

Travel attitudes: headline results

March to August 2025 (provisional)

This report outlines a selection of results from the first six months of data collection for the Wales National Travel Survey 2025/26 (WNTS). These results are based on over 3,000 responses from people across Wales. They are published as official statistics in development.

This report focuses on travel attitudes. By this, we mean the opinions and attitudes of respondents on topics such as their satisfaction and the feeling of welcomeness they experienced using different modes of travel. It also includes how frequently they use different travel modes.

The WNTS is a new survey, and the first national travel survey for Wales since 2012. Care should be taken when considering the results alongside other data sources. Differences could be due to different definitions used, differing survey methodologies, or genuine differences in travel behaviour.

This publication is based on data collected from sample batches from March to August 2025. As such, they may be affected by seasonal patterns in travel behaviour. Further quality information can be found in our [Quality Report](#).

Several transport-specific terms have been used in this report. We have produced a [definitions document](#) to aid understanding.

Main findings

- Car, and walking and wheeling were the most regularly used modes, with 82.6% and 69.5% of respondents respectively using these modes at least once per week.
- Most respondents were very or fairly satisfied with both their overall journey and safety across all modes of travel. Overall journey satisfaction ranged from 65.7% for those who cycled to 88.7% who used a taxi.
- Satisfaction with safety ranged from 59.1% for those who cycled to 91.3% who used a taxi.
- Over 90% of respondents reported they felt welcome when using the bus (92.3%) and when walking and wheeling (91.2%) and just below 90% when using the train (89.8%). 67.1% respondents reported feeling welcome when cycling.
- A higher proportion of male respondents (66.3%) reported feeling satisfied with their safety when cycling compared to female respondents (44.0%).

