



# National Bicycle & Pedestrian Documentation Project

With the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE)

Transportation Research Board

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Michael Jones, Principal



# Outline



- Introduction
- Background
- Objectives
- Methods
- Data Access & Analysis
- Summary of Findings





# Introduction



- Annual bicycle and pedestrian count and survey effort
- A cooperative effort between Alta Planning + Design and the ITE Pedestrian & Bicycle Council
- Initiated in 2002
- Not funded
- Applied v. academic research
- Free service available to all public agencies and organizations





# Background



*“Further development of modeling techniques and data sources are needed to better integrate bicycle and pedestrian travel into mainstream transportation model and planning activities.”*

-FHWA, Guidebook on Methods to Estimate Non-Motorized Travel, July 1999

- The lack of hard, empirical data on bicycling and walking limits the effectiveness of all existing analytical tools.



# Background



- Automobile, transit, and other modes utilize consistent, widely-accepted methods of gauging demand, volumes, and impacts that allow for short and long range planning
- Examples: level of service, trip generation rates, parking generation rates, mode split assumptions
- Almost all policy and analysis flows from these sources, including decisions on improvements, funding, and impacts



# Background



- Non-motorized modes have no such consistent, uniform data collection and analysis system
- Each agency conducts counts, surveys, and analysis its own way
- No or little national sharing of data
- Result = harder to justify funding, document benefits, understand what influences walking and bicycling
- One solution to this problem: National Bicycle and Pedestrian Documentation Project



# Objectives of the National Documentation Project



- Establish a **consistent national methodology** for conducting bicycle and pedestrian count and surveys;
- Establish a **national database** of bicycle and pedestrian count information generated by these consistent methods and practices; and
- Use the count and survey information to **begin analysis** on the correlations bicycle and pedestrian activity and local characteristics



# NBDP in Use Today



- Non-motorized Transportation Pilot Project (using NBDP methodology in 4 communities)
- Caltrans Seamless Travel Study (2+ years, 80 count locations, 4 automatic count machines, new findings on correlation between volumes and independent variables)
- Over 60 agencies have sent in data/are using methodology

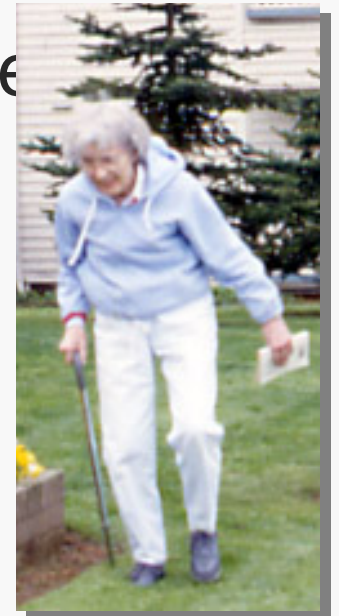




# Methodology



- Consistent dates and times
  - 1 weekday and 1 weekend day
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> week of September (primary)
  - January, May, July supplemental dates
  - Weekday, 7-9AM, 4-6PM (primary)
  - Saturday, 12-2PM (primary)





# Criteria for Count Locations



- Historical count location
- Bicycle facility
- High crash area
- Smart growth
- Transit
- Planned project
- Mix of land uses
- Stakeholder recommendations





# Pedestrian Survey



## Nonmotorized Transportation Pilot Project: Pedestrian Survey

Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Surveyor: \_\_\_\_\_ Weather: \_\_\_\_\_  
(sunny, cloudy, rainy, windy, hot, and/or cold)

*Please complete this mail-back survey, fold in half with this survey on the inside, tape or staple the open end together, and return via prepaid U.S. Mail.*

### 1. What is your home zip code?

Home zip code: \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. What best describes the purpose of this trip?

- Exercising (a)       Work commute (b)       School (c)  
 Recreation (d)       Shopping/doing errands (e)       Personal business (medical, visiting friends, etc.) (f)

### 3. In the past month, about how often have you walked here?

- First time (a)       0 – 5 times (b)       6 – 10 times (c)       11 – 20 times (d)       Daily (e)

### 4. Please check the seasons in which you walk.

- All Year (a)  Summer (b)       Fall (c)       Winter (d)       Spring (e)

### 5. What is the total length of this trip (start to finish)? (complete one or more of the following)

1. Distance: _____ miles	and / or	2. Time: _____ minutes
3. Origin (zip code) _____ Or location description other than zip code:*	and	4. Destination (zip code) _____ Or location description other than zip code:*
* Address, intersection, landmark, etc.		* Address, intersection, landmark, etc.

### 6. Will any part of this current trip be taken on public transit?

- Yes (a)       No (b)

### 7. If you were not walking for this trip, how would you be traveling?

- Car (a)       Carpool (b)       Transit (c)       Bicycle (d)       I would not make this trip (e)

### 8. Why are you using this route as opposed to walking somewhere else? (please check all that apply)

(This route is/has:)

- Accessible/close (a)       Direct (b)       Lower traffic volumes (c)       Heard about it through friends, media, etc. (d)  
 Scenic qualities (e)       Level (f)       Personal safety (g)       Connection to transit (h)

### 9. What would you like to see improved along this route (mark with an 'X') and community in general (mark with an 'O')? (please check all that apply)

- Wider sidewalks (a)       Better surface (b)       Better street crossings (c)  
 More shade trees (e)       Benches (f)       Access to shops, etc. (g)       More sidewalks (h)

### 10. What ethnic group do you belong to? (please check all that apply) (optional)

- Hispanic/Latino (a)       African American (b)       Anglo/Caucasian (d)       Asian (c)

*Thank you for your time!*



# Data Access and Analysis

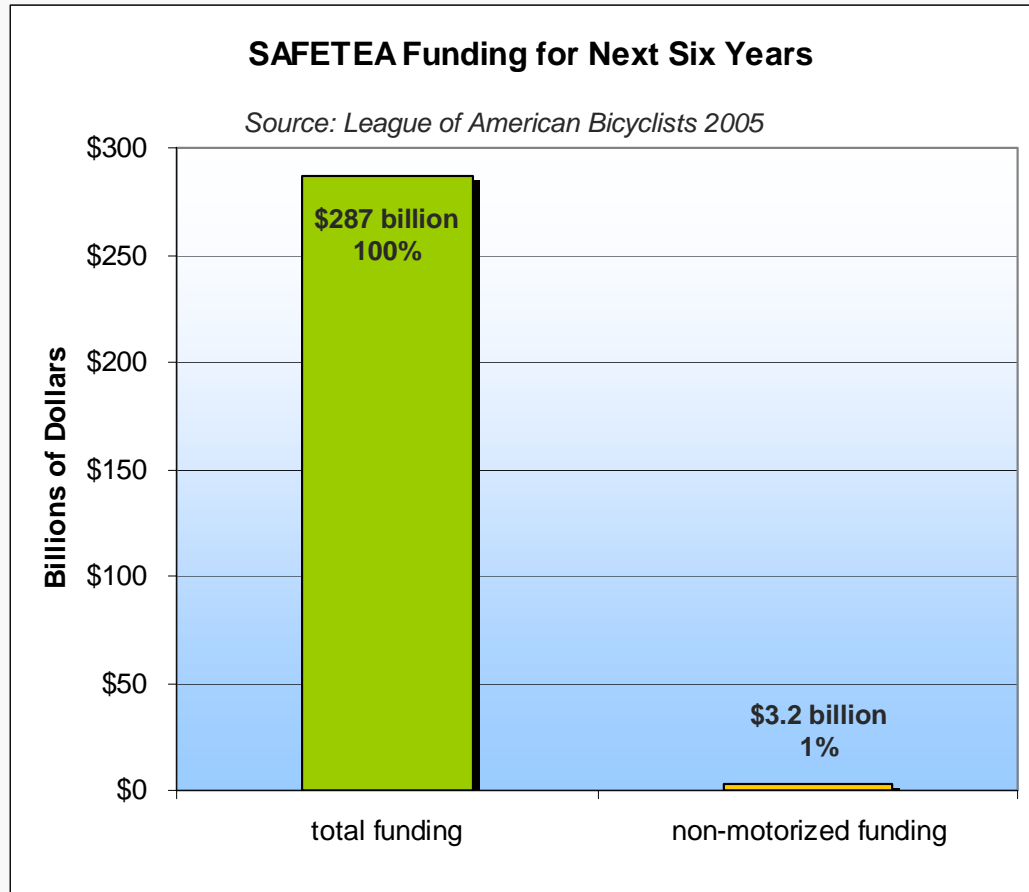


Data can be used for:

- Demand projections
- Exposure analysis
- Estimate of benefits
- Trip generation
- Overall trends in activity
- Facility operation and design
- Land use and design

