

Assessing Suburban Bicycle Infrastructure in Fairfax County, VA

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Outline

- Background
- Objective
- Why Fairfax County?
- Existing Research
- Data Sources and Methodology
- Timeline
- Significance and Limitations



Two-way cycle track: Streetsblog.org

Background

What is bicycle infrastructure?

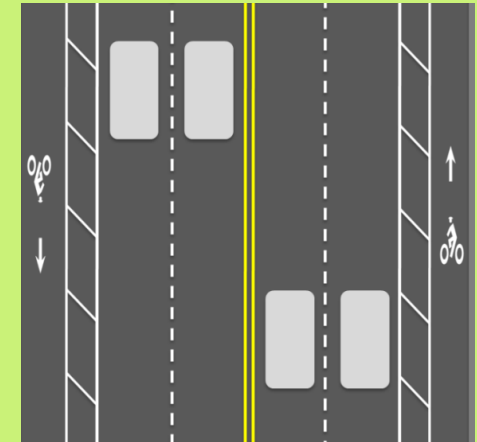
- On- or off-street lanes/paths
- Configured in a variety of ways
- Includes pavement markings on shared lanes with larger vehicles
- Generally does not include sidewalks
- Can include quiet/neighborhood streets



Shared lanes: Seattle DOT



Quiet street with wide shoulder:
fabb-bikes.org



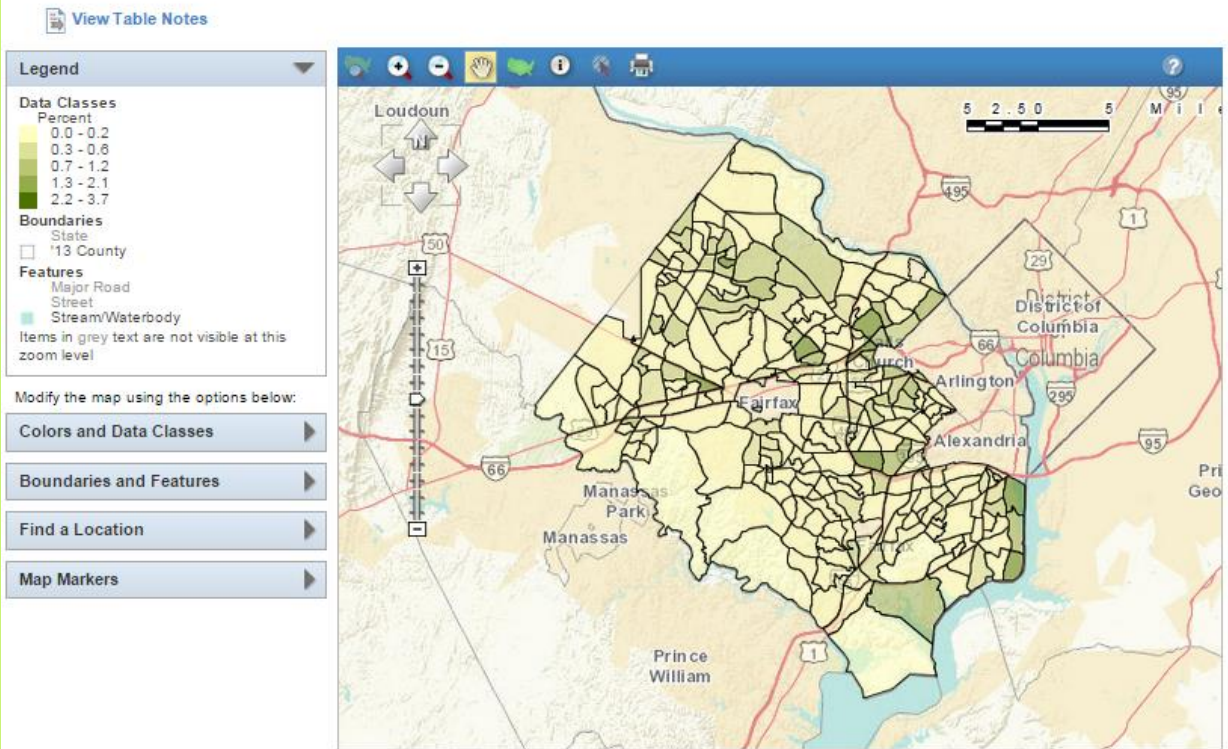
Buffered bike lanes:
Toole Design Group

Background

Many current studies and summaries of bicycling within an area focus on:

