

Safest Path for Bicyclists

How to model secure Routes in Urban Areas

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Agenda

- § Why bicycle safety?
- § How can GIS support the promotion of safe cycling?
- § What makes a bicycle route safe?
- § Assessment model and safety index
- § Application: Find a Safe Route

Context – Why bicycle safety?

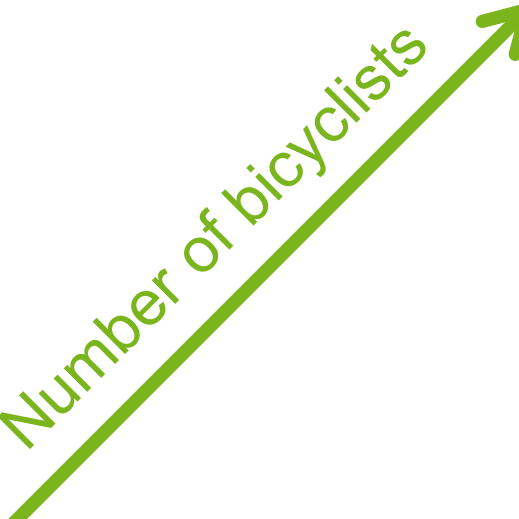


“Road safety: Second good year in a row puts Europe firmly on track towards target” (EC - IP/14/341; 31/03/2014)

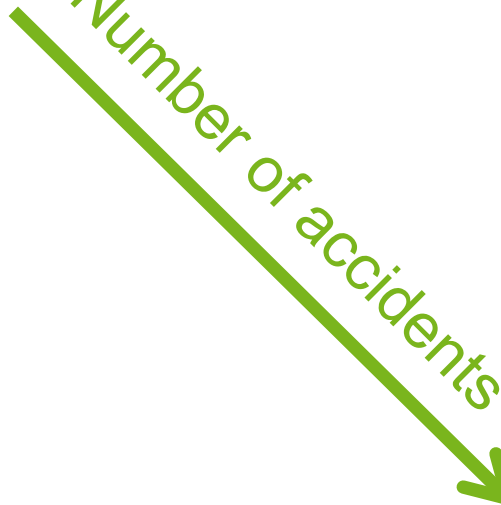
Another worrying feature of the statistics is the situation of vulnerable road users: The number of pedestrians killed is decreasing to a lesser extent than expected and **the number of cyclists killed has recently even been increasing**. This is partly due to the fact that more and more people cycle; the challenge for Member States is to **encourage people to use their bicycles** rather than their cars more often, but to **make sure that the shift from car to bicycle is a safe one**.

How can GIS support the promotion of safe cycling?

Number of bicyclists



Number of accidents



Goal

Assessment of Network

§ Status-quo analysis

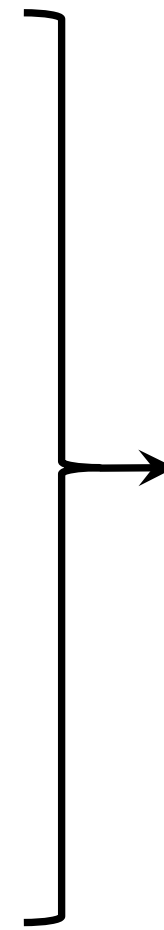
- Weak-point analysis
- Corridors
- etc.

§ Planning & Infrastructure

- Priority of measures
- Budget allocation
- etc.

§ Information

- Routing
- etc.



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Workflow

Stage 1

Analysis



Stage 2

Model



Stage 3

Application



- § Spatio-temporal analysis of accident data set
- § Specification of accident types/categories
- § Formulation of recommendations

- § Development of an indicator-based model for road network assessment
- § Focus on road safety for bicyclists

- § Development routing system
- § Application for planning and simulation tasks

Indicator-based approach



What makes a bicycle route safe?

§ Road safety for bicyclists

§ Indicators (examples):

- Bicycle infrastructure
- Road category
- Traffic volume
- Max speed
- Road surface

