



How to get motorists and public transit users to become year-round cyclists: a herculean task

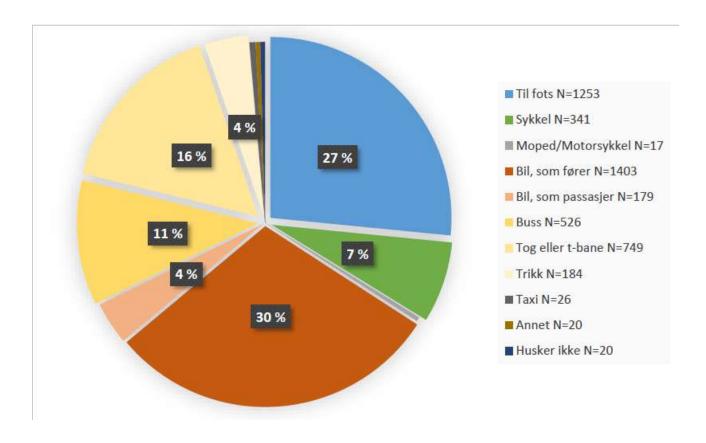
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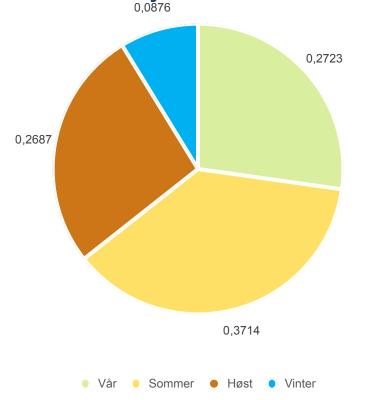
Transport mode distribution for weekday trips (2017)







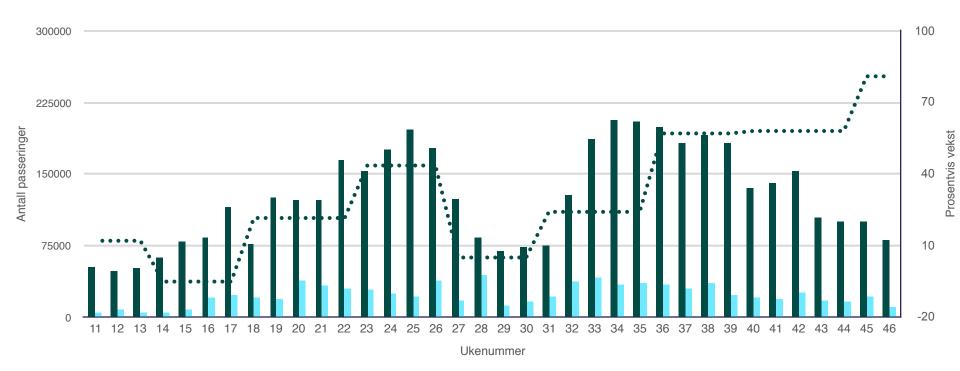
Seasonal distribution of bicycle traffic in 2019



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■ Antall yrkesdagpasseringer ■ Antall helgepasseringer



Grafen viser prosentvis endring i sykkeltrafikken under koronapandemien sammenlignet med samme periode i 2019



Bare necessities get people to bike year-round

- Access to properly functioning bicycle
- Safe, well-maintained, connected bicycle infrastructure
- Access to bicycle parking at home and at the destination of interest
- Motivation: peers, incentives, "an everyday sight"



Access to a properly functioning bicycle

- Free bicycle repair days in districts without a bicycle workshop
- Free bicycle repair for municipal services
- Winter city bike scheme with subsidized passes
- Grants for purchase of spiked tires and winter bike service
- Grants to municipal districts to provide bicycle training and free repair to residents





Safe, well-maintained, connected bicycle infrastructure

- Prioritized, high standard winter cycling routes, including routes along public transit lines
- Pilot project for temporary protected bicycle lanes





Access to bicycle parking

- Pilot project in with bicycle garages in a residential area
- Grants to private businesses and municipal services for the purchase of bicycle parking, as well as shower and drying facilities, and charging stations for e-bikes



Motivation



- Campaign for "Heart-zones": let kids walk or bike to school
- Campaign for Oslo's new bicycle routes: recruiting new cyclists
- Campaign for winter cycling: keeping new and "fair-weather cyclists" on the bike seat













Gjør det for Oslo

– et<mark>t tråk</mark>k av gangen



Questions welcome







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"Restarting Budapest" – How not to return to business as usual

