MTI Research Snaps Presents



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May 25, 2023 | 12:00-12:30p.m. (PT)





#MTIResearchSnaps





50+ Cycling Survey grew out of a cancelled interview with a 78-year-old woman cyclist

Part 1: Demographics, Cycling History, Cycling preferences, etc.

Part 2: Visual Preference

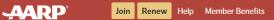
Online Journal



Responses grew from 267 in Year 1 to 5300 in Year 4

Year 3 Survey

- Partnership with Mineta Transportation Institute
- AARP Article



AARP LIVABLE COMMUNITIES

Getting Around

AARP.org/Livable About Age-Friendly Network Community Challenge Publications & Resources Videos Livability Index Map A-Z Topics

The 50+ Cycling Survey

Older cyclists reflect on their bicycling preferences and experiences in a nationwide survey. Many consider cycling to be a staple of their lives and can't envision ever not being able to ride a bike

AARP Livable Communities, September 2020

On a recent summer day, Hannah R., a resident of a small community in upstate Wisconsin, rode the 20 miles of her regular bicycling route, which included a stop at the grocery store on the way home. The septuagenarian is one of the nearly 3,000 older adult cyclists who answered the 2020 edition of the **50+ Cycling Survey**.

AARP.org/Livable

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Cycling Past 50: A Closer Look into the World of Older Cyclists Carol Kachadoorian



MINETA TRANSPORTATION INSTITUTE

transweb.sjsu.edu Ibltildecollaborative.com

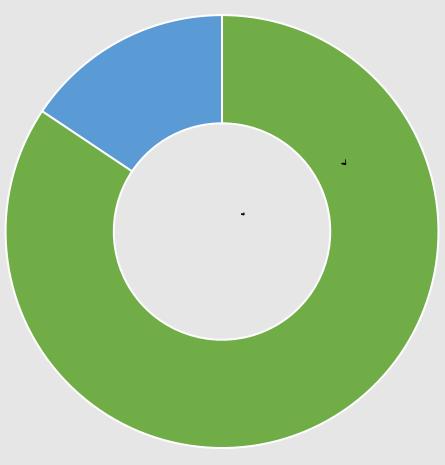
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in

Now a North American survey (U.S. and Canada)

United States, N=4140 Canada, N=770





What does this survey offer?

Value of the work

Only one of its kind
Cycling, not mobility needs due to driving

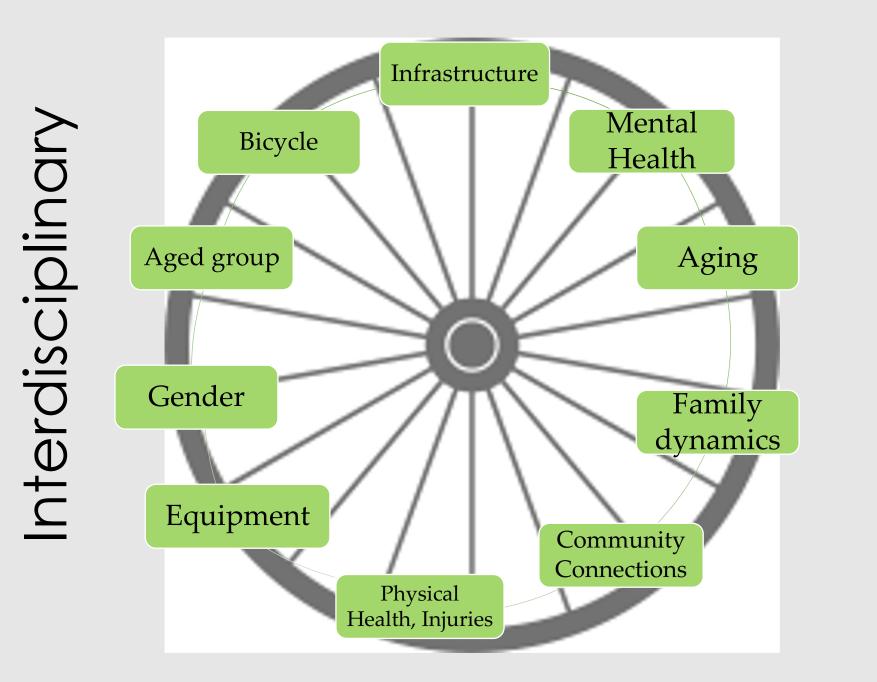
- cessation
- Older Adults only
- Nationwide

Longitudinal data

- Lifecourse
- Year-to-year comparisons

Informs planning, engineering, public health, advocates, older adults





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The survey also...



