

**MÃOS
AO AR!**

RESULTS 2018

**ISTO É UMA
VOTAÇÃO POPULAR!**



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Mãos ao Ar Lisboa is a municipal initiative to take a snapshot of school mobility, seeking to know the transportation used daily by pupils of primary and high schools, state and independent schools. This statistical news release reports key results on the filling-in of a simple and brief questionnaire by teachers, with pupils answering “hands up” in each class. This was carried out in Lisbon on October 8th to 12th, 2018; note that October 11th was the World Obesity Day.

This was inspired by the Hands Up Scotland survey (Sustrans), which examines how pupils from all over Scotland travel to school. Since it started, in 2008, this is the largest data set in the UK travelling to school. Every year, in the second week of September, schools across Scotland complete a classroom inquiry with pupils answering “hands up” to the question: How do you usually come to school?

COD	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION HOME-SCHOOL	# STUDENTS
1	Walking (exclusively)	
2	Cycling (Includes scooter, rollerblades, skate)	
3	Bus (Carris or other operators)	
4	School Bus	
5	Train	
6	Underground	
7	Tram	
8	Driven	
9	Motorbike	
10	Other (Who has not answered yet? Boat, taxi, ride hailing, etc.)	
	TOTAL	

TABLE 1 | MEANS OF TRANSPORT

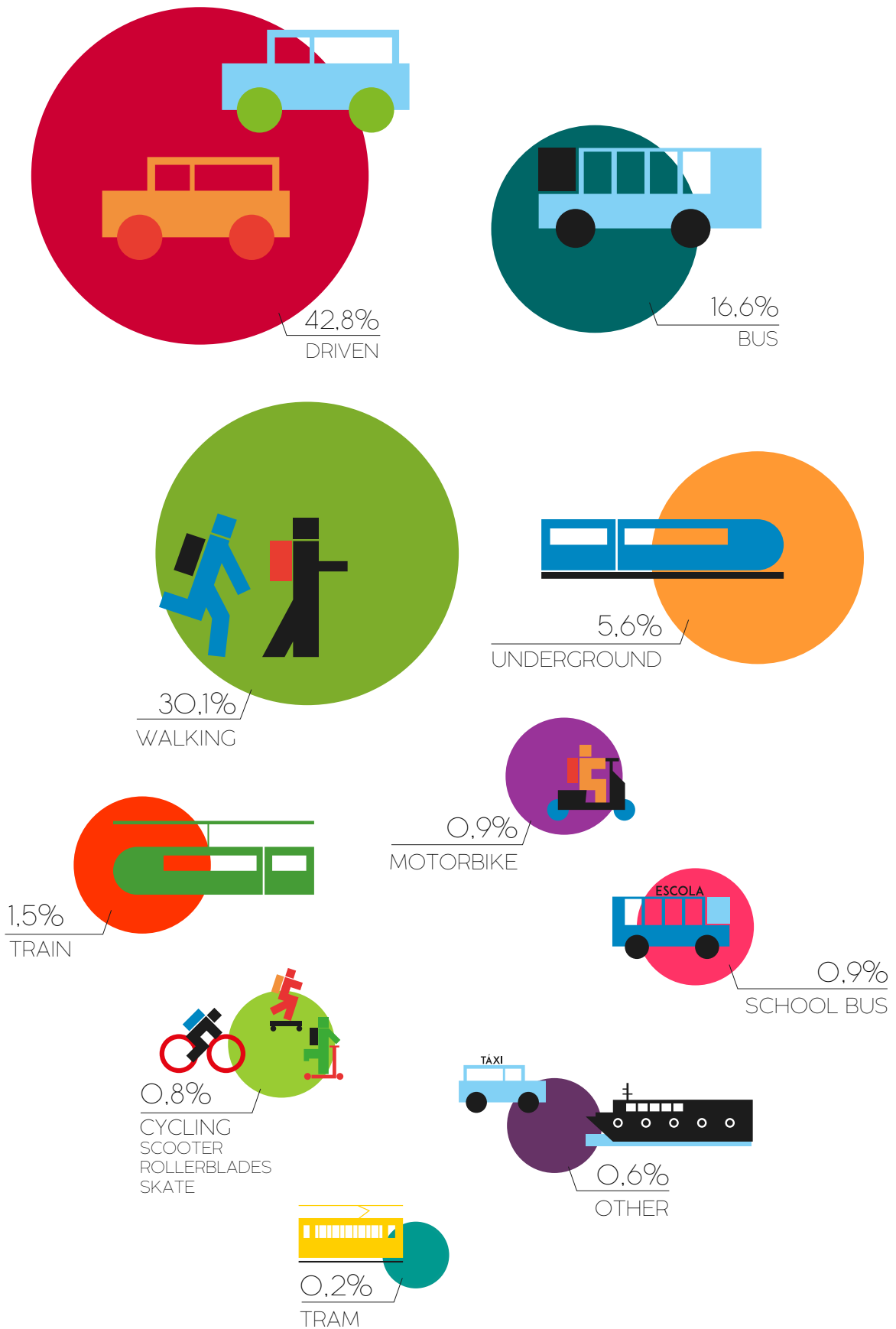
This report is the result of the first survey.

