Promoting Safe Walking and Cycling: Lessons from Europe and North America

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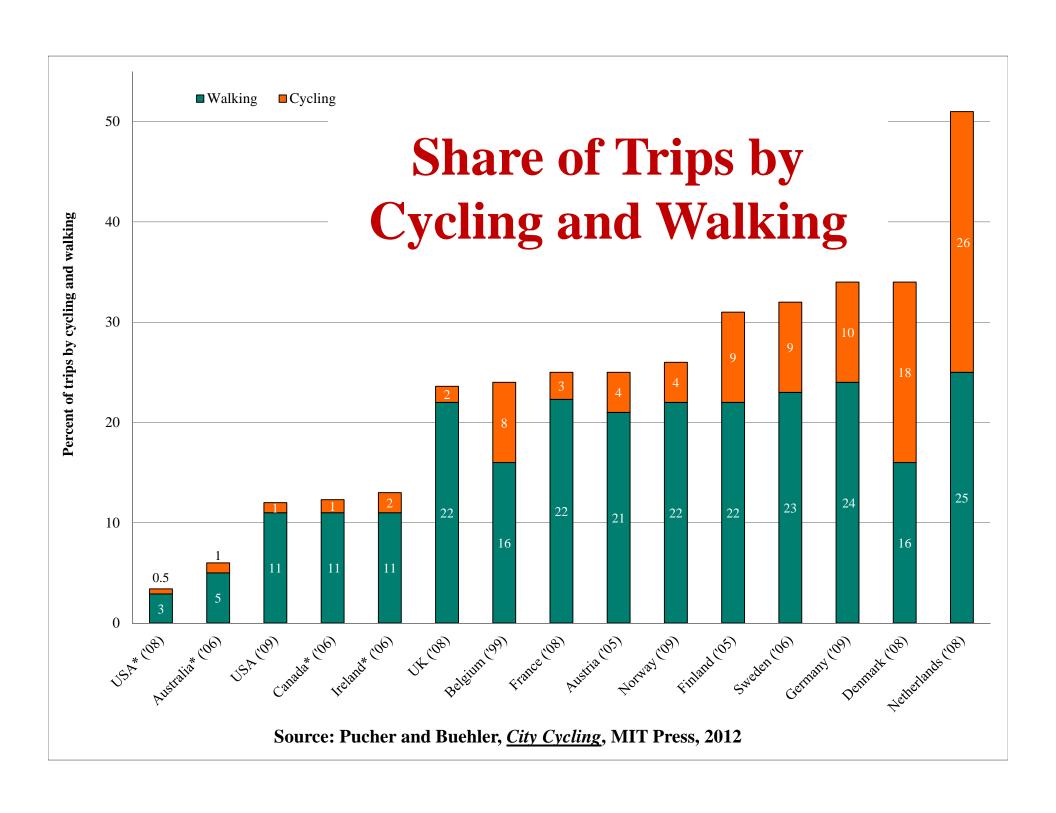


Walking and Cycling: the <u>MOST</u> sustainable transport modes

- MOST environmentally friendly:
 - >Virtually no pollution at all
 - >Almost no nonrenewable resources used
- MOST equitable:
 - >Financially affordable by virtually everyone
 - >Physically possible by all but the severely disabled
- MOST economical:
 - >Minimal private and public costs
 - >Although they take more time, they provide exercise that reduces medical costs and greatly extends our healthy life expectancy

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

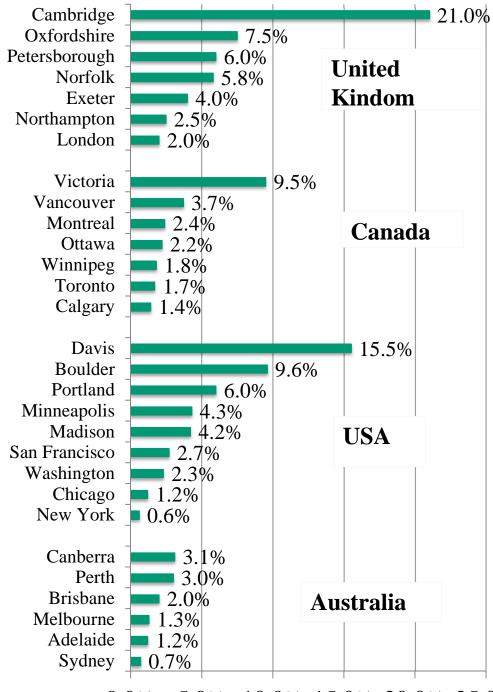


Bike Share of Trips in Selected cities in UK, Canada, USA, and Australia (2000-2009)

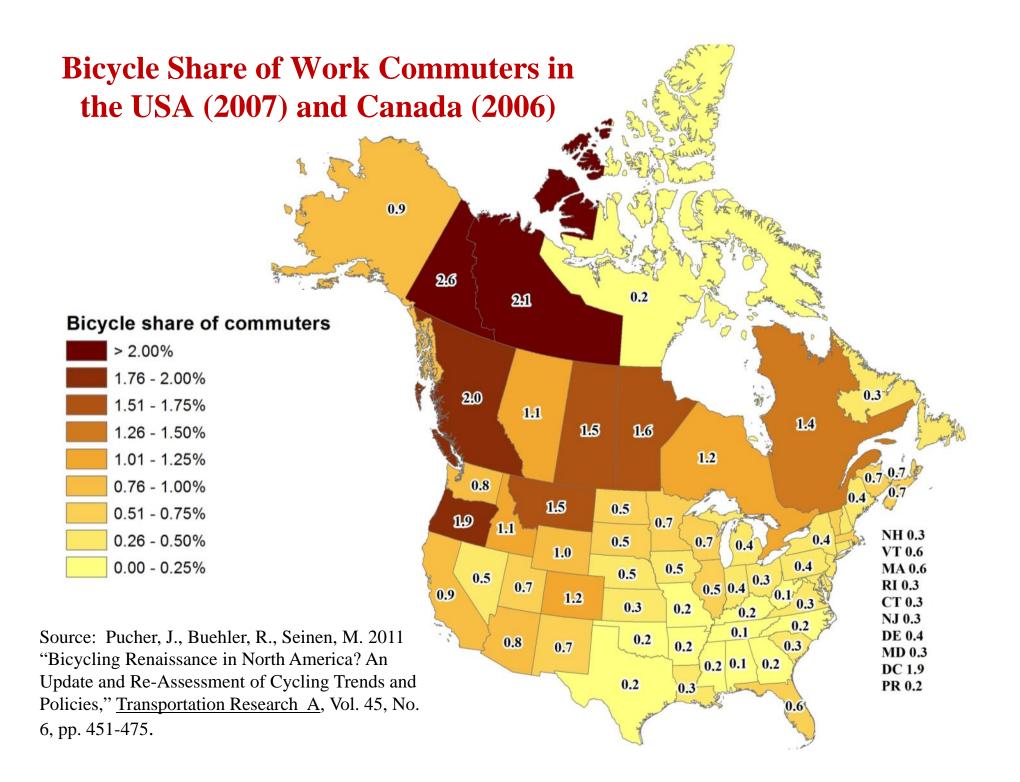
Source: Pucher, J., Buehler, R.

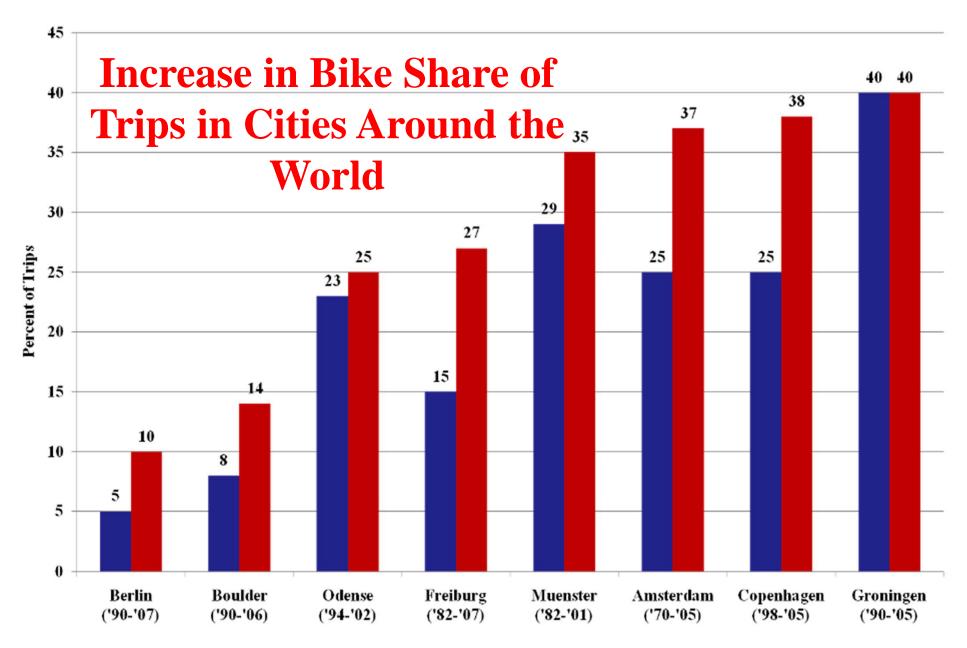
(eds.), City Cycling.

Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2012

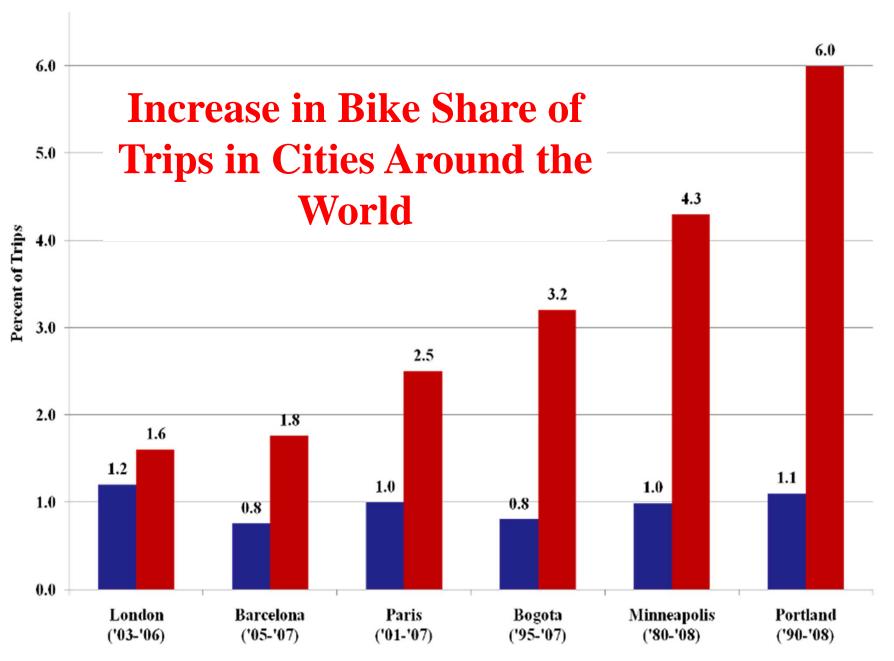


0.0% 5.0% 10.0% 15.0% 20.0% 25.0%

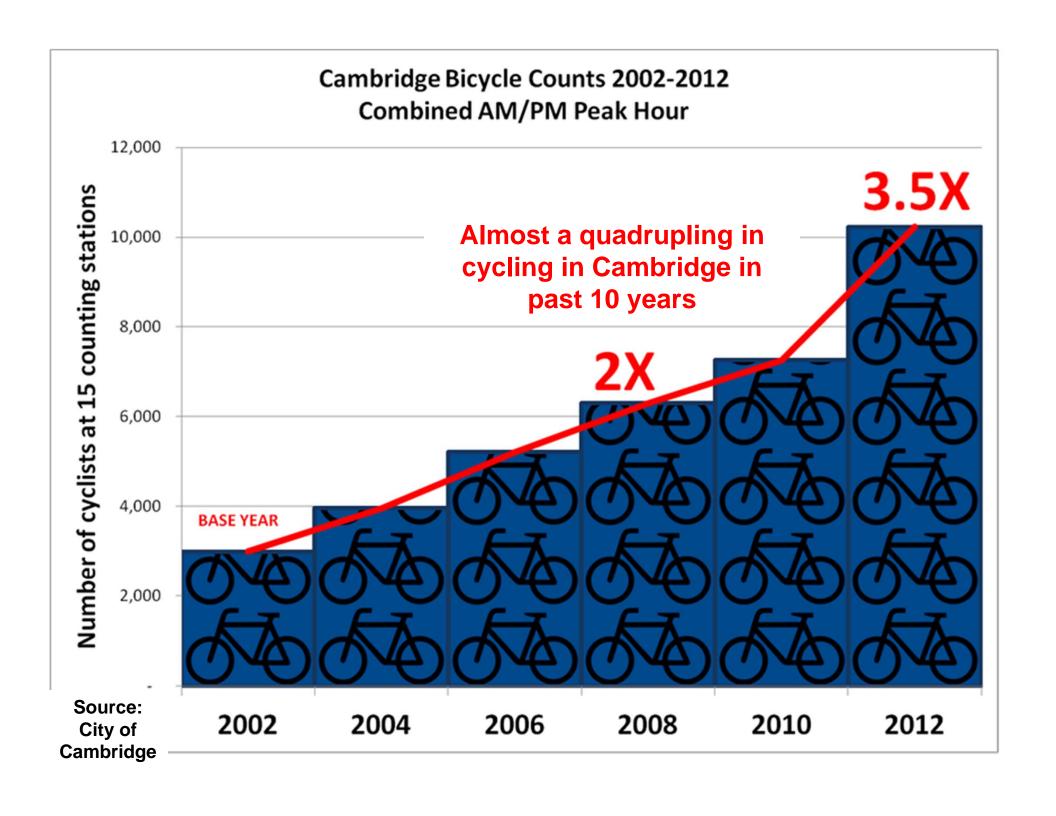


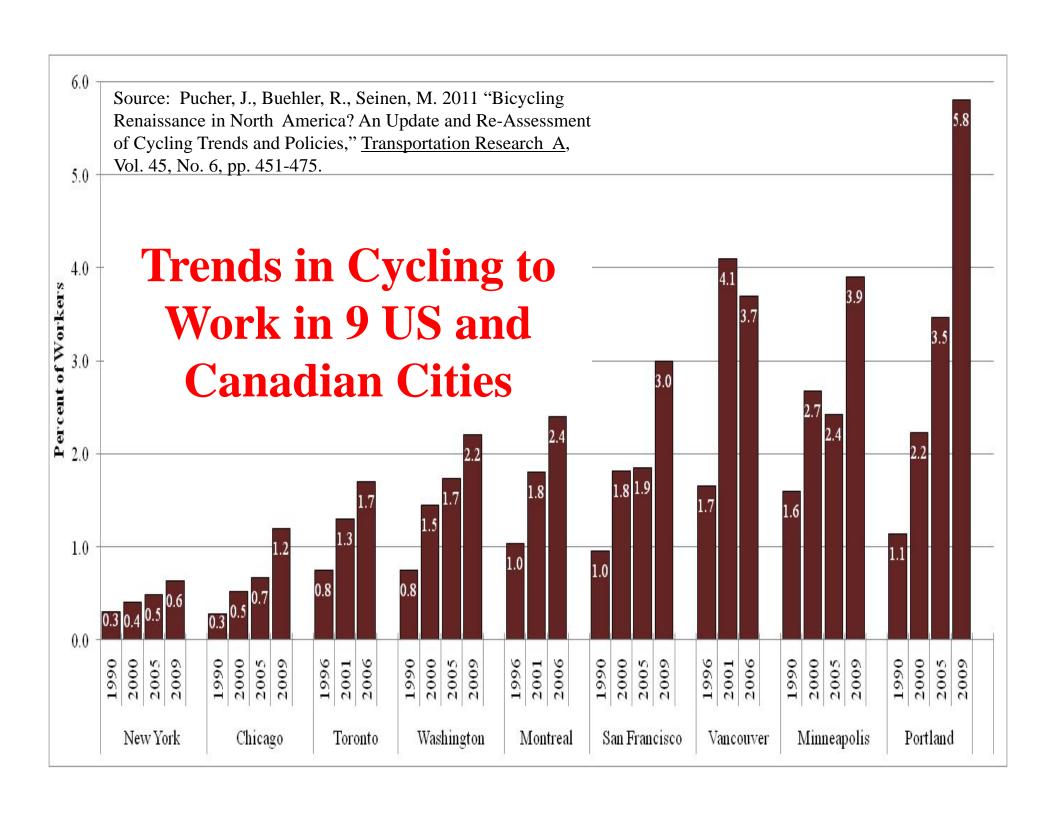


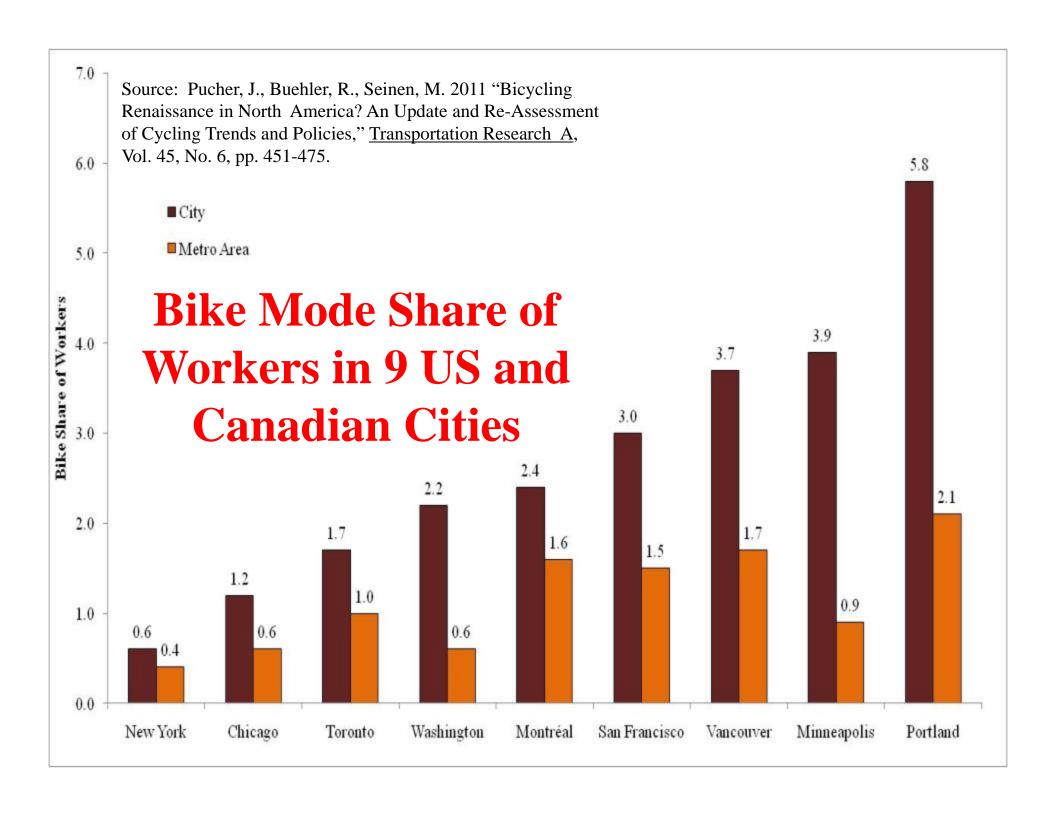
Source: Pucher et al, "Infrastructure, Programs, and Policies to Increase Bicycling," *Preventive Medicine*, Jan 2010, Vol. 50, S.1, pp. S106-S125.



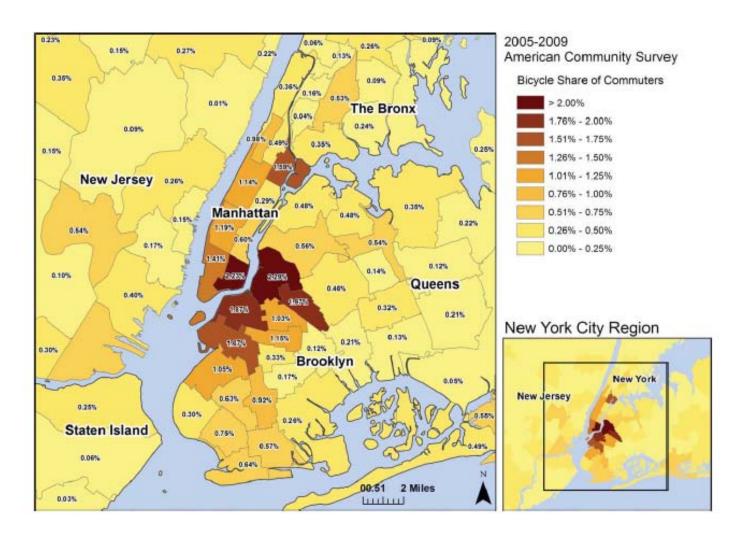
Source: Pucher et al, "Infrastructure, Programs, and Policies to Increase Bicycling," *Preventive Medicine*, Jan 2010, Vol. 50, S.1, pp. S106-S125.