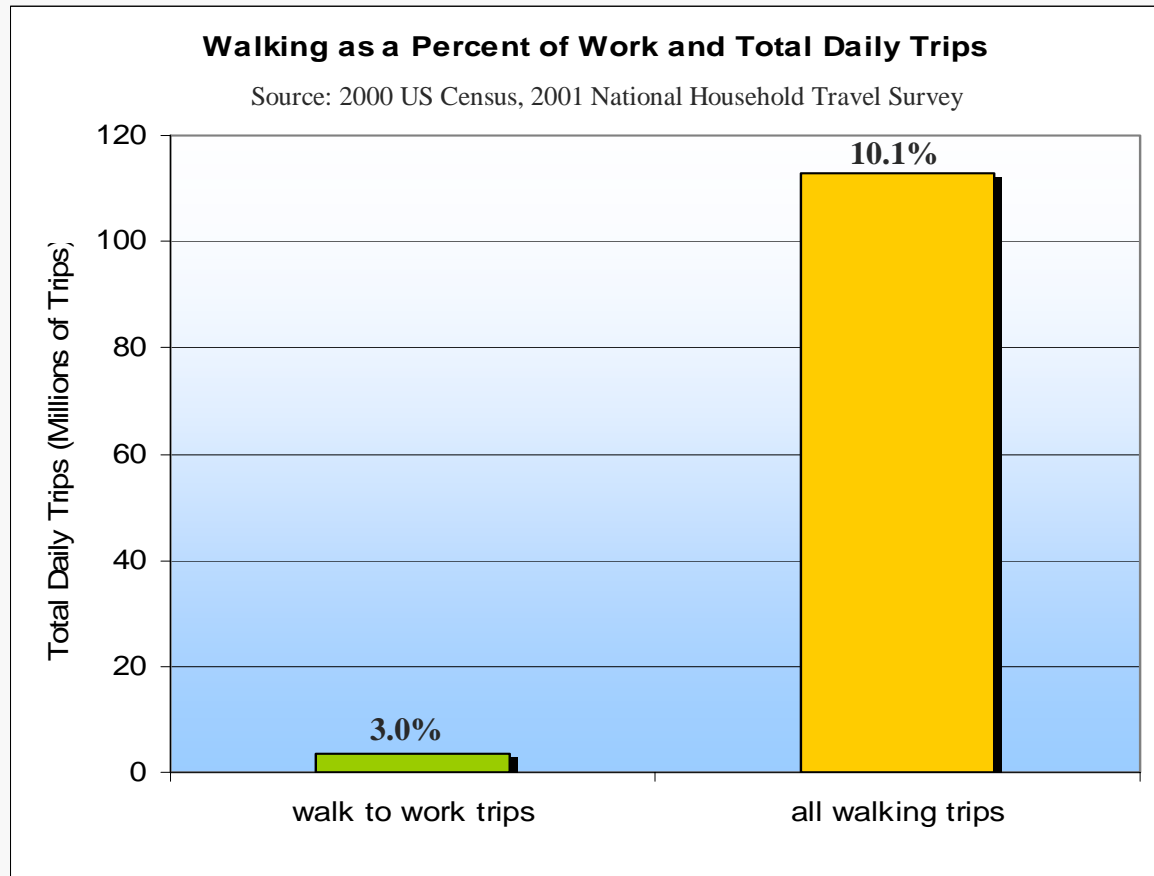


# SAFETEA-LU Funding





# NHTS Household Trips





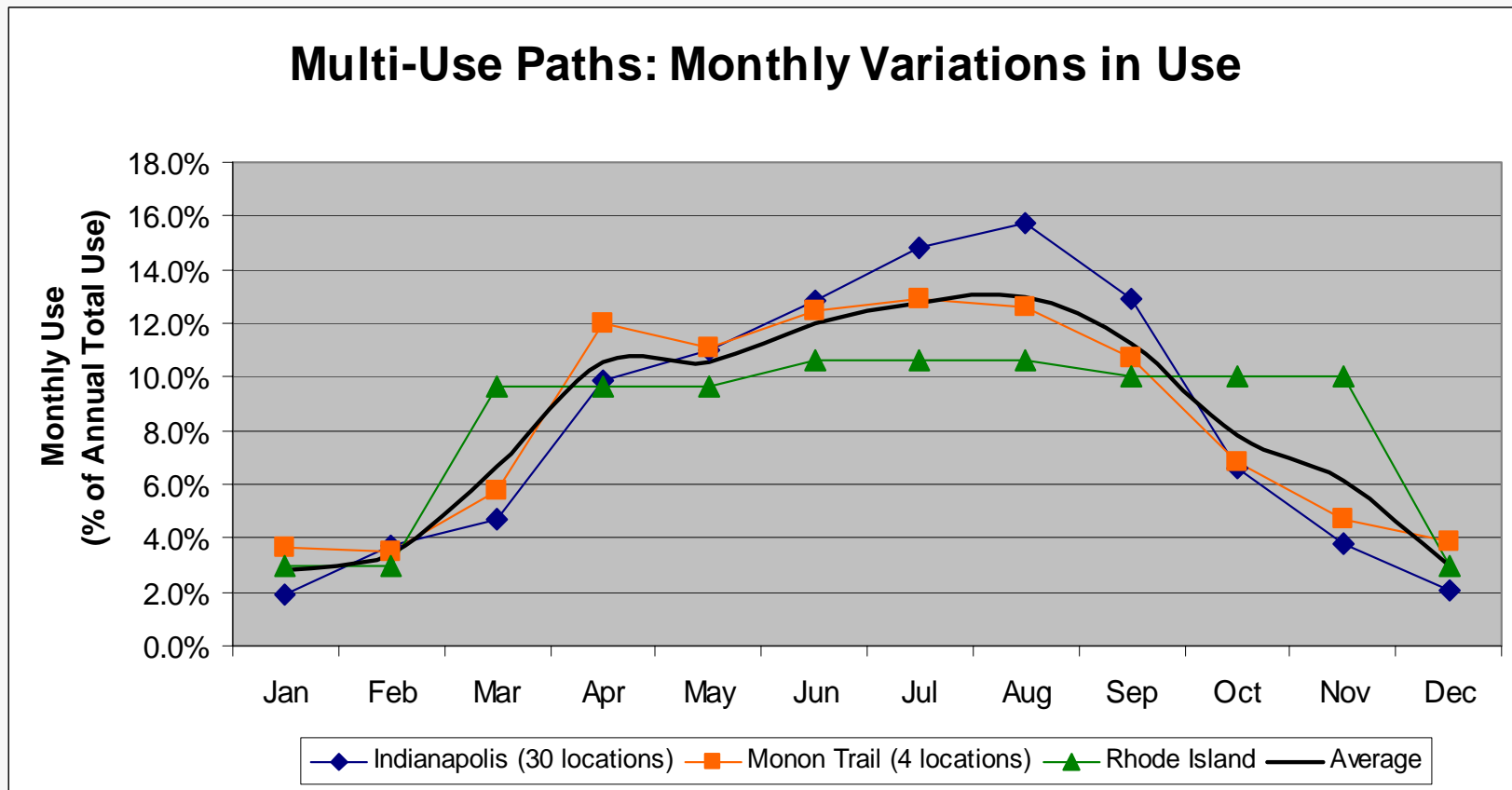
# Major Findings & Issues



- Alta does not have resources to analyze or conduct QA/QC on incoming data
- Most data is from multi-use paths
- Seamless Travel project has funded NBPD for 2 years as case study in San Diego County



