



Travel in London: At a glance

Travel in London summarises trends and developments relating to travel and transport in London.

About Transport for London

We are the integrated transport authority for London. Our purpose is to keep London working and growing and to make life in the Capital better. We reinvest all of our income to run and improve London's transport services.

Our operational responsibilities include London Underground, London Buses, Docklands Light Railway, London Overground, TfL Rail, London Trams, London River Services, London Dial-a-Ride, Victoria Coach Station, Santander Cycles and the Emirates Air Line.

On the roads, we regulate taxis and the private hire trade, run the Congestion Charging scheme, manage the city's 580km red route network, operate all of the Capital's 6,200 traffic signals and work to ensure a safe environment for all road users.

We are delivering one of the world's largest programmes of transport capital investment, which is building Crossrail, modernising Tube services and stations, improving the road network and making the roads safer, especially for more vulnerable road users, such as pedestrians and cyclists.

We are a pioneer in integrated ticketing and providing information to help people move around London. Oyster is the world's most popular smartcard, and contactless payment is making travel ever more convenient. Real-time travel information is provided by us directly and through third parties who use the data TfL makes openly and freely available to power apps and other services.

Improving and expanding transport in London is central to driving economic growth, jobs and housing across the country.

About Travel in London

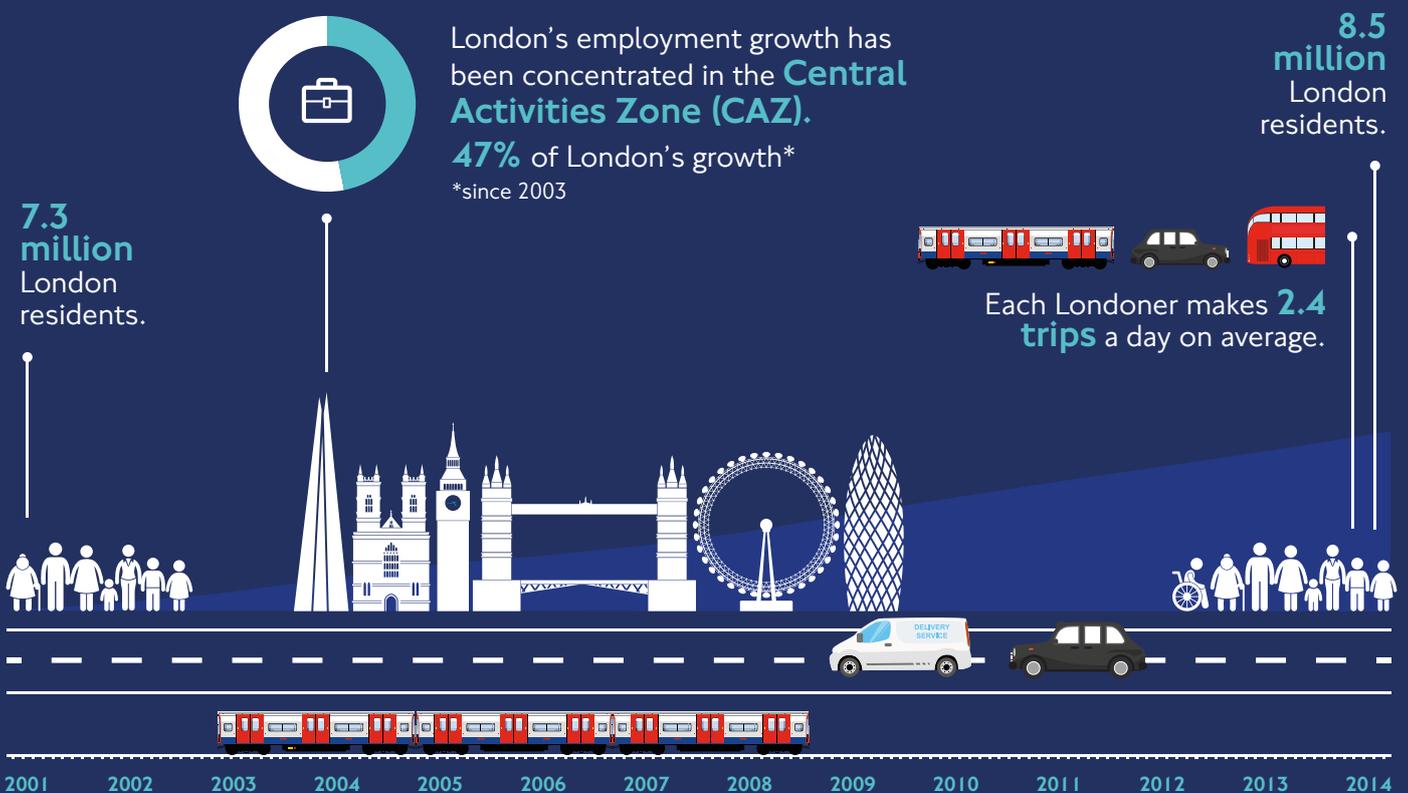
The annual Travel in London report summarises trends and developments relating to travel and transport in the Capital. We published the eighth Travel in London report in December 2015, reflecting the 2014 calendar year, or the 2014/15 financial year. This document provides an overview of important trends identified in Travel in London and looks ahead to some of the challenges these may present for transport in the Capital. More detailed information on the topics here can be found in Travel in London 8 and other TfL publications.

