



sustrans

JOIN THE MOVEMENT

An introduction to the benefits of a well developed monitoring process

Cycling Without Borders Conference

19th September 2014

Sustrans Research and Monitoring U

Team of 30 - data collection experts

Monitor, evaluate and report on projects in community, universities, workplaces, schools, stations

Research and analysis for projects. Responsible for economic models in UK e.g. Tourism Model, WebTAG, HEAT, Carbon Model

Manage cycle counters and surveys on the National Cycle Network

Range of projects in London, Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland.

Monitor, evaluate and report on Government funded projects such as Cycle Safety Fund



Sustrans Research and Monitoring U

EXAMPLE - Hands Up Scotland:

Established in it is the largest national survey to look at travel to school

RMU are responsible for overall collation, analysis and reporting

Parliamentary Order passed designating Sustrans as Official Statistics Providers on 1st June 2012.

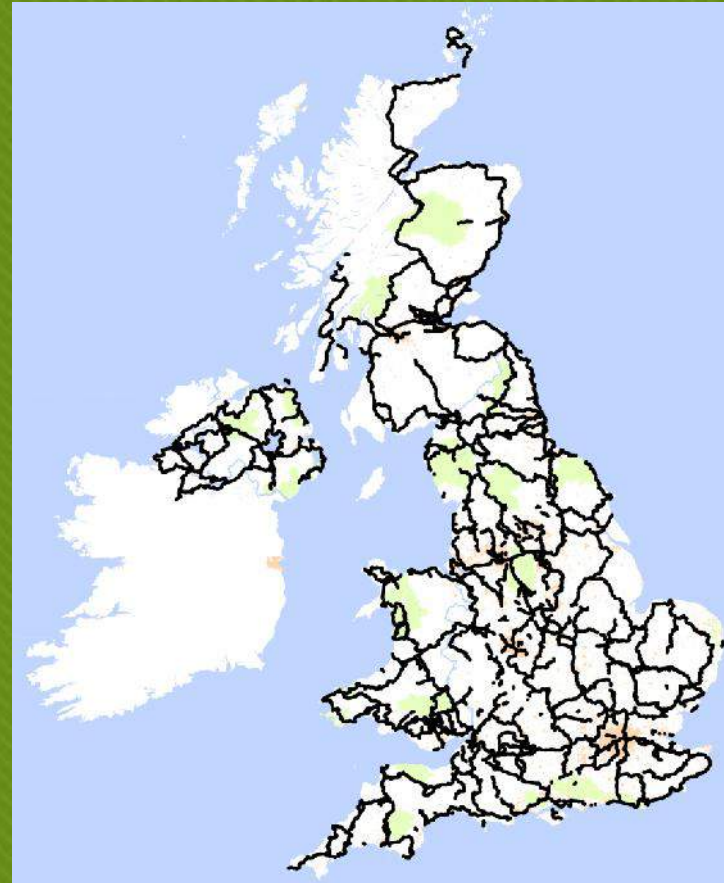
The Hands Up Scotland 2014 survey was between 8th and 12th September 2014 € with results due to be published in May 2015.



National Cycle Network monitoring



1995



2015

Millions of people on the move

Usage and benefits of the National Cycle Network in 2013

7% increase
50 million more journeys made on foot and bike in 2013



Trends in usage

Usage of the National Cycle Network

Existing routes saw a **3%** increase

Scotland usage up by **7%**
an increase of **7%**

England usage up by **7%**
an increase of **7%**

Northern Ireland usage up by **1 million**,
an increase of **4%**

Wales usage up by **4 million**,
an increase of **7%**

Fit for life

Physical inactivity is a growing problem. As a recently published report from the All-Party Commission on Physical Activity confirms "in all human history, we have never been so inactive. ... we have simply stopped moving".

As an ever growing number of health experts are warning us, sitting is the new enemy. It's as bad as smoking on the effect it has on our health and well-being. For our children it could mean a shorter life expectancy than their parents.

Being able to get about by foot and bike changes all this. Users of the Network are physically active, and the benefit to our health, calculated using the World Health Organisation's HEAT tool, is £277 million for cyclists and £526 million for pedestrians.

Health benefits

£526 million
pedestrian icon

£277 million
bicycle icon

Three quarters of users say that the Network increases their regular physical activity, and nearly half of users are achieving their recommended levels of physical activity.

Users say that the Network has increased their levels of physical activity

75%
stethoscope icon



Around **9 in 10** users over 65 get enjoyment from using the Network



Over half of users over 65 walking say they get **2.5 hours** exercise a week

Children made over 110 million active, healthy trips on the Network, 15% of the total, with 27 million of those to and from school, 10 million more than last year.

A third (33%) of users of the Network are over 65, and usage has increased by people over 65. The rate of growth in the number of pedestrian trips made by users over 65 (9%) was greater than the rate of growth in the overall number of pedestrian trips across the Network (7%).

96% of over 65s say they use the Network to get exercise, and around 9 in 10 get enjoyment from using it, an important part of mental well-being.

Over half of users over 65 walking say they get 2.5 hours (the recommended weekly minimum) or more of exercise a week, but the less active are also benefiting - nearly one in three of over 65s are achieving up to an hour a week.

The majority of cyclists over 65 are men, but 16% are women, and 7% of trips in this age group were made by those now or returning to cycling. 90% of pedalling pensioners feel happier, and nearly all cyclists in this age group feel fitter, with 77% saying it increases their levels of physical activity.

