

Making Cycling Irresistible: Lessons from Europe and North America

Ralph Buehler, Virginia Tech & John Pucher, Rutgers University



Photo: Susan Handy



Photo: SF Bicycle Coalition

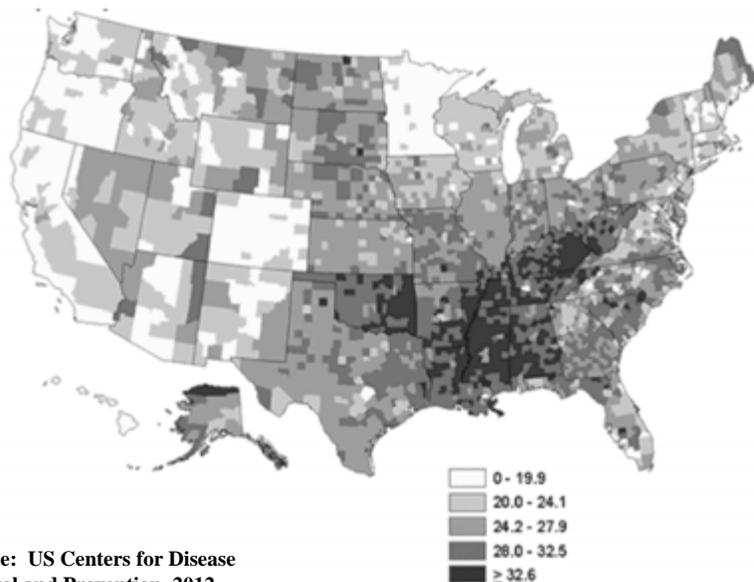
Advantages of Walking and Cycling:

- **Economical**: Affordable by everyone, requiring minimal costs for individuals and governments
- **Good for business**: Generate retail sales and profits from tourism
- **Environmentally friendly**: Virtually no pollution
- **Energy-efficient**: Use up calories we need to burn off from eating too much
- **Healthy**: Many studies report on physical, social, mental health benefits
- **Fun**: Getting out into the fresh air with family and friends

WALKING AND CYCLING ARE HEALTHY!

- **GREAT source of physical activity:**
 - Both for daily travel and for recreation
 - Cheaper, easier, and more dependable than formal exercise routines
 - Can be integrated into daily lifestyle to achieve practical travel needs

2007 Age-Adjusted Estimates of the Percentage of Adults Who Are Physically Inactive



Source: US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012

Obesity, 2007

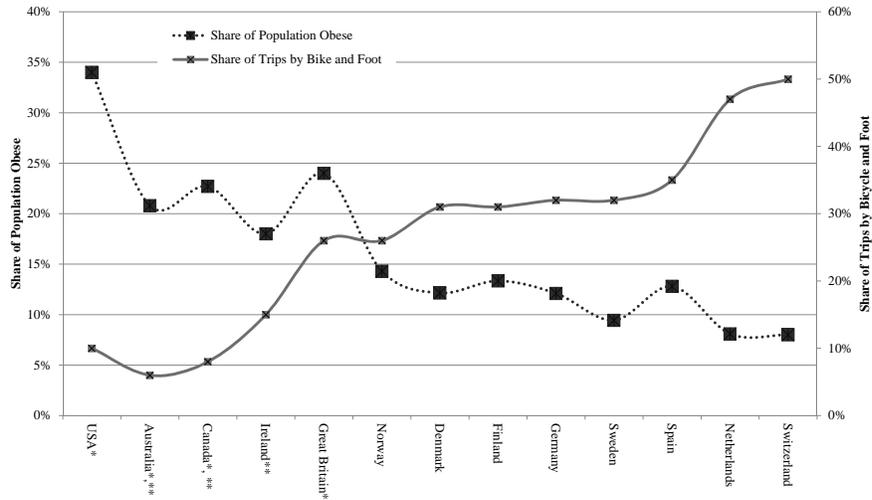


Percent of Commuters Who Drive



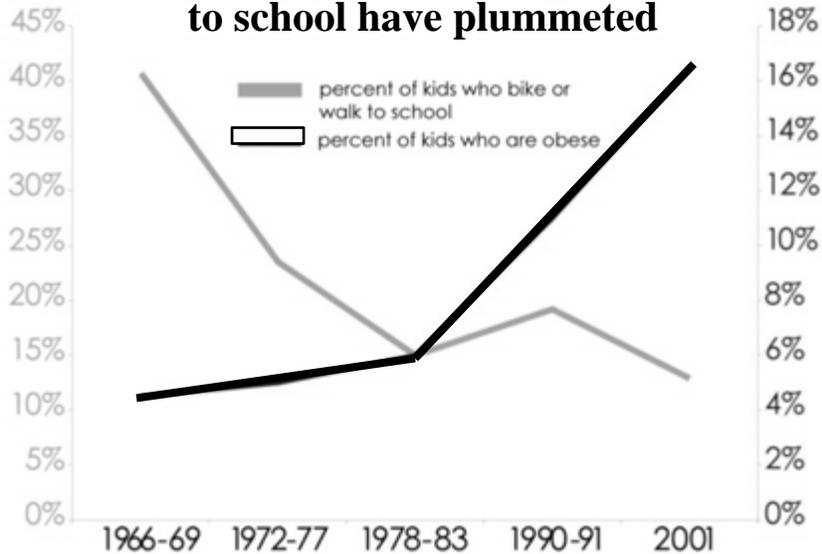
Price and Godwin, *Planetizen* 2012

Obesity Falls with Increased Walking and Cycling

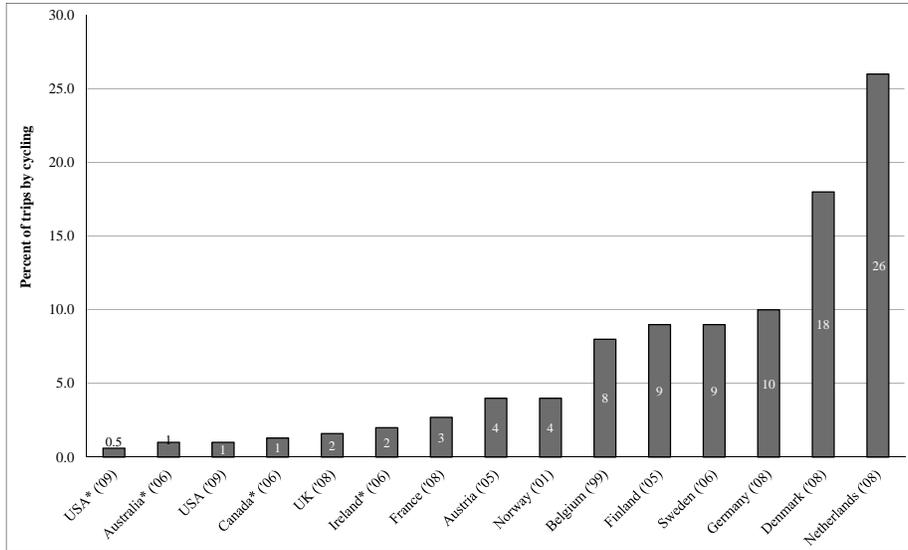


Pucher, J., Buehler, R., Bassett, D., Dannenberg, A. 2010. "Walking and Cycling to Health: Recent Evidence from City, State, and International Comparisons," *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 100, No. 10, pp. 1986-1992.

Obesity among US children has quadrupled as rates of walking and cycling to school have plummeted

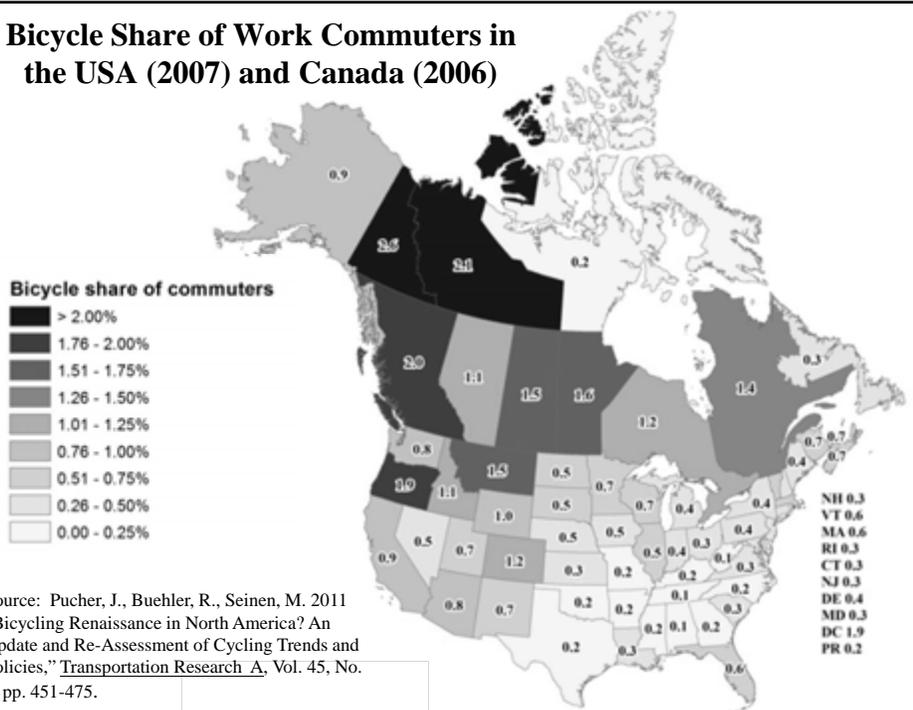


Cycling Share of Daily Trips in Europe, North America, and Australia, 1999-2008

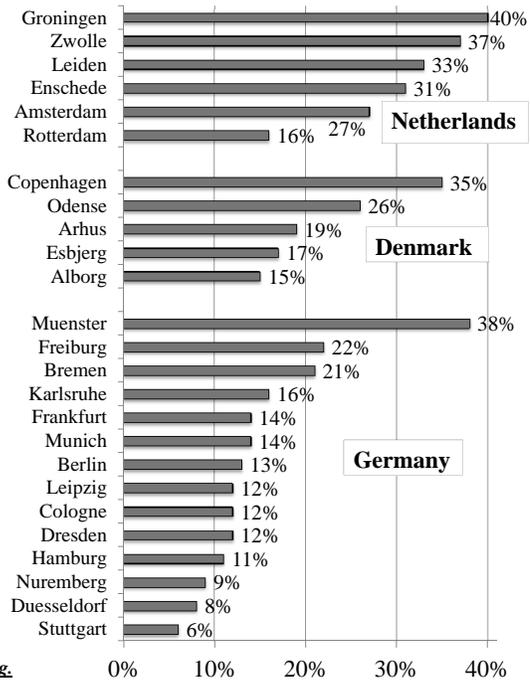


Source: Pucher, J., Buehler, R. (eds.) *City Cycling*, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2012

Bicycle Share of Work Commuters in the USA (2007) and Canada (2006)