The results take an annual snapshot of how pupils go to school. The presentation and publicising of the report allows the results to be revealed to the participating school community and others to whom they may be useful. The data allows us to follow the school mobility paradigm over the years and provide relevant information to define intervention priorities and assess their impact.

The background of the top half of the page features several overlapping, horizontal brushstrokes in a vibrant orange color. The strokes have a textured, hand-painted appearance with irregular, feathered edges. The text 'Results 2018' is centered within these strokes.

Results 2018

Snapshot of Lisbon



GRAPH 1 | ALL SCHOOL RESULTS MÃOS AO AR 2018

ACTIVE TRAVEL

30,9% [4846] OF SCHOOL PUPILS
(STATE AND INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS COMBINED)
SAID THEY NORMALLY TRAVEL

30,1% [4716] of school pupils
said they normally walk to school

0,8% [130] of school pupils said they
normally travel to school cycling or by scooter,
skate or rollerblades

PRIVATE MOTORISED TRAVEL

43,7% [6859] OF STATE AND INDEPENDENT
SCHOOL PUPILS SAID THEY NORMALLY TRAVEL
TO SCHOOL BY CAR AND MOTORBIKE

42,8% [6712] of school pupils
said they normally travel by car

0,9% [147] of school pupils said
they normally travel by motorbike

PUBLIC SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

23,9% [3743] OF SCHOOL PUPILS SAID
THEY NORMALLY TRAVEL TO SCHOOL
BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT: BUS, UNDERGROUND,
TRAM AND TRAIN

16,6% [2598] of school pupils said
they normally travel to school by bus

5,6% [884] of school pupils said they
normally travel to school by underground

1,5% [236] of school pupils said they
normally travel to school by train

0,2% [25] of school pupils said they
normally travel to school by tram

OTHERS

1,5% [241] OF STATE AND INDEPENDENT
SCHOOL PUPILS ANSWER WITH THE OPTION
"OTHER" OR SCHOOL BUS

0,6% [100] of school pupils said they
normally travel using other means
(who has not answered yet? Boat, taxi, ride hailing, etc.)

0,9% [141] of school pupils said they
normally travel by school bus

The background features several overlapping, horizontal brushstrokes in a vibrant orange color, creating a textured, layered effect. The strokes vary in opacity and width, with some appearing more solid and others more translucent, giving a sense of depth and movement.

Response rates

SCHOOL RESPONSE RATES

Of the 228 schools covered and for which Mãos ao Ar kits were prepared, 85 of the schools took part in the questionnaire with at least one class, which corresponds to 37.2% of the schools covered. This participation comprises 47% of state schools and 25% of independent schools.

More than 15 thousand pupils answered the survey, corresponding to 16% of the total number of pupils in Lisbon attending primary and secondary education (INE). We realise that 2nd cycle and secondary education had less participation.

