LAST YEAR OR SO.

1. At least once a day
2. 5 or more times a week, but not every day
3. 3 or 4 times a week
4. Once or twice a week
5. Less than that but more than twice a month
6. Once or twice a month
7. Less than that but more than twice a year
8. Once or twice a year
9. Less than once a year
10. Never

ASK ALL YEARS.

Coach

NAME

SHOW CARD 15

(How frequently do you/does name use) an express bus or coach within Great Britain?

IF NECESSARY, INTERVIEWER PROMPT: PLEASE COUNT EACH SINGLE TRIP AS ONE JOURNEY AND EACH RETURN TRIP AS TWO.

NOTE: ONLY INCLUDE TRAVEL WITHIN GREAT BRITAIN, OVER THE LAST YEAR OR SO

1. At least once a day
2. 5 or more times a week, but not every day
3. 3 or 4 times a week
4. Once or twice a week
5. Less than that but more than twice a month
6. Once or twice a month
7. Less than that but more than twice a year
8. Once or twice a year
9. Less than once a year
10. Never

ASK ALL YEARS.

Train

NAME

SHOW CARD 15

(How frequently do you/does name use) a train, not including underground, tram or light rail?

IF NECESSARY, INTERVIEWER PROMPT: PLEASE COUNT EACH SINGLE TRIP AS ONE JOURNEY AND EACH RETURN TRIP AS TWO. NOTE: ONLY INCLUDE TRAVEL WITHIN GREAT BRITAIN, OVER THE LAST YEAR OR SO.

1. *At least once a day*
2. *5 or more times a week, but not every day*
3. *3 or 4 times a week*
4. *Once or twice a week*
5. *Less than that but more than twice a month*
6. *Once or twice a month*
7. *Less than that but more than twice a year*
8. *Once or twice a year*
9. *Less than once a year*
10. *Never*

ASK ALL YEARS.

TaxiCab

NAME

SHOW CARD 15

(How frequently do you/ does name use) a taxi/minicab?

IF NECESSARY, INTERVIEWER PROMPT: PLEASE COUNT EACH SINGLE TRIP AS ONE JOURNEY AND EACH RETURN TRIP AS TWO
NOTE: ONLY INCLUDE TRAVEL WITHIN GREAT BRITAIN, OVER THE LAST YEAR OR SO.

1. *At least once a day*
2. *5 or more times a week, but not every day*
3. *3 or 4 times a week*
4. *Once or twice a week*
5. *Less than that but more than twice a month*
6. *Once or twice a month*
7. *Less than that but more than twice a year*
8. *Once or twice a year*
9. *Less than once a year*
10. *Never*

ASK ALL YEARS

Plane

NAME

SHOW CARD 15

(How frequently do you/does name take) an **internal** air flight within Great Britain?

IF NECESSARY, INTERVIEWER PROMPT: PLEASE COUNT EACH SINGLE TRIP AS ONE JOURNEY AND EACH RETURN TRIP AS TWO.

NOTE: ONLY INCLUDE TRAVEL WITHIN GREAT BRITAIN, OVER THE LAST YEAR OR SO.

1. *At least once a day*
2. *5 or more times a week, but not every day*
3. *3 or 4 times a week*
4. *Once or twice a week*
5. *Less than that but more than twice a month*
6. *Once or twice a month*
7. *Less than that but more than twice a year*
8. *Once or twice a year*
9. *Less than once a year*
10. *Never*

ASK ALL

IF age is 1 or over and respondent goes out on foot (DVAge >1 AND Footout is not 3)

Walk

NAME

SHOW CARD 15

How frequently do you walk anywhere for 20 minutes or more without stopping. Please count each single trip as one journey and each return trip as two?

INCLUDE ALL WALKS, WHETHER FOR PLEASURE OR WITH A PURPOSE.

IF ROUND TRIP, COUNT AS ONE JOURNEY

NOTE: ONLY INCLUDE TRAVEL WITHIN GREAT BRITAIN, OVER THE LAST YEAR OR SO.

1. *At least once a day*
2. *5 or more times a week, but not every day*
3. *3 or 4 times a week*
4. *Once or twice a week*
5. *Less than that but more than twice a month*
6. *Once or twice a month*
7. *Less than that but more than twice a year*
8. *Once or twice a year*
9. *Less than once a year*
10. *Never*

Helpscreen:

Children in pushchairs do not count as walking.

WALKING

BWalk / QTWalk.INC

ALL QUESTIONS ASKED OF EACH PERSON AGED 5 OR OVER IN TURN (DVAGE=>5)

[Ask in ODD years only]

ASK ALL

YNWIk

SHOW CARD 16A and 16B (two versions)

We are interested to know about the barriers to walking more in your local area. Please look at this card which shows some reasons people might have for not walking more and tell me which, if any, apply to you?

IF NEEDED: By your local area we mean the area within around 20 minutes' walk of your home.

INTERVIEWER: Jogging can also count as walking in this question.

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. It takes too long
2. It's too far
3. Poor pavement conditions (damaged/uneven pavements, narrow pavements, pavement parking)
4. Lack of footpaths
5. Poor street lighting
6. Not enough crossing points
7. Too much traffic/traffic too fast
8. Too much pollution
9. Road safety concerns
10. Personal security concerns
11. Ill-health reasons/too old (lack of resting places/benches, lack of public toilets, too many steps)
12. Lack of facilities at destination to shower
13. The weather
14. No one to walk with
15. Walk enough already
16. No interest in walking
97. Other (Please specify)

If other reason for preventing people from walking more (YNotwalkA = 96. Other (Please specify))

XYNWIk

Interviewer, please record other reason(s) :STRING[60]

If more than one reason preventing people from walking more (YNWIk = >1)

YNWIkM

And, which one of these would you say was your **main reason** for not walking more?

FEED THROUGH OPTIONS MENTIONED IN YNWIk

INTERVIEWER NOTE: If more reasons given, probe for the main one. If needed, repeat the answers given to the previous question.

[Ask in ODD years only]

ASK ALL

EncWk

SHOW CARD 17

We are interested to know what would encourage you to walk more in your local area. Please look at this card and tell me which, if any, apply to you?

IF NEEDED: By your local area we mean the area within around 20 minutes' walk of your home.

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

1. Safer roads (e.g. slower driving speeds, less traffic, or more considerate driving)
2. Well-maintained pavements (even, clean, uncluttered, well-lit)
3. Better provision for health needs (e.g. benches, public toilets, access ramps)
4. More safer crossing points
5. Access to showers / changing facilities at destination
6. Provision of information on walking routes
7. Better maps and signposting
8. Less road noise
97. Other (Please specify)
9. None of the above (SPONTANEOUS)

If other reason would encourage people to walk more (EncWk=9)

XEncWk

Interviewer, please record other reason(s) :STRING[60]

If more than one reason encouraging people to walk more (EncWalkA= >1)

EncWkM

And, which one of these would you say would encourage you **the most**?

FEED THROUGH OPTIONS MENTIONED IN XEncWk

INTERVIEWER NOTE: If more options given, probe for the main one.

CYCLING

BCycle / QTCycle.INC

ALL QUESTIONS ASKED OF EACH PERSON AGED 5 OR OVER IN TURN (DVAGE=>5)

ASK ALL

GenCycle

NAME

(The next few questions are about cycling.) Excluding exercise bikes, do you... READ OUT...

1. ...own a bicycle yourself,
2. have regular use of a bicycle owned by someone else,
3. or have no regular use of a bicycle?

Ebike

Do you own or have regular use of an electric bicycle (or 'ebike')? An electric bicycle is one that is assisted by an electric motor when you pedal.

1. Yes, I own one
2. Yes, I have regular use of one
3. No
4. Don't know

ASK ALL

Cycle12

NAME

(May I just check,) have you ridden a bicycle during the last 12 months, (that is since [this date last year])?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know / Can't remember

Helpscreen:

This means independently riding a bicycle. Do not count riding on a child seat or bicycle attached to an adults

If has ridden bike in last year (Cycle12=1)

Bicycle2

NAME

SHOW CARD 18

How frequently do you / does [name] use a bicycle?

Please count each single trip as one journey and each return trip as two

NOTE: ONLY INCLUDE TRAVEL WITHIN GREAT BRITAIN, OVER THE LAST YEAR OR SO.

1. At least once a day
2. 5 or more times a week, but not every day
3. 3 or 4 times a week
4. Once or twice a week
5. Less than that but more than twice a month
6. Once or twice a month
7. Less than that but more than twice a year
8. Once or twice a year
9. Less than once a year
10. Never

Helpscreen:

This means independently riding a bicycle. Do not count riding on a child seat or bicycle attached to an adult's

If respondent has ridden bike in last 12 months (Cycle12 = 1)

CycMore

Do you think you generally do more, less or about the same amount of cycling now as you did this time last year?

INTERVIEWER: This can be in terms of either number of trips or distance cycled

1. More
2. Less
3. About the same

ASK if has not ridden a bicycle during the last 12 months or doesn't know/can't remember whether has (Cycle12=<>1)

LeRidCy

Have you learnt to ride a bicycle?

1. Yes
2. No

[Ask in EVEN years only]

ASK ALL

YNtCy2

SHOW CARD 19A / 19B

We are interested to know about the barriers to cycling more. Please look at this card which shows reasons for not cycling more and tell me which, if any, apply to you?

INTERVIEWER: WE ARE INTERESTED IN FINDING OUT BARRIERS TO THE RESPONDENT CYCLING MORE, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THEY CURRENTLY CYCLE OR NOT.

1. I cannot ride a bicycle
2. It takes too long
3. It's too far
4. Poor quality of cycle paths
5. Lack of cycle paths
6. Poor street lighting
7. Too much traffic/traffic too fast
8. Too much pollution
9. Road safety concerns
10. Personal security concerns
11. Lack of facilities at destination to shower
12. Lack of facilities to store the bicycle
13. Ill-health reasons
14. Too old
15. The weather
16. Bike broken/don't own a bike
17. I can ride a bike, but I'm not confident doing so
18. Cycling enough already
19. No interest in cycling
97. Other (please specify)

[Ask in EVEN years only]

If other reason for preventing people from cycling more
(YNotCycA = 96)

XYntCy2

Interviewer, please record other reason(s) :STRING[60]

[Ask in years only]

If more than one reason preventing people from
cycling more (YNotCyc = >1)

YNtCy2M

And, which one of these would you say was your **main reason** for not cycling more?

INTERVIEWER NOTE: If more reasons given, probe for the main one.

[Ask in EVEN years only]

ASK ALL

EncCyc

SHOW CARD 20

We are interested to know what would encourage you to cycle more. Please look at this card and tell me which, if any, apply to you.

INTERVIEWER: WE ARE INTERESTED IN FINDING OUT WHAT WOULD ENCOURAGE THE RESPONDENT TO CYCLE MORE, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THEY CURRENTLY CYCLE OR NOT.

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

1. Safer roads (e.g. slower driving speeds, less traffic, or more considerate driving)
2. Off-road and segregated cycle paths
3. Safe cycle lanes
4. Promotion of local cycling routes
5. Secure storage / parking provision at home / work / stations / on-street
6. Access to showers / changing facilities at work
7. Well-maintained road surfaces for cycling
8. Better signposting of safer cycle routes
9. Training to help me ride a bike or increase my confidence
10. Cycle maintenance courses
11. Better cycle hire facilities
97. Other (Please specify)
12. None of the above (SPONTANEOUS)

If other to what would encourage people to cycle more
(EncCyc=96. Other)

XEncCyc

Interviewer, please record other reason(s)

:STRING[60]

If more than one facilitator mentioned (EncCyc= >1)

EncCycM

And, which one of these would you say would encourage you to cycle the most?

FEED THROUGH OPTIONS MENTIONED IN EncCycA

INTERVIEWER NOTE: If more options given, probe for the main one.

E-SCOOTER

BEscooter / QTEScooter.INC

ALL QUESTIONS ASKED OF EACH PERSON AGED
16 OR OVER IN TURN (DVAGE=>16)

(The next few questions are about e-scooters.)

EScooter

(May I just check) have you ridden an e-scooter during the last 12 months (that is since [this date last year])?

An electric scooter (e-scooter) is a 2-wheeled scooter, designed to carry one person in a standing position, which is fitted with an electric motor.

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

No DK in Blaise – but Refusal allowed.

ASK IF EScooter =1.

EScooterFreq

SHOW CARD 18

How frequently do you / does [name] use an e-scooter?

Please count each single trip as one journey and each return trip as two

NOTE: ONLY INCLUDE TRAVEL WITHIN GREAT BRITAIN, OVER THE LAST YEAR OR SO.

1. At least once a day
2. 5 or more times a week, but not every day
3. 3 or 4 times a week
4. Once or twice a week
5. Less than that but more than twice a month
6. Once or twice a month
7. Less than that but more than twice a year
8. Once or twice a year
9. Less than once a year
10. Never

DRIVING LICENCE

BDrLic / QTDrLic.INC

ASKED OF EACH PERSON AGED 16 OR OVER IN
TURN (DVage=> 16)

ASK ALL

DLFull

NAME

Do you hold a full driving licence valid in Great Britain to drive either a car, or a motorcycle, scooter or moped?

INCLUDE: DISQUALIFIED DRIVERS AND INTERNATIONAL PERMITS/OTHER LICENCES VALID IN THE UK.

1. Yes
2. No

If respondent has full driving licence (DLFull = 1)

DLTyp95

NAME

Is it for a car only, a motorcycle only or for both, or is it for a car with special adaptations?

THE CODES AFTER THE '/' APPLY TO LICENCES ISSUED AFTER JUNE 1990

INTERVIEWER: ASK RESPONDENT TO CHECK DRIVING LICENCE

1. Car (A or B) / (B)
2. Car (A or B) / (B) - (AUTOMATIC ONLY)
3. Both car and motorcycle (A&D)/(A&B)
4. Motorcycle (D) / (A)/P
5. Car with special adaptations (A restricted, B)
6. Moped (E) / (P)

If driving licence is for both a car and motorcycle (DLTyp95 = 3)

CarMot95

NAME

May I just check, have you actually passed a test to drive a motorcycle of over 125CC?

1. Yes
2. No

If respondent has licence for a car (DLTyp95 =1, 2, 3 OR 5)

Drive95

NAME

Do you drive... READ OUT ...

CODE AUTOMATIC CAR AS AN ORDINARY CAR

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. ...an ordinary car (without special adaptations for people with disabilities),

2. ...a car with special adaptations for people with disabilities,
3. ...or some other kind of vehicle?
4. (no longer drive)

Helpscreen:

Adaptations for babies / young children don't count unless they are for a specific disability.

If respondent drives some other kind of vehicle (Drive95 = 3)

XOthVeh

NAME

INTERVIEWER: DESCRIBE THIS OTHER TYPE OF VEHICLE

If (respondent uses cars from a company car-pool OR owns or has continuous use of a vehicle OR household may begin to use broken down vehicle in the next month) AND (respondent drives a car or other vehicle (Carpool = 1 OR UseVcl=1 OR BrokenV=1) AND (Drive95=1, 2 or 3)

VehUsu

NAME

READ OUT IF MORE THAN ONE VEHICLE

(May I check) which is the car/(vehicle) you usually drive?

INTERVIEWER: ENTER VEHICLE NUMBER OR CODE 89 IF INFORMANT USUALLY DRIVES A NON-HOUSEHOLD CAR

1. Vehicle 1
2. Vehicle 2
3. Vehicle 3
4. Vehicle 4
5. Vehicle 5
6. Vehicle 6
7. Vehicle 7
8. Vehicle 8
9. Vehicle 9
10. Vehicle 9
11. Vehicle 10
89. Usually drives non household vehicle

Ask in *EVEN* years only

If respondent has a licence for a car, automatic car, car and motorcycle, or car with adaptations AND no longer drives

(DLType95=1, 2, 3 or 5 OR Carmot95=Response AND Drive95=4)

NoDrivN

NAME

Why do you not drive at the moment?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Family or friends can drive you/him/her when necessary
2. Other forms of transport available
3. Cost of insurance

4. Cost of buying a car
5. Other general motoring costs
6. Environmental reasons
7. Safety concerns / Nervous about driving
8. Physical difficulties/disabilities/health problems
9. Too old
10. No access to a car
11. Banned
12. Not interested in driving / don't like driving
13. Busy/congested roads
97. Other (Please specify)

*If respondent does not drive for some other reason
(NoDrivN = 96)*

XNodriv

NAME

INTERVIEWER: EXPLAIN WHY INFORMANT NO LONGER DRIVES.

ASK EVERY YEAR *If respondent does not hold a full driving licence or only has a motorcycle or moped licence, and is older than 59 ((DLFull = 2 OR DLTyp95 = 4 OR DLTyp95 = 6) AND (DVAge > 59))*

EvDLic95

NAME

Have you ever held a full driving licence valid in Great Britain to drive a car?

1. Yes
2. No

[Ask in EVEN years only]

*If respondent does not hold a full driving licence or only has a moped or motorcycle licence and is older than 59 and respondent did once have a licence
(DLFull=2 OR DLTyp95=6) AND (DVAge>59) AND (EvDLic95=1)*

NolicN

NAME

Why do you/does name no longer hold a licence?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Family or friends can drive me when necessary
2. Other forms of transport available
3. Cost of insurance
4. Cost of buying a car
5. Other general motoring costs
6. Safety concerns/Nervous about driving
7. Physical difficulties/disabilities/health problems
8. Too old
9. No access to a car
10. Banned
11. Not interested in driving/don't like driving
12. Licence expired
13. Other (specify)

If other reason for no longer holding a licence (NoLicN = 13)

XNoLicN

NAME

INTERVIEWER: EXPLAIN WHY INFORMANT NO LONGER HOLDS A LICENCE.

Ask in *EVEN* years only

If respondent once held a full driving licence to drive a car or respondent no longer drives (EvDLic95 = 1 OR Drive95 = 4)

LastDr95

NAME

How old were you when you last drove?

ASK EVERY YEAR

If respondent has full driving licence for car, motorcycle, scooter, or moped (DLFull = 1)

DLAge

NAME

How old were you when you FIRST obtained a full licence?

: 12..99

If respondent does not have a full driving licence for a car, motorcycle, scooter or moped and respondent has never held a full driving licence for a car (DLFull = 2 AND EvDLic95 <> 1)

DLProv

NAME

Do you hold a provisional driving licence for a car, motorcycle, scooter or moped?

1. Yes
2. No

If respondent has a provisional licence for a car, motorcycle, scooter or moped (DLProv = 1)

ProTyp95

NAME

Is it for a car only, a car and motorcycle, a car with special adaptations or something else?

CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES

1. Car only
2. Car and motorcycle
3. Car with special adaptations
5. Motorcycle, scooter or moped only
4. Something else (PLEASE SPECIFY)

*If provisional licence is for some other vehicle
(ProTyp95 = 4)*

XProTp95

NAME

INTERVIEWER: Record other answer

*If the respondent has a provisional licence for a car, automatic car or car with adaptations
(ProTyp95=1,2,3)*

PDrivSt

Are you currently learning to drive?

1. Yes
2. No

Ask in ODD years only

If respondent is 17 or over and doesn't have a provisional licence OR is not currently learning to drive (DVAge>=17 AND (DLProv=2 or PDrvSt=2))

If random subsample A then show card A (order as below).

If random subsample B then show card B (order reversed).

ReNDN

NAME

SHOW CARD 21A

We are interested to know why some people do not drive. Please look at this card which shows reasons for not driving and tell me which apply to you/name?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Family or friends can drive me when necessary
2. Other forms of transport available
3. Cost of learning to drive
4. Cost of insurance
5. Cost of buying a car
6. Other general motoring costs
7. Environmental reasons
8. Safety concerns/Nervous about driving
9. Physical difficulties/disabilities/health problems
10. Too old
11. Too busy to learn
12. Put off by theory/practical driving test
13. Not interested in driving
14. Busy/congested roads
15. Driving without a licence (Spontaneous only)
97. Other

If other reason why they do not drive (ResNDN=97)

XReNDN

Interviewer, please record other reason(s)

If more than one answer why they do not drive (ResNDN = more than one response)

ReNDNM

NAME

SHOW CARD 21B

And, which one of these would you say was your/his/her *main reason* for not holding a driving licence?

CODE ONE ONLY

1. Busy/congested roads
2. Not interested in driving
3. Put off by theory/practical driving test
4. Too busy to learn
5. Too old
6. Physical difficulties/disabilities/health
7. Safety concerns/Nervous about driving
8. Environmental reasons
9. Other general motoring costs

10. Cost of buying a car
11. Cost of insurance
12. Cost of learning to drive
13. Other forms of transport available
14. Family or friends can drive me when necessary
97. Other

Ask in ODD years only

If other main reason why they do not drive (ResNDNM=96)

XResNDNM

INTERVIEWER, please record which other reason is the main reason. If there was only one other reason you can enter 'see prev' rather than typing the full reason again.

Ask in ODD years only**DrivLik**

NAME

Are you likely to learn to drive?

INTERVIEWER: If Yes PROBE for time scale.

Code first that applies

1. within the next year
2. within the next five years
3. within the next 10 years
4. in more than ten years' time
5. never

ASK ALL

PHVuse

Have you ever used an app to book a taxi or private hire vehicle?

1. Yes
2. No

Helpscreen:

This includes app-based services such as Uber or mytaxi for example.

If ever used app-based taxi/private hire services (PHVuse=1)

PHVFreq

SHOW CARD 22

How frequently do you use app-based services to book a taxi or private hire vehicle?

1. At least once a day
2. 5 or more times a week, but not every day
3. 3 or 4 times a week
4. Once or twice a week
5. Less than that but more than twice a month
6. Once or twice a month
7. Less than that but more than twice a year
8. Once or twice a year
9. Less than once a year
10. Never

INTERNET USE

BIntUse / QTIntUse.INC

ASKED OF EACH PERSON AGED 16 OR OVER IN
TURN (DVage=> 16)

ASK ALL

IntUse

SHOW CARD 23

I will now ask you some questions about your personal use of the internet. Personal use is anything that is not for business or work.

Please use this show card to give me your answer.

READ OUT.

HomeUse

How often do you usually access the internet via any device for personal use **at home**?

1. Several times a day
2. Once or twice a day
3. Several times a week
4. Several times a month
5. Less often
6. Never

WorkUse

How often do you usually access the internet via any device for personal use **at work or school or university**?

1. Several times a day
2. Once or twice a day
3. Several times a week
4. Several times a month
5. Less often
6. Never

OnGoUse

How often do you usually access the internet via any device for personal use **on the go (e.g. on the street, on public transport, while shopping)**?

1. Several times a day
2. Once or twice a day
3. Several times a week
4. Several times a month
5. Less often
6. Never

ElseUse

...Elsewhere where the internet is available (e.g. public library, internet café, coffee shops)?

1. Several times a day
2. Once or twice a day

3. Several times a week
4. Several times a month
5. Less often
6. Never

ASK IF HomeUse, WorkUse, OnGoUse and ElseUse <> Never.

InTrSer

SHOW CARD 24

Have you used any of the following transport-related online services in the last year for personal use, including either for yourself or on behalf of friends or family?

INTERVIEWER: Please include booking for travel overseas

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

1. Planning a journey in advance
2. Accessing real-time journey information while on the move
3. Purchasing mainline train tickets
4. Purchasing tube, tram, metro or London Overground train tickets, or topping up travel cards
5. Purchasing ferry tickets
6. Purchasing coach/bus tickets
7. Purchasing airline tickets
8. Online check-in for flights
9. Using online administrative transport services (for example, taxing a car, renewing a driving licence or applying for a disabled parking badge)
10. Booking taxis or private hire vehicles via a website or an app
11. Booking car parking either in advance, or at the time of parking
12. Hiring a car
13. None of the above
97. Other (please specify)

If has used other transport-related online services (InTranSer=97)

InTrSerO

Interviewer, please record other reason(s) :STRING[60]

SELF-COMPLETION CASI

BAttitud / QATTITUD.INC

ASKED IF RESPONDENT IS AGED 16 OR OVER
(DVAGE>=16) AND INTERVIEW IS COMPLETED IN

PERSON – WHETHER FACE-TO-FACE OR BY TELEPHONE (INDQN=1 or 3).

ASK ALL

CASIIInt

I now have some questions for you to answer yourself, on the computer. The questions are about your personal opinions on transport services, as well as some broader questions about your feelings on aspects of your life.

Instructions about which keys to press will be shown on the computer screen. If you press the wrong key I can tell you how to change the answer.

Before we start, I'll show you how to use the computer programme.

When you get to the end, please tell me and we will complete the rest of the interview with me asking you questions again.

INTERVIEWER: IF ASKED, THIS SECTION SHOULD TAKE AROUND 5 MINUTES PER PERSON TO COMPLETE.

INTERVIEWER: IF ASKED, THESE QUESTIONS ARE ASKED BY SELF-COMPLETION BECAUSE THEY ARE ABOUT YOUR PERSONAL OPINIONS AND VIEWS SO WE'D LIKE RESPONDENTS TO COMPLETE THEM IN PRIVATE.

INTERVIEWER: ONLY WHERE NECESSARY, ASK RESPONDENT IF THEY WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THE QUESTIONS OUT TO THEM.

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE CODE WHETHER SELF-COMPLETION ACCEPTED.

1. Self-completion by respondent
2. Self-completion by interviewer
3. Self-completion refused

If CASIIInt = Self-completion by respondent

CASIPra1

Practice question

The first two questions are practice questions.

Have you used a computer before?

Please choose one answer.

Press the number next to the answer you want to give then press 'enter' to move on.

1. Yes
2. No

If CASIIInt = Self-completion by respondent

CASIPra2

Practice question

This is the second practice question.

Which of these do you think should be fitted as standard in new cars?

This time you can choose more than one answer if you want.

After each answer you need to press the space bar (the large bar at the bottom of the keyboard). When you have given all of your answers, press 'enter' to move on.

1. Driver airbag
2. Passenger airbags
3. Satellite navigation system
4. Cruise control
5. Air conditioning
6. Electric windows
7. None of these

If CASIIInt = Self-completion by respondent

CASIExpI

{NAME}

That is the end of the practice questions. Now please answer the next set of questions by yourself.

If at any point you would like to change your answers you can go back to previous questions using the arrow keys.

Please ask the interviewer if you want any help. Now Press 1 and then press the 'Enter' key to continue.

5. Press 1 and < then enter> to continue.

ASK ALL

SatisInt

First of all, we would like to ask you about your satisfaction with different types of transport, both near your home and across England.

1. Press 1 and < then enter> to continue.

ASK ALL

NTrnsat

Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with train services?

By train services we mean national or local rail, but not including the underground, trams or light rail.

We are interested in your views, even if you do not use trains.

1. Very satisfied
2. Fairly satisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Fairly dissatisfied
5. Very dissatisfied
6. Don't know
7. Prefer not to answer

ASK ALL

RelTrain

And how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the reliability of trains?

1. Very satisfied
2. Fairly satisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Fairly dissatisfied
5. Very dissatisfied
6. Don't know
7. Prefer not to answer

ASK ALL

FrqTrain

How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the frequency of trains?

1. Very satisfied
2. Fairly satisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Fairly dissatisfied
5. Very dissatisfied
6. Don't know
7. Prefer not to answer

ASK ALL

NSatServ

Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with local bus services? By local I mean services which operate near your home.

We are interested in your views, even if you do not use buses.

1. Very satisfied
2. Fairly satisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Fairly dissatisfied
5. Very dissatisfied
6. No local bus services in my area
7. Don't know
8. Prefer not to answer

If there is a local service (SatServ <> 6)

NReliBus

And how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the reliability of local buses?

1. Very satisfied
2. Fairly satisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Fairly dissatisfied
5. Very dissatisfied
6. No local bus services in my area
7. Don't know
8. Prefer not to answer

If there is a local service (SatServ <> 6)

NFrqBus

How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the frequency of local buses?

1. Very satisfied
2. Fairly satisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Fairly dissatisfied
5. Very dissatisfied
6. No local bus services in my area
7. Don't know
8. Prefer not to answer

ASK ALL

SRNRdSat

Please look at show card 25 on 'Motorways and major A roads in England'. These are maps showing motorways and major A roads in England and London.

How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with motorways and these major A roads?

We are interested in your views, even if you do not use motorways and major A roads.

1. Very satisfied
2. Fairly satisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Fairly dissatisfied
5. Very dissatisfied
6. Don't know
7. Prefer not to answer

ASK ALL

LocRdSat

Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your local roads?

By local roads we mean all the roads in your local area that aren't motorways or major A roads.

We are interested in your views, even if you do not use these roads.

1. Very satisfied
2. Fairly satisfied

3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Fairly dissatisfied
5. Very dissatisfied
6. Don't know
7. Prefer not to answer

ASK ALL

Cyclane

Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with provision for cycling in your local area?

We are interested in your views, even if you do not cycle.

1. Very satisfied
2. Fairly satisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Fairly dissatisfied
5. Very dissatisfied
6. Don't know
7. Prefer not to answer

ASK ALL

WalkProv

Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with provision for walking in your local area?

We are interested in your views, even if you do not walk in your local area.

1. Very satisfied
2. Fairly satisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Fairly dissatisfied
5. Very dissatisfied
6. Don't know
7. Prefer not to answer

ASK ALL

LonScreen

The next questions are about your relationships overall. Your answers will be completely anonymous.

LackComp

How often do you feel that you lack companionship?

1. Hardly ever or never
2. Some of the time
3. Often
4. Don't know
5. Prefer not to answer

LeftOut

How often do you feel left out?

1. Hardly ever or never
2. Some of the time
3. Often
4. Don't know

5. Prefer not to answer

Isolated

How often do you feel isolated from others?

1. Hardly ever or never
2. Some of the time
3. Often
4. Don't know
5. Prefer not to answer

Lonely

How often do you feel lonely?

1. Often/always
2. Some of the time
3. Occasionally
4. Hardly ever
5. Never
6. Don't know
7. Prefer not to answer

CASIEndX

Thank you very much for answering these questions. Your answers will help us understand how people's circumstances and feelings may affect their travel choices and vice versa.

TYPE IN '1' AND PRESS 'ENTER' TO LOCK-UP YOUR ANSWERS.

ASK ALL

CASIEndY

PLEASE HAND THE COMPUTER BACK TO THE INTERVIEWER.

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE PRESS 1 AND <ENTER> TO CONTINUE

EDUCATION, PAID WORK AND JOURNEY PLANNING

BILO / QTILO.INC

ASKED OF EACH PERSON AGED 16 OR OVER IN TURN (DVage=>16)

ASK ALL

EdAttn1

I would now like to ask you a few questions about your education and employment.

Do you have any educational qualifications for which you received a certificate?

1. Yes

2. No

Helpscreen:

If the respondent is unsure, then educational qualifications are usually obtained at school, college or university. Respondent need not have the certificate in their possession NOW - just must have received one once.

IF does not have any educational qualifications (EdAttn1 = 2)

EdAttn2

Do you have any professional, vocational or other work-related qualifications for which you received a certificate?

1. Yes
2. No

Helpscreen:

Respondent need not have the certificate in their possession NOW - just must have received one once.

IF has a qualification (EdAttn1 = 1 OR EdAttn2 = 1)

EdAttn4

SHOW CARD 26

Please look at this card and tell me whether you have any of the educational or school qualifications listed. Start at the top of list and tell me the first one you come to that you have.

1. Higher degree or postgraduate qualifications (e.g. M.A., MSc., M.Ed, Ph.D. etc)
2. First degree level qualification Degree, or degree level equivalent (e.g. BA; BSc,) including foundation degrees; such as PGCE
3. Diploma in higher education; HNC; HND; Nursing or Teaching qualification (excluding PGCE)
4. A level; AS level; NVQ level 3; GNVQ Advanced; or equivalent
5. GCSE grade A* - C / 4 - 9; O level; CSE grade 1; NVQ level 2; GNVQ intermediate; or equivalent
6. GCSE grade D – G / 1 - 3; CSE below grade 1; NVQ level 1; GNVQ Foundation level; or equivalent
7. None of these (SPONTANEOUS ONLY)

Helpscreen:

Do not attempt to give any guidance, or express any opinion of your own about any of the terms used. If respondents say they are unsure what counts as a 'certificate' or 'degree-level' (or any other term), reassure them that we would like them to make their own best judgement of how to answer.

IF respondent is not the HRP and interview is completed in person where by face-to-face or be

telephone (IndQN =1 or 3) and is aged 16 and over (DVAGE>=16)

HLongInd

How long have you personally lived at this address? ...

INTERVIEWER CODE

1. Less than 12 months
2. 12 months but less than 2 years
3. 2 years but less than 3 years
4. 3 years but less than 5 years
5. 5 years but less than 10 years
6. 10 years but less than 20 years
7. 20 years or longer

Helpscreen:

Enter the number of completed years at the address. Note that the question relates to address rather than place. It may be possible that an individual is living at a different address from 12 months ago but is living in the same town and county.

We are interested in knowing whether people have moved house recently because that could affect their travel behaviour, especially if they have moved out of the immediate neighbourhood

In case respondent has moved away from the current address either for school, work or relationship and then returned to the same address, code in the continuous period of time since their return.

ASK ALL

Wrking

NAME

Did you do any paid work in the 7 days ending Sunday the [date of last Sunday], either as an employee or as self-employed?

1. Yes
2. No

Helpscreen:

Take respondent's definition, but it must be PAID work. PAID WORK means ANY work FOR PAY OR PROFIT done in the reference week, including Saturday jobs, casual work (eg baby-sitting, running a mail order club, etc.) children with a paper round etc, even though they may still be at school, work by 'retired'. Include self-employed people if they work in their own business, professional practice, or farm for the purpose of earning a profit.

Exclude nurses in training under Project 2000 and other student nurses.

Someone who regards themselves as retired, but sits as a director on board meetings (however few) and is paid for this work, should be classified as in paid work.

We do NOT expect the interviewers to probe routinely for this

IF respondent did not do any paid work and aged less than 65 (Wrking = 2 and DVAge<65)

SchemeET

NAME

Were you on a government scheme for employment training?

1. Yes
2. No

IF respondent was not on a government training scheme OR not working and aged more than 64 (SchemeET = 2 or (Wrking=2 and DVAge>=>64))

JbAway

NAME

Did you have a job or business that you were away from?

1. Yes
2. No
3. SPONTANEOUS ONLY - Waiting to take up a new job/business already obtained

Helpscreen:

Only code YES if there is definitely a job to return to.

Take the respondent's definition of whether they are in paid work or not. If they are unsure: a job exists if there is a definite arrangement between an employer and an employee for work on a regular basis, whether work is full or part time.

Long term absence from work, except career breaks: if total absence exceeds 6 months, a person has a job only if full or partial pay has been received during absence and they expect to return to same employer.

Career breaks - as above except pay not necessary.

Seasonal workers 'between seasons' (ie not currently working) should be coded 2. (Note, the odd week of sick leave during the working season should be treated the same as in other work, and coded 1.

Casual workers - code No even if expect to work for employer again in future.

IF respondent was not away from a job or business OR was waiting to take up a new job (JbAway = 2 OR 3)

OwnBus

NAME

Did you do any unpaid work in that week for any business that you own?

1. Yes
2. No

Helpscreen:

The people we expect to answer Yes here are those whose work contributes directly to a business, farm, or professional practise that they own, but who receive no pay or profits. EXCLUDE unpaid voluntary work done for charity etc.

IF not doing any unpaid work for own business (OwnBus = 2)

RelBus

NAME

...or that a relative owns?....

1. Yes
2. No

Helpscreen:

The people we expect to answer Yes here are those whose work contributes directly to a business, farm, or professional practise OWNED BY A RELATIVE, but who receive no pay or profits (e.g. a wife doing her husband's accounts or helping with family business). EXCLUDE unpaid voluntary work done for charity etc.

IF respondent is not in paid work and not away from job and did not do unpaid work for own business or one that a relative owns and not on government scheme and not waiting to take up a job (Wrking=2 and JbAway=2 and OwnBus=2 and RelBus = 2 and SchemeET=2)

Looked

NAME

Thinking of the 4 weeks ending Sunday the [Date of last Sunday], were you looking for any kind of paid work or government training scheme at any time in those 4 weeks?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Waiting to take up a new job or business already obtained

Helpscreen:

'Looked for paid work' may cover a wide range of activities and you should NOT try to interpret the phrase for the respondent.

Looking in the paper for vacancies is an active form of search.

Looking for work on government scheme requires an approach to the agency.

IF respondent was looking for a job or waiting to take up a new job or business already obtained (Looked=1 or 3, OR JbAway= 3)

HowLong

SHOW CARD 27

NAME

How long have you been looking/were you looking for paid work/a place on a government scheme

1. Not yet started
2. Less than 1 month
3. 1 month but less than 3 months
4. 3 months but less than 6 months
5. 6 months but less than 12 months
6. 12 Months or more

IF respondent was looking for a job or waiting to take up a new job already obtained (Looked=1, or 3 OR JbAway= 3)

StartJ

NAME

If a job or a place on a government scheme had been available in the week ending Sunday the [date of last Sunday], would you have been able to start within 2 weeks?

1. Yes
2. No

IF respondent was not looking for paid work or did not have a job that they were away from (Looked = 2 OR StartJ = 2)

YInAct

NAME

What was the main reason you (did not seek any work in the last 4 weeks/would not be able to start in the next 2 weeks?)

1. Student
2. Looking after the family/home
3. Temporarily sick or injured
4. Long-term sick or disabled
5. Retired from paid work
6. Other reasons

Helpscreen:

There is no predetermined definition of any of the categories at this question; you should accept the respondent's answer.

Do not prompt the categories. If, exceptionally, an answer covers more than one coding category, ask which is the main reason and code that one only.

Computed variable

DVILO3a

DV for ILO in employment - 3 categories

1. InEmp (employed)
2. Unemp (unemployed)
3. EclnAct (economically inactive)

Computed variable

DVILO4a

DV for ILO in employment - 4 categories

1. InEmpXuf
2. UFW

3. Unemp
4. EclnAct

BEDUC / QTEduc.INC

ASKED OF EACH PERSON, IN TURN, WHO ARE AGED 16 OR OVER, AND ARE WORKING OR ON A TRAINING SCHEME OR AWAY FROM A JOB OR WAITING TO TAKE UP A JOB OR LOOKED FOR WORK IN LAST 4 WEEKS OR ARE NOT LOOKING FOR WORK BECAUSE THEY ARE A STUDENT (DVAGE=>16 AND (WRKING=1 OR SCHEMEET=1 OR JBAYAW=1 OR 3 OR LOOKED=1 OR YINACT=1))

EducN

NAME

Is name / are you at present attending a school or college, either full time or part time?

1. Yes - full time
2. Yes - part time
3. No

LAST PAID JOB

BLastJb / QTLastJb.INC

ASKED OF ALL IN TURN, IF THEY ARE 16 OR OVER AND UNEMPLOYED OR ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE (DVAGE =>16 AND DVILO3a = 2 OR 3)

ASK ALL

Everwk

NAME

Have you ever had a paid job, apart from casual or holiday work?

1. Yes
2. No

IF has had a paid job (Everwk = 1)

DtJbl

NAME

When did you leave your last PAID job?

FOR DAY NOT GIVEN.....ENTER 15 FOR DAY

FOR MONTH NOT GIVEN....ENTER 6 FOR MONTH

THIS QUESTION DOES NOT INCLUDE CASUAL OR HOLIDAY WORK

Helpscreen:

If day and month are not volunteered readily, only probe as follows:

day....if in last 12 months

month....if in last 24 months.

MAIN JOB DETAILS

BMainJb / QTMMainJb.INC

ASKED OF ALL IN TURN, IF THEY ARE 16 OR OVER
AND EMPLOYED OR HAVE EVER HAD A PAID JOB
(DVAge >= 16 AND (DVIL03a = 1 OR EVERWK=1))

ASK ALL

IndD

NAME

CURRENT OR LAST JOB

What did/(does) the firm/organisation you work(ed)
for mainly make or do (at the place where you
work(ed))?

DESCRIBE FULLY - PROBE MANUFACTURING or
PROCESSING or DISTRIBUTING ETC. AND MAIN GOODS
PRODUCED, MATERIALS USED, WHOLESALE or RETAIL
ETC.

ASK ALL

OcSect

SHOW CARD 28

Which of the types of organisation on this card
[do/did] you work for?

1. Private sector firm or company (including limited companies and PLCs)
2. Nationalised industry or public corporation (including the Post Office and the BBC)
3. Other public sector employer (including for example Central Government/Civil Service/Government Agencies, Local Authority/Local Education Authority, Universities, Health Authority, NHS Hospitals/NHS Hospitals/NHS Trusts/GP surgeries, Police/Armed Forces, Fire service)
4. Charity/Voluntary sector (including charitable companies, churches, trade unions)
5. Other (specify)

ASK IF OTHER public sector employer (OcSect = 3)

OcPubSect

SHOW CARD 29

Which of the following types of public sector
organisation [do/did] you work for?

1. Central Government/Civil Service/Government Agencies
2. Local Authority
3. Local Education Authority/School
4. Universities
5. Health Governing organisations (for example Department of Health, NHS England, Clinical Commissioning Bodies and other Arm's-Length Bodies such as NHS digital, Health Education England and NHS improvement)
6. NHS Trusts or Foundation Trusts

7. Primary care (including GP surgeries)
8. Social or residential care
9. Police
10. Armed Forces
11. Other

OccT

NAME

JOB TITLE CURRENT OR LAST JOB

What was/(is) your (main) job (in the week ending
Sunday the [date of last Sunday])?

