cycling in cities:

Understanding people, neighbourhoods and infrastructure to guide policy to increase active transportation



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regional context

Metro Vancouver Population – 2,100,000 Size– 1,098 Sq miles

Vancouver City Population – 590,000 Size– 44.3 Sq miles





methods

Survey Development



Random sample of Metro Vancouver adults, in three waves

winter, summer, fall 2006

survey population

- 31% of population in the "near market for cycling"
- n = 2,149 for telephone interview; n = 1,402 for web/mail questionnaire



influences on cycling





influences on cycling

influences on cycling



score		How would this factor influence your decision to cycle?		
+	1	much more likely to cycle		
	0.5	more likely to cycle		
	0	no influence		
	-0.5	less likely to cycle		
-	-1	much less likely to cycle		

influences on cycling (of 73 factors)

	LIKELIHOOD OF		
top E motivistore	CYCLING		
tod 5 motivators	+1=much more likely to cycle		
	0=neutral		
	 -1=much less likely to cycle 		
The route is away from traffic noise & air pollution	0.8		
The route has beautiful scenery	0.7		
The route has bicycle paths separated from traffic for the entire distance	0.7		
The route is flat	0.6		
Cycling to the destination takes less time than traveling by other modes	0.6		

op	5	de	ete	rre	nts

ton 5 deterrente	CYCLING +1=much more likely to cycle		
•	0=neutral		
	 -1=much less likely to cycle 		
The route is icy or snowy	-0.9		
The street has a lot of car, bus, & truck traffic	-0.8		
The route has glass or debris	-0.8		
Vehicles drive faster than 50 km/hr	-0.8		
The risk from motorists who don't know how to drive safely near bicycles	-0.7		

LIKELIHOOD OF

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comparing the 5E's



routes types



major city streets (6 types)

- bike symbols, bike lanes, parking or no

residential streets (3 types)

- designated bike routes, traffic calming

rural roads and highways (3 types)

- paved shoulder, bike symbols

off-street paths (3 types)

- paving, multi-use or bikes only

cycle paths next to major street, separated by barrier

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paved off-street cycle paths for bikes only (82% likely to choose; score = +0.6)



paved off-street multi-use paths (78% likely to choose; score = +0.5)

route preferences: top 5 of 16

unpaved off-street multi-use paths

(69% likely to choose; score = +0.4)









cycle paths by major streets, separated by (68% likely to choose; score = +0.4)

residential street bike routes, traffic calming (66% likely to choose; score = +0.4)



major streets, parked cars (71% unlikely to choose; score = -0.5)

major city streets, no parked cars (70% unlikely to choose; score = -0.5)

route preferences: bottom 5 of 16



rural road, no paved shoulder (61% unlikely to choose; score = -0.4)



rural road, paved shoulder (49% unlikely to choose; score = -0.2)



major streets with bike symbols, parked cars (48% unlikely to choose; score = -0.2)

differences in preferences, by segment



differences in preferences

no difference by

- city of residence: Vancouver vs. other
- level of education
- low vs. high income

differences by

- age group: but no clear pattern
- children in the household: ratings
 not different for high preference routes,
 but those with children are less likely
 to choose the low preference routes
- **gender**: ratings not different for high preference routes, but women are less likely to choose the low preference routes



implications for policy and planning



 environment and engineering factors are a strong influence on cycling



- to reach the next wave of cyclists → build the most desired route types
 - off-road paths: paved & for cyclists only
 - major streets: paths separated from motor vehicle lanes by a curb or other barrier
 - residential streets: marked for cycling & with traffic calming

www.cher.ubc.ca/cyclingincities