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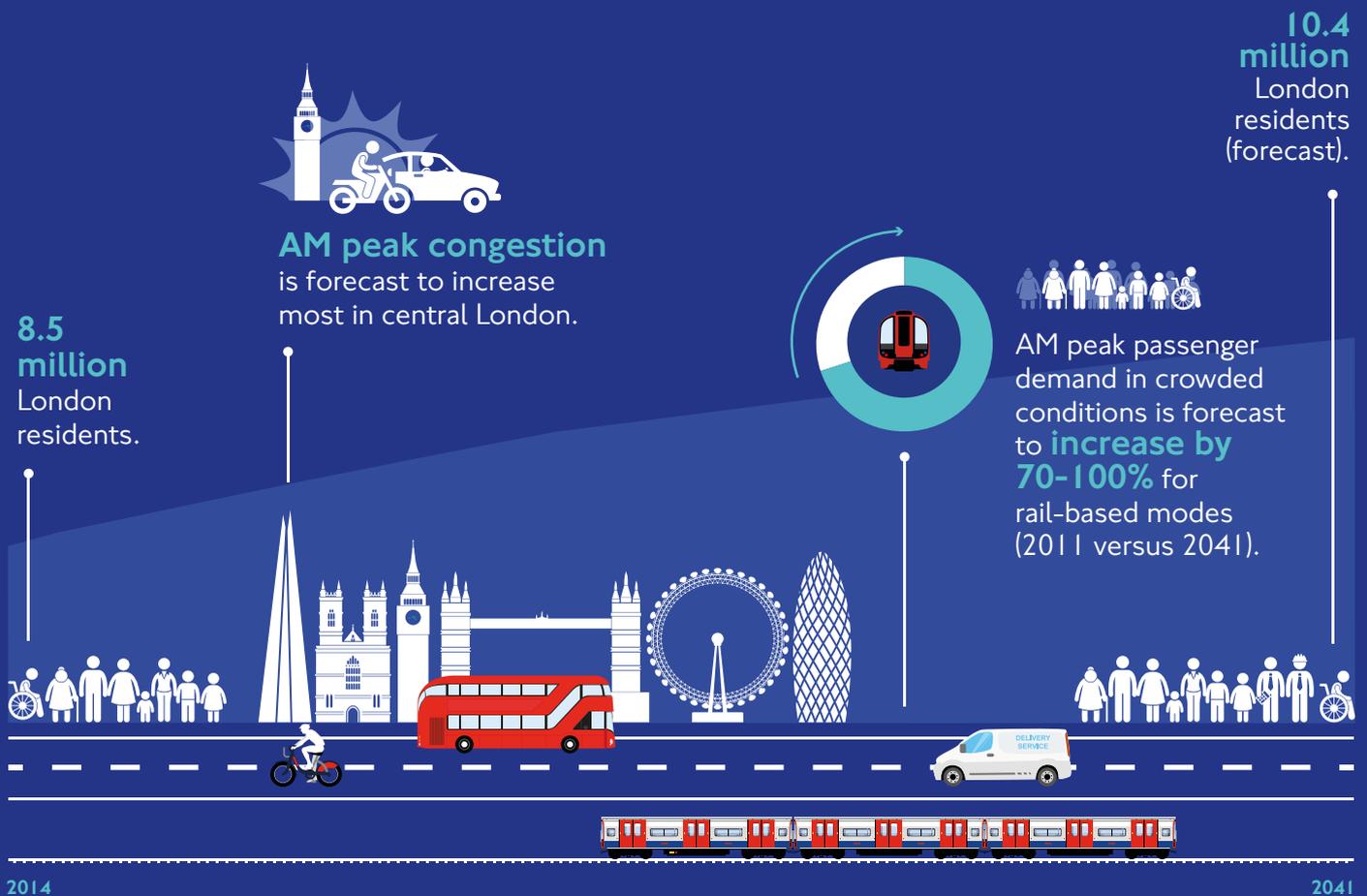
A growing city

London's population is growing rapidly, stimulating demand for more travel. In 2014 there were 8.5 million residents in the Capital and each made an average 2.4 trips a day. London has also seen major growth in employment, particularly in the Central Activities Zone (CAZ), which is one of the world's most attractive and competitive business locations.



