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GLOBAL 2012  
VANCOUVER  
CANADA JUNE 26-29  
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# Sevilla: a successful experience of promotion of urban cycling in the south of Europe

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SIBUS (University of Sevilla)  
“A Contramano” - ECF

# What is SIBUS?

- Integrated Bike-System of the University of Sevilla (SIBUS)
  - Parking facilities in closed and open areas (2.389 parking places: 1/36 US members)
  - Long term bike sharing system (400 bikes)
  - Educational activities (courses, workshops...)
  - Web: <http://bicicletas.us.es>
  - Research group
    - University
    - The City area

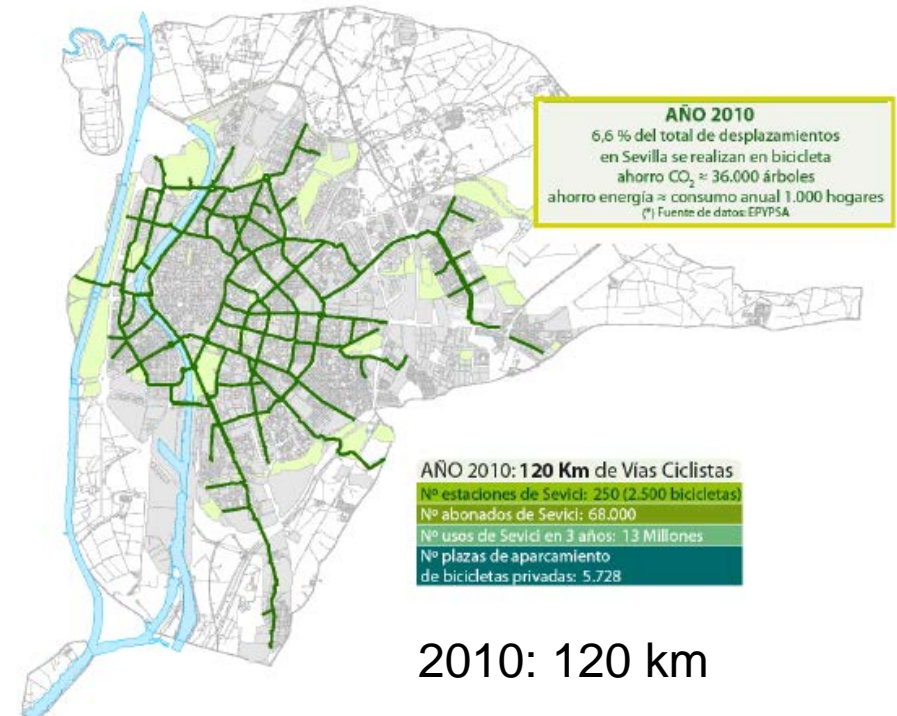
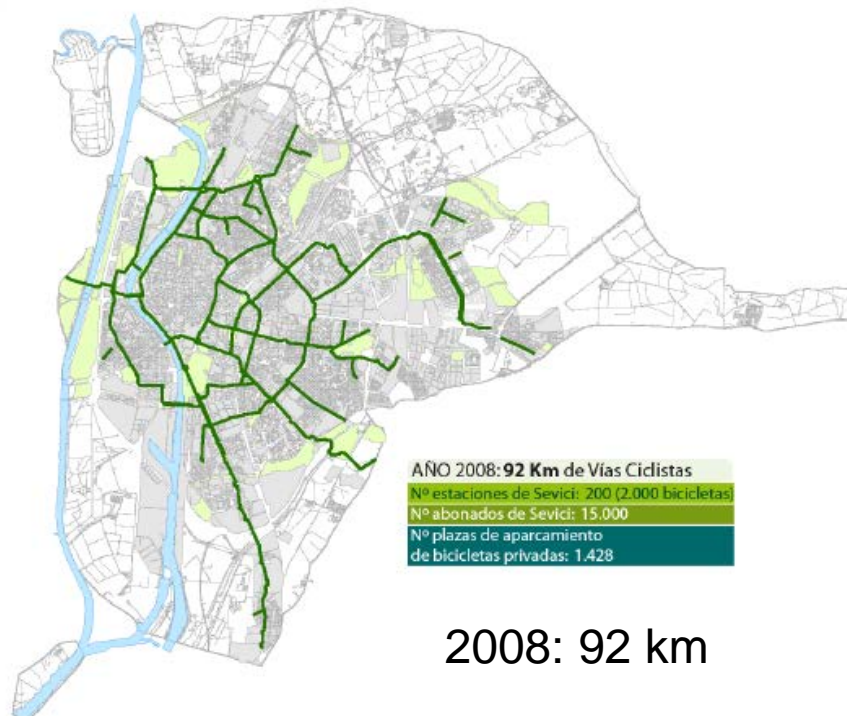
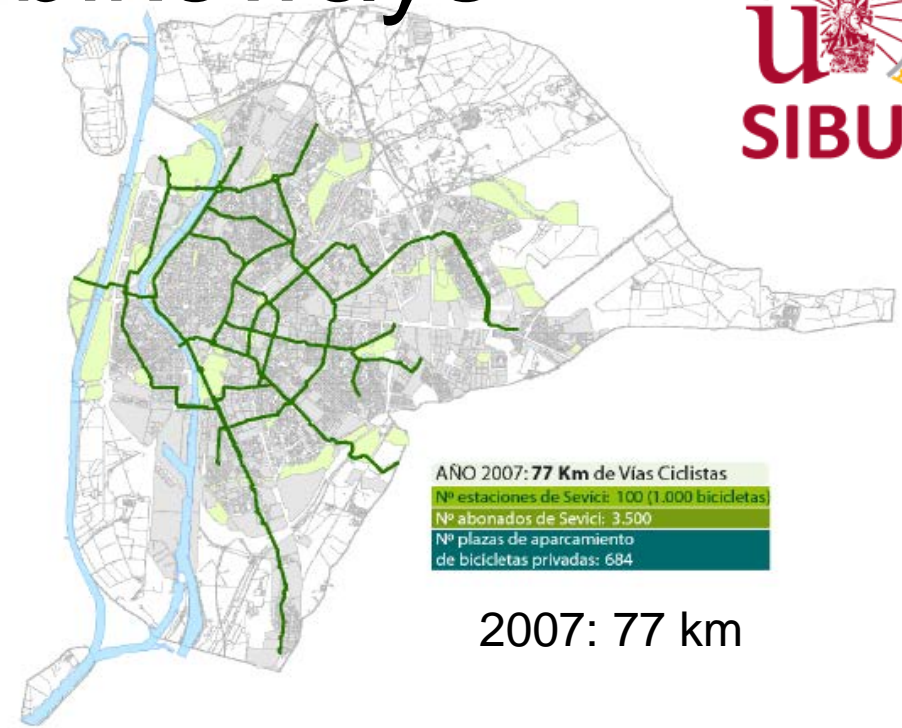
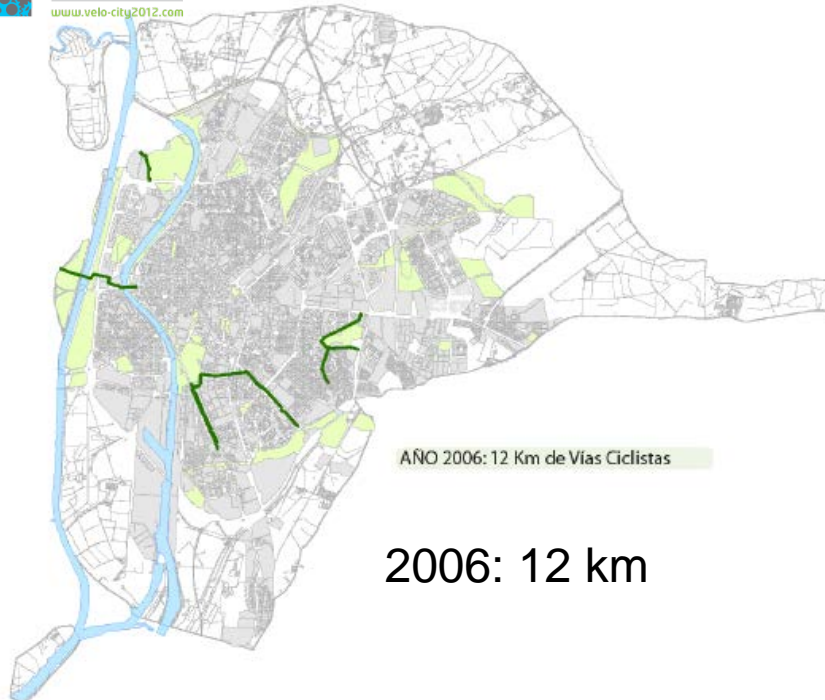
# Goals