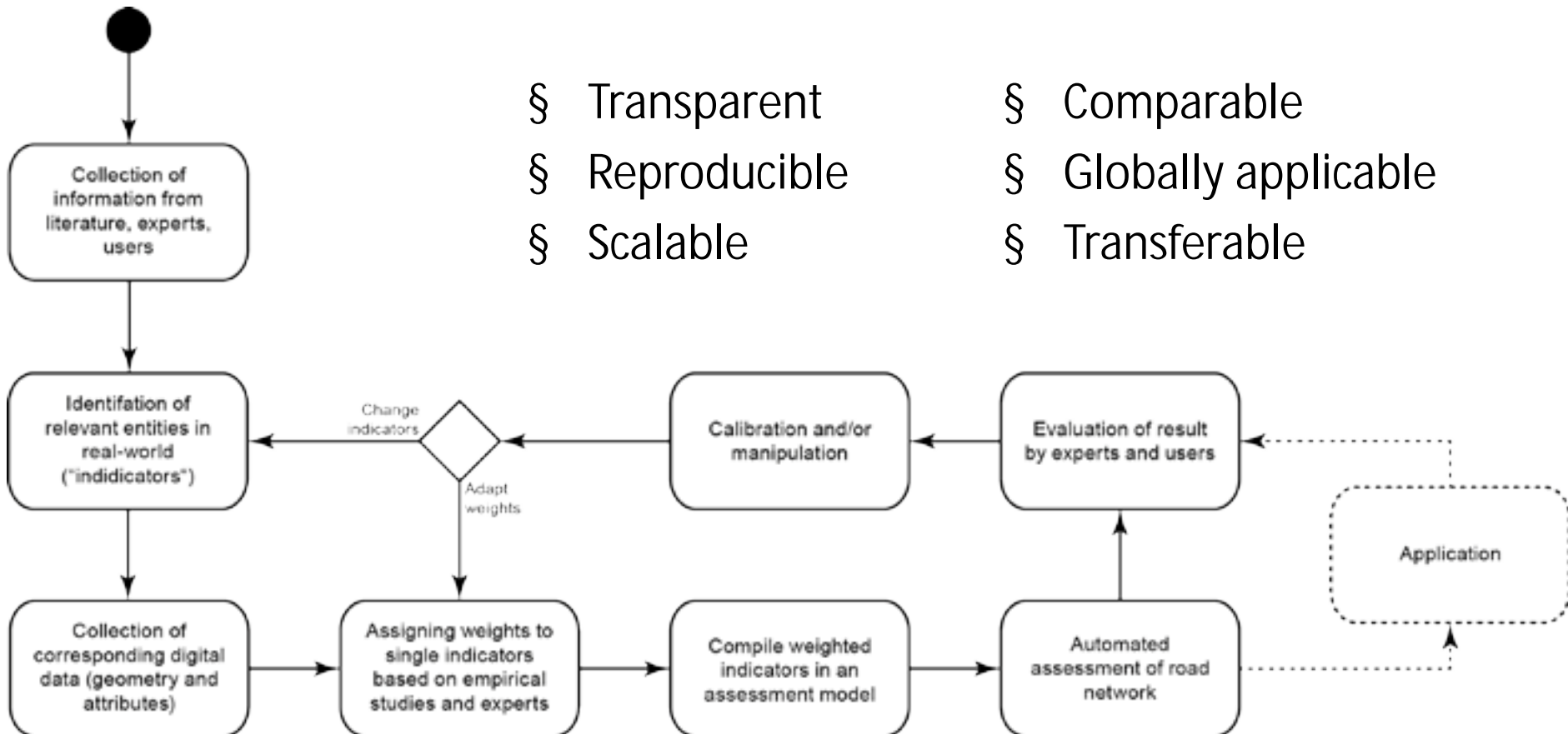
§ Weights:

- Empirical studies (field tests)
- Accident analysis
- Expert knowledge

Indicator-based GIS Model

- § Transparent
- § Reproducible
- § Scalable

- § Comparable
- § Globally applicable
- § Transferable



Model Workflow

Assessment Model

Bicycle infrastructure	Traffic load
Infrastructure type	Maximum speed
Tagged bicycle route	Road surface

highway = *
bicycle = *
foot = *
speed = *
access = *
tracktype = *
surface = *

OSM

category = *
infrastructure = *
speed = *
traffic load = *
restriction = *
width = *