# Monthly Variation: East/Midwest



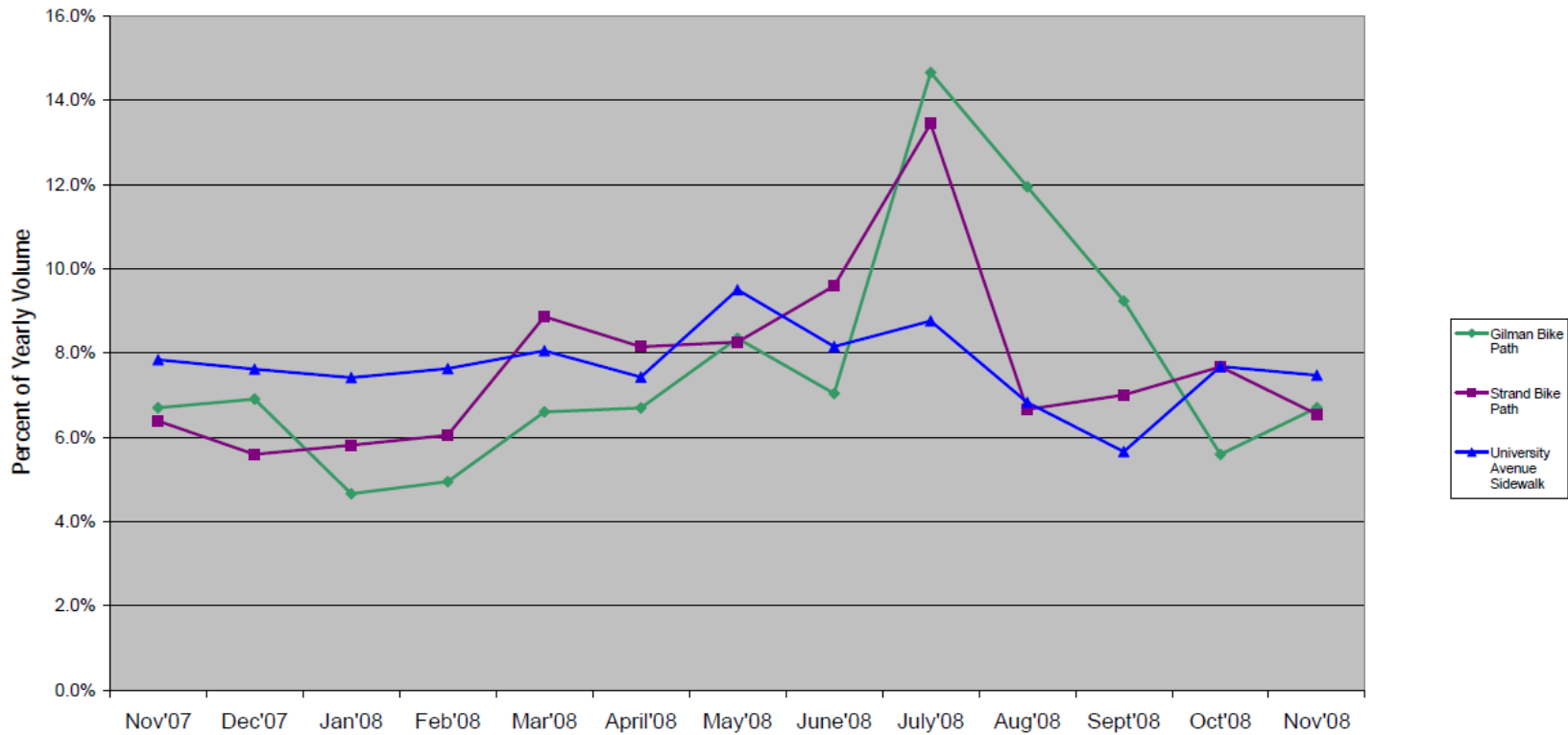




# Monthly Variation: San Diego



Percent of Annual Total Volume by Month

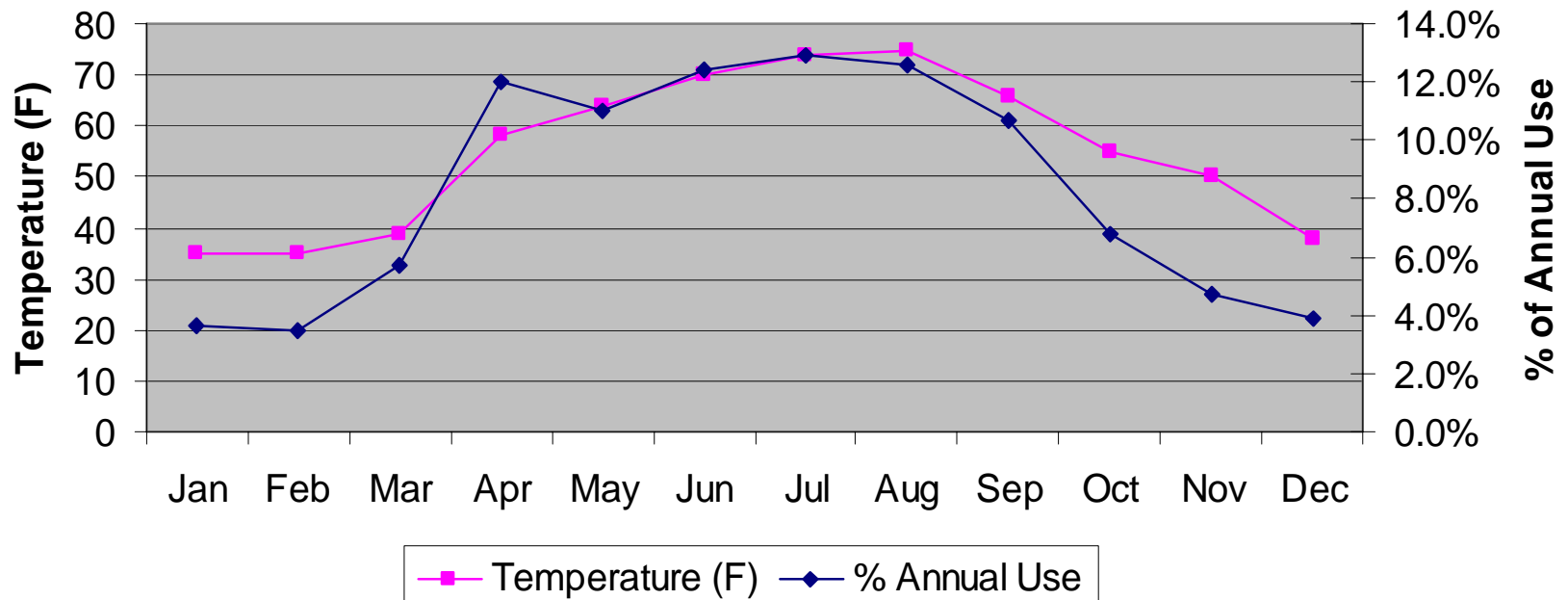




# Summary of Findings: 2005



## Multi-Use Paths Monthly Variations in Use on Monon Trail (Ind.) vs. Temperature





# Conclusion



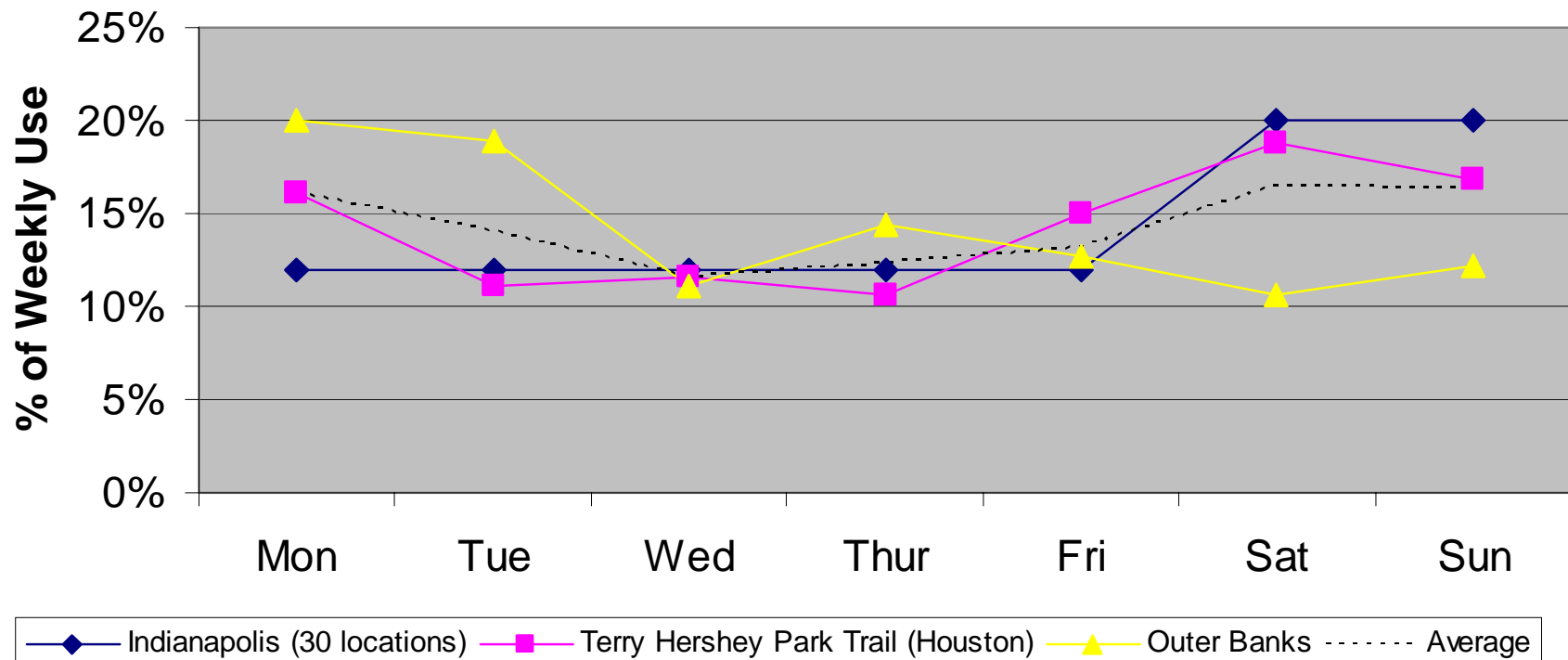
- Unlike vehicle use patterns, there appears to be significant regional differences in seasonal patterns
- Estimating models will need regional factors
- Climate
- Visitors