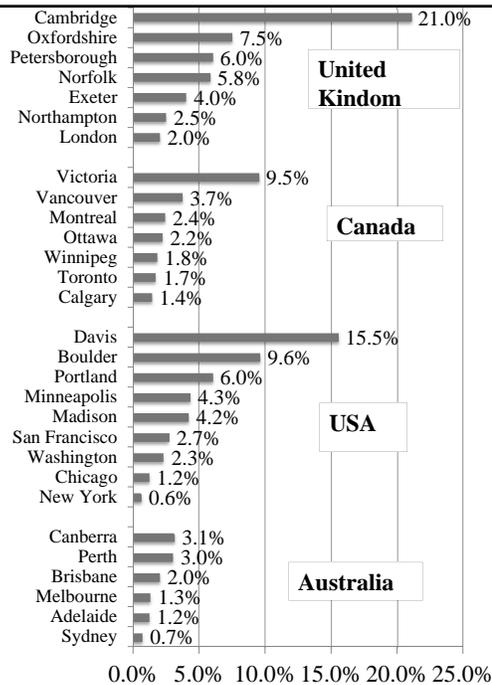


Bike Share of Trips in Selected Cities in the Netherlands, Denmark, and Germany (2000-2009)



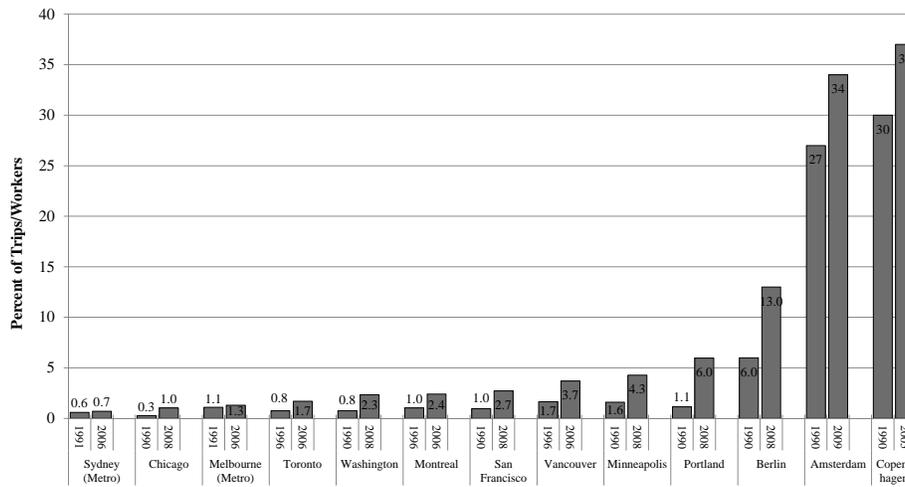
Source: Pucher, J., Buehler, R. (eds.) *City Cycling*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2012

Bike Share of Trips in Selected cities in UK, Canada, USA, and Australia (2000-2009)



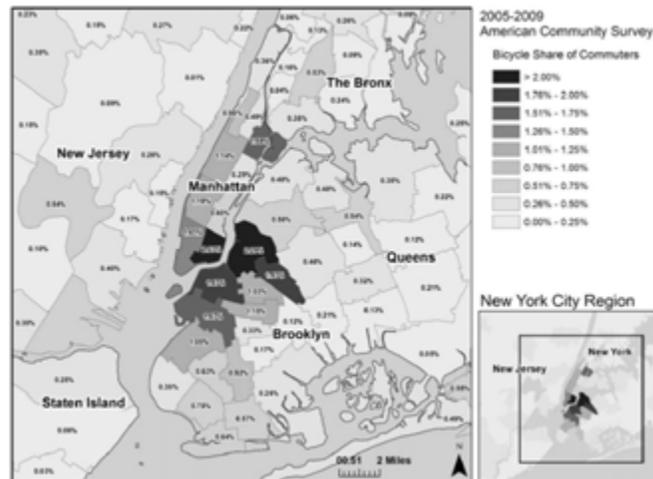
Source: Pucher, J., Buehler, R. (eds.) *City Cycling*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2012

Trend in Bike Commuting in Large North American, Australian, and European Cities, 1990-2009



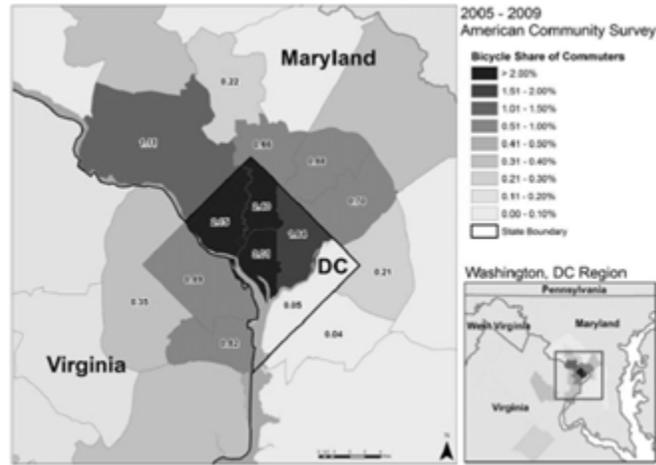
Source: Pucher, J., Buehler, R. (eds.) *City Cycling*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2012

Spatial Variation in Bicycle Share of Work Commuters in New York City Area, 2005-2009

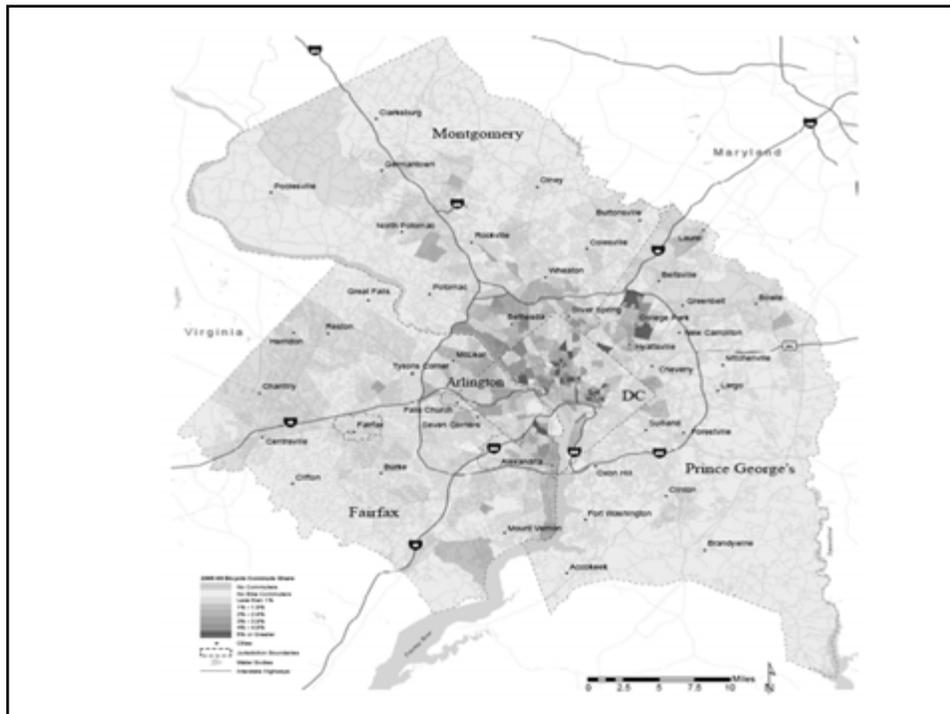


Pucher, J., Buehler, R., Seinen, M. 2011 "Bicycling Renaissance in North America? An Update and Re-Assessment of Cycling Trends and Policies," *Transportation Research A*, Vol. 45, No. 6, pp. 451-475.

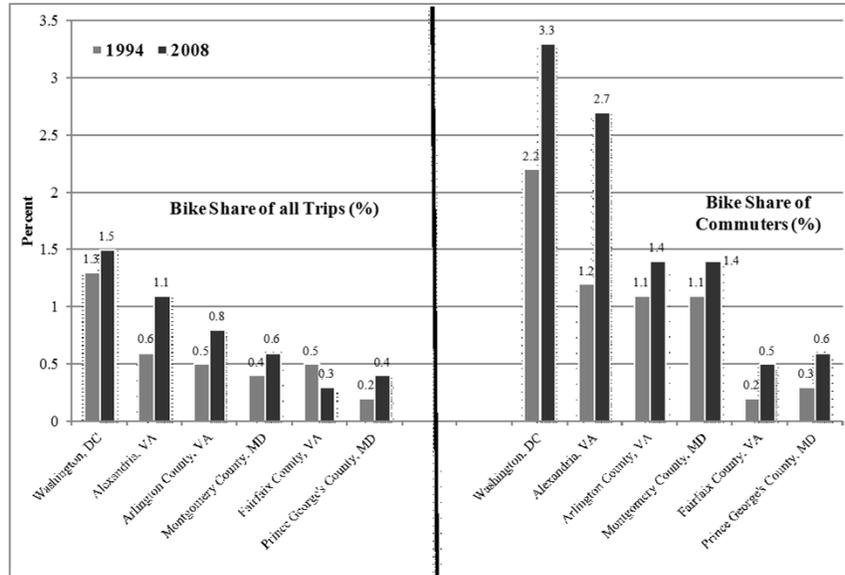
Spatial Variation in Bicycle Share of Work Commuters in Washington, D.C. Area, 2005-2009



Pucher, J., Buehler, R., Seinen, M. 2011 "Bicycling Renaissance in North America? An Update and Re-Assessment of Cycling Trends and Policies," *Transportation Research A*, Vol. 45, No. 6, pp. 451-475.



Trend in bike share of all trips and share of commute trips by bicycle in Washington, DC and adjacent jurisdictions, 1994-2008



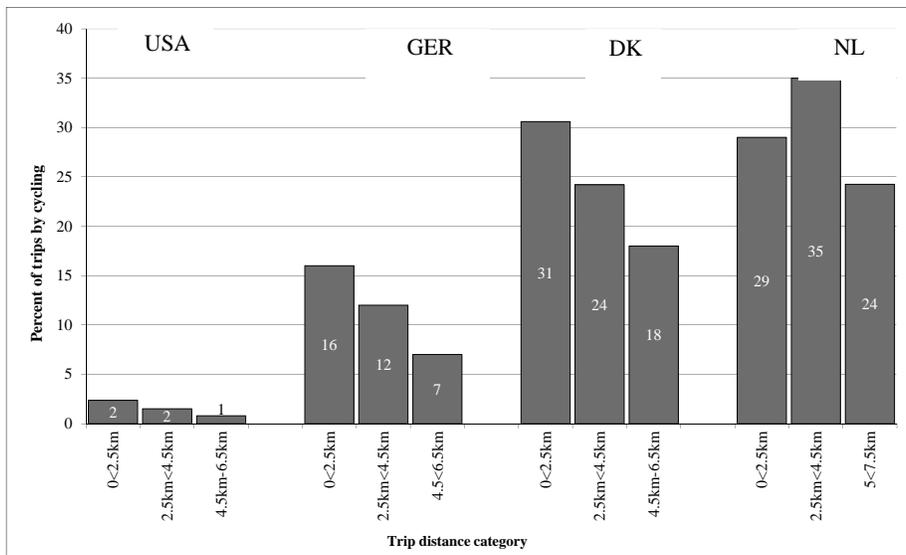
Trend in bike share of all trips and share of regular bike commuters in Washington, D.C. and adjacent jurisdictions, 1994-2008

Lots of Potential for Increased Cycling:

Many daily trips in American and Canadian urban areas are short enough to bike!