Helpscreen:

REFERENCE PERIOD: MAIN job in reference week or
last job if ever worked.

DEFINITION OF MAIN JOB: respondents with more
than one job should decide themselves which is their
main job. Only if they are unable to do so should the
LFS criterion be applied: the job which was the largest
number of hours.

ASK ALL

OccD

NAME

CURRENT OR LAST JOB

What did/(do) you mainly do in your job?

CHECK SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS/TRAINING NEEDED
TO DO THE JOB

ASK ALL

Stat

NAME

Were/(Are) you working as an employee or were/(are)
you self-employed?

1. Employee
2. Self-employed

Helpscreen:

The division between employees and self-employed is
based on RESPONDENTS' OWN ASSESSMENT of their
employment status in their main job.

Freelancers can be employed or self-employed. If
respondent cannot decide which they are, ask if they
are invoicing another company for work carried out
and are responsible for their own tax and NI. If so,
then they are self-employed.

IF respondent is/was an employee (Stat = 1)

SVise

NAME

In your job, do/(did) you have formal responsibility for
supervising the work of other employees?

DO NOT INCLUDE PEOPLE WHO ONLY SUPERVISE:

- children, e.g. teachers, nannies, childminders
- animals
- security or buildings, e.g. caretakers, security guards

1. Yes
2. No

IF respondent is/was an employee (Stat = 1)

EmpNo

NAME

How many people work(ed) for your employer at the place where you work(ed)?

Were there...READ OUT

1. ...1 to 24,
2. 25 to 499,
3. or 500 or more employees?

Helpscreen:

We are interested in the size of the local unit of the establishment at which the respondent works but we only want the number of employees working for the **same employer** as the respondent. Thus at sites shared by several organisations we would not include all employees - just those working for the respondent's employer. The 'local unit' is considered to be the geographical location where their job is mainly carried out. Normally this will consist of a single building, part of a building, or at the largest a self-contained group of buildings.

It is the total number of employees at the respondent's workplace that we are interested in, not just the number employed within the particular section or department in which he/she works.

If a respondent works from a central depot or office (e.g. a service engineer) base, then the answer is the number of people who work at or from the central location. Note that many people who work 'from home' have a base office or depot that they communicate with. It may even be true of some people who work 'at home' (e.g. telecommuter who retains a desk or some minimal presence in an office). If in doubt, accept the respondent's view of whether or not there is a wider establishment outside the home that they belong to for work purposes.

For self-employed people who are subcontracted for any significant (respondent's definition) length of time to work in a particular place (e.g. building site), that is their place of work.

IF respondent was/is self-employed (Stat = 2)

Solo

NAME

Were/(are) you working on your own or did/(do) you have employees?

ASK OR RECORD

1. on own/with partner(s) but no employees

2. with employees

Helpscreen:

The following should not be counted as employees. They should be excluded from the total number of employees at SENO:

-Any relative who is a member of the informant's household.

-Any partners in a partnership (as they would also be self employed)

For self-employed people who are subcontracted for any significant (respondent's definition) length of time to work in a particular place (e.g building site) that is their place of work.

If the informant is unable to decide whether they employ anyone or not then code 1 ('on own/with partner(s) but no employees') should take priority.

IF respondent works/has worked with employees (Solo = 2)

SENo

NAME

How many people did/(do) you employ at the place where you work(ed)?

Were/(Are) there ... READ OUT ...

1. ...1 to 24,
2. 25 to 499, or
3. 500 or more employees

Helpscreen:

We are interested in the size of the 'local unit of the establishment' at which the respondent works in terms of total number of employees. The 'local unit' is considered to be the geographical location where their job is mainly carried out. Normally this will consist of a single building, part of a building, or at the largest a self-contained group of buildings.

It is the total number of employees at the respondent's workplace that we are interested in, not just the number employed within the particular section or department in which he/she works.

The following should not be counted as employees. They should be excluded from the total number of employees at SENO:

-Any relative who is a member of the informant's household.

-Any partners in a partnership (as they would also be self-employed)

For self-employed people who are subcontracted for any significant (respondent's definition) length of time to work in a particular place (e.g building site) that is their place of work.

ASK ALL

FtPtWk

NAME

In your (main) job were/(are) you working... READ OUT

...

1. ...full time,
2. or part time?

Helpscreen:

We are interested in SELF-ASSESSMENT - let the RESPONDENT decide whether the job is full-time or part-time.

INCOME

Blncme / QTIncme.INC

ASKED OF ALL IN TURN, IF THEY ARE 16 OR OVER
(DvAge >= 16)

ASK ALL

Incme

NAME

SHOW CARD 30

This card shows a number of possible sources of income. Can you tell me whether you personally receive income from any of these? I do not need to know which.

PRESS <F9> FOR SOURCES OF INCOME SHOWN ON CARD 24

CODE 1 IF INFORMANT RECEIVES INCOME FROM ANY OF THESE SOURCES

CODE 2 IF INFORMANT STATES THAT THEY HAVE NO SOURCE OF INCOME.

1. Income received
2. No source of income

Helpscreen:

We ask about income because it has a strong influence on people's travel patterns - e.g. how far they travel and by what methods. Knowing about the travel patterns of people on different incomes helps the Department for Transport to meet the needs of people on low incomes, for example, by ensuring that enough buses are available in the areas where they live.

This question is designed to remind the respondent of all possible sources of income which are to be included in the next questions. You do not need to enter these sources - simply code 1 if they have any of the sources of income on the card (shown below) or 2 if they have no source of income.

SHOW CARD 30

Earned Income/ Salary

Income from self-employment

Pension (state, private or from former employer)

Pension Credit (formerly Minimum Income Guarantee)

Child Benefit

Working Tax Credit (formerly Disabled Persons or Working Families Tax Credit)

Child Tax Credit

Disability Living Allowance

Other state benefits e.g.

- Jobseeker's Allowance

- Income Support

- Housing Benefit

- Council Tax Benefit

- Incapacity Benefit (formerly NI Sickness/Invalidity Benefit)

- Maternity Allowance/Statutory Maternity Pay

- Attendance Allowance

- Carers Allowance (formerly Invalid Care Allowance)

- Widow/Widowers'/Bereavement Benefits

- Universal credit

Interest from savings, building society, investments etc.

Other regular allowances (e.g. maintenance from former partner, annuity, student grant, bursaries, scholarships etc)

Other sources

If respondent received income (Incme = 1)

IncGrp

NAME

SHOW CARD 31

Which of the letters on this card represents your own gross income from all sources mentioned?

By gross income, I mean income from all sources before deductions for income tax, National Insurance etc. Please just tell me the letter.

INTEVIEWER - PLEASE TYPE IN THE LETTER

Helpscreen:

Income from shares / dividends are included.

We ask about income because it has a strong influence on people's travel patterns - e.g. how far they travel and by what methods. Knowing about the travel patterns of people on different incomes helps the Department for Transport to meet the needs of people on low incomes, for example, by ensuring that enough buses are available in the areas where they live

If respondent is the Household Reference Person AND the number of adults in the household is greater than 1 (QTHComp.NumAdult > 1)

HIncGrp

NAME

SHOW CARD 31

INTERVIEWER: IF YOU ALREADY KNOW THAT THIS IS A ONE PERSON HOUSEHOLD, YOU CAN ENTER THE SAME ANSWER GIVEN AT THE PREVIOUS QUESTION [Letter entered at IncGrp]

And now think of the income of the household as a whole. Which of the letters on this card represents the gross income of the WHOLE household?

INTERVIEWER - PLEASE TYPE IN THE LETTER

Helpscreen:

Income from shares / dividends are included.

We ask about income because it has a strong influence on people's travel patterns - e.g. how far they travel and by what methods. Knowing about the travel patterns of people on different incomes helps the Department for Transport to meet the needs of people on low incomes, for example, by ensuring that enough buses are available in the areas where they live.

LOCATION OF WORK

BWorkPI / QTWorkPI.INC

ASKED OF ALL IN TURN, IF THEY ARE 16 OR OVER AND EMPLOYED (DVAge >= 16 AND DVIL03a = 1)

ASK ALL

WkPlace

NAME

[Thinking about your/his/her main job] When you go to work do you... READ OUT

1. ...go to the same place every time,
2. go to the same place on at least 2 days running each week,
3. go to different places,
4. or work at home or in the same building or grounds as your home.

Helpscreen:

Informants can only have one usual place of work. This will be a place they visit on at least 2 consecutive days per week for at least 4 consecutive weeks.

If the respondent has two work places he/she visits regularly (2 consecutive days per week or more, etc), then the one visited **most frequently** is treated as the usual place of work. If both are visited with the same frequency the one **furthest away from home** is the usual place of work.

If respondent goes to the same workplace each time or at least 2 days a week (WkPlace = 1 or 2)

WkRef

NAME

Where do you go to work?

ADD IF NECESSARY: Can you tell me the town or area?

INTERVIEWER: TYPE IN FIRST FEW LETTERS OF PLACE NAME TO ENTER CODING FRAME. IF THE PLACE IS NOT LISTED, TYPE XXX AND CODE AS 9999997 (NOT LISTED/DON'T KNOW)
ON EXITING CODING FRAME PRESS ENTER TO MOVE TO NEXT QUESTION.

Computed variable

WkUrbCd

City Centre code for urban areas

If respondent works in a town (WkUrbCd = 1..22 OR WkUrbCd = 24..48)

WkTown

NAME

Is it within [X minutes walk of X]?

1. Within
2. Not within

See Appendix L for "Where do you work" lookup table.

If respondent works in an urban area (WkUrbCd = 50, 89 AND UrbRural = 1..14, 89)

WkOthUrb

NAME

Is it within 5 mins walk of the main shopping/business centre?

1. Within
2. Not within

If respondent goes to the same workplace each time or at least 2 days a week (WkPlace = 1 or 2)

WkAdd1

NAME

What is the address of your usual place of work?

INTERVIEWER: obtain as full an address as possible, including postcode if respondent

Can supply this. If the respondent is unsure of exact address/ postcode, please record the Name of their employer/office and as much of the address as they can provide.

Use <CTRL + R> if respondent does not wish to provide the address.

Enter *first line of the address*.

INTERVIEWER: The journey to work is the most frequently travelled journey for many People. This information will allow the exact distance of this journey to be calculated.

If first line of work address entered (WkAdd1 = Response)

WkAdd2

NAME

Address of usual place of work.

INTERVIEWER: *enter next line of the address*

OR PRESS <ENTER> KEY IF NO MORE.
DO NOT ENTER POSTCODE HERE.

If second line of work address entered (WkAdd2 = Response)

WkAdd3

NAME

Address of usual place of work.

INTERVIEWER: enter **next line of the address**

Or press <enter> key if no more.

DO NOT ENTER POSTCODE HERE.

If third line of work address entered (WkAdd3 = Response)

WkAdd4

NAME

Address of usual place of work.

INTERVIEWER: enter **next line of the address**

Or press <enter> key if no more.

DO NOT ENTER POSTCODE HERE.

If first line of work address entered (WkAdd1 = Response)

WkPC

NAME

What is the postcode of your usual place of work?

INTERVIEWER: Use <CTRL + K> if does not know.

If work postcode given (WkPC = Response)

WkKnow

INTERVIEWER: Record whether the respondent knew their work place address, including full postcode, or whether they had to look it up.

1. Knew work place address including post code,
2. Looked it up,
3. Did not provide full postcode/Other

TRAVEL TO WORK

BWkMeth / QTWkMeth.INC

ASKED OF ALL IN TURN, IF THEY ARE 16 OR OVER AND WORK AT SAME PLACE EVERY TIME, AT LEAST 2 DAYS A WEEK OR GOES TO DIFFERENT PLACES (DVAge>=16 AND (WkPlace = 1, 2 or 3))

ASK ALL

WkTrav

NAME

How do you usually travel to work?

THIS QUESTION APPLIES FOR THE MAIN JOB, THAT IS THE JOB IN WHICH RESPONDENT USUALLY WORKS THE MOST HOURS.

CODE ONE ONLY, FOR THE LONGEST PART, BY DISTANCE, OF THE RESPONDENT'S USUAL JOURNEY TO WORK.

1. Underground, metro, light rail, tram
2. Train
3. Bus, minibus or coach
4. Motorcycle, scooter or moped
5. Car or van
6. Taxi/minicab
7. Bicycle
8. On foot
97. Other (specify)

Helpscreen:

Only Use 'other' code at WkTrav if none of the following apply:

Code 1 (tube) for Tyne & Wear Metro, Greater Manchester Metrolink, Glasgow Underground, Croydon Tramlink, West Midlands Metro, Sheffield Supertram, and Docklands Light Railway.

Code 3 (bus) for coaches, works bus, contract buses and minibuses.

Code 5 (car) for works vans, firms car, and transit vans.

Leave following as 'other': lorry, plane, works abroad.

If the respondent has two work places he/she visits regularly (2 consecutive days per week or more, etc), then the one visited **most frequently** is treated as the usual place of work. If both are visited with the same frequency the one **furthest away from home** is the usual place of work.

If respondent travels to work some other way (WkTrav = 97)

XWkTrav

NAME

INTERVIEWER: Please record how informant usually travels to work.

Remember to recode WkTrav 1 to 8 where possible.

If respondent now says they work and live in the same premises then please go back and amend WkPlace

Helpscreen:

Only Use 'other' code at WkTrav if none of the following apply:

Code 1 (tube) for Tyne & Wear Metro, Greater Manchester Metrolink, Glasgow Underground, Croydon Tramlink, West Midlands Metro, Sheffield Supertram, and Docklands Light Railway.

Code 3 (bus) for coaches, works bus, contract buses and minibuses.

Code 5 (car) for works vans, firms car, and transit vans.

Leave following as 'other': lorry, plane, works abroad

Ask ODD years only. If travels to work by motorcycle, scooter or moped, car or van or taxi/minicab (WkTrav = 4, 5 OR 6)

WkRoad

NAME

SHOW CARD 32

And on your journey to work, which of these types of road do you travel on?

INTERVIEWER NOTE: We are interested in all road types used, not just the ones covering the greatest distance.

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

1. Motorway
2. Dual carriageway
3. Other major roads (other A roads)
4. Local road in a city or town (including B roads)
5. Local road outside a city or town (including B roads)
97. Other (please specify)

Ask ODD years only. If travels to work on other type of road (WkRoad=6)

XWkRoad

NAME

INTERVIEWER: Please record details of other type of road used"

Ask ODD years only. If respondent normally travels to work by car or van (WkTrav = 5)

WkDrive

NAME

When travelling to work are you...READ OUT

1. ...usually the driver,
2. usually the passenger
3. or sometimes driver and sometimes passenger?

Ask ODD years only. If usually travels to work by car (WkTrav=5)

WkLift

NAME

SHOW CARD 33

When travelling to work, how often, if at all do you give a lift to or receive a lift from a work colleague?

INTERVIEWER NOTE: PLEASE **DO NOT** INCLUDE GIVING PEOPLE LIFTS PART OF THE WAY (E.G. PICKING UP FROM BUS STOP).

1. 3 or more times a week
2. Once or twice a week
3. Less than that but more than twice a month
4. Once or twice a month
5. Less than that but more than twice a year
6. Once or twice a year
7. Less than that or never

Ask ODD years only. If respondent drives to work (WkDrive = 1 OR 3)

ParkWrk

NAME

SHOW CARD 34

Where do you usually park your [car/van] when you drive to work?

1. on the street
2. on a driveway
3. in a garage
4. in a park-and-ride car park
5. in another public car park
6. in a firm/work's car park
7. in another private car park
8. (DOES NOT USUALLY PARK AT/NEAR WORKPLACE)

WORKING AT HOME

BWkHome / QTWkHome.INC

ASKED OF ALL IN TURN, IF THEY ARE 16 OR OVER AND IN EMPLOYMENT (DVage=>16 AND DVILO3a=1)

ASK ALL

OfHome

NAME

SHOW CARD 33

How often, if at all, do you/does name work from home instead of going to your (usual) place of work?

INTERVIEWER: WE ARE INTERESTED IN WHETHER THE RESPONDENT IS WORKING AT HOME INSTEAD OF GOING TO THEIR (USUAL) PLACE OF WORK. DO NOT INCLUDE IF ADDITIONAL TO NORMAL WORKING HOURS

(E.G. ADDITIONAL WORK AT HOME IN EVENINGS OR WEEKEND), AND DO NOT INCLUDE SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE (E.G. PLUMBERS) DOING ADMINISTRATIVE PAPERWORK.

DO NOT INCLUDE PEOPLE WHO WORK AT HOME FOR PART OF THE DAY AND GO TO THEIR (USUAL) PLACE OF WORK FOR PART.

1. 3 or more times a week
2. Once or twice a week
3. Less than that but more than twice a month
4. Once or twice a month
5. Less than that but more than twice a year
6. Once or twice a year
7. Less than that or never

Ask in ODD years only

If works at home once or twice a month, or more often (Ofthome=1, 2, 3, or 4)

HomedayN

NAME

On which days of the week do you usually work from home or does it vary?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Monday
2. Tuesday
3. Wednesday
4. Thursday

5. Friday
6. Saturday
7. Sunday
8. It varies

Ask in ODD years only

If works at home less than one or twice a year (Ofthome=7)

PossHmN

NAME

Can I check, in your (main) job, would it be possible to do any of your/his/her kind of work at home instead of travelling to work?

IF IN THEORY POSSIBLE BUT EMPLOYER DOES NOT ALLOW CODE 'YES'.

IF IN THEORY POSSIBLE IF HAD NECESSARY EQUIPMENT (E.G. LAPTOP, SEWING MACHINE), CODE YES.

IF YES: Is that all of your work, most of your work or just some of your work?

1. Yes - could do all of your/his/her work from home
2. Yes - could do most of your/his/her work from home
3. Yes - could do some of your/his/her work from home
4. No - could not do any of your/his/her work from home

Ask in ODD years only

If works at home at least once or twice a year (Ofthome=1-6)

WkMuch

How much of your/his/her kind of work could you/he/she do from home instead of travelling to work?

Could you/he/she do...READ OUT...

CONSIDER WHAT WOULD IN THEORY BE POSSIBLE IF HAD NECESSARY EQUIPMENT (E.G. LAPTOP, SEWING MACHINE)

AND EMPLOYER ALLOWED HOME WORKING

1. ...all of your/his/her work,
2. ...most of your/his/her work,
3. ...or some of your/his/her work from home

EASE/DIFFICULTY OF TRAVELLING TO WORK

BWkDiff / QTWkDiff.INC

ASK IN EVEN YEARS ONLY

ASKED OF ALL IN TURN, IF THEY ARE 16 OR OVER AND WORK AT SAME PLACE EVERY TIME, AT LEAST 2 DAYS A WEEK OR GOES TO DIFFERENT PLACES (DVAge>=16 AND (WkPlace = 1, 2 or 3))

ASK EVEN YEARS ONLY

If respondent travels to work by car or motorbike (WkTrav = 4 OR 5)

CarW

NAME

I'm now going to ask a few questions about how easy or difficult you find it to travel to work, and why.

Do you usually experience any difficulties with travelling to or from work by [car/van] / [motorcycle/scooter/moped]?

IF YES, PROBE: What difficulties?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. No difficulties
2. Too far
3. Car not available
4. Don't have a current driving licence/can't drive
5. Cost of petrol
6. Lack of parking facilities
7. Cost of parking
8. Traffic congestion/roadworks
9. Inadequate public transport
10. Cost of using public transport
11. Personal physical health condition or illness
12. Personal safety concerns
97. Other (specify)

ASK EVEN YEARS ONLY

If respondent experiences some other difficulty (CarW = 97)

XCarW

NAME

specify other answer.

ASK EVEN YEARS ONLY

If respondent has more than one difficulty (CarW > 1)

CarWM

NAME

And which **one** of these things creates most difficulty?

CODE ONE ONLY

1. No no difficulties
2. Too far
3. Car not available
4. Don't have a current driving licence/can't drive
5. Cost of petrol
6. Lack of parking facilities
7. Cost of parking
8. Traffic congestion/roadworks
9. Inadequate public transport
10. Cost of using public transport
11. Personal health condition or illness
12. Personal safety concerns
97. Other (specify)

If respondent has some other difficulty (CarWM = 97)

XCarWM

NAME

Please specify other answer.

ASK EVEN YEARS ONLY

If respondent goes to work by car, van, motorbike, scooter, or moped (WkPlace=1, 2, or 3 AND WkTrav= 4 or 5)

CarsEas

SHOW CARD 35

Suppose for some reason you could no longer use a car/van/motorbike/scooter/moped for travelling to or from work. How easy or difficult would it be to make this journey some other way? Please take your answer from this card.

INTERVIEWER NOTE: THE QUESTION REFERS TO ANY PRIVATE MOTOR VEHICLE. IT IS AIMING TO FIND OUT HOW EASY IT WOULD BE FOR THE RESPONDENT TO USE OTHER FORMS OF TRANSPORT. IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS THAT IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE CODE 'VERY DIFFICULT.

1. Very easy
2. Fairly easy
3. Neither easy nor difficult
4. Quite difficult
5. Very difficult

ASK EVEN YEARS ONLY

If respondent goes to work by car, van, motorbike, scooter, or moped (WkPlace=1, 2, or 3 AND WkTrav= 4 or 5)

Worknew

How would you travel to work instead?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Go by taxi/minicab
2. Go by public transport
3. Go on foot
4. Go on bicycle
97. Other
5. Could not do in any other way (spontaneous only)

If would travel in another way (Worknew=97)

XWorkNew

NAME

Please specify other answer.

TEXT SHOULD BE NO MORE THAN 60 CHARACTERS

ASK EVEN YEARS ONLY

If respondent does not travel to work in a private car or motorbike (WkTrav = 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 97)

OthW

NAME

(I'm now going to ask a few questions about how easy or difficult you find it to travel to work, and why.)

Do you usually experience any difficulties with travelling to or from work by[underground/metro/light rail/tram] / [train] / [bus/minibus/coach] / [taxi/minicab] / [bicycle] / [foot]?

IF YES, PROBE: What difficulties?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. No, no difficulties
2. Too far/long journey
3. Journey not possible by public transport
4. Unreliable public transport
5. Cost of using public transport/taxis
6. Poor information about public transport services
7. Poor connections
8. Finds public transport unpleasant
9. Personal health condition or illness
10. Concerns over personal safety
11. Traffic congestion/roadworks
12. Lack of/no cycle lanes
13. The weather
97. Other (specify)

If respondent experiences some other difficulty (OthW = Other)

XOthW

NAME

Please specify other answer.

ASK EVEN YEARS ONLY

If respondent has more than one difficulty (OthW > 1)

OthWM

NAME

And which **one** of these things creates most difficulty?

CODE ONE ONLY

1. No, no difficulties
2. Too far/long journey
3. Journey not possible by public transport
4. Unreliable public transport
5. Cost of using public transport/taxis
6. Poor information about public transport services
7. Poor connections
8. Finds public transport unpleasant
9. Personal disability
10. Concerns over personal safety
11. Traffic congestion/roadworks
12. Lack of/no cycle lanes
13. The weather
97. Other (specify)

If respondent has some other difficulty (CarWM = Other)

XOthWM

NAME

Please specify other answer.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES

BDemTr / QTDemTr.INC

ASKED EVEN YEARS ONLY OF ALL IN TURN, IF
THEY ARE 16 OR OVER (DVAge>=16)

Ask all – even years only

OthdifN

NAME

SHOW CARD 36

(Apart from anything you have already mentioned) do you / does [name] have any transport difficulties for any of these types of journey?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Travelling to the doctors surgery
2. Travelling to hospital
3. Visiting friends/relatives at their home
4. Travelling to other social activities, including taking children
5. Taking the children to school
6. Travelling to school/college/university
7. Travelling for any other reason (specify)
8. No difficulties with any of these

Ask Even years only. IF respondent has transport difficulties for some other journey purpose (OthDifN = 7)

XOthDif

NAME

PLEASE SPECIFY OTHER REASON FOR TRAVELLING.

Ask Even years only. IF respondent has transport difficulties travelling to the doctors/hospital (OthDifN = 1)

YDiff1

NAME

What difficulties do you experience when travelling to the doctors surgery?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Too far/long journey
2. Journey not possible by public transport
3. Unreliable public transport
4. Cost of using public transport/taxis
5. Poor information about public transport services
6. Poor connections
7. Finds public transport unpleasant
8. Don't have current driving licence/can't drive
9. Cost of petrol
10. Lack of parking facilities
11. Cost of parking
12. Personal disability
13. Concerns over personal safety
14. Traffic congestion/roadworks
97. Other (SPECIFY)

Ask Even years only. IF respondent has other transport difficulties with travelling to the doctors/hospital (YDiff1 = 97)

XYDiff1

NAME

PLEASE SPECIFY OTHER ANSWER.

Ask Even years only. If respondent has difficulties travelling to the hospital (OthDifN=2)

YDiffH

What difficulties do you have when travelling to hospital?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Too far/long journey
2. Journey not possible by public transport
3. Unreliable public transport
4. Cost of using public transport/taxis
5. Poor information about public transport services
6. Poor connections
7. Finds public transport unpleasant
8. Don't have current driving licence/can't drive
9. Cost of petrol
10. Lack of parking facilities
11. Cost of parking
12. Personal disability
13. Concerns over personal safety
14. Traffic congestion/roadworks
97. Other (SPECIFY)

Ask Even years only. If respondent has difficulties travelling to the hospital for other reasons (YDiffH=97)

XYDiffH

NAME

PLEASE SPECIFY OTHER ANSWER

Ask Even years only. IF respondent has transport difficulties when visiting friends/relatives at their home (OthDifN =3)

YDiff2

NAME

What difficulties do you experience when visiting friends/relatives at their home?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Too far/long journey
2. Journey not possible by public transport
3. Unreliable public transport
4. Cost of using public transport/taxis
5. Poor information about public transport services
6. Poor connections
7. Finds public transport unpleasant
8. Don't have current driving licence/can't drive
9. Cost of petrol
10. Lack of parking facilities
11. Cost of parking
12. Personal disability
13. Concerns over personal safety
14. Traffic congestion/roadworks
97. Other (SPECIFY)

Ask Even years only. IF respondent has other transport difficulties when visiting friends/relatives at their home (YDiff2 = 97)

XYDiff2

NAME

PLEASE SPECIFY OTHER ANSWER.

TEXT SHOULD BE NO MORE THAN 60 CHARACTERS

Ask Even years only. IF respondent has transport difficulties when travelling to other social activities (OthDifN = 4)

YDiff3

NAME

What difficulties do you experience when travelling to other social activities?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Too far/long journey
2. Journey not possible by public transport
3. Unreliable public transport
4. Cost of using public transport/taxis
5. Poor information about public transport services
6. Poor connections
7. Finds public transport unpleasant
8. Don't have current driving licence/can't drive
9. Cost of petrol
10. Lack of parking facilities
11. Cost of parking
12. Personal disability
13. Concerns over personal safety
14. Traffic congestion/roadworks
97. Other (SPECIFY)

Ask Even years only. IF respondent has other transport difficulties when travelling to other social activities (YDiff3 = 97)

XYDiff3

NAME

PLEASE SPECIFY OTHER ANSWER.

Ask Even years only. IF respondent has transport difficulties when taking the children to school/social activities etc (OthDifN = 5)

YDiff4

NAME

What difficulties do you experience when taking the children to school?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Too far/long journey
2. Journey not possible by public transport
3. Unreliable public transport
4. Cost of using public transport/taxis
5. Poor information about public transport services
6. Poor connections
7. Finds public transport unpleasant
8. Don't have current driving licence/can't drive
9. Cost of petrol

10. Lack of parking facilities
11. Cost of parking
12. Personal disability
13. Concerns over personal safety
14. Traffic congestion/roadworks
97. Other (SPECIFY)

Ask Even years only. IF respondent has other transport difficulties when taking the children to school (YDiff4 = 97)

XYDiff4

NAME

PLEASE SPECIFY OTHER ANSWER.

Ask Even years only. IF respondent has transport difficulties when travelling to school/college/university (OthDifN = 6)

YDiff5

NAME

What difficulties do you experience when travelling to school/college/university?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Too far/long journey
2. Journey not possible by public transport
3. Unreliable public transport
4. Cost of using public transport/taxis
5. Poor information about public transport services
6. Poor connections
7. Finds public transport unpleasant
8. Don't have current driving licence/can't drive
9. Cost of petrol
10. Lack of parking facilities
11. Cost of parking
12. Personal disability
13. Concerns over personal safety
14. Traffic congestion/roadworks
97. Other (SPECIFY)

Ask Even years only. IF respondent has other transport difficulties when travelling to school/college/university (YDiff5 = 97)

XYDiff5

NAME

PLEASE SPECIFY OTHER ANSWER.

Ask Even years only. IF respondent has transport difficulties when travelling for some other journey purpose (OthDifN = 7)

YDiff6

NAME

What difficulties do you experience when travelling: [other journey purpose]?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Too far/long journey
2. Journey not possible by public transport
3. Unreliable public transport

4. Cost of using public transport/taxis
5. Poor information about public transport services
6. Poor connections
7. Finds public transport unpleasant
8. Don't have current driving licence/can't drive
9. Cost of petrol
10. Lack of parking facilities
11. Cost of parking
12. Personal disability
13. Concerns over personal safety
14. Traffic congestion/roadworks
97. Other (SPECIFY)

Ask Even years only. IF respondent has other transport difficulties when travelling for some other journey purpose (YDiff6 = 97)

XYDiff6

NAME

PLEASE SPECIFY OTHER ANSWER.

ROAD ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ADULTS

BAccid / QAccid.INC

ASKED OF ALL IN TURN, IF THEY ARE 16 OR OVER (DVAge>=16)

ASK ALL

AccInt

NAME

INTERVIEWER: THE NEXT QUESTIONS CONCERN ROAD ACCIDENTS. **PLEASE BE AWARE THIS MAY BE A SENSITIVE TOPIC FOR SOME RESPONDENTS.**

ASK ALL

Accident

NAME

In the last 3 years, that is since [Date], have you been in any type of road accident, no matter how minor? Please include any accidents in which you were involved as a pedestrian, driver, passenger, cyclist, motorcyclist, or e-scooter user, even if no other party were involved. Do not include any accidents that happened to your parked vehicle where you were not present.

Only include incidents that happened on a public road, including pavements and cycle lanes on the public road.

1. Yes
2. No

If respondent has been in accident (Accident=1)

Acc3Yr

NAME

And how many times have you been involved in a road accident, no matter how minor, in the last 3 years?

INTERVIEWER: IF THE RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW HOW MANY TIMES PRESS <Ctrl K>

:1..97

If respondent has been in accident and answered question about number of accidents in past 3 years (Accident=1 AND Acc3Yr=RESPONSE, DK)

Acc12Mn

NAME

And how many times have you been involved in a road accident within the last 12 months, that is since [Date]?

INTERVIEWER: IF THE RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW HOW MANY TIMES PRESS <Ctrl K>

: 0..97

If respondent has been in an accident (Accident =1)

AccDate

Could you give me an approximate date for the road accident that you were (most recently) involved in? Please give the month and year if you are not sure of the exact date.

INTERVIEWER PROMPT (if required):

- Do you remember what time of year it was at the time of the accident.
- Do you remember where you were going? Are there any events around the time of the accident which could help you to estimate the date of the accident.

FOR DAY NOT GIVEN...ENTER 15 FOR DAY.

FOR MONTH NOT GIVEN...ENTER 6 FOR MONTH

ENTER FULL YEAR, eg. 9/11/2018 RATHER THAN 18

: DATATYPE

98. Don't Know

99. Refused

If respondent has been in accident (Accident=1)

Injury3a

NAME

Thinking again about the last 3 years, that is since [Date], have you been in a road accident on a public road in which you were injured in any of the following ways? Please include incidents where you were in a vehicle, on a bicycle or motorbike, e-bike or e-scooter, or a pedestrian, even if no other party was involved.

READ OUT EACH IN TURN...

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

INTERVIEWER ONLY INCLUDE INCIDENTS WHERE THE RESPONDENT WAS DIRECTLY INVOLVED - DO NOT

INCLUDE INCIDENTS WHERE THE RESPONDENT WAS ONLY A WITNESS.
INCIDENTS WHILE RIDING A HORSE SHOULD BE INCLUDED, EVEN IF NO OTHER PARTY WAS INVOLVED.
INCIDENTS THAT DID NOT HAPPEN ON A PUBLIC ROAD (E.G. ON PRIVATE ROADS, IN PUBLIC PARKS, IN CAR PARKS, IN PETROL STATIONS) SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED. INCIDENTS THAT OCCURRED OUTSIDE GB SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED.

1. Whiplash or neck pain?
2. Sprains, strains and dislocation?
3. Bruising?
4. Shock?
5. Any cuts or lacerations or abrasions?
6. None of the above (SPONTANEOUS)
98. Don't know
99. Refused

Ask if Injury3a =5.

Cut1SHOWCARD 37

Which of the following best describes the cut or laceration?

1. Deep penetrating wound
2. Deep cuts / lacerations
3. Shallow cuts / lacerations / abrasions
98. Don't know
99. Refused

If respondent has been in an accident (Accident =1)**Injury3b**

NAME

Thinking again about the last 3 years, that is since [Date], have you been in a road accident on a public road in which you were injured in any of the following ways?

READ OUT EACH IN TURN...

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

1. Any loss of consciousness?
2. Any fractures or broken bones?
3. Any injury resulting in the loss of a limb (include partial loss)?
4. Any severe head injury (must include loss of consciousness)?
5. Any other head injury?
6. Any severe chest injury (with issues breathing)?
7. Any other chest injury (not just bruising)?
8. Any internal injury?
9. None of the above (SPONTANEOUS)
98. Don't know
99. Refused

If Any fractured or broken bones (Injury3b =2)

Broken1

SHOWCARD 38

You mentioned in the last 3 years you have been in a road accident on a public road in which you fractured or broke a bone. Which bone or bones did you fracture?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Broken neck or back
2. Fractured pelvis or upper leg
3. Fractured lower leg / ankle / foot
4. Fractured arm / collarbone / hand
5. Other fractured or broken bone
98. Don't know
99. Refused

If respondent has been injured in accident in the last 3 years AND has been in an accident in last 12 months (Injury3a =1-5 or Injury3b=1-8)

Acc3Inj

NAME

How many times have you been involved in a road accident in which you were injured in the last 3 years?

INTERVIEWER: IF THE RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW HOW MANY TIMES PRESS <Ctrl K>

:1..97

If respondent has been injured in more an accident in the last 3 years or does not know how many accidents they have been injured in in the last 3 years (Acc3Inj>0 or Acc3Inj=DK)

Acc12Inj

NAME

And how many times, if any, have you been involved in a road accident in which you were injured in the last 12 months, that is since [Date]?

INTERVIEWER: IF THE RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW HOW MANY TIMES PRESS <Ctrl K>

:0..97

If respondent has been in accident and being interviewed in person (Accident=1 AND IndQn=1 or 3)

AccInt2

NAME

I would now like to ask you some details about the (most recent) incident in which you were injured / accident you were involved in.

If respondent has been in accident and being interviewed in person (Accident=1 AND IndQn=1 or 3)

Incident

Interviewer note (if prompted): Please include vans/campervans in any other vehicle, even if they are participants main vehicle.

NAME

Can I just check, at the time of the incident, were you... READ OUT...

1.a car occupant,
2. a cyclist,
3. a motor cyclist,
4. a pedestrian,
5. riding an e-scooter,
6. riding an e-bike,
7. or on/in another vehicle (including van)?

If respondent has been injured in accident and being interviewed in person (Injury3a=1,2,3,4,5 or Injury3b =1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 and IndQn=1 or 3)

Medical1

NAME

Can I just check, as a result of your injuries, did you receive any medical attention at any time following the accident?

1. Yes
2. No

If Medical1=1

Medical2

NAME

SHOW CARD 39

What type of medical attention did you receive? You can choose as many as apply.

1. Medical assistance received at the roadside
2. At GP surgery
3. At a minor injuries or accidents unit
4. At Accident and Emergency
5. As an inpatient in hospital where at least one night was spent on a hospital ward
6. Something else (Please specify)

If other medical treatment received (Medical2 = 6)

XMedical2

NAME

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE RECORD OTHER TYPE OF MEDICAL ATTENTION RECEIVED.

If respondent has been in accident and being interviewed in person (Accident=1 AND IndQn = 1 or 3)

OthVeh

NAME

SHOW CARD 40

Can I just check, (apart from the vehicle you were travelling in,) were any (other) vehicles or pedestrians also involved in the incident?

INTERVIEWER: IF THE ACCIDENT INVOLVED MULTIPLE CARS CODE AS 'YES, A CAR'

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. No, no other vehicles/pedestrians were involved

2. Yes, a car
3. Yes, a bicycle
4. Yes, a motor cycle
5. Yes, a pedestrian
97. Yes, another type of vehicle

If respondent has been in accident and being interviewed in person (Accident=1 AND IndQn = 1or 3)

Police

NAME

SHOW CARD 41

Did the police attend the scene of the accident?

6. Yes - they attended because I called them
7. Yes - they attended as a result of someone else calling them
8. Yes - they were there when it happened/they drove past just after the accident occurred
9. Yes – they were automatically alerted by a vehicle with an automated emergency call function, known as e-Call.
10. No

If police did not attend accident (Police=4 OR DK)

Report

NAME

Was the accident reported to the police at some point after the accident?

1. Yes - I reported the accident
2. Yes - someone else reported the accident
3. No

ROAD ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CHILDREN

BChildAcc / QChAcc.Inc

If there are household members under 16 to be asked of parent/step-parent/foster-parent.

ASK ALL

ChildAcc1

NAME

We are also interested in knowing whether any of the younger people and children in the household have been involved in any accidents.

INTERVIEWER: THIS MAY BE A SENSITIVE TOPIC FOR SOME PARENTS. IF THE RESPONDENT SEEMS DISTRESSED, PLEASE SKIP THIS SECTION.

PLEASE CONTINUE EVEN IF YOU KNOW THAT NO ONE HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN AN ACCIDENT

1. Continue
2. Respondent distressed - Skip section

If don't skip section (ChildAcc1=1)

ChildAcc2

NAME

Thinking about

[Name 1st child], {Name 2nd child etc}

In the last 3 years, that is since [Date] , Has He/She/Any been in any type of road accident, no matter how minor?

Please include any accidents in which they were involved as a pedestrian, driver, passenger, cyclist, motorcyclist, or e-scooter user, even if no other party was involved.

Do not include any accidents that happened to a parked car while they were not present.

Only include incidents that happened on a public road, including pavements and cycle lanes on the public road.

1. Yes
2. No

If a child has been involved in an accident in the last 3 years (ChildAcc2=1)

ChildWh1

NAME

Please can you tell me which child or children.

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Child 1 name
2. Child 2 name
3. Child 3 name
4. Child 4 name
5. Child 5 name
6. Child 6 name
7. Child 7 name
8. Child 8 name
9. Child 9 name
10. Child 10 name

BSubAcc / QChAcc.Inc

Asked for each child in an accident (ChildWh1=Response)

CAcc3Yr

NAME

And how many times has [CHILD'S NAME] been involved in a road accident, no matter how minor, in the last 3 years?

INTERVIEWER: IF THE RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW HOW MANY TIMES PRESS <Ctrl K>

Asked for each child in an accident (ChildWh1=Response)

CAcc12Mn

NAME

And how many times has [CHILD'S NAME] been involved in a road accident within the last 12 months, that is since [DATE]?

INTERVIEWER: IF THE RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW HOW MANY TIMES PRESS <Ctrl K>

Asked for each child in an accident (ChildWh1=Response)

CInjury3

NAME

Thinking again about the last 3 years, that is since [DATE], has [CHILD'S NAME] been in a road accident on a public road in which he/she was injured in some way?

Please include incidents where they were in a vehicle, on a bicycle or motorbike, or a pedestrian, even if no other party was involved.

INTERVIEWER ONLY INCLUDE INCIDENTS WHERE THE RESPONDENT WAS DIRECTLY INVOLVED - DO NOT INCLUDE INCIDENTS WHERE THE PERSON WAS ONLY A WITNESS.

INCIDENTS WHILE RIDING A HORSE SHOULD BE INCLUDED, EVEN IF NO OTHER PARTY WAS INVOLVED. INCIDENTS THAT DID NOT HAPPEN ON A PUBLIC ROAD (E.G. ON PRIVATE ROADS, IN PUBLIC PARKS, IN CAR PARKS, IN PETROL STATIONS) SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED.

INCIDENTS THAT OCCURRED OUTSIDE GB SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED.

1. Yes
2. No

Asked for each child in an accident (ChildWh1=Response)

CAcc3Inj

NAME

How many times has [CHILD'S NAME] been involved in a road accident in which he/she was injured in the last 3 years?

INTERVIEWER: IF THE RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW HOW MANY TIMES PRESS <Ctrl K>

Asked of each child in injured in an accident in the last 3 years AND involved in an accident in the last 12 months (CAcc12Mn>0 AND CInjury3=1)

CAcc12Inj

NAME

And how many times, if any, has [CHILD'S NAME] been involved in a road accident in which he/she was injured in the last 12 months, that is since [DATE]?

