



Bike Share in Greater Manchester

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October 2018

#BikeShareGM

- 1. Bike Share in Greater Manchester Thursday 18th October (12-2pm)
- Will automated vehicles help to increase sustainable travel in our cities? Thursday 6th December (12-3pm with demonstration of our AV)
- 3. Mobility as a service
- 4. Transport and social inclusion
- 5. Walking

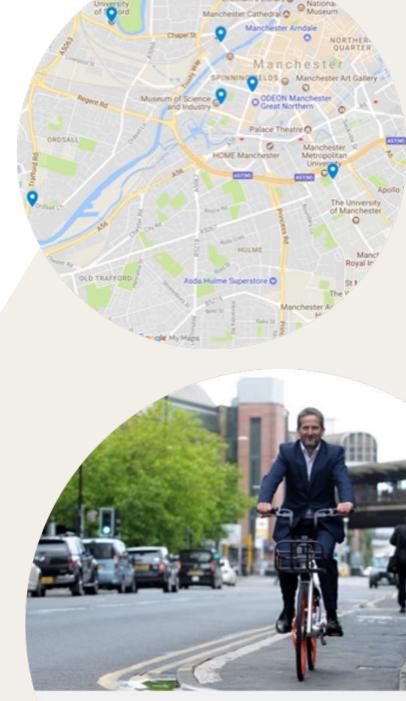
Sustainable Transport Futures

at Salford



Made to Move

steps to transform Greater Manchester, by changing the way we get around.

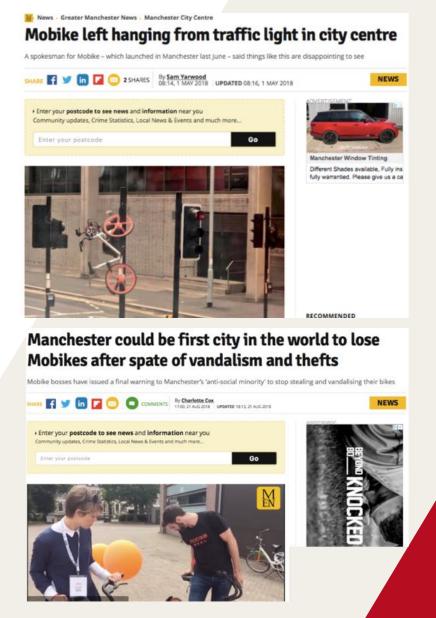


ke UK general manager, Steve Myer, with one of the bikes that will s

'as a private company, we have a duty to ensure our revenues cover our costs since unlike some operators we do not use taxpayer money to help balance our books.

Unfortunately the circumstances in Manchester have not made this possible...'

Mobike, September 2018



Bike Share

- Bike share, attitudes and physical activity
 - (Bauman, A., Crane, M., Drayton, B. A., & Titze, S. (2017)
- Datafication of bike share users
 - Behrendt, F. (2016). Why cycling matters for Smart Cities. Internet of Bicycles for Intelligent Transport. *Journal of Transport Geography, 56*, 157-164. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jtrangeo.2016.08.018; and Spinney, J., & Lin, W.-I. (2018). Are you being shared? Mobility, data and social relations in Shanghai's Public Bike Sharing 2.0 sector. *Applied Mobilities, 3*(1), 66-83. doi:10.1080/23800127.2018.1437656.
- New people cycling, shifts from car to bike share
 - BikePlus (2017) Public Bike Share Users Survey Results 2016
- Little evidence in current academic literature
 - Attracting people who do not cycle
 - Replacing car journeys
 - Use in combination with public transport
 - In relation to active travel
- Research question: whether, to what extent, and in what forms, can bike share contribute to an overall increase in the number of people cycling and the number of journeys they make?

- Stakeholder workshop
- 2270 responses to online survey in June & July 2018
- 27 phone interviews in July 2018



The Study

Key messages





Many people want to cycle more than they do and some find bike share an attractive way to begin cycling or build cycling into their journeys.



'Louise' uses bike share to make shopping easier. In order to avoid traffic she parks her car at the university and takes a Mobike into town.

'Elizabeth' mostly uses Mobike to get to work. Walking to work takes 30 minutes, and bike share cut that journey down to 15 minutes.

'Jack' uses bike share to get to the leisure centre, which is about a 40 minute walk away. When the distance gets a bit too far, he thinks this is when walking becomes unattractive and bike share can offer something.

'Tom' combines bike share with the train. He likes how he can use the bikes for a one way journey.



Bike share use in Greater Manchester has been low so far; only a minority have used it or see themselves using it in the future.