- ~27% of all trips in the U.S. were a mile or shorter in 2009
- ~41% of all trips were shorter than two miles

Share of Cycling for Short Trips

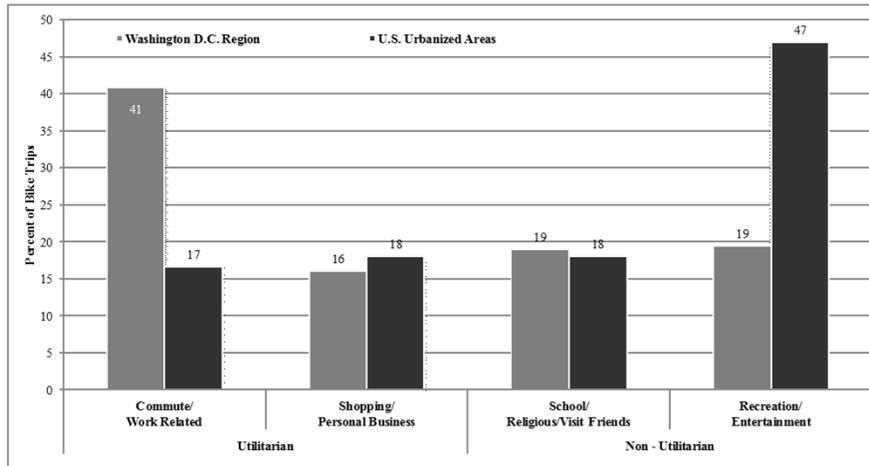


Source: Pucher, J., Buehler, R. (eds.) *City Cycling*, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2012

Europeans cycle for many trip purposes

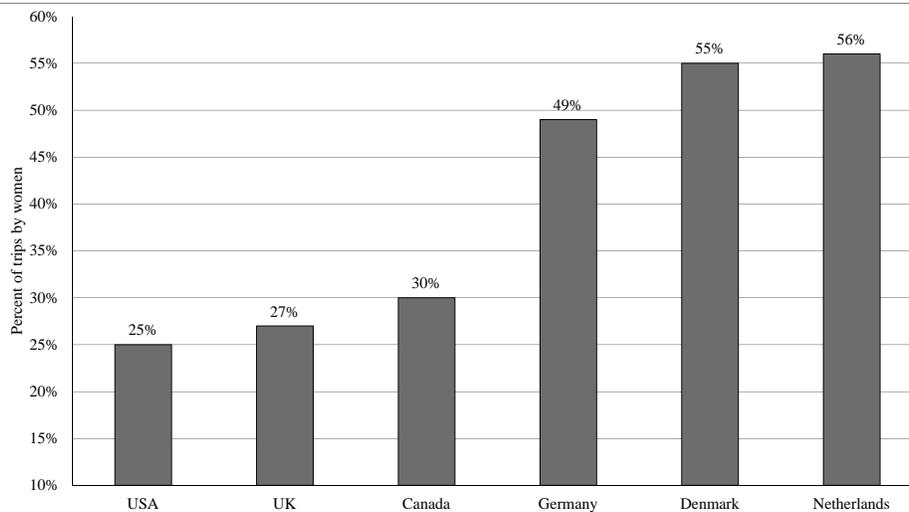


Share of weekday bicycle trips by trip purpose in the Washington, D.C. region compared to U.S. national averages for urbanized areas, 2008/2009

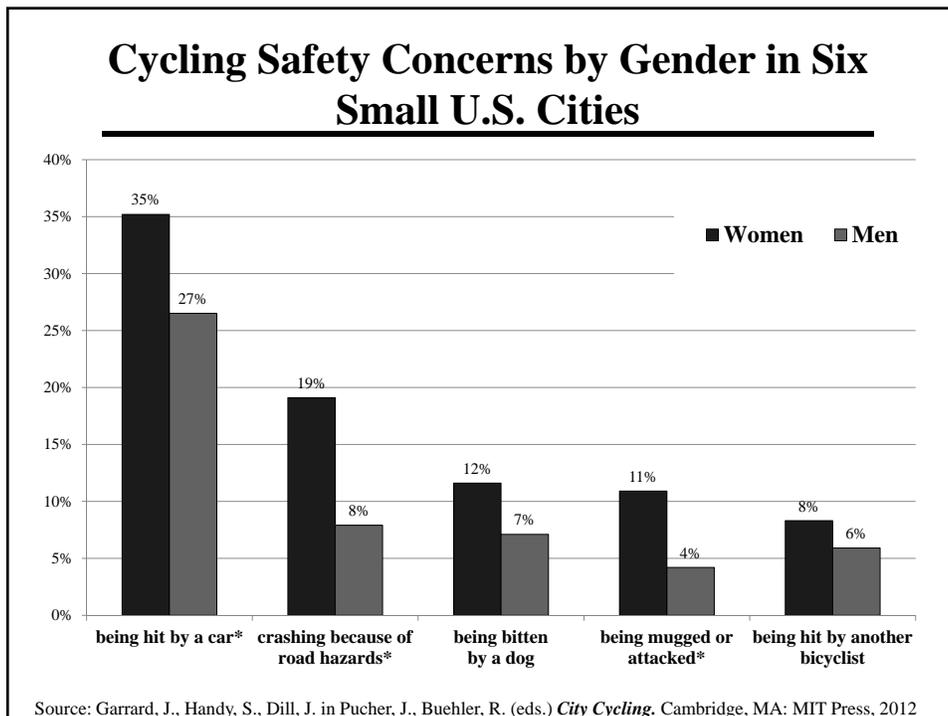
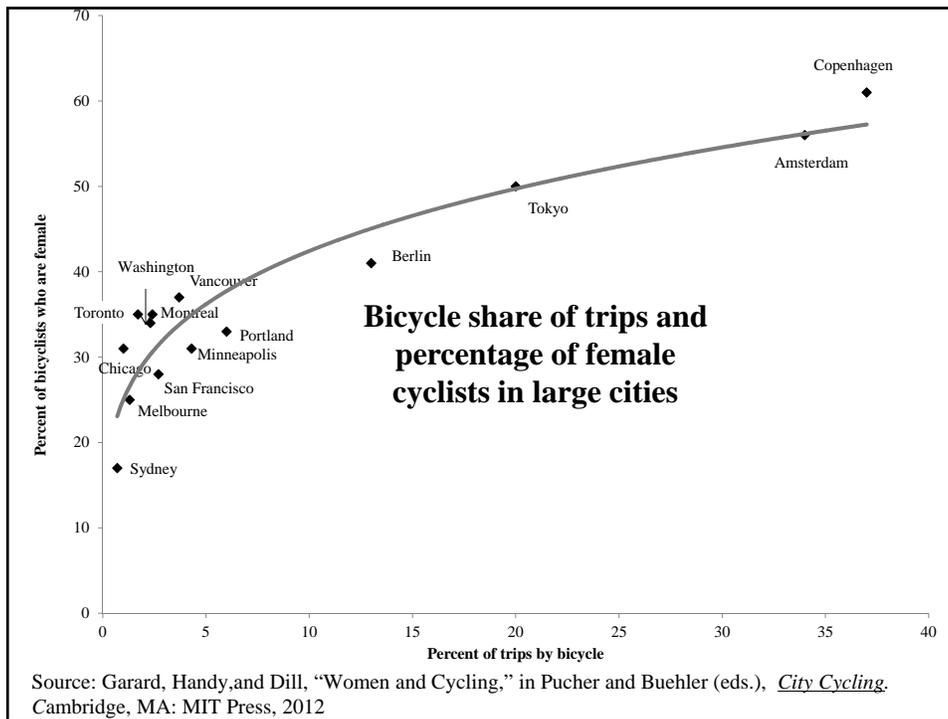


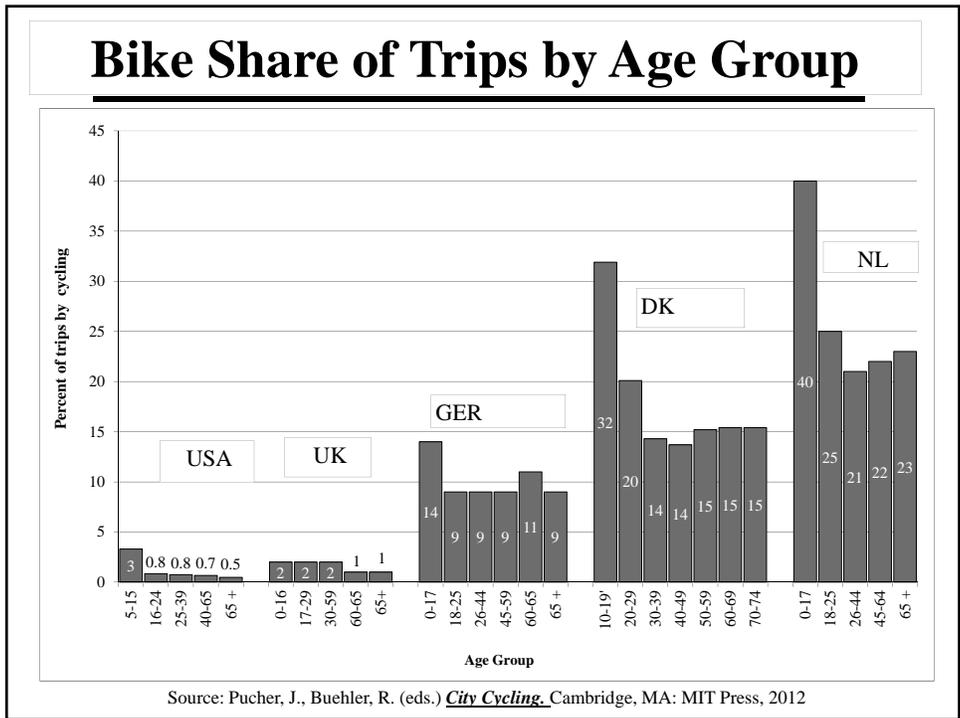
Share of bike trips by trip purpose in the Washington, D.C. region compared to U.S. national averages for urbanized areas, 2008/2009
Source: MWCOG Travel Survey 2008 and NHITS 2009