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"Business as usual" - before Covid SMART-MR



FUTURE VISION

BUDAPEST IS A LIVEABLE AND ATTRACTIVE CITY. ESTEEMED MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN CITY NETWORK AS AN INNOVATIVE ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL CENTRE FOR THE COUNTRY AND THE METROPOLITAN AREA

OVERALL OBJECTIVE

THE TRANSPORT SYSTEM OF THE CAPITAL NEEDS TO IMPROVE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF BUDAPEST AND TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE REALISATION OF A SUSTAINABLE. LIVABLE, ATTRACTIVE AND HEALTHY URBAN ENVIRONMENT

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



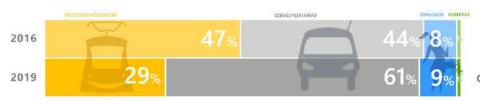






First wave







Modal split in 2019:

- Until 2016 Public transport dominated, between 2017 and 2019 the usage of the private cars increased,
- Active mobility slightly increasing.

Key measures and messages:

- Satisfying the mobility needs, servicing,
- Instead of private cars one should use public transport (environmental friendly, trendy, communal),
- Improve the service level (develop customer centres, ticket control),
- Preferring front door boarding, ticket sale on board,
- Active mobility, as an opportunity.

Modal split during first phase:

- The number of passengers in public transport dropped by 80-90%, car traffic is decreased by 50%,
- Active mobility increased slightly (its proportion increased significantly).

Key measures and messages:

- Everyone should stay at home, who can,
- No one should use public transport (if so, distance, mask use is mandatory),
- We are narrowing down the services (no front door boarding, on-board ticket sales and customer centre),
- Reducing public transport capacities: temporary school vacation and Saturday schedules,
- Active mobility is recommended, supported, safe.

Measures in Budapest (Spring 2020)



Regaining trust in public transport:

- Wearing of masks is mandatory on the public transport vehicles,
- To protect drivers:
 - Front door boarding is forbidden,
 - No on board ticket sales,
- New bus lanes,
- Closing of customer centres,
- Distribution of 60.000 multiple use face masks for passengers,
- Disinfection of vehicles and stations.

More space to active mobility:

- Temporary bike lanes (12 km),
- The fee of the Bubi public bike-sharing system was significantly cut back (EUR 7,4 -> EUR 0,3 / month),
- Danube bank temporarily closed for cars,
- Traffic calming in central areas.



Relief and second wave







Modal split during <u>summer</u>:

- PT passenger numbers increased up to 80 %, but the usage of the private cars reached around 90 %,
- Active mobility slightly increased further, but less than other modes.

Key measures and messages:

- Public transport is safe, continue using it,
- Public transport is on standard capacity,
- Front door boarding reintroduced,
- Customer centers reopened,
- On board ticket sales still not possible,
- Temporary bike lanes to enhance cycling,
- Traffic calming in the inner city areas.

Modal split during second phase:

- The number of passengers in public transport fell again to 65-70%, car traffic is up again at 100%,
- Active mobility decreased due to weather conditions.

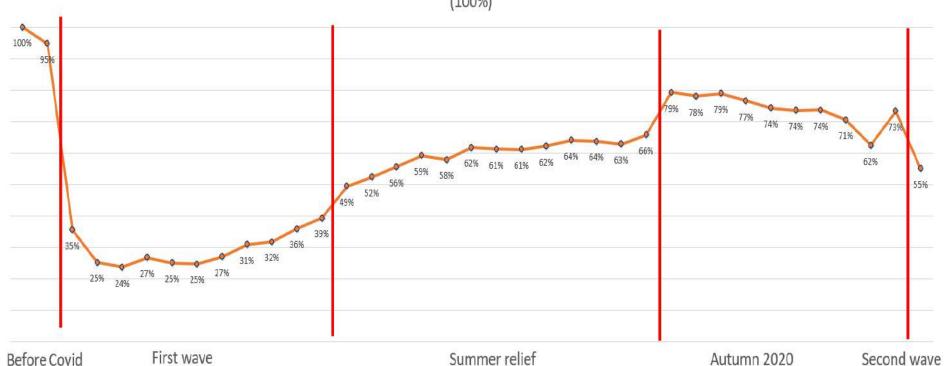
Key measures and messages:

- Everyone should stay at home, who can,
- Public transport is safe, continue using it,
- We are not narrowing down the services (front door boarding and customer centres stay on service),
- On board ticket sales still not possible
- PT capacities increased to their maximum, peak period extended
- Some bike lanes converted to bus lanes (2,5 km).