Of 2270 respondents to the online survey:



815 (36%) 'AVOIDERS'

haven't used bike share and would not see themselves using it



958 (42%) 'DECIDERS'

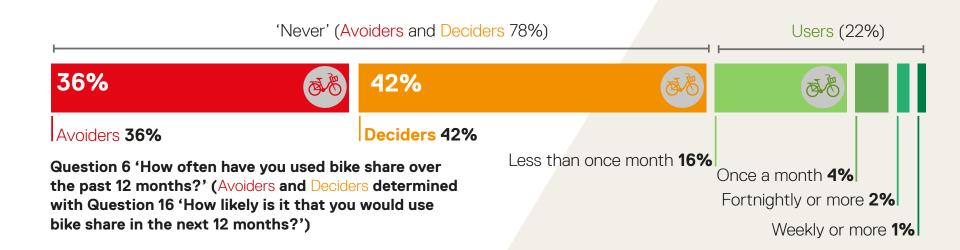
haven't used bike share and would see themselves using it



497 (22%) 'USERS'

have used bike share (468 would use again)

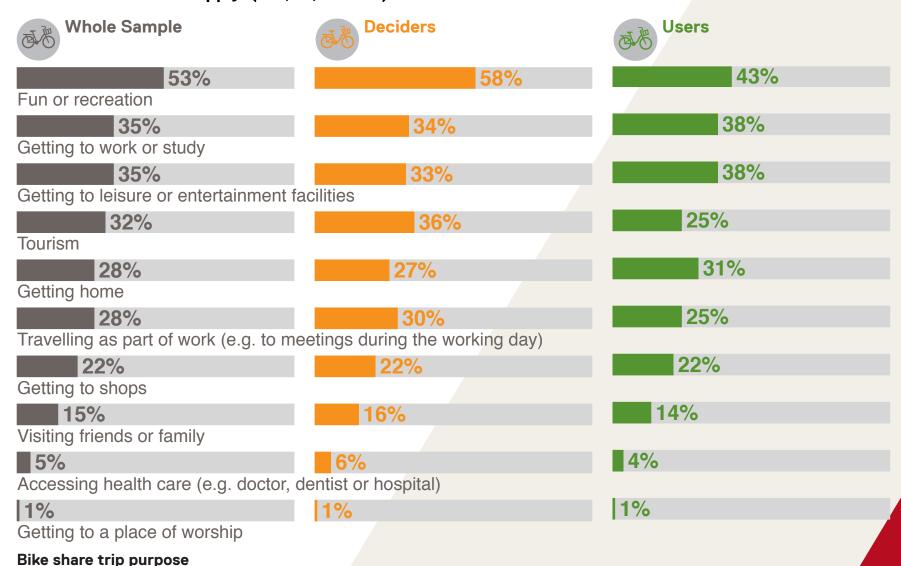
Bike share use over preceding 12 months and intention to use over subsequent 12 months.





Bike share has been used for a range of trip purposes, primarily for fun and recreation as well as for journeys to work, study and leisure and entertainment.

For what purpose have you used bike share in the last 12 months / could you foresee yourself using bike share? Select all that apply. (Q 6, 16, 10 & 23)





Although a diverse set people use bike share, it is males and younger age groups who are most likely to have used, or see themselves using, bike share. Female

Gender and bike share use (Q 6, 16 & 28)



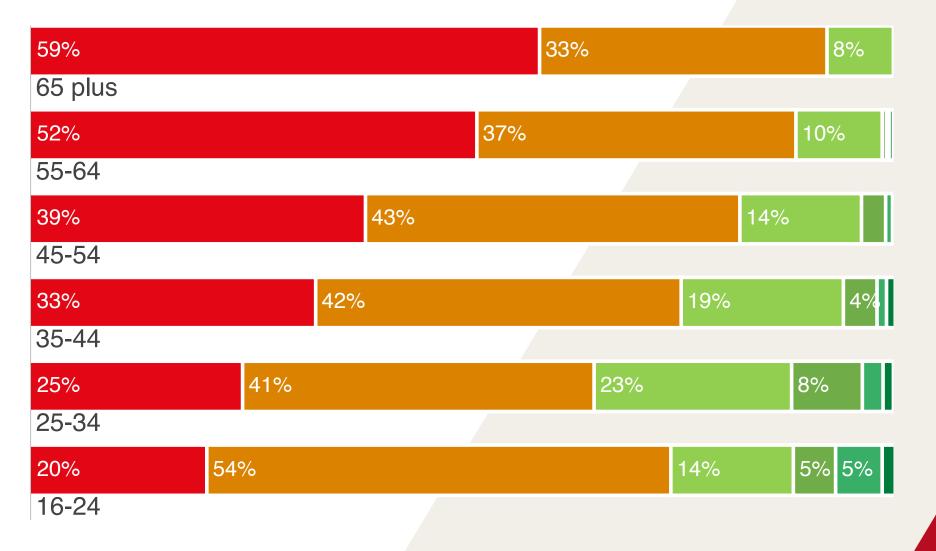












Age group and bike share use (Q 6, 16 & 29)









