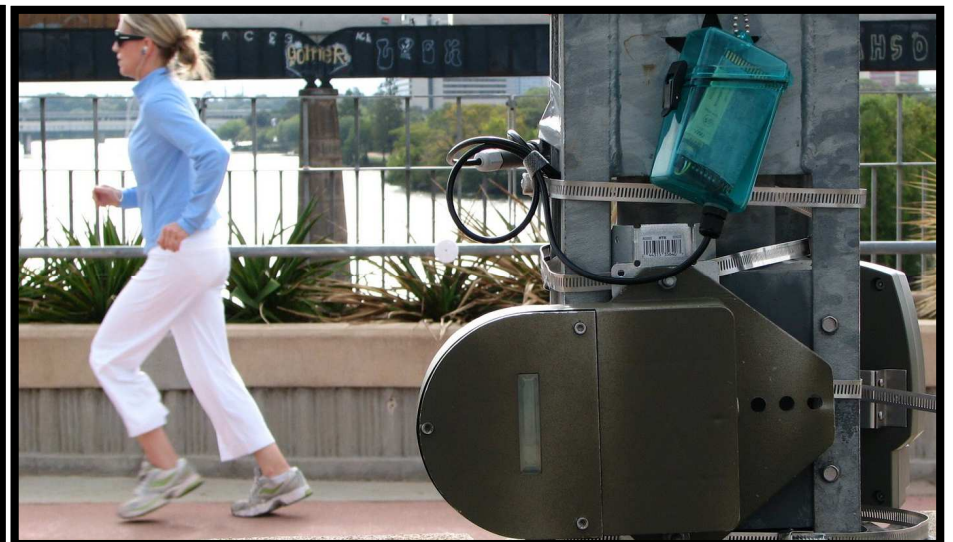


Data Collection and Analysis for Bicyclists and Pedestrians

Shawn Turner, P.E.
Texas A&M Transportation Institute



Horwood's Laws of Data*

1. Good data is the data you already have.
2. The data you have for the present crisis was collected to solve the previous crisis.
3. The respectability of existing data grows with elapsed time and distance from the data collector.
4. In complex systems, there is no relationship between information gathered and the decision made.

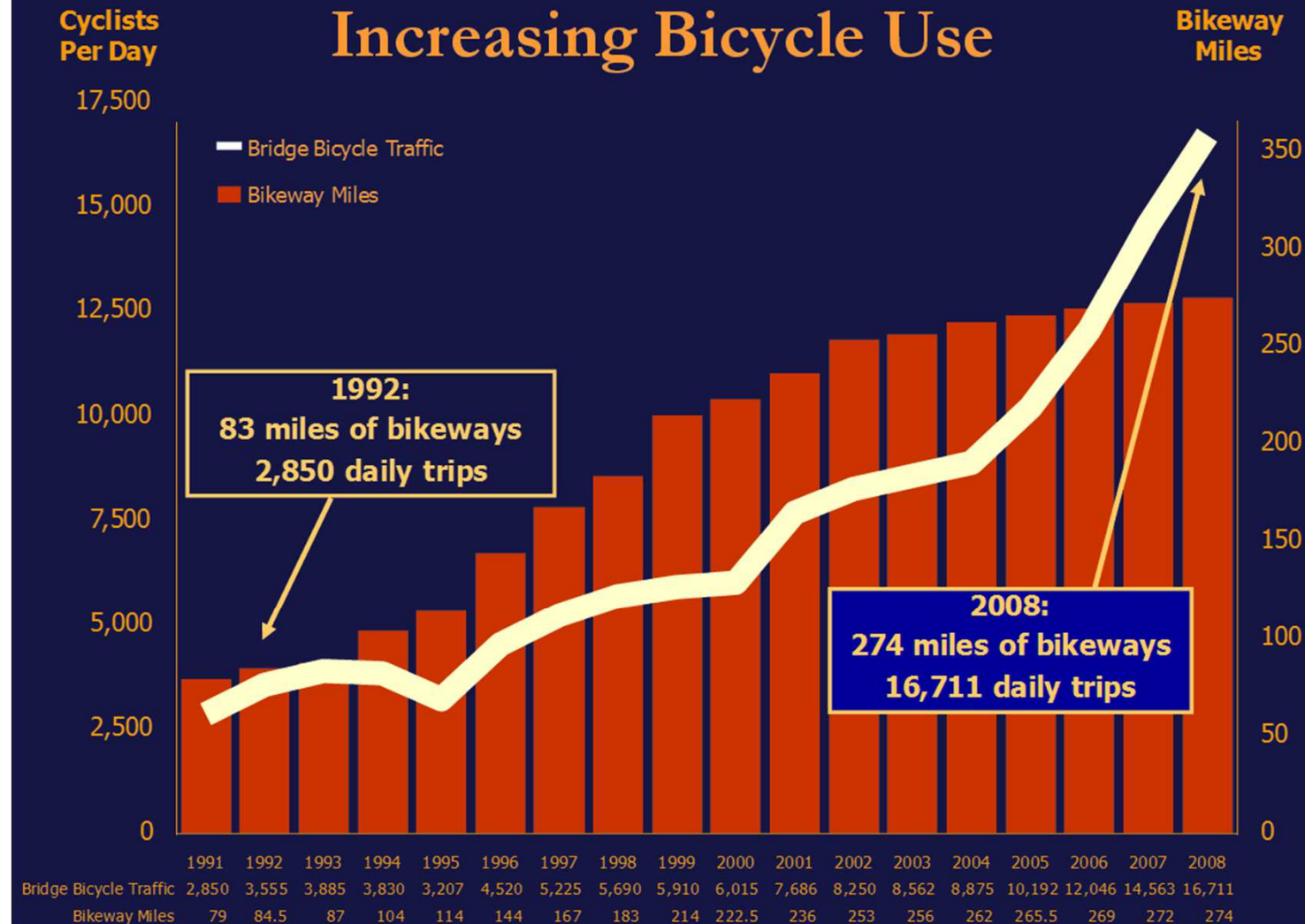


* As propagated and obfuscated by Mark Hallenbeck, University of Washington

Why is bicycling and walking data important?

- Same reasons as for other modes
 - Support policy decisions/changes
 - Plan for cost-effective investments
 - Design safe facilities and infrastructure
 - Measure performance and progress toward goals
- “What gets measured, gets done”
- “If you’re not counted, you don’t count”

Increasing Bicycle Use



Source: Roger Geller, City of Portland



Source: <http://spacing.ca/montreal/2013/03/10/new-bike-counter-on-laurier-avenue/>

Data Collection / Monitoring Cycle



Data Collection / Monitoring Cycle

Start here!



