

New Zealand Household Travel Survey July 1989 - June 1990

SAFETY STANDARDS BRANCH



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NEW ZEALAND HOUSEHOLD TRAVEL SURVEY

JULY 1989 - JUNE 1990

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New Zealand Household Travel Survey

Preface

The New Zealand household travel survey was carried out over a full year from July 1989 to June 1990. All travel for household occupants aged 5 years or over was recorded by the survey.

The survey was financed by the Land Transport Division of the MOT and the Road Traffic Safety Research Council. It was carried out by Ampt Applied Research Ltd of Sydney. The sample was designed by Michael Keall in conjunction with the late Bill White. The contract was let and supervised by Bill Frith. The software for digitising trip distances and organising the data into SAS data sets was developed by Stuart Badger. This report was prepared by Wayne Jones assisted by Paul Phipps.

The purpose of this report is to:

- (i) provide a qualitative discussion of the survey sample design, the use of weights in obtaining national travel estimates, and the method used to obtain estimates of the sampling errors,
- (ii) show what data are available from the survey and the format in which they are stored,
- (iii) present an overview of the survey results

The report is not intended as an exhaustive analysis of the survey data. Rather, by providing an overview of the survey data it is expected that this report will suggest areas that may be profitable for more detailed analysis. Any discussion of the results of the survey is left for the more detailed reports that will follow.

Key Statistics

Sample Size

Occupied dwel	lings survey	ed	4123
Response rate			75%
Number of resp	sondonte		8719
Teenagers,			810
70 years and			587

National Estimates

Number of driver li	cence holders (Thousands)	2071
car licences		2061
motorcycle licen		484 397
heavy vehicle lic	CETICES	397
Number of househ	old vehicles* (Thousands)	1809
cars / station wa	agons	1464
vans / utilities		188
trucks motorcycles		34 98
bicycles (approx	ximate number)	1200

Annual National Travel

	Million	100 million km
	Trips	travelled
Driver / rider trips	2529	201.7
Passenger trips	1125	121.6
Bicycle trips	181	3.5
Pedestrian trips	1080	_

^{*} Household vehicles were those registered vehicles that were usually parked at the address overnight, whether privately owned or not.

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2. The Survey

2.1 Introduction

The New Zealand household travel survey provides data that will assist in the development and evaluation of programmes relating to road use and road safety. The travel estimates from the survey can be used to describe household travel behaviour generally. Also, in conjunction with existing accident data, accident risks for different groups of drivers can be calculated. In addition the survey provides information on the risks of various groups of passengers, pedestrians and pedal cyclists.

The survey was not designed specifically to provide a measure of the total vehicle kilometers travelled in NZ. Some categories of non-private dwellings (e.g. hotels and motels) were not surveyed owing firstly to the difficulty in gaining access to the inhabitants and secondly to the fact that the interviews were based around a four day period which is not compatible with very short term accomodation. This exclusion of a section of the population that is likely to be travelling greater than average distances means that the estimates of distance travelled derived from this household survey may under estimate the total distance travelled in New Zealand. The under estimate in distance travelled would also lead to some over estimate in total accident rate per distance travelled. Various methods have been tried to estimate total distance driven on NZ roads. Land Transport and Transit NZ are at present investigating means of producing annual estimates of the total vehicle kilometers travelled in NZ.

2.2 Method

The New Zealand household travel survey was carried out over a full year from July 1989 to June 1990.

An initial letter, which described the aims and content of the survey, was sent to the selected households. Next an interviewer called at the address to gather household information, explain the purpose of the survey and leave a memory jogger for each participant to record travel details over the two consecutive travel days selected for that household. Finally, as soon as possible after the travel days, the interviewer returned to conduct the survey. Copies of the household and personal survey forms are included in Appendix 5.

All travel for household occupants aged 5 years or over was recorded.

The trip data were recorded in enough detail to allow the trip distances to be measured by tracing out the trip route on a map overlaying a digitising board.

2.3 Sample design

The sample was constructed to fulfil initial estimation requirements of the survey. These were:

- (i) Travel estimation for NZ as a whole
- (ii) Travel estimation for large cities individually
- (iii) Travel estimation for sub-periods of the year of 3 months or more for NZ as a whole

The other main consideration was the minimisation of survey costs, achieved by constructing a survey so that interviewers did not need to travel long distances between households.

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All the Major Urban Areas (MUA's; population greater than 45,000 as at the 1986 census) were surveyed throughout the year. So estimates can be made of annual travel for individual cities.

The rest of NZ was surveyed in chunks called Territorial Local Authorities (TLA's). The TLAs are smaller population centres, and were sampled with probabilities proportional to their sizes. So a town of 10,000 had twice the chance of selection of a town of 5,000. A couple of TLAs were large enough to be surveyed throughout the year; the remainder were surveyed over a period of weeks or months, depending on their sizes.

To minimise travelling for the interviewers, meshblocks (groups of households in the the same neighbourhood) were selected within the MUAs and sampled TLAs by simple random sampling.

Every fifth (or in some cases tenth) household was surveyed within the selected meshblocks. All people in these households aged 5 years or older were asked to provide travel data for the 2 designated days.

A more detailed description of the sample design is included in Appendix 2.

2.4 Weights

Since the sample was not a simple random sample of the population, an arithmetic average of sample observations was not appropriate for estimating the population mean. Weighted averages were used. The inverse of the probability of selection of a sample unit, whether a household or a person, was used as the weight for the sample unit.

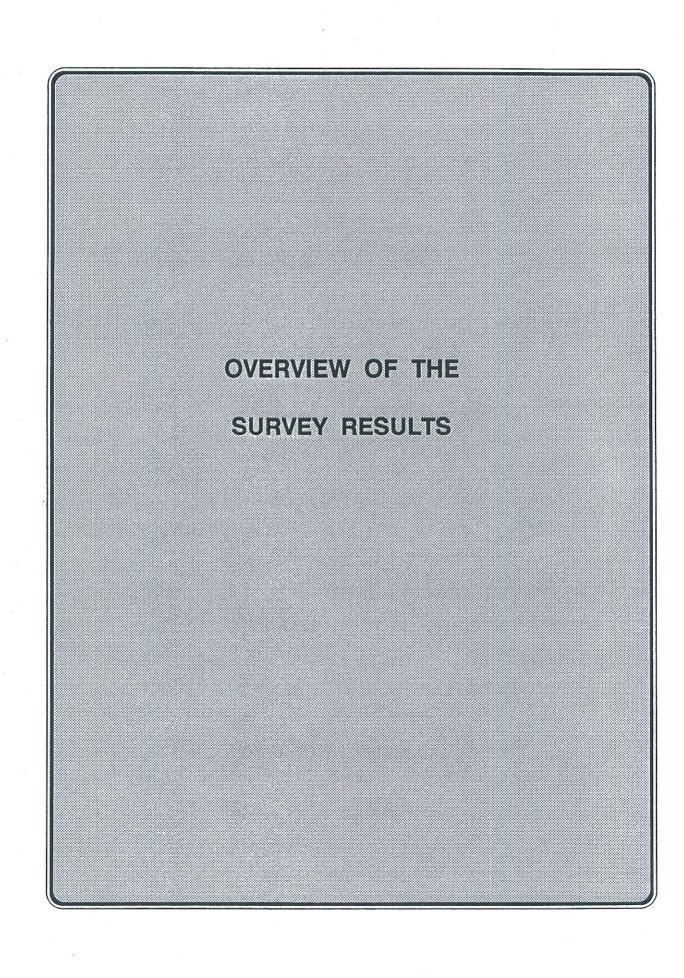
The weights are discussed in more detail in Appendix 3.

2.5 Sampling errors

The random group method of variance estimation was used for estimating the confidence intervals. In this method the sample is divided into a number of random groups. Weights are estimated separately for each random grouping. The spread in the estimates obtained from the separate groups were used to provide an estimate of the variance of the estimate obtained from the overall sample.

The sampling errors are discussed in a little more detail in Appendix 3.

NOTE: Wherever estimates of the sampling errors are presented in this report the value presented is the 95% confidence interval half width for the estimated total.



3. Households

Analysis of responses

Response	Number of households
Full response	3102
Sample loss	311
(eg. Dwelling under construction, demolished, derelict or vacant, or non-dwelling.)	
Non response	1021
Total	4434

A total of 4434 addresses were surveyed. 7% of those addresses were not currently occupied dwellings. Full responses were obtained from 75% of the 4123 currently occupied dwellings. Only 11% refused to respond. The remaining non-responses were due to non-contact with the occupants of the dwelling (12%), language problems (0.8%) and sickness or death (1%).

Response rates for the major household types and dwelling structures

(N is the number of occupied dwellings that were surveyed)

	Separate house	2 flats or houses together	3 or more flats together	All dwellings including unspecified
Person alone	92%	91%	86%	90%
	N=437	N=110	N=163	N=733
Married / de facto couple	92%	92%	85%	90%
	N=721	N=60	N=55	N=859
Family with children	86%	85%	88%	85%
	N=1126	N=34	N=33	N=1236
Family without children	80%	80%	78%	79%
	N=199	N=10	N=9	N=229
Single adult with children	94%	90%	95%	93%
	N=179	N=31	N=22	N=240
Single adults only	76%	64%	66%	72%
	N=165	N=28	N=41	N=244
All types including unspecified	81%	78.5	70%	75%
	N=3078	N=303	N=389	N=4123

Table HH1: Household data for all households

	All households		
Number surveyed	4123		

National Estimates

Number of households X 1000	1181 (78)
Number of people per household	2.78 (0.12)
Number of people in the survey per household	2.25 (0.10)
Number in full time employment per household	0.96 (0.06)
Number of licence holders per household	1.75 (0.08)
Number of household vehicles per household	1.53 (0.05)
Number of other vehicles available for use by household members	0.59 (0.06)
Number of bicycles per household	1.03 (0.10)

Annual Estimates

Total vehicle km driven per household	17100 (1650)
Number of trips driven per household	2140 (130)
Average trip length in km	8.0 (0.5)
Vehicle km driven per licensed driver	9700 (800)
Vehicle km driven by household vehicles	15100 (1100)
Vehicle km driven per household vehicle	9900 (600)

Table HH2: Household data by type of household

	Person alone	Couple married or defacto	Family with children	Other family with no children	Single adult with children	Other adults only
Number surveyed	733	859	1236	229	240	244
National Estimates	1 700	033	1200	223	240	244

Number of households X 1000	218 (34)	297 (31)	419 (59)	74 (17)	79 (10)	71 (15)
Number of people per household	-1	2	4.20 (0.09)	3.06 (0.17)	2.68 (0.11)	2.57 (0.12)
Number of people in the survey per household	0.97 (0.04)	1.84 (0.06)	3.21 (0.15)	2.57 (0.23)	2.13 (0.14)	2.15 (0.20)
Number in full time employment per household	0.34 (0.06)	0.88 (0.10)	1.27 (0.10)	1.40 (0.27)	0.30 (0.08)	1.65 (0.25)
Number of licence holders per household	0.79 (0.06)	1.84 (0.09)	2.16 (0.12)	2.47 (0.34)	0.95 (0.12)	2.20 (0.22)
Number of household vehicles per household	0.74 (0.05)	1.59 (0.09)	1.83 (0.10)	2.29 (0.23)	0.85 (0.12)	1.77 (0.14)
Number of other vehicles available for use by household members	0.32 (0.06)	0.29 (0.04)	0.85 (0.09)	0.72 (0.19)	0.79 (0.20)	0.84 (0.20)
Number of bicycles per household	0.27 (0.06)	0.46 (0.09)	1.75 (0.17)	1.02 (0.15)	1.24 (0.20)	0.90 (0.18)

Annual Estimates

Total vehicle km driven per household	6340	15300	23700	23700	7500	23800
	(990)	(2500)	(2300)	(4600)	(2200)	(4550)
Number of trips driven per household	820	1950	2940	2800	1350	2650
	(100)	(200)	(190)	(440)	(300)	(500)
Average trip length in km	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.6	5.5	8.9
	(1.1)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(1.4)	(1.0)	(2.1)
Vehicle km driven per	8000	8300	10970	9600	7900	10870
licensed driver	(1200)	(1100)	(970)	(1950)	(2050)	(1600)
Vehicle km driven by household vehicles	5800	14500	21000	18500	7050	19350
	(900)	(2600)	(1700)	(5500)	(2250)	(3800)
Vehicle km driven per	7800	9100	11400	8100	8300	10950
household vehicle	(1400)	(1200)	(700)	(2100)	(1950)	(1900)

Table HH3: Household data by number of people per household

	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
Number of households surveyed	690	1157	624	618	318	117

National Estimates

Number of households	216	401	197	207	116	43
X 1000	(34)	(31)	(19)	(34)	(23)	(15)
Number of people in the survey per household	0.94	1.79	2.35	3.18	3.7	4.2
	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.3)	(0.6)
Number in full time employment per household	0.33 (0.06)	0.85 (0.08)	1.23 (0.14)	1.4 (0.1)	1.22 (0.16)	1.18 (0.20)
Number of licence holders per household	0.76	1.70	2.07	2.37	2.1	1.97
	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.14)	(0.12)	(0.2)	(0.32)
Number of household vehicles per household	0.72	1.49	1.78	1.87	1.93	1.77
	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.11)	(0.21)	(0.28)
Number of other vehicles available for use by household members	0.31 (0.06)	0.38 (0.05)	0.67 (0.07)	0.85 (0.10)	1.08 (0.17)	1.14 (0.24)
Number of bicycles per household	0.27	0.52	1.04	1.66	2.26	2.29
	(0.06)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.15)	(0.29)	(0.43)

