



rails-to-trails
conservancy

The background image shows a person in silhouette riding a bicycle on a path. Two large trees frame the scene on the left and right. In the background, a city skyline is visible under a hazy sky. A green network of lines and dots is overlaid on the left side of the image, extending from the trees towards the center. A large green triangular graphic is on the right side, containing the text.

TRAIL USE TRENDS: LEVERAGING DATA TO MAKE THE CASE FOR TRAILS

AUGUST 11, 2020 WEBINAR

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Quick Survey

railstotrails.org



Today's Presenters



Torsha Bhattacharya, Ph.D.
Research Director
Rails-to-Trails Conservancy



Sherry Ryan, Ph.D.
Professor of City Planning
San Diego State University



Wade Johnston, AICP
Tri-State Trails Director,
Green Umbrella



Eric Oberg
Midwest Regional Director
Rails-to-Trails Conservancy

► Count to matter

Dr. Torsha Bhattacharya

Rails-to-Trails Conservancy



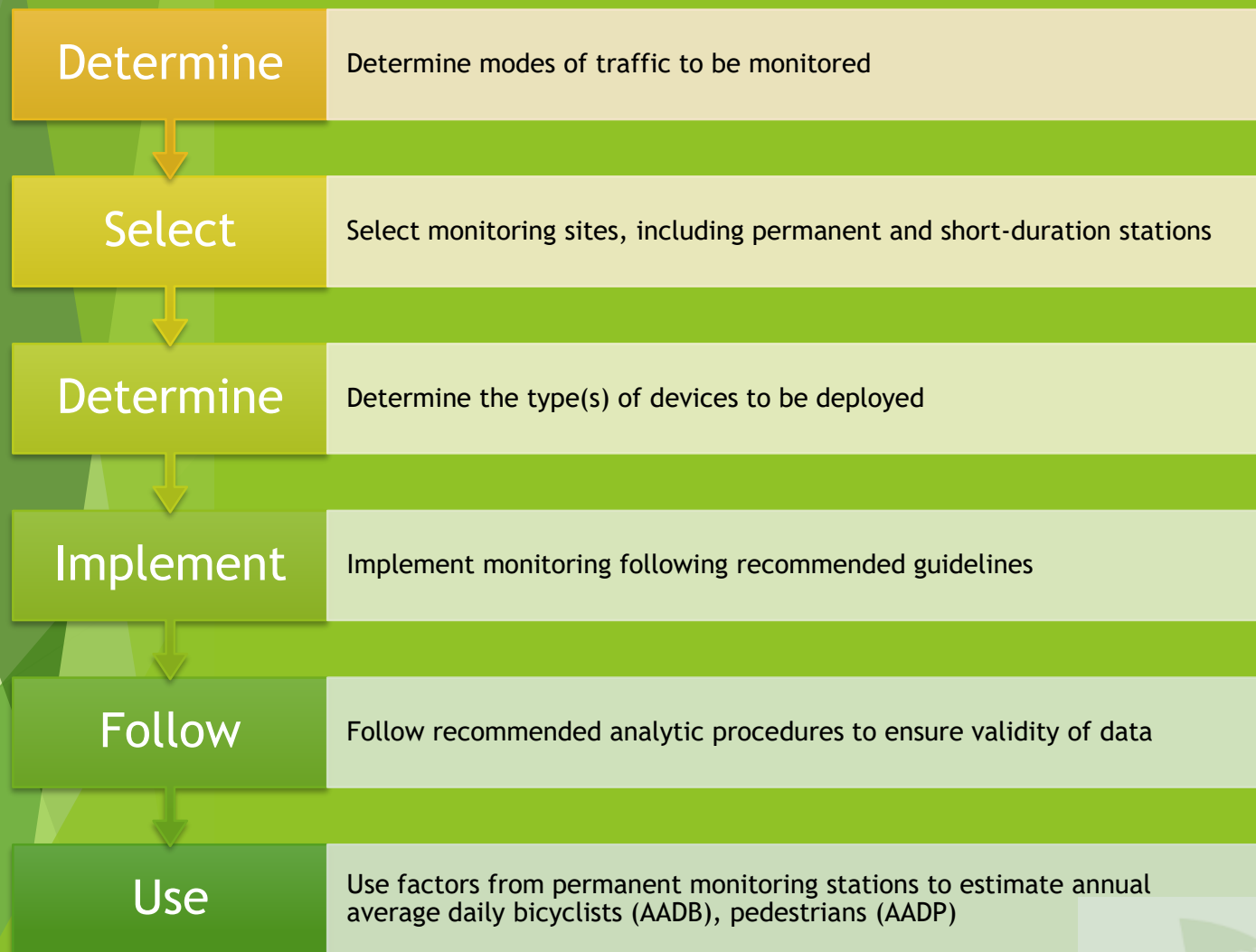
Why count?



- ▶ Without data, you just have opinions
- ▶ Support funding applications
- ▶ Demonstrating growth and value of trails
- ▶ Planning/prioritizing projects
- ▶ Evaluation
- ▶ Safety analysis
- ▶ Travel demand models

If YOU don't count, then TRAILS won't count!

Process



Site Selection

Stratified systematic

Purposeful selection

Local partners/practical significance

Technology

- Inductive loops-permanent counts
- Pneumatic tubes- temporary/short-duration
- Infrared sensors-both bike and ped

In-field validation

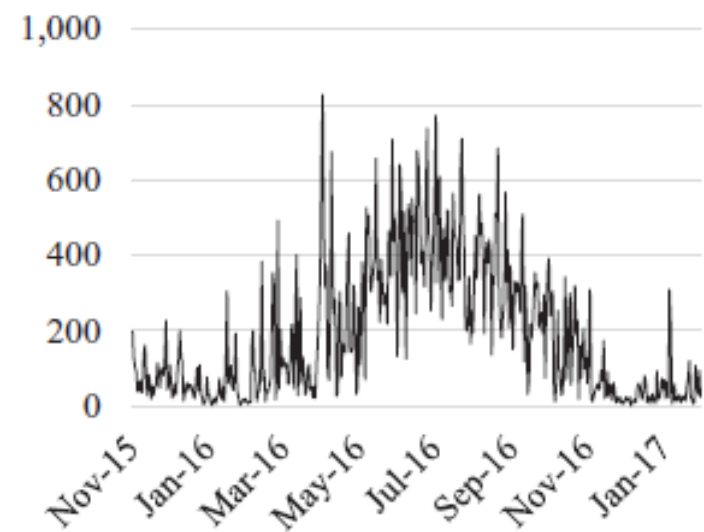
- Visual inspection of data
- Use of pre-specified criteria to identify potential outliers
- Assessment of zero counts
- Use of professional judgment to censor counts believed to be invalid



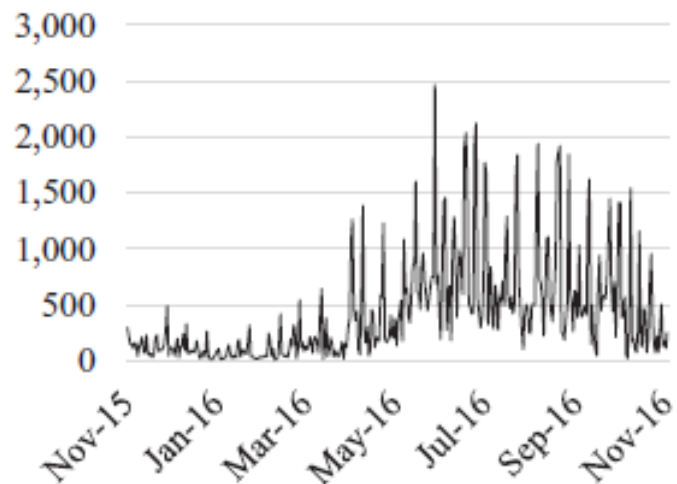
Study: IHTC trail count program

- ▶ RTC established three objectives for the program:
- ▶ Document use on existing trails using procedures consistent with *TMG* principles
- ▶ Inform comprehensive regional monitoring efforts
- ▶ Develop tools to support trail planning, including factors for extrapolating short-duration counts and estimates of network use
- ▶ Stratified random sampling for factors - Urban, Suburban, Rural, Parks, Forest
- ▶ Different pattern
- ▶ Different volumes
- ▶ Generalize results
- ▶ 6 within each class - a total of 30 sites
- ▶ Feasibility of access and installation

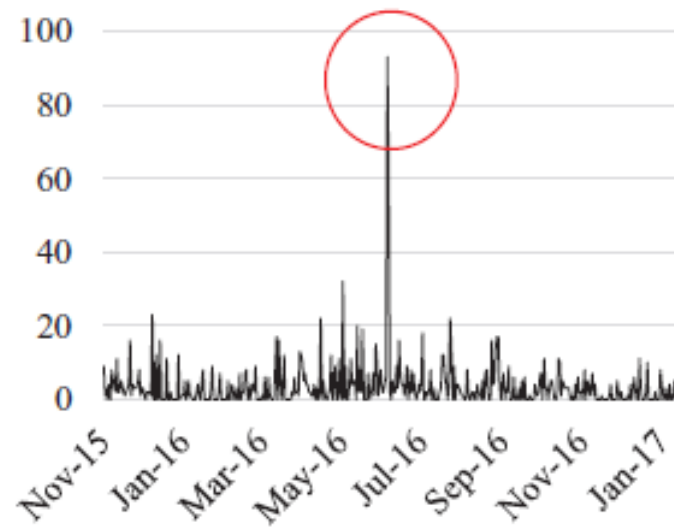
A. Normal Pattern
Suburban #12



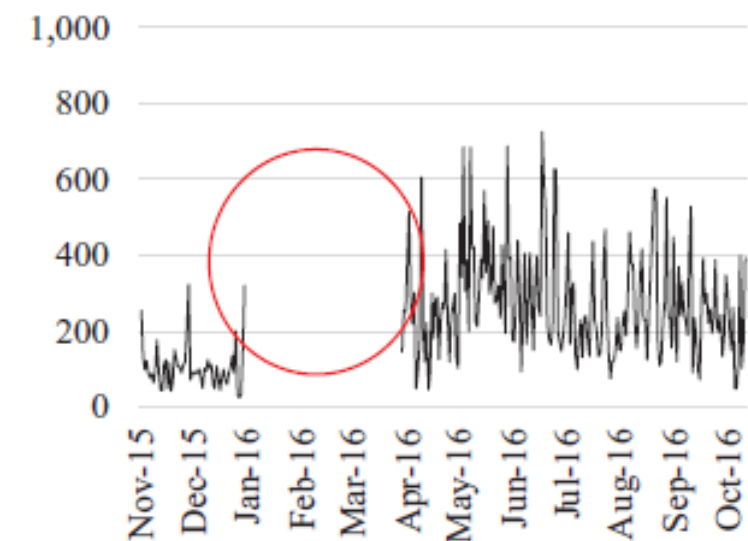
B. Normal Pattern with Greater
Variation
Parks #4



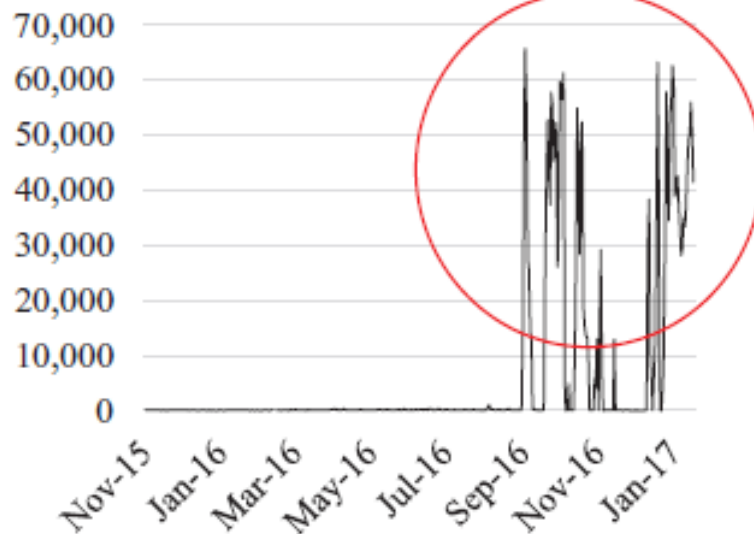
C. Outliers
Forest #28



D. Missing Days
Urban #1



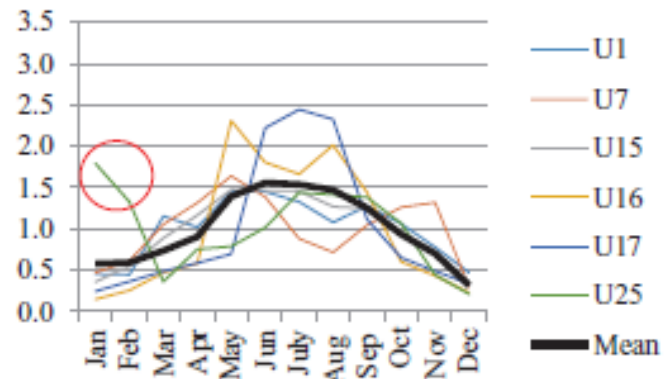
E. Counter with Errors
Suburban #9



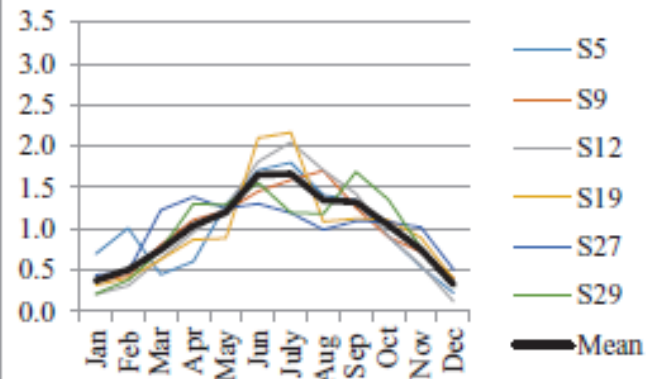
- A. **Normal Pattern** – ADTT is 189.
- B. **Normal Pattern with Greater Variation** – Maximum daily count is 2988 while minimum daily count is 10. ADTT is 422.
- C. **Outliers** – Maximum daily count is 93 while ADTT is 4.
- D. **Missing Days** – 89 days missing from January to April. ADTT is 189.
- E. **Counter with Errors** – 21 days with counts over 50,000. ADTT is 422.



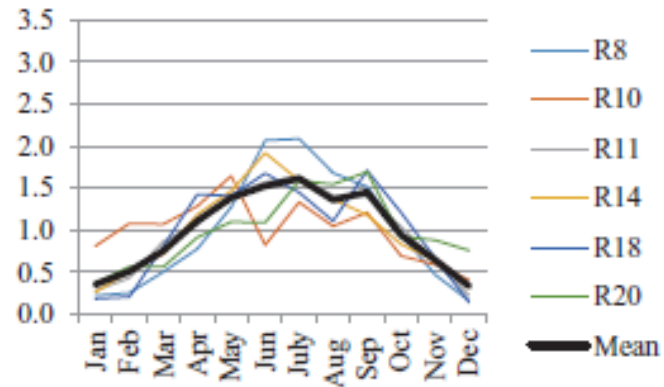
Urban



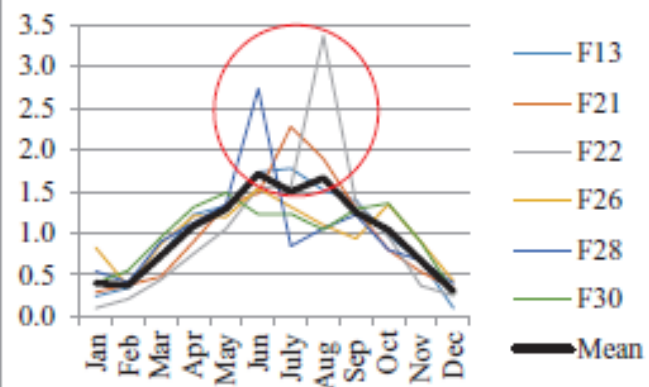
Suburban



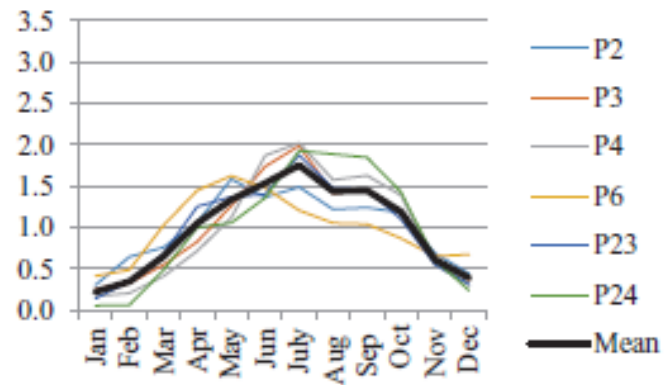
Rural



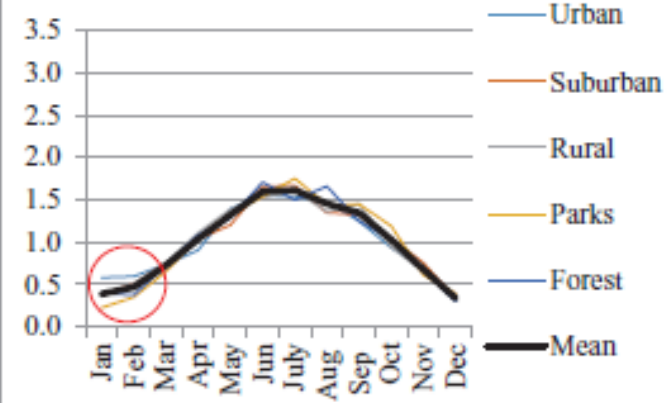
Forest



Parks



All Sites

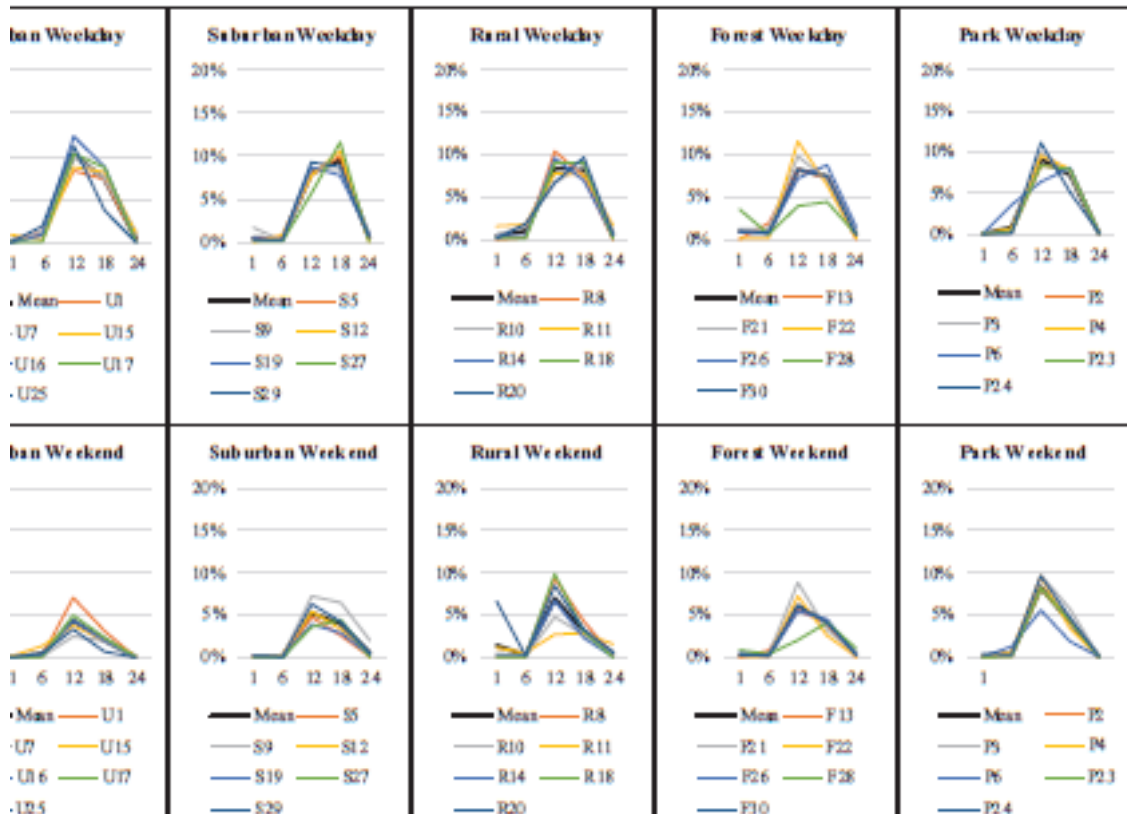


Strategies

- ▶ Land use
- ▶ Factor
- ▶ Volume
- ▶ Location
- ▶ Vary segment length by land use
- ▶ 5 miles for forest, 2 miles for suburban and rural, 1 mile for urban and park
- ▶ May-October monitoring period
- ▶ 14 permanent and 16 short-term counters, 10 days and 7-day short duration counts
 - ▶ Missing data
 - ▶ Erroneous counts
 - ▶ Only 19 valid counters out of 30

