%dvrpc memo

Date: February 29, 2016

To: DVRPC member governments and planning partners

From: Cassidy Boulan, DVRPC

Subject: Distribution of Process Memo 16008: DVRPC Regional Cyclical

Bicycle Count Program Summary, 2014/2015

DVRPC's cyclical bicycle count program, which began in 2014, deploys weeklong bicycle count equipment throughout the region to measure and track over time bicycle volumes in different locations and on different types of bicycle facilities (initially trails or sidepaths, bicycle lanes, sharrows, striped shoulders, and mixed traffic). Count locations reflect input from our member governments and planning partners. This process memo summarizes counts taken at almost 150 locations and serves as the base saturation count batch from which a smaller number of locations, to be determined, will be counted each year, with each location being counted every three years on a rotating schedule.

DVRPC Regional Cyclical Bicycle Count Program Summary 2014/2015

DVRPC's new cyclical bicycle count program deploys weeklong bicycle count equipment throughout the region. These count locations reflect input from our member governments, as well as our other planning partners.



Pneumatic tube bicycle counter in Philadelphia, PA Photo Credit: Bicycle Coalition of Greater Philadelphia

Regional Bicycle Counting Program

The regional cyclical bicycle count program was started by DVRPC to measure levels of bicycling across facility and land use types on an ongoing basis. Count locations were selected based on suggestions and refinement from, and by, member counties and bicycle advocates. All or a subset of these locations will continue to be counted on a rotating three-year schedule. This program will provide longitudinal data for planning and modeling work at the regional and local level. This data will also be combined with data from DVRPC's other programs, such as the permanent bicycle and pedestrian counters on regional trails and the data collected through the CyclePhilly smart phone app, to conduct additional analysis of bicycling patterns.

All counts were taken for a seven-day period by pneumatic tube counters, accepted practice in the 2013 edition of FHWA's Traffic Monitoring Guide. To calculate the annual average daily bicycles (AADB), an average of each full day of count data is calculated and then multiplied by the seasonal adjustment factor and the equipment factor. The seasonal adjustment factors that are used are the same as for motorized counts. These values range from .763 to 1.4. Seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for each day of the week within each month (i.e. Mondays in April). This is standard practice by state DOTs for motorized traffic. The equipment factor is either 1.02 or 1.1797, for Eco Tube and Jamar equipment respectively. These values were developed through agency validation and adjust for under counting. The formula is shown below:

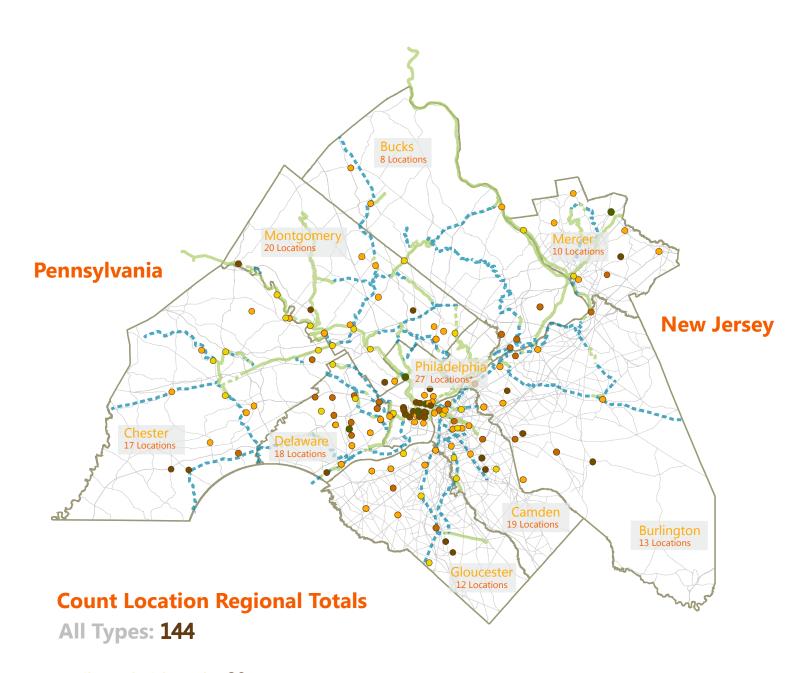
AADB =

Sum of each full day of count data Number of days with complete data X Seasonal Adjustment Factor X Equipment Factor

Seasonal adjustment factors to calculate AADBs will be improved in the future using data from permanent bicycle and pedestrian counters on the regional trail system, and AADBs shown in the DVRPC web viewer will be adjusted accordingly.