Annual Estimates

Total vehicle km driven per household	5780	14400	21200	25200	23900	21850
	(890)	(2400)	(2700)	(3300)	(2400)	(4400)
Number of trips driven per household	760	1880	2650	3120	2800	2700
	(87)	(160)	(290)	(280)	(460)	(420)
Average trip length in km	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.1	8.5	8.1
	(1.1)	(0.9)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(1.1)	(1.7)
Vehicle km driven per	7590	8500	10250	10650	11380	11100
licensed driver	(1350)	(1350)	(1250)	(1280)	(1000)	(3400)
Vehicle km driven by household vehicles	5450	13000	19500	21900	19900	17200
	(750)	(1800)	(2500)	(2800)	(2500)	(4600)
Vehicle km driven per	7550	8750	10800	11700	10300	9750
household vehicle	(1250)	(980)	(1600)	(1300)	(1500)	(2000)

Table HH4: Household data by number of household motor vehicles

	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more
Number of households surveyed	493	1394	1193	296	103	48

National Estimates

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Number of households	156	466	409	102	32	16
X 1000	(17)	(32)	(48)	(16)	(8)	(6)
Number of people per	2.03	2.46	3.16	3.34	3.64	4.14
household	(0.3)	(0.18)	(0.05)	(0.22)	(0.30)	(0.47)
Number of people in the survey per household	1.34	2.03	2.65	2.80	2.88	2.87
	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.06)	(0.23)	(0.49)	(055)
Number in full time employment per household	0.22 (0.05)	0.68 (0.07)	1.25 (0.09)	1.64 (0.22)	2.11 (0.41)	2.40 (0.56)
Number of licence holders per household	0.38	1.49	2.2	2.65	3.15	3.29
	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.1)	(0.20)	(0.55)	(0.57)
Number of other vehicles available for use by household members	0.52 (0.10)	0.52 (0.09)	0.62 (0.06)	0.75 (0.20)	0.96 (0.31)	0.91 (0.42)
Number of bicycles per household	0.50	0.87	1.25	1.26	1.57	1.61
	(0.20)	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.22)	(0.31)	(0.55)

Annual Estimates

Total vehicle km driven per household	450	10950	23700	33750	38500	40700
	(280)	(1750)	(2200)	(6500)	(8200)	(9900)
Number of trips driven per household	61	1600	2900	3650	4350	4950
	(14)	(120)	(210)	(480)	(930)	(920)
Average trip length in km	7.4	6.9	8.1	9.3	8.8	8.2
	(3.5)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(1.2)	(3.1)	(1.4)
Vehicle km driven per	1200	7300	10800	12750	12250	12350
licensed driver	(2000)	(1100)	(1100)	(1650)	(2750)	(2500)
Vehicle km driven by household vehicles		9250 (1250)	21650 (1900)	29950 (6000)	31500 (7200)	38300 (9300)
Vehicle km driven per		9200	10800	10000	7850	7650
household vehicle		(1250)	(950)	(2000)	(1800)	(1900)

4. Survey Respondents

Table PE1: Age group and sex of survey respondents.

Age	Female	Male	Total
5-9	343	371	714
10-14	361	374	735
15-19	418	392	810
20-24	332	327	659
25-29	471	401	872
30-34	380	380	760
35-39	373	367	740
40-44	345	321	666
45-49	310	277	587
50-54	217	212	429
55-59	209	205	414
60-64	198	189	387
65-69	163	181	344
70 and over	367	220	587
Total	4494	4225	8719

Teenagers

15	69	75	144
16	76	78	154
17	95	78	173
18	78	84	162
19	100	77	177

Table PE2: Employment status of survey respondents

Employ	ne	nt status *	Number
The state of the s		Full time	1887
	-	Part time	152
Work	-	Full time	2991
	_	Part time	864
	-	Casual	219
Looking	foi	r work	316
Keeping	ho	ouse	1845
Retired /	0	ld age pensioner	1204
Other pe	ens	ioner	162
Other			117

^{*} These categories are not mutually exclusive. (eg. Student with part time work)

Table PE3: Occupations of survey respondents

Occupation *	Number
Professional. technical and related workers	853
Administrative and managerial	190
Clerical and related workers	681
Sales	496
Service	456
Agricultural, animal husbandry, forest, fishermen and hunters.	223
Production and related, transport and equipment operators and labourers.	1062
No occupation recorded	4760

^{*} These are Department of Statistics major categories.

Note: Of the 3959 respondents with an occupation listed only 2991 had full time employment.

Table PE4: Personal income of survey respondents

Income category *	Number
No income	1037
\$1 - \$10,000	1332
\$10,001 - \$15,000	970
\$15,001 - \$17,500	416
\$17,501 - \$20,000	484
\$20,001 - \$30,000	1095
\$30,001 - \$40,000	770
\$40,001 - \$50,000	333
\$50,001 - \$70,000	179
Over \$70,000	83
Don't Know	215
Not recorded	1805

^{*} These are personal incomes before deductions and relate directly to Statistics Department categories.

Table PE5: Number of driver licence holders (Thousands)

a) National estimates by age group and type of licence

				7-3-4 - 2V
Age Group	Car	Motorcycle	Truck	Total
15 - 19	144.6 (32.7)	21.8 (10.4)	1.4 (1.7)	148.6 (33.4)
20 - 24	219.8	45.9	23.9	221.4
	(33.5)	(12.9)	(11.6)	(33.3)
25 - 29	243.4	65.6	38.5	244.8
	(36.6)	(10.4)	(12.1)	(37.0)
30 - 34	242.2	77.8	46.5	242.8
	(29.8)	(15.1)	(12.3)	(30.0)
35 - 39	224.8	57.3	49.8	225.1
	(32.0)	(11.9)	(15.1)	(32.1)
40 - 44	206.9	59.6	44.7	207.2
	(27.7)	(9.0)	(13.6)	(27.6)
45 - 49	176.3	39.5	39.6	177.0
	(27.5)	(12.0)	(11.4)	(28.2)
50 - 54	124.5	29.1	37.4	124.5
	(16.7)	(10.9)	(11.9)	(16.7)
55 - 59	122.6	27.0	34.4	123.5
	(22.9)	(9.2)	(8.2)	(22.2)
60 - 64	138.2	27.1	34.1	138.2
	(22.4)	(8.8)	(10.3)	(22.4)
65 - 69	94.4	22.2	25.6	94.4
	(19.6)	(7.2)	(8.0)	(19.6)
70 and	123.1	11.4	21.0	123.1
over	(24.0)	(4.6)	(10.1)	(24.0)
Total	2061.1	484.3	396.8	2070.6
	(177.1)	(36.9)	(70.2)	(175.7)

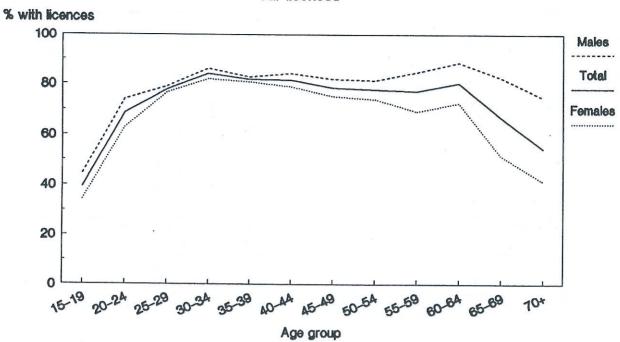
b) National estimates by age group and sex

Age Group	Female	Male	Total	
15 -19	66.2	82.4	148.6	
	(17.8)	(29.1)	(33.4)	
20 - 24	98.1	123.2	221.4	
	(17.1)	(21.6)	(33.3)	
25 - 29	119.5	125.3	244.8	
	(20.5)	(20.2)	(37.0)	
30 - 34	116.3	126.6	242.8	
	(17.5)	(16.8)	(30.0)	
35 - 39	111.7	113.3	225.1	
	(17.1)	(18.0)	(32.1)	
40 - 44	99.7	107.5	207.2	
	(16.0)	(16.9)	(27.6)	
45 - 49	86.8	90.2	177.0	
	(15.4)	(21.6)	(28.2)	
50 - 54	55.3	69.2	124.5	
	(9.6)	(13.2)	(16.7)	
55 - 59	53.3	70.2	123.5	
	(13.9)	(12.6)	(22.2)	
60 - 64	64.3	73.9	138.2	
	(15.0)	(14.6)	(22.4)	
65 - 69	36.6	57.8	94.4	
	(11.6)	(11.3)	(19.6)	
70 and	57.4	65.7	123.1	
over	(14.9)	(15.6)	(24.0)	
Total	965.3	1105.3	2070.6	
	(77.1)	(105.4)	(175.7)	

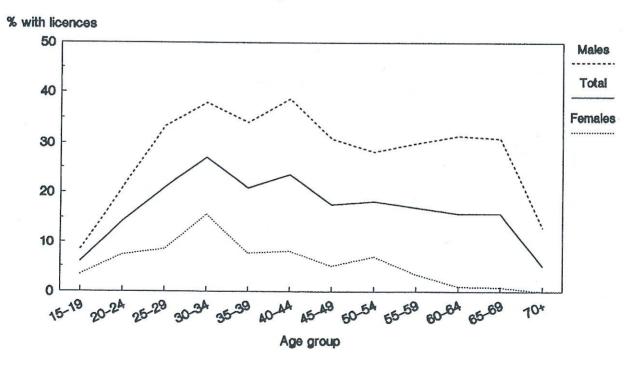
c) National estimates by licence type, age group and sex

		Female		Male			
Age Group	Car	Motorcycle	Truck	Car	Motorcycle	Truck	
15 -19	62.5	6.2	0.2	82.1	15.6	1.1	
	(14.3)	(7.5)	(0.4)	(29.0)	(6.7)	(1.7)	
20 - 24	98.1	11.5	1.1	121.7	34.4	22.8	
	(17.1)	(5.1)	(0.9)	(21.9)	(11.8)	(11.4)	
25 - 29	119.3	13.2	1.6	124.1	52.4	36.9	
	(20.4)	(6.0)	(1.5)	(20.3)	(12.0)	(12.3)	
30 - 34	116.0	22.2	4.4	126.3	55.6	42.1	
	(17.6)	(7.2)	(3.2)	(16.6)	(9.6)	(10.8)	
35 - 39	111.7	10.7	3.0	113.1	46.6	46.8	
	(17.1)	(2.5)	(2.3)	(17.9)	(11.7)	(14.9)	
40 - 44	99.4	10.2	1.9	107.5	49.3	42.8	
	(16.0)	(6.5)	(2.1)	(16.9)	(10.6)	(13.2)	
45 - 49	86.6	5.8	2.4	89.8	33.7	37.2	
	(15.4)	(2.9)	(2.1)	(21.0)	(11.7)	(11.9)	
50 - 54	55.3	5.1	2.1	69.2	24.0	35.3	
	(9.6)	(3.6)	(2.1)	(13.2)	(8.8)	(11.1)	
55 - 59	53.1	2.5	2.4	69.5	24.5	32.0	
	(13.9)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(13.0)	(8.4)	(8.8)	
60 - 64	64.3	0.9	1.5	73.9	26.2	32.6	
	(15.0)	(0.9)	(1.7)	(14.6)	(9.1)	(10.0)	
65 - 69	36.6	0.6	1.1	57.8	21.6	24.5	
	(11.6)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(11.3)	(7.1)	(7.5)	
70 and over	57.4 (14.9)	0	0.6 (0.8)	65.7 (15.6)	11.4 (4.6)	20.4 (10.1)	
Total	960.4	88.9	22.3	1100.7	395.4	374.5	
	(77.6)	(18.0)	(6.1)	(104.9)	(43.1)	(66.8)	

Figure PE1
a) Percentage of the population with car licences



b) Percentage of the population with motorcycle licences



c) Percentage of the population with truck licences

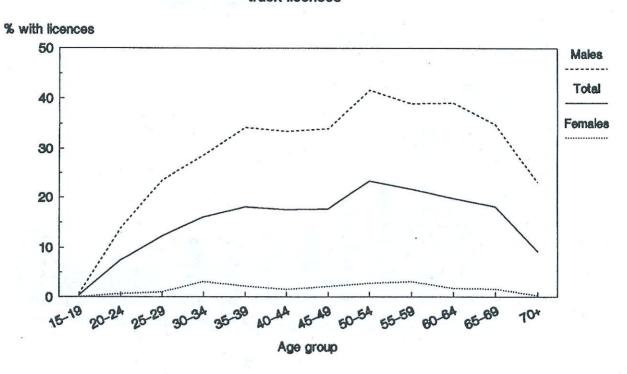


Figure PE2
Percentage of population with car licences by licence type for young drivers

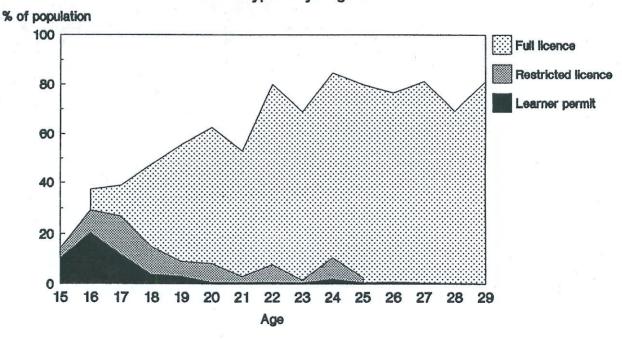
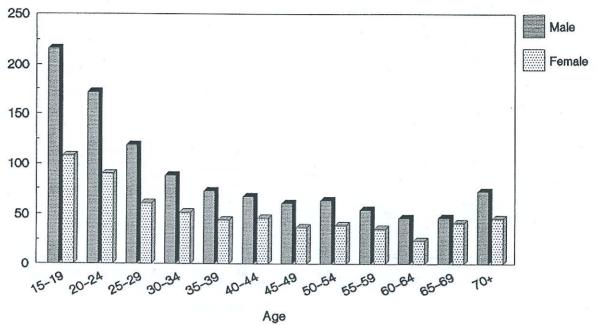


Figure PE3

Number of accident involved car drivers per
10,000 car licence holders





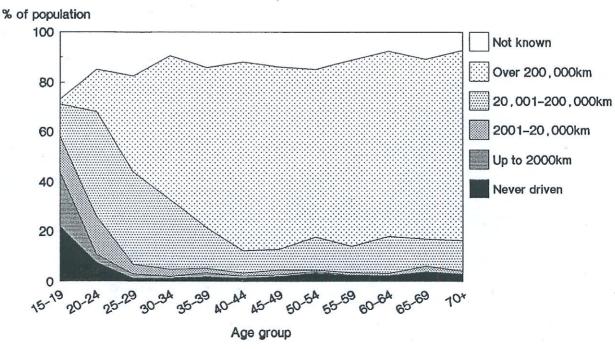
Note: The accidents here are those recorded in the MOT's Traffic Accident Report system for injury accidents.

