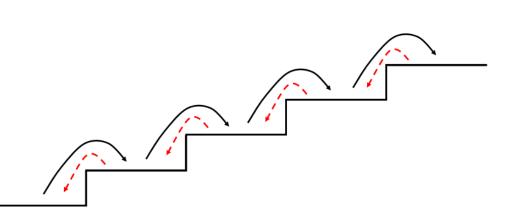
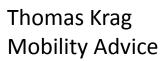


How to promote cycling by other means than infrastructure









On the content

Which arguments work?

Theory on behavior

Reality and perceptions

How to plan and evaluate campaigns

News on project "Promoting cycling effectively"

(Examples)



On myself

Member of Dansk Cyklist Forbund 1972

Active in Dansk Cyklist Forbund 1977-1986

Direktor for Dansk Cyklist Forbund 1986-2000

Advisor on transport behavior 2000-

www.thomaskrag.com

Which arguments work?

De Frie Fugle

The bicycle...

- is good for the environment
- improves public health
- is healthy for the user
- saves urban space
- is easy to park
- can be implemented at low cost
- is cheap
- relieves congestion
- is the fastest means in peak traffic
- ...

Which arguments work?

Two types of arguments

- benefits to society
- benefits for the (potential) user

De Frie Fugle

De Frie Fugle

Which arguments work?

Two types of arguments

- benefits to society
- benefits for the (potential) user

"The incentive matrix"

Benefits to society

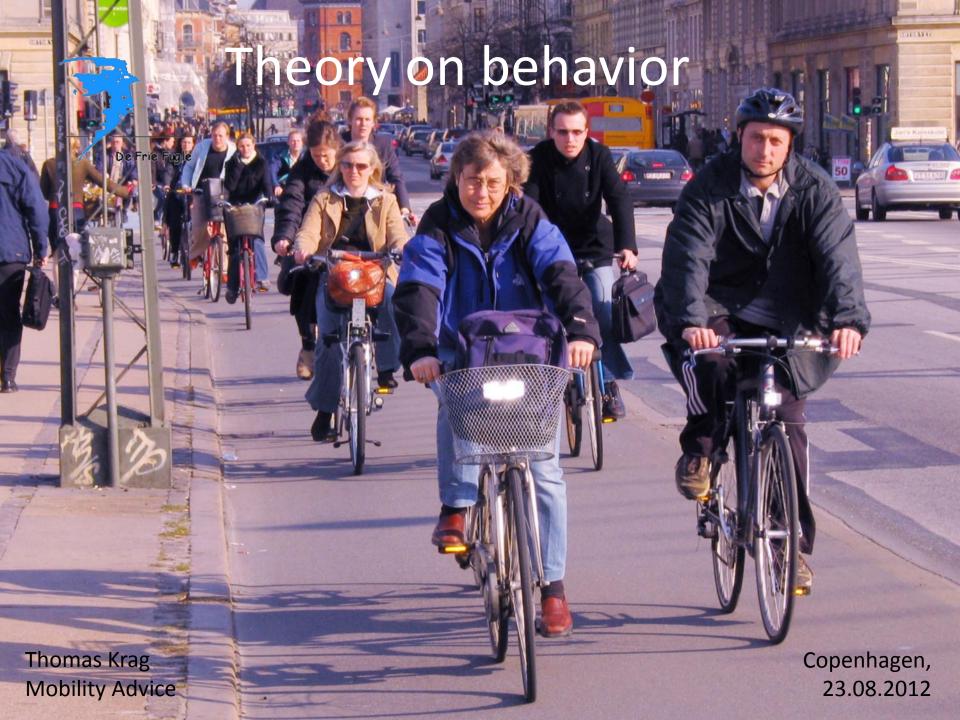
User benefits

Politicians, planners, policy makers

Normal people



 $\sqrt{}$





More cycling trips are created by a mixture of:

- Hard measures
 (new road design, signs, cycle lanes, cycle tracks, paths...) and
- Soft measures (information, communication, marketing).

In any case, increasing cycle traffic means: changing human behaviour and individuals' habits.



Worth noting:

Promotion of cycling is not only a question of changing the physical conditions.

Often, however, staff with main skills in the area of traffic planning and road design are asked to increase cycle traffic.



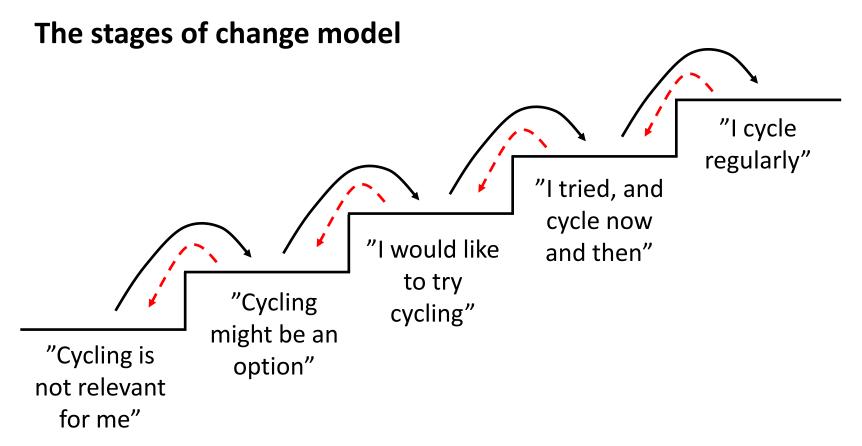
Marketing means:

"to make a communication about a product or service a purpose of which is to encourage recipients of the communication to purchase or use the product or service"

In this connection:

Marketing means making the citizens cycle more by communication means.