The following maps display the AADB totals from the inaugural round of the program. These counts were taken between July 2014 and September 2015.

DVRPC Regional Cyclical Bicycle Count Locations



Trails and Sidepaths 29
Bicycle Lanes 30
Sharrows 5
Striped Shoulders 24
Mixed Traffic 56

LEGEND

Circuit Trail Network

- Existing Trail FacilityProposed Trail Facility
- Planned Trail Facility

Types of Facilities

The cyclical count locations are categorized into five different facility types: trail or sidepath, mixed traffic, bicycle lane, sharrow, and striped shoulder. The prevalence of different types of facilities varies by county.



58th Street Greenway sidepath, Philadelphia, PA Photo Credit: PlanPhilly

Trail or Sidepath

A trail is a multi-use, off-road facility that is used by bicycles, pedestrians, and other non-motorized transportation modes. Sidepaths are similar to trails except they are typically shorter in length, located immediately adjacent to the cartway, and are commonly used to fill segments that connect other trail segments and/or the on-road network.



Chester Valley Trail, Chester County Photo Credit: DVRPC

Mixed Traffic

Mixed traffic locations are defined as any road where there is no dedicated bicycle facility and bicycles mix with motorized vehicles.



15th Street, South Philadelphia Photo Credit: Bicycle Coalition of Greater Philadelphia

Bicycle Lane

A bicycle lane is a portion of the roadway that has been designated by striping, optional signing, and pavement markings for the preferential and largely exclusive use of bicyclists. Bicycle lanes are usually found in denser, more urban locations.



Bicycle lane, Camden, NJ Photo Credit: DVRPC

Sharrow

A shared-lane marking or sharrow is a street marking placed in the travel lane to indicate where people should preferably bicycle for best visibility and to avoid being doored adjacent to on-street parking. Sharrows are typically used for roadways with narrower widths and/or lower traffic volumes than those selected for bicycle lanes, and also communicate to drivers that bicyclists should be expected.



Sharrow marking, Swarthmore, PA Photo Credit: DVRPC

Striped Shoulder

The portion of the roadway contiguous with the traveled way for accommodation of stopped vehicles, for emergency use, and for lateral support of the base and surface courses. The shoulder may be used for bicycle travel where allowed. It may also be used by pedestrians in the absence of a sidewalk. Bicycling in a striped shoulder is usually more common in less dense, suburban, and more rural areas.