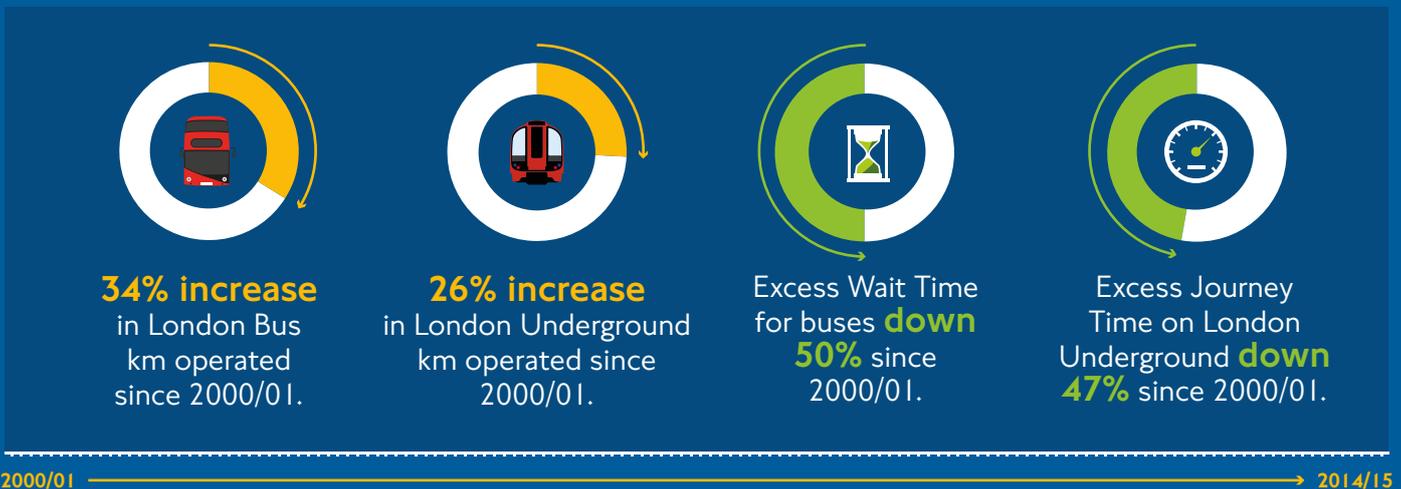
Increasing demand for travel

London's continued growth is a major preoccupation for future transport planning. Rising passenger numbers and increasing freight and servicing trips will place additional pressures on the road and public transport networks.

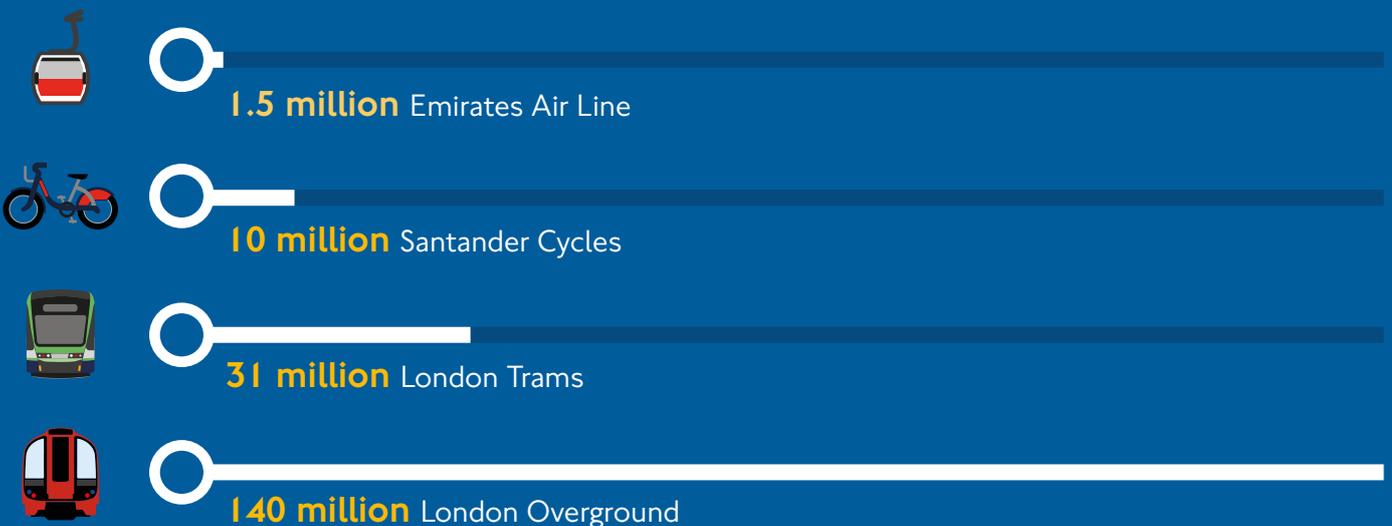


An expanding transport network

London's transport network has transformed over the past 15 years with more and better transport.



Trips per year on new modes (2014/15):



 **Over 40km** of Cycle Superhighway opened.

 London Overground network extended to **over 120km**.

Unlocking growth potential

London's transport network has a major role in facilitating new homes and jobs. More than 300,000 new jobs are forecast to be created within the Central Activities Zone (CAZ) over the next 20 years.