Cycle promotion can thus be rephrased as

- 1) promoting individuals moving up the stairs
- 2) preventing individuals moving down the stairs.
- 1) Means "getting new customers" which is difficult and expensive.
- 2) Means "keeping existing customers" which is easier.

Preventing people from moving down – e.g. giving up cycling - should therefore be given priority.

Worth noting: It is all very emotional



Give good personal arguments for cycling Give good opportunities to try cycling

Make cycling enjoy-able

"I tried, and

Make cycling a good alternative

"I cycle regularly"

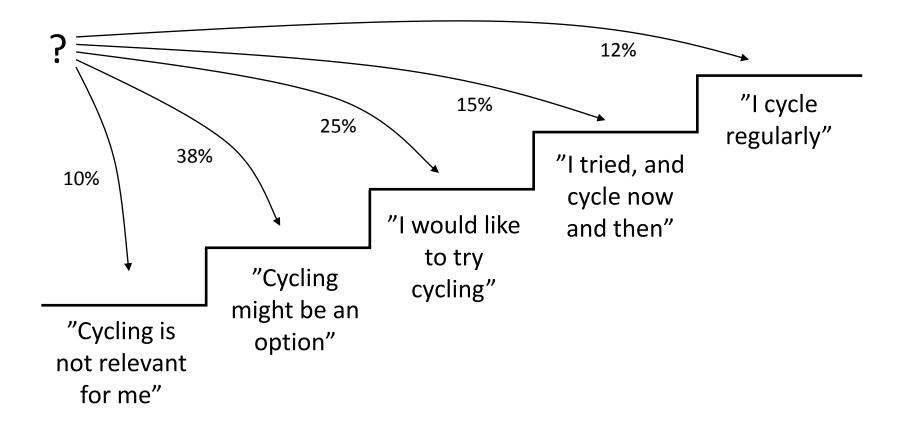
Raise interest for cycling

"Cycling is not relevant for me" "Cycling might be an option" "I would like to try cycling" cycle now and then"

Thomas Krag Mobility Advice Copenhagen, 23.08.2012



An evaluation option





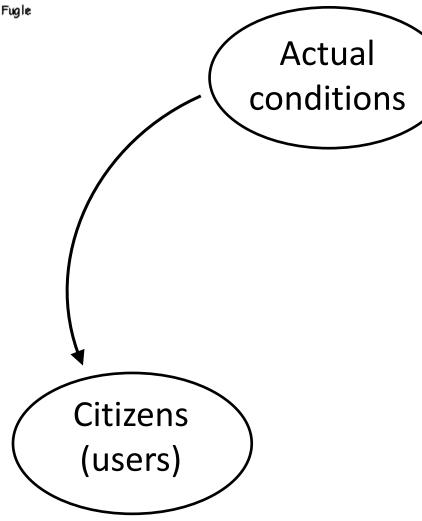


Actual conditions

Citizens (users)

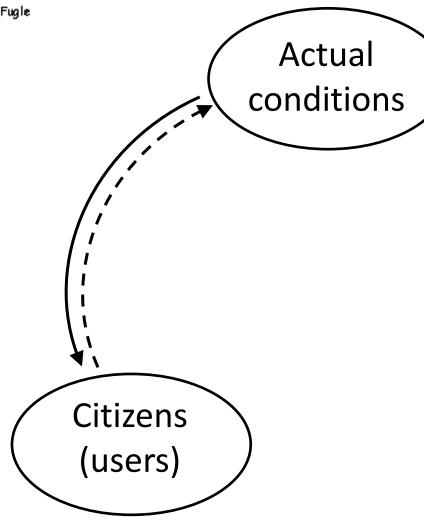
Messages (info, press)





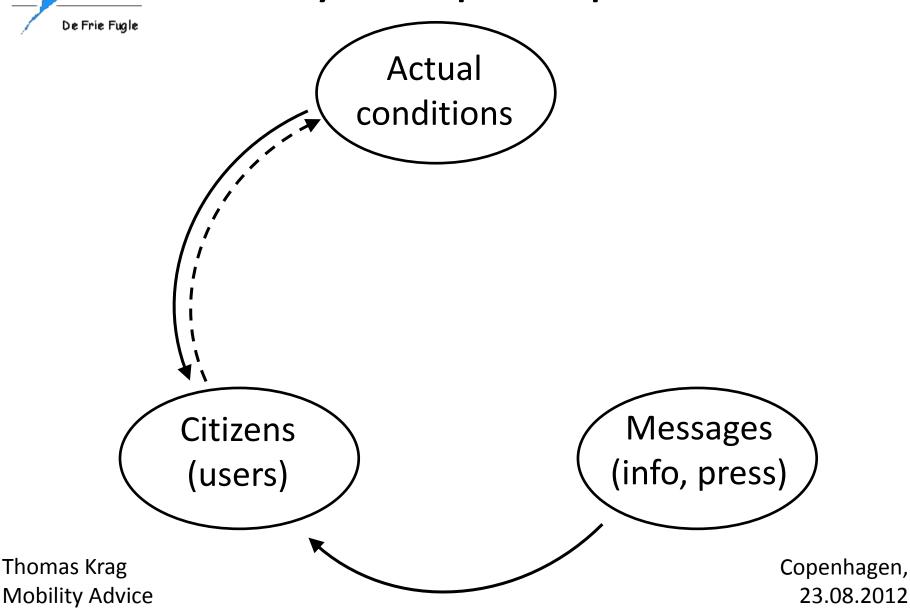
Messages (info, press)