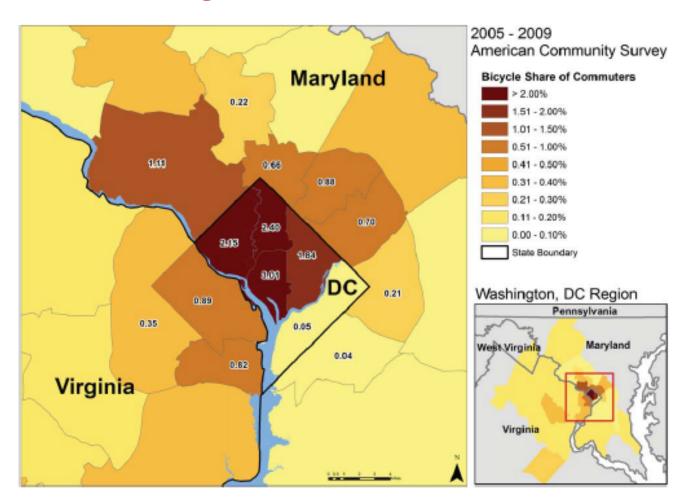


Spatial Variation in Bicycle Share of Work Commuters in New York City Area, 2005-2009

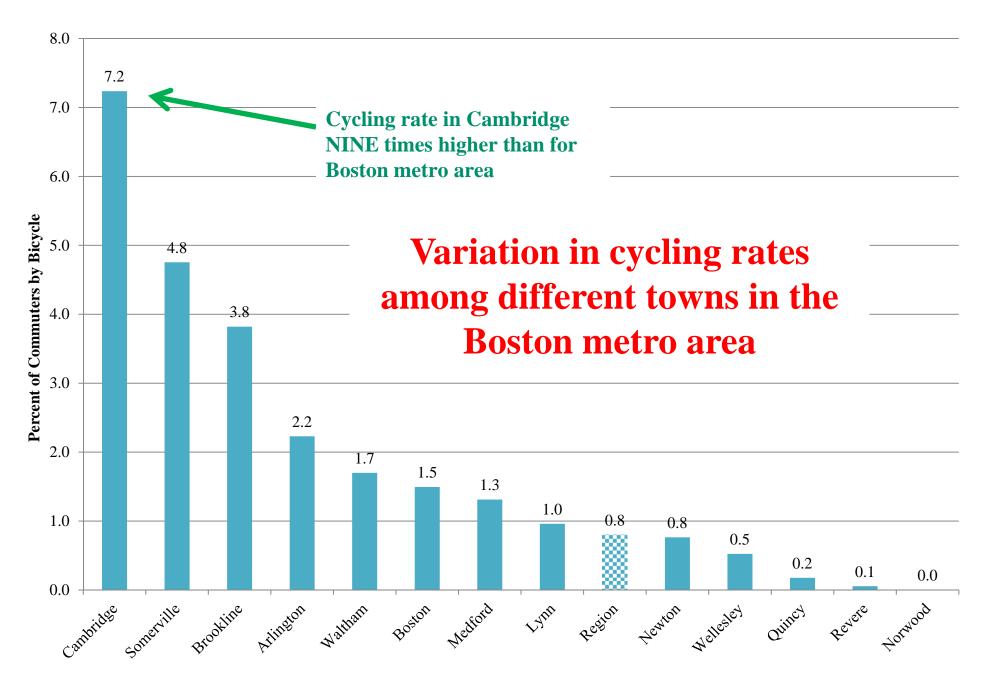


Pucher, J., Buehler, R., Seinen, M. 2011 "Bicycling Renaissance in North America? An Update and Re-Assessment of Cycling Trends and Policies," <u>Transportation Research A</u>, Vol. 45, No. 6, pp. 451-475.

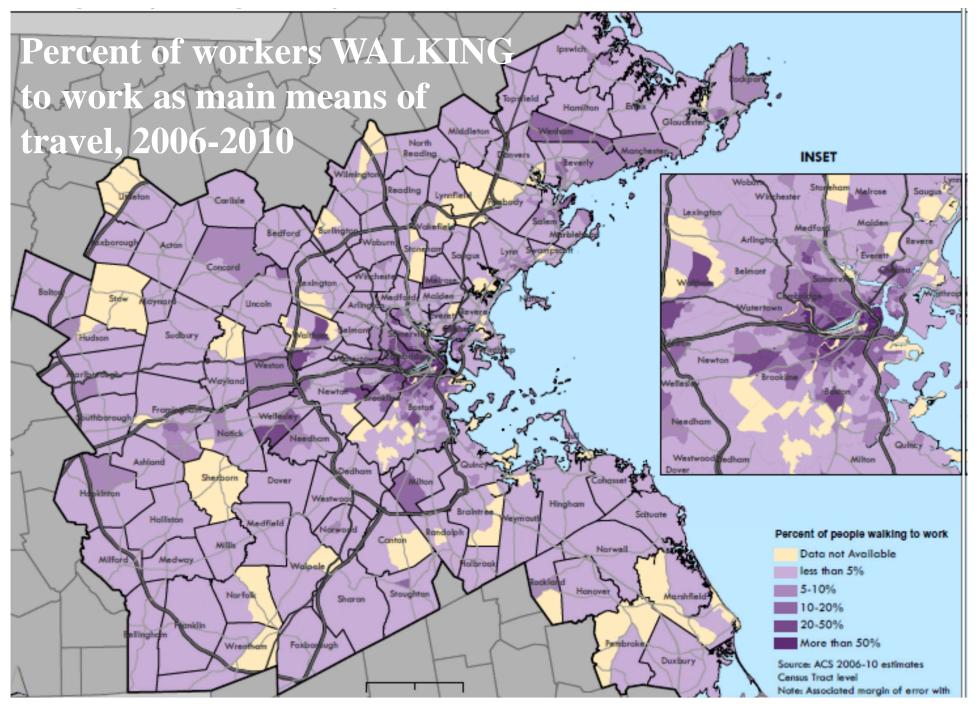
Spatial Variation in Bicycle Share of Work Commuters in Washington, D.C. Area, 2005-2009



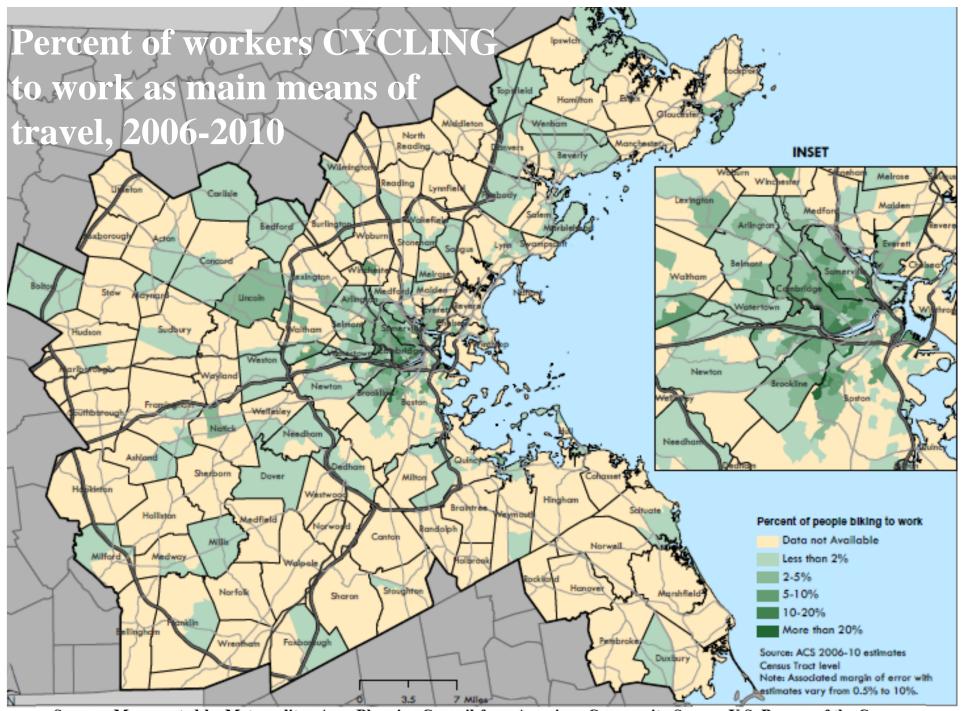
Pucher, J., Buehler, R., Seinen, M. 2011 "Bicycling Renaissance in North America? An Update and Re-Assessment of Cycling Trends and Policies," <u>Transportation Research A</u>, Vol. 45, No. 6, pp. 451-475.



