

Cycling route experiences and changed behavior?

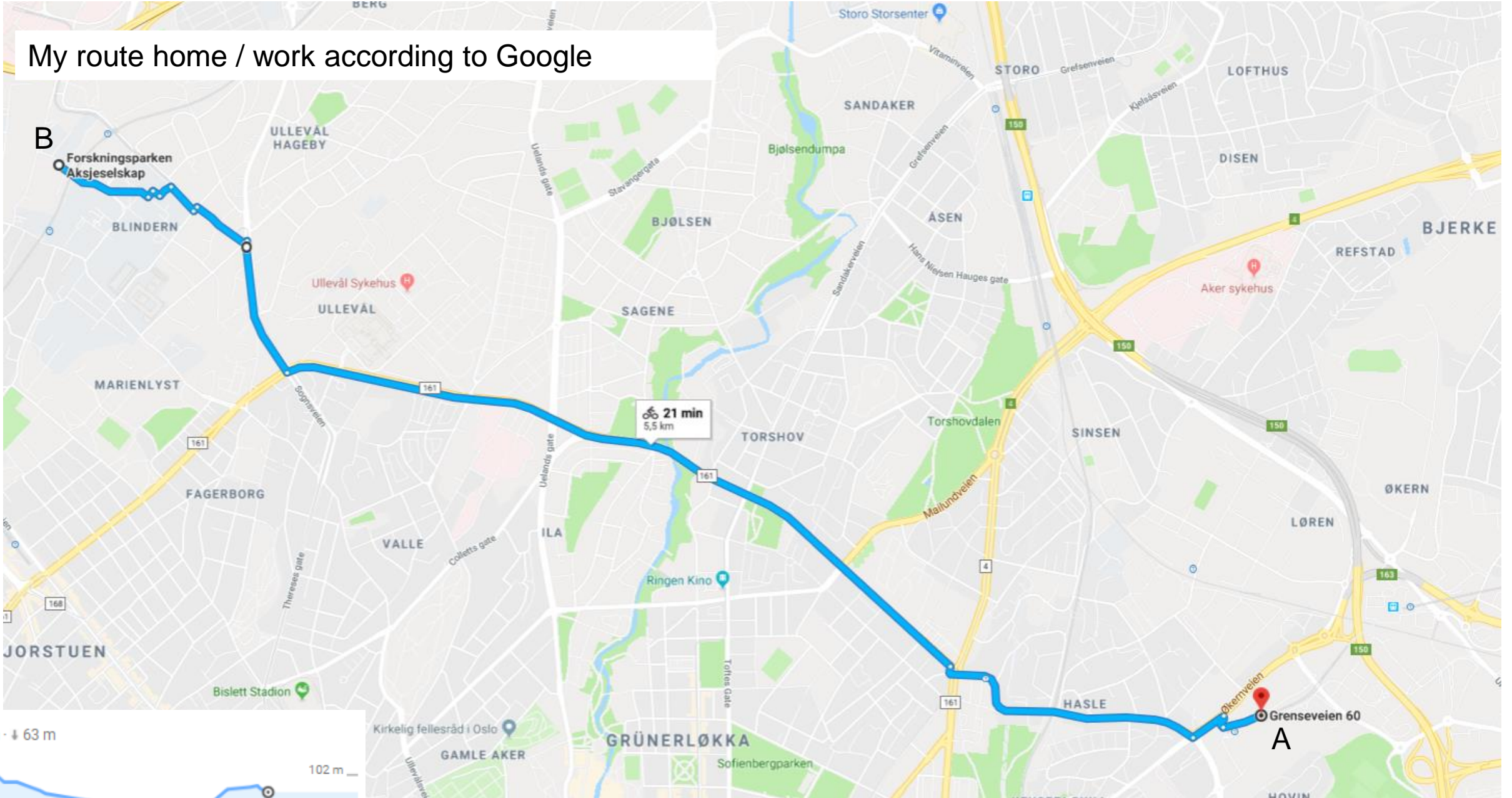
Tineke de Jong
TØI