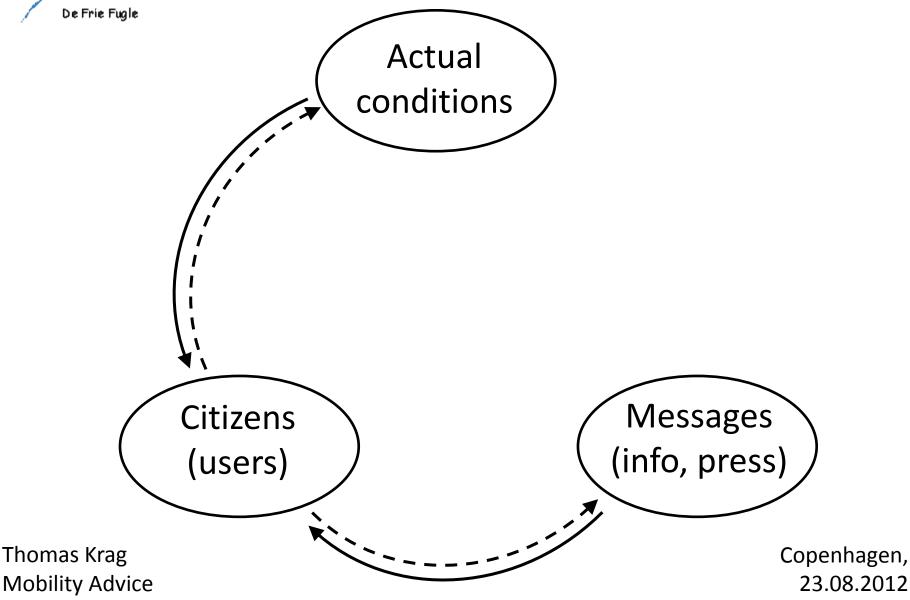


Messages (info, press)