Driving Experience

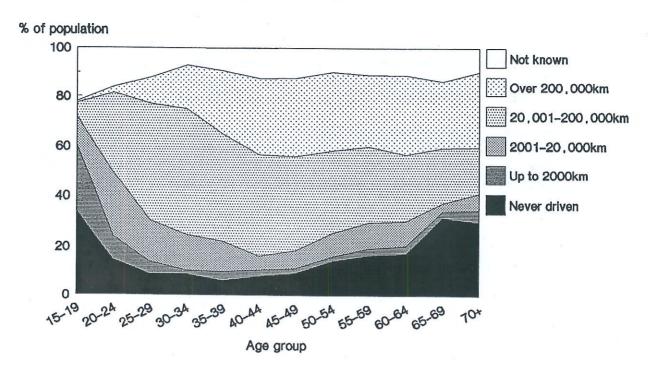
Survey respondents were asked to estimate their total driving experience in kilometres. They were asked to place their experience in one of five broad categories; never driven, up to 2000km, 2001 - 20,000km, 20,001 - 200,000km and over 200,000km. There was also a 'not known' category for those who could not estimate their lifetime driving experience.

This self reported driving experience is presented in figures PE4 a) to c). Figures PE4 a) and b) contrast the estimates for males and females in five year age groups. Figure PE4 c) gives a year by year break down from age 15 to age 29. (The results for the single year age groups are more variable due to the smaller sample sizes available.)

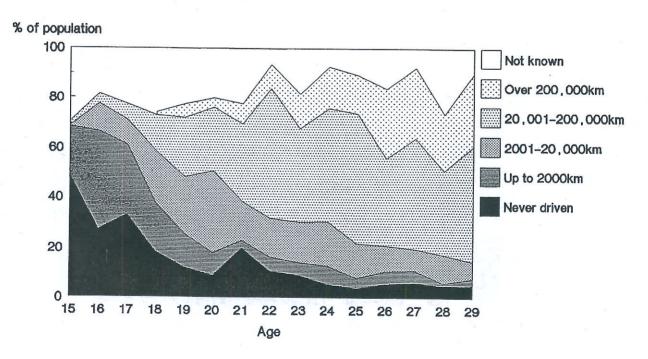
Figure PE4
Driving experience by age group
a) Males



b) Females



c) Young drivers

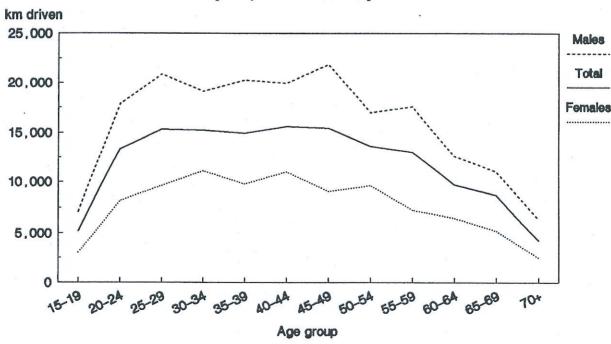


Distance driven in the year prior to the survey

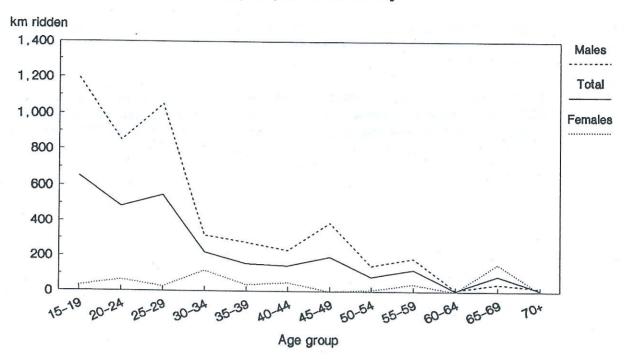
Survey respondents were asked to estimate the distance they had driven in the 12 months prior to the survey. Separate estimates were made for distance driven in a car, distance ridden on a motorcycle and the distance ridden on a bicycle.

Average distances are presented for males and females in five year age groups in figures PE5 a) to c). These distances are self reported estimates of the distances travelled in a year, they are not deduced from the diary of trips recorded in this travel survey. The distances deduced from the trips diary are presented elsewhere in this report.

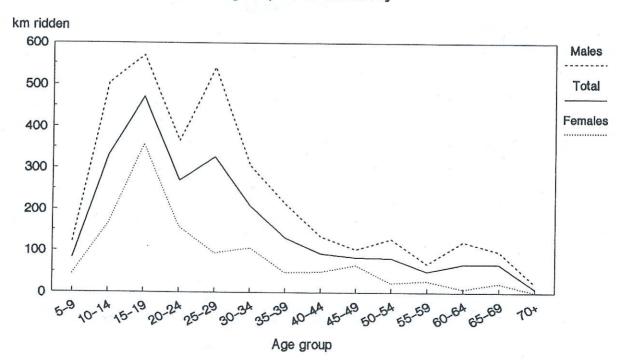
Figure PE5
a) Average kilometres driven in a car in the year prior to the survey



b) Average kilometres ridden on a motorbike in the year prior to the survey



c) Average kilometres ridden on a bicycle in the year prior to the survey



5. Vehicles

Survey respondents were asked to record details of **household** vehicles (registered vehicles usually parked at the address overnight, whether private or company owned) and other **non-household** vehicles used by members of the household.

The numbers of household vehicles in the survey can be scaled up using the appropriate weights to provide national estimates of the number of household vehicles. With the non-household vehicles however there is no comparable national estimate. Some non-household vehicles will belong to other households and so will have already been counted in the household vehicle total. Non-household vehicles that belong to companies may be available for use by a number of people from different households so some multiple counting of the same vehicle may occur. For these reasons no estimates of national totals can be calculated for non-household vehicles.

Table VE1: Vehicle types

	Household	Non-household vehicles		
Vehicle type	Number in survey	National estimate (Thousands)	Number in survey	
Car / Station wagon	gon 4424 1		1609	
Van / ute	536	188 (28)	280	
Truck	ck 83 34 (12)		92	
Taxi	11	2.6	, 1	
Motorcycle	269	98 (19)	16	
Other	38	19	50	
Total (includes unknown)	5367	1809 (166)	2119	

(Numbers in parentheses are estimates of the sampling error. Where none is recorded the sample is too small to calculate a sampling error.)

There are approximately 1.2 million bicycles in NZ. This figure is approximate as a number of households did not respond to this question.

Table VE2: Number of household vehicles by age and engine size (National estimates)

a) Light four wheeled vehicles (Thousands)

	Age of vehicle						
Engine size (cc)	0 - 1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 19 years	20 years and over	Total
Up to 1000	2.9	7.6	20.7 (8.6)	9.6	11.8	25.6 (12.0)	79.7 (18.7)
1001 - 1300	25.5 (10.6)	46.3 (9.4)	134.6 (23.6)	86.3 (8.9)	46.8 (10.5)	25.9 (7.3)	374.4 (33.3)
1301 - 1600	30.8 (7.3)	58.3 (14.5)	139.8 (19.3)	50.9 (9.0)	32.5 (8.4)	21.7 (6.6)	344.9 (33.5)
1601 - 2000	45.1 (11.0)	90.5 (18.9)	160.5 (30.0)	82.6 (11.0)	53.7 (9.7)	16.2	454.8 (56.3)
2001 - 3000	10.2	18.3 (6.7)	14.8 (5.3)	21.2 (9.8)	31.0 (8.4)	11.3	108.3 (15.3)
Over 3000	7.8	13.7	27.9 (13.0)	36.6 (11.0)	38.6	13.1	139.0 (23.3)
Total	129.5 (23.6)	245.8 (37.0)	530.9 (76.2)	307.3 (22.2)	234.6 (34.3)	137.0 (19.0)	1654.9 (155.2)

b) Motorcycles (Thousands)

	Age of vehicle						
Engine size (cc)	0 - 1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 19 years	20 years and over	Total
Up to 125	3.7	7.0	15.3	5.6	3.8	0.7	46.4 (10.4)
126 - 250	4.4	4.5	7.7	0.7	1.6		18.8 (8.1)
251 - 500	1.8	5.5	3.6	1.0	1.0	1.3	15.6 (5.2)
501 - 750		4.5	3.4	0.4	1.1		9.9
Over 750	0.2	1.2	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	6.8
Total	10.1	22.8	32.7 (9.8)	8.1	8.4	2.4	98.2 (18.5)

Notes: Numbers in parentheses are estimates of the sampling error. Where none is recorded the sample is too small to calculate a sampling error. The totals include unknown categories.

Table VE3: Annual distance travelled by light four wheeled vehicles (100 million km)

			Age of	vehicle								
Engine size (cc)	0 - 1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 19 years	20 years and over	Total					
Up to 1000	0.2	0.5	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	4.3 (1.3)					
1001 - 1300	2.6 (1.7)	5.3 (1.0)	16.4 (4.8)	8.2 (1.7)	4.5 · (2.2)	1.9 (0.8)	39.4 (8.2)					
1301 - 1600	5.7 (3.3)	7.9 (3.5)	15.7 (3.3)	5.3 (2.4)	3.0 (1.3)	1.5 (0.6)	40.3 (6.6)					
1601 - 2000	8.3 (2.6)	14.9 (2.7)	21.6 (5.5)	9.5 (3.6)	3.8 (1.1)	0.8	59.8 (7.3)					
2001 - 3000	2.3	5.4 (4.2)	1.2 (0.6)	2.1 (1.3)	1.8 (0.8)	0.7	13.8 (5.1)					
Over 3000	1.5	1.7	3.2 (1.7)	4.4 (2.7)	3.3	1.3	15.4 (3.7)					
Total	21.3 (6.1)	36.9 (5.5)	63.9 (14.5)	31.2 (6.0)	17.6 (3.9)	7.3 (1.7)	184.1 (23.5)					

Notes: Numbers in parentheses are estimates of the sampling error. Where none is recorded the sample is too small to calculate a sampling error.

The totals include unknown categories.

Figure VE1: Annual distance travelled (light 4 wheeled vehicles)



100 million km

70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Age of vehicle (years)

b) by engine size

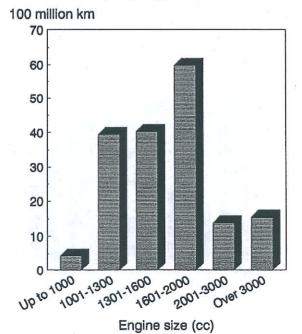
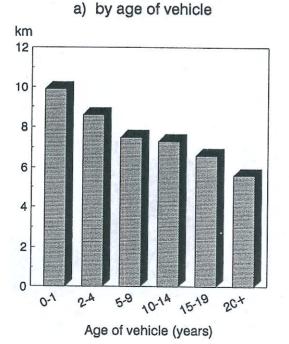


Table VE4: Average distance travelled per trip by light four wheeled vehicles (km)

			Age of	vehicle			
Engine size (cc)	0 - 1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 19 years	20 years and over	Total
Up to 1000	5.6	4.5	6.2	5.4	8.0	3.7	5.5 (1.1)
1001 - 1300	7.8 (2.3)	6.8 (2.0)	7.1 (1.3)	6.6 (1.2)	7.2 (1.5)	5.9 (1.5)	6.9 (0.9)
1301 - 1600	10.5 (4.3)	7.9 (1.5)	7.0 (1.2)	7.7 (1.2)	6.7 (2.0)	5.7 (2.7)	7.5 (0.9)
1601 - 2000	10.4 (2.4)	9.5 (1.7)	7.8 (1.7)	7.1 (2.0)	6.1 (1.2)	5.9	8.2 (0.8)
2001 - 3000	9.6	17.2 (9.2)	6.1 (1.7)	7.0 (3.4)	5.3 (1.3)	5.1	8.8 (1.8)
Over 3000	10.7	5.1	7.5 (2.4)	10.0 (3.9)	7.8	8.6	8.1 (1.8)
Total	9.9 (1.3)	8.6 (0.9)	7.5 (1.0)	7.3 (1.1)	6.6 (0.9)	5.6 (0.5)	7.7 (0.6)

Notes: Numbers in parentheses are estimates of the sampling error. Where none is recorded the sample is too small to calculate a sampling error. The totals include unknown categories.

Figure VE2: Average distance travelled per trip (light 4 wheeled vehs)



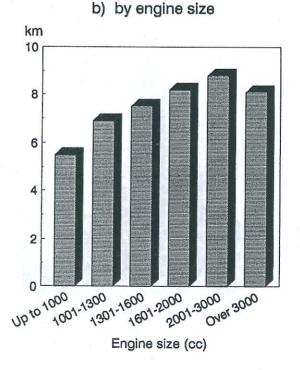


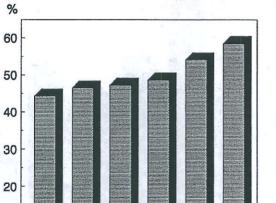
Table VE5: Percentage of distance travelled that was in urban areas for light four wheeled vehicles (Urban - speedlimit 70kph or less)

			Age of	vehicle			
Engine size (cc)	0 - 1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 19 years	20 years and over	Total
Up to 1000	59.8	78.5	61.0	61.3	58.3	84.0	66.5 (8.8)
1001 - 1300	48.9 (14.2)	56.2 (10.9)	47.9 (10.4)	57.6 (8.0)	48.3 (15.8)	57.7 (15.1)	51.7 (8.0)
1301 - 1600	34.4 (14.2)	50.9 (10.7)	50.7 (8.5)	52.5 (11.3)	55.4 (13.2)	61.0	48.8 (5.5)
1601 - 2000	47.1 (9.3)	41.5 (6.1)	47.2 (8.4)	45.6 (10.7)	67.0 (9.4)	67.2	47.0 (5.7)
2001 - 3000	46.5	30.3 (14.0)	48.7 (14.8)	49.5 (13.6)	72.5 (10.2)	77.0	46.8 (5.9)
Over 3000	47.9	74.3	45.1 (12.4)	31.3 (14.4)	36.7	33.1	41.6 (6.7)
Total	44.3 (5.8)	46.5 (3.2)	47.3 (8.5)	48.7 (8.0)	54.1 (9.0)	58.5 (9.3)	47.9 (4.7)

Notes: Numbers in parentheses are estimates of the sampling error. Where none is recorded the sample is too small to calculate a sampling error.