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Municipality travel modes

Type of Education	Level of Education	Walking	Cycling	Bus	School Bus	Train	Underground	Tram	Driven	Motorbike	Other	TOTAL
STATE EDUCATION	1 st Cycle	36,1%	0,7%	10,5%	2,1%	0,9%	1,7%	0,2%	46,0%	1,3%	0,5%	3585
	2 nd Cycle	31,7%	0,8%	26,5%	0,7%	0,7%	3,2%	0,0%	35,6%	0,8%	0,2%	1979
	3 rd Cycle	41,7%	0,9%	24,0%	0,5%	1,2%	4,1%	0,1%	26,1%	0,8%	0,6%	2945
	Secondary Education	30,6%	0,6%	28,7%	0,0%	4,4%	14,6%	0,4%	20,3%	0,0%	0,5%	3025
Total Public		35,2%	0,7%	21,4%	0,9%	1,8%	5,9%	0,2%	32,3%	1,0%	0,5%	11565
INDEPENDENT SCHOOL	1 st Cycle	15,0%	0,9%	2,2%	1,4%	0,7%	3,0%	0,2%	74,4%	0,9%	1,4%	1826
	2 nd Cycle	11,8%	1,0%	1,5%	1,0%	0,0%	2,9%	0,0%	80,6%	0,8%	0,6%	525
	3 rd Cycle	14,4%	1,6%	3,7%	0,7%	0,7%	6,9%	0,0%	70,4%	0,5%	1,2%	1056
	Secondary Education	21,3%	1,1%	4,7%	0,0%	1,0%	7,7%	0,0%	62,9%	1,0%	0,3%	717
Total Private		15,5%	1,1%	3,0%	0,9%	0,6%	4,8%	0,1%	72,1%	0,8%	1,0%	4124

TABLE 2 | MUNICIPALITY TRAVEL MODES

Of the 725 classes deemed to have given valid answers, 42.8% of pupils travel by car to go to school in the morning. About 30.1% walk to school and about 17% take the bus.

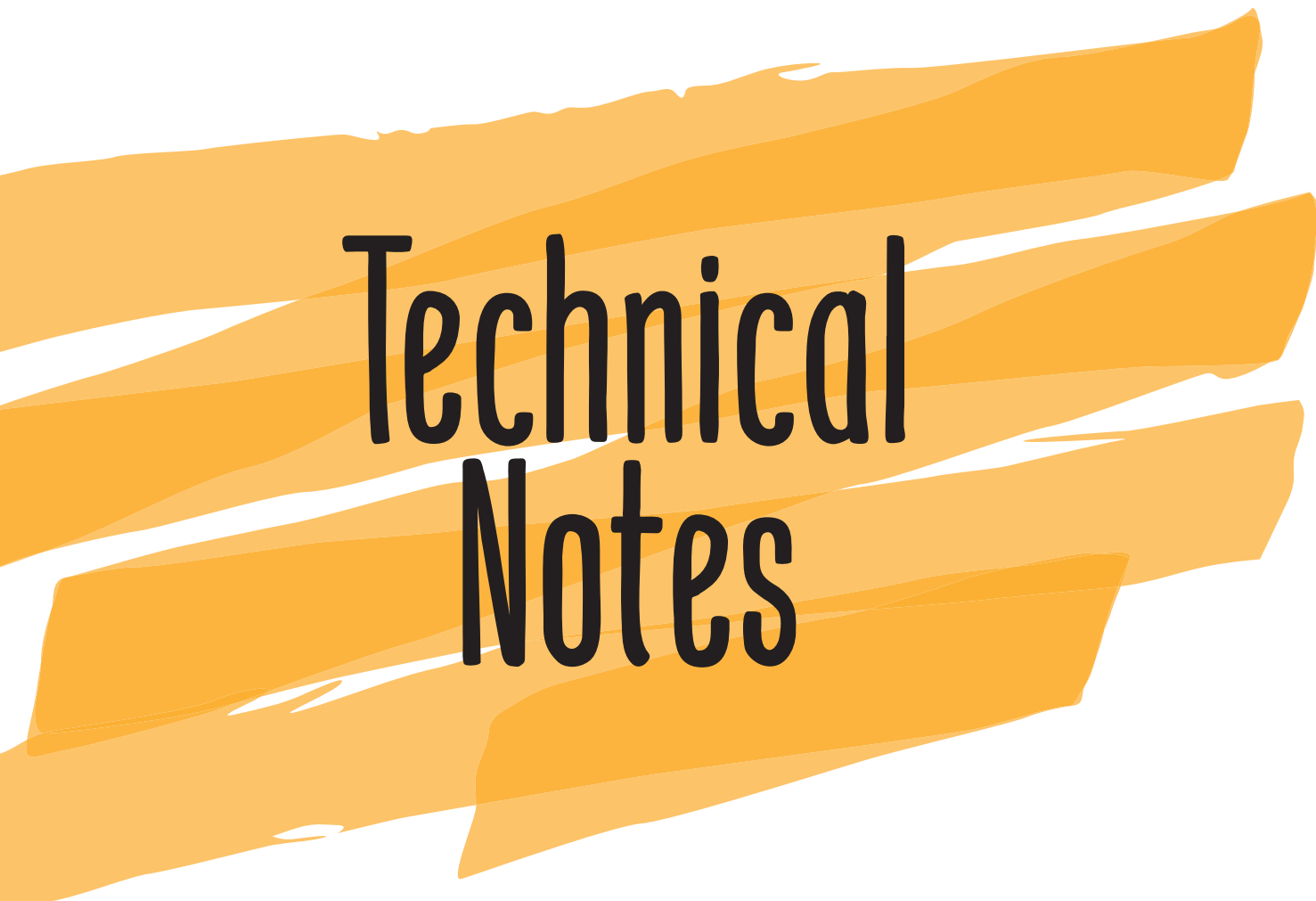
There are, however, noticeable differences in the way pupils arrive at school in the morning, depending on the type and level of education they attend.

