The ADFC (German Cyclist's Association) Bicycle Climate Test

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Method



The idea

Cyclists as 'experts by daily experience' assess their cycling environment (hometown)

The tool:

Questionnaire (online and paper version) with 27 questions in five categories.



Overall evaluation index

F1 Fun or stress
F2 Cyclist's acceptance
F3 Everyone cycles
F4 Advertising
F5 Media reports

F6 Recent activities
F7 Parking offenders
F8 Road cleaning
F9 Traffic lights
F10 Winter services

F11 Perception of safety
F12 Pedestrian conflicts
F13 Car conflicts
F14 Obstructions
F15 Bike theft
F16 Cycling on cycle paths
F17 Cycling on the road

F18 Cycle path widths
F19 Cycle path surfaces
F20 Bicycle parking
F21 Construction detours
F22 Bicycle carriage

F23 Town centre access
F24 Rapid cycling
F25 One-way streets
F26 Signposting
F27 Public bicycles

Cycling + traffic climate

Value of cyling

Safety

Comfort

Infrastructure + cycling network

Overall evaluation index

3

Example section of the questionnaire

Bicycle and Traffic Climate

In our city

- 1. cycling is fun.
- 2. cyclists are accepted by all traffic participants.
- 3. everybody cycles it doesn' matter, if old or young.
- 4. cycling gets propagated.
- media reports write positive about cyclists.



cycling is stress.

cyclists are dismissed.

Only certain groups cycle (e.g. kids, racing cyclists)

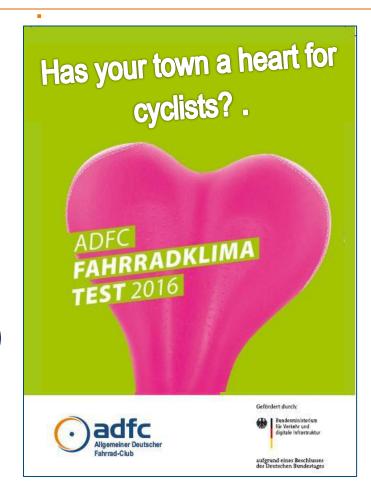
no advertising for cycling happens.

media reports write about accidents and misbehaviour of cyclists only.



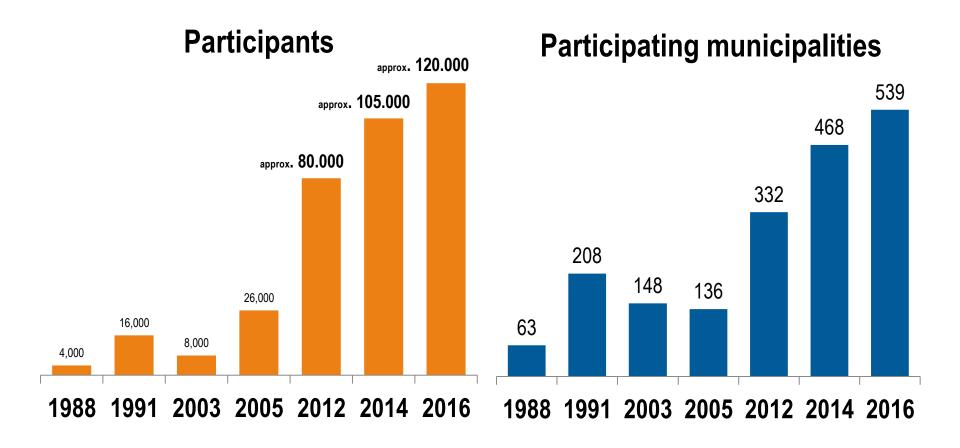
Rules

- Every cyclist can participate
- Implemented everywhere at the same time (about 3 month periode)
- Information distributed by activists, cities, media, shops
- Mimimum requirements for publication of results: 50 to 100 participants depending on city size)
- 6-point scale: mean of 1 (left side) and 6 (right side) is calculated
- Ranking of results in four city size classes

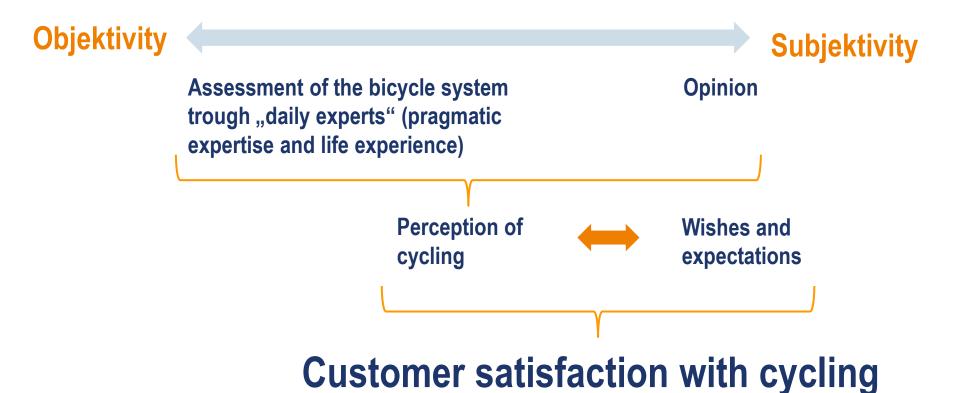




Survey participation



What do we measure?