NCN Providing walking and cycling routes

14,500 miles of network across the UK

7% increase

50 million more journeys made by foot and bike in 2013



Over **£1** billion

in health benefits,* potential savings in fuel and carbon

*measured using the HEAT tool

75% of users

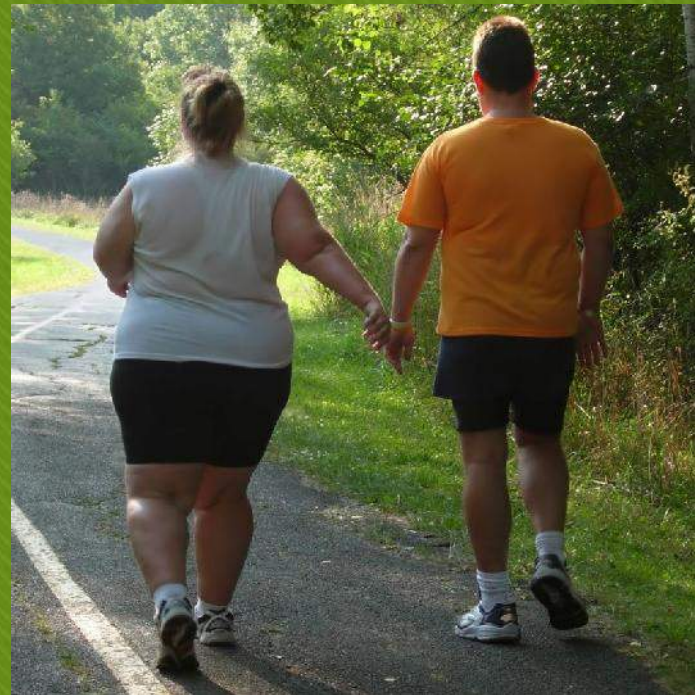
say that the Network has increased their levels of physical activity



Improving health

Reducing physical inactivity by just 1% a year over a five-year period would save the UK economy just under

- 1.2bn



Tackling obesity



Obesity related illnesses cost the NHS

- 4.2 billion in 2007

Improving safety

Vulnerable road user casualties have increased each year since 1996

Tackling climate change

In 2013:

67% of all journeys were less than
5 miles

64% of all trips were made by car

Engaging with children and young people

- , Working with over 500,000 young people
- , 1.1 million journeys to school by bike or scooter in just two weeks.
- , Encouraging children to investigate their local area and campaign for change

27%

of children regularly cycling to school where there is a Sustrans officer working.



Improving streets

Engage local people in a process to re-design their streets, neighbourhoods and urban spaces



Economic benefits

12.7 jobs

from every £1 million investment



£30 million

every year generated by long distance cycle routes



£11 billion

annual cost of urban congestion in England



131 million days

lost to sickness or injury in 2011



+20%
to **40%**

increase in shop footfall in walkable street locations



Sustrans
JOIN THE MOVEMENT



Transforming local

The benefits of enabling people to walk and cycle for everyday journeys

Creating a profound and lasting legacy

42%

increase in trips by foot



1.6 million short car trips saved in a year

£781 million

is the cumulative benefit over 30 years



53% increase in trips by bike

6.3:1

is the benefit to cost ratio (using the Department for Transport's appraisal framework)



4.4 million people live close to a scheme



How investment in walking and cycling leads to healthier, happier communities

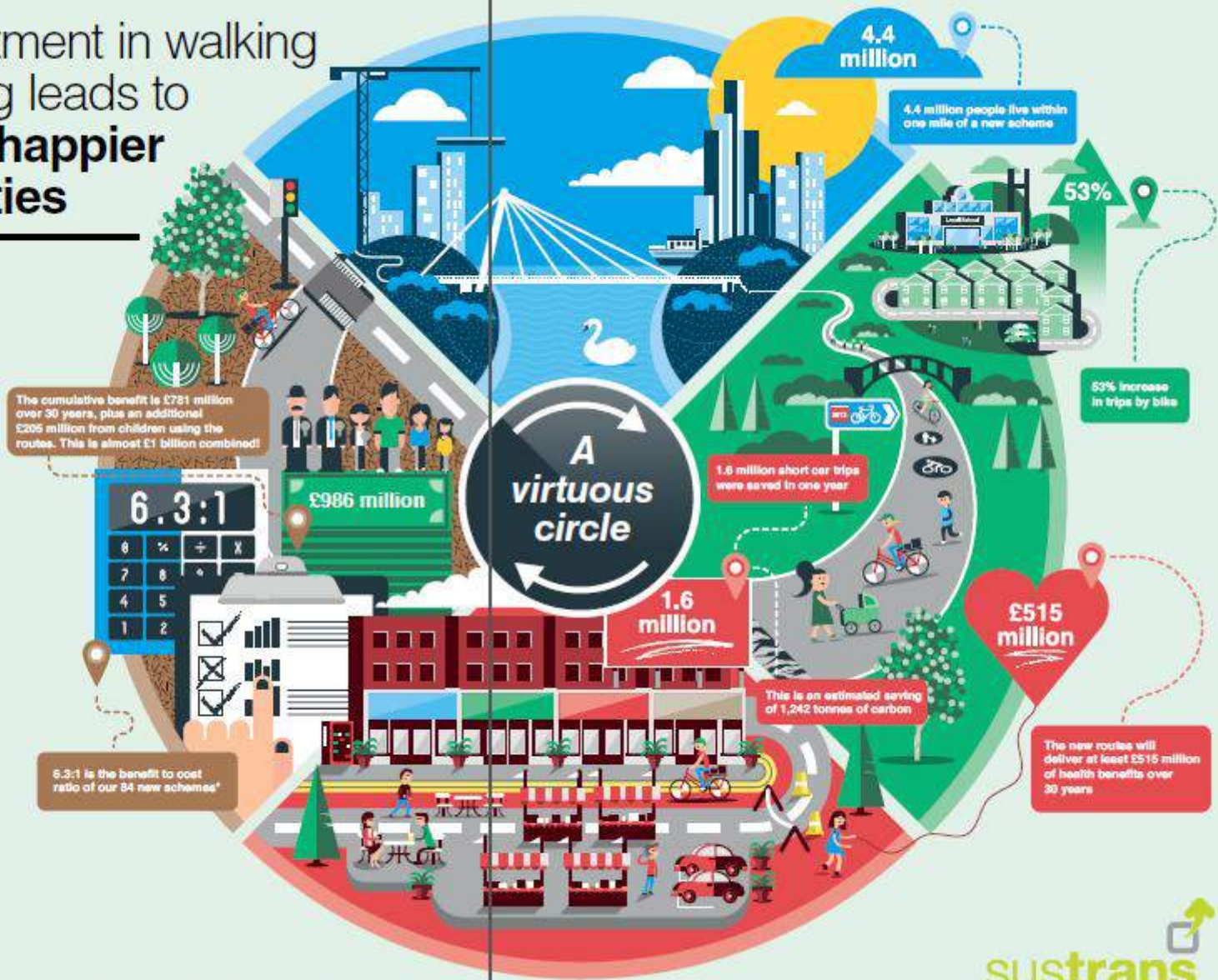
Roads, rivers and railways create barriers which prevent people from making everyday journeys by foot or bike and cut communities off from each other.