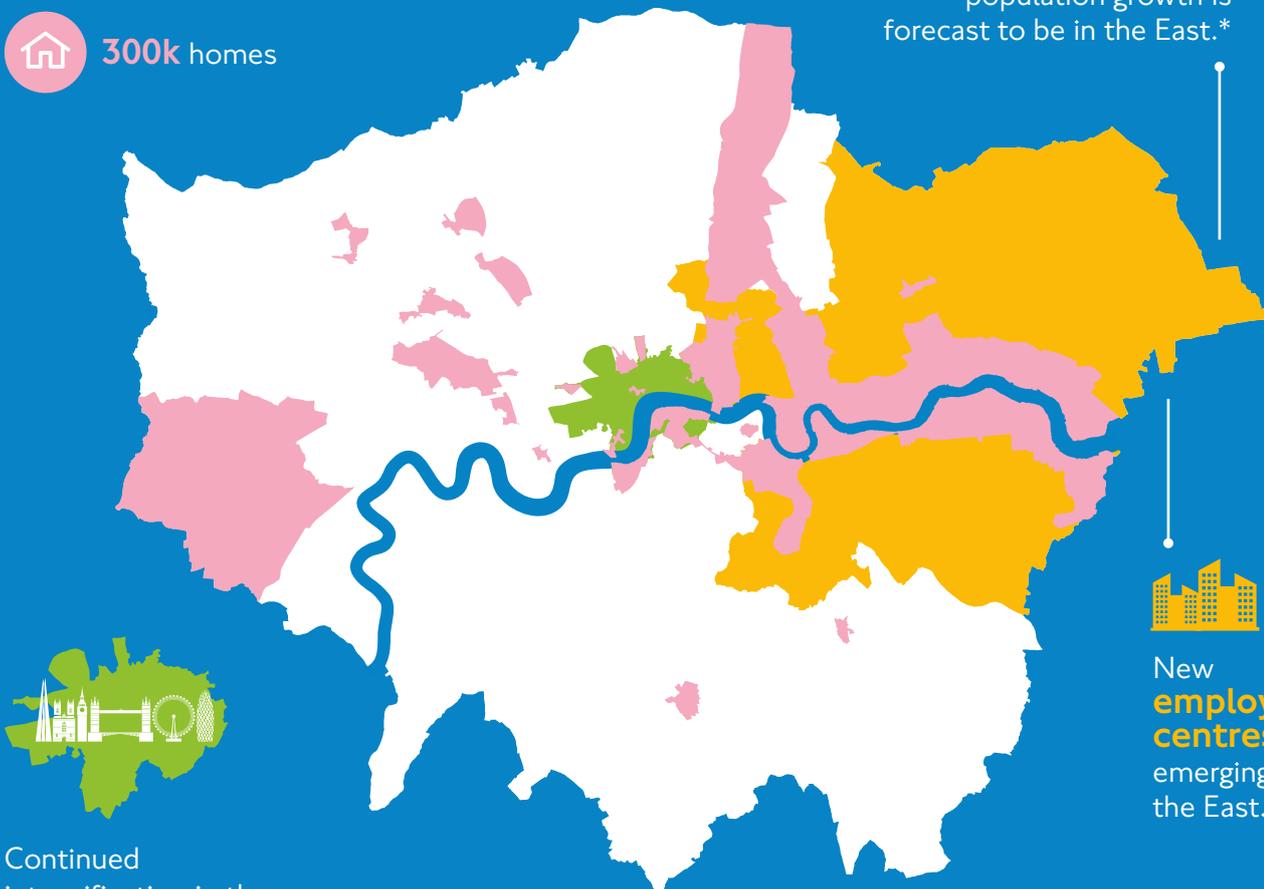
London's **Opportunity Areas** have the capacity to provide:

 **575k jobs**

 **300k homes**



40% of London's population growth is forecast to be in the East.*



Continued intensification in the **Central Activities Zone (CAZ)**.*



New **employment centres** emerging in the East.



In-commuting is forecast to increase by 25% to **1 million daily trips** by 2041.

* Highest employment growth forecast in Tower Hamlets, Southwark, Westminster, Islington and City of London. 2041 forecast: absolute growth (2011-2041)

Evolving travel patterns

The nature of trips and travel behaviour in London has been changing.

In 2013, public transport mode share surpassed that of private transport for the first time. Road traffic volumes have been falling but may now be starting to rise again.