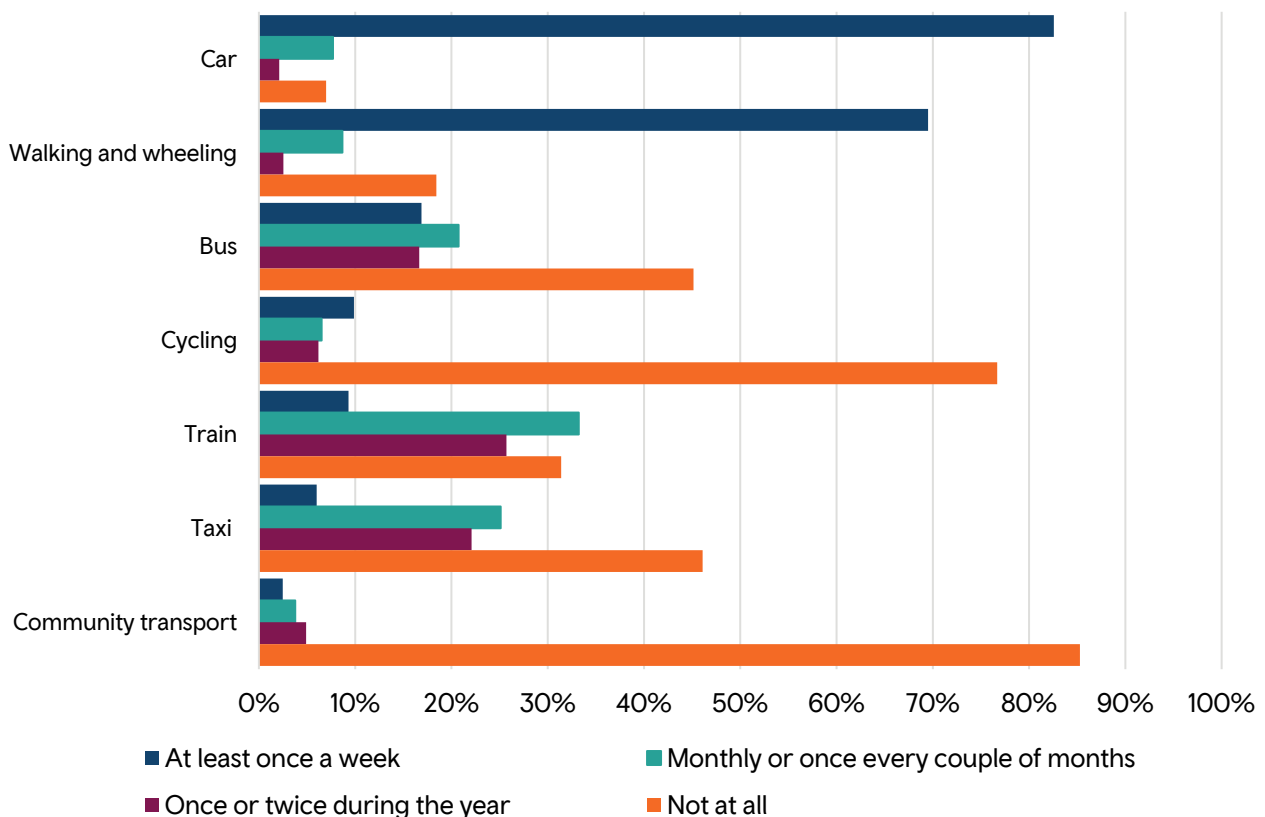
Travel Frequency

All respondents were asked how frequently they travelled using different modes of travel over the last 12 months.

- Most respondents used a car at least once per week (82.6%). Only 7.0% of respondents did not use a car at all.
- Most respondents reported that they walked or wheeled at least once per week (69.5%). 18.4% of respondents reported that they did not walk or wheel at all.
- 76.7% of respondents reported not cycling at all, whereas 9.9% reported cycling at least once per week.
- 16.9% of respondents used the bus at least once per week, while 45.1% of respondents indicated they did not use bus at all.
- 9.3% of respondents travel by rail at least once per week, compared to 31.4% who do not travel by rail at all.

Travel frequency over the past 12 months

Figure 1: The percentage of respondents who reported how frequently they used different modes of travel over 12 months, Wales, 2025



Description of Figure 1: This bar chart shows the percentage of respondents who reported travelling by car, walking and wheeling, bus, cycling, train taxi and community transport at least

once a week, at least once a month and not at all within the last 12 months. Car was the highest reported means of travel used at least once a week at 82.6%. This was followed by walking and wheeling at 69.5%. Train was the highest reported means of travel used monthly or once every couple of months at 33.2% followed by taxi at 25.1%. 85.3% of respondents reported not using community transport at all, and 76.7% reported not cycling at all.

Source: Transport for Wales – Wales National Travel Survey

Download data: [Travel frequency](#)

Note: Respondents who selected “Don’t know” or “Prefer not to say” are not displayed on this chart, so totals may not sum to 100%.

Travel frequency by demographics

- The proportion of female respondents who reported walking and wheeling most days (37.9%) was lower than male respondents (42.4%). 19.3% of female respondents reported not walking and wheeling at all, compared to 17.7% of male respondents.
- By sex, male respondents reported cycling more frequently than female respondents. 5.0% of male respondents reported cycling on most days compared to 1.6% of female respondents. 69.2% of male respondents and 83.9% of female respondents reported not cycling at all.
- 54.6% of female respondents reported using a car on most days compared to 58.6% male respondents. The proportion of female and male respondents was similar for car travel for all other frequencies.
- The proportions of male and female respondents were evenly split for bus and train travel at all frequencies of use.
- The proportion of disabled respondents who reported that they did not travel by walking and wheeling, cycle, rail and car were higher than non-disabled respondents. This ranged from a 4.1 percentage point difference for car to a 16.3 percentage point difference for train.
- The proportion of disabled respondents who travelled by bus was similar to non-disabled respondents (4.9% of disabled respondents and 3.5% of non-disabled respondents travelled by bus on most days).