Identify Uses and Users

- When collecting data,
ASK:
 - FOR WHAT DECISIONS?
 - FOR WHOM?
- Basics of systems engineering
 - Define user requirements



Typical uses

- Policy and funding decisions
 - **Are more people biking/walking?**
 - Should we continue to fund?
 - If so, which projects?
- Demand forecasting
- Facility selection
- Facility design
- Operations and maintenance
- Safety analysis and improvement
- Avoid collecting data only because:
 - “that’s what our program plan lists...”
 - “that’s what my boss said to do...”
 - “that’s what others are doing...”

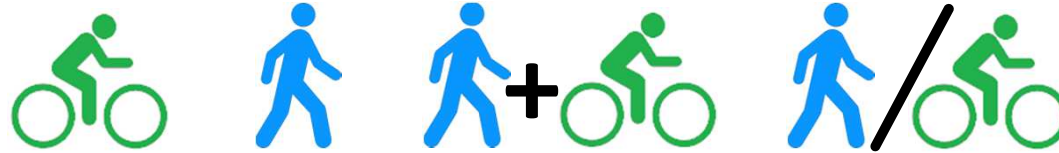
Typical users

- Traffic engineers
- Urban planners
- Department/division managers
- Elected officials
- Advocates
- General public
- Detractors

Data Collection / Monitoring Cycle



1. What Are You Counting?



	Technology	Bicyclists Only	Pedestrians Only	Pedestrians & Bicyclist Combined	Pedestrians & Bicyclist Separately	Cost
2. How Long? ↑ Permanent ↓ Temporary/ Short Term	Inductance Loops ¹	●			◐	\$\$
	Magnetometer ²	○				\$-\$\$
	Pressure Sensor ²	○	○	○	○	\$\$
	Radar Sensor	○	○	○		\$-\$\$
	Seismic Sensor	○	○	○		\$\$
	Video Imaging: Automated	○	○	○	○	\$-\$\$
	Infrared Sensor (Active or Passive)	○ ³	●	●	◐	\$-\$\$
	Pneumatic Tubes	●			◐	\$-\$\$
	Video Imaging: Manual	○	○	○	●	\$-\$\$\$
	Manual Observers	●	●	●	●	\$\$-\$\$\$

○ Indicates what is technologically possible.

● Indicates a common practice.

◐ Indicates a common practice, but must be combined with another technology to classify pedestrians and bicyclists separately.

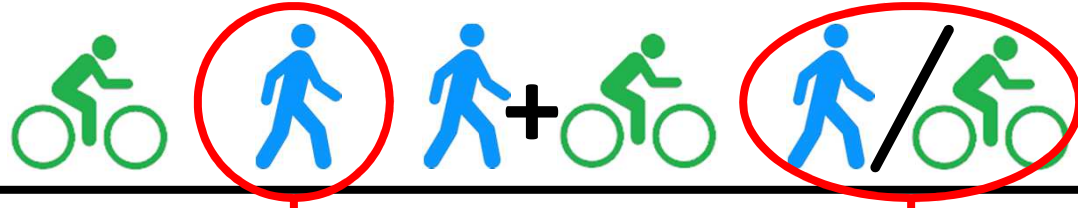
\$\$, \$\$\$, \$\$\$: Indicates relative cost per data point.

¹ Typically requires a unique loop configuration separate from motor vehicle loops, especially in a traffic lane shared by bicyclists and motor vehicles.

² Permanent installation is typical for asphalt or concrete pavements; temporary installation is possible for unpaved, natural surface trails.

³ Requires specific mounting configuration to avoid counting cars in main traffic lanes or counting pedestrians on the sidewalk.

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Permanent ↑ 2. How Long? ↓ Temporary/ Short Term	Inductance Loops ¹	●	○	Guadalupe Mountains National Park	◐	\$\$
	Magnetometer ²	○	○			\$-\$\$
	Pressure Sensor ²	○	○	○	○	\$\$
	Radar Sensor	○	○	○		\$-\$\$
	Seismic Sensor	○	○	○		\$\$
	Video Imaging: Automated	○	○	○	○	\$-\$\$
	Infrared Sensor (Active or Passive)	○ ³	●	●	◐	\$-\$\$
	Pneumatic Tubes	●			◐	\$-\$\$
	Video Imaging: Manual	○	○	○	●	\$-\$\$\$
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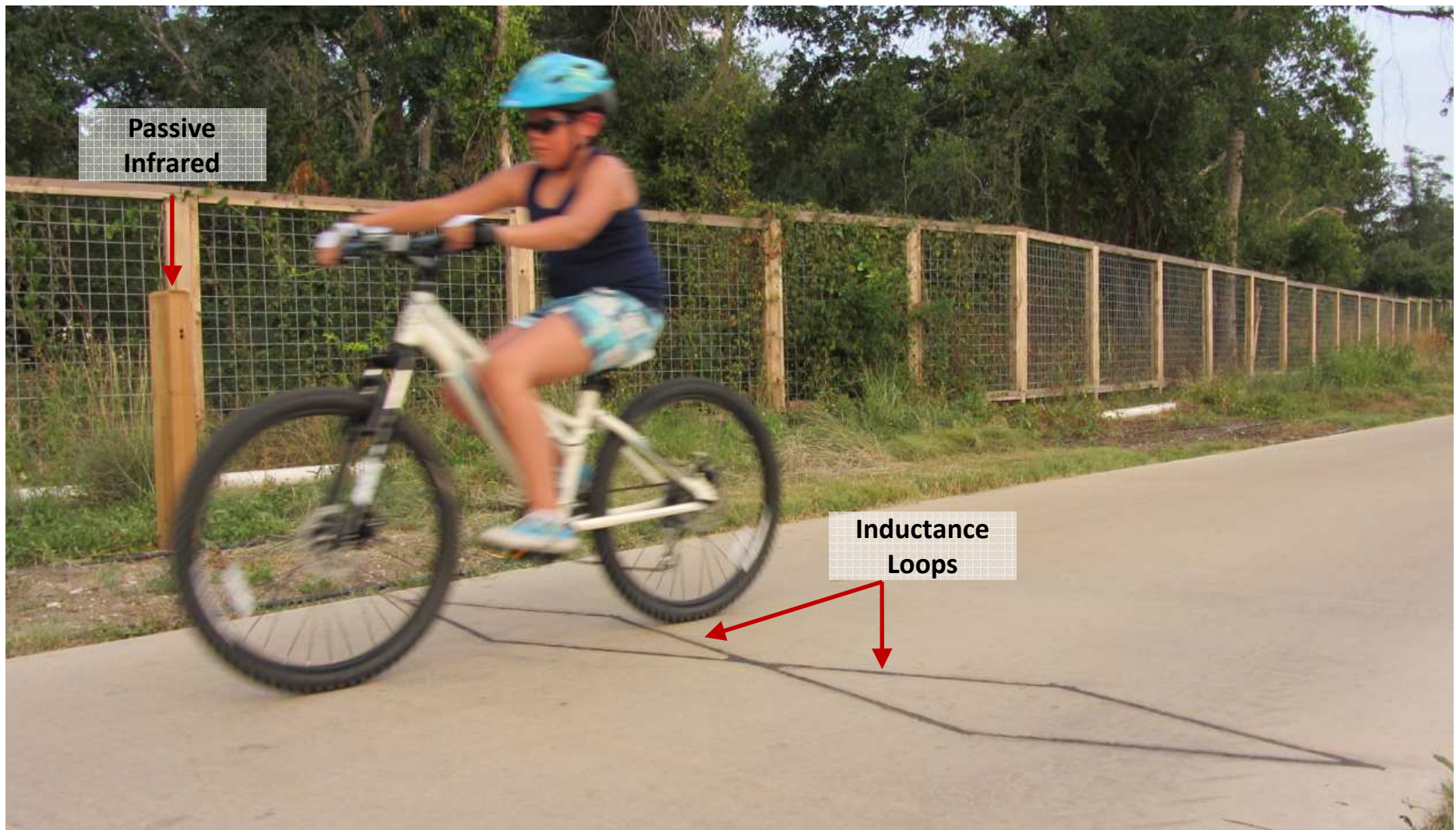
Inductance Loops