Striped shoulder Photo Credit: DVRPC

PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTIES

Bucks

Chester

Delaware

Montgomery

Philadelphia

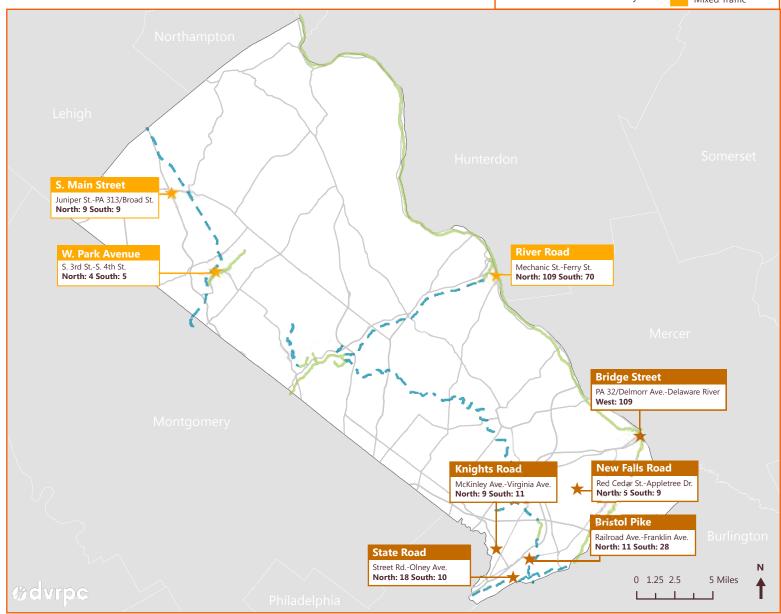


Bucks County

Annual Average Daily Bicycle Traffic Volumes (AADB) for Cyclical Bicycle Count Locations

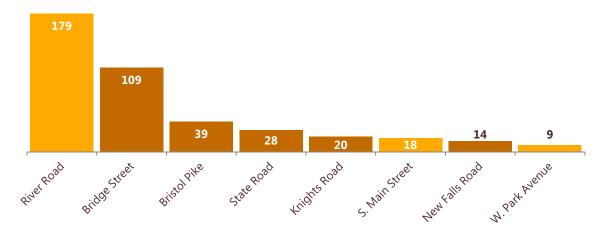
Counts Taken July and August 2014





ON-ROAD FACILITIES

Bidirectional Total

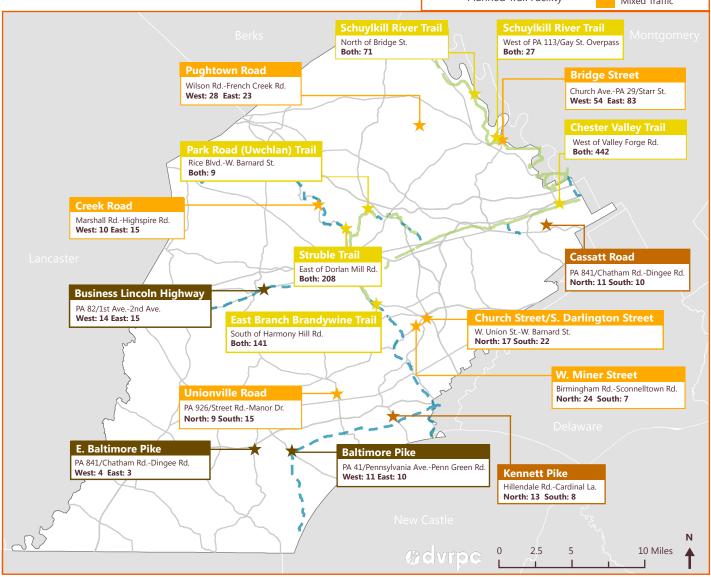


Chester County

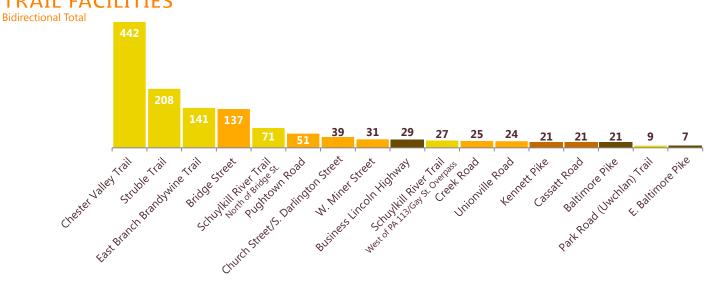
Annual Average Daily Bicycle Traffic Volumes (AADB) for Cyclical Bicycle Count Locations