Source: Calculated by authors from American Community Survey, 2006-2010, US Census Bureau



Source: Map created by Metropolitan Area Planning Council from American Community Survey, U.S. Bureau of the Census



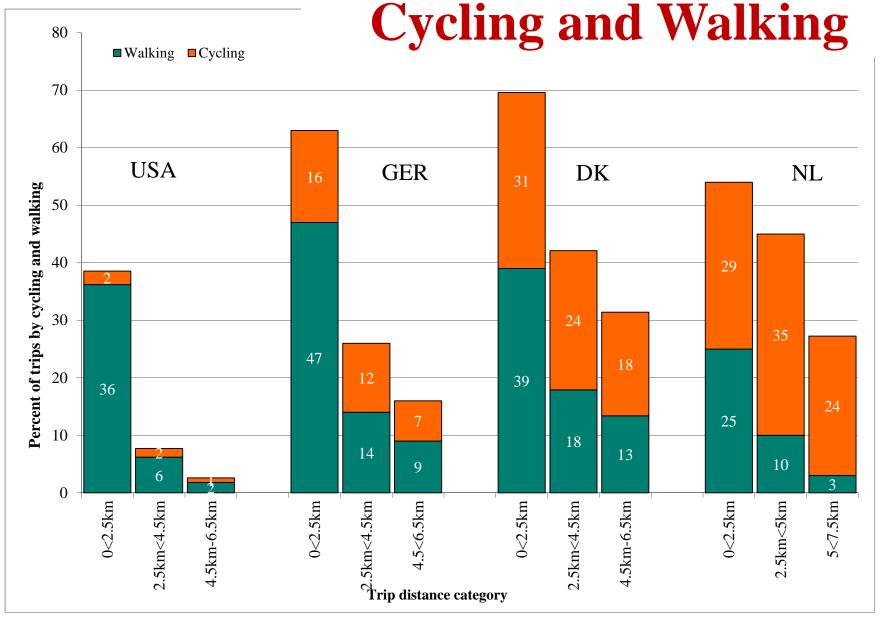
Source: Map created by Metropolitan Area Planning Council from American Community Survey, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Lots of Potential for Increased Walking and Cycling:

Many daily trips in American and Canadian urban areas are short enough to walk or 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

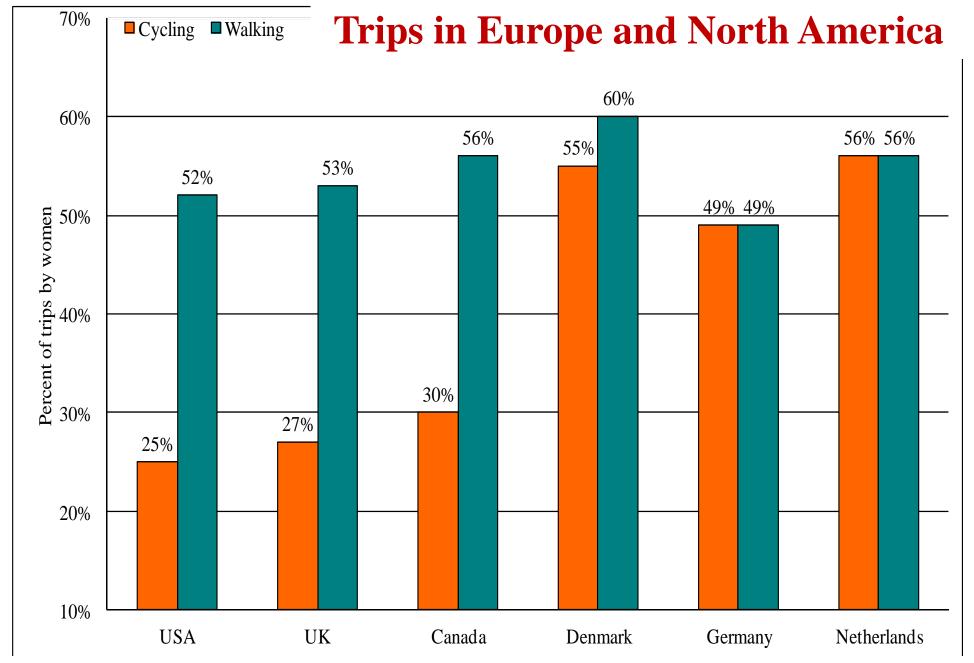
Share of Short Trips by Cycling and Walking

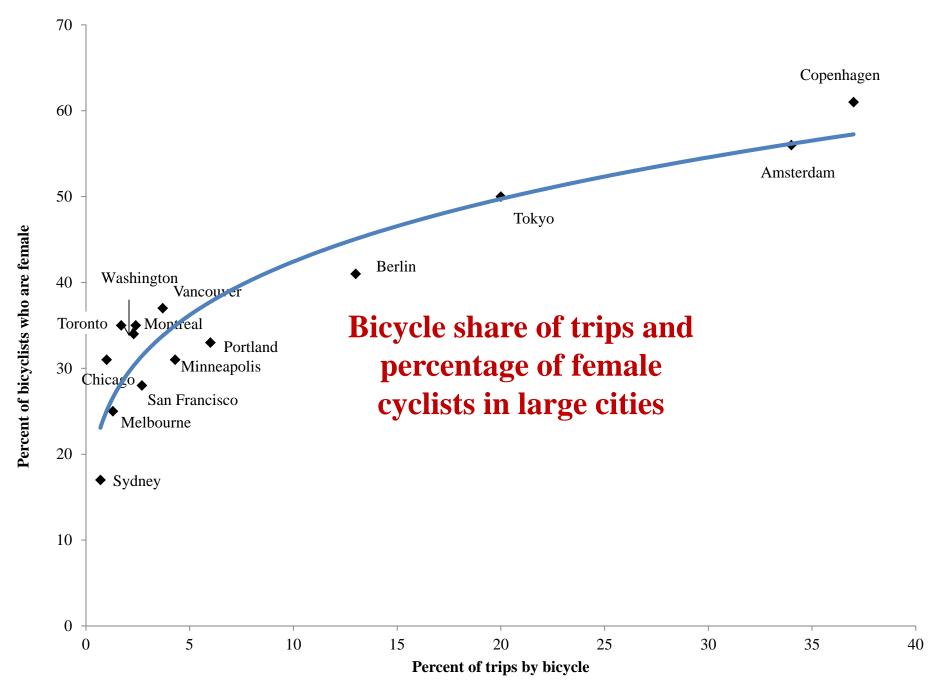


Europeans cycle for many trip purposes

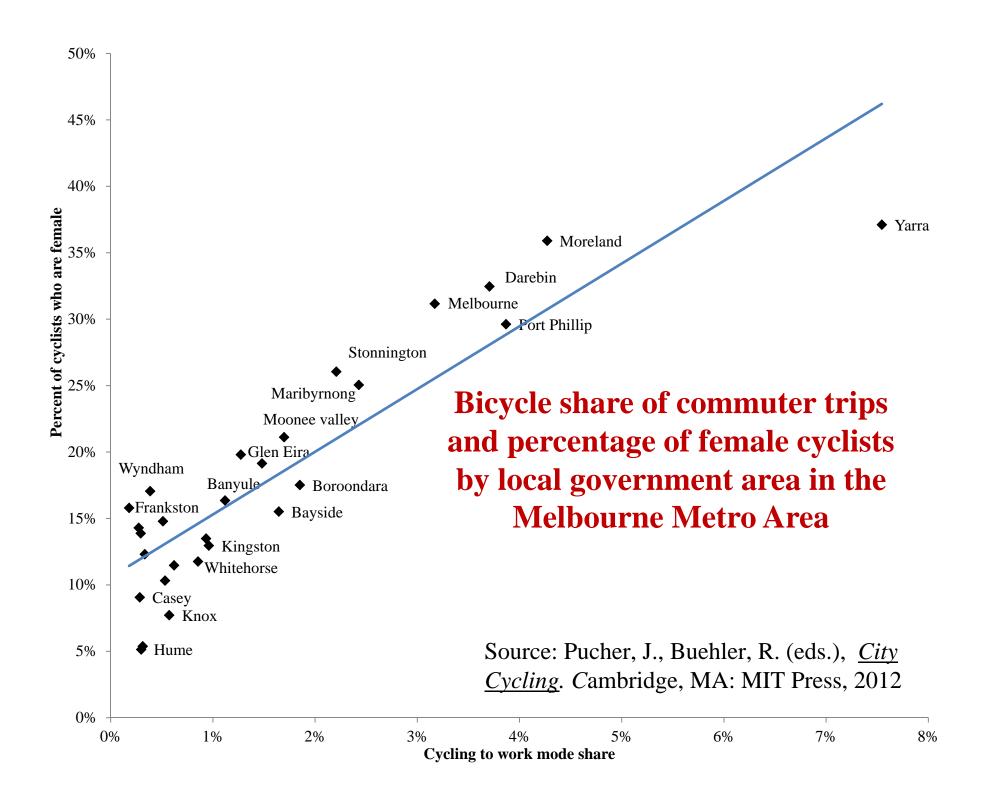


Women's Share of Bike and Walk

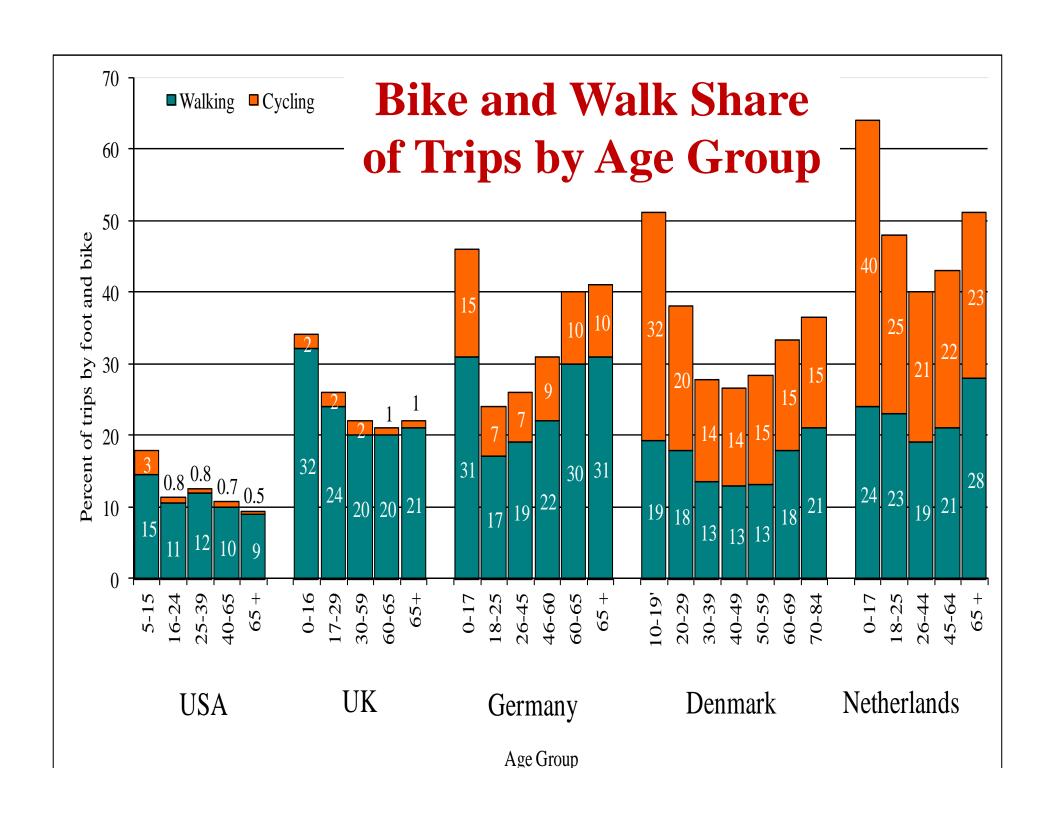




Source: Pucher, J., Buehler, R. (eds.), City Cycling. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2012