Expands knowledge of physical activity and aging Serves as a selfassessment for ways to continue cycling

Older cyclists appreciate being asked





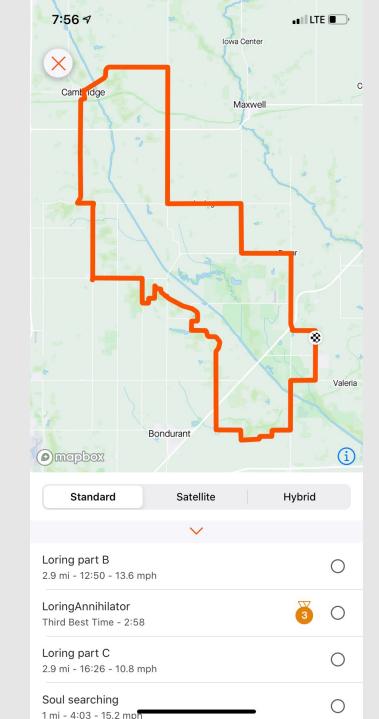




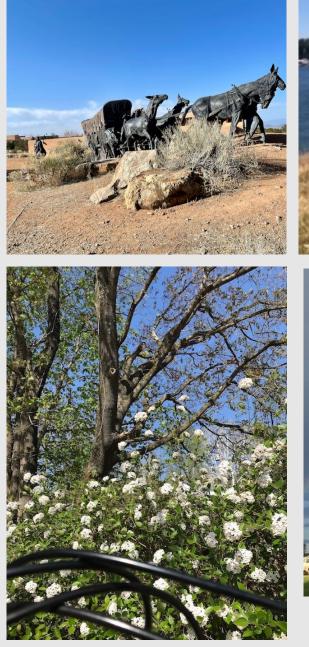






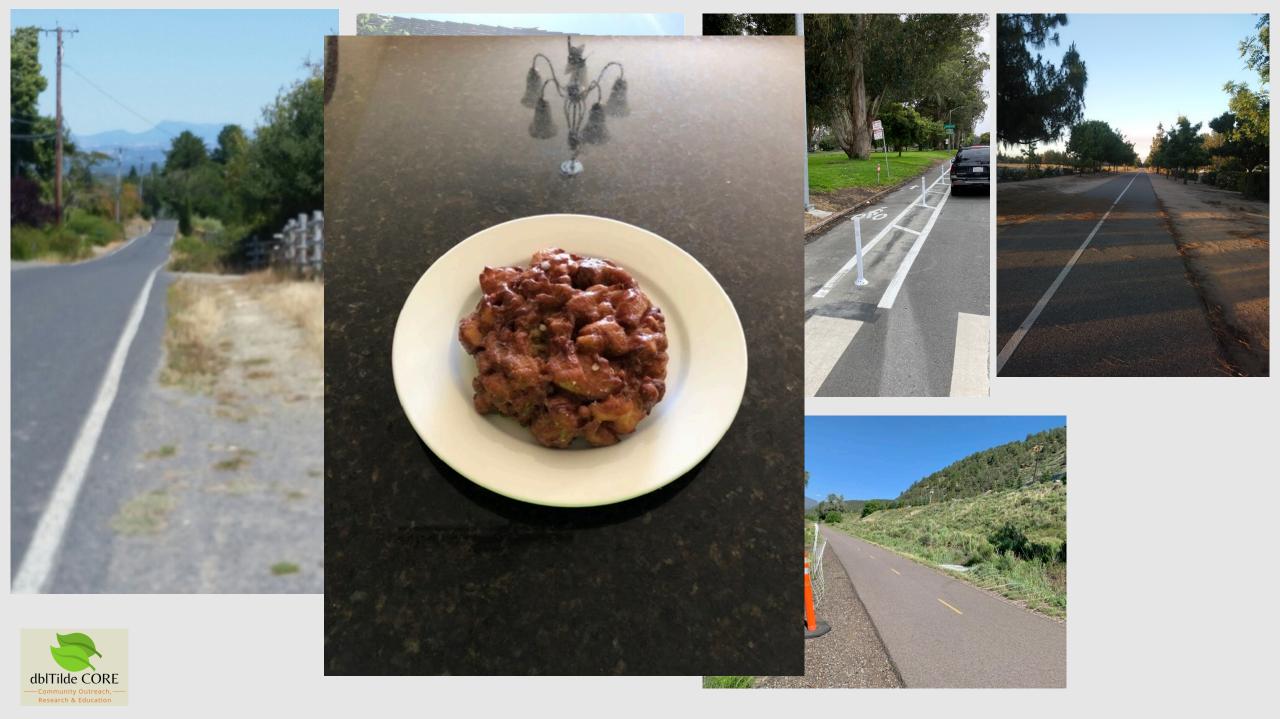


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Survey Questions

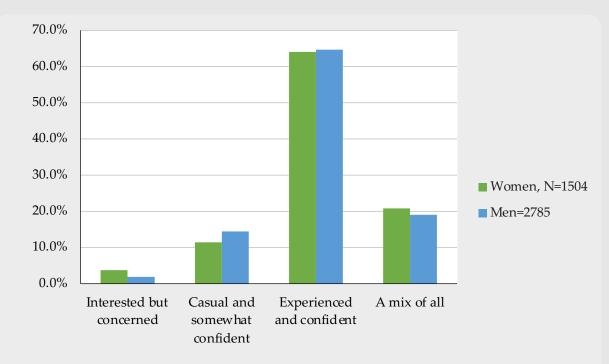
- Lifecourse
 - When started
 - If stopped for at least a year at some point
 - If cycling changed in past year
 - If can envision circumstances when would not cycle
- Trip purpose and distance
- Cycling environment
 - Alone
 - At night
 - Features that affect where cycle