- To evaluate the use of the bike as a mode of transport in Sevilla (700.000 hab., central area)
- To evaluate the profile (gender...) of urban cyclists and the motivation of trips.
- To evaluate the use of the public bike system
- To evaluate the evolution of the use of the bike
- To evaluate environmental and health benefits.
- To evaluate the main characteristics of the process and to obtain practical conclusions.

# Methodology

- Direct counting of bikes in 22 relevant points in the city (both public and private bikes).
- Indirect estimation of modal share
- Direct polls to cyclists in the street
- Estimation of CO<sub>2</sub>-equiv emissions from previous data.
- Estimation of health benefits using HEAT:  
<http://www.heatwalkingcycling.org/>

# Evolution of bikeways







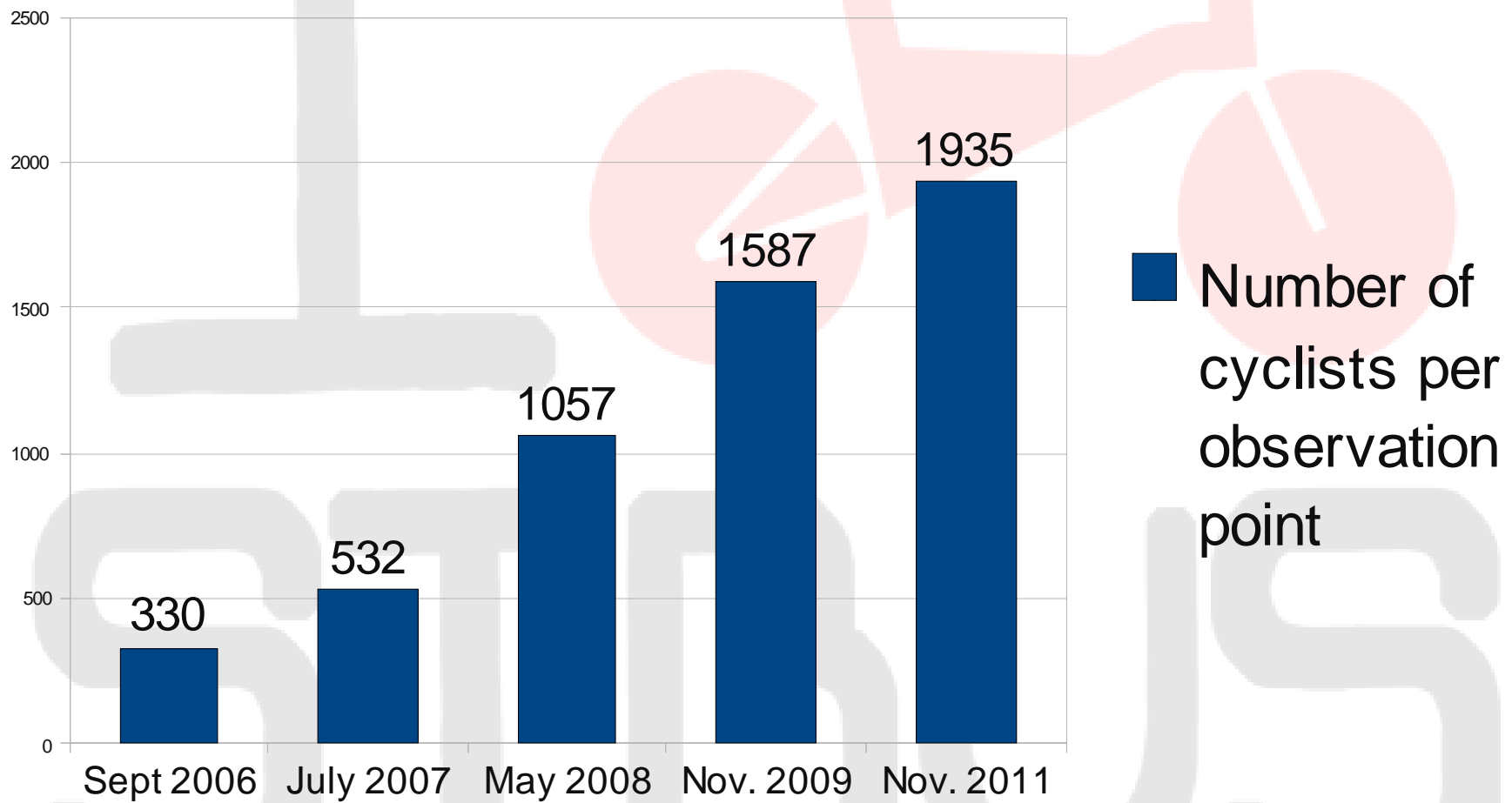


# Public bike-sharing system



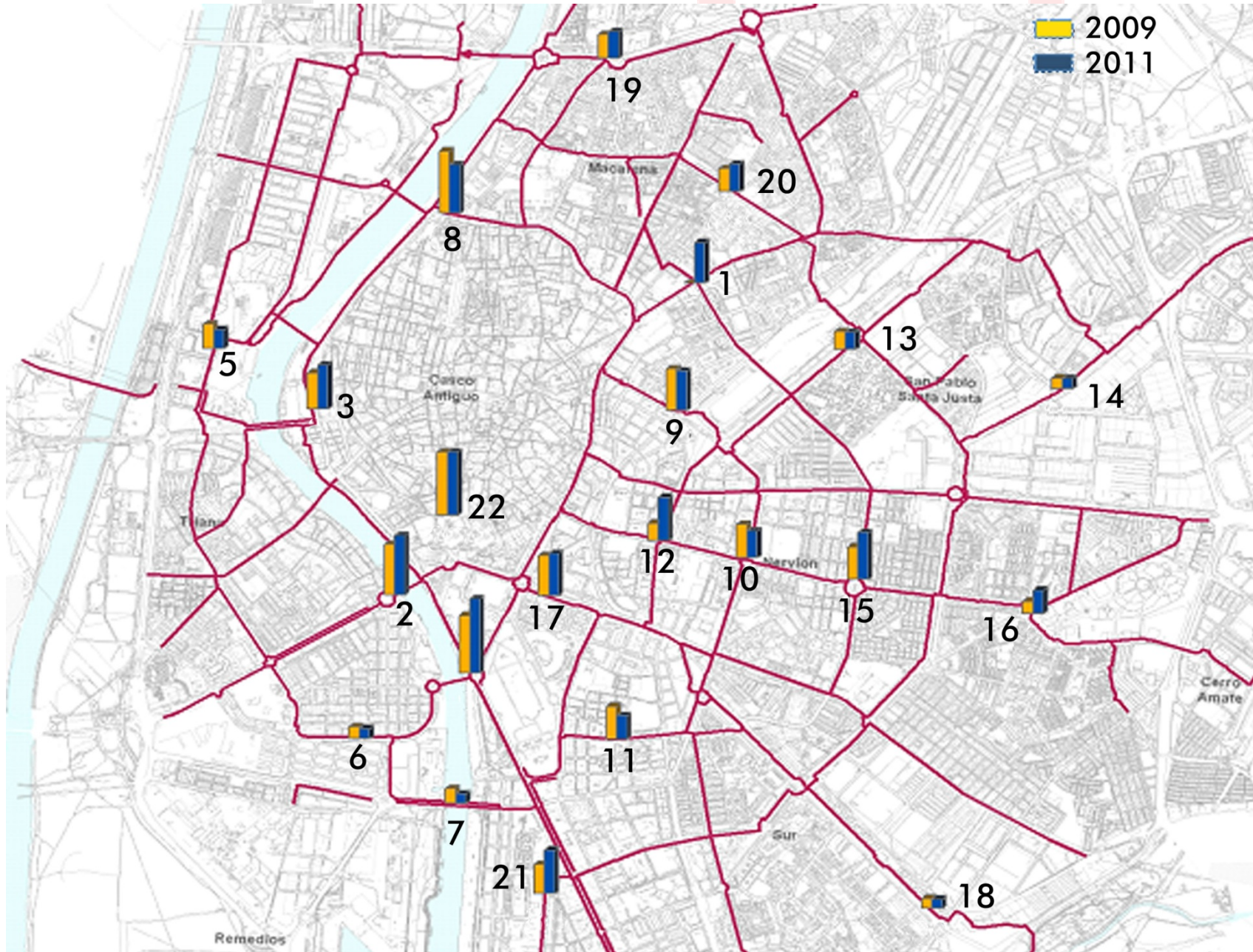
- 260 stations
- 2.600 bikes
- 51.397 associates
- 20.000 trips per day approx.
- > 7 uses per day per bike (labour day).