One survey – triple effect

Public relation tool

Brings high media attention, allows to highlight good (and bad) examples

Partizipation tool

Activates citizens for (low level) involvement in city planning and policy

Benchmarking and evaluation tool

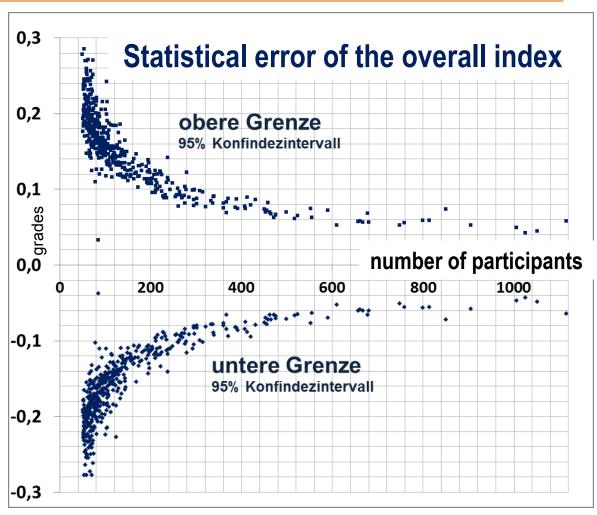
Allows monitoring and benchmarking of the cycling level as well as identification of strong and weak points of local cyling policy



Statistical error depending on no. of participants

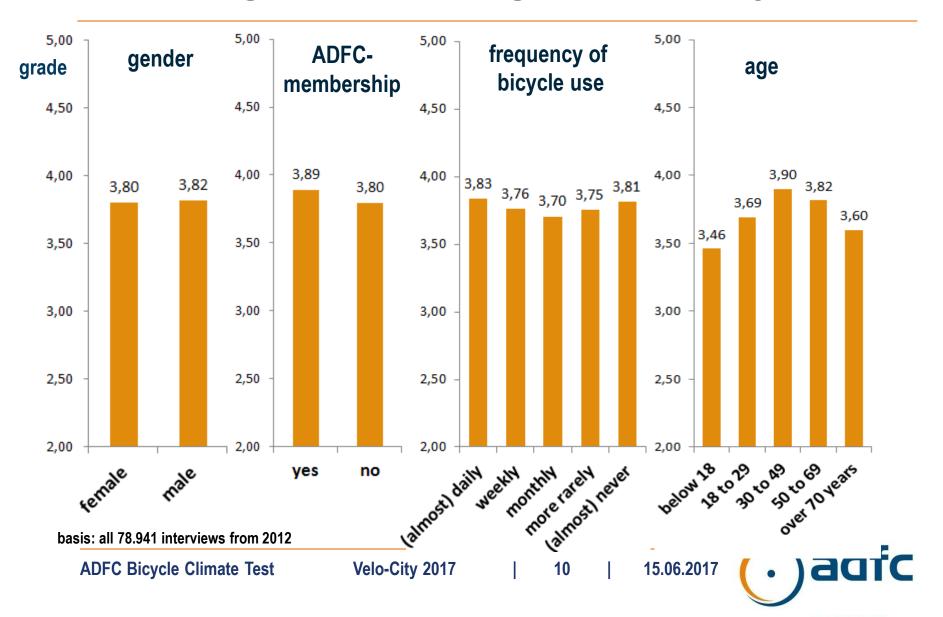
Rule of thumb:

1000 participants: ca. ±0,05 grades 50 participants: ca. ±0,2 grades <50 participants: not acceptable





Mean rating for different groups is very similar



Outcome

- Print press: 975 articles; Online press: 1210 articles; TV/Radio: more than 169 reports → 100 million media contacts on the first day after announcement of the results
- Participating communes represent more than half of the German population:

all 76 cities > 100.000 inhabitants

98 out of 107 towns with 50.000 – 100.000 inhabitants.