We overcome these barriers by building bridges and crossings, giving people safe and convenient access to workplaces, schools and shops as well as each other. For our 84 schemes finished in 2013, there are an average of 20 schools, 23,000 households and 53,000 people within a mile of each.

More convenient and safe walking and cycling routes lead to more people walking and cycling. So the use of cars decreases.

People enjoy better health, and a better environment and economy due to less car use and more people walking and cycling for their everyday journeys. Local businesses prosper too. This leads to more integrated, sociable communities. The new networks, for example, are reducing car journeys by enabling people to leave their cars behind, generating over £19 million of benefits through reduced congestion, over 30 years.

We evidence this work and use it to influence and secure more funding. This leads to more investment in better walking and cycling routes, and means we can create more vital links, and overcome even more barriers.



The cumulative benefit is £781 million over 30 years, plus an additional £205 million from children using the routes. This is almost £1 billion combined!

6.3:1

£986 million

6.3:1 is the benefit to cost ratio of our 84 new schemes*

A virtuous circle

4.4 million

4.4 million people live within one mile of a new scheme

53%

53% increase in trips by bike

1.6 million short car trips were saved in one year

1.6 million

This is an estimated saving of 1,242 tonnes of carbon

£515 million

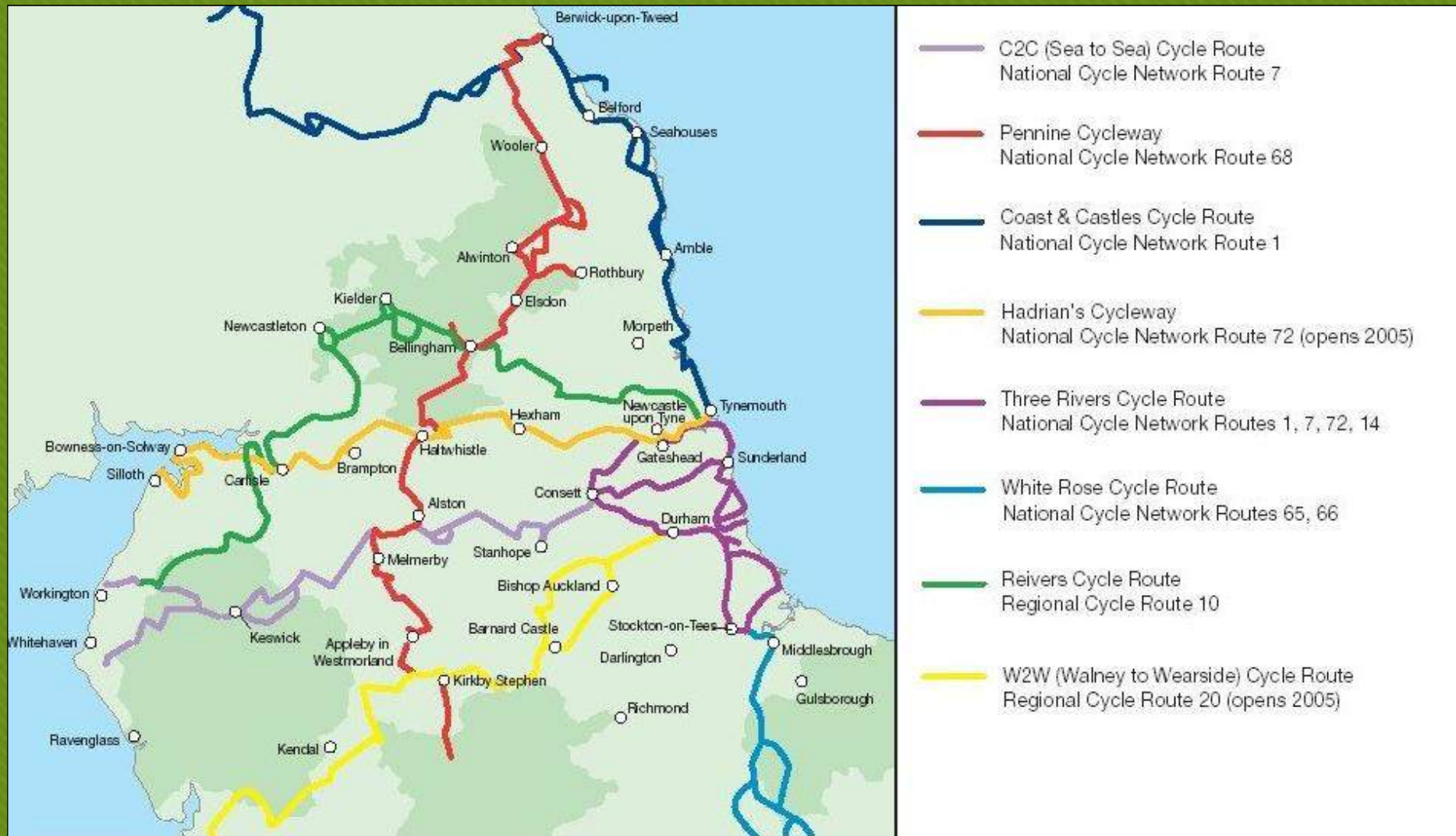
The new routes will deliver at least £515 million of health benefits over 30 years