Counts Taken June 2015







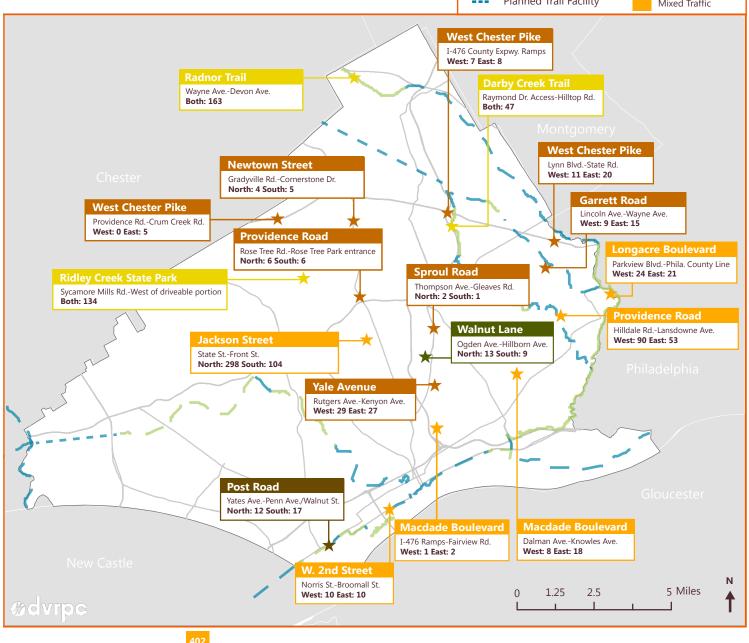


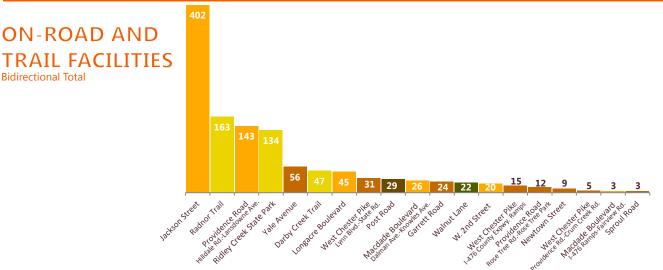
Delaware County

Annual Average Daily Bicycle Traffic Volumes (AADB) for Cyclical Bicycle Count Locations

Counts Taken August and September 2015





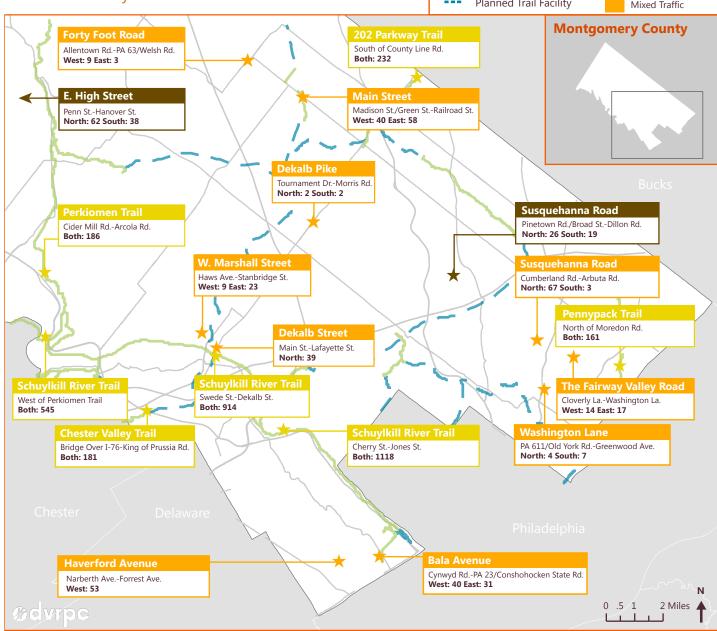


Montgomery County

Annual Average Daily Bicycle Traffic Volumes (AADB) for Cyclical Bicycle Count Locations