364 towns and villages < 50.000 inhabitants

-42 Mio. inhabitants



Winner cities 2016

Category "Champion" (Best overall score)								
1	Münster	Göttingen	Bocholt	Reken				
2	Karlsruhe	Hamm	Nordhorn	Wettringen				
3	Freiburg/Breisgau	Erlangen	Wesel	Heek				
Category "Climber" (best development)								
1	Bochum	Pforzheim	Marburg	Baunatal				
2	Wuppertal	Regensburg	Iserlohn	Zirndorf				
3	Augsburg	Offenbach am Main	Hanau	Gevelsberg				
	>200.000 inhabitants	100.000-200.000 inhabitants	50.000-100.000 inhabitants	<50.000 inhabitants				

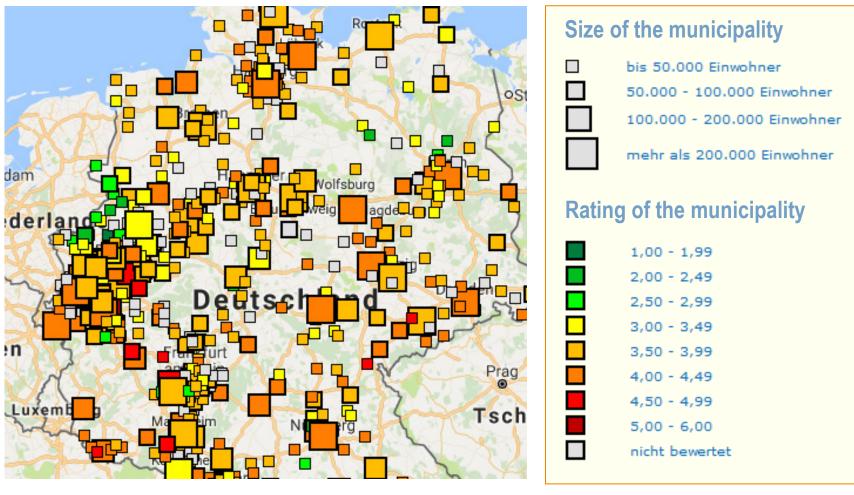


Awards ceremony at the German Federal Ministry of Transport





map view: www.fahrradklima-test.de





Individual records for 539 municipalities

Overview of the city (example: BOCHOLT)

Anzahl Teilnehmer	611	
Gesamtbewertung ¹	2,3	
Rangplatz Bund in Stadtgrößenklasse	1 von 98	
Rangplatz Land in Stadtgrößenklasse	1 von 37	
Vergleich zu 2014 ²		

Stadtgrößenklasse: 50.000-100.000 EW



Strengths and weaknesses....

