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Method of Travel to/from School by Pupils in NI, 2013/2014

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Method of Travel to/from school by pupils in NI, 2013/2014

About this report

This report presents data from the 2013/14 Continuous Household Survey (CHS) in relation to the method of travel to/from school by children in Northern Ireland. This was the first year that this question set was included in the CHS and this is the first such report produced by the Central Statistics and Research Branch (CSRB) in the Department for Regional Development (DRD).

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Introduction

TravelwiseNI¹ is the Department for Regional Development's (DRD) initiative to encourage people to choose sustainable transport options such as walking, cycling, public transport or car sharing. Travelwise NI is an integral part of DRD's Transport Policy, Strategy and Legislation Division and delivers its programmes in partnership with TransportNI, the Department of Education, the Department of the Environment Road Safety Branch, Sustrans, the Public Health Agency and Translink.

The initiative contributes to the DRD 2011- 2016 Programme for Government (PFG) target, to *'create the conditions to facilitate at least 36% of primary school pupils and 22% of post primary school pupils to walk or cycle to school as their main mode of transport'*.

TravelwiseNI encourages schools, pupils and parents to investigate the benefits of replacing the daily school run by walking and cycling to school where possible. It encourages schools to participate in a range of participative events such as Walk/Cycle to School Week and Walk to School Month. TravelwiseNI in partnership with the Public Health Agency funds the Active School Travel programme to raise awareness of sustainable travel options such as walking and cycling and to promote the benefits for children such as:

- becoming healthier and fitter
- becoming more independent and self-confident
- improving their environment and build their skills

Uses of the Data

The report will provide annual statistics on the main method of travel to/from school and, in particular, on the proportion of primary school and post primary school pupils who walk and cycle to school. This information will be used to monitor the effectiveness of the Travelwise NI Initiatives that are aimed at increasing the proportion of children who travel actively to school and for reporting on the progress of the PFG target on an annual basis.

¹ Information on Travelwise NI is available at <http://www.nidirect.gov.uk/travelwiseni>

Key Points

Main method of Travel to/from school

- Among primary school pupils, almost three fifths (59%) were driven to/from school by car² and a further 31% walked to/from school. One in ten (10%) pupils travelled to/from school by bus, while 1% usually cycled.
- Primary school children living in rural areas were more likely to be driven to/from school by car (64%) or by bus (19%) than those living in urban areas (56% and 5% respectively) while children living in urban areas were more likely walk to/from school (38% v 18%).
- Among post primary pupils, almost half (46%) travelled to/from school by bus and a further three tenths (30%) were driven by car. Just over a fifth (22%) of pupils walked to/from school and 2% took the train.
- Post primary school pupils living in rural areas were over twice as likely to travel to/from school by bus (68%) than those living in urban areas (32%). Those living in urban areas were more likely to be driven by car (33%) and walk to/from school (32%) than those in rural areas (25% and 5% respectively).
- 31% of primary school pupils walk or cycle to school as their main mode of transport. This compares with 22% of post primary school pupils.

Walking to School

- For those pupils who normally walk all or part of the way to/from school, 95% of primary school pupils and 78% of post primary school pupils walked all of the way to/from school.
- Of the 220 primary school children who walked for all or part of the journey to/from school, over half (54%) spent 10 minutes or less per day walking to/from school, 30% spent between 11 and 20 minutes, 15% spent between 21 and 30 minutes and 2% spent more than 30 minutes walking.
- Among the 172 post primary school children who walked for all or part of the way to/from school, 42% walked for 10 minutes or less, 32% walked for

² Car/van/taxi

between 11 and 20 minutes, 13% walked for 21-30 minutes and the remaining 12% spent more than 30 minutes walking.

Cycling to and from school

- 1% of primary school pupils cycled to school in 2013/14. Less than 0.5% of post primary school children cycled to school during the same school year.

Distance from home to school

- More than half (55%) of primary school pupils lived 0-1 mile from their school compared to just over a quarter (26%) of post primary school pupils. A similar proportion of primary and post primary pupils (29% and 27%) lived within 2 – 3 miles.
- In contrast, a third (33%) of post primary school pupils lived more than 6 miles from their school compared to just 8% of primary school pupils.
- Over half (53%) of primary school pupils living between 0-1 miles walked to/from school with a further 43% being driven by car and the remaining 3% by bus.
- Two thirds (66%) of post primary school pupils living between 0-1 miles walked to/from school, almost a third (30%) were driven by car and the remaining 3% travelled by bus.

Time spent per day on forms of exercise other than walking and cycling to/from school

- Less than half (44%) of primary school pupils and just over a third (37%) of post primary school pupils take part in more than 60 minutes physical activity over and above walking/cycling to school, thereby achieving the recommended daily exercise as advised by the Public Health Agency.

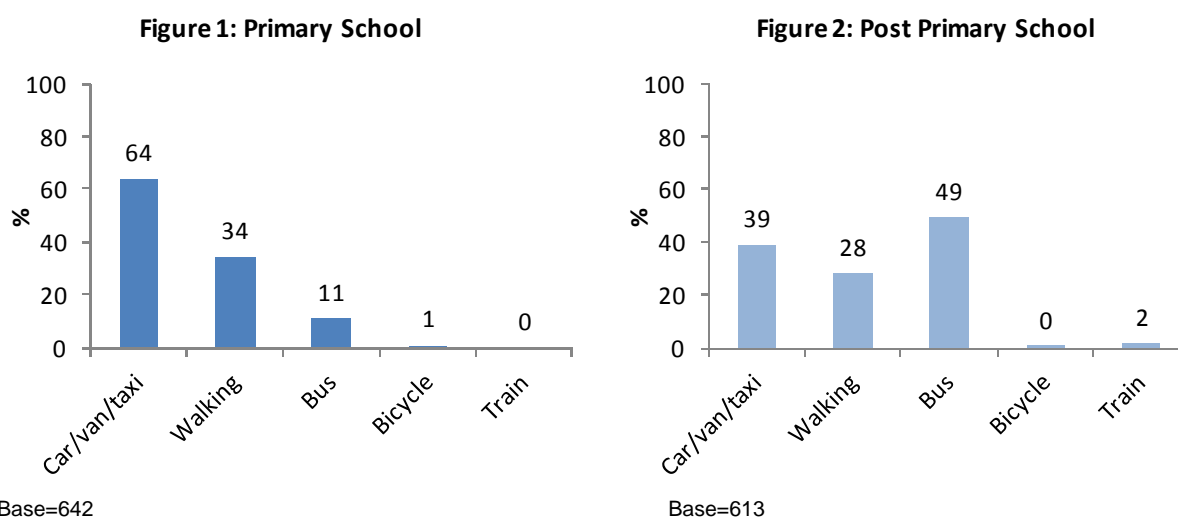
Results

To provide context, respondents were asked if children in the household attended primary school or post primary school. Parents³ were then asked the set of questions on behalf of their child(ren).

