Creating the (next) bike revolution:

biking as a powerful tool for improving health, climate, society . . .







Claim 1: Bicycles are the ideal choice for trips of a couple miles

Claim 2: More biking is better for us, both individually and collectively

Claim 3: Bike infrastructure is a powerful tool for social good

(slides by E.V. Stenson for a session at virtual SciFoo 2021)

"A Revolutionary Machine" = title of an awesome bike history talk by W. G. Gayle (friend of friend)

Where I'm coming from: transportation history

Cleveland Hts ('81-'99): car

(+ feet, bike)

New York City ('99-'04):

bus, subway, train, feet

(+ car)

• Pasadena ('05-'12): inline skates

(+ car, motorcycle, bus, rail)

• Greifswald ('12-'16): **bike**

(+ feet, bus, train)

Munich outskirts ('16+): bike, train

(+ car, feet)

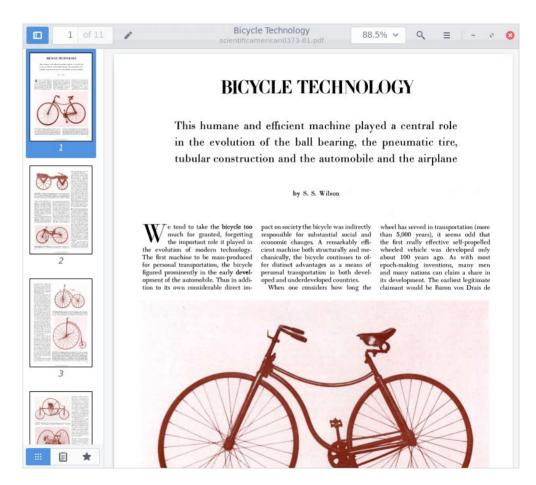
my qualifications (or lack thereof):

- American in Germany
- relatively recent cyclist (last ~9 years)
- pragmatic in transportation choices
- "bad" at bike maintenance (time- & tool-constrained)
- parent of a 7yo
- nature enthusiast
- reasonably athletic
- not a social scientist or civil engineer or . . .

 highly energy-efficient way to transport people and cargo

"A bicycle's performance is extraordinarily efficient. In terms of the amount of energy a person must expend to travel a given distance, cycling is calculated to be the most efficient self-powered means of transportation. In terms of the ratio of cargo weight a bicycle can carry to total weight, it is also a most efficient means of cargo transportation."

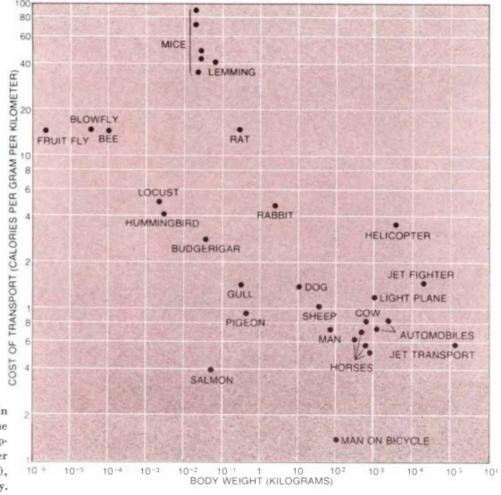
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bicycle_performance



S.S. Wilson (March 1973). "Bicycle Technology". Scientific American.

 highly energy-efficient way to transport people and cargo

MAN ON A BICYCLE ranks first in efficiency among traveling animals and machines in terms of energy consumed in moving a certain distance as a function of body weight. The rate of energy consumption for a bicyclist (about .15 calorie per gram per kilometer) is approximately a fifth of that for an unaided walking man (about .75 calorie per gram per kilometer). With the exception of the black point representing the bicyclist (lower right), this graph is based on data originally compiled by Vance A. Tucker of Duke University.

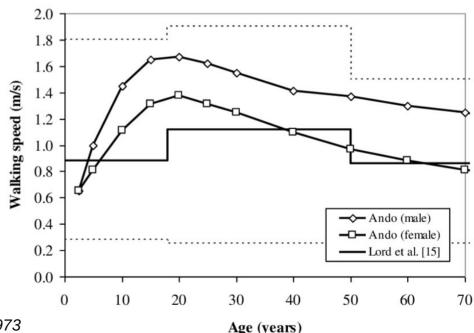


S.S. Wilson (March 1973). "Bicycle Technology". Scientific American.