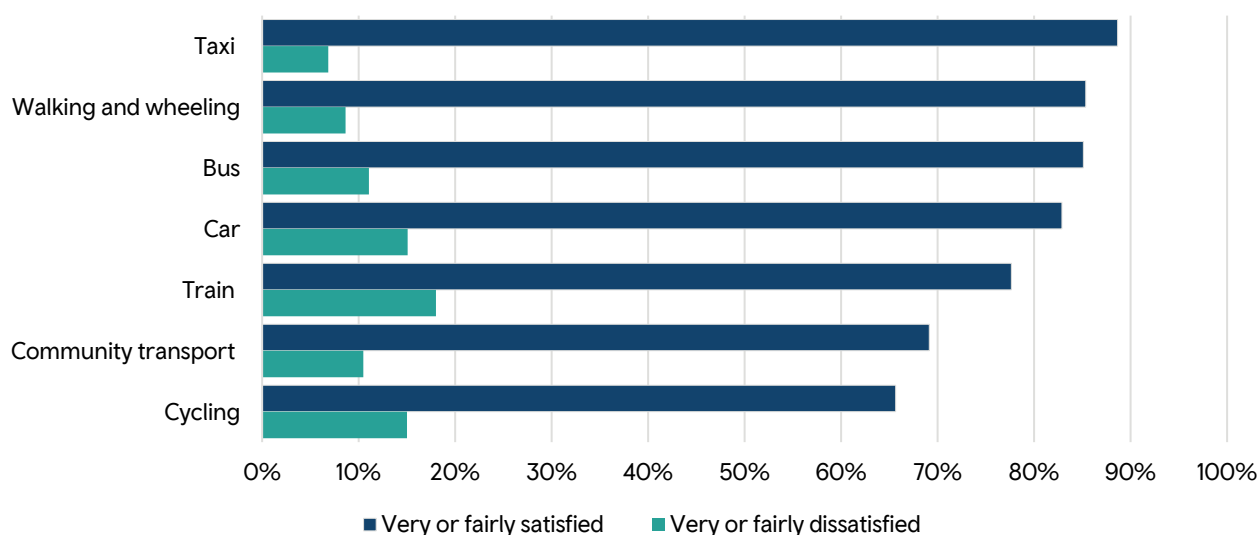
Satisfaction with overall journey

Satisfaction with overall journey questions were only asked of respondents who reported travelling at least once every couple of months for walking and wheeling, cycling, bus, train, taxi and car, and all respondents who had used community transport in the last year. Respondents were asked to consider their overall journey satisfaction from their most recent journey by each mode used.

- Most respondents were satisfied (either very satisfied or fairly satisfied) with their overall journey. Cycling had the lowest satisfaction rate (65.7%), whereas taxi had the highest share of satisfied users (88.7%).
- Less than 20% of respondents reported feeling dissatisfied (either very dissatisfied or fairly dissatisfied) with overall journey for all modes.

Overall journey satisfaction by mode of travel

Figure 2: The percentage of respondents feeling satisfied or dissatisfied with the overall journey for each mode of travel, Wales, 2025



Description of Figure 2: This bar chart shows the percentage of respondents feeling satisfied or dissatisfied with the overall journey for taxi, walking and wheeling, bus, car, train, community transport and cycling. Over 80% of respondents were satisfied with the overall journey for taxi (88.7%), walking and wheeling (85.4%), bus (85.1%) and car (82.9%). Respondents reported the lowest level of satisfaction for cycling at 65.7%.

Source: Transport for Wales – Wales National Travel Survey

Download data: [Satisfaction with overall journey and safety](#)

Note: Respondents who selected “Don’t know” or “Prefer not to say” are not displayed on this chart, so totals may not sum to 100%.

Satisfaction with overall journey by demographics

- The proportion of female and male respondents satisfied or dissatisfied with their overall journey was similar for walking and wheeling, bus and train.
- More female respondents (86.2%) reported being satisfied with their car journey compared to male respondents (80.2%).
- For cycling, a higher proportion of male respondents reported being satisfied (71.7%) than female respondents (53.9%).

- For walking and wheeling, 81.4% of disabled respondents said they were satisfied with their overall journey compared to 88.3% who were non-disabled.
- 57.3% of disabled respondents were satisfied with their overall cycle journey compared to 69.8% of those who were non-disabled.
- The proportion of those who are disabled and non-disabled reported similar satisfaction levels with their overall journey for car, bus and train as a means of travel.