# Evolution of traffic intensity



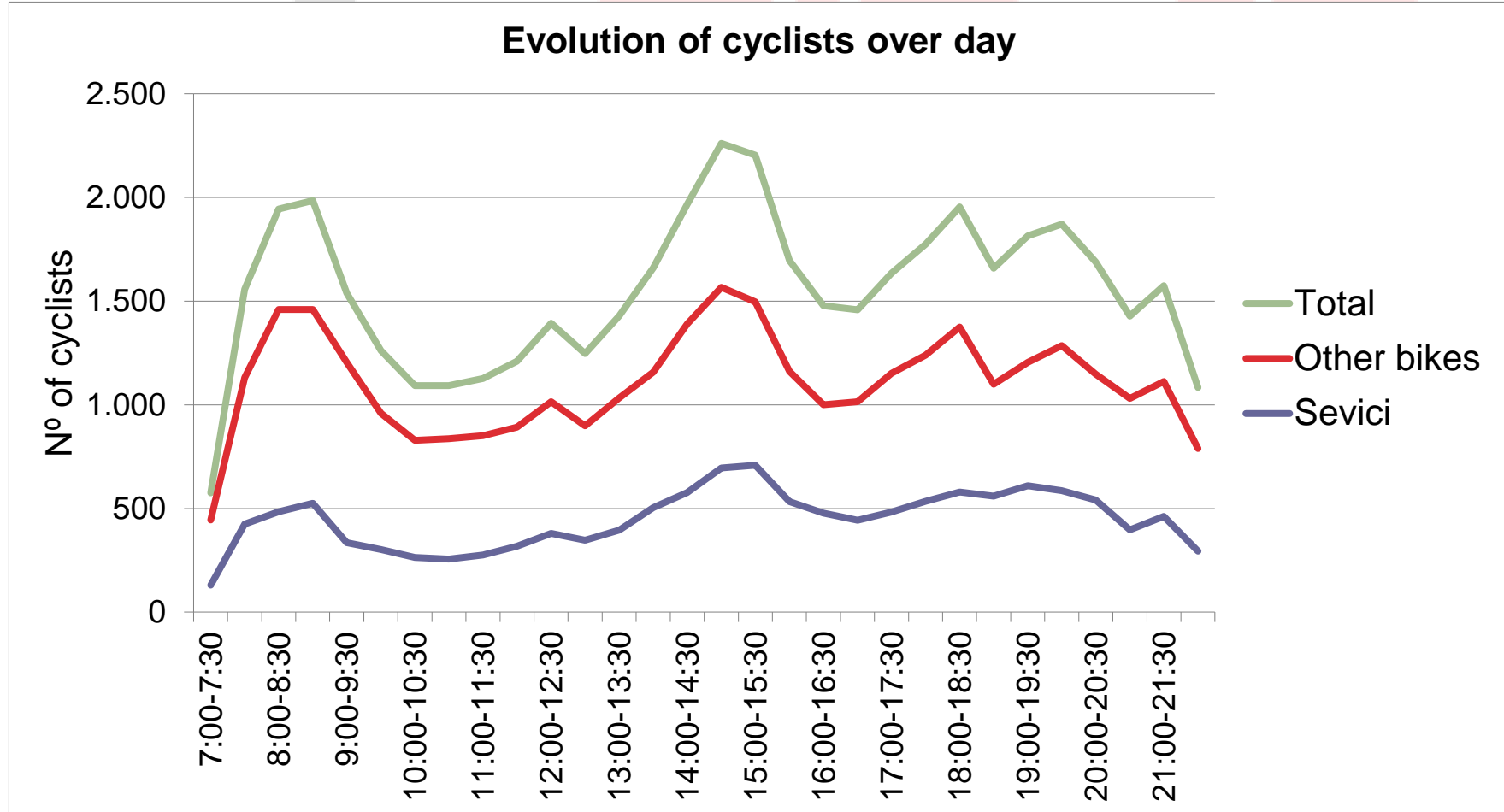


# Evolution 2009 – 2011 (+20-10%)



# Other details

- Public bikes / Private bikes: 28,77% / 71,23%
- Gender: male 67,92% / female 32,08%



# Modal share Nov. 2007

<b>Pedestrians</b>	<b>475.120</b>	<b>36,5%</b>	
<b><u>Bikes</u></b>	<b><u>41.744</u></b>	<b><u>3,2%</u></b>	<b><u>5,0%</u></b>
<b>Public Transp.</b>	<b>254.463</b>	<b>19,5%</b>	<b>30,7%</b>
<b>Motorbike</b>	<b>59.033</b>	<b>4,5%</b>	<b>7,1%</b>
<b>Car</b>	<b>473.021</b>	<b>36,3%</b>	<b>57,1%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.303.381 (828.261)</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