Londoners are **driving less...**

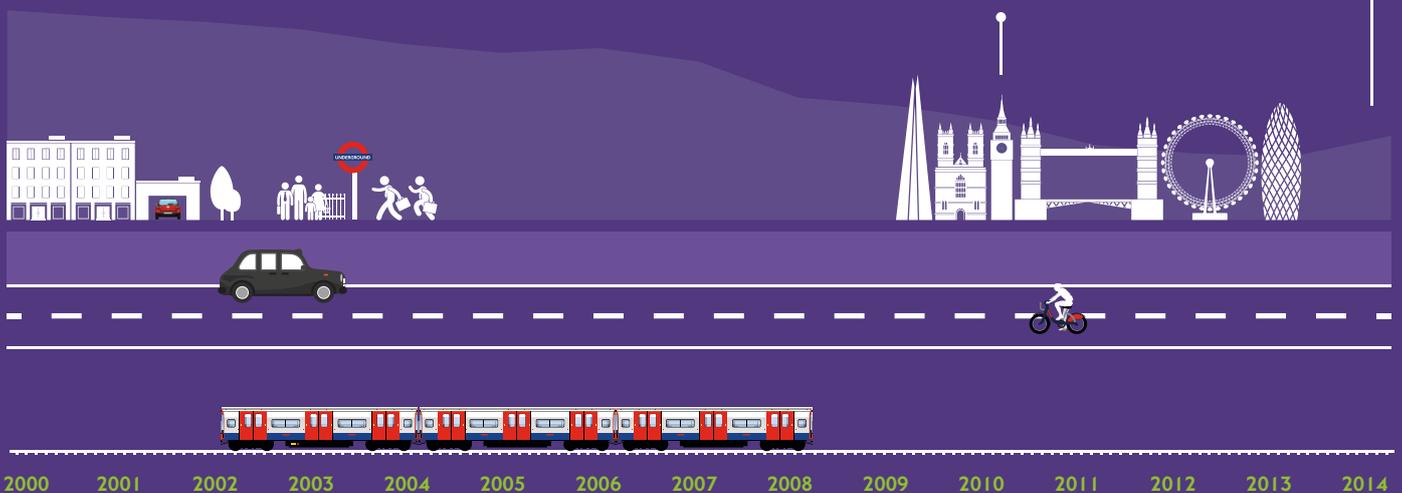


But traffic may be starting to rise again as **London's population** continues to grow.

Motor vehicle traffic

in Greater London is down compared to the year 2000.

The decline has been greatest in **Central London.**



Outer Londoners are travelling more by public transport.



More **public transport** trips are made than private transport trips.

