

Introducing Evidence-based Methods in Active Mobility Planning – or how to ACTIV8 Local Potentials

Promoting Active Mobility: From Research into Practice

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What everybody knows...

- Positive effects of higher non-motorized modal shares
 - Reduction of pollution (air, noise, etc.)
 - Health improvement
 - Cheap infrastructure, less land consumption, etc.
- Actual active modal shares decrease /stagnate on national level (1995 – 2013/14):

Mode	1995	2013/14	diff
Walking	26.9%	17.4%	-9.5%
Cycling	5.3%	6.5%	+1.2%*

* well inside statistical fluctuation range

What everybody wants...

○ Policy papers setting agendas and goals:

- Masterplan for walking:
 - No quantitative goal
 - Proposes actions to prioritize walking
- Masterplan for cycling:
 - Goal for cycling shares: 13% (2025)
- Mobility Masterplan Carinthia:
 - 40% active modal shares in 2035



BMLFUW (2015a)



Carinthian Government (2016)

...how planning actually performs...

Legend

Klimaaktiv Projects / number of trips

- No Projects
- 0.00000 - 0.00013
- 0.00013 - 0.00047
- 0.00047 - 0.00153
- 0.00153 - 0.00380

Share of Cycling Trips [%]

- 0.0 - 2.3
- 2.3 - 4.5
- 4.5 - 7.2
- 7.2 - 11.5
- 11.5 - 19.4

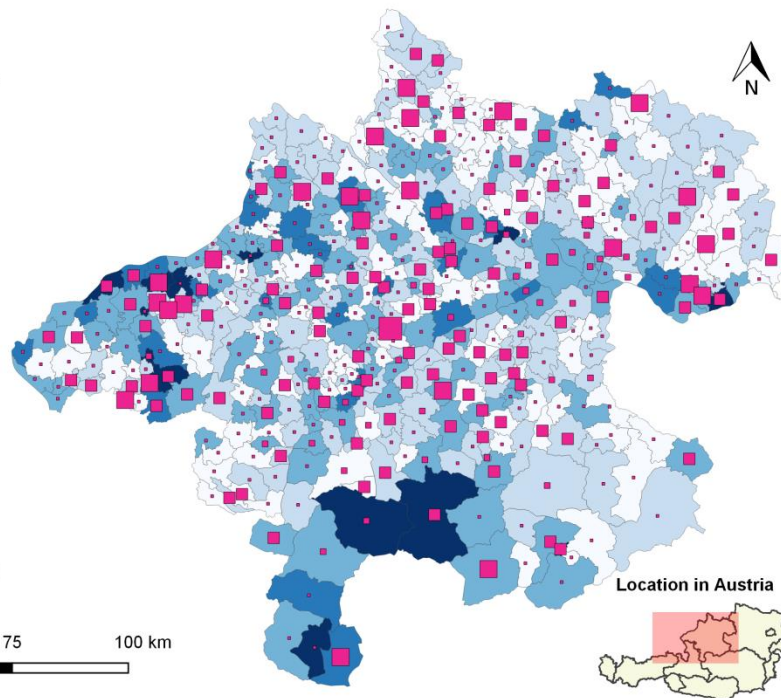
Cartography:
DI Clemens Raffler

Date:
21.09.2017

Datasources:

Land Oberösterreich - data.ooe.gv.at, 2016;
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0 25 50 75 100 km



Example from **bicycle traffic in Upper Austria:**

- **Investment** into cycling does **not reflect cycling shares**
- Planning **lacks to account** for the **complexity** behind modal choice

...and how to improve planning efficiency

- Evidence based planning as a scientific framework (Faludi, 2006):

*„In order to be able to develop sound policies that encourage cycling, **it is essential that we understand what determines bicycle use**“*

(Heinen et al, 2010, p. 60)

