## A First Look: Trends in Walking and Cycling in the United States 2001-2017

Ralph Buehler, Associate Professor, Virginia Tech
Update of: Pucher, J., Buehler, R., Merom, D., Baumann, A. 2011. "Walking and Cycling in the United States, 2001-2009: Evidence from the National Household Travel Surveys," American Journal of Public Health, December 2011, Vol. 101, No. S1, pp. S310-S317.


Prepared for: National Household Travel Survey (NHTS) Data for Transportation Applications Workshop, Augsut 2018

## Walking and cycling are healthy and sustainable means of transport

$\square$ Contribute to daily physical activity, aerobic fitness, and cardiovascular health
$\square$ Help to protect against obesity, diabetes, and various other diseases
$\square$ Can improve individual health and help to reduce air pollution, carbon emissions, congestion, noise, and traffic dangers

- Important to monitor rates of walking and cycling over time and to assess differences among population subgroups


## Rates of walking to work have declined sharply in the USA since 1960



## Trends for walking and cycling for all trip purposes



## Are rates of walking and cycling rising or stagnating?

$\square$ Used the three most recent NHTS surveys to measure changes in active travel in the United States from 2001 to 2017
$\square$ Analyzed the NHTS data on walking and cycling from:
$\square$ trip-based perspective of travel behavior
$\square$ public health perspective of population physical activity rates
$\square$ methodology developed by Merom et al. (2010) for public health analysis of travel surveys

## Some major differences between NHTS 2001/2009/2017

$\square$ Random digit dialing '01/'09; address based '17
CATI and PAPI ‘01/'09; online submission added ' 17
$\square$ Splitting of round/loop trips '01/'09; not '17

- Children younger than 5 included in '01
$\square$ 'Complete household’ criterion: 100\% ' 17 (vs. 50\%)
$\square$ Overall response rates: ‘01 41\%; ‘09 20\%; ‘'17 16\%


## Methods

$\square$ Splitting loop trips for 2017
$\square$ Excluding <5 for 2001
$\square$ Trip based analysis:

- Mode share of daily trips for walking and cycling
$\square$ Person based analysis:
$\square$ Aggregate trip characteristics (number and duration), match to the trip maker, and add to the person dataset
$\square$ Daily physical activity analysis:
- [1] any walking or cycling and [2] 30 minutes or more of walking and cycling


# Total Number \& Duration Walking and Cycling Trips per Year, 2001, 2009, 2017 

|  | 2001 |  | 2009 |  | 2017 |  | Difference |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean | 95\% CI | Mean | 95\% CI | Mean | 95\% CI | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2001- \\ 2009 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2009- \\ 2017 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2001- \\ 2017 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| NUMBER OF TRIPS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Billion Trips |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Walking | (35) | 34-37 | 41) | 39-43 | 45 | 43-47 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Cycling | 3.3 | 3.0-3.6 | (4.1) | 3.7-4.4 | (3.8) | 3.4-4.2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| DURATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Billion Minutes | (53) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Walking | 535 | 510-560 | 614 | 578-650 | 621) | 596-647 | 79 | 7 | 86 |
| Cycling | (77) | 68-86 | 80 | 71-89 | (78) | 70-87 | 3 | -2 | 2 |

## Per-Capita Annual Walking and Cycling Trips and Duration, 2001, 2009, 2017



* P<0.05

Note. Excludes respondents younger than 5 years.
Source: Calculated by the author based on NHTS 2001, 2009, 2017

## Proportion of Americans Reporting 'Any' and '30 Minutes' of Walking \& Cycling on Their Travel Day



## Trend in Share of Daily Trips by Foot and Bicycle 20012017 (for <16, 16+, \& all)



## Number \& Duration Walking and Cycling Trips per Year, 2001, 2009, 2017 for <16yrs

5-15 Year-Old Share of all Bike Trips: $40 \%$ in ' 09 ; $22 \%$ in ' 17

|  | 2001 |  | 2009 |  | 2017 |  | Difference |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean | 95\% CI | Mean | 95\% CI | Mean | 95\% CI | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2001- \\ 2009 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2009- \\ 2017 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2001- \\ 2017 \end{gathered}$ |
| NUMBER OF TRIPS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Billion Trips |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Walking | 7.6 | 7.1-8.2 | 6.9 | 6.3-7.5 | 5.5 | 5.0-6.0 | -0.7 | -1.4 | -2.1 |
| Cycling | 1.7 | 1.5-1.9 | 1.6 | 1.4-1.9 | 0.8 | 0.7-1.0 | -0.1 | -0.8 | -0.9 |
| DURATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Billion Minutes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Walking | 98 | 86-110 | 95 | 81-109 | 75 | 65-86 | -3 | -20 | -23 |
| Cycling | 36 | 30-42 | 23 | 18-27 | 13 | 9 to 16 | -13 | -10 | -23 |