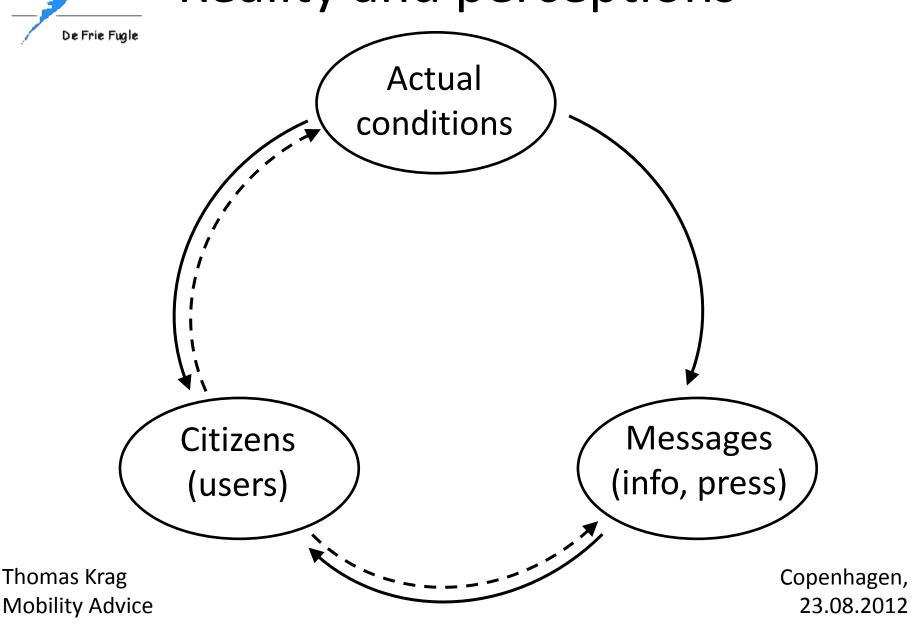




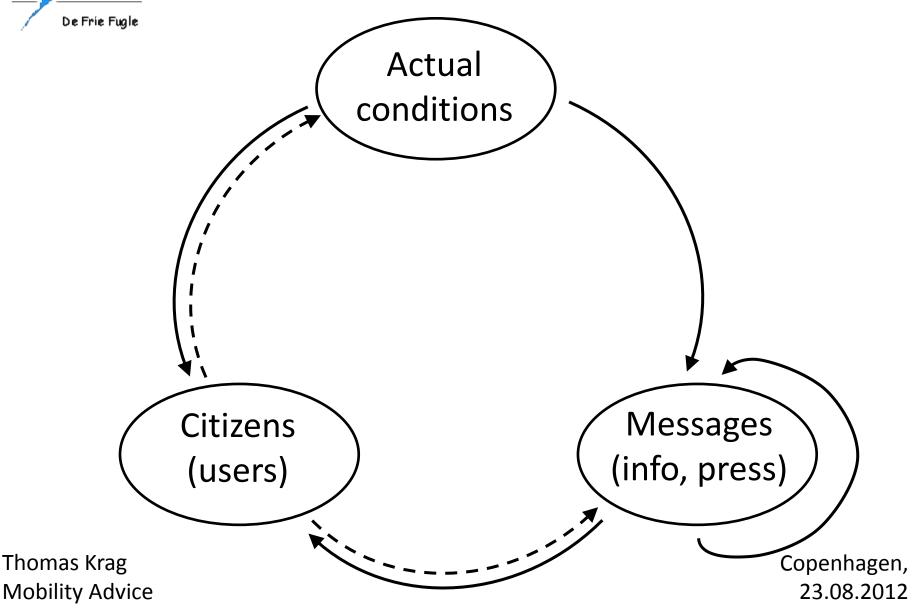




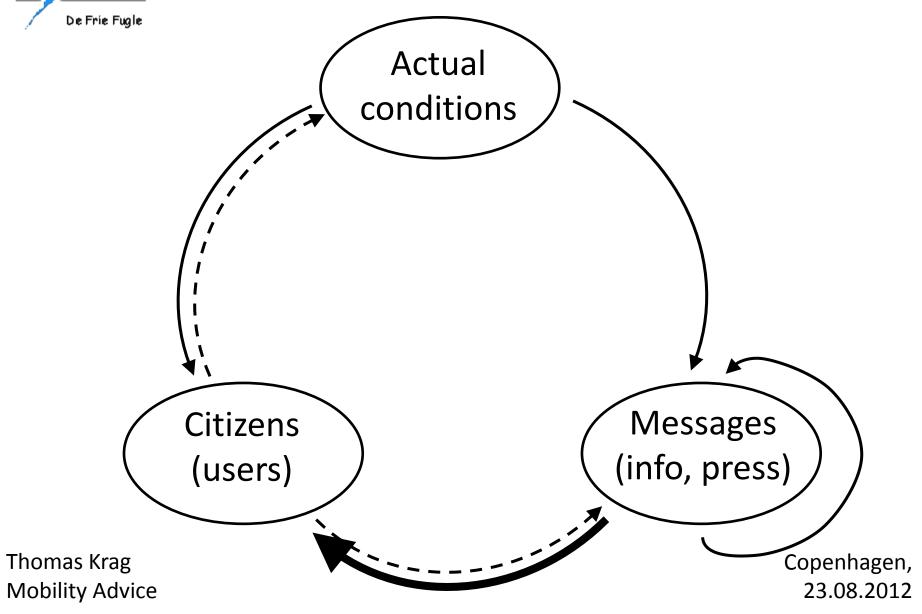




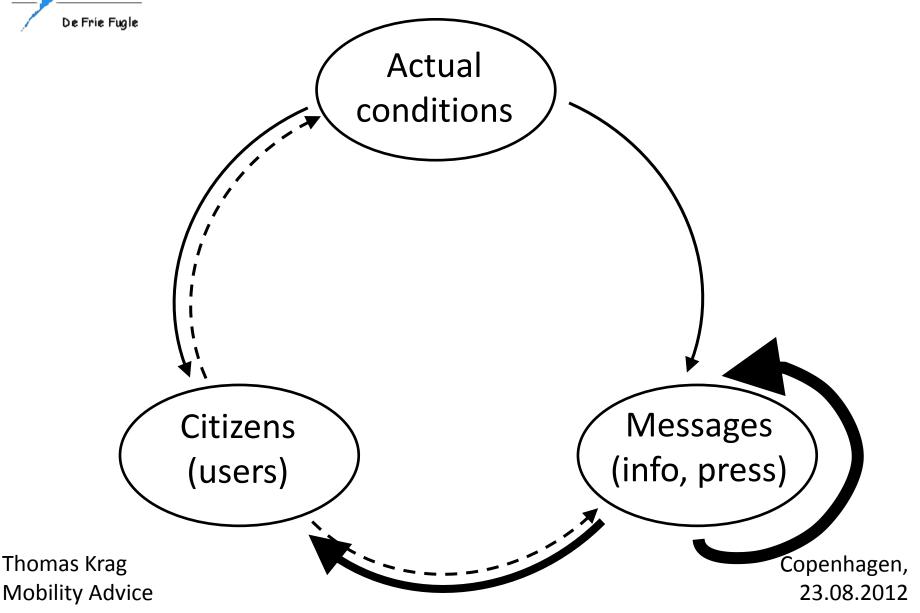




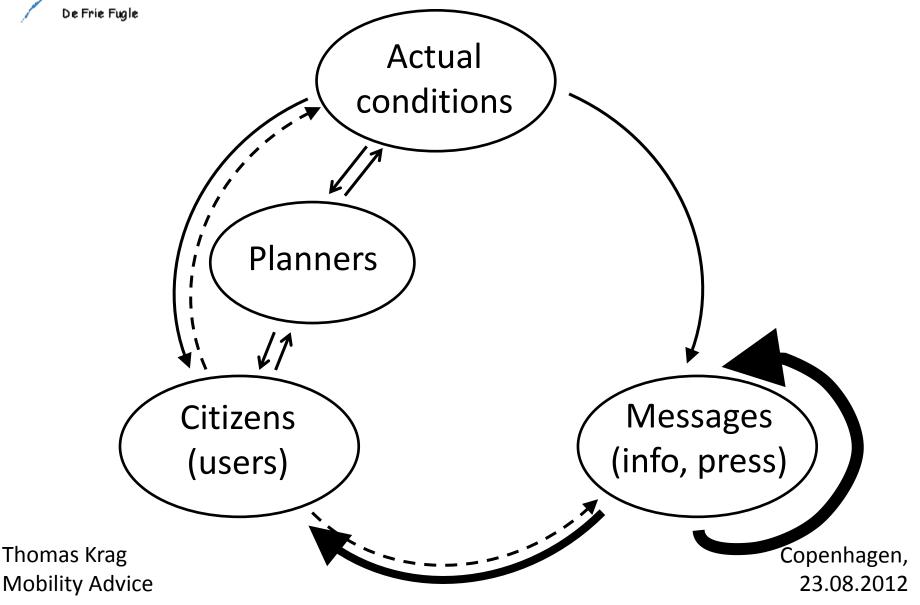




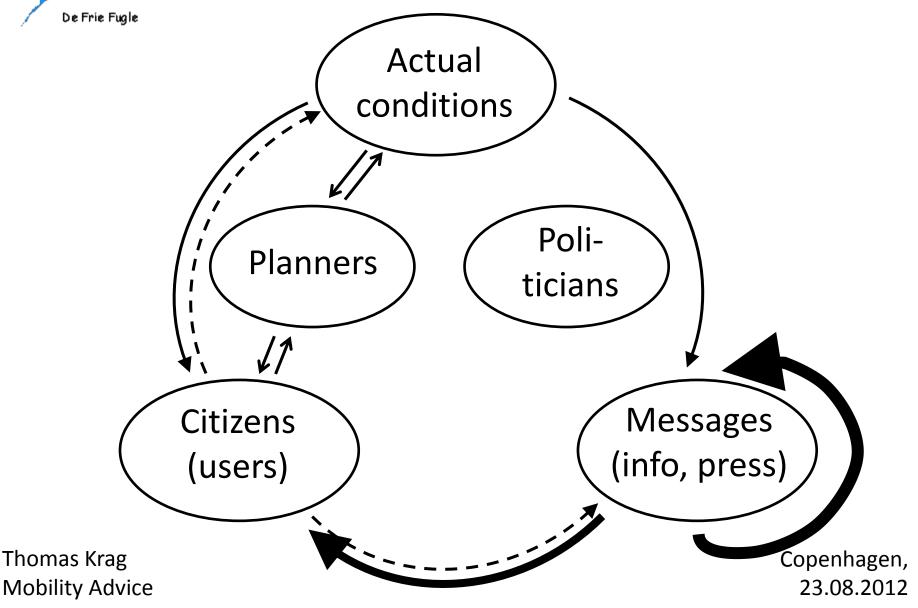




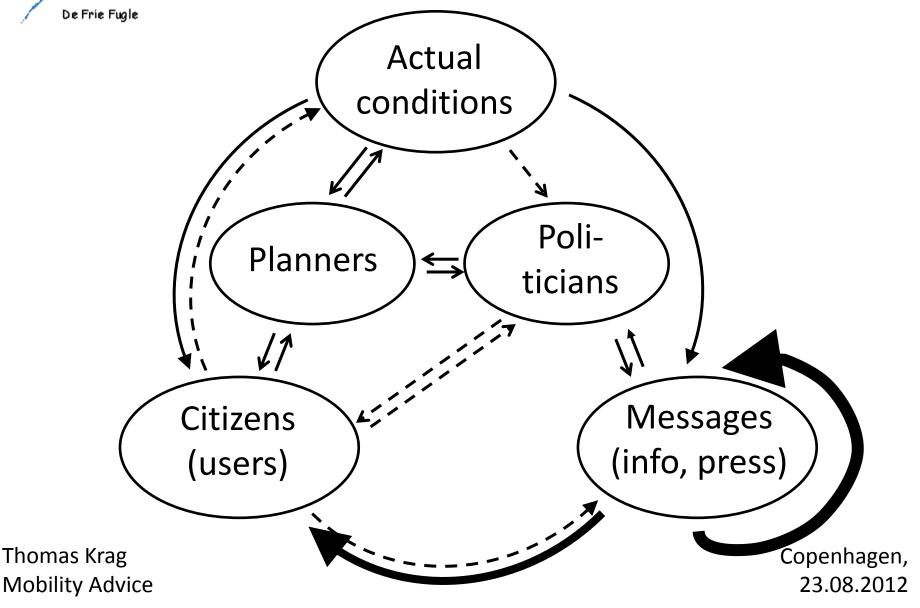




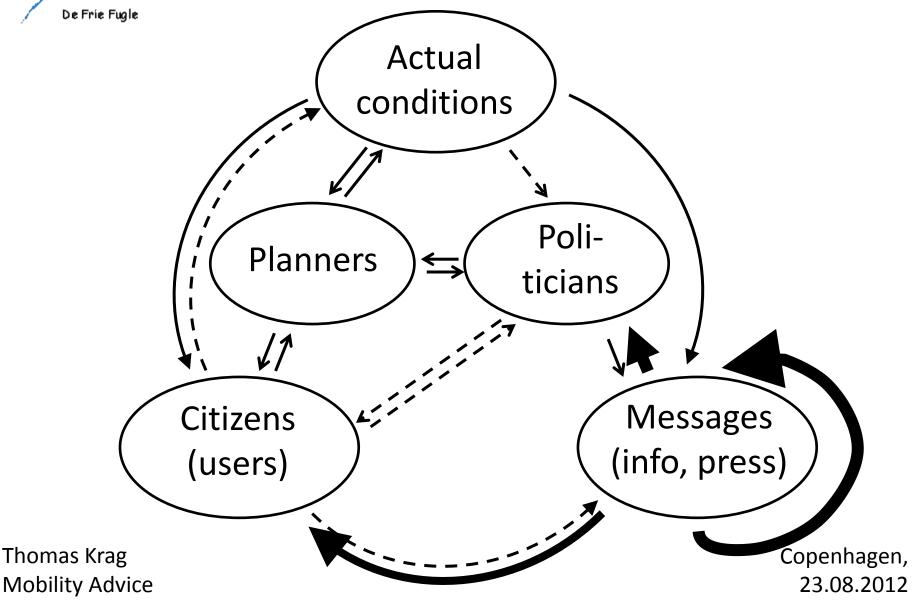










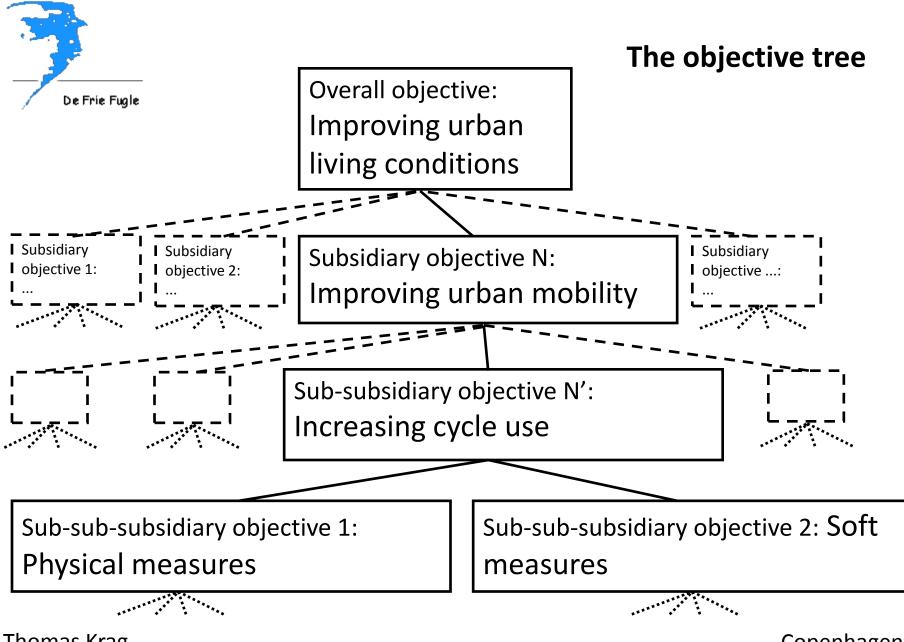




In conclusion

- When somebody e.g. decision makers speak about "reality", they are referring to their *perception* of reality.