The totals include unknown categories.

Figure VE3: Percentage of distance in urban areas (light 4 wheeled vehs)



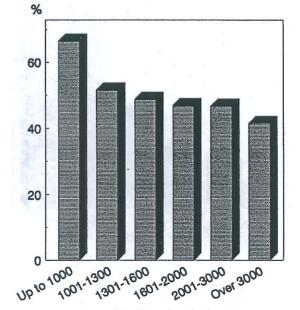
a) by age of vehicle

Age of vehicle (years)

5-9 10-14 15-19

10

0-1



Engine size (cc)

b) by engine size

Table VE6: Motorcycle data by engine size

	Engine size (cc)					
	0 - 125	126 - 250	251 - 500	501 - 750	Over 750	Total
National annual distance travelled (million km)	68.1	44.1	33.5	66.3	64.9	281.1 (79.5)
Average distance per trip (km)	3.8	4.3	7.4	18.5	16.4	6.9 (1.8)
Percentage of distance in urban areas	85.2	57.9	45.6	56.4	20.1	52.5 (11.5)

Notes: Numbers in parentheses are estimates of the sampling error. Where none is recorded the sample is too small to calculate a sampling error. The totals include unknown categories.

Figure VE4
Average trip length by motorcycle engine size

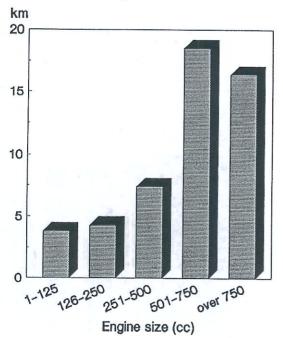
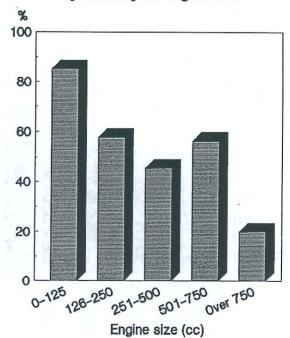


Figure VE5
Percentage of distance in urban areas by motorcycle engine size



Accident involved vehicles

The accident data from the MOT's Traffic Accident Report data base can be combined with the estimates of annual vehicle kilometres from the travel survey to derive an exposure adjusted measure of vehicle involvement in accidents.

The number of accident involved vehicles per 100 million km is presented in the tables below for light four wheeled vehicles of different age and engine size and for motorcycles of different engine size. This is a measure of those vehicles that are involved in injury accidents that are reported to the MOT.

These results do not necessarily show that one class of vehicle is more or less safe than any other, as important factors such as driver age and sex, urban / rural travel split or seat belt availability are not taken into account here.

Table VE7: Accident involved vehicles per 100 million km travelled (Light 4 wheeled vehicles)

a) Fatal accidents

- 1			Age of	vehicle			
Engine size (cc)	0 - 1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 19 years	20 years and over	Total
Up to 1000		1 3-	,				3.2 (2.0)
1001 - 1300	1.9	2.1	1.2	3.1	6.0	4.3	2.6 (0.5)
1301 - 1600		1.1	2.0	3.4	3.6	4.6	2.1 (0.4)
1601 - 2000	1.9	1.2	2.5	2.7	5.2		2.6 (0.4)
2001 - 3000		0.9	5.9	3.3	6.1	7.2	3.1 (1.0)
Over 3000			3.5	3.2	5.5	6.0	4.0 (0.9)
Total	2.5 (1.0)	1.8 (0.3)	2.6 (0.6)	4.0 (0.8)	7.4 (1.9)	7.0 (2.0)	3.9 (0.5)

Notes: Numbers in parentheses are estimates of the sampling error. They are recorded only for the column and row totals.

The totals include unknown categories, so the subtotals can not be compared to the grand total. For example accident involved vehicles with unknown engine size will be included in the grand total cell but not in the row totals. Cells for vehicle categories with less than 5 accident involved vehicles have not been included in the table.

b) All reported injury accidents (including fatal accidents)

			Age of	vehicle			
Engine size (cc)	0 - 1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 19 years	20 years and over	Total
Up to 1000	96.4	98.1	51.6	155.5	122.9	252.7	116.6 (73.0)
1001 - 1300	69.0	59.0	48.0	80.7	119.3	129.7	76.2 (14.1)
1301 - 1600	34.4	39.1	52.4	84.7	110.3	106.2	61.2 (12.3)
1601 - 2000	41.0	39.0	54.0	77.8	125.9	149.1	62.5 (10.6)
2001 - 3000	31.5	17.5	78.3	60.5	105.3	109.2	50.9 (16.8)
Over 3000	57.2	57.1	61.6	43.2	113.1	84.4	73.0 (17.3)
Total	52.0 (21.0)	48.5 (8.1)	61.2 (14.4)	90.2 (19.1)	147.0 (38.0)	158.6 (45.6)	87.2 (12.0)

Notes: Numbers in parentheses are estimates of the sampling error. They are recorded only for the column and row totals.

The totals include unknown categories, so the subtotals can not be compared to the grand total. For example accident involved vehicles with unknown engine size will be included in the grand total cell but not in the row totals.

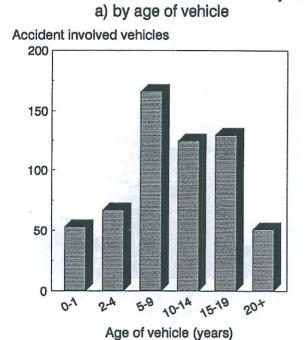
Table VE8: Accident involved motorcycles per 100 million km by engine size

	Engine size (cc)						
9	0 - 125	126 - 250	251 - 500	501 - 750	Over 750	Total	
Fatal accidents	10.3	63.5	56.7	49.7	32.4	46.6 (22.5)	
All reported injury accidents	568	1348	987	632	370	809 (391)	

Note: Numbers in parentheses are estimates of the sampling error. They are recorded only for the row totals.

The totals include unknown categories, so the cell values can not be compared to the totals.

Figure VE6: Number of light 4 wheeled vehicles involved in fatal accidents between July 1989 and June 1990



b) by engine size

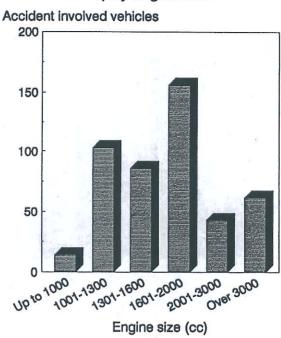
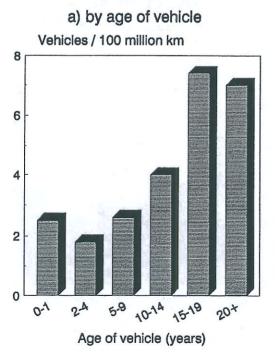


Figure VE7: Accident involved vehicles per 100 million km



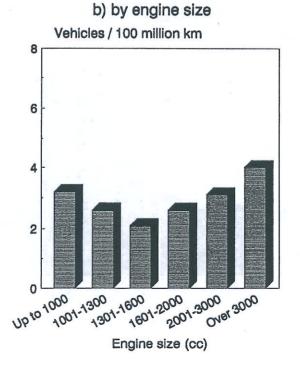
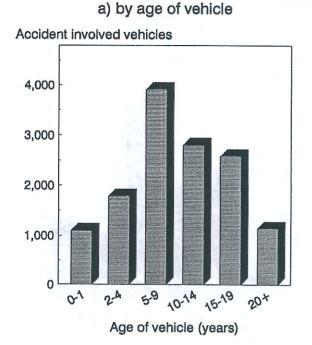


Figure VE8: Number of light 4 wheeled vehicles involved in reported injury accidents between July 1989 and June 1990

b) by age of vehicle

b) by engine size



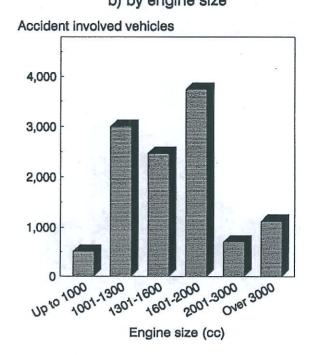
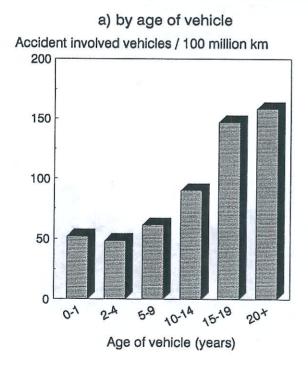


Figure VE9: Accident involved vehicles per 100 million km



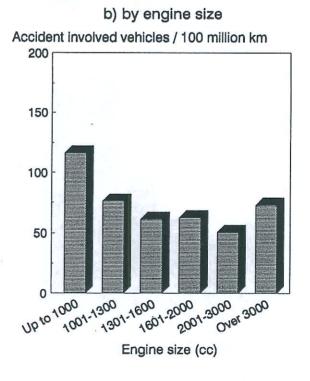
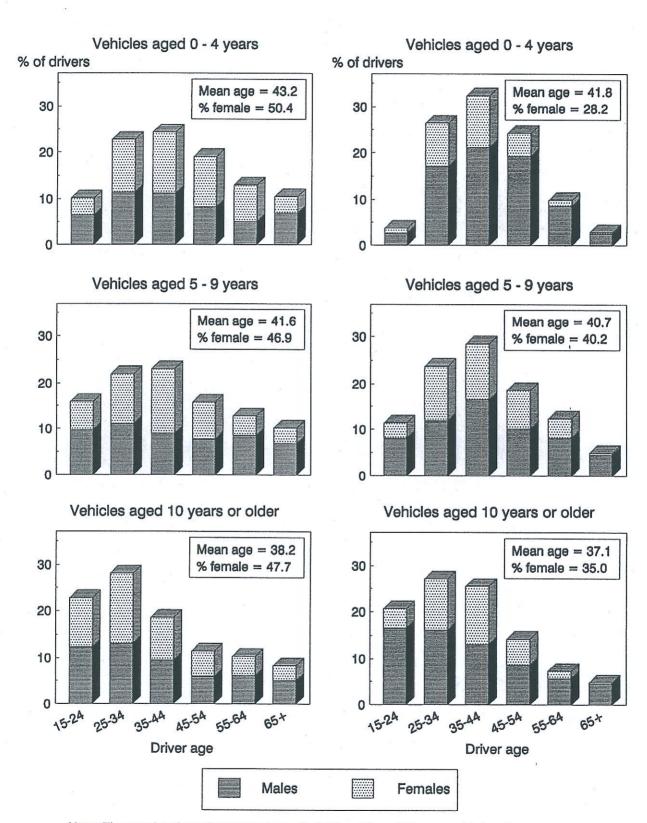


Figure VE10: Age and sex of drivers of vehicles of different engine size and age.

Small vehicles, 0 - 1600cc

Large vehicles, Over 1600cc



Note: The graphs show the percentage of all driver trips within one vehicle category. Only light four wheeled vehicles are included.

6. Trips

Table TR1: Number of trips in the survey by travel mode and overall trip purpose

				Travel	mode			
Trip purpose	Vehicle driver	Vehicle passenger	Bus	Taxi	Cycle	Walk	Other	Total
Home	11565	5128	672	133	1130	4975	120	23726
Work - main job	4783	756	263	18	219	1699	77	7815
Work - other job	150	32	3	1	12	38	2	238
Work - employer's business	3396	362	17	4	62	362	23	4227
Education	196	630	287	8	386	1046	21	2574
Shopping	4543	1839	127	16	253	2630	21	9429
Social welfare	26	7	0	1	0	9	0	43
Personal business or services	2191	616	69	14	95	1054	11	4050
Medical / dental	251	134	13	2	8	69	2	479
Social / recreation	5821	4722	264	56	512	3227	93	14697
To transport passengers	3483	1623	16	20	31	365	9	5547
Total	36406	15850	1732	273	2708	15474	378	72830

The 'other' category includes 175 train trips, 56 ferry trips, 45 plane trips and 102 trips which were classified as other on the survey forms.

In this section each leg of an outing is referred to as a trip. For instance travelling to work may consist of three separate stages, walking to the station, travelling between suburbs by train and then catching a bus to the place of work. This would be included in the table above as three separate trips, each with a different trip mode but with the same overall purpose.

Table TR2: Number of trips and distance travelled by travel mode

Travel mode	Trips in	National, annual estimates					
	survey	Million trips	100 million km	km per trip			
Vehicle driver	36406	2529.4 (239.3)	201.7 (26.3)	8.0 (0.5)			
Vehicle passenger	15850	1124.5 (142.5)	121.6 (26.1)	10.8 (1.3)			
Bus	1732	125.1 (21.8)	15.3 (3.5)	12.2 (2.1)			
Taxi	273	16.9 (4.8)	0.9 (0.3)	5.2 (1.8)			
Bicycle	2708	181.4 (39.3)	3.5 (0.7)	1.9 (0.2)			
Walk	15474	1079.7 (122.2)					
Train	175	12.9 (4.3)	3.6 (1.9)	27.8 (12.8)			
Ferry	56	3.5	2.4	66.8			
Plane	45	2.8	13.7	482.0			
Other	102	8.8	1.2	13.2			

Notes: The numbers in parentheses are estimates of the sampling error. Where none is recorded the sample is too small to estimate a sampling error

There is no distance recorded here for walk trips as not all walk trips were digitised to obtain a travel distance. Walk trips are shown in more detail later in this section.