Illustration by Sam Taylor - www.sam-taylor.co.uk

4 Transforming local built

* Using the Department for Transport's appraisal framework

Cycle Tourism and Leisure Spend Model



TheModel helps us estimate€

,How much do tourists spend?

,How much do day visitors spend?

,Where do they spend?

,How can a local economy benefit from cycling tourism?



Cycle Tourism and Leisure Spend Model

Developed by Sustrans and University of Central Lancashire

Enables us to estimate economic impact of leisure routes

Model uses information on the number of tourist groups using a cycle route and the characteristics of the group

Inputs required are € average trip duration; average group size; percentage of tourist users; percentage of leisure users; total annual usage.

This information comes from route user intercept surveys or similar sources

Model allows us to estimate total amount spent by home-based users and by tourist users, average spend per head, and spend in different sectors (accommodation, food and drink etc).

The revenue is converted into an equivalent number of full time jobs we can expect to be supported by that level of expenditure.

What do you need to know?

Input	Description	Possible Sources
Region	The region in which the route is located	Route information
Annual Usage	The estimated number of cycling trips on the route per year	Manual count/Automatic Cycle Counters
Percentage of recreational users	The percentage of cyclists using the route that using the route for recreational purposes.	Tourism specific route user survey/ Travel diaries
Percentage of Tourist Users	The percentage of cyclists using the route that are staying away from home overnight	Tourism specific route user survey / Travel diaries
Average Trip Duration	The length of cyclists current trip	Standard route user survey/ Travel diaries
Average Group Size	The average size of groups cyclists are travelling in (included solo cyclists)	Standard route user survey/ Travel diaries
Trip type	The type of trip people are completing – short circular, short out and back, day, touring.	Tourism specific route user survey / Travel diaries

How do you find it out?

NCN 2013 Tourism

Sustrans Route User Survey



Survey Site Number:

Interview Number:

Location:

Date (DD/MM/YY)

Time interviewed started:

Interviewer initials:

Day Type? (Select one choice only)
Weekday Weekend Bank Holiday

School holiday or term time? (Select one choice only)
School Holidays Term Time

Q1 Activity undertaken? (Select one choice only)
Walking Wheelchair Use
Cycling Roller Skating/Blading
Running/Jogging Horse Riding
Dog Walking Other

Q2 Number of people travelling in group? (including respondent)
Adults
Children

ABOUT YOUR CURRENT JOURNEY

Q3 Are you on a recreational or touring trip OR are you travelling to a specific destination for a particular purpose (select one option only)
Recreational or touring (go to Q5)
Particular purpose (go to Q4)

Q4 What is the purpose of your current journey?
Commuting (getting to/from work)
Recreation (including dog walking)
In course of work
Education
Shopping
Personal business
Visiting friends or family
Social/entertainment
Getting to/from holiday base
Escorting to school
Other escort
Other

If you selected 'Getting to/from holiday base' as your journey purpose in Q4, please answer Q5-8. If not, please go to Q9a.

Q5 How would you describe your cycle/walking trip today? (select one option only)
Short, circular recreational trip (less than 3 hours)
Short, out and back recreational trip (less than 3 hours)
Day ride/walk (a trip of more than 3 hours duration)
Part of a cycle/walking holiday - staying at one location
Part of a cycle/walking holiday - staying at multiple locations