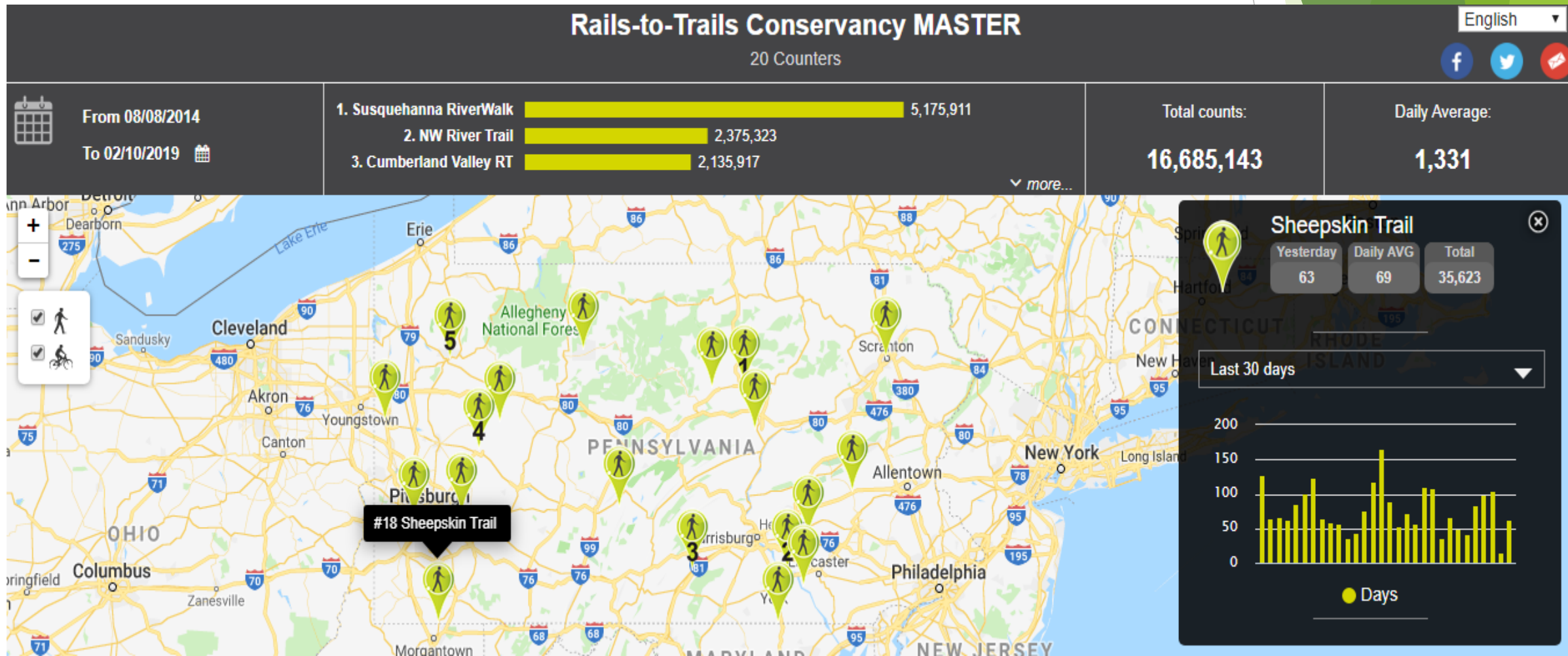
Distinguishing Utilitarian, Recreational and Mixed-Use trail use

- ▶ Weekday/ weekend ratio
- ▶ AM /Noon ratio

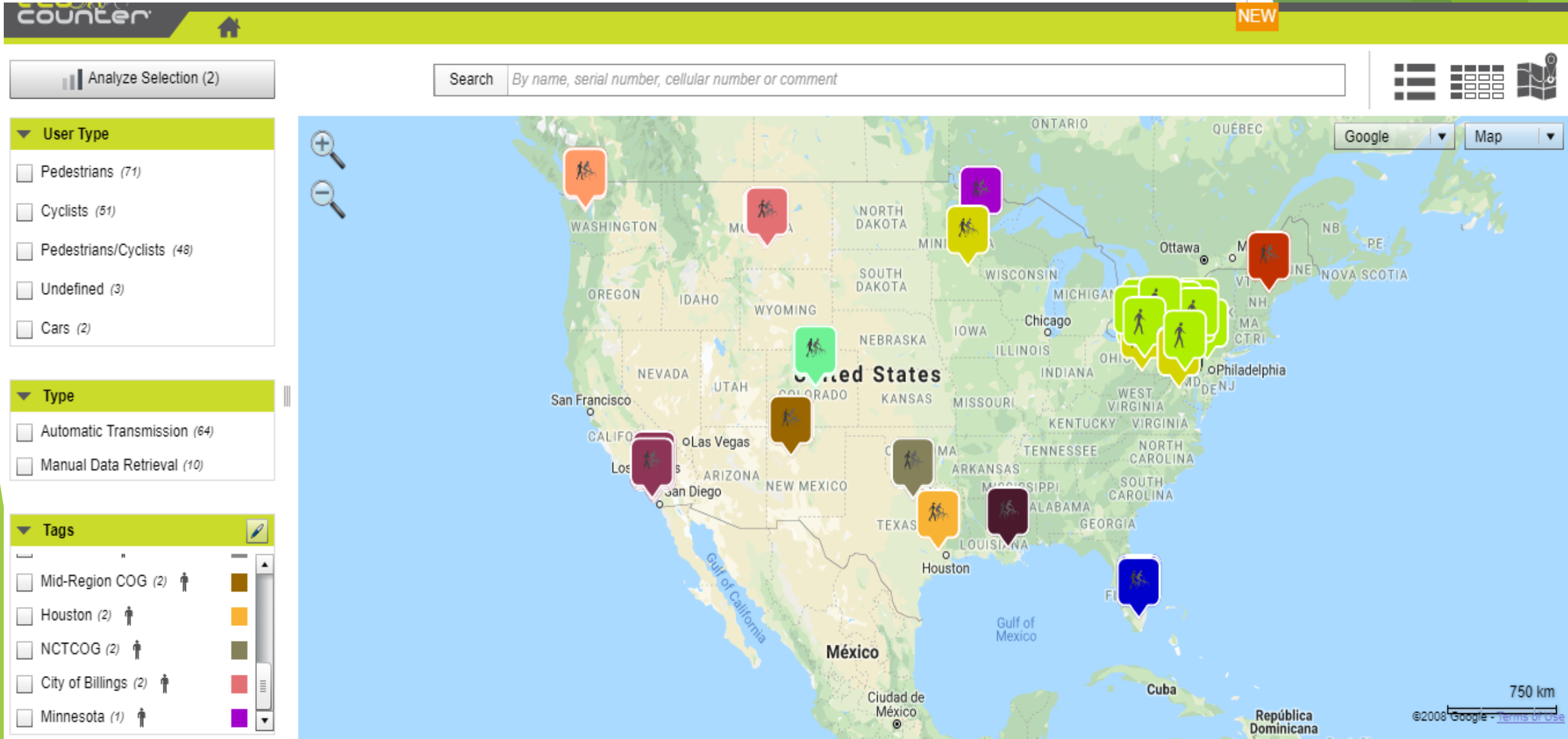


Eco Counters

► <http://data.eco-counter.com/ParcPublic/?id=4275#>

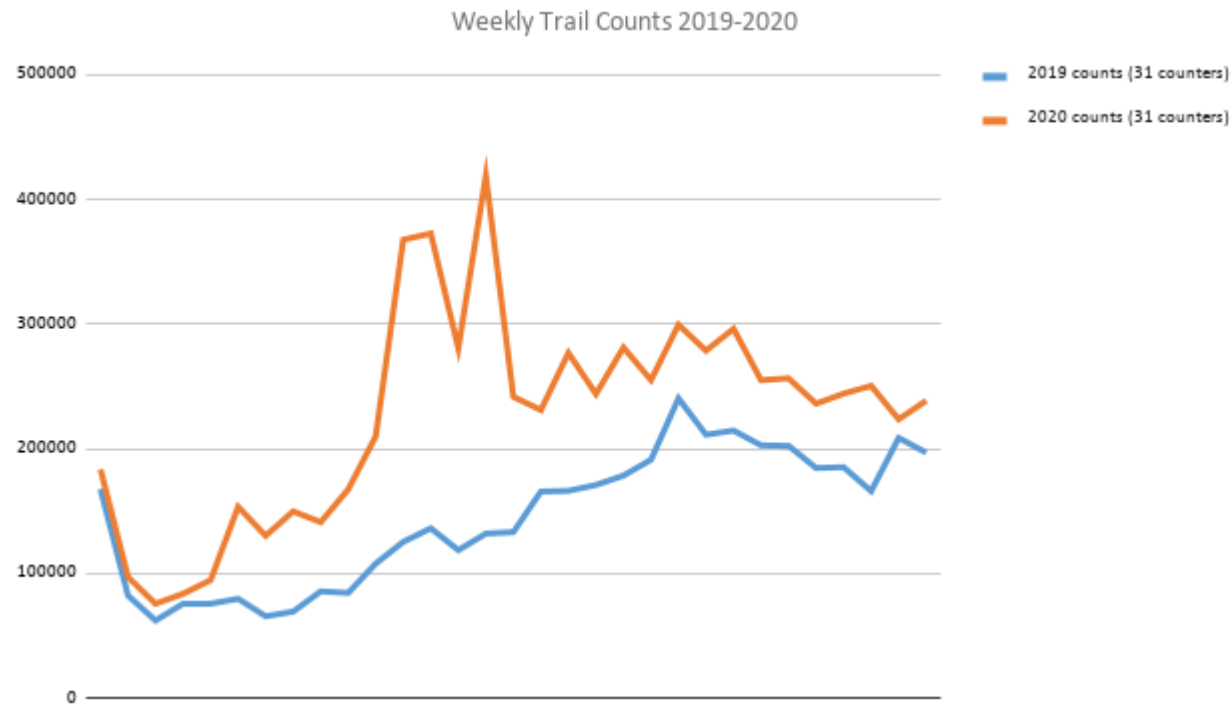


RTC National Counters

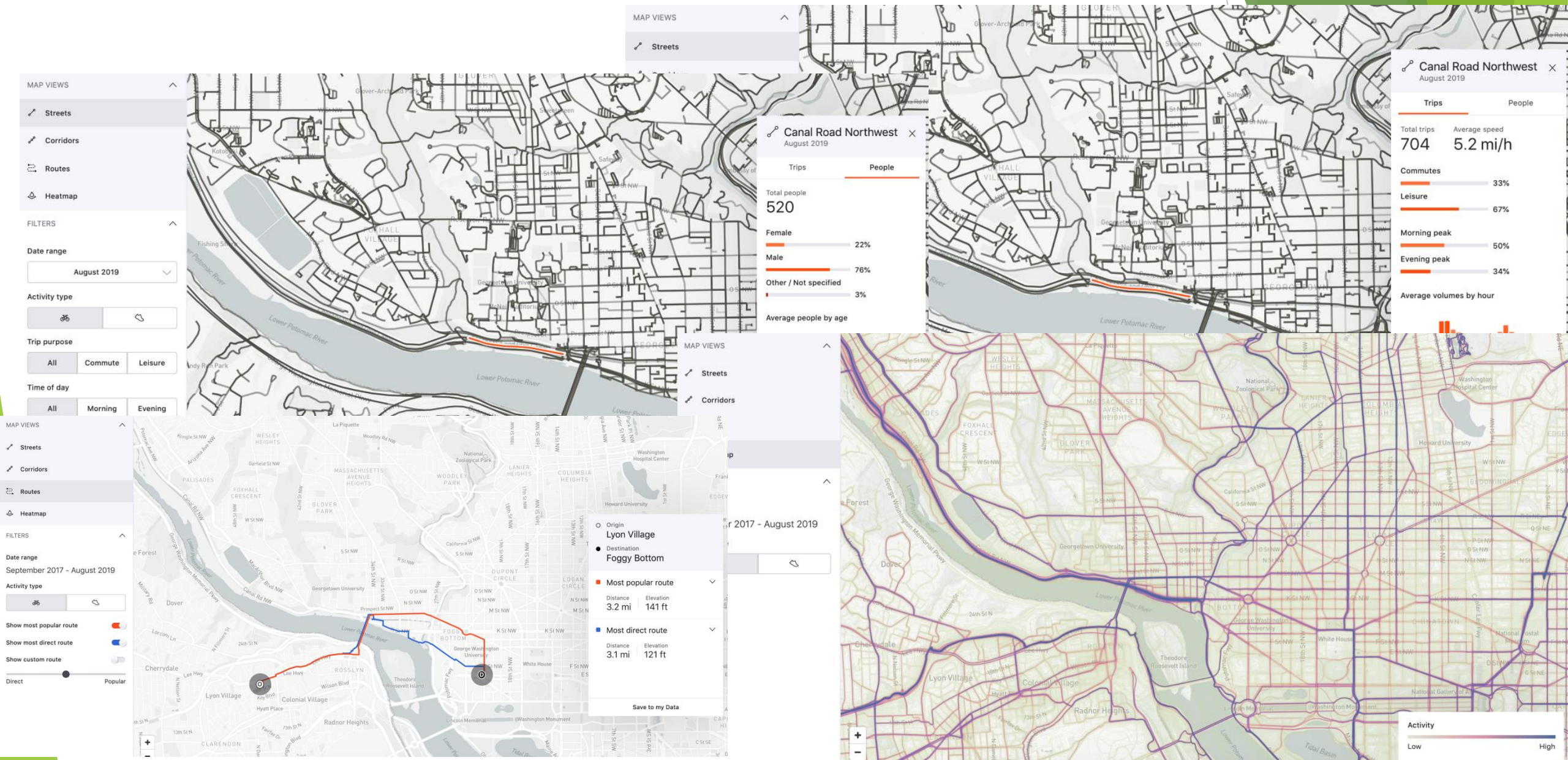


COVID-19 and trails

► <https://www.railstotrails.org/COVID19/#trailcount>



Strava Metro Data



Regional Data Collection/Sharing



Data collected by regional and local agencies



Allow for multiple types
of data collection

Permanent automated
counters
Mobile automated counters
Manual counts



Use for projections where other data not
available



Historic mode share trends

Regional Trail Count Program Recommendations

- ▶ Web-based data sharing: available to public
- ▶ Counter equipment loaner program, including training
- ▶ Consistent guidelines for data collection
- ▶ Include count equipment in project costs
- ▶ Explore use of crowdsourced /Strava data

Resources

Guidebook on Pedestrian and Bicycle Volume Data Collection, NCHRP Report 797, 2014

Methods and Technologies for Pedestrian and Bicycle Volume Data Collection, NCHRP Web-Only Document 205, 2014

National Bicycle and Pedestrian Documentation Project,
www.bikepeddocumentation.org

Pedestrian and Bicycle Information Center,
www.pedbikeinfo.org

Traffic Monitoring Guide, FHWA, 2016,
<https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/tmguide/>

Coding Nonmotorized Station Location Information in the 2016 Traffic Monitoring Guide Format,
https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/bicycle_pedestrian/publications/tmg_coding/

Challenges in Monitoring Regional Trail Traffic.
Greg Lindsey et al. 2018. Transportation Research Record
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0361198118787996>



Questions?

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Let's make moves.

Trail Use Trends - August 11, 2020





What We Do



EXPAND

advocate for connecting
and expanding the regional
trail and bikeway network



LEARN

collect and maintain
data on trails locally



ASSIST

provide technical assistance
to local governments
and community groups



CONNECT

convene trail planners, managers,
advocates, and users to
share best practices



PROMOTE

promote and
celebrate existing
trails in the tri-state

Trail Monitoring Program

- Established in 2017 to collect reliable data source for trail usage
- Funded by the generous support of Interact for Health
- Comprehensive, regional approach
- Permanent counting sites and 7-day short duration counts generate 2 key metrics:
 1. Average Annual Daily Trail Traffic
 2. Trail Miles Traveled

Goals

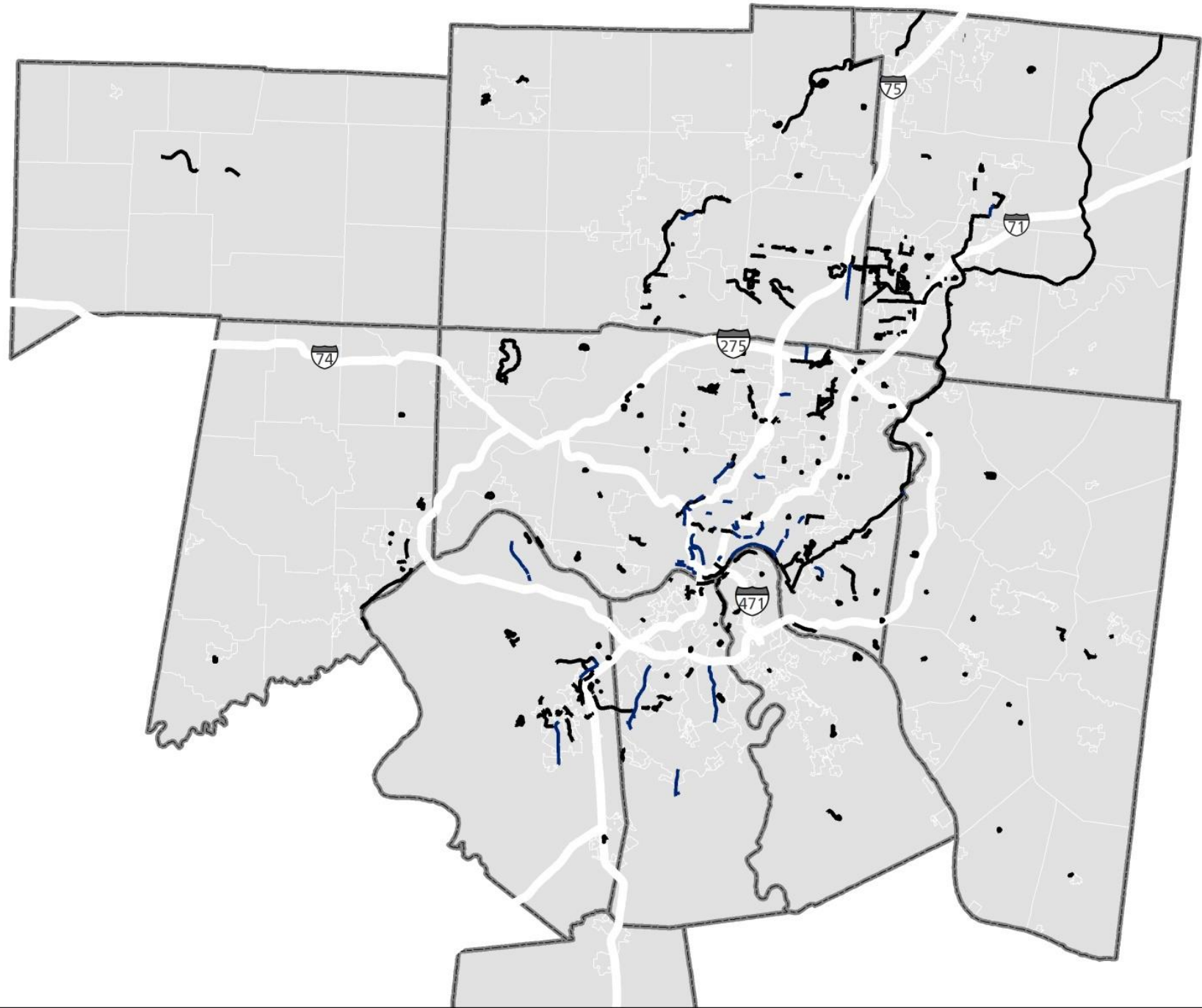
- Document use of regional trails to understand the impact of the trail network over time
- Establish a standardized regional trail measurement methodology
- Generate useful data and information about the trail network for trail managers and advocates to justify investment

Partnering Organizations



2017 Trail Network

- Existing Trail
- Existing Bike Lanes



0 2.5 5 10 Miles



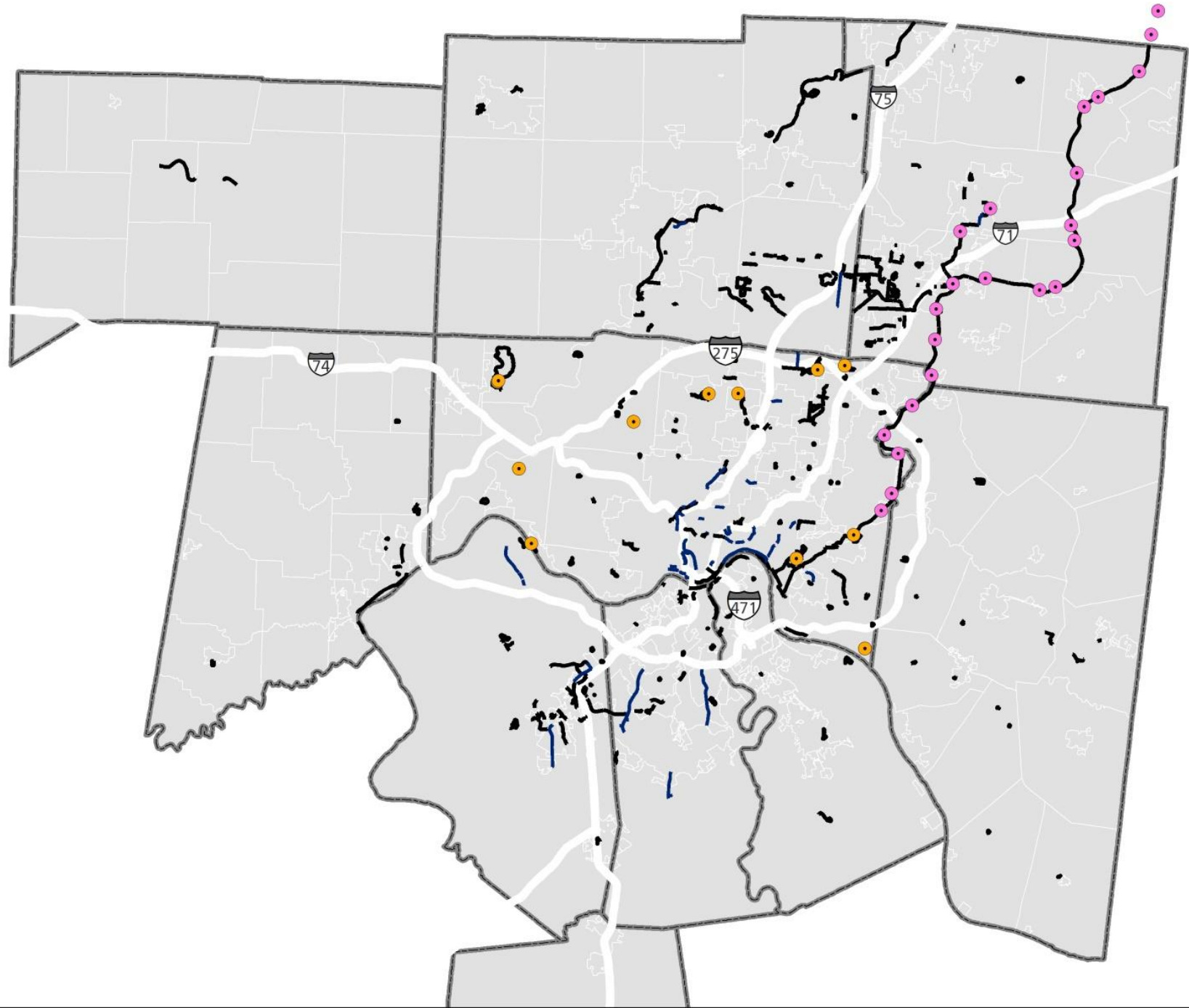
Date: August 7, 2020
Source: Tri-State Trails, TIGER.