Of the 1,255 children for whom parents provided information, 642 (51%) attended a primary school and the remaining 613 (49%) attended a post primary School.

Modes of transport normally used to get to and from school

Respondents were asked to indicate which of the modes of transport listed their children normally used to travel to and from school (respondents could select more than one option).



Percentages may sum to more than 100% due to multiple responses.

Primary School Pupils

Among primary school pupils, almost two thirds (64%) were driven to/from school by car, a third (34%) walked either all or part of the way to/from school while just over one in ten (11%) took a bus. One in a hundred pupils (1%) cycled to/from school.

Primary school pupils living in urban areas were twice as likely to walk for all or part of the way to school (42%) than those children living in rural areas (21%). Conversely, children living in rural areas were more likely to be driven by car (70%) and by bus (20%) to school than those living in urban areas (61% and 6% respectively).

³ Parents/Guardians

Post primary School Pupils

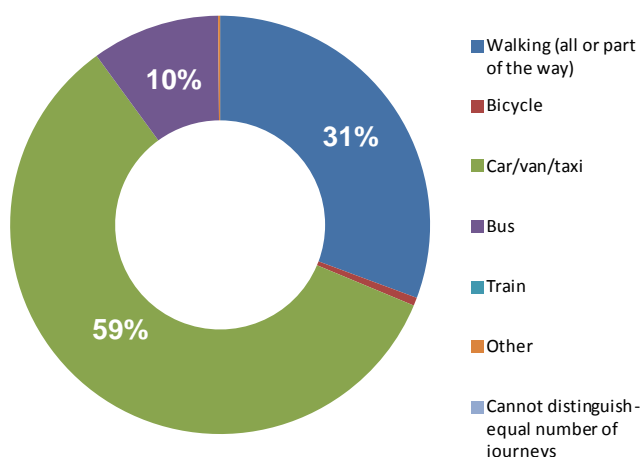
Among post primary pupils, almost half (49%) travelled to/from school by bus, almost two fifths (39%) were driven by car and 28% walked for all or part of the way. A small proportion (2%) of pupils travelled by train while less than 0.5% of pupils cycled to/from school.

Post primary school pupils living in urban areas were more likely to walk for all or part of the way to school (37%) than those children living in rural areas (13%). Conversely, children living in rural areas were more than twice as likely to take the bus to school (72%) than those living in urban areas (35%).

Main mode of transport to and from school

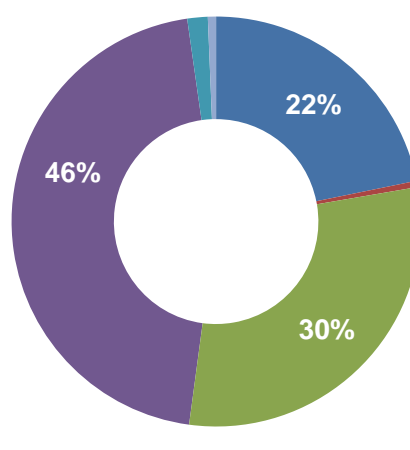
Respondents were then asked to consider the child's **main** mode of transport to and from school, i.e. the mode of transport used for the longest part of the journey.

Figure 3: Primary School



Base=639

Figure 4: Post Primary School



Base=612

Table 1: Main mode of transport to and from school

	Primary (%)	Post Primary (%)
Walking (all or part of the way)	31	22
Bicycle	1	0
Car/van/taxi	59	30
Bus	10	46
Train	0	2
Other	0	0
Cannot distinguish - equal number of journeys made with different modes	0	1
Base	639	612

Primary School Pupils

Among primary school pupils, almost three fifths (59%) were driven to/from school by car and a further 31% usually walked to/from school. One in ten (10%) pupils travelled to/from school by bus while 1% usually cycled.

Primary school children living in rural areas were more likely to be driven to/from school by car (64%) or by bus (19%) than those living in urban areas (56% and 5% respectively) while children living in urban areas were more likely to walk to/from school (38% v 18%).

Post Primary School Pupils

Among post primary pupils, almost half (46%) travelled to/from school by bus and a further three tenths (30%) were driven by car. Just over a fifth (22%) of pupils walked to/from school while 2% took the train. A small proportion (1%) of parents stated that they could not distinguish the main mode of travel, i.e. equal number of journeys made with different modes (e.g. taken by car to school 5 days a week, and walked home from school 5 days a week).

Post primary school pupils living in rural areas were over twice as likely to travel to/from school by bus (68%) than those living in urban areas (32%). Those living in urban areas were more likely to be driven by car (33%) and walk to/from school (32%) than those in rural areas (25% and 5% respectively).

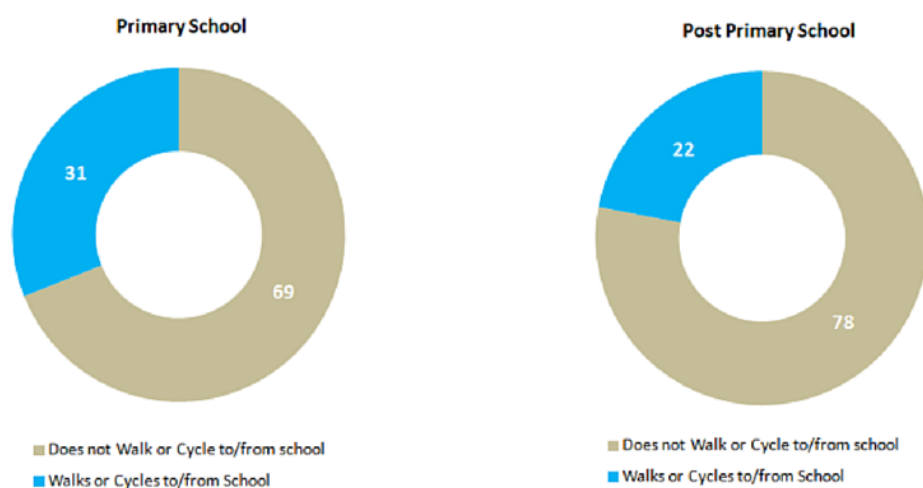
Walking and Cycling to/from School

DRD's 2011-2016 Programme for Government (PFG) target aims to 'create the conditions to facilitate at least 36% of primary school pupils and 22% of post primary school pupils to walk or cycle to school as their main mode of transport'.