NFR, Energi X

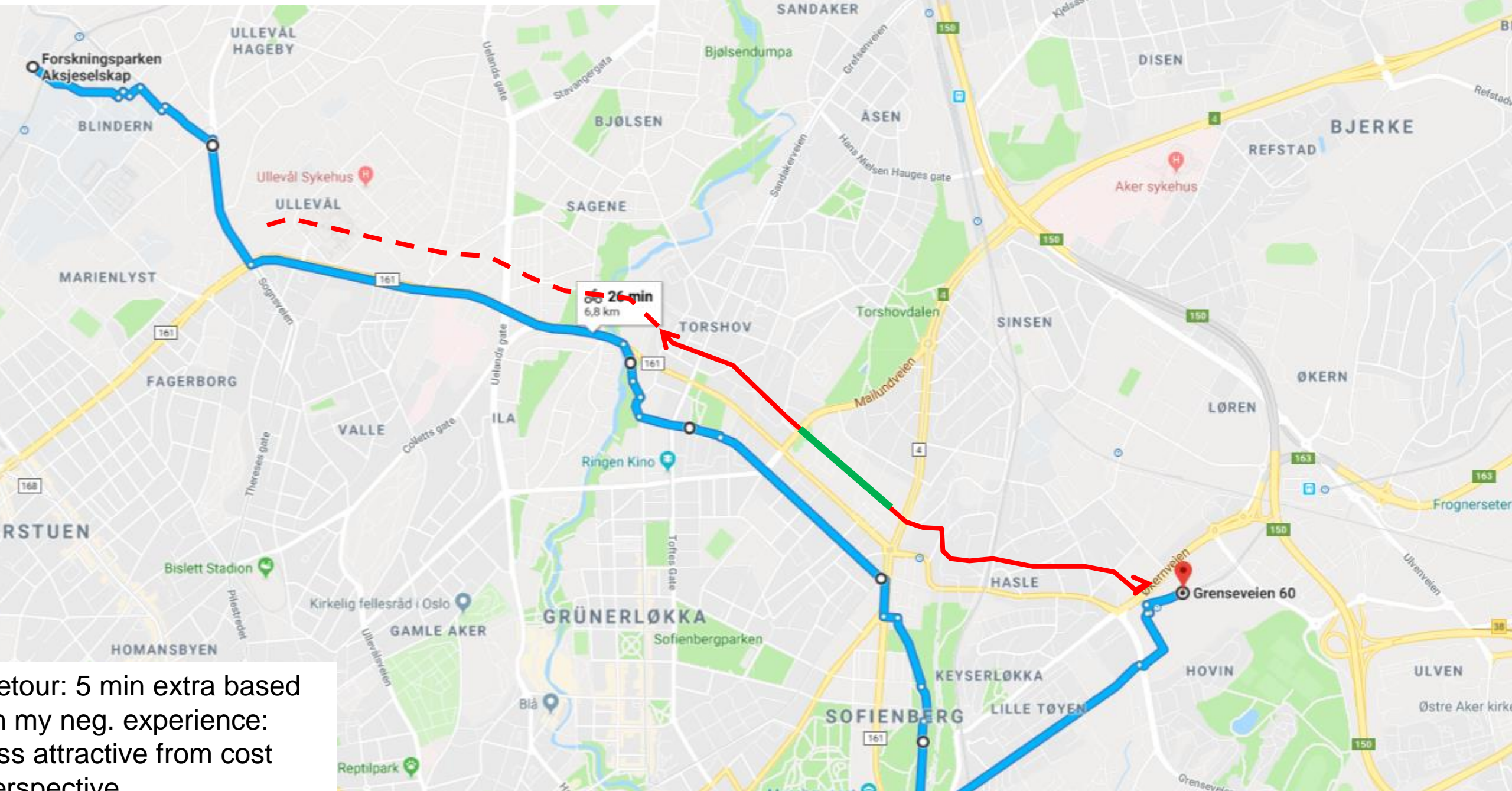
Cycling and the city; All about infra, or is there more?