Women's Share of Bike Trips in Europe and North America



Source: Pucher, J., Buehler, R. (eds.) *City Cycling*, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2012



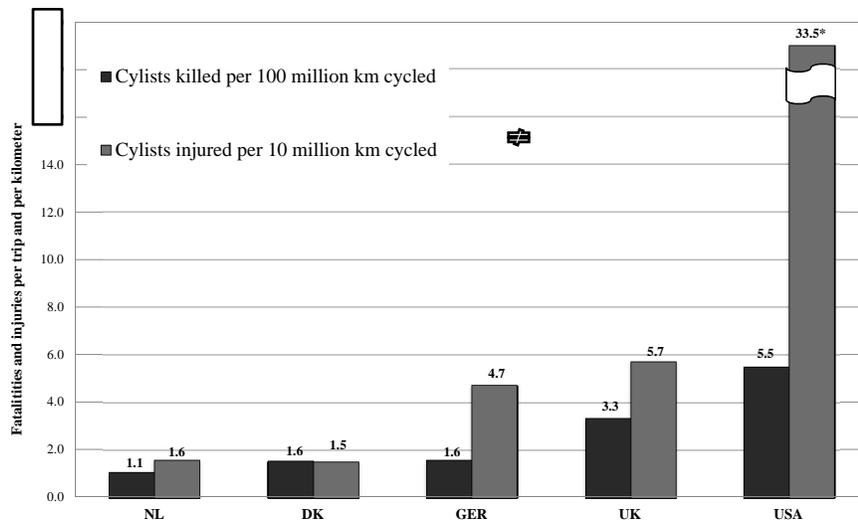




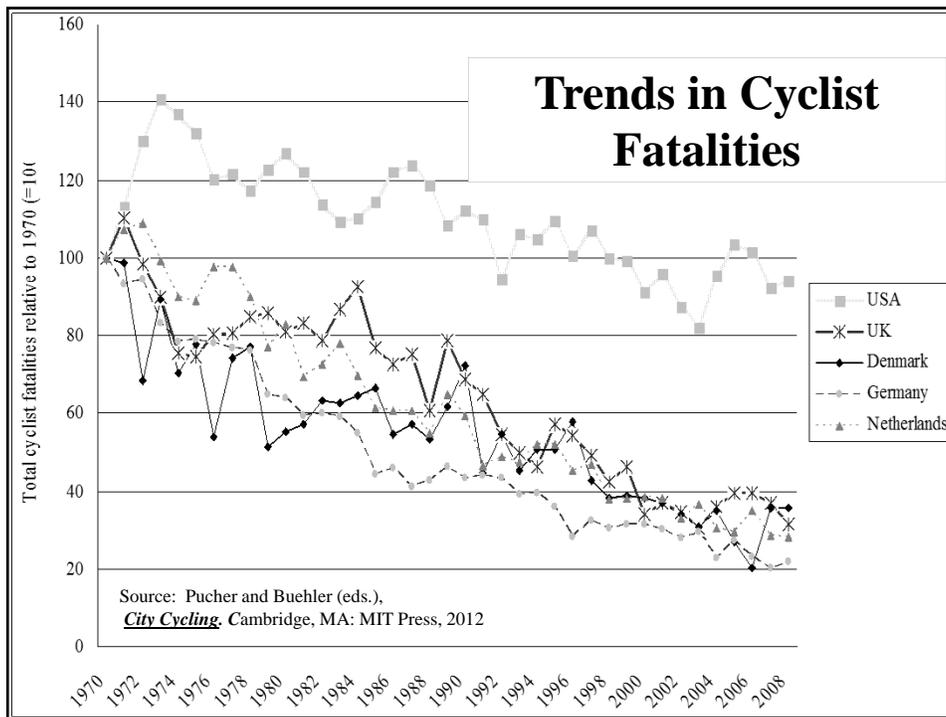
Make Walking and Cycling Safe for Everyone !

- Especially important for the young, the old, for anyone with disabilities, for the timid or risk-averse
- Women more sensitive to safety than men
- Safety of walking and cycling in the Netherlands, Denmark, and Germany helps explain high levels of walking and cycling there

Cyclist Fatality and Injury Rates, 2007-2010

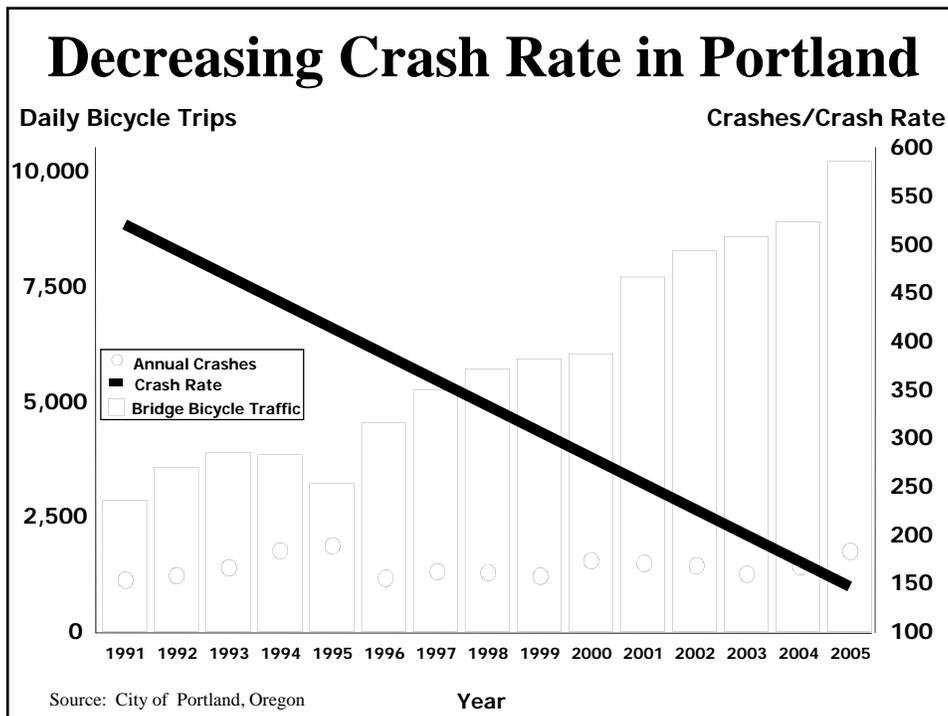
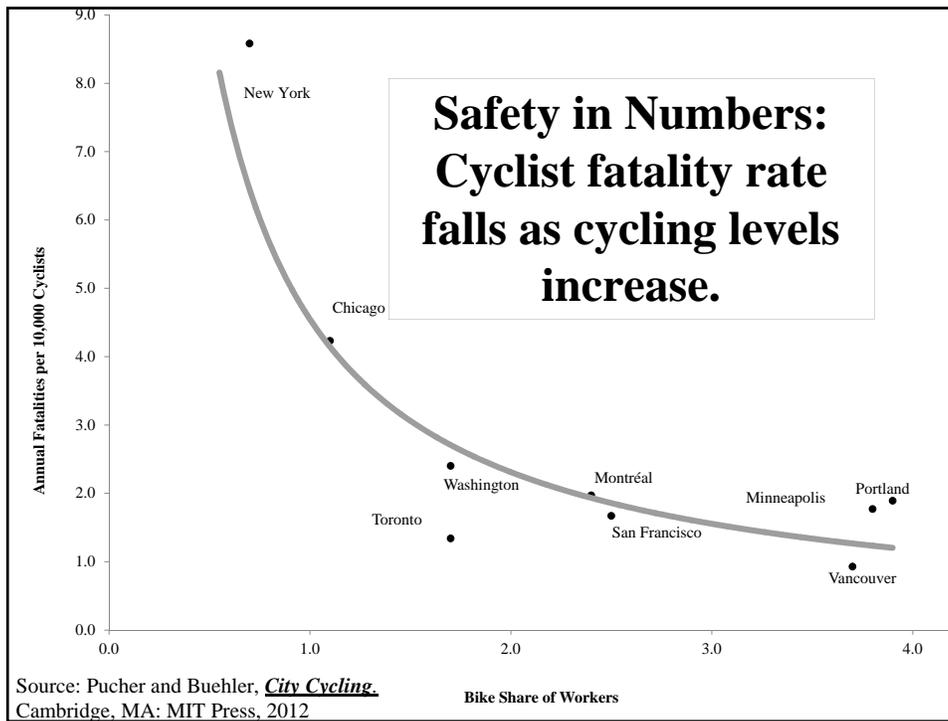


Source: Pucher, J., Buehler, R. (eds.) *City Cycling*, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2012

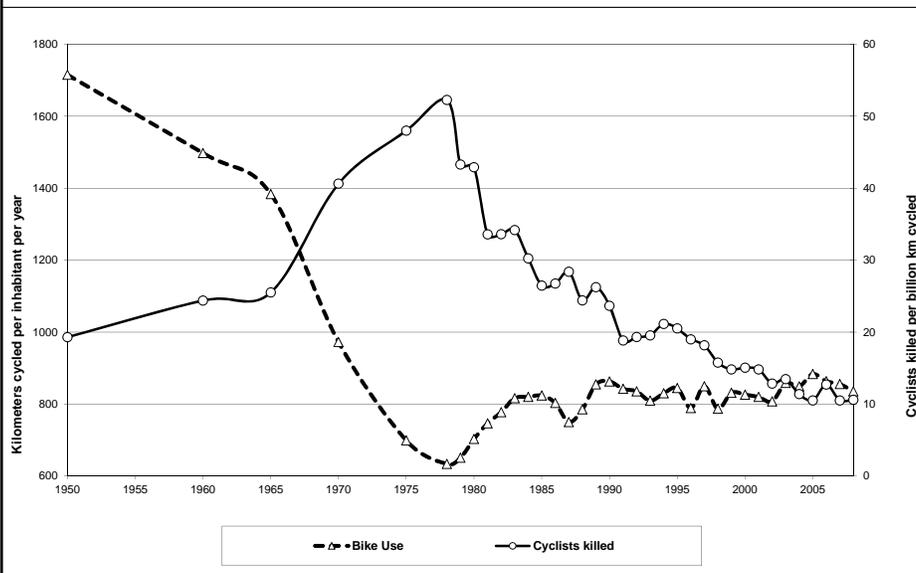


SAFETY IN NUMBERS

- *As levels of cycling increase, injury and fatality rates per trip and per km traveled fall dramatically*
- *Thus, if we can increase cycling, it will almost inevitably be safer*



Safety in Numbers Over Time



Pucher, J., Buchler, R. 2008. "Making Cycling Irresistible: Lessons from the Netherlands, Denmark, and Germany." *Transport Reviews*, Vol. 28, No. 4, 2008, pp. 495-528.