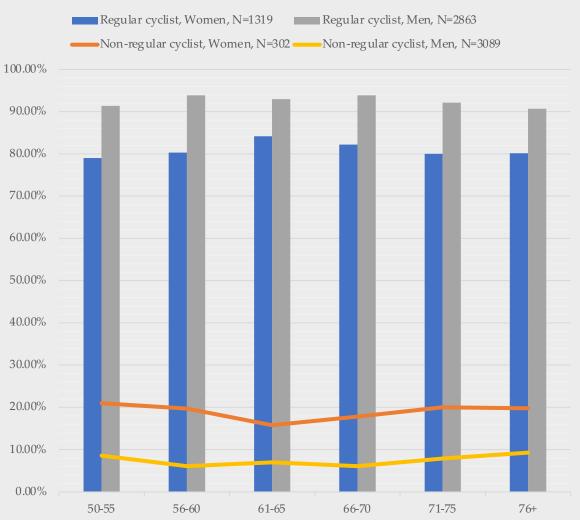


Self-identifying frameworks:

- Regular v Non-regular cyclist
- Type of Cyclist (based on Geller's Typology)



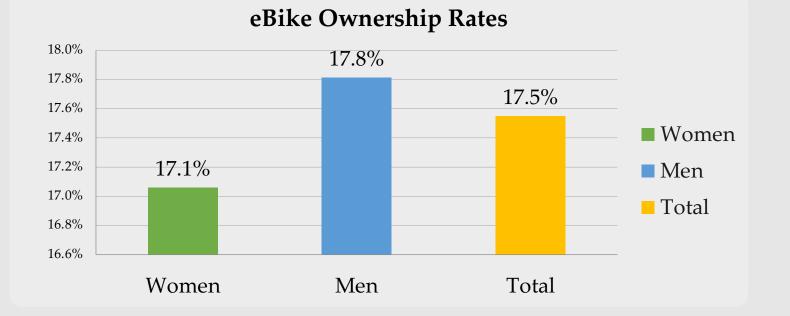
Rates of Regular and Non-Regular Cyclists Gender by Age Group



- Questions regarding ebike and adult trike
- Near Misses and Crashes
- Visual Preference (restructured in Year 4)

• New in Year 4

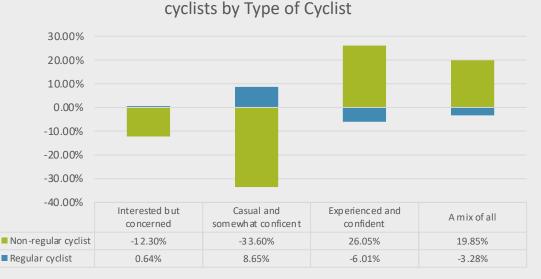
- Type of Cycling
- Type of Bicycle
- Separate questions for tandem cyclists





Now writing Year 4 Databook

- To be published by Mineta Transportation Institute (targeting Fall 2023)
- Looking backwards and forwards
 - Includes comparison with Year 3 data for many questions
 Changes from Year 3 to Year 4, Regular and Non-regular
 - Proposes revisions for Year 5





Regular cyclist

Richness of the data

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Project 2157.3

April 2023







Ageing and Mobility: A Look at How Ageing Impacts

Driving and Cycling

Carol Kachadoorlan

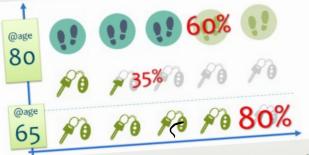
This article is part of a larger study of why some older cyclists stop cycling temporarily or permanently. It compares changes in cycling habits with driving habits – all due to the ageing process. Cycling data is drawn primarily from the 50+ Cycling Survey, Year 4; information on driving changes is from AARP

and other sources.1

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Research &

As people age, they typically change their mobility habits, either by intentionally or necessity. For example, people who drive are likely to stop driving at some point, relying on others and available transport services for their mobility. AARP cites that 80% of people are driving at age 65, dropping to 35% by age 80. Given that people may live seven to 10 years beyond when they stop driving, walking often replaces some driving trips for 60% of this age group.



Once a person stops driving, they are dependent upon others for their mobility, unless they are able to walk, cycle, or use public transportation. The ability to use other modes depends on their physical ability and inclination as well as the type of community in which they live.² Communities whose land development offers close by destinations for daily needs such as food and other shopping, medical care, socializing, and physical activity can motivate older adults to remain independently mobile. Think 15-minute cities, such as those in Cleveland, Houston, Minneapolis, and Philadelphia, Decatur (GA) and others.³ Protect 2157.3 April 2023

cycle between age 60 and 80 cally, people responding to the bess. With encouragement and ey cycle, many older adults can mber of people who completed ion exclusively or have shifted

t in more cycling - whether its etirement, losing a spouse or cycle-friendly community. In health benefits and the ability nd discovering new parts of it,4

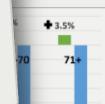
e existed but of which I was

ore frequently.

flects cycling rates: asking if the respondent's age. Just to 55 were split with 86.1% ar. As Figure 1 shows, when ification as a regular cyclist sts. Those in their 70s are o a decrease in the amount Surve

away

them





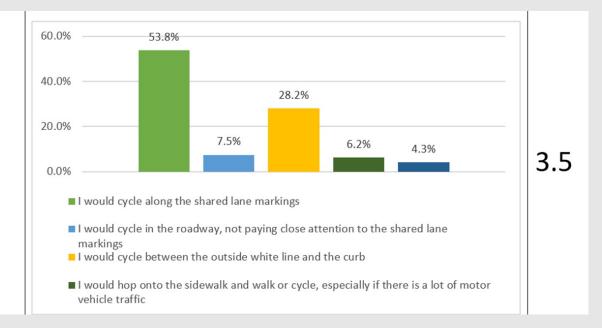
Current collaborations

- Completing detailed lifecourse analysis with Wilbert den Hoed (Netherlands, England, Spain)
- Collaborating on visual preference survey comparison with Sreten Jevremovic (Serbia)
- Online journal article in-process (851 journal entries)





Two-lane neighborhood commercial street with shared lane marking



If you are interested...