Admin. data

Modelling with standardized result

Weights assignment for resp. environments

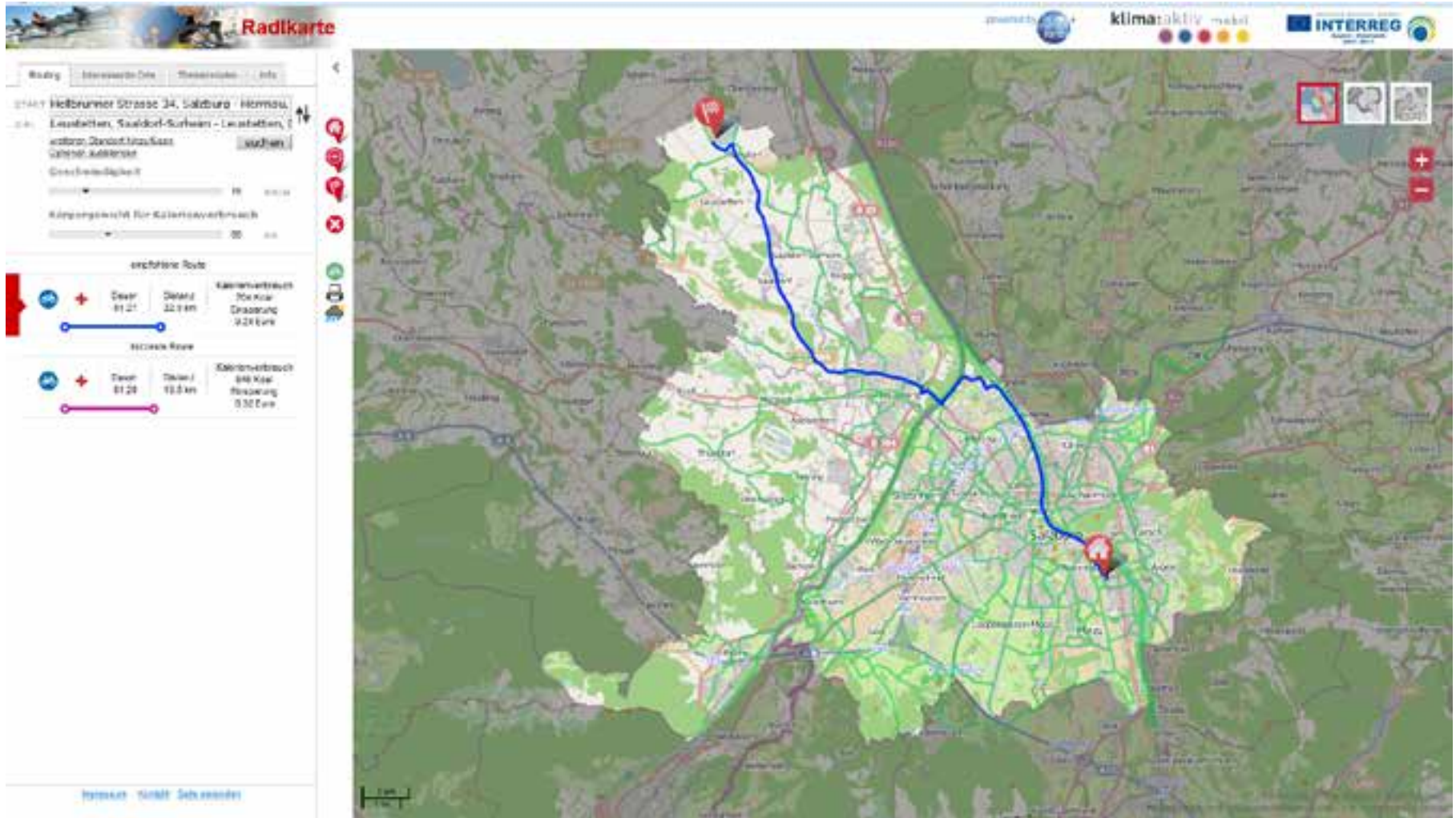
Indicator definition on a meta-level

Data sets with different data models

Assessment Model

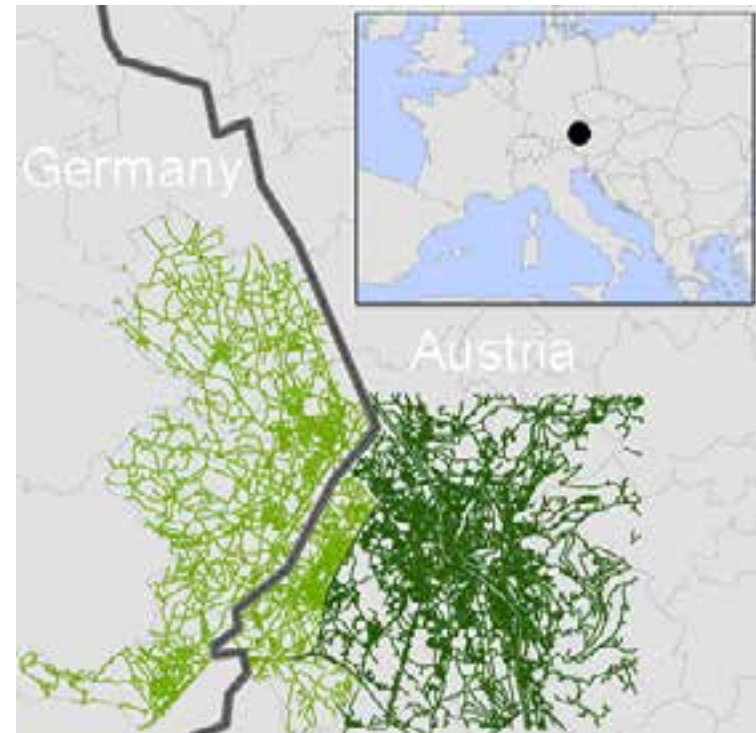


Case Study



Study Area & Data

- § Authoritative data for city of Salzburg
 - 11,458 edges
 - 1,119.7 km net length
- § OpenstreetMap extract for adjacent municipalities
 - 9,601 edges
 - 941.3 km net length
- § Data sets with different data model and attribute structure