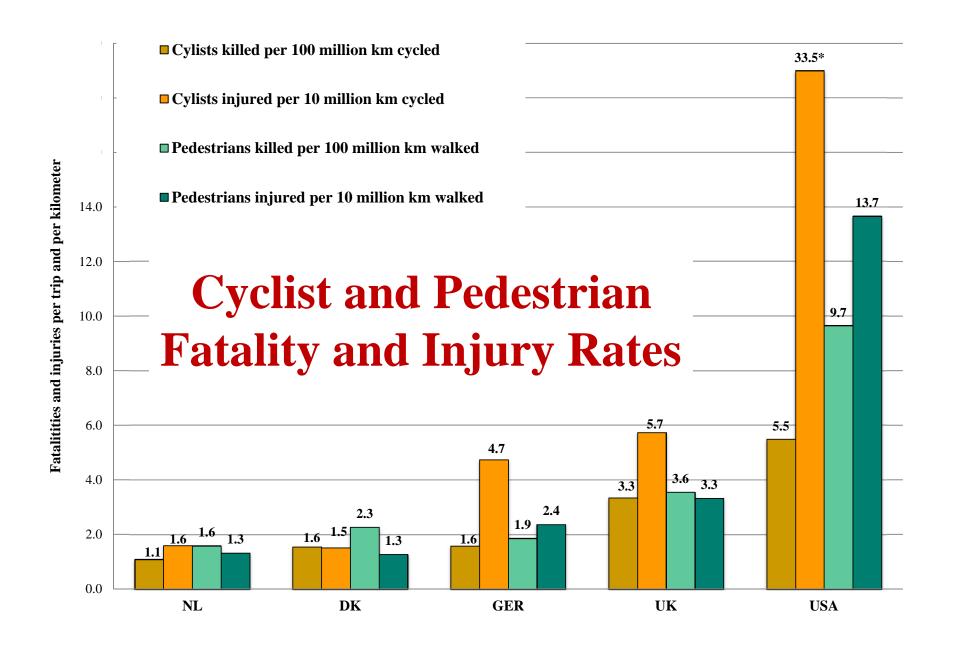


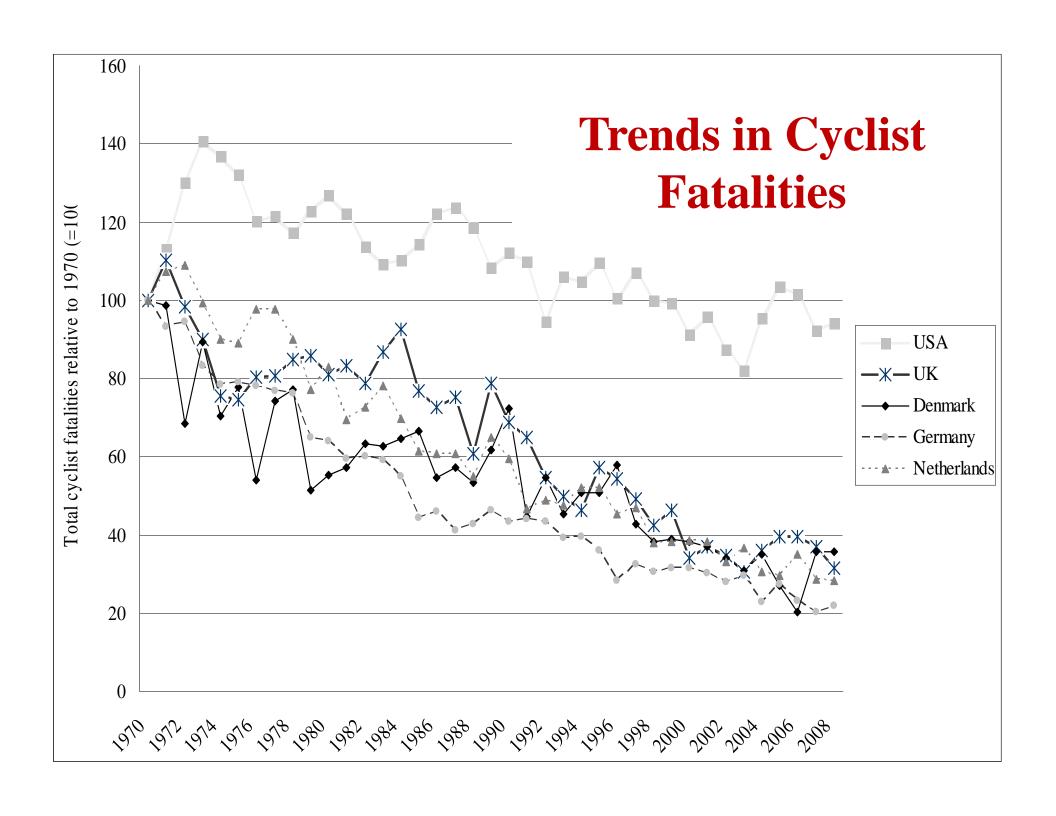


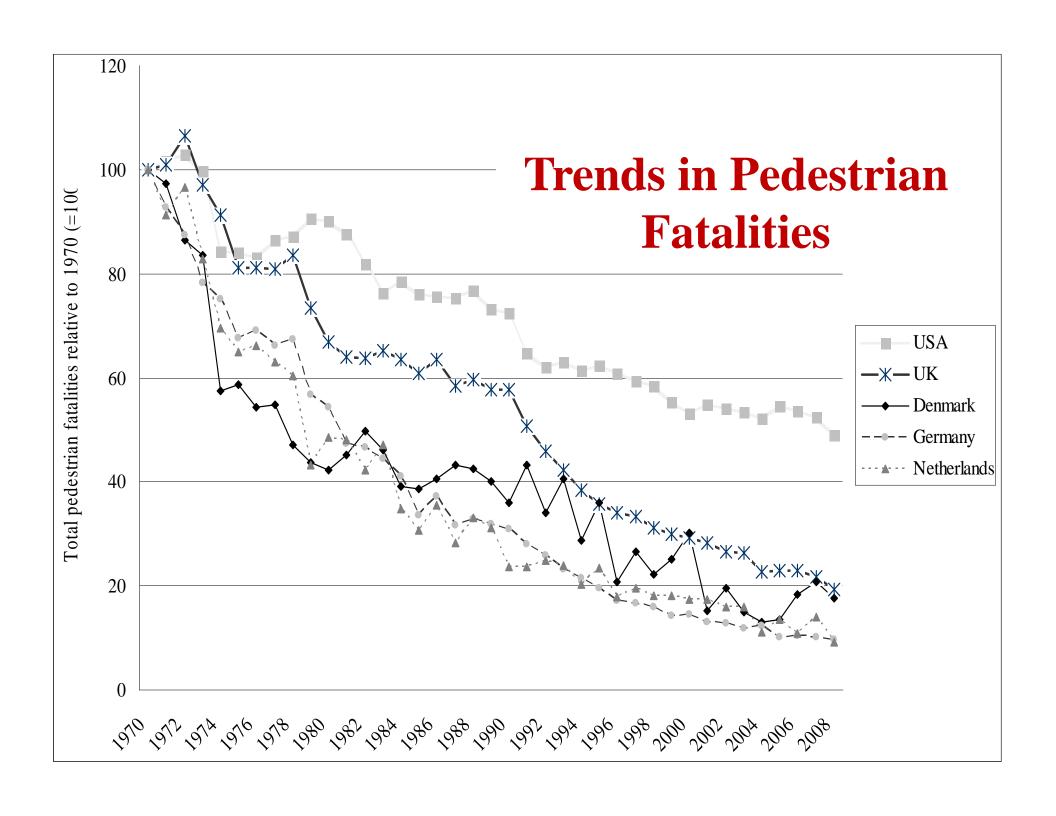


Make Walking and Cycling Safe for Everyone!

