Transport and our city

HOW PROTECTED BIKEWAYS IN THE CITY OF ADELAIDE ARE GOOD FOR BUSINESS



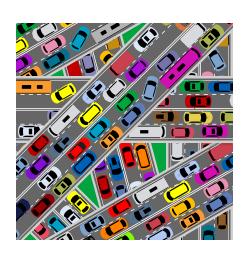
1.) HIGHER SPEND AT LOCAL BUSINESSES

When people walk and ride they spend more at local shops compared to drivers and visit more often.

Increasing cycling will support the small businesses that are at the heart of our city.

2.) LESS CONGESTION MORE PEOPLE

Encouraging people to switch from driving to riding bikes brings more people to the city without needing to provide more roads and more car parking. It also encourages residents to do business locally. Making it easy to walk and ride attracts new residents and helps grow the city population.





3.) CARING FOR EMPLOYEES

Employees who cycle are more energised and productive. They also take fewer sick days. Over 5000 employees cycle to the City of Adelaide. Separated bikeways will keep them safe and encourage new riders.

4.) POSTIVE IMPACTS FOR PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

Investing in better walking and cycling infrastructure on a street decreases rental vacancies by up to 17%.



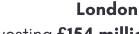


5.) A LIVEABLE CITY IN A GLOBAL WORLD

City streets with less noise and pollution appeal to visitors, entrepreneurs, employees, residents and new innovative business. Change is happening in leading global cities including Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, London, New York, Auckland and Paris.

City of Sydney Progressing a \$200 million

protected bikeway network.



Investing £154 million a year to build a quality cycle network.



Auckland
Investing \$640 million in
bikeways over the next 10 years

SOURCES

Sources compiled by the Bicycle Institute of SA with significant thanks to the efforts made in London to compile global evidence.

Links available at

tfl.gov.uk/corporate/publications-and-reports/economic-benefits-ofwalking-and-cycling

Alded M & Sharkey R (2018) Healthy Streets: a business view. University of Westminster for Transport for London.

Auckland Transport (2017) Cycling Program Business Case

at.govt.nz/media/1974191/item114-auckland-cycling-programme-for-investmentfinal.pdf **Bent E & Singa K** (2009) Modal Choices and Spending Patterns of Travelers to Downtown San Francisco. Transportation Research Record: Journal of the Transportation Research Board, Vol 2115, Issue 1.

British Council of Offices (2017) The Market Cycles: The rise of cycling and its impact on office specification and investment.

Carmona M, Gabrieli T, Hlckman R,, Laopoulou T & Livingstone N (2018) Street appeal. UCL for Transport for London.

Chatterjee K (2017) Commuting and wellbeing. University West England.

City of Adelaide (2012) Smart move Transport and Movement strategy 2012-2022

City of Adelaide (2016) Smart move strategy 2012-2022 Interim plan 2012-2018

City of Adelaide (2016) Bikeways prospectus

City of Adelaide (2016) Bikeways media release

www.cityofadelaide.com.au/media-centre/media-releases/joint-funding-commitment-to-transform-city-cycling-infrastructure

City of Adelaide (2018) Bikeways update yoursay.cityofadelaide.com.au/city-bikeways

City of Copenhagen (2012) Copenhagen City of Cyclists Bicycle Account.

City of Sydney (2018) Sydney cycling strategy and economic research available at sydneycycleways.net/resources/strategy-research

City lab (2015) The Complete Business Case for Converting Street Parking Into Bike Lanes (Summary of 12 studies)

Clifton K, Currans K, Muhs C, Ritter C, Morrisey S and Roughton C (2012) Consumer behaviour and travel choices: A focus on cyclists and pedestrians. Submitted for presentation and publication to the 92nd Annual Meeting of the Transportation Research Board, January 2013, Washington, D.C

Cycling Works (2014) cyclingworks.wordpress.com

Deloitte (2014) Deloitte Millennial Survey 2014.

Department of Health (2011) Start active, stay active: a report on physical activity from the four home countries' Chief Medial Officers

Department for Transport (2015) Investing in cycling and walking – The economic case for action.

Grous A (2011) The British cycling economy. London School of Economics for Sky and British Cycling.

Greater London Authority (2016) Economic evidence base for London 2016.

Hall S, King J, Sajjad F, Morris C, Mehra R, Lewis H, Martin M, Seguin P and Warrell M (2017) High streets for all. We Made That and LSE Cities for Greater London Authority.

Hendrikson I, Simons M, Garre F and Hildebrant V (2010) The association between commuter cycling and sickness absence. Prev Med. 2010 Aug;51(2):132–5. doi: 10.1016/j.ypmed.2010.05.007 (2018) INRIX 2017 Global Traffic Scorecard.

Heart Foundation. 2011. Good for business: the benefits of making streets more walking and cycling friendly. Adelaide

Lawlor, E (2013) The pedestrian pound. Just Economics for Living Streets.

Lee, J (2008) What is the economic contribution of cyclists compared to car drivers in inner suburban Melbourne's shopping strips? Masters Thesis

McCormick C (2012). York Blvd: The economics of a road diet. UCLA for Los Angeles County Bicycle Coalition.

New York Department of Transport (2014). The economic benefits of sustainable streets.

Newsom C & Sloman L (2018) The value of the Cycling Sector to the British Economy: A Scoping Study. Transport for Quality of Life for the Bicycle Association.

NZ Transport Agency and Auckland Council (2018) Auckland Cycling An investment program proposed 2018 – 2028

O'Connor D, Nix J, Bradshaw S and Shiel E (2011) Report on shopper travel behaviour in Dublin City Centre. Dublin Institute of Technology.

Raje F & Saffrey A (2016) The value of cycling. University of Birmingham and Phil Jones Associates for Department for Transport.

Steer (2017) Cycling and the housing market study. Steer for Transport for London.

The Prince's Responsible Business Network (2011). GlaxoSmithKline – Sustainable travel and new ways of working.