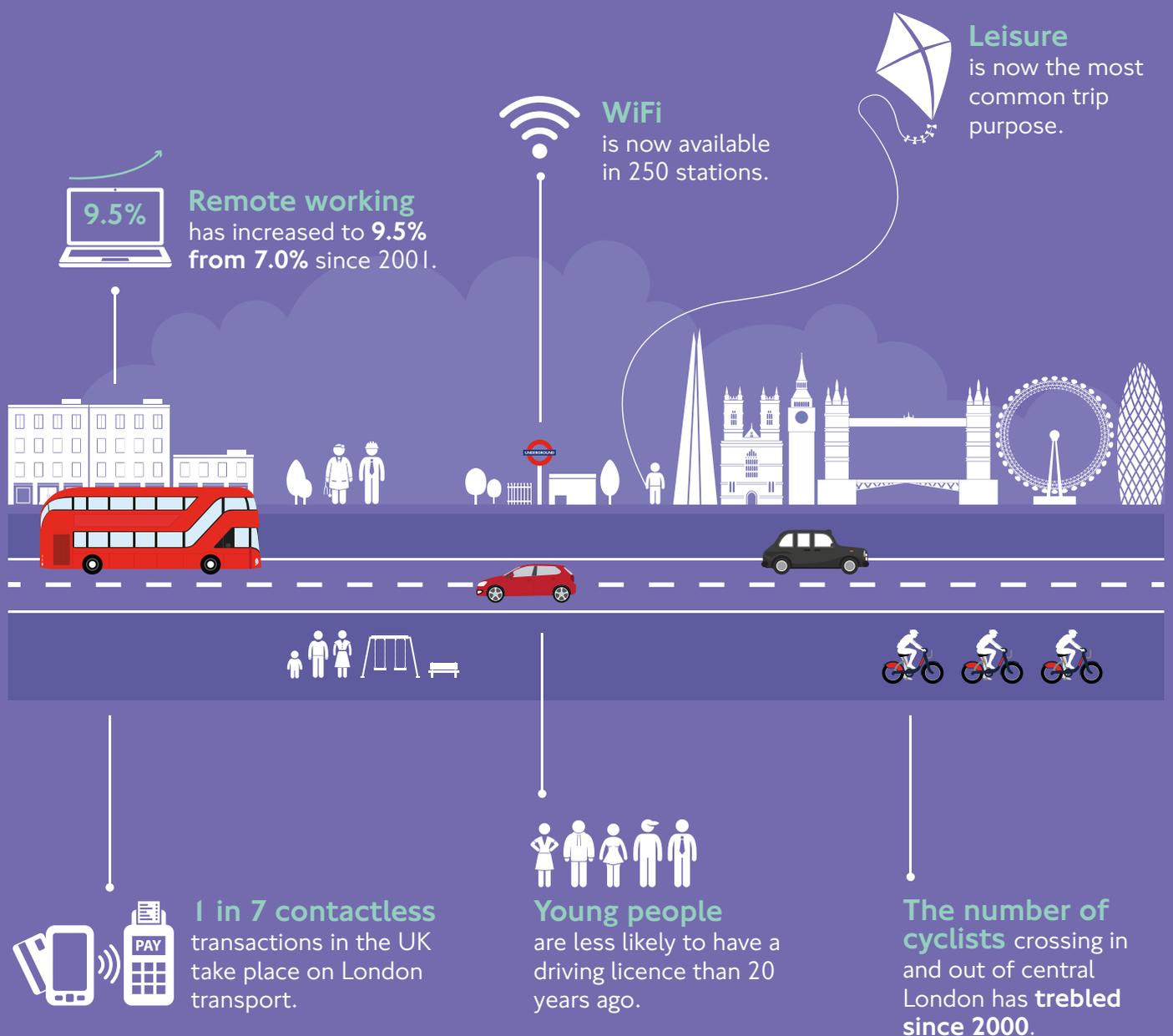


Inner Londoners are travelling more by public transport, walking and cycling.

Responding to changing lifestyles

The way in which Londoners live has a big influence on the city. How people spend their time and money, how they choose to travel, and their expectations, all have implications for the planning of the transport network.

London will continue to face the challenge of keeping pace with changing lifestyles, new technologies, and customer expectations.



A diverse city

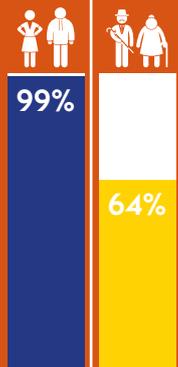
London's transport network caters for a population with different needs and challenges. This can show in travel behaviour, barriers to travel and access to information.

London is a young city:

people under the age of 25 make up 32% of the population.



Londoners over 65 years have **less internet access** than young Londoners.*



The proportion of Londoners from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups is increasing.



22% of disabled Londoners' trips are by bus.



Disabled Londoners use buses for more of their trips than non-disabled Londoners.



32% household income **under £20,000.***



NON-DISABLED LONDONERS



DISABLED LONDONERS

66% household income **under £20,000.***



Disabled Londoners travel less often than non-disabled Londoners.