# Daily Variation



## Multi-Use Paths: Daily Variations in Use

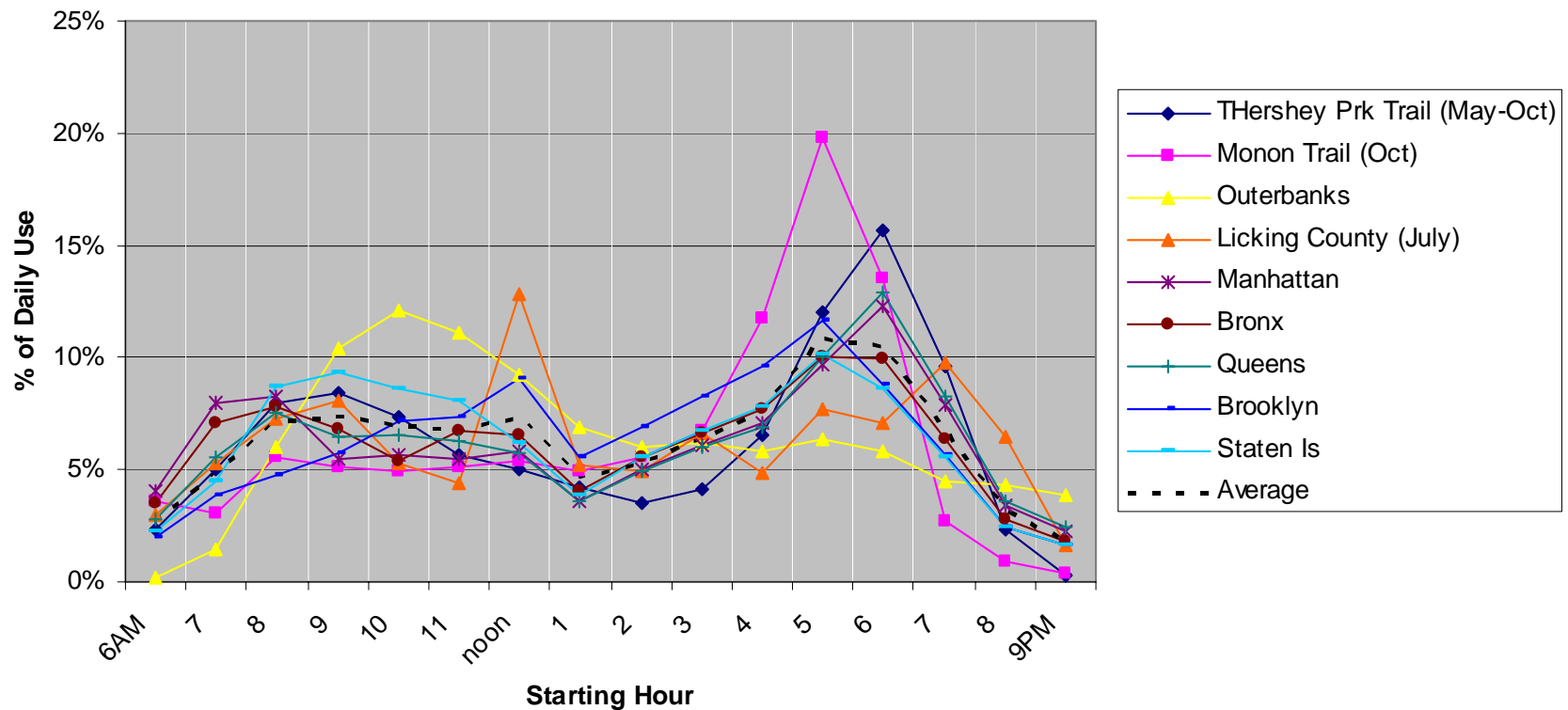




# Weekday Hourly Variation

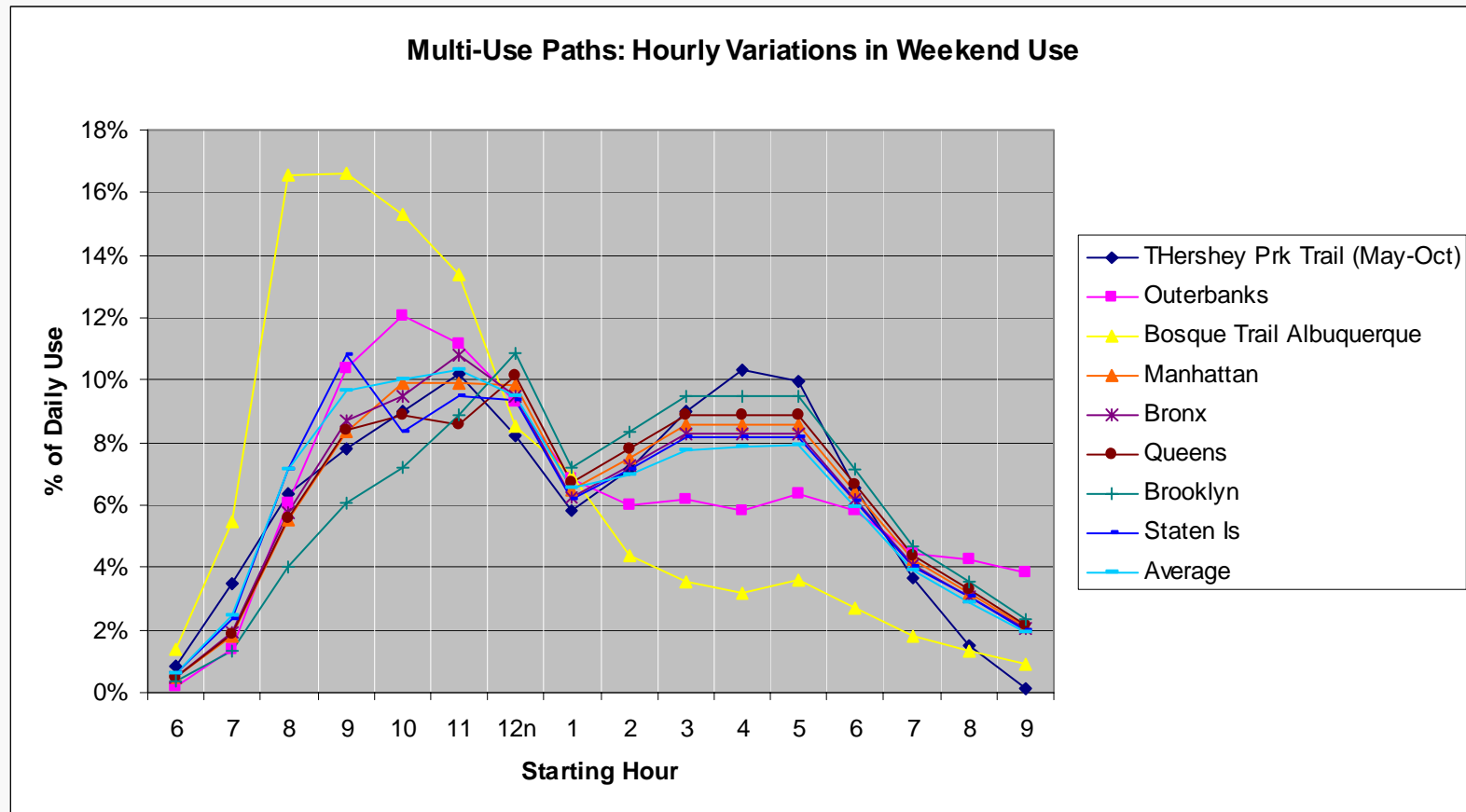


Multi-Use Paths: Hourly Variations in Weekday Use





# Weekend Hourly Variation





# Conclusions



- Significant weekday variation and weekend variation
- Significant hourly variation
- No generalized 'peak' period
- Accept variation as part of normal estimating process



# NBPD Aggregate Model



## Work Commute

Employed adults riding bicycles/walking (US Census)



## School Commute

School children riding bicycles/walking (US Census and available sources)



## College Commute

College students riding bicycles/walking (UC Census)



## Utilitarian Trips

Non-work or school trips by bicycle/walking (surveys, other)



## Recreational/Discretionary

Recreational/discretionary trips by bicycle/walking (surveys, studies)



Total daily estimated bicycle and walking trips



Average trip length, trip purpose



Replaced vehicle miles, health, transportation, other benefits





# Results: Bicycling on the Rise



- +103% 1999-2008 on weekdays, +48% weekends
- +17% 2007-2008 on weekdays, +21% on weekends
- 72% male, 13% children
- 29% not wearing helmets
- 11 days/month average
- 10 miles average round trip





# Results: Aggregate for Marin



- Pedestrians
  - 115,680 daily pedestrian trips
  - 81,288 saved vehicle trips
  - 27,442 saved vehicle miles
- Bicyclists
  - 18,428 daily bicycle trips
  - 24,965 saved vehicle trips
  - 37,525 saved vehicle trips





# Results: Validation



**Table C**  
**Average Daily Bicycle/Pedestrian Trips: Comparing Model Outputs**  
*Marin County*

	<b>Bicyclists</b>	<b>Pedestrians</b>
Alta Model	18,428	115,680
NHTS	14,128	141,283
Report to Congress	17,909	117,406
Average	16,821	124,789