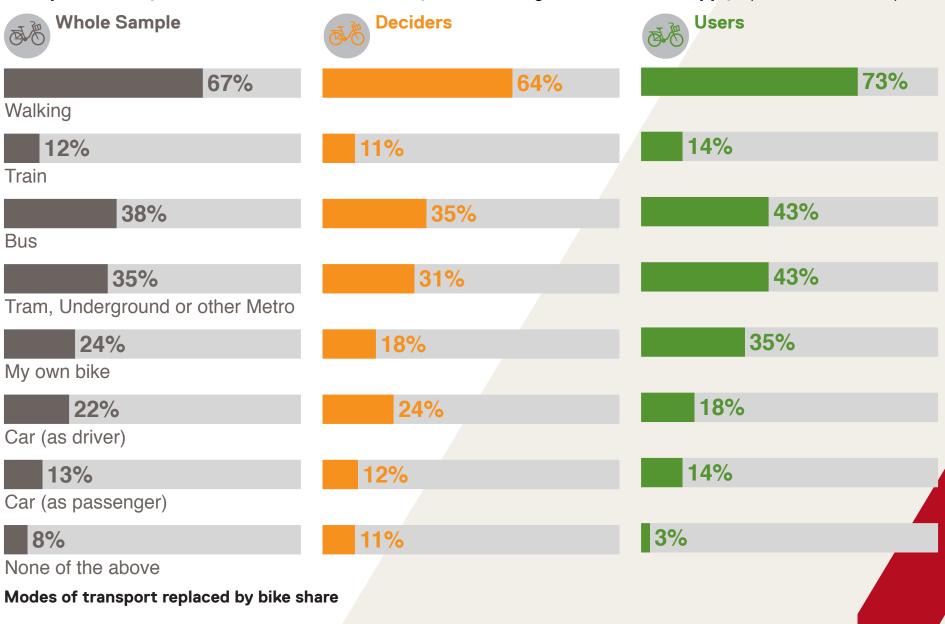




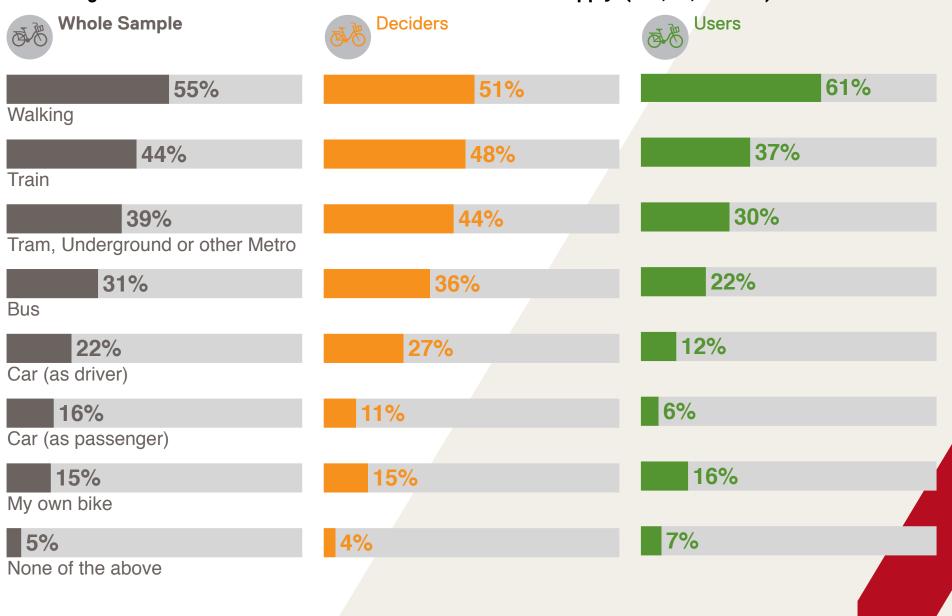


Bike share has predominantly replaced walking trips, although there is evidence of and potential for using it in conjunction with public transport and car use.