Counts Taken May and June 2015

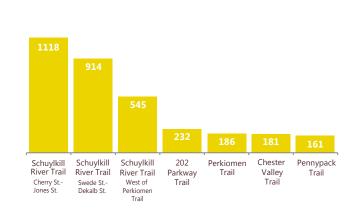






TRAIL FACILITIES

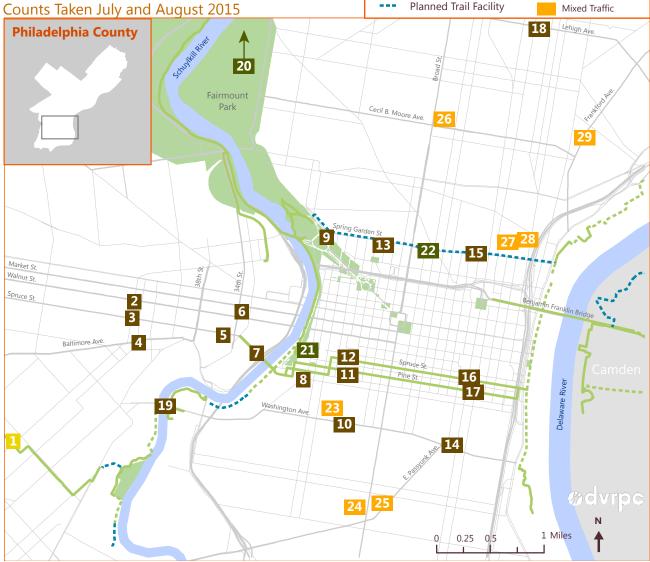
Bidirectional Total



City of Philadelphia

Annual Average Daily Bicycle Traffic Volumes (AADB) for Cyclical Bicycle Count Locations





Trails

1 Cobbs Creek Trail Sidepath Hadfield St.-Whitby Ave. Both: 53

Bicycle Lanes

- Walnut Street

 44th St.-45th St.

 West: 225
- S. 44th Street
 Spruce St.-Locust St.
 South: 122
- 4 Baltimore Avenue

 43rd St.-44th St.

 West: 317 Fast: 359
- 5 Spruce Street 34th St.-36th St. Walk West: 574 East: 725
- 6 S. 34th Street
 Chestnut St.-Walnut St.
 South: 263
- 7 South Street

 Convention Blvd.-I-76 Ramps
 West: 832 East: 841

- 8 South Street 24th St.-25th St.
- 9 Spring Garden Street
 Eakins Oval-Pennsylvania Ave.
 West: 270
- 10 Washington Avenue 19th St.-20th St. West: 269 East: 227
- 11 Spruce Street 18th St.-19th St. West: 912
- 12 Pine Street

 18th St.-19th St

 East: 1049
- Spring Garden Street
 17th St.-18th St.
 - West: 429 East: 436
- Washington Avenue
 6th St.-7th St.
 West: 192 East: 218
- 15 Spring Garden Street
 7th St.-8th St.
 West: 522 East: 540

- Spruce Street 6th St.-7th St. West: 732
- Pine Street
 5th St.-6th St.
 East: 544
- 18 Lehigh Avenue 5th St.-Orkney St. West: 103 East: 107
- 19 Grays Ferry Ave Bridge 34th St.-47th St. West: 99 East: 104

Sharrows

- 20 Main Street

 Jamestown Ave.-Shurs La.

 West: 261 East: 335
- 21 S. 25th Street
 Spruce St.-Locust St.
 North: 367
- 22 N. 13th Street
 Spring Garden St.-Ridge Ave.
 North: 161

Mixed Traffic

- S. 20th Street
 Washington Ave.-Carpenter St.
 North: 197
- 24 S. 15th Street

 Mifflin St.-Moore St.

 South: 172
- 25 S. 13th Street
 Moore St.-Morris St.
 North: 244
- 26 N. 13th Street
 Cecil B. Moore Ave.-Montgomery St.
 North: 101
- N. 3rd Street
 Fairmount Ave.-Brown St.
 North: 519
- N. 2nd Street

 Poplar St.-Brown St.