2017 Partner Counter Locations

- FLMSP
- GPHC

2017 Trail Network

- Existing Trail
- Existing Bike Lanes



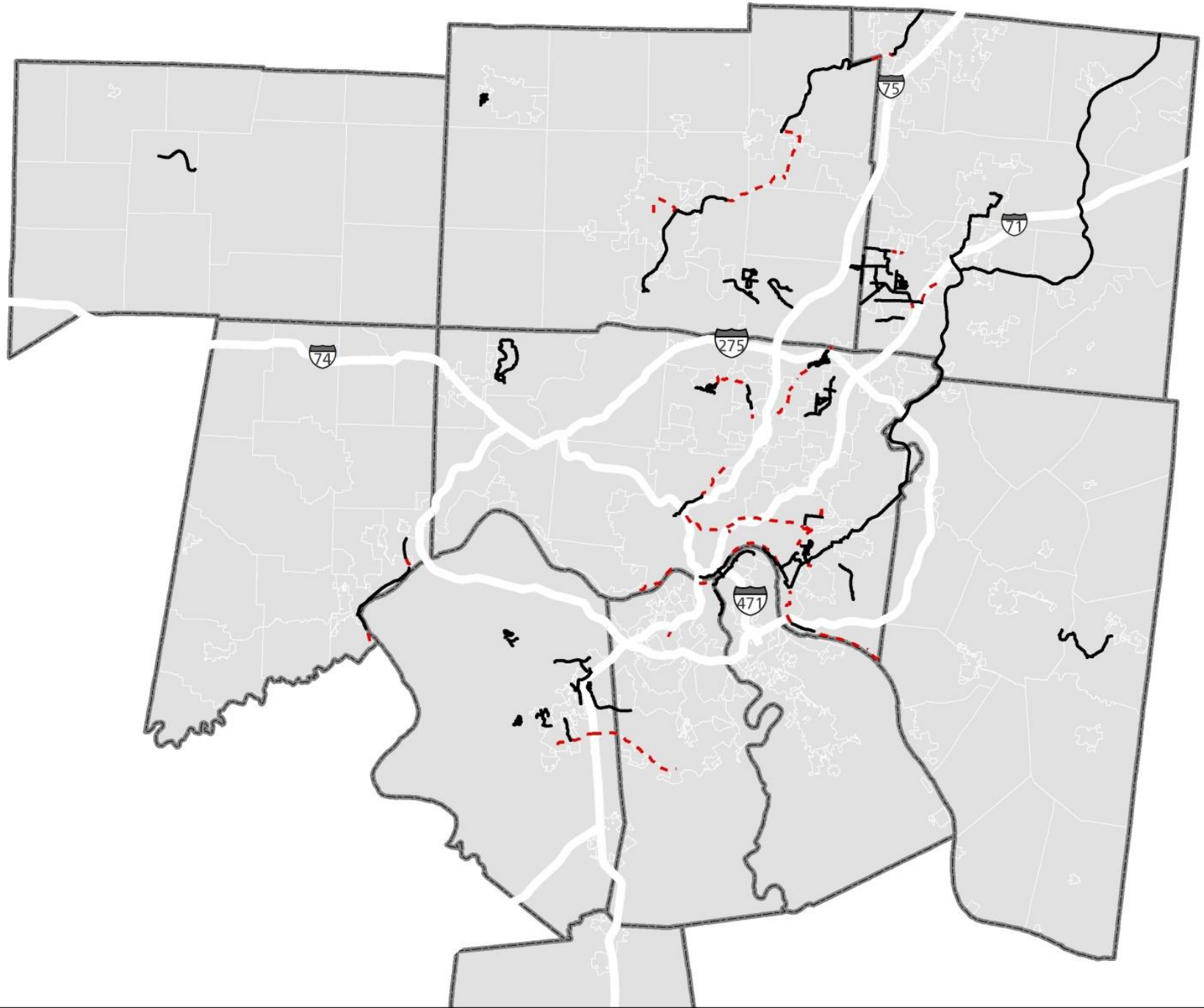
0 2.5 5 10 Miles



Date: August 7, 2020
Source: Tri-State Trails, TIGER.

2017 Trail Monitoring Program

- Existing Trails ~2 miles
- - - Anticipated in ~5 years



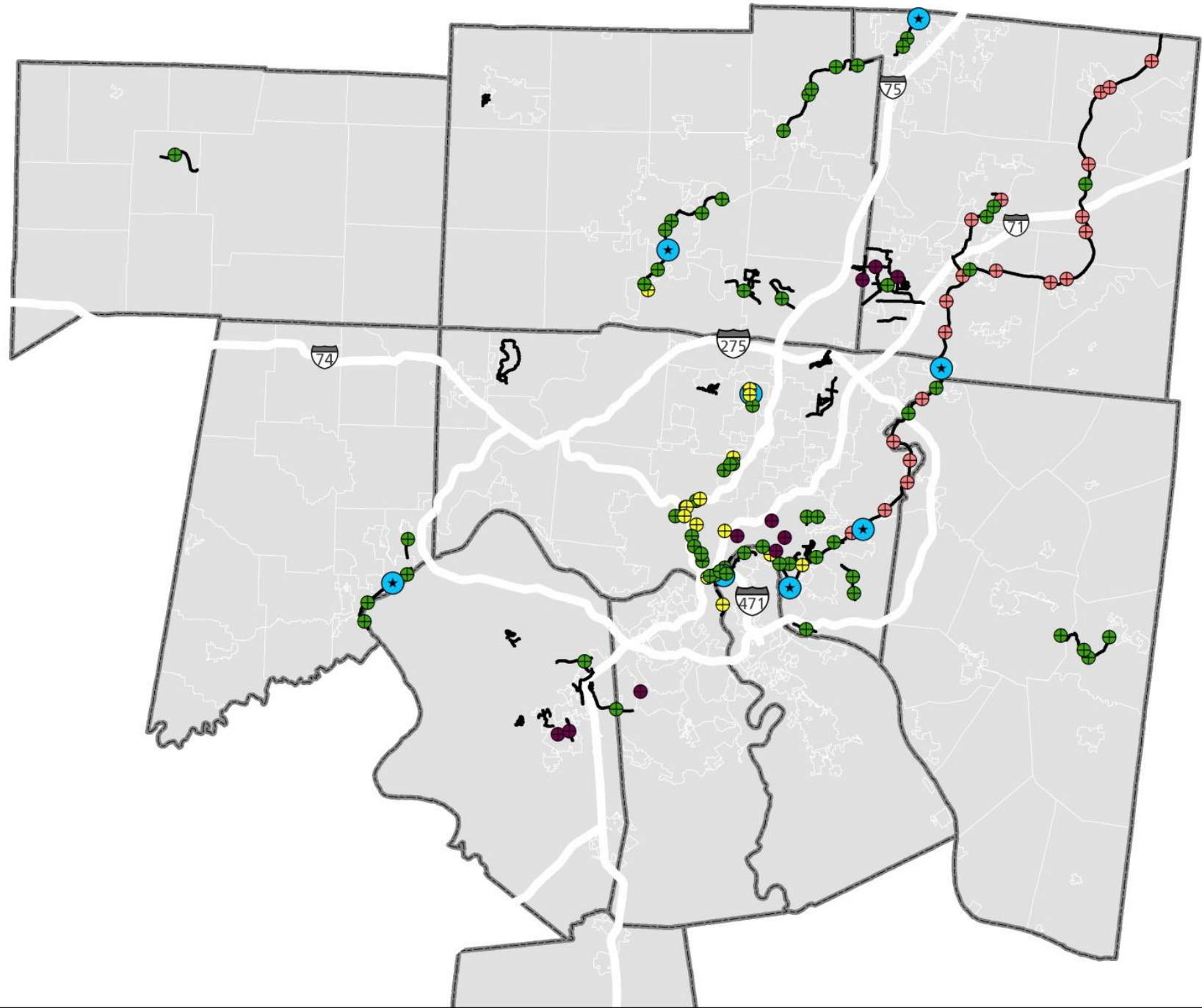
0 2.5 5 10 Miles



Date: August 7, 2020
Source: Tri-State Trails, TIGER.

2017 Trail Counting Plan

- ★ Long Term
- Short Term, high priority
- Short Term, low priority
- Short Term, redundant
- Short Term, exploratory
- Existing Trails ~2 miles



0 2.5 5 10 Miles

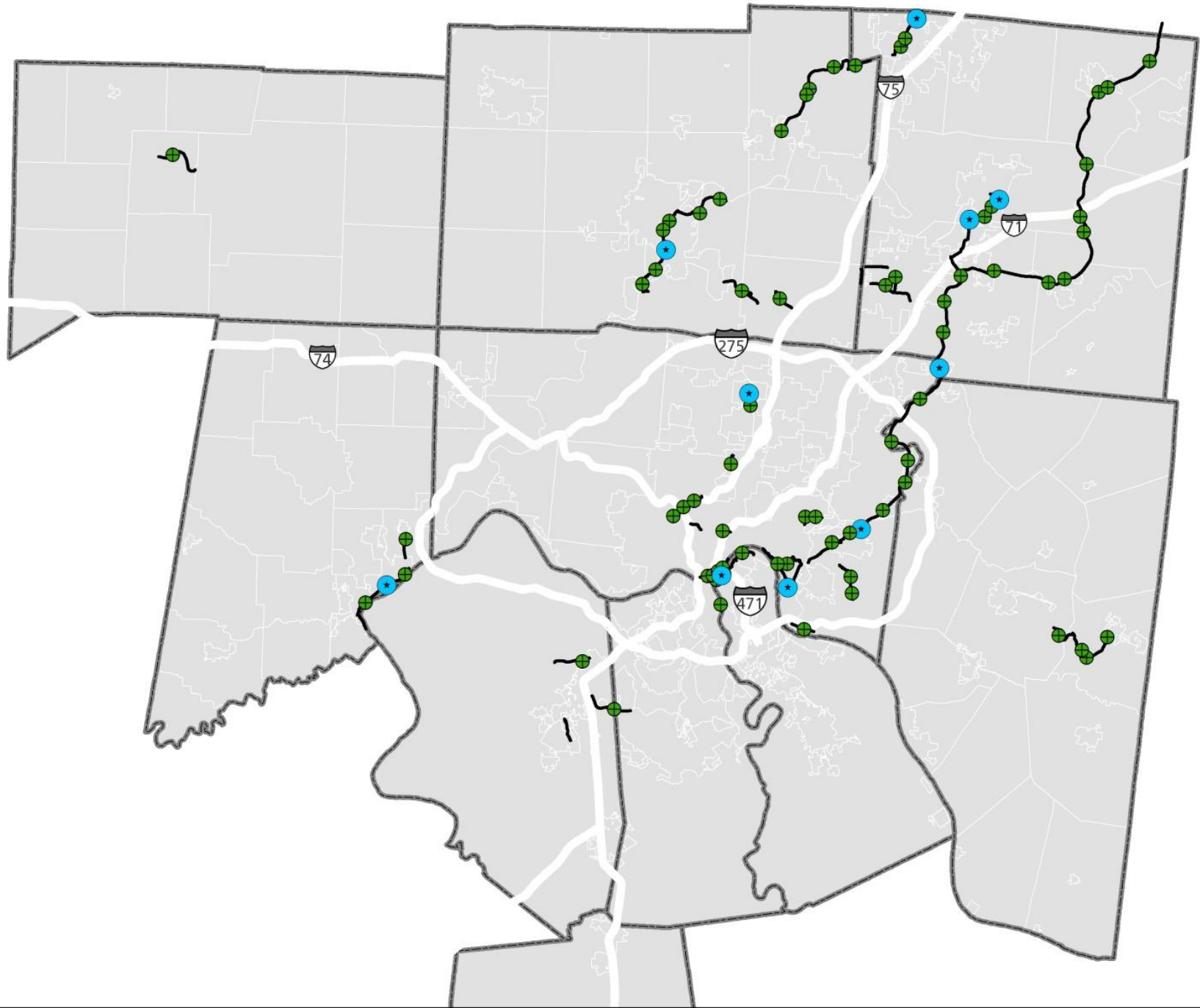


Date: August 7, 2020
Source: Tri-State Trails, TIGER.



2017 Trail Counter Locations

- Long Term Count
- Short Term Count
- Trail Segments



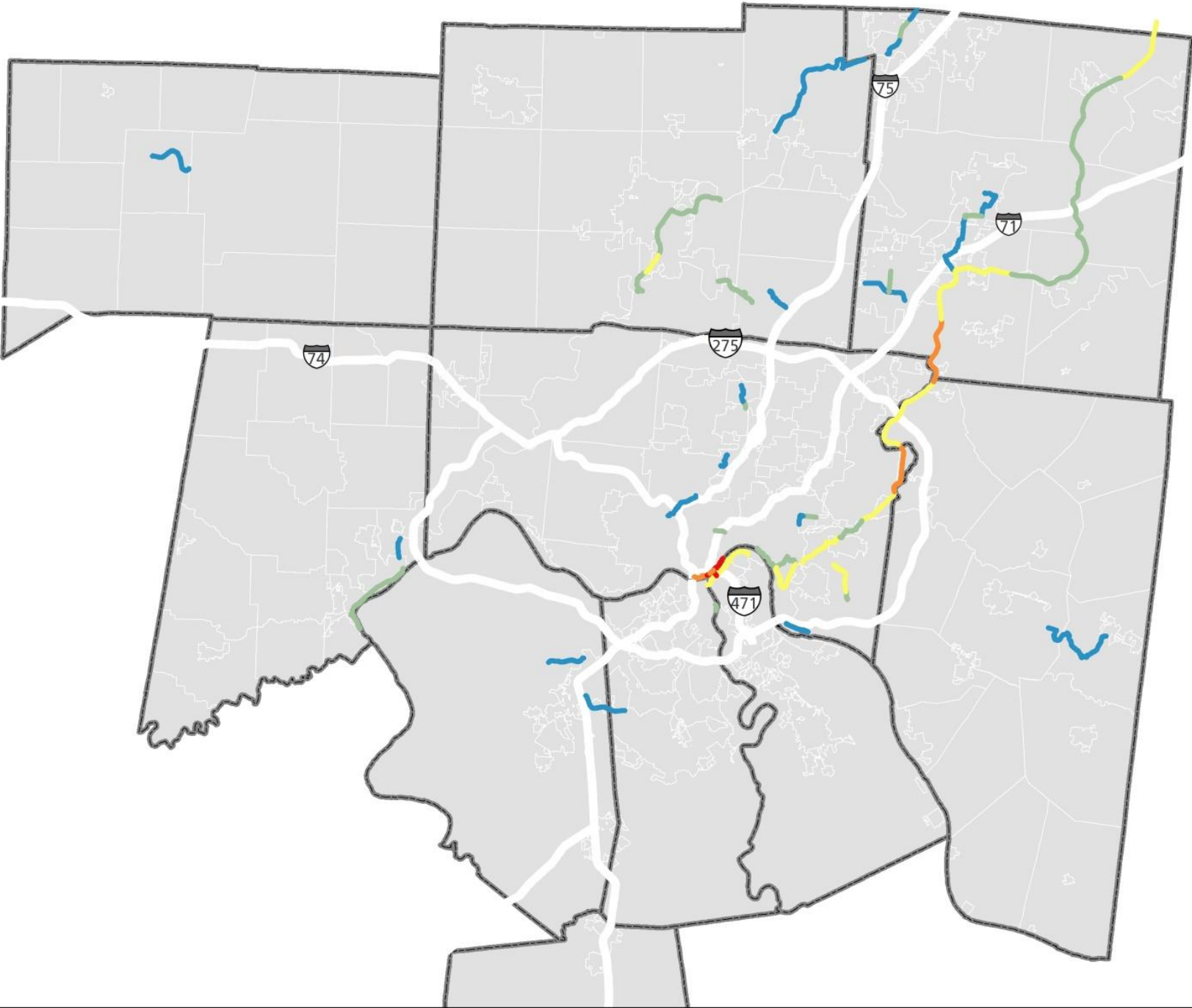
0 2.5 5 10 Miles



Date: August 7, 2020
Source: Tri-State Trails, TIGER.

2017 Trail Monitoring Analysis
AADTT

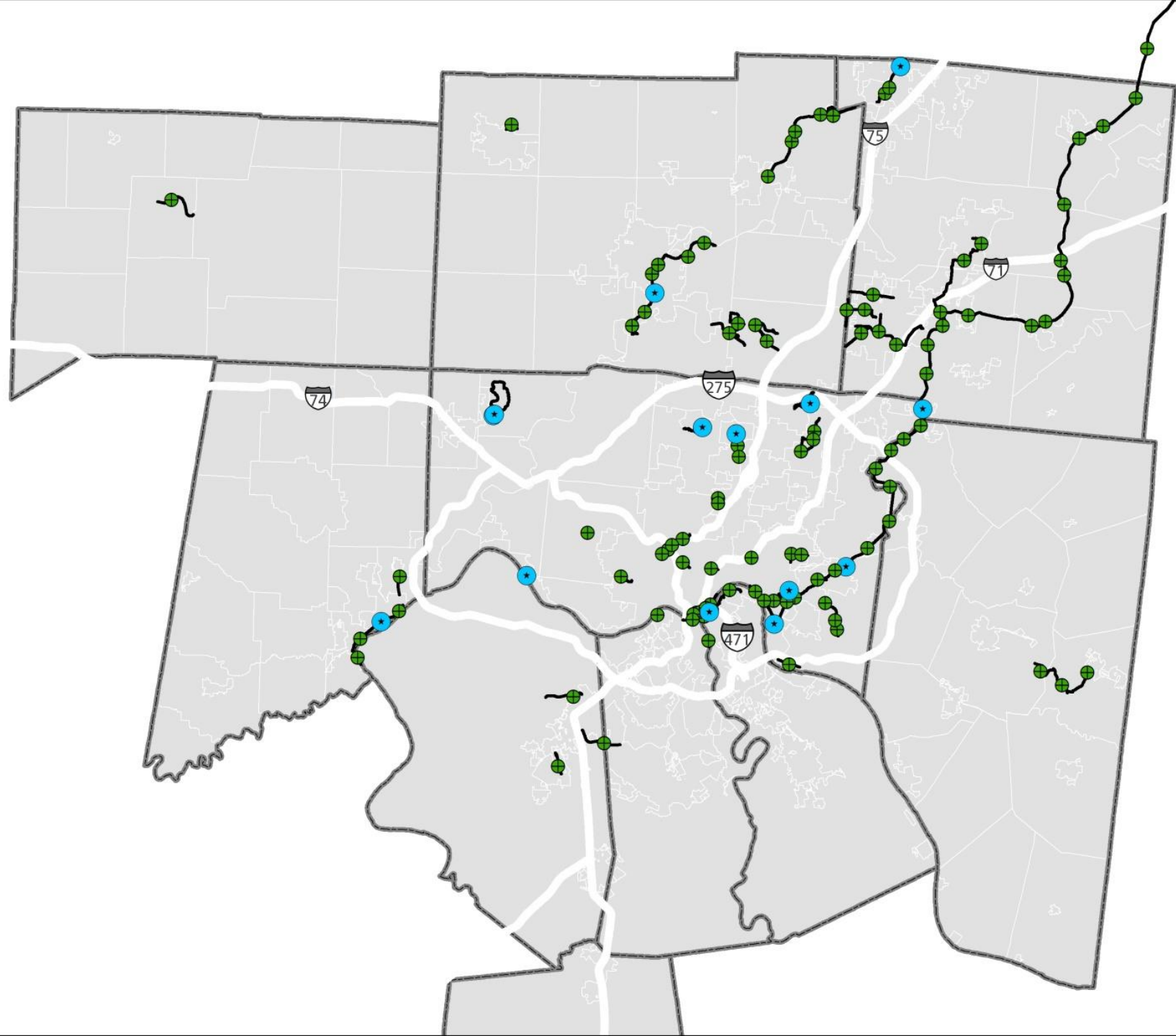
- 8 - 100
- 101 - 250
- 251 - 500
- 501 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 1896