INTERVIEWER: IF THE RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW HOW MANY TIMES PRESS <Ctrl K>

SPECIAL TICKETS/PASSES

BNoTick / QNOTICK.INC

IF age is greater than 4 (DVAge > 4)

ASK ALL

StckT

NAME

SHOW CARD 42

(Thank you. I would now like to ask you some questions about other issues related to travel.)

Do you have any of these special tickets or passes, valid for a week or longer?

INTERVIEWER: EXCLUDE ONE DAY TRAVELCARDS, CARNETS AND OYSTER CARDS (LONDON AREA) WHICH ARE SOLELY PAY-AS-YOU GO. ASK TO SEE TICKET/PASS.

1. Yes
2. No

IF respondent does have special ticket (StckT = 1)

SeeTick

NAME

INTERVIEWER: Ask Respondent to get ticket/pass if possible.

1. Ticket/Pass seen
2. Ticket/Pass NOT seen

IF respondent does have special ticket (StckT = 1)

NoTckt

NAME

How many of these do you have?

: 1..3

NO DON'T KNOW, NO REFUSAL

BTicket / QTICKET.INC

ASKED OF EACH IN TURN, IF THEY HAVE A SPECIAL TICKET (StckT=1)

ASK ALL

Tckt

NAME

TO RECORD DETAILS OF FIRST/SECOND/THIRD TICKET. PRESS <ENTER> AND CONTINUE

ASK ALL

SpecTk

NAME

TICKET NUMBER: [Number]

TYPE OF SPECIAL TICKET/PASS

INTERVIEWER: CODE TYPE OF TICKET

1. Season ticket
2. Area travel card
3. Combined season/area travel card
4. Railcard
5. Employee's special pass
6. Other Commercial ticket (SPECIFY)
7. Passes for older people
8. Scholar's pass
9. Disabled person's pass
10. Subsidised travel tokens
11. Other Subsidised ticket (SPECIFY)

Helpscreen:

Codes 01-06 are for special tickets / passes produced for commercial ('non-concessionary') reasons.

Code 07-11 are for tickets / passes subsidised by local or central government (hence 'concessionary').

SEASON TICKET (01) - a ticket valid for journeys between two places (or stops) on **one specified route only**, for any number of journeys within a set period.

AREA TRAVEL CARD (02) - special tickets valid on any route **within a specified area**, and for any number of journeys within a specified period (e.g. Travelcard, Rover, Runabout, Capitalcard etc)

COMBINED SEASON / AREA TRAVEL CARD (03) - a season ticket which includes unlimited travel within a special area at one end of the journey

RAILCARD (04) - include Senior Citizens Rail Card, Young Persons Railcard, Family Rail Card, Network Card etc

EMPLOYEE'S SPECIAL PASS (05) - special passes provided by employers (often transport operators) for employees (and sometimes their widows and families). e.g. National Rail, LRT, British Coal, National Bus Company

OTHER Commercial (06) - all other kinds of non-concessionary tickets not covered elsewhere

Passes for older people / SCHOLAR'S / DISABLED PERSON'S PASS (07-09) - tickets or passes issued free or at a subsidised cost, which allow free or reduced rate travel. The main ones are Passes for older people, scholars passes and passes for the disabled

SUBSIDISED TRAVEL TOKENS (10) - tokens can be issued free or they can have a charge

OTHER CONCESSIONARY (SUBSIDISED) (11) - all other kinds of concessionary tickets not covered elsewhere

If respondent has some other non-concessionary or concessionary ticket (SpecTk = 6,11)

XSpecTk

NAME

INTERVIEWER: Please describe what kind of other concessionary or non-concessionary ticket the informant has.

ASK ALL

TkMode

NAME

TICKET NUMBER: [Number]

What forms of transport does the ticket cover?

1. Train
2. LT underground/Tyne and Wear Metro/ Glasgow underground

3. Light Rail/Tram
4. Bus only
5. Other single method
6. Combined (National Rail) train & underground
7. Combined (National Rail) train & bus (NOT IN LONDON)
8. Combined underground/bus
9. Combined (National Rail) train & underground & bus
10. Combined (National Rail) train & underground & bus & light rail/tram
11. Other combination of methods

IF ticket covers combined methods of transport (Tkmode = 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 OR 11)

MoMIs

NAME

TICKET NUMBER: [Number]

When you use your combined ticket, on which method of transport do you travel the most mileage?

1. Train
2. Underground
3. Light Rail/Tram
4. Bus
5. DK/Other

IF ticket type is anything other than a subsidised ticket (SpecTk <> 10)

TkTime

NAME

TICKET NUMBER: [Number]

How long does the ticket\pass last for?

1. 1 week
2. 1 month
3. 3 months/school term
4. 6 months
5. 1 Year
6. more than 1 year
7. unlimited
97. Other (specify)

IF ticket lasts for a different time period (TkTime = 97)

XTkTime

NAME

INTERVIEWER: Please record the length of time the ticket covers.

Remember to recode wherever possible.

IF ticket type is anything other than a subsidised ticket (SpecTk <> 10)

TkCst

NAME

TICKET NUMBER: [Number]

What was the actual (net) cost to you of the ticket?

ENTER COST TO THE HOUSEHOLD IN POUNDS & PENCE. EXAMPLES

10 pounds and 6p. Enter 10.06

7 pounds and 63p. Enter 7.63

IF NIL ENTER 0

IF ticket type is anything other than a subsidised ticket (SpecTk <> 10)

NumJrn

NAME

TICKET NUMBER: [Number]

How many [light rail/tram] / [underground/metro] / [bus] / [train] / [light rail/tram] / [underground/metro] journeys per week would you expect to use the ticket\pass for. Please count each single trip as one journey and return trips as two?

INTERVIEWER: IF AVERAGE IS LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ENTER 0

IF the respondent makes on average less than one journey a week (NumJrn = 0, Don't Know or Refusal)

YrNum

NAME

SHOW CARD 43

TICKET NUMBER: [Number]

Could you look at this card and tell me on about how many (main method) journeys you use the ticket\pass? PLEASE COUNT THE NUMBER OF SINGLE JOURNEYS

1. More than 12 times per year/once a month
2. Up to 12 times per year/once a month
3. Three or four times a year
4. Once or twice a year
5. Less than once a year or never

IF ticket type is anything other than a subsidised ticket (SpecTk <> 10)

TkTPay

NAME

TICKET NUMBER: [Number]

When you use the ticket\pass do you usually have to pay anything at the time of travel, or do you travel free?

1. Pay something
2. Travel free

LONG-DISTANCE JOURNEYS

BWhoLDJ / QTWhoLDJ.INC

ASK ALWAYS

IntPlane

How many times have you left the country *by plane* in the last 12 months?

INTERVIEWER: ONLY INCLUDE OUTWARD JOURNEYS GOING ABROAD. DO NOT INCLUDE INTERNAL FLIGHTS WITHIN GREAT BRITAIN OR FLIGHTS ORIGINATING IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

ACCEPT BEST ESTIMATE IF NECESSARY. CODE 'NONE'
AS 0.

ASK ALWAYS

AnyLDJ1

NAME

Now I'd like to ask you about any long distance journeys you have made in the last seven days / between DATE and DATE.

I mean journeys within Great Britain of 50 miles or more in one direction, say from here to [NAMES OF 2 OR 3 PLACES 45 MILES AWAY].

Have you made any long distance journeys within Great Britain of 50 miles or more since [Day / Date one week ago] / between [Day/Date one week before start of travel week] and [Day/Date of start of travel week]?

INTERVIEWER - please refer to calendar.

1. Yes
2. No

IF Respondent did not make any long distance journeys (AnyLDJ1 = 2)

Longest

NAME

How far was the longest journey you made since [Day / Date one week ago] / between [Day/Date one week before start of travel week] and [Day/Date of start of travel week]?

INTERVIEWER: ENTER THE LENGTH OF THE JOURNEY IN MILES. IF THE JOURNEY WAS 50 MILES OR MORE, ENTER '0' THEN GO BACK TO CHANGE ANYLDJ1 TO 'YES'.

BLDJINT /QLDJINT.INC

If Respondent made any long distance journeyeys (AnyLDJ1 = 1)

LDJInt

NAME

INTERVIEWER: PRESS ENTER TO BEGIN RECORDING THE JOURNEYS MADE BY NAME

1. Continue

BLDJQs / QTLDJQs.INC

ASKED OF ALL IN TURN, IF THEY HAVE MADE ANY LONG DISTANCE JOURNEYS (AnyLDJ1=1 or More =1)

ASK ALL

LDJ

ENTER LONG DISTANCE JOURNEY NUMBER

ASK ALL

LDJDate

NAME

On what date did you make your [1st/2nd/3rd etc.] long distance journey of 50 miles or more since [Day / Date one week ago] / between [Day/Date one week before start of travel week] and [Day/Date of start of travel week]?

IF Respondent made more than one long distance journey (LTLDJQs1 > 1)

RepJ

NAME

IF **REPEAT** OF PREVIOUS JOURNEY MADE BY THIS PERSON, ENTER JOURNEY NUMBER, THEN PRESS <ENTER> THEN <END>.

OTHERWISE ENTER 0

IF Respondent made more than one long distance journey (LTLDJQs1 > 1) and journey was not a repeat (RepJ=0)

RepJR

NAME

IF **RETURN** JOURNEY OF PREVIOUS JOURNEY MADE BY THIS PERSON, ENTER JOURNEY NUMBER, THEN PRESS <ENTER> THEN <END>.

OTHERWISE ENTER 0

IF Respondent made more than one long distance journey (LTLDJQs1 > 1) and journey was not a repeat (RepJ=0) or return journey (RepJR=0)

DupP

NAME

IF **DUPLICATE** OF JOURNEY MADE BY ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER, ENTER THEIR PERSON NUMBER

OTHERWISE ENTER 0

IF journey was a duplicate of another household members journey (DupP>0)

DupJ

NAME

ENTER [Name's] JOURNEY NUMBER FOR THE DUPLICATE JOURNEY, THEN PRESS <ENTER> THEN <END>.

ASK FOR ALL LONG DISTANCE JOURNEYS

OrigRef

NAME

From where did your journey begin?

INTERVIEWER: TYPE IN FIRST FEW LETTERS OF PLACE NAME TO ENTER

CODING FRAME. IF THE PLACE IS NOT LISTED, TYPE XXX AND CODE AS 9999997 (NOT LISTED/DON'T KNOW).

ON EXITING THE CODING FRAME PRESS ENTER AGAIN TO MOVE TO NEXT QUESTION.

IF placename is not in codeframe (Orig = 9999997)

XOrig
NAME
INTERVIEWER: TYPE IN NAME OF PLACE FROM WHICH JOURNEY BEGAN, INCLUDING COUNTY OR NEAREST LARGE TOWN

CODE FOR ALL LONG DISTANCE JOURNEYS

OrigUA
NAME
Unitary Authority code of origin
PRECODED - PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE

CODE FOR ALL LONG DISTANCE JOURNEYS

OrigUR
NAME
Urban/Rural code of origin
PRECODED - PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE

CODE FOR ALL LONG DISTANCE JOURNEYS

OrigPI
Place of origin - from coding frame

ASK FOR ALL LONG DISTANCE JOURNEYS

PurpTo
NAME
What was the purpose of your journey?
PROBE AS NECESSARY.
Was it **principally** to pick up or accompany someone else?
IF SO: What were **they** doing at the time?
INTERVIEWER NOTE: ROUND TRIPS MUST BE SPLIT INTO AN OUTWARD AND INWARD JOURNEY AND SHOULD ONLY BE INCLUDED IF EACH IS 50 MILES OR MORE.
TYPE IN AS MUCH DETAIL AS POSSIBLE

ASK FOR ALL LONG DISTANCE JOURNEYS

PurpFro1
NAME
ASK OR RECORD
(Can I check) Did your journey start from home or from somewhere else?
1. Home
2. Somewhere else

If the journey started from somewhere else (PurpFro1 = 2)

PurpFro
NAME
Why were you at the place where your journey started from?
ADD IF NECESSARY: 'for example, were you at work/college, visiting friends, on holiday etc?'
PROBE AS NECESSARY.
Were you there **principally** to pick up or accompany someone else?

IF SO: What were **they** doing at the time?
INTERVIEWER NOTE: ROUND TRIPS MUST BE SPLIT INTO AN OUTWARD AND INWARD JOURNEY AND SHOULD ONLY BE INCLUDED IF EACH IS 50 MILES OR MORE.
TYPE IN AS MUCH DETAIL AS POSSIBLE

ASK FOR ALL LONG DISTANCE JOURNEYS

DestRef
NAME
Where did your journey end?
INTERVIEWER: TYPE IN FIRST FEW LETTERS OF PLACE NAME TO ENTER CODING FRAME. IF THE PLACE IS NOT LISTED, TYPE XXX AND CODE AS 9999997 (NOT LISTED/DON'T KNOW).
ON EXITING THE CODING FRAME, PRESS ENTER AGAIN TO MOVE TO THE NEXT QUESTION.

IF placename is not in codeframe (Dest = 9999997)

XDest
NAME
INTERVIEWER: TYPE IN NAME OF PLACE WHERE JOURNEY ENDED, INCLUDING COUNTY OR NEAREST LARGE TOWN

CODE FOR ALL LONG DISTANCE JOURNEYS

DestUA
Unitary Authority code of destination
PRECODED - PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE

CODE FOR ALL LONG DISTANCE JOURNEYS

DestUR
NAME
Urban/Rural code of destination
PRECODED - PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE

CODE FOR ALL LONG DISTANCE JOURNEYS

DestPI
Place of destination - from coding frame

ASK FOR ALL LONG DISTANCE JOURNEYS

Dist
NAME
How far did you travel (in total on this journey) between [origin] and [destination]?
IF INFORMANT ANSWERS DON'T KNOW, ASK FOR AN ESTIMATE.
ENTER DISTANCE IN MILES

ASK FOR ALL LONG DISTANCE JOURNEYS

Meth95
NAME
What method of travel did you use for the main part of your journey? (By main part I mean the part of your journey which covered the longest distance)
1. Walk

2. Bicycle
3. Private (hire) bus
4. Car
5. Motorcycle
6. Van, lorry
7. Other private
8. Ordinary bus - London
9. Ordinary bus - elsewhere
10. Coach, express bus
11. Excursion/tour bus
12. LT Underground
13. Train
14. Light Rail
15. Aircraft (public)
16. Taxi
17. Minicab
18. Other public
19. Private (unspecified)
20. Public (unspecified)

Helpscreen:

The code are listed in your Definitions Manual.

If aged 16 or more and LDJ was undertaken in a private vehicle (DVAge>=16 AND Meth95=4, 5, 6, 7)

DriPas

NAME

Were you the driver of this vehicle or the passenger?

1. Driver
2. Passenger

Helpscreen:

If the driving was shared, then code the person who drove the longest distance as the driver. If they drove equal distances, then the driver is the one who drove for the longest time

ASK FOR ALL LONG DISTANCE JOURNEYS

More

NAME

Did you make any other long distance journeys since [Day / Date one week ago] / between [Day/Date one week before start of travel week] and [Day/Date of start of travel week]?

Please include return journeys.

1. Yes
2. No

FOLLOW UP

BFollowUp/BFollowup.INC

ASK IF RESPONDENT IS AGED 16 OR MORE (DVAGE>=16) AND IN PERSON WHETHER FACE-TO-FACE OR OVER THE PHONE (INDQN=1 or 3)

ASK ALL

FollowUp

Before we continue (to some questions about household vehicles), can I ask whether it would be alright to contact you again, if at sometime in the future there were a follow-up study to this one?

1. Yes
2. No

Interviewer note:

IF YOU THINK IT WOULD BE HELPFUL, SAY ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING:

You do not have to say now whether you would actually take part in the study, just whether it would be OK to contact you about it

Any follow-up study would be quite short

Any follow-up study would focus on transport issues and would be carried out on behalf of the Department for Transport

IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS "YES" TO THE ABOVE, MAKE SURE YOU RECORD A CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR THE HOUSEHOLD ON THE ARF

ASK ALL

ConsPan

We would like to contact you again in the future to take part in short pieces of research to help us represent the opinions and experiences of the public on important issues that affect us all.

If you agree, you would be invited to take part in short surveys that could be completed online or over the phone. You can decide at the time whether or not you want to take part. We would generally be able to give you a small monetary incentive to thank you for your time.

Would it be okay for us to contact you as part of this research?

1. Yes
2. No

If respondent agrees to follow up (FollowUp=1 OR ConsPan=1)

TelNoH

NAME

And what would be the best telephone number to reach you on?

Include standard code.

INTERVIEWER: if not obtained press <CTRL R>

If respondent agrees to follow up (FollowUp=1OR ConsPan=1)

TelNoM

NAME

Is there an alternative number?

if not obtained press enter to continue

*If agreed to future recontact (FollowUp=1 OR
ConsPan=1)*

Email

Do you have an email address we can contact you on?"

1. Yes

2. No

If email address provided (Email=1)

EmailAdd

ENTER EMAIL ADDRESS

INTERVIEWER: ENTER EMAIL ADDRESS OR ASK
RESPONDENT TO TYPE IT IN. CHECK WITH THE
RESPONDENT THAT IT IS CORRECT.

: STRING[100]

Individual pick-up interview

BPickUp / QTPICKUP.INC

ASKED OF ALL IN TURN, DURING PICKUP INTERVIEW (QSignIn.StatusQ = 2)

RECORD ALWAYS

WhoPU

Which person do you want to do the individual pick up interview for? ENTER PERSON NUMBER FROM LIST BELOW.

1. Name [1]
2. Name [2]
3. Name [3]
4. Name [4]
5. Name [5]
6. Name [6]
7. Name [7]
8. Name [8]
9. Name [9]
10. Name [10]

RECORD ALWAYS

PUQn

CODE WHETHER IN-HOME, OR BY TELEPHONE, AND WHETHER THE INTERVIEW WAS IN PERSON OR BY PROXY, OR WHETHER PERSON NOT AVAILABLE . INTERVIEWER: IN GENERAL, FOR CHILDREN UNDER ELEVEN, INTERVIEW AN ADULT AND CODE AS 'PROXY'

1. In-home – in person
2. In-home - proxy
3. Telephone- in person
4. Telephone - proxy
5. Not available

RECORD ALWAYS

Session

Session original interview in (computed)

RECORD ALWAYS

SessLine

Line number in session original interview in (computed)

IF Respondent aged over 4 (DVAge > 4)

StckPic

NAME

SHOW CARD AA

Since I interviewed you on [Date], have you bought or been given any of these special tickets or passes **for your own use**, valid for a week or longer?

INTERVIEWER: EXCLUDE ONE DAY TRAVELCARDS, CARNETS AND OYSTER CARDS (LONDON AREA) WHICH ARE SOLELY PAY-AS-YOU GO.

BLUE/ORANGE DISABLED BADGES ARE NOT INCLUDED. ASK TO SEE TICKET/PASS.

1. Yes
2. No

IF Respondent has been bought or been given a special ticket or pass (StckPic = 1)

NewTNo

NAME

How many special tickets or passes **for your own use** have you bought or been given since then?

:1..3

IF Respondent has been bought or been given a special ticket or pass (StckPic = 1)

NewTick

NAME

And is this a replacement for the old ticket or pass, or is it a different one?

/And are these all replacements for an old ticket or pass, or are any of them different ones?

IF ANY DIFFERENT, CODE NUMBER OF **NEW** TICKETS.

IF ONLY REPLACEMENT TICKETS OBTAINED SINCE THE PLACEMENT INTERVIEW THEN CODE '0'

If anyone in the household has bought or been given any new special tickets or passes since the placement interview they are asked the questions in block BTickPU. This block includes the same questions as are asked in block BTicket in the special tickets section of the individual questionnaire. These questions are:

TckT

SpecTk

XSpecTk

TkMode

MoMIs

TkTime

XTkTime

TkCst

NumJrn

YrNum

TkTPay

IF respondent did not have a driving licence at placement interview (DLFull=2)

DLFNew

NAME

Since I last interviewed you on [Date], have you acquired a full driving licence valid in Great Britain to drive either a car, or a motorcycle, scooter or moped?

1. Yes
2. No

If has acquired a licence (DLFnew=1)

DLTyp95

NAME

Is it for a car only, a motorcycle only or for both, or is it for a car with special adaptations?

THE CODES AFTER THE / APPLY TO LICENCES ISSUED AFTER JUNE 1990

INTERVIEWER: ASK RESPONDENT TO CHECK LICENCE

1. Car (A or B) / (B)
2. Car (A or B) / (B) - (AUTOMATIC ONLY)
3. Both car and motorcycle (A&D)/(A&B)
4. Motorcycle (D) / (A)/P
5. Car with special adaptations (A restricted, B)
6. Moped (E) / (P)

If licence is for car and motorcycle (DLTyp95=3)

CarMot95

NAME

May I just check, have you actually passed a test to drive a motorcycle of over 125CC?

1. Yes
2. No

If Respondent has a driving licence for a car (IF DLTyp95 = 1, 2, 3, 5)

Drive95

NAME

Do you drive... READ OUT ... (HELP <F9>)

CODE AUTOMATIC CAR AS AN ORDINARY CAR

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. ...an ordinary car (without special adaptations for people with disabilities),
2. ...a car with special adaptations for people with disabilities,
3. ...or some other kind of vehicle?
4. (no longer drive)

Helpscreen:

Adaptations for babies / young children don't count unless they are for a specific disability.

If other kind of vehicle driven (Drive95=3)

XOthVeh

NAME

INTERVIEWER: DESCRIBE THIS OTHER TYPE OF VEHICLE

If acquired a licence, drives and household has access to a vehicle even if broken (DLFNew=1 AND Drive95=1,2,3 AND (Carpool = 1 OR UseVcl=1 OR BrokenV=1))

VehUsu

NAME

READ OUT IF MORE THAN ONE VEHICLE

(May I check) which is the car/(vehicle) you usually drive?

INTERVIEWER: ENTER VEHICLE NUMBER OR CODE 89 IF INFORMANT USUALLY DRIVES A NON-HOUSEHOLD CAR.

1. Vehicle 1
2. Vehicle 2
3. Vehicle 3
4. Vehicle 4
5. Vehicle 5
6. Vehicle 6
7. Vehicle 7
8. Vehicle 8
9. Vehicle 9
10. Vehicle 10
89. Usually drives non household vehicle

If Respondent has acquired a full driving licence AND has not had a birthday since the placement interview or date of birth not known (DLFNew = 1 AND (DOB>StartDat OR DOB=DK/Ref))

DLAge

NAME

How old were you/ was name when you/she/he FIRST obtained a full licence?

:12..99

If Respondent has not acquired a full driving licence, did not have a provisional licence at placement and has never had a licence (DLFNew = 2 AND DLProv=2 AND EvDLic95<>1)

DLNPro

NAME

Have you acquired a provisional driving licence since I last interviewed you on [Date]?

1. Yes
2. No

If has acquired provisional licence (DNLPro=1)

ProTyp95

NAME

Is it for a car only, a car and motorcycle, a car with special adaptations or something else?

CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES

1. Car only
2. Car and motorcycle
3. Car with special adaptations
5. Motorcycle, scooter, moped only
- 4.. Something else

If provisional licence is for something else (ProTyp95=4)

XProTp95

INTERVIEWER: Record other answer

STRING[60]

Vehicle questionnaire

BVehInt / QVehInt.INC

ASKED OF MAIN DRIVER (OR OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER) FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD VEHICLE WHICH WAS ACQUIRED BEFORE OR DURING THE TRAVEL WEEK. (Numveh > 0 AND WhenAcq=1 or 2)

ALWAYS RECORD

Intro

THIS IS THE START OF THE VEHICLE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE [VEHICLE]

INTERVIEWER: DO YOU WANT TO COMPLETE THE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THIS VEHICLE NOW OR LATER?

INTERVIEWER: ASK THESE QUESTIONS OF THE MAIN DRIVER [Name] IF POSSIBLE.

THEN PRESS <ENTER> & <END> TO GO TO THE NEXT PICK-UP QUESTION

1. Now

2. Later

NO DK, NO REFUSAL

If vehicle questionnaire is to be conducted later (Intro=2)

LStop

INTERVIEWER: Please remember to come back to the vehicle questionnaire for the [VEHICLE].

Each time you exit then re-enter the questionnaire and move through it by hitting the END key you will stop at this question.

Go back to the previous question and change 'later' to 'now' when you are ready to complete the missing questions.

Press 1 and <Enter> to continue.

1. Continue

REGISTRATION NUMBER

If Intro=1

RegIntr

I'd now like to ask for some details about the [Vehicle number] so that we can collect information about the types of motor vehicles that people use.

First, could you give me the registration number?

ADD IF NECESSARY: If you are able to give us the registration number, we will be able to get some of the information we need from DVLA or other DfT Agencies rather than asking you for the information now.

1. Willing to give (British) registration number
2. Not willing to give registration number
3. Willing to give registration number but cannot remember it correctly
4. Foreign registration number

Helpscreen:

No information on your vehicle will be given to anyone outside the statistics section at DfT and the registration number will not be used to identify you or your household.

DVLA = Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency

Other DfT Agencies include:

Vehicle Certification Agency (VCA)

Vehicle and Operator Services Agency (VOSA)

If Respondent is willing to give registration number (RegIntr = 1)

RegExpl

READ OUT: We will use this to look up some details already held by DVLA or other DfT agencies, such as , engine size and CO2 emissions rating.

No information on your vehicle will be given to anyone outside the statistics section at Department for Transport and the registration number will not be used to identify you or your household.

DVLA = DRIVER AND VEHICLE LICENSING AGENCY

1. Acceptable to respondent - continue
2. Not acceptable - change RegIntr

If RegIntr=1

Personal

VEHICLE

Is the registration number for this vehicle a personalised or cherished number?

1. Yes
2. No

If Respondent is willing to give registration number (RegIntr = 1)

VRegNo1

ENTER REGISTRATION NUMBER FOR THE [VEHICLE]

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE USE CAPITAL LETTERS AND DO NOT USE SPACES BETWEEN PARTS OF THE CODE.

NO DK, NO REFUSAL

If Respondent is willing to give registration number (RegIntr = 1)

RFormat

INTERVIEWER: CODE FORMAT OF REGISTRATION NUMBER.

(HOW REGISTRATION YEAR OF VEHICLE IS IDENTIFIED).

1. AB 12 CDE (new format 2001 onwards, with registration year shown by 2 numbers)."

2. **A123CDE, A12BCD, A1BCD** (old format 1983-2001 with registration year letter at the **start**).
3. **ABC123D, ABC12D, ABC1D** (old pre-1983 format with registration year letter at the **end**).
4. None of these

IF this is acceptable (RegExpl = 1)

RegNo

Can I ask you to repeat your registration number, so I can check it is recorded correctly.

INTERVIEWER: ENTER REGISTRATION NUMBER FOR THE [VEHICLE] AGAIN TO CONFIRM.

PLEASE USE CAPITAL LETTERS AND DO NOT USE SPACES BETWEEN PARTS OF THE CODE.

READ NUMBER BACK TO RESPONDENT TO VERIFY.

THEN PRESS <ENTER> & <END> TO GO TO THE NEXT PICK-UP QUESTION

NO DK, NO REFUSAL

IF Registration number not given (RegNo <> Response)

FuelTyp

VEHICLE

SHOW CARD 44

What fuel does the [VEHICLE]'s engine use?

INTERVIEWER Bi-fuel is a combination of any two of petrol or diesel or ethanol *with* national gas or LPG.

1. Petrol
2. Diesel
3. Electric/Battery only
4. Hybrid
5. Plug-in hybrid
6. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
7. Bi-fuel (combination of two fuels)
97. Other (SPECIFY)

Helpscreen:

Electric/battery vehicle relies entirely on electricity for fuel and can be plugged into the mains. It has a battery pack and electric motor. The vehicle cannot be filled up with any type of fuel.

Hybrid vehicle is mostly powered by an internal combustion engine and uses electricity to help drive the wheels. The battery is only recharged when the vehicle is in use and cannot be plugged into the mains. The vehicle requires petrol or diesel to fuel the internal combustion engine.

Plug-in hybrid vehicle combines both a battery pack and electric motor with an internal combustion engine. Both the electric motor and the internal combustion engine can drive the wheels. The battery is recharged by plugging it into the mains, though it can also be partly recharged when in use. The vehicle requires petrol or diesel to fuel the internal combustion engine.

IF Some other fuel type is used (FuelTyp = 97)

XFuelTyp

VEHICLE

PLEASE SPECIFY THE OTHER ANSWER.

BVMake / QVMake.INC

ASKED OF MAIN DRIVER (OR OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER) FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD VEHICLE WHICH WAS ACQUIRED BEFORE OR DURING THE TRAVEL WEEK AND REGISTRATION IS NOT PERSONALISED. (Numveh > 0 AND WhenAcq=1 or 2 AND Personal=2)

IF Registration number not given (RegNo <> Response)

LogBook2

VEHICLE

INTERVIEWER IF THE RESPONDENT STRUGGLES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ON THEIR VEHICLE SUGGEST THAT THE RESPONDENT GETS THE LOG BOOK (OR VEHICLE REGISTRATION DOCUMENT).

THIS MAY HELP THEM ANSWER SOME OF THE QUESTIONS ON THEIR VEHICLE

Press 1 and <Enter> to continue.

1. Continue

IF Registration number is not personalised or cherished (Personal = 2)

SimReg

SHOW CARD 5

VEHICLE

I would like to know the registration year of the [VEHICLE]. To help with this, can you tell me which of the numbers on this card looks similar to the [VEHICLE]'s registration number?

POINT TO EACH AND SAY: Is it like this with two letters, then two numbers, or like this with a letter at the start, or like this with a letter at the end?

1. AB**12**CDE
2. **A123** CDE, **A12** BCD, **A1** BCD
3. ABC **123D**, ABC **12D**, ABC **1A**
4. None of these

IF Registration number is not in any given pattern (SimReg =4)

LookReg

VEHICLE

Could I look at the registration number to find out which letter denotes the year in your registration number? I will not enter the whole number into the computer

INTERVIEWER: Please refer to SHOW CARD 45

1. Yes
2. No

IF Registration number follows format 1 above (SimReg = 1)

WhatNum

VEHICLE

SHOW CARD 46

What is the number in the middle of the registration number that denotes the year?

RECORD THE RELEVANT NUMBER

If registration number follows format 2 or 3 above or respondent showed registration number (SimReg=2,3 OR LookReg=1)

Letter

VEHICLE

SHOW CARD 45

Which letter denotes the year (that is what is the first/last letter of your registration number)?

INTERVIEWER: IF PATTERN SELECTED AT QUESTION SimReg POINT TO THE REGISTRATION SEQUENCE SELECTED ON SHOW CARD 45, AND ASK WHAT REGISTRATION LETTER IS IN THE SAME POSITION AS THE LETTER **IN COLOUR** ON THE CARD.

INTERVIEWER: Please refer to SHOW CARD 45.

RECORD THE RELEVANT LETTER

If respondent has given a letter that denotes year of registration and respondent showed the registration (Letter=response AND Lookreg=1)

Numba

VEHICLE

Does the letter come at the beginning or the end of the registration number?

ASK OR RECORD AND CHECK

1. Letter before number
2. Letter after number

ASK ALL

RegYear

SHOW CARD 45

VEHICLE

ASK OR RECORD AND CHECK.

Could you tell me the exact year and month in which the vehicle was first registered?

if the registration letter/number is [letter/number] then the vehicle will have been registered between [month/year] and [month/year].

ENTER YEAR HERE

ASK ALL

RegMon

SHOW CARD 45

VEHICLE

MONTH OF FIRST REGISTRATION

VEHICLE DETAILS

BEngFts / QEngFts.INC

ASKED OF MAIN DRIVER (OR OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER) FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD VEHICLE WHICH WAS ACQUIRED BEFORE OR DURING THE TRAVEL WEEK, IF FUEL TYPE IS NOT ELECTRIC. (Numveh > 0 AND WhenAcq=1 or 2 AND FuelTyp <> Electric)

IF Registration number not given (RegNo <> Response)

EnSize

VEHICLE

ASK OR RECORD AND CHECK

What is the size of the [Vehicles]'s engine in cc's? (1 litre = 1000 cc)

PROBE IF ANSWER IS GIVEN TO NEAREST

100cc.....(Help <F9>)

Helpscreen:

MOPEDS: have a maximum engine size of 50cc.

IF engine size is not known (EnSize = DK)

BenSize

SHOW CARD 47

VEHICLE

Taking your answer from this card, what is the engine size?

1. Up to 50cc
2. 51 to 125cc
3. 126 to 250cc
4. 251 to 700cc
5. 701 to 1000cc (0.7 to 1 litre)
6. 1001 to 1300cc (1.0 to 1.3 litres)
7. 1301 to 1400cc (1.3 to 1.4 litres)
8. 1401 to 1500cc (1.4 to 1.5 litres)
9. 1501 to 1800cc (1.5 to 1.8 litres)
10. 1801 to 2000cc (1.8 to 2.0 litres)
11. 2001 to 2500cc (2.0 to 2.5 litres)
12. 2501 to 3000cc (2.5 to 3.0 litres)
13. 3001cc and over (3 litres and over)

PARKING (Even years only)

BPark / QPark.INC

ASKED OF MAIN DRIVER (OR OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER) FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD VEHICLE WHICH WAS ACQUIRED BEFORE OR DURING THE TRAVEL WEEK. (Numveh > 0 AND WhenAcq=1 or 2)

ASK EVEN YEARS ONLY

WherePk

VEHICLE

Where is the VEHICLE usually parked overnight?

Is it ... READ OUT

1. ...in the garage (at this address),
2. not garaged but still on the property of this address,
3. on the street or public highway,
4. or, elsewhere (at or near your home)? (Specify)
5. (DOES NOT USUALLY PARK AT/NEAR HOME)

ASK EVEN YEARS ONLY

IF Respondent parks elsewhere at or near their home (WherePk = 4)

XWherePk

Please specify other answer.

MILEAGE

BMILEAG / QMileag.INC

ASKED OF MAIN DRIVER (OR OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER) FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD VEHICLE WHICH WAS ACQUIRED BEFORE OR DURING THE TRAVEL WEEK. (Numveh > 0 AND WhenAcq=1 or 2)

ASK ALWAYS

AnMiles

VEHICLE

I would like to get a figure for the approximate annual mileage of the VEHICLE. Can you please estimate for me the total miles the vehicle has been driven in the last 12 months, (that is since DATE)?

INTERVIEWER: IF DK ENCOURAGE ESTIMATE.

IF NECESSARY OBTAIN TO NEAREST THOUSAND.

OBTAIN EXPECTED MILEAGE IF VEHICLE ACQUIRED LESS THAN A YEAR AGO.

IF NIL ENTER 0

If annual number of miles is not known (AnMiles=DK)

BAnMiles

SHOW CARD 48

VEHICLE

Taking your answer from this card, approximately how many MILES has this vehicle been driven in the last 12 months, (that is since [date])?

INTERVIEWER: IF DK ENCOURAGE ESTIMATE. OBTAIN EXPECTED MILEAGE IF VEHICLE ACQUIRED LESS THAN A YEAR AGO.

1. 0 - 499 miles
2. 500 - 999 miles
3. 1,000 - 1,999 miles
4. 2,000 - 2,999 miles
5. 3,000 - 3,999 miles
6. 4,000 - 4,999 miles
7. 5,000 - 6,999 miles
8. 7,000 - 8,999 miles
9. 9,000 - 11,999 miles
10. 12,000 - 14,999 miles
11. 15,000 - 17,999 miles
12. 18,000 - 20,999 miles
13. 21,000 - 29,999 miles
14. 30,000 miles and over

If Respondent has given the annual mileage of their vehicle (AnMiles > 0)

KmOrMile

VEHICLE

INTERVIEWER ASK OR CODE:

WAS THE ANSWER TO 'AnMiles' IN MILES OR KILOMETRES?

1. Miles
2. Kilometres

If (someone in household is in work AND annual mileage has been given in miles) OR (vehicle is a 4 wheel car or light van AND annual miles not given) (Ichemp=1 AND ((KmOrMile=1) OR (Typevc12=1,2,5 AND Anmiles <> response)))

UsualWk

VEHICLE

Can you please estimate how many of the total annual miles, if any, are driven by anyone in the household in getting to or from a usual place of work, either all of the way or part of the way?

IF NIL ENTER 0

If someone in house is working AND annual mileage has been given in kilometres (Ichemp=1 AND KmOrMile=2)

UsualKm

VEHICLE

Can you please estimate how many of the total annual kilometres, if any, are driven by anyone in the household in getting to or from a usual place of work, either all of the way or part of the way?

IF NIL ENTER 0

If (someone in household is in work AND annual mileage has been given in miles) OR (vehicle is a 4 wheel car or light van AND annual miles not given) (Ichemp=1 AND ((KmOrMile=1) OR (Typevc12=1,2,5 AND Anmiles <> response)))

CoursWk

VEHICLE

Leaving aside these journeys, can you estimate how many of the total annual miles, if any, are driven by anyone in the household in the course of work?

IF NIL ENTER 0

If someone in house is working AND annual mileage has been given in kilometres (Ichemp=1 AND KmOrMile=2)

CoursKm

VEHICLE

Leaving aside these journeys, can you estimate how many of the total annual kilometres, if any, are driven by anyone in the household in the course of work?

IF NIL ENTER 0

If some of the mileage is driven in the course of work (Courswk>0)

GoodsWk

VEHICLE

And can you estimate how many of these [Number of miles driven in the course of work] miles are driven by anyone in the household whilst carrying goods in the course of work?

IF NIL ENTER 0

If some of the mileage is in the course of work (Courskm>0)

GoodsKM

VEHICLE

And can you estimate how many of these [Number of kilometres driven in the course of work] kilometres are driven by anyone in the household whilst carrying goods in the course of work?

IF NIL ENTER 0

If mileage in miles AND mileage has been given for all mileage, mileage to work and mileage in course of work ((KMorMiles=1) AND (AnMiles= response AND usualwk=response AND Courswk=response))

OthMile

VEHICLE

So that means that the vehicle is driven about [Number of total annual miles minus the number of miles driven

to and from work and in the course of work] miles a year for all other journeys?
PRESS <ENTER> IF THE NUMBER SHOWN IS CORRECT, OR CHANGE TO THE CORRECT NUMBER.
INTERVIEWER: IF THE NUMBER IS CHANGED IT WILL BRING UP AN ERROR MESSAGE - YOU WILL NEED TO MODIFY PREVIOUS ANSWERS

If mileage in km AND mileage has been given for all mileage, mileage to work and mileage in course of work ((KMorMiles=2) AND (AnMiles= response AND usualkm=response AND Courskm=response))

Othkm

VEHICLE

So that means that the vehicle is driven about [Number of total annual kilometres minus the number of kilometres driven to and from work and in the course of work] kilometres a year for all other journeys.
PRESS ENTER IF THE NUMBER SHOWN IS CORRECT OR CHANGE TO THE CORRECT NUMBER
INTERVIEWER: IF THE ANSWER IS CHANGED IT WILL BRING UP AN ERROR MESSAGE - YOU WILL NEED TO MODIFY PREVIOUS ANSWERS.

MODULE A ONLY (Even years only)

OutGB

VEHICLE

Has the vehicle been driven OUTSIDE of Great Britain in the last year, (that is since DATE), by anyone in the household?

INCLUDE TRAVEL IN NORTHERN IRELAND, THE ISLE OF MAN & CHANNEL ISLANDS

1. Yes
2. No

Helpscreen:

Outside GB means outside of England, Wales and Scotland. Include travel in the Isle of Man, Channel islands and Northern Ireland

MODULE A ONLY (Even years only)

If some miles have been driven outside Great Britain (OutGB=1)

MileGB

VEHICLE

What was the vehicle's total mileage OUTSIDE GB on the last trip that was made?

INCLUDE MILEAGE REGARDLESS OF WHO WAS DRIVING, INCLUDE MILEAGE IN NORTHERN IRELAND, THE ISLE OF MAN & CHANNEL ISLANDS

MODULE A ONLY (Even years only)

If some miles have been driven outside Great Britain (OutGB=1)

PurpGB

VEHICLE

What was the main purpose of the trip?

1. A holiday
2. A business trip
3. A shopping trip
4. Visiting friends or relations
5. Another reason

MODULE A ONLY (Even years only)

If trip outside Great Britain made for some other purpose (PurpGB=5)

OthPurp

VEHICLE

What was the reason for the trip?

BVehicle / Vehicle.INC

ASKED OF MAIN DRIVER (OR OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER) FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD VEHICLE WHICH WAS ACQUIRED BEFORE OR DURING THE TRAVEL WEEK. (Numveh > 0 AND WhenAcq=1 or 2)

Vehicle pick-up interview

BVPickU / QTVPickU.INC

ASKED OF ALL VEHICLES IN THE PICK UP INTERVIEW IF NOT ACQUIRED AFTER THE PLACEMENT INTERVIEW AND (NOT DISPOSED OF BEFORE THE START OF THE TRAVEL WEEK OR STILL HAVE AFTER THE TRAVEL WEEK (WhenAcq=1,2 AND (WhenDis=2,3 OR StillGot = 1))

ASK ALWAYS

IntQust2

VEHICLE

INTERVIEWER: FOR THE NEXT QUESTIONS YOU NEED TO CODE THE MILOMETER READING FROM THE FUEL AND MILEAGE CHART.