- highly energy-efficient way to transport people and cargo
- walking is slow! (2-3 mph)

"The preferred walking speed is the speed at which humans or animals choose to walk. Many people tend to walk at about 1.4 metres per second (5.0 km/h; 3.1 mph; 4.6 ft/s)."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Preferred_walking_speed



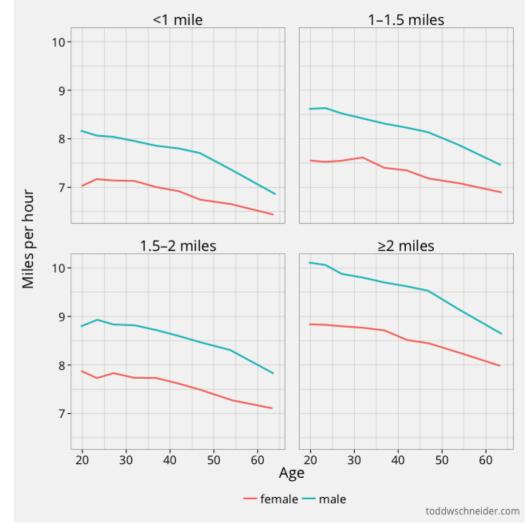
https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Comparison-of-walking-speed-as-a-function-of-sex-and-age-from-an-adaptation-of-Ando-et-al_fig6_241653973

- highly energy-efficient way to transport people and cargo
- walking is slow! (2-3 mph)
- biking is at least 2x-3x as fast (incl. non-riding time), often way more

"A Tale of Twenty-Two Million Citi Bike Rides: Analyzing the NYC Bike Share System" https://toddwschneider.com/posts/a-tale-of-twenty-two-million-citi-bikes-analyzing-the-nyc-bike-share-system/

NYC Citi Bike Speed by Age, Gender, and Trip Distance

7/2013-11/2015, Citi Bike subscribers, weekday rush hour (7-10AM, 5-8PM)

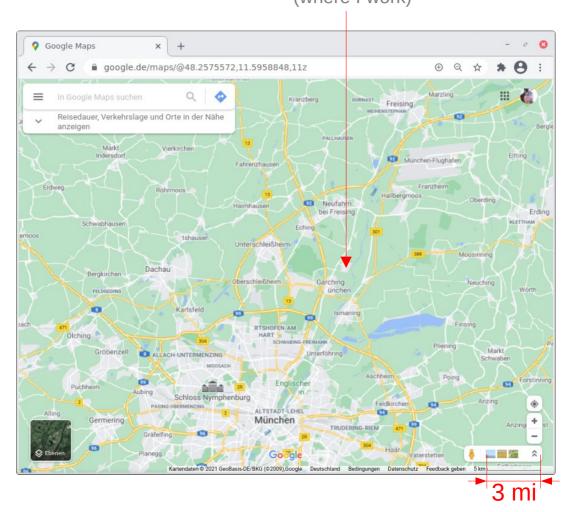


Garching Research Center (where I work)

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This translates into a much larger range for the same travel time!

For example, if I want to limit my daily commute to a half hour . . .



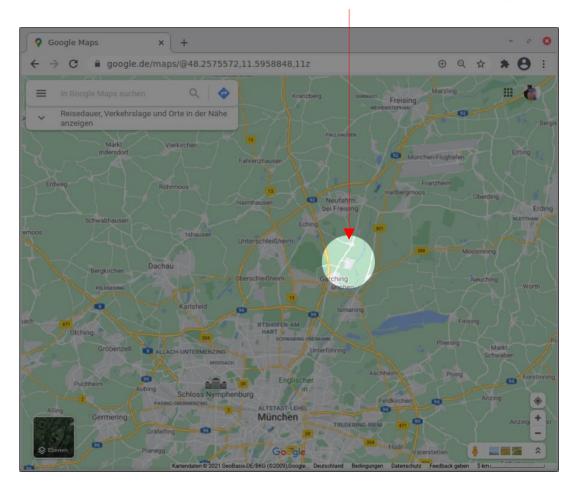
2.5-km (1.6-mile) radius

(i.e., more than a half hour of walking)