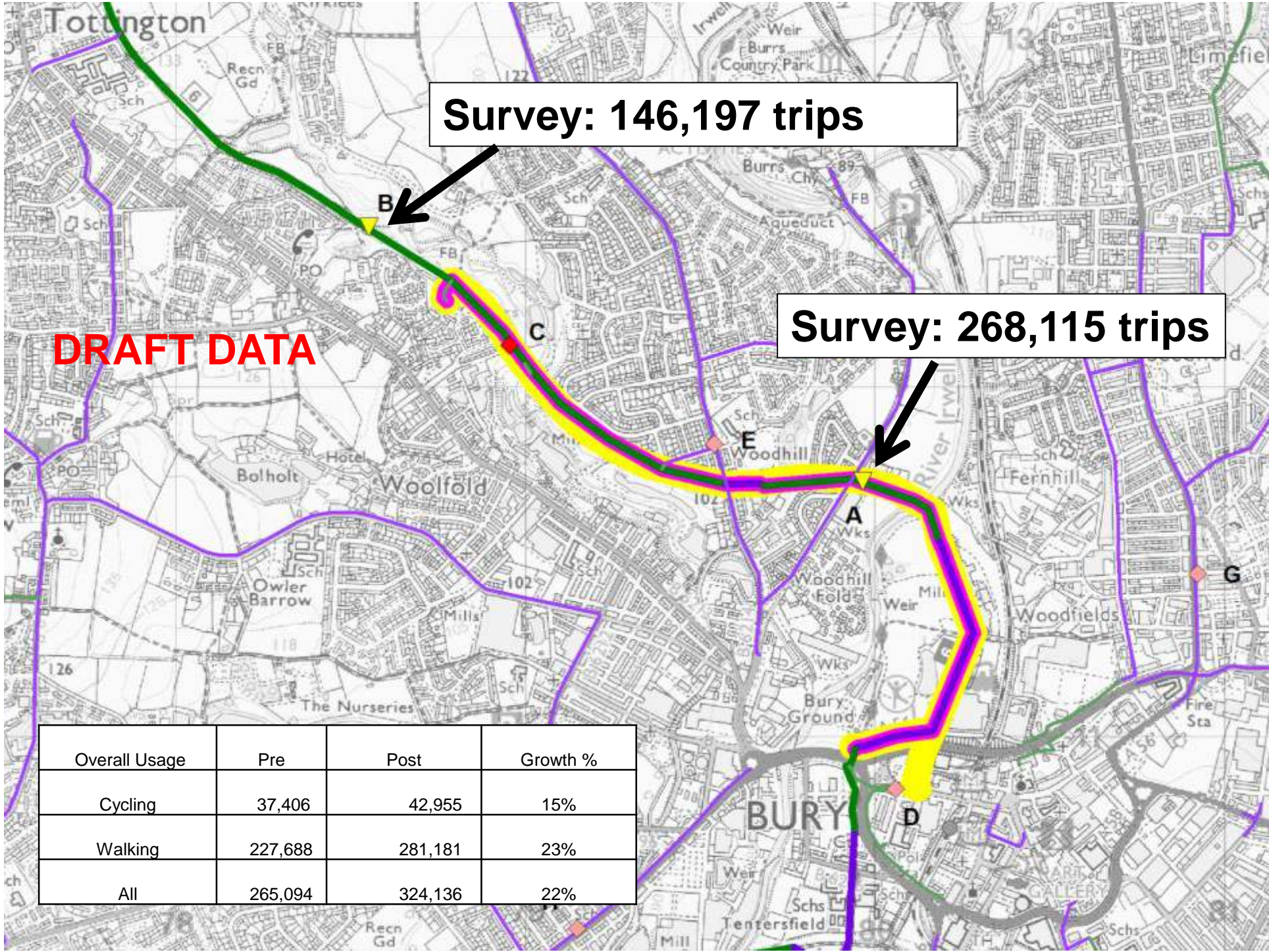
Q6 Did you start your trip today from home or holiday accommodation? (Select one option only)
Home
Holiday base
Other (please write in)

Q7 If starting from a holiday base, how long is your walking/cycling holiday? (please write in)
Number of nights

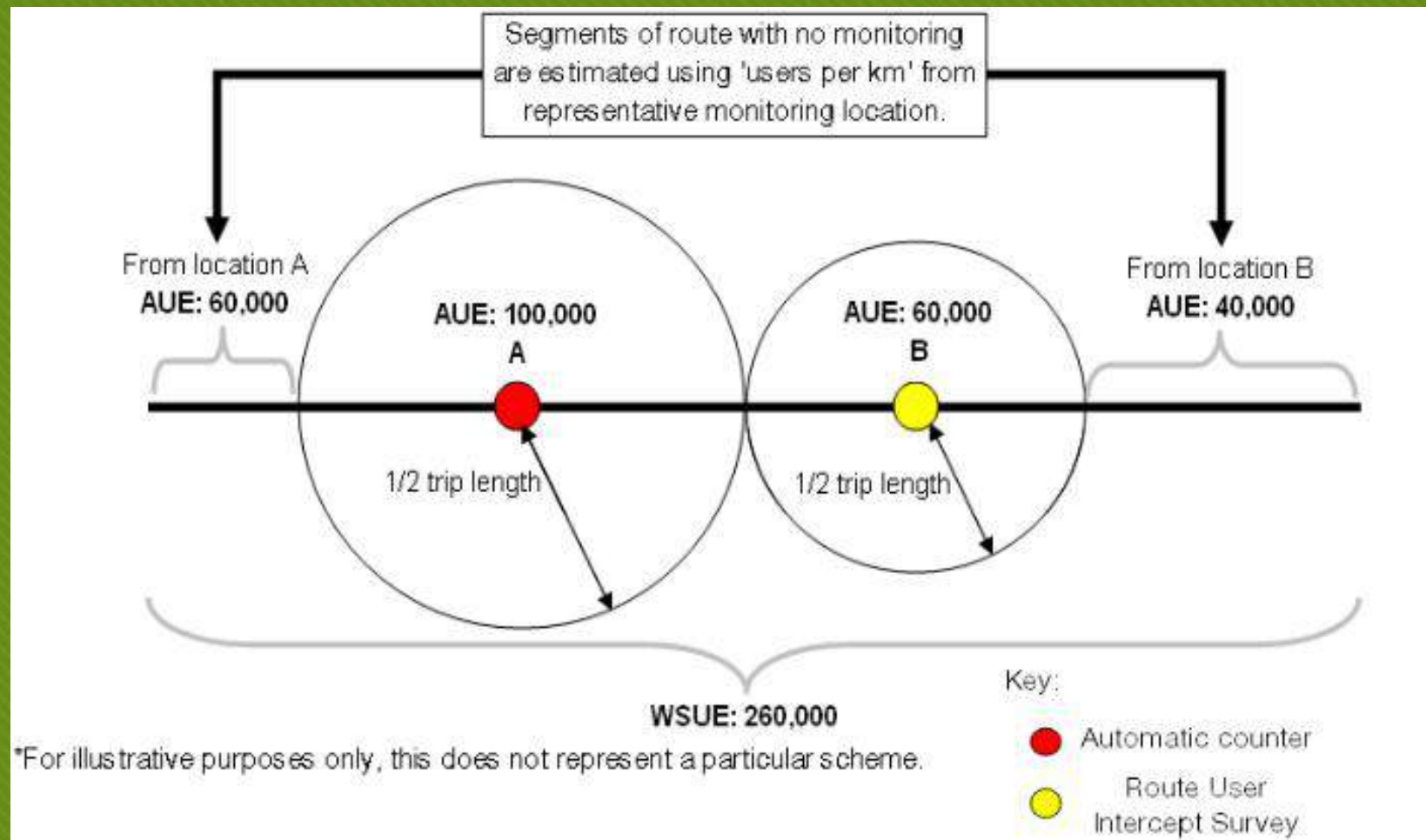
Q8 If possible, could you provide a rough estimate of how much you are likely to spend on this trip, for your immediate party as a whole?
£