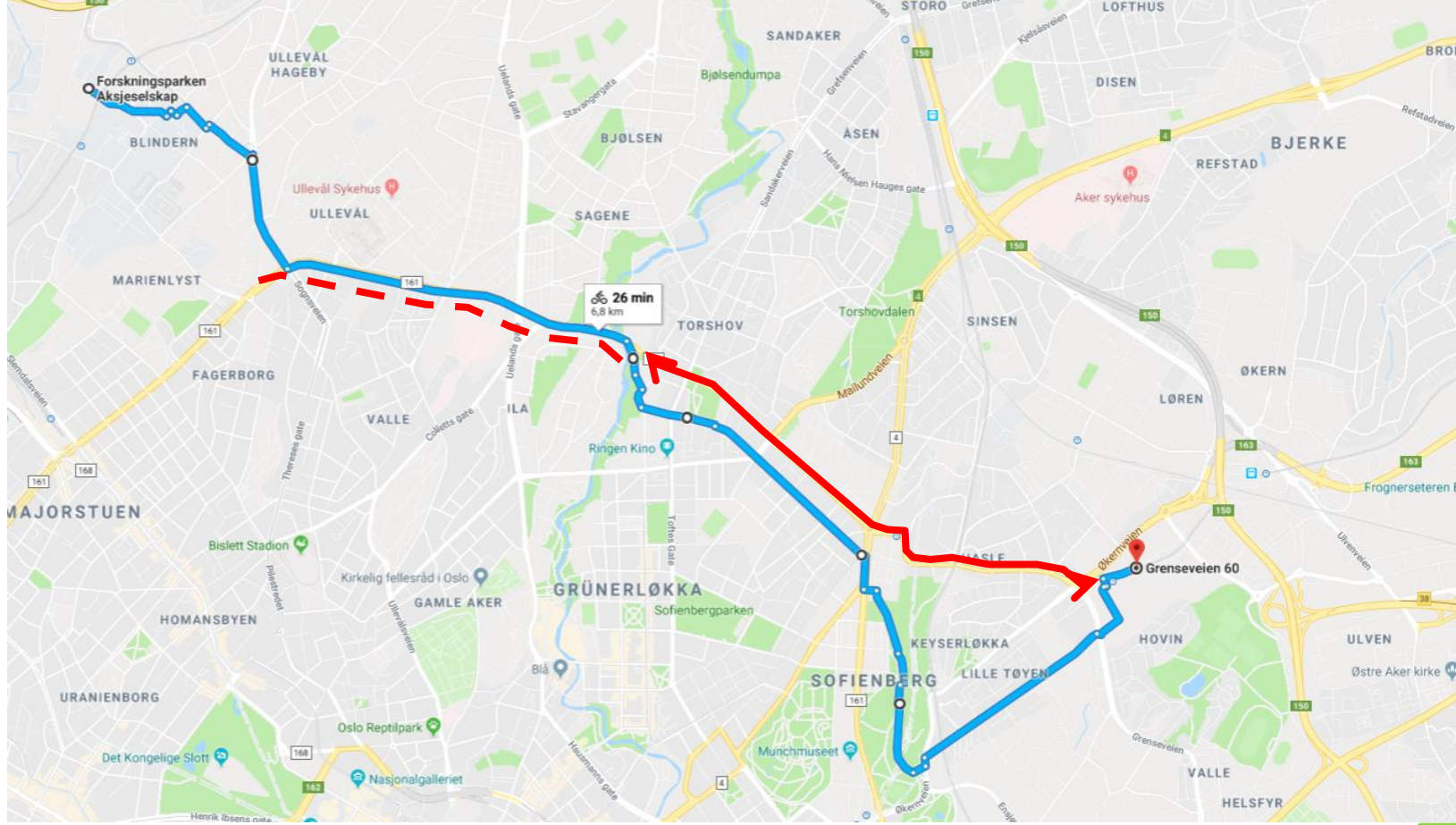
My route home / work according to Google



My detour route, home work



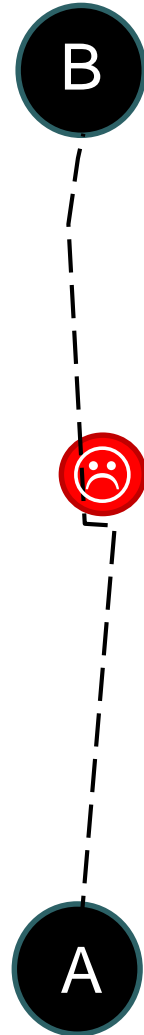
Detour: 5 min extra based on my neg. experience: less attractive from cost perspective