# Seamless Travel

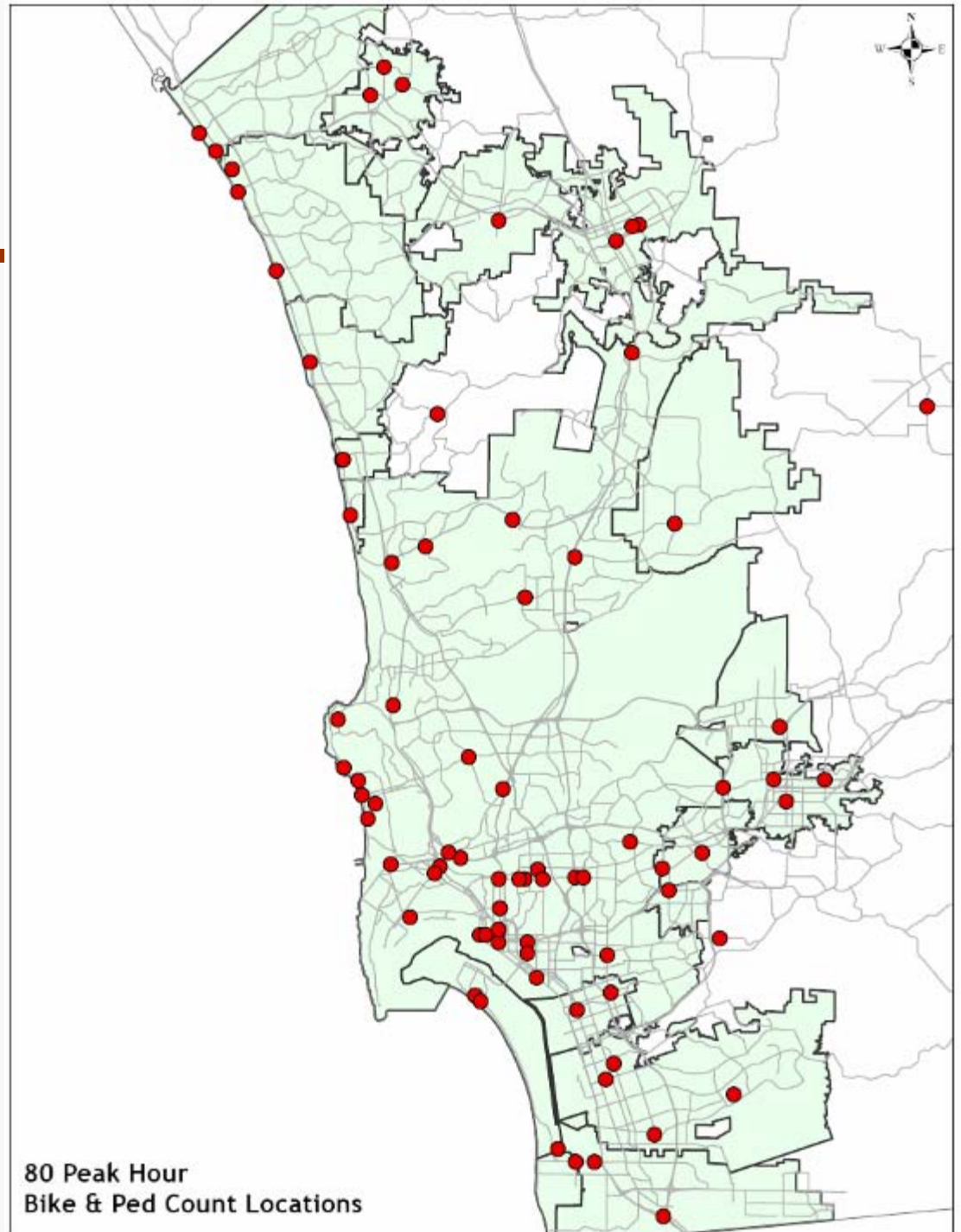


- Caltrans/TSC
- 2.5 year study
- 40 historic locations
- 40 new locations
- 80 total count locations
  - AM weekday peak (all)
  - Midday weekend peak (all)
  - PM weekday peak (20 selected)





# Peak Hour Count Locations

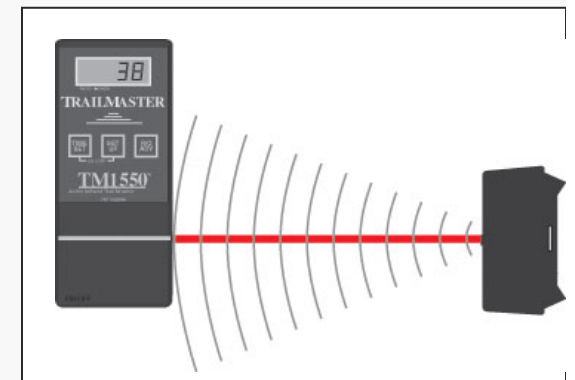




# Count Technology



- Active Infrared Detection (6 sets)
  - Classification of bikes and peds
  - At locations that support installation of 2 units
- Passive Infrared Detection (2 sets)
  - No classification possible
  - At locations that do not support 2 units
- Time stamped
- Downloadable data





# Rose Canyon and Mission Beach – active infrared





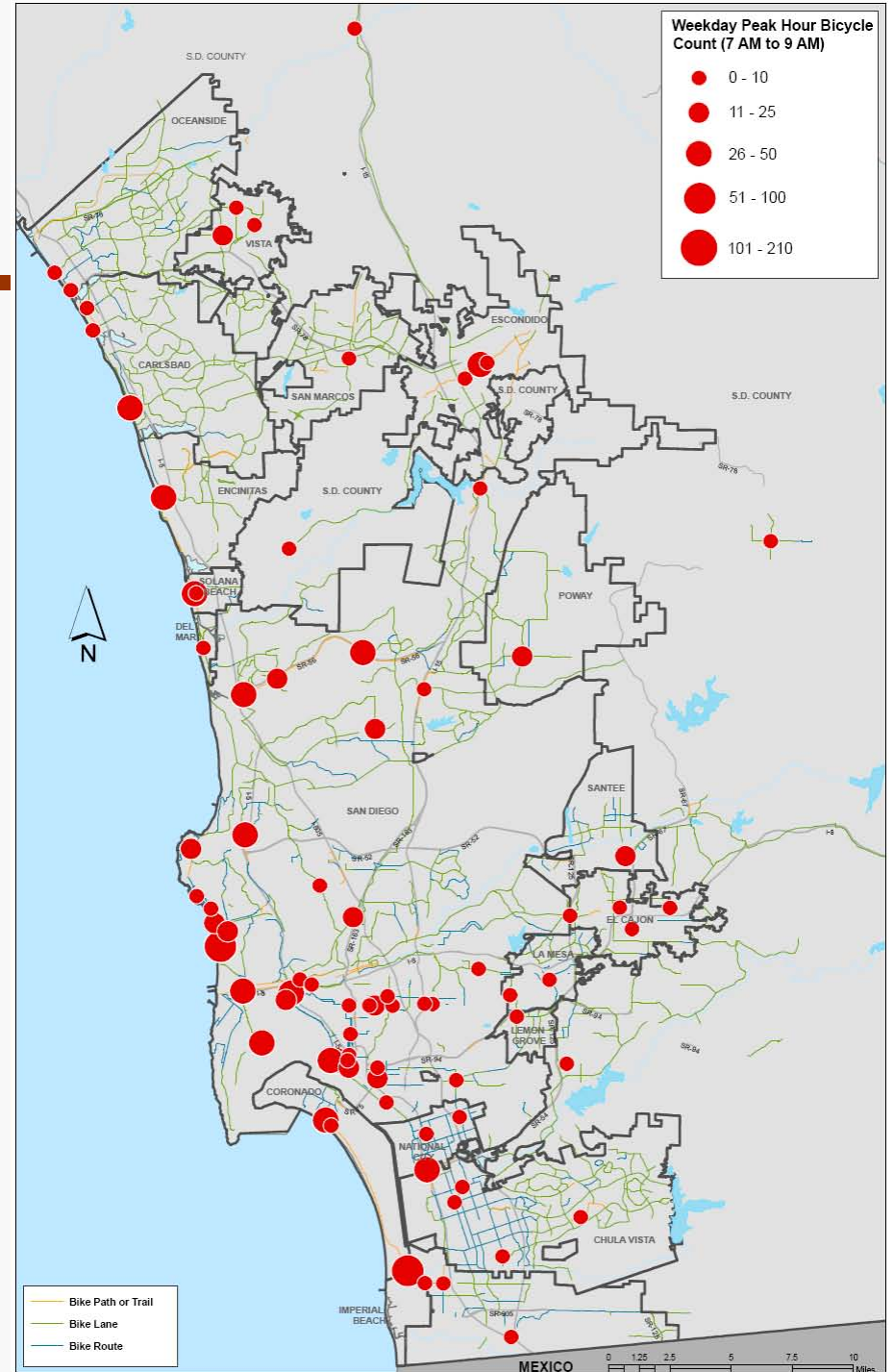
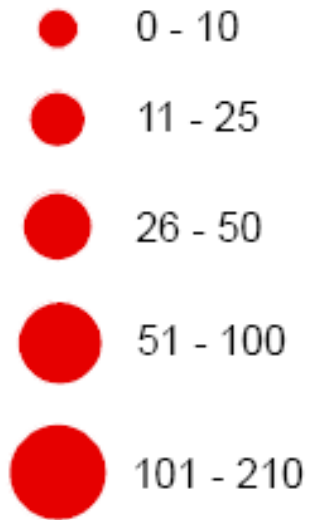