Public Policies Crucial to Walking and Cycling

- **Pro-car policies in European cities in 1950s and 1960s caused huge decline in walking and cycling**
- **Dramatic policy turn-around since 1970s to limit car use and promote cycling, walking, and public transport in Dutch, Danish, and German cities**

Bridge in Freiburg BEFORE and AFTER reforms



1960s



Today



Typical residential street in Freiburg BEFORE traffic calming reforms

Typical residential street in Freiburg AFTER traffic calming reforms





How to Encourage More Cycling and Walking while Improving Safety

- **Better cycling and walking facilities**
- **Integration of walk/bike with public transport**
- **Traffic calming of residential neighborhoods**
- **Mixed-use zoning and improved urban design**
- **Restrictions on motor vehicle use**
- **Traffic education and Safe Routes to School**
- **Traffic regulations and enforcement**

National Level Policies

- Goals of increasing cycling levels and safety
- Improved data collection and benchmarking
- Bike infrastructure along federal/national roadways
- Cyclist and motorist training
- Traffic laws, signage, roadway and bikeway design guidelines
- Matching funds for approved state and local projects
- Funding for ‘showcase’ projects

➔ **State and local governments ultimately responsible** for implementing specific cycling infrastructure and programs.



Most European cities have extensive car-free districts ideal for walking and cycling



Source: Ralph Buehler

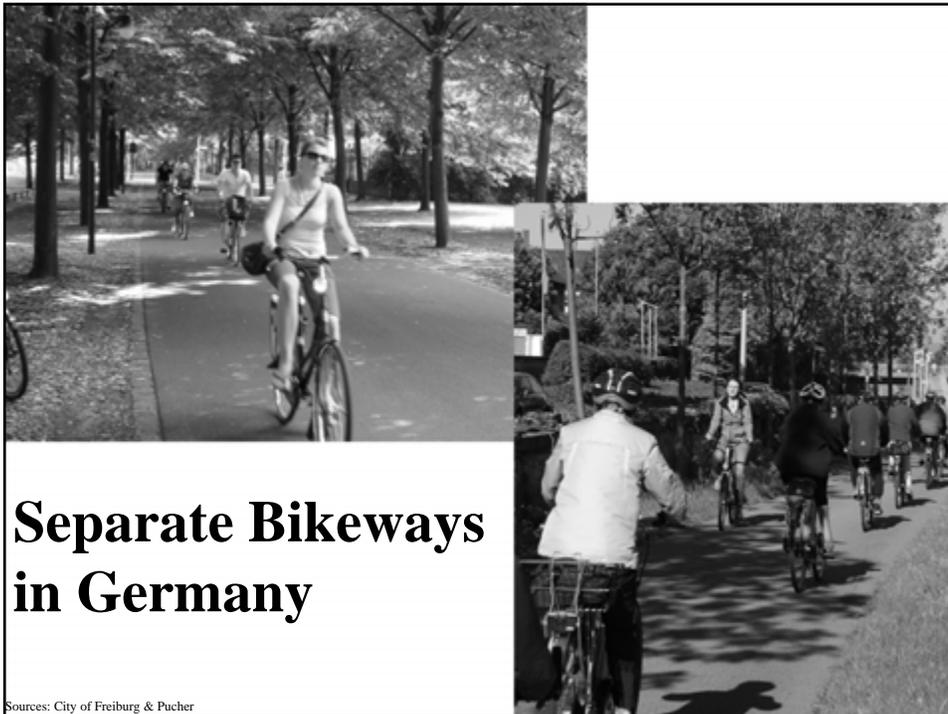
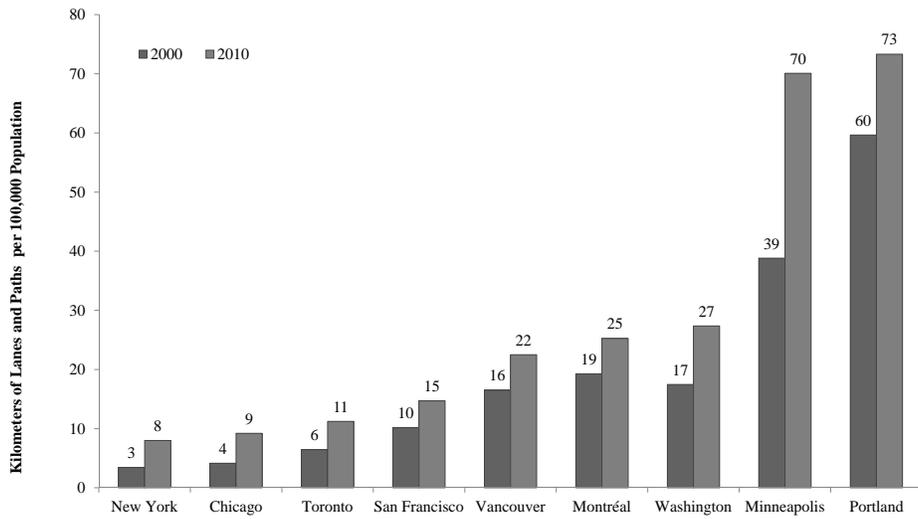
Car-free Broadway in New York City

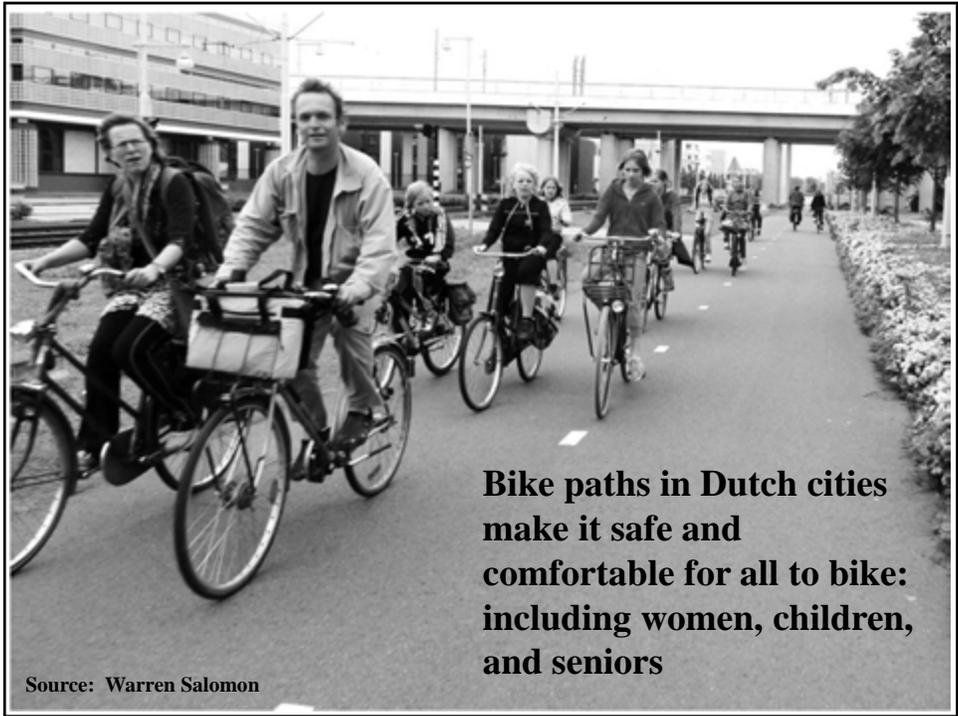


Times Square
Herald Square

Source: Ralph Buehler

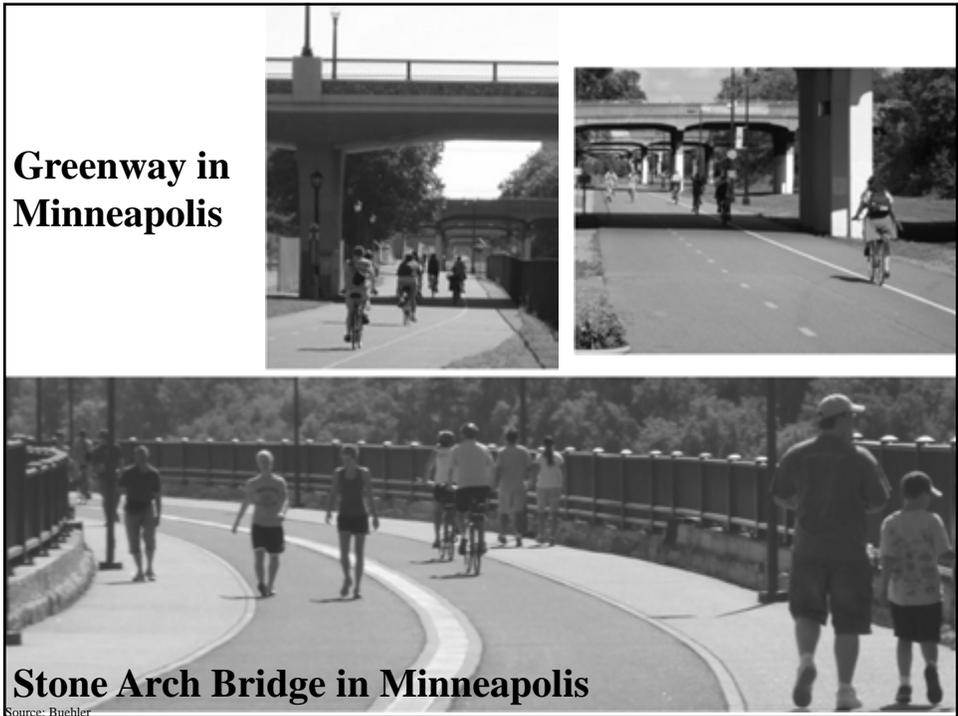
Trend in Bike Paths and Lanes per 100,000 Population in Nine Large North American Cities, 2000-2010