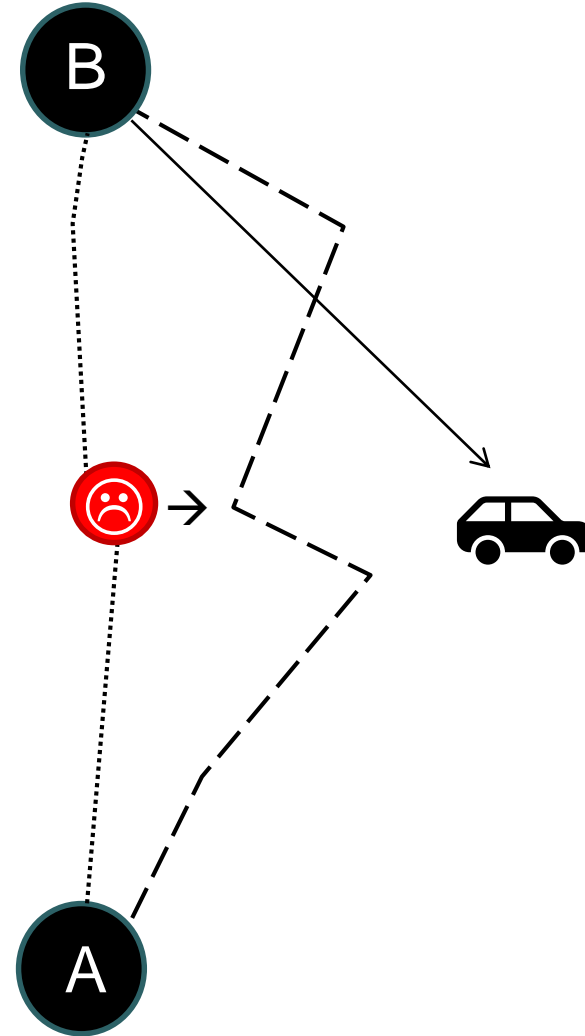
What spatial characteristics of cycling routes, are **experienced** as problematic?



1. Route Experience



Experience → Choice



Side

Datainnsamling

Web questionnaire (n=ca. 3500)

Tenk tilbake på forrige gang du syklet i din by

Hvordan oppfattet du

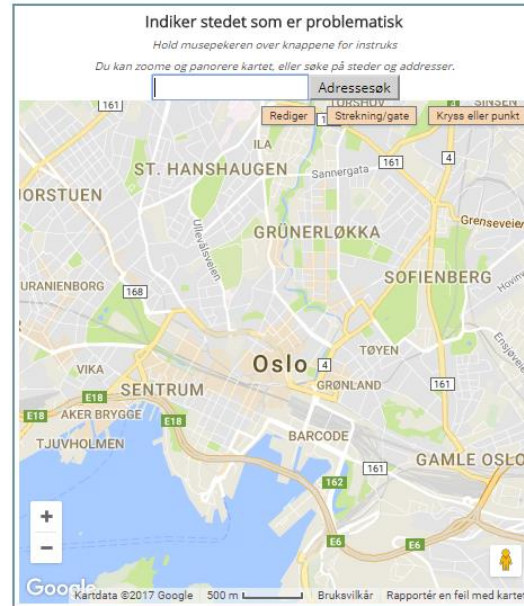
sykkelruten som helhet?

1: veldig dårlig 2 3 4 5 6 7: Veldig bra

Forrige

Background data
Preferences
Recruitment to app

Mapping (n= 2121)