- Communication is usually as important as the project itself.
- "Importance" is a highly subjective matter.





Thomas Krag
Mobility Advice

Copenhagen, 23.08.2012

How to..

MaxSumo

Guidance on how to plan, monitor and evaluate mobility projects

www.epomm.eu/docs/1057/MaxSumo english.pdf

Based on:

MOST-MET (2000-2002)

CAG (Common/Campaign Assessment Guide), TAPESTRY 1999-2001

SUMO (Vägverket, Sverige)



How to...

"Integrated evaluation"

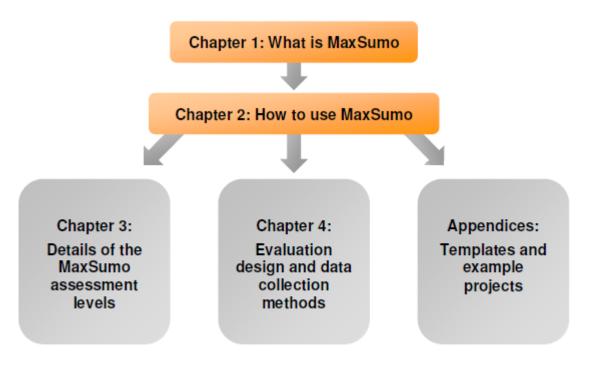


Figure 1: Structure of the MaxSumo guide

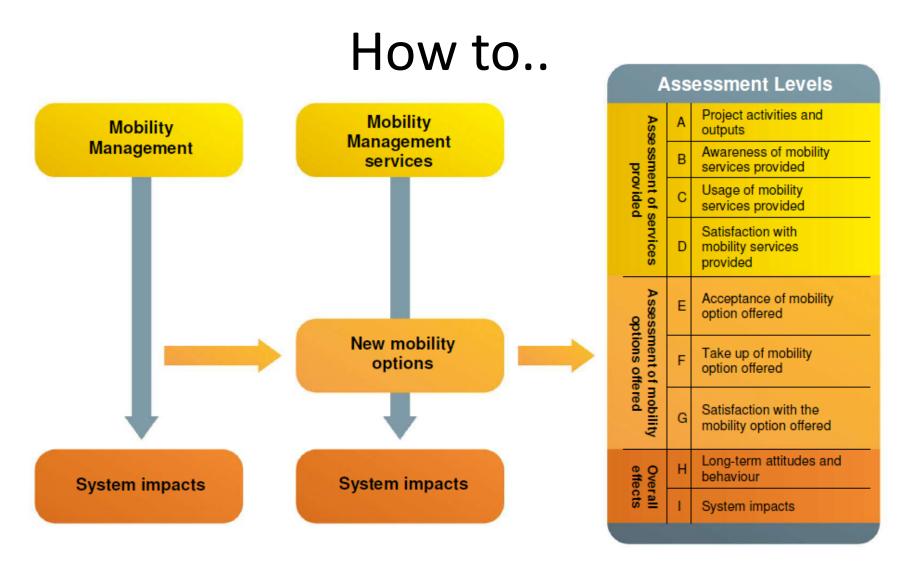
