## nATIONUIDE PERSONAL TRAnSPORTATIOn STUDY

## Transportation Characteristics of School Children

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# NATIONWIDE PERSONAL TRANSPORTATION STUDY 

Transportation Characteristics
of School Children

Report No. 4

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on travel patterns to school of students between 5 and 18 years of age in kindergarten through grade 12. Only students living at home at the time of the survey were included in the data. These data were collected in section $V$ of form NPT-2 used in the Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Federal Highway Administration in 1969-1970.

For the analysis in this report, students were classified according to three grade levels: elementary (kindergarten through sixth) ; intermediate (seventh and eighth), and senior (ninth through twelfth). For each grade level, home-to-school travel by various modes of transportation is analyzed in terms of distance to school (miles) and time from home-to-school (minutes). These comparisons are shown separately for residents of all areas and places, all unincorporated areas, and all incorporated places. Limited data are also shown separately for students attending public and private schools, by grade level and distance from home-to-school.

- Walk/bicycle and school bus were the most widely used modes of transportation for students; 42 percent walked/bicycled; approximately 38 percent of all students used the school bus; 16 percent were driven to school; 3 percent used public transportation; and 2 percent of the students drove to school.
- Over two-thirds of all students made the one-way trip to school in less than 20 minutes.
- As students progressed from elementary to intermediate to senior grade levels, the distance and travel time from home-to-school increased.
- For each of the three grade levels, students who resided in incorporated places traveled shorter distances and took less time to get to school than did students from unincorporated areas.


## BACKGROUND AND PROCEDURES

## Background

The Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey was designed to obtain up-to-date information on national patterns of travel. Earlier surveys, limited primarily to automobile and truck travel, were conducted in a number of States between 1930-1940 and more recently between 1951-1959. In April, 1961, a national survey was conducted to estimate characteristics of travel and ownership and use of automobiles. In this national survey, family income data were available which could be related to travel patterns.

## Survey procedures

Data for the Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey were collected in 1969-1970 by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce for the Federal Highway Administration of the Department of Transportation.

The survey was based on a multi-stage probability sample of housing units located in 235 sample areas, comprising 485 counties and independent cities, representing every State and the District of Columbia. The 235 sample arcas were selected by grouping all the Nation's counties and independent cities into about 1,900 primary sample units (PSU's) and further forming 235 strata containing one or more PSU's that were relatively homogeneous according to socio-economic characteristics. Within each of the strata, a single PSU was selected to represent the stratum. Within each PSU, a probability sample of housing units was selected to represent the civilian non-institutionalized population.

The households in the Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey comprised two outgoing panels in the Quarterly Housing Survey (QHS) conducted by the Bureau of the Census. One panel was interviewed in April, July, and October, 1969 and January, 1970; the second panel was interviewed only once in August, 1969.

Experienced field staff of the Bureau of the Census were assigned to the survey. Training consisted of a one-day session for field supervisors by Washington office personnel, and a one-day session of training of the interviewers by field supervisors. In addition, interviewers were assigned home-study exercises to be turned in before each interview period. The interviewers were also observed periodically by field office supervisory personnel.

The completed questionnaires were edited first in the Census regional field offices to clear up inconsistencies and omissions and
later in the Washington office. The data wore then coded, put on tapes and mechanically edited. An edited tape for each of the months of the survey was furnished to the Federal Highway Administration for processing.

At the first visit to a selected houschold, in panel 1 during April, 1969, and in panel 2 during August, 1969, Sections I through VII of the household questionnaire were completed as well as a control card. On the control card were entered data on characteristics of the household such as income, automobile ownership, and age and sex of persons in the households. Only Sections VI and VII of the questionnaire were completed at subsequent interviews at the households in panel 1.

Each of the tables in this report will indicate a reference source to a particular table from which the sample base can be determined. These sample bases are identified in Appendix A. A copy of the questionnaire is also found in the Appendix.

## Sampling Variability

The Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey is based on a probability sample and the estimates are subject to sampling variability. The term "sampling variability" refers to the expected differences between the results of the survey and those that would have been obtained had a complete census been taken.

Some items such as person or household characteristics or number of vehicles were collected only during the first visit to a household in April or August. Standard errors of estimates, measures of sampling variability, were calculated from data collected those two months. Estimates of the standard errors for characteristics of vehicle trips and vehicle miles were determined fxom variance functions fitted to the data collected during the five months of interviewing.

Most of the data are presented as percentage distributions. The base value of each 100 percent figure is also indicated. Tables I.A.-1 and I.-A. 2 in Appendix B give the standard errors for specified percentages and base values. The appropriate standard error may be determined by interpolation. In general, the chances are about two out of three that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated value and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete census does not exceed the standard error.

## Other possible sources of error

In addition to variability arising from the use of samples and household responses, errors may have been made by interviewers or by other personnel involved in the collection and processing of data. Quality controls at all levels of data collection, coding, and editing were exercised by the Bureau of the Census.