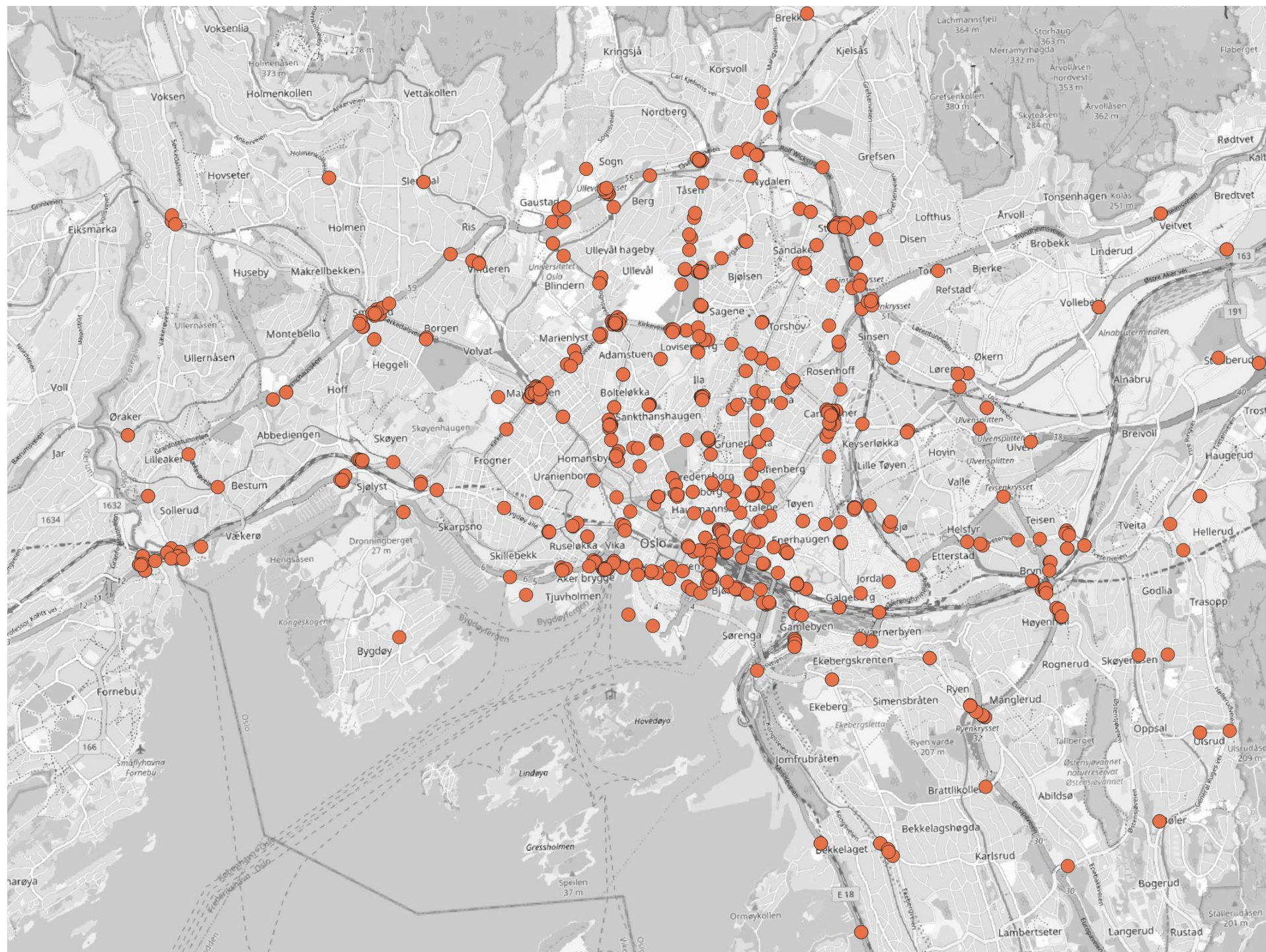
Location of bad experiences
Cause

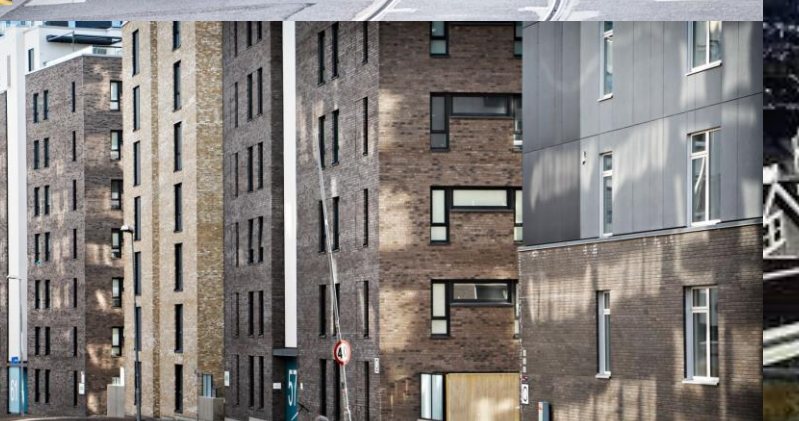
GPS tracking (n= 734(>25.000 trips))



All travel, all day
Tracking and mode

Resultater





Spatial

Som kjent; mange biler,
Men, enda mer effekt;
Kollektiv stop; Bus, tram,
metro, tramlines

Ingen infra & gang og sykkelvei,
Gangfelt, sykkel felt også

Bratte bakke og by tetthet:
ikke significant

Table 5 Multinomial logistic regression model explaining the probability of a negative experience point against potential experience points derived from the respondents' cycle routes. Based on 1000 bootstrap samples.