1.7 trips per day

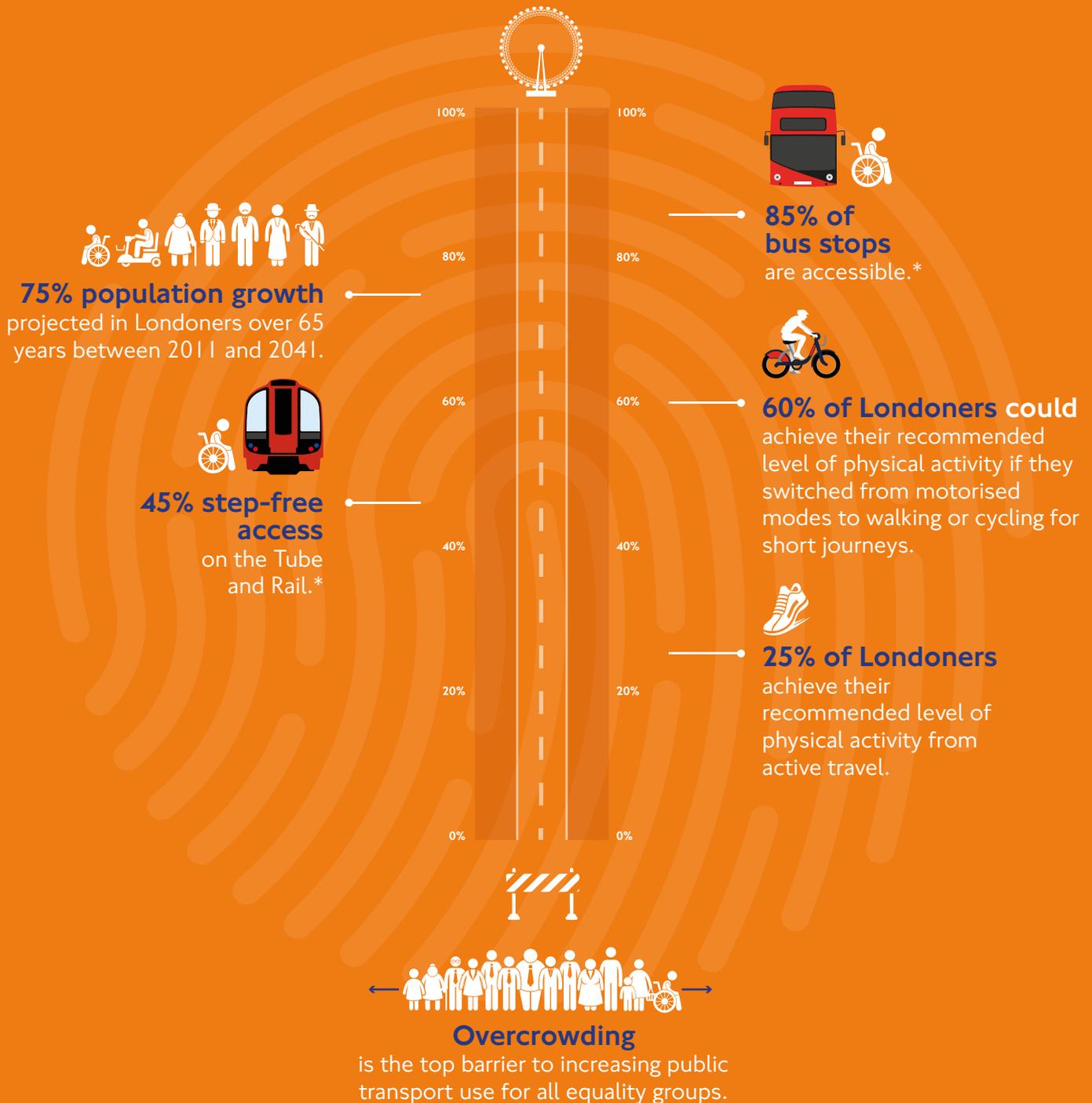


2.5 trips per day

*Statistics relating to 2014

Supporting a safe, accessible, healthy London

As the Capital's population becomes older and more diverse, transport will play an important role in ensuring we can enjoy a safe, healthy city with opportunities for all.



*Statistics relating to 2015

Taking steps towards a better environment for London

Ensuring the Capital's growth is sustainable presents a major challenge for transport.

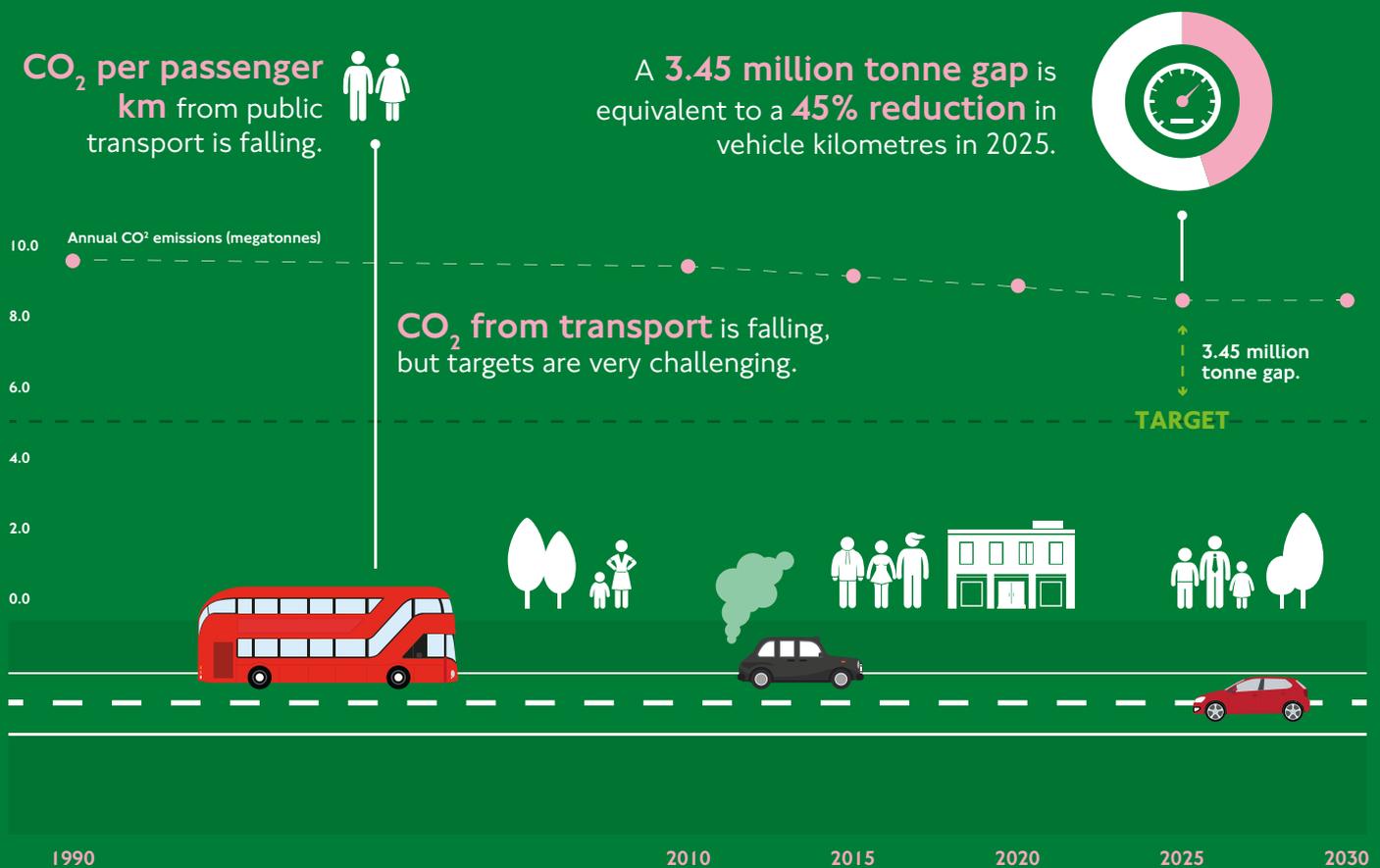
Policies directed at improving air quality have seen significant progress although there is still a lot of work to do.