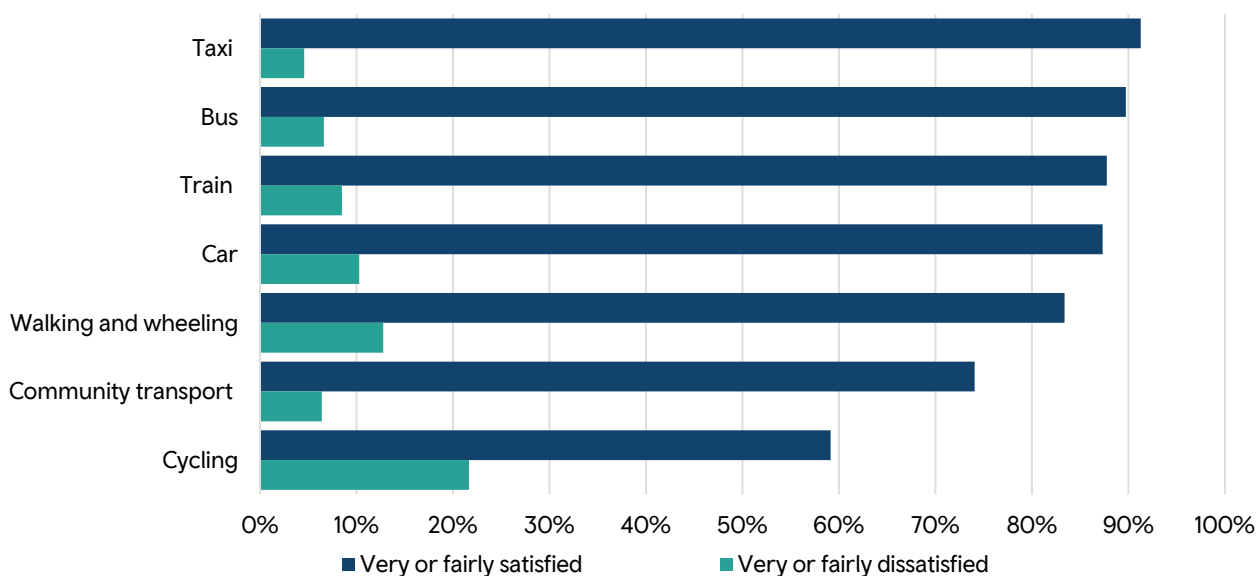
Satisfaction with safety

Questions on satisfaction with safety were only asked of respondents who reported travelling at least once every couple of months for walking and wheeling, cycling, bus, train, taxi and car, and all respondents who had used community transport in the last year. They were asked to consider satisfaction with safety from their most recent journey.

- The majority of respondents were very or fairly satisfied with safety, ranging from 59.1% who cycled to 91.3% who used a taxi.

Levels of satisfaction with safety by mode of travel

Figure 3: The percentage of respondents feeling satisfied or dissatisfied with safety for each mode of travel, Wales, 2025



Description of Figure 3: This bar chart shows the percentage of respondents feeling satisfied or dissatisfied with safety for taxi, bus, train, car, walking and wheeling, community transport and cycling. Over 80% of respondents were satisfied with the overall journey for taxi (91.3%), bus (89.7%), train (87.8%), car (87.3%) and walking and wheeling (83.4%). Respondents reported the lowest level of satisfaction for cycling at 59.1%.

Source: Transport for Wales – Wales National Travel Survey

Download data: [Satisfaction with overall journey and safety](#)

Note: Respondents who selected “Don’t know” or “Prefer not to say” are not displayed on this chart, so totals may not sum to 100%.

Satisfaction with safety by demographics

- A higher proportion of male respondents (66.3%) reported feeling satisfied with their safety when cycling compared to female respondents (44.0%). For walking and wheeling, bus, train and car, overall levels of satisfaction with safety did not differ greatly by sex.
- Of disabled respondents, 79.1% said they were satisfied with their safety when walking and wheeling compared to 85.5% who were non-disabled. 52.1% of disabled respondents were satisfied with their safety when cycling compared to 61.2% of those who were not disabled.
- Disabled and non-disabled respondents reported similar satisfaction with their safety for car, bus and train as a means of travel.

Satisfaction with overall journey compared to satisfaction with safety

- For train journeys, respondents were more satisfied with their safety (87.8%) than with their overall journey (77.6%).
- Respondents reported the lowest levels of satisfaction across both overall journey and safety for cycling. This was 65.7% for satisfaction with overall journey and 59.1% for satisfaction with safety.