During 2013/2014, 31% of primary school pupils walked or cycled to school. This compares with 22% of post primary pupils. As these percentages are calculated from a representative sample of the Northern Ireland population, confidence intervals must be calculated to estimate the level of uncertainty in the sample estimate. These confidence intervals can be found in Appendix 4 on Page 26.

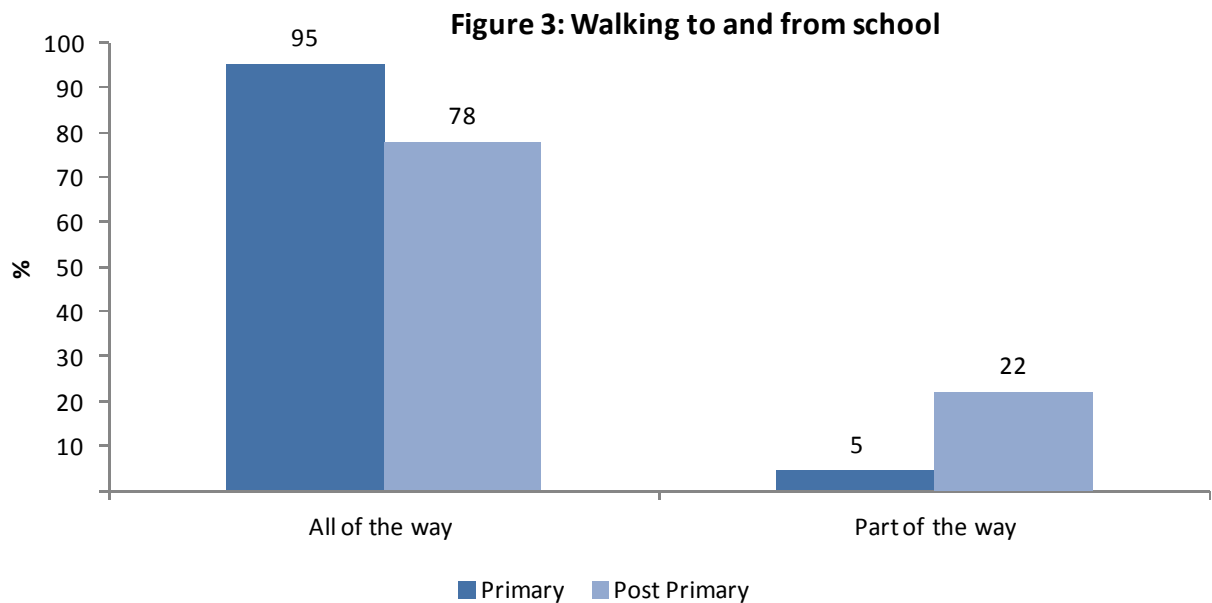


A C T I V E T R A V E L T O A N D F R O M S C H O O L



Walking to and from school

Respondents who stated that their child normally walked for all or part of the way to/from school in Question 1 (220 of whom were primary school pupils and 172 were post primary pupils), were subsequently asked whether their child walked all of the way or part of the way to/from school.



Base: Primary=220; Post Primary=172

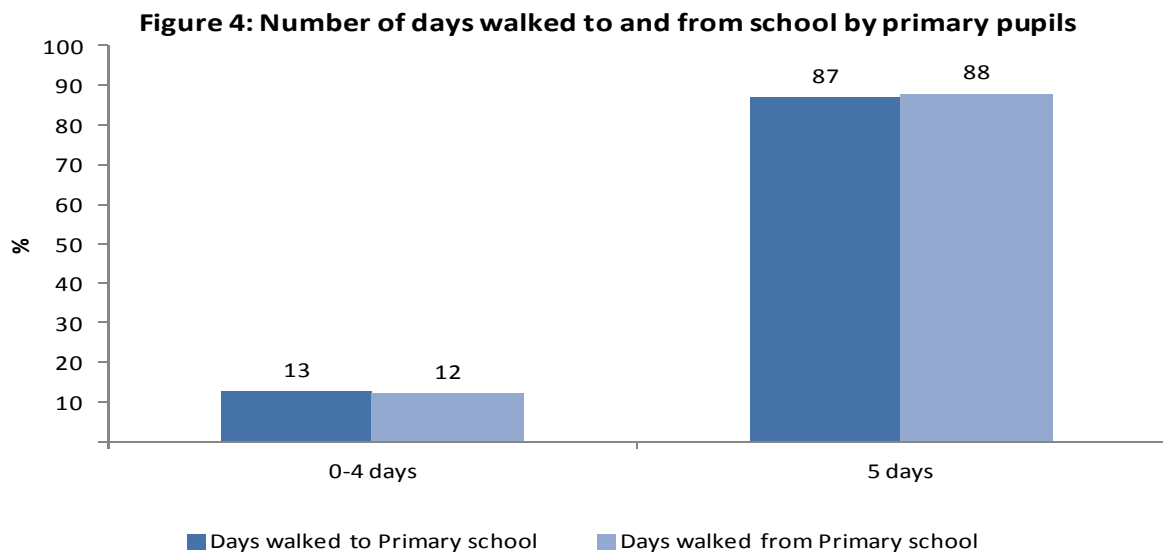
Of the 220 primary school children who walked, 95% walked all of the way to/from school and the remaining 5% walked part of the way.

Of the 172 post primary school children who walked, 78% walked all of the way and the remaining 22% walked for part of the way.

The lower proportion of post primary school children who walked all of the way to/from school may reflect the greater distances travelled between their home and school and may include a walk to/from the bus stop (see figure 7).