## Modes of transportation to school

The modes of transportation used by children to get to school include the school bus, public transportation, walk/bicycle, and the automobile (as a driver or passenger). The school bus and public transportation may be either "charge" or "no charge." Where a community school bus was tax supported or when there was no separate fee for the service, the school bus was considered "no charge." Where a bus facility was available for an increase in general school fee, or when the student was charged for the service by an agent other than the school, the school bus was considered as "charge." Free or "no charge" public transportation is goverment or conmercially provided without receipt of payment from the student; public transportation was not free when the privilege must have been paid for by the ride or some other arrangement.

Figure 1 depicts the distributions of the modes of travel to school for all population groups, independent of distance traveled from home to school. Approximately 38 percent of all students used the school bus, 3 percent used public transportation, 42 percent walked/bicycled, 14 percent were driven to school and 2 percent of the students drove to school. Thus, these data indicate that 62 percent of the students (comprised primarily of the 42 percent who walked/bicycled and 16 percent who rode in an automobile) made their way to school without using the school system's transportation facilities. Table 1 shows in greater depth the transportation modes used by all school children, classified by grade level and distance to school.

The percentage of students that rode the "no-charge" school bus remained relatively constant, averaging approximately 38 percent, varying little over the three grade levels. On the other hand, the percentage of students that walked/bicycled dropped from 49 percent for elementary school children to 26 percent for senior high students. As would be expected, the percentage of children who used the school bus varied directly with the distance from home to school: the percentage of students that walked/bicycled to school varied inversely with distance. Automobile passenger, the third most frequently occurring transportation mode, remained at 12 percent for both elementary and intermediate levels. At the senior level, the number of automobile passengers increased to 20 percent and the automobile driver made a showing, although only 8 percent of the students drove themselves.

## Time and distance to school

Tables $2 A$ and $2 B$ display school trip distributions for students residing in all areas and places classified by one-way mileage distance and travel time from home-to-school, respectively. Separate tables are shown for residents of all incorporated places (tables $3 A$ and $3 B$ ) and unincorporated areas (tables 4A and 4B).

FIGURE 1.
MODES OF TRAVEL USED BY ALL STUDENTS


Table 1.--Percentage of students by mode of transportation classified by grade level and distance from home-to-work. Residents of all areas and places.


* Less than 0.1.
** Not applicable.
Source: Based upon unpublished table E-2 from the Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Federal Highway Administration, 1969-1970.

Figure 2 and table 2A show that approximately one-third of all students, regardless of grade level, lived within one mile of their school; one-third lived between one and three miles; and one-third lived three miles or more from school. The distance from home to school for all school children increased as students progressed from elementary to intermediate to senior grade levels; however, this may be due to the structuring of the school system, which has more and smaller elementary schools and fewer and larger senior high schools. A smaller percentage of senior level students lived less than one mile and a greater percentage lived three miles or farther from school than either elementary or intermediate school students. In incorporated places the greatest percentage of all students lived within a mile of school, and in unincorporated areas the greatest percentage of students at all grade levels lived three miles or more from school (tables 3 A and 4A). At all school levels for residents of all areas and places, the travel time range of 10 through 19 minutes contained the largest percentage of all students (table 2B and figure 3).

## Elementary

The distribution of mileage for all elementary level children, as shown in table 2 A , indicates that 45 percent of the students lived within one mile of school, 18 percent lived between one and two miles, 12 percent lived between two and three miles, and the remaining 25 percent 1 ived three miles or more from school.

In table 2B the distribution of the travel times to school for all elementary grade students indicates that the largest number, some 44 percent, spent from 10 to 19 minutes traveling. Thirty percent spent less than 10 minutes and 26 percent spent more than 20 minutes in their one-way travel to school.

Intermediate
A greater percentage of intermediate students traveled longer distances to school than did elementary students. Table $2 \Lambda$ shows that on1y 26 percent of the intermediate students, compared to 45 percent of the elementary students, lived within one mile of school; an additional 37 percent of the intermediate students, compared to 25 percent of the elementary school children, lived three miles or farther from school; the mileage distance from home-to-school for the balance of the intermediate students is divided almost equally between the 19 percent who lived from one to two miles and the 18 percent who lived from two to three miles from school.

Table 2B indicates that home-to-school travel time for intermediate students increased compared to the travel time for elementary school children. While 31 percent of the elementary level students spent less than 10 minutes traveling, the percentage decreased to 22 percent for the intermediate level. The greatest number of students in both groups spent

## FIGURE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY DISTANCE FROM HOME-TO-SCHOOL





SENIOR STUDENTS 26.5\%


Tab1e 2A.--Percentage of students by distance from home-to-school, classified by grade level and travel time from home-to-school. Residents of all areas and places.


1/ Includes only those for which distance information was avallable; thus percentages differ from those shown in table 5 .

* Less than 0.1.

Source: Based upon unpublished table E-2 from the Nationwide Persunal Transportation Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Federal Highway Administration, 1969-1970.