0 2.5 5 10 Miles

2018 Trail Counter Locations

- Long Term Count
- Short Term Count
- Trail Segments

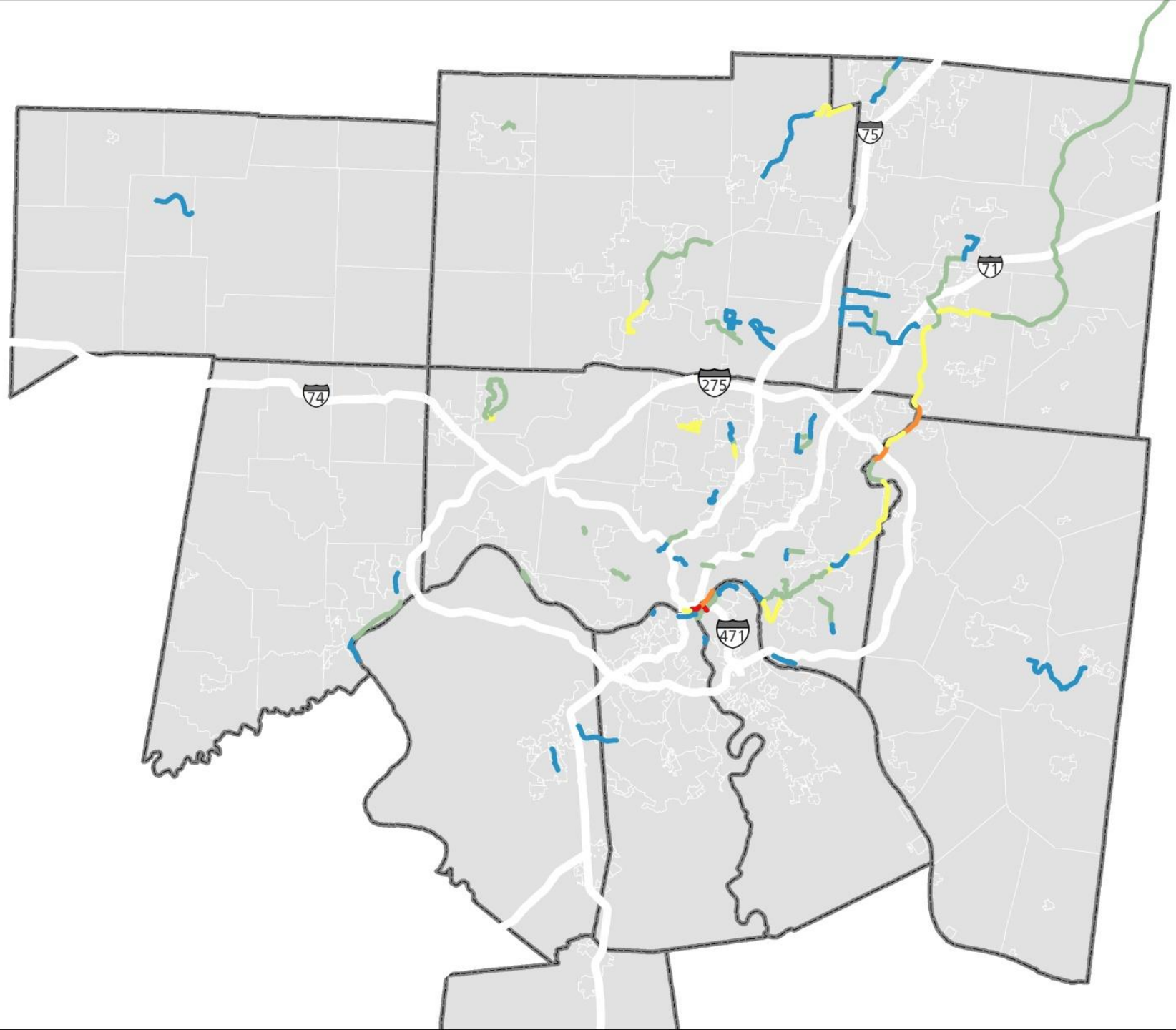
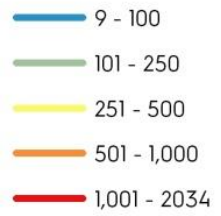


0 2.5 5 10 Miles



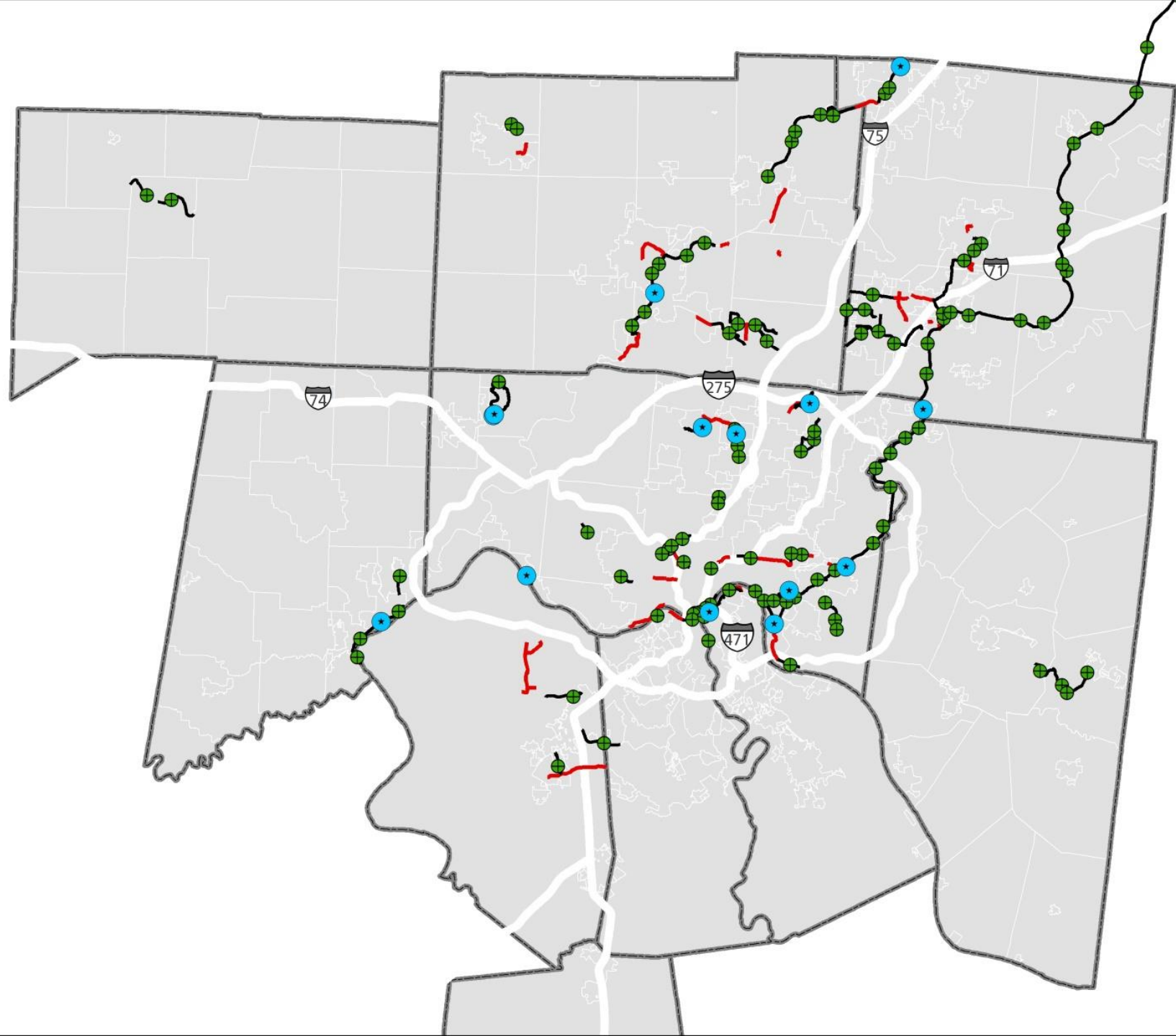
Date: August 7, 2020
Source: Tri-State Trails, TIGER.

2018 Trail Monitoring Analysis
AADTT



2019 Trail Counter Locations

- Long Term Count
- Short Term Count
- Trail Segments
- Planned Trails



0 2.5 5 10 Miles



Date: August 7, 2020
Source: Tri-State Trails, TIGER.

Annual Metrics Dashboard

	2017	2018	2019
Long Term Counters	10	14	14
Short Term Counts	51	99	109
Trail Miles Monitored	136	187	197
Average Annual Daily Trail Traffic	252	216	TBD
Trail Miles Traveled	11,121,318	12,738,756	TBD

HEY YOU!
5-minute
trail survey

HELP US BUILD MORE TRAILS



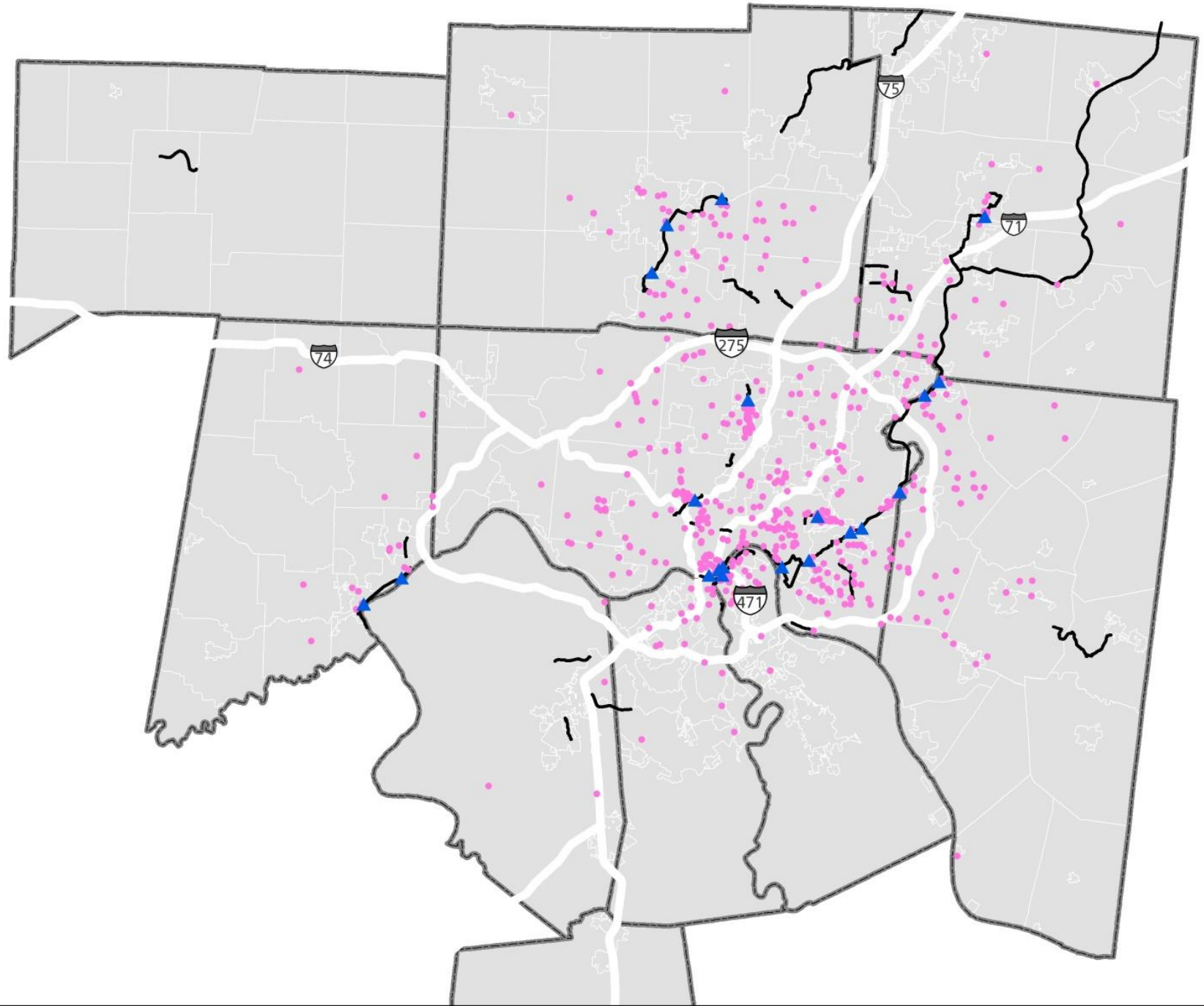
2017 Trail User Intercept Survey

Survey by the numbers...

- 20 survey locations
 - 1 weekday, 1 weekend
- Staggered 3-hour time periods from 7 AM to 7 PM
- 111 survey hours
 - 3 periods cancelled for weather
- 738 survey responses

2017 Trail User Intercept Survey

- ▲ 2017 Survey Locations
- Trail User Locations
- Trail Segments



0 2.5 5 10 Miles

REASON FOR TRAIL USE



88%
Recreation & Exercise



5%
Commuting



3%
Travel or Shopping

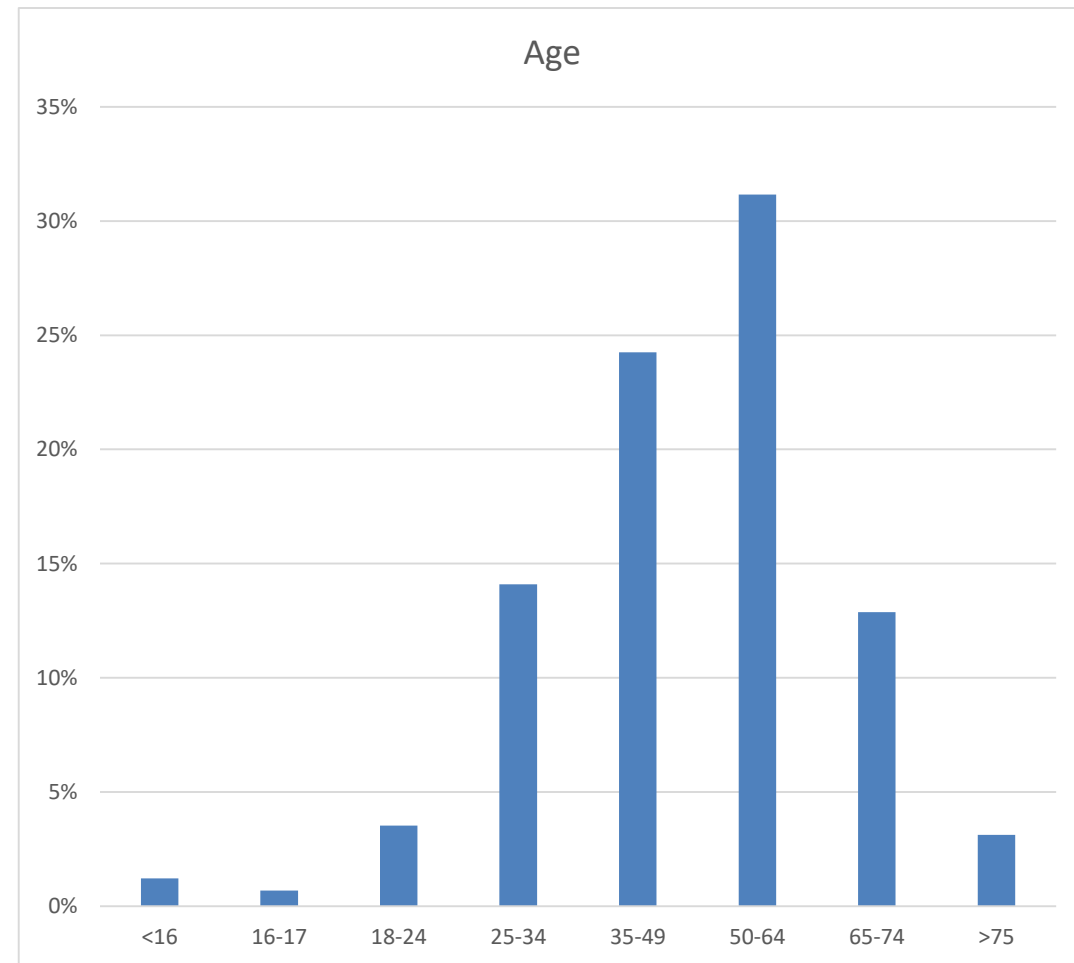
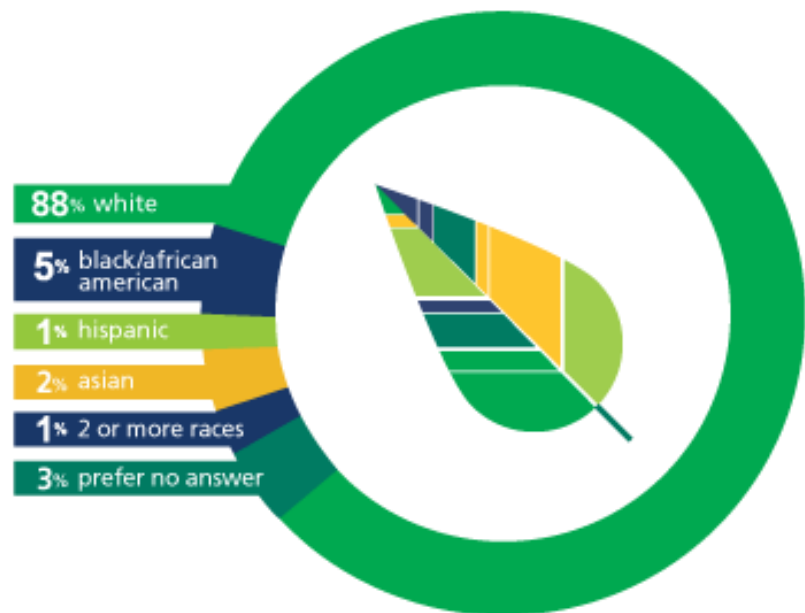


5%
Other

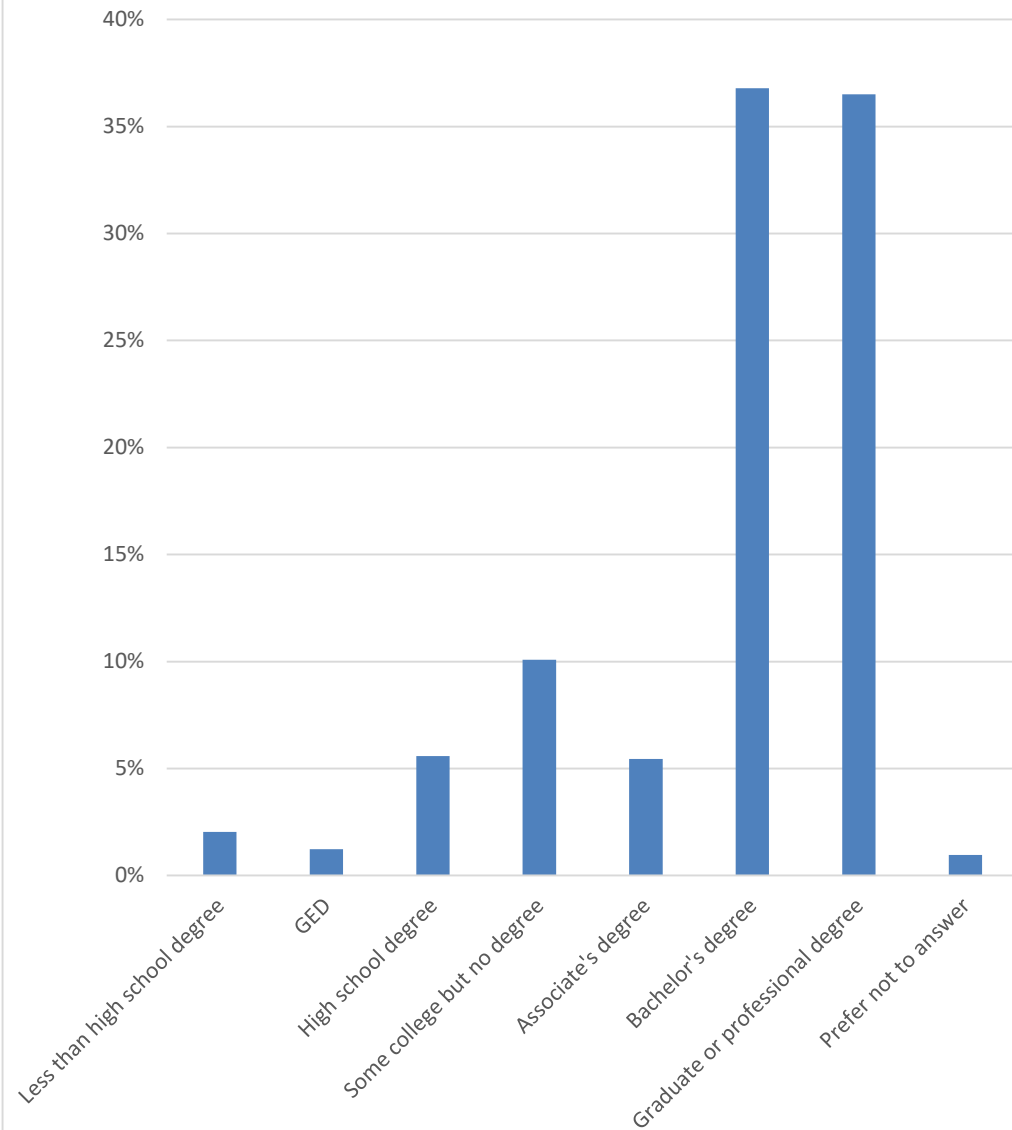
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES ON THE TRAILS