- Can present detailed findings
- Year 4 Survey: All data is available for your analysis
 - State-level data, US or Canada, or all
 - Survey in parts (1, 2, online journal) or combinations
 - Request you cite source
- Year 5 Survey: Launch late fall 2023 or early 2024
 - Invite you to promote
 - Help identify funding for work



Thank you for joining us for: Cycling Past 50 carol@dbltildeCORE.org



MinetaTransportation

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For more MTI events and webinar visit <u>https://transweb.sjsu.edu/events</u>.

Learn more about the online Graduate Program in Transportation Management that MTI supports at one of our upcoming information sessions: <u>https://transweb.sjsu.edu/education/graduate-events</u>

Have a suggestion for a webinar topic you'd like to see featured? Email <u>alverina.weinardy@sjsu.edu</u>





Interesting findings

- About 20% cannot envision a time when they would not cycle
- Cycling to replace car trips is about avoiding the hassles of parking a car, as well as concern for the environment
- Cycling at night offers a break from motor vehicle traffic
- Cycling rates continue to be affected by care-taking responsibilities and benefits age-related mental health





Image source:

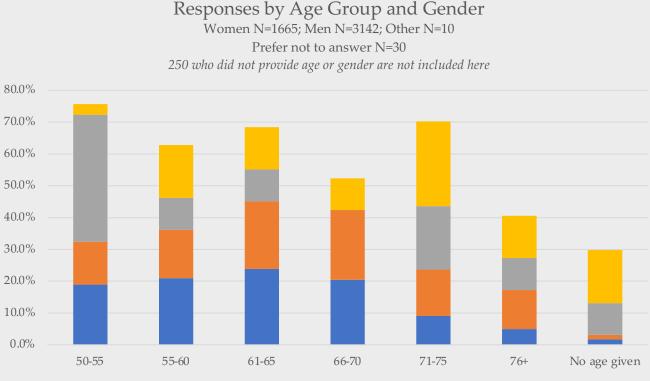
of-cycling-at-night/

Year 4 Sample of analysis



Provisos

- Not everyone answered every question
- Data shown for specific analysis is for only those that answered all questions needed for the analysis
- Not enough people indicating
 - a gender other than women or man
 - Race or ethnicity