Table 2B.--Percentage of students by travel time from home-to-school classified by grade level and distance from home-tonschool. Residents of all areas and places.

| Grade level in schoo1 and distance to school in miles | Travel time from home-to-school - minutes |  |  |  |  |  | A11 students |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Less } \\ & \text { than } 10 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 10-19 | 20-29 | 30-44 | 45-60 | $\qquad$ and over |  |
| Elementary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 49.2 | 45.8 | 3.5 | 1.2 | * | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 1.0-1.9 | 27.4 | 52.8 | 14.5 | 5.0 | 0.3 | * | 100.0 |
| $2.0-2.9$ | 15.7 | 51.8 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 2.6 | * | 100.0 |
| 3.0 and over | 5.9 | 28.4 | 20.7 | 30.2 | 12.6 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| Total | 30.5 | 43.5 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| Total number of students (000) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29,002 |
| Intermediate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 48.1 | 43.5 | 6.5 | 1.9 | \% | * | 100.0 |
| 1.0-1.9 | 25.4 | 47.5 | 18.3 | 7.2 | 1.6 | * | 100.0 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 15.7 | 46.3 | 17.3 | 17.1 | 3.6 | * | 100.0 |
| 3.0 and over | 4.0 | 30.1 | 18.8 | 31.4 | 14.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| Total | 21.7 | 39.8 | 15.2 | 16.5 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Total number of students (000) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,663 |
| Senior |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 49.1 | 42.9 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| $1.0-1.9$ | 26.6 | 48.6 | 17.7 | 7.1 | \% | * | 100.0 |
| $2.0-2.9$ | 21.8 | 51.6 | 12.0 | 13.4 | 1.2 | * | 100.0 |
| 3.0 and over | 3.8 | 33.2 | 23.7 | 25.2 | 11.4 | 2.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 18.6 | 41.0 | 17.4 | 15.9 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| Total number of students (000) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13,218 |
| All grades |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 49.1 | 45.1 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 1.0-1.9 | 26.9 | 50.9 | 15.9 | 5.9 | 0.4 | * | 100.0 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 17.8 | 50.8 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 2.3 | \% | 100.0 |
| 3.0 and over | 4.7 | 30.5 | 21.5 | 28.5 | 12.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 26.0 | 42.2 | 13.4 | 13.0 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| Total number of students (000) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 49,883 |

* Less than 0.1.

SOURCE: Based upon unpublished table E-2 from the Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Federal Highway Administration, 1969-70.

FIGURE 3 DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY TRAVEL TIME FROM HOME-TO-SCHOOL


10 through 19 minutes traveling, some 44 percent at the elementary level and 40 percent at the intermediate level. The remaining 38 percent of the intermediate level students, compared to 25 percent of the elementary students, spent over 20 minutes in travel time, of which 15 percent spent from 20 through 29 minutes, 17 percent traveled from 30 through 44 minutes, and less than 7 percent traveled the one-way distance in over 45 minutes.

## Senior

Table 2A indicates that travel time continued to lengthen in the senior level grades as the distance from home-to-school increased. When compared to lower grade levels, the percent of senior level students who lived less than one mile from school decreased to 17 percent, while the number of senior level students who lived three miles or more from school increased to 47 percent. Almost 17 percent of these students lived between one and two miles of school and the remaining 20 percent lived between two and three miles of school.

Again, as with elementary and intermediate grade level students, table 2B shows that the largest number of senior level students, approximately 41 percent, traveled from 10 through 19 minutes to school; of the senior level students 19 percent spent less than 10 minutes, 17 percent spent from 20 through 29 minutes and 16 percent spent from 30 through 44 minutes traveling to school.

Incorporated places and unincorporated areas
Data on distance and travel time characteristics of students residing in incorporated places and unincorporated areas are presented in tables 3A, 3B, 4A, and 4B. Comparisons of these data indicate that for each of the three grade levels, students who resided in incorporated places traveled shorter distances and took less time to get to school than did students from unincorporated areas (figures 4 and 5).

Tables 3A and 4A show that 58 percent of all the elementary students from incorporated places lived within one mile of school, whereas less than 24 percent of the students from unincorporated areas lived within a mile of the elementary school they attended. Some 12 percent of elementary students from incorporated places traveled three miles or more to school, whereas 46 percent of elementary students from unincorporated areas traveled that distance.

Approximately 37 percent of intermediate students from incorporated places traveled less than one mile compared to 8 percent of the students from unincorporated areas who traveled the same distance. Only one-fifth of the intermediate students who lived in incorporated places traveled three milies or more to school compared to more than three-fifths of the intermediate students from unincorporated areas.
FIG. 4. STUDENTS FROM INCORPORATED PLACES AND UNINCORPORATED AREAS

FIG. 5. STUDENTS FROM INCORPORATED PLACES AND UNINCORPORATED AREAS



Table 3A.--Percentage of students by distance from home-to-school, classified by grade level and travel time to school. Residents of incorporated places.