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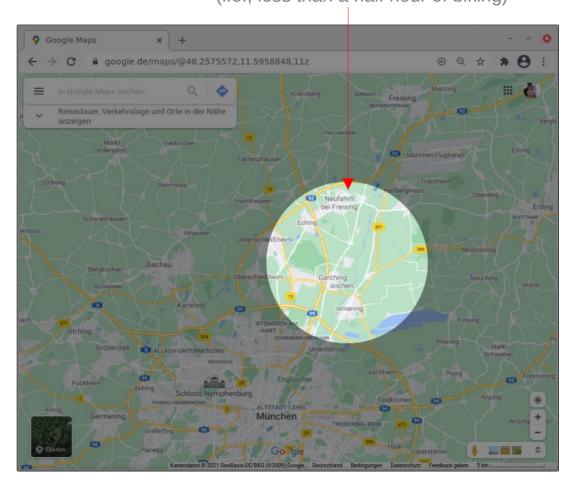
7.5-km (4.7-mile) radius (i.e., less than a half hour of biking)

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There are a lot more housing options if I bike instead of walk.



- highly energy-efficient way to transport people and cargo
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- contingent on infrastructure, bikes can be competitive with cars for door-to-door time for trips of several miles

According to Google Maps, this is the alleged time in minutes it takes to get from the house where I grew up to my [family's] common destinations . . .

	walk	bike	car
Giant Eagle (1.1 mi)	21	6	4
Heights High (3.0 mi)	56	15	8
Gymnastics Training Center (6.5 mi)	132	38	21*

^{*} for the route we actually took

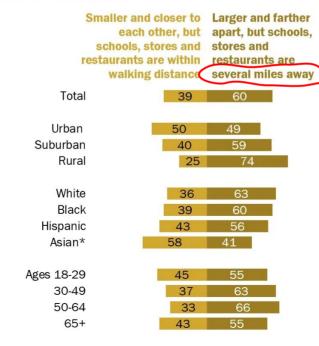
'Several miles' should = 'bikeable'

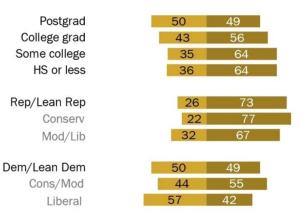
- recent Pew survey about housing density
- commentary about the effect of the pandemic, the effect of politics . . .
- inherent assumption that we transition straight from "walkable" to "drivable" (!)

https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/ 2021/08/26/more-americans-now-say-theyprefer-a-community-with-big-houses-evenif-local-amenities-are-farther-away/

Liberal Democrats prefer walkable communities, conservative Republicans prefer drivable communities

% who say they would prefer to live in a community where the houses are ...





*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Notes: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 8-18, 2021.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Why bike?: health (mental & physical)

- exercise incorporated into daily life
- · pedaling instead of sitting
- · contact with community / nature
- less stressful
- people who bike commute like their commute
- drunk biking less dangerous than drunk driving



Journal of Transport & Health

Volume 14, September 2019, 100569



Why are cyclists the happiest commuters? Health, pleasure and the e-bike

Kirsty Wild & M. Alistair Woodward M.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jth.2019.05.008

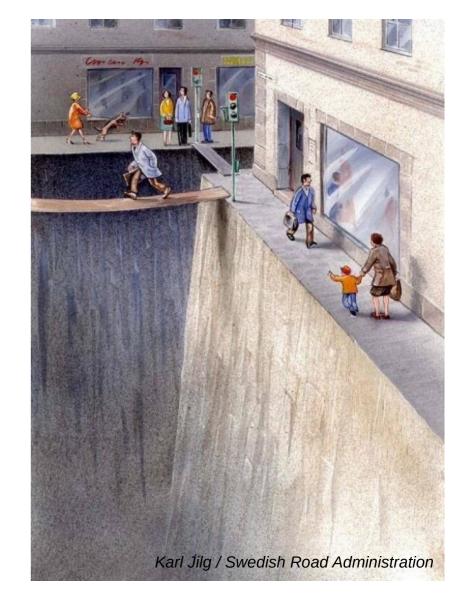
Get rights and content

Highlights

- Qualitative research with cyclists identifies four reasons for high mode satisfaction.
- Active transport pleasures receive less research attention than safety concerns.
- Understanding cyclist satisfaction can help us promote cycling more effectively.
- Electric bicycles may further enhance cyclist mode satisfaction.

Why bike?: community + climate

- more compatible with pedestrian/kid zones (also motorized scooters)
- a more social activity (vs. "steel cages")
- there exist bikes suitable for the young, the elderly, those with disabilities
- short trips are especially inefficient for vehicles using internal combustion engines
- less of one's city "lost" to streets and parking
- decarbonization calculation (coming up!)



FAQ: what about . . . babies? shopping? longer trips? those who are old? who have disabilities?