The 'other' category includes boats, horse riders, electric wheelchairs etc.

Table TR3: Number of trips and distance travelled by vehicle type

a) Drivers

Vehicle type	Trips in	National, annual estimates					
	survey	Million trips	100 million km	km per trip			
Car or station wagon	30505	2089.0 (202.7)	158.3 (19.9)	7.6 (0.5)			
Van or ute	3973	296.8 (54.7)	25.4 (5.6)	8.6 (1.4)			
Truck	960	71.9 (21.3)	12.6 (4.5)	17.5 (3.8)			
Taxi	142	7.6	0.4	5.0			
Motorcycle	549	40.6 (9.2)	2.8 (0.8)	6.9 (1.8)			
Other	195	18.1	1.5	8.5			
Total	36406	2529.4 (239.3)	201.7 (26.3)	8.0 (0.5)			

b) Passengers

Vehicle type	Trips in	National, annual estimates					
	survey	Million trips	100 million km	10.7 (1.4) 12.3 (3.4)			
Car or station wagon	13717	951.1 (107.6)	101.5 (22.8)				
Van or ute	1550	117.8 (31.9)	14.4 (5.7)	12.3 (3.4)			
Truck	257	34.1	3.6	10.6			
Motorcycle	34	2.9	0.4	13.3			
Other	96	6.8	1.0	14.8			
Total	15850	1124.5 (142.5)	121.6 (26.1)	10.8 (1.3)			

Notes: The numbers in parentheses are estimates of the sampling error. Where none is recorded the sample is too small to estimate a sampling error. The total rows include trips for which the vehicle type was not recorded.

6.1 **Driver trips**

Table TR4: Estimates of the annual, national distance driven by age group and sex for drivers of all vehicle types. (100 million km).

Age group	Females	Males	Total
15-19	2.5	4.8	7.3
	(1.1)	(2.1)	(2.3)
20-24	6.6	17.1	23.7
	(2.2)	(4.1)	(5.6)
25-29	7.4	18.8	26.2
	(2.0)	(5.8)	(6.9)
30-34	9.8	19.6	29.4
	(3.4)	(3.6)	(5.1)
35-39	8.1	18.9	27.0
	(1.9)	(5.8)	(6.7)
40-44	8.8	15.4	24.1
	(2.2)	(4.3)	(6.0)
45-49	6.1	12.2	18.2
	(1.6)	(3.1)	(3.3)
50-54	3.7	10.7	14.4
	(1.2)	(3.9)	(4.6)
55-59	2.5	6.6	9.1
	(0.6)	(2.4)	(2.7)
60-64	2.1	9.5	11.6
	(0.7)	(6.4)	(6.3)
65-69	1.1	3.9 (1.2)	4.9 (1.5)
70+	1.4	4.0	5.4
	(0.7)	(1.4)	(1.5)
Total	60.2	141.5	201.7
	(9.7)	(18.0)	(26.3)

6.1.1 Drivers of light 4 wheeled vehicles

Table TR5: Drivers of light 4 wheeled vehicles; estimates of number of trips, distance driven and distance per trip by age group and sex.

9		Females			Males	
Age group	Million	100 million	km per	Million	100 million	km per
	trips	km	trip	trips	km	trip
15-19	35.1	2.3	6.6	65.4 (27.3)	4.6 (2.1)	7.0 (1.5)
20-24	89.4	6.6	7.4	161.5	14.7	9.1
	(27.7)	(2.2)	(1.5)	(37.0)	(4.0)	(0.7)
25-29	116.1	7.3	6.3	144.5	14.2	9.8
	(24.9)	(2.0)	(0.9)	(42.9)	(5.0)	(1.2)
30-34	162.1	9.7	6.0	176.2	18.1	10.3
	(26.8)	(3.4)	(1.1)	(19.6)	(2.9)	(1.4)
35-39	144.6	8.1	5.6	161.1	15.5	9.6
	(22.5)	(1.9)	(0.9)	(28.2)	(4.5)	(1.7)
40-44	143.5	8.6	6.0	146.0	14.0	9.6
	(34.7)	(2.2)	(1.3)	(24.1)	(3.7)	(2.6)
45-49	101.1	6.1	6.0	146.0	11.5	7.9
	(19.6)	(1.7)	(0.7)	(38.5)	(3.0)	(1.4)
50-54	62.6	3.7	6.0	96.2	8.3	8.7
	(10.8)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(26.9)	(2.9)	(1.9)
55-59	47.6	2.5	5.3	84.8	6.3	7.5
	(14.4)	(0.6)	(2.6)	(17.0)	(2.5)	(3.0)
60-64	42.8	2.1	4.9	92.2	9.3	10.1
	(9.8)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(28.1)	(6.4)	(3.3)
65-69	19.0	1.1	5.5	66.0 (17.0)	3.9 (1.2)	5.9 (1.4)
70+	34.0	1.4	4.1	54.6	3.9	7.2
	(13.4)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(17.8)	(1.4)	(2.4)
Total	998.9	59.5	6.0	1394.5	124.6	8.9
	(118.4)	(9.7)	(0.5)	(115.2)	(15.6)	(0.7)

Figure TR1
Annual distance travelled
100 million km

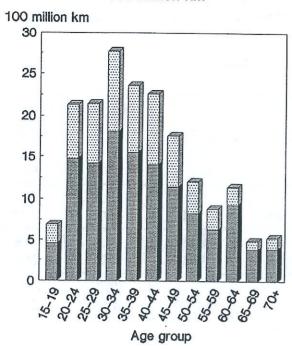


Figure TR2
Number of drivers involved in reported injury accidents

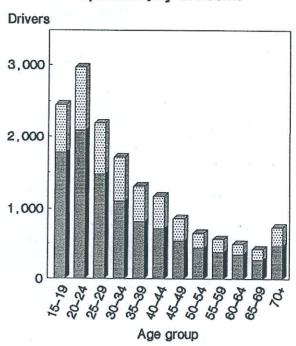


Figure TR3

Number of drivers involved in injury accidents
per 100 million km driven

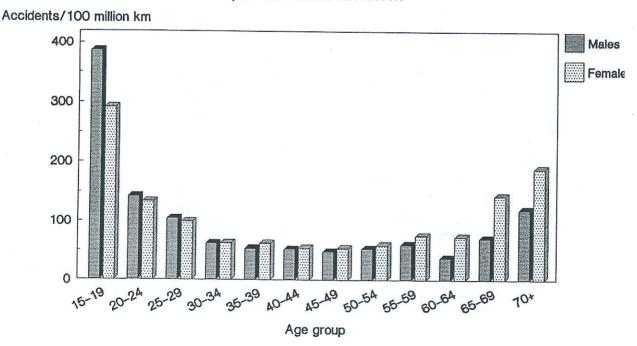
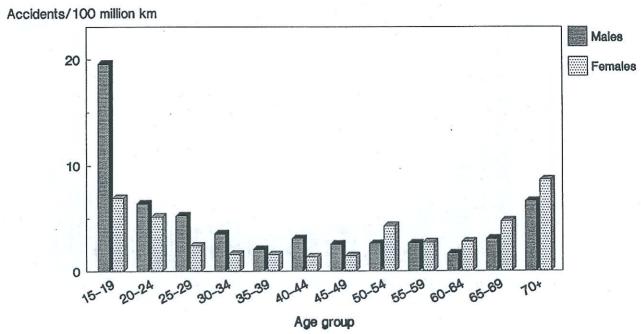


Figure TR4
Number of drivers involved in fatal accidents
per 100 million km driven



Total number of drivers involved = 721

Table TR6: Accident involved drivers per 100 million km travelled (Summary table).

Driver	Accident	Speed	17	
sex	severity	Urban	Rural	Total
Males	Fatal	3.2	5.4	4.4
	Injury	127	52	86
Females	Fatal	1.6	4.4	2.8
	Injury	114	55	87
Total	Fatal	2.6	5.1	3.9
	Injury	124	53	87

Notes: The injury accident category includes all <u>reported injury accidents</u> (fatals included). The distances travelled in urban and rural areas are determined from the respondents self reporting since the urban / rural components of a trip were not digitised separately. The total distance travelled in urban areas is estimated by multiplying the total digitised distance by the proportion of the self reported trip distances that were in urban areas.

Urban areas are defined here as areas with a speed limit of 70 kph or less.

Figure TR5

Number of drivers involved in urban accidents
per 100 million km driven

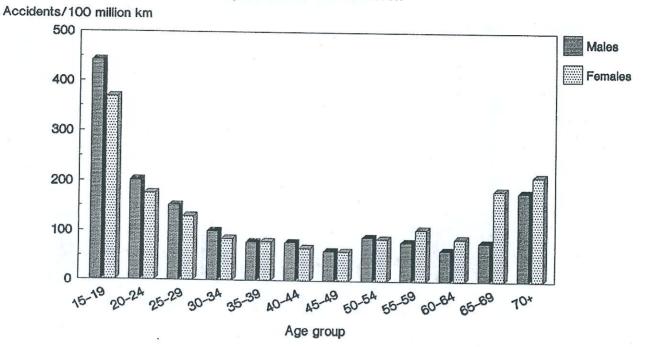


Figure TR6
Number of drivers involved in rural accidents
per 100 million km driven

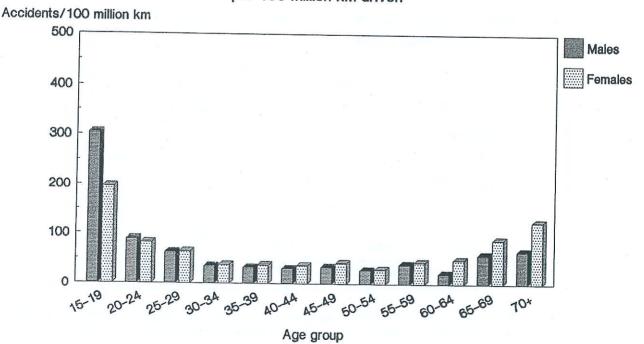


Figure TR7
Proportion of trips that are in urban areas

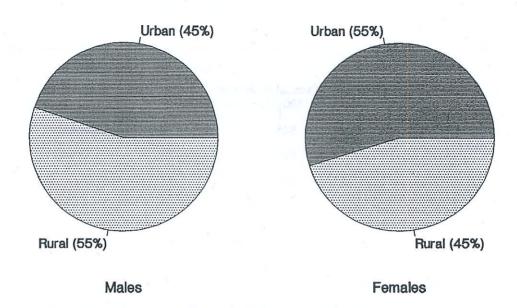
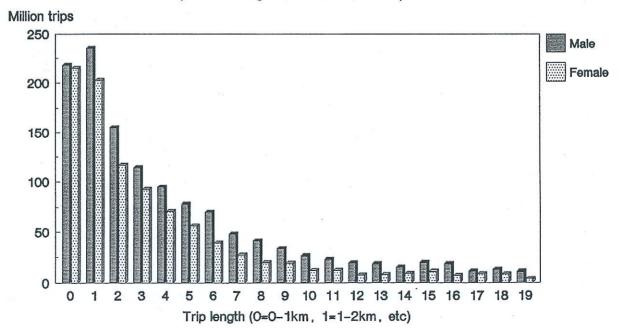


Figure TR8

Number of trips by length of trip
(Drivers of light 4 wheeled vehicles)



Note: 7.7% of trips were over 20km in length

Figure TR9
Percent of all trips
(Light 4 wheeled vehicles)

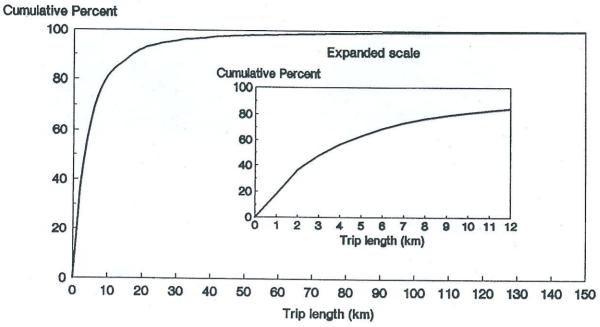
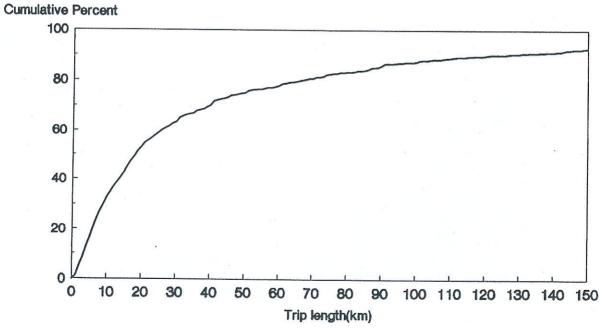


Figure TR10
Percent of all distance travelled
(Light 4 wheeled vehicles)



6.1.2 Motorcycle riders

Table TR7: Motorcycle riders: estimates of number of trips and distance ridden by age group and sex.

	Fem	ales	Ма	les	Total	
Age group	Million trips	Million km	Million trips	Million km	Million trips	Million km
15-19	3.4	11.8	3.7	13.7	7.1	25.4
20-24	0.4	1.3	7.3	91.8	7.7	93.0
25-29	0.3	1.2	8.9	64.1	9.2	65.3
30-34	0.1	0.4	3.7	22.3	3.8	22.7
35-39	1.5	3.6	2.1	16.5	3.6	20.1
40-44	0.4	5.1	1.8	7.4	2.2	12.6
45-49	0.7	1.8	2.0	27.8	2.7	29.6
50+	0.1	0.4	2.7	9.0	2.8	9.4
Total	7.9	28.3	32.7 (7.8)	252.8 (77.4)	40.6 (9.2)	281.1 (79.5)

Figure TR11
Number of riders involved in reported injury accidents

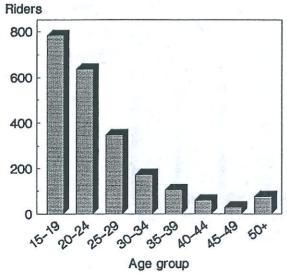
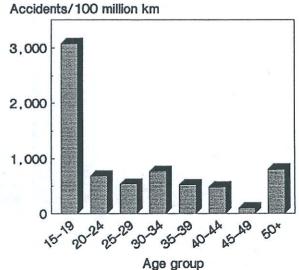


Figure TR12 Number of riders involved in accidents per 100 million km



6.1.3 Reported injury accidents per 100 million km travelled by time of day and day of week

The data presented in these graphs is for all drivers and motorcycle riders. The accidents are all reported injury accidents that occurred during the survey period, July 1989 to June 1990.