Q9a Full postcode of journey starting point OR city/town/village name

Q9b Full postcode of journey ending point OR city/town/village name



Estimating whole scheme usage



Analysing the survey data: an example

```

1  ## tourism outputs (copy)
2
3  # This might look quite complicated
4  # but for standard tourism analysis you should only have to change a couple
5
6  #clear workspace
7  rm(list=ls())
8  #####
9
10 ## Sets working directory for data
11 setwd("S:/MonitoringUnit - Active/Route User Intercept Surveys/RUSurveys2012
12 |
13
14 ## sources preferences and packages for RUS process
15 source("S:/R/RM - R script/RUS analy-1/RUS in R/code/Complete standard ver
16 overriding warnings classed as errors
17 options(warn = 1)
18
19 ## sources stage which opens data
20 ## CHANGE TO MATCH CURRENT VERSION FOR SIMPLY ##
21 source("S:/MonitoringUnit - Active/Route User Intercept Surveys/RUSurveys201
22 |
23 ## load functions used to generate frequency tables
24 source("S:/R/RM - R script/Damir/R_Frequency Table Templates/load frequency t
25 |
26 ## load function for writing outputs to excel
27 source("S:/R/RM - R script/Damir/Useful code/writeExcel.R")
28
29 #####
30
31 # adding levels and labels for starting base question
32 ADDrec.trip.levels <- c(1,2)
33 ADDtrip.description.levels <- c(1,2,3,4,5,6)
34 ADDstart.trip.levels <- c(1,2,3,4)
35
36 ADDrec.trip.labels <- c("Recreational/touring", "Particular purpose")
37 ADDtrip.description.labels <- c("Home, circular recreational trip (less tha
38 ADDstarting.base.labels <- c("Home", "holiday base (staying 1 night)", "Hollid
39
40 all.datas$ADDrec.trip <- factor(all.datas$ADDrec.trip,
41 |
42 |

```



value	frequency	percent	cumulative.percent
Recreational/touring	156724	100	100
Particular purpose	0	0	100
Total	156724	100	

value	frequency	percent	cumulative.percent
Short, circular recreational trip (less than 3 hours)	13860	8.8	8.8
Short, out and back, recreational trip (less than 3 hours)	80169	51.2	60
Day ride/walk (a			



INFORMS

Route name: Survey year:

Route information page:

Average group size:

Route user information:

Average trip length - Tourists:

Average group size - Tourists:

