

## Light Rail and Tram Statistics: 2010/11

This Statistical Release presents information on light rail and tram systems in England during the 2010/11 financial year. Figures are updated annually and cover usage, infrastructure and revenue. This publication relates to urban systems that are predominantly surface-running, and covers:

Blackpool Tramway	Croydon Tramlink
Docklands Light Railway	Manchester Metrolink
Midland Metro	Nottingham Express Transit
Sheffield Supertram	Tyne and Wear Metro

The London Underground and Glasgow Subway (which are classified as underground systems) are not included in this release. Also excluded are many other smaller systems, such as funiculars, airport transit systems, heritage and tourist railways.



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### The key findings from Light Rail and Tram Statistics 2010/11 include:

- Light rail and tram passenger journeys in England increased by 5.5 per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11. In 2010/11 there were 196.5 million passenger journeys. This represents the highest number of passenger journeys to date.
- Light rail and tram vehicle miles in England increased by 1.8 per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11. In 2010/11 there were 13.9 million vehicle miles.
- Light rail and tram passenger revenue in England increased by 9.0 per cent in real terms between 2009/10 and 2010/11.
- The number of light rail and tram passenger cars in England decreased by 8.9 per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11. This was mainly due to a 57.5 per cent decrease in passenger cars on the Blackpool Tramway, associated with its ongoing redevelopment work.

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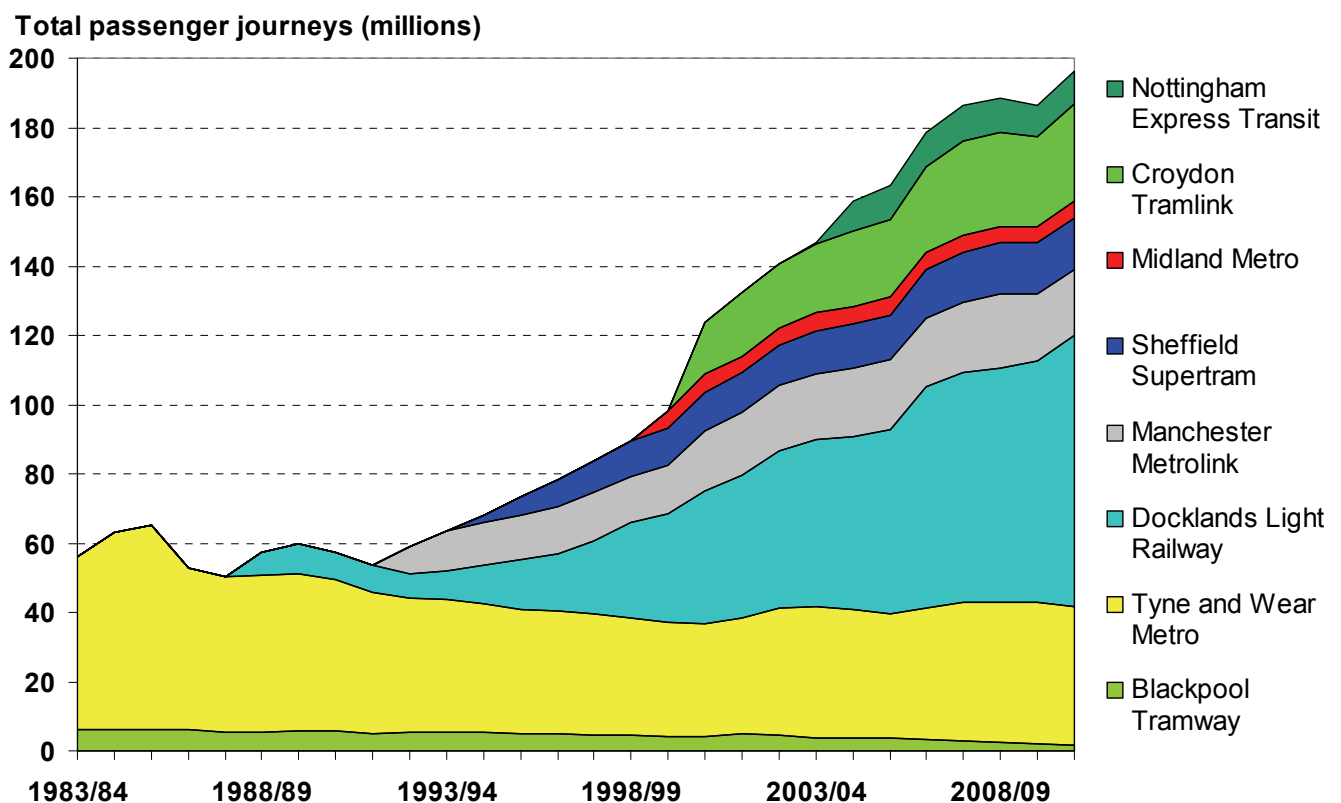
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# 1. Light rail and tram usage