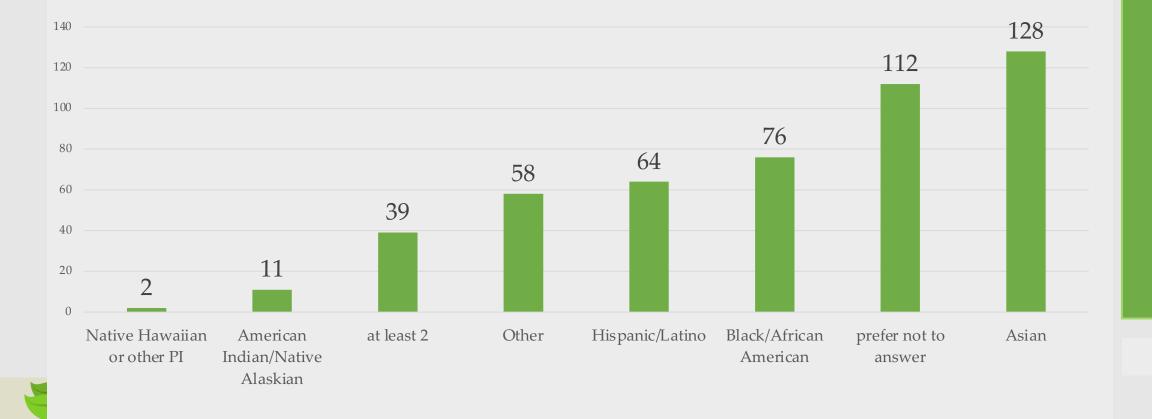


■ Women ■ Men ■ Other ■ Prefernot to answer



Responses by gender, race or ethnicity

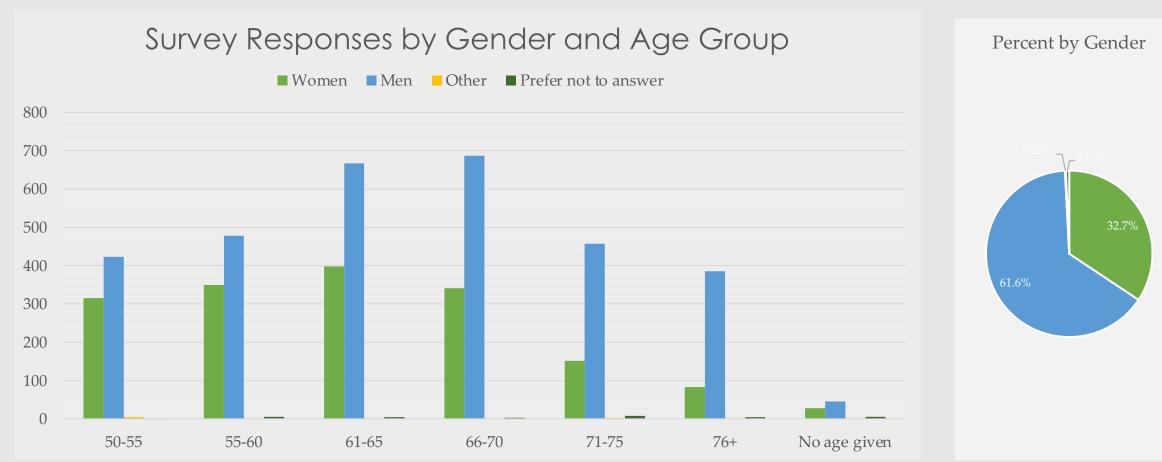
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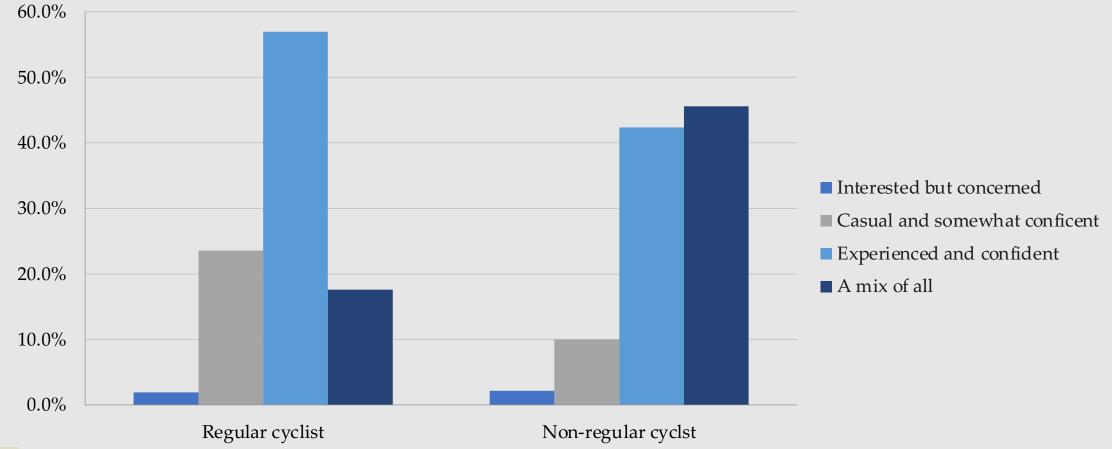
White

Responses by age, gender



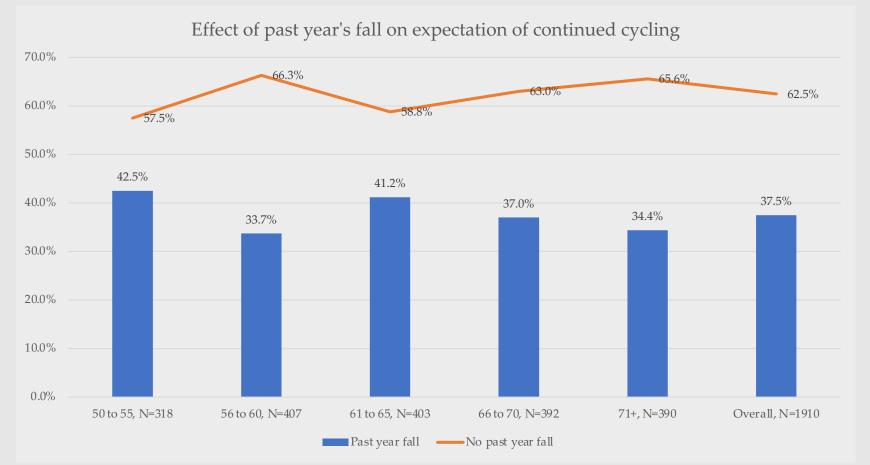


Comparison of two frameworks





Does a past year fall affect likelihood of continuing to cycle?