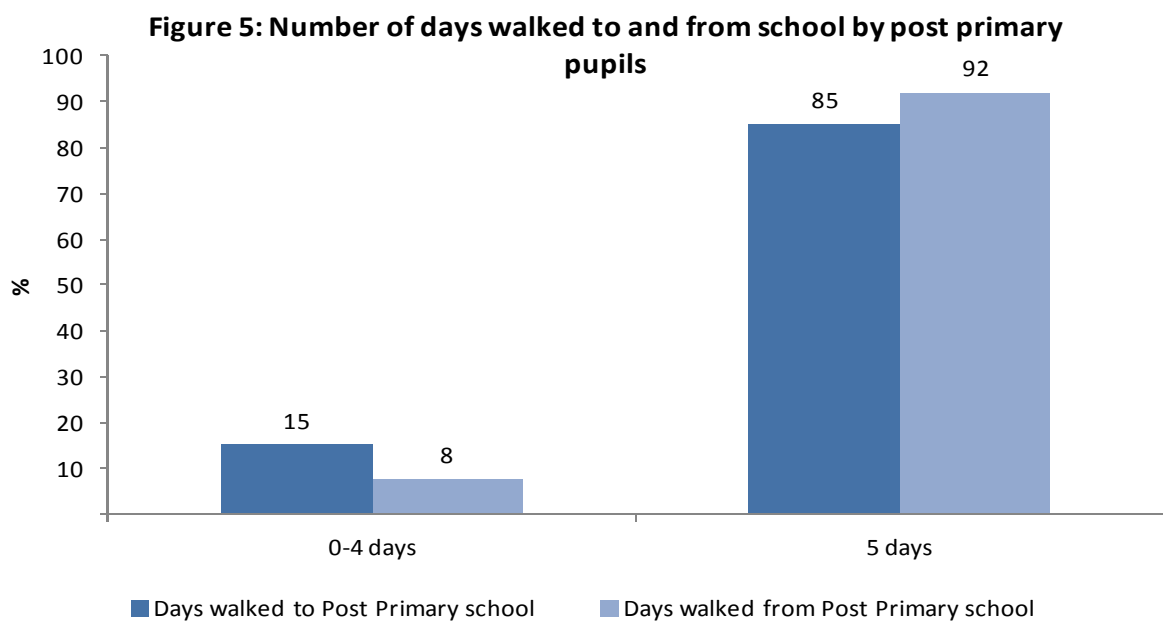
Number of days per week walked to and from Primary/ Post Primary school

The parents and guardians of children who walked all or part of the way to/from school were then asked to indicate how many days per week the child walked (all or part of the way) to school.



Base=220

Of the 220 primary school children who walked all or part of the way to and/or from school, similar proportions walked to school and from school 5 days per week (87% and 88% respectively).

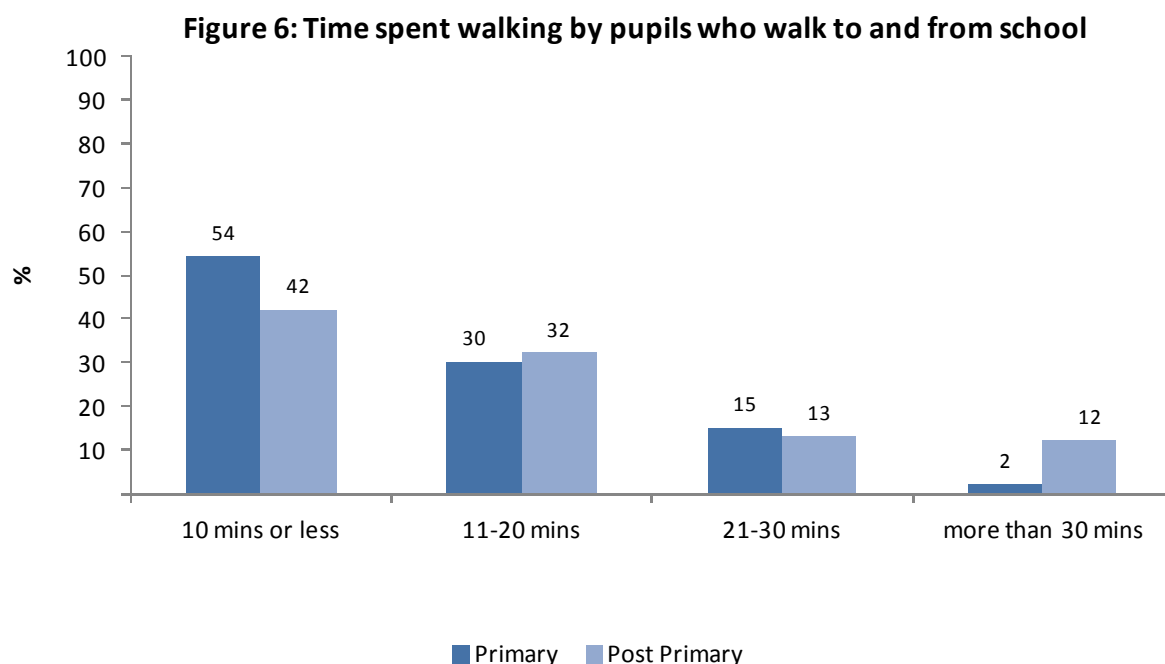


Base=172

Of the 172 post primary school children who walked all or part of the way to/from school, a higher proportion (92%) walked home from school 5 days per week compared to those who walked to school 5 days per week (85%). The higher proportion of pupils walking home from school may reflect parents and guardians ensuring their children get to school on time by driving them there or dropping them off in the morning on their way to work.

Length of time per day spent walking to and from Primary/ Post Primary school

Parents who indicated that their child walked to/from school for all or part of the journey were asked how long in total their child spent walking to and from school on a daily basis.



Base: Primary=220; Post Primary=172

Of the 220 primary school children who walked for all or part of the journey to/from school, over half (54%) spent 10 minutes or less per day walking to and from school, 30% spent between 11 and 20 minutes and 15% spent between 21 and 30 minutes while the remaining 2% spent more than 30 minutes.