| Grade level in school and distance to school in miles | Travel time from home-to-school - minutes |  |  |  |  |  | Al <br> students |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Less } \\ & \text { than } 10 \end{aligned}$ | 10-19 | 20-29 | 30-44 | 45-60 | $\begin{gathered} 61 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Elementary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 77.4 | 57.7 | 21.9 | 10.0 | * | * | 58.2 |
| 1.0-1.9 | 14.3 | 22.9 | 37.2 | 2.7 | 4.0 | $\stackrel{+}{4}$ | 19.8 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 5.5 | 10.8 | 17.4 | 21.1 | 18.2 | * | 10.1 |
| 3.0 and over | 2.8 | 8.6 | 23.5 | 56.2 | 77.8 | 100.0 | 11.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total number of students (000) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18,117 |
| Intermediate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 65.8 | 37.8 | 17.4 | 4.4 | * | $*$ | 37.2 |
| 1.0-1.9 | 22.1 | 22.9 | 37.2 | 16.4 | * | * | 23.4 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 12.1 | 17.7 | 23.1 | 33.4 | * | $*$ | 18.5 |
| 3.0 and over | * | 21.6 | 22.3 | 45.8 | 100.0 | * | 20.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | \% | 100.0 |
| Total number of students (000) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,757 |
| Senior |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 48.4 | 22.3 | 8.4 | \% | 4.3 | * | 22.7 |
| 1.0-1.9 | 26.4 | 25.9 | 18.9 | 11.9 | * | * | 21.8 |
| $2.0-2.9$ | 20.9 | 23.2 | 11.9 | 25.3 | 8.1 | \% | 20.2 |
| 3.0 and over | 4.3 | 28.6 | 60.8 | 62.8 | 87.6 | 100.0 | 35.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total number of students (000) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8,102 |
| All grades |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 70.4 | 45.8 | 16.0 | 5.1 | 1.9 | * | 45.7 |
| 1.0-1.9 | 17.6 | 23.6 | 30.3 | 13.1 | 1.6 | * | 20.9 |
| $2.0-2.9$ | 9.3 | 15.0 | 16.5 | 25.3 | 11.0 | * | 14.0 |
| 3.0 and over | 2.7 | 15.6 | 37.2 | 56.5 | 85.5 | 100.0 | 19.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total number of students (000) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30,976 |

* Less than 0.1.

SOURCE: Based upon unpublished table E-I from the Nat ionwidi personal Pransportation Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the federal 11 ighway Administration, 1969-70.

Table 3B.--Percentage of students by travel time to school, classified by grade level and distance from home-to-school.

Residents of incorporated places.

| Grade level in school and distance to school in miles | Travel time from home-to-school - minutes |  |  |  |  |  | A11 students |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Less } \\ & \text { than } 10 \end{aligned}$ | 10-19 | 20-29 | 30-44 | 45-60 | $\begin{gathered} 61 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Elementary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 50.3 | 45.5 | 3.1 | 1.1 | * | * | 100.0 |
| 1.0-1.9 | 27.3 | 52.9 | 15.5 | 3.9 | 0.4 | * | 100.0 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 20.7 | 49.1 | 14.2 | 12.7 | 3.3 | * | 100.0 |
| 3.0 and over | 8.6 | 33.2 | 16.3 | 28.8 | 11.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
| Total | 37.8 | 45.9 | 8.3 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| Total number of students (000) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18,117 |
| Intermediate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 45.5 | 46.4 | 6.7 | 1.4 | * | * | 100.0 |
| 1.0-1.9 | 24.3 | 44.7 | 22.7 | 8.3 | * | * | 100.0 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 16.9 | 43.9 | 17.8 | 21.4 | * | * | 100.0 |
| 3.0 and over | * | 47.2 | 15.2 | 25.8 | 11.8 | * | 100.0 |
| Total | 25.8 | 45.7 | 14.3 | 11.8 | 2.4 | * | 100.0 |
| Total number of students (000) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,757 |
| Senior |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 51.3 | 41.8 | 6.0 | * | 0.9 | * | 100.0 |
| 1.0-1.9 | 29.0 | 50.5 | 14.0 | 6.5 | * | * | 100.0 |
| $2.0-2.9$ | 24.8 | 48.8 | 9.5 | 15.1 | 1.8 | * | 100.0 |
| 3.0 and over | 2.9 | 34.5 | 27.8 | 21.5 | 11.2 | 2.1 | 100.0 |
| Total | 24.0 | 42.5 | 16.2 | 12.1 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| Total number of students (000) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8,102 |
| Al1 grades |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 49.9 | 45.1 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 0.1 | * | 100.0 |
| 1.0-1.9 | 27.3 | 50.8 | 16.3 | 5.4 | 0.2 | * | 100.0 |
| $2.0-2.9$ | 21.5 | 47.9 | 13.2 | 15.4 | 2.0 | * | 100.0 |
| 3.0 and over | 4.5 | 36.2 | 21.6 | 24.8 | 11.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| Total | 32.4 | 45.0 | 11.2 | 8.5 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Total number of students (000) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30,976 |

* Less than 0.1.

SOURCE: Based upon unpublished table E-2 from the Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Federal Highway Administration, 1969-70.