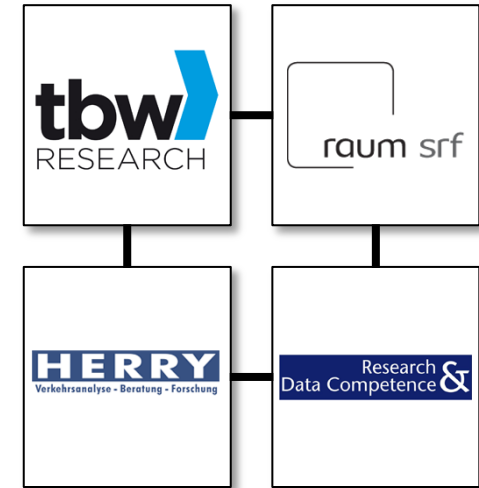
A diagram consisting of a central dark blue rounded rectangle with white text. Two white arrows point horizontally towards the rectangle from the left and right sides.

How can we use scientific evidence to ACTIV8
local potentials for active mobility planning?

Our Solution approach: ACTIV8!

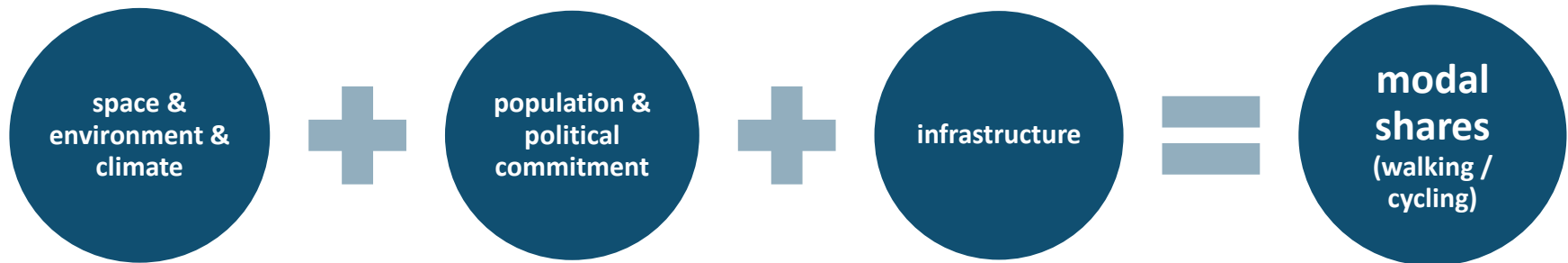
○ Cooperative R&D Project **ACTIV8!**

- Call: Mobilität der Zukunft (4th call)
- Funding Stakeholder: BMVIT
- Partners:
 - tbw research GesmbH (lead)
 - University of Technology Vienna (Centre of Regional Science)
 - Research&Data Competence OG
 - HERRY Consult GmbH
- Project duration: 30 months (05/2015 – 11/2017)



The ACTIV8! Approach

- An integrated, holistic approach to **quantitatively estimate the impacts of all relevant determinants of active mobility.**
- Methodological basis:
 - **aggregated statistical models**
 - **one model for each active mode** at the level of **municipalities**
- Focus on applicability of results:
 - Include **variables that can be altered by planners**



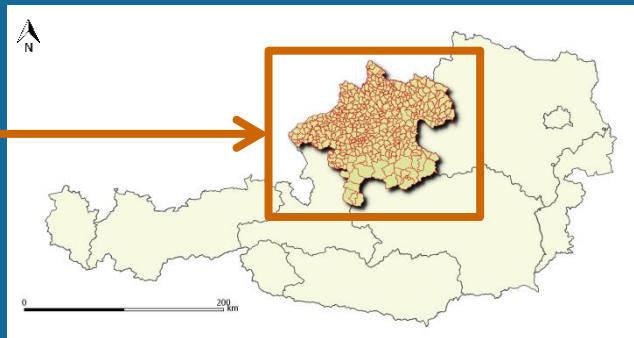
How do the models work?