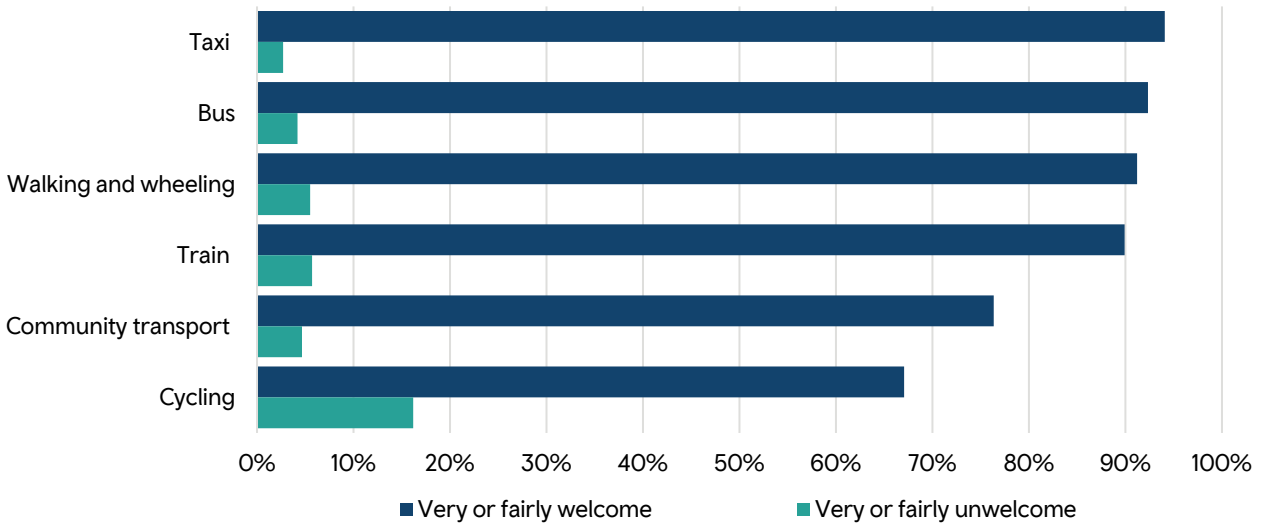
Feeling of welcomeness

How welcome or unwelcome respondents felt was only asked of those who reported travelling at least once every couple of months for walking and wheeling, cycling, bus, train, and taxi, and all respondents who had used community transport in the last year. Respondents who used car as a means of travel were not asked this question.

- Most respondents reported feeling fairly or very welcome while travelling. This ranged from 67.1% who cycled to 94.1% who used a taxi.

Feeling of welcomeness by mode of travel

Figure 4: The percentage of respondents who reported feeling welcome or unwelcome for modes of travel.



Description of Figure 4: This bar chart shows the percentage of respondents feeling welcome or unwelcome for taxi, bus, walking and wheeling, train, community transport and cycling. Respondents reported high levels of welcomeness for taxi (94.1%), bus (92.3%), walking and wheeling (91.2%), and train (89.9%). Respondents reported the lowest level of welcomeness for cycling at 67.1%.

Source: Transport for Wales – Wales National Travel Survey

Download data: [Feeling welcome or unwelcome](#)

Note: Respondents who selected “Don’t know” or “Prefer not to say” are not displayed on this chart, so totals may not sum to 100%.