Among the 172 post primary school children who walked for all or part of the way to/from school, 42% walked for 10 minutes or less, 32% walked for between 11 and

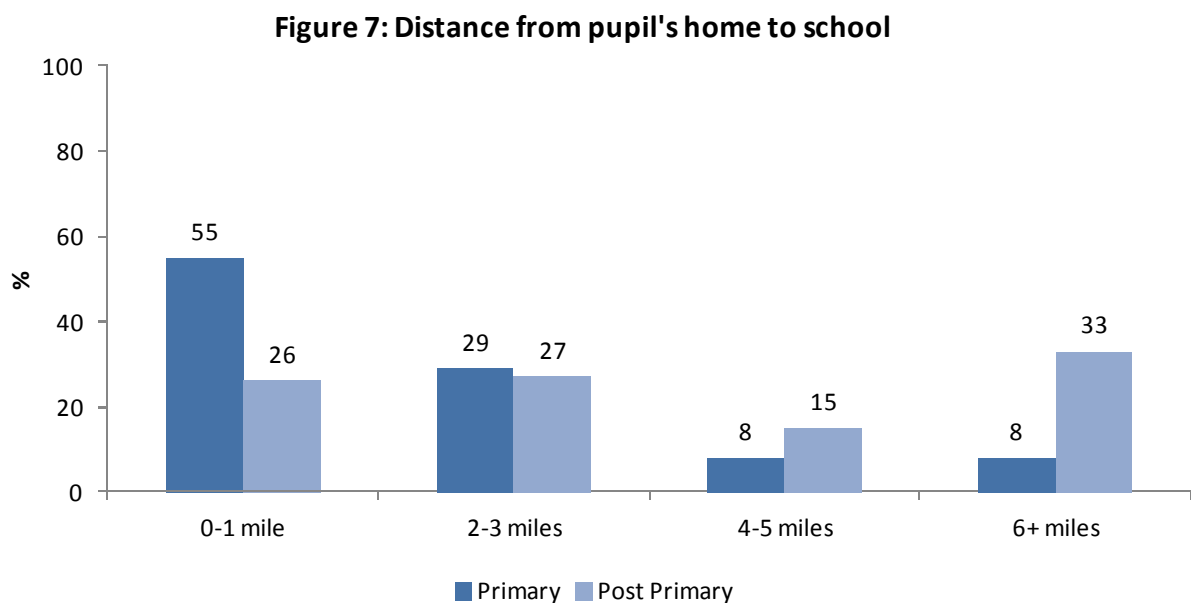
20 minutes, 13% walked for 21-30 minutes and the remaining 12% walked for a total of more than 30 minutes.

Cycling to and from school

The proportion of primary school children who cycled to/from school was 1%, whereas less than 0.5% of post primary school children cycled to school during 2013/14. Due to the small numbers of children cycling, it is not possible to present any further analysis.

Distance from child's home to Primary/ Post Primary school

All parents and guardians were asked to estimate the distance to their child's school (to the nearest whole mile) from their home.



Base: Primary=639; Post Primary=612

(0 mile = less than half a mile, 1 mile = ½ mile to less than 1 ½ miles, etc.)

More than half (55%) of primary school pupils lived 0-1 mile from their school compared to just over a quarter (26%) of post primary school pupils. A similar proportion of primary and post primary pupils (29% and 27%) lived within 2-3 miles.

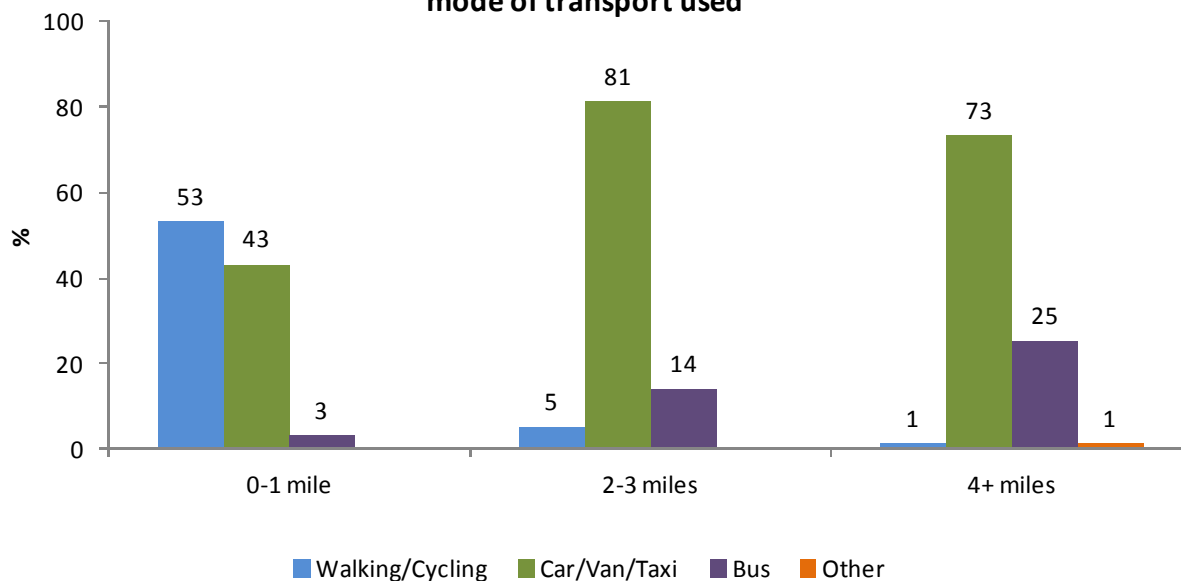
In contrast, a third (33%) of post primary school pupils lived more than 6 miles from their school compared to just 8% of primary school pupils.

In 2013/14, there were 839 primary schools in NI and 210 post primary schools⁴, therefore pupils are much more likely to live closer to a primary school so these results are not unexpected.

Main mode of Transport by Distance to school

Primary

Figure 8: Distance from primary school pupil's home to school by main mode of transport used



Base=639

(0 mile = less than half a mile, 1 mile = ½ mile to less than 1 ½ miles, etc.)

Due to small numbers of primary school pupils living more than 4 miles from their school, '4-5 miles' and '6+ miles' categories have been combined.

It can be seen from Figure 8 that over half (53%) of primary pupils living between 0-1 miles walked or cycled to/from school with a further 43% being driven by car and the remaining 3% travelled by bus.