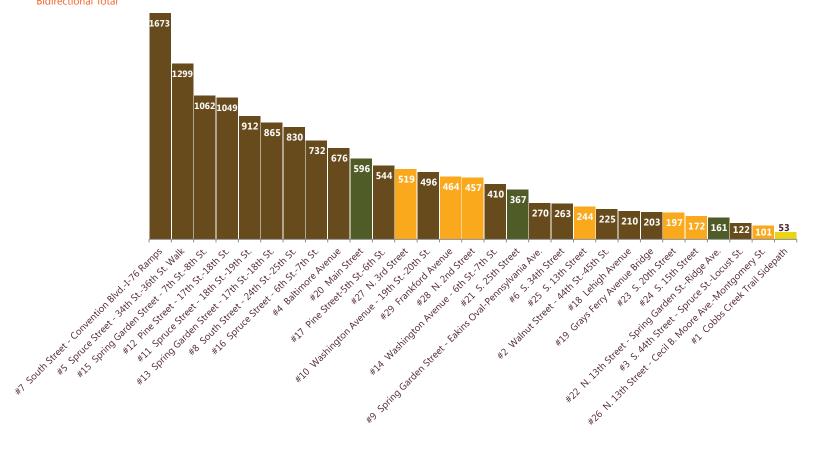
 South: 457
- 29 Frankford Avenue

 Montgomery Ave.-Berks St.

 North: 212 South: 252

ON-ROAD AND TRAIL FACILITIES





NEW JERSEY

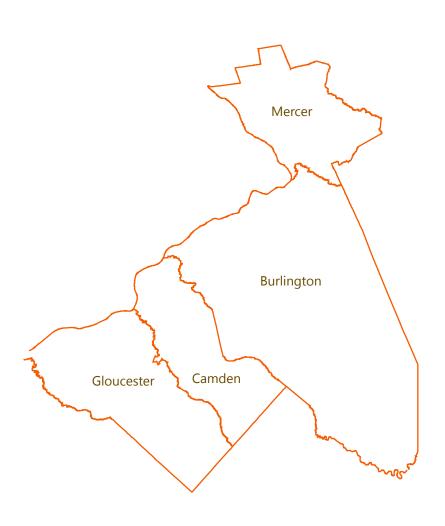
COUNTIES

Burlington

Camden

Gloucester

Mercer

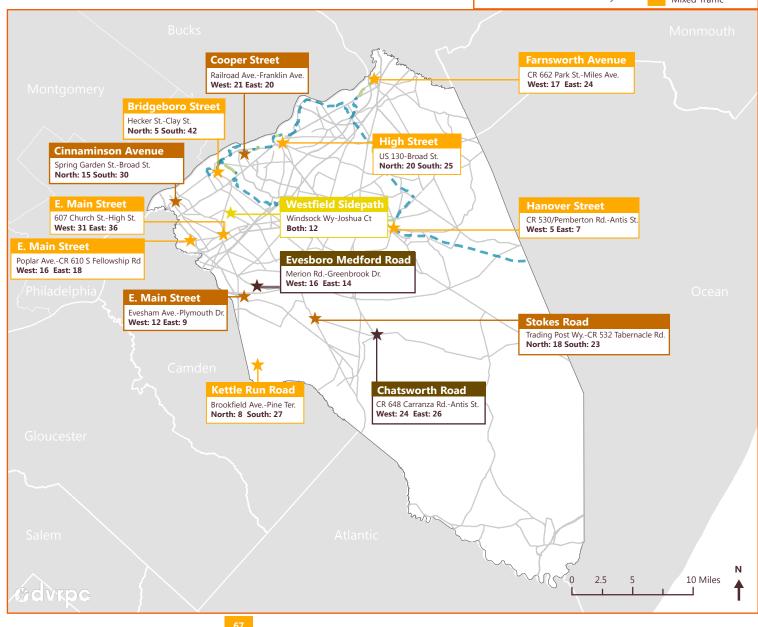


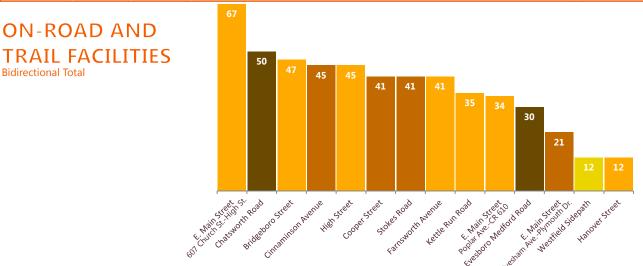
Burlington County

Annual Average Daily Bicycle Traffic Volumes (AADB) for Cyclical Bicycle Count Locations

