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Collision and fall rates by regular cyclists on bicycle facilities

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Bicycle path Prado Avenue, Marseille © Pierre-Jean Pillonnet , 2022

1. Introduction

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- Increase in cycling in French cities (Papon and De Solère, 2010; Ravalet and Bussiere, 2012; Richer and Rabaud, 2019)
- Public spaces have been subject to significant redevelopment, for a better sharing of space between different transport modes
- **Great variety of tools** : cycle lanes, cycle tracks, contraflow cycle lanes, shared bus lanes, greenway, etc.
- Effects of bicycle facilities on safety are unclear (Gårder et al., 1994 ; Elvik et Vaa, 2004 ; DiGioia et al., 2017; Reynolds et al., 2009 ; Thomas and DeRobertis, 2013) and it is a controversial issue in scientific literature
- Rate of injuries is higher on cycle tracks than on-road in Toronto and Ottawa (Aultman-Hall and Hall, 1998 ; Aultman-Hall and Kaltenecker, 1999)
- The objective of the present study is to estimate crash rates of cyclists on different bicycle facilities and to find out whether Toronto and Ottawa trends are also observed in the European context





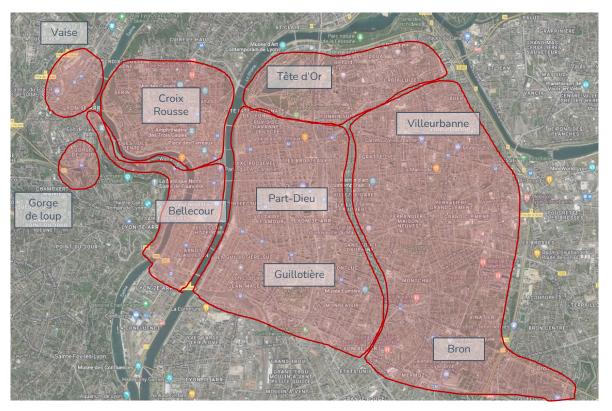
Distribution of surveys in Lyon, © Pierre-Jean Pillonnet , 2022

2. Methodology

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- July to October 2021 : **3 000 copies** of questionnaire
- Various districts in Lyon center :
 - A variety of types of distribution locations : universities, central business districts, metro and train stations, etc.
 - A **postage-paid return envelope** and a **questionnaire** including a **map**

An online version of the survey was sent to cyclists : Limesurvey and Framacarte



Distributions areas in Lyon, © Pierre-Jean Pillonnet , 2022



2. Methodology

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- The questionnaire was divided into three parts :
 - Travel habits
 - The **most regular trip** made by bicycle
 - Crash experience
- Travel's length on each infrastructure type was obtained in Qgis → determine travel exposure on different facilities for the last 2 years
- Event rate for each facility = number of incidents on a specific facility / total amount of kilometers traveled on that same infrastructure (travel exposure)



The accident table used in the questionnaire,
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A map filled in by a cyclist, © Pierre-Jean Pillonnet , 2022

	COLLISION 1	COLLISION 2
20/ Avec quel usager, la collision a-t-elle eu lieu ?		
une automobile		
un camion		
un bus		
un vélo		
un deux-roues motorisé		
un piéton		
un engin de déplacement personnel (trottinette,		
hoverboard, monoroue, etc.)		
un animal		
Autre (précisez)		
21/ Sur quel type d'infrastructure s'est produite la chute ?		
sur la route		
sur une bande cyclable		
sur une piste cyclable		
sur un double sens cyclable : rue autorisée dans les deux		
sens pour les cyclistes, aussi appelé contre sens cyclable		
dans un couloir de bus / vélo		
sur le trottoir		
sur une piste covid		
autre (précisez)		
22/ La chute s'est-elle produite à une intersection ?		
oui		
non		
23/ Quels types de blessures avez-vous subies ?		
aucune		
mineure		
hospitalisé(e) moins de 24h		
hospitalisé(e) plus de 24h		
24/ La chute a-t-elle été déclarée aux forces de l'ordre ?		
oui		
non		