At the senior level, more than one-fifth of the students in incorporated places traveled less than one mile to school, but only 7 percent of the senior level students from unincorporated areas traveled less than a mile to school. The relationship continued for senior level students living three miles or more from school; more than one-third of senior students from incorporated places compared to two-thirds of senior students from unincorporated areas traveled three miles or more to school. Independent of grade level, only 19 percent of the students from incorporated places traveled three or more miles to school, whereas in unincorporated areas that number jumps to over one-half of all the students, 54 percent.

Generally students from unincorporated areas traveled farther to school, and it also took them longer to reach their destination, tables $3 B$ and 4B For example, 77 percent of all students from incorporated places arrived at school within 20 minutes, of which 32 percent arrived in school in less than 10 minutes, and 45 percent in 10 through 19 minutes. On the other hand, only 53 percent of all students from unincorporated areas were able to make the trip to school in less than 20 minutes, of which less than 16 percent completed that trip in less than 10 minutes and 38 percent in 10 through 19 minutes. An additional 37 percent of the students from unincorporated areas took from 20 through 44 minutes, of which 17 percent traveled from 20 through 29 minutes and 20 percent traveied from 30 through 44 minutes in their trip to school.

Public school versus private school
The private and public school data are insufficient for comparison as the private school sector accounts for only 11 percent of all students. Of some interest is the indication in table 5 that 72 percent of all senior students who attended private school lived three miles or more from their school.

Table 4A.--Percentage of students by distance from home-to-school, classified by grade level and travel time to school.

Residents of unincorporated areas.

| Grade level in school and distance to school in miles | Travel time from home-to-school - minutes |  |  |  |  |  | A11 <br> students |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ```Less``` | 10-19 | 20-29 | 30-44 | 45-60 | $\frac{61}{\text { or more }}$ |  |
| Elementary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 57.8 | 28.1 | 7.4 | 2.5 | * | 22.1 | 23.6 |
| 1.0-1.9 | 20.8 | 18.3 | 10.5 | 5.7 | * | * | 13.8 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 9.5 | 2.6 | 16.1 | 15.1 | 4.8 | * | 16.3 |
| 3.0 and over | 11.9 | 31.0 | 66.0 | 76.7 | 95.2 | 77.9 | 46.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total number of students (000) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,885 |
| Intermediate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 37.3 | 6.3 | 2.5 | 1.9 | * | * | 8.4 |
| 1.0-1.9 | 22.2 | 21.9 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 6.3 | * | 11.6 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 14.4 | 27.4 | 15.8 | 6.0 | 12.8 | * | 16.2 |
| 3.0 and over | 26.1 | 44.4 | 79.0 | 90.4 | 80.9 | 100.0 | 63.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total number of students (000) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,906 |
| Senior |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 26.6 | 8.9 | 1.2 | 2.2 | * | 9.5 | 7.1 |
| 1.0-1.9 | 13.3 | 8.8 | 14.3 | 3.7 | * | * | 8.3 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 31.1 | 27.9 | 16.0 | 9.3 | * | * | 19.1 |
| 3.0 and over | 29.0 | 54.4 | 68.5 | 84.8 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 65.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total number of students (000) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,116 |
| All grades |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 49.2 | 20.1 | 4.8 | 2.3 | * | 15.6 | 16.8 |
| 1.0-1.9 | 19.7 | 16.1 | 10.5 | 4.4 | 1.7 | * | 12.0 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 14.1 | 24.7 | 16.0 | 11.8 | 5.6 | * | 17.0 |
| 3.0 and over | 17.0 | 39.1 | 68.7 | 81.5 | 92.7 | 84.4 | 54.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total number of students (000) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18,907 |

[^0]SOURCE: Based upon unpublished table E-2 from the Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Federal Highway Administration, 1969-70.

Table 4B.--Percentage of students by travel time to school, classified by grade level and distance from home-to-school.

Residents of unincorporated areas.