Multivariate statistical Models:

- Multiple Linear Regression

Outcome Variables:

- Upper Austrian active modal shares
- N = 444 municipalities



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Predictor Variables:

- Operationalization of local attributes as (candidate) predictor variables.
 - Methods: transport economy, GIS, socio-economic data analysis
- **Data sources:** GIP, OSM, ZAMG, OGD Upper Austria, ...

Examples from our 700+ predictors pool

space & environment & climate

Number of Days with snow cover
Hilliness of settlement area
Target-group specific and mode-specific accessibilities of amenities

population & political commitment

Population share of social milieus (eg. Bourgeois middle-class)
Quota of part time employment
Proxies for political commitment

infrastructure

Meshing of the road network
Coverage by public transport
Topological Measures of road network

Results – Models

Model	R ²	Adj. R ²
Pedestrian Model	0.775	0.775
Bicycle Model	0.731	0.711

p for all predictor variables < 0.001

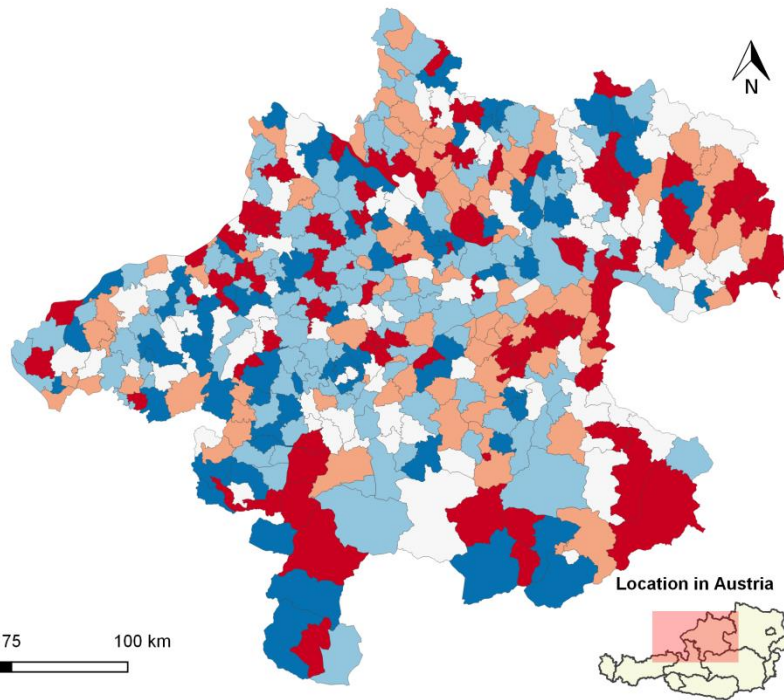
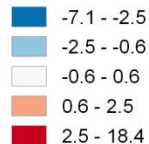
- **77%** of the observed variance in **pedestrian modal split** and **73%** of the **cycling shares** can be explained, respectively.
- All predictor variables are significant at the 0.001 level

How can we apply these models in evidence based planning support?

Results – Strategic planning support

Legend

Pedestrian model residual [%]



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Map of investment potential:

- **Blue:** decrease disparities (underachiever)
- **Red:** high return on investment (overachiever)

Results – Simulation examples

„What’s the impact of individual measures on active mobility shares in the respective environment?“

- Other things being equal we estimate the isolated incremental effect of...
 - ... **one year membership with fahrradberatung.at** (Upper Austrian bicycle planning program) to be **0.11%** increase in cycling shares.
 - ... a **one percent growth in post-materialist milieu population share** results in a **1.4%** increase in walking shares.

- ACTIV8! has laid the basis for a comprehensive model for planning support by evidence-based methods.
- **Pinpoint solutions instead of rigid panaceas**
- **ACTIV8II:**
 - Model optimization (new and pooled predictor variables)
 - Tool-Set and expert system for planning practitioners (Upper Austria and Styria as Labs)
 - proof-of-concept and experts' feedback

ACTIV8

Contact data



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