ENTER WHETHER THE READING IS IN MILES OR KILOMETRES

1. Miles
2. kilometres

ASK ALWAYS

FMilo

VEHICLE

CHECK MILOMETER READING IN MILEAGE CHART.

'FIRST' MILOMETER READING WAS:

1. Recorded from milometer
2. Estimated
3. Not available

NO DK, NO REFUSAL

If first milometer reading is estimated or recorded and first reading is in miles (FMilo = 1 or 2 AND IntQust2=1)

MilesF

VEHICLE

ENTER THE 'FIRST' MILEAGE (TO THE NEAREST WHOLE MILE)

If First milometer reading is estimated or recorded and reading is in kilometres (FMilo = 1 or 2 AND IntQust2=2)

KmF

VEHICLE

ENTER THE 'FIRST' READING IN KILOMETRES (TO THE NEAREST WHOLE KILOMETRE)

ASK ALWAYS

LMilo

VEHICLE

LAST MILOMETER READING WAS:

1. Recorded from milometer
2. Estimated
3. Not available

NO DK, NO REFUSAL

If last milometer reading is estimated or recorded and reading is in miles (LMilo = 1 or 2 AND IntQust2=1)

MilesL

VEHICLE

ENTER THE 'LAST' MILEAGE (TO THE NEAREST WHOLE MILE)

If last milometer reading is estimated or recorded and reading is in kilometres (LMilo = 1 or 2 AND IntQust2=2)

KmL

VEHICLE

ENTER THE 'LAST' READING IN KILOMETRES (TO THE NEAREST WHOLE KILOMETRE)

If vehicle was not driven during the travel week (MilesF=MilesL or KmF=K mL)

WhyNUse

VEHICLE

Why was the vehicle not used during the Travel Week?
CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES.

ENTER THE RESPONSE AND PRESS <END> TO GO TO THE NEXT PICK-UP QUESTION (OR THE END OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE IF THERE ARE NO MORE VEHICLES)

1. Vehicle not insured/not taxed
2. Vehicle being repaired/serviced
3. Driver sick/on holiday
4. Driver disqualified
5. Vehicle not in everyday use
97. Other (Specify)

If 'other' reason is given for vehicle not being used during the Travel Week (WhyNUse = 97)

XWhyNUse

VEHICLE

PLEASE SPECIFY OTHER ANSWER.

If the vehicle was driven during the travel week (MilesF<MilesL or KmF<K mL)

InElm1

VEHICLE

May I just check:

Were any of the [Total number of miles/kilometres] driven by someone outside the household?

1. Yes
2. No

If the vehicle was driven by someone outside the household (InElm1 = 1)

InElmA1

VEHICLE

How many miles/kilometres were driven by someone outside the household?

If the vehicle was driven during the travel week (MilesF<MilesL or KmF<K mL)

InElm2

VEHICLE

(Were any of the [Total number of miles/ kilometres] driven in order) to carry goods in the course of work?

1. Yes
2. No

If the vehicle was driven to carry goods in the course of work (InElm2 = 1)

InElmA2

VEHICLE

How many miles/kilometres were driven in order to carry goods in the course of work?

If the vehicle was driven during the travel week (MilesF<MilesL or KmF<K mL)

InElm3

VEHICLE

(Were any of the [Total number of miles/ kilometres] driven) off the public road?

1. Yes
2. No

If the vehicle was driven off the public road (InElm3 = 1)

InElmA3

VEHICLE

How many miles/kilometres were driven off the public road?

If the vehicle was driven during the travel week (MilesF<MilesL or KmF<K mL)

InElm4

VEHICLE

(Were any of the [Total number of miles/ kilometres] driven) outside Great Britain?

1. Yes
2. No

If the vehicle was driven outside Great Britain (InElm4 = 1)

InElmA4

VEHICLE

How many miles/kilometres were driven outside Great Britain?

If the vehicle was driven during the travel week (MilesF<MilesL or KmF<K mL)

InElm5

VEHICLE

(Were any of the [Total number of miles/ kilometres] driven) using the vehicle as a taxi or hire car?

1. Yes
2. No

If the vehicle was used as a taxi or hire car (InElm5 = 1)

InElmA5

VEHICLE

How many miles/kilometres were driven using the vehicle as a taxi or hire car?

INTERVIEWER: PRESS <END> TO GO TO NEXT PICK-UP QUESTION OR THE END OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE IF THERE ARE NO MORE VEHICLES

If any mileage driven travel week AND any or no miles driven for ineligible purposes ((MilesF<MilesL or KmF<KmL)AND ((InElmA1= response OR InElmA2 = response OR InElmA3 = response OR InElmA3 = response OR InElmA4 = response OR InElmA5 = response) OR (InElm1 =2 AND InElm2 =2 AND inElm3=2 AND inElm4=2 AND inElm5=2))

TotInel

VEHICLE

TOTAL INELIGIBLE MILEAGE: [total number of miles/kilometres driven by non-household members plus any miles/kilometres driven in the course of work, off the public road or outside Great Britain]

INTERVIEWER: PRESS ENTER TO CONFIRM OR GO BACK AND CHECK InElm QUESTIONS

Derived variable from TotInel

TotElig

VEHICLE

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MILES

Admin block

BPenult/QPenult.INC

IF Placement Interview completed (StatusQ=1)

Thank

THIS IS THE END OF THE PLACEMENT INTERVIEW.
Press 1 and <Enter> to continue.

IF Placement Interview completed (StatusQ=1)

ConIntro

INTERVIEWER: YOU NOW NEED TO ENTER THE FULL NAMES OF ALL THE RESPONDENTS THAT AGREED TO TAKE PART IN A FOLLOW UP STUDY. YOU MAY ALREADY HAVE THIS INFORMATION.
Press 1 and <Enter> to continue.

Bconname/ QPenult.INC

If respondent agreed to be followed up (Followup=1OR ConsPan=1)

Ttl

INTERVIEWER ASK OR CODE: And if we were to contact you to take part in a follow-up study, what name should we ask for. First what title should we use.

IF THE TITLE IS NOT KNOWN PRESS <CTRL K>.

1. Mr
2. Mrs
3. Ms
4. Miss
5. Other title

IF respondent had other title (Ttl=5)

TtlX

INTERVIEWER: CODE OR ASK
Enter the title

If respondent agreed to be followed up (Followup=1 OR ConsPan=1)

ForNam

INTERVIEWER ASK OR CODE: And the first name?
IF THE FIRST NAME IS NOT KNOWN PRESS <CTRL K>

If respondent agreed to be followed up (Followup=1 OR ConsPan=1)

SurNam

INTERVIEWER ASK OR CODE: And the surname?
IF THE SURNAME IS NOT KNOWN PRESS <CTRL K>

IF Placement Interview completed (StatusQ = 1)

Penult

INTERVIEWER: NOW INTRODUCE AND EXPLAIN THE DIARY

REMEMBER THAT SHORT WALKS SHOULD BE RECORDED ON DAY 1 ONLY

If expsamp=yes and DVAge >=16

PREPARE ADULT DIARIES FOR:

[Names]

If expsamp=yes and DVAge <16

PREPARE YOUNG PERSONS DIARIES FOR:

[Names]

Diary dates are as follows:

- 1 [DAY, DATE]
- 2 [DAY, DATE]
- 3 [DAY, DATE]
- 4 [DAY, DATE]
- 5 [DAY, DATE]
- 6 [DAY, DATE]
- 7 [DAY, DATE]

REMIND RESPONDENTS YOU WILL BE MAKING REMINDERS CALL, AS WELL AS THE DAYS YOU INTEND TO MAKE THESE CALLS, AND ALSO CONFIRM THE DATA YOU WILL CALL BACK

Press 1 and <Enter> to continue.

ASK ALL

MobNumOK

Other people have found it useful to receive a text message to remind them to start recording their travel. Would you like us to send you a text message to remind you to start completing the diary?

1. Yes
2. No

If gives a mobile number (MobNumOK=1)

MobNum

INTERVIEWER: ENTER MOBILE NUMBER FOR TEXT REMINDERS": string[20]

DialRem

INTERVIEWER: REMEMBER TO DIAL IN WHEN YOU GET HOME TO ENSURE THAT TEXT REMINDERS CAN BE SENT BY THE OFFICE IN TIME.

Dialdone

INTERVIEWER: PRESS 1 AND ENTER TO CONTINUE.

IF Placement Interview completed (StatusQ = 1)

AnyCom

INTERVIEWER: THE FOLLOWING OPEN QUESTION IS OPTIONAL AND IS FOR USE AT YOUR OWN DISCRETION. IT ASKS ABOUT GENERAL TRAVEL ISSUES.

Would you like to ask the respondent a general open question?

1. Yes
2. No

IF Interviewer asks general open question (Anycom= 1)

AnyComX

What aspects of transport would you most like the government to improve?

IF Placment Interview completed and household has a vehicle (StatusQ =1 AND DMNOVEH > 0)

Penult3

NOW PLACE A MILEAGE CHART FOR EACH VEHICLE. DON'T FORGET TO FILL IN READING DATES AND VEHICLE NUMBERS:

Reading dates are before first use on [Travel week start date] and after last use on [Travel week end date]

SN: [Serial number] : [Name]

Press 1 and <Enter> to continue.

IF Placement Interview completed (StatusQ = 1)

Penult4

INTERVIEWER: HOW LONG DID IT TAKE TO PLACE AND EXPLAIN THE DIARY AND OTHER DOCUMENTS? INCLUDE ANY TIME SPENT PREPARING THE DIARIES BEFOREHAND (E.G. FILLING IN THE FRONT) AND ALSO THE TIME REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE FIRST 2 DAYS OF THE DIARY.

RECORD TO NEAREST MINUTE

Ask as the first question of the diary pick up interview, after diary collection.

IF Diary has been placed and pick up interview is completed face-to-face (If StatusQ=2).

ModePref

We are interested in ways in which we could ask people to complete travel diaries in the future. Thinking about the diary you / your household has / have completed for us, which of these options would you / your household have most preferred?

READ OUT...

INTERVIEWER: IF ASKED FOR FURTHER DETAILS, WE ARE JUST LOOKING FOR AN IDEA OF HOW PEOPLE WOULD PREFER TO COMPLETE THE DIARY. DESIGN OR DETAILS OF AN ONLINE VERSION HAVEN'T BEEN FINALISED.

1. ...a paper version of the diary, the same as the one that you completed, or,
2. an online version of the diary, which you could complete on the computer, phone or a tablet?
3. SPONTANEOUS ONLY: Some household members would prefer paper, some would prefer online
4. SPONTANEOUS ONLY: No preference
5. RESPONDENT NOT AVAILABLE AT PICK UP INTERVIEW

IF Pickup Interview completed (StatusQ = 2)

Penult5

INTERVIEWER: HOW LONG DID IT TAKE TO PICK UP, CHECK AND COMPLETE THE DIARY(IES)?

RECORD TO NEAREST MINUTE

IF Pickup Interview completed (StatusQ = 2)

HDiaryPU

INTERVIEWER have you collected diaries for all members of the household?

1. Yes
2. No

IF have picked up diaries for every member of household (HDIary PU=1)

GiftI

INTERVIEWER: Please get the @B ^gifttxt @B gift card ready for the respondent.

Before handing over ...

Write amount in the circle at the top right-hand corner of the card.

Enter the last 8 digits of the card in the next question.

Press 1 and <Enter> to continue.

IF have picked up diaries for every member of household (HDIary PU=1)

GiftNX

Enter the last ^pDigits digits of the card number.

:STRING[8]

EndGC

INTERVIEWER: END OF GIFT CARD SECTION.

1. Press 1 and <Enter> to continue.

BSOC2000/QTSOC.INC

All questions asked of editors if job details collected

SOC2010

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2010)

Person: [Name]

Job Title: [Job Title]

Job Description: [Job Description]

Responsibility: [Responsibility for staff]

Industry: [Industry]

Summary: [Summary]

EDITOR: press space bar to start coding

SOCDisp

JobTitle has been coded into:

SOC2010 :[SOC code]

EDITOR: PRESS '1' AND <ENTER> TO ACCEPT

Press 1 and <Enter> to continue.

XSOC2010

Standard Occupational Classification - SOC2010 - WITHOUT DOTS.

SEG

Socio-economic Group (old scheme)

SC

Social Class (old scheme)

SIC2007

EDITOR: Review industry details and assign 2-digit

SIC2007 code for: [Industry]

SICConf

EDITOR: Industry is now coded into SIC2007 group:[SIC group]

Is that what you intended?

1. Yes
2. No

IndexNo

Index number of SOC2010 entry selected in coding index

ES2010

Full employment status - derived from Job block questions and SOC2010

1. Self-employed : large establishment (25+ employees)

2. Self-employed : small establishment (1-24 employees)
3. Self-employed : no employees
4. Manager : large establishment (25+ employees)
5. Manager : small establishment (1-24 employees)
6. Foreman or supervisor
7. Employee (not elsewhere classified)
8. No employment status info given - for use in this program only

NSSEC

NS-SEC Socio-economic Class (full classification)- derived variable

SECFlag

Indicator for status of SEC

0 - valid combination of SEC and ES2010
 1 - invalid combination
 2 - no employment status info - simplified SEC used

BADMIN/QADMIN.INC

ALWAYS RECORD

Status

Current Interview Status

UPDATE THIS BEFORE EACH TRANSMISSION TO HEAD OFFICE.

0. No work done yet
1. Calls made but no contact
2. Contact made
3. Interview started/Any interviewing done.
4. Other - no interviewing required (eg. ineligible, refusal)

ALWAYS RECORD

MENUNOTE

REMINDER/NOTE FOR THE OPENING MENU (OPTIONAL)

IF NOTHING TO SAY, JUST PRESS <Enter>.

ENTER IN HERE ANY USEFUL DETAILS YOU WISH TO APPEAR ON THE ADDRESS MENU

ALWAYS RECORD

Choice

INTERVIEWER: DO YOU NOW WANT TO...

INTERVIEWER: DON'T SELECT CODE 5 UNTIL ALL OTHER WORK ON THIS HOUSEHOLD IS COMPLETED.

1. LEAVE THIS QUESTIONNAIRE - without filling in the admin details?
5. FILL IN THE ADMIN DETAILS - and prepare this household for transmission to Head Office?

NO DON'T KNOW,NO REFUSAL

IF Interviewer has selected to enter admin details and has not conducted a pickup interview (Choice = 5) AND (Penult = RESPONSE) AND (StatusQ = 1)

NoPU

Please explain why you did not conduct the pick up interview.

ALWAYS RECORD

CallTot

INTERVIEWER: Enter the **total number of personal visits** made.

IF Household number equals 1 (HHold = 1)

FindDU

How many dwelling units did you find at this address?

INTERVIEWER: TAKE THE ANSWER AS RECORDED AT A2 ON THE A.R.F. FOR THIS ADDRESS.

IF ADDRESS IS INELIGIBLE, OR NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS NOT ESTABLISHED, ENTER '0'

IF Household number equals 1 (HHold = 1)

DUCode

Please enter code of selected DUs from A5 on the ARF

IF Household number equals 1 (HHold = 1)

FindHH

How many households did you find in the selected DU?

INTERVIEWER: TAKE THE ANSWER AS RECORDED AT C1 ON THE A.R.F. FOR THIS ADDRESS.

IF ADDRESS IS INELIGIBLE, OR NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS NOT ESTABLISHED, ENTER '0'

IF More than one household at address (FindHH > 1)

HHCode

Please enter code of selected HH from **C2 ON THE ARF**

BIOut/QADMIN.INC

RECORDED FOR ALL

PIOut

Placement interview outcome (computed)

1. Full
2. Started
3. NoInt

ALWAYS RECORD FOR EACH PERSON IN TURN

Diary

Did you collect a completed diary for [Name]?

Full/started/No PLACEMENT INTERVIEW

FULLY COMPLETED = FILLED IN FOR ALL 7 DAYS (DAYS WHEN NO JOURNEYS MADE COUNT AS FILLED IN).

PARTIALLY COMPLETED = AT LEAST ONE JOURNEY RECORDED BUT ONE OR MORE DAYS NOT FILLED IN.

NO DIARY = NO JOURNEYS COMPLETED AT ALL.

1. Yes - fully completed diary
2. Yes - partially completed diary
3. No - no diary completed for this person

IF fully/partially completed diary for respondent (Diary=1 ro 2)

WhoFill

Who filled in the diary for [Name]?

1. Respondent filled it in themselves
2. Respondent filled it in with help from another household member
3. Another household member filled it in on respondent's behalf
4. Respondent filled it in with help from the interviewer

5. Interviewer filled it in on respondent's behalf

IF Respondent filled in diary with help from the interviewer OR Interviewer filled it in on respondent's behalf (WhoFill= 4 or 5)

DaysInt

Which day(s) did you (ie INTERVIEWER) fill in.

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Day 1
2. Day 2
3. Day 3
4. Day 4
5. Day 5
6. Day 6
7. Day 7

If diary fully completed (Diary=1)

BlnkDry

INTERVIEWER: IS [Name]'S TRAVEL RECORD BLANK ON ALL DAYS (I.E. NO TRIPS ARE RECORDED ON ANY DAY)?

1. Yes
2. No

IF respondent's diary is blank (BlnkDry = 1)

BlnkWhy

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE RECORD THE REASON FOR NO TRIPS DURING THE TRAVEL WEEK.

1. Abroad/offshore all week
2. Housebound due to longstanding illness/disability
3. (Temporarily) unwell all week
4. Only did short walks on Days 2-7
- 5.
6. Did not go out at all (but not due to illness/disability)
7. Other

NO DON'T KNOW, NO REFUSAL

If CASI module completed

Casiprob

Did the respondent experience any problems with completing the self-completion questions on their own using the laptop?

1. Yes
2. No

If experienced problems (Casiprob = 1)

CasiPrWh

INTERVIEWER: RECORD WHAT THE PROBLEMS YOU EXPERIENCED WERE CAUSED BY

1. Reading/comprehension problems
2. Difficulties using the laptop
3. Illness/disability (physical or mental)
4. Eyesight problems
97. Other (Please specify)

If other problems experienced with CASI (CasProbWh = 5)

CasProbWhO

PLEASE SPECIFY OTHER PROBLEM

:STRING [60]

ALWAYS RECORD

NFDiary

Number of full Diaries collected (derived variable)

ALWAYS RECORD

NDiary

Number of full/part Diaries collected (derived variable)

ALWAYS RECORD

NFull

Number of full productive interviews (derived variable)

ALWAYS RECORD

NProxy

Number of full proxy interviews (derived variable)

ALWAYS RECORD

VStart

Saved start date

ALWAYS RECORD

Outcome

FINAL OUTCOME FOR HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW = Computed OR UnOut

IF outcome is not productive (Outcome <> 110,120,130,210,211,220,221,230,231)

UnOut

ENTER OUTCOME CODE FROM ARF.

UnOutChk

You have entered:

[outcome code] Is this correct?

1. Yes
2. No

NO DON'T KNOW, NO REFUSAL

If unproductive due to language difficulties (Outcome code=540)

WhichL

INTERVIEWER: You said there were language difficulties with this address. Which language(s) did the respondent(s) speak?

By this we mean the language(s) that they could do the interview in, if a bilingual interviewer were available.

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Arabic
2. Bengali
3. Cantonese
4. Gujarati
5. Polish
6. Punjabi (Gurmukhi)
7. Punjabi (Urdu)
8. Somali
9. Urdu
97. Other (please specify)
98. Not known

NO DON'T KNOW, NO REFUSAL

If other language spoken (WhichL=97)

XWhichL

Please specify the language(s)

If language spoken is codable (WhichL = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9)

Willing

INTERVIEWER: Did they provide a contact telephone number?

1. Yes
2. No

NO DON'T KNOW, NO REFUSAL

If respondent is willing to provide a contact number (Willing=1)

LanguageN

Please enter the telephone number of the respondent so that the office can arrange for a bilingual interviewer to contact them, if possible.

If productive interview (Outcome code = 110, 120, 130, 241, 242, 251, 252, 261, or 262)

Translate

INTERVIEWER: Please code which best applies

1. The Placement interview was conducted in English.
2. The Placement interview was translated by another household member.
3. The Placement interview was translated by you, as an accredited bilingual NatCen interviewer.

NO DON'T KNOW, NO REFUSAL

If other ineligible (outcome code = 690 or 790)

WhyInel

RECORD REASON FOR USING Code 690 or Code 790

ALWAYS RECORD

IF productive outcome (Outcome= 110,120,130,210,211,220,221,230,231)

PractDia

Did you complete the practice page of the travel record at the placement interview?

1. Yes
2. No

If interviewer did not use practice page (PractDia=2)

PracNo

Please explain why you didn't use the practice page of the travel record

IF productive outcome (Outcome= 110,120,130,210,211,220,221,230,231)

CallPlac

THE OUTCOME CODE IS [Outcome code]

INTERVIEWER: Enter the total number of calls up to (but NOT including) Diary placement.

If refusal (UnOut= 421, 428, 431, 432, 433, 440, 450)

RefQs

Did the respondent answer the refusal questions (E2, E3 and E4 on the ARF)?

1. Yes
2. No

If refusal questions completed on ARF (RefQs=1)

E2

E2 ON ARF

Do you (or your household) own or rent this accommodation?

1. Own outright
2. Buying with the help of a mortgage or loan
3. Part own and part rent (shared ownership)
4. Rent it (includes all those who are on housing benefit or local housing allowance)
5. Live here rent-free (including rent-free in relative's/friend's property but excluding squatters)
6. Squatting
8. Refusal

E3

E3 ON ARF

Do you, or any members of your household, at present own or have continuous use of any of any of the following motor vehicles? A four-wheel car, three-wheel car, minibus, motor caravan, van, lorry, motorcycle, scooter, moped, or other motor vehicle.

1. Yes
2. No
8. Refusal

E4

E4 ON ARF

In total, how many adults (aged 16+) currently live at this address?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four or more
8. Refused

If outcome code is productive, non contact, refusal or other unproductive and first household from ARF (Outcome = 110,120,130,210,211,220,221,230,231, 310,320,330, 410,420,431,432, 433, 440,450, 510,520,530,540,550,560,561,563,565,641,642,651, 652,670 AND HHold = 1)

ObsDone

Have you filled in the Observation form details the ARF?

1. Yes
2. No

Bobs/QObsNR.INC

If Observation details completed on ARF (ObsDone=1)

A2

A2 ON ARF

Are there any physical barriers to entry to the house/flat/building?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

USE <CTRL K> IF UNABLE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION

1. Locked common entrance
2. Locked gates
3. Security staff or other gatekeeper

4. Entry phone access
5. None of these
8. Unable to obtain information.

BADMIN/QADMIN.INC

If Observation details completed on ARF (ObsDone=1)

A3

A3 ON ARF

Which of these best describes the selected flat or house?

USE <CTRL K> IF UNABLE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION

1. Detached house/bungalow
2. Semi-detached house/bungalow
3. Terraced house/end of terrace
4. Flat or maisonette - purpose built
5. Flat or maisonette - part of converted house/other
6. Room or rooms
7. Other - caravan or mobile home
8. Other, houseboat
9. Some other kind of accommodation

If respondent lives in a house or bungalow (A3=1, 2, or 3)

A4

A4 ON ARF

Did you, at any visit, observe a car in the drive?

USE <CTRL K> IF UNABLE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION

1. Yes, car in driveway
2. No car in driveway
3. No driveway

If respondent lives in a house or bungalow (A3=1, 2, or 3)

A5

A5 ON ARF

Does the house/bungalow have a garage or car port?

USE <CTRL K> IF UNABLE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not sure

If type of accommodation recorded (A3=Response)

A6

A6 ON ARF

Which of these best describes the condition of residential properties in the area?"

1. Mainly good
 2. Mainly fair
 3. Mainly bad
 4. Mainly very bad
 8. Unable to obtain information
- NO DON'T KNOW, NO REFUSAL

If type of accommodation recorded (A3=Response)

A7

A7 ON ARF

How is the external condition of the selected flat or house relative to other residential properties in the area?

1. Better
 2. About the same
 3. Worse
 4. Does not apply
 8. Unable to obtain information
- NO DON'T KNOW, NO REFUSAL

IF productive outcome (Outcome =110,120,130,210,211,220,221,230,231)

RemCall

Did you make a reminder call or send a reminder card between placing the diaries and the start of the Travel Week?

SEE FRONT PAGE OF ARF - Purpose* COLUMN OF CALLS RECORD

1. Yes, reminder call
2. Yes, reminder card
3. No reminder call or card

IF a reminder call was made between placing the diaries and the start of the Travel Week (RemCall = 1)

RemTime

How long did this reminder call take?

RECORD TO NEAREST MINUTE

IF productive outcome (Outcome =110,120,130,210,211,220,221,230,231)

MidWeek

Did you make a mid-week check-call during the Travel Week ?

SEE FRONT PAGE OF ARF - - **Call Status Column

1. Yes - by phone
2. Yes - in person
3. No

IF a Mid-week call has been made either by phone or in person (MidWeek = 1 OR 2)

MidTime

How long did this mid-week check-call take?

RECORD TO NEAREST MINUTE

RECORD ALWAYS

Feetype

Pay fee items

IF an outcome code has been entered (Outcome = RESPONSE)

IntDone

OUTCOME CODE: [CODE]

HAVE YOU COMPLETED ALL PICK UP INTERVIEWING, CHECKING AND NOTES?

CODE 1 (Yes) SIGNALS THAT THIS INTERVIEW IS READY FOR RETURN OF WORK TO HEAD OFFICE

1. Yes, completed all coding etc.
2. Not yet

IF edit version of the program

EdDone

HAVE YOU FINISHED EDITING THIS HOUSEHOLD ?

1. Yes
 2. No
- NO DON'T KNOW, NO REFUSAL

IF edit completed

INFOED

THAT COMPLETES THE EDIT. USE THE F7 FUNCTION KEY TO EDIT THE NEXT SERIAL NUMBER. USE THE Ctrl KEY AND F7 FUNCTION KEY TOGETHER TO BRING UP THE BROWSER MENU. USE Alt X TO FINISH EDITING

If edit completed

INFO

PRESS <Enter> TO LEAVE THE QUESTIONNAIRE

BPeople / BAdmin.INC

ALWAYS RECORD

Intro

INTERVIEWER: You should now enter details for the people. Details already recorded for people who agreed to be followed up will be copied automatically. These can only be changed by going back to the original Questions (ForNam, SurNam) at the end of the main NTS block of questions.

Press <Enter> to continue.

If age 16 or over.

Ask or compute from household block

SARNTtl

INTERVIEWER: Code the *title* of the [1st, 2nd, 3rd etc] person interviewed or selected for interview but not interviewed.

If the title is not known or no contact made, press <Ctrl K>.

1. Mr
2. Mrs
3. Ms
4. Miss
5. Other title

If age 16 or over.

Ask or compute from household block

SARNTxt

INTERVIEWER: Enter the *title* of the [1st, 2nd, 2rd etc] person interviewed or selected for interview but not interviewed.

If age 16 or over.

Ask or compute from household block

SARNFor

INTERVIEWER: Enter the first name of the [1st, 2nd, 3rd etc] person interviewed or selected for interview but not interviewed.

If the first name is not known or no contact made, press <Ctrl K>.

If age 16 or over.

Ask or compute from household block

SARNSur

INTERVIEWER: Enter the *surname* of the [1st, 2^{ns}, 3rd etc] person interviewed or selected for interview but not interviewed.

If the surname is not known or no contact made, press <Ctrl K>.

Derived variable

SARInt

Whether [name] was interviewed?

1. Yes
2. No

SACNWho

INTERVIEWER: Who is the main contact person for this serial number? Select from the list below.

If the details for the main contact have already been recorded at the end of the individual interview they will be copied over. These can only be changed by going back to original questions (ForNam, SurNam, TelNoH, TelNoM) near the end of the individual sessions. Else code 5 for "Someone else" and enter the details at the following questions.

If coding a case where the details for the main contact were not collected, please code 1 'No name details' and suppress any checks that come up.

1. Person 1
 2. Person 2
 3. Person 3
 4. Person 4
 5. Someone else
- NO DON'T KNOW, NO REFUSAL

Ask or compute from household block

SACNTtl

INTERVIEWER: Code the *title* of the main contact person. If the title is not known or no contact made, press <Ctrl K>.

1. Mr
2. Mrs
3. Ms
4. Miss
5. Other title

If other title (SACNTtl=5)

SACNTxt

INTERVIEWER: Enter the title of the main contact person.

Ask or compute from household block

SACNFor

INTERVIEWER: Enter the first name of the main contact person. If the first name is not known or no contact made, press <Ctrl K>.

ALWAYS RECORD

SACNSur

INTERVIEWER: Enter the surname of the main contact person. If the surname is not known or no contact made, press <Ctrl K>.

ALWAYS RECORD

SA1Tel

INTERVIEWER: Enter the main telephone number. Include standard code. If not obtained, press <Ctrl K>.

ALWAYS RECORD

SA2Tel

INTERVIEWER: Enter the alternative telephone number.
Include standard code.
If not obtained, press <Ctrl K>.

ALWAYS RECORD

SASRF

INTERVIEWER: Has a Special Report Form (SRF) been filed for this address / serial number case or are you intending to do so?

A Special Report Form should be filed without delay if you think there is a risk to interviewer safety at this address.

This question must *only* be answered Yes if an SRF has been sent or will be sent promptly.

1. Special report form
2. Yes, report already filed
3. Yes, not yet filed but intending to
4. No, not intending to file report

NO DON'T KNOW, NO REFUSAL

ALWAYS RECORD

SAAdInf

INTERVIEWER: Please *enter* any information which may be useful at recontact or reissue.

This may be at quality control (recall), reissue or follow-up interview.

Ensure that any important points you have noted on the ARF are entered here.

(Enter the information here - not in a memo (remark).) If no info, press <Enter> to leave empty.

If Special Report Form required (SASRF=1 or 2)

ConfSRF

INTERVIEWER: Please confirm by typing 'C' that a Special Report Form has already been sent or will be sent to the office promptly.

ALWAYS RECORD

SAS1Act

INTERVIEWER: Is any special action required *on receipt in the office* for this address / serial number / case, e.g. to make a correction to the information collected that you are unable to make yourself for some reason?

1. Yes
2. No

NO DON'T KNOW, NO REFUSAL

If Special Action required (SAS1Act =1)

SAS2Act

INTERVIEWER: Please enter details of the special action required. Enter the information here - not in a memo (remark).

If Special action required (SAS1Act=1)

ConfSAS

INTERVIEWER: You have answered Yes at SAS1Act, indicating that special action is required in the office for this case but you have not entered any details of such action at SAS2Act. Please type 'C' if you now wish to enter such details.

RECORD ALWAYS

SAAdCon

INTERVIEWER: Was the address on the ARF label correct and complete for the house/flat/building/dwelling unit to which this serial number relates? Answer No if you have noted any address amendment on the ARF or if you have identified multiple dwelling units within the issued address. Enter the required changes at the next question.

1. Yes
2. No

NO DON'T KNOW, NO REFUSAL

If address on ARF not correct Saadcom=2)

SAAdCor1

INTERVIEWER: Please enter the correct address First line...

If address on ARF not correct Saadcom=2)

SAAdCor2

(Please enter the correct address.) Second line...

If address on ARF not correct Saadcom=2)

SAAdCor3

Please enter the correct address. Third line...

(Just press <Enter> if no more to add.)

If address on ARF not correct Saadcom=2)

SAAdCor4

(Please enter the correct address.) Fourth line...

(Just press <Enter> if no more to add.)

If address on ARF not correct Saadcom=2)

SAAdCor5

(Please enter the correct address.) Fifth line...

(Just press <Enter> if no more to add.)

If address on ARF not correct Saadcom=2)

SAPCCor

(Please enter the correct address.)|Postcode...

If address on ARF not correct Saadcom=2)

SAConfm

INTERVIEWER: Please check the details you have entered

1. Continue

If productive outcome (Outcome

=110,120,130,210,211,220,221,230,231)

SASupFlg

INTERVIEWER: Was a supervisor present for all or part of this interview?

1. Yes - present for all or part
2. No - not present

NO DON'T KNOW, NO REFUSAL

ALWAYS RECORD

ConfAll

INTERVIEWER: Please confirm that you have entered all relevant information from the ARF that is requested at preceding questions.

1. Yes, done
2. Will do so later

NO DON'T KNOW, NO REFUSAL

Diary data

Record always

SerNo

Household Serial Number

Record always

JpersNo

Person number

1..10

Ask for every journey

TravDay

Travel day

1..7

Ask for every journey

Journum

Journey number

1..30

Ask for every journey

PurFrom

Purpose from (i.e. purpose of previous journey)

1. Home
2. Work
3. In course of work
4. Education
5. Food/grocery shopping
6. All other types of shopping
7. Personal business – medical
8. Personal business – other
9. Eat/drink – alone or at work
10. Eat/drink – other occasions
11. Visit friends/relatives at home
12. Other social
13. Entertainment/public social activities
14. Sport – participate
15. Holiday base
16. (Day) journey/just walk
17. Other non-escort
18. Escort home (not own)
19. Escort work
20. Escort in course of work
21. Escort education
22. Escort shopping/personal business

Ask for every journey

PurTo

Purpose to

1. Home
2. Work
3. In course of work
4. Education
5. Food/grocery shopping
6. All other types of shopping
7. Personal business – medical
8. Personal business – other
9. Eat/drink – alone or at work

10. Eat/drink – other occasions
11. Visit friends/relatives at home
12. Other social
13. Entertainment/public social activities
14. Sport – participate
15. Holiday base
16. (Day) journey/just walk
17. Other non-escort
18. Escort home (not own)
19. Escort work
20. Escort in course of work
21. Escort education
22. Escort shopping/personal business
23. Escort other

Ask for every journey

Timeleft

Time left (12 hour clock)

0..12

Ask for every journey

LeftMin

Time left (minutes)

00..59

Ask for every journey

TimeArr

Time arrived (12 hour clock)

0..12

Ask for every journey

Arrmin

Time arrived (minutes)

00..59

Ask for every journey

OrigCnty

County code for journey origin

Ask for every journey

OriginUa

Unitary authority code for journey origin

Ask for every journey

OriginUr

Urban rural code for journey origin

Ask for every journey

DestCnty

County code for journey destination

Ask for every journey

DestinUa

Unitary authority code for journey destination

Ask for every journey

DestinUR

Urban rural code for journey destination

Ask for every journey

Series

Was the journey a series of calls?

0 Not a series of calls (default setting)

1 Journey was a series of calls

Ask for every journey

NextDay

Was the arrival time after midnight on the next day?

0 Arrival time before midnight (default setting)

1 Arrival time past midnight

Ask for every journey

NumStag

Number of stages in journey

1..10

Ask for every journey

Idiscov

Interviewer discovered journey

Interviewer did not discover journey (default setting)

Interviewer discovered journey

Ask for every journey

Inelig

Is the journey ineligible?

Eligible journey (default setting)

Ineligible journey (but journey is included for information, e.g. to link two eligible journeys)

Ask if diary day is blank

Blank

Why is day blank?

1 No journeys made

2 Day not filled in

Rjday

Repeat journey (same person, same/different day)

Enter travel day of original journey 1..7

Rjnum

Repeat journey number (same person, same/different journey number)

Enter journey number of original journey

1..29

Djnum

Duplicate journey (another person)

Enter journey number of original journey

1..29

Djnum

Duplicate journey (another person, same/different journey number)

Enter person number of original journey

1..9

Stages

Ask for each stage

Stagenum

Number of journey stage

1.. 10

Ask for each stage

Method

Method of travel

1. Walk
2. Bicycle
3. Private (hire) Bus
4. Car
5. Motorcycle combination
6. Van or lorry
7. Other private transport
8. Ordinary Bus (London)
9. Ordinary Bus (Elsewhere)
10. Coach/Express Bus
11. Excursion/Tour Bus
12. LT underground
13. Train (formerly BR)
14. Light rail
15. Aircraft (public)
16. Taxi/Minicab/private hire vehicle
- 17.
18. Other public transport
19. Unspecified (private)
20. Unspecified (public)
21. eBike
22. eScooter

Ask for each stage

Dunits

Distance in miles

0.25..500

Ask for each stage

Dtenths

Distance in tenths of miles

Ask for each stage in young person's diary

PartyNoa

Number of adults in party

1..30

Ask for each stage in young person's diary

PartyNoc

Number of children in party

1..30

Ask for each stage in adult diary

Partynum

Number of people in party

1..30

Ask for each stage

Travmins

Time travelling in minutes

1..600

Ask for each stage involving ordinary bus London OR ordinary bus elsewhere OR coach/express bus, OR excursion/tour bus, OR LT underground OR train OR light rail OR aircraft public OR other public OR unspecified public

Ticktype

Type of ticket (Season ticket information gathered during the CAPI placement and pick up interviewers are coded 1-6).

- 7 Ordinary ticket – adult
- 8 Ordinary ticket – child
- 9 Reduced (Off-peak) - adult
- 10 Reduced (Off-peak) – child
- 11 Special category reduced
- 12 Other

Ticktype

- TickType 1 = TickTyp2 1
- TickType 2 = TickTyp2 2
- TickType 3 = TickTyp2 3
- TickType 4 = TickTyp2 4
- TickType 5 = TickTyp2 5
- TickType 6 = TickTyp2 6
- TickType 7 = TickTyp2 7 + 13
- TickType 8 = TickTyp2 8 + 14
- TickType 9 = TickTyp2 9
- TickType 10 = TickTyp2 10
- TickType 11 = TickTyp2 11
- TickType 12 = TickTyp2 12

Ask for each stage involving ordinary bus London OR ordinary bus elsewhere OR coach/express bus, OR excursion/tour bus, OR LT underground OR train OR light rail OR aircraft public OR other public OR unspecified public

TickTyp2

- 1. Special ticket 1
- 2. Special ticket 2
- 3. Special ticket 3
- 4. Special ticket 4
- 5. Special ticket 5
- 6. Special Ticket 6
- 7. Ordinary adult excl 1 day TCard
- 8. Ordinary child excl 1 day Tcard
- 9. Reduced off peak adult
- 10. Reduced off peak child
- 11. Reduced special category
- 12. Other special category
- 13. Adult one day travelcard
- 14. Child one day travelcard

Ask for each stage involving public transport (Method = ordinary bus London OR ordinary bus elsewhere OR coach/express bus, OR excursion/tour bus, OR LT underground OR train OR light rail OR aircraft public OR other public OR unspecified public)

CostPds

Stage cost in pounds
0.. 300

Ask for each stage involving public transport (Method = ordinary bus London OR ordinary bus elsewhere OR coach/express bus, OR excursion/tour bus, OR LT underground OR train OR light rail OR aircraft public OR other public OR unspecified public)

CostPen

Stage cost in pence
0.. 99

Ask for each stage involving public transport (Method = ordinary bus London OR ordinary bus elsewhere OR coach/express bus, OR excursion/tour bus, OR LT underground OR train OR light rail OR aircraft public OR Taxi OR minicab OR other public OR unspecified public)

Numboard

Number of boardings
1..10

Ask for each stage involving car OR motorcycle combination OR van/lorry

WhichVeh

Household vehicle number
1..10

Ask for each stage involving car OR motorcycle combination OR van/lorry

Dripas

- Whether driver or passenger
- 1 Driver (only if adult diary)
 - 2 Front passenger
 - 3 Rear passenger
 - 4 Passenger position unknown

Ask for each stage involving car OR motorcycle combination OR van/lorry

Parkpds

Parking cost in pounds
0..50

Ask for each stage involving car OR motorcycle combination OR van/lorry

Parkpen

Parking cost in pence
0.. 99

All questionnaire changes since 2002

NB: Unless otherwise stated, questions have been included since 2002

NB: Unless otherwise stated, questions are asked all years.