Visual Preference Survey

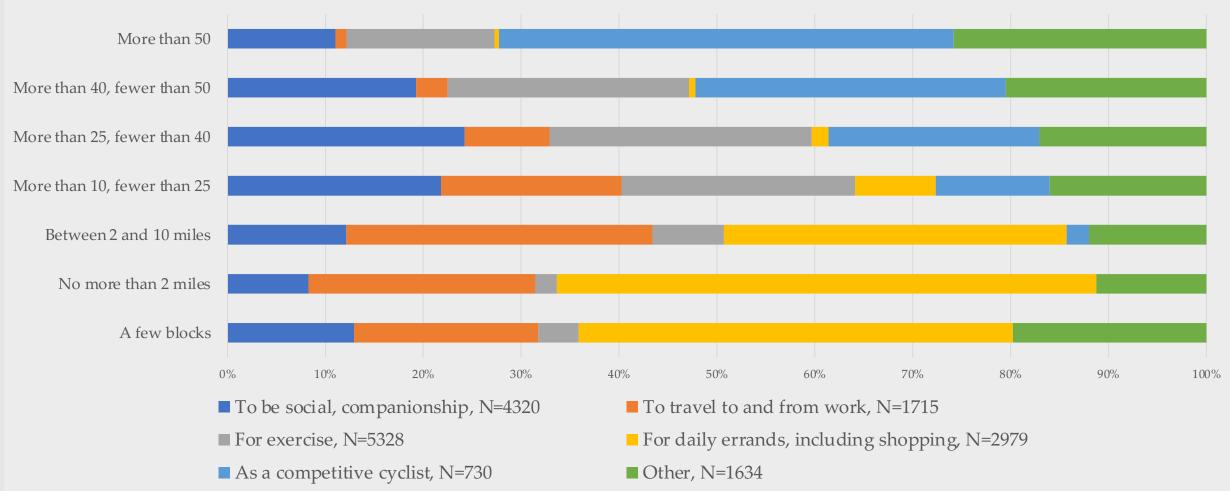
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Cycling Condition Caption, colors indicate safety & comfort score from low to high			
1	Major urban collector with no designated bike facility	7	Suburban collector road with center median, a bike lane without buffer, and a sidewalk
2	Diagonal crossing between a buffered bicycle lane to a multi-use trail with a bicycle signal	8	Cycling pathway along a two-lane state route with wide shoulder, edge and center line rumble strips
3	Single lane roundabout with crosswalks and sidewalks for cyclists and pedestrians.	9	One-way buffered bicycle lane on an urban collector road with a center left turn lane
4	Shared road where people walking, cycling, scootering, driving, etc., can travel freely without designated pathways	10	Residential neighborhood street with parking and shared lane marking for bicyclists
5	Intersection with bike through lane between right turn land and through lane	11	Rural road with no shoulder, low traffic volumes, and widely spaced out housing and other development
6	Two-lane neighborhood commercial street with shared lane marking	12	Edge lane road with bicycle priority