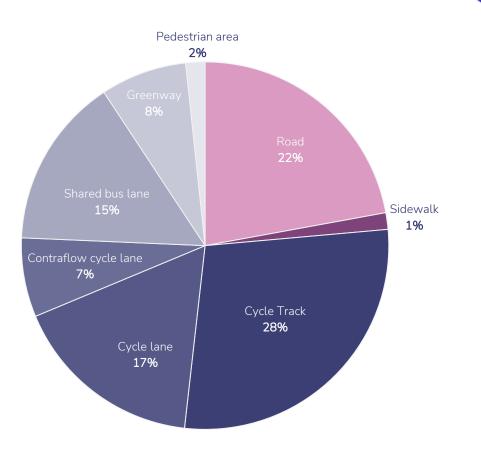


Cyclists' routes in Lyon city center, © Pierre-Jean Pillonnet , 2022

3. Results

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- 865 questionnaires were returned and 780 were included in the analysis
 - The **sample contains** :
 - $_{\circ}$ ~ **51 %** of women and 49% men ~
 - 34 % of participants are 30 to 39 years old
 - $_{\circ}$ ~ 13 % of cyclists riding an electric bike
 - 90 % of commuters
- Cyclists were **involved in** :
 - 274 crashes : 188 collisions and 86 falls
 - \circ **119** crashes with injury
- Average length of one-way trip : 3.25 km
- Cyclists' trips were travelled on
 - Sidewalk (1 %)
 - **Road (22 %)**
 - **Bicycle facilities** (76 %)





3. Results

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- Overall event rate is 35.83 crashes per 100 000 km = 1 crash every 2 791 km
- Relative rate of collision on bicycle facilites is significantly higher than on road :
 → It is 1.51 times greater
- Relative rate of collision and fall on contra-flow cycle lanes are significantly higher than on road :

→ They are 2.21 and 3.11 times greater

Relative rate for	Event	Relative risk	Lower 95% confidence interval	Upper 95% confidence interval
Travel on bicycle facility to travel on road	Collision	1.51	1.03	2.22
	Fall	0.85	0.52	1.39
	Injury	0.87	0.57	1.32
Travel on contraflow cycle lane to travel on road	Collision	2.21	1.28	3.82
	Fall	3.11	1.72	5.62
	Injury	1.14	0.57	2.28

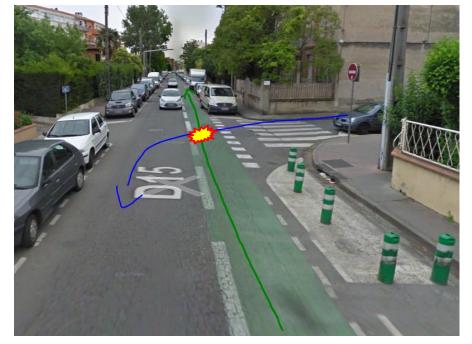


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4. Discussion and conclusion

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- **Excess collision risk on bicycles facilities** :
 - Cycling discontinuities and intersections issues
 - Increase of cyclists in Lyon
- Rates of collision and fall on contraflow cycle lane are greater than on roads :
 - This bicycle facility may cause inappropriate motorist expectations, in particular at intersections
 - Contraflow cycle lane are frequent in narrow streets
- Limits :
- $_{\odot}$ $\,$ Survey focused on the central part of Grand Lyon $\,$
- Minor crashes



Accident analysis sheet in Toulouse, $\ensuremath{\mathbb{C}}$ Pierre-Jean Pillonnet , 2022

Extract from an accident report in Toulouse, © Pierre-Jean Pillonnet , 2022 This research sheds light the debate on bicycle facilities mixed safety effects, highlighting infrastructure design importance



Thank you!

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Pierre-Jean Pillonnet, Nicolas Clabaux, Jean-Yves Fournier, Frédérique Hernandez

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