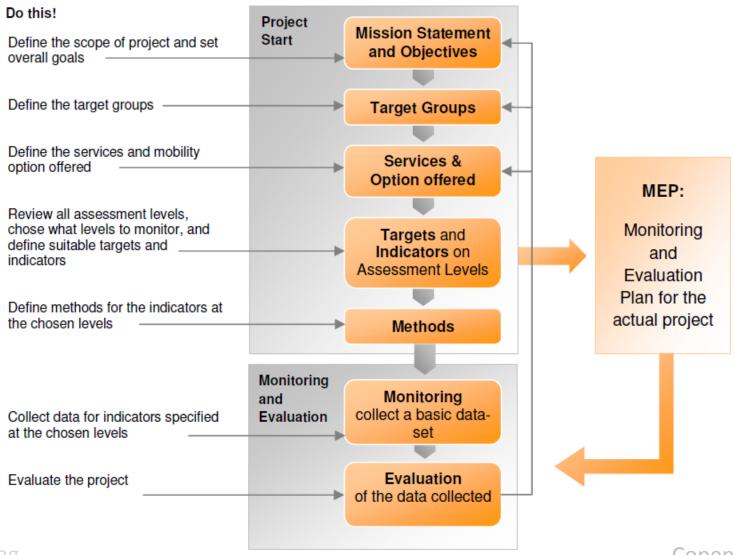


Figure 2: MaxSumo divides the gap between what we do in MM and the targeted impacts into manageable steps (assessment levels)

Thomas Krag Mobility Advice Copenhagen, 23.08.2012

How to..



Thomas Krag
Figure 4: The MaxSumo process - a multi-step procedure initiated when starting to plan a project
Mobility Advice

Copenhagen, 23.08.2012



Integrated evaluation:

- Make evaluation an integral part of the project.
- Use campaign response measurements to adjust the project when it is still active.