Counts Taken August 2014





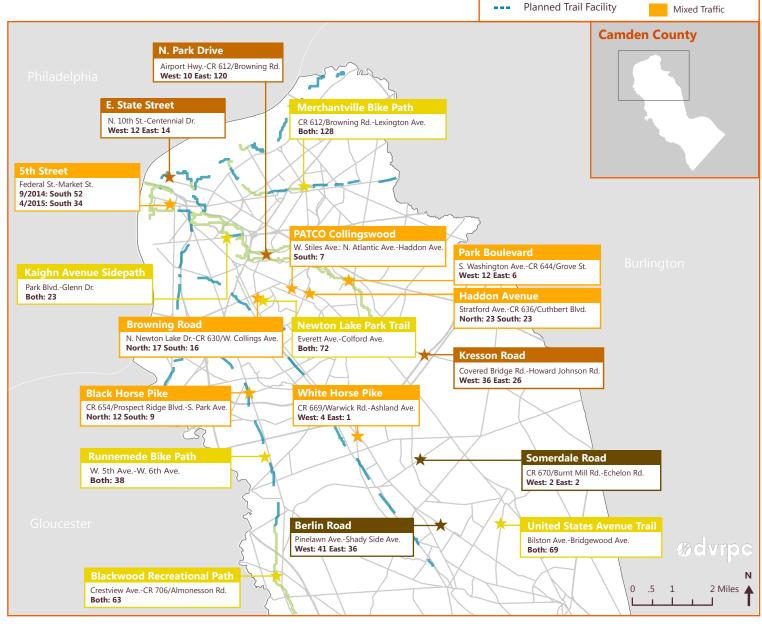


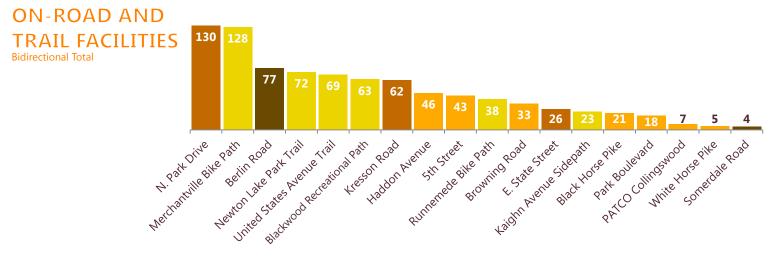
Camden County

Annual Average Daily Bicycle Traffic Volumes (AADB) for Cyclical Bicycle Count Locations