Household questionnaire

Introductory questions

BSignin/ QSIGNIN.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
Summary	Summary of interview sections	Added	2003	
		Additional interviewer instruction	May-Oct 2009	
InSample1	Reminder of structure of incentive option 1	Added	May-Oct 2009	
InSample2	Reminder of structure of incentive option 2	Added	May-Oct 2009	
InSample3	Reminder of structure of incentive option 3	Added	May-Oct 2009	
Whohere	Intro to demographics	Helpscreen text about added	2009	
FirstQ	Whether first time opened questionnaire	Additional interviewer instruction	May-Oct 2009	

BBNames/ QNAMES.HAR

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
Name	Record names of household members	Amend definition of a household	2014	

Demographics

BHComp / QTHCOMP.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
Birth	Date of birth	Interviewer instruction added	2003	
Marstat	Marital Status	Interviewer note added	2007	
		Deleted	2009	Replaced with MarstatN
MarstatN	Marital Status	Added	2009	
		Deleted	2013	Replaced with MaritalStat
MaritalStat	Marital Status	Added	2013	
Livewith	Whether live with someone in house as couple	Routing change: also asked if MarstatN is "Civil Partnership"	2009	
		Deleted	2013	Replaced with LiveWithN
LiveWithN	Whether live with someone in house as couple	Added	2013	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
Nation	Nationality	Added	2009	
		Deleted	2010	
xNation	Other Nationality	Added	2009	
		Deleted	2010	
COB	Country of birth	Added	2010	
XCOB	Other country of birth	Added	2010	
Hhldr	In whose name is accommodation owned or rented	Answer categories changed	2003	
		Moved to after ethnicity questions	2009	
EthGroup	Ethnicity	Change in location: now after LiveWith	2009	
		Answer categories changed, textfills added for England, Scotland and Wales	2011	
		Remove textfills for Scotland and Wales at answer category 1 and showcard reference	2014	
		Question wording changed.	2018	
OthWht	Other white ethnicity	Change in location: now after LiveWith	2009	
OthMxd	Other mixed ethnicity	Change in location: now after LiveWith	2009	
OthAsn	Other Asian ethnicity	Change in location: now after LiveWith	2009	
OthBlk	Other Black ethnicity	Change in location: now after LiveWith	2009	
OthEthn	Other ethnicity	Change in location: now after LiveWith	2009	
HHIndQn	Face to face, proxy or respondent not available	Added	2017	
		Question wording and answer categories updated to include in-home and telephone interviews	2021	
HiHNum	Household member with highest income	Question wording changed	2018	

BHRelS/ QTHrelS.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
R	Summary of relationships between each household member	Answer category added: "Civil partnership"	2009	
			2013	Replaced with Relation
Relation	Summary of relationships between each household member	Added	2013	
BHRelS	Marital status	Soft check for marital status/cohabitees being of opposite sex only removed	2016	

BSpOut/ QSpOut.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
SpOut	Married but no spouse in household	Answer category changed	2013	

Accommodation

BACcom / QACcom.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
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Accom	Type of accommodation	Interviewer instruction changed Categories 2 and 3 changed Helpscreen changed	2013	
		Minor change to wording	2018	
		Asked every four years	2020	
HseType	Type of house	Minor changes to wording	2018	
		Asked every four years	2020	
FltT yp	Type of flat	Deleted	2013	Replaced with FltTypN
FltT ypN	Type of flat	Added	2013	
		Asked every four years	2020	
AccOth	Type of other kind of accommodation	Asked every four years	2020	

BTenure / QTenure.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
Ten1	Housing tenure	Question wording and categories changed New helpscreen	2013	
		Minor changes to wording Change to harmonised questions	2018	
Landlord	Type of landlord	Added	2017	
		Deleted	2018	

BResLen/ QReslen.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
HLong	Time at current address	Deleted	2018	Replaced with HLongA
HLongA	Time at current address	New variables with some minor word changes to HLong.	2018	
		Asked every four years	2020	
YMove	Why moved from last address	Deleted	2005	
OthYMove	Other reasons for move	Deleted	2005	
YMoveM	Main reason why moved	Helpnote added	2003	
		Deleted	2005	

OthYMovM	Other main reason for move	Deleted	2005	
PTimp	How important was public transport when moved to this address	Deleted	2005	
OldAdd	How far away old address is	Deleted	2009	
Online	Whether has internet	Added	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
OnlineN	Whether has internet	Added	2013	

BHDSshop / QHDSshop.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
FdFreq	How often main food shopper goes to buy food or drink	Question removed from survey	2020	
TravSh	How the main food shopper normally travels	Question removed from survey	2020	
XTravSh	If other mode of travelling to do shopping	Question removed from survey	2020	
TrShFo	Reasons for main food shopper walking	Question removed from survey	2020	
TrShFo	Other reasons for main food shopper walking	Question removed from survey	2020	
TrShBi	Reasons for main food shopper cycling	Question removed from survey	2020	
TrShBiO	Other reasons for main shopper cycling	Question removed from survey	2020	

Local transport services

BLocServ / QLOCSERV.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
Servintr	Introduction to local services section	Delete	2013	
NearBus	Walking time to nearest bus stop.	Extra Interviewer instruction added	2005	
		Delete	2013	
NearBand	Banded walking time to nearest bus stop	Delete	2013	
GetBus	Frequency of buses	Delete	2013	
NearSta	Walking time to railway station	Question wording changed	2003	
		Question wording changed	2005	
		Delete	2013	
BanRail	Banded walking time to railway station	Delete	2013	
BusSta	Bus journey time to railway station	Delete	2013	
BanBus	Banded time taken to get to railway station by bus	Extra Interviewer instruction added	2003	
		Delete	2013	
DescTa	Station services	Delete	2013	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
ClosSta	Tube, metro, light rail or tram closer than railway station	Helpnote added	2003	
		Helpnote altered	2005	
		Question wording changed	2009	
		Answer category added	2009	
		Delete	2013	Textfill now from ClosRail
NearTube	Walking time to nearest tube/metro/light rail etc	Delete	2013	
BanTube	Banded walking time to nearest tube/metro/light rail etc	Delete	2013	
BusTube	Bus journey time to nearest tube/metro/light rail etc	Delete	2013	
BanTBus	Banded bus journey time to tube, metro, light rail or tram	Extra Interviewer instruction added	2003	
		Delete	2013	

Accessibility of services

From 2009-2012 households were randomly assigned to two sub-groups. Subsample A were asked attitudes to local services questions and subsample B were asked accessibility of services questions. In 2013 questions on accessibility of services were deleted and the local services questions were asked of all households.

BAmenity/QAmenity.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
DocWalk	How long to Doctors on foot Asked of Module A only	Helpnote added	2003	
		Deleted	2005	Replaced with AccGP
BanDoc	Approximately how long to doctors on foot	Helpnote added	2003	
		Deleted	2005	Replaced with AccGPK
POWalk	How long to post office on foot Asked of Module B only	Helpnote added	2003	
		Deleted	2005	Replaced with AccPO
BanPO	Approximately how long to post office on foot	Helpnote added	2003	
		Deleted	2005	Replaced with AccPODK
ChemWalk	How long to chemists on foot Asked of Module A only	Helpnote added	2003	
		Deleted	2005	Replaced with AccChm
BanChem	Approximately how long to chemists on foot	Helpnote added	2003	
		Deleted	2005	Replaced with AccChmK

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
GrocWalk	How long to Grocery shop on foot	Helpnote added	2003	
		Deleted	2005	Replaced with AccGro
BanGroc	Approximately how long to Grocery shop on foot	Deleted	2005	Replaced with AccGroK
SCenWalk	How long to Shopping centre on foot Asked of Module B only	Deleted	2005	Replaced with AccShC
BanSCen	Approximately how long to Shopping centre on foot	Deleted	2005	Replaced with AccShCDK
HospWalk	How long to hospital on foot Asked of Module A only	Helpnote added	2003	
		Deleted	2005	Replaced with Acchosp
BanHosp	Approximately how long to hospital on foot	Deleted	2005	Replaced with AcchosK
IntroB	Intro to distance to amenities by bus questions	Deleted	2005	
DocBus	How long to doctors by bus Asked of Module A only	Deleted	2005	Replaced with AccGP
BanDocB	Approximately how long to doctors by bus	Interviewer instruction about codes 6 and 7 added	2003	
		Deleted	2005	Replaced with AccGPK
POBus	How long to PO by bus Asked of Module B only	Deleted	2005	Replaced with AccPO
BanPOB	Approximately how long to PO by bus	Interviewer instruction about codes 6 and 7 added	2003	
		Deleted	2005	Replaced with AccPODK
ChemBus	How long to chemist by bus Asked of Module A only	Deleted	2005	Replaced with AccChm
BanChemB	Approximately how long to chemist by bus	Interviewer instruction about codes 6 and 7 added	2003	
		Deleted	2005	Replaced with AccChmK
GrocBus	How long to grocery shop by bus	Deleted	2005	Replaced with AccGroc
BanGrocB	Approximately how long to grocery shop by bus	Interviewer instruction about codes 6 and 7 added	2003	
		Deleted	2005	Replaced with AccGroK
ScenBus	How long to shopping centre by bus Asked of Module B only	Deleted	2005	Replaced with AccShC
BanSCenB	Approximately how long to shopping centre by bus	Interviewer instruction about codes 6 and 7 added	2003	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
		Deleted	2005	Replaced with AccShCDK
HospBus	How long to hospital by bus Asked of Module A only	Deleted	2005	Replaced with Acchosp
BanHospB	Approximately how long to hospital by bus	Interviewer instruction about codes 6 and 7 added	2003	
		Deleted	2005	Replaced with AcchosK
IntroA	Intro to accessibility questions	Question text changed from reference to walking to reference to quickest route.	2005	
		Question text changed to refer to walking or public transport, whichever is the quickest.	2009	
		Asked of Random Subsample B only	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
AccSch to AccPODK	How long to get to various local amenities	Change in order of questions: Previously: GP, Chemist, Hospital, Shopping Centre, Grocery shop, PO, Primary School, Secondary school, FE college. New: Shopping centre, Grocery shop, GP, Hospital, Primary school, Secondary school, FE college, Chemist, PO	2009	
AccShC	How long to get to Shopping Centre	Added: Module A & B	2005	
		Definition of Shopping Centre added.	2006	
		Routing changed to module B only	2008	
		Asked of Random Subsample B only	2009	
		Added definition of Shopping Centre	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
AccShcDK	Approximate time to get to Shopping centre	Added : Module A&B	2005	
		Routing changed to module B only	2008	
		Asked of Random Subsample B only	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
AccGro	How long to get to Grocery Shop	Added: Module A&B	2005	
		Interviewer Instruction added: 'By groceries we mean daily food items such as bread, milk, tea, coffee, tinned goods etc'	2009	
		Asked of Random Subsample B only	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
AccGroDK	Approximate time to get to Grocery Shop	Added: Module A&B	2005	
		Asked of Random Subsample B only	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
AccGP	How long to get to GP	Added: Module A & B	2005	
		Asked of Random Subsample B only	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
AccGPDK	Approximate time to get to GP	Added: Module A & B	2005	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
		Asked of Random Subsample B only	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
AccHosp	How long to get to Hospital	Added: Module A & B	2005	
		Routing changed to module B only	2008	
		Asked of Random Subsample B only	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
AccHosDK	Approximate time to get to Hospital	Added: Module A & B	2005	
		Routing changed to module B only	2008	
		Asked of Random Subsample B only	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
AccPM	How long to get to primary school	Added: Module A & B.	2005	
		Routing changed to Module B only.	2008	
		Routing changed to if there is a child aged 5-10 at 31 August	2009	
		Asked of Random Subsample B only	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
AccPMDK	How long to get Primary School	Added: Modules A & B.	2005	
		Routing changed to Module B only.	2008	
		Routing changed to if there is a child aged 5-10 at 31 August	2009	
		Asked of Random Subsample B only	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
Accsec	How long to secondary school	Added: Modules A & B	2005	
		Routing changed to Module B only	2008	
		Routing changed to if there is a child aged 11-15 at 31 August	2009	
		Asked of Random Subsample B only	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
AccsecDK	Approximate time to get to Secondary school	Added: Modules A & B	2005	
		Routing changed to Module B only	2008	
		Routing changed to if there is a child aged 11-15 at 31 August	2009	
		Asked of Random Subsample B only	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
AccGCSE	How long to get to post-GCSE college	Added: Modules A & B	2005	
		Routing changed from to Module B only	2008	
		Routing changed to if there is a child aged 16-19 at 31 August	2009	
		Asked of Random Subsample B only	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
AccGCDK	Approximate time to get to post GCSE college	Added: Module A & B	2005	
		Routing changed to Module B only	2008	
		Routing changed to if there is a child aged 16-19 at 31 August	2009	
		Asked of Random Subsample B only	2009	
AccChm	How long to get to chemist	Added: Module A only	2005	
		Asked of Random Subsample B only	2009	
		Deleted	2013	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
AccChmDK	Approximate time to get to Chemist	Added: Module A only	2005	
		Asked of Random Subsample B only	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
AccPO	How long to get to post office	Added: Module A only	2005	
		Asked of Random Subsample B only	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
AccPODK	Approximate time to get to post office	Added: Module A only	2005	
		Asked of Random Subsample B only	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
Order	Type of goods delivered to home	Helpscreen added	2003	
		Additional answer codes added	2003	
		Deleted	2005	
		Reintroduced for Module A only.	2008	
		Deleted	2009	Replaced with OrderN
OrderN	Type of goods delivered to home	Added Additional interviewer instruction. Additional and altered answer categories. Asked all years.	2009	
		Change in location –home deliveries and food shopping module after OnlineN	2013	
		Helpscreen text moved to question text	2013	
		Minor changes to wording. Change to answer categories.	2018	
		Question changes to be asked in odd years only	2019	
Deliv	Frequency of home deliveries	Deleted	2005	
		Reintroduced for Module A only	2008	
		Question wording changed	2009	
		Changed to ask all	2009	
		Change in location –home deliveries and food shopping module after Online	2013	
		Change to question wording.	2018	
		Question changes to be asked in odd years only	2019	
LastD	Last thing ordered by post, phone, or internet.	Additional answer codes added.	2003	
		Deleted	2005	
		Reintroduced for Module A only.	2008	
		Deleted	2009	Replaced with LastDN
xLastD	Other verbatim of LastD	Deleted	2003	
		Reintroduced for Module A only	2008	
		Deleted	2009	Replaced with XLastDN
LastDN	What was the last delivery to home	Added Additional and altered answer categories. Asked all years.	2009	
		Routing changed: if more than one item recorded at OrderN	2010	
		Deleted	2013	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
XLastDN	Other verbatim of LastDN	Added	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
HowOrd	How was last delivery ordered?	Deleted	2005	
		Reintroduced for Module A only	2008	
		Asked all years	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
DelMeth	How was last order delivered	Added	2009	
		Answer category added	2010	
		Interviewer note added	2010	
		Deleted	2013	
Delvisit	Whether visited shop first	Added	2009	
		Question wording changed	2010	
		Answer category added	2011	
		Deleted	2013	
HowB	How would have bought the last delivery, if not delivered to house	Answer categories changed	2003	
		Deleted	2005	
		Reintroduced for Module A only	2008	
		Deleted	2009	Replaced with HowBN
XHowB	Verbatim other answer for HowB	Deleted	2005	
		Reintroduced for Module A only	2008	
		Deleted	2009	Replaced with XHowBN
HowBN	How would have bought the last delivery, if not delivered to house	Added	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
xHowBN	Verbatim other answer for HowBN	Added. Additional and altered answer categories.	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
HowSpec	Whether would have made a specific trip to get item if it was not delivered	Added	2009	
		Question wording changed	2010	
		Answer category changed	2010	
		Deleted	2013	
TravSpec	How would have travelled to get it	Added	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
XTravSpec	Verbatim other answer for TravSpec	Added	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
WhoSHop	Who does main food shopping	Changed question wording	2009	
		Deleted	2013	
Shopoft	Who does main food shopping	Delete	2013	
DVShop	DV main food shopper	Delete	2013	
YNoShop	Why household does no food shopping	Delete	2013	
XYNoShop	Why household does no food shopping	Delete	2013	

Attitudes to local services

From 2017, the module on attitude to local services was deleted from the household questionnaire and some questions were moved to the individual interview in self completion.

BAttitud / QATTITUD.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
SatServ to FrqMetro	Satisfaction with local transports	Block of questions moved to after BanTBus. Previously situated at end of the Household block (after WhoBlue)	2009	
		Delete	2017	
Attintro	Intro to attitude questions Asked of Module A only	Deleted	2004	
SatServ	Satisfaction with local buses	Added: Module A	2004	
		Asked every year of Random Subsample A only	2009	
		Change to category 3	2013	
		Asked of all households	2013	
		Moved to self-completion	2017	
Reliabus	Reliability of local buses Asked of Module A only	Question wording changed	2004	
		Asked every year of Random Subsample A only	2009	
		Asked of all households	2013	
		Moved to self-completion	2017	
FrqBus	Frequency of local buses	Asked every year of Random Subsample A only	2009	
		Asked of all households	2013	
		Moved to self-completion	2017	
ClosRail	Type of station closest	Added	2013	
		Delete	2017	
TrainSat	Satisfaction with train/underground/metro/light rail/tram	Added Asked every year of Random Subsample A only	2009	
		Change to category 3	2013	
		Asked of all households	2013	
		Delete	2017	
RelMetro	Reliability of train/underground/metro/light rail/tram	Asked every year of Random Subsample A only	2009	
		Asked of all households	2013	
		Delete	2017	
FrqMetro	Frequency of train/underground/metro/light rail/tram	Asked every year of Random Subsample A only	2009	
		Asked of all households	2013	
		Delete	2017	
Integr	Availability of combined rail and bus tickets Asked of Module A only	Deleted	2006	
Cyclane	Provision of cycle lanes/paths locally	Deleted	2006	
		Added Asked of Module A	2010	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
		Question wording changed	2011	
		Routing changed to ask all	2011	
		Delete	2017	
Pavement	Condition of pavements locally	Deleted	2006	
		Added Asked of Module A	2010	
		Routing changed to ask all	2011	
		Delete	2017	

Children's travel to school

BChTrav / QTCHTRAV.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
All questions in block		Asked about children aged 5-16 (previously asked about children aged 7-13)	2009	
SchInt	Intro to school travel	Asked about children aged 5-16 (previously asked about children aged 7-13)	2009	
SchDly	Does the child make a daily journey to school?	Asked about children aged 5-16 (previously asked about children aged 7-13)	2009	
		Additional answer category	2009	
Schfar	How far is child's school (unit of measurement)	Answer categories changed	2004	
		Deleted	2007	
SChMins	How far is school in minutes	Deleted	2004	
SchMil	How far is school in miles	Deleted	2007	
SchKm	How far is school in KM	Deleted	2007	
SchYard	How far is school in Yards	Deleted	2007	
SchM	How far is school in metres	Deleted	2007	
TravSc	How child usually travels to school	Asked about children aged 5-16 (previously asked about children aged 7-13)	2009	
		Interviewer instruction added	2003	
XTravSc	Verbatim other method of travel from TravSc	Asked about children aged 5-16 (previously asked about children aged 7-13)	2009	
TravScW	Does child share lift to school with another child	Added	2008	
		Asked about children aged 5-16 (previously asked about children aged 7-13)	2009	
		Addition to interviewer note	2009	
Accad	Usually accompanied to school?	Asked about children aged 5-13 (previously asked about children aged 7-13)	2009	
		Asked odd years only	2009	
YNWkSc	Reasons why children don't walk to school	Added	2018	
		Asked in odd years only	2020	
XYNWkSc	Answer for 'other' reason why child does not walk to school.	Added	2018	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
		Asked in odd years only	2020	
YNWWkscA	Main reason child does not walk to school	Added	2018	
		Asked in odd years only	2020	
EncWkSc	What would encourage children to walk to school?	Added	2018	
		Asked in odd years only	2020	
EncWkScX	Answer for 'other' reason that would encourage children to walk to school	Added	2018	
		Asked in odd years only	2020	
EncWkscA	Main reason that would encourage child to walk to school	Added	2018	
		Asked in odd years only	2020	
NotAlw1	Why is child not allowed to travel without adult	Answer categories changed	2005	
		Question wording changed	2009	
		Asked about children aged 5-13 (previously asked about children aged 7-13)	2009	
		Asked odd years only	2009	
		Asked in odd years only	2020	
xNotAlw1	Other verbatim reason from NotAlw1	Asked about children aged 5-13 (previously asked about children aged 7-13)	2009	
		Asked odd years only	2009	
		Asked in odd years	2020	
AgeAlw	What age first allowed to travel unaccompanied	Deleted	2009	
NotAlw2	Why was child not allowed to travel without adult	Answer categories changed	2005	
		Deleted	2009	
XnotAIW2	Other verbatim reason from NotAlw2	Deleted 2009	2009	
Roads	Whether child allowed to cross roads alone	Asked about children aged 5-13 (previously asked about children aged 7-13)	2009	
		Asked odd years only	2009	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
		Deleted	2019	
MainRd	What kind of roads child is allowed to cross	Asked about children aged 5-13 (previously asked about children aged 7-13)	2009	
		Asked odd years only	2009	
		Deleted	2019	
Howsch	How travels home from school	Added (odd years only)	2009	
xHowsch	Other way of travelling home from school	Added (odd years only)	2009	

Vehicle grid

BVehNum.QVehNum.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
CarPool	House use carpool car?	Helpnote added	2003	
		Asked every four years	2020	
UseVcl	Continuous use of vehicles	Question text changed	2004	
		Interviewer note added	2006	
		Interviewer instruction changed	2009	
BrokenV	Any broken down vehicles that will be used	Helpnote added	2003	
NoPlveh	Number of vehicles	Question text changed	2003	
NewVeh	Any new vehicles since end of travel week	Interviewer instruction changed	2009	

BVehTab/ QTVEHTAB.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
Make	Make of vehicle	Question text changed	2003	
Model	Model of vehicle	Question text changed	2003	
ModSpec	Specification of model	Question text changed	2003	
TypeVcl	Whether car, lightvan, motorcycle or other	Deleted	2004	Imputed from TypeVcl2
CarType	Whether 4 wheel, 3 wheel or other	Question text changed	2003	
		Deleted	2004	Imputed from TypeVcl2
BikeType	Whether motorcycle, motorcycle with sidecar or other	Deleted	2004	Imputed from TypeVcl2
OthType	Whether 4 wheel drive, light van, some other can, minibus or other	Question text changed	2003	
		Deleted	2004	Imputed from TypeVcl2
TypeVcl2	Type of vehicle	Added Answer categories changed Interviewer instruction added	2004 2012	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
		Answer categories changed	2013	
		Question and answer wording change	2018	Variable renamed as TypeVcl3
CompCar	Which business mileage band for car	Deleted	Mid 2002	
XcompCar	Why business mileage band does not apply	Deleted	Mid 2002	
Privvcl	Whether privately owned or not	Routing changed Question text changed	2004 2009	
AutMan	Whether vehicle is manual or automatic	Added	2018	
HmnDriv	Who is the main driver of vehicle	Question text changed	2003	
BlueBdg	Whether anyone in house as a blue badge	Added	2008	
WhoBlue	Who has a blue badge	Added	2008	
SelPer	Who answered the household questionnaire	Added	2013	
SelCheck	Check on SelPer	Added	2013	

Individual questionnaire

The individual questionnaire was changed in 2009 to allow 5 people per session rather than 4.

Introductory questions

Session.NTS

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
IndInt	Intro to individual questions	Added	2009	

BWhoInt / QTWhoInt.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
IndQn	Interview method	Question text added to include telephone interviewing	2021	

Disabilities that affect travel

BDisab / QTDisab.NTS

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
DiffFoot	Any disability that makes difficult to go out on foot?	Deleted	2007	
Genheal	Respondent general health	Added	2017	
Mobdiff	Any disability that makes it difficult to go by foot, car, or bus	Added	2007	
		Question text changed	2008	
		Category 1 text changed	2013	
		Wording changed	2018	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
Healll	Whether respondent has any long term physical and mental health conditions.	Added	2018	
Impcat	Impact of health conditions or illness.	Added	2018	
LimitAct	Whether illness or disability reduces respondents ability to carry out day-to-day activities.	Added	2018	
OthDis	Any other disability	Added	2007	
		Deleted	2018	
CycDiff	Disability making it difficult to cycle	Added	2017	
		Wording changed	2018	
		Updated routing	2021	
Footout	Whether go out on foot at all	Changed question wording	2009	
PowWhl	Whether have wheelchair	Added	2005	
		Deleted	2009	Replaced with WhlAid
WhlAid	Whether have wheelchair, scooter or walking stick	Added Even years only	2009	
		Answer category added	2010	
		Changed to be asked in odd years only	2019	
PowWhuse	How often use wheelchair etc	Added	2005	
		Question wording changed	2009	
		Asked Even years only	2009	
		Changed to be asked in odd years only	2019	
PwWhopen	Why not use wheelchair much	Added	2005	
		Deleted	2009	
MobSct	Whether have scooter	Added	2005	
		Deleted	2009	Replaced with WhlAid
MobScuse	How often use scooter	Added	2005	
		Deleted	2009	
MobOpen	Why not use scooter much	Added	2005	
		Deleted	2009	
DifBus	Whether have disability that makes difficult to use bus	Interviewer instruction added	2003	
		Deleted	2007	
DifBusY	How is it a problem to use buses	Answer codes changed	2003	
		Changed question wording	2009	
		Changed question wording	2018	
Carer	Whether the respondent is a carer	Added	2019	
		Asked in odd years only	2020	
CareTime	How long respondent spends caring	Added	2019	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
		Asked in odd years only	2020	
DifCar	Whether have disability that makes it difficult to use car	Deleted	2007	
BusPrb95	Reason why respondent doesn't use local bus service	Deleted	2020	
XBusPb95	Other reasons why respondent does not use local bus service	Deleted	2020	
SpecTr	Special transport aware of	Even years only	2009	
		Changed to ask in odd years only	2019	
XSpecTr	Other special transport aware of	Even years only	2009	
		Changed to ask in odd years only	2019	
SpecUs	Whether use special transport	Added	2009	
		Even years only		
		Interviewer instruction added	2010	
		Answer category added	2011	
		Interviewer instruction deleted	2011	
		Changed to ask in odd years only	2019	
XSpecUs	Other special transport used	Added	2009	
		Even years only		
		Interviewer instruction added	2010	
		Interviewer instruction deleted	2011	
		Changed to ask in odd years only	2019	
Leahous	Did you leave house yesterday?	Added	2005	
		Deleted	2009	
QLeahous	How many times left house	Added	2005	
		Deleted	2009	
NotLea	Why did not leave house	Added	2005	
		Deleted	2009	

Methods of transport used

Bmethod/ QTMethoD.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
IntroC	Intro to method of transport section	Question wording changed – only walking	2004	
		Asked odd years only.	2004	
		Routing changed		
		Question wording changed – all methods of transport	2005	
		Question wording changed	2009	
PrivCar	How often by car	Added	2009	
		Changed answer scale	2019	
		Scale codes updated	2020	
OrdBus	How often by bus	Asked all years	2005	
		Changed question wording	2009	
		Change in routing	2009	
		Changed answer scale	2019	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
		Scale codes and interviewer instructions updated	2020	
Coach	How often by coach	Asked all years	2009	
		Changed answer scale	2019	
		Scale codes and interviewer instructions updated	2020	
Train	How often by train	Asked all years	2009	
		Changed answer scale	2019	
		Scale codes and interviewer instructions updated	2020	
TaxiCab	How often by taxi or minicab	Asked all years	2009	
		Changed answer scale	2019	
		Scale codes and interviewer instructions updated	2020	
Plane	How often internal flight	Asked all years	2005	
		Changed question wording	2009	
		Changed answer scale	2019	
		Scale codes and interviewer instructions updated	2020	
Bicycle	How often by bike	Asked all years	2005	
		Moved to after Cycle12	2009	
Walk	How often 20 mins or more	Interviewer instruction added	2003	
		Changed answer scale	2019	
		Scale codes updated	2020	
WhWalk	Where you walked on last walk	Changed from Read Out to Show card	2003	
		Deleted	2009	
xWhWalk	Other place walked on last walk	Deleted	2009	
FarWalk	How long last walk took	Deleted	2009	
DistWalk	How far last walk was	Deleted	2009	
TrWalk	Whether had to travel to get to start of walk	Deleted	2009	
HtrWalk	How travelled to start of walk	Deleted	2009	
XHtrWalk	Other method of travel to start	Deleted	2009	

Walking

BWalk/ QTWalk.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
YNWIk	Barriers to walking more in local area	Added	2018	
		Asked in odd years only	2020	
XYNtWk	Other reason for not walking more in local area	Added	2018	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
		Asked in odd years only	2020	
YNWIkM	Main reason for not walking more in local area	Added	2018	
		Asked in odd years only	2020	
EncWk	What would encourage walking in local area.	Added	2018	
		Asked in odd years only	2020	
XEncWk	Other reason that would encourage walking in local area	Added	2018	
		Asked in odd years only	2020	
EncWkM	Main reason that would encourage walking in local area.	Added	2018	
		Asked in odd years only	2020	

Cycling

BCycle/ QTCycle.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
Bicycle	How often ride a bike	Moved from Tmethod block	2009	
		Asked if aged 5 or older and cycled in the last 12 months	2009	
		Answer category removed	2011	
		Answer category added	2018	
		Answer scale changed	2019	
		Scale codes updated	2020	
Ebike	Whether respondent owns or has access to an ebike	Added	2019	
CycMore	Whether cycles more, less or about the same amount	Added	2015	
Cycle4w	Whether ridden a bicycle during the last 4 weeks	Added	2015	
		Deleted	2018	
CycRoute	Where cycle	Changed from Read Out to Showcard	2003	
		Deleted	2019	
LeRidCy	Whether respondent can ride a bike	Added	2018	
YNotCyc	Barriers to people cycling more	Added	2015	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
		Deleted	2016	Replaced with YNotCycA and YNotCycB
YNotCycA YNotCycB	Barriers to people cycling more, reversed showcards	Added	2016	
		Change to answer codes	2018	
		Asked in even years only	2020	
XYntCyA XYntCyB	Other barriers to people cycling more, reversed showcards	Added	2016	
		Asked in even years only	2020	
ResMNCy	Main reason for not cycling	Added	2015	Replaced with RsMNCyA and RsMNCyB
RsMNCyA RsMNCyB	Main reason for not cycling more	Added	2016	
		Asked in even years only	2020	
EncCyc	What would encourage cycling in local area	Added	2018	
		Asked in even years only	2020	
XEncCyc	Other reasons that would encourage cycling in local area	Added	2018	
		Asked in even years only	2020	
EncCycM	Main reason that would encourage cycling in local area	Added	2018	
		Asked in even years only	2020	

Children as front/rear passengers

BCarPas / QTCarPas.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
CarPass	Where child sits in the car	Added	2007	
		Odd years only	2009	
		Delete	2013	

E-Scooter

BEScooter / QTEScooterINC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
EScooter	E-scooter ridden in the last 12 months	Added	2021	
EScooterFreq	How frequently is an E-Scooter ridden	Added	2021	

Driving licences

BDRLic / QTDRLic.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
LicChk	Code whether Intr checked licence	Deleted	2007	
VehUsu	Which car in household usually driven by respondent	Additional answer category	2003	
NoDriv95	Why respondent no longer drives	Deleted	2009	Replaced with NoDrivN
NoDrivN	Why respondent no longer drives	Added	2009	
		Asked in even years only	2020	
XNodriv		Asked in even years only	2020	
NoLic95	Why no longer holds licence	Deleted	2009	Replaced with NoLicN
XNoLic95	Other reason why no longer holds licence	Deleted	2009	Replaced with xNoLicN
EvDLic95	Ever held a full driving licence valid in Great Britain	Asked every year	2020	
NoLicN	Why no longer holds licence	Added	2009	
		Asked in even years only	2020	
XNoLicN	Other reason why no longer holds licence	Added	2009	
		Asked in even years only	2020	
DLAge	Age first obtained a full licence	Asked every year	2020	
ProTyp95	Type of vehicles provisional licence is for	Additional answer category	2008	
PDrivSt	Whether learning to drive	Added	2006	
LastDr95	Age when last drove	Asked in even years only	2020	
DrivLik	Whether likely to learn to drive in the future	Added	2006	
		Asked in odd years only	2019	
ThryTak	Whether taken the driving theory test	Added	2015	
		Deleted	2019	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes	
ThryWhM	When first took the driving theory test (month)	Added	2015		
		Deleted	2019		
ThryWhY	When first took the driving theory test (year)	Added	2015		
		Deleted	2019		
PassThry	Whether passed the driving theory test	Added	2015		
		Deleted	2019		
FailThryN	How many times failed the theory test before passing	Added	2015		
		Deleted	2019		
PracTak	Whether taken the practical driving test	Added	2015		
		Deleted	2019		
PracNum	How many times taken the practical test	Added	2015		
		Deleted	2019		
Prac1WhM	When first took the practical test (month)	Added	2015		
		Deleted	2019		
Prac1WhY	When first took the practical test (year)	Added	2015		
		Deleted	2019		
Prac2WhM	When did most recently take the practical test (month)	Added	2015		
		Deleted	2019		
Pract2WhY	When did most recently take the practical test (year)	Added	2015		
		Deleted	2019		
Prac3Wh	When plans to take the practical test	Added	2015		
		Deleted	2019		
CarClub	Whether a member of a car club	Added	2013		
			Additional question wording - examples	2014	
			Addition to interviewer note	2014	
			Deleted	2019	
PHVuse	Use of private hire vehicle services	Added	2018		
PHVFreq	Frequency of use of private hire vehicle services	Added	2018		
			Change to answer scale	2019	
			Scale codes updated	2020	
ResNdr	Why respondent does not drive	Added	2006		
		Deleted	2009	Replaced with ResNDN	
XResNdr	Other reason from ResNdr	Added	2006		

		Deleted	2009	Replaced with xResNDN
ResNDN	Why respondent does not drive	Added	2009	
		Show card reversed for half of the sample	2015	
		Changed to be asked in odd years only	2019	
XResNDN	Other reason from ResNdr	Added	2009	
		Changed to be asked in odd years only	2019	
ResNdrM	Main reason why not driving	Added	2006	
		Deleted	2009	Replaced with ResNDNM
XResNdrM	Other reason for not driving	Added	2006	
		Deleted	2009	
ResNDNM	Main reason why not driving	Added	2009	
		Changed to be asked in odd years only	2019	
XResNDNM	Other reason from ResNDNM	Added	2009	
		Changed to be asked in odd years only	2019	

Internet use

BIntUse / QTIntUse.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
IntUse	Introduction use of internet questions	Added	2017	
HomeUse	Frequency of access to the internet at home	Added	2017	
WorkUse	Frequency of access to the internet at work, school or university	Added	2017	
OnGoUse	Frequency of access to the internet on the go	Added	2017	
ElseUse	Frequency of access to the internet from anywhere else	Added	2017	
InTrSer	Use if transport-related online services	Added	2018	
InTrSerO	Use of other transport-related online services	Added	2018	
OwnPhone	Whether respondent owns a smartphone	Added	2018	
		Deleted	2019	
SmPhUse	Use of smartphone	Added	2018	
		Deleted	2019	
InDev	Device used to access the internet	Added	2017	
		Showcard added	2019	
		Deleted	2020	
InDevO	Other device	Added	2017	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
		Deleted	2020	

Attitude (CASI)

BAttitud / QATTITUD.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
Self-Completion CASI	General routing for section	Routing changed to account for changes in methodology.	2021	This applies to the whole block of questions
CASInt	Introduction to self-completion	Added	2017	
		Wording changed	2019	
CASInstr	Introduction of the card on motorways and major roads	Added	2017	
CASIPra1	Practice question 1	Added	2017	
CASIPra2	Practice question 2	Added	2017	
CASIEspl	Practice question 3	Added	2017	
SatisInt	Introduction satisfaction question	Added	2017	
NTrnSat	Satisfaction with trains	Added	2017	
RelTrain	Satisfaction with train reliability	Added	2017	
FrqTrain	Satisfaction with train frequency	Added	2017	
SatServ	Satisfaction with local bus services	Added	2017	
ReliaBus	Satisfaction with bus reliability	Added	2017	
FrqBus	Satisfaction with bus frequency	Added	2017	
SRNRdSat	Satisfaction with road network	Added	2017	
		Wording changed	2019	
LocRdSat	Satisfaction with local roads	Added	2017	
NCyclane	Satisfaction with cycling provisions	Added	2017	
WalkProv	Satisfaction with walking provision	Added	2017	
LackComp	How often lack companionship	Added	2019	
LeftOut	How often feel left out	Added	2019	
Isolated	How often feel isolated	Added	2019	
Lonely	How often feel lonely	Added	2019	
CASISegIn	Introduction to opinion questions	Added	2017	
		Deleted	2018	
CarStyle	Important things when buying a car	Added	2017	
		Deleted	2018	
PracNec	Car as practical necessity	Added	2017	
		Deleted	2018	
LivCit	Living in an urban area	Added	2017	
		Deleted	2018	
CASIEndX	End of CASI	Added	2017	
		Wording amended	2019	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
CASIEndY	Instructions end of CASI	Added	2017	

Education, paid work and journey planning

BILO / QTILO.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
TDirPriv	What used to plan journey by private transport	Added	2004	
		Changed answer categories	2005	
		Deleted	2006	
XDirPr	Other answer from TDirPriv	Added	2004	
		Deleted	2006	
TDirPub	What used to plan journey by public transport	Added	2004	
		Changed answer categories	2005	
		Deleted	2006	
XDirP	Other answer from TDirPub	Added	2004	
		Deleted	2006	
HowLong	How long has been looking for paid work	Answer categories changed	2013	
		Correction	2014	
		Answer categories changed	2018	
HLongInd	How long have you lived at this address	Routing changed to reflect methodology changes	2021	

BEDUC / QTEduc.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
EdAttn1	Whether has educational quals	Added	2005	
EdAttn2	Whether has vocational or work-related quals	Added	2005	
EdAttn3	Degree level or another	Added	2005	
		Deleted	2017	Replaced with EdAttn4
EdAttn4	Type of qualification	Added	2017	
		New numerical qualification added to the GCSE codes	2020	
HLongInd	How long living at this address	Added	2017	
HowLong	How long looking for work or training scheme	Added	2004	
		Deleted	2009	Replaced with EducN
EducFT	Whether in FT education	Deleted	2009	
EducN	Whether in education either FT or PT	Added	2009	

Transport-related barriers to work

BTrEmp / QTrEmp.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
PrbJob	Whether turned down job due to transport	Deleted	2009	Replaced with PrbJobN
		Asked in even four years	2020	
PrbJobN	Whether turned down job due to transport	Added (Asked of all aged 16 to 70).	2009	
		Asked in even years only	2019	
Prbtyp1	What problems with transport	Routing changed (Asked of all aged 16 to 70)	2009	
		Asked in even years only	2019	
		Asked in even four years	2020	
XPrbTyp1		Asked only every four years	2020	
PrbNow	Whether has transport barriers to work now	Deleted	2009	
PrbSame	Whether problems same	Deleted	2009	
PrbTyp2	What problems with transport	Deleted	2009	
XPrbTyp2	Other answer from PrbTyp2	Deleted	2009	

Last paid job

BLastJb / QTLastJb.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
DtJbL	Date left last job	Interviewer instruction added	2003	

Main job details

TMainJb / QTMainJb.INC

BMainJb

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
OcSect	What sector respondent works in	Added	2019	
OcPubSect	Which part of public sector respondent works in	Added	2019	
SENo	Number of employees as self employed	Answer categories changed	2003	
		Answer categories changed	2018	

TTrBen / QTTrBen.INC

BTrBen

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
TrBen	Whether employees get travel benefits	Change to answer categories	2003	
		Deleted	2004	
XTrBen	Other answers from TrBen	Deleted	2004	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
TrBenU	Whether respondent gets travel benefits from employer	Change to answer categories	2003	
		Deleted	2005	
XTrBENU	Other answer from TrBenU	Deleted	2005	
UseBusT	Whether uses cut price bus tickets	Deleted	2005	
UseTrnT	Whether uses cut price train tickets	Deleted	2005	
UseLoan	Whether uses season ticket loan	Deleted	2005	
UsePL	Whether uses parking loan	Deleted	2005	
UseFP	Whether use cut price or free parking	Deleted	2005	
UseWrkB	Whether uses special bus	Deleted	2005	
CarAlt	Whether alternative to company car offered	Deleted	2005	
CarCh	Whether chose alternative	Deleted	2005	
CarAltA	Check whether accepted company car offer	Added	2004	
		Deleted	2005	

Income

TIncme / QTIncme.INC

BIncme

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
Incme	Whether receive income from any source	Question changed to Yes or No answer	2004	
		On screen list changed	2013	
		On screen list addition	2014	
IncGrp	Income bands	Added	2015	

Location of work

TWorkPI / QTWorkPI.INC

BWorkPI

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
Wkplace	Usual place of work	Change to question text	2009	
WkCode	Place of work from look up file	Deleted	2007	
XWkCode	Other place of work if not listed in lookup file	Deleted	2007	
WkRef	Place of work (from gazetteer)	Added	2007	
WkLon	Whether work is near central London	Deleted	2007	
WkAdd1	Work address line 1	Added	2008	
WkAdd2	Work address line 2	Added	2008	
WkAdd3	Work address line 3	Added	2008	
WkAdd4	Work address line 4	Added	2008	
WkPC	Work postcode	Added	2008	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
WkKnow	Whether knew work address or looked it up	Added	2008	

Travel to work

TWkMeth / QTWkMeth.INC

BWkMeth

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
WkTrav	Mode of travel for journey to work	Interviewer instruction added.	2003	
WkTrFo	Reason for walking to work	Added	2017	
		Asked only every four years	2020	
WkTrFoO	Other reason why usually travels on foot	Asked only every four years	2020	
WkTrBi	Reason for cycling to work	Added	2017	
		Asked only every four years	2020	
WkTrBiO		Question has been removed from the survey	2020	
WkRoad	Usual roads to work	Added	2008	
		Odd years only	2009	
XWkRoad	Other roads used	Added	2008	
		Odd years only	2009	
WkDrive	Whether driver or not	Odd years only	2009	
WkLift	Whether give lifts or not	Added	2009	
		Odd years only.		
		Interviewer note added	2010	
ParkWrk	Where park at work	Added	2007	
		Odd years only	2009	
		Change to category 6	2013	
WkVEH	Whether house regularly uses the car used to travel to work	Deleted	2004	