* $\mathrm{P}<0.05$

Note. Excludes respondents younger than 5 years.
Source: Calculated by the author based on NHTS 2001, 2009, 2017

## Annual Walking and Cycling Trips and Duration per Capita, 2001, 2009, 2017 for <16 yrs

|  | 2001 |  | 2009 |  | 2017 |  | Difference |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean | 95\% CI | Mean | 95\% CI | Mean | 95\% CI | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2001- \\ 2009 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2009- \\ 2017 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2001- \\ 2017 \end{gathered}$ |
| NUMBER OF TRIPS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trips per capita per year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Walking | 168 | 158-179 | 152 | 140-163 | 111 | 102-121 | -16 | -41 | -57 |
| Cycling | 36 | 32-41 | 35 | 27-43 | 16 | 13-19 | -1 | -19 | -20 |
| DURATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hours per capita per year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Walking | 35 | 31-40 | 35 | 29-40 | 28 | 24-32 | -1 | -7 | -8 |
| Cycling | 13 | 10 to 15 | 8 | 6 to 10 | 5 | 3 to 6 | -5 | -3 | -8 |

* P<0.05

Note. Excludes respondents younger than 5 years.
Source: Calculated by the author based on NHTS 2001, 2009, 2017


## Trends in Walking 2001, 2009, 2017 (р<.05)

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1} \mathbf{- 2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9} \mathbf{- 2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1} \mathbf{- 2 0 1 7}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mode Share (percent. points) | +1.9 | +1.4 | +3.3 |
| Total Trips per year (billion) | +6 | +4 | +10 |
| Minutes per year (billion) | +79 | -- | +86 |
| Trips per Capita per Year | +16 | -- | +10 |
| Hours per Capita per Year | +4 | -- | +3 |
| Any per Day (pop share) | -- | -- | -- |
| 30+ Minutes per Day (pop share) | +0.8 | -- | +0.8 |

## Trends in Cycling 2001, 2009, 2017 (p<.05)

|  | 2001 - 2009 | 2009 - 2017 | 2001 - 2017 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mode Share (percent. points) | -- | -- | -- |
| Total Trips per year (billion) | +1 | -- | -- |
| Minutes per year (billion) | -- | -- | -- |
| Trips per Capita per Year | -- | -- | -- |
| Hours per Capita per Year | -- | -- | -- |
| Any per Day (pop share) | -- | -- | -- |
| 30+ Minutes per Day (pop share) | -- | -- | -- |

# Trends in Walking 2001, 2009, 2017 (p<.05) 5-15 year olds 

|  | 2001 - 2009 | 2009 - 2017 | 2001 - 2017 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mode Share (percent. points) | +0.9 | -2.7 | -1.8 |
| Total Trips per year (billion) | -- | -1 | -2 |
| Minutes per year (billion) | -- | -- | -23 |
| Trips per Capita per Year | -- | -41 | -57 |
| Hours per Capita per Year | -- | -- | -- |
| Any per Day (pop share) | -3.0 | -3.3 | -6.3 |
| 30+ Minutes per Day (pop share) | -- | -- | -- |

# Trends in Cycling 2001, 2009, 2017 (p<.05) 5-15 year olds 

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1} \mathbf{- 2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ - 2017 | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1} \mathbf{- 2 0 1 7}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mode Share (percent. points) | -- | -1.5 | -1.2 |
| Total Trips per year (billion) | -- | -1 | -1 |
| Minutes per year (billion) | -13 | -10 | -23 |
| Trips per Capita per Year | -1 | -19 | -20 |
| Hours per Capita per Year | -5 | -3 | -8 |
| Any per Day (pop share) | -1.3 | -1.9 | -3.2 |
| 30+ Minutes per Day (pop share) | -0.8 | -0.7 | -1.5 |

## Concluding Thoughts

$\square$ Stagnation of active travel between 2009 and 2017
$\square$ Some increases in walking 2009-2017;

- Strongest increases in walking 2001-2009;
- Decreases in active travel for 5-15 year olds 2009-2017
$\square$ Some decreases even longer term, esp. for cycling
$\square$ Why decreases in active travel of 5-15 year olds?
■ Methods, societal trend, policy changes needed?
$\square$ Only implicitly and not fully shown here: increases in active travel (particularly cycling) among adults
$\square$ Caution: preliminary results!


## For more details, please contact the authors:

Ralph Buehler:
ralphbu@vt.edu

For previous analysis please see:

Pucher J, Buehler R, Merom D, Bauman A. Walking and Cycling in the United States, 2001-2009: Evidence from the National Household Travel Surveys. American Journal of Public Health. Vol.101, July 2011.

