

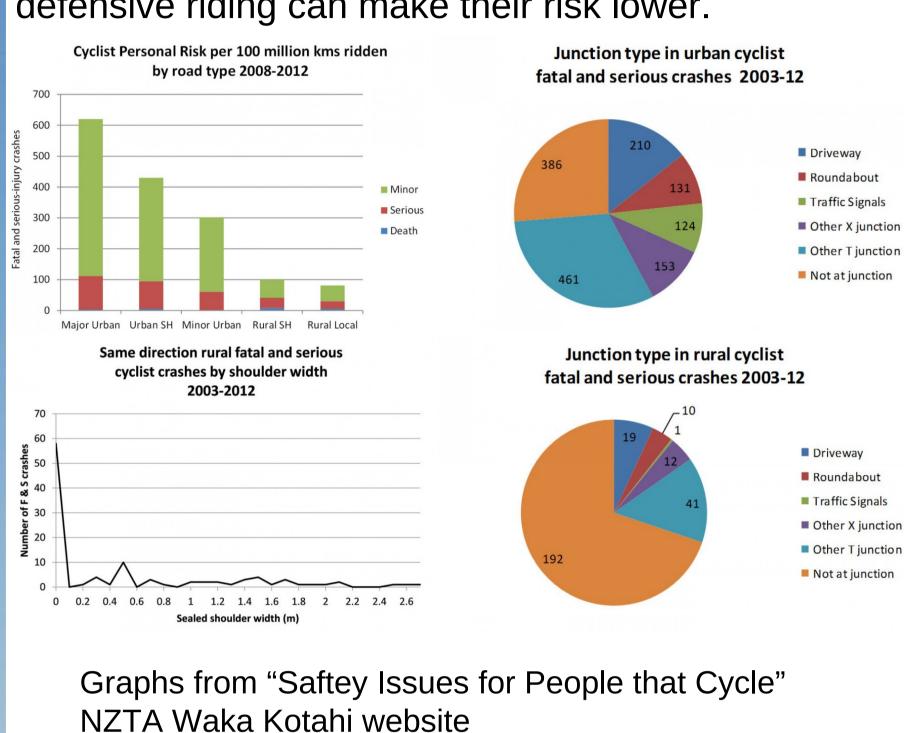
## Why don't more people cycle?

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#### Safety (& perceptions)

There is risk in cycling, but the perception of that risk is not always accurate. For example, many people are more concerned about the risks of riding on rural roads, but the risks in urban environments are greater, more varied and less easily managed. However, rural crashes are more likely to be serious or fatal due to higher speeds. Personal risks average at the level of 1-6 incidents per million kilometres travelled, so not as high as people fear. Careful and defensive riding can make their risk lower.



# Not all cyclists are the same!

The four types of cyclists, originally from Portland USA, have been adopted by NZTA Waka Kotahi



They will have different expectations when they travel and can tolerate different "levels of traffic stress" on roads or paths, defined by characteristics of the road and the space allocated for bicycles.

#### LEVEL OF TRAFFIC STRESS

stress (LTS) is a way to evaluate the stress a bike rider will experience while riding on the road.



#### Our infrastructure

- Where there is little competition for road space, such as on rural roads and quiet streets, cycles can use the same space as other vehicles. It's only when traffic volumes increase and competition for space are higher that separated or protected space for cycles is needed.
- Cycle specific options are being added to existing roads, or as part of new roading projects. NZTA Waka Kotahi has good guidance available for best practice. To be well used, cycle routes should be coherent, direct, safe, attractive and comfortable.
- We know some types of road infrastructure are more dangerous to vulnerable road users, and so options for these users are needed. For example a multi-lane roundabout is not a safe place to cycle through, so a ring-path with safe crossings of each approach road should be added.
- We've seen the effect the 2015 Health and Safety in the Workplace Act has had on temporary traffic managment and safety at road work sites. The Act extends beyond worksites. Perhaps we should be asking all Road Controlling Authorities what their safety plan on each of their roads is! We should draw attention to where they are providing roads with known and avoidable dangers.