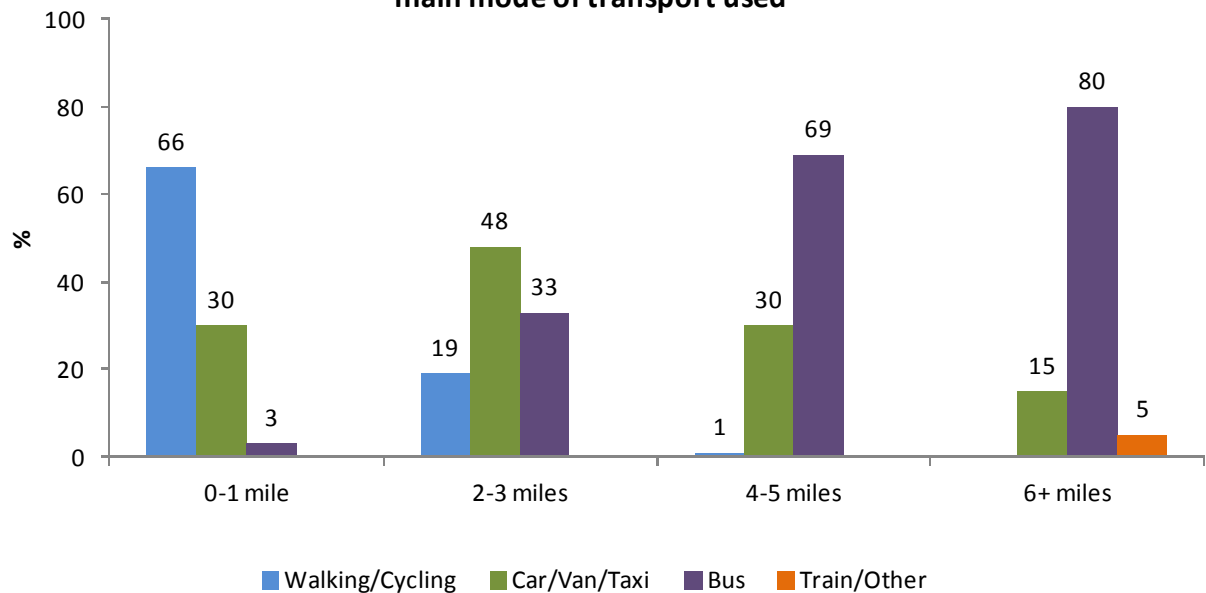
For those living between 2-3 miles from their school, 81% were driven by car, 14% took the bus and 5% walked or cycled to school.

⁴ http://www.deni.gov.uk/index/facts-and-figures-new/education-statistics/32_statistics_and_research-numbersofschoolsandpupils_pg/32_statistics_and_research-northernirelandsummarydata_pg.htm

For those living more than 4 miles from their primary school, the car was the most popular mode (73%), but the proportion of those who took the bus increased to a quarter (25%).

Post Primary

Figure 9: Distance from post primary school pupil's home to school by main mode of transport used



Base=608

(0 mile = less than half a mile, 1 mile = ½ mile to less than 1 ½ miles, etc.)

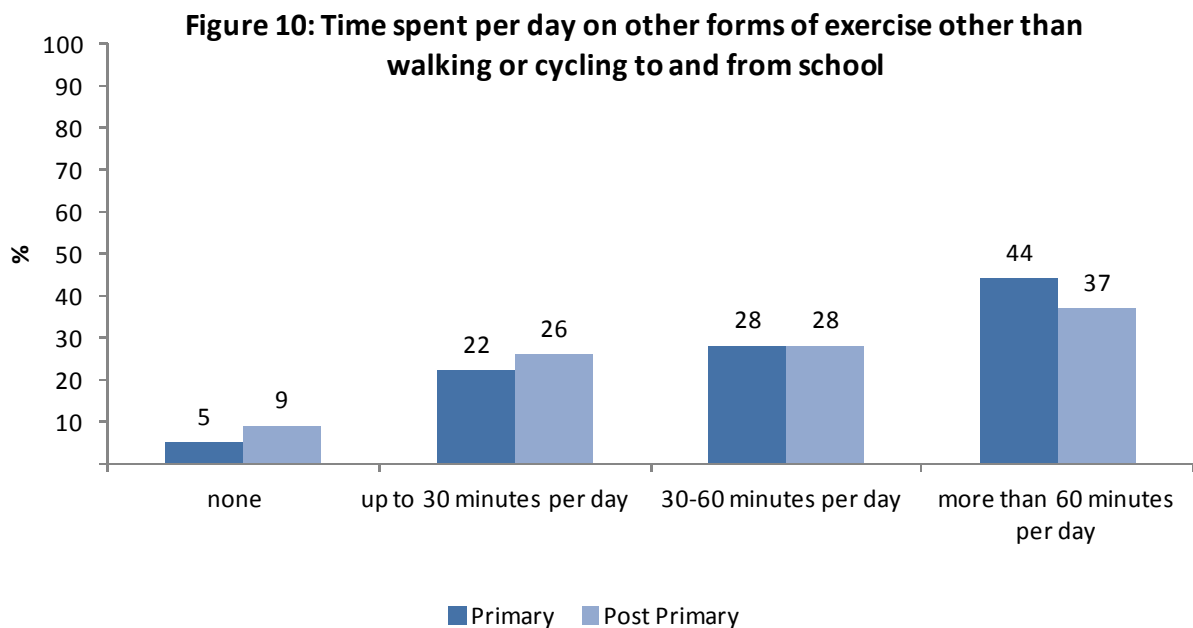
Figure 9 shows that two thirds (66%) of post primary pupils living between 0-1 miles walked or cycled to/from school, almost a third (30%) were driven by car and the remaining 3% travelled by bus.

Of those living between 2-3 miles from school, almost half (48%) were driven by car, a third (33%) travelled by bus and almost a fifth (19%) walked or cycled to school.

The bus was the main mode of transport for those living 4 or more miles from school, accounting for 69% of pupils living between 4-5 miles and four fifths (80%) of pupils living 6 or more miles from their school.

Time spent per day on forms of exercise other than walking and cycling to/from school.

Parents were asked to estimate how much time per day on average that their child/children spent on exercise including other forms of walking or cycling and physical exercise such as running, football, dance, swimming, gymnastics etc.



Base: Primary=636; Post Primary=605

The Public Health Agency (PHA) recommends that all children and young people aged between 5 and 18 years old should engage in moderate to vigorous intensity physical activity for at least 60 minutes and up to several hours every day.

The results presented in Figure 10 would indicate that less than half (44%) of primary school pupils and just over a third (37%) of post primary school pupils take part in more than 60 minutes physical activity over and above walking/cycling to school, thereby achieving the recommended daily exercise as advised by the PHA.

Among primary school pupils, one in twenty (5%) did not spend any time per day taking part in exercise and other forms of activity. Among post primary school pupils, the comparative figure was 9%.

Excluding time spent per day walking or cycling to/from school post primary school pupils living in urban areas (12%) were more likely not to do any other forms of exercise than those living in rural areas (6%).

Appendix 1: Technical Notes

Data Collection

The information presented in this publication derives from the Northern Ireland Continuous Household Survey (CHS), a Northern Ireland wide household survey administered by Central Survey Unit (CSU), Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA).