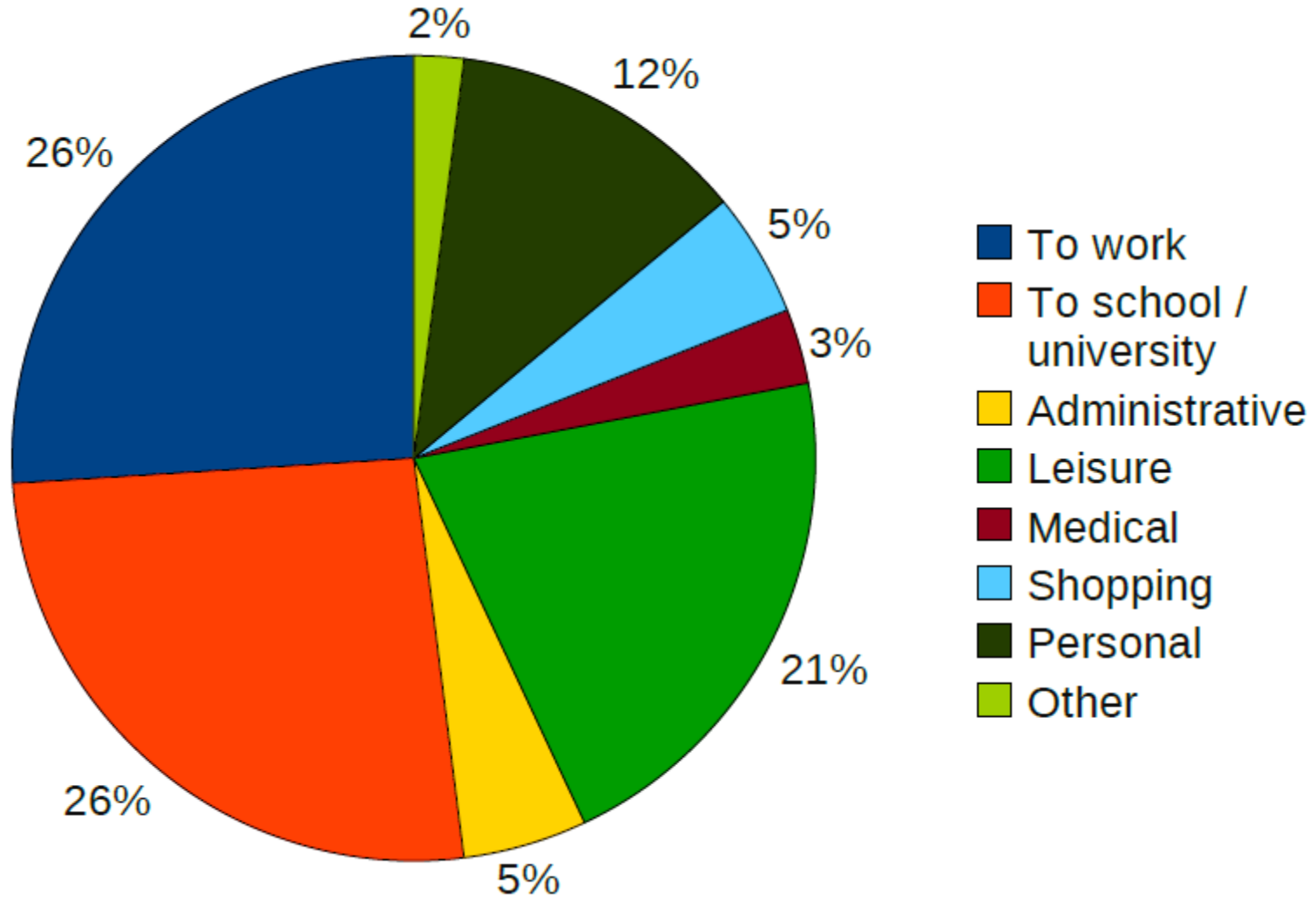


# Modal share Nov. 2011 (estimated)

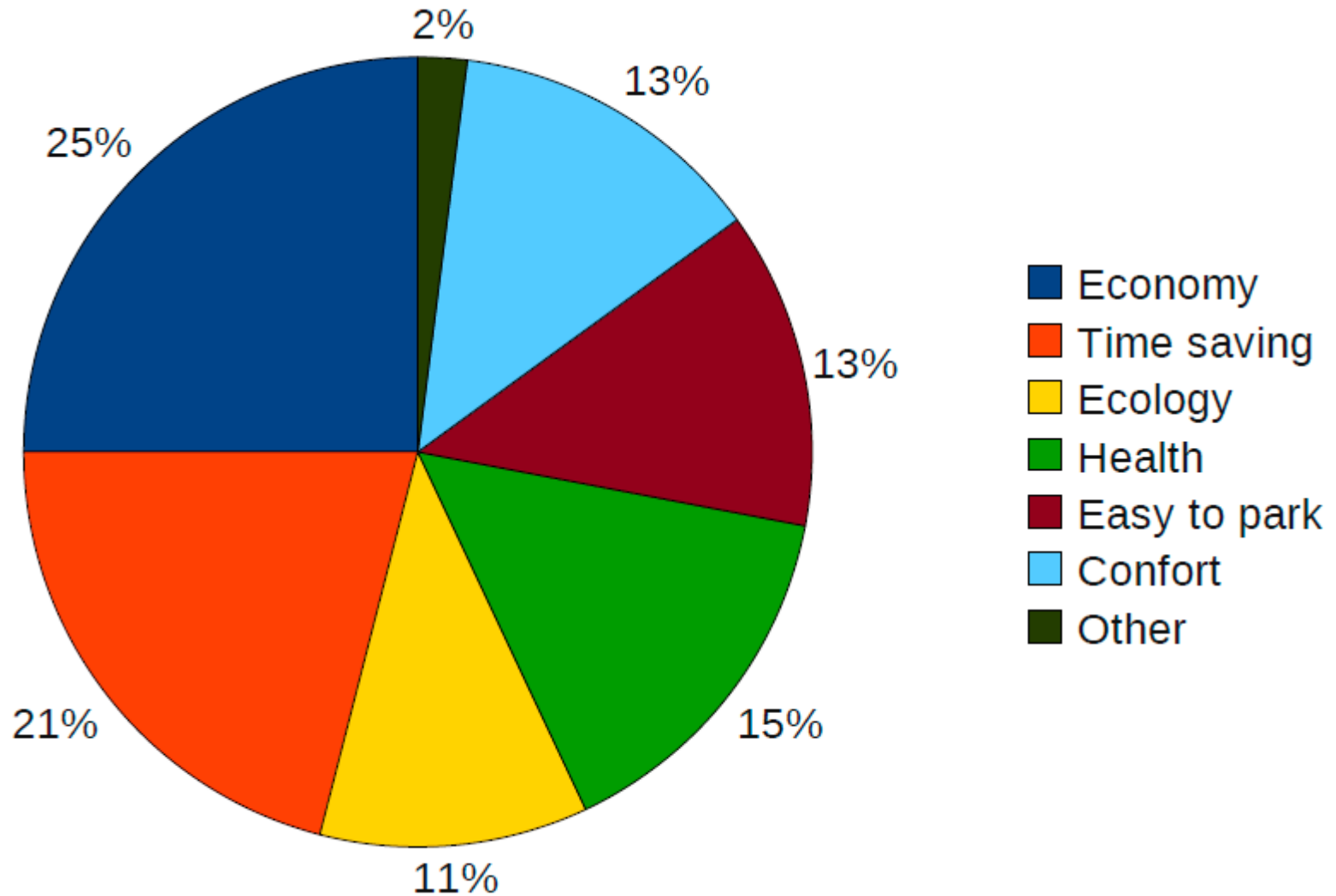
- Bike trips estimated from percent of public bike trips (27,77%), and total public bike trips: 20.877

<b>Pedestrians</b>	<b>475.120 (?)</b>	<b>36,8%</b>	
<b><u>Bikes</u></b>	<b><u>72.570</u></b>	<b><u>5,6%</u></b>	<b><u>8,9%</u></b>
<b>Public Transp.</b>	<b>283.489</b>	<b>22,0%</b>	<b>34,8%</b>
<b>Motorbike</b>	<b>65.000</b>	<b>5,0%</b>	<b>8,0%</b>
<b>Car</b>	<b>393.553</b>	<b>30,5%</b>	<b>48,3%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.289.732 (814.612)</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