Data collection:

Surveys/interviews Paper form, email, internet form,

telephone, face-to-face

Documentation A

Amount of material distributed, number of clicks on websites, number of newspaper articles and other media

quotations

Counts

Traffic counts (bicycles, cars), parked bicycles, ...



4-stage model

Maintenance

Preparation/Action

Contemplation

Pre-contemplation

Maintenance	As I do not own / have access to a car, reducing my level of car use is not currently an issue for me.
	As I am aware of the many problems associated with car use, I already try to use non-car modes as much as possible. I will maintain or even reduce my already low level of car use in the next months.
Preparation/Action	At the moment I use the car for most of my trips, but it is my aim to reduce my current level of car use. I already know which trips I will replace and which alternative transport mode I will use, but as yet have not actually put this into regular practice.
Contemplation	At the moment I do use the car for most of my trips. I am currently thinking about changing some or all of these trips to non-car modes, but at the moment I am unsure how I can replace these car trips, or when I should do so.
Pre-contemplation	At the moment I do use the car for most of my trips. I would like to reduce my current level of car use, but feel at the moment it would be impossible for me to do so.
	At the moment I use the car for most of my trips. I am happy with my current level of car use and see no reason why I should reduce it.

Thomas Krag Mobility Advice Copenhagen, 23.08.2012

Maintenance	As I do not own / have access to a car, reducing my level of car use is not currently an issue for me.
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	At the moment I use the car for most of my trips. I am happy with my current level of car use and see no reason why I should reduce it.

Thomas Krag Mobility Advice Copenhagen, 23.08.2012



Recommended wording for stages of change questions in case of "pure" bicycle promotion

- 1 I often cycle, but would like to cycle less if other and better transport alternatives were available.
- 2 I cycle as often as possible and intend to continue doing so.
- 3 I cycle often and may use the bicycle even more.
- 4 I would like to cycle but didn't start yet.
- 5 I would like to cycle but don't know if this is possible.
- 6 I would like to cycle but for the time being this is not possible for me.
- 7 I don't cycle and see no reason to start doing so.



Project Database



www.epomm.eu/index.phtml?Main ID=2174&ID1=2178&id=2200





Primary aim Measuring messages' bicycle promotion

impact

Secondary aim Increasing efficiency of bicycle promotion

campaigns

Timescale June 2011 – December 2013

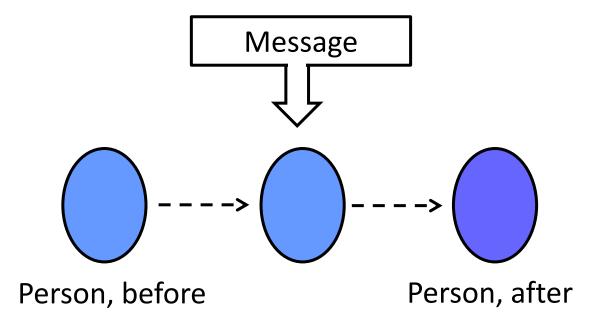
Partners Copenhagenize Consulting and Thomas Krag

Mobility Advice

Approach Emotions, stages of change theory,

neuroscience marketing

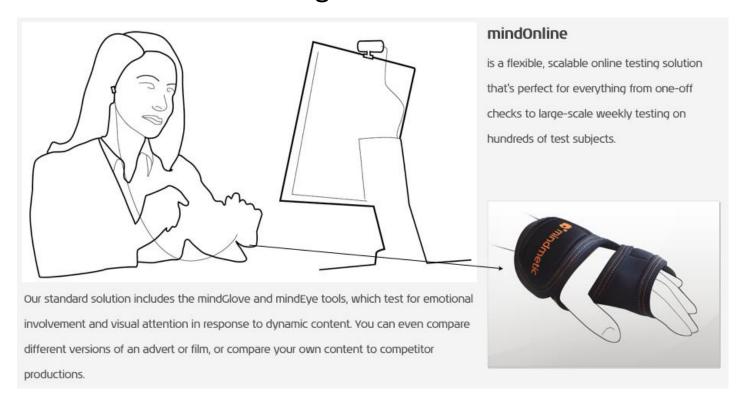


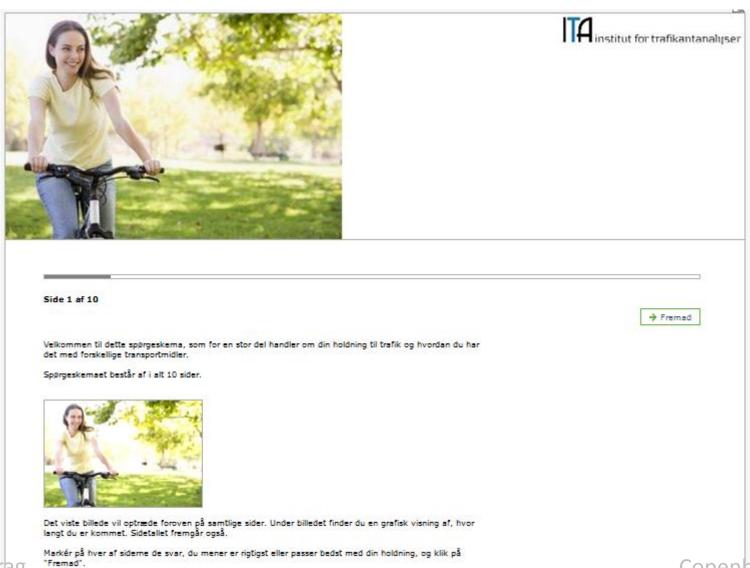


Effect = (motivation, after) – (motivation, before)