# Weekday Bikes

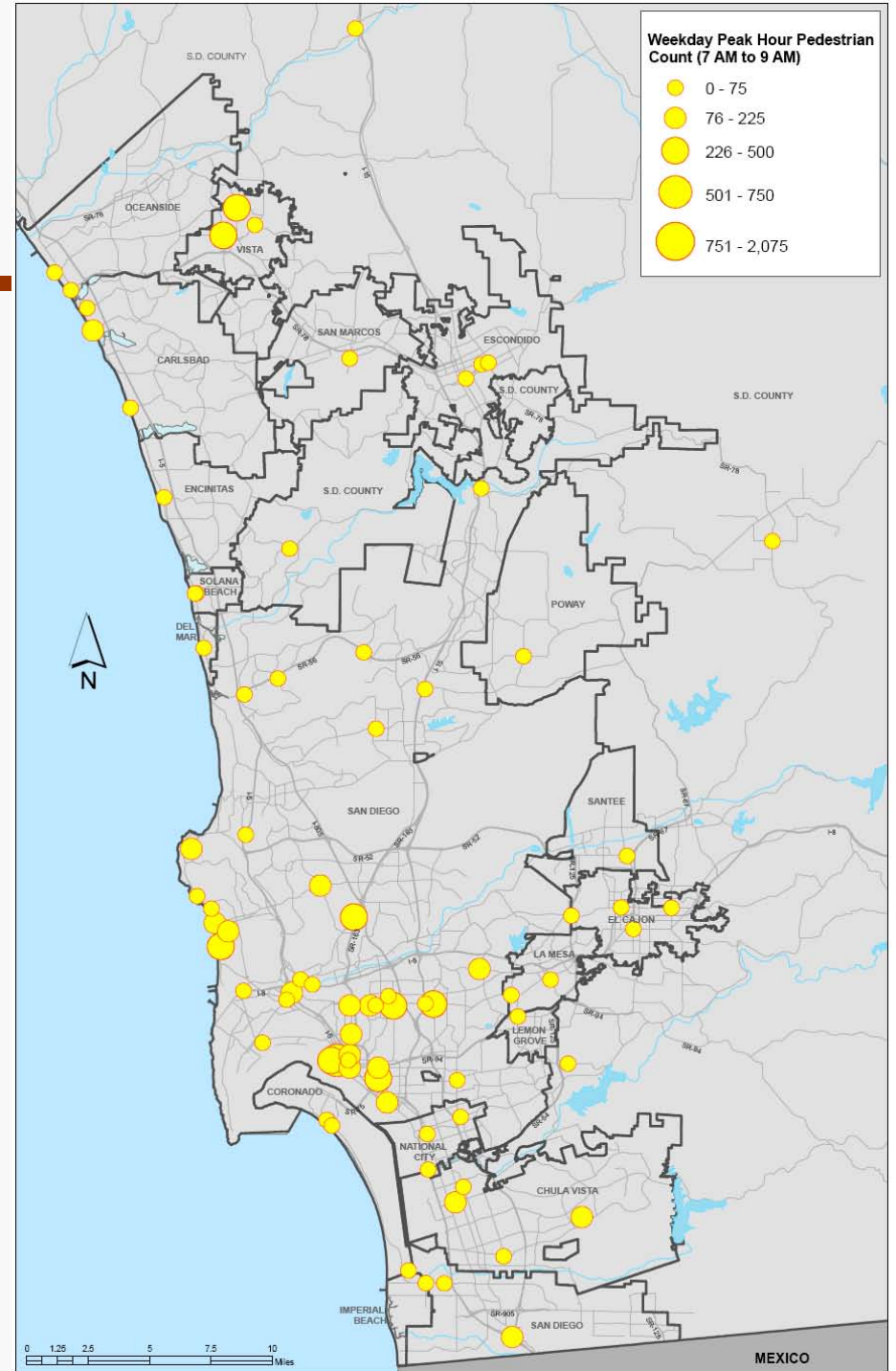
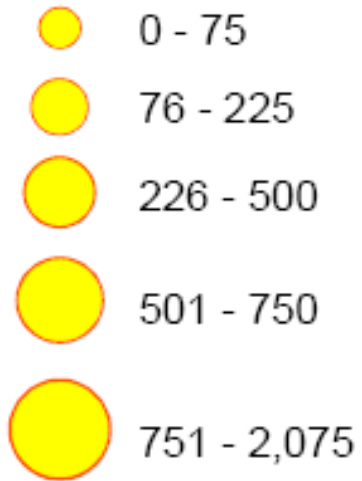
**Weekday Peak Hour Bicycle Count (7 AM to 9 AM)**