- Large cities
- Bicycle commuters only
- American Community Survey (ACS) data

Thematic Map of Total; Estimate; MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK - Bicycle
Geography: by Census Tract



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey

Background

This is problematic because:

- Most of the country is not cities – hard to apply findings
- The ACS data asks for the most-used commuting mode within the last work week.
- ACS data has a margin of error that often exceeds 100% for bicycle commuting – but it usually still the best available
- Not all trips are commutes

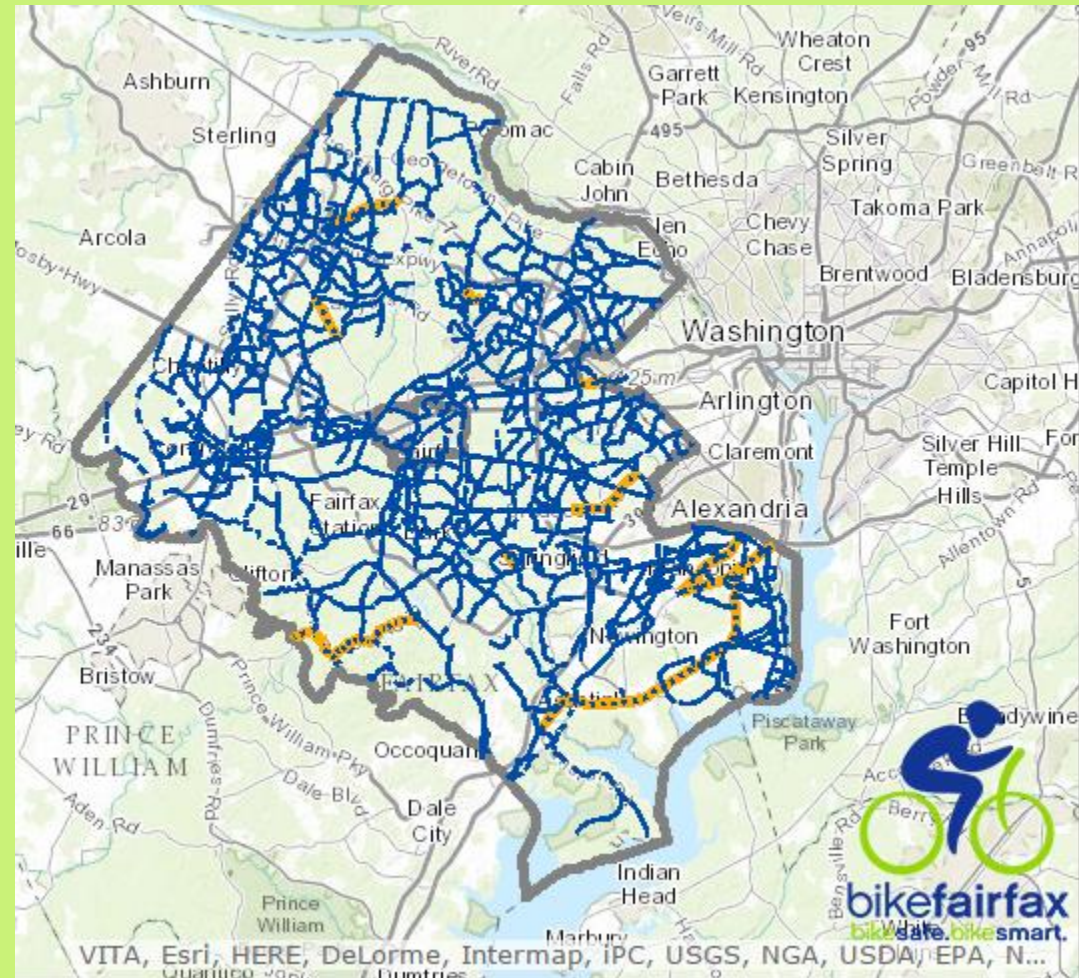


Family in buffered bike lane: Peopleforbikes.org

Project Objective

Develop methodology for assessing suburban bicycle infrastructure, using Fairfax County, VA as a case study.

- Provide an assessment of current infrastructure status and effectiveness
- Identify deterrents to cycling
- Offer recommendations on focus areas for improvement



Bike routes in Fairfax: Fairfax County

Why Fairfax County?

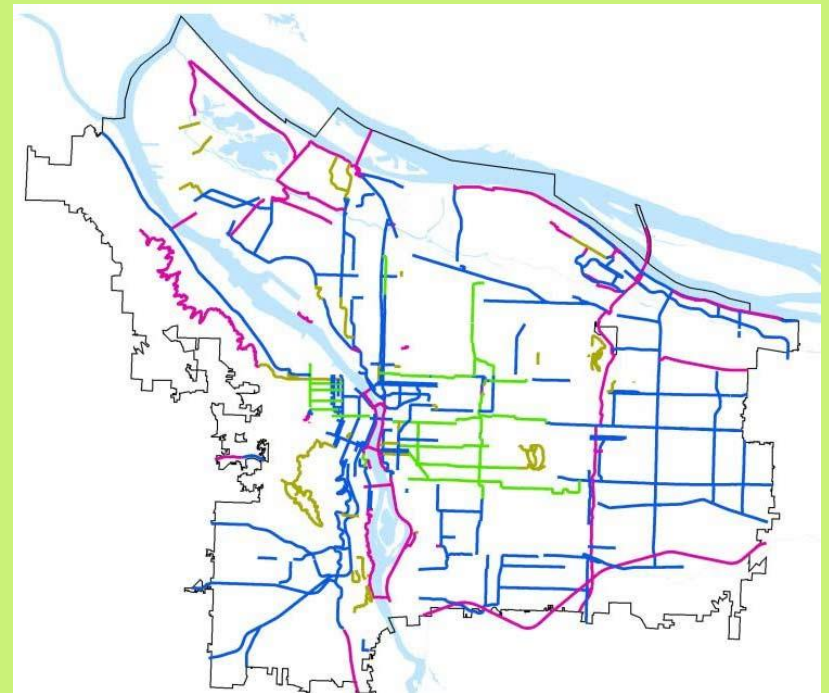
- Mostly-suburban county with large population (1.1 million)
- Proximity to Washington, D.C., one of the most traffic-congested areas in the nation
- Seeking decreased reliance on single-occupancy vehicles for transportation
- Has a network of bicycle-related infrastructure that it plans to expand



Images: Fairfax County

Existing Research

- Strong linear correlation between the amount of bicycle-related infrastructure present in a city and the number of bicycle commuters
- Difference between types of bicycle facilities
- Bicyclists will travel farther for a less stressful journey
- Number of lane-miles less important than:
 - Level of network connectivity
 - Overall network density



Portland's Bicycle Network: Alta Planning

Existing Research

Schoner and Levinson (2012) note that: discontinuities in the bicycle network may have three potential consequences:

1. Forcing the cyclist into mixed traffic
2. Requiring lengthy detours to avoid mixed traffic
3. Discouraging cycling altogether



Protected bike lane: WABA



Four types of cyclists: Reconnecting America

Existing Research

2011 study in the Vancouver area identified the top 10 motivators and top 10 deterrents to riding.