Affordability of public transport

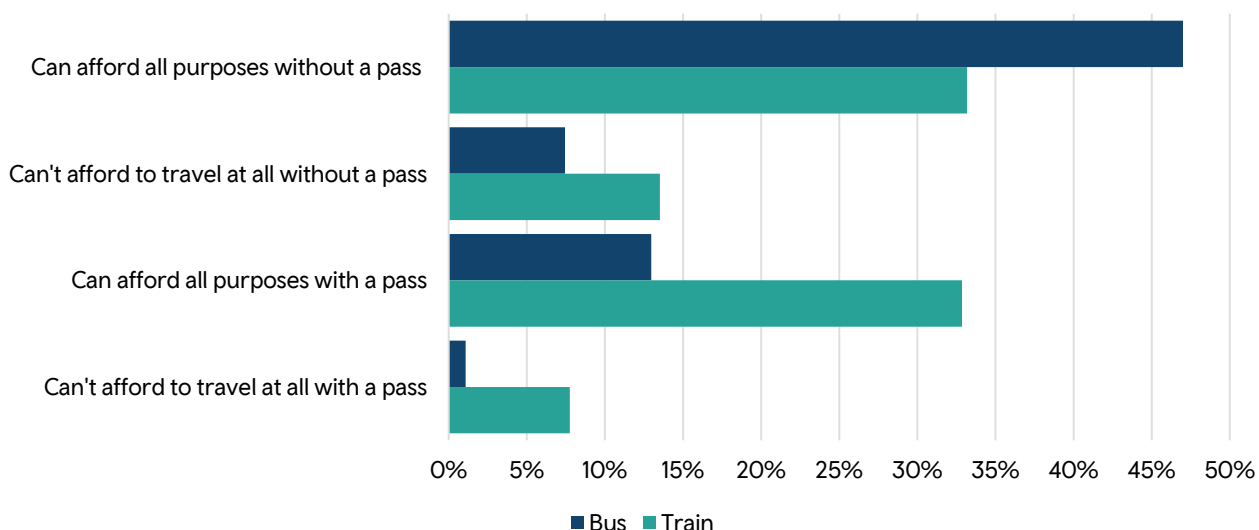
Questions on the affordability of tickets for bus and train is split between those with and without a concessionary or discounted travel card or pass.

- For bus travel, among individuals without a pass, almost half of respondents reported that they could afford to travel for all purposes (47.0%).
- For those with a travel card or pass for bus, 70.5% had a card or pass that enabled them to travel for free and a further 13.0% respondents felt that they could afford to travel for all purposes while using their pass.
- For train travel, respondents reported similar feelings of affordability with and without a concessionary or discounted travel card or pass for all purposes.
- 33.2% of respondents without a pass reported they could afford train travel for all purposes.

- For those with a pass, 13.9% had a card or pass that enabled them to travel for free by rail, and 32.9% reported they could afford to travel by rail for all purposes.

Feeling of affordability for travel by rail and bus

Figure 5: Affordability of bus and train travel with and without a concessionary or discounted travel card or pass, Wales, 2025



Description of Figure 5: This bar chart shows the percentage of respondents who reported if they could or couldn't afford to travel by bus and train. The chart shows those who reported they can afford to travel for all purposes with and without a concessionary or discounted travel card or pass and those who reported they can't afford to travel at all with and without a concessionary or discounted travel card or pass. Those without a travel card or pass, 47.0% of respondents said they could afford to travel for all purposes on the bus, while this is 33.2% of respondents for train travel. For those that do have a travel card or pass but it doesn't grant free travel on bus or train, 13% of respondents could afford to travel for all purposes by bus and 32.9% by train.

Source: Transport for Wales – Wales National Travel Survey

Download data: [Affordability and satisfaction with independence for bus and train travel](#)

Note 1: Respondents who selected "Don't know" or "Prefer not to say" are not displayed on this chart, so totals may not sum to 100%.

Note 2: 33.3% of respondents reported having a discounted or concessionary travel card or pass for bus travel. 19.6% of respondents reported having a discounted or concessionary travel card or pass for train travel.