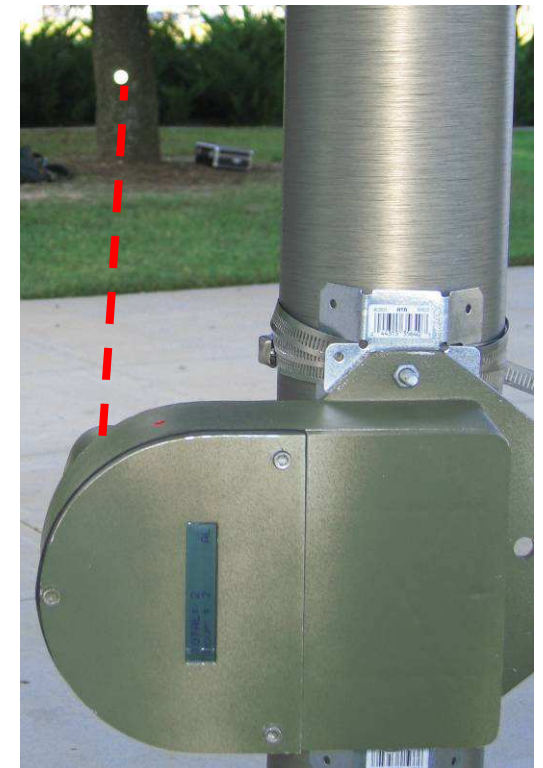
Passive Infrared



Inductance Loops + Passive Infrared



Active Infrared



Magnetometer



Pneumatic Tubes



Source: J.F. Rheault, Eco-Counter

Pressure Sensor



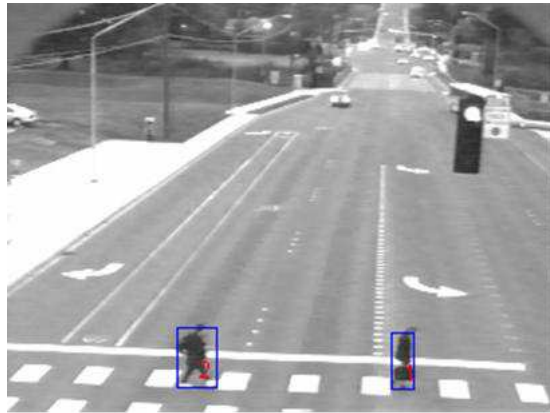
Natural surface trail



Paved surface trail

Source: J.F. Rheault, Eco-Counter

Video Image Processing



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Source: Malinovskiy, Zheng, and Wang, 2009

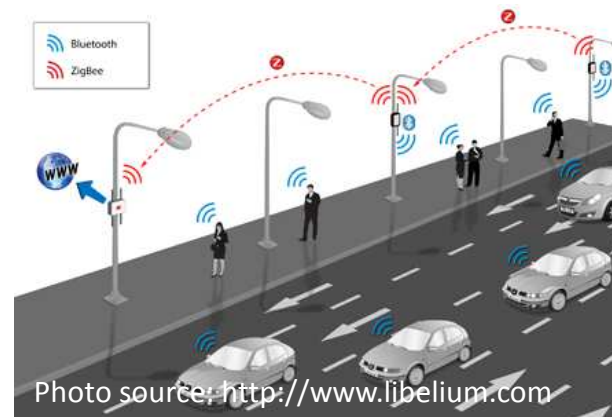
Counting Technology from other Domains

- Retail/shopping
 - SenSource, Traf-Sys, Trax, Alpha Vision Design, etc.
- Security
 - TYZX, Cognex, Wavestore, etc.
- Automotive systems (FLIR)
 - Bosch, Raytheon, Mobileye, Omron, etc