- Two of the motivators involved being separated from traffic
- Five (half) of the deterrents involved traffic risk or safety



Separated from traffic: EPA



Bicycling with traffic: Washington Post

Existing Research

Level of Traffic Stress classification system



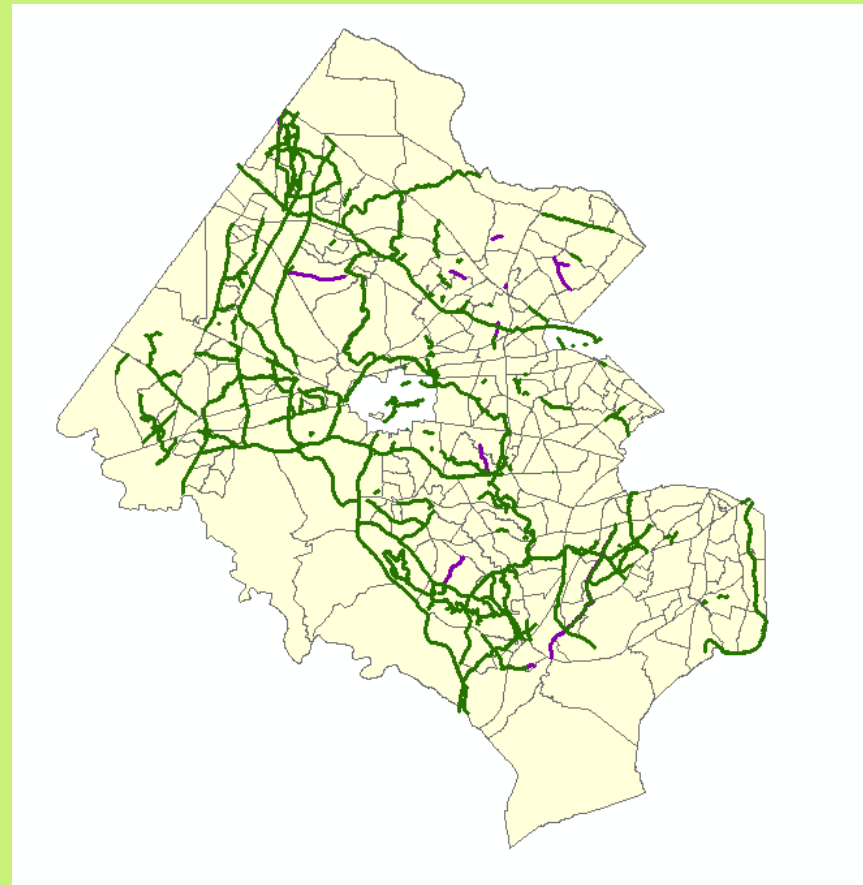
Primary Data Material

Fairfax County Bicycle Routes

- Have 2014 shapefiles from county planning office (verifying currency)
- Working with county transportation planning office to obtain updated files as well as information on near-future projects

Fairfax County Bicycle Master Plan

- Information on planned improvements over next 10-20 years; potential to evaluate using same criteria



Bicycle Routes in Fairfax County

Proposed Metrics

Ratio of bicycle facility miles to county square miles as a base comparison to cities

- Frequently noted in previous studies and can serve as a point of comparison, even if it is not ultimately the best measure

Connectivity of the overall network

- Use Esri Network Analyst to build network model, assess connectivity measures, and pinpoint areas needing improvement

Proposed Metrics

Level of Traffic Stress

- Classify network according to LTS 1 or LTS 2 facilities – what will the “Interested but Concerned” group be willing to use?
- Assess connectivity of only the LTS 1 /LTS 2 network – does this network connect? If not, does it connect with LTS 3 added?



Stress map showing LTS 1 (green) and 2(blue): Mekuria et al.