Working at home

TWkHome / QTWkHome.INC

BWkHome

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
WkHome	Did you work at home at all in last week?	Deleted	2009	
Homeday	Which day usually work at home	Deleted	2009	Replaced with HomeDayN
HomedayN	Which day usually work at home	Added Now asked if works at home once a month or more often Additional and altered answer categories	2009	
		Asked in odd years only	2013	
Posshom	Is it possible to work from home	Deleted	2009	Replaced with PossHmN
PosshmN	Check whether any work can be done at home	Added Now asked if works at home less than once or twice a year Question wording changed	2009	
		Asked in odd years only	2013	
WkMuch	How much of work could do at home	Added	2009	
		Asked in odd years only	2013	
OfHome	How often work at home	Moved to start of block. Asked before HomeDayN	2009	
		Question wording changed	2009	
		Interviewer note changed	2010	
		Interviewer note changed	2011	
YnotWkH	Why do not work from home	Deleted	2009	Replaced with YNotWkHN
XYNotWkH	Other answer from YNotWkH	Deleted	2009	Replaced with XYNotWkHN
YnotWkHN	Why do not work from home	Added Now asked if works at home once or twice a year or more or could work from home Additional answer categories	2009	
		Asked in odd years only	2013	
		Minor change to once answer category	2018	
		Question has been removed from the survey	2020	
XYNotWkHN	Other answer from YNotWkHN	Added	2009	
		Asked in odd years only	2013	
		Question has been removed from the survey	2020	
TelComp	Use telephone when working at home	Deleted	2009	Replaced with WkTech
PossTel	Possible to work from home without telephone	Deleted	2009	Replaced with WkTech
PossComp	Possible to work from home without computer	Deleted	2009	Replaced with WkTech
WkTech	What equipment needed to work from home	Added	2009	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
		Asked in odd years only	2013	
		Change to category 8	2013	
		Change to answer categories	2018	
		Question has been removed from the survey	2020	

Ease/Difficulty of travelling to work

TWkDiff / QTWkDiff.INC

BWkDiff

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
CarW	What problems travelling to work by car – intro question	Answer categories changed	2004	
		Change to question wording	2009	
		Asked in even years only	2013	
		Change to one answer category	2018	
		Asked in even years only	2019	
XCarW	Other problem travelling to work by car	Asked in even years only	2013	
CarWM	Main problem travelling to work by car	Answer categories changed	2004	
		Asked in even years only	2013	
		Change to one answer category	2018	
XCarWM	Main problem travelling to work by if other	Asked in even years only	2013	
CarsEas	How easy to travel to work a different way other than car	Added	2009	
		Interviewer note added	2010	
		Question wording and interviewer instruction changed	2011	
		Asked in even years only	2013	
WorkNew	How would go to work instead of usual method	Added	2009	
		Asked in even years only	2013	
XWorkNew	Other mode of travel to work if could not use normal method	Added	2010	
		Asked in even years only	2013	
CarWeas	How easy to travel to work a different way other than car	Answer categories changed	2003	
		Deleted	2004	
CarWy	Why would be difficult to use different method of transport to work other than car	Answer Categories changed	2003	
		Deleted	2004	
xCarWy	Other Answer from CarWY	Deleted	2004	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
CarWyM	Main reason why would be difficult to travel to work by a different method other than car	Answer categories changed	2003	
		Deleted	2004	
XCarWyM	Other reasons from CarWyM	Deleted	2004	
OthW	Any difficulties travelling to work by other methods	Answer categories changed	2003	
		Change to question wording	2009	
		Asked in even years only	2013	
		Change to one answer category	2018	
XOthW	Other difficulty travelling to work by other methods	Asked in even years only	2013	
OthWM	Main difficulty travelling to work by other methods	Answer categories changed	2003	
		Asked in even years only	2013	
XOthWM	Main difficulty travelling to work by other methods if other	Asked in even years only	2013	
CarWN	Any cars stay at home while at work	Deleted	2004	
CarWNY	Why do not use car to go to work	Deleted	2004	
XCarWNY	Other reason from CarWNY	Deleted	2004	
CarWNYM	Main reason do not use car to go to work	Deleted	2004	
XCarWNYM	Other reason from CarWNYM	Deleted	2004	

Shopping

TShDiff

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
FdShp	How does food shopping	Added	2009	
		Interviewer note added	2010	
		Location change – new home deliveries and food shopping section after OnlineN	2013	
		Changed question wording	2013	
		Additional interviewer instruction	2013	
		Question changes to be asked in odd years only	2019	
FdDel	How often food delivered to home	Added	2009	
		Delete	2013	
FdFreq	How often go to food shop	Added	2009	
		Location change – new home deliveries and food shopping section after OnlineN	2013	
		Changed question wording	2013	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
		Question changes to be asked in odd years only	2019	
Travsh	Method of travel to shops	Answer categories changed	2008	
		Change to routing	2009	
		Location change – new home deliveries and food shopping section after OnlineN	2013	
		Wording change	2013	
		Question changes to be asked in odd years only	2019	
XTravSh	Method of travel to shops	Location change – new home deliveries and food shopping section after OnlineN	2013	
		Question changes to be asked in odd years only	2019	
Delstrt	When started having shopping delivered	Added	2009	
		Interviewer note added	2010	
		Delete	2013	
Cars	What difficulties doing shopping by car	Answer categories changed	2003	
		Delete	2013	
XCars	Other difficulties doing shopping by car	Delete	2013	
CarSM	Main difficulty doing shopping by car	Answer categories changed	2003	
		Delete	2013	
XCarSM	Main difficulty doing shopping by car if other	Delete	2013	
ShpEas	How easy to do shopping by another method other than car	Added	2009	
		Question wording changed	2011	
		Interviewer Instruction added	2011	
		Delete	2013	
ShpTro	How would do shopping if not by car	Added	2009	
		Deleted	2010	Replaced with ShpTroN and ShpTrans
ShpTroN	How would do shopping if not by car	Added	2010	
		Delete	2013	
ShpTrans	Mode of transport for shopping if not by car	Added	2010	
		Delete	2013	
XshpTran	Other mode of transport for shopping	Added	2010	
		Delete	2013	
CarSeas	How easy to do shopping by another method other than car	Interviewer instruction added	2003	
		Deleted	2004	Replaced with ShpEas in 2009

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
CarsY	Why would be difficult to do shopping without car	Answer categories changed	2003	
		Deleted	2004	
xCarsY	Other answer from CarsY	Deleted	2004	
CarsYM	Main reason would be difficult to do shopping without car	Answer categories changed	2003	
		Deleted	2004	
xCarsYM	Other reason from CarsYM	Deleted	2004	
OthS	What difficulties doing shopping by other mode of transport	Routing changed	2008	
		Delete	2013	
XOthS	Other difficulties doing shopping by other mode of transport	Delete	2013	
OthSM	Main difficulty doing shopping by other mode	Delete	2013	
XOthSM	Main difficulty doing shopping by other mode if other	Delete	2013	
CarsN	Whether a car is not used to go shopping	Deleted	2004	
CarsNY	Why car is not used	Deleted	2004	
xCarsNY	other answer from CarsNY	Answer categories changed	2003	
		Deleted	2004	
CarsNYM	Main reason why car is not used to go shopping	Answer categories changed	2003	
		Deleted	2004	
xCarsNYM	Other answer from CarsNYM	Deleted	2004	

Transport difficulties

TDemTr

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
Whole block		Asked even years only	2009	
OthDif	Types of journeys have transport difficulties with	Deleted	2009	Replaced with OthDifN
xOthDif	Other journeys have transport difficulties with	Even years only	2009	
OthDifN	Types of journeys have transport difficulties with	Added Even years only Additional answer category	2009	
		Change to allow for up to 7 answers to be recorded	2011	
YDiff1	Difficulties getting to doctors	Question wording changed	2009	
		Even years only	2009	
XYDiff1	Other difficulties travelling to doctors	Even years only	2009	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
YDiffH	Difficulties with getting to hospital	Added Even years only	2009	
XYDiffH	Other difficulties with getting to hospital	Added Even years only	2009	
YDiff2	Difficulties visiting friends/relatives	Even years only	2009	
XYDiff2	Other difficulties visiting friends/relatives	Even years only	2009	
YDiff3	Difficulties travelling to social activities	Even years only	2009	
XYDiff3	Other difficulties travelling to social activities	Even years only	2009	
YDiff4	Difficulties getting children to school	Question wording changed	2009	
		Even years only	2009	
XYDiff4	Other difficulties getting children to school	Even years only	2009	
YDiff5	Difficulties travelling to school/college/university	Even years only	2009	
XYDiff5	Other difficulties travelling to school/college/university	Even years only	2009	
YDiff6	Difficulties travelling for other purposes	Even years only	2009	
XYDiff6	Other difficulties travelling for other purposes	Even years only	2009	

Road accidents - Adults

BAccid / QAccid.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
AccInt	Road accidents introduction	Added	2007	
		Question wording changed	2008	
Accident	Any accidents in last 3 years	Added	2007	
		Question wording changed	2008	
		Question wording changed	2021	
AccDate	Approximate date for road accident	Added	2021	
Acc3Yr	How many accidents in last 3 years	Added	2007	
Acc12Mn	How many accidents in last 12 months	Added	2007	
Injury3	Any injuries in accidents in last 3 years	Added	2007	
		Question wording changed	2010	
		Interviewer instruction changed	2011	
		Deleted	2021	
Injury3a	Any injuries in last 3 years (Split 1)	Added as update to Injury3	2021	
Injury3b	Any injuries in last 3 years (Split 2)	Added as update to Injury3	2021	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
Cut1	Describe the cut or laceration	Added	2021	
Broken1	Bone or bones fractured	Added	2021	
Acc3Inj	How many injuries in accidents in last 3 years	Added	2007	
		Routing change to reflect removal of Injury3 and addition of Injury3a and Injury3b	2021	
Acc12Inj	How many injuries in accidents in last 12 months	Added	2007	
		Routing changed to ask if injured in last 3 yrs and in accident in last 12 months (Injury3=Yes and Acc12Mn>0)	2011	
AccInt2	Introduction to questions on details of accidents	Added	2007	
		Routing updated to reflect method changes	2021	
Incident	Transport at time of accident	Added	2007	
		Routing change to reflect method changes	2021	
		Change in question wording and answer options	2021	
Injury	Injuries sustained in accident	Added	2007	
		Deleted	2021	
XInjury	Other injuries sustained in accident	Added	2007	
		Deleted	2021	
Medical	Medical treatment received for injuries	Added	2007	
		Deleted	2021	
Medical1	Was medical treatment received	Added	2021	
Medical2	Type of medical treatment received	Added	2021	
XMedical	Other medical treatment received for injuries	Added	2007	
		Deleted	2021	
XMedical2	Other medical treatment received for injuries	Added	2021	
OthVeh	Other vehicles/pedestrians involved in accident	Added	2007	
		Interviewer instruction to code all that apply added.	2009	
		Routing updated to reflect method change	2021	
Police	Whether the police attended accident	Added	2007	
		Answer option added	2021	
Report	Whether accident was reported to the police	Added	2007	

Road accidents - Children

BChildAcc / QChAcc.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
ChildAcc1	Introduction to child accident questions	Added	2010	
ChildAcc2	Whether child in road accident in last 3 years	Added	2010	
		Question wording changed	2021	
ChildWh1	Which children in accident	Added	2010	

BSubAcc / QChAcc.INC

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
CAcc3Yr	Number of accidents involved in last 3 years	Added	2010	
CAcc12Mn	Number of accidents involved in last 12 months	Added	2010	
CInjury3	Whether injured in accident in last 3 years	Added	2010	
		Interviewer instruction changed	2011	
CAcc3Inj	Number of accidents injured in last 3 years	Added	2010	
CAcc12Inj	Number of accidents injured in last 12 months	Added	2010	

Special tickets

BNoTick

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
StckT	Whether has special ticket or pass	Extra interviewer note added	2003	
		Extra interviewer note added	2005	
		Question wording changed	2009	

BTicket

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
SpecTk	Type of ticket	Answer categories changed	2005	
		Validation checks updated	2014	
		Answer categories modified	2015	
TkMode	Transport modes covered by ticket	Answer categories changed	2005	
		Answer category 4 changed	2013	
TkCost	Cost of ticket	Validation checks updated	2014	
TkTime	Cost of ticket	Validation checks updated	2014	
MoMIs	Transport modes covered by combined tickets	Question wording changed	2003	

Long-distance journeys

TWhoLDJ / QTWhoLDJ.INC

BWhoLDJ

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
IntPlane	How many times left country by plane	Added	2006	
		Interviewer instruction added	2008	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
AnyLDJ1	Whether made any long distance journeys in last week	Question wording changed	2006	
AnyLDJ2	LDJs at pick-up	Deleted	2006	

QLDJINT.INC
BLDJINT

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
LStop	Reminder to complete long distance journey details later	Added	2003	
		Deleted	2006	
LDJInt	Long distance journey introduction	Question wording changed (not recorded in technical reports): From: Do you want to record NAME's journeys now or later? To: Press enter to begin recording journeys made by NAME.	2006	
		Routing change: Previously: routed from AnyLDJ2 In 2006: asked if AnyLDJ1=1.	2006	

TLDJQs / QTLDJQs.INC
BLDJQs

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
All Long Distance Journeys		Program can now only manage a maximum of 30 long distance journeys	2009	
LDJ	Long distance journey number	Routing changed (not recorded in technical report): Previously: routed from AnyLDJ2 In 2006: asked if AnyLDJ1=1.	2006	
LDJDate	Long distance journey date	Routing changed (not recorded in technical report): Previously: routed from AnyLDJ2 In 2006: asked if AnyLDJ1=1.	2006	
RepJR	Journey number of return journey of other person	Added	2003	
Orig	Place journey began	Reference to showcard deleted	2007	
		Deleted	2007	Replaced with OrigRef
OrigRef	Place journey began	Added	2007	
Purpto	Purpose of journey	Interviewer note added	2010	
PurpFro	Where journey started from	Interviewer note added	2010	
Dest	Place journey ended	Interviewer instruction added	2003	
		Reference to showcard deleted	2007	
		Deleted	2007	Replaced with DestRef
DestRef	Place journey ended	Added	2007	

End on individual interview

TEndInd/ QTEndInd.INC

BEndInd

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
EndInd	End of individual interview	Deleted	2003	

Follow-up

BFollup.INC

BFollowUp

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
FollowUp	Agrees to be contacted for follow-up studies	Added	2006	
		Question wording changed	2007	
		Interviewer note added	2007	
		Question wording changed	2009	
		Routing updated to reflect change in methods	2021	
Conspan	Agree to follow up research through NTS panel.	Added	2018	
		Slight wording change	2019	
Ttl	Title	Added	2007	
		Question moved to Admin Block	2008	
ForNam	First name	Added	2007	
		Question moved to Admin Block	2008	
SurNam	Surname	Added	2007	
		Question moved to Admin Block	2008	
TeINoH	Telephone number	Added	2007	
TeINoM	Alternative telephone number	Added	2007	
Email	Email address	Added	2015	

Individual pick-up

TPickUp / QTPICKUP.INC

BPickUp

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
PUQn	Coding methodology of pick-up interview	Interviewer instructions and respondent answer codes updated	2021	
LStop1	Reminder to complete details of long distance journeys later	Added	2003	
		Deleted	2006	
StckPic	Any new special tickets	Interviewer instructions added	2003	
		Interviewer instructions added	2005	
		Question wording changed	2006	
LicChk	Whether driving licence seen/consulted	Deleted	2007	
DLAge	Age obtained full licence if got between placemen and pick-up interview	Routing changed to be asked only if respondent has had a birthday since the placement interview	2010	
AnyLDJP	Whether any long distance journeys made	Deleted	2006	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
Long2	Longest journey under 50 miles	Deleted	2006	
LDJDisp	Interviewer instruction to select session	Added	2003	
		Deleted	2006	
YPDQ	Whether coding playing in street now or later	Interviewer instruction deleted	2003	
		Deleted	2013	
LStop2	Reminder to complete details of time spent playing in the street later	Added	2003	
		Deleted	2013	
Instreet	Whether spent time in street	Question wording changed	2003	
		Deleted	2013	
Start1	Start of first period in street	Question wording changed	2003	
		Question wording changed	2004	
		Deleted	2013	
End1	End of first period in street	Question wording changed	2003	
		Question wording changed	2004	
		Deleted	2013	
Start2	Start of second period in street	Question wording changed	2003	
		Question wording changed	2004	
		Deleted	2013	
End2	End of second period in street	Question wording changed	2003	
		Question wording changed	2004	
		Deleted	2013	
Start3	Start of third period in street	Question wording changed	2003	
		Question wording changed	2004	
		Deleted	2013	
End3	End of third period in street	Question wording changed	2003	
		Question wording changed	2004	
		Deleted	2013	
Start4	Start of fourth period in street	Question wording changed	2003	
		Question wording changed	2004	
		Deleted	2013	
End4	End of fourth period in street	Question wording changed	2003	
		Question wording changed	2004	
		Deleted	2013	
Start5	Start of fifth period in street	Question wording changed	2003	
		Question wording changed	2004	
		Deleted	2013	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
End5	End of fifth period in street	Question wording changed	2003	
		Question wording changed	2004	
		Deleted	2013	

Diary Data

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
Method	Method of travel used on a journey in the diary	New codes for e-bike and e-scooter	2021	

Vehicle questionnaire

Registration number

BVehInt

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
LStop	Reminder to complete vehicle questionnaire later	Added	2003	
RegIntr	Whether willing to give registration number	Answer categories changed	2003	
		Helpnote added	2005	
		Question wording changed	2013	Change to consent
		Helpscreen changed	2013	
Personal	Whether registration personalised or cherished	Question moved to before VRegNo1	2010	
		Routing Changed to only be asked if willing to give registration number (RegIntr=1)	2011	
		Routing changed: asked of all who give registration details (RegIntr = 1)	2010	
VRegNo1	Registration number	Answer field changed to allow personalised number plates	2010	
RegExpl	Whether registration number can be passed to DVLA	Question wording changed	2004	
		Question wording changed	2010	
		Question wording changed	2013	Change to consent
		Question wording changed	2014	
		Question moved to before Personal	2014	
RegNo	Registration number	Coding of non-response amended.	2014	
FuelTyp	Type of fuel the engine uses	Answer categories changed	2013	
		Helpscreen changed	2013	
		Interviewer note added	2013	
Leaded	Whether engine uses unleaded petrol	Deleted	2004	
AnMiles	Approximate annual mileage	Check changed	2014	

Vehicle details

BVMake

From 2013 routing for entire module changed. Removal of criteria "if fuel type is not electric".

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
LogBook	Whether logbook seen /consulted	Deleted	2007	
LogBook2	Interviewer note to suggest respondent gets log book	Added	2007	
SimReg	Format of registration number	Question wording changed	2003	
WhatNum	Number denoting year of registration	Question wording changed	2003	
TaxCl	Taxation class of vehicle	Question wording changed	2003	
		Deleted	2007	
XTaxCl	Other taxation class	Deleted	2007	
CarCoding	Coding of car make, model and specification	Routing changed	2003	
		Deleted	2013	

BEngFTS

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
EnSize	Engine size	Routing changed	2004	
		Routing changed	2007	
BEnSize	Banded engine size	Routing changed	2004	
		Routing changed	2007	
IntQust	Fuel tank size to be entered in litres or gallons	Delete	2012	
TankLtr	Fuel tank size in litres	Delete	2012	
TankGal	Fuel tank size in gallons	Delete	2012	

Parking

BPark

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
WherePk	Where is car usually parked overnight	Deleted	2004	
		Added	2007	
		Ask in even years only	2013	
		Routing changed	2013	
XWherePk	Other place car is usually parked	Deleted	2004	
		Added	2007	
		Ask in even years only	2013	
		Routing changed	2013	
HowFar	How far away from propertye is car parked	Deleted	2004	
HowFar2	How many metres/yards is car parked away from property	Deleted	2004	
HowFrMin	Time taken to walk from property to vehicle	Deleted	2004	
IfPay	Any parking costs where vehicle is parked overnight	Deleted	2004	
TypePay	Type of payment made for parking	Deleted	2004	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
XTypePay	Other type of payment made for parking	Deleted	2004	
AnnFee	Cost of annual parking fee	Deleted	2004	

Company car

BComCar

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
HReg	Vehicle registered to household member	Question wording changed	2004	
		Delete	2013	
OthReg	Whose name vehicle registered	Delete	2013	
WhoOwn	Who owns vehicle	Delete	2013	
WhyUse	Why have use of vehicle	Delete	2013	
XWhyUse	Other reason why have use of the vehicle	Delete	2013	
VehHire	Is vehicle in hire	Delete	2013	
WhoHire	Who has hired	Delete	2013	
CostHir	Costs of hiring	Delete	2013	
VehCost	Purchase costs	Delete	2013	
ComTax95	Company car tax	Delete	2013	
CapAll	Capital allowances	Delete	2013	
CourWk95	Use vehicle in course of work	Delete	2013	
Allow95	Mileage allowance for mileage in the course of work	Delete	2013	
XAllow95	Other assistance/allowance for mileage in the course of work	Delete	2013	
PrivMi95	Free fuel for private mileage	Delete	2013	
FTax95	Tax on free fuel for private mileage	Delete	2013	

Mileage

BMILEAG

From 2013 routing for entire module changed. Removal of criteria "if fuel type is not electric".

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
Deliver	Vehicle used to deliver goods in the course of work	Deleted	2007	
HowOft	How often vehicle used to deliver goods	Deleted	2007	
NumTrips	Number of delivery stops on most recent day vehicle used for deliveries.	Deleted	2007	
OutNI	Whether vehicle has been driven in Northern Ireland in last year	Deleted	2006	
MileNI	Number of miles driven in Northern Ireland on last trip	Deleted	2006	
PurpNI	Purpose of trip to Northern Ireland	Deleted	2006	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
NIOther	Other purpose of trip to Northern Ireland	Deleted	2006	
SecCyc	Whether milometer is on second cycle	Deleted	2020	
MiloRep	Whether milometer has been replaced	Deleted	2020	
SatNav	Satellite navigation technology	Added	2008	
		Deleted	2009	Replaced by SatNavN
SatNavN	Satellite navigation technology	Added	2009	
		Change to answer categories	2018	
		Deleted	2019	

Vehicle pick-up interview

TVPickU

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
LStop	Whether fuel gauge details are to be completed now or later	Added	2003	
		Delete	2012	
FuelPds	Amount paid for fuel	Question wording changed	2010	
		Delete	2012	
FuelNow	Does interviewer want to complete the fuel gauge details now	Delete	2012	
VFuelNow		Delete	2012	
AnyFuel	Any fuel entered into fuel grid on chart	Delete	2012	
IntQust1	Code if amount is in litres or gallons	Delete	2012	
FuelLtr	Amount of fuel in litres	Delete	2012	
FuelGal	Amount of fuel in gallons	Delete	2012	
FGauge	Check first fuel gauge reading	Delete	2012	
FFGRead	Enter first fuel gauge reading	Delete	2012	
LGauge	Check last fuel gauge reading	Delete	2012	
LFGRead	Enter last fuel gauge reading	Delete	2012	
StikFul	Fuel gauge indicator 'sticking' at full	Delete	2012	
Stikeml	Fuel gauge indicator is 'empty' when still contains fuel	Delete	2012	
StikFul2	StikFul check	Delete	2012	
Stikeml2	Stikml check	Delete	2012	

Admin block

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
Thank	End of placement interview	Additional interviewer instruction	May-Oct 2009	
Givecard	Discretionary incentive given	Added	2018	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
		Question has been removed from the survey	2020	
IncGiv	Incentive given?	Added	May-Oct 2009	
IncGivS	Reminder to give vouchers	Added	May-Oct 2009	
PUResp	Intro to further contact questions	Added	2005	
		Deleted	2006	
DiaryTyp	How to make diary easier	Added	2005	
		Deleted	2006	
FurthCon	Whether ok to contact again	Added	2005	
		Deleted	2006	
OthCntc	Whether ok for another company to contact again	Added	2005	
		Deleted	2006	
ConTel	Telephone number	Added	2005	
		Deleted	2006	
ConEmail	Email Address	Added	2005	
		Deleted	2006	
ConIntro	Intro to further contact questions	Moved from BFollup	2007	
GiveCard	Gift card	Deleted	2020	
Ttl	Title	Moved from BFollup	2007	
Ttlx	Other title	Moved from BFollup	2007	
ForNam	Forname	Moved from BFollup	2007	
Surnam	Surname	Moved from BFollup	2007	
Penult	Introduction to diaries	Additional interviewer instruction	May-Oct 2009	
		Amend wording on screen	2013	
		Amend wording for short walk experiment	2016	
		Remove reference to day 7 and short walk experiment	2017	
		Interviewer instruction update to reflect changes in methodology	2021	
PenultCh	Colour of diaries for short walk experiment	Added	2016	
		Deleted	2017	
MobNumOK	Agreement to text reminder	Added	2017	
		Updated wording of the question	2020	
MobNum	Mobile phone number	Added	2017	
DialRem	Reminder interviewer to dial in	Added	2017	
Dialdone	End of text reminder questions	Added	2017	
SCompOC	Completion of the self completion booklet	Deleted	2017	
SCAcc	Assistance in completing the booklet	Deleted	2017	
SCReas	Reason for not complete booklet	Deleted	2017	
AnyCom	Whether want to ask open question	Added	2004	
AnyComx	Open Question	Added	2004	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
		Question wording changed	2009	
Penult2	Placing LDJ cards	Deleted	2006	
Penult3	Reminder to place fuel and mileage chart	Interviewer note added	2010	
		Question text changed	2012	
		Interviewer instruction removed	2013	
Penult4	Time to explain diaries	Question text changed	2003	
		Interviewer instruction update to reflect changes in methodology	2021	
Penult5	Time to check diaries	Interviewer instruction update to reflect changes in methodology	2021	
ModePref	Whether would have preferred to complete travel diary online or on paper	Added	2016	
NoPU	Why did not do pick up interview	Added	2003	
FindDU	Number of DUs at HH	Added	2008	
DUCode	Selected DU	Added	2008	
FindHH	Number of HHs at DU	Question wording changed Interviewer instruction changed	2008	
HHSel	How many HHs selected for interview	Question wording changed	2008	
		Deleted	2009	
HHCode	Household selected	Added	2009	
Diary	Whether collected diaries	Interviewer instruction added	2003	
Whofill	Who filled in the diaries	Routing changed	2003	
		Answer categories changed	2003	
DaysInt	Days interviewer helped with in diary	Added	2003	
Holiday	Whether they were abroad for travel week	Added	2007	
		Deleted	Mid 2008	
BlnkDry	Whether respondent had a completely blank travel diary	Added	Mid 2008	
		Routing changed to be asked if diary coded as fully completed	2010	
		Question wording changed	2010	
BlnkWhy	Why travel record was completely blank	Added	Mid 2008	
		Answer category added "5. Did not go out at all (but not due to illness/disability)"	2010	
		Answer category reworded	2011	
		Answer categories changed to reflect change in mode	2021	
CasiProb	Whether respondent experience problems with CASI	Added	2017	
CasiPrWh	Type of problems experienced with CASI	Added	2017	
SCColl	Self completion booklet collection	Deleted	2017	
SCComPr	Self completion booklet collected at placement	Deleted	2017	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
SCProb	Issue with placement or collection of the self completion booklet	Deleted	2017	
SCProbW	Description issues with self completion booklet	Deleted	2017	
VoucGive	Whether Voucher given	Added	May-Oct 2009	
		Deleted	2013	
VoucRec	Voucher receipt signed and given	Added	May-Oct 2009	
		Deleted	2013	
Promise	Whether promissory note left	Additional interviewer instruction	May-Oct 2009	
		Deleted	2013	
PromOp	Comments on incentives	Added	May-Oct 2009	
NoProm	Why not left promissory note	Deleted	May-Oct 2009	
		Deleted	2013	
GCNow	Issue gift cards now or later	Added	2013	
HDiaryPU	Whether have picked up a diary for every member of household	Added	2013	
IntroGC	Intro to gift card section and number of gift cards needed for household	Added	2013	
GiftI	Instructions for interviewer	Added	2013	
GiftNX	Enter gift card serial number	Added	2013	
Unoutcheck	Check that outcome entered is correct	Added	2005	
WhichL	Language spoken	Added	2009	
XWhichL	Other language spoken	Added	2009	
Willing	Willingness to give telephone number	Added	2009	
LanguageN	Telephone number for bilingual interview	Added	2009	
Translate	Whether translator used	Added	2009	
ARFB3	Reason for using outcome code 690 or 790	Added	2008	
		Deleted	2009	
WhyInel	Reason for using outcome code 690 or 790	Added	2009	
ARFQ3	Was information refused	Deleted	2005	
ARFQ11	Was refusal in proxy	Deleted	2005	
NoDiary	Why diaries not completed	Added	May-Oct 2009	
XNoDiary	Other reasons why diaries not completed	Added	May-Oct 2009	
CallPlac	Number of calls up to Diary Placement	Question wording changed	2003	
PractDia	Whether completed practice page	Added	2008	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
PracNo	Why did not completed practice page	Added	2008	
RefQs	If respondent answered refusal questionannire.	Added	2018	
		Routing changed	2021	
E2	Tenure type, whether accommodation is ownred or rented.	Added	2018	
E3	Whether someone in household has use of a car.	Added	2018	
E4	Number of adults in household	Added	2018	
ObsDone	Filled in observation details on ARF	Rotuing change	2021	
ConName	Contact name from ARF	Added	2004	
NRdone	Whether non-response details done	Deleted	2007	
Obs1	What kind of accommodation	Question wording changed. Routing changed	2004	
		Routing changed	2005	
		Deleted	2009	
Obs2	Car in drive	Question wording changed. Routing changed	2004	
		Routing changed	2005	
		Deleted	2009	
Obs3	Garage or carport	Routing changed	2004	
		Routing changed	2005	
		Deleted	2009	
Obs4	Condition of area	Added	2005	
		Deleted	2009	
Obs5	Condition of house	Added	2005	
		Deleted	2009	
Obs6	Physical barriers	Added	2005	
		Deleted	2009	
A2	Physical barriers	Added	2009	
A3	What kind of accommodation	Added	2009	
A4	Car in drive	Added	2009	
A5	Garage or carport	Added	2009	
A6	Condition of area	Added	2009	
A7	Condition of house	Added	2009	
NR1	How many cars owned by house	Deleted	2007	
NR2	Whether HRP did work in last week	Deleted	2007	
NR3	How HRP travels to work	Deleted	2007	
NR4	Whether left house yesterday	Deleted	2007	
NR5	How many times left house yesterday	Deleted	2007	
NR6	Day of week yesterday	Deleted	2007	
NR7	Number of people in house	Deleted	2007	
NR8	Number of people 17 or over in house	Deleted	2007	
NR9m	Number of men aged 17 or over	Deleted	2007	

Question	Summary	Details of change	Changed	Notes
NR9w	Number of women aged 17 or over	Deleted	2007	
NR10	Gender of respondent	Deleted	2007	
NR11	Relationship to main householder	Deleted	2007	
NR12	HRP's gender	Deleted	2007	
Remcall	Whether made reminder call	Answer category added	2003	
Remtime	Length of reminder call	Question wording changed	2003	
SA1RNC	Any reason why address should not be recontacted	Deleted	2005	
SA2RNC	Why address should not be recontacted	Deleted	2005	
SACNwho	Who is main contact	Added	2005	
SARInt	Title of main contact	Added	2005	
SACNtxt	Other title	Added	2005	
SACNfor	Forname of main contact	Added	2005	
SACNSur	Surname of main contact	Added	2005	

All travel diary changes since 2002

The table below outlines the changes that have been made to the diaries since 2002.

Survey year	Details of change	
	Adult travel diary	Young person travel diary
2003 / 2004	DTLR logo removed from front cover and replaced with DfT logo.	DTLR logo removed from front cover and replaced with DfT logo.
	NatCen logo updated.	NatCen logo updated.
	Box added on front cover for check letter.	Box added on front cover for check letter.
	Column added (column P) for Road/Congestion charges.	Boxes for start date and finish date added to front cover.
	Changes to examples.	Additional box for date of second interviewer call added to front cover.
	Column G updated to only collect "Distance in miles" rather than "Distance in miles or yards".	Column G updated to only collect "Distance in miles" rather than "Distance in miles or yards".
	Box added to recording day pages for date.	Removal of notes column – this was replaced with a box for notes at the bottom of the page.
	Note added to the bottom of the recording pages explaining that "After day 7 there is space for extra journeys".	Box added to recording day pages for date.
		Additional instructions included on recording day pages about shopping trips.
		Additional note added to remind respondents to record short walks on day 7.
	Note added to the bottom of the recording pages explaining that "After day 7 there is space for extra journeys".	
2005	No changes.	No changes.

Survey year	Details of change	
2006	Blank example page with instructions in flaps added.	Blank example page with instructions in flaps added.
	Instructions state to record distance in miles or metres rather than miles and yards.	Instructions state to record distance in miles or metres rather than miles and yards.
2007	Visual redesign of front and back cover.	Visual redesign of front and back cover.
	Key points to remember removed from front page and included on front of inside cover flaps.	Key points to remember removed from front page and included on front of inside cover flaps.
	Thank you included on front cover.	Thank you included on front cover.
	Notes pages reworded following column heading changes. Key changes were: removal of instruction about how to record journeys where departure was before midnight and return was after midnight; more detailed instructions about recording place name; instruction about stages of journey included in method of travel; respondents asked to tick 'nil' if they didn't pay anything for parking or road tolls/congestion charges; ticket types updated; respondents asked to write "exempt" if exempt from public transport or taxi charges; instruction added about recording shares of taxi costs.	Notes pages reworded following column heading changes. Key changes were: removal of instruction about how to record journeys where departure was before midnight and return was after midnight; more detailed instructions about recording place name; instruction about stages of journey included in method of travel; ticket types updated; instruction added about recording shares of taxi costs.
	Redesign of inside pages – inclusion of picture icons. Specific details of design changes outlined below.	Redesign of inside pages – inclusion of picture icons. Specific details of design changes outlined below.
	Instruction added to record each journey using a separate row and to record return journeys.	Instruction added to record each journey using a separate row and to record return journeys.
	Six rows rather than seven per page for recording journeys.	Six rows rather than seven per page for recording journeys.
	Column heading wording was amended to be asked as questions.	Column heading wording was amended to be asked as questions.
	Changes to column order. The time spent travelling column was reversed with the number in the party column. The car columns (M, N, O and P) in 2006 became columns J, K, L and M in 2007. The public transport columns (J, K and L in 2006) became columns N, O and P in 2007.	Changes to column order. The time spent travelling column was reversed with the number in the party column. The car column (M in 2006) became column J in 2007. The public transport columns (J, K and L in 2006) became columns K, L and M in 2007.
	Column B contained tick boxes for am/pm rather than circling am/pm	The number of people travelling column was split into "Adults" and "Children".
	A tick box for "Home" was added to column D and E.	Passenger type column removed.
An instruction for columns F-Q was added explaining that these columns are for entering details of each stage of the journey.	Column B contained tick boxes for am/pm rather than circling am/pm	

Survey year	Details of change	
	In column K, tick boxes were added to for "D" (driver) or "P" (passenger).	A tick box for "Home" was added to column D and E.
	A "Nil" tick box was added to column L and M if there were no charges for parking or congestion/toll charges.	An instruction for columns F-N was added explaining that these columns are for entering details of each stage of the journey.
	A "Nil" box was added to column O for journeys covered by a season ticket.	A "Nil" box was added to column for journeys covered by a season ticket.
	A new column was added (Q) to record the share of a taxi cost, if applicable.	A new column was added (N) to record the share of a taxi cost, if applicable.
	Example page updated with new examples.	Example page updated with new examples.
	Practice page included at the end of the diary.	Practice page included at the end of the diary.
	Centrefold moved to fall before number of people travelling.	Centrefold moved to fall before time spent travelling.
	Six slots per page rather than eight for recording extra journeys.	Six slots per page rather than eight for recording extra journeys.
	More space on day 7 in the "Where did you go" column for city and postcode.	More space on day 7 in the "Where did you go" column for city and postcode.
2008	Seven rows rather than six per page for recording journeys.	Seven rows rather than six per page for recording journeys.
	Colons added to time left and time arrived boxes	Colons added to time left and time arrived boxes
	14 rows rather than 12 for day 7.	14 rows rather than 12 for day 7.
2009	No changes.	No changes.
2010	No changes.	No changes.
2011	No changes.	No changes.
2012	NatCen logo updated.	NatCen logo updated.
2013	Redesign of front cover.	Redesign of front cover.
	DfT logo updated.	DfT logo updated.
	Examples updated.	Examples updated.
	Practice page amalgamated with example page – columns rather than a whole practice page.	Practice page amalgamated with example page – columns rather than a whole practice page.
	Road tolls/congestion charge column (M in 2012) removed.	Taxi cost column (Q in 2012) removed.
	Taxi cost column (Q in 2012) removed.	Where travelling to column made slightly wider.
	Where travelling to column made slightly wider.	
2014	Reminder for mileage chart added to day 1 and day 7 pages.	No changes.
2016	Two versions of the travel diaries used; one where short walks are recorded on day 1 and another where short walks are recorded on day 7.	Two versions of the travel diaries used; one where short walks are recorded on day 1 and another where short walks are recorded on day 7.
2017	Only one version of the travel diary with short walks recorded on day 1 only.	Only one version of the travel diary where short walks are recorded on day 1 only.

Survey year	Details of change	
	The mention 'Day 1' on the corresponding page is highlighted in orange.	The mention 'Day 1' on the corresponding page is highlighted in orange.

8.2 Appendix B: Advance letters



Department
for Transport

The Resident

Your interviewer will be:

Ref:
P15509

National Travel Survey

Tell us about your travel habits

Dear Sir or Madam,

Your address has been selected to take part in the National Travel Survey. The Department for Transport uses the study to help improve travel in England. If you would like to see improvements to transport, you can help us understand the current situation.

Last year more than 6,000 helpful households took part. Most people find taking part an interesting experience and are pleased to have their views taken into account by government.



What's next?

An interviewer from the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen) will call at your house in the next week or so to explain more. Obviously, we all lead busy lives, so they will arrange a convenient time for your interview. So you know who they are, they all carry a photo ID.



Thank you

As a gesture of goodwill, please find enclosed a book of First Class stamps. When everyone in your household completes the survey, you will also receive a shopping voucher.



Any questions?

You can find out more about the survey on the reverse of this letter. If you have any further questions, please visit www.natcen.ac.uk/travel, email nts@natcen.ac.uk or call free on **0800 652 4568**.

J Wilkins

John Wilkins

Deputy Director, Statistics, Travel & Safety Division
Department for Transport

Frequently Asked Questions

Who is carrying out the survey?

The survey is commissioned by the Department for Transport. Your interview will be completed with an experienced research interviewer from the National Centre for Social Research.

How was I chosen?

We have selected a random sample of addresses from a list of all addresses in England, kept by the Post Office. This is to make sure that the survey represents the whole country. The findings will not identify you or your family because your name and address will not be passed to anyone outside the National Centre for Social Research without your permission.

I do not travel very often – do you want to interview me?

We are interested in your daily experience of travel – however much or little you do. The results are used to look at how travelling changes over time, and to make decisions about the future.

We need information from a wide range of people including those in or out of work, children, young people and the elderly. Otherwise we will not get a true picture of travel. The study provides current information about travel which cannot be collected in any other way.

What kinds of travel are covered by the survey?

We are interested in all the different types of journey you make and how often you do so. This includes journeys to school or work, shopping trips and trips for leisure or social purposes. Both local and long-distance travel are covered, as are all forms of transport (such as cars, buses, trains, cycling and walking).

What is the survey used for?

The National Travel Survey is used to build up a picture of how and why different kinds of people travel for reason of wider public interest. The information is anonymised and used by local and national government, as well as by consultants, academics, pressure groups and charities.

Some of the specific uses of the survey include studying school children's travel, monitoring road accidents, predicting future traffic levels and finding out the transport needs of minority groups.

What will happen to any information I give?

We will treat your information in the strictest confidence under current data protection legislation. The results are used for statistical purposes only. Your personal details will only be known to the teams processing the survey results at the National Centre for Social Research and the Department for Transport. Personal data will be stored securely and securely deleted after two years. We will never pass on your personal details to anyone else. Further information on how we store and use the data is available at: www.gov.uk/guidance/personal-information-and-data-protection#national-travel-survey. Information on how to contact the Data Protection Officer, exercise your rights in relation to your personal data, and on how to complain, can be found at: www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-transport/about/personal-information-charter.

Participation in this research is not compulsory and you have the right to withdraw at any stage.

If you wish to lodge a complaint about the way the survey has been conducted you can do so by contacting the National Centre for Social Research on info@natcen.ac.uk or **0800 652 4568**, quoting your reference number printed on the other side of this letter. If we're not able to resolve your complaint, you can contact the Information Commissioner's Office (www.ico.org.uk).

8.3 Appendix C: Non-contact letter



Department
for Transport

NatCen
Social Research that works for society

NTS V6

SN: _____

Sorry I missed you!

My name is _____.

I am an interviewer working on the National Travel Survey. Recently a letter was sent to your address inviting you to take part in this study, which is funded by the Department for Transport. I have called on a number of occasions but unfortunately have missed you each time.

Every year we ask around 22,000 adults and children about their travel experiences in order to get an accurate picture of people's travel and to help plan future transport provision. Your participation on this study is of course voluntary but this study is very important and I do hope that you will be able to take part. If everyone in your household completes the survey you will receive a shopping voucher to say thank you.

All the information you give will be treated in strict confidence in accordance with the Data Protection Act.

If you would like to let me know the best time to call, please call NatCen on 0800 652 4568. When I call back I will be carrying my identity card with a photograph so you will know who I am.