| Grade level in school and distance to school in miles | Travel time from home-to-school - minutes |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { students } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Less <br> than 10 | 10-19 | 20-29 | 30-44 | 45-60 | $\begin{gathered} 61 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Elementary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 44.7 | 46.8 | 5.0 | 2.0 | * | 1.5 | 100.0 |
| 1.0-1.9 | 27.6 | 52.6 | 12.1 | 7.7 | * | * | 100.0 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 10.6 | 54.7 | 15.6 | 17.3 | 1.8 | * | 100.0 |
| 3.0 and over | 4.7 | 26.4 | 22.5 | 30.8 | 12.9 | 2.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 18.3 | 39.4 | 15.8 | 18.6 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| Total number of students (000) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,885 |
| Intermediate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 66.9 | 22.6 | 5.1 | 5.4 | * | * | 100.0 |
| $1.0-1.9$ | 28.7 | 56.7 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 7.1 | * | 100.0 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 13.4 | 50.9 | 16.4 | 8.9 | 10.4 | * | 100.0 |
| 3.0 and over | 6.2 | 20.9 | 20.8 | 34.3 | 16.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 15.1 | 30.0 | 16.8 | 24.2 | 13.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| Total number of students (000) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,906 |
| Senior |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 38.1 | 48.4 | 3.3 | 6.9 | * | 3.3 | 100.0 |
| 1.0-1.9 | 16.4 | 40.8 | 33.1 | 9.7 | * | * | 100.0 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 16.7 | 56.5 | 16.2 | 10.6 | * | * | 100.0 |
| 3.0 and over | 4.5 | 32.0 | 20.2 | 28.4 | 11.5 | 3.4 | 100.0 |
| Total | 10.2 | 38.6 | 19.3 | 22.0 | 7.5 | 2.4 | 100.0 |
| Total number of students (000) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,116 |
| All grades |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 45.7 | 45.2 | 4.8 | 2.8 | * | 1.5 | 100.0 |
| 1.0-1.9 | 25.6 | 51.0 | 14.8 | 7.5 | 1.1 | * | 100.0 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 12.9 | 54.7 | 15.9 | 14.0 | 2.5 | * | 100.0 |
| 3.0 and over | 4.9 | 27.2 | 21.4 | 30.7 | 13.1 | 2.7 | 100.0 |
|  | 15.6 | 37.7 | 16.9 | 20.4 | 7.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 |
| Total number of students (000) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18,907 |

* Less than 0.1.

SOURCE: Based upon unpublished table E-2 from the Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Federal Highway Administration, 1969-70.

Table 5.--Percent of students by grade levels classified by public and private school and distance from home-to-school. All areas and places.

| School type and distance to school in miles | Grade levels |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Al1 } \\ & \text { grades } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Elementary | Intermediate | Senior |  |
|  | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Public |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 46.2 | 25.0 | 15.7 | 34.6 |
| 1.0-1.9 | 17.5 | 18.5 | 17.7 | 17.7 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 12.0 | 18.3 | 20.9 | 15.4 |
| 3.0 and over | 24.3 | 38.2 | 45.7 | 32.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Private |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 35.6 | 36.1 | 13.1 | 31.4 |
| 1.0-1.9 | 18.8 | 24.0 | 5.3 | 17.0 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 16.6 | 12.1 | 10.0 | 14.7 |
| 3.0 and over | 29.0 | 27.8 | 71.6 | 36.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| A11 |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 44.9 | 26.1 | 15.5 | 34.2 |
| 1.0-1.9 | 17.6 | 19.1 | 16.7 | 17.6 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 12.6 | 17.7 | 20.0 | 15.3 |
| 3.0 and over | 24.9 | 37.1 | 47.8 | 32.9 / |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.01/ |
| Total number of students (000) | 29,002 | 7,663 | 13,218 | 49,883 |

1/ Includes only those for which school type information was available; thus, percentages differ from those shown in table 2B.

SOURCE: Based upon unpublished table E-2 from the Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Federal Highway Administration, 1969-70.

One-third of all students, regardless of grade level, lived within one mile of their school, one-third lived between one and three miles and one-third lived three miles or more from school. The percentage of students that traveled a greater distance from home to school increased as the students progressed from elementary to intermediate to senior grade levels. Students who resided in unincorporated areas traveled farther to school than students from incorporated places, specifically over half of the unincorporated area students lived three miles or farther from school.

Walk/bicycle and no-charge school bus were the most widely used modes of transportation for students, with the percentage of students who used the school bus remaining fairly constant through all three grade levels; the percentage that walked/bicycled almost halved between the elementary and senior grade levels. The automobile as a third mode of transportation gained importance at the senior grade level.

Over two-thirds of all students made the one-way trip to school in less than 20 minutes of which 42 percent of the students traveled from 10 through 19 minutes, and approximately 25 percent traveled the necessary distance in less than ten minutes.

Sample base for Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey
The following are the major series of tables and the sample base for tables developed from the survey. Each of the tables in any of these reports will indicate a reference source from which the sample base can be determined.

1. H-series, E-series, and T-9 through T-16

These tables relate to data collected in Sections I through $V$ of the questionnaire. The tables are based upon a sample of approximately 6,000 households, approximately 3,000 from panel 1 interviewed in April, 1969 and approximately 3,000 from panel 2 interviewed in August, 1969. Each of these panels were expanded to national estimates. For purposes of all tables referred to in any of these reports, the expanded data from the two panels were averaged.
2. P-series and T-1 through $\mathrm{T}-8$

These tables relate to data collected in Section VI. Data from four interviews at the identical households in panel 1, approximately 3,000 households (interviews in April, July, October, 1969, and January, 1970) were combined and expanded to represent annual estimates of trips and travel by automobile or other forms of public transportation.