- •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

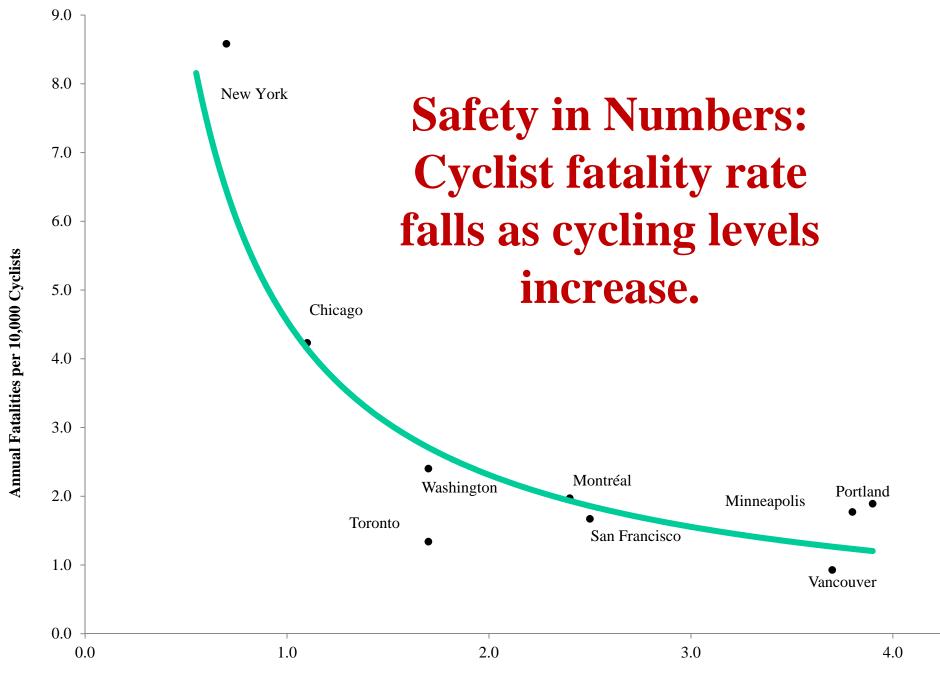






SAFETY IN NUMBERS

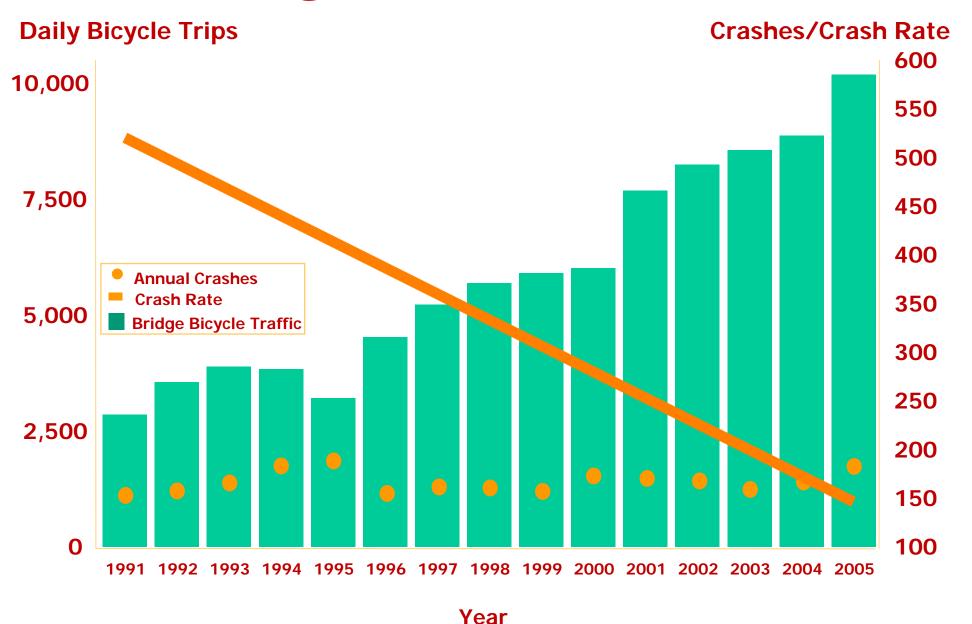
- •As levels of cycling increase, injury and fatality rates per trip and per km traveled fall dramatically
- •Thus, if we can increase cycling, it will almost inevitably be safer



Source: Pucher and Buehler, *City Cycling*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2012

Bike Share of Workers

Decreasing Crash Rate in Portland

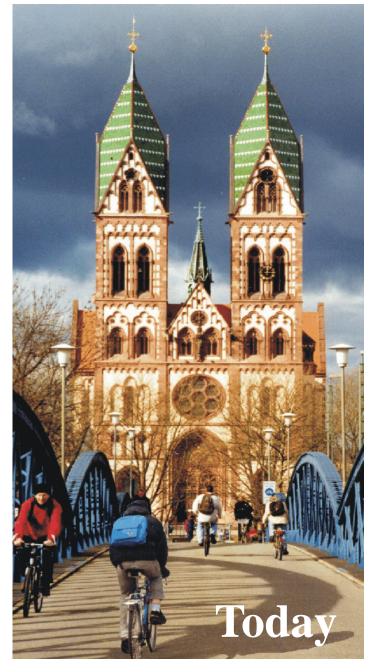


Public Policies <u>Crucial</u> to Walking and Cycling

- 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







Typical residential street in Freiburg BEFORE traffic calming reforms

Typical residential street in Freiburg AFTER traffic calming reforms

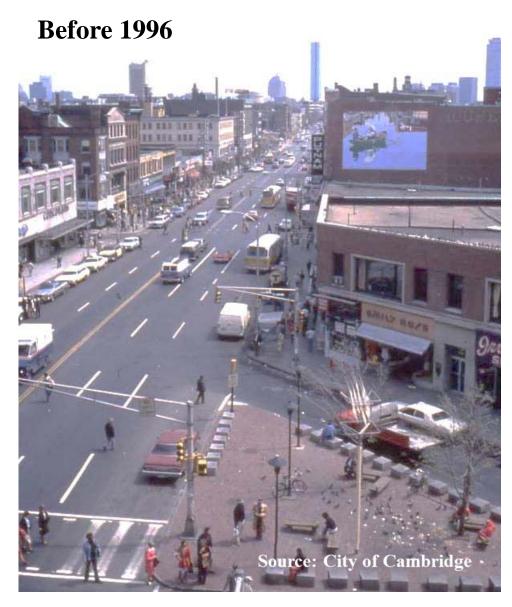


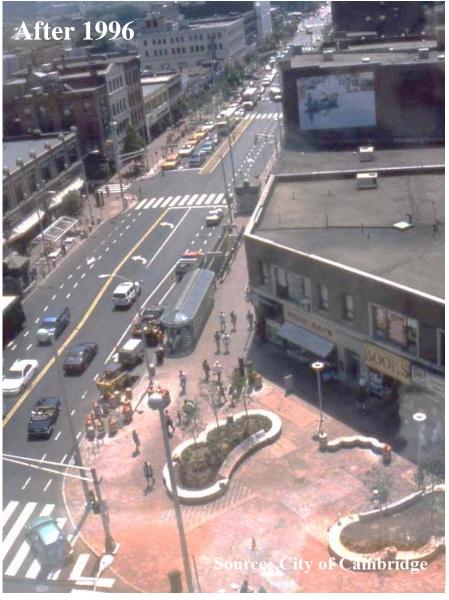


Cathedral Square in Freiburg BEFORE transport and urban planning reforms

Cathedral Square in Freiburg AFTER transport and urban planning reforms

Mass Ave Road Diet in 1996: road narrowing and improvement of ped/bike facilities







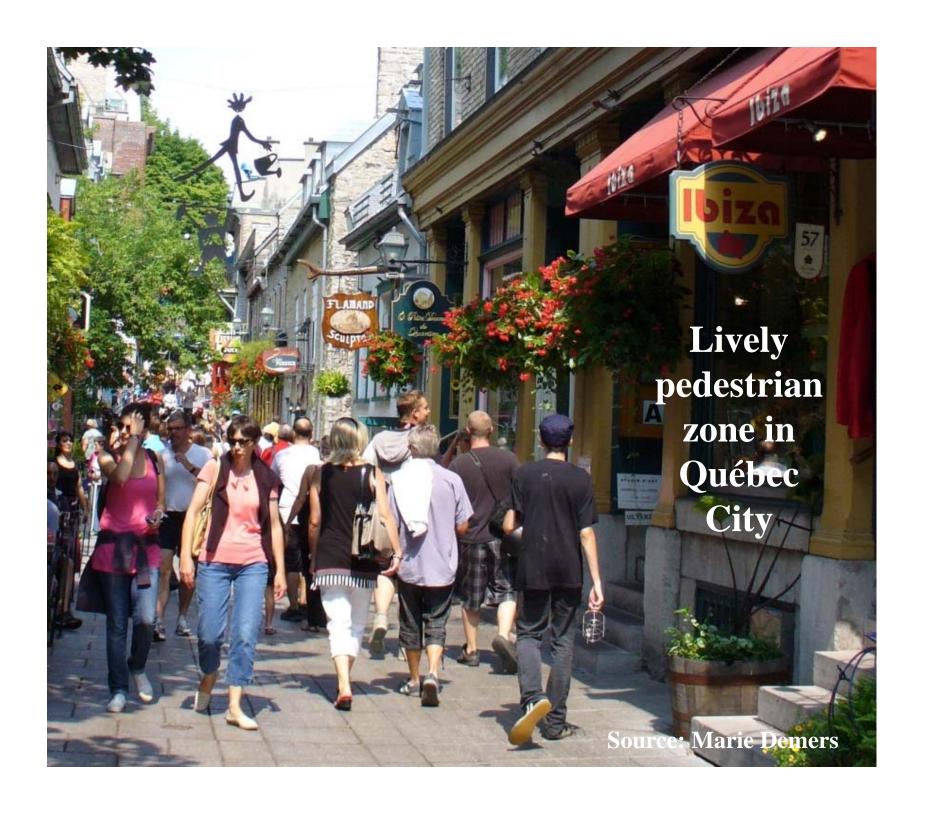
Longfellow Bridge: Great view but abominable conditions for pedestrians and cyclists.



Improved crossing for pedestrians and cyclists on Longfellow Bridge

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









Pedestrian zones in downtown Boston







Car-free Broadway in New York City

Times Square

Herald Square



...from an abandoned freight line to a popular promenade...











One-way cycle track in The Hague



Raised crossing carries a two-way cycle track across a minor street at an intersection in Delft.



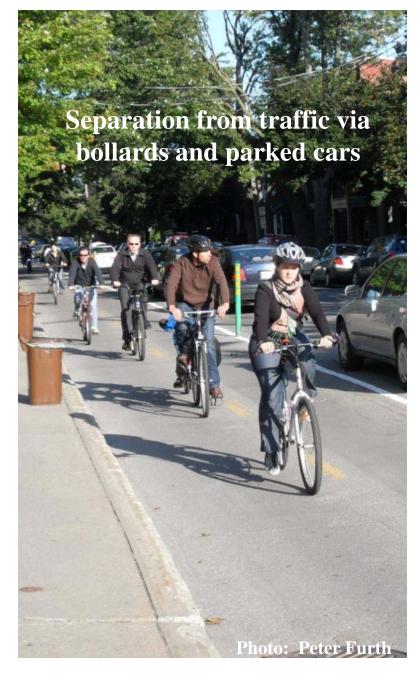
Advisory bicycle lanes on a two-way street in Delft, Netherlands