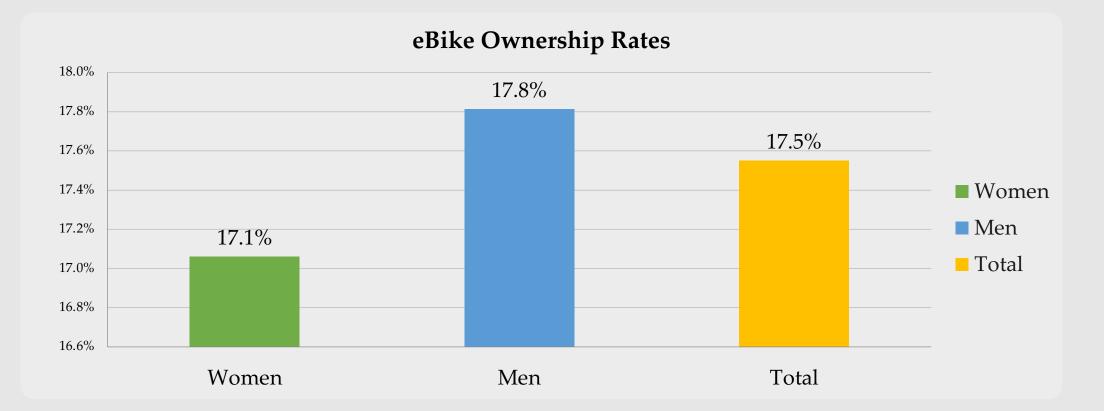


Trip Purpose and Distance



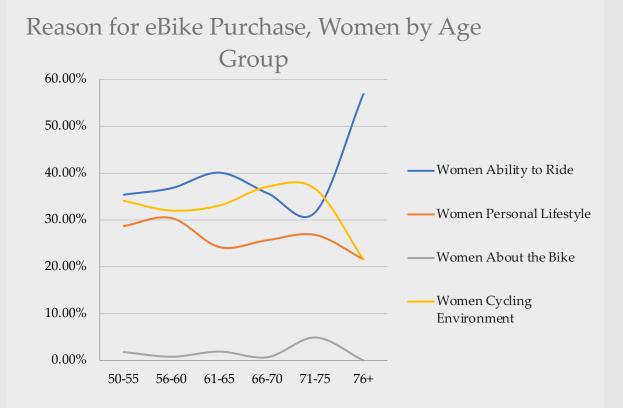


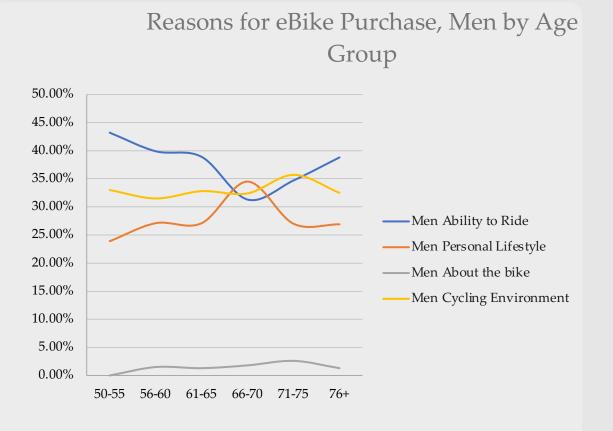






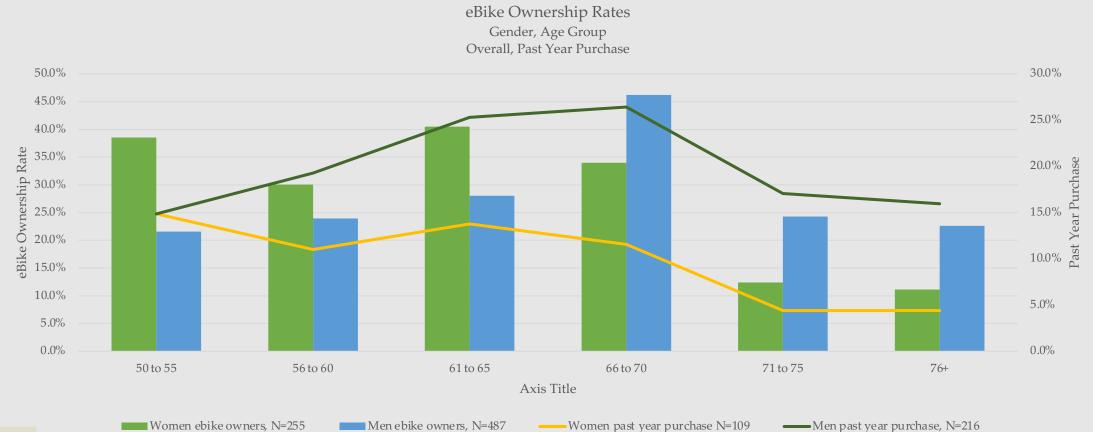
eBikes: Reason for purchase





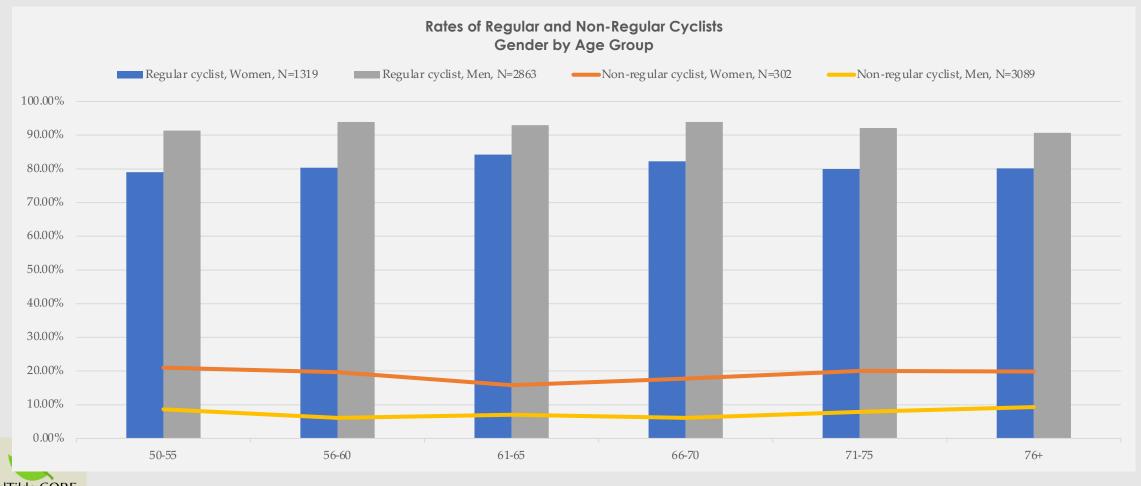


eBike Ownership rates

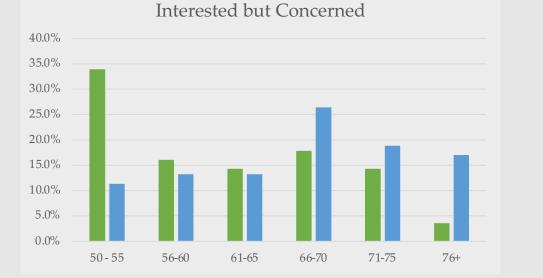




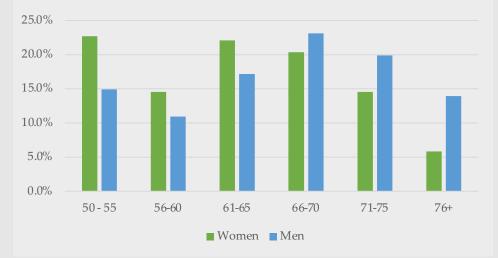
General characterizations: Regular, Non-regular

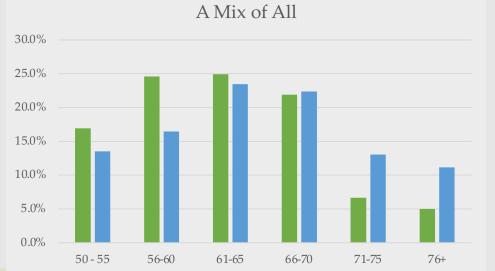


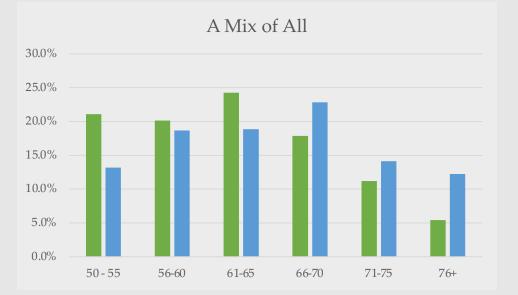
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Casual and Somewhat Confident