- not all of us are elite road-bikers (but props to those who are!)
- many different varieties of bikes and accoutrements, including
 - ebikes
 - cargo bikes
 - trailers for kids, dogs, shopping
 - adult trikes, "old-person" bikes
 - fold-up bikes



biking to work + daycare on a 'Feldweg' (literally "field road", used by tractors, cyclists, and dog-walkers, but not cars)

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 - fold-up bikes
- combine with other transportation



rack for full-sized bikes (with their tickets) on a regional train (Fold-up bikes go on luggage racks and don't need tickets.)

FAQ: weather?

- "no bad weather, only bad clothing"
- suitable tires, brakes, maintenance; kid trailers with screens + covers
- weather also affects cars (e.g., scraping off frost in the winter, dangerously hot temperatures in the sun/summer, . . .)
- one warms up faster when pedaling than when sitting in a cold car
- Bike paths should be cleared and sanded, just like roads and sidewalks!
- It doesn't have to be all or nothing!
 (Bike some days, take the bus/car others!)



kid trailer with covers, providing excellent protection from elements + tire spray

FAQ: safety?

- bike lanes really need to be physically separated from car lanes
- bike highways (separated from pedestrians) for long-distance routes (e.g., high-speed commuters and distance-riders)
- sensible, locationdependent speed limits for all parties
- appropriate protective gear for the speeds and skill levels in question





above: Seven-year-old cyclist on a path that is wide (good!), shared by bikes and pedestrians (OK), and separated from the street --- which has a speed limit of 100 kph --- by only a curb (not so good!).

left: Same cyclist, ~5 years earlier, with helmet, balance bike, and plenty of outwear (which also provides padding).

Action items

- bike paths and bike highways
 - separate from cars
 - as ubiquitous as roads
 - urban and rural
- bike parking (e.g., at shopping areas and train stations)
- bike maintenance stations
- bike-friendly traffic systems
- bike shops that cater to everyone who wants to bike
- community support



left: overpass for bikes, pedestrians, and wildlife (so that none of those have to cross the twolane highway below)

right: view from the top of that overpass, showing the highway and separated bike path, both of which go over the Autobahn (where the truck is)



Some references and further reading

- 1) cover photo: https://www.dpdhl.com/de/presse/medienservice-regional/2021/04/postzustellung-per-fahrrad.html
- 2) Atlantic article about how driving cars is incentivized: https://www.theatlantic.com/ideas/archive/2019/07/car-crashes-arent-always-unavoidable/592447/
- 3) Article about the "perfect street" and how it is not car-centric: https://citu.co.uk/citu-live/what-does-the-perfect-street-look-like
- 4) Johannesburg tried to get people to give up driving for a month here's what happened: https://www.businessinsider.com/johannesburgs-experiment-with-no-cars-2015-12
- 5) Take Back the Streets From the Automobile https://www.nytimes.com/2020/06/20/opinion/pandemic-automobile-cities.html
- 6) https://trec.pdx.edu/research/project/583/ Lessons_from_the_Green_Lanes:_Evaluating_Protected_Bike_Lanes_in_the_U.S._
- 7) The impact of transportation infrastructure on bicycling injuries and crashes: a review of the literature https://ehjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1476-069X-8-47
- 8) https://roadswerenotbuiltforcars.com/

Some references and further reading/viewing

- 9) Bicycle infrastructure: can good design encourage cycling? https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/21650020.2014.955210
- 10)Bike Lanes by Casey Neistat: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bzE-IMaegzQ
- 11) How our daily travel harms the planet https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20200317-climate-change-cut-carbon-emissions-from-your-commute
- 12) Revolutionising the commute is key to reducing CO2 emissions https://airqualitynews.com/2020/09/22/revolutionising-the-commute-is-key-to-reducing-co2-emissions/
- 13) Barcelona bike bus: https://www.npr.org/2021/10/22/1047341052/barcelona-bicibus-kids-parents-bike-ride-to-school
- 14) "Das Auto ist ein Geldgrab" (German article about how much less expensive a bike is than a car, per mile) https://www.faz.net/aktuell/gesellschaft/menschen/kosten-fuer-die-gesellschaft-auto-und-fahrrad-im-vergleich-17434085.html
- 15) German article about bike tours through the countryside, with photos: https://www.spiegel.de/reise/deutschland/rad-fernwege-mit-dem-fahrrad-raus-aus-der-vollen-stadt-ab-ins-gruene-a-2526b2ef-0410-4142-855c-7fd8cb57cddd