UNECE Working Party on Transport Statistics,

75th session, 24-26 April 2024, Geneva,

Data on cycling use and cycling infrastructure

Iuliana Lupu Unit A.3 – Economic analysis and Better Regulation, DG MOVE



Political relevance (I)

- The **European Green Deal**: 90% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from the transport sector;
- 2020 Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy:
 - make all transport modes more sustainable
 - make sustainable alternatives widely available in a multimodal transport system,
 - put in place the right incentives to drive the transition.

Flagship 3:

- increasing the modal shares of collective transport, walking and cycling, as well as automated, connected and multimodal mobility to lower pollution and congestion from transport, especially in cities and improve the health and well-being of people.
- double the cycling infrastructure (over 2300 km announced by cities) in the next decade.



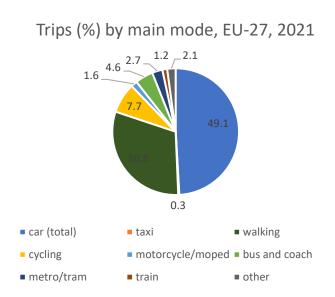
Political relevance (II)

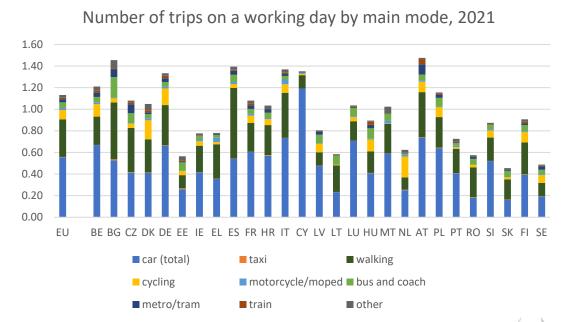
- the New EU Urban Mobility Framework (2021):
 - more decisive action is needed on urban mobility to shift from the current approach based on traffic flows to an approach based on moving people and goods more sustainably.
 - Sustainable urban and mobility planning (SUMP): urban nodes of the TransEuropean Transport Network (TEN-T) to promote the use of active modes;
- the Cycling Declaration (2024): cycling as one of the most sustainable, accessible and inclusive, low-cost and healthy forms of transport
 - measurement of progress on the use of cycling in the EU by establishing an EU-wide baseline, including the length, network density, quality and accessibility of cycling infrastructure and services for several user types, the share of cycling in total transport and mobility activity and the number of serious injuries and fatalities among cyclists.
 - developing harmonised indicators related to cycling for urban nodes of the TransEuropean Transport Network (TEN-T)
 - developing statistics on cycling and its infrastructure at local, national and EU levels, including cooperation between Member States and Eurostat to collect cycling data.



Data on cycling

- Eurostat city data collection: "length of bicycle network (dedicated cycle paths and lanes)": voluntary data collection, poor data availability.
- Eurobarometer survey (2019): 17 % of the EU population stated that they use bicycles or scooters as their primary mode of transportation.
- EU-wide survey on passenger mobility (2021):







Study on cycling infrastructure and cycling use

- planned, to start in Q3/Q4 2024; <u>call for tenders</u> launched on 22/04, deadline 31/05;
- Objectives:
 - a) Define a common methodology for the collection of relevant cycling data;
 - b) Collect the data to establish a baseline: performing a first data collection across EU Member States;
 - c) Define a methodology for the progress monitoring.
- Methodological considerations
- review of the current state of development of the cycling infrastructure for each EU Member State, including (but not limited to) available information on length, type of infrastructure, network density, quality, accessibility of cycling infrastructure and usage.



Study on cycling infrastructure and cycling use

- -The methodology should take into due account existing initiatives and work:
 - take stock and build upon work already done and in cooperation with Eurostat;
 - UNECE work on cycling infrastructure definitions and standards;
 - relevant EU legislation (e.g Regulation (EU) 2017/1926 on Multi-Modal Travel Information Services, Directive 2007/2/EC establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE));
 - relevant infrastructure mapping exercises (e.g. the European Cyclists Federation's work on quantifying Europe's Cycling Infrastructure using OpenStreetMap;
 - ongoing work on the definition of Sustainable Mobility Indicators (SUMI) as well as any other relevant guidelines.
- Operational aspects on data collection, storage and maintenance to be considered, different current experiences at national level and most effective practices to be taken into consideration.



Thank you!



© European Union 2023

Unless otherwise noted the reuse of this presentation is authorised under the <u>CC BY 4.0</u> license. For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the EU, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective right holders.