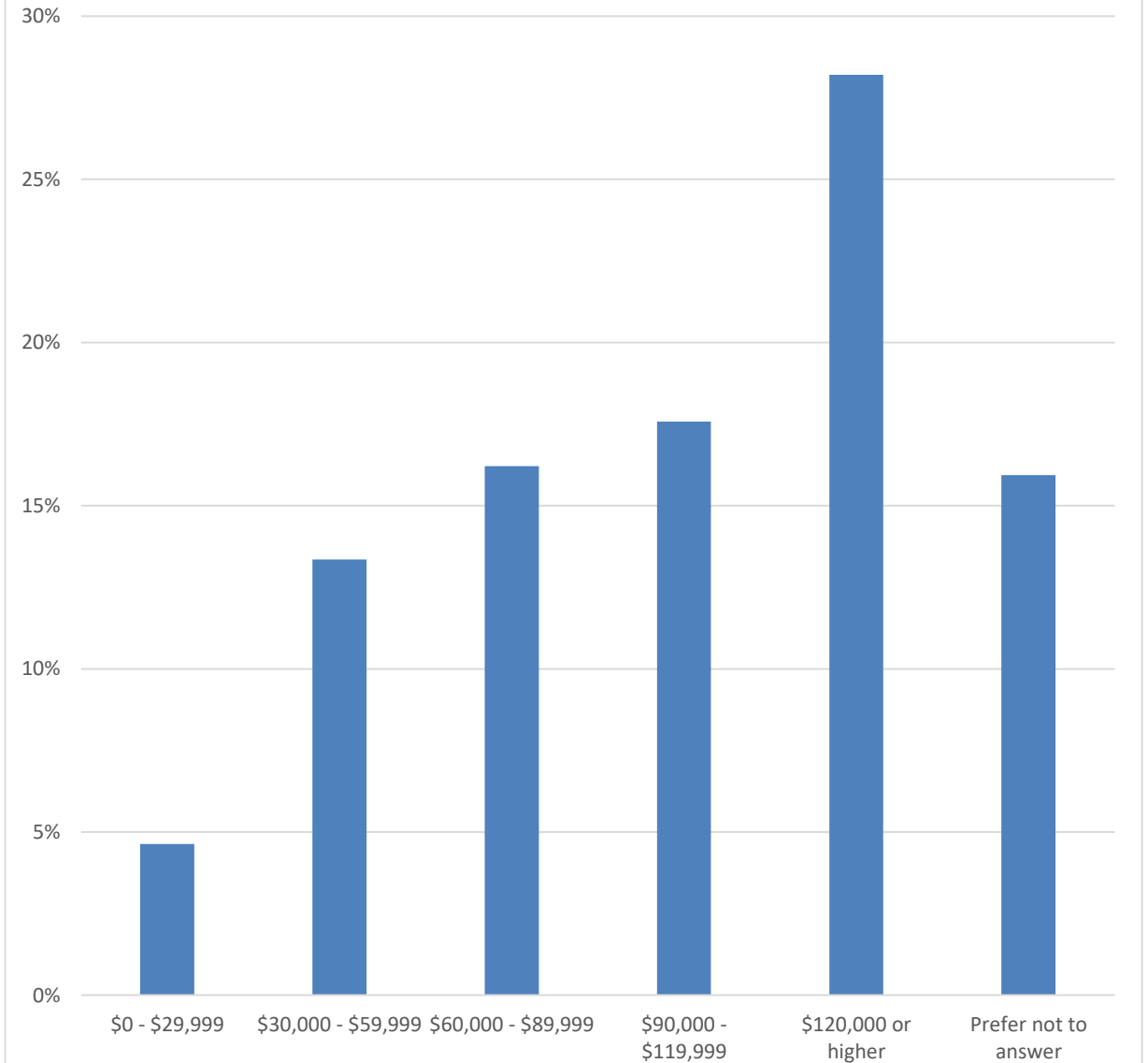
DEMOGRAPHICS



Education



Income

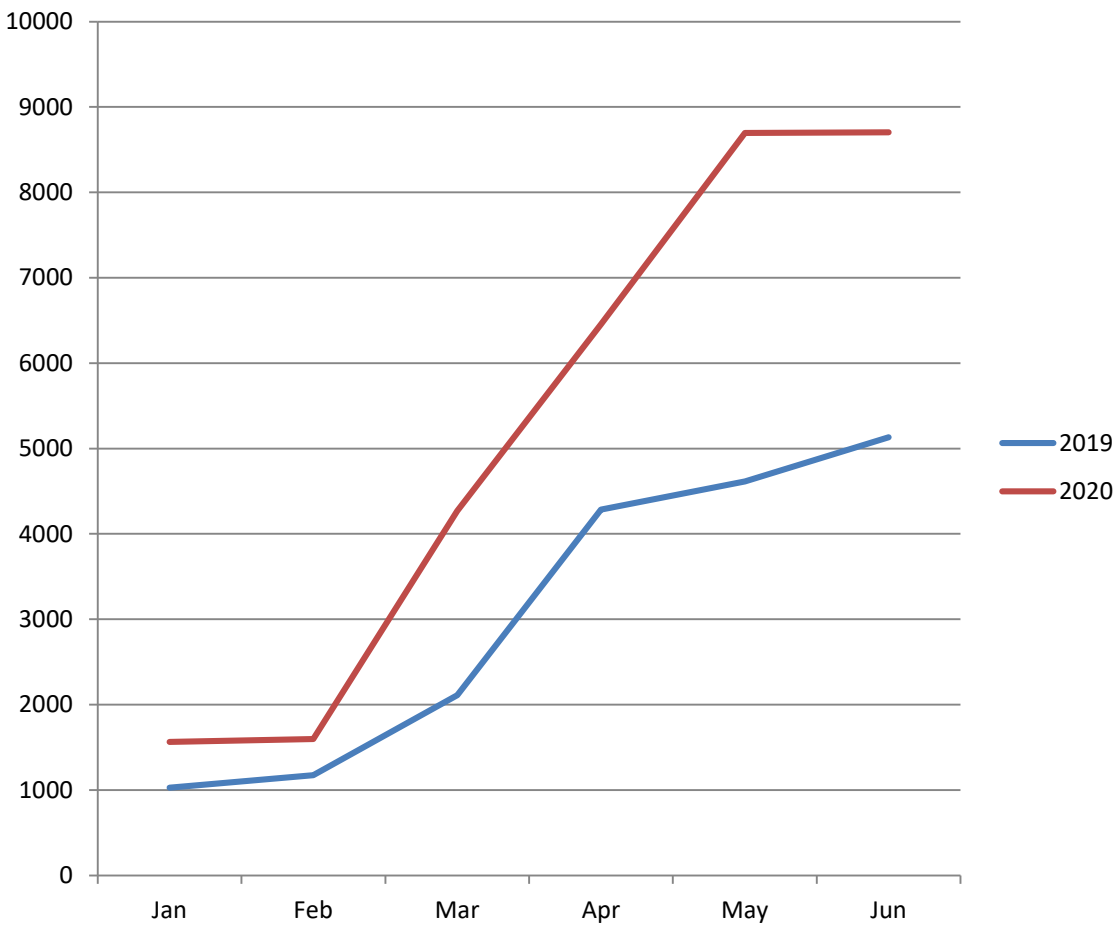


A photograph of a paved trail with a yellow center line, surrounded by trees and grass, with a body of water in the background. The text "COVID-19 Impact on Trail Usage" is overlaid in the center.

COVID-19 Impact on Trail Usage

Dearborn Trail

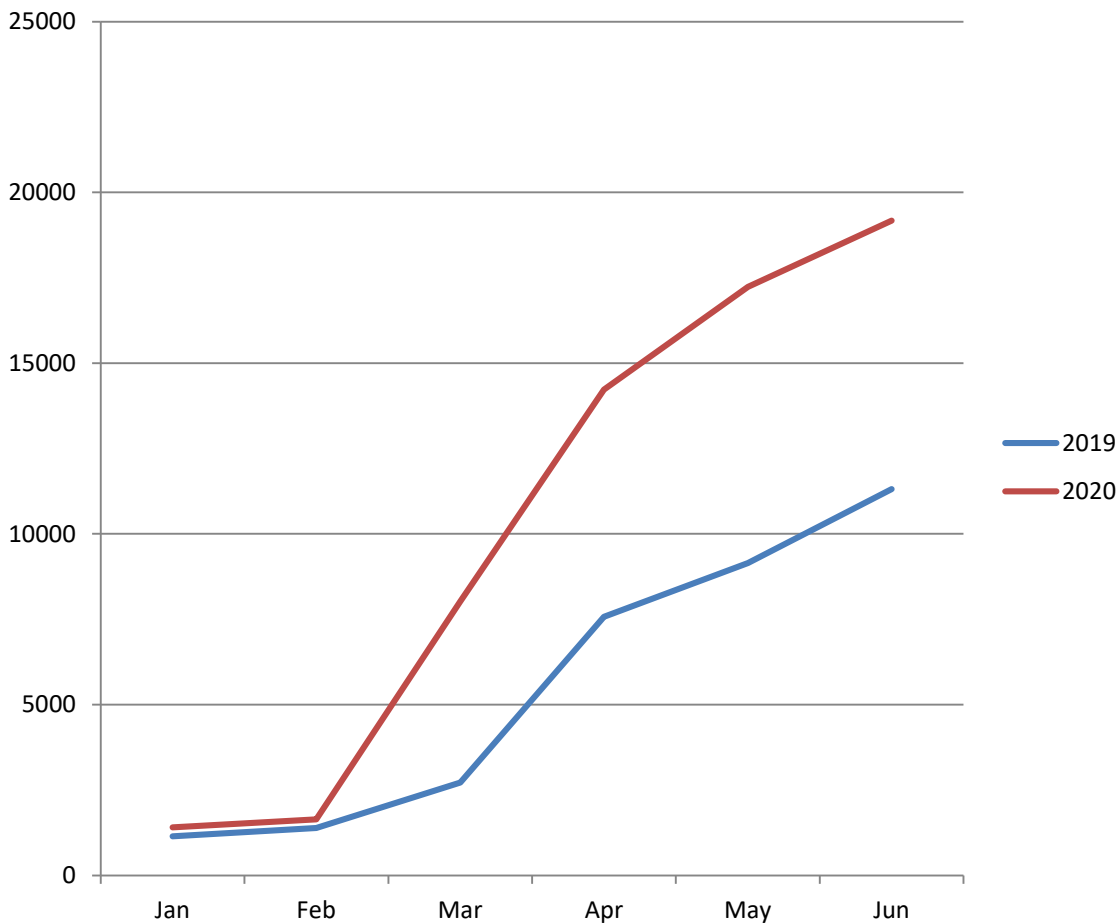
Lawrenceburg, Indiana



	2019	2020	% CHANGE
Jan	1029	1562	52%
Feb	1175	1598	36%
Mar	2111	4268	102%
Apr	4283	6454	51%
May	4613	8696	89%
Jun	5131	8703	70%
TOTAL	18342	31281	71%

Great Miami River Trail

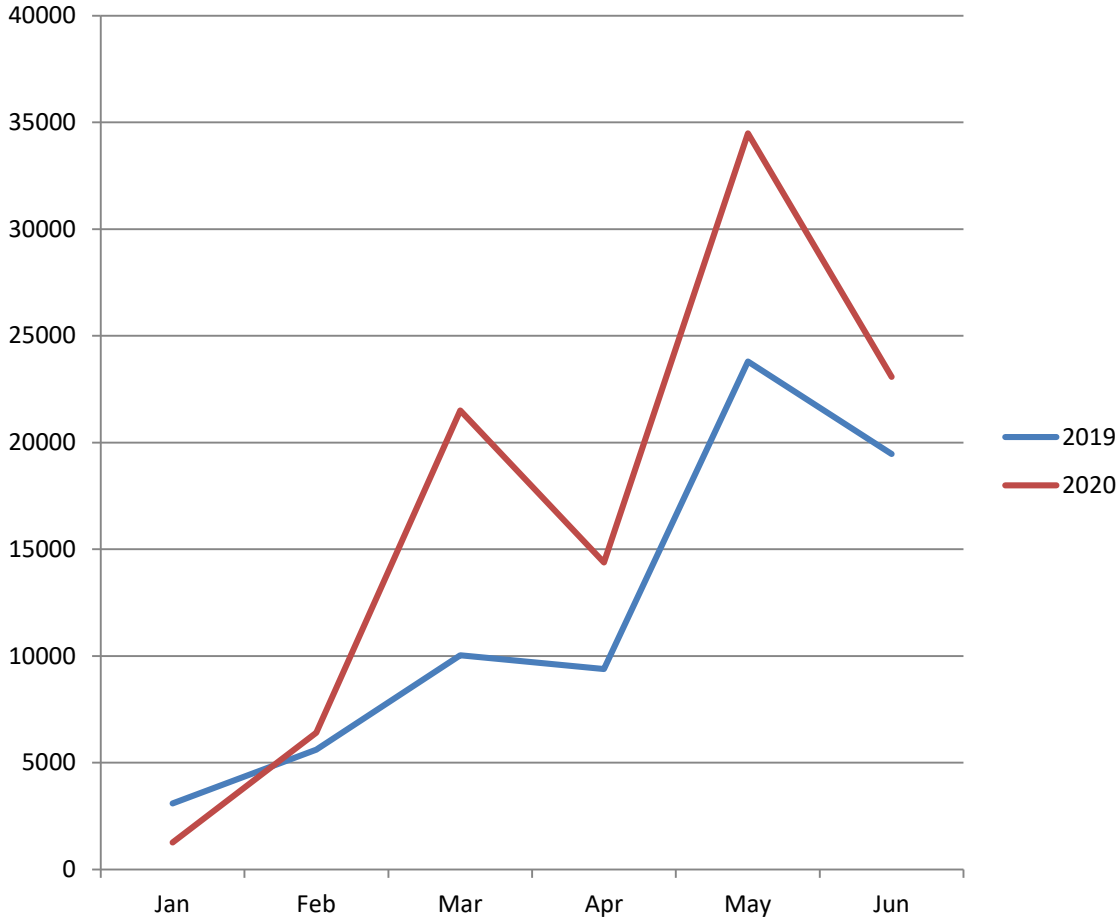
Hamilton, Ohio



	2019	2020	% CHANGE
Jan	1141	1407	23%
Feb	1386	1637	18%
Mar	2723	8023	195%
Apr	7568	14224	88%
May	9146	17231	88%
Jun	11315	19171	69%
TOTAL	33279	61693	85%

Little Miami Scenic Trail

Loveland, Ohio

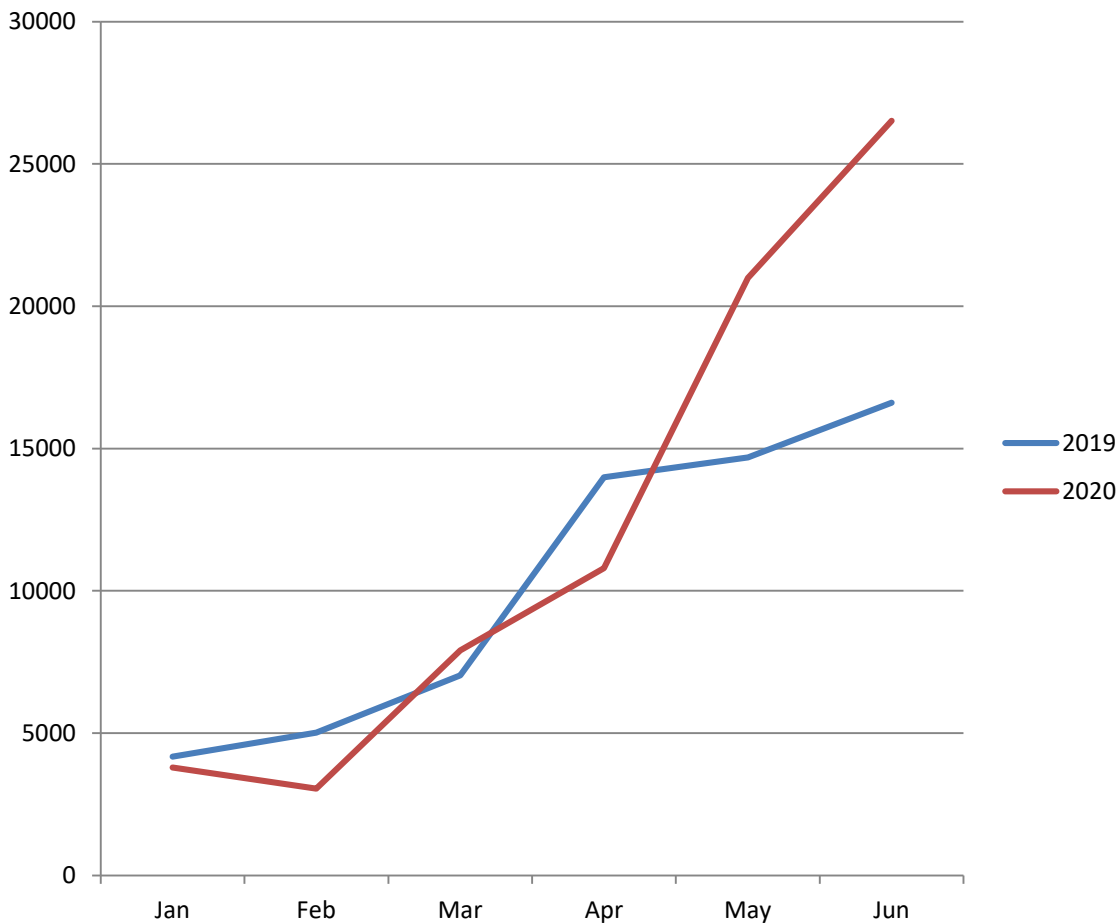


	2019 actual	2019 adjusted	2020 raw*	% CHANGE
Jan	6270	3096	1256	-59%
Feb	5615	5615	6401	14%
Mar	10026	10026	21496	114%
Apr	19395	9391	14383	53%
May	24154	23798	34479	45%
Jun	35123	19465	23082	19%
TOTAL	100583	71391	101097	42%

*Counter malfunctioned, only 73% complete days of data

Ohio River Trail at Lunken Airport

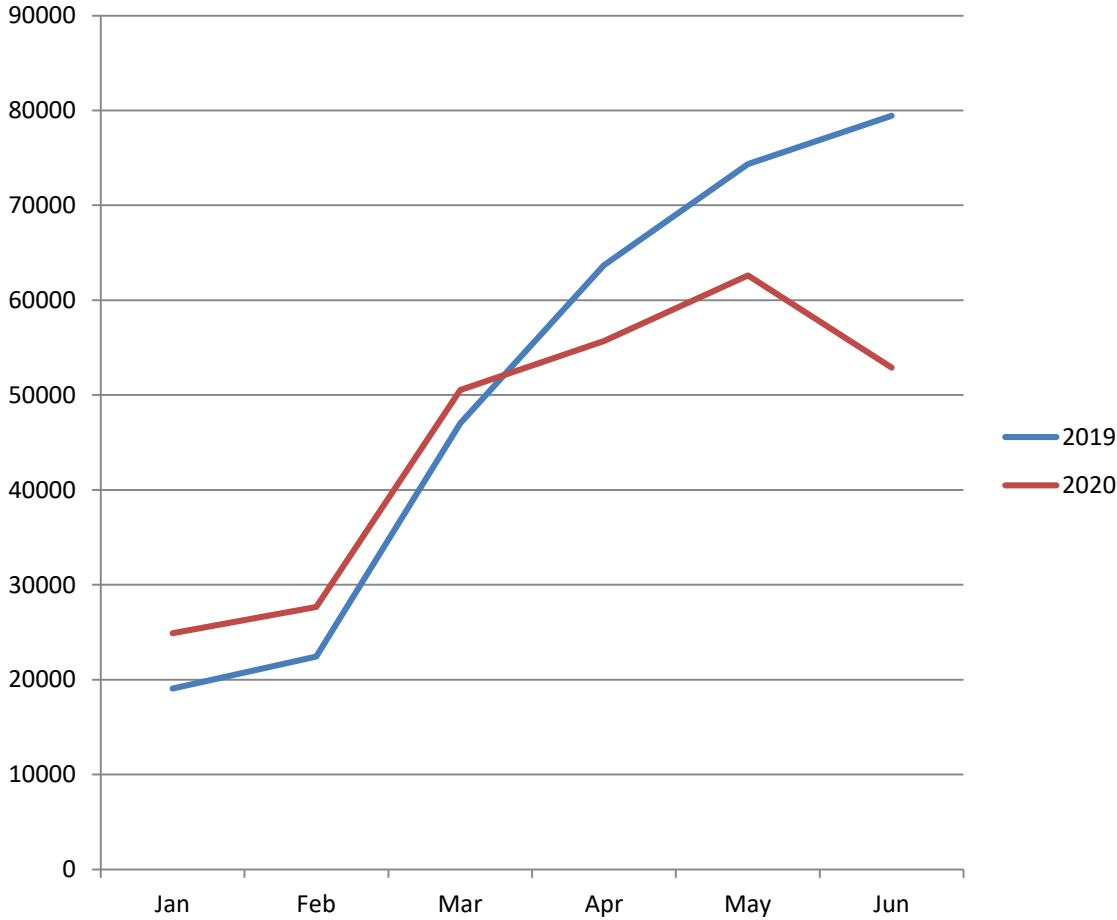
Cincinnati, Ohio



	2019	2020	% CHANGE
Jan	4179	3790	-9%
Feb	5021	3053	-39%
Mar	7031	7907	12%
Apr	13992	10793	-23%
May	14689	20989	43%
Jun	16604	26512	60%
TOTAL	61516	73044	19%