While 72.1% of independent school pupils arrive at school by car, only 32.3% of state school pupils do so; the same happens if we compare those that walk to school: 35.2% of pupils in state education, but only 15.5% of those in independent school do so.

The differences are greater as the education level changes. While in state education we notice a change in the way of travelling to school, individual travel losing terrain as pupils move from primary (46%) to secondary (20.1%) school, in independent education, the decrease in car use is less noticeable: in primary school this is the transport of 74.4% of the students, while in secondary school education it reaches 62.9%.

State school pupils start in 2nd Cycle to use more public transport, essentially bus, which means that in secondary school there are more students going to school by bus than by car. In independent schools, however, this is not the case. Secondary independent school pupils use less public transport as a way of travelling to school.

The survey recorded that 30.9% (4846) of state and independent school pupils who took part usually travel in an active way – walking or cycling, scooter, skate or rollerblades to go to school. If we add those that use public transport – 23.9% (3743) –, the result is that 54.8% of pupils travel to school in a sustainable way. Sustainable transport is much more used in state and secondary schools; 80% of secondary school pupils travel to school sustainably. The transport used also varies greatly with the geographical location of the school. While in the Historic Centre almost 70% of pupils arrive sustainably, in the West Zone almost 60% travel by car.

The background features several overlapping, horizontal brushstrokes in a vibrant orange color, creating a layered, textured effect. The strokes vary in width and opacity, with some appearing more solid and others more translucent, giving the impression of paint being applied with a brush. The overall composition is dynamic and modern.

Technical Notes

DATA COLLECTION

The survey was carried out in the week of October 8th to 12th, 2018 and October 11th was highlighted as World Obesity Day. Under the motto “Hands Up, this is a popular vote” schools were invited to know how their pupils usually travel to school.

Mãos ao Ar Kits were sent to all 24 borough councils of Lisbon, who were asked to distribute the surveys by state and independent schools in their area.

The survey intends to take a snapshot of how Lisbon school pupils travel to school.

THE UNIVERSE - SCHOOL POPULATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF LISBON

The survey involves the participation of primary and secondary schools, whether state or independent schools, cooperative or otherwise (referred to in this report always as independent school). Contrary to the Scottish project, nursery school and university education were not included in this first year, by decision of the CML (Municipal Mobility Department – Mobility Studies and Planning Division).

According to data from INE (July 2018), there are 98,042 pupils at these levels, 62,880 of whom attend state schools and 35,162 pupils attend independent schools.

SCHOOLS COVERED

Having reviewed all types of schools in Lisbon and the information of the databases used, military, professional and artistic schools (especially conservatories) were discarded. This was due to the impossibility of controlling (and, consequently, excluding or including) factors that could influence the relevance of the results obtained, such as the existence of pupils in boarding school (especially in the case of military schools); the impossibility of distinguishing, in the results, between night and day teaching (in the case of professional schools); and the existence of classes in non-integrated teaching, with the impossibility of distinguishing school years (in the case of artistic and vocational education).

ALSO PART OF THE CONTACT DATABASE:

- Basic Education comprises, in Portugal, three cycles:
 - 1st Cycle: 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades
 - 2nd Cycle: 5th and 6th grades
 - 3rd Cycle: 7th, 8th and 9th grades
- And Secondary Education, including 10th, 11th and 12th grades (in Portugal), with the exceptions mentioned above.

Note: The response rate for the number of pupils replying to the survey is relative to the universe of the number of pupils in the schools of the municipality of Lisbon; take into account the number of pupils in the schools discarded, for the reasons mentioned above.

DATASHEET

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