- Light rail and tram passenger journeys in England increased by 5.5 per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11. In 2010/11 there were 196.5 million passenger journeys, the highest ever total.
- The Docklands Light Railway (DLR) showed the largest increase in passenger journeys of 12.8 per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11. This increase is due in part to the introduction of higher capacity services on part of the network.
- DLR now accounts for 40 per cent of all light rail and tram journeys, and together with Croydon Tramlink means that over half (54 per cent) of such journeys were in London in 2010/11.
- In contrast the Blackpool Tramway showed a decrease in passenger journeys of 25.0 per cent over the same period. This was largely due to ongoing refurbishment work which partially closed the tramway during 2010/11. Journeys on Blackpool trams accounted for less than 1 per cent of total light rail journeys.

## Annual Share of Passenger Journeys: England, 1983/84 to 2010/11

(Light rail and tram web table LRT0101)



- In 2010/11 there were 22.7 million concessionary boardings on light rail and tram systems. 11.6 per cent of all boardings are concessionary. Most light rail and tram schemes in England currently offer, on a statutory or discretionary basis, free off-peak travel to older and disabled residents in their local authority area.

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- Light rail and tram vehicle miles in England increased by 1.8 per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11. In 2010/11 there were 13.9 million vehicle miles.
  - The Manchester Metrolink and the Docklands Light Railway showed increases in vehicle miles of 11.6 per cent and 2.3 per cent respectively between 2009/10 and 2010/11. In contrast the Blackpool Tramway showed a decrease of 24.9 per cent over the same period, due to the partial track closure.
  - Light rail and tram passenger miles in England increased by 3.2 per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11. The Docklands Light Railway had the largest increase in passenger miles (13.6 per cent) reflecting the increase in capacity, and therefore passenger journeys, on this system.

Detailed statistics (tables and charts) on “light rail and tram usage” can be found on the Light Rail Statistics web tables<sup>1</sup>, table numbers [LRT 0101 to LRT 0107](#)

## 2. Light rail and tram infrastructure

- The number of light rail and tram passenger cars in England decreased by 8.9 per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11 to 397. This was mainly due to a 57.5 per cent decrease in passenger cars on the Blackpool Tramway from 73 to 31 cars. This was associated with the ongoing redevelopment work.
- Route miles on light rail and tram systems in England remained broadly unchanged between 2009/10 and 2010/11 and there were 388 stations and stops on light rail and tram systems in England in 2010/11, one more than in 2009/10. This figure does not include stations opened on the South Manchester Metrolink line (in July 2011).