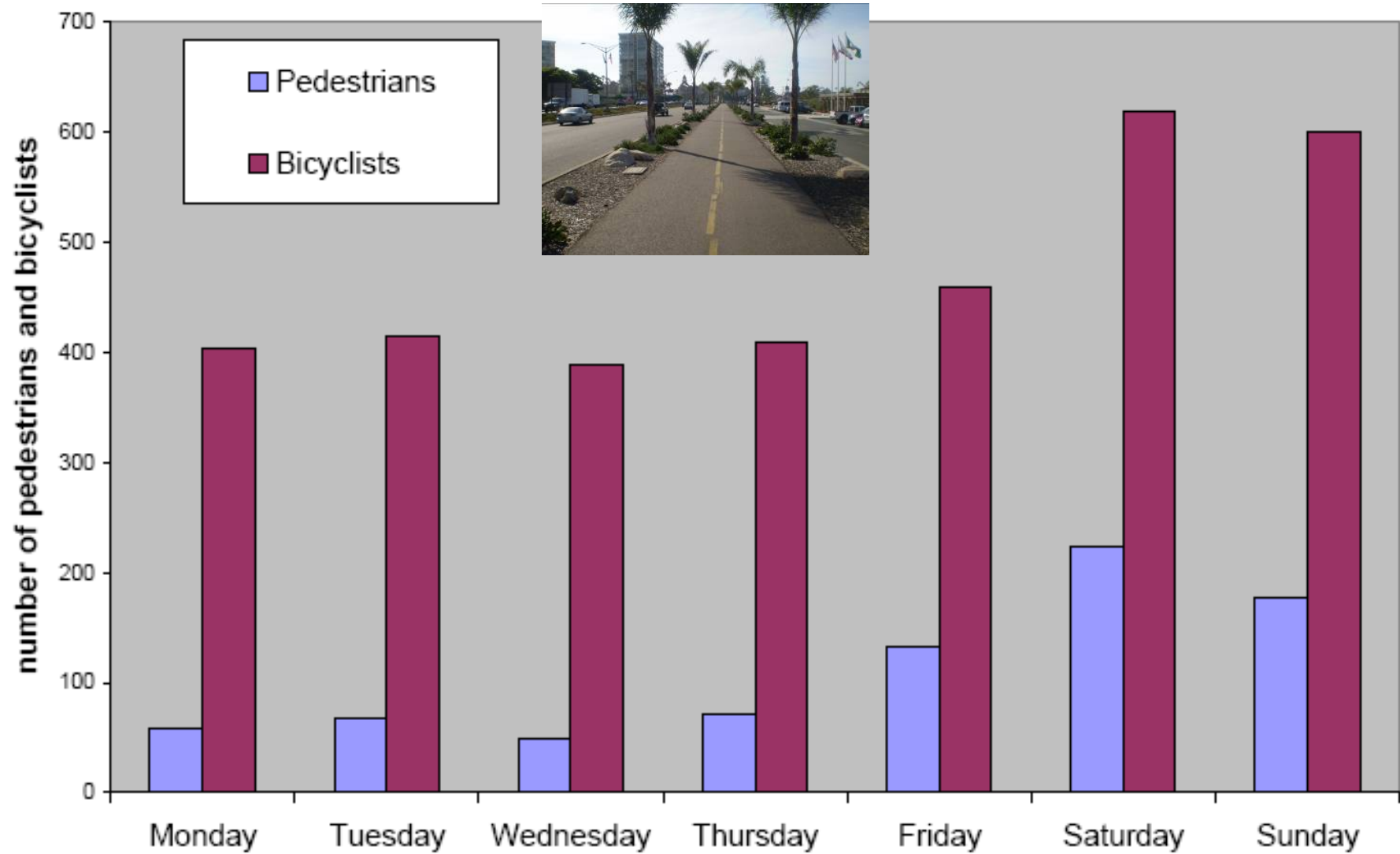


# Weekday Pedestrian

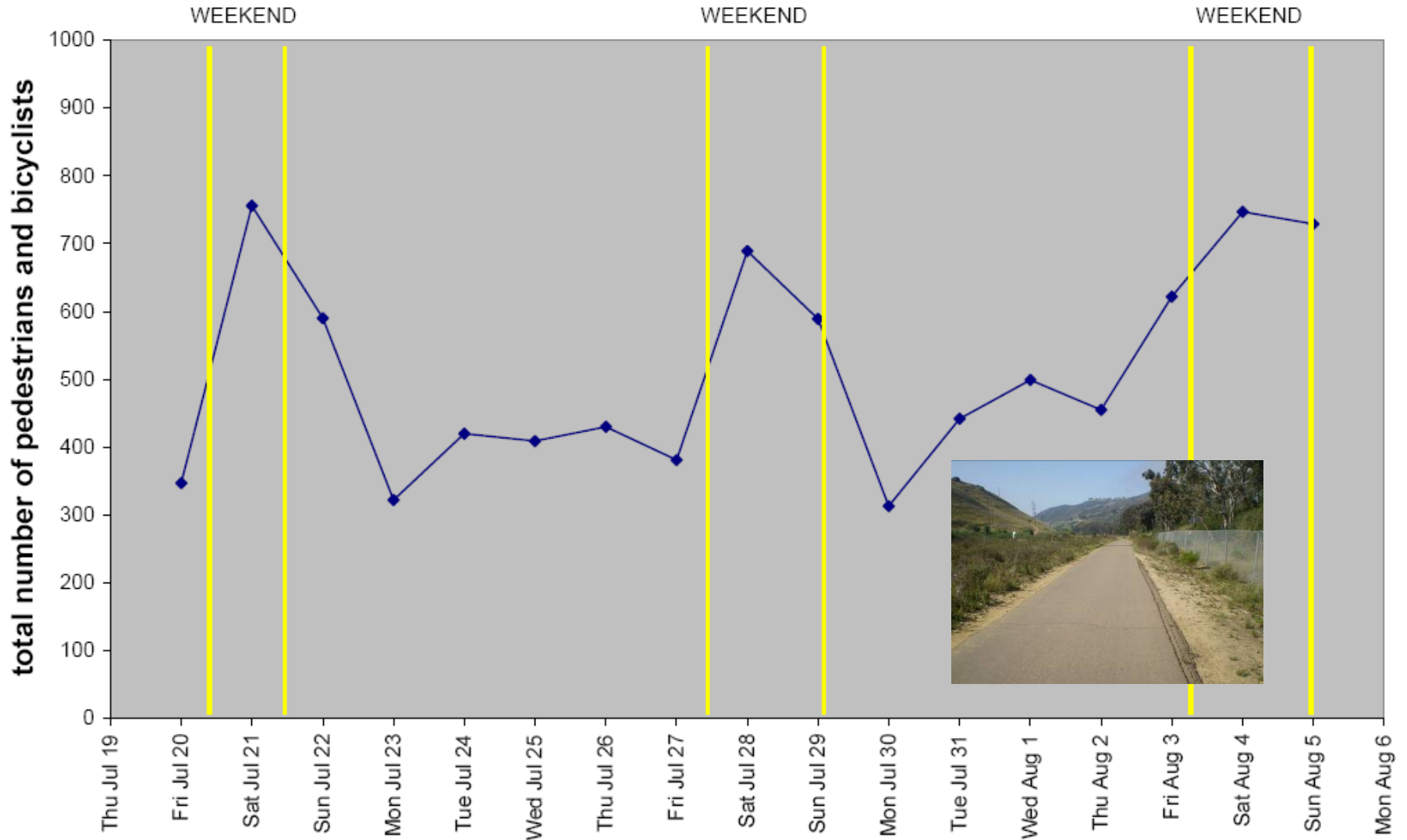
## Weekday Peak Hour Pedestrian Count (7 AM to 9 AM)



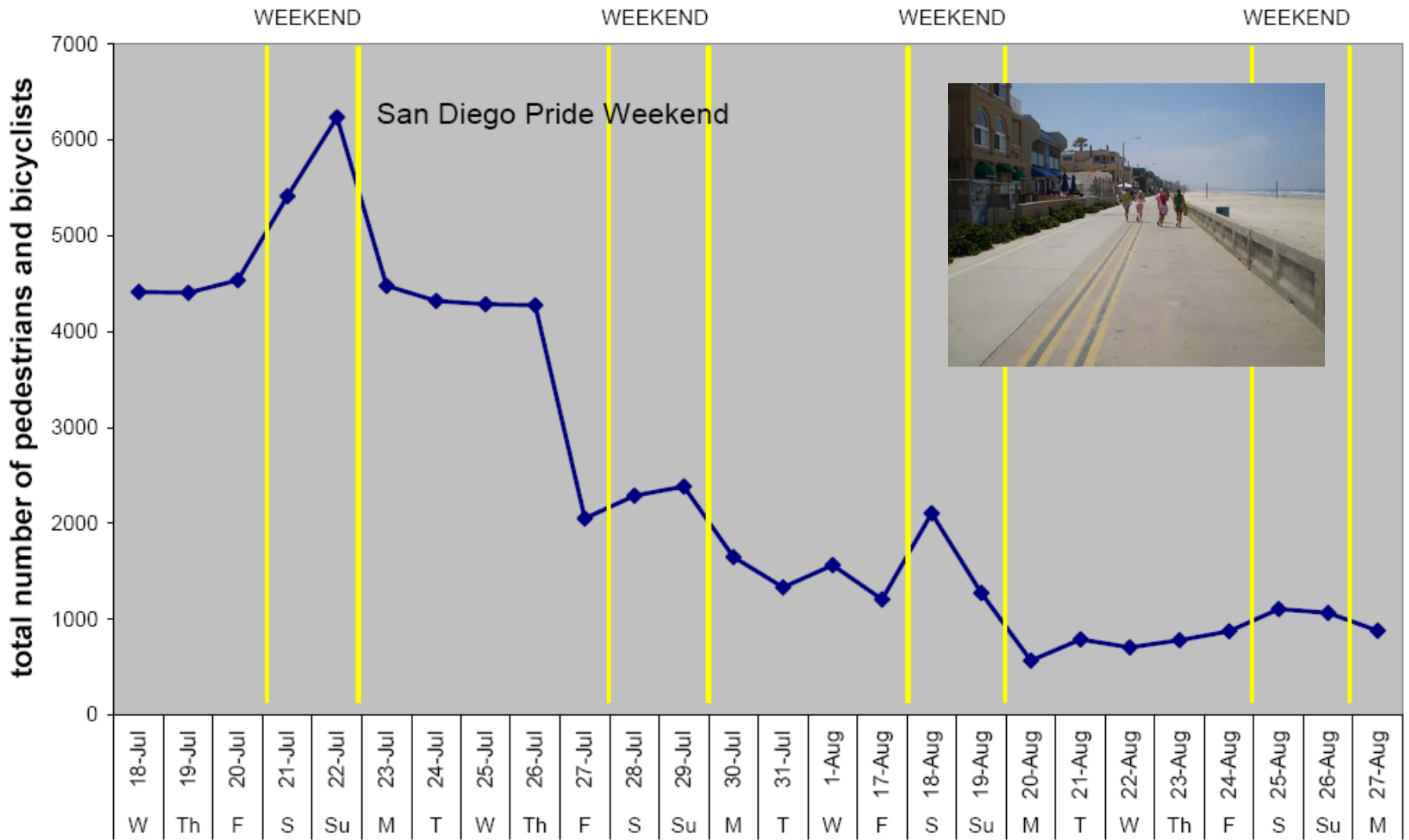
## The Strand - Daily Pedestrian and Bicyclist Volume Fluctuation