Fundamentally Different Counting Methods

- Smart phone / mobile device
- Wide-area video/surveillance
- Remote sensing

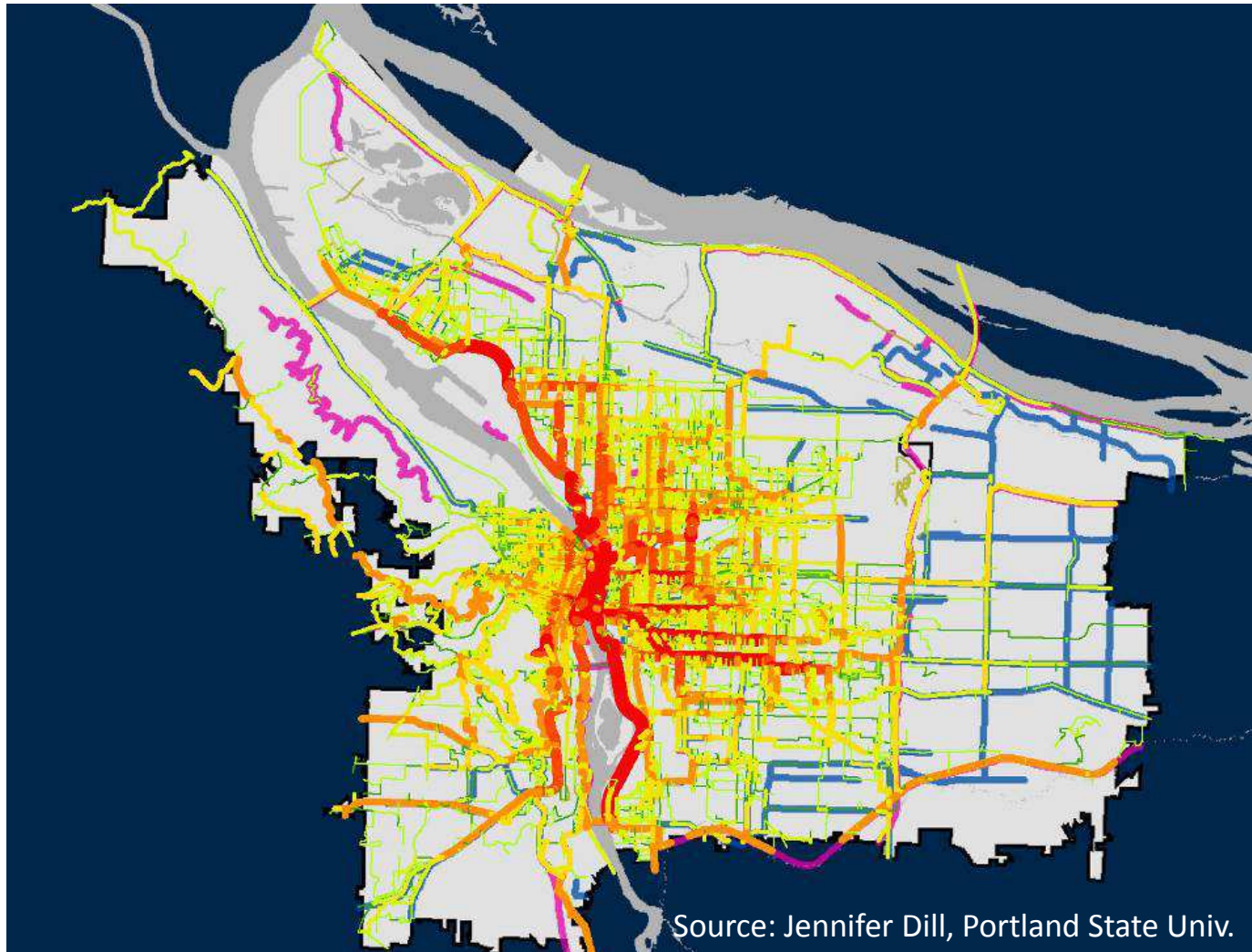


Crowd Source Data

- Pocket-sized, location-aware mobile devices + crowd sourcing and social media

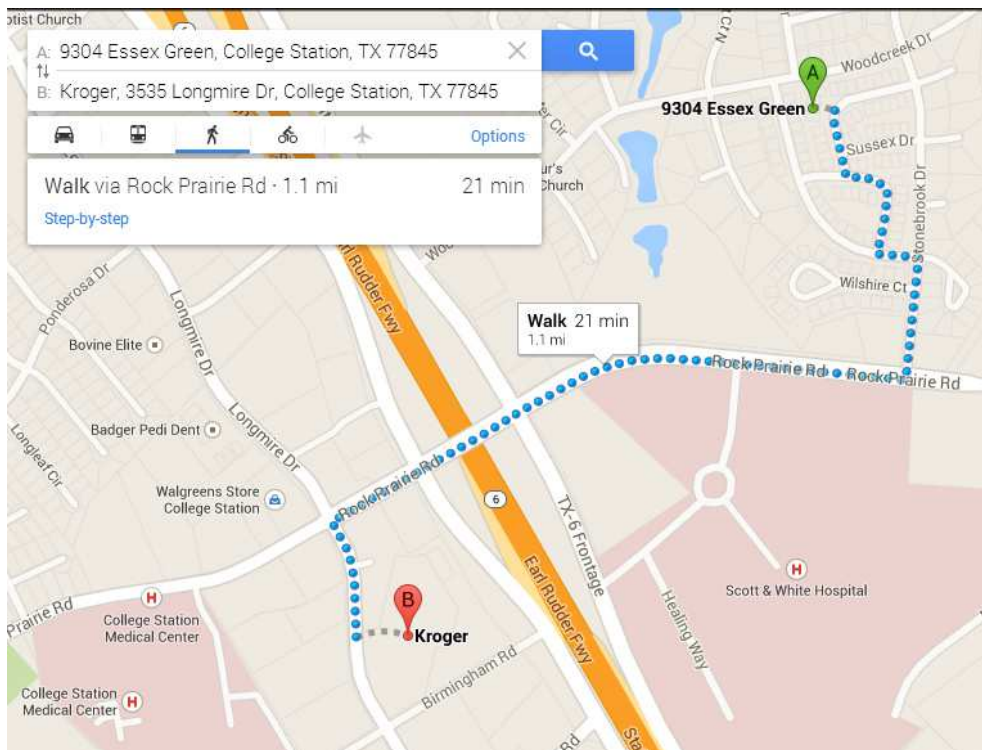


Most Popular Routes



Influence of Big Data

- Map and navigation industry efforts



Influence of Big Data

Walk Score 91 Walker's Paradise
Daily errands do not require a car.



Daily errands do not require a car in Ville-Marie.

Ville-Marie is the 2nd most walkable neighborhood in [Montréal](#) with a Walk Score of 91.

The best Montréal neighborhoods for walkability are [Plateau-Mont-Royal](#), [Ville-Marie](#) and [Outremont](#).

Ville-Marie Neighborhood Ranking

Compare Ville-Marie to other Montréal neighborhoods.

Rank	Name	Walk Score	Transit Score	Bike Score	Population
1	Plateau-Mont-Royal	93	-	-	100,741
2	Ville-Marie	91	-	-	83,877
3	Outremont	84	-	-	23,019
4	Cote-des-Neiges--Notre-Dame-de-Grace	82	-	-	164,446
5	Rosemont--La-Petite-Patrie	81	-	-	133,829