### Why we should cycle

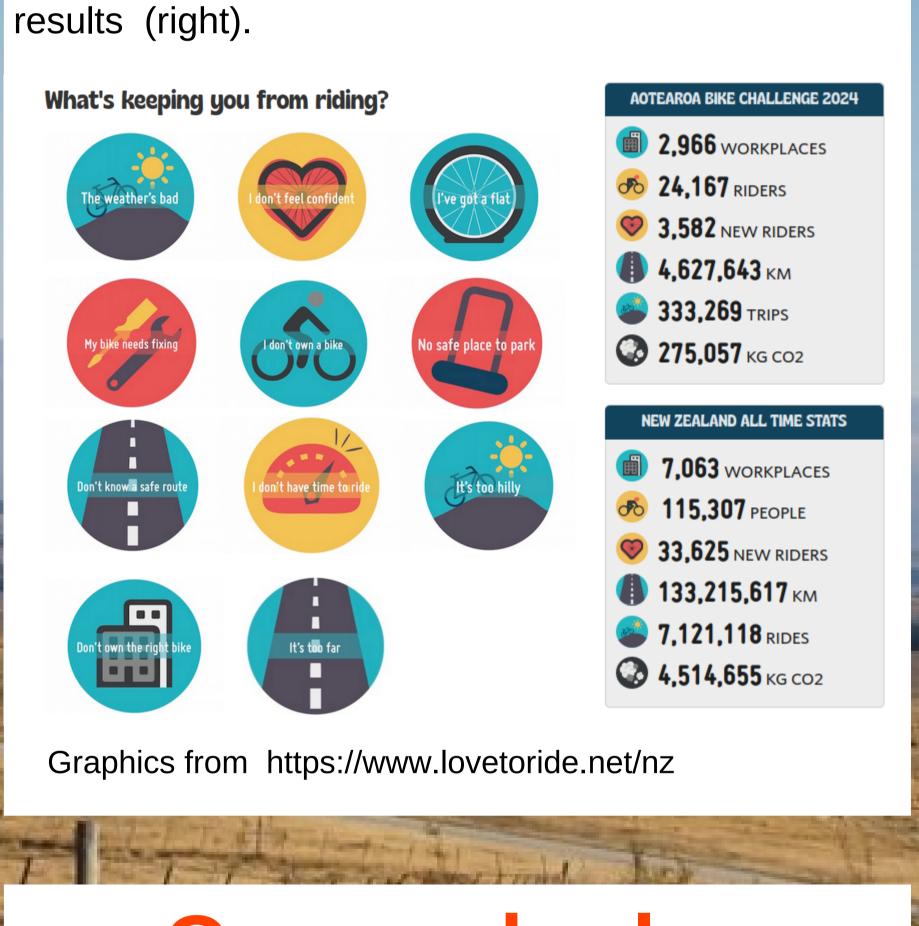
It's not the intent of this poster to look in detail at why we should cycle. Community? Amenity? Health? Social responsibility? Here are a few more clues!



From Viastrada planning & design for cycling course notes

### With a bit of a push

A list of likely reasons that people don't cycle comes from this graphic on the Aotearoa Bike Challenge website (left). Each icon linked to advice on overcoming it. The largest barriers to cycling centre around safety and logistics. The ABC challenge uses positive encouragement and a sense of competition between workplaces to increase cycling during the month of February. It has produced some impressive results (right).



#### Our road rules

- Our road rules are clear and treat cycles as other vehicles, but many drivers of motor vehicles have a view that "might is usually right".
- Understanding of the rules is variable.
- On shared paths the rules are less clear, but rely on people being considerate of others users.
- There are some ambiguities around some shared path rules, and the use of footpaths by cycles. Some of the legislation changes to address these are currently stalled with government.
- Speeding, impaired or distracted drivers are a threat to cycling safety.

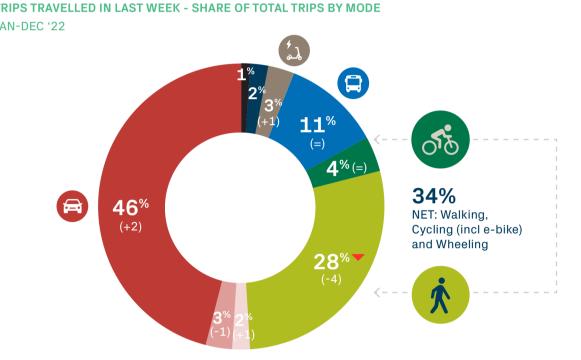
#### How I deal with this

- I ride any day on the bike is a good day!
- When I'm riding alone I chose my routes to suit the trip — sometimes I like being a fast "strong and fearless" rider and will ride roads that many cyclists dislike. At other times I enjoy chosing routes with lower "traffic stress". I have a dozen different routes to get 10km from the Christchurch CBD to my home
- I think I have a good safety radar and experience to identify hazards and respond to them. I think of it as "making" my own safety. A big part of that is being aware of traffic ahead AND behind me, I always use a rear vision mirror and dress to be visible.
- Often when I'm riding with a group, I'll be more conservative with route choice, respecting that other riders appreciate lower levels of traffic stress. I'm also aware that group riding has its own hazards.
- I advocate for better infrastructure, and encourage people to ride more.

### Attitudes to cycling

At times cycling has been marginalised as being only for children or recreation, leading to roads, transport infrastructure and cities designed more exclusively for motor vehicles. Attitudes to cycling are changing but the biggest barrier to cycling is not feeling safe because of how people drive. Maybe we have over emphasised the dangers. Despite this, cycling now accounts for 4% of all urban trips nationwide, and a quarter of all people in our urban areas cycled at least once a year.





34% of all recent trips measured were made by active transportation.

Across all recent trips, walking accounts for 28%. Cycling accounts for a smaller percentage.

New Zealanders continue to be reliant on motor vehicles accounting for half of all weekly trips.

Private motor vehicle Taxi/ride share Motorbike or scooter Walking Cycling (bicycle or e-bike)

Ozo. Thinking about the past week, how many times did you use each type of transport when traveling for these occasions?

Base: Total sample: 2021 n= n= 4924, 2022 n=3278

NET:Public transport (bus, train, ferry)

/ moving around using mobility aids

Significantly higher than 2021

Significantly lower than 2021

Graphic and text adapted from "Attitudes to Cycling and Walking: Final Report 2022" NZTA Waka Kotahi