Major sections of questionnaire
The following are the main sections of the questionnaire:

1. The data reported in items a through $t$ above Section 1 of the questionnaire form were transcribed from the control card.
2. Section 1 - Automobile Record.
3. Section II - Shopping and nearness to public transportation to main business district by residents of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
4. Section III - Travel to work for all employed persons 16 years or older.
5. Section IV - Driver information or estimated annual miles driven by licensed drivers.
6. Section V - Travel to school for persons between 5 and 18 years of age and attending school. For panel 2 of the households interviewed in August 1969, the interviewer asked for the travel to school information for the preceding May.
7. Section VI - Travel day report on all one-way trips by motor vehicle or some form of public transportation taken by persons 5 years of age or older were reported for a pre-assigned reference day. The reference days were all in a one-weok period in each of the months of interviewing and all werkdays and weekends were represented. Generally, the interviewer visited all houscholds the first weekday after the reference day in order to minimize memory errors.
8. Section VII - Overnight travel record of all trips lasting one or more nights during the 7 days ending the day before the preassigned travel day. Insufficient data were collected in this section to permit detaild analyses.

APPENDIX A


Note: Fill remaining pages for housetpold members 5 years old or aver.


| Section Yi - TRAVEL DAY REPORT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. No | b. Age | c. Sex 1[] Male $2[\square$ Female 2. ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ | d. Empioyment status(C.C.I6a)$1 \square]$ Yes$1[\square]$ No |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { e. Occupation } \\ & \text { (C.C. 16b) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l}\text { f. Retireo } \\ \text { Code } \\ \text { (C.C. 17) }\end{array}\right\|$ g. | $\begin{aligned} \text { 9. Licensed driver } \\ (C . C .18) \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} 1 \square \text { Yes } 2 \square .] \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Now I have some questions about the trips taken on $\qquad$ A trip is anytime you went from one place to onother by motor vehicle or some form of public transporfation. For example, going to work by automobile would be onet trip, going to lunch by outomobile would be a see ond trip, returning to work from lunch would be a third trip. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Did. . . go any place af onytime on $\qquad$ |  |  | [ [] Yes - One or more trips not previausly reported (Fill columns) <br> 2 [.] Yes - All previously reported <br> 3 [1 No <br> (0) $\}^{\left(G_{0}+\operatorname{co.} 14 \theta\right)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. At whot time did . . . start the ( $1 \leq 1$, next) trip he took on $\qquad$ ? |  |  | Trip ${ }^{\prime}$ |  | T-Trip ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  | Trip ${ }^{\prime}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2[7 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{~m} . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $ـ_{2}[\square \text { a.m. }$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 1 & \square] \text { a.m. } \\ \hline & {[] \text { p.m. }} \end{array}$ |  | - ${ }_{-1}{ }_{2} \square_{\text {a.m. }} \square_{\text {p.m. }}$ |  |
| Haw far is it from where... started to where he went? |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Miles } \\ & 0 \square \text { Less than } 1 / 2 \\ & \text { mile (5 blocks) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Miles } \\ 0 \square \begin{array}{c} \text { Less than } 1 / 2 \\ \text { mile ( } 5 \text { blocks }) \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 4. ${ }^{\mathrm{H}}$ | long here? | take to |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. | coos kis $\qquad$ <br> main reason for <br> "rome' enter the man the outgoing trip(s), <br> ") (Enter one code.) |  | 1. To work  <br> 2, Business, other than to  <br> 3. Shopping  <br> 4. Oher famity or person  <br> business  <br> Trip 1  <br> Code  |  |  5. To schoo! or church 9. Pleasure driving <br> to work 6. To doctor or dentist 10. Other sacial or recreational <br>  7. Vacation 11. Other <br>  8. Visit friends or Return home (reclassifica- <br> relatives (ion required)  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Trip 2 | Trip 3 |  | T-Trip 4 |  |
|  |  |  | Code | Code |  | Code |  |
|  | In addition to . . . did nyane tie living here go on his trip? RLst hine numbers ther has'selrold members years ald ar older who went on this trip.) |  |  |  | - $\square$ No others |  | $0 \square$.$] No others$ |  | 0 - No others |  | - $\square$ No others |  |
|  |  |  | Line numbers | Line numbers |  | Line numbers. |  | Line numbers |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CODE KEY $-\longrightarrow \mid$ |  |  |  |  | 1, School bus <br> 2. Other bus and/or street car <br> 3. Elevated or subway <br> 4. Other train |  |  | 5. Airplane <br> 6. Taxi <br> 7. Automobile - Oriver <br> B. Autonobile - Passenger |  |  | Motorcycle or motor bike ruck (including pick-up) ther |  |
|  |  |  | Trip! |  |  |  | Comin ${ }^{\text {Trip }}$ |  | Trip 4 |  |
|  |  |  | Code$\text { IIf code } 1.5 \text { only }$$90 \text { to } 0.131$ |  | Codeilf code 1.5 only$\text { go to } 0.13 \text { ) }$ |  | Code <br> (if code ) -5 only go to Q. 13) |  | Code(1) code 1-5 onlygo to Q. 13) |  |
|  | $s$ public auailab mile)? | ansportation far this within 6 blocks | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1[7 \text { Yes } \\ 2\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { No } \\ 3 \\ 3\end{array}\right] \text { Don't know }\end{array}\right.$ |  | $1 E$ Yes2 No3 Don't know |  | $1 \square$ Yes$2 \square \mathrm{Na}$3 Don't know |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \square \text { Yes } \\ & 2 \square \text { No } \\ & 3 \square \text { Don't know } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | omplete <br> de 7 or 8 | vestrons 9-12 if was entered in $Q$. 7) | Automobile No. |  | Automabile No. |  | Automobile No. |  | Automabile No. |  |
|  | at automo rariscribe mher from | bile was usad? automabile C.C.) | $9[$ Not an auto listed on the C.C. |  | $9 \square$ Not an auto listed on the C.C. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \square \begin{array}{l} \text { Not an auto } \\ \text { listed on } \\ \text { the C.C. } \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 9 Not an auto listed on the C.C. |  |
| 10, W | drove | autamobile | Line No. $\qquad$ <br> 99 Not a house- hold membe: |  | Line No. $\qquad$ <br> 99 $\square$ Nat a household member |  | Line No. $\qquad$ <br> 99 Not a household member |  | $\qquad$ |  |
| 11. W | pork | ee for this trip? | 1 प Yes$2 \square$ No$3 \square$ Did not park$4 \square$ Don't know |  | 1 Yes2 No3 Did not park4 Don't know |  | $1 \square$$\square$ Yes$\square$ No$\square$ Did not park$\square$$\square$ Dan't know |  | $\square$ <br> 15 Yes $\square$ No $\square$ Did not park $\qquad$ Don't know |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|ll\|} \hline 12 . & \mathrm{Ho} \\ & \mathrm{au} \\ & \mathrm{in} \\ & \mathrm{niog} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | ople were in the cluding the deiver? drent under 5 and dmembers.) |  |  | $\qquad$ |  |  |  | - $\square$ Dan't know |  |
| 13. | $\cdots{ }^{\circ}$ | nywhere else |  |  |  |  | Yes - One or more trips not recarded (Go to next calumn) |  |  | Yes - One or more trips not recorded (Go to next column) |
|  | uring the <br> ay before <br> ter being more ni | 7 days ending (the travel day) $\qquad$ urn home from a trip away from home on* hts? | $\left.\begin{array}{l}1[1] \text { Yes - One or more trips not previously reported (Go to } 14 b \text { ) } \\ 2[] \text { Yes - All trips previausly reporred } \\ 3[] \text { No }\end{array}\right\}$Fill Sections $111-V 1$ for next <br> person 5 years oid or ofder |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ow many uring the | such trips ended 7 days? | Number |  | (Go ro Sec. Vm) |  |  |  |  |  |