Table 1: UK regions

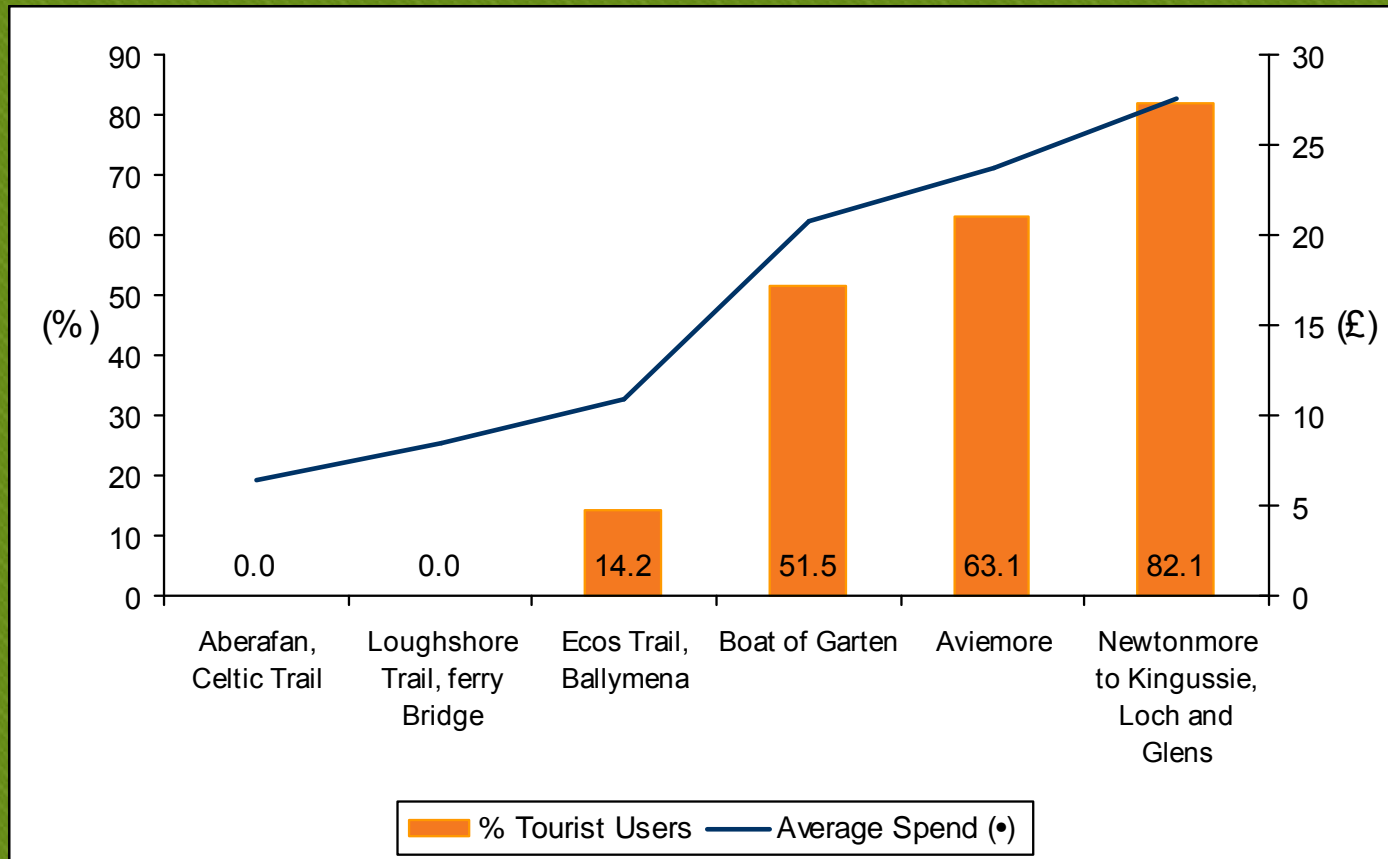
Table 2: Route type

Table 3: Values for other defined routes

Tourism Model Patterns

Observations show tourists spend more

Observed relationship between average spend per head and % of tourist users



Tourism Case Studies



Headline findings Way of the Roses

Way of the Roses (2012)

, 130,000 leisure cycle trips

, 8,000 end-to-end users

, • 3million to local economy

, 60 FTE jobs



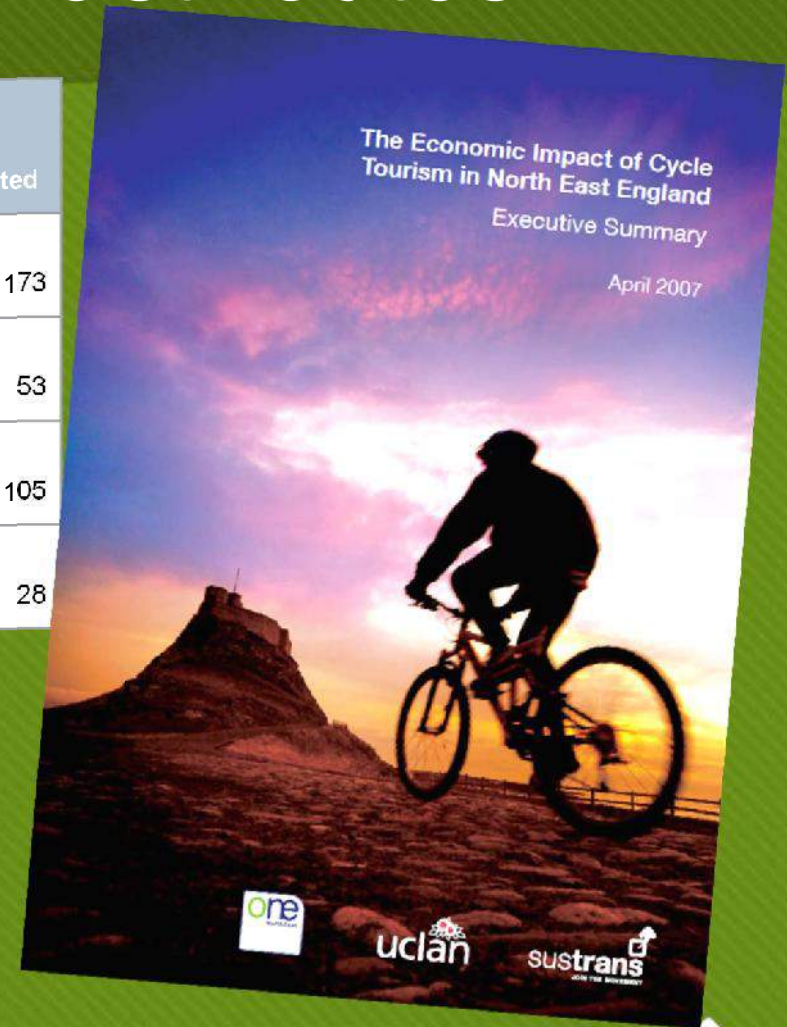
Headline findings North East routes

Route	Year	Distance (km)	Cycle trips	(of which end to end)	Total yearly expenditure	Jobs supported
C2C	2006	287	241,051	14,000	•10,700,000	173
Coast and castles	2006	151	68,000	8,100	•3,300,000	53
Hadrian's Cycleway	2006	234	160,242	7,500	•6,500,000	105
Pennine Cycleway	2006	184	39,182	2,100	•1,800,000	28

North East Cycle tourism

, 302,000 cycle trips

, •9.6million to NE economy



Headline findings South Wales routes

Route	Year	Distance (km)	Cycle trips	Total yearly expenditure	Jobs supported
Celtic Trail	2008	734	1,500,000	•54,000,000	1,002
Taff Trail	2008	97	628,000	•21,000,000	367