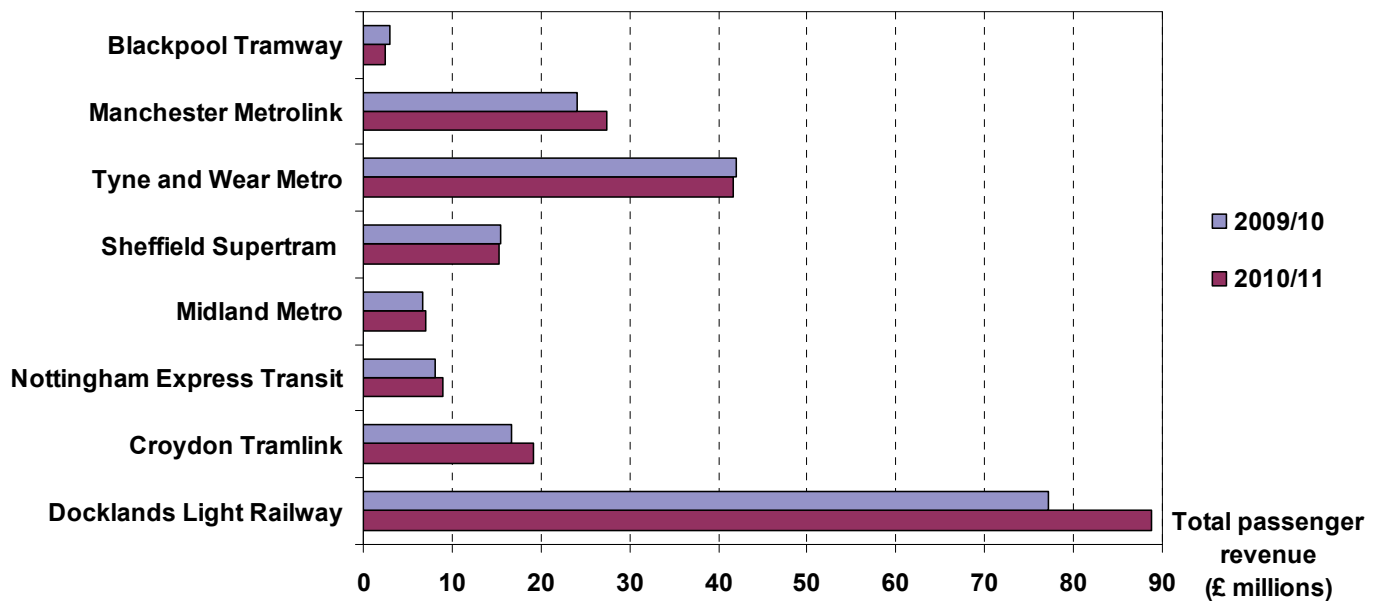
Detailed statistics (tables and charts) on “light rail and tram network” can be found on the Light Rail Statistics web tables<sup>1</sup>, table numbers [LRT0201 to LRT0204](#).

## 3. Light rail and tram revenue

- Light rail and tram passenger revenue in England increased by 9.0 per cent in real terms between 2009/10 and 2010/11, with four systems showing increases in excess of 10 per cent.
- Docklands Light Railway (15.1 per cent) and Croydon Tramlink (14.4 per cent) showed the largest percentage increase in passenger revenue in real terms between 2009/10 and 2010/11.
- Blackpool Tramway (19.5 per cent) saw the greatest decrease in passenger revenue between 2009/10 and 2010/11. This largely reflects the fall in patronage over this period associated with the partial track closure.
- Light rail and tram concessionary fare reimbursement from concessionary boardings in England increased by 1.6 per cent in real terms between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

## Passenger revenue by system (at 2010/11 prices): England, 2009/10 and 2010/11

(Light rail and tram web table LRT0301)



Detailed statistics (tables and charts) on “Light Rail and Tram Revenue” can be found on the Light Rail Statistics web tables<sup>1</sup>, table numbers [LRT0301](#) to [LRT0302](#).

## 4. Background notes

1. The web tables give further detail of the key results presented in this statistical release and statistics on other related topics. They are available here:

<http://www.dft.gov.uk/statistics/releases/light-rail-tram-2011>

2. Guidance on the methods used to compile these statistics and further background information about the systems covered can be found here:

<http://assets.dft.gov.uk/statistics/series/light-rail-and-tram/light-rail-notes.pdf>

3. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure they meet customer needs:

<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html>

4. Details of ministers and officials who receive pre-release access to these statistics up to 24 hours before release can be found here:

<http://assets.dft.gov.uk/statistics/series/light-rail-and-tram/pre-release.pdf>

5. The next Light Rail Statistics release will be published in the autumn of 2012. It will contain statistics for 2011/12.