When you have made journeys using bike share in the last 12 months, which of the following modes of transport would you have otherwise used / see yourself using? Select all that apply. (Qs 6, 16, 11 & 24)



Which of the following modes of transport have you combined with bike share / could you see yourself combining with bike share in the last 12 months? Select all that apply. (Q 6, 16, 12 & 25)





Bike share use must be understood in the context of the cycling environment.

Poor quality cycling environments can be off-putting, whether riding bike share or your own bike.

in addition, do any of the following limit how thely you are to use bike share? Select up to 3. (G 6, 16, 18 and 20)

(B) Whole Sample	Resident	Cociders	(B) Users
1 am concerned about ou	Nety when cycling in traffic	46%	33%
28% Light 1 ward to arrive still	ry destrution swearly	93%	26%
The weather is off putting	16%	2450	28%
14%. I don't know which souler	9% to take	20%	11%
1 12% It would take the longer to	16% han other modes of transp	01	E 0%
8% I am not confident in my	aptity to cycle	E 16%	4%
am not physically atter	or fit enough to cycle	2%	12%
2% Lido not anjoy sycling	14%	1%	1%
15% I cannot cycle	2%	15	0%



Lucy hasn't cycled since moving to Manchester.

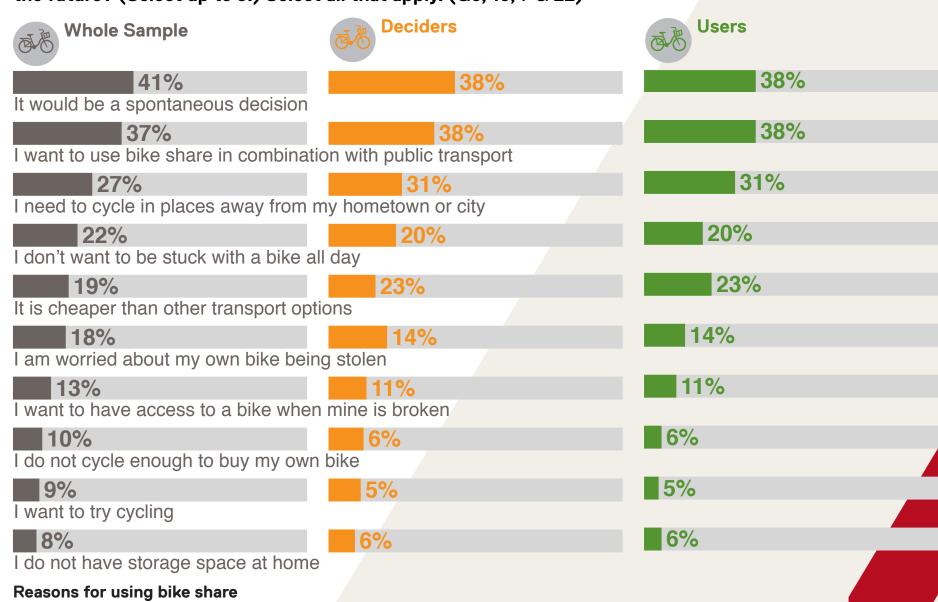


Matthew thinks people are scared of the roads,



Access to bike share can reduce some of the known barriers to cycling, and gives people a chance to try cycling.

Which of the following best describe your reasons for using bike share / why you would use bike share in the future? (Select up to 3.) Select all that apply. (Q6, 16, 7 & 22)



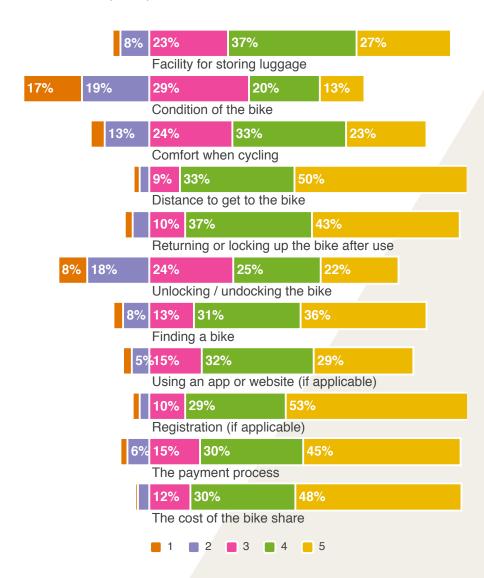


Michael didn't cycle before using Mobike.