Methodological Details

Fairfax County data

- Includes information on low-volume (neighborhood) streets
 - Will be incorporated as part of bicycling network according to LTS criteria

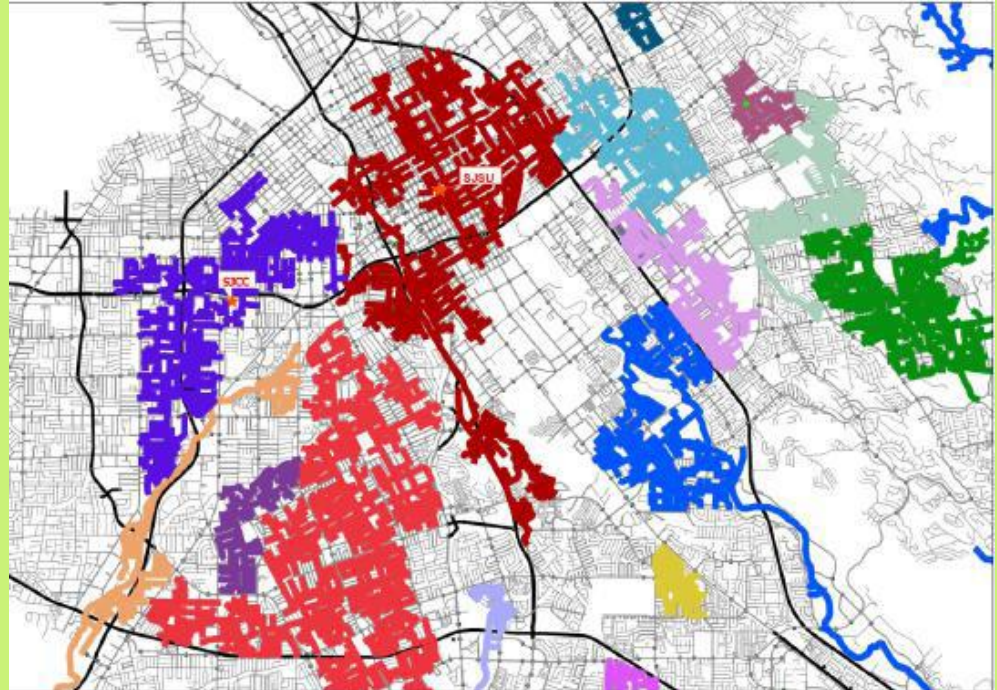
Network analysis methods:

- **Service area solver** (more advanced buffer tool)
 - Evaluates accessibility, overall coverage, etc.
- **Route tool** (can modify for distance, time, etc. as highest priority)
 - Will use to determine/demonstrate difference between reasonable bicycling routes and street network

Connectivity Measures

Connectivity clusters/islands (Mekuria et al. 2012)

- Visually analyze network for clusters or islands
- Statistical analysis is possible, but would require additional tools and possibly more data



Connectivity clusters: Mekuria et al.

Connected node ratio (Dill 2004)

- Number of intersections divided by the number of intersections plus endpoints.
- Ideal ratio is 0.7 or higher, maximum value possible is 1.
- Addresses concerns of both density and connectivity determined important by more recent studies

Project Timeline

May–July 2015:

- Meet with Fairfax County Planning Staff
- Adapt project plan according to feedback from proposal presentation, discussions with County staff

Aug–Sept 2015:

- Build network(s) for analysis
- Conduct network analysis

Sept–Nov 2015:

- Analyze and synthesize findings for presentation

Dec 9–11, 2015:

- Present at Transportation Engineering and Safety Conference (State College, PA) – *awaiting confirmation*

Significance & Limitations

Significance:

- Only known study of a large suburban area
- Uses metrics more likely to be meaningful and accurate
- Applies recently developed methodologies that emphasize key determinants

Limitations:

- Single case study
- Relies heavily on single data source
- Hard to compare to other counties/suburbs at this point because those studies haven't been done

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Questions?