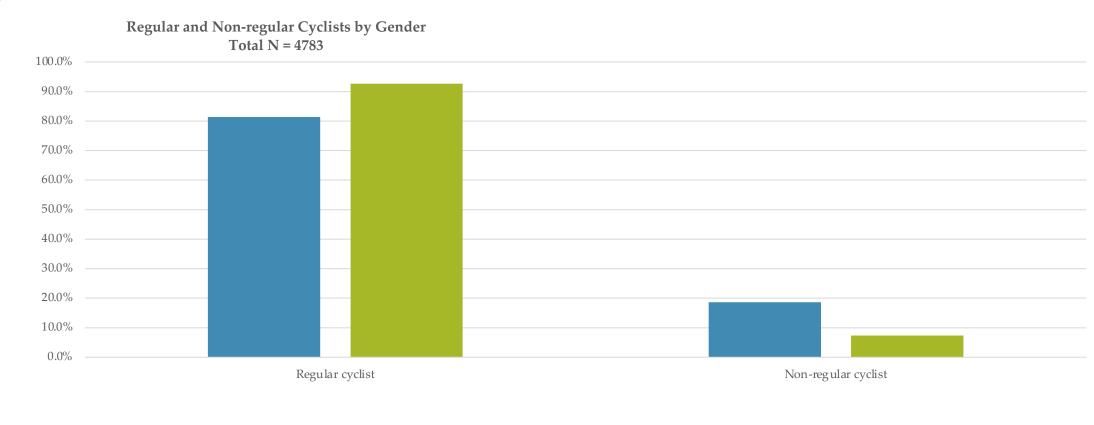








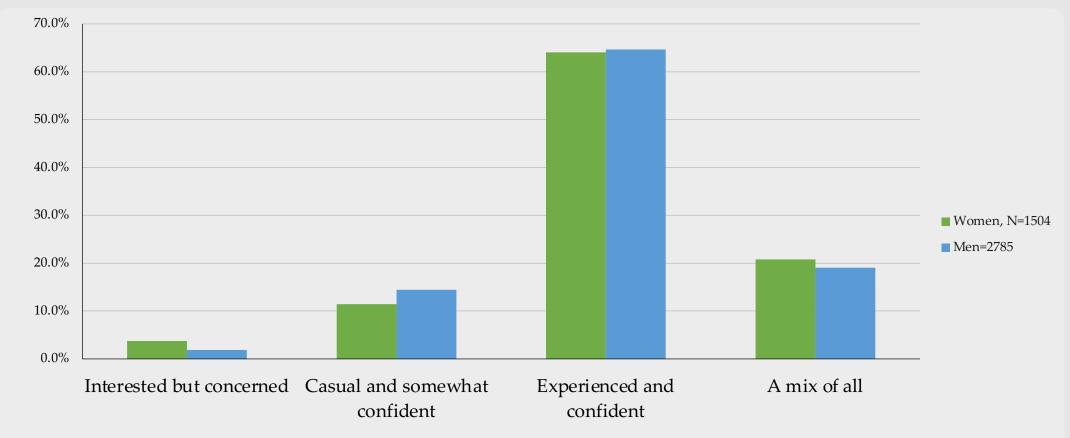
General characterizations: Regular, Non-regular



■ Women, N=1650 ■ Men, N=3133



General characterizations: Type of Cyclist (evolved 4 types)





- Why is it so important to examine this population separately from other communities of cyclers? How might we extend this methodology toward other groups with differing needs?
- Has there been much research on the transportation habits and behaviors of this population previously? Why or why not?
- This population seems more vulnerable in some ways when it comes to sharing the road—what can transportation professionals and planners learn from looking at the habits of this population that will help other road users as well?



- Can you tell us more about the intersection of age with other factors such as gender, ethnicity, etc.? For example, it looks like 60% of respondents in the survey were men. What can this information tell us about who is cycling and our transportation infrastructure?
- Does examining the cycling habits of older adults and finding ways to empower this population also, in some ways, pave the road forward for younger generations of cyclists?
- What is something that surprised you about survey responses? Why?



- What bicycle adaptations are available for older adults?
- Do you have any studies on cyclists with knee surgery and/or shoulder surgery?
- How to get older adults RE-engaged into cycling?
- Precedent for age discrimination lawsuits when electric bike rentals don't include three wheeled bikes for seniors?
- I'm hoping you'll devote some time to discussing the new issues of seniors on ebikes! Some very new riders going fast!



• As a transportation engineer having worked for a state DOT and the Federal DOT, I recognize that, due to your experience and involvement with older adults, you have a tremendous opportunity to influence design standards. As UrbanismSpeakeasy.com points out, an estimated 80 million Baby Boomers will be turning from driving to other forms for local travel and exercise. Planners and engineers discuss multimodal design for all ages and abilities, but maintain a primary travel design focus on drivers rather than cyclists and pedestrians. How do you convince state and local DOTs to change course?