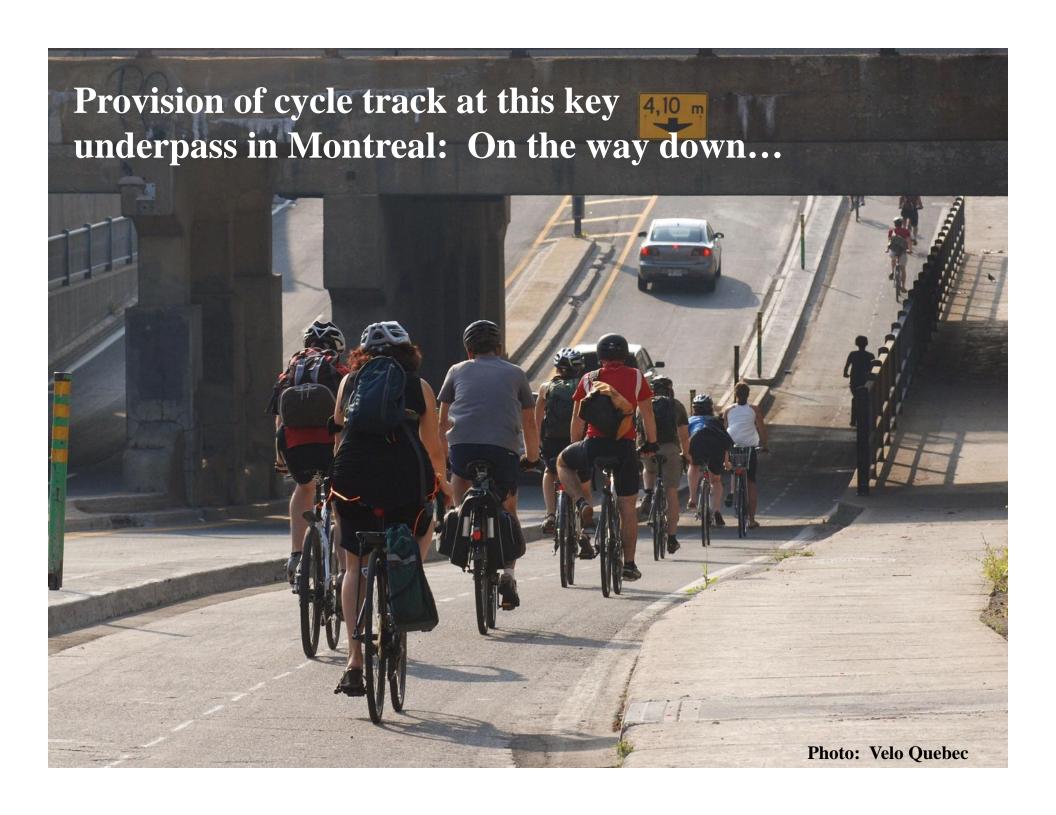
Dutch bicycle facility selection matrix

Lane Configuration	Average daily traffic (vehicles / day)		Street type a	and speed limit	
		Urban local street	Urban through street	Rural local road	Fast traffic road
		30 km/h (19 mph)	50 km/h (31 mph)	60 km/h (37 mph)	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
	2000 to 3000			bike lane ² or cycle track ⁵	
	3000 to 5000				or low-speed service road
	> 4000	bike lane or cycle track	bike lane or cycle track ³	Source: Peter Furth, "Cycling Infrastructure," in Pucher and Buehler, eds. <u>City Cycling</u> , MIT Press, 2012.	
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		

Almost 100km of 2-way cycle tracks in Montreal









... and here on their way back up



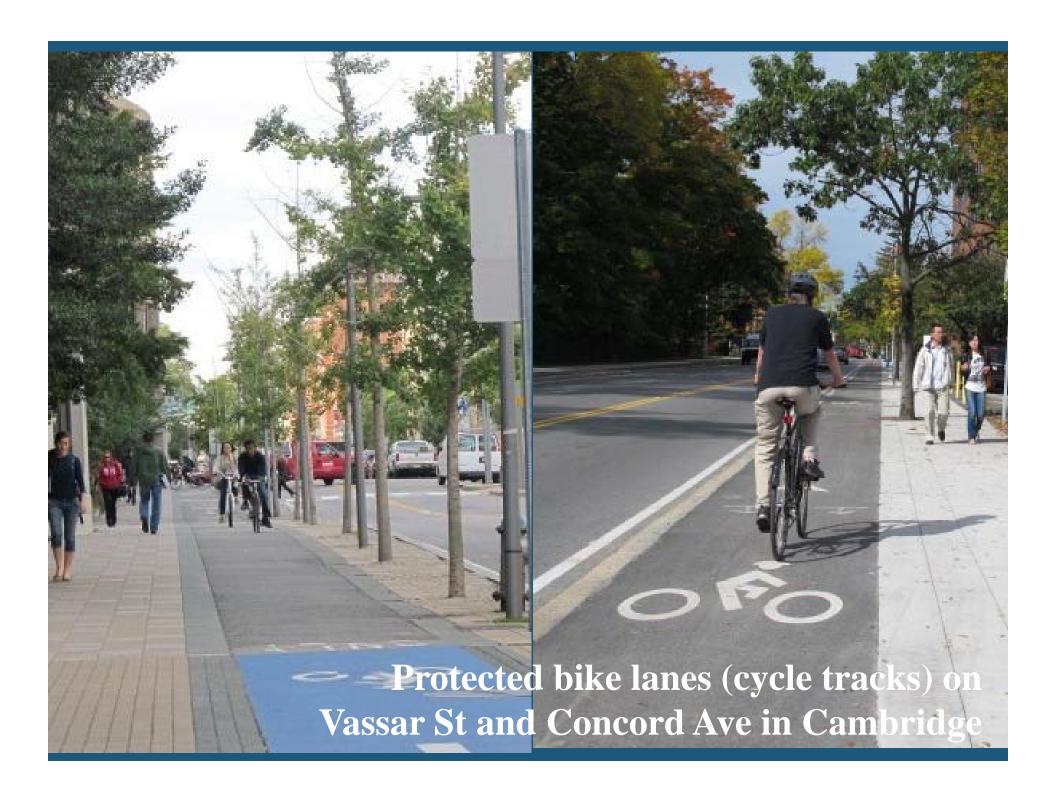


Traffic-protected cycle track on 9th Avenue, NYC



Connects the White House with the Capitol

Cycle Track
on
Pennsylvania
Avenue in
Washington



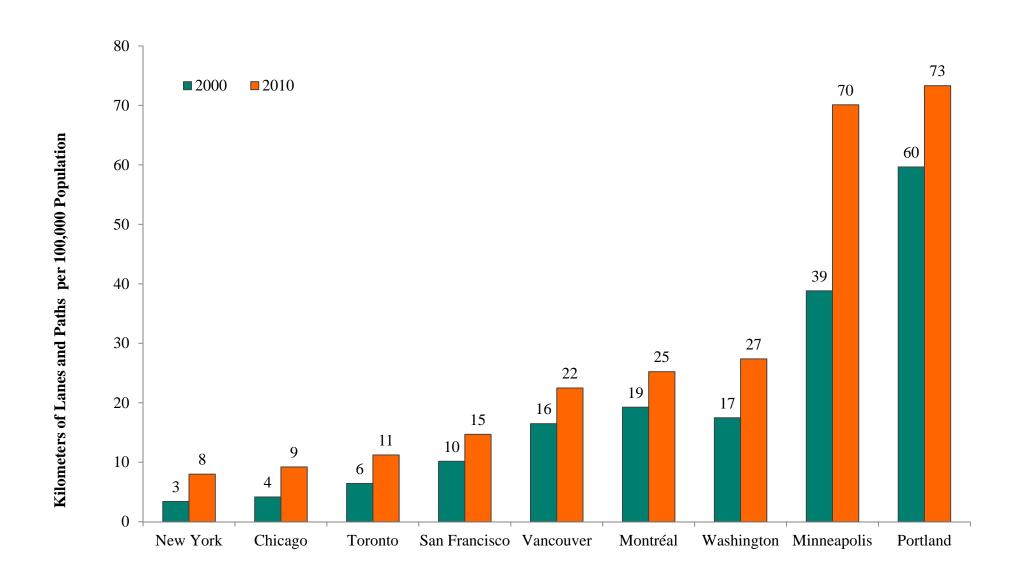


Planned cycle
track and
pedestrian
improvements
on Western Ave,
Cambridge



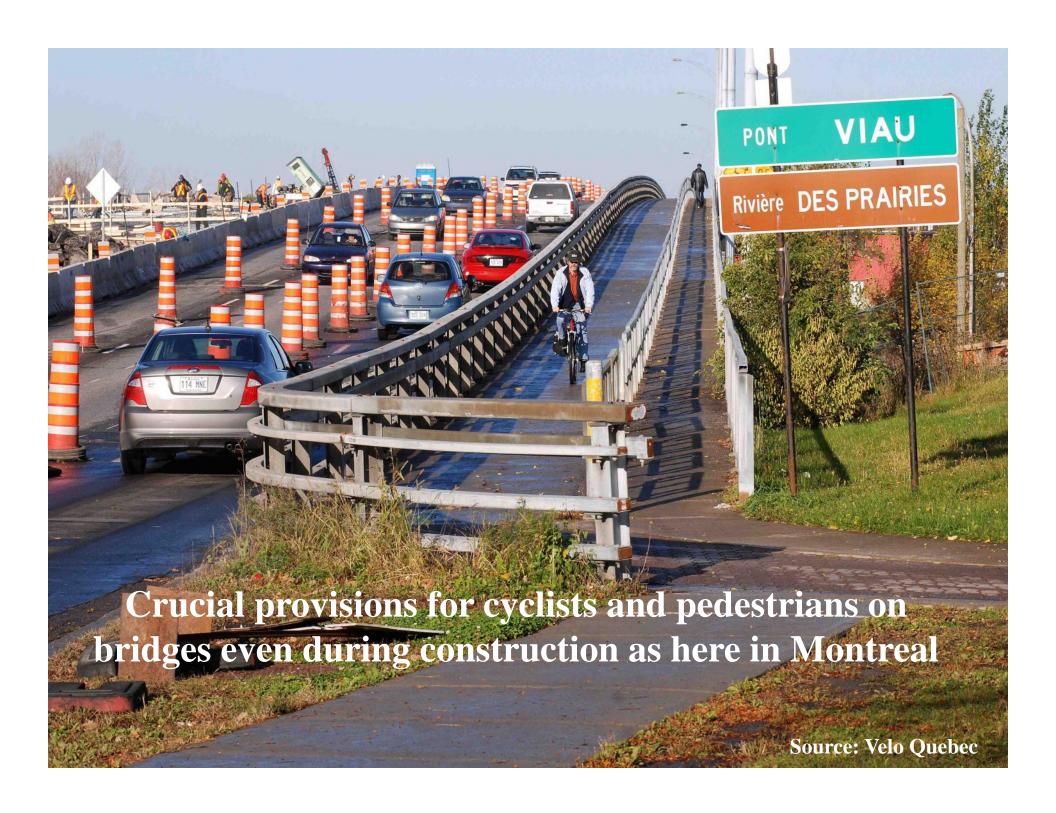
Bike lanes on Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