Compared to other cities

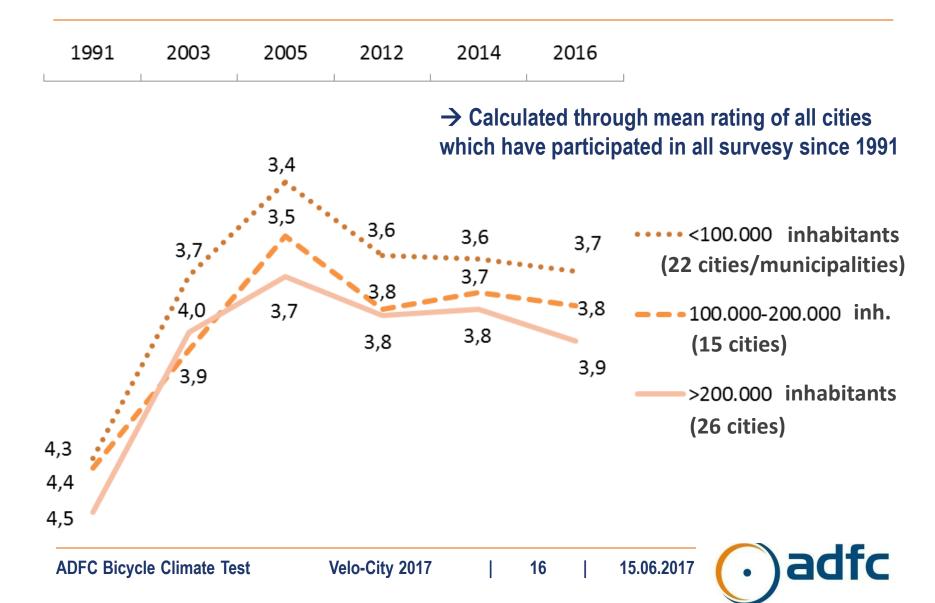
compared from question to question

	im Vergleich zu ähnlichen Städt	en³
F10	Winterdienst auf Radwegen	2,1
F4	Werbung für das Radfahren	2,0
F9	Ampelschaltungen für Radfahrer	2,0
F7	Falschparkerkontrolle auf Radwegen	1,9
F18	Breite der (Rad)wege	1,9
F8	Reinigung der Radwege	1,8
F11	Sicherheitsgefühl	1,8
F16	Fahren auf Radwegen und Radfstreifen	1,8
F21	Führung an Baustellen	1,8
F2	Akzeptanz als Verkehrsteilnehmer	1,7
F5	Medienberichte	1,7
F14	Hindernisse auf Radwegen	1,7
F17	Fahren im Mischverkehr mit Kfz	1,7
F19	Oberfläche der (Rad)wege	1,7
F3	Alle fahren Fahrrad	1,5
F6	Fahrradförderung in jüngster Zeit	1,5
F13	Konflikte mit Kfz	1,5
F1	Spaß oder Stress	1,4
F12	Konflikte mit Fußgängern	1,3
F20	Abstellanlagen	1,3
F24	zügiges Radfahren	1,3
F27	Öffentliche Fahrräder	1,3
F22	Fahrradmitnahme im ÖV	1,2
F23	Erreichbarkeit Stadtzentrum	1,2
F25	geöffnete Einbahnstr. in Gegenrichtung	1,0
F26	Wegweisung für Radfahrer	1,0
F15	Fahrraddiebstahl	0,2

	.im Vergleich der Fragen untereina	nder
F23	Erreichbarkeit Stadtzentrum	1,
F3	Alle fahren Fahrrad	1,
F24	zügiges Radfahren	1,
F1	Spaß oder Stress	1,
F2	Akzeptanz als Verkehrsteilnehmer	2,
F4	Werbung für das Radfahren	2,
F25	geöffnete Einbahnstr. in Gegenrichtung	2,
F10	Winterdienst auf Radwegen	2,
F11	Sicherheitsgefühl	2,
F26	Wegweisung für Radfahrer	2,
F5	Medienberichte	2,
F8	Reinigung der Radwege	2,
F14	Hindemisse auf Radwegen	2,
F9	Ampelschaltungen für Radfahrer	2,
F12	Konflikte mit Fußgängern	2,
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F6	Fahrradförderung in jüngster Zeit	2,
F18	Breite der (Rad)wege	2,
F19	Oberfläche der (Rad)wege	2,
F13	Konflikte mit Kfz	2,
F17	Fahren im Mischverkehr mit Kfz	2,
F20	Abstellanlagen	2,
F7	Falschparkerkontrolle auf Radwegen	2,
F21	Führung an Baustellen	2,
F22	Fahrradmitnahme im ÖV	3,
F27	Öffentliche Fahrräder	3,
F15	Fahrraddiebstahl	3,



Mean rating for German municipalities



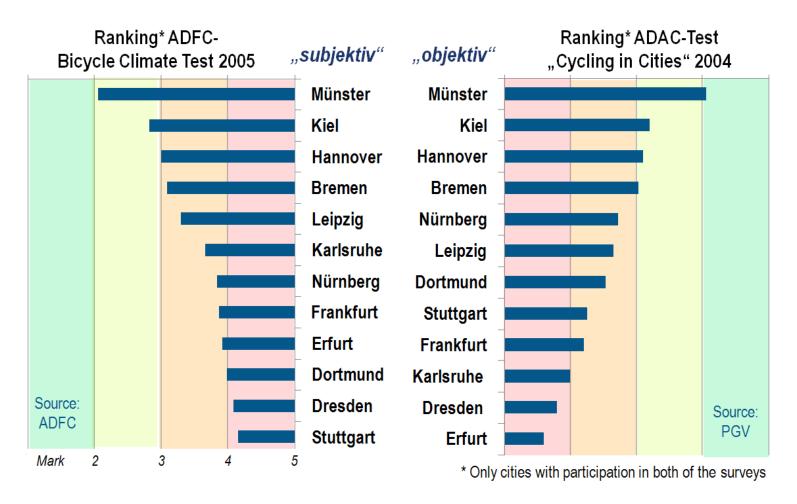
ADFC FAHRRADKLIMA TEST 2016



Cut...



Comparison of objective and subjective methods





Comparison of objective and subjective methods

Subjective by means of ADFC- Bicycle Climate Test 2005 (user evaluation)	Objective by means of ADAC-Test "Cycling in Cities" 2004 (municipal statistics, testing procedures with a maximum of objective criteria)	
- cost efficient, high number of participants	- Data collection costly / expensive	
- Result may be exposed to short-term media	- Hardly manipulable	
influences and manipulation		
- Exact the same survey methodology in all	- Partially large fluctuations in the availability of	
cities	data and survey methodology (comparability)	
- Covers all fields of bicycle planning and	- "Objective" data is not collectable in all fields	
policy flexible and complete	of bicycle planning and policy	
- Result depends on the level of	- Stable time series possible	
ambition/expectation of participants		
- Direct measurement at the target object	- Indirect measurement using indicators, which	
(biking population)	describe the conditions	