It is based on a sample of the general population resident in private households and has been running since 1983. The Survey is designed to provide a regular source of information on a wide range of social and economic issues relevant to Northern Ireland. The nature and aims of CHS are similar to those of the General Household Survey (GHS), which is carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in Great Britain.

The 2013/14 survey was based on a random sample of 4,500 domestic addresses drawn from the Land and Property Services list of addresses and interviews were sought with all adults aged 16 and over in these households. DRD placed questions related to method of travel to/from school for the first time in the 2013/2014 CHS. The questions relating to school travel are included in Appendix 4 of this publication.

The dataset contains the records for 1,255 children who attended a primary or post-primary level school at the time of interview. These records are based on the responses to the DRD Household Module answered by the Household Reference Person or Spouse.

Data Quality

Data were collected by CSU and various validation checks were carried out as part of the processing. CSU is the leading social survey research organisation in Northern Ireland and is one of the main business areas of NISRA, an Agency within the Department of Finance and Personnel. CSU has a long track record and a wealth of experience in the design, management and analysis of behavioural and

attitude surveys in the context of a wide range of social policy issues. CSU procedures are consistent with the Official Statistics Code of Practice⁵.

The CHS sample was assessed and considered to be a representative sample of the Northern Ireland population at the Household level.

Whilst data quality is considered to be very good, note that all survey estimates are subject to a degree of error and this must be taken account of when considering results (see notes on sampling error on page 20). This error will be reasonably small for the majority of Northern Ireland level results but care should be taken when looking at results based on smaller breakdowns.

Multiple response questions

Multiple response questions are those for which respondents can give more than one response if they wish. For example, in the first question in this report, parents were asked to list all of the modes of transport their child used to travel to or from school. In such questions, when individual percentages are summed they may add to more than 100%. Therefore, the footnote “Percentages may sum to more than 100% due to multiple responses” has been included under the relevant charts within the main body of this publication and under the appropriate data tables in Appendix 2.

Rounding Conventions

Percentages have been rounded to whole numbers and as a consequence some percentages may not sum to 100. 0% may reflect rounding down of values under 0.5.

Significant difference

Significance tests were carried out to determine if there were differences in responses given by various respondent groups. The significance tests were carried out at 5% significance level (range = -1.96 to +1.96) and only differences which were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) are included in this report. This means that there is at least a 95% probability that there is a genuine difference between responses

⁵ <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/code-of-practice-for-official-statistics.pdf>

given by, for example, those living in urban and rural areas and the differences between the two groups cannot simply explained by random chance or sample error. When a significant difference is noted among survey respondents, it is likely that this same difference applies to the Northern Ireland pupil population.

The following respondent groups were considered:

Urban and rural areas

Urban and rural areas have been classified using the statistical classification of settlements defined by the Inter-Departmental Urban-Rural Definition Group.

- Bands A to E are classified as Urban. This includes Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area (Band A), Derry Urban Area (Band B) and large, medium and small towns (Bands C-E) with populations ranging from 4,500 to under 75,000.
- Bands F to H are classified as rural. This includes intermediate settlements (Band F), villages (Band G) and small villages, hamlets and open countryside (Band H) with populations ranging from less than 1,000 to under 4,500 and including open countryside.

Sampling error

No sample is likely to precisely mirror the characteristics of the population it is drawn from due to both sampling and non-sampling errors. An estimate of the amount of error due to the sampling process can be calculated. For a simple random sample design, the sampling error (s.e.) of any percentage, p , can be calculated by the formula:

$$s.e. (p) = \sqrt{(p*(100-p)/n)}$$

where n is the number of respondents on which the percentage is based.

Confidence Interval

A 95% confidence interval for the population percentage can be calculated using the formula:

$$95\% \text{ confidence interval} = p \pm 1.96 * s.e. (p)$$

This means that if 100 similar, independent samples were chosen from the same population, 95 of them would yield an estimate for the percentage, p , within this range of values.

The absence of design effects in the survey means that standard statistical tests of significance can be applied directly to the data. 95% confidence intervals were calculated for the headline figures as detailed in Appendix 4 on page 26.

Other notes

The following should be noted when interpreting figures and tables:

- Detailed tabulations are not provided where the number of respondents is too small to allow meaningful analysis.
- The base number of responses to each question, which is shown in each table, is the unweighted count. The base may vary due to some respondents not answering certain questions.

Appendix 2: Data Tables

Table 1: Modes of transport normally used to get to and from school

Percentages may not add to 100% due to Multiple Response

	Primary (%)	Post Primary (%)
Walking (all or part of the way)	34	28
Bicycle	1	0
Car/van/taxi	64	39
Bus	11	49
Train	0	2
Other	0	0
Base	642	613

Table 2: Main mode of transport to and from school

	Primary (%)	Post Primary (%)
Walking (all or part of the way)	31	22
Bicycle	1	0
Car/van/taxi	59	30
Bus	10	46
Train	0	2
Other	0	0
Cannot distinguish - equal number of journeys made with different modes	0	1
Base	639	612

Table 3: Walking all or part of the way to school

	Primary (%)	Post Primary (%)
All of the way	95	78
Part of the way	5	22
Base	220	172

Table 4: Number of days per week walked to school

Days	Primary (%)	Post Primary (%)
0	1	6
1	3	3
2	4	3
3	2	2
4	3	1
5	87	85
Base	220	172

Table 5: Number of days per week walked home from school

Days	Primary (%)	Post Primary (%)
0	1	0
1	3	2
2	5	4
3	0	1
4	3	1
5	88	92
Base	220	172

Table 6: Total time spent walking to and from school per day

	Primary (%)	Post Primary (%)
10 mins or less	54	42
11-20 mins	30	32
21-30 mins	15	13
more than 30 mins	2	12
Base	220	172

Table 7: Distance from child's home to school

	Primary (%)	Post Primary (%)
0-1 mile	55	26
2-3 miles	29	27
4-5 miles	8	15
6+ miles	8	33
Base	639	612

Note:

(0 mile = less than half a mile, 1 mile = ½ mile to less than 1 ½ miles, etc.)

Table 8: Distance from child's home to primary school by main mode of transport used

	0-1 mile	2-3 miles	4+Miles
Walking/Cycling	53	5	1
Car/Van/Taxi	43	81	73
Bus	3	14	25
Train/Other	0	0	1
Base	354	185	100

Notes:

(0 mile = less than half a mile, 1 mile = ½ mile to less than 1 ½ miles, etc.)