Figure TR13 100 million km travelled by day of week

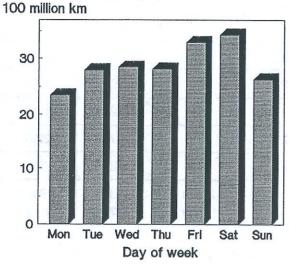


Figure TR14
Reported injury accidents
by day of week

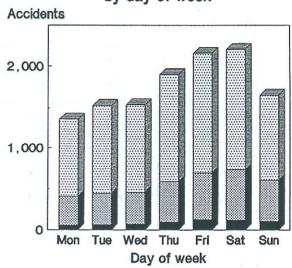


Figure TR15
Reported injury accidents per 100 million km
by day of week

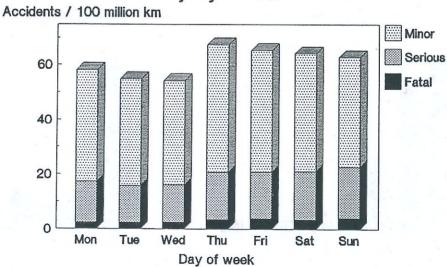


Figure TR16
Distance driven by hour of day
(6:00am to 5:59am)

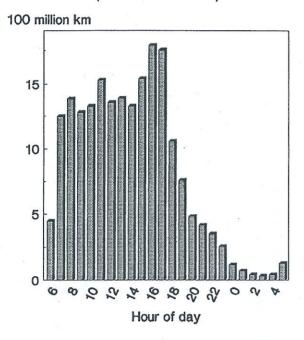


Figure TR17
Accidents by hour of day
(6:00am to 5:59am)

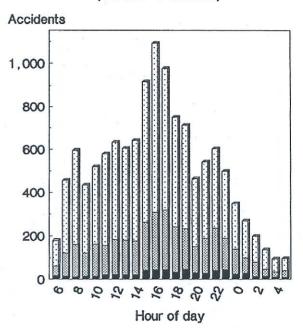
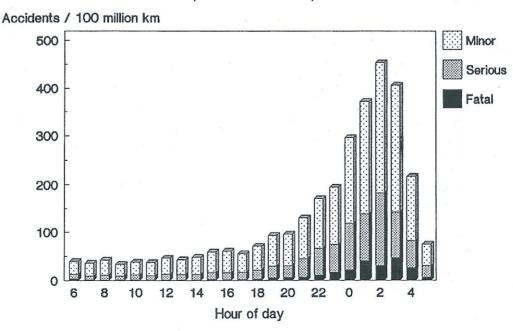
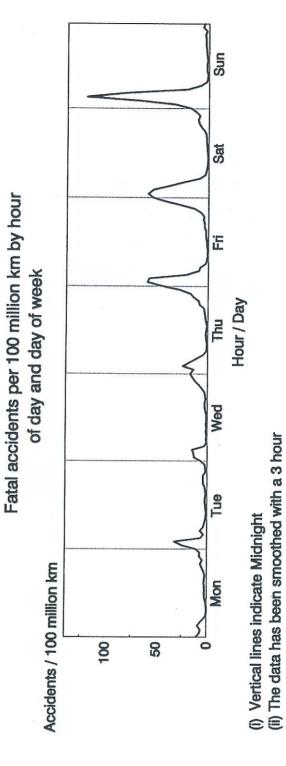


Figure TR18
Accidents per 100 million km by hour of day
(6:00am to 5:59am)



Sun Sat Reported injury accidents per 100 million km Ξ by hour of day and day of week Hour / Day Figure TR19 ᄪ Wed Tue Accidents / 100 million km Mon 1,000,1 800 8 400 200



moving average

56

6.2 Passenger Trips

Table TR8: Distance travelled by passengers of light 4 wheeled vehicles

	Females	Males	Total
Age group	100 million km	100 million km	100 million km
5-9	8.2	8.0	16.2
	(4.8)	(3.9)	(7.9)
10-14	6.0	8.9	14.9
	(1.6)	(2.9)	(4.1)
15-19	7.9	9.3	17.2
	(3.1)	(5.1)	(7.1)
20-24	10.1	5.4	15.5
	(2.5)	(4.0)	(5.4)
25-29	5.7	2.8	8.4
	(2.1)	(1.1)	(2.1)
30-34	5.8	3.2	9.0
	(2.8)	(1.8)	(3.4)
35-39	5.0	1.0	6.1
	(1.8)	(0.3)	(1.9)
40-44	3.8 (1.1)	1.7 (0.8)	5.5 (1.4)
45-49	3.4	1.1	4.5
	(1.4)	(0.6)	(1.3)
50-54	2.7 (1.5)	0.8	3.5 (1.9)
55-59	3.7	0.9	4.6
	(1.8)	(0.7)	(2.0)
60-64	3.7 (1.9)	0.7	4.4 (2.1)
65-69	2.0	0.7	2.7
70+	2.9 (0.9)	0.5	3.4 (1.0)
Total	70.9	45.0	116.0
	(14.0)	(12.4)	(24.9)

Figure TR20
Annual distance travelled
100 million km

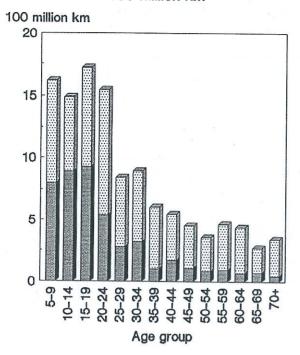


Figure TR21
Number of passenger casualties in reported injury accidents

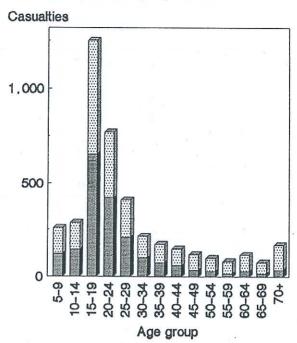
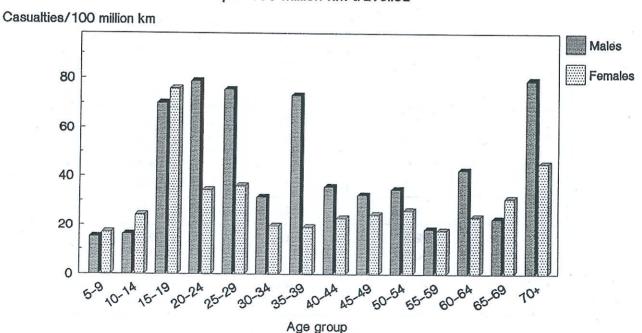


Figure TR22
Number of passengers injured in injury accidents
per 100 million km travelled



(Light 4 wheeled vehicle passengers only)

Table TR9: Distance travelled and number of trips for passengers of buses and taxis

	Bus	es	Tax	(is
Age group	Million km	Million trips	Million km	Million trips
5-9	66.7	9.8	3.2	0.7
10-14	265.0 (133.4)	27.1 (10.7)	1.0	0.3
15-19	376.1 (186.5)	28.1 (12.3)	24.8	3.2
20-24	204.4 (77.3)	12.7 (2.8)	14.9	3.0
25-29	104.3	8.1	13.3	2.8
30-34	48.4	6.3	6.5	1.3
35-39	57.6	6.0	3.2	0.9
40-44	89.7 (56.9)	5.5 (2.5)	3.7	0.6
45-49	41.6	4.5	5.5	1.1
50-54	93.2	3.8	0.8	0.2
55-59	69.7	2.9	1.3	0.4
60-64	33.6	2.6	5.8	0.9
65-69	21.1	2.8	0.2	0.1
70+	57.4	4.9	3.1	1.4
Total	1528.8 (347.2)	125.1 (21.8)	87.3 (27.8)	16.9 (4.8)

6.3 Cyclist Trips

Table TR10: Cyclists; estimates of number of trips, distance ridden and distance per trip by age group and sex.

Age group	Million trips	Million km	km per trip
5-9	22.5	16.8	0.7
	(10.3)	(7.0)	(0.5)
10-14	60.6	101.0	1.7
	(12.5)	(24.7)	(0.2)
15-19	41.9	82.7	2.0
	(13.9)	(23.3)	(0.4)
20-24	14.5	32.8	2.3
25-29	8.9	32.3	3.6
	(4.5)	(19.5)	(1.5)
30-34	9.7	27.5	2.8
	(4.8)	(12.5)	(0.5)
35-39	6.8	18.9	2.8
40+	16.5	39.5	2.4
	(5.8)	(19.3)	(1.5)
Total	181.4	351.6	1.9
	(39.3)	(72.0)	(0.2)

		Females			Males		
Age group	Million trips	Million km	km per trip	Million trips	Million km	km per trip	
5-9	8.4	5.9	0.7	14.1	10.9	0.8	
10-14	26.0 (11.1)	38.7 (17.4)	1.5 (0.4)	34.6 (7.3)	62.3 (14.9)	1.8 (0.6)	
15-19	12.7 (5.2)	27.6 (11.1)	2.2 (0.6)	29.2 (14.2)	55.1 (18.9)	1.9 (0.6)	
20-24	3.3	8.3	2.5	11.2	24.6	2.2	
25-29	2.6	10.5	4.0	6.3	21.8	3.5	
30-34	2.8	5.7	2.0	6.8	21.8	3.2	
35-39	1.8	2.3	1.3	5.0	16.6	3.3	
40+	6.7	13.9	2.1	9.8	25.6	2.6	
Total	64.4 (20.0)	112.9 (41.5)	1.8 (0.3)	117.0 (24.2)	238.7 (40.9)	2.0 (0.3)	

Figure TR23
Annual distance travelled
Million km

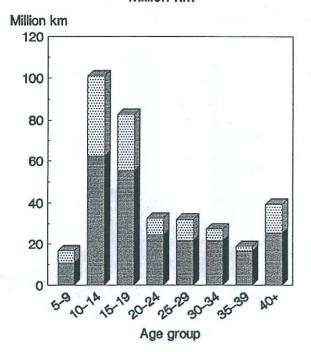


Figure TR24
Number of cyclist casualties in reported injury accidents

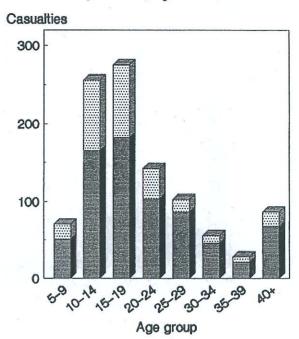


Figure TR25

Number of cyclists injured in injury accidents
per 100 million km travelled

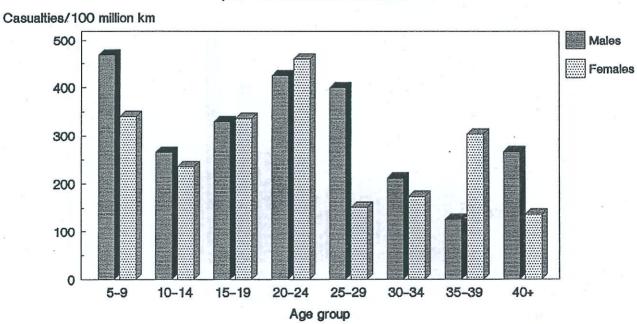


Figure TR26
Distance ridden by hour of day
(Week days only 6:00am - 5:59am)

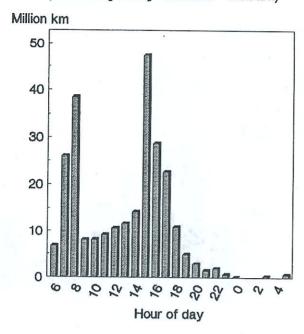


Figure TR27
Cyclist casualties by hour of day
(Week days only 6:00am - 5:59am)

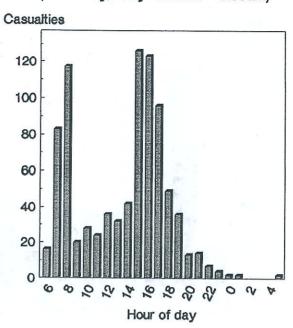
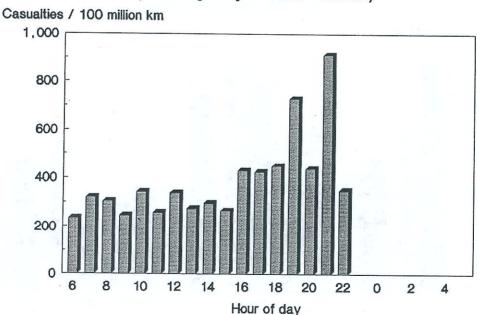


Figure TR28
Casualties per 100 million km by hour of day
(Week days only 6:00am - 5:59am)



Values are not entered where the number of casualties is less than 5.

6.4 Pedestrian Trips

Table TR11: Pedestrian trips; number of trips, time spent walking and number of road crossings.

a) by age group.