	Wald	Sig.	Exp(B)	Lower	Upper
Slope	0,28	0,60	4,07	-4,27	8,49
pop_tot*	0,12	0,73	1,06	-0,34	0,52
emp_tot*	1,30	0,25	0,84	-0,49	0,14
est_tot*	0,18	0,67	0,89	-0,77	0,48
AA DT*	14,44	0,00	0,94	-0,10	-0,03
speed_lim (30)	19,22	0,00			
40	6,70	0,01	0,55	-1,10	-0,11
50	13,57	0,00	0,48	-1,17	-0,31
60 +	1,47	0,23	2,23	-0,34	2,24
PT_stop_type (none)	30,03	0,00			
Bus	19,87	0,00	2,82	0,59	1,53
Metro	9,26	0,00	3,65	0,55	2,26
Railway	0,88	0,35	2,02	-0,38	2,48
Tram	23,09	0,00	5,56	1,05	2,52
tram_dist*	20,61	0,00	1,67	0,26	0,80
BikeInfra. (none)	16,90	0,00			
Ped. /cycle road	15,63	0,00	0,43	-1,28	-0,45
Cycle lane	4,57	0,03	0,64	-0,89	-0,03
intersec_d*	0,17	0,68	1,02	-0,08	0,13
stop_50m	2,73	0,10	1,16	-0,05	0,33
userfreq*	160,94	0,00	0,12	-2,55	-1,85
Highway	1,62	0,20	1,38	-0,18	0,84
PedXing	7,73	0,01	0,09	-21,33	-0,76

* log transformed values

Unsafty

Mest relatert til opplevd
antall biler og hastighet,
Også bratte bakker,
dårlige infrastruktur løsninger
fotgjengere på kollektiv
holdeplasser

Table 6 Linear regression model explaining the degree of unsafety on problematic spots.

	Unstandardized Coefficients B	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
Reason_ManyCars	0,07	0,15	4,07	0,00
Reason_SpeedCars	0,07	0,11	3,07	0,00
Reason_Hilly	-0,19	-0,08	-2,25	0,03
Reason_BadSolution	0,03	0,07	2,09	0,04
Reason_PedPubTrans	-0,09	-0,06	-1,79	0,07
stop_50m	0,03	0,04	1,10	0,27
pop_tot*	0,07	0,03	0,82	0,42
BusStop	-0,10	-0,03	-0,47	0,64
TramStop	-0,15	-0,05	-0,66	0,51
BikeLane	-0,11	-0,04	-1,05	0,29
CyclingFreq	-0,19	-0,19	-5,26	0,00

* log-transformed values

avoidance

- Opplevd antal biler og hastighet
- Dårlig infraløsninger og antal bedrifter I et område

Table 7 Linear regression model explaining the degree of avoiding problematic spots.

	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Beta		
<u>Reason_ManyCars</u>	0,15	0,21	5,45	0,00
<u>Reason_SpeedCars</u>	0,08	0,09	2,33	0,02
<u>Reason_Hilly</u>	0,05	0,06	1,63	0,10
<u>Reason_BadSolution</u>	0,05	0,07	1,92	0,06
<u>Reasons_PedPubTrans</u>	-0,11	-0,05	-1,28	0,20
<u>AADT1000</u>	-0,02	-0,06	-1,55	0,12
<u>userfreq*</u>	0,15	0,03	0,84	0,40
<u>stop_50m</u>	0,03	0,03	0,75	0,46
<u>est_tot*</u>	0,44	0,12	2,72	0,01
<u>slope</u>	-3,27	-0,04	-1,10	0,27
<u>pop_tot*</u>	0,04	0,01	0,28	0,78
<u>speed_lim</u>	0,00	0,01	0,33	0,74
<u>BusStop</u>	-0,08	-0,02	-0,23	0,82
<u>TramStop</u>	0,21	0,04	0,56	0,58
<u>BikeLane</u>	-0,17	-0,04	-0,98	0,33
<u>CyclingFreq</u>	-0,20	-0,13	-3,49	0,00

* log transformed values

Conclusions

- Bad cycling experiences are common; 62% reported a place
- Even if some of the negative characteristics of the selected places are related to private car use (AADT, speed limits), it is quite striking how much public transport infrastructure plays a negative role for cyclists. Both presence of PT stops as well as tramlines were strong factors in predicting negative experiences.

Takk