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













Special traffic signals and signs give priority to cyclists









Four-way all-green signal for cyclists in Portland







Superb bike crossing at busy intersection in Montreal

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

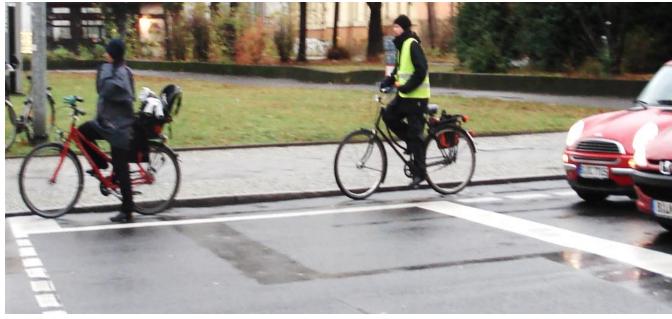


Sources: City of Muenster

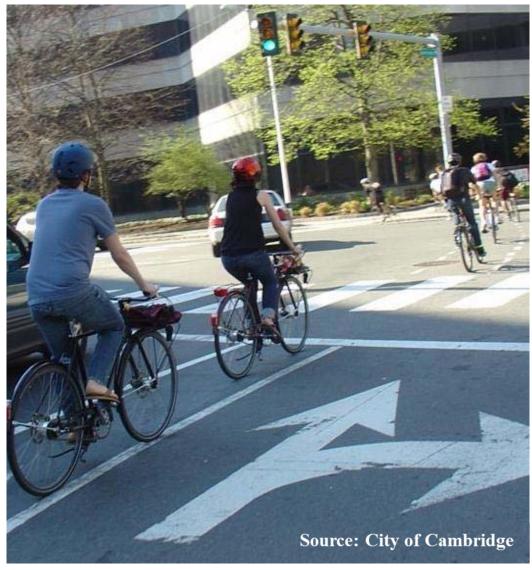


Bike boxes and advance stop lines









Accommodation of cyclists at intersections in Cambridge



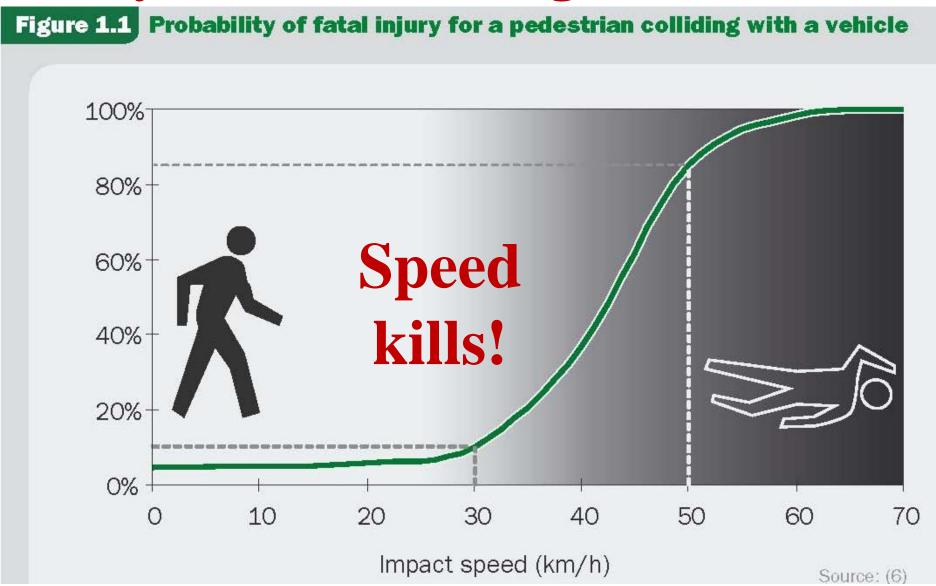




Traffic Calming of Residential Neighborhoods

- •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



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



Curb
extensions,
protective
bollards,
raised
crosswalks,
refuge islands

Traffic calming increases pedestrian visibility and slows down cars





Convenient bike cut-thru for cyclists

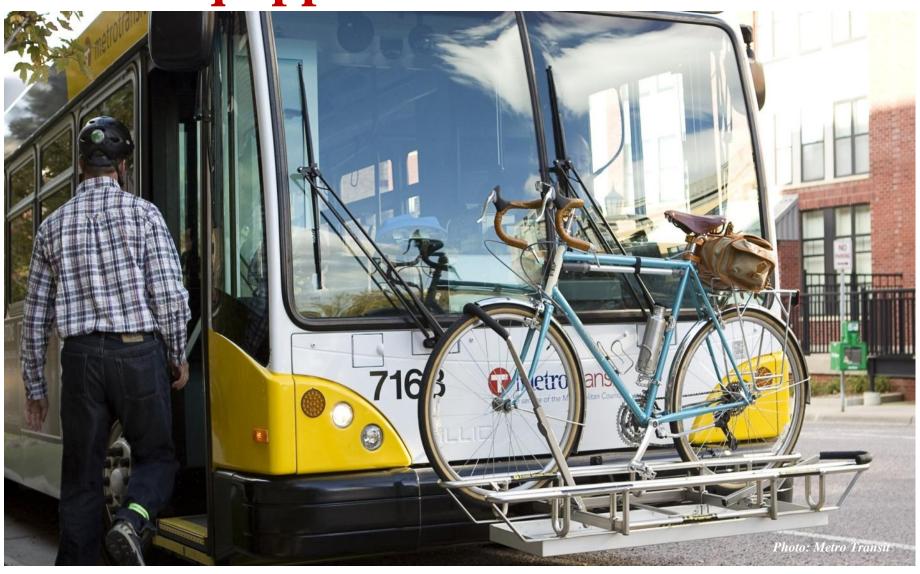








Over 50,000 buses in the USA now come equipped with bike racks



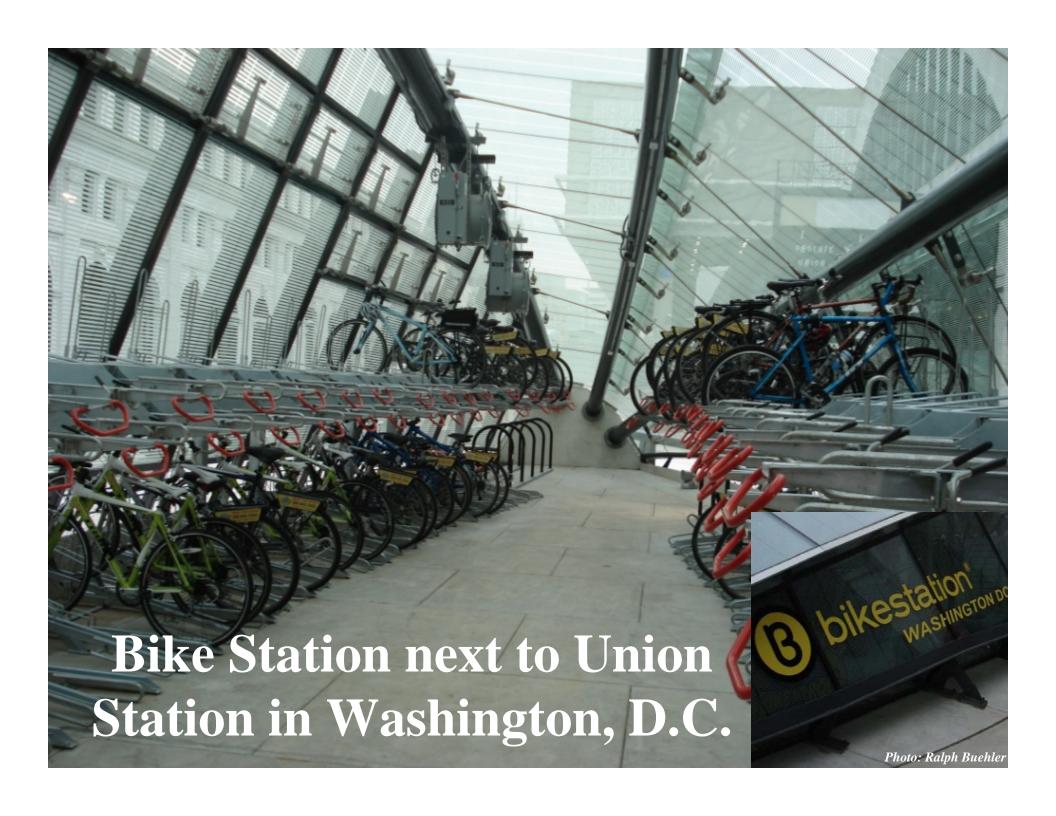
Bike on LRT in NJ and Minneapolis













Main form of bike-transit integration in Europe for decades











Bikesharing in Paris and Berlin





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







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

Cycling training and testing course in Berlin





Bike path leads directly to school in NL

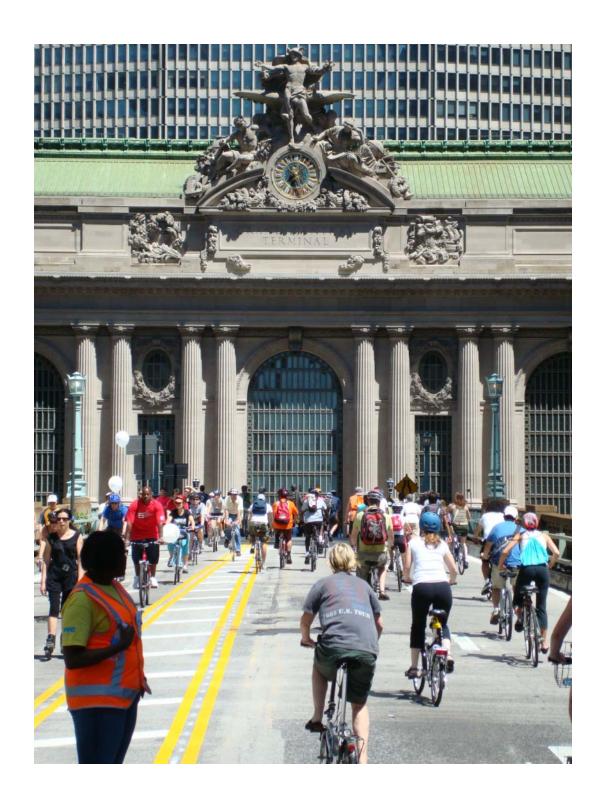




Cycling training course for adults in Vancouver

You are never too old to learn!!!





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







Guided Bicycle Tours for Seniors

CONCLUSIONS

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

Forthcoming book with MIT Press

http://citycyclingbook.wordpress.com

About the authors:

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

http://ralphbu.wordpress.com



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 local, regional, and national organizations