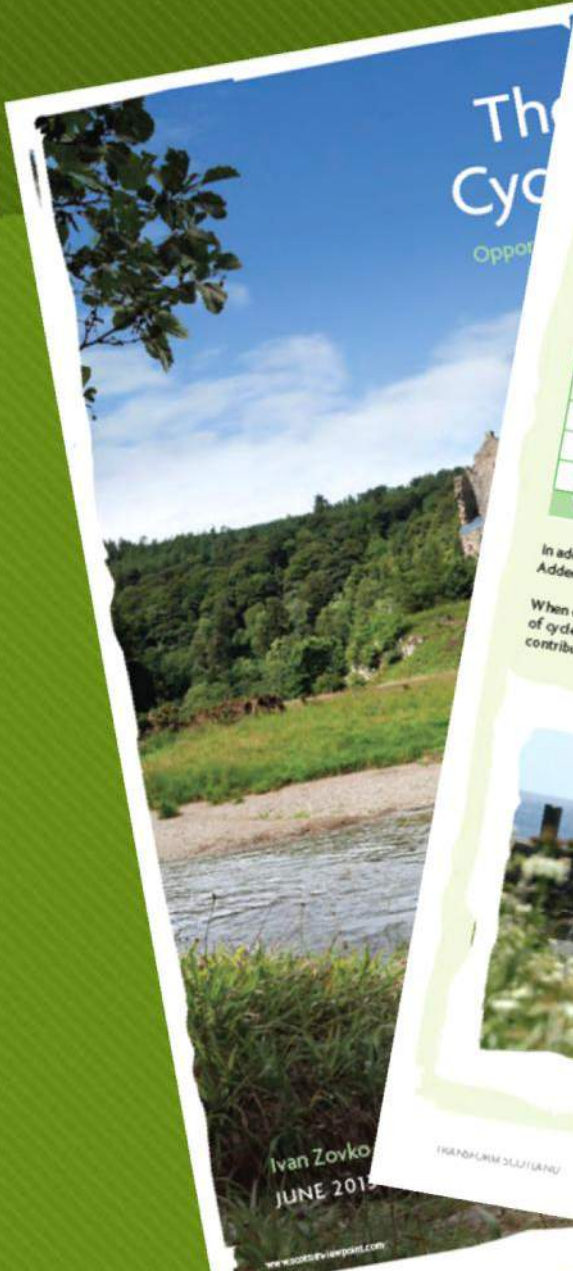


Celtic and Taff Trails

- , •75 million to South Wales economy
- , 1,399 FTE jobs

Headline findings Scotland

Site	Spend per head		Spend per year		Total spend per year	FTE roles
	Home based	Tourist	Home based	Tourist		
Callander-Kilmahog, Stirling	•13.28	•22.81	•195,225	•107,535	•302,760	7.56
Bo'ness-Blackness, West Lothian	•11.69	•0.00	•12,178	•0	•12,178	0.31
Laggan Locks, Highlands	•13.72	•25.31	•4,661	•68,863	•73,524	1.86
Linlithgow, West Lothian	•11.04	•23.01	•223,707	•37,221	•260,928	6.48
Deeside Way, Aberdeen	•10.37	•26.42	•163,772	•113,929	•277,701	6.94
Peebles to Innerliethen, Borders	•12.13	•22.46	•391,572	•178,790	•570,362	14.22
Benderloch	•15.97	•21.43	•84,222	•143,175	•227,397	5.71
Dores	•12.31	•24.62	•16,596	•33,069	•49,665	1.25
Loch Creran	•13.56	•20.50	•22,381	•55,928	•78,309	1.97



The Value of Cycle Tourism

Ivan Zovko
JUNE 2015

www.scottishtourism.com

Executive Summary

BACKGROUND, SCOPE

This report demonstrates the expansion of the sector. This comprehensive evidence-based strategic direction for cycle tourism.

FINDINGS

The study identified four major areas between £172 million and £239 million in the table below:

Economic Values
Health benefits
Leisure cycle events
Leisure cycle-related infrastructure
Expenditure by leisure cyclists
Total economic contribution

In addition to the monetised benefits identified above, Added (GVA) of Scotland.

When combined with mountain biking, for which separate of cycle tourism in Scotland is estimated to be between £129m contribution to GVA of £129m.



THE VALUE OF CYCLE TOURISM REPORT (JUNE 2015)

THE VALUE OF CYCLE TOURISM REPORT (JUNE 2015)

Key Recommendations

The report sets out ten recommendations aligned with the 'Priorities for Action' identified in the Scottish Tourism Alliance's 2012 strategy, Tourism Scotland 2020.

STRENGTHENING LEADERSHIP AND COLLABORATION

1. Strengthen leadership and coordination across the sector
2. Deliver better collaboration between local/regional stakeholders

KNOWING OUR MARKETS

3. Establish more comprehensive monitoring arrangements
4. Focus promotional activities on key market segments
5. Brand Scotland as a top destination for cycle touring
6. Develop key themed areas for leisure cycle tourism

MANAGING THE CUSTOMER JOURNEY

7. Continue the development and marketing of cycle routes
8. Enhance information provision and technology integration

BUILDING SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

9. Continue to support cycle events, and extend this support to smaller events
10. Create a development strategy for the growth of cycle tourism



THE VALUE OF CYCLE TOURISM REPORT (JUNE 2015)

THE VALUE OF CYCLE TOURISM REPORT (JUNE 2015)

Advantages of having data of this sort

- , Influence Government policy (e.g. Scotland)
- , Strengthen link between cycling and economic growth
- , Increase investment in cycling
- , Increase investment in leisure and tourism by helping decision makers understand the value of local tourism economy
- , Support additional policy work e.g. transport poverty, effectiveness of new routes