## PORTLAND BICYCLE COUNT REPORT 2010

## Introduction

Each year since the early 1990s, the Portland Bureau of Transportation (PBOT) has counted bicycle trips at various locations throughout the city. The majority of these counts have been conducted manually by volunteer counters and city staff standing at street corners and on bridges during the two-hour rush ("peak period") counting bicycles that pass. In addition to the overall number of trips, PBOT also records the gender of each person and whether they are wearing a helmet. Most counts are still conducted in this manner, though in the early 2000s PBOT added a number of 24 -hour automated "hose" counts (pressure-sensitive pneumatic hoses) on some bridges and trails. These counts, while they do not record gender or helmet use, provide a more precise record of the ebb and flow of bicycle traffic over 24-hour periods.

## Summary of the 2010 Bicycle Count:

- Bicycle use in Portland continued the two decade long upward trend.
- Bicycle traffic on Portland's four principal bicycle-friendly bridges (Broadway, Steel, Burnside and Hawthorne bridges) showed the highest number of bicycle trips since annual counts began in 2000/2001.
- Bicycle traffic on Portland's four principal bicycle-friendly bridges and at 109 non-bridge locations showed a one-year increase of 12 and seven percent respectively. The total number of bicycle trips in Portland (combined bridge and non-bridge) increased eight percent compared with 2009.
- Bicyclists represented approximately 14 percent of all vehicles crossing those bridges, up one percentage point from 2009
- Bicycles represented approximately 20 percent of all vehicles on the Hawthorne Bridge, down one percentage point from 2009. Bicycles represented 16,17 and five percent of all vehicles on the Broadway, Steel and Burnside bridges, respectively, compared to 12,18 and five percent in 2009.
- Since the 2000/2001 counts, the overall trend in bicycle traffic was up 190 percent; roughly a tripling in use.
- Helmet use remained the same as in 2009 , with 77 percent of all people counted wearing their helmet. Helmet use in 2010 continued to be more prevalent among female riders ( 83 percent) than for male riders ( 74 percent).
- Female riders represented 31 percent of bicyclists citywide, showing no change from 2009.

Prior to 2008 the majority of counts were concentrated in close-in neighborhoods and the Central City. Beginning in 2008, the city placed an emphasis on increasing the total number of counts citywide, with a particular focus on locations in Southwest and East Portland (east of I-205). Each year since PBOT has expanded the number of counted locations, from 121 locations in 2008 to 153 in 2010, the highest number of locations counted since the volunteer count program began. PBOT compiled data from 150 of these locations based on manual twohour peak period counts. These two-hour peak period counts are multiplied by five to provide an estimate of total daily bicycle traffic at each counted location ${ }^{1}$.

[^0]Annual bicycle counts constitute one of the City's three principal means of assessing progress in its efforts to make the bicycle an integral part of daily life in Portland. ${ }^{2}$ This report identifies the key findings from the latest round of bicycle counts conducted between July 20 and September 30, 2010. The report also provides graphical representation of the data and includes a staff analysis.

The most significant finding of the 2010 count is the continuation of the two-decade upward trend of bicycle use in Portland. Of 110 locations that were counted in both 2009 and 2010 (including the four bicycle-friendly Willamette River bridges and trails), 46 locations showed a decrease compared to 2009 while 64 locations showed an increase. Overall, bicycle use increased approximately eight percent compared to 2009. Helmet use showed very little change compared to 2009 and remains relatively high at 77 percent. The split of male to female cyclists also remained steady since 2009 , with 69 percent of cyclists identified as male.

All the data discussed in this portion of the report is displayed graphically in the appendix.

## Bicycle-Friendly Willamette River Bridge Counts

An important gauge for measuring bicycle use in Portland is the number of bicycle trips across the four principal bicycle-friendly bridges over the Willamette River (Hawthorne, Burnside, Steel, and Broadway bridges). The number of bicyclists crossing these four bridges has grown rapidly in recent years, with the exception of 2009. 2010 proved a challenging year in which to collect data on Portland's bridges. In particular, construction on the Broadway Bridge had significant impact on bicycle traffic on both that bridge and the Steel Bridge, which is the nearest alternative to the Broadway. Our only available automated count data for the Steel Bridge prior to the Broadway Bridge closure is from May, resulting in a lower than peak level observation ${ }^{3}$.

The reported numbers reflect an average of weekday bicycle trips on the bridges, which for the Hawthorne, Burnside, Steel and Broadway Bridges were $7,133,1,865,3,287$ and 5,291 , respectively ${ }^{4}$. The Broadway Bridge displayed a discordantly high increase in recorded bicycle trips that was consistent across a number of count days. No other bridges were closed during that period so it is not clear what may have contributed to those higher numbers.

In 2010, Portlanders took an average of approximately 17,580 daily weekday bicycle trips across the Willamette River on the city's four principal bicycle bridges (compared to approximately 15,750 in 2009 and 16,700 in 2008).

Bicycle trips make up a significant proportion of all vehicular trips across these bridges. Though the most current auto count numbers on