**Bike paths in Dutch cities
make it safe and
comfortable for all to bike:
including women, children,
and seniors**

Source: Warren Salomon



**Greenway in
Minneapolis**

Stone Arch Bridge in Minneapolis

Source: Buehler

**Santa Barbara coastal path:
Safe and attractive both for
cyclists and pedestrians**



**Conversion of two
car lanes to bike
path and wider
sidewalk**

Photo: Fertig

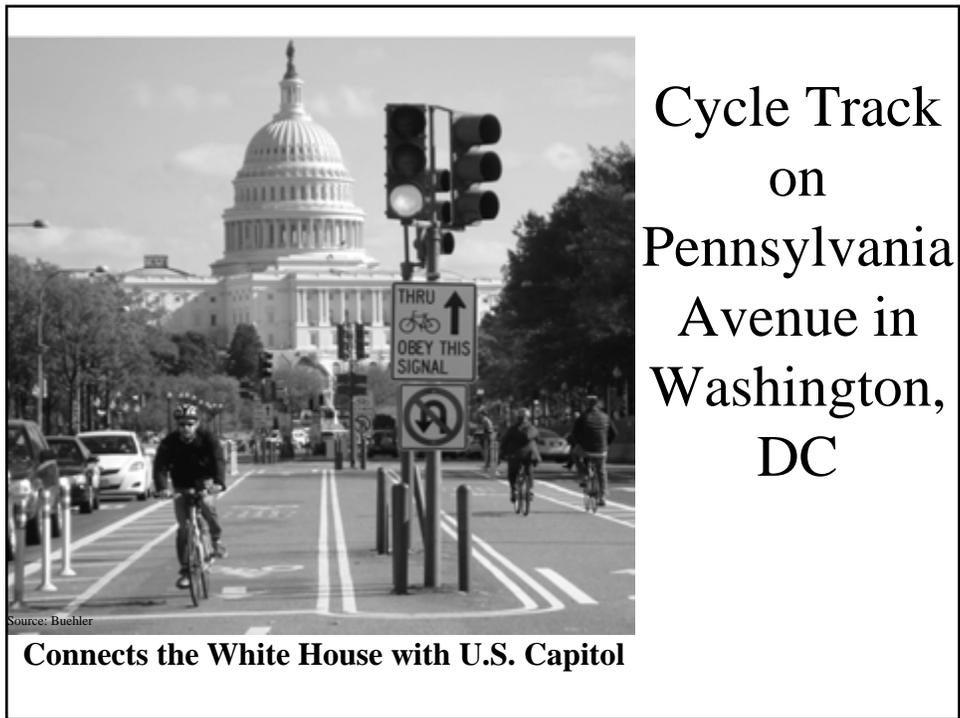
One-way cycle track in The Hague



Source: Peter Furth

Almost 100km of 2-way cycle tracks in Montreal





Dutch bicycle facility selection matrix

Lane Configuration		Average daily traffic (vehicles / day)	Street type and speed limit			
			Urban local street 30 km/h (19 mph)	Urban through street 50 km/h (31 mph)	Rural local road 60 km/h (37 mph)	Fast traffic road 70+ km/h (44+ mph)
2-way traffic with no centerline	≤ 2500	mixed traffic ¹	bike lane ² or cycletrack ³	advisory bike lane ⁴	cycle track or low-speed service road	
	2000 to 3000			bike lane ² or cycle track ⁵		
	3000 to 5000					
	> 4000	bike lane or cycle track ³				
2 lanes (1+1)	any	bike lane or cycle track	bike lane or cycle track ³			
4 lanes (2 + 2) or more	any	(does not exist)	cycle track or low speed service road			

Source: Peter Furth, "Cycling Infrastructure," in Pucher and Buehler, eds. *City Cycling*, MIT Press, 2012.

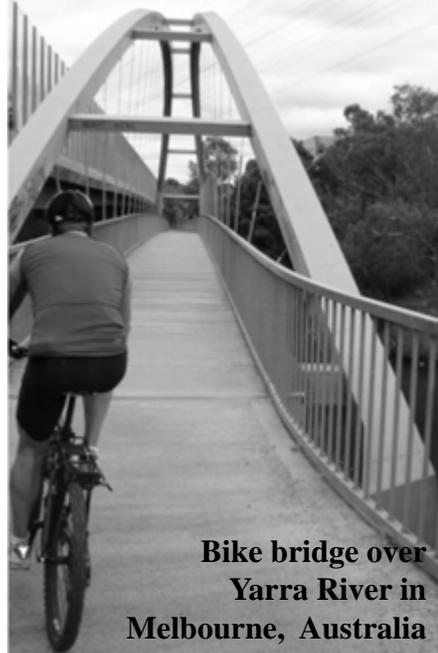
Supply of bike lanes and paved off-street paths and trails, 2011

Jurisdiction	On-Street Lanes (miles)	Paved Off-Street Trails (miles)	On-Street Lanes and Off-Street Trails (miles)
Washington, DC	60	50	110
Arlington County	29	48	77
Alexandria City	13	13	26
Fairfax County	22	200	222
Montgomery County	17	146	163
Prince George's County	4	90	94

Supply of bike lanes and paths and cycling commute levels in Washington, DC, early 2000-2003 (left) and 2007-2009 (right).



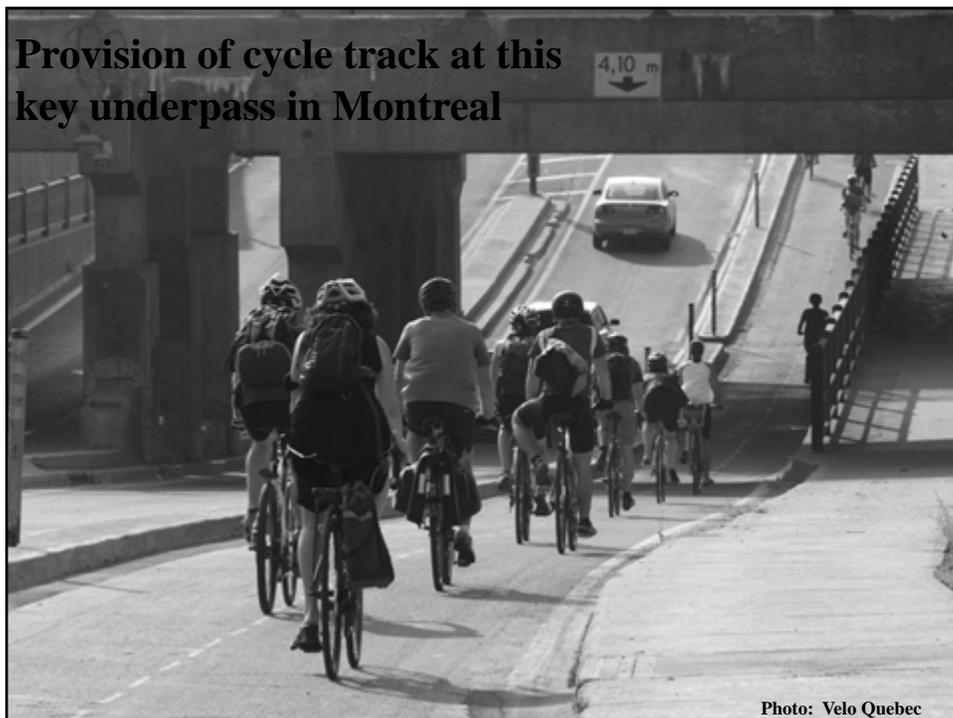
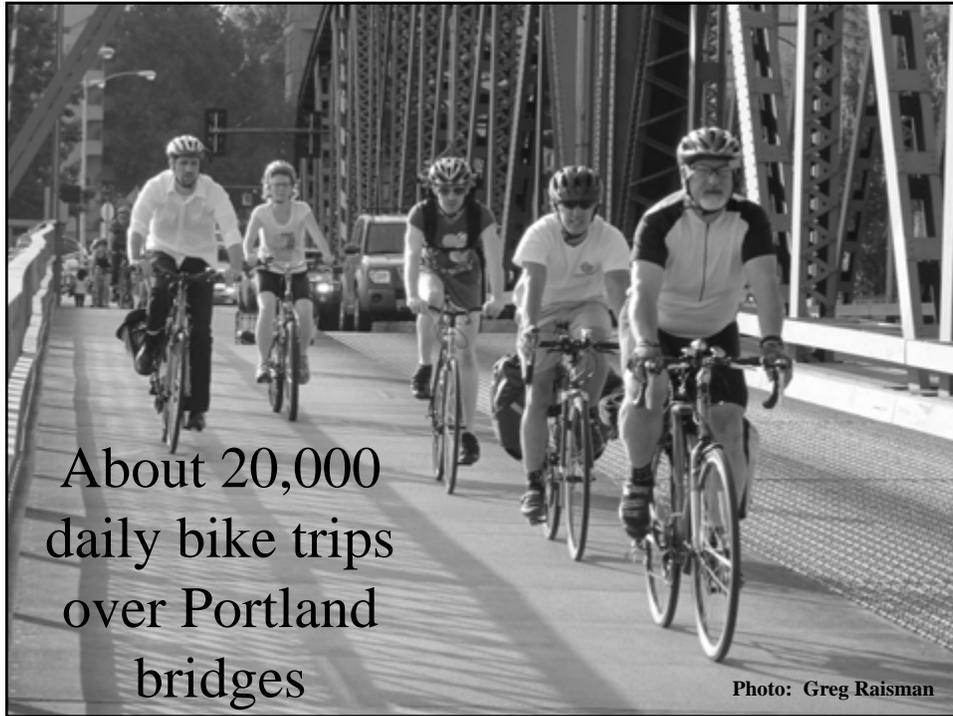
Crucial to provide river crossings for cyclists



Bike bridge over Yarra River in Melbourne, Australia



Bike bridge over Ems River in Muenster, Germany



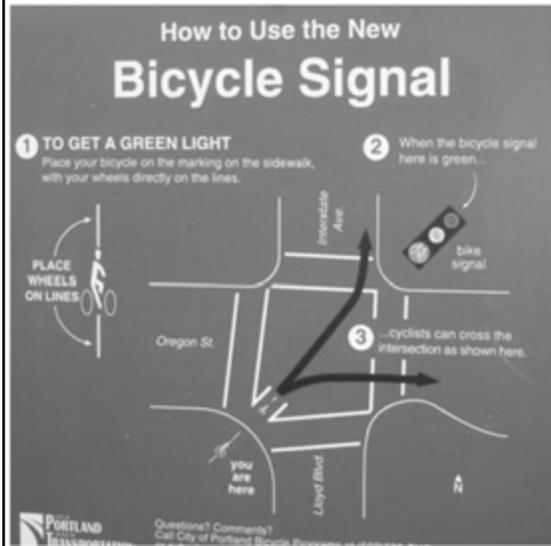


Special traffic signals and signs give priority to cyclists



Intersection in Copenhagen, with Separate Crossings for Pedestrians and Cyclists

Four-way all-green signal for cyclists in Portland



Red bike lanes for intersection crossings, connected with red brick sidepaths on both sides of every road



Bike lane, advance stop line, and priority signal for cyclists in Muenster



Pucher: Walking and Cycling for Health



Advanced stop line for cyclists in Berlin



Advanced stop line and bike box in Portland

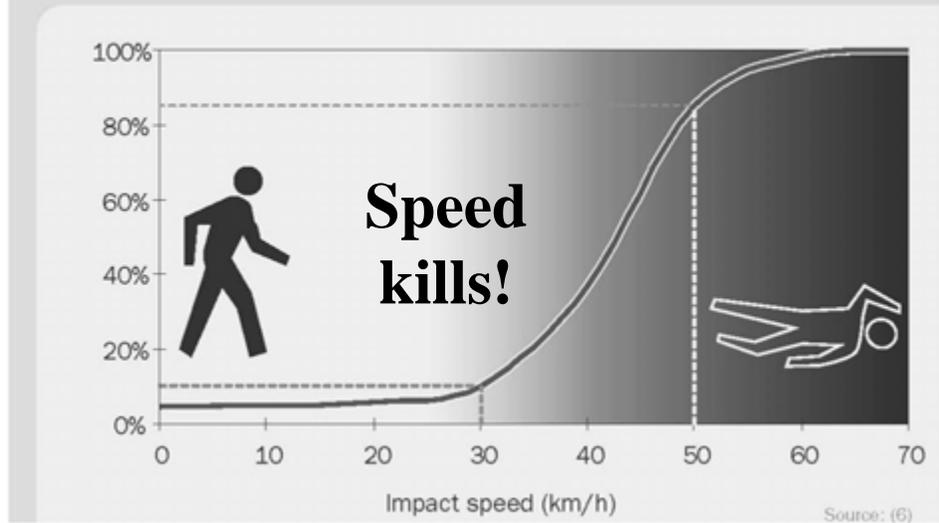


Traffic Calming of Residential Neighborhoods

- **Speed limited *by law* to 30km per hour (19mph) or less**
- ***Physical measures* that force cars to slow down:**
 - Road narrowing, zigzag routing, chicanes
 - Raised intersections and crosswalks
 - Traffic circles
 - Speed humps and bumps
 - Mid-block closures and artificial dead-ends
 - Bulb-outs at intersections and crosswalks, with sidewalk widening