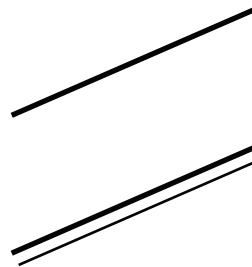
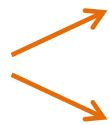


Problem Statement

§ Different data sets from different sources

§ Different data models

- Geometry and attributes



`type = road`
`bicycle_infra = cycleway`

`type = road`

`type = cycleway`

§ Different environments to adapt the model for

- Urban vs. rural

Data models

§ Authoritative graph

- Center line
- Complex attributive formulation of bicycle infrastructure
- Complete and homogeneous

DB-Name	Attribute	Value	Value description
SIC_STRAS4	Road category	400	Municipal road
SIC_STRAS5	Max.speed, km/h	50	
SIC_STRA9	Buslane	1	Yes, FT
SIC_STR13	Oneway	1	Yes, FT
SIC_RAD_RE	Bicycle infrastructure (right side, FT)	10	Yes, undefined
SIC_RAD_R1	Bicycle infrastructure (left side)	5	Cycle-/footway mixed
SIC_RAD_RI	Direction bicycle infrastructure (FT)	0	No
SIC_RAD_R5	Direction bicycle infrastructure (TF)	4	Both directions, independet from oneway
SIC_STR24	Motorized traffic load, V/24h (TF)	0	
SIC_STR25	Motorized traffic load, V/24h (FT)	17698	



Data models

§ OSM graph

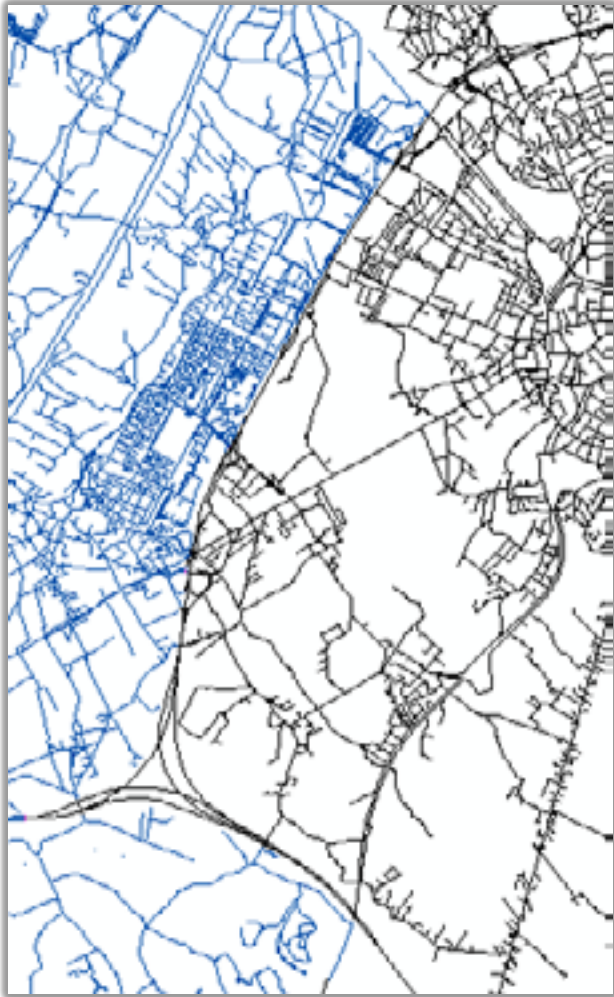
- Edge for every physically separated lane
- Very simple tag (key = value) structure
- Up-to-date
- Gaps, inconsistencies, errors, heterogeneous attribute structure

Key	Value
highway	path
bicycle	designated
foot	designated
surface	paved



Geometry & Topology

- § Transfer points
 - Bridges, under-/overpasses
- § Transition edges
- § Line matching



Result: „Safety Index“



Pedestrian- and bicycle lane
(separated), no motorized traffic
Index value = 0.68



Bicycle lane, no parking
Index values = 1.12



Residential road, no bicycle infra-
structure, parking on both sides
Index value = 1.56



Primary road, bicycle lane,
parking for delivery purpose
Index value = 1.81