The experience of using bike share can however intensify other barriers. The quality and design of bike share bikes can add to a sense of vulnerability on the road and it is therefore not necessarily a good introduction to cycling.

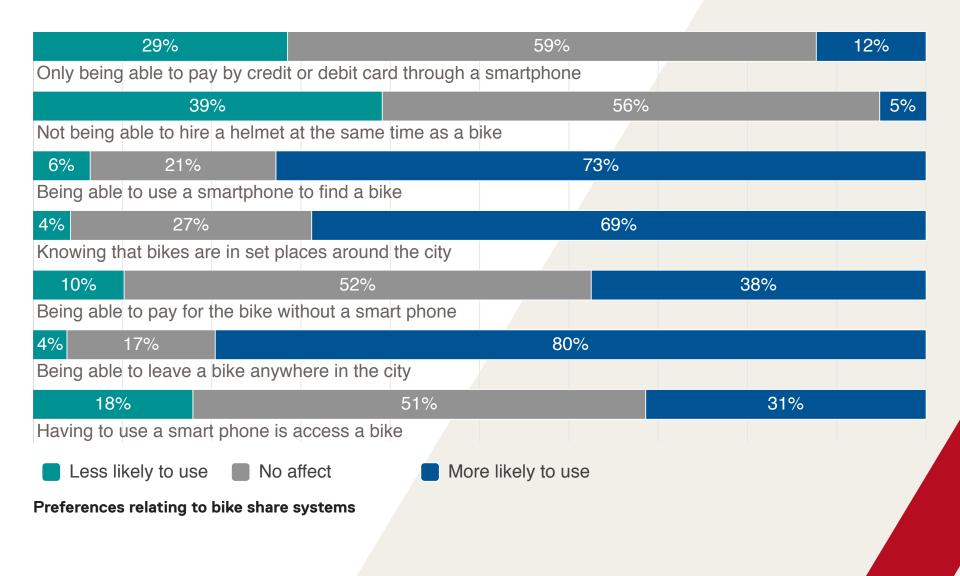
On the most recent occasion you used bike share, on a scale from 1 to 5 how satisfied were you with the following aspects? Where 1 is dissatisfied, 5 is satisfied. (Q14)





Use and usability of bike share varies across age, gender, cycling experience as well as personal characteristics such as height. There is a need to consider, and mitigate, the implications of this for social exclusion.

To what extent do the following features affect how likely you are to use a particular bike share service? (Q26)

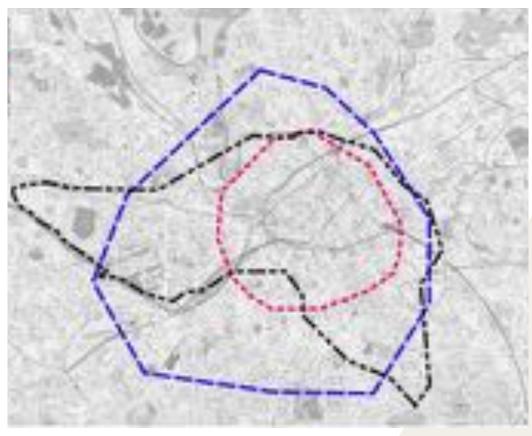


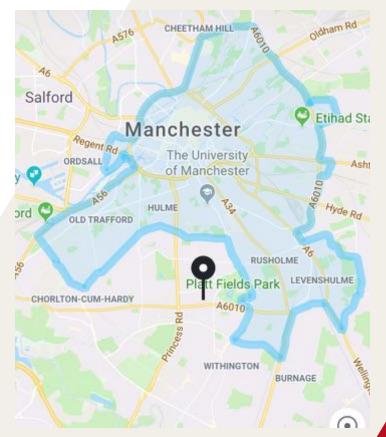


Andrew would like to combine docked and dockless.



Changes in the operational area and conditions such as price can confuse and deter potential users, limit the extent of potential journeys, and even mean that those who have begun using bike share stop doing so.







David bought his bike after using Mobike.



Jennifer no longer used Mobike when the geofence changed.

Implications

- Greater Manchester context.
- Many people see a role for bike share, but the take up is similar to cycling.
- Opportunities for 'last mile'
- It can help with transport and health challenges, but so far has had little impact.
- Bike share does not necessarily get new people into cycling, and there is a risk of social inclusion.
- There are advantages to aspects of docked and dockless systems.
- The cycling environment is all important.





SHUSU Bike Share in SUSTAINABLE HOUSING & URBAN STUDIES UNIT Greater Manchester

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October 2018



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Download the report at:

http://usir.salford.ac.uk/48658/