Why Traffic Calming Saves Lives

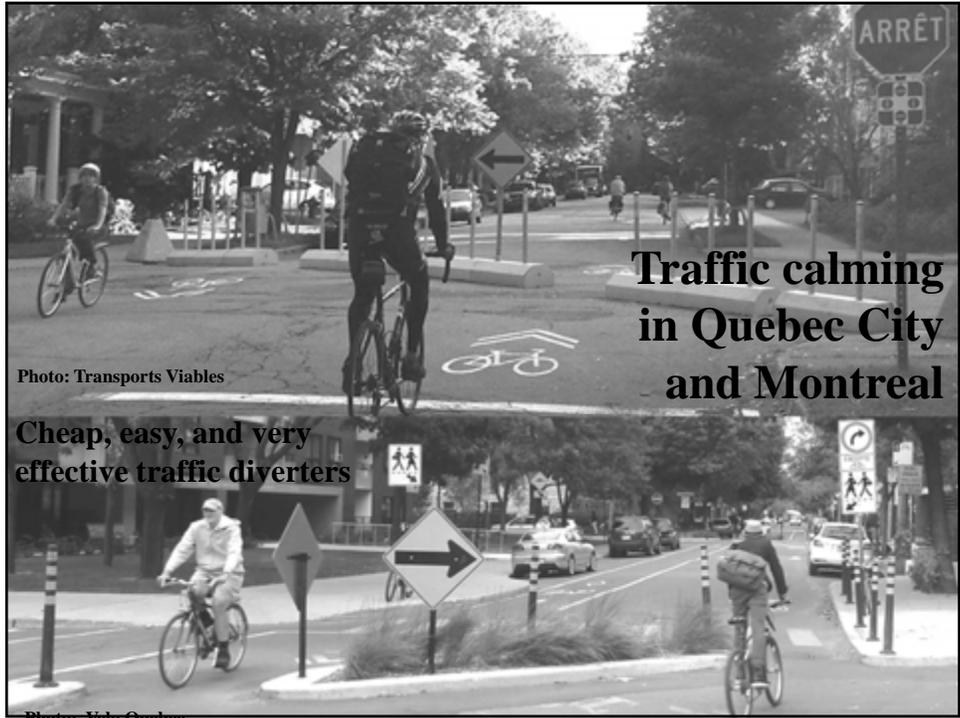
Figure 1.1 Probability of fatal injury for a pedestrian colliding with a vehicle



Source: World Health Organization (2008) and OECD Transport Research Centre (2006)



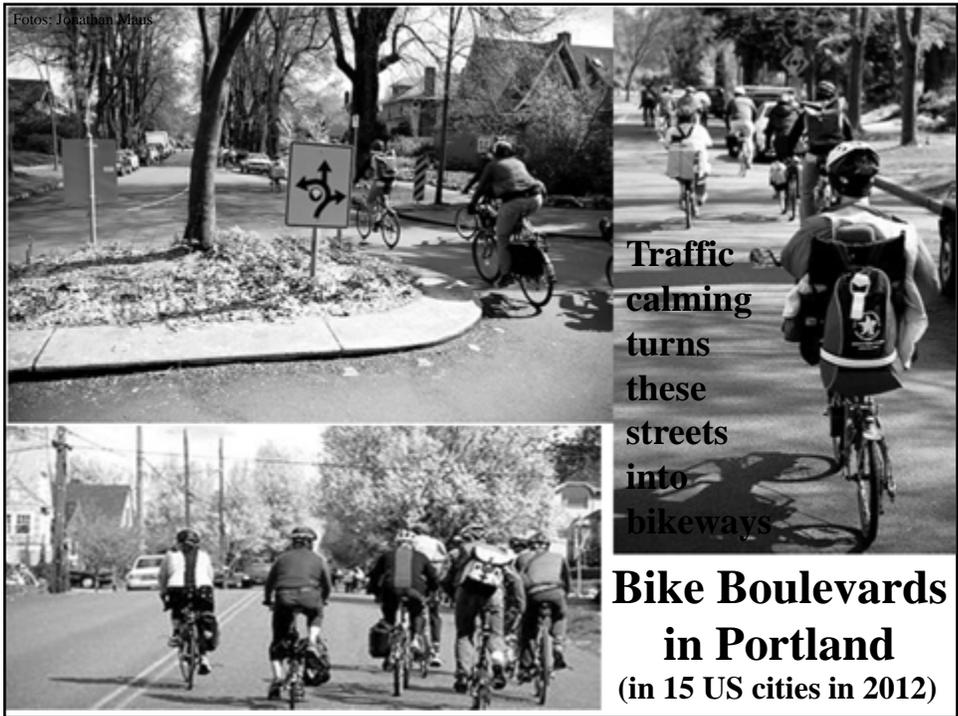
Convenient bike cut-thru for cyclists





Typical traffic calming
in new German suburbs

7 km/hr speed
limit



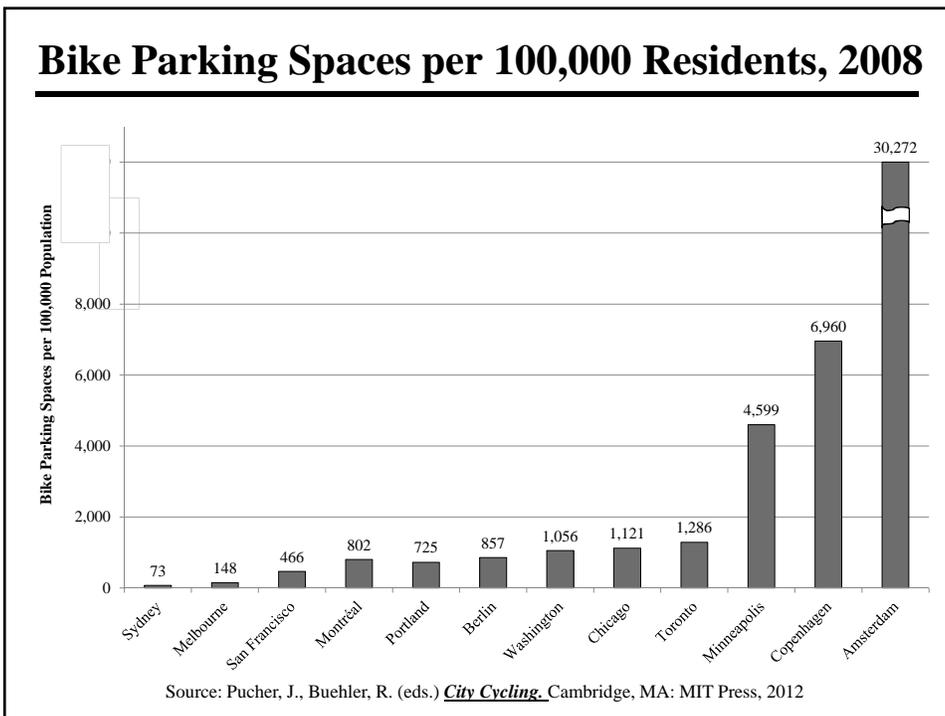
Fotos: Jonathan Mias

Traffic
calming
turns
these
streets
into
bikeways

**Bike Boulevards
in Portland**
(in 15 US cities in 2012)

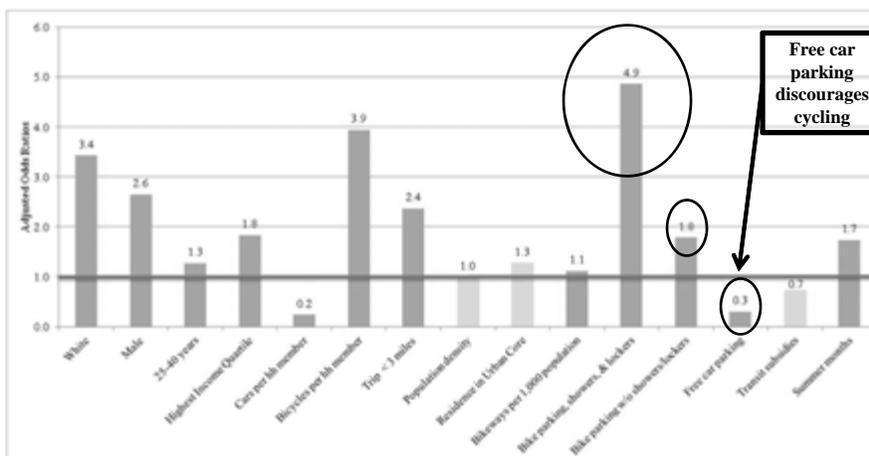
1,100 km of bicycling facilities in Berlin plus 3,800 km of traffic calmed streets = 10% bike share of all trips

Source: City of Berlin, Burden, Buehler





Bike Parking and Showers At Work Increase Likelihood to Commute by Bike



Note: Relative to 1. Above 1=more likely. Below 1=less likely.

Buehler, R. 2012. "Determinants of Bicycle Commuting in the Washington, D.C. Region: The Role of Bicycle Parking, Cyclist Showers, and Free Car Parking at Work." *Transportation Research Part D: Transportation and Environment* Vol. 17, No. 7, pp. 525-531.