Age group	Million trips	Million hours	Million road crossings
5-9	97.4	16.2	153.9
	(26.5)	(4.6)	(50.5)
10-14	127.7	24.2	278.0
	(30.0)	(6.0)	(79.0)
15-19	146.9	29.1	325.2
	(29.1)	(6.0)	(80.2)
20-24	109.4	19.8	248.5
	(18.2)	(5.4)	(65.4)
25-29	79.2	14.4	177.0
	(12.4)	(3.1)	(50.8)
30-34	76.1	12.3	138.6
	(19.2)	(2.5)	(35.3)
35-39	74.9	11.6	125.4
	(16.8)	(3.3)	(31.3)
40-44	64.9	9.4	110.0
	(15.5)	(2.7)	(32.2)
45-49	56.9	8.9	90.5
	(12.6)	(2.2	(28.4)
50-54	42.4	7.1	72.5
	(10.9)	(1.8)	(17.0)
55-59	41.4	6.3	61.0
	(11.4)	(2.2)	(17.0)
60-64	59.2 (20.9)	12.4 (3.8)	96.5 (30.0)
65-69	37.0	6.7	57.7
	(11.5)	(1.9)	(19.7)
70+	66.3	13.4	109.8
	(9.6)	(2.9)	(18.4)
Total	1079.7	191.7	2044.5
	(122.2)	(22.8)	(274.8)

b) by age group and sex

		Females			Males	
Age group	Million trips	Million hours	Million road crossings	Million trips	Million hours	Million road crossings
5-9	45.3	7.5	69.4	52.0	8.7	84.6
	(12.4)	(2.5)	(22.5)	(15.5)	(2.9)	(31.7)
10-14	69.7	13.5	154.0	58.0	10.6	124.0
	(20.4)	(4.0)	(51.9)	(14.7)	(2.7)	(47.7)
15-19	84.6	16.9	195.3	62.3	12.1	129.9
	(25.0)	(5.3)	(76.1)	(20.5)	(3.9)	(49.5)
20-24	65.0	11.9	131.8	44.4	7.8	116.6
	(12.9)	(3.6)	(26.1)	(10.7)	(2.6)	(46.9)
25-29	47.3	7.9	99.9	31.9	6.5	77.1
	(10.4)	(2.4)	(29.4)	(8.2)	(1.8)	(34.8)
30-34	43.6	6.4	71.9	32.5	6.0	66.6
	(15.2)	(1.7)	(26.5)	(7.5)	(1.5)	(20.5)
35-39	44.1 (11.1)	6.9 (1.9)	68.7 (17.7)	30.8 (9.0)	4.7 (2.1)	56.7 (20.6)
40-44	32.3	4.9	54.1	32.6	4.5	55.8
	(10.0)	(1.8)	(22.0)	(10.8)	(2.0)	(22.1)
45-49	30.4	4.5	49.7	26.5	4.4	40.8
	(10.8)	(1.6)	(24.0)	(10.4)	(1.8)	(12.4)
50-54	25.4	4.1	42.9	17.0	3.0	29.6
	(6.9)	(1.4)	(13.8)	(7.1)	(0.8)	(10.5)
55-59	22.9	3.7	31.4	18.5	2.6	29.6
	(8.3)	(1.8)	(11.5)	(5.6)	(1.0)	(11.7)
60-64	30.3	6.4	47.0	28.8	6.0	49.5
	(14.4)	(2.3)	(25.6)	(11.1)	(2.1)	(14.3)
65-69	20.2	3.4	34.8	16.8 (3.8)	3.3 (1.0)	22.9 (5.8)
70+	42.4	8.3	66.8	23.8	5.1	43.0
	(10.0)	(2.3)	(12.5)	(7.3)	(2.4)	(19.2)
Total	603.7	106.4	1117.8	475.9	85.4	926.8
	(58.4)	(11.6)	(125.9)	(74.6)	(13.0)	(195.9)

Figure TR29
Annual time spent walking
Million hours

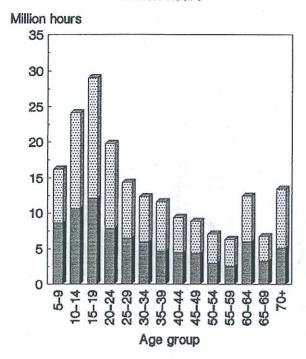


Figure TR30
Annual number of road crossings
Million crossings

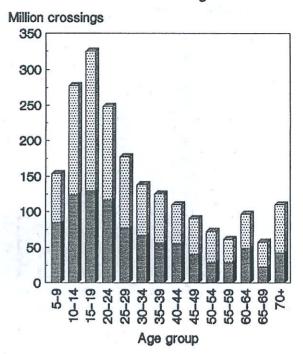


Figure TR31

Number of pedestrians injured in reported injury accidents

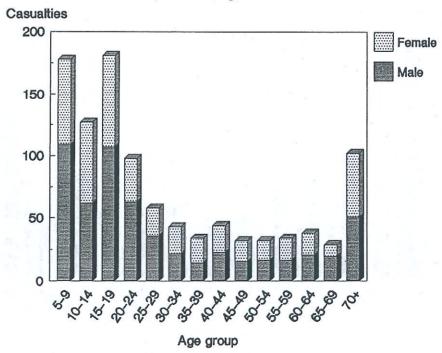


Figure TR32

Number of pedestrians injured in reported injury accidents per million hours travelled



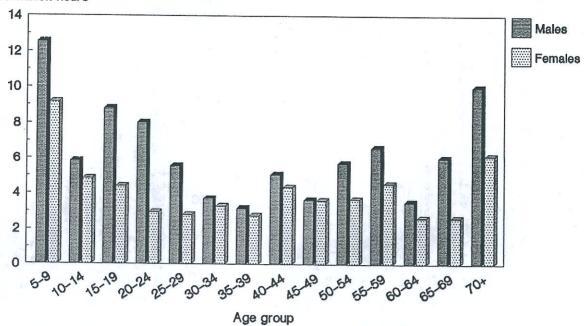
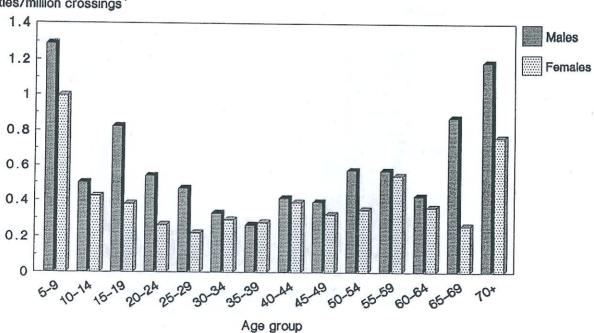


Figure TR33

Number of pedestrians injured in reported injury accidents per million road crossings

Casualties/million crossings



7. Comparison of reported and digitised distances

Travel survey respondents were asked to record their estimates of trip distance. In this section these **reported** distances are compared to the **digitised** distances which were obtained by measuring the distance on a map.

Table D1 shows the national, annual estimates of travel distance from those trips which had a reported distance (about 90% of driver trips).

Figures D1 to D5 compare the reported and digitised distances by trip length. The data is divided into groups with equal numbers of trips. For each group the 10 percentile, median and 90 percentile reported distances are plotted against the median digitised distance for the group.

Table D1: Comparison of reported and digitised distances.

(Distance estimates only from trips where the respondent reported a trip distance estimate.)

	Reported distance (100 million km)	Digitised distance (100 million km)	Percent difference
Motor vehicle drivers			
Male	134.1	125.8	6.6%
Female	54.9	50.3	9.0%
Total	189.0	176.2	7.3%
Drivers - light 4 wheeled vehicles		1	
Male	120.0	112.9	6.3%
Female	54.2	49.7	9.1%
Total	174.2	162.6	7.0%
Passengers - light 4 wheeled vehicles			
Male	36.8	34.6	6.4%
Female	50.1	46.9	6.9%
Total	86.9	81.5	6.7%
Motorcyclists	2.87	2.53	13.4%
Cyclists	3.4	3.0	11.3%

Note: These digitised distances should not be compared to annual distance estimates elsewhere in the report as this table includes only those trips for which there was a reported distance (about 90% of driver trips).

Figure D1
Comparison of reported and digitised distances for drivers of light 4 wheeled vehicles

Median Reported Distance (km)

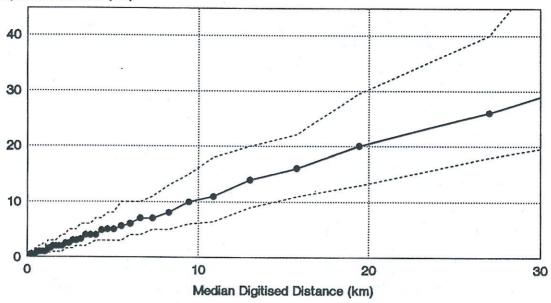


Figure D2
Comparison of reported and digitised distances for passengers of light 4 wheeled vehicles

Median Reported Distance (km)

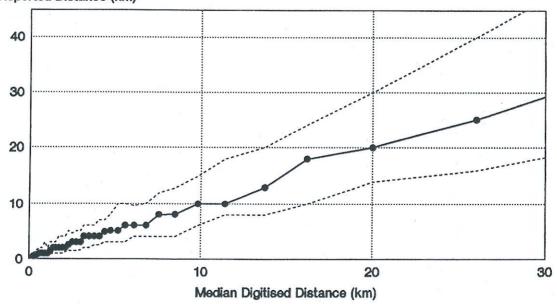


Figure D3

Comparison of reported and digitised distance for female drivers (light 4 wheeled vehicles).

Median Reported Distance (km)

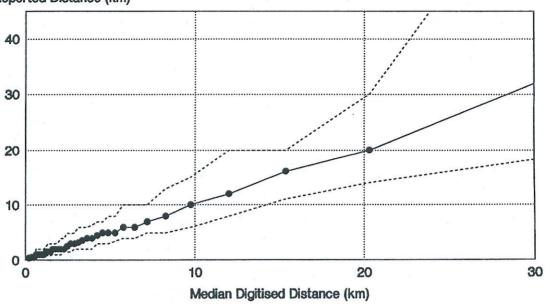


Figure D4

Comparison of reported and digitised distance for male drivers (light 4 wheeled vehicles)

Median Reported Distance (km)

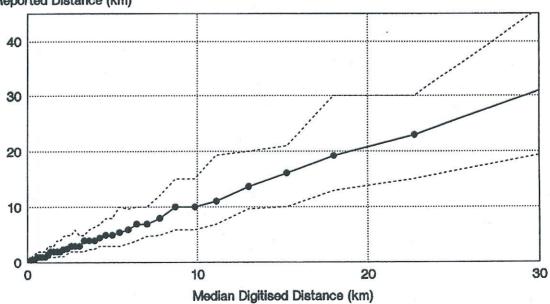
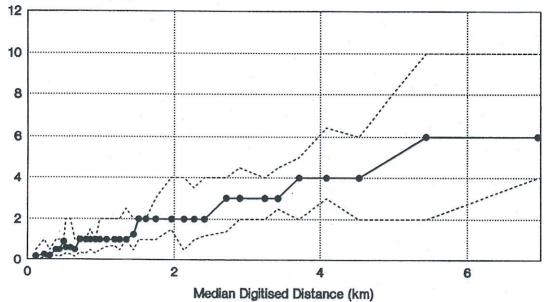


Figure D5
Comparison of reported and digitised distances for cyclists





8. Alcohol

Survey respondents were asked to record all occasions that they consumed any alcohol during the 2 days of the survey. The duration of each session was recorded, but no estimate was made of the amount of alcohol consumed.

Table AL1: Drinking sessions by venue (Daily average).

		National daily average			
Venue	Sessions in the survey	Sessions (Thousands)	Hours (Thousands)	Hours per session	
Own home	1367	270	350	1.3	
Other home	442	88	219	2.5	
Hotel / Tavern	343	64	126	2.0	
Sports club	144	30	68	2.2	
Other club	147	30	79	2.6	
Restaurant	135	24	51	2.1	
Work	147	30	42	1.4	
Sports event or outdoors	43	9	21	2.4	
Other	67	13	33	2.5	
Total	2835	558	989	1.8	

Figure AL1: Percentage of time spent in drinking sessions by venue

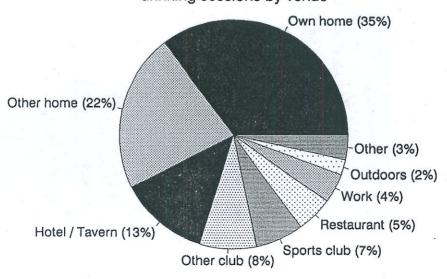


Table AL2: Drinking sessions by age and sex (National daily average)

	Ма	le	Female		
Age group	Sessions (Thousands)	Hours (Thousands)	Sessions (Thousands)	Hours (Thousands)	
15-19	12	29	10	24	
20-24	47	109	23	54	
25-29	43	96	23	51	
30-34	44	86	20	42	
35-39	38	69	20	38	
40-44	40	75	28	41	
45-49	39	70	21	29	
50-54	25	33	12	20	
55-59	24	30	11	10	
60-64	19	28	9	9	
65-69	18	18	5	3	
70+	15	15	11	9	
Total	365	660	193	329	

Figure AL2
Average time per drinking session

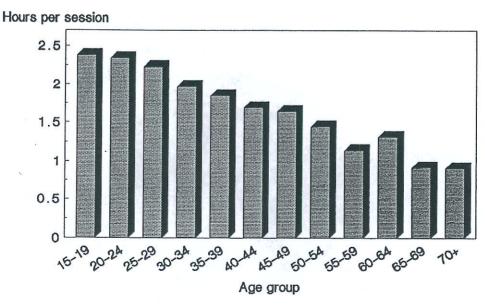


Figure AL3

Average time spent in drinking sessions per person per week

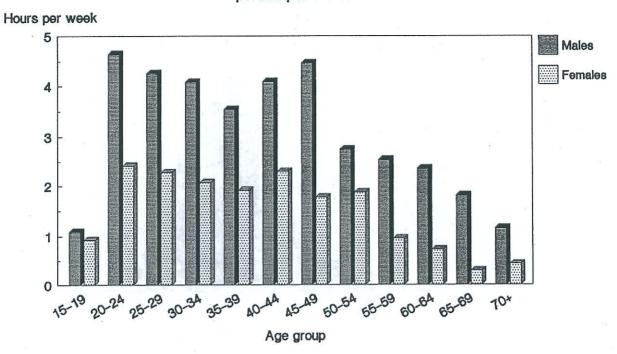


Figure AL4
Percentage of drinking session time
by day of week

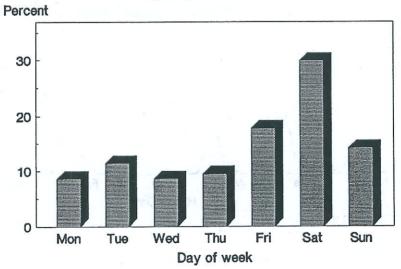


Figure AL5
Percentage of drinking time by hour of day (6:00am to 5:59am)

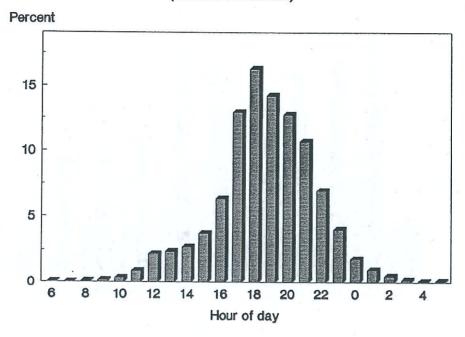
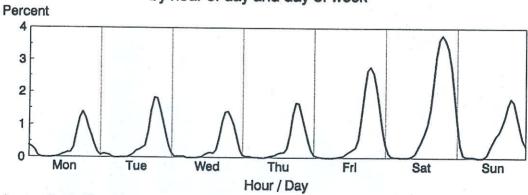


Figure AL6
Percentage of time spent in drinking sessions by hour of day and day of week



The data is smoothed with a 3 hour moving average.
Vertical lines at midnight.