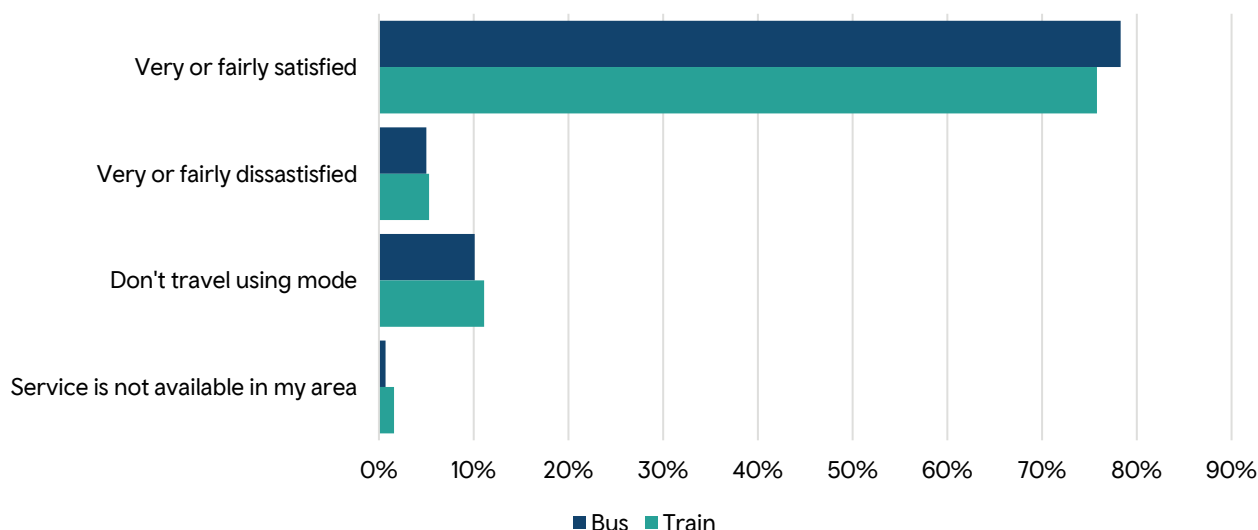
Satisfaction with ability to travel independently

Respondents were asked how satisfied they were with their own ability to travel independently by train or bus, without assistance from staff or other passengers.

- Most respondents felt satisfied with their own ability to travel independently by both bus (78.3%) and train (75.8%).
- More respondents reported they do not travel using either bus or train compared to the percentage of respondents who reported feeling dissatisfied with their ability to travel independently. 10.1% respondents said they do not travel by bus and 5.0% bus users reported feeling dissatisfied with their own ability to travel independently. This is similar for train travel – 11.1% of respondents don't travel using the train and 5.3% were dissatisfied with their own ability to travel independently.
- There is a difference between the travel frequency reporting not using bus or train at all and not travelling using bus or train. This could be due to respondents reporting feeling satisfied with their own ability to travel independently when they have not used bus or train in the last 12 months.

Satisfaction with own ability to independently access public transport

Figure 6: Percentage of respondents satisfied with their own ability to travel independently by bus or train, Wales, 2025



Description of Figure 6: This bar chart shows the percentage of respondents satisfied with their own ability to travel independently by bus and train. Most respondents were satisfied with their ability to travel independently - 78.3% by bus and 75.8% by train. 5.0% and 5.3% reported feeling dissatisfied with their ability to travel independently by bus and train respectively. And 10.1% and 11.1% reported they don't travel using bus or train respectively.

Source: Transport for Wales – Wales National Travel Survey

Download data: [Affordability and satisfaction with independence for bus and train travel](#)

Note: Respondents who selected "Don't know" or "Prefer not to say" are not displayed on this chart, so totals may not sum to 100%.

Satisfaction with ability to travel independently by disabled status

- Of disabled respondents, 59.2% said they were satisfied with their own ability to travel independently by bus, compared to 87.1% who were non-disabled.
- This is similar for train with 55.6% of disabled respondents feeling satisfied with their own ability to travel independently compared to 85.0% of non-disabled respondents.
- A higher proportion of disabled respondents said they do not travel by bus (18.5%) or train (22.9%) compared to the proportion of non-disabled respondents. 7.6% of non-disabled respondents do not travel by bus and 7.5% do not travel by train.