Over 50,000 buses in the USA now come equipped with bike racks

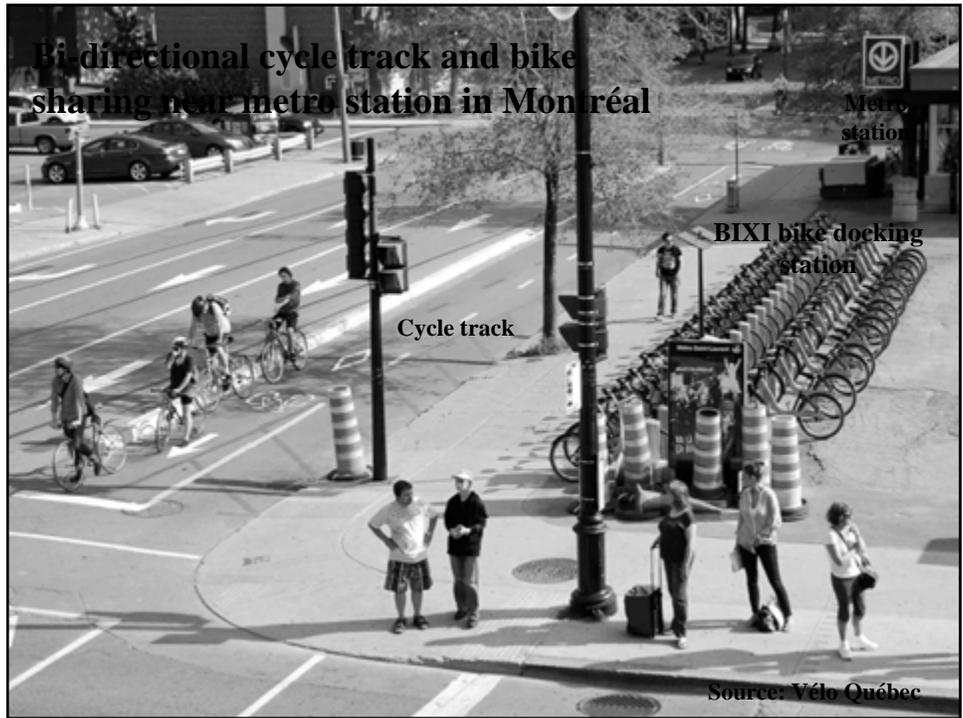


Bike on LRT in NJ and Minneapolis



Bikes on Caltrain in San Francisco

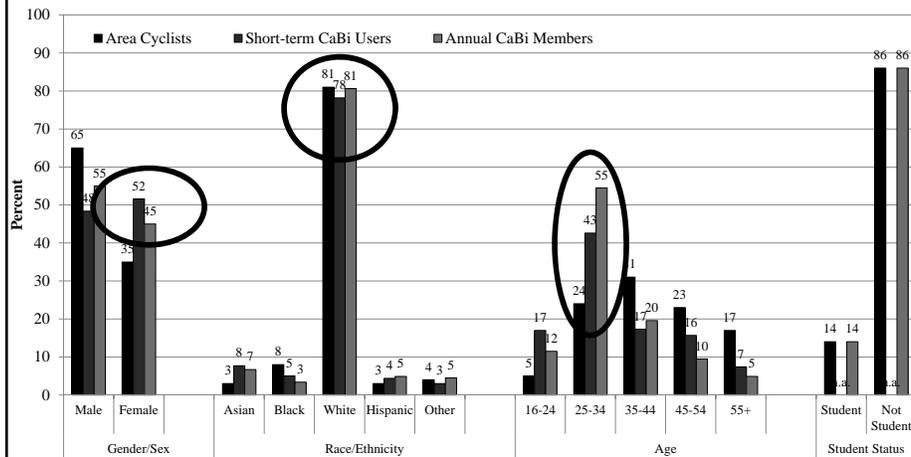






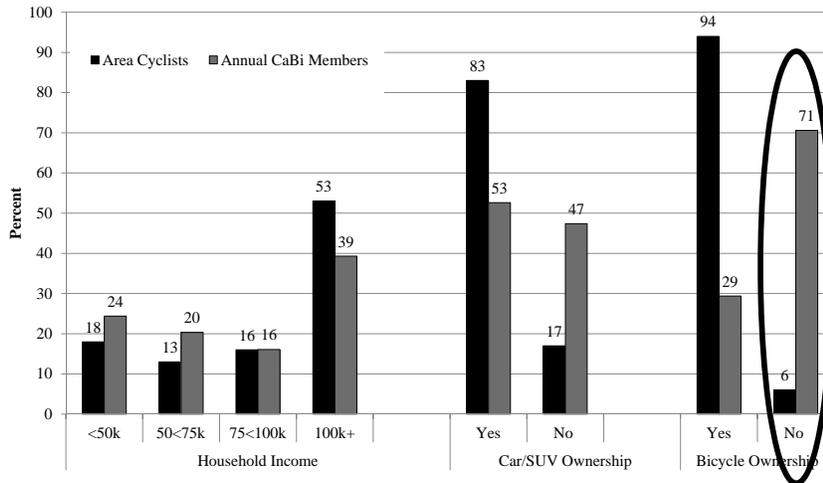


Who are the 'bike-sharers'? Example Washington DC (1)



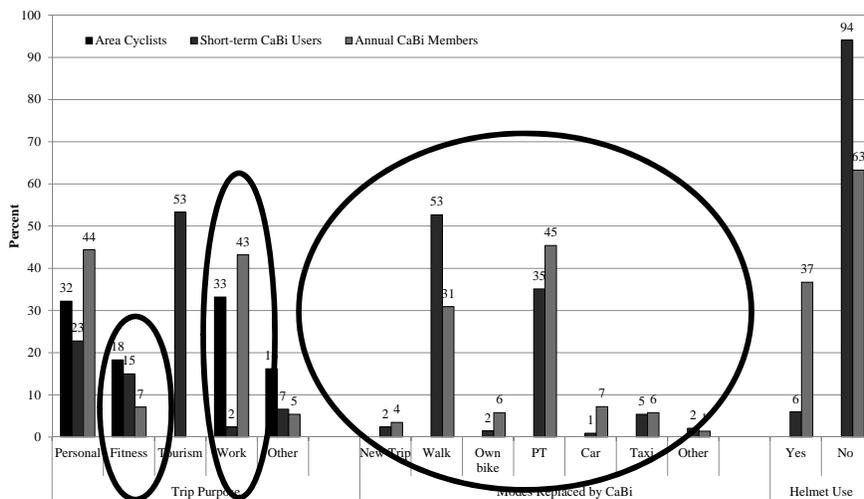
Source: Buehler et al. 2012. Are Bikeshare Users Different from Regular Cyclists? A First Look at Short-Term Users, Annual Members, and Area Cyclists in the Washington, DC Region

Who are the 'bike sharers'? Example Washington DC (2)



Source: Buehler et al. 2012. Are Bikeshare Users Different from Regular Cyclists? A First Look at Short-Term Users, Annual Members, and Area Cyclists in the Washington, DC Region

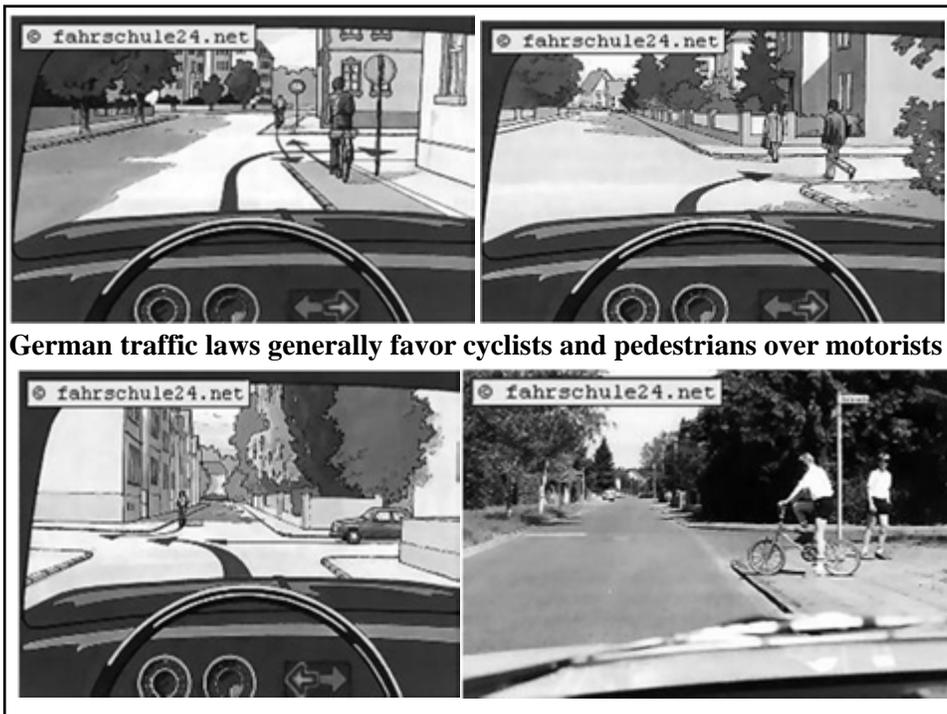
Bike Sharing Trips in Washington DC



Source: Buehler et al. 2012. Are Bikeshare Users Different from Regular Cyclists? A First Look at Short-Term Users, Annual Members, and Area Cyclists in the Washington, DC Region

Traffic Education

- Improved motorist training, with *much* more emphasis on how to avoid endangering pedestrians and cyclists
- Compulsory traffic safety lessons for all school children by the age of 10, with testing by traffic police on actual traffic test courses, to ensure safe and defensive walking and cycling by an early age (as in the Netherlands and Germany)



German traffic laws generally favor cyclists and pedestrians over motorists



Cycling training and testing course in Berlin

Most German and Dutch children take cycling lessons by the 3rd or 4th grade and must pass a police-administered cycling safety test!



Bike path leads directly to school in NL

Source: NJ Bike Walk Coalition



**Bike Training for
Children in New Jersey**



**Cycling
training
course for
adults**





**Summer Streets in
New York City
attracts 200,000
participants on
Saturdays in
August**



Guided Bicycle Tours for Seniors

CONCLUSIONS

- *Cycling is one of the most sustainable means of getting around our cities*
- *Broad range of environmental, social, economic, and health benefits*
- *Many ways to increase cycling while making it safer*
- *Lots of daily trips in American cities are short enough to cover by cycling*
- *Many cities in Europe and some in North America show what is possible and offer superb examples to follow*

New book with
MIT Press

<http://citycyclingbook.wordpress.com>

About the authors:

<http://policy.rutgers.edu/faculty/pucher/>

<http://ralphbu.wordpress.com>

City edited by John Pucher
and Ralph Buehler
Cycling



Measures to Increase Cycling

1. Provide a comprehensive package of integrated measures
2. Build a network of integrated bikeways with intersections that facilitate cycling
3. Provide good bike parking at key destinations and public transport stations
4. Implement bike sharing programs
5. Provide convenient information and promotional events
6. Introduce individualized marketing to target specific groups
7. Improve cyclist education and expand bike to school programs
8. Improve motorist training, licensing, and traffic enforcement
9. Restrict car use through traffic calming, car-free zones, and less parking
10. Design communities to be compact, mixed-use, and bikeable

Implementation Strategies

1. Publicize both individual and societal benefits
2. Ensure citizen participation at all stages of planning and implementation
3. Develop long-range bike plans and regularly update them
4. Implement controversial policies in stages
5. Combine incentives for cycling and disincentives for car use
6. Build alliances with politicians, cycling organizations, and other bike friendly groups
7. Coordinate bike advocacy and planning through national organizations