## 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)

## Where l'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):
- Greifswald ('12-'16):
- Munich outskirts ('16+): bike, train
(+ car, feet)
my qualifications
(or lack thereof):
- American in Germany
- relatively recent cyclist (last $\sim 9$ 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 . . .


## Why bike?: efficiency

- highly energy-efficient way to transport people and cargo



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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.

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"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 ( $5.0 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h} ; 3.1 \mathrm{mph} ; 4.6 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{s}$ )."
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Preferred_walking_speed
- walking is slow! (2-3 mph)



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- walking is slow! (2-3 mph)
- biking is at least $2 x-3 x$ 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)


- female - male


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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


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


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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 <br> (1.1 mi) | 21 | 6 | 4 |
| Heights High <br> (3.0 mi) | 56 | 15 | 8 |
| Gymnastics Training <br> Center (6.5 mi) | 132 | 38 | $21^{*}$ |

[^0]
## '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-they-prefer-a-community-with-big-houses-even-if-local-amenities-are-farther-away/


## Liberal Democrats prefer walkable communities, conservative Republicans prefer drivable communities <br> $\%$ who say they would prefer to live in a community where the houses are ...



Postgrad College grad Some college HS or less Rep/Lean Rep

Conserv
Mod/Lib
Dem/Lean Dem
Cons/Mod
Liberal

*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 (mental \& physical)

Journal of Transport \& Health
Volume 14, September 2019, 100569

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

Kirsty Wild $\cap \boxtimes$, Alistair Woodward $\triangle$

- contact with community / nature
- less stressful
- people who bike commute like their commute
- drunk biking less dangerous than drunk driving


## 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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- 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, $\sim 5$ 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
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)
left: overpass for bikes, pedestrians, and wildlife
(so that none of those have to cross the twolane highway below)



## 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
10) How our daily travel harms the planet https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20200317-climate-change-cut-carbon-emissions-from-your-commute
11) Revolutionising the commute is key to reducing CO2 emissions https://airqualitynews.com/2020/09/22/revolutionising-the-commute-is-key-to-reducing-co2-emissions/
12) Barcelona bike bus:
https://www.npr.org/2021/10/22/1047341052/barcelona-bicibus-kids-parents-bike-ride-to-school
13) „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-vergleich17434085.html
14) 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

[^0]:    * for the route we actually took