# Trip motivations

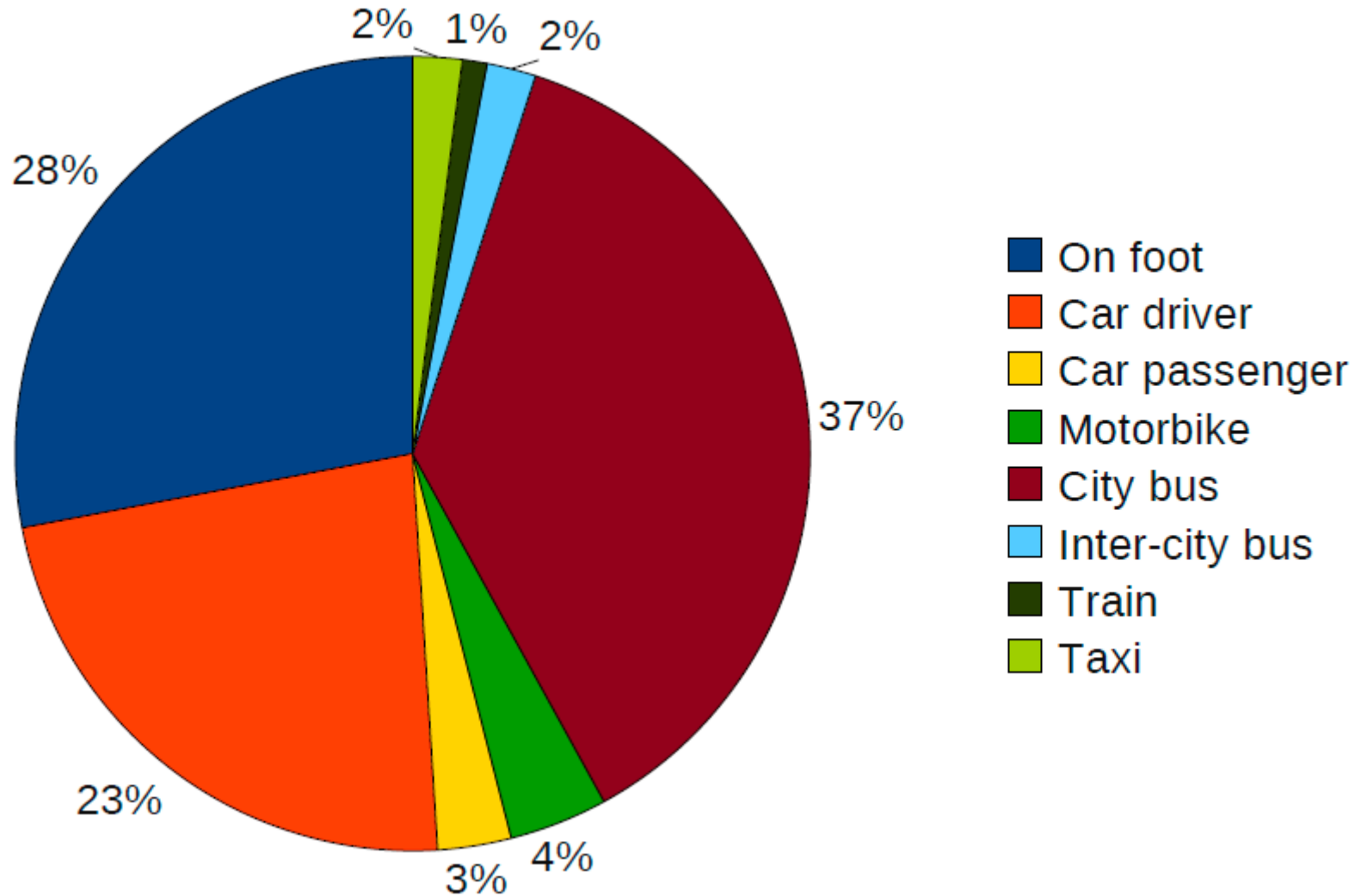


# Reasons for choosing bike



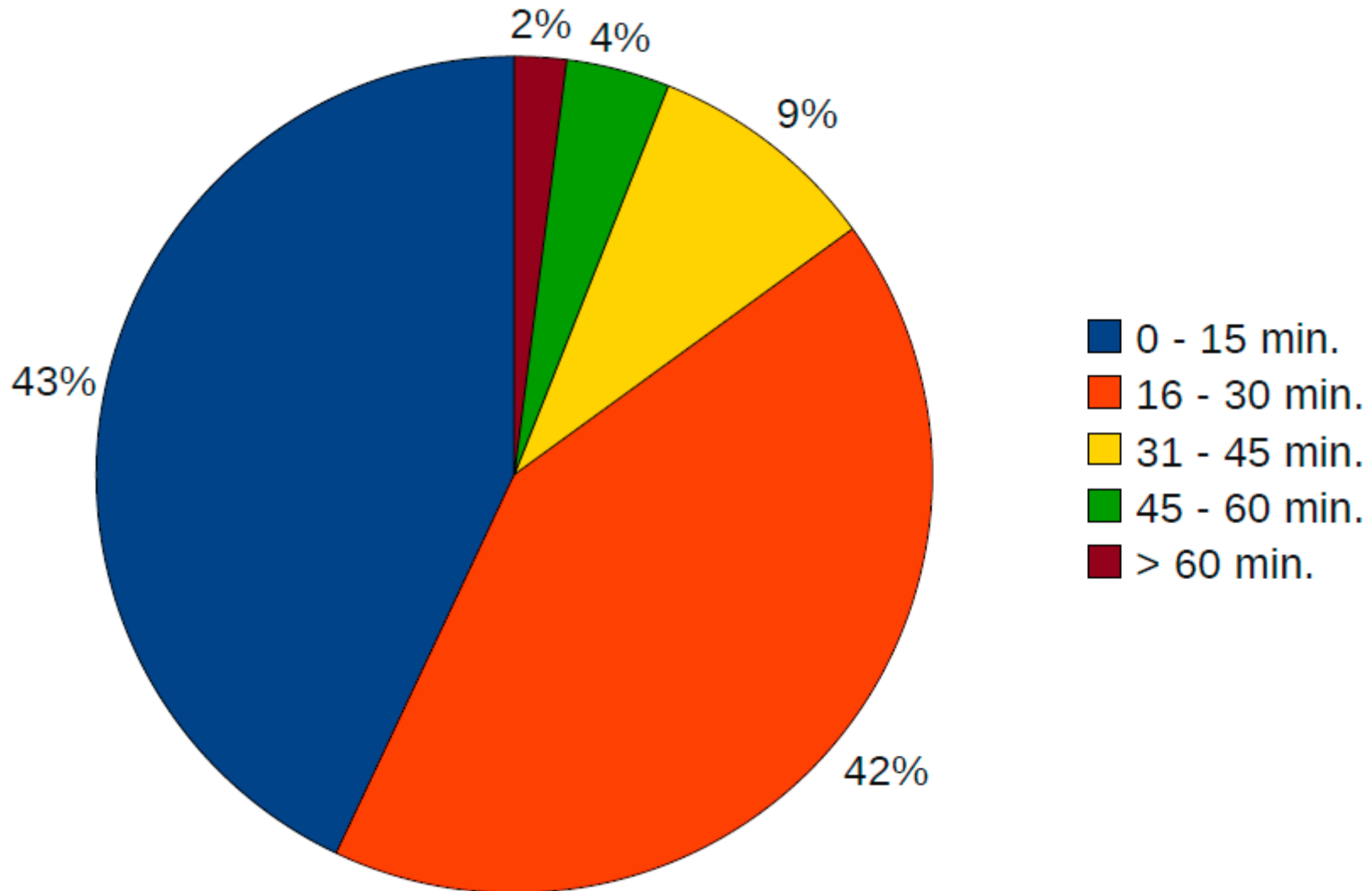


# Previous mode



# Travel time

(estimated average distance 5,1 km)



# CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. Savings

[http://www.ecf.com/wp-content/uploads/ECF\\_CO2\\_WEB.pdf](http://www.ecf.com/wp-content/uploads/ECF_CO2_WEB.pdf)

- Trips: 72.570 trips per labour day without rain
- Average distance: 5,1 km
- Effective days per year: 235
- Substitution:
  - Car 28%
  - Public transport 40%
  - Motorbike 4%
- Total CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. Savings: **8.633,9 Tm·CO<sub>2</sub>eq / year**
- Total fuel savings: **27.151 barrels of crude oil / year**



# Health benefits

<http://www.heatwalkingcycling.org/>

- Population that stands to benefit (daily users) 50.799
- Protective benefit (relative risk of death among cyclists): 22%
- Lives saved (per year): 24,17
- Standard value of a statistical life in Europe (program value): 1.574.000 euros
- Present value of mean annual benefit (discount rate of 5% for future benefits, taking inflation into account): 20.638.000 euros (cost of bikeways network: 35.000.000 euros)

# What we have “learned”?

- Make a network, not isolated cycleways (Of course!).
- Make your network fast: people will feel it is useful
- Make your cycleways visible and easy to recognize
- Make your cycleways safe: protect the cycleways against traffic.
- Two-ways better than one one-way (at the beginning)
- If there are parking lanes, put your cycleways between parked cars and pedestrians. Make easy the access to cars.
- Bike-sharing systems are a complement of the cycling network. But not conversely.
- It helps to have a unified management of the bike program.
- Consensus with urban cycling associations is very important!!

# Strengths and weakness

- Strengths:
  - Amazing increase of urban cycling ( $\sim x 6$ ).
  - Bike became very popular (30% of people uses it).
  - Infrastructure very difficult to remove (physically and politically).
- Weakness:
  - We are an exception surrounded by nothing.
  - There is not yet a clear political consensus.
  - Conflicts with pedestrians.





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