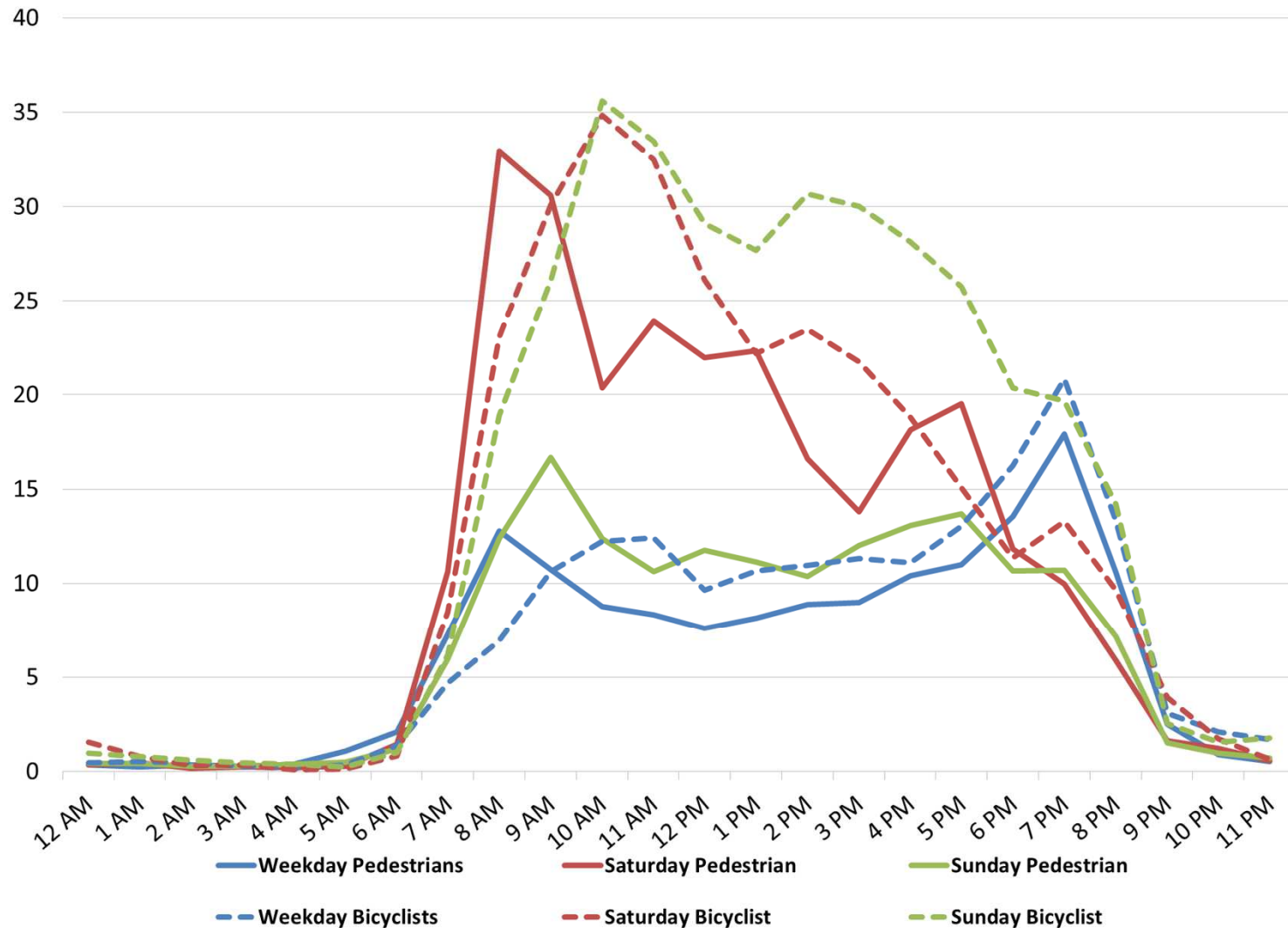
[View all Montréal neighborhoods](#) ↗

[See Walk Score rankings for all cities](#)