APPENDIX B
NATIONWIDE PERSONNEL TRAVEL SURVEY

Table I.A.-1.--Estimated standard errors for estimates for all persons or white persons 5 years or older

| ```Estimated total (000)``` | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estimated standard error } \\ & \qquad(1 \text { sigma) } \\ & (000) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 100 | 68 |
| 150 | 83 |
| 200 | 96 |
| 250 | 107 |
| 300 | 118 |
| 500 | 152 |
| 750 | 185 |
| 1,000 | 214 |
| 1,500 | 261 |
| 2,000 | 300 |
| 4,000 | 420 |
| 5,000 | 466 |
| 6,000 | 507 |
| 7,500 | 562 |
| 10,000 | 638 |
| 12,500 | 702 |
| 15,000 | 755 |
| 20,000 | 840 |
| 25,000 | 903 |
| 35,000 | 975 |
| 50,000 | 976 |

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Table I.A.-2.--Estimated standard errors for percentages for all persons or white persons 5 years or older

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Base of percentage } \\ (000) \end{gathered}$ | Estimated percentage |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 or $99 \%$ | 5 or $95 \%$ | 10 or $90 \%$ | 20 or $80 \%$ | 25 or $75 \%$ | 50\% |
| 300 | - | - | - | 15.7 | 17.0 | 19.6 |
| 500 | - | - | 9.1 | 12.2 | 13.2 | 15.2 |
| 750 | - | 5.4 | 7.4 | 9.9 | 10.7 | 12.4 |
| 1,000 | - | 4.7 | 6.4 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 10.7 |
| 1,500 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 8.8 |
| 2,000 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 7.8 |
| 4,000 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.4 |
| 5,000 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.8 |
| 6,000 | . 9 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.4 |
| 7,500 | . 8 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| 10,000 | . 7 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| 12,500 | . 6 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| 15,000 | . 6 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| 20,000 | . 5 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| 25,000 | . 4 | . 9 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| 50,000 | . 3 | . 7 | . 9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| 75,000 | . 2 | . 5 | . 7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| 100,000 | . 2 | . 5 | . 6 | . 9 | . 9 | 1.1 |
| 125,000 | . 2 | . 4 | . 6 | . 8 | . 8 | 1.0 |
| 150,000 | . 2 | . 4 | . 5 | . 7 | . 8 | . 9 |
| 179,000 | . 2 | . 4 | . 5 | . 6 | . 7 | . 8 |


[^0]:    * Less than 0.1