More than 1.6 million people in London are exposed to daytime road traffic noise levels above recommended healthy levels.*



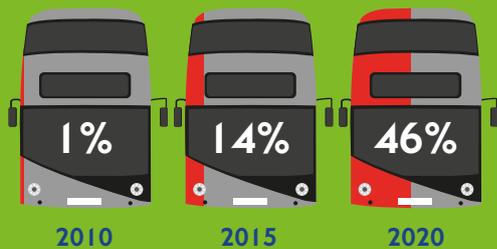
In 2010 the impacts of air pollution caused the equivalent of over **9,000 premature deaths**.

*the World Health Organization defines daytime road traffic noise levels above 55dB a level of community noise that causes health problems



Creating a cleaner, greener London

While transport is essential for enabling growth, it is also a significant source of air pollution, carbon emissions and noise. The Capital is working to address these environmental challenges.



The proportion of **hybrid buses** in TfL's fleet is increasing.



98% of waste from TfL construction and demolition projects is recycled.

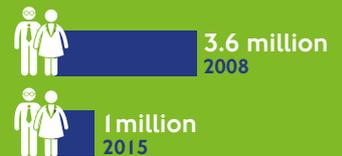


23,000+ trees on TfL's surface network.

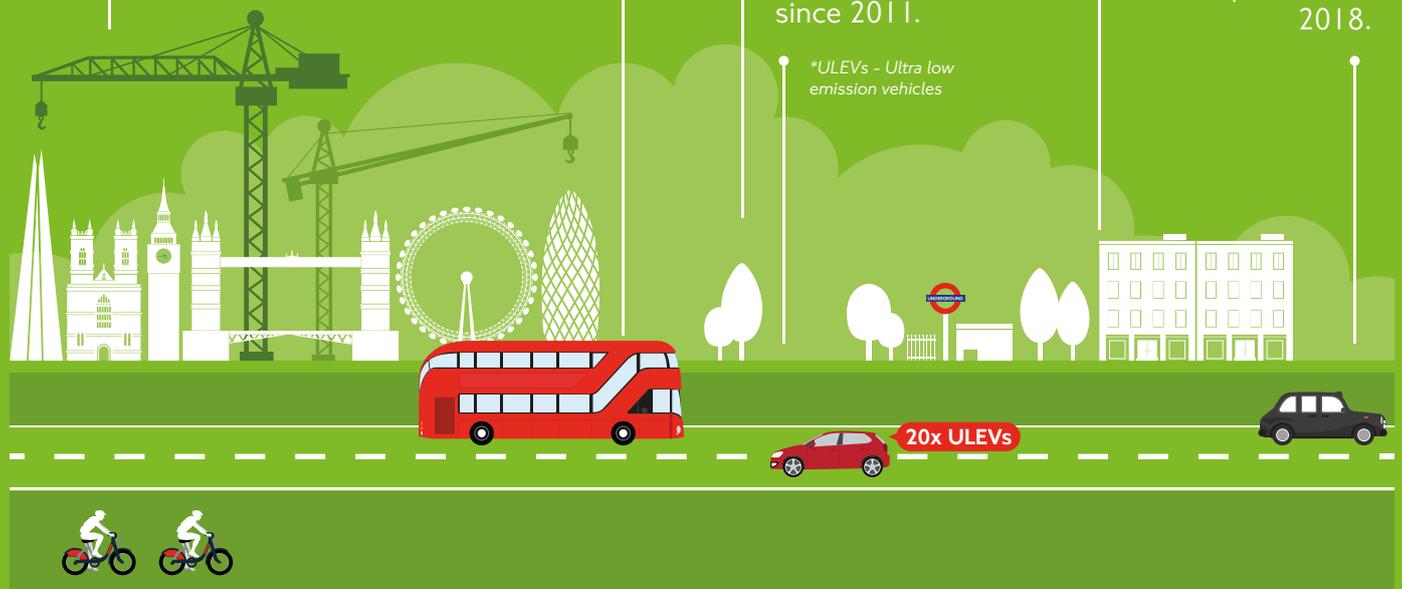
There has been a **twentyfold increase** in the number ULEVs* registered in London since 2011.

*ULEVs - Ultra low emission vehicles

Fewer people living in areas exceeding NO₂ limit.



All new taxis to be zero emission capable from 2018.



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