# Rose Canyon Bike Path/ Gilman Daily Pedestrian and Bicyclist Volume July 2007

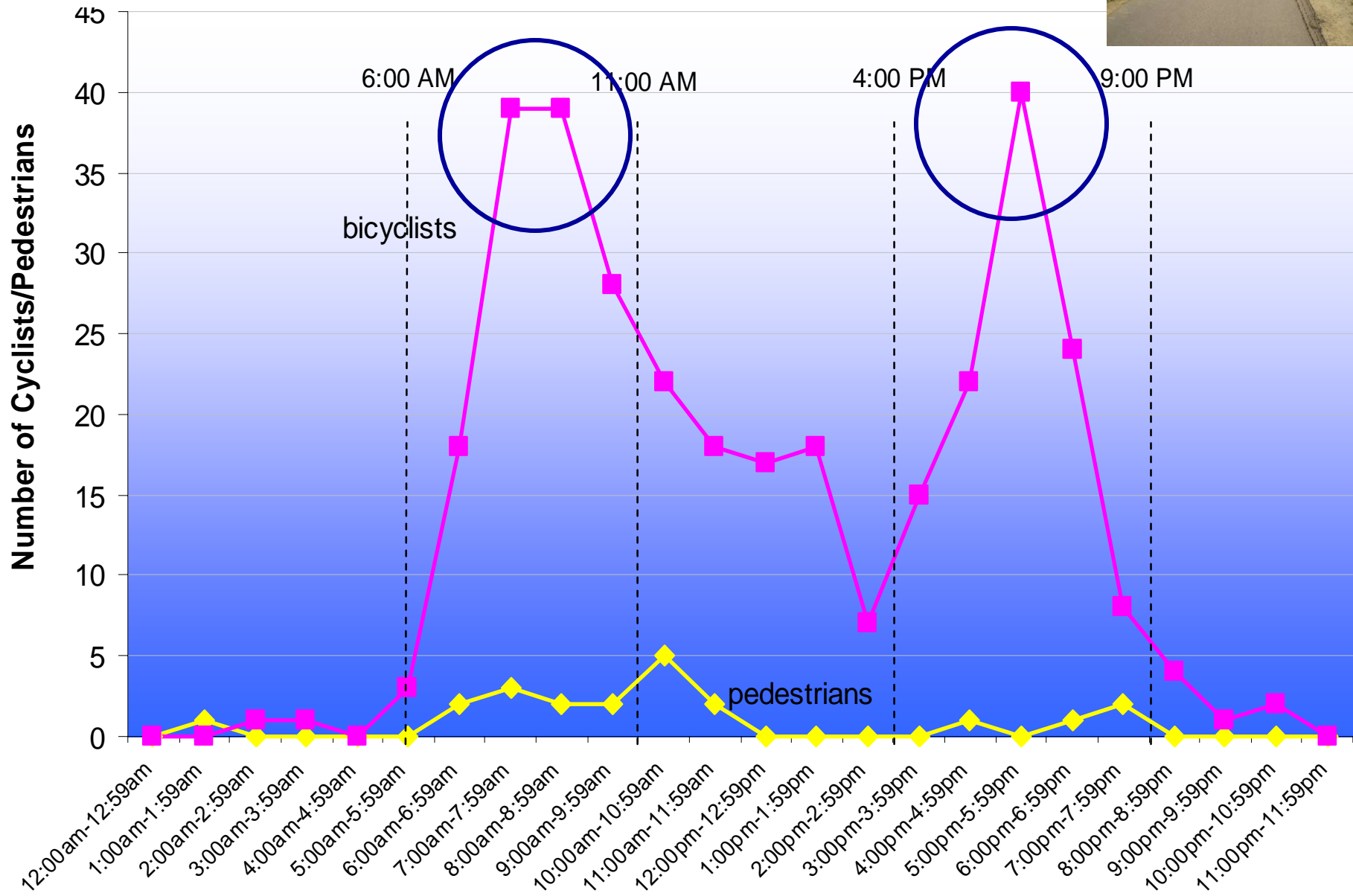


## Mission Beach Boardwalk - Daily Pedestrian and Bicyclist Volume July - August 2007



# Rose Canyon Bicycle Path – Wednesday June 13<sup>th</sup>

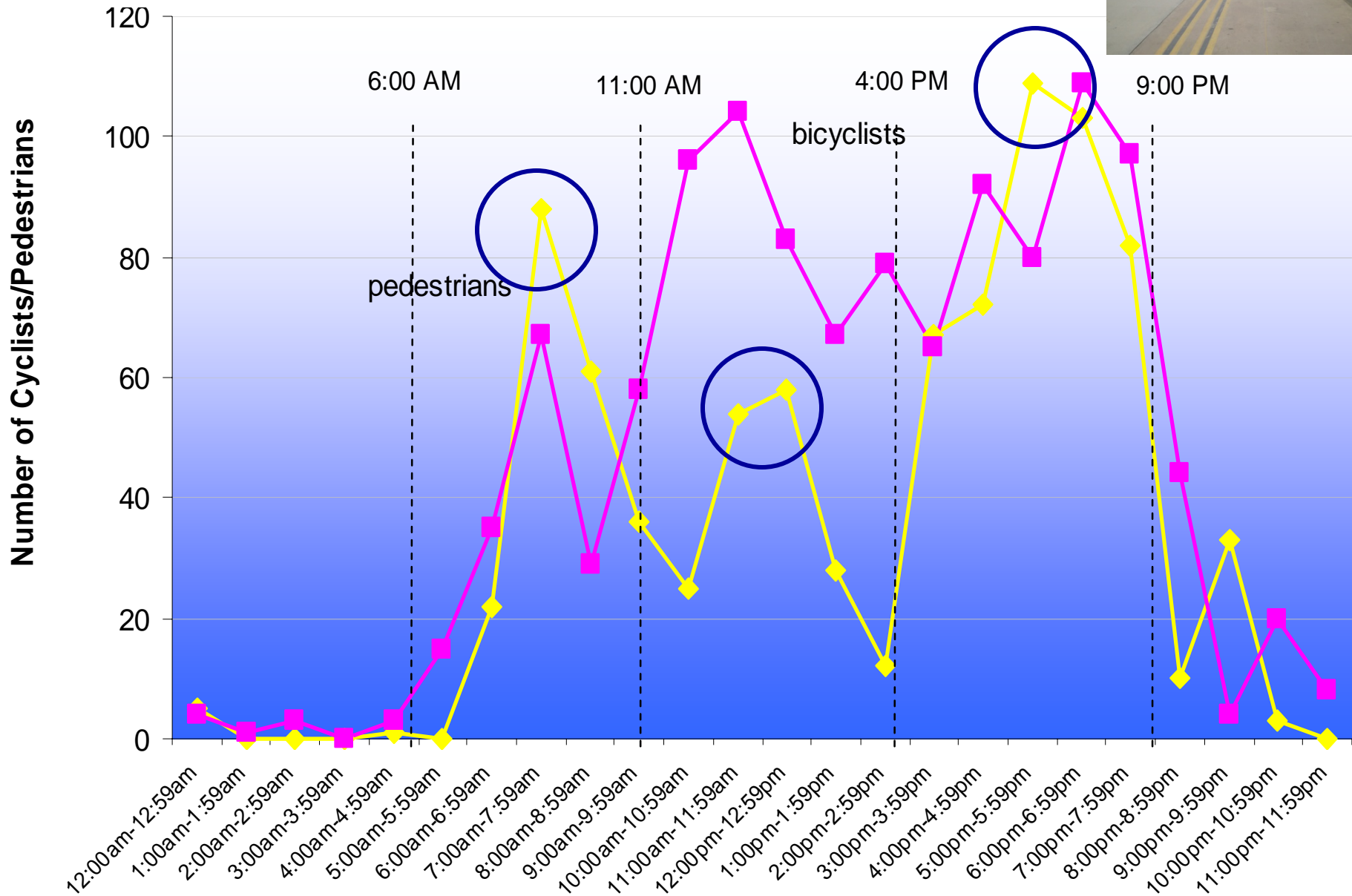
Commuter, low density, few destinations





# Mission Beach Bicycle Path – Wednesday June 13<sup>th</sup>

Recreational, many destinations





# Conclusions: Corridor Demand



- Limitations of automatic counters
- Errors at very high volumes
- Difficulty counting on-street bicycles
- Impact of special events and 'pulsing'
- Variability based on facility location
- Visitors/aesthetics
- Recreation v. commuter





# Background Factors



<b>Socio-economic</b>	Population under 18 Population over 65 # households with no vehicle
<b>Built Environment</b>	Single family unit density Multi-family unit density Population density Street network length # transit stops
<b>Travel Characteristics</b>	# transit commuters # walking commuters Transit ridership



# Analysis: Key Variables



- Employment Density  $R = .976$
- Class I bike path within  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile  $R = .879$



# Analysis: Estimating Wild Cards



- Topography
- Climate
- Security
- Traffic/crossings
- Facility quality
- Aesthetics
- Special events, 'pulsing'
- Land use/urban design



# Summary: National Documentation Project



- A low cost, effective method of documenting the levels, trends, and factors influencing walking and bicycling
- More data is needed
- Funding being sought





# Recommended Next Steps



- Assemble a Working Group of interested researchers to collaborate on and produce applied research
- Fund and develop a Bicycle/Pedestrian Traffic Monitoring Guide and research to develop an area wide and location specific estimating tool
- Work towards an accepted convention
- Promote research results that show the role of walking/bicycling in transportation



# Summary



More information or to participate:

Alta Planning + Design

[www.altaplanning.com](http://www.altaplanning.com)

Michael Jones

(415) 482-8660

Institute of Transportation Engineers

[http://www.ite.org/councils/Ped\\_Bike/trips.asp](http://www.ite.org/councils/Ped_Bike/trips.asp)