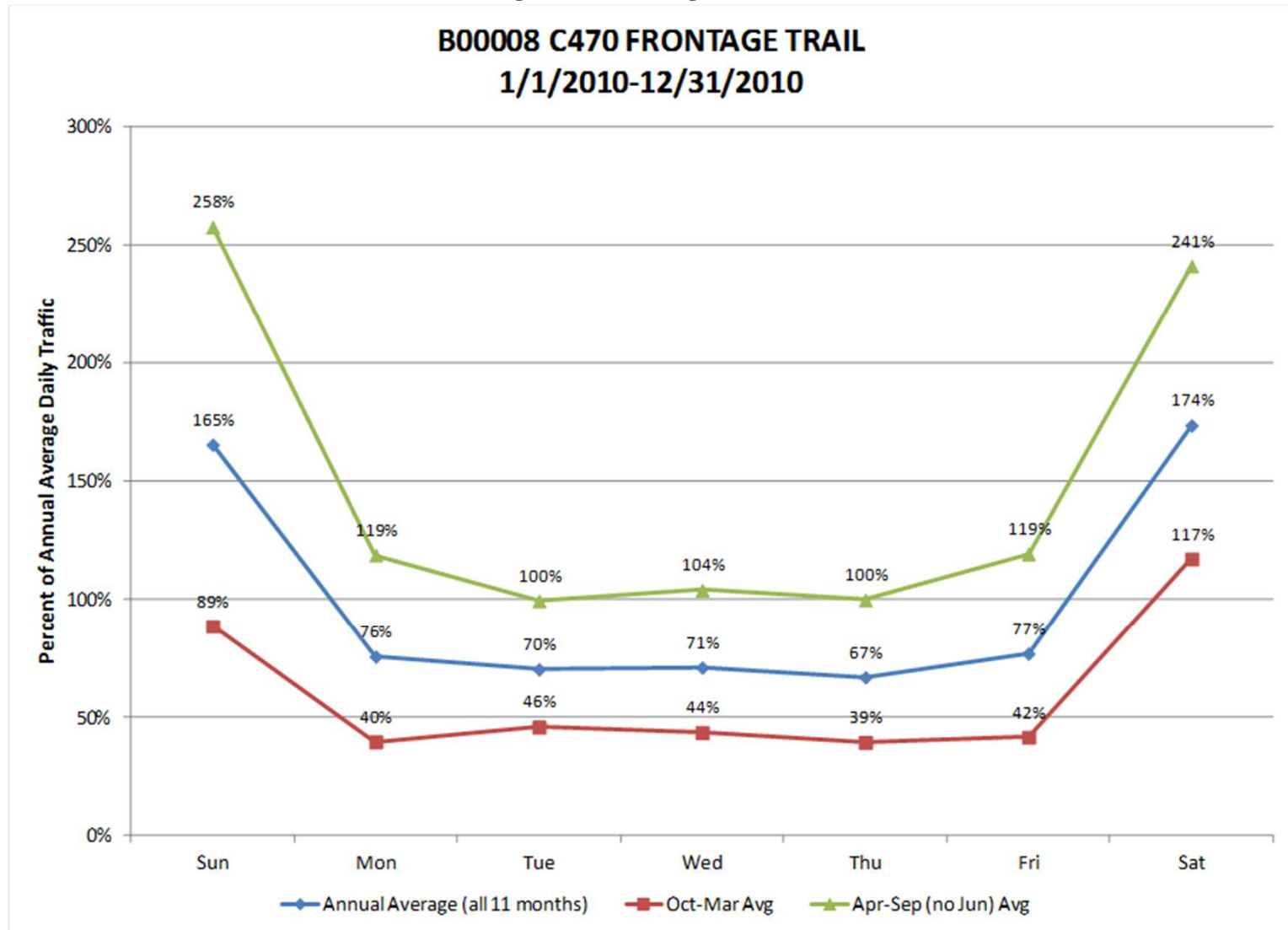
Data Collection / Monitoring Cycle



Counts by Time-of-Day



Counts by Day-of-Week

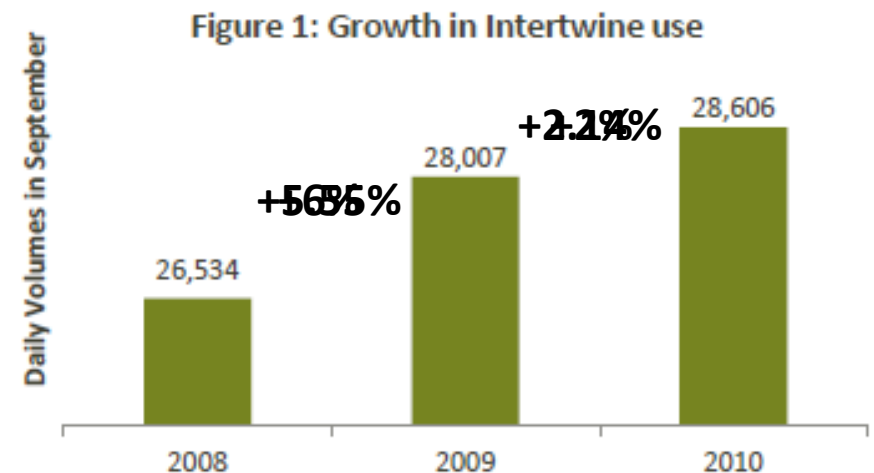


Communicate (not just Report)

Figure 1: Adjusted annual trails count

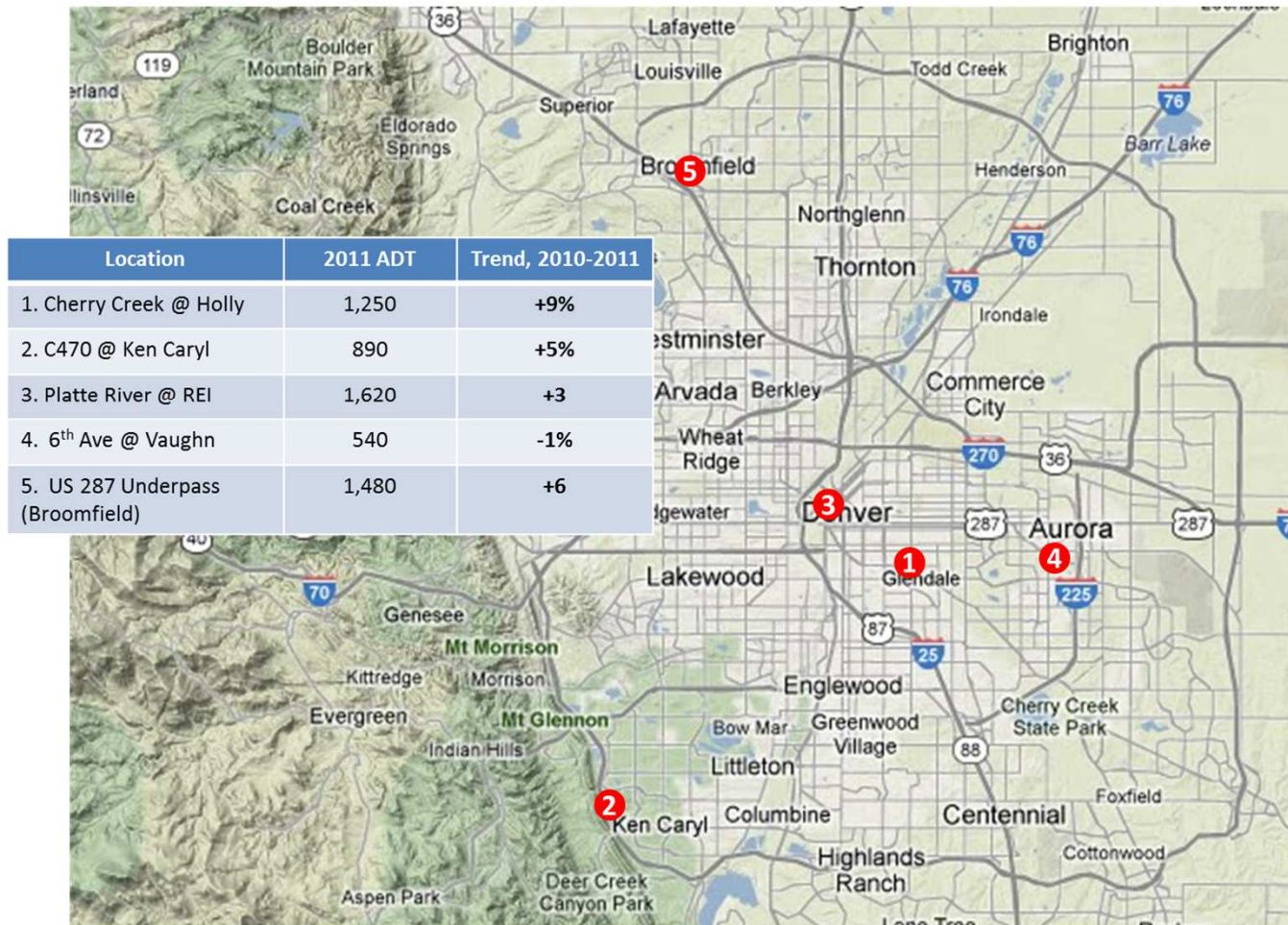
Trail/Pathway	Estimated Monthly visits/trips*	Estimated Annual visits/trips*
Burnt Bridge Creek Trail	20,316.00	253,955.00
Columbia River Renaissance Trail	78,932.00	986,645.00
Frenchman's Bar/Vancouver Lake Trail	11,046.00	138,073.00
I205 Pathway	10,472.00	130,901.00
I5 Pathway	7,056.00	88,197.00
Lacamas Heritage Trail	19,935.00	249,192.00
Padden Parkway Pathway	8,290.00	103,622.00
Salmon Creek Trail	48,955.00	611,937.00

*Data adjusted per National Bicycle & Pedestrian Documentation Project Count Adjustment Factors March 2009