Table AL3: Driver trips after drinking sessions by age and sex (National annual total)

	Ma	le	Female		
Age group	Million trips within 1 hour after a drinking session	4 hours after a	Million trips within 1 hour after a drinking session	4 hours after a	
15-19	1.3	2.1	0.5	1.1	
20-24	5.8	8.8	2.4	3.7	
25-29	5.7	8.2	2.2	3.9	
30-34	5.0	7.8	1.9	2.9	
35-39	5.7	9.1	1.5	2.8	
40-44	4.9	8.5	1:5	2.2	
45-49	4.6	6.4	0.8	2.0	
50-54	2.9	4.8	0.6	1.2	
55-59	1.6	2.2	0.6	0.9	
60-64	1.4	2.1	0.5	1.3	
65-69	1.0	2.1	0.04	0.13	
70+	1.7	2.2	0.3	0.8	
Total	41.6	64.3	12.9	23.0	

Notes: The fact that someone drove within a certain time of a drinking session does not mean that he or she was over the legal limit.

2.2% and 3.4% of all driver trips were within 1 hour or 4 hours respectively of a drinking session. For males the percentages are 2.7% and 4.2% and for female drivers 1.3% and 2.3% respectively.

Figure AL7
Percentage of driver trips that were within 1
hour after a drinking session

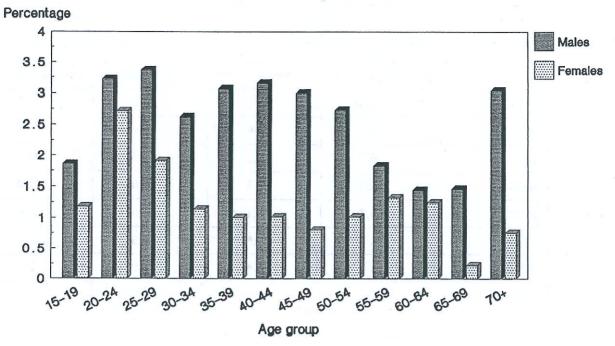


Figure AL8

Million driver trips within 1 hour after a drinking session, by hour of day.

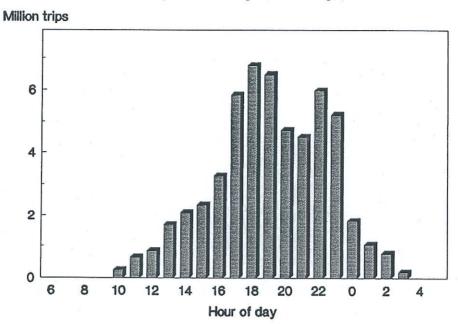
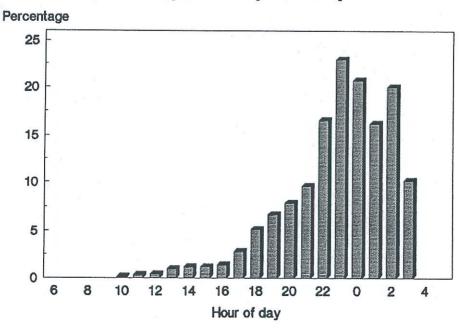


Figure AL9
Percentage of driver trips within 1 hour after a drinking session, by hour of day.



The lower graph shows the percentage of all trips that began in the hour, that had their beginning within one hour of the end of the drivers last drinking session.

9. Travel Survey - TAR accident matching

Accident information in the Travel Survey

The respondents were asked if they had been involved in travel accidents of any kind in the two year period prior to the survey. If they had, the details collected, where they could be remembered, included number of accidents, date, day of week, time of day, location, injury severity, whether a driver/passenger of a motor vehicle / bike / bicycle / walking / not there, if one of the current household vehicles was involved, how many cars / vans / trucks / motor bikes / bicycles / pedestrians / other objects were involved, the first two letters of the number plate of any of the vehicles, accident description (e.g. one vehicle hitting a parked vehicle / head on / etc.), the speed zone (less than 70km/h, greater than 70km/h, car park / not relevant), whether the accident was reported and estimated total vehicle damage cost.

Methodology

TAR data for the period June 1987 - June 1990 was downloaded into separate datasets for each year and region and sorted into date time order. The TAR regions are shown in figure 1. For each travel survey accident the appropriate year and region dataset was selected by using the date of the accident and matching the area units to urban areas to regions where possible, and sample numbers to regions directly for rural areas.

Where the information was given, the accidents were then matched on month, day and \pm -one hour, also \pm 12 hours \pm -one hour to catch 10 p.m. accidents entered as 10.00 in the travel survey data.

Accidents where the only information available on the day of the week was whether they occurred at the weekend or on a weekday, were matched on month and time +/- one hour. Where the given date and the given day of the week were inconsistent, the day of the week nearest to the date given was also matched.

Address text was then matched with accident road and side road TAR names for accidents in the same month.

Possible TAR matches for each travel survey accident were printed out; the lists were then manually searched and all relevant variables compared to find the correct matching accident.

This was done separately for each of fatal, serious, and minor injury accidents.

Success of Matching

The degree of successful matching is shown in table M1.

Table M1: Matching success by accident severity

	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Non-Injury	Unknown	Total
Found	6	40	5	28	-	79
Too vague	_	10	14	62	25	111
Not found	2	53	51	154	3	263
Not reported	-	43	206	853	20	1122
Total	8	146	276	1097	48	1575

Table M3: Found/Claimed Reported percentages by accident severity:
Urban and Rural

	Orpan and				16:	Total	%Found
	_		Fatal	Serious	Minor	17	701 Culta
Auckland	Urban	Found	. 1	12	4	49	34.7
duckiana		Claimed Reported	1	24	24	127	13.4
		All injury accidents	1	40	86	10	10.1
	Rural	Found	3	7	6	29	34.5
		Claimed Reported	4	19	12	40	25.0
		All injury accidents	4	24	5	15	
	Unknown	Claimed Reported		10	3	8	
		All injury accidents		5		7	
Wellington	Urban	Found	-	6	1	23	30.4
weilington	0,124	Claimed Reported	-	16	7	65	10.8
		All injury accidents	-	25	40	4	10.0
	Rural	Found	1		-	11	36.4
	110101	Claimed Reported	1		3	20	20.0
		All injury accidents	1		12		20.0
	Unknown	Claimed Reported		2	5	7	
	O (III)	All injury accidents		2	2	10	
Christchurch	Urban	Found	1	. 10	- 4 4	33	
Christenaton		Claimed Reported	1		14	135	
		All injury accidents	1	34	100	3	
	Rural	Found	1	1 2	-	10	
		Claimed Reported		1 7	2 18	1	2000
		All injury accidents		1 9	4		5 BAS
	Unknown	Claimed Reported			3		
		All injury accidents					and the second second
N.Z. Total	Urban	Found	1	1 28		1	
14.2. 10.0.		Claimed Reported	1	2 58		E 1	
		All injury accidents		2 99		4	ř.
	Rural	Found		5 12		0.00	
	. * . (* . (*.)	Claimed Reported		6 33			
		All injury accidents		6 40		•	6
	Unknown	Claimed Reported		12			5
1		All injury accidents			7 . 8	1	

Number of Matching variables

It is possible that some of the travel survey accidents that could not be matched are in fact in the TAR system. But because people's memories are not perfect, some of the details given in the travel survey may be wrong so they cannot be matched. Even for fatal accidents there was one reported that was found to have occurred in the previous year to that stated, outside the time frame for survey accidents, so it was excluded from the tables. More effort was put into searching for the remaining unmatched fatal accidents. Note that the names of people involved were not available as a match variable. Mainly for this reason, it can be very difficult to confirm matches in doubtful cases, and if we start changing the given details too much and find more matches it can be a matter of speculation whether or not any new matches may be correct. However, the logic in the matching program has been designed to allow some flexibility in the matching process, and the final decision on whether or not an accident matches has not been left to the computer.

An analysis of the number of variables matched yields the results in table M4.

Thirteen matched variables represents a perfect match in every variable down to the exact minute the accident occurred. A maximum of nine TAR variables were available for matching non-injury accidents. The numbers near the bottom of the table are starting to represent doubtful matches.

Table M4: Number of matched variables by accident severity.

Number of matched variables	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Non- Injury
13	-	1	-	
12	- "	2	_	
11	1	2	2	
10	1	10	_	
9	2	5	1	2
8	2	7	-	3
7		5		12
6	-	5	1	6
5		2	1	4
4	-	1	-	1
Total	6	40	5	28

Accident severity and cost of vehicle damage by accident type.

Tables M5 and M6 give a breakdown of accident type by accident severity and cost of vehicle damage.

Table M5: Accident type by accident severity

Accident	None	V -1 4 -1	Minor		Serious		Fatal	4
Severity	Total	Matched	Total	Matched	Total	Matched	Total	Matched
Pedestrian	6	•	19		16	3		
Push Cycle	76	1	128		30	4		,
Motor Cycle	30		42	•	25	4	1	1
Hit at an angle	254	10	52	3	37	16	4	4
Head on	17	1	2	1	9	4	2	1
Rear end	244	7	22	•	14	6	1	
Hit object	329	9	36		17	2		
Lost control	79		42		16	3		
Other	141	1	69	1	36	9	1	1
Total	1064	28	223	5	129	40	8	6

Table M6: Accident type by accident cost

Damage	0		<=	\$1,000	\$1,000	- \$5,000	>	\$5,000
Cost	Total	Matched	Total	Matched	Total	Matched	Total	Matched
Pedestrian	26	1	9	2	3			
Push Cycle	137		77	2	8	3		
Motor Cycle	28	1	43		20	3	9	1
Hit at an angle	20		124	2	141	11	67	20
Head on			4		13	6	12	1
Rear end	21		140	2	96	6	30	5
Hit object	51		240	3	77	4	18	4
Lost control	44	1	47		28		19	2
Other	86	2	119	5	32	3	6	2
Total	222	3	674	12	387	30	152	34

Tables from the NRB Economic Appraisal Manual

Tables M7 to M10 are in the same format as Tables A6-3(A) and A6-3(B) in the NRB Economic Appraisal Manual (TR9). However, because the ratios were produced using very small numbers of matched accidents (32 out of the 54 ratios had denominators of 5 or less) they are not reliable indicators of the true ratios of all accidents in New Zealand. There are cells without numbers because there were no matched TAR accidents for those cells.

There is a big discrepancy between these reporting rates and those at present in the TR9 Manual. This could be due to factors such as possible changes in reporting rate since TR9 was written and the high rate of Travel Survey accidents claimed as reported by the respondent which could not be matched. This failure to match is connected to lack of precise location and time information from the respondents.

Table M7: Reporting rates by accident type: Urban

Urban	Ratio of travel survey	Ratio of travel survey	Ratio of all travel
	injury accidents to TAR	non injury accidents to	survey accidents to
¥	matched accidents	injury accidents	TAR matched
			accidents
Pedestrian	10.67	0.16	12.33
Push Cycle	33.25	0.52	41.60
Motor Cycle	17.00	0.49	25.33
Hit at an angle	5.14	3.11	12.33
Head on	1.40	2.14	3.67
Rear end	7.00	7.25	21.00
Hit object	39.00	7.51	41.50
Lost control	12.33	1.05	25.33
Other	12.29	1.23	24.00
Total	7.91	3.27	19.15

Table M8: Reporting rates by accident type: Rural

Rural	Ratio of travel survey injury accidents to TAR matched accidents	Ratio of travel survey non injury accidents to injury accidents	Ratio of all travel survey accidents to TAR matched accidents
Pedestrian		1.00	•
Push Cycle		0.15	
Motor Cycle	8.00	0.31	10.50
Hit at an angle	2.22	1.45	5.44
Head on	6.00	0.33	8.00
Rear end	4.50	4.22	23.50
Hit object	14.00	2.29	15.33
Lost control		2.05	* ************************************
Other	5.33	2.13	16.67
Total	5.25	2.07	14.33

Table M9: Reporting rates by accident severity: Urban

	Ratio Travel Survey injury Accidents to TAR matched accidents
	Urban
Fatal	2.00
Serious Injury	2.86
Minor Injury - Motorcycle	
- other	29.20

Table M10: Reporting rates by accident severity: Rural

	Accidents to TAR matched	∍d
	Rural	
Fatal	1.25	
Serious Injury	3.17	
Minor Injury - Motorcycle	. 9	
- other		

Ratio Travel Survey injury