Table 9: Distance from child's home to post primary school by main mode of transport used

	0-1 mile	2-3 miles	4-5 miles	6+ miles
Walking/Cycling	66	19	1	0
Car/Van/Taxi	30	48	30	15
Bus	3	33	69	80
Train/Other	0	0	0	5
Base	155	165	90	198

Notes:

(0 mile = less than half a mile, 1 mile = ½ mile to less than 1 ½ miles, etc.)

Table 10: Time spent per day on other forms of exercise other than walking or cycling to/from school

	Primary (%)	Post Primary (%)
none	5	9
up to 30 minutes per day	22	26
30-60 minutes per day	28	28
more than 60 minutes per day	44	37
Base	636	605

Appendix 3: Comparison⁶ with Travel Survey for Northern Ireland and Census 2011 Travel to/from school Results

Table 12: Primary School Children (aged 4-11)

	Census	TSNI ^{7,8}	Continuous Household Survey
	2011	2012-2014	2013/2014
Walk/On Foot	24	27	31
Bicycle	0	0	1
Bus, Minibus or Coach	14	13	10
Car ⁹	61	60	59
Other or 'cannot distinguish' ¹⁰	0	0	0
Number of persons in sample aged 4-11	154,062	464	639

Table 13: Post Primary School Children (aged 12-18)

	Census	TSNI	Continuous Household Survey
	2011	2012-2014	2013/2014
Walk/On Foot	17	17	22
Bicycle	0	0	0
Bus, Minibus or Coach	49	48	46
Car	32	34	30
Other or 'cannot distinguish'	2	0	2
Number of persons in sample aged 12-18	145,608	414	613

⁶ Caution should be used when interpreting and comparing these figures due to differing methodologies and questions used to derive methods of travel to school.

⁷ Main mode of travel: Journeys can consist of stages e.g. walk to bus stop and take the bus to school. The main mode of travel is the form of transport used for the greatest length of the journey.

⁸ Based on journeys where the journey purpose was education. Journey purpose is governed by what the person did at the end of the journey but for journeys home the purposes is governed by the start of the journey. Therefore a journey home from school is classified as an education journey as well as any journey to school.

⁹ Car includes Car, van and taxi

¹⁰ 'Cannot distinguish' was not an option in the Census or the TSNI.

Appendix 4: Confidence Intervals

A confidence interval represents the range of values in which the true population value is likely to lie. It is based on the sample estimate and the confidence level.

As the percentages are calculated from a representative sample of the Northern Ireland population (aged 16 and over), a confidence interval can be calculated to estimate the level of uncertainty in the sample estimate.

95% confidence intervals were calculated for the headline figures. Table 13 below summarizes the confidence intervals for Main Method of Travel to/from School in NI.

Table 13: Confidence Intervals for Main Method of Travel to/from School: Walking and Cycling

	Estimate	95% Confidence Range +/-	Confidence Interval
Primary School who walk or cycle	31%	4	27% - 35%
Post primary School Pupils who walk or cycle	22%	3	19% - 25%

- 31% of primary school pupils either walked or cycled to/from school in Northern Ireland. Calculating a 95% confidence interval from the results of the survey, it can be estimated that between 27% and 35% of the Northern Ireland primary school population either walk or cycled to /from school.
- 22% of post primary school pupils either walked or cycled to/from school in Northern Ireland. Calculating a 95% confidence interval from the results of the survey, it can be estimated that between 19% and 25% of the Northern Ireland adult population have heard of these initiatives.

Appendix 5: Questionnaire

Children travel to school

[INTRO]

I would now like to ask some questions about how the children in this household travel to and from school.

1. CONTINUE

[C1]

Is ^kidname at a primary or post-primary school?

1. Primary school,
2. Post-primary school
3. No longer at school

If (c1=1) or (c1=2) then

[MODE]SHOWCARD 2 (Modes of Transport)

Which of the modes of transport listed does ^kidname normally use to get to and from school?

(Please consider both journeys and include all modes of transport. If ^kidname walks PART of the way in conjunction with some other form of transport (e.g. walks to or from a bus stop or after being dropped off) only include walking if ^kidname has to walk for 10 minutes or more).

PLEASE CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Walking (all or part of the way)
2. Bicycle
3. Car/van
4. Bus
5. Train
6. Taxi
7. Other

If (mode=7) then

[MODEOTH]

Please specify the other mode of transport?

If (c1=1) or (c1=2) then

[MAIN] SHOWCARD 2 (Modes of Transport)

And which of these do you consider is ^kidname's main mode of transport to and from school?

(IF MORE THAN ONE MODE SELECT THE MODE WITH THE LONGEST JOURNEY)

1. Walking (all or part of the way)
2. Bicycle
3. Car/van
4. Bus
5. Train
6. Taxi
7. Other
8. Cannot distinguish - equal number of journeys made with different modes (e.g car lift to school 5 days a week, walk home from school 5 days a week)

If (main=8) then

[MAINB] SHOWCARD 2 (Modes of Transport)

Which modes have equal journeys made?

1. Walking (all or part of the way)
2. Bicycle
3. Car/van
4. Bus
5. Train
6. Taxi
7. Other

If (mode=1) then

[C2]

You mentioned previously that ^kidname normally walks either to or from school. Can I just check, is that walking all or part of the way to or from school?

- a All of the way
- b Part of the way

[C3]

About how many days per week does ^kidname walk (all or part of the way) to school?

0..5

[C3a]

About how many days per week does ^kidname walk (all or part of the way) home from school?

0..5

[C5]

How long (in minutes) does ^kidname spend in total walking to and from school on a daily basis?

1..180

If (mode=2) then

[C4]

About how many days per week does ^kidname cycle to school?

0..5

[C4a]

About how many days per week does ^kidname cycle home from school?

0..5

[C6]

How long (in minutes) does ^kidname spend in total cycling to and from school on a daily basis?

1..120

If (c1=1) or (c1=2) then

[C7]

How far is ^kidname's school (to the nearest whole mile) from your home?

0..90

[C8]

Apart from any walking or cycling to or from school mentioned in previous questions, how much time per day on average does ^kidname spend on exercise including other forms of walking or cycling and physical exercise such as running, football, dance, swimming, gymnastics etc?

RUNNING PROMPT

- A. none
- b. up to 30 minutes per day
- c. 30-60 minutes per day
- d. more than 60 minutes per day