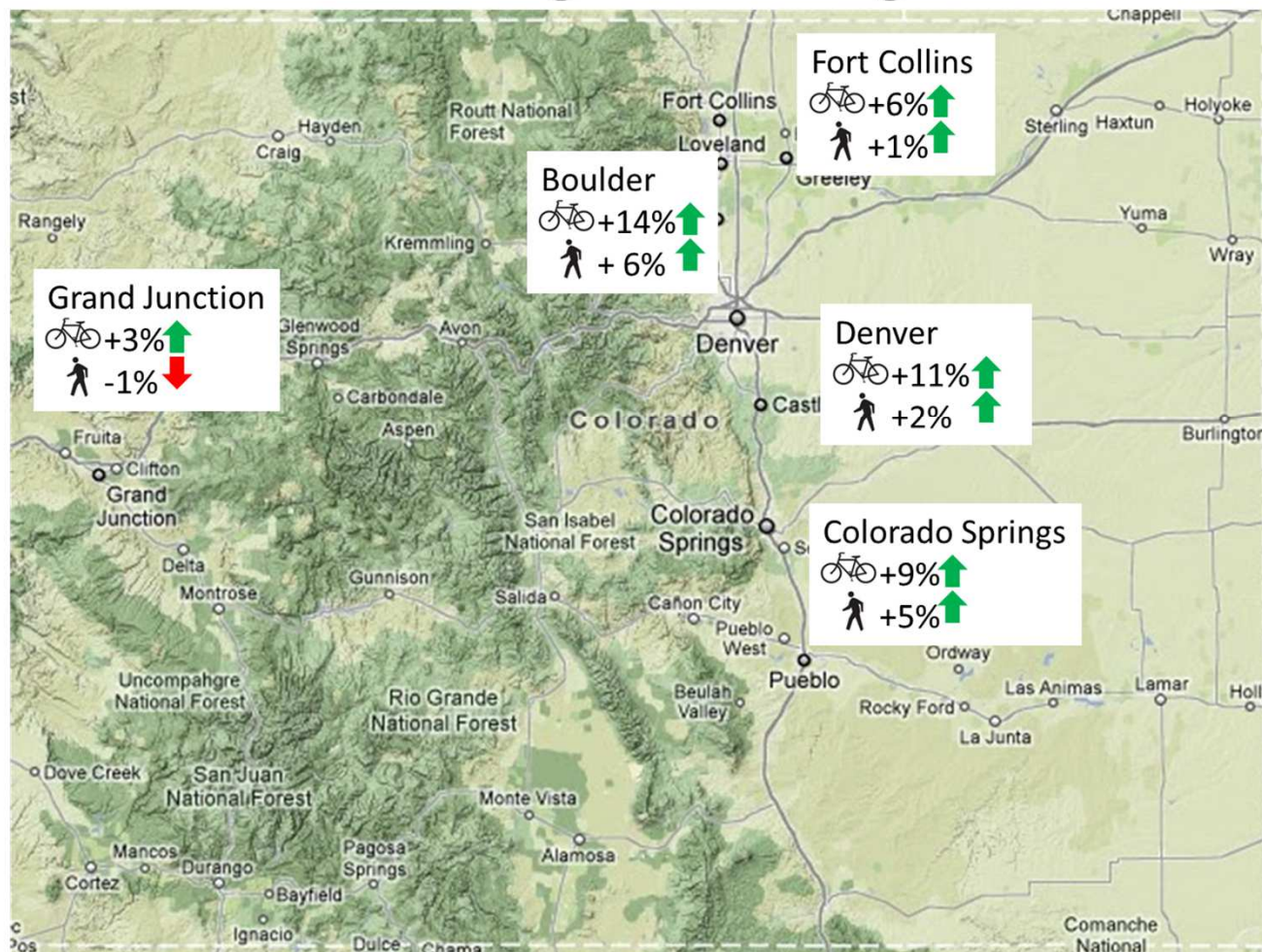
Map-Based Trends

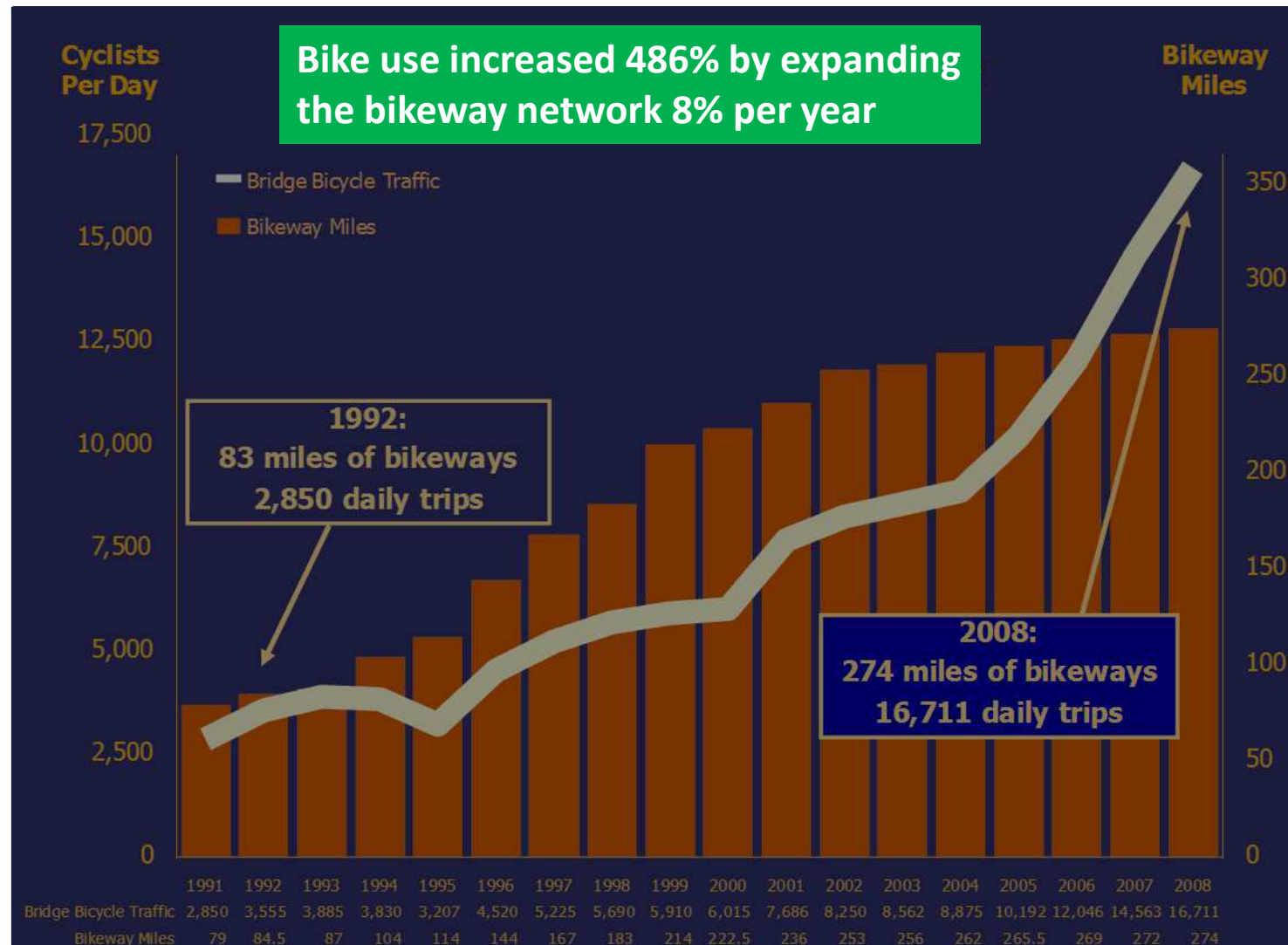
Biking and Walking in Denver



Map-Based Trends

The “State” of Biking and Walking in Colorado





Source: Roger Geller, City of Portland

BICYCLING AND WALKING IN THE UNITED STATES 2012 BENCHMARKING REPORT



242 pages!!