Noise

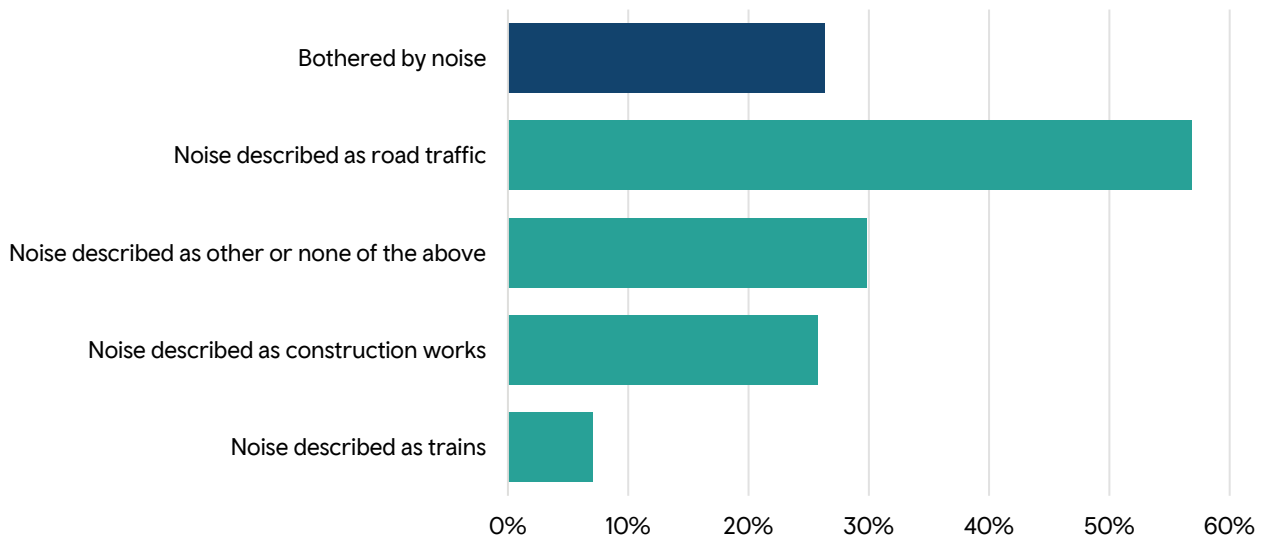
All respondents were asked if they are bothered by noise from outside their home. The type of noise was then only asked of those who responded 'yes'. Specific questions on road traffic and construction work noise were only asked of those who selected these as a source of the noise.

- About a quarter (26.3%) of respondents reported regularly being bothered by noise from outside their home.
- Road traffic was reported as the source of noise for 56.8% of respondents, with construction work noise being the source for 25.7% of respondents.
- When asked about the type of road traffic noise that bothered them, most respondents reported that this was caused by cars (69.6%), followed by motorcycles (57.3%) and heavy goods or construction vehicles (46.4%).
- On the type of construction work noise, most respondents reported this was not from construction work on the railway or road network (55.9%).

The source of noise and noise type were multiple-choice question. Therefore, the sum of noise types may not sum to 100%.

Nuisance noise by noise type

Figure 7: Percentage of respondents bothered by noise on a regular basis and the type of noise they have reported as bothering them, Wales, 2025



Description of Figure 7: This bar chart shows the percentage of respondents who were bothered by noise on a regular basis from outside their home (26.3%). Of those respondents that reported being bothered by noise, 56.8% described the noise as road traffic noise, 25.7% described it as construction noise and 7.0% described it as train noise. 29.8% of respondents described the noise as other or none of the options we had provided.

Source: Transport for Wales – Wales National Travel Survey

Download data: [Feeling bothered by noise](#)

Note 1: Respondents who selected “Don’t know” or “Prefer not to say” are not displayed on this chart, so totals may not sum to 100%.

Note 2: The percentage of those bothered by noise is of all those who responded (3,093 people) while the percentage for the type of noise is out of those who reported regularly being bothered by noise.

Noise by region and deprivation

The Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) 2025 ranks the relative deprivation of small areas in Wales. For this analysis, the WIMD ranks have been grouped into quintiles (five groups of equal size). Quintile 1 (Q1) has the top 20% most deprived areas of Wales. Quintile 5 (Q5) has the 20% least deprived areas of Wales. Information of how WIMD defined deprivation can be found on the [Welsh Government website](#).

- The proportion of people bothered by noise differs across the regions of Wales. The highest proportion was from residents of South East Wales (27.9%). Residents of Mid Wales had the lowest share (21.6%).
- In general, the proportion of people bothered by noise decreases as the WIMD 2025 quintile increases. 37.5% of respondents living at a postcode in Q1 reported being bothered by noise outside their home compared to 22.9% of respondents living in at a postcode in Q5.