I look forward to speaking to you soon and will be glad to answer any questions you may have.

Thank you for your time.

NatCen Social Research
Kings House
101-135 Kings Road
Brentwood
Essex CM14 4LX

T 0800 652 4568 (9.30am – 5.30pm, Mon – Fri)
E info@natcen.ac.uk
W www.natcen.ac.uk/nts
Company limited by guarantee. Reg No. 4392418.
A Charity registered in England and Wales (1091768) and in Scotland (SC038454)



How was I chosen?

We have selected a sample of addresses from a list kept by the Post Office of all addresses in England. This ensures that the people invited to take part in the survey are representative of the whole country.

The findings will not identify you or your family because your name and address will not be passed to anyone outside NatCen Social Research.



I do not travel very often – do you want to interview me?

We are interested in everybody's day-to-day experience of travel, however much or little they do. The results are used to look at how travelling changes over time, and to make decisions about the future.

We need information from a wide range of people including those in or out of work, children and the elderly. Otherwise we will not get a true picture of travel.

The study provides up-to-date information about travel which cannot be collected in any other way.



What kinds of travel are covered by the survey?

We are interested in all the different kinds of journeys that people make, as well as how often they make them. This includes journeys to school or work, shopping trips and journeys for leisure or social purposes. Both local and long distance travel are covered, as are all forms of transport (such as cars, public transport, cycling and walking).



What is the survey used for?

The National Travel Survey is used to build up a picture of how and why different kinds of people travel. The information is used by policy-makers in Government, as well as by consultants, academics, pressure groups and charities amongst others.

Some of the specific uses of the survey include studying school children's travel, monitoring road accidents, predicting future traffic levels and finding out the transport needs of minority groups.

8.4 Appendix D: Survey leaflet

WHAT CAN THE NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY TELL US ABOUT HOW AND WHY WE TRAVEL?

What do we know about the travel of school children?

- Nearly half of children's trips to and from school are walking trips, and one third by car.
- On average, 82% of 5-10 year olds and 88% of 11-16 year olds walk to school when the distance is under one mile.

Does travel vary across England?

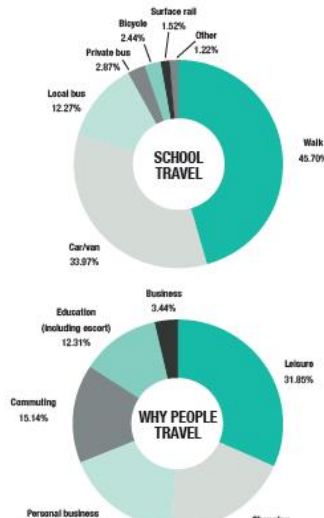
- People in the most rural areas of England travel an average of around 10,000 miles each year, much further than people in urban areas.
- People in London travel around 4,600 miles per year, but spend longer travelling than people in other areas.

What is the main purpose of most journeys?

- One third of all trips are for leisure, such as visiting friends and entertainment, and one fifth of all journeys that people make are to go shopping.

Are people walking and cycling more?

- The number of journeys made on foot has fallen by around 20% since the mid-1990s, but has stabilised in recent years. Only 2% of trips are made by bicycle, but we're now cycling 16% further than we did in the mid-1990s.
- Men tend to make more cycling trips than women, but women make more trips by bus.



*Visiting friends, entertainment, sport, holiday, day trips and other.
Percentage figures may not add up to 100 because of rounding. Source: National Travel Survey

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Department for Transport

NatCen
Social Research that works for society

NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY

DID YOU KNOW?

- People travel an average of 6,500 miles each year. This is equal to going from London to Edinburgh 18 times.
- People walk an average of 198 miles each year.
- On average, women make more trips than men, but men travel 20% further each year.

A survey carried out by NatCen on behalf of the Department for Transport



WHAT IS THE NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY?

As you go about your daily life, the chances are that you have to travel somewhere. Some journeys we make can be routine, such as a journey to work. Some are more occasional, like a trip to see friends or relatives in another part of the country. Others are more spontaneous, like a short walk to the local shop to buy a newspaper.

The government makes decisions about transport services that affect how you travel. It needs up-to-date and reliable information on how people actually travel to ensure its policies are well developed and its transport plans appropriate. The best way to get this information is to ask people, like you, about the different journeys they make, and the National Travel Survey does just that. Where, why, how and how far people travel are all questions the survey tries to answer.

HOW DOES THE SURVEY WORK?

Each year, a representative sample of addresses in England is chosen at random. NatCen, an independent social research organisation, then invites the people who live at these addresses to take part in the survey.

The information gathered in this way is used to help create a national picture of how we travel.

HOW CAN YOU HELP?

People just like you have previously told us about their travel experiences, and we have learned a lot from this. But people's behaviour and needs change so it is important that we continue to collect information every year.

Now is your chance for your travel needs to be recognised. It doesn't matter how much or how little you travel and to get a good, representative picture, we need to include people of all ages and backgrounds.

Taking part in the survey is voluntary. However, if you decide not to join in, this means that your experience – and the experience of people like you – is less likely to be taken into account in transport planning.

WHAT DO YOU HAVE TO DO?

Taking part is easy. A NatCen interviewer will visit your home to ask you, and any other people who live with you, questions about travel. These cover subjects including: how you get to work, to school and to the shops; satisfaction with your local transport services; and any transport difficulties.

HOW IS THE INFORMATION USED?

The government uses the data for transport planning and policy development. For example, the survey results allow public authorities to study the travel of school children and to predict future traffic levels. The findings are also used by academics, businesses and the general public, as well as by campaigning organisations representing a wide range of groups, including motorists, cyclists, motorcyclists, the elderly, rural communities and children.

IS THE SURVEY CONFIDENTIAL?

Yes. NatCen and the Department for Transport (DfT), which are responsible for the data, are bound by the same code of confidentiality. Your answers will be treated in strict confidence in accordance with the Data Protection Act, and used for statistical purposes only. Your details will only be known to the team processing the survey results at NatCen and DfT. We won't pass on your name or address to anyone else.

WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

You can find more information for people taking part in the survey at NatCen's National Travel Survey website: www.natcen.ac.uk/nts

IF YOU WISH TO CONTACT NATCEN ABOUT THIS SURVEY PLEASE WRITE TO:

National Travel Survey
NatCen Social Research
Kings House
101-135 Kings Road
Brentwood
Essex CM14 4LX
Telephone: 01277 200 600 or 0800 652 4568
Email: info@natcen.ac.uk

YOU CAN FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THE NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY, INCLUDING ITS FINDINGS, ON THE DEPARTMENT FOR TRANSPORT WEBSITE:
www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-travel-survey-statistics
Telephone: 020 7344 3097 (DfT NTS enquiry number)
Email: national.travelsurvey@df.gov.uk

A large print version of this leaflet is available on request.

8.5 Appendix E: Adult and young person's travel diaries

NTS V6
D1 version

Department for Transport
NatCen
Social Research

In confidence

National Travel Survey

Travel record of

Travel week: Start day Finish day
Start date Finish date

Please use black or blue ink if possible
Thank you very much for your help

Your interviewer:

Will call again on: Day Day
Date Date
Time Time

NatCen
Social Research
NatCen Social Research
Kings House
101-135 Kings Road
Exeterwood
Essex CM14 4LX
Telephone 0800 052 4568
www.natcen.ac.uk/nts
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-travel-survey-statistics

Printed on 100% recycled paper

Information Classification Level 3 – Respondent – Confidential

DAY 1 Mon Tues Wed Thur Fri Sat Sun

Remember to complete your mileage chart

For help with filling in please unfold side flap for notes

Turn over for more journeys

On this day only, please include all walks (even walks under a mile)

JOURNEYS Please record each journey on a new row. Include very short ones and return journeys.

JOURNEYS					STAGES These columns are for entering details of each stage of your journey				Only fill in these columns if you used a CAR or OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE			Only fill in these columns if you used PUBLIC TRANSPORT		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
What was the purpose of your journey? <small>See Note A</small>	What time did you leave? <small>See Note B</small>	What time did you arrive? <small>See Note C</small>	Where did you start your journey? (Tick Home or give the name of the village, town or area) <small>See Note D</small>	Where did you go to? (Tick Home or give the name of the village, town or area) <small>See Note E</small>	What method of travel did you use for each stage of your journey? <small>See Note F</small>	How far did you travel? (Miles) <small>See Note G</small>	How long did you spend travelling? (Minutes) <small>See Note H</small>	How many people travelled including you? <small>See Note I</small>	Which car or other motor vehicle did you use? <small>See Note J</small>	Were you the driver (D) or a passenger (P)? <small>See Note K</small>	How much did you pay for parking? <small>See Note L</small>	What type of ticket did you use? <small>See Note M</small>	How much did your ticket cost? <small>See Note N</small>	How many times did you board? <small>See Note O</small>
1	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	1					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> Nil		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> Nil	
2	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	1					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> Nil		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> Nil	
3	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	1					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> Nil		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> Nil	
4	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	1					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> Nil		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> Nil	

USE THIS SPACE FOR ANYTHING ELSE YOU WANT TO TELL US

DAY 1 continued

Mon Tues Wed Thur Fri Sat Sun

Date

Remember to complete your mileage chart

Turn over for more journeys

On this day only, please include all walks (even walks under a mile)

JOURNEYS Please record each journey on a new row. Include very short ones and return journeys.					STAGES These columns are for entering details of each stage of your journey					Only fill in these columns if you used a CAR or OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE			Only fill in these columns if you used PUBLIC TRANSPORT		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
What was the purpose of your journey? <small>See Note A</small>	What time did you leave? <small>See Note B</small>	What time did you arrive? <small>See Note C</small>	Where did you start your journey? (Tick Home or give the name of the village, town or area) <small>See Note D</small>	Where did you go to? (Tick Home or give the name of the village, town or area) <small>See Note E</small>	What method of travel did you use for each stage of your journey? <small>See Note F</small>	How far did you travel? (Miles) <small>See Note G</small>	How long did you spend travelling? (Minutes) <small>See Note H</small>	How many people travelled including you? <small>See Note I</small>	Which car or other motor vehicle did you use? <small>See Note J</small>	Were you the driver (D) or a passenger (P)? <small>See Note K</small>	How much did you pay for parking? <small>See Note L</small>	What type of ticket did you use? <small>See Note M</small>	How much did your ticket cost? <small>See Note N</small>	How many times did you board? <small>See Note O</small>	
5	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	1					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					2					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					3					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					4					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
6	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	1					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					2					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					3					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					4					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
7	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	1					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					2					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					3					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					4					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
8	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	1					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					2					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					3					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					4					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
9	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	1					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					2					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					3					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					4					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		

DAY 7

Mon Tues Wed Thur Fri Sat Sun

Date

Remember to complete your mileage chart

For help with filling in please unfold side flap for notes

JOURNEYS Please record each journey on a new row. Include very short ones and return journeys. Include walks if 1 mile or more					STAGES These columns are for entering details of each stage of your journey					Only fill in these columns if you used a CAR or OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE			Only fill in these columns if you used PUBLIC TRANSPORT		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
What was the purpose of your journey? <small>See Note A</small>	What time did you leave? <small>See Note B</small>	What time did you arrive? <small>See Note C</small>	Where did you start your journey? (Tick Home or give the name of the village, town or area) <small>See Note D</small>	Where did you go to? (Tick Home or give the name of the village, town or area) <small>See Note E</small>	What method of travel did you use for each stage of your journey? <small>See Note F</small>	How far did you travel? (Miles) <small>See Note G</small>	How long did you spend travelling? (Minutes) <small>See Note H</small>	How many people travelled including you? <small>See Note I</small>	Which car or other motor vehicle did you use? <small>See Note J</small>	Were you the driver (D) or a passenger (P)? <small>See Note K</small>	How much did you pay for parking? <small>See Note L</small>	What type of ticket did you use? <small>See Note M</small>	How much did your ticket cost? <small>See Note N</small>	How many times did you board? <small>See Note O</small>	
1	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	1					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					2					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					3					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
2	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	1					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					2					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					3					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
3	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	1					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					2					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					3					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
4	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	1					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					2					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					3					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
5	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	1					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					2					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					3					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
6	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	1					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					2					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					3					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
7	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	1					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					2					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		
					3					<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> P	£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		£ : : <input type="checkbox"/> NI		

USE THIS SPACE FOR ANYTHING ELSE YOU WANT TO TELL US

EXTRA JOURNEYS
If you made more than 7 journeys on this day please use the extra space towards the back of the booklet

DAY 1 continued

Mon Tues Wed Thur Fri Sat Sun

Date

Turn over for more journeys

On this day only, please include all walks (even walks under a mile)

JOURNEYS Please record each journey on a new row. Include very short ones and return journeys

JOURNEYS Please record each journey on a new row. Include very short ones and return journeys					STAGES These columns are for entering details of each stage of your journey				Only fill in these columns if you used a CAR or OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE		Only fill in these columns if you used PUBLIC TRANSPORT	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
What was the purpose of your journey? <small>See Note A</small>	What time did you leave? <small>See Note B</small>	What time did you arrive? <small>See Note C</small>	Where did you start your journey? (Tick Home or give the name of the village, town or area) <small>See Note D</small>	Where did you go to? (Tick Home or give the name of the village, town or area) <small>See Note E</small>	What method of travel did you use for each stage of your journey? <small>See Note F</small>	How far did you travel? (Miles) <small>See Note G</small>	How long did you spend travelling? (Minutes) <small>See Note H</small>	How many people travelled including you? <small>See Note I</small>	Which car or other motor vehicle did you use? <small>See Note J</small>	What type of ticket did you use? <small>See Note K</small>	How much did your ticket cost? <small>See Note L</small>	How many times did you board? <small>See Note M</small>
	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	<input type="checkbox"/> Home				Adults Children			£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
5					1						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					2						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					3						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					4						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
6					1						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					2						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					3						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					4						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
7					1						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					2						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					3						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					4						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
8					1						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					2						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					3						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					4						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
9					1						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					2						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					3						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					4						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI

DAY 7

Mon Tues Wed Thur Fri Sat Sun

Date

For help with filling in please unfold side flap for notes

JOURNEYS Please record each journey on a new row. Include very short ones and return journeys. Include walks if 1 mile or more


JOURNEYS Please record each journey on a new row. Include very short ones and return journeys. Include walks if 1 mile or more					STAGES These columns are for entering details of each stage of your journey				Only fill in these columns if you used a CAR or OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE		Only fill in these columns if you used PUBLIC TRANSPORT	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
What was the purpose of your journey? <small>See Note A</small>	What time did you leave? <small>See Note B</small>	What time did you arrive? <small>See Note C</small>	Where did you start your journey? (Tick Home or give the name of the village, town or area) <small>See Note D</small>	Where did you go to? (Tick Home or give the name of the village, town or area) <small>See Note E</small>	What method of travel did you use for each stage of your journey? <small>See Note F</small>	How far did you travel? (Miles) <small>See Note G</small>	How long did you spend travelling? (Minutes) <small>See Note H</small>	How many people travelled including you? <small>See Note I</small>	Which car or other motor vehicle did you use? <small>See Note J</small>	What type of ticket did you use? <small>See Note K</small>	How much did your ticket cost? <small>See Note L</small>	How many times did you board? <small>See Note M</small>
	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Time : : <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Home	<input type="checkbox"/> Home				Adults Children			£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
1					1						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					2						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					3						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
2					1						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					2						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					3						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
3					1						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					2						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					3						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
4					1						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					2						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					3						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
5					1						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					2						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					3						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
6					1						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					2						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					3						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
7					1						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					2						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI
					3						£ : : NI	<input type="checkbox"/> NI

USE THIS SPACE FOR ANYTHING ELSE YOU WANT TO TELL US

EXTRA JOURNEYS
If you made more than 7 journeys on this day please use the extra space towards the back of the booklet

8.6 Appendix F: Memory jogger


NTS V1


NatCen
Social Research that works for society

Area						
Address						
Household						
Per. No.						

National Travel Survey

NatCen Social Research
 Kings House
 101-135 Kings Road
 Brentwood
 Essex CM14 4LX
 01277 200600 or 0800 652 4568
www.natcen.ac.uk/nts
www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-travel-survey-statistics



In confidence
 MEMORY JOGGER OF
 START Day
 FINISH Day

A Company Limited by Guarantee Registered in England No. 4392418
 A Charity in England and Wales (1091768) and Scotland (SC038454)
 Information Classification Level 3 – Respondent – Confidential

Thank you very much
Day1SW

Day 1

How far?	Any other information? e.g. details of tickets and costs (excluding petrol)

Day 1

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Include all journeys by transport (bus, train, car, bike etc). On this first day include ALL WALKS (even if they are less than 1 mile)

Where did you go and purpose of your journey?	When did you leave?	When did you arrive?
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm

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Day 7

MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT SUN

Day 7

Include all journeys by transport (bus, train, car, bike etc).
Include walks of 1 mile or more.

Where did you go and purpose of your journey?	When did you leave?	When did you arrive?
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm
	am pm	am pm

How far?	Any other information? e.g. details of tickets and costs (excluding petrol)

8.7 Appendix G: Mileage chart



Area Add Hhld Veh

National Travel Survey – Mileage Chart

Please record your milometer reading at the start and end of your travel record week.

Vehicle make and model	
-------------------------------	--

Start date	
Day _____ <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <i>e.g. Wed 05/06/2020</i>	MILOMETER _____ Miles/Kilometres (delete one)

End date	
Day _____ <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <i>e.g. Tues 11/06/2020</i>	MILOMETER _____ Miles/Kilometres (delete one)

Please complete the following, where possible, if you were unable to provide the information at the time of the interview:

Reg year		Reg month	
Vehicle engine size	(1 litre = 1,000 cc)		

National Centre for Social Research, Kings House, 101-135 Kings Road, Brentwood, Essex, CM14 4LX

Information Classification Level 3 – Respondent – Confidential

NTS V7

8.8 Appendix H: Push-to-telephone advance letter



Department
for Transport

NatCen
Social Research

The Resident

<Address1>
<Address2>
<Address3>
<Address4>
<Address5>
<Postcode>

Ref:
<LETREF>

National Travel Survey

Dear Resident(s),

Your address has been selected to take part in the National Travel Survey. The Department for Transport uses the study to help improve transport policy.

Following government advice regarding coronavirus (COVID-19), we will be carrying out this study by telephone, instead of face-to-face. Collecting information on travel is more important than ever, particularly as it will help the government to understand the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, on people's lives and travel patterns. However much or little you travel, all responses are important for us to understand travel patterns during these challenging times and, as we look to the future, to think about how to improve transport provision.

More than 6,000 helpful households took part last year. Most people find taking part an interesting experience and are pleased to have their views taken into account by government.

Taking part is easy To help us understand the nation's travel, follow these four easy steps:

- 1 Using your computer, tablet or smartphone, go to survey.natcen.ac.uk/NationalTravelSurvey2021 or please call the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen) for free on 0800 652 4568 to acknowledge you have received this letter.
- 2 Provide your name, phone number and this reference number <LETREF>
- 3 An interviewer from NatCen will then contact you to arrange a telephone interview.
- 4 Complete the telephone interview and receive your reward of a £20 voucher for your household.

What is involved?

After you have acknowledged receipt of this letter, an interviewer from the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen) will call you at a time which is convenient for you. The interview will cover a range of travel-related topics. Our interviewer will ask you about any trips you made over the last couple of days. They will call again after a few days to ask you about any journeys you make after your interview. The findings are confidential and will not identify you or your family to the government.

Thank you

As a gesture of goodwill, your household will receive a **£20 shopping voucher** when you complete the second call with our interviewer.

John Wilkins
Deputy Director, Statistics Travel & Safety Division
Department for Transport

Frequently Asked Questions

Who is carrying out the survey?

The survey is commissioned by the Department for Transport. Your interview will be completed with an experienced research interviewer from the National Centre for Social Research.

How was I chosen?

We have selected a random sample of addresses from a list of all addresses in England. This is to make sure that the survey represents the whole country.

I am not making many journeys – do you want to interview me?

It is vital for us to understand how the coronavirus pandemic has impacted people's daily lives.

We are interested in your daily experiences of travel – however much or little you do – whether you walk, drive or use public transport. The results are used to make decisions about future transport policy. We need information from a wide range of people including those in or out of work, children, young people and the elderly.

What is the survey used for?

The National Travel Survey is used by local and national government, as well as by consultants, academics, pressure groups and charities.

Some of the specific uses of the survey include studying in school children's travel, monitoring road accidents, predicting future traffic level and finding out the transport needs of minority groups. This year we will be looking at how the coronavirus pandemic is impacting on travel.

What will happen to any information I give?

We will treat your information in the strictest confidence under current data protection legislation. The findings will not identify you. Your name, address and contact details will not be passed on to anyone outside the National Centre for Social Research or the Department for Transport. Personal data will be stored securely and securely deleted after two years. Participation in this research is not compulsory and you have the right to withdraw at any stage.

Any questions?

If you have any further questions, please visit www.natcen.ac.uk/travel, email nts@natcen.ac.uk or call free on 0800 652 4568.

Data protection

Further information on how we store and use the data is available at: www.gov.uk/guidance/personal-information-and-data-protection#national-travel-survey. Information on how to contact the Data Protection Officer, exercise your rights in relation to your personal data, and on how to complain, can be found at www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-transport/about/personal-information-charter.

If you wish to lodge a complaint about the way the survey has been conducted you can do so by contacting info@natcen.ac.uk or 0800 652 4568, quoting your reference number printed on the other side of this letter. If we're not able to resolve your complaint, you can contact the Information Commissioner's Office (www.ico.org.uk).

8.9 Appendix I: Push-to-telephone reminder letter



Department
for Transport

NatCen
Social Research

The Resident

<Address1>
<Address2>
<Address3>
<Address4>
<Address5>
<Postcode>

Ref:
<LETREF>

We'd still really like to hear from you

Dear Resident(s),

We wrote to you recently asking for your help with the National Travel Survey. If you have already responded, thank you very much for your time. If you have not taken part yet there is still time to do so.

Time is running out

If you have not yet taken part, we would be very grateful if you could do so as soon as possible. The Department for Transport uses the study to help improve transport policy.

Following government advice regarding coronavirus (COVID-19), we will be carrying out this study by telephone, instead of face-to-face. Collecting information is more important than ever, particularly as it will help the government to understand the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on people's lives and travel patterns. However much or little you travel, all responses are important to help us understand travel patterns during these challenging times. The data will be used to help improve transport in Britain.

Time is running out to take part this year. Most people find it interesting and are pleased to have their views taken into account by the government.

Taking part is easy To help us understand the nation's travel, follow these three easy steps:

- 1 Using your computer, tablet or smartphone, type the following address into the address bar: survey.natcen.ac.uk/NationalTravelSurvey2021 or call the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen) for free on 0800 652 4568 to acknowledge you have received this letter
- 2 Provide your preferred contact number so our interviewer can call you to carry out the interview or arrange a time which suits you
- 3 Complete the telephone interview and enjoy a £20 voucher

What is involved?

After you have acknowledged receipt of this letter, an interviewer from the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen) will call you at a time which is convenient for you. The interviewer will ask questions on a range of travel-related topics and about any trips you made over the last couple of days. They will call again after a few days to ask you about any journeys you make after your interview. All of your answers to the survey are completely confidential.

Thank you

As a gesture of goodwill, your household will receive a £20 shopping voucher when you complete the second call with our interviewer.

J Wilkins

John Wilkins
Deputy Director, Statistics Travel & Safety Division
Department for Transport

Frequently Asked Questions

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Any questions?

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If you wish to lodge a complaint about the way the survey has been conducted you can do so by contacting info@natcen.ac.uk or 0800 652 4568, quoting your reference number printed on the other side of this letter. If we're not able to resolve your complaint, you can contact the Information Commissioner's Office (www.ico.org.uk).

8.10 Appendix J: Show cards

QTHComp.EthGroup

Show card 1

White

1. English/ Welsh/ Scottish/ Northern Irish/ British
2. Irish
3. Gypsy or Irish traveller
4. Any other white background

Mixed

5. White and Black Caribbean
6. White and Black African
7. White and Asian
8. Any other Mixed / multiple ethnic background

Asian or Asian British

9. Indian
10. Pakistani
11. Bangladeshi
12. Chinese
13. Any other Asian background

Black or Black British

14. African
15. Caribbean
16. Any other black/ African/ Caribbean background

Other ethnic groups

17. Arab
18. Any other ethnic background

Show card 2

- 1. Own outright**
- 2. Buying it with the help of a mortgage or loan**
- 3. Part own and part rent (shared ownership)**
- 4. Rent it (includes all those who are on Housing Benefit or Local Housing Allowance)**
- 5. Live here rent-free (including rent-free in relative's/friend's property but excluding squatters)**
- 6. Squatting**

Show card 3

- 1. Food and drink**
- 2. Takeaway meals**
- 3. Clothes or footwear**
- 4. Books / CDs / DVDs / software**
- 5. Furniture**
- 6. Soft furnishings/bedding**
- 7. Electrical appliances or items (e.g. computer / fridge / TV / kettle)**
- 8. Holiday/travel tickets**
- 9. Any other tickets (not for travel)**
- 10. Plants / bulbs / flowers / seeds**
- 11. Health goods and toiletries**
- 12. DIY / garden equipment**
- 96. Anything else**
- 97. None of these**

Show card 4

- 1. 3 or more times a week**
- 2. Once or twice a week**
- 3. Less than that but more than twice a month**
- 4. Once or twice a month**
- 5. Less than that but more than twice a year**
- 6. Once or twice a year**
- 7. Less than once a year**

Show card 5

- 1. Go to shops / market in person**
- 2. Someone outside of the household goes to shops for me (e.g. friend, relative, carer)**
- 3. Order online for home delivery**
- 4. Order by phone for home delivery**
- 5. Order by post for home delivery**

- 96. Other**

Show card 6A

1. It takes too long
2. It's too far
3. Lack of footpaths
4. Poor street lighting
5. Not enough crossing points
6. Too much traffic/traffic too fast
7. Poor pavement conditions (damaged/uneven pavements, narrow pavements, pavement parking)
8. Too much pollution
9. Road safety concerns
10. Personal security concerns
11. Health reasons
12. The weather
13. No one to walk with
14. Prefer current mode of transportation
15. Already walk enough
16. Children are too young
17. Parents do not allow walking to school
18. Parents cannot accompany them
19. No interest in walking
97. Other reason (Please specify)

Show card 6B

1. **No interest in walking**
2. **Parents cannot accompany them**
3. **Parents do not allow walking to school**
4. **Children are too young**
5. **Already walk enough**
6. **Prefer current mode of transportation**
7. **No one to walk with**
8. **The weather**
9. **Health reasons**
10. **Personal security concerns**
11. **Road safety concerns**
12. **Too much pollution**
13. **Poor pavement conditions** (damaged/uneven pavements, narrow pavements, pavement parking)
14. **Too much traffic/traffic too fast**
15. **Not enough crossing points**
16. **Poor street lighting**
17. **Lack of footpaths**
18. **It's too far**
19. **It takes too long**
97. **Other reason** (Please specify)

Show card 7

1. **Safer roads** (e.g. with slower speeds, less traffic, more considerate driving)
2. **Well-maintained pavements** (even, clean, uncluttered, well-lit)
3. **Better provision for health needs** (e.g. benches, public toilets, ramps)
4. **More / safer crossing points**
5. **Provision of information on walking routes**
6. **A "walking bus"** (A system where recognised adults collect children at agreed points, and safely escort them to school on foot as a group)
7. **Less road noise**
97. **Other** (Please specify)

Show card 8

- 1. Traffic danger**
- 2. Child might get lost / doesn't know the way**
- 3. Child might not arrive (on time)**
- 4. Fear of assault / molestation by an adult**
- 5. Fear of bullying by other children**
- 6. School too far away**
- 7. Convenient to accompany child**
- 97. Other reason (Please specify)**

Show card 9

1. **Four-wheel car** (side windows behind driver) (includes Multi-Purpose Vehicles and people carriers)
2. **Four-wheel drive passenger vehicle** (side windows behind driver e.g. Landrover, Jeep or similar)
3. **Three-wheel car** (side windows behind driver)
4. **Minibus, motor caravan, dormobile etc.**
5. **Light van** (*no side windows behind driver*) (includes pickups and car based vans)
6. **Some other type of van or lorry**
7. **Motorcycle / scooter** (with or without sidecar)
8. **Moped**
9. **Some other motor vehicle (please say what)**

Show card 10

1. **Vision** (for example, blindness or partial sight)
2. **Hearing** (for example, deafness or partial hearing)
3. **Mobility** (for example, walking short distances or climbing stairs)
4. **Dexterity** (for example, lifting or carrying objects, using a keyboard)
5. **Learning or understanding or concentrating**
6. **Memory**
7. **Mental health**
8. **Stamina or breathing or fatigue**
9. **Socially or behaviourally** (for example, associated with autism, attention deficit disorder or Asperger's syndrome)
10. **Speech**
97. **Other (Please specify)**

Show card 11

- 1. Powered wheelchair**
- 2. Manual wheelchair**
- 3. Powered mobility scooter**
- 4. Walking sticks**
- 96. Other walking aid**

Show card 12

- 1. 3 or more times a week**
- 2. Once or twice a week**
- 3. Less than that but more than twice a month**
- 4. Once or twice a month**
- 5. Less than that but more than twice a year**
- 6. Once or twice a year**
- 7. Less than that or never**

Show card 13

1. Keeping an eye out, 'being there':

Being available if needed

Making your whereabouts known so you can be contacted if needed

2. Social support and assistance:

Sitting with

Chatting with/listening to/reading to

Making/receiving telephone calls to talk to them

Encouraging them to do things for themselves

3. Accompanying on trips out to go:

Shopping

To hospital/GP/optician/dentist/chiroprapist

To the park/church/restaurant

4. Home and garden:

Making meals

Going shopping for someone

Washing/ironing/changing sheets

Cleaning/housework

Gardening

Odd jobs/maintenance

Lifting/carrying heavy objects

5. Paperwork/official/financial:

Helping with paperwork

Dealing with 'officials' (including by phone)

Paying bills/rents/rates

Collecting pension/benefits

6. Medical:

Collecting prescriptions

Giving medication

Changing dressings

7. Moving about the home: giving help with

Getting up and down stairs

Moving from room to room

Getting in and out of bed

8. Personal care: help with

Getting dressed

Feeding

Washing/bathing/using the toilet

Show card 14

- 1. Dial-a-ride service**
- 2. Supermarket bus**
- 3. Hospital car or service**
- 4. Day centre car or service**
- 5. Shared taxi scheme**
- 6. Taxi voucher scheme**
- 7. Postbus**
- 8. Community owned minibus**
- 97. Other special service (Please specify)**

Show card 15

- 1. At least once a day**
- 2. 5 or more times a week, but not every day**
- 3. 3 or 4 times a week**
- 4. Once or twice a week**
- 5. Less than that but more than twice a month**
- 6. Once or twice a month**
- 7. Less than that but more than twice a year**
- 8. Once or twice a year**
- 9. Less than once a year**
- 10. Never**

Show card 16A

1. **It takes too long**
2. **It's too far**
3. **Poor pavement conditions** (damaged/uneven pavements, narrow pavements, pavement parking)
4. **Lack of footpaths**
5. **Poor street lighting**
6. **Not enough crossing points**
7. **Too much traffic/traffic too fast**
8. **Too much pollution**
9. **Road safety concerns**
10. **Personal security concerns**
11. **Ill-health reasons/too old** (lack of resting places/benches, lack of public toilets, too many steps)
12. **Lack of facilities at destination to shower**
13. **The weather**
14. **No one to walk with**
15. **Walk enough already**
16. **No interest in walking**
97. **Other** (Please specify)

Show card 16B

- 1. No interest in walking**
- 2. Walk enough already**
- 3. No one to walk with**
- 4. The weather**
- 5. Lack of facilities at destination to shower**
- 6. Ill-health reasons/too old** (lack of resting places/benches, lack of public toilets, too many steps)
- 7. Personal security concerns**
- 8. Road safety concerns**
- 9. Too much pollution**
- 10. Too much traffic/traffic too fast**
- 11. Not enough crossing points**
- 12. Poor street lighting**
- 13. Lack of footpaths**
- 14. Poor pavement conditions** (damaged/uneven pavements, narrow pavements, pavement parking)
- 15. It's too far**
- 16. It takes too long**
- 97. Other** (Please specify)

Show card 17

- 1. Safer roads** (e.g. slower driving speeds, less traffic, or more considerate driving)
- 2. Well-maintained pavements** (even, clean, uncluttered, well-lit)
- 3. Better provision for health needs** (e.g. benches, public toilets, access ramps)
- 4. More / safer crossing points**
- 5. Access to showers / changing facilities at destination**
- 6. Provision of information on walking routes**
- 7. Better maps and signposting**
- 8. Less road noise**
- 97. Other (Please specify)**

Show card 18

- 1. At least once a day**
- 2. 5 or more times a week, but not every day**
- 3. 3 or 4 times a week**
- 4. Once or twice a week**
- 5. Less than that but more than twice a month**
- 6. Once or twice a month**
- 7. Less than that but more than twice a year**
- 8. Once or twice a year**
- 9. Less than once a year**
- 10. Never**

Show card 19A

- 1. I cannot ride a bicycle**
- 2. It takes too long**
- 3. It's too far**
- 4. Poor quality of cycle paths**
- 5. Lack of cycle paths**
- 6. Poor street lighting**
- 7. Too much traffic/traffic too fast**
- 8. Too much pollution**
- 9. Road safety concerns**
- 10. Personal security concerns**
- 11. Lack of facilities at destination to shower**
- 12. Lack of facilities to store the bicycle**
- 13. Ill-health reasons**
- 14. Too old**
- 15. The weather**
- 16. Bike broken/don't own a bike**
- 17. I can ride a bike, but I'm not confident doing so**
- 18. Cycling enough already**
- 19. No interest in cycling**
- 97. Other (Please specify)**

Show card 19B

- 1. No interest in cycling**
- 2. Cycling enough already**
- 3. I can ride a bike, but I'm not confident doing so**
- 4. Bike broken/don't own a bike**
- 5. The weather**
- 6. Too old**
- 7. Ill-health reasons**
- 8. Lack of facilities to store the bicycle**
- 9. Lack of facilities at destination to shower**
- 10. Personal security concerns**
- 11. Road safety concerns**
- 12. Too much pollution**
- 13. Too much traffic/traffic too fast**
- 14. Poor street lighting**
- 15. Lack of cycle paths**
- 16. Poor quality of cycle paths**
- 17. It's too far**
- 18. It takes too long**
- 19. I cannot ride a bicycle**
- 97. Other (Please specify)**

Show card 20

- 1. Safer roads (e.g. slower driving speeds, less traffic, or more considerate driving)**
- 2. Off-road and segregated cycle paths**
- 3. Safe cycle lanes**
- 4. Promotion of local cycling routes**
- 5. Secure storage / parking provision at home / work / stations / on-street**
- 6. Access to showers / changing facilities at work**
- 7. Well-maintained road surfaces for cycling**
- 8. Better signposting of safer cycle routes**
- 9. Training to help me ride a bike or increase my confidence**
- 10. Cycle maintenance courses**
- 11. Better cycle hire facilities**
- 97. Other (Please specify)**

Show card 21A

- 1. Family or friends can drive me when necessary**
- 2. Other forms of transport available**
- 3. Cost of learning to drive**
- 4. Cost of insurance**
- 5. Cost of buying a car**
- 6. Other general motoring costs**
- 7. Environmental reasons**
- 8. Safety concerns/Nervous about driving**
- 9. Physical difficulties/disabilities/health problems**
- 10. Too old**
- 11. Too busy to learn**
- 12. Put off by theory/practical driving test**
- 13. Not interested in driving**
- 14. Busy/congested roads**

- 96. Other**

Show card 21B

- 1. Busy/congested roads**
- 2. Not interested in driving**
- 3. Put off by theory/practical driving test**
- 4. Too busy to learn**
- 5. Too old**
- 6. Physical difficulties/disabilities/health problems**
- 7. Safety concerns/Nervous about driving**
- 8. Environmental reasons**
- 9. Other general motoring costs**
- 10. Cost of buying a car**
- 11. Cost of insurance**
- 12. Cost of learning to drive**
- 13. Other forms of transport available**
- 14. Family or friends can drive me when necessary**
- 96. Other**

Show card 22

- 1. At least once a day**
- 2. 5 or more times a week, but not every day**
- 3. 3 or 4 times a week**
- 4. Once or twice a week**
- 5. Less than that but more than twice a month**
- 6. Once or twice a month**
- 7. Less than that but more than twice a year**
- 8. Once or twice a year**
- 9. Less than once a year**
- 10. Never**

Show card 23

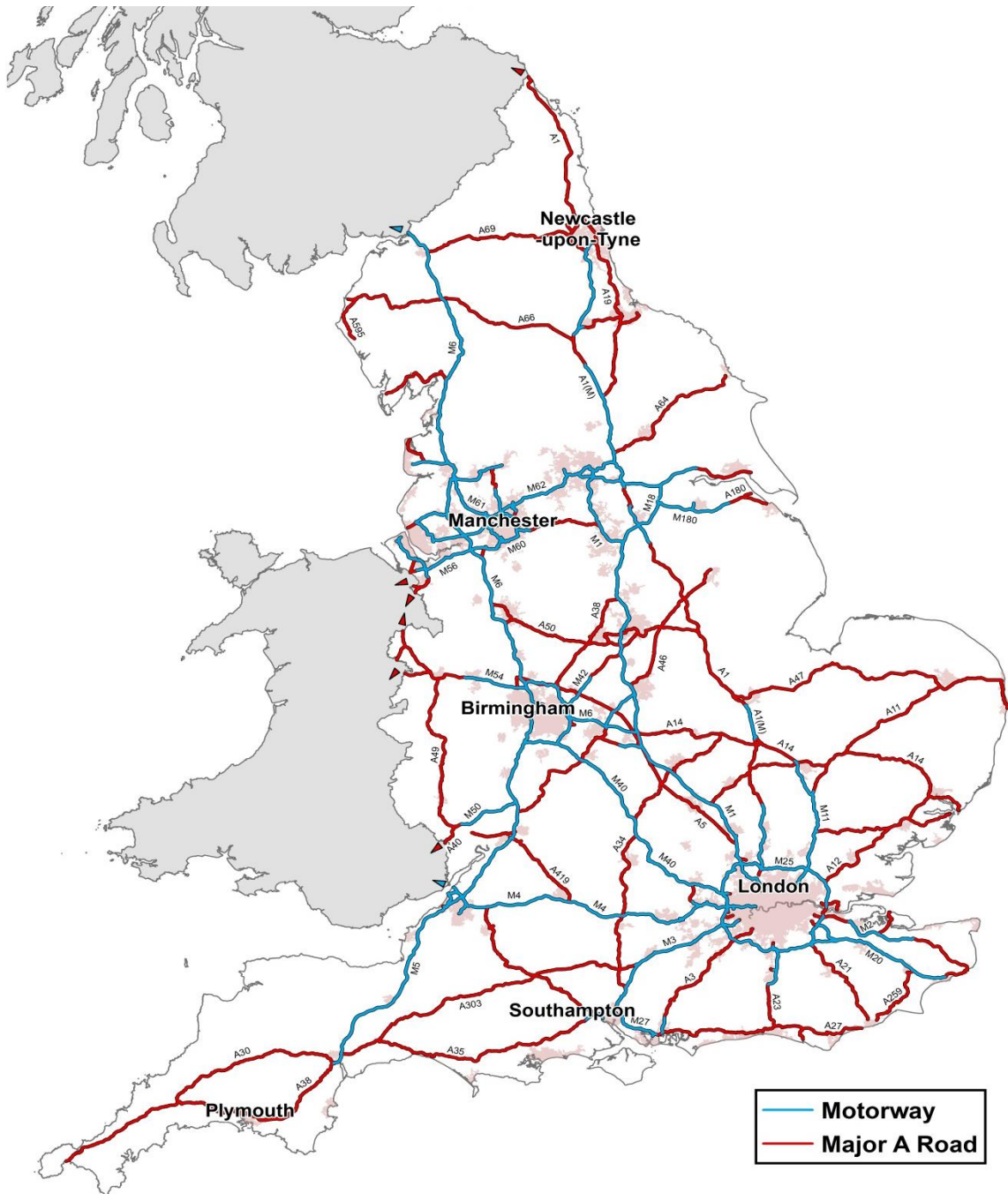
- 1. Several times a day**
- 2. Once or twice a day**
- 3. Several times a week**
- 4. Several times a month**
- 5. Less often**
- 6. Never**

Show card 24

- 1. Planning a journey in advance**
- 2. Accessing real-time journey information while on the move**
- 3. Purchasing mainline train tickets**
- 4. Purchasing tube, tram, metro or London overground train tickets, or topping up travel cards**
- 5. Purchasing ferry tickets**
- 6. Purchasing coach/bus tickets**
- 7. Purchasing airline tickets**
- 8. Online check-in for flights**
- 9. Using online administrative transport services (for example, taxing a car, renewing a driving licence or applying for a disabled parking badge)**
- 10. Booking taxis or private hire vehicles via a website or an app**
- 11. Booking car parking either in advance, or at the time of parking**
- 12. Hiring a car**
- 13. None of the above**
- 97. Other (Please specify)**