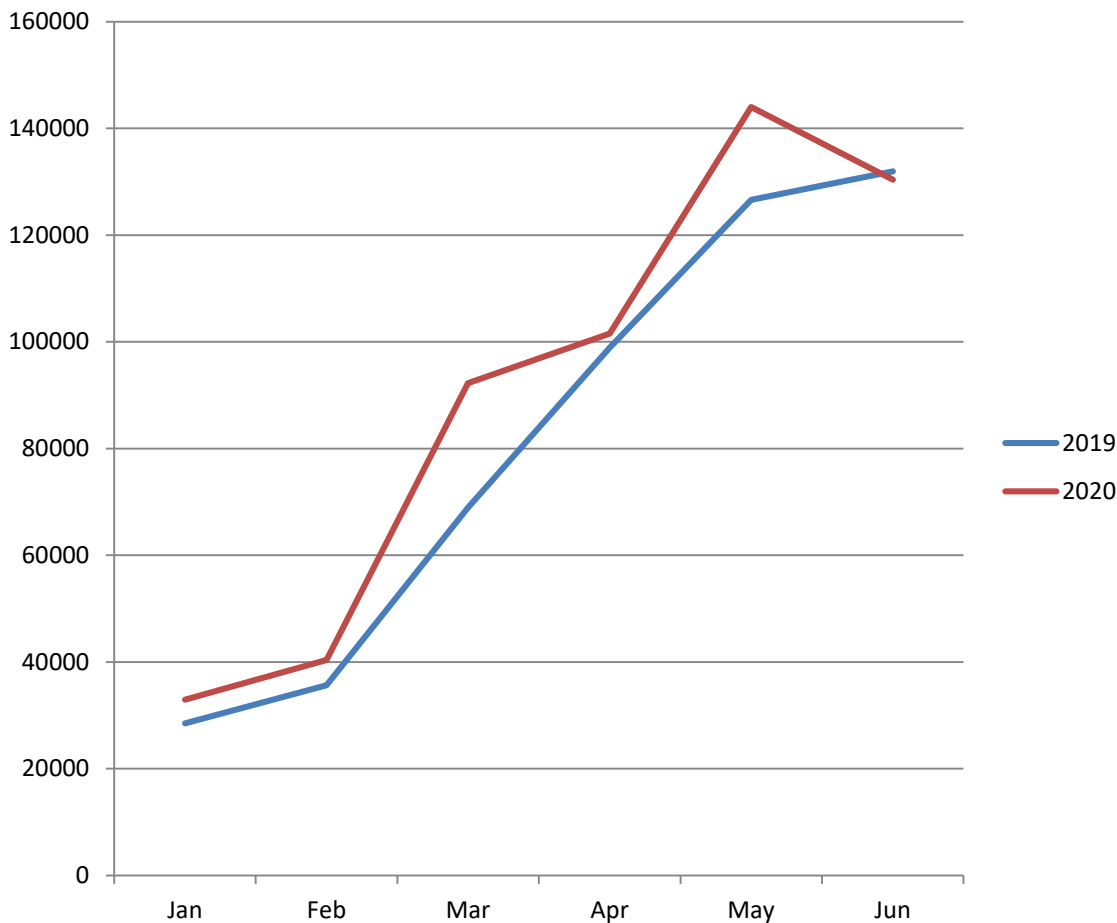
Purple People Bridge

Newport, Kentucky



	2019	2020	% CHANGE
Jan	19076	24907	31%
Feb	22440	27658	23%
Mar	47041	50519	7%
Apr	63683	55708	-13%
May	74358	62602	-16%
Jun	79442	52910	-33%
TOTAL	306040	274304	-10%

All Permanent Counters



	2019	2020	% CHANGE
Jan	28521	32922	15%
Feb	35637	40347	13%
Mar	68932	92213	34%
Apr	98917	101562	3%
May	126604	143997	14%
Jun	131957	130378	-1%
TOTAL	490568	541419	10%

What we've learned...

- Building a systematic, comprehensive trail counting system takes time
- Data for trail use is critical to telling the story of trails and leveraging future investment
- Stakeholder buy-in and proactive collaboration is essential

Thank you!

For more information, visit
tristatetrails.org/trailscount



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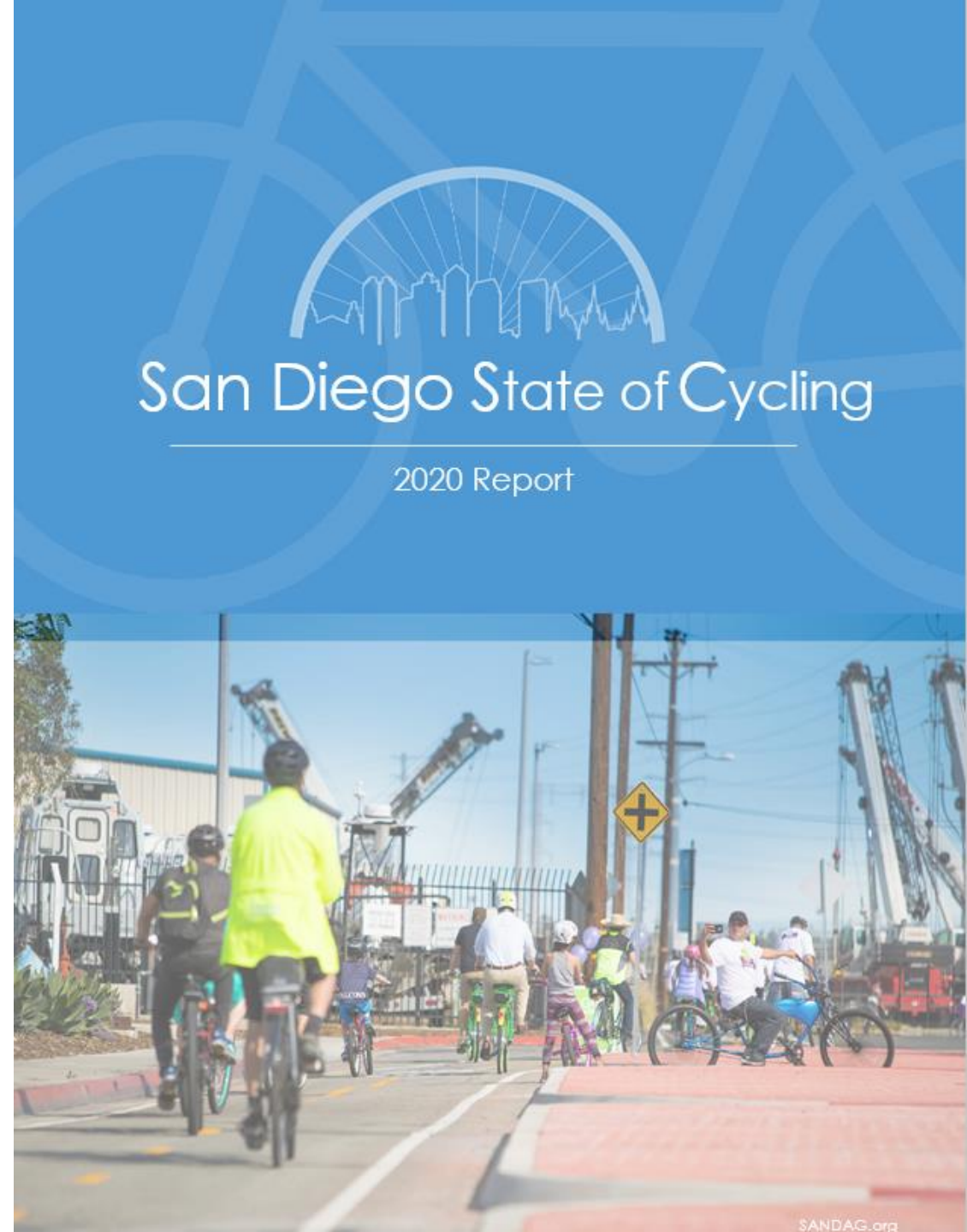
San Diego State of Cycling

Sherry Ryan, PhD, Ana Garate and Diane Foote

School of Public Affairs – Master in City Planning Program

San Diego State University

8-11-2020



The San Diego Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian Counting Program

- Started in 2011 with funds from the County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency (CDC funds – Communities Putting Prevention to Work)
- SDSU identified technology, siting strategy and oversaw installation of the automated bicycle and pedestrian counting network
- Funds for launching, not for maintenance

System Characteristics – ECO-Counter Technologies

Zelt Logger & Inductive Loops



Pyro



Eco-Multi



Zelt Logger and Inductive Loop



Eco-Multi installed on San Diego River Path



Count Sites by City and Facility Type

- 32 counts sites across 12 cities on a variety of facility types
- All but 1 are located along San Diego's Regional Bike Network

#	City	Location	Facility Type		ON/OFF Network*
①	Chula Vista	Bayshore Bikeway	● Class I	Multi-Use Path	ON
②	Coronado	Bayshore Bikeway	● Class I	Multi-Use Path	ON
③	Del Mar	Camino Del Mar	● Class II	Bike Lane	ON
④	El Cajon	East Washington Ave	● Class II	Bike Lane	OFF
⑤	Escondido	Inland Rail Trail	● Class I	Multi-Use Path	ON
⑥	Imperial Beach	Bayshore Bikeway	● Class I	Multi-Use Path	ON
⑦	Imperial Beach	Palm Ave	● Class III	Bike Route	ON
⑧	La Mesa	University Ave	● Class II	Bike Lane	ON
⑨	National City	Sweetwater Bike Path	● Class I	Multi-Use Path	ON
⑩	Oceanside	Coastal Rail Trail	● Class I	Multi-Use Path	ON
⑪	Oceanside	Oceanside Blvd	● Class II	Bike Lane	ON
⑫	Oceanside	Pacific St	● Class III	Bike Route	ON
⑬	Oceanside	San Luis Rey River Trail @College Blvd	● Class I	Multi-Use Path	ON
⑭	Oceanside	San Luis Rey River Trail @Pacific St	● Class I	Multi-Use Path	ON
⑮	San Diego	30th St	● Class III	Bike Route	ON
⑯	San Diego	4th and 5th Ave	● Class II	Bike Lane	ON
⑰	San Diego	Del Mar Heights Rd	● Class II	Bike Lane	OFF
⑱	San Diego	Gilman Dr	● Class II	Bike Lane	ON
⑲	San Diego	Harbor Drive Multi-Use Path	● Class I	Multi-Use Path	ON
⑳	San Diego	Kearny Villa Rd	● Class II	Bike Lane	ON
㉑	San Diego	La Jolla Blvd	● Class II	Bike Lane	ON
㉒	San Diego	Landis St	● Class III	Bike Route	ON
㉓	San Diego	North Torrey Pines Rd @UCSD	● Class II	Bike Lane	ON
㉔	San Diego	Pacific Hwy	● Class II	Bike Lane	ON
㉕	San Diego	Rose Canyon Bike Path	● Class I	Multi-Use Path	ON
㉖	San Diego	San Diego River Bike Path	● Class I	Multi-Use Path	ON
㉗	San Diego	Sorrento Valley Rd	● Class I	Multi-Use Path	ON
㉘	San Diego	SR56 Bike Path	● Class I	Multi-Use Path	ON
㉙	San Diego	Torrey Pines Rd	● Class II	Bike Lane	ON
㉚	San Diego	University Ave	● Class III	Bike Route	ON
㉛	San Marcos	Inland Rail Trail	● Class I	Multi-Use Path	ON
㉜	Vista	Vista Village Dr	● Class II	Bike Lane	ON

Count Sites Along the Regional Bike Network

- Units at 9 sites were gifted by SDSU to SANDAG
- City of Oceanside has purchased additional counting units

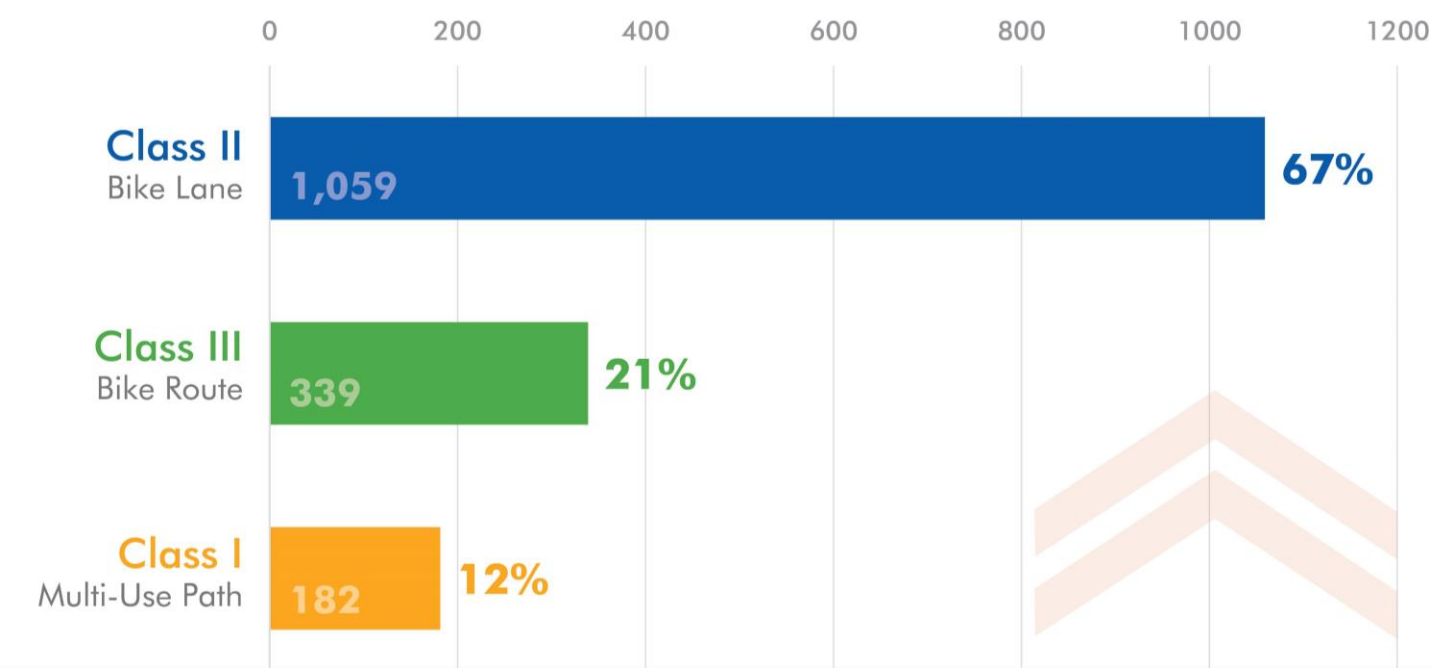


First Major Reporting of SDSU's Bicycle Count Data

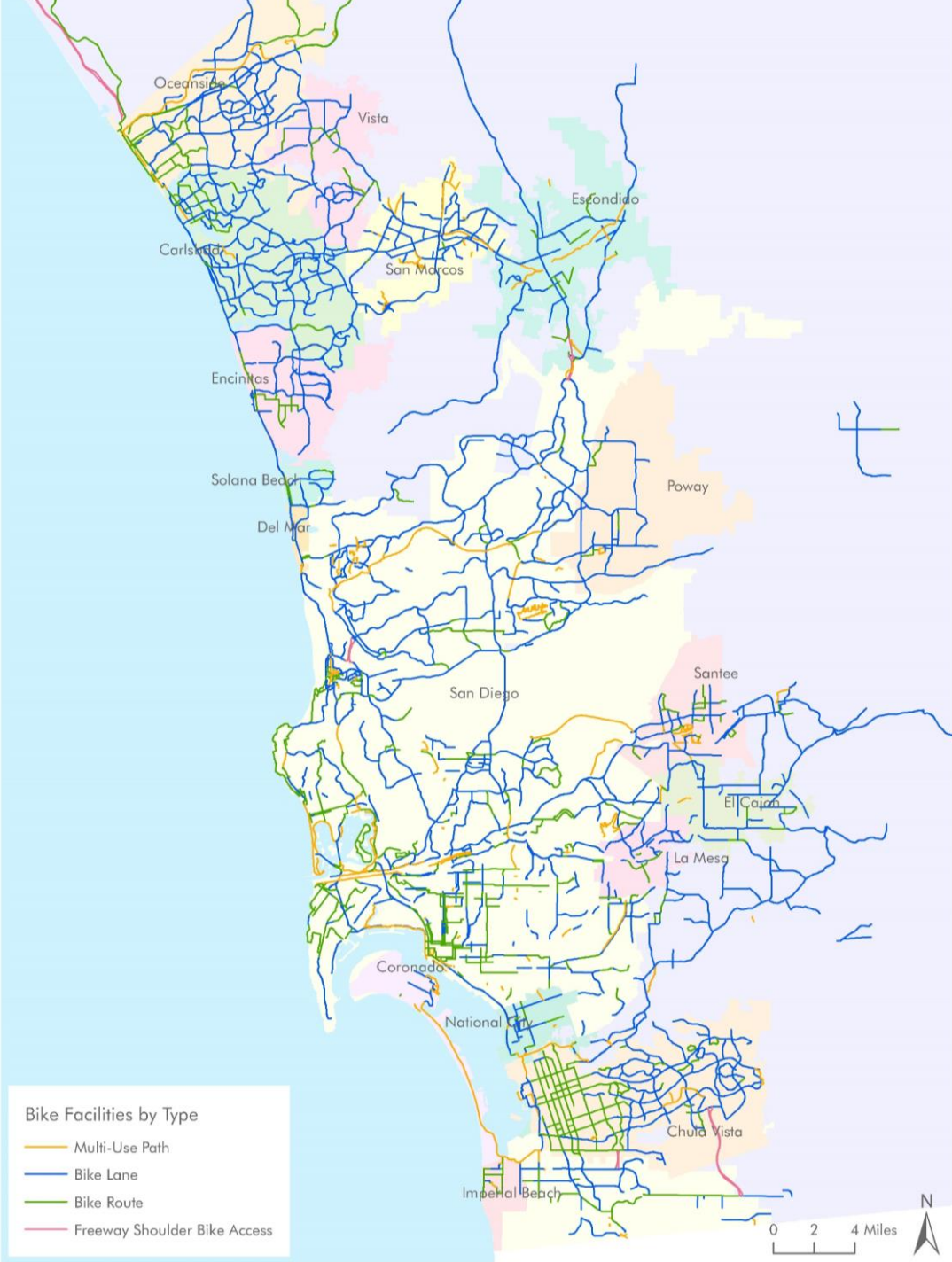
- Bicycle Infrastructure and Changes (2015-2018)
- Bicycle Demands and Changes (2013-2017)
- Bicycle Collisions and Changes (2013-2016)