Active Transportation for America



The Case for Increased Federal Investment in Bicycling and Walking

Supported by
Bikes Belong
COALITION

rails-to-trails
conservancy

48 pages

Active Transportation is the missing piece in our transportation system.



“Active Transportation for America” quantifies for the first time the profound benefits our nation would see with increased walking and bicycling. Never before has the case been made so clearly that relatively modest federal investment in bicycling and walking can save Americans tens of billions of dollars each year.

The report pulls success stories from communities across the country that are actively engaged in improving their active transportation networks. These stories come from community case statements that are part of their participation in Rails-to-Trails Conservancy’s 2010 Campaign for Active Transportation.

For more about the report, including access to case-making graphs, summaries and opportunities to take action, visit the report Web site:

www.railstotrails.org/ATFA

For more information, contact: Thomas Gotschi (thomas@railstotrails.org)

Summary of the Benefits from Bicycling and Walking Quantified in this Report

- This report provides quantitative assessments and an overall estimation of the monetary value of the benefits of current and future bicycling and walking in the United States.
- The main premise of the analysis is that short trips of three miles or less, which currently make for about half of all trips taken in the United States, can, to some extent, be shifted from driving to bicycling and walking.

Benefits from bicycling and walking are quantified in the areas:

- transportation
- oil dependence
- climate change
- public health

Benefits are quantified for:

- the Status Quo (9.6 percent mode share)
- a Modest Scenario (13 percent mode share)
- a Substantial Scenario (25 percent mode share)

The Status Quo is exclusively based on direct benefits from short bicycling and walking trips. The future Modest and Substantial scenarios also include secondary benefits from increasing the bicycling and walking mode share.

Factor of Interest	Status Quo	Modest Scenario	Substantial Scenario
Avoided driving (billion miles per year)	23	69	199
Fuel savings (billion gallons per year)	1.4	3.8	10.3
CO ₂ emission reductions (million tons per year)	12	33	91
Physical activity (average daily minutes per person)	3	5	9
Monetary value of the above benefits (\$ billion per year)	4.1	10.4	65.9

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conservancy










Rails-to-Trails Conservancy / The Duke Ellington Building / 2121 Ward Court, NW, 5th Floor / Washington, DC 20037 / 202.331.9696 / www.railstotrails.org

1 page

“Performance Journalism”

- Washington State DOT’s Gray Notebook

Performance Dashboard

	Goal has been met.		Performance is trending in a favorable direction.		Trend is holding.		Performance is trending in a unfavorable direction.
Policy goal/Performance measure	Previous reporting period	Current reporting period	Goal	Goal met	Progress	Comments	
Safety							
Rate of traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT) statewide (annual measure, calendar years: 2010 & 2011)	0.80	0.80	1.00			The rate of highway fatalities held steady (a lower rate is better). But the total was the lowest since 1954.	
Rates of recordable incidents and DART for every 100 WSDOT workers ¹ (calendar quarterly measure: Q1/Q2 2011 & YTD 2012)	4.6 3.0	4.3 2.7	—	—		The rate of worker injuries improved; and incidents requiring days away from work improved	
Preservation							
Percentage of state highway pavements in fair or better condition (annual measure, calendar years: 2009 & 2010)	93.0%	92.7%	90.0%			Slight reduction from previous year, as Recovery Act projects wrap up	
Percentage of state bridges in fair or better condition ² (annual measure, fiscal years: 2011 & 2012)	95.0%	95.0%	97.0%	—		Deck code ratings criteria continue to be a challenge.	



Bike Counter Data – Laurier at Metcalfe – Eastbound + Westbound

Wednesday September 26

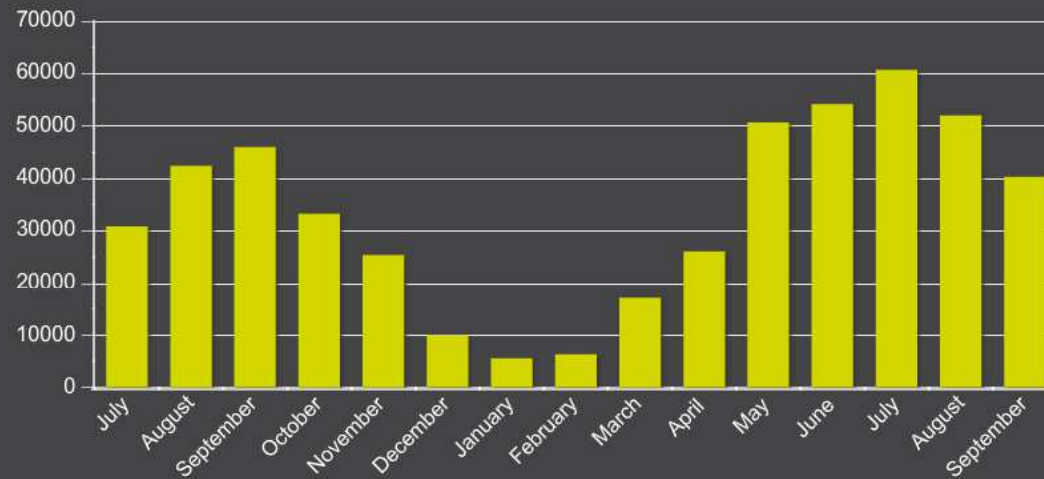
1 880

Since
July 10 2011

501 415



History - Monthly



[Show Picture](#)

Questions or Comments?

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<http://tti.tamu.edu>
979-845-8829



Resources / Additional Reading

- 2013 Traffic Monitoring Guide, Chapter 4: Non-Motorized Traffic Monitoring (forthcoming, <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ohim/tmguide/>)
- NCHRP 07-19: Collecting Pedestrian and Bicyclist Count Data (ongoing, <http://apps.trb.org/cmsfeed/TRBNetProjectDisplay.asp?ProjectID=3159>)
- TRB Pedestrian/Bike Data Subcommittee (<https://sites.google.com/site/bikepeddata/>)
- ABW Benchmarking Report (http://www.peoplepoweredmovement.org/site/index.php/site/memberservices/2012_benchmarking_report/)
- National Bike/Pedestrian Documentation Project (<http://bikepeddocumentation.org/>)
- Examples:
 - Vélo Québec: <http://www.velo.qc.ca/en/Bicycling-in-Quebec>
 - Minneapolis: <http://www.minneapolisismn.gov/bicycles/data/WCMS1P-088370>
 - New York City: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/dot/html/bicyclists/bike-counts.shtml>
 - Portland (OR): <http://www.portlandoregon.gov/transportation/44671>
 - San Francisco: <http://www.mtc.ca.gov/planning/bicyclespedestrians/counts.htm>