Show card 25

Motorways and major A roads in England



Show card 26

- 1. Higher degree or postgraduate qualifications (e.g. M.A., MSc., M.Ed, Ph.D. etc)**
- 2. First degree level qualification degree, or degree level equivalent (e.g. BA; BSc) including foundation degrees; such as PGCE**
- 3. Diploma in higher education; HNC; HND; Nursing or Teaching qualification (excluding PGCE)**
- 4. A level; AS level; NVQ level 3; GNVQ Advanced; or equivalent**
- 5. GCSE grade A* - C / 4 - 9; O level; CSE grade 1; NVQ level 2; GNVQ intermediate; or equivalent**
- 6. GCSE grade D – G / 1 - 3; CSE below grade 1; NVQ level 1; GNVQ Foundation level; or equivalent**

Show card 27

- 1. Not yet started**
- 2. Less than 1 month**
- 3. 1 month but less than 3 months**
- 4. 3 months but less than 6 months**
- 5. 6 months but less than 12 months**
- 6. 12 months or more**

Show card 28

- 1. Private sector firm or company** (including limited companies and PLCs)
- 2. Nationalised industry or public corporation** (including the Post Office and the BBC)
- 3. Other public sector employer** (including for example Central Government/Civil Service/Government Agencies, Local Authority/Local Education Authority, Universities, Health Authority, NHS Hospitals/NHS Hospitals/NHS Trusts/GP surgeries, Police/Armed Forces, Fire service)
- 4. Charity / Voluntary sector** (including charitable companies, churches, trade unions)
- 5. Other** (specify)

- 1. Central Government/Civil Service/Government Agencies**
- 2. Local Authority**
- 3. Local Education Authority/School**
- 4. Universities**
- 5. Health Governing Organisations** (for example Department of Health, NHS England, Clinical Commissioning Bodies and other Arm's-Length Bodies such as NHS digital, Health Education England and NHS improvement)
- 6. NHS Trusts or Foundation Trusts**
- 7. Primary care** (including GP surgeries)
- 8. Social or residential care**
- 9. Police**
- 10. Armed Forces**
- 11. Other**

Show card 30

- **Earned income / Salary**
- **Income from self-employment**
- **Pension (state, private or from former employer)**
- **Pension Credit (formerly Minimum Income Guarantee)**
- **Child Benefit**
- **Working Tax Credit (formerly Disabled Persons or Working Families Tax Credit)**
- **Child Tax Credit**
- **Disability Living Allowance**
- **Other state benefits e.g.**
 - **Jobseeker's Allowance**
 - **Income Support**
 - **Housing Benefit**
 - **Council Tax Benefit**
 - **Incapacity Benefit (formerly NI Sickness / Invalidity Benefit)**
 - **Maternity Allowance/Statutory Maternity Pay**
 - **Attendance Allowance**
 - **Carers Allowance (formerly Invalid Care Allowance)**
 - **Widow/Widowers'/Bereavement Benefits**
 - **Universal credit**
- **Interest from savings, building society, investments etc.**
- **Other regular allowances (e.g. maintenance from former partner, annuity, student grant, bursaries, scholarships etc)**
- **Other sources**

Show card 31

	<u>Per Week</u>	<u>Per Month</u>	<u>Per Year</u>
J.	Less than £19	Less than £83	£Less than £1,000
Q.	£19 to £38	£84 to £167	£1,000 to £1,999
U.	£39 to £57	£168 to £250	£2,000 to £2,999
A.	£58 to £76	£251 to £333	£3,000 to £3,999
H.	£77 to £95	£334 to £417	£4,000 to £4,999
N.	£96 to £115	£418 to £500	£5,000 to £5,999
L.	£116 to £134	£501 to £583	£6,000 to £6,999
V.	£135 to £153	£584 to £667	£7,000 to £7,999
C.	£154 to £172	£668 to £750	£8,000 to £8,999
S.	£173 to £191	£751 to £833	£9,000 to £9,999
W.	£192 to £239	£834 to £1,042	£10,000 to £12,499
D.	£240 to £287	£1,043 to £1,250	£12,500 to £14,999
R.	£288 to £335	£1,251 to £1,458	£15,000 to £17,499
E.	£336 to £383	£1,459 to £1,667	£17,500 to £19,999
T.	£384 to £479	£1,668 to £2,083	£20,000 to £24,999
B.	£480 to £575	£2,084 to £2,500	£25,000 to £29,999
F.	£576 to £671	£2,501 to £2,917	£30,000 to £34,999
G.	£672 to £767	£2,918 to £3,333	£35,000 to £39,999
I.	£768 to £959	£3,334 to £4,167	£40,000 to £49,999
P.	£960 to £1,150	£4,168 to £5,000	£50,000 to £59,999
O.	£1,151 to £1,342	£5,001 to £5,833	£60,000 to £69,999
M.	£1,343 to £1,439	£5,834 to £6,250	£70,000 to £74,999
Z.	£1,440 to £1,920	£6,251 to £8,333	£75,000 to £99,999
X.	£1,921 to £2,399	£8,334 to £10,416	£100,000 to £124,999
Y.	£2,400 to £2,879	£10,417 to £12,500	£125,000 to £149,999
K.	£2,880 or more	£12,501 or more	£150,000 or more

Show card 32

- 1. Motorway**
- 2. Dual carriageway**
- 3. Other major roads (other A roads)**
- 4. Local road in a city or town (including B roads)**
- 5. Local road outside a city or town (including B roads)**
- 97. Other (please specify)**

Show card 33

- 1. 3 or more times a week**
- 2. Once or twice a week**
- 3. Less than that but more than twice a month**
- 4. Once or twice a month**
- 5. Less than that but more than twice a year**
- 6. Once or twice a year**
- 7. Less than that or never**

Show card 34

- 1. On the street**
- 2. On a driveway**
- 3. In a garage**
- 4. In a park-and-ride car park**
- 5. In another public car park**
- 6. In a firm/work's car park**
- 7. In another private car park**

Show card 35

- 1. Very easy**
- 2. Fairly easy**
- 3. Neither easy nor difficult**
- 4. Quite difficult**
- 5. Very difficult**

Show card 36

- 1. Travelling to the doctors surgery**
- 2. Travelling to the hospital**
- 3. Visiting friends / relatives at their home**
- 4. Travelling to other social activities,
including taking children**
- 5. Taking the children to school**
- 6. Travelling to school / college / university**
- 7. Travelling for any other reason (please
say what)**
- 8. No difficulties with any of these**

Show card 37

- 1. Deep penetrating wound**
- 2. Deep cuts / lacerations**
- 3. Shallow cuts / lacerations / abrasions**

Show card 38

- 1. Broken neck or back**
- 2. Fractured pelvis or upper leg**
- 3. Fractured lower leg / ankle / foot**
- 4. Fractured arm / collarbone / hand**
- 5. Other fractured or broken bone**

Show card 39

- 1. Medical assistance received at the roadside**
- 2. At GP surgery**
- 3. At a minor injuries / accidents unit**
- 4. At Accident and Emergency**
- 5. As an inpatient in hospital (at least one night spent on a hospital ward)**
- 6. Something else (Please specify)**

Show card 40

- 1. No, no other vehicles / pedestrians were involved**
- 2. Yes, a car**
- 3. Yes, a bicycle**
- 4. Yes, a motor cycle**
- 5. Yes, a pedestrian**
- 97. Yes, another type of vehicle**

Show card 41

- 1. Yes – they attended because I called them**
- 2. Yes – they attended as a result of someone else calling them**
- 3. Yes – they were there when it happened / they drove past just after the accident occurred**
- 4. Yes – they were automatically alerted by a vehicle with an automated emergency call function, known as e-Call**
- 5. No**

Show card 42

- 1. Season ticket**
- 2. Area travel card**
- 3. Combined season ticket / area travel card**
- 4. Railcard (e.g. family, young person's, senior citizen's, Network Card)**
- 5. Employee's special pass**
- 6. Other commercial ticket**
- 7. Passes for older people**
- 8. Scholar's pass**
- 9. Disabled person's pass**
- 10. Subsidised travel tokens**
- 11. Any other special ticket or pass**

Show card 43

- 1. More than 12 times per year / once a month**
- 2. Up to 12 times per year / once a month**
- 3. Three or four times a year**
- 4. Once or twice a year**
- 5. Less than once a year or never**

Show card 44

- 1. Petrol**
- 2. Diesel**
- 3. Electric/Battery only**
- 4. Hybrid**
- 5. Plug-in hybrid**
- 6. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)**
- 7. Bi-fuel (combination of two fuels)**

- 97. Other**

Show card 45

1. AB12 CDE
2. A123 CDE, A12 BCD, A1 BCD
3. ABC 123D, ABC 12D, ABC 1A

Show card 46

Letter after number

	Jan to July	Aug to Dec		Jan to July	Aug to Dec
1963.....	A	A	1973.....	L	M
1964.....	B	B	1974.....	M	N
1965.....	C	C	1975.....	N	P
1966.....	D	D	1976.....	P	R
1967.....	E	F	1977.....	R	S
1968.....	F	G	1978.....	S	T
1969.....	G	H	1979.....	T	V
1970.....	H	J	1980.....	V	W
1971.....	J	K	1981.....	W	X
1972.....	K	L	1982.....	X	Y
			1983.....	Y	

Letter before number

	Jan to July	Aug to Dec		Jan to July	Aug to Dec
1983.....		A	1991.....	H	J
1984.....	A	B	1992.....	J	K
1985.....	B	C	1993.....	K	L
1986.....	C	D	1994.....	L	M
1987.....	D	E	1995.....	M	N
1988.....	E	F	1996.....	N	P
1989.....	F	G	1997.....	P	R
1990.....	G	H	1998.....	R	

Biannual change (letter before number) (* Aug to Dec)

	Jan to Feb	March to Aug	Sep to Dec
1998.....			S *
1999.....	S	T	V
2000.....	V	W	X
2001.....	X	Y	

Biannual change (age identifier)

	Jan to Feb	March to Aug	Sep to Dec
2001.....			51
2002.....	51	02	52
2003.....	52	03	53
2004.....	53	04	54
2005.....	54	05	55
2006.....	55	06	56
2007.....	56	07	57
2008.....	57	08	58
2009.....	58	09	59
2010.....	59	10	60
2011.....	60	11	61
2012.....	61	12	62
2013.....	62	13	63
2014.....	63	14	64
2015.....	64	15	65
2016.....	65	16	66
2017.....	66	17	67
2018.....	67	18	68
2019.....	68	19	69
2020.....	69	20	70
2021.....	70	21	71

Show card 47

- 1. Up to 50cc**
- 2. 51 to 125cc**
- 3. 126 to 250cc**
- 4. 251 to 700cc**
- 5. 701 to 1000cc (0.7 to 1 litre)**
- 6. 1001 to 1300cc (1.0 to 1.3 litres)**
- 7. 1301 to 1400cc (1.3 to 1.4 litres)**
- 8. 1401 to 1500cc (1.4 to 1.5 litres)**
- 9. 1501 to 1800cc (1.5 to 1.8 litres)**
- 10. 1801 to 2000cc (1.8 to 2.0 litres)**
- 11. 2001 to 2500cc (2.0 to 2.5 litres)**
- 12. 2501 to 3000cc (2.5 to 3.0 litres)**
- 13. 3001cc and over (3 litres and over)**

Show card 48

- 1. 0 – 499 miles**
- 2. 500 – 999 miles**
- 3. 1,000 – 1,999 miles**
- 4. 2,000 – 2,999 miles**
- 5. 3,000 – 3,999 miles**
- 6. 4,000 – 4,999 miles**
- 7. 5,000 – 6,999 miles**
- 8. 7,000 – 8,999 miles**
- 9. 9,000 – 11,999 miles**
- 10. 12,000 – 14,999 miles**
- 11. 15,000 – 17,999 miles**
- 12. 18,000 – 20,999 miles**
- 13. 21,000 – 29,999 miles**
- 14. 30,000 miles and over**

Show card AA

- 1. Season ticket**
- 2. Area travel card**
- 3. Combined season ticket / area travel card**
- 4. Railcard (e.g. family, young person's, senior citizen's, Network Card)**
- 5. Employee's special pass**
- 6. Other Commercial ticket**
- 7. Passes for older people**
- 8. Scholar's pass**
- 9. Disabled person's pass**
- 10. Subsidised travel tokens**
- 11. Any other special ticket or pass**

8.11 Appendix K: Thank you Letter



The Resident

<Address1>

<Address2>

<Address3>

<Address4>

<Address5>

<Postcode>

<LETREF>

John Wilkins
Department for transport

Web Site:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-transport>

Dear Householder

Thank you for taking part in the National Travel Survey. Please find enclosed <NumberOfVouchers> x £5 giftcards for your household.

We really appreciate the time you have taken to share your answers with us. We hope you found it interesting and enjoyable.

The information you have supplied will form part of this crucial source of data for the Department for Transport. We will use the findings to help make decisions about travel services across the country.

The findings from the survey will also be used extensively by academics, charities and public interest groups here and throughout the world to understand more about how and why people travel in this country.

Find out more about the survey

You can find out more about the National Travel Survey and read the latest findings on the GOV.UK website here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-travel-survey-statistics>

Once again, thank you for your support.

John Wilkins
Deputy Director, Statistics Travel & Safety Division
Department for Transport



Department for Transport

The Resident

<Address1>

<Address2>

<Address3>

<Address4>

<Address5>

<Postcode>

<LETREF>

John Wilkins

Department for transport

Web Site:

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John Wilkins

Deputy Director, Statistics Travel & Safety Division
Department for Transport

8.12 Appendix L: 'Where do you work' lookup table

	WkUrbCd	WorkPI1
Aberdeen	1	5 minutes walk of Union Street
Birmingham	2	15 minutes walk of New Street
Blackpool	3	5 minutes walk of the Tower
Bolton	4	5 minutes walk of Town Hall (Victoria Square)
Bournemouth	5	5 minutes walk of The Square
Bradford	6	5 minutes walk of City Hall
Brighton	7	5 minutes walk of The Clock Tower
Bristol	8	15 minutes walk of Broadmead
Cardiff	9	5 minutes walk of St Davids Centre
Coventry	10	5 minutes walk of Broadgate
Derby	11	5 minutes walk of Market Place
Doncaster	12	5 minutes walk of the Law Courts
Dudley	13	5 minutes walk of Churchill Precinct
Dundee	14	5 minutes walk of City Square
Edinburgh	15	10 minutes walk of Princess Street
Glasgow	16	10 minutes walk of George Street
Huddersfield	17	5 minutes walk of Market Place
Hull	18	5 minutes walk of Victoria Square
Ipswich	19	5 minutes walk of The Cornhill
Leeds	20	10 minutes walk of City Station
Leicester	21	10 minutes walk of Clock Tower
Liverpool	22	10 minutes walk of The Town Hall
(London) Area bounded by the M25	23	Within the area shown on this map?
Luton	24	5 minutes walk of Arndale Shopping Centre
Manchester	25	15 minutes walk of Albert Square
Middlesborough	26	10 minutes walk of Victoria Square
Newcastle-Upon- Tyne	27	5 minutes walk of Eldon Square Shopping Centre
Northampton	28	5 minutes walk of The Market Square
Norwich	29	5 minutes walk of The Castle
Nottingham	30	10 minutes walk of Old Market Square
Peterborough	31	5 minutes walk of Queensgate Shopping Centre
Plymouth	32	10 minutes walk of Royal Parade
Portsmouth	33	10 minutes walk of The Guild Hall
Preston	34	5 minutes walk of The Market Square
Reading	35	10 minutes walk of Broad Street
Sheffield	36	10 minutes walk of Town Hall
Southampton	37	5 minutes walk of Bar Gate
Southend	38	10 minutes walk of Civic Centre
St.Helens	39	5 minutes walk of Victoria Square
Stockport	40	5 minutes walk of the Bus Centre
Stoke-On-Trent	41	5 minutes walk of Hanley Town Hall
Sunderland	42	5 minutes walk of Central Station
Swansea	43	5 minutes walk of The Dragon Hotel
Swindon	44	5 minutes walk of Brunel Shopping Centre
Walsall	45	10 minutes walk of Civic Centre
West Bromwich	46	5 minutes walk of Sandwell Shopping Centre
Wigan	47	5 minutes walk of Market Hall
Wolverhampton	48	5 minutes walk of Princess Square
	WkUrbCd	WorkPI1
Other urban area (not listed)	49	
Not in an urban area	50	Is it within 5 minutes walk of the main shopping/business centre?

8.13 Appendix M: 2020 allocation of PSUs to quota months

<i>Major Stratum</i>	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Jul</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	24
2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	23
3	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	24
4	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	27
5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24
6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24
7	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	26
8	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	27
9	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	23
10	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	25
11	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	24
12	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	25
13	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	27
14	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	25
15	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	23
16	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	24
17	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	24
18	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	1	3	2	3	3	27
19	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	24
20	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	24
21	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	26
22	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	25
23	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	22
24	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	25
25	2	3	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	3	2	3	29
26	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	21
27	3	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	27
28	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	22
29	2	0	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	29
30	2	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	20
31	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	2	0	3	0	2	16
Total	65	59	65	63	64	62	64	64	61	64	62	63	756

8.14 Appendix N: Logistic regression model for household participation

Quarter 1						
	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
REGION:			40.853	9	<0.001	
North East	0	(b/l)				1.00
North West	-0.668	0.215	9.678	1	0.002	0.513
Yorkshire & Humberside	-0.901	0.223	16.395	1	<0.001	0.406
East Midlands	-0.955	0.233	16.773	1	<0.001	0.385
West Midlands	-0.729	0.223	10.714	1	0.001	0.482
Eastern	-0.712	0.226	9.886	1	0.002	0.491
Inner London	-1.353	0.250	29.360	1	<0.001	0.259
Outer London	-0.983	0.230	18.210	1	<0.001	0.374
South East	-0.846	0.213	15.824	1	<0.001	0.429
South West	-0.493	0.228	4.677	1	0.031	0.611
Urban / rural (urbrur):			0.192	1	0.661	
Rural	0	(b/l)				1.00
Urban	-0.050	0.115	0.192	1	0.661	0.951
ACORN group:			33.034	4	<0.001	
Affluent Achievers	0	(b/l)				1.00
Rising Prosperity	-0.246	0.163	2.268	1	0.132	0.782
Comfortable Communities	-0.335	0.112	8.953	1	0.003	0.716
Financially Stretched	-0.408	0.121	11.444	1	0.001	0.665
Urban Adversity	-0.713	0.127	31.509	1	<0.001	0.490
Month:			1.069	2	0.586	
January	0	(b/l)				1.00
February	0.055	0.099	0.305	1	0.581	1.056
March	0.098	0.095	1.067	1	0.302	1.103
Survey mode:			109.095	1	<0.001	
Issued knock-to-nudge	0	(b/l)				1.00
Issued push-to-telephone	-1.878	0.180	109.095	1	<0.001	0.153
Intercept	1.265	0.226	31.298	1	<0.001	3.542

Quarter 2						
	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
REGION:			48.986	9	<0.001	
North East	0	(b/l)				1.00
North West	-0.646	0.210	9.447	1	0.002	0.524
Yorkshire & Humberside	-0.557	0.217	6.558	1	0.010	0.573
East Midlands	-0.780	0.224	12.184	1	0.000	0.458
West Midlands	-0.777	0.220	12.423	1	0.000	0.460
<i>Cont...</i>						

Eastern	-0.210	0.221	0.908	1	0.341	0.810
Inner London	-1.078	0.252	18.297	1	0.000	0.340
Outer London	-0.679	0.223	9.281	1	0.002	0.507
South East	-0.551	0.207	7.106	1	0.008	0.576
South West	-0.027	0.223	0.015	1	0.903	0.973
Urban / rural (urbrur):			5.207	1	0.023	
Rural	0	(b/l)				1.00
Urban	-0.254	0.111	5.207	1	0.023	0.776
ACORN group:			42.028	9	<0.001	
Affluent Achievers	0	(b/l)				1.00
Rising Prosperity	-0.372	0.159	5.485	1	0.019	0.690
Comfortable Communities	-0.118	0.110	1.160	1	0.281	0.888
Financially Stretched	-0.407	0.119	11.707	1	0.001	0.666
Urban Adversity	-0.780	0.131	35.394	1	<0.001	0.458
Month:			2.757	2	0.252	
April	0	(b/l)				1.00
May	-0.124	0.096	1.683	1	0.195	0.883
June	-0.149	0.097	2.365	1	0.124	0.861
Survey mode:			60.449	1	<0.001	
Issued knock-to-nudge	0	(b/l)				1.00
Issued push-to-telephone	-3.297	0.424	60.449	1	<0.001	0.037
Intercept	1.173	0.215	29.827	1	<0.001	3.231

Quarter 3						
	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
REGION:			35.174	9	<0.001	
North East	0	(b/l)				1.00
North West	-0.218	0.204	1.137	1	0.286	0.804
Yorkshire & Humberside	-0.455	0.223	4.141	1	0.042	0.635
East Midlands	-0.549	0.231	5.663	1	0.017	0.577
West Midlands	-0.233	0.224	1.077	1	0.299	0.792
Eastern	-0.491	0.214	5.236	1	0.022	0.612
Inner London	-0.642	0.260	6.093	1	0.014	0.526
Outer London	-0.886	0.229	14.986	1	<0.001	0.412
South East	-0.413	0.208	3.927	1	0.048	0.662
South West	0.094	0.220	0.185	1	0.667	1.099
Urban / rural (urbrur):			4.126	1	0.042	
Rural	0	(b/l)				1.00
Urban	-0.239	0.118	4.126	1	0.042	0.787
<i>Cont...</i>						

ACORN group:			46.488	4	<0.001	
Affluent Achievers	0	(b/l)				1.00
Rising Prosperity	-0.331	0.175	3.572	1	0.059	0.718
Comfortable Communities	-0.088	0.117	0.561	1	0.454	0.916
Financially Stretched	-0.668	0.130	26.318	1	<0.001	0.513
Urban Adversity	-0.712	0.141	25.643	1	<0.001	0.491
Month:			5.187	2	0.075	
July	0	(b/l)				1.00
August	-0.090	0.103	0.775	1	0.379	0.914
September	-0.250	0.110	5.136	1	0.023	0.779
Survey mode:			267.016	1	<0.001	
Issued knock-to-nudge	0	(b/l)				1.00
Issued push-to-telephone	-2.357	0.144	267.016	1	<0.001	0.095
Intercept	0.917	0.214	18.304	1	<0.001	2.502

Quarter 4						
	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
REGION:			33.842	9	<0.001	
North East	0	(b/l)				1.00
North West	-0.082	0.288	0.080	1	0.777	0.922
Yorkshire & Humberside	-0.157	0.300	0.275	1	0.600	0.855
East Midlands	-0.325	0.301	1.167	1	0.280	0.723
West Midlands	0.017	0.297	0.003	1	0.955	1.017
Eastern	0.304	0.289	1.100	1	0.294	1.355
Inner London	-0.390	0.327	1.423	1	0.233	0.677
Outer London	-0.452	0.305	2.198	1	0.138	0.636
South East	-0.011	0.286	0.002	1	0.969	0.989
South West	0.433	0.292	2.196	1	0.138	1.542
Urban / rural (urbrur):			15.505	1	0.661	
Rural	0	(b/l)				1.00
Urban	0.510	0.130	15.505	1	<0.001	1.666
ACORN group:			46.528	4	<0.001	
Affluent Achievers	0	(b/l)				1.00
Rising Prosperity	-0.546	0.187	8.500	1	0.004	0.579
Comfortable Communities	-0.297	0.128	5.391	1	0.020	0.743
Financially Stretched	-0.759	0.141	29.071	1	<0.001	0.468
Urban Adversity	-0.886	0.152	33.911	1	<0.001	0.412
Month:			4.297	2	0.117	
October	0	(b/l)				1.00
November	0.188	0.114	2.724	1	0.099	1.207
December	0.217	0.113	3.717	1	0.054	1.243

Cont...

Survey mode:			330.296	1	<0.001	
Issued knock-to-nudge	0	(b/l)				1.00
Issued push-to-telephone	-2.361	0.130	330.296	1	<0.001	0.094
Intercept	-0.241	0.295	0.667	1	0.414	0.786

8.15 Appendix O: Calibration weighting control totals: interview sample

	Unweighted respondents		Sel & NR weights (Pre-calibration)		Post-calibration		Population estimates	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sex								
Male	5,340	48.8%	5,282	48.6%	5,556	49.5%	27,488,365	49.5%
Female	5,596	51.2%	5,579	51.4%	5,676	50.5%	28,041,680	50.5%
Region								
North East	652	6.0%	501	4.6%	535	4.8%	2,632,337	4.7%
North West	1,491	13.6%	1,402	12.9%	1,460	13.0%	7,236,936	13.0%
Yorks And Humber	1,032	9.4%	1,023	9.4%	1,088	9.7%	5,423,708	9.8%
East Midlands	818	7.5%	934	8.6%	969	8.6%	4,765,919	8.6%
West Midlands	1,015	9.3%	995	9.2%	1,178	10.5%	5,862,271	10.6%
East Of England	1,337	12.2%	1,232	11.3%	1,256	11.2%	6,162,747	11.1%
London	1,549	14.2%	1,841	17.0%	1,796	16.0%	8,897,637	16.0%
South East	1,634	14.9%	1,892	17.4%	1,824	16.2%	9,013,748	16.2%
South West	1,408	12.9%	1,041	9.6%	1,126	10.0%	5,534,739	10.0%
Age by sex								
Males 0-4	327	3.0%	328	3.0%	337	3.0%	1,660,953	3.0%
Males 5-10	352	3.2%	357	3.3%	440	3.9%	2,169,241	3.9%
Males 11-16	354	3.2%	369	3.4%	406	3.6%	2,022,722	3.6%
Males 17-20	192	1.8%	178	1.6%	240	2.1%	1,186,603	2.1%
Males 21-29	470	4.3%	473	4.4%	642	5.7%	3,247,885	5.8%
Males 30-39	690	6.3%	690	6.4%	754	6.7%	3,725,058	6.7%
Males 40-49	638	5.8%	634	5.8%	706	6.3%	3,502,868	6.3%
Males 50-59	780	7.1%	761	7.0%	761	6.8%	3,736,132	6.7%
Males 60-64	346	3.2%	338	3.1%	317	2.8%	1,557,610	2.8%
Males 65-69	332	3.0%	324	3.0%	272	2.4%	1,337,311	2.4%
Males 70+	859	7.9%	829	7.6%	680	6.1%	3,341,982	6.0%
Females 0-4	267	2.4%	257	2.4%	319	2.8%	1,575,978	2.8%
Females 5-10	369	3.4%	375	3.4%	418	3.7%	2,064,496	3.7%
Females 11-16	379	3.5%	380	3.5%	390	3.5%	1,926,988	3.5%
Females 17-20	188	1.7%	211	1.9%	228	2.0%	1,115,866	2.0%
Females 21-29	482	4.4%	508	4.7%	619	5.5%	3,135,864	5.6%
Females 30-39	750	6.9%	772	7.1%	763	6.8%	3,778,854	6.8%
Females 40-49	680	6.2%	663	6.1%	724	6.4%	3,569,308	6.4%
Females 50-59	817	7.5%	792	7.3%	784	7.0%	3,857,047	6.9%
Females 60-64	371	3.4%	403	3.7%	330	2.9%	1,621,290	2.9%
Females 65-69	353	3.2%	335	3.1%	291	2.6%	1,428,186	2.6%
Females 70+	940	8.6%	885	8.1%	808	7.2%	3,967,803	7.1%
Total	10,936		10,861		11,232		55,530,045	

8.16 Appendix P: Logistic regression model for removing households that did not fully respond

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
REGION:			40.906	9	<0.001	
North East	0	(b/l)				1.00
North West	-0.609	0.380	2.562	1	0.109	0.544
Yorkshire & Humberside	-0.559	0.408	1.878	1	0.171	0.572
East Midlands	-1.066	0.403	7.008	1	0.008	0.344
West Midlands	-0.974	0.386	6.367	1	0.012	0.378
Eastern	-0.151	0.407	0.139	1	0.710	0.859
Inner London	-1.659	0.402	17.016	1	<0.001	0.190
Outer London	-1.176	0.397	8.778	1	0.003	0.309
South East	-0.832	0.382	4.738	1	0.030	0.435
South West	-0.527	0.396	1.773	1	0.183	0.590
Tenure:			0.203	1	0.652	
Not owner occupier	0	(b/l)				1.00
Owner occupier	0.062	0.138	0.203	1	0.652	1.064
Number of adults:			3.194	3	0.363	
One	0.00	(b/l)				1.00
Two	0.066	0.239	0.077	1	0.782	1.068
Three	-0.153	0.323	0.224	1	0.636	0.858
Four or more	-0.401	0.388	1.068	1	0.301	0.670
Any married couples:			0.656	1	0.418	
No	0	(b/l)				1.00
Yes	-0.182	0.224	0.656	1	0.418	0.834
Any cohabiting couples:			2.217	1	0.136	
No	0	(b/l)				1.00
Yes	-0.363	0.244	2.217	1	0.136	0.696
Regular use of vehicle:			5.967	1	0.015	
Yes	0	(b/l)				1.00
No	0.442	0.181	5.967	1	0.015	1.556
Month:			30.374	11	0.001	
January	0	(b/l)				1.00
February	0.159	0.315	0.256	1	0.613	1.173
March	-0.573	0.256	5.007	1	0.025	0.564
April	-0.734	0.255	8.259	1	0.004	0.480
May	0.055	0.295	0.035	1	0.851	1.057
June	-0.686	0.267	6.593	1	0.010	0.504
July	-0.374	0.284	1.732	1	0.188	0.688
August	-0.632	0.282	5.039	1	0.025	0.531
September	-0.793	0.288	7.600	1	0.006	0.452
October	-0.652	0.302	4.653	1	0.031	0.521
Cont...						

November	-0.531	0.300	3.138	1	0.076	0.588
December	-0.056	0.321	0.030	1	0.862	0.946
Age of youngest household member:			15.010	8	0.059	
16 to 18	0	(b/l)				1.00
19 to 25	-0.166	0.259	0.410	1	0.522	0.847
26 to 30	-0.224	0.292	0.586	1	0.444	0.800
31 to 40	-0.079	0.285	0.077	1	0.782	0.924
41 to 50	-0.136	0.301	0.204	1	0.652	0.873
51 to 60	-0.118	0.304	0.152	1	0.697	0.888
61 to 70	0.417	0.326	1.640	1	0.200	1.518
71 to 80	0.488	0.336	2.109	1	0.146	1.629
Older than 80	0.347	0.434	0.639	1	0.424	1.415
Ethnic groups of household members:			3.481	1	0.062	
All white	0	(b/l)				1.00
One or more not white	-0.266	0.143	3.481	1	0.062	0.766
Urban rural (ru11ind):			12.295	5	0.031	
Urban - Major Conurbation	0	(b/l)				1.00
Urban - Minor Conurbation	-0.492	0.305	2.605	1	0.107	0.612
Urban - City and Town	-0.077	0.195	0.157	1	0.692	0.926
Rural - Town and Fringe	0.259	0.284	0.831	1	0.362	1.296
Rural - Village	-0.610	0.257	5.626	1	0.018	0.543
Rural - Hamlets and Isolated Dwellings	0.020	0.349	0.003	1	0.955	1.020
Survey mode:			0.394	1	0.530	
Issued knock-to-nudge	0	(b/l)				1.00
Issued push-to-telephone	0.198	0.315	0.394	1	0.530	1.219
Intercept	3.832	0.503	57.935	1	<0.001	46.168

8.17 Appendix Q: Calibration weighting: fully responding sample

	Unweighted respondents		Sel & NR weights (Pre-calibration)		Post-calibration		Population estimates	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sex								
Male	4,869	48.8%	4,879	48.7%	5,135	49.5%	27,488,365	49.5%
Female	5,102	51.2%	5,148	51.3%	5,241	50.5%	28,041,680	50.5%
Region								
North East	632	6.3%	467	4.7%	494	4.8%	2,632,337	4.7%
North West	1,397	14.0%	1,286	12.8%	1,348	13.0%	7,236,936	13.0%
Yorks And Humber	955	9.6%	937	9.3%	1,015	9.8%	5,423,708	9.8%
East Midlands	712	7.1%	859	8.6%	896	8.6%	4,765,919	8.6%
West Midlands	908	9.1%	921	9.2%	1,082	10.4%	5,862,271	10.6%
East Of England	1,262	12.7%	1,138	11.3%	1,162	11.2%	6,162,747	11.1%
London	1,325	13.3%	1,712	17.1%	1,651	15.9%	8,897,637	16.0%
South East	1,480	14.8%	1,760	17.5%	1,688	16.3%	9,013,748	16.2%
South West	1,300	13.0%	949	9.5%	1,040	10.0%	5,534,739	10.0%
Age by sex								
Males 0-4	296	3.0%	307	3.1%	312	3.0%	1,660,953	3.0%
Males 5-10	314	3.1%	326	3.2%	408	3.9%	2,169,241	3.9%
Males 11-16	314	3.1%	331	3.3%	378	3.6%	2,022,722	3.6%
Males 17-20	170	1.7%	163	1.6%	221	2.1%	1,186,603	2.1%
Males 21-29	423	4.2%	446	4.4%	593	5.7%	3,247,885	5.8%
Males 30-39	625	6.3%	648	6.5%	696	6.7%	3,725,058	6.7%
Males 40-49	566	5.7%	570	5.7%	653	6.3%	3,502,868	6.3%
Males 50-59	709	7.1%	706	7.0%	703	6.8%	3,736,132	6.7%
Males 60-64	320	3.2%	314	3.1%	293	2.8%	1,557,610	2.8%
Males 65-69	313	3.1%	301	3.0%	252	2.4%	1,337,311	2.4%
Males 70+	819	8.2%	769	7.7%	628	6.1%	3,341,982	6.0%
Females 0-4	241	2.4%	236	2.4%	295	2.8%	1,575,978	2.8%
Females 5-10	341	3.4%	350	3.5%	387	3.7%	2,064,496	3.7%
Females 11-16	331	3.3%	342	3.4%	360	3.5%	1,926,988	3.5%
Females 17-20	165	1.7%	197	2.0%	210	2.0%	1,115,866	2.0%
Females 21-29	421	4.2%	470	4.7%	572	5.5%	3,135,864	5.6%
Females 30-39	681	6.8%	715	7.1%	705	6.8%	3,778,854	6.8%
Females 40-49	615	6.2%	617	6.1%	669	6.4%	3,569,308	6.4%
Females 50-59	735	7.4%	728	7.3%	723	7.0%	3,857,047	6.9%
Females 60-64	340	3.4%	359	3.6%	305	2.9%	1,621,290	2.9%
Females 65-69	342	3.4%	319	3.2%	269	2.6%	1,428,186	2.6%
Females 70+	890	8.9%	813	8.1%	746	7.2%	3,967,803	7.1%
Total	9,971		10,027		10,376		55,530,045	

8.18 Appendix R: Logistic regression model for excluding non-present adults

	Odds Ratio	p-value	Confidence Interval
Age-by-gender		<0.001	
Males 16-29	1.00	-	-
Males 30-39	1.32	0.027	(1.03 , 1.70)
Males 40-49	1.94	<0.001	(1.49 , 2.52)
Males 50-59	1.98	<0.001	(1.53 , 2.58)
Males 60-69	2.48	<0.001	(1.86 , 3.30)
Males 70+	3.39	<0.001	(2.50 , 4.61)
Females 16-29	1.45	0.001	(1.16 , 1.82)
Females 30-39	2.10	<0.001	(1.63 , 2.71)
Females 40-49	2.58	<0.001	(2.00 , 3.34)
Females 50-59	3.04	<0.001	(2.34 , 3.94)
Females 60-69	2.69	<0.001	(2.01 , 3.61)
Females 70+	1.71	<0.001	(1.26 , 2.32)
GOR		<0.001	
North east	1.00	-	-
North west	1.13	0.351	(0.87 , 1.47)
Yorkshire and the humber	1.17	0.248	(0.89 , 1.54)
East midlands	1.18	0.238	(0.89 , 1.56)
West midlands	1.41	0.012	(1.08 , 1.84)
East of england	1.36	0.024	(1.04 , 1.78)
London	1.29	0.059	(0.99 , 1.67)
South east	1.47	0.003	(1.14 , 1.90)
South west	1.73	<0.001	(1.31 , 2.27)
Household size (16+)		<0.001	
2	1.00	-	-
3+	0.57	<0.001	(0.50 , 0.64)
Tenure		<0.001	
3+	1.00	-	-
owner occupier	1.30	<0.001	(1.15 , 1.47)
Individual income		<0.001	
<£14,999	1.00	-	-
£15,000-£24,999	1.28	0.004	(1.08 , 1.52)
£25,000-£34,999	1.14	0.153	(0.95 , 1.37)
£35,000-£49,999	1.29	0.015	(1.05 , 1.58)
£50,000+	1.20	0.095	(0.97 , 1.48)
missing	0.72	<0.001	(0.62 , 0.83)
Marital status		<0.001	
Married	1.00	-	-
Cohabiting	1.11	0.174	(0.96 , 1.29)
Single	0.48	<0.001	(0.39 , 0.58)
Widowed/divorced/separated	1.72	<0.001	(1.31 , 2.26)
Economic status		0.024	
Employees	1.00	-	-
Self-employed	0.97	0.706	(0.81 , 1.16)
Unemployed/econ inactive	1.21	0.010	(1.05 , 1.39)

Car Use			0.072	
3+ times a week	1.00	-	-	
once or twice a week	1.13	0.069	(0.99 , 1.29)	
less than once a week but more than once a month	0.90	0.306	(0.74 , 1.10)	
less than once a month	0.90	0.294	(0.74 , 1.09)	
Ethnicity			0.038	
white	1.00	-	-	
other	0.85	0.038	(0.99 , 1.29)	
Quarter of issue			0.078	
1	1.00	-	-	
2	1.01	0.859	(0.89 , 1.15)	
3	0.88	0.071	(0.77 , 1.01)	
4	0.88	0.083	(0.76 , 1.02)	
Intercept	0.51	<0.001		

8.19 Appendix S: Calibration weighting control totals: CASI sample

	CASI respondents weighted by wt_int		Non-presence (NP) weights		Selection & NP weights		Final calibrated & scaled weights		Population estimates	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sex										
Male	1,325	45.6%	2,139	47.6%	2,293	48.4%	2,254	48.8%	21,949,012	49.1%
Female	1,094	54.4%	2,359	52.4%	2,449	51.6%	2,367	51.2%	22,772,366	50.9%
Region										
North East	203	4.4%	219	4.9%	227	4.8%	224	4.9%	2,155,649	4.8%
North West	647	14.0%	616	13.7%	609	12.9%	607	13.1%	5,829,608	13.0%
Yorks. & Humber	443	9.6%	438	9.7%	459	9.7%	441	9.5%	4,374,495	9.8%
East Midlands	416	9.0%	391	8.7%	410	8.7%	403	8.7%	3,866,925	8.6%
West Midlands	493	10.7%	476	10.6%	510	10.8%	488	10.6%	4,695,166	10.5%
East of England	512	11.1%	472	10.5%	500	10.5%	515	11.2%	4,948,879	11.1%
London	716	15.5%	786	17.5%	756	15.9%	718	15.5%	7,045,650	15.8%
South East	725	15.7%	667	14.8%	775	16.3%	750	16.2%	7,256,104	16.2%
South West	467	10.1%	432	9.6%	495	10.4%	474	10.3%	4,548,901	10.2%
Age by sex										
Males 16-20	22	0.5%	57	1.3%	75	1.6%	75	1.6%	1,500,166	3.4%
Males 21-29	199	4.3%	288	6.4%	337	7.1%	388	8.4%	3,247,885	7.3%
Males 30-39	330	7.1%	368	8.2%	405	8.5%	388	8.4%	3,725,058	8.3%
Males 40-49	370	8.0%	386	8.6%	400	8.4%	365	7.9%	3,502,868	7.8%
Males 50-59	405	8.8%	400	8.9%	404	8.5%	389	8.4%	3,736,132	8.4%
Males 60-64	174	3.8%	155	3.4%	154	3.3%	147	3.2%	1,557,610	3.5%
Males 65-69	179	3.9%	151	3.3%	161	3.4%	154	3.3%	1,337,311	3.0%
Males 70+	428	9.3%	334	7.4%	357	7.5%	348	7.5%	3,341,982	7.5%
Females 16-20	27	0.6%	60	1.3%	85	1.8%	81	1.8%	1,414,014	3.2%
Females 21-29	286	6.2%	339	7.5%	369	7.8%	388	8.4%	3,135,864	7.0%
Females 30-39	442	9.6%	422	9.4%	403	8.5%	394	8.5%	3,778,854	8.4%
Females 40-49	414	8.9%	400	8.9%	403	8.5%	372	8.0%	3,569,308	8.0%
Females 50-59	463	10.0%	419	9.3%	420	8.9%	402	8.7%	3,857,047	8.6%
Females 60-64	198	4.3%	168	3.7%	176	3.7%	170	3.7%	1,621,290	3.6%
Females 65-69	176	3.8%	146	3.2%	151	3.2%	148	3.2%	1,428,186	3.2%
Females 70+	510	11.0%	404	9.0%	444	9.4%	413	8.9%	3,967,803	8.9%
Total	4,622		4,498		4,742		4621		44,721,378	