OO DUTCH CYCLING E M B A S S Y

Biking and the Bottom Line

Chris Bruntlett • Dutch Cycling Embassy Friday, March 25th, 2022

Dutch Cycling: For a Bicycle-Friendly World

The **Dutch Cycling Embassy** is a vast network of public and private organizations from the Netherlands who wish to share their knowledge and expertise to help cities experience the many advantages of cycling.







Experience the Dutch cycling culture first-hand



Think about best possible solutions and achievable results



Act by applying these solutions to your local context



Learn more about effective policies and best practices

www.dutchcycling.nl





THE VIEW FROM 'FIETSPARADIJS' 0'0

Cycling creates positive impacts for individuals, companies economic sectors and society as a whole

Bikenomics

studies and assesses the monetary value associated with these benefits



Providing facilities for its employees who cycle to work cost 6x less than providing parking spaces. Pontificia Universidad Catolica, Lima, Peru

A financial business case assesses cycling impacts for individuals or companies



Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

An economic impact assessment investigates cycling impacts on jobs and GDP

20 billion is the value of the benefits of investing in cycling for commuting during the Covid-19 pandemic. Italy

A social costs-benefit analysis shows the positive impacts of cycling on society



as collective welfare

WHY is it **USEFUL**?

to prioritize mobility investments

to investigate who benefits and

OD OD OT

Cycling is Environmental Policy the product lifecycle of a bicycle is 93% lower than that of a car in terms of CO, per travelled km.

E

Cycling is Productivity Policy congestion is a key factor in limiting economic development, as each hour spent in traffic is unproductive. Cycling to work enhances productivity and decreases sick leave among employees.

Cycling is Safety Policy

1.35 million people are killed every year in road crashes, which are the leading cause of deaths among children and young adults (5-29 years old).

Cycling is Land-Use Policy cars use space inefficiently, as one parking place occupies roughly 20 m² - compared to 2 m² for a bike - and sits idle for about 22 hours a day.

cycling is sustainable economic development policy

Cycling is Covid-19 Policy as an affordable mobility solution that can keep people physically distant during the covid-19 crisis, cities around the world have implemented pop-up cycling infrastructure and reclaimed space from cars to people.

(1)

 $(\Box) 6$

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Cycling is Mobility Policy cycling investment per traveller is many times cheaper than most other mobility options, especially car-based ones. In addition, each km cycled generates important social benefits whereas each km driven is a significant cost for society.

Cycling is Education Policy pupils and teenagers that cycle or walk to school concentrate better and have on average higher academic results.

Cycling is Equity Policy

Cycling provides poor people access to socio-economic opportunities. If design is and feels safe, more women, children and elderly people cycle as well.

Cycling is Public Health Policy

30 minutes a day of cycling is equivalent to the WHO weekly recommended level of physical activity and reduces the risk of diabetes, obesity, depression and many other serious diseases.

Cycling is Social Policy

bike- and walk-friendly neighbourhoods more liveable, people-oriented, increase are shops' attractiveness and contribute to create vibrant cities.



BIT.LY/WRI-BIKENOMICS

Cycling is beneficial for the economy

Riding a bicycle costs Cyclists spend more! Society benefits from an urban km travelled less! Cyclists shop more locally, more by bicycle often and are more loyal compared The annual cost of riding a bike to car drivers. Although cyclists is approx. 300 euros whereas the A kilometer covered by bike yields a spend less per visit, they spend more annual cost of driving a car is approx. social benefit of 0.68 euro, whereas overall because they shop more often 8500 euros.¹ cars and buses cost society 0.37 than people driving.³ and 0.29 euros per km travelled respectively.² 0'0 DUTCH , 2000 888 0000 888 0000 388 3x 🗐 € 300,-€ 8.500,-**. . .**

Source: Dutch Cycling Vision

ΕΜΒΑSS

Delft



Source: Verkeerskunde 1/2014



Source: presentation by Zbynek Sperat



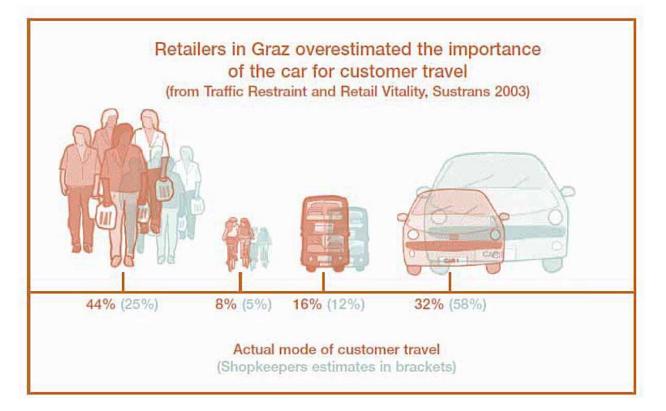
BARRIER: END-OF-TRIP FACILITIES 050

Customers surveyed arrived at the corridor by:

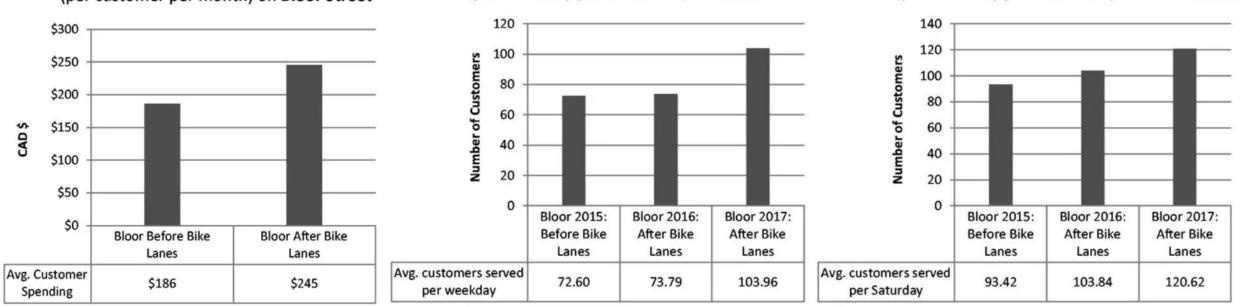
49%	28%	22%
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Merchants surveyed estimated that their customers arrive by:

18%	25%		54%	
	Walk or Bike	Transit	🗆 Auto	GEARY BOULEVARD (SAN FRANCISCO)



BARRIER: RETAIL PERCEPTION GAP 0'0



(A) Estimate of average customer spending (per customer per month) on Bloor Street

Average number of customers served (C) (per weekday per merchant) on Bloor Street

Average number of customers served

(per Saturday per merchant) on Bloor Street

(D)

CASE STUDY: TORONTO o



Figure 30 Retail spend per hour generated by one car parking space allocated to car parking in Lygon Street, Carlton, where the car park is fully utilised at all times by a car.



Figure 31 Retail spend per hour generated by one car parking space allocated to six bike parking spaces in Lygon Street, Carlton, where the car park is fully utilised at all times by six bikes.

CASE STUDY: MELBOURNE 00







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