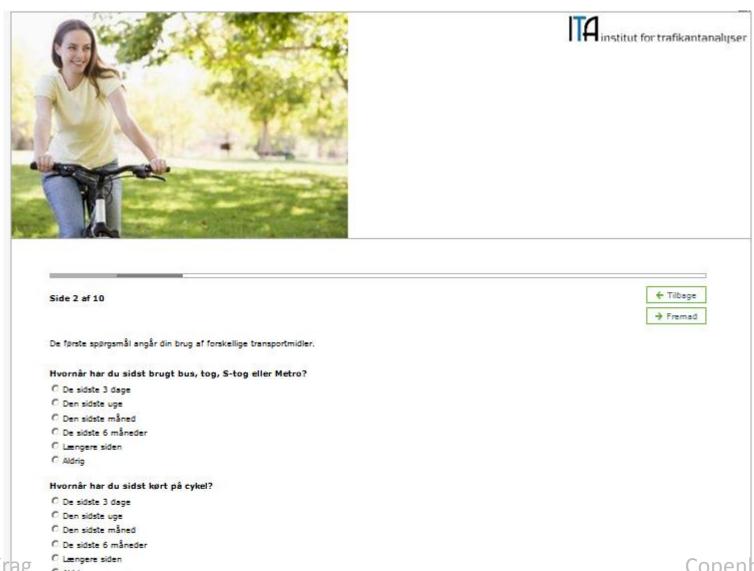
Neuroscience marketing





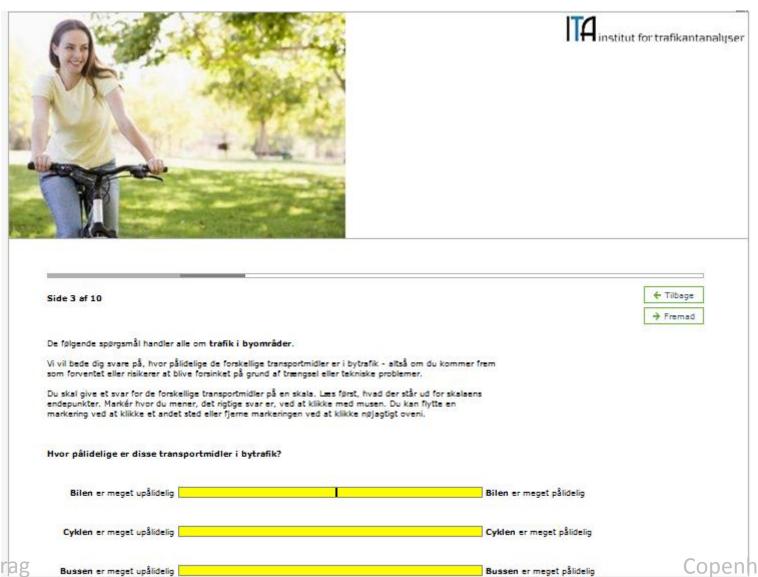
Thomas Krag Mobility Advice

Copenhagen, 23.08.2012



Thomas Krag C Lengere siden

Copenhagen,



Thomas Krag

Copenhagen,



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Copenhagen, 23.08.2012



Further info:

www.copenhagenize.com/2011/10/promoting-cycling-effectively.html

















Signposting – (also) a marketing tool













Different types of signing

- Horisontal signing (road marking)
- Vertical signposts
- Other vertical signing









Different purposes of signing

- Guidance on how to position in streets and crossings
- Warning other road users to take care of cyclists
- Route guidance for everyday purposes
- Route guidance for touristic purposes







"Bicycle barometre" (counter)







Permanent or intermediate **use of municipal space** for marketing purposes



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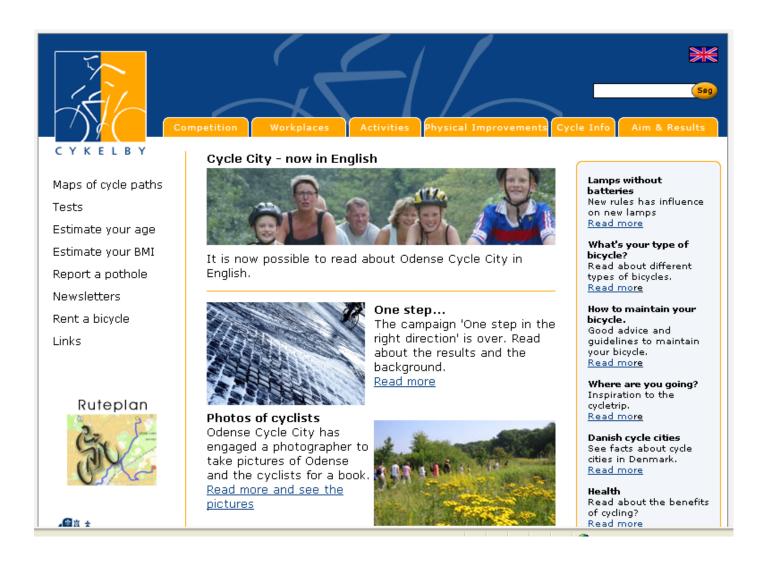
Green wave for cyclists





Websites

Examples









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A magazine about cycling and cycle policy





City maps for cyclists

Lots of examples from several countries.

A city map for cyclists should:

- be a normal, detailed city map og high quality with street names and information on medium and long range public transport
- include information of special interest to cyclists (bicycle shops, bicycle parking, slopes, bicycle access, ...).



Electronic bicycle route planners

Quite a few have been provided – e.g. Dublin (Ireland), NRW/Germany, Aalborg and Odense (Denmark)

The electronic planners usually can:

- find the shortest route
- find the safest route
- show the result on a map as well as in writing.



Much more at <u>www.eltis.org</u>