Roller-coaster



Ridership average per day during the weekdays **on frequent bus lines** - in percentage compared to normal weekdays (100%)



Guiding through the next waves



Strengths

- Public transport can operate at full <u>capacity</u>,
- Appropriate <u>protective measures</u> have been put in place to protect drivers and passengers,
- Public transport operating staff is devoted like in healthcare.

Threats

- People's fear will persist in the long term,
- More waves of the pandemic are coming,
- Due to <u>lack of funding</u>, the supply of public transport cannot be maintained,
- Necessary developments will be delayed or cancelled.

Weaknesses

- People are <u>afraid</u> to use public transport, irritability, frustration,
- The need for distance keeping is contrary to the philosophy of public transport,
- Significant <u>loss of revenue</u> and underfunding.

Opportunities

- By spreading the <u>peak times</u>, the peak loads can be reduced,
- New modes of mobility may gain ground,
- Demand-driven, flexible modes of transport,
- Cross sectoral <u>cooperation</u>,
- Opportunity to regain trust, develop new strategies,
- Mobility as a Service, (MaaS) packages,
- New funding structures.

Possible outcomes for transport

Best case scenario (back to the business as usual) – possible but unlikely in the short term:

- As the pandemic situation relieves, the business returns to the previous "usual", we continue to work along the previously set goals,
- According to the optimistic forecast of UITP, the use of public transport may return to 80% of the previous value within 2 years,

Worst case scenario (no business) – we hope it will not happen:

 One (or more) new waves of the virus are arriving, previous systems are becoming unsustainable and are collapsing, the consequences are unpredictable.





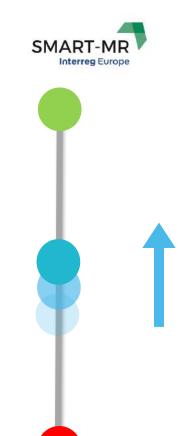
New balance – "business as unusual"

New balance:

With the proliferation of **home office** and the continuing decrease in **tourism** in the medium term, **travel needs are declining globally:**

- <u>Changing role</u> for mass transport, but with certain measures (spreading of peak periods, strict disinfection, partial restoration of confidence) it remains at an acceptable level - full <u>rethinking of funding</u> is needed,
- In addition to the travel chain, the <u>logistic chain</u> gets into the focus of transport management,
- Appropriate <u>protective measures</u> can be taken to prevent the recurrence of the pandemic,
- <u>Stricter control</u> on motorized traffic incentives / prohibitions, road capacity constraints,
- Supporting <u>active and new modes</u> of mobility (demand-driven transport, micromobility, combined mobility, spread of mobility points),
- Long-term mobility goals remain valid: environmentally friendly mobility, decarbonisation, climate protection

Mass transport → Transporting of the masses

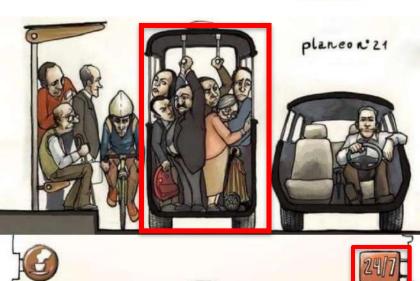


Objectives after 2021

FUTURE VISION BUDAPEST IS A LIVEABLE AND ATTRACTIVE CITY, ESTEEMED MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN CITY NETWORK AS AN INNOVATIVE ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL CENTRE FOR THE COUNTRY AND THE REGION **OVERALL OBJECTIVE** THE TRANSPORT SYSTEM OF THE CAPITAL NEEDS TO IMPROVE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF BUDAPEST AND TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE REALISATION OF A SUSTAINABLE, LIVEABLE, ATTRACTIVE AND HEALTHY URBAN ENVIRONMENT STRATEGIC **OBJECTIVES** INTEROPERABLE INTEGRATED IMPROVING LIVEABLE **SYSTEMS NETWORK** CONNEC-PUBLIC SPACES CONVENIENT MODAL DEVELOPMENT **SWITCH POINTS** TIONS INTERVENTION AREAS ATTRACTIVE CONVENIENT PASSENGER-FRIENDLY VEHICLES ACTIVE AWARENESS BETTER IMPROVING SERVICE LEVEL RAISING **SERVICES**

AL SYSTEM.







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"In the year 2525…"?









Thank you!

Questions welcome







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