Counts Taken September 2014 and April 2015

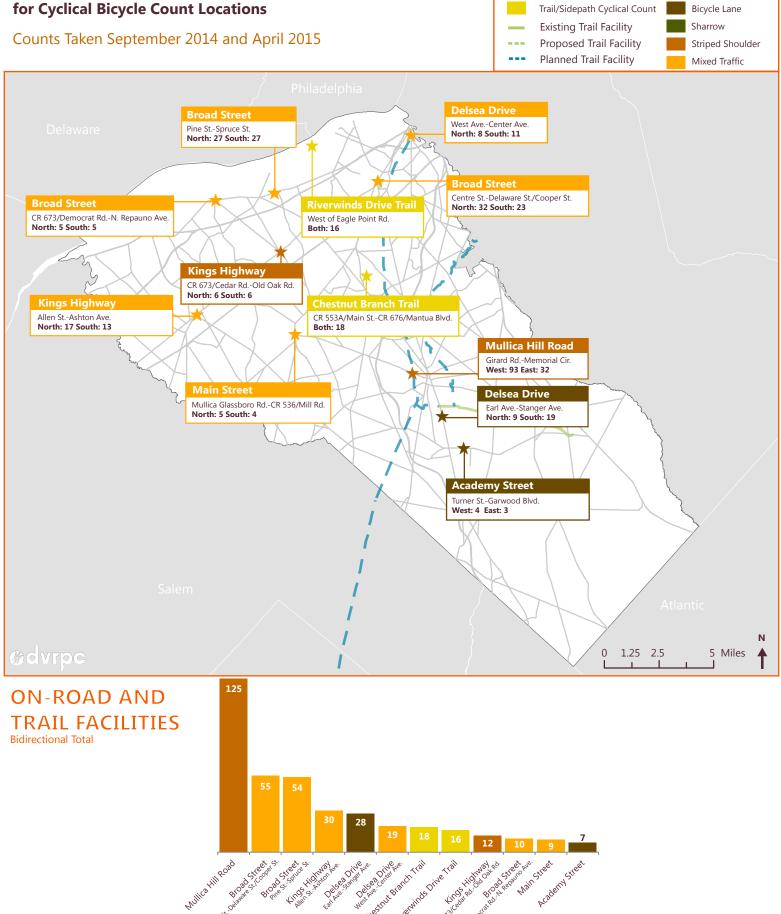






Gloucester County

Annual Average Daily Bicycle Traffic Volumes (AADB) for Cyclical Bicycle Count Locations



LEGEND

On-Road Cyclical Count

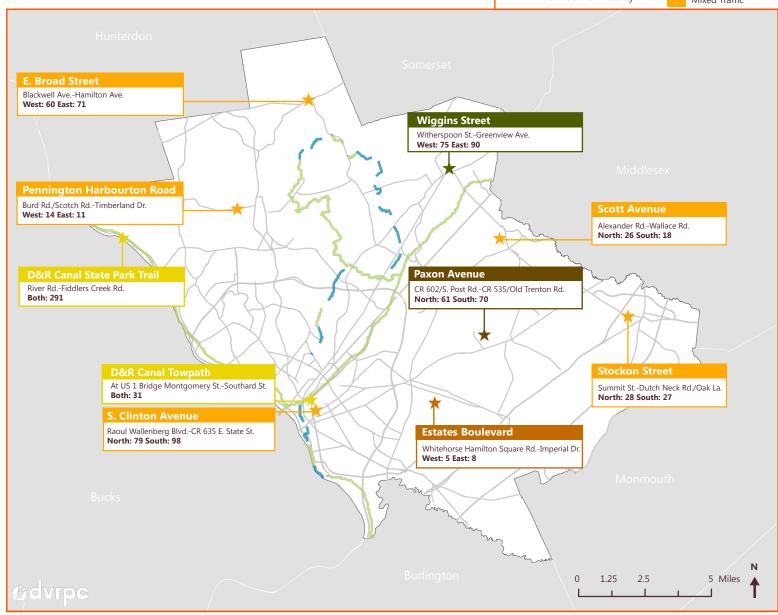
Bicycle Lane

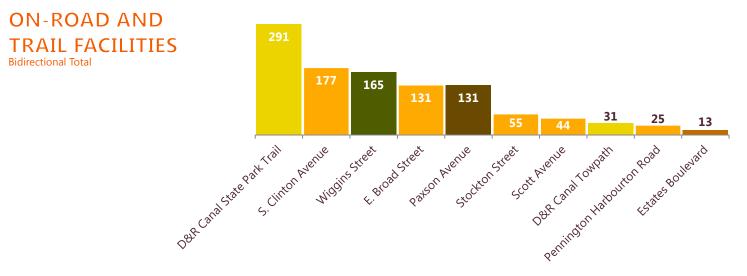
Mercer County

Annual Average Daily Bicycle Traffic Volumes (AADB) for Cyclical Bicycle Count Locations

Counts Taken April and May 2015







To view the most up-to-date counts, visit the bicycle and pedestrian count website at:

www.dvrpc.org/webmaps/pedbikecounts



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