Inventory of Existing Bicycle Facility

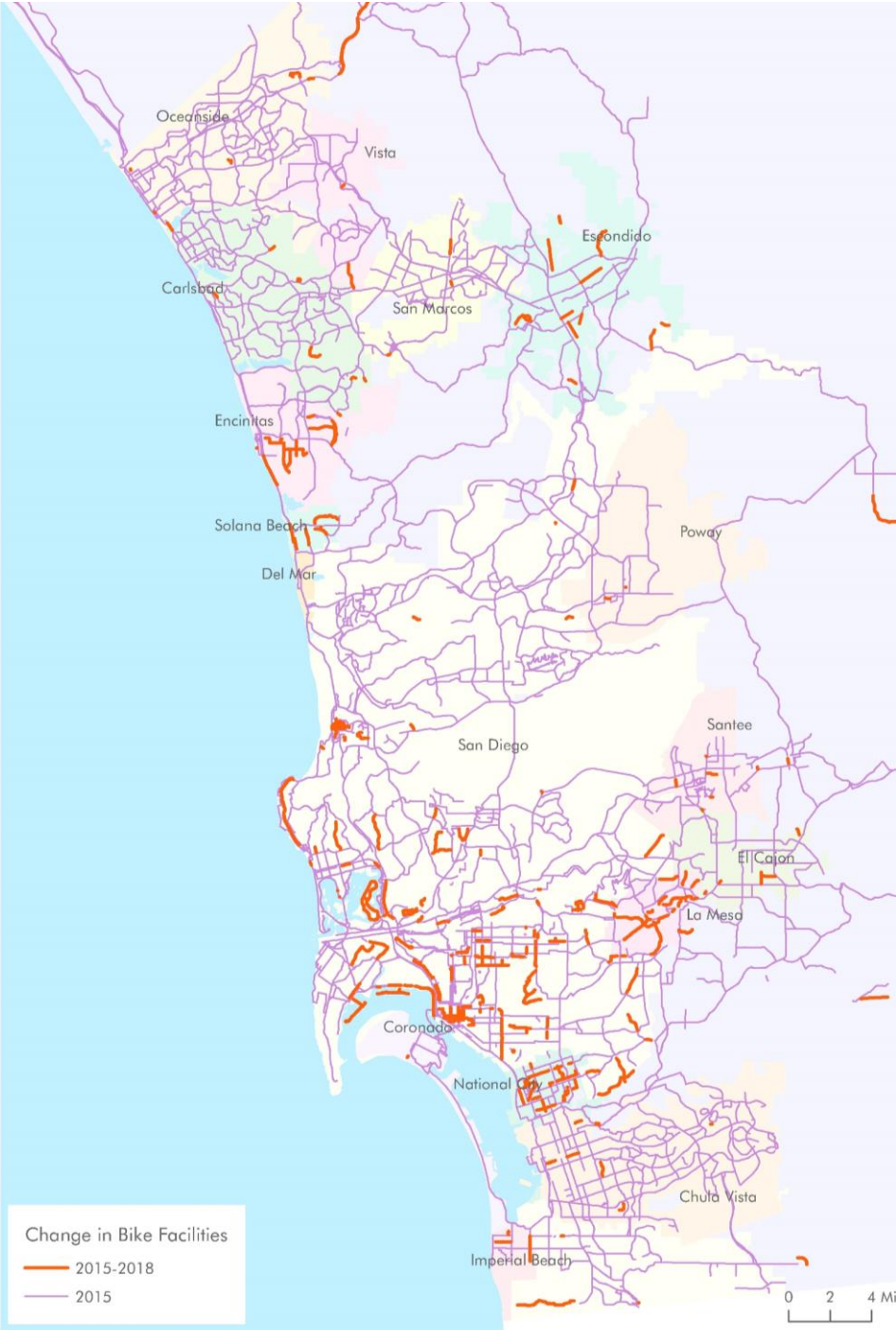
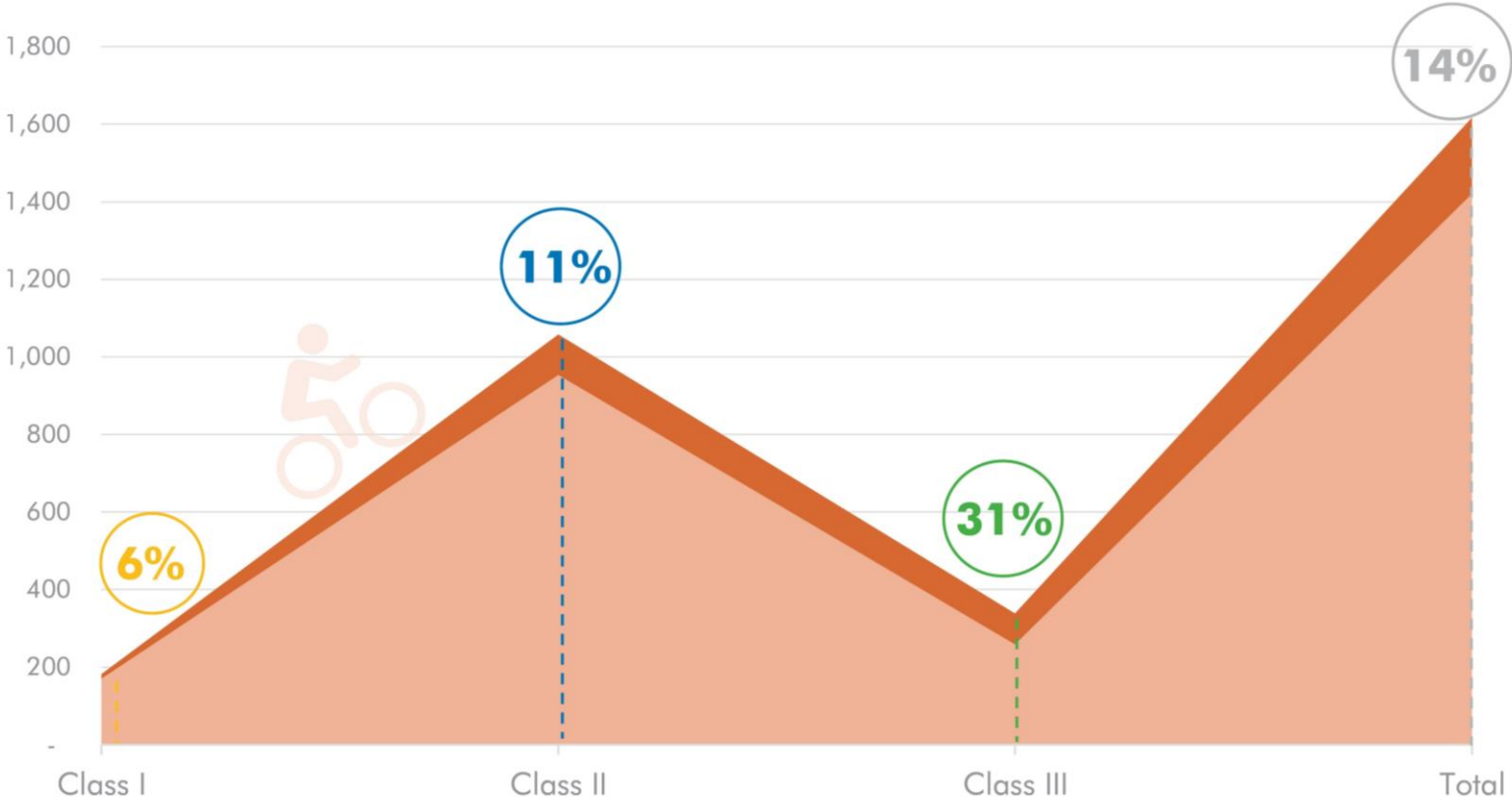


Source: SANDAG, 2018



3-Year Change in Miles of Bicycle Facility Construction

2015 to 2018

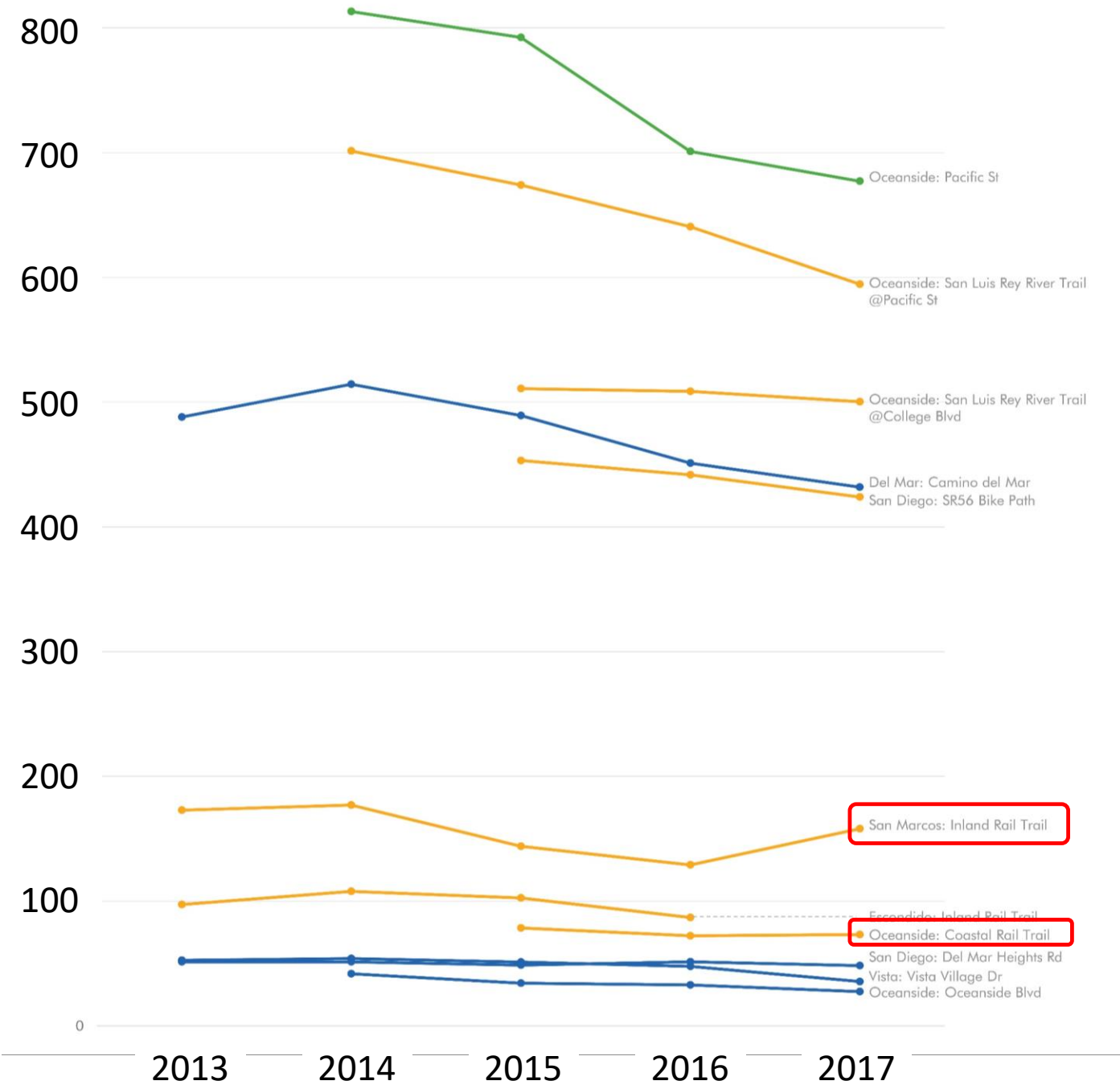


Changes in Cycling Demand

(Average Daily Bicycle Volume 2013 to 2017)

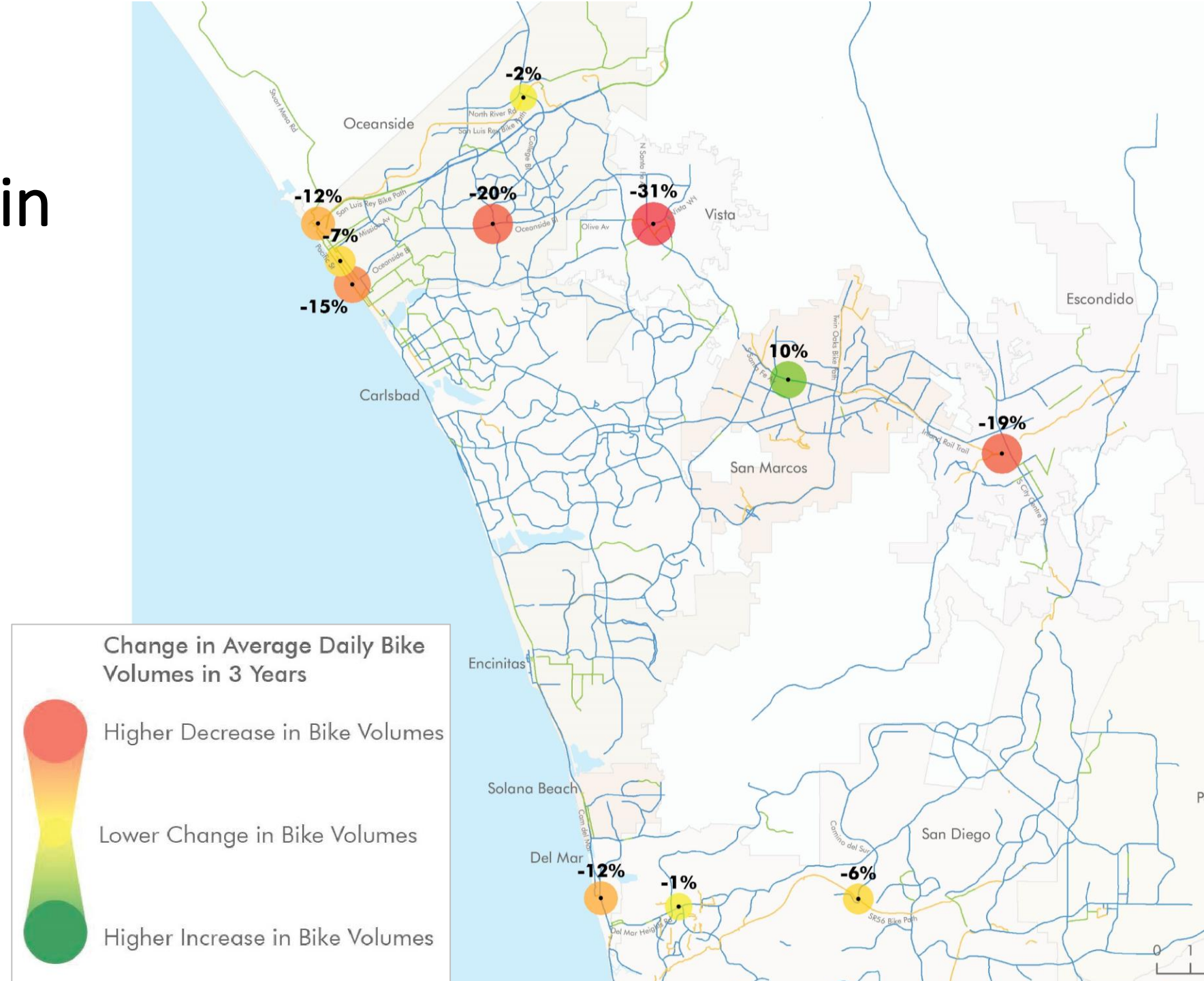
North Region

Rail Trails in San Diego County



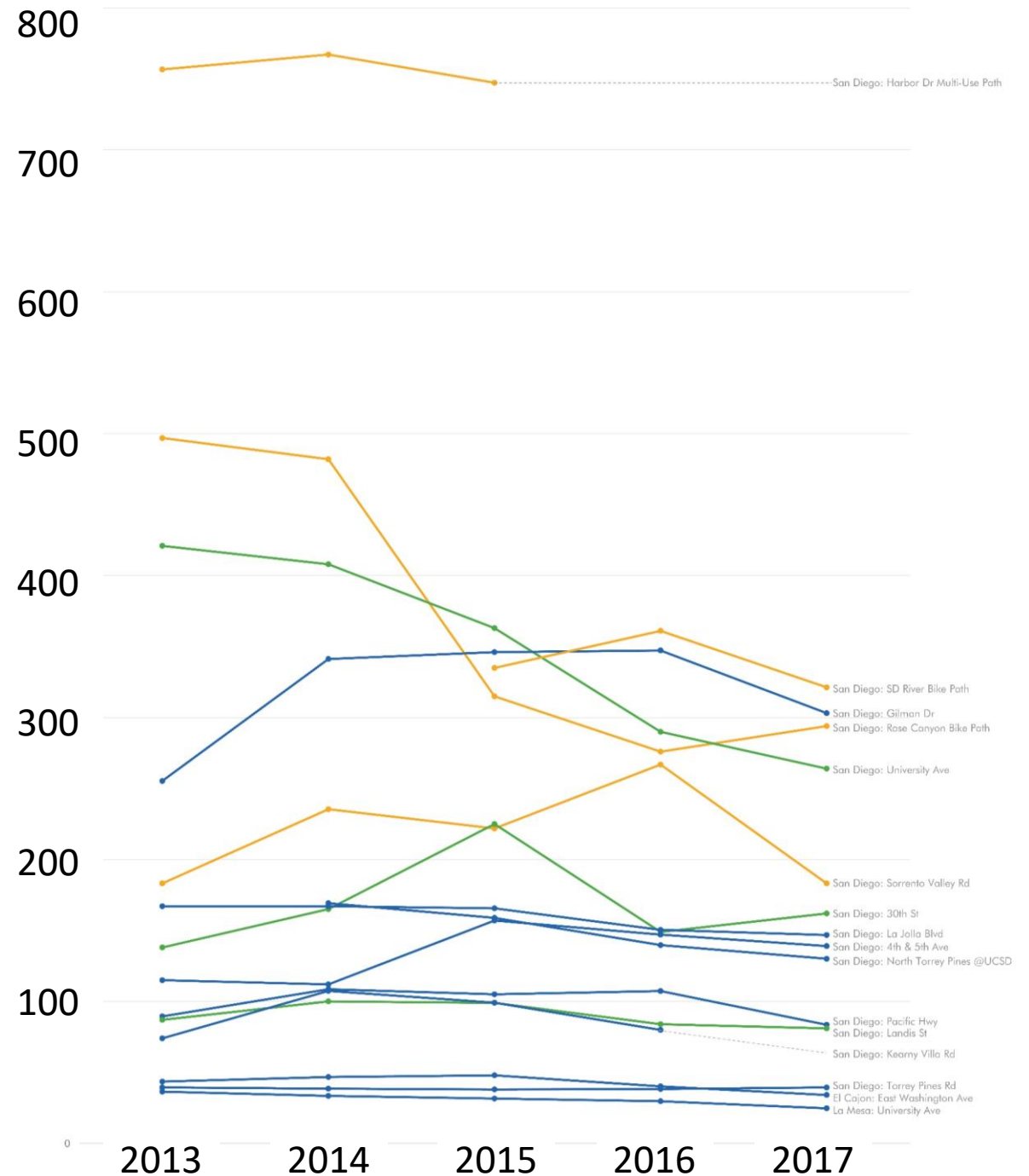
Percent Change in Cycling Demand *2015 to 2017*

North Region



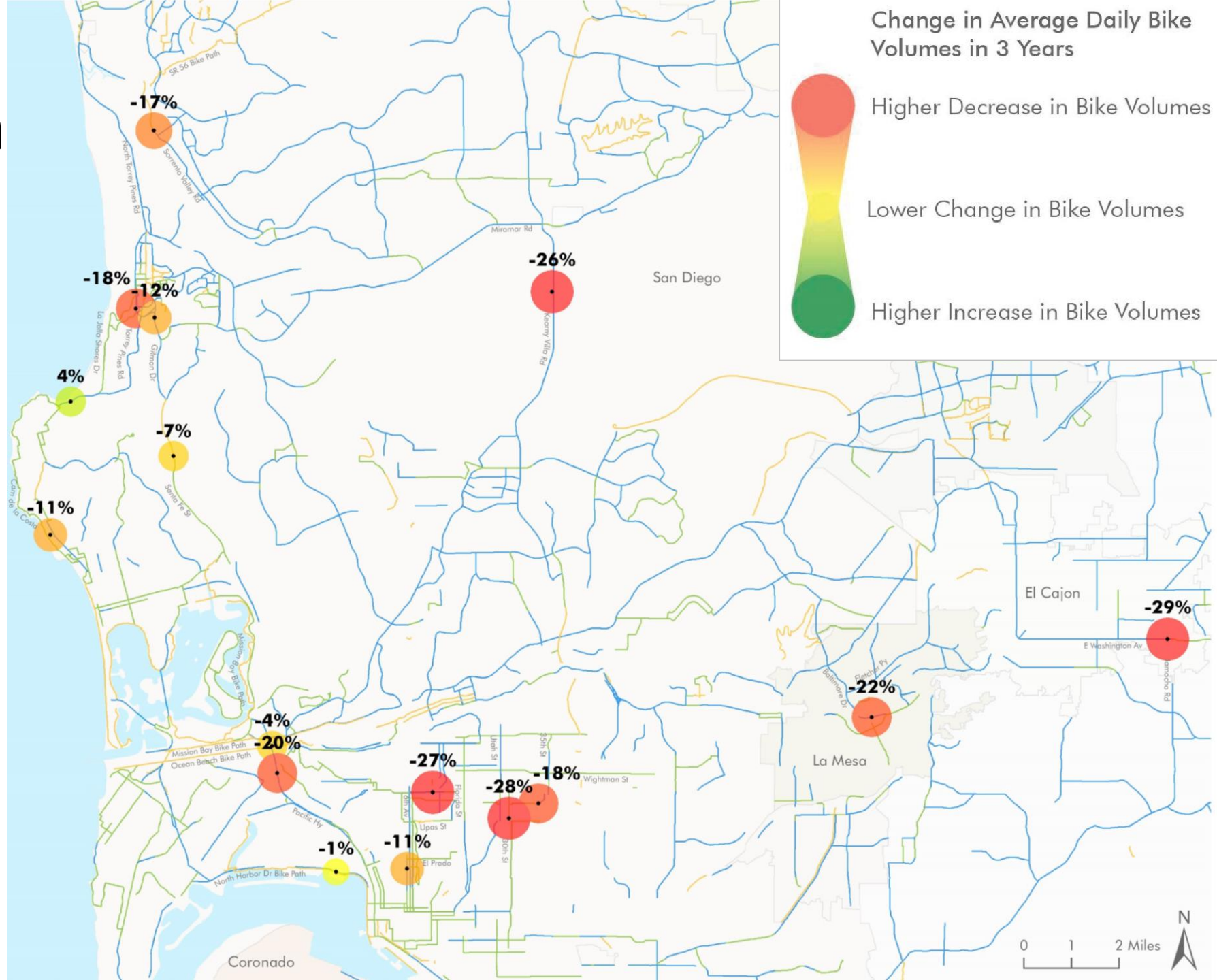
Changes in Cycling Demand (Average Daily Bicycle Volume 2013 to 2017)

Central Region



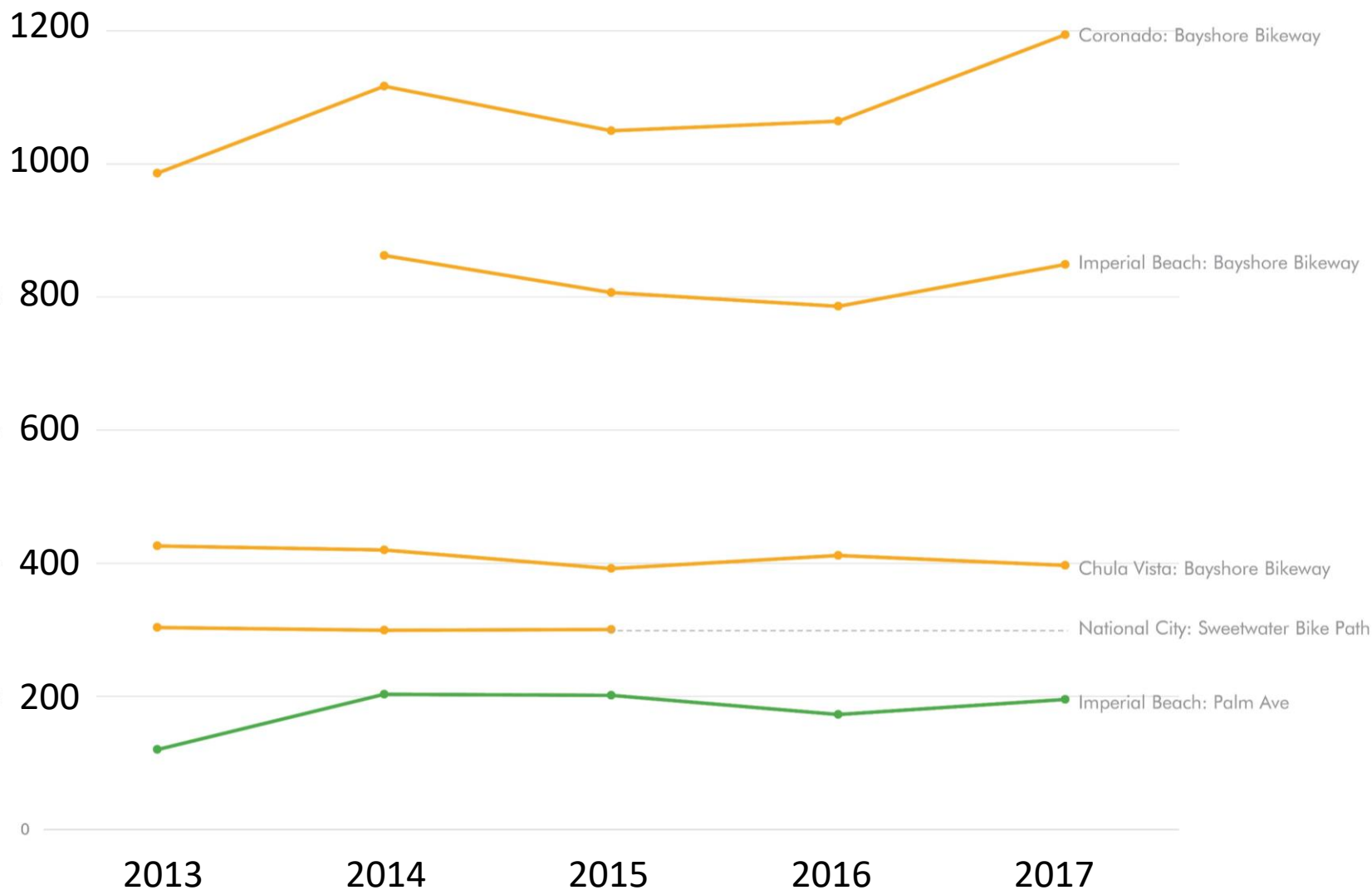
Percent Change in Cycling Demand 2015 to 2017

Central Region



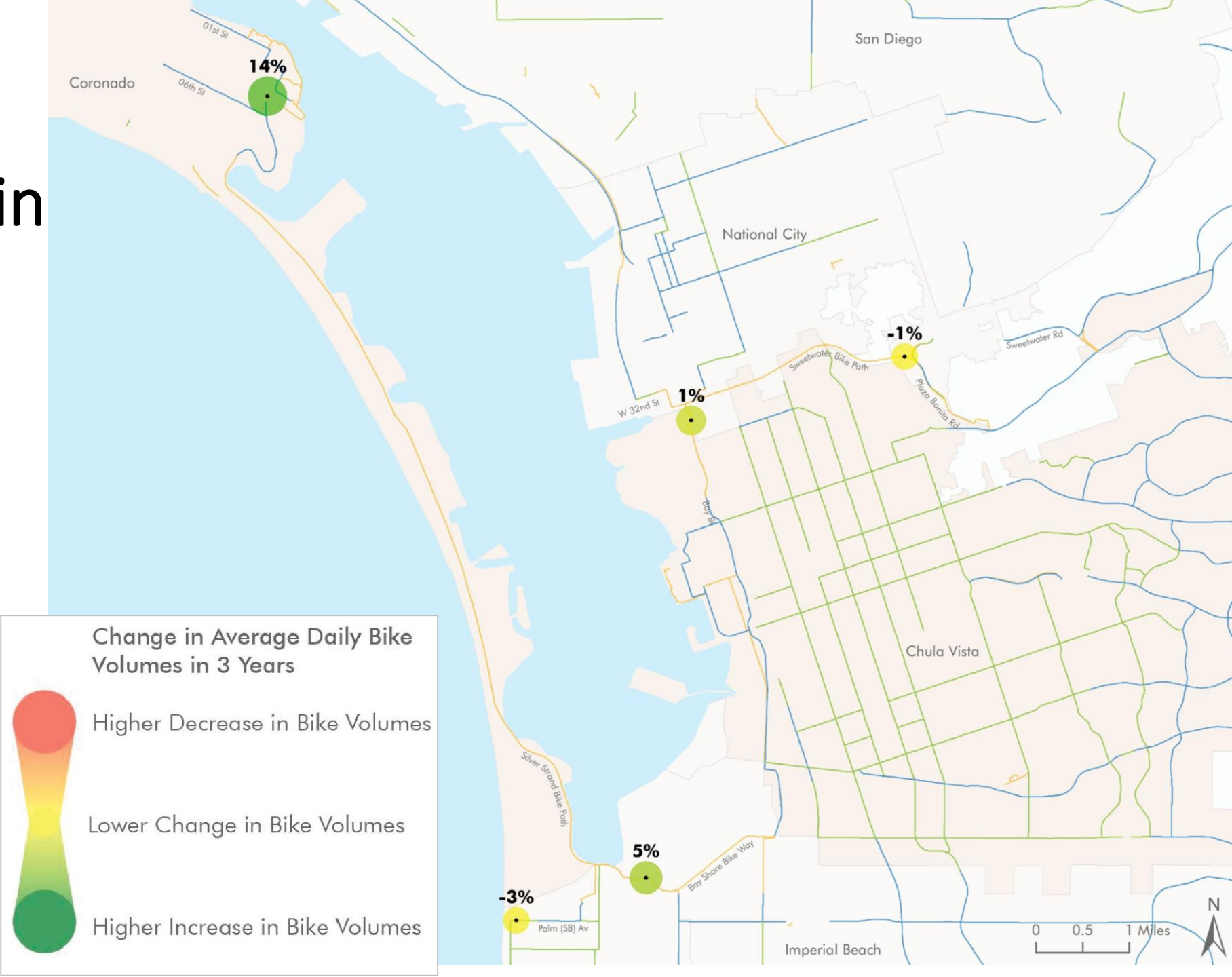
Changes in Cycling Demand (Average Daily Bicycle Volume 2013 to 2017)

South Region



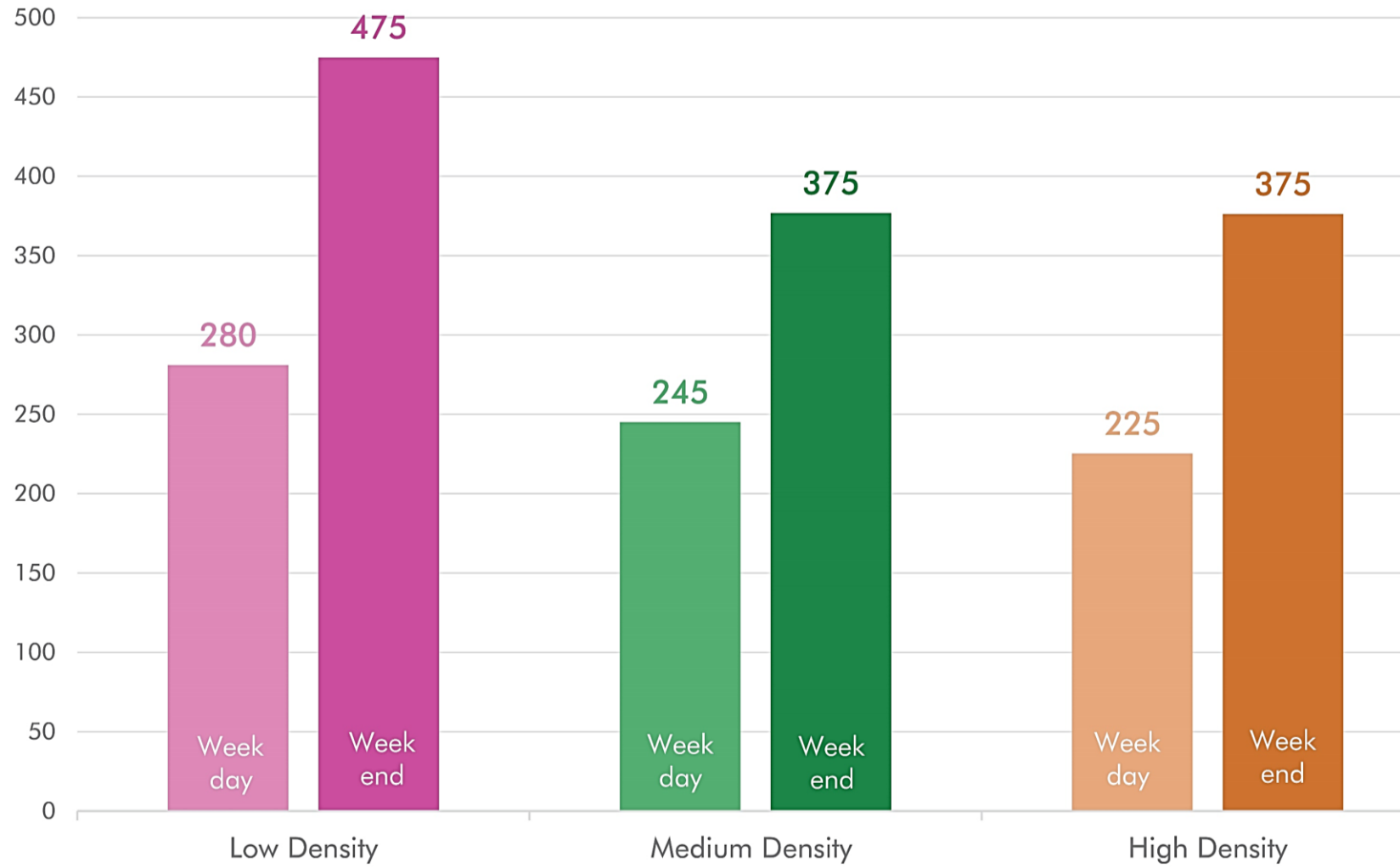
Percent Change in Cycling Demand *2015 to 2017*

South Region



Average Daily Bicycle Volumes by Neighborhood Density

More Cycling in Low Density Neighborhoods



Average Daily Bicycle Volumes by Neighborhood Income

More Cycling in High Income Neighborhoods

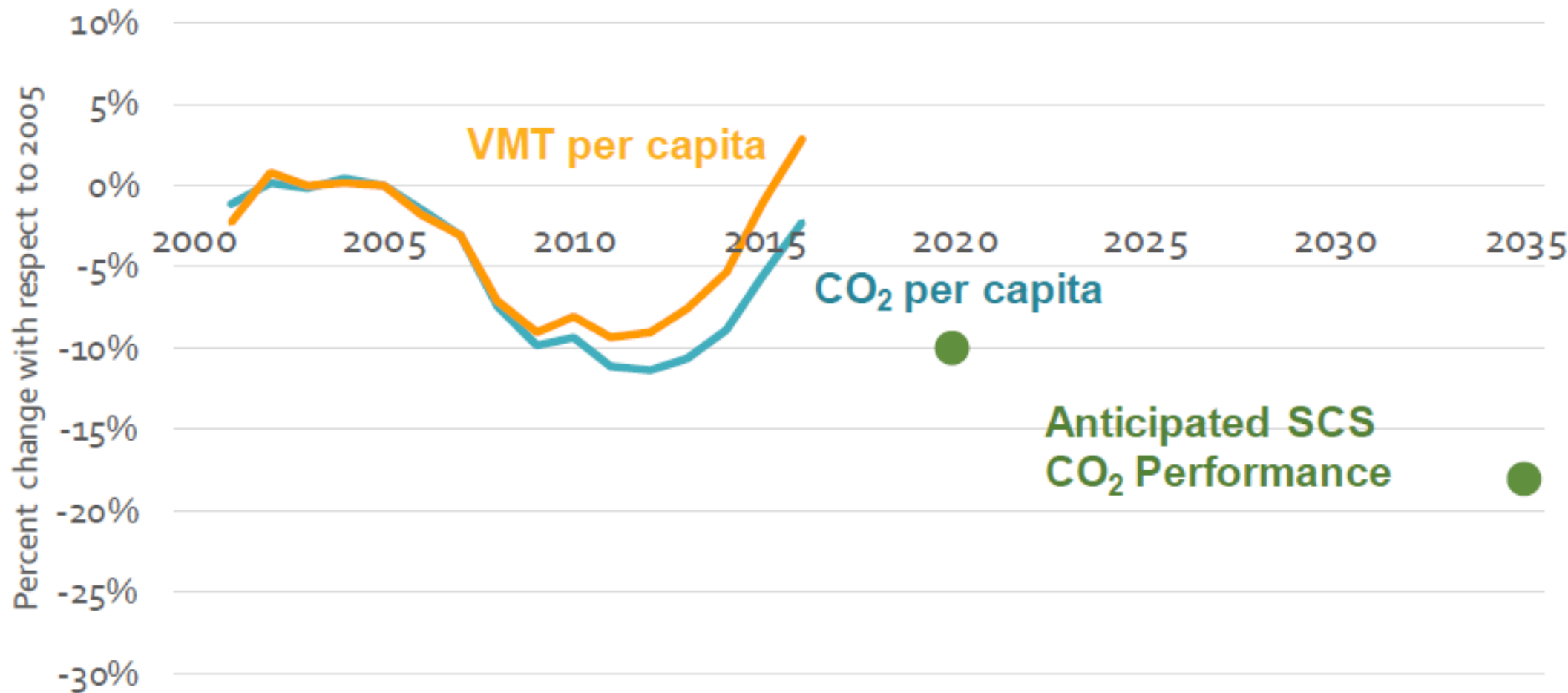


Concluding Remarks

- Cycling levels between 2013 and 2017 are going in wrong direction
- Bike lanes and bike routes won't incentivize people to ride bikes
- A dense network of separated bike facilities or multi-use paths is required to change travel mode

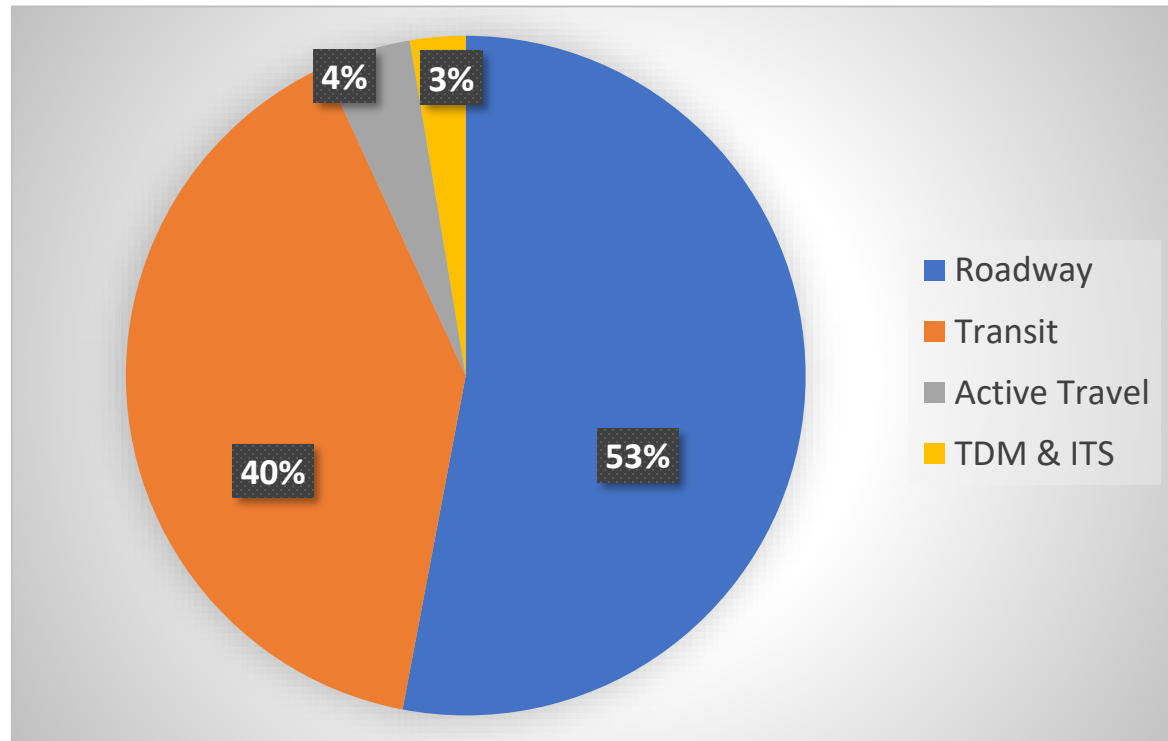


Statewide GHG and VMT since 2000



Three Major Action Items

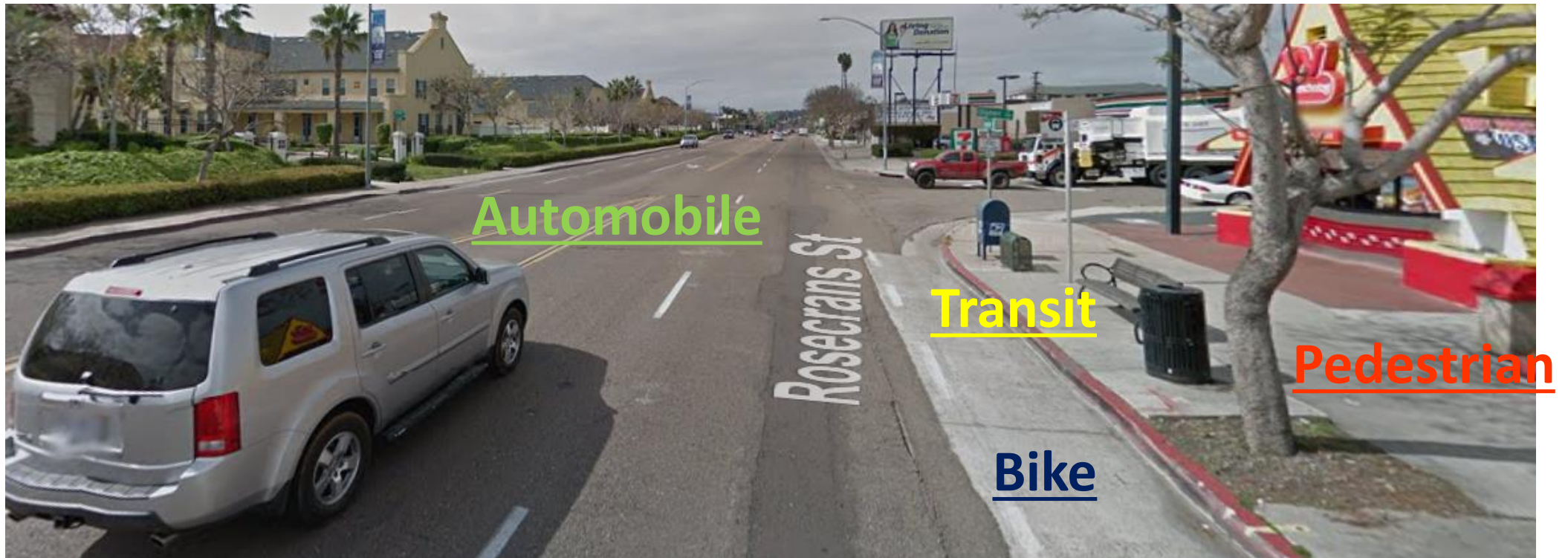
1. Equal Funding by Mode
2. Equal Quality & Capacity by Mode
3. Suppress Capacity for Auto Travel



***SANDAG 2018 RTIP
Funds by Mode***

Unequal Quality & Capacity

Pedestrian, Bike, Transit and Auto Travel



Resources railstotrails.org/COVID19



[Home](#) > [COVID19](#)

As American life is altered significantly in response to COVID-19, Rails-to-Trails Conservancy (RTC) is providing resources and advocacy tools to connect people with outdoor space where they can be active and well during this time. We are sharing content and data that provides insights on safely accessing trails and the outdoors now, as well as information and tools to support trail managers in keeping communities safe, and perspectives on the long-term impacts of the illness on the trails movement and the communities we all serve. We are leading national efforts to call on local officials to repurpose streets to create more space for people to be active at a safe social distance, and we are organizing the trails and active transportation movement in response to federal stimulus opportunities. While we are working hard to maintain up-to-date content, the CDC's website, [coronavirus.gov](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus), as well as local and state public health agencies are the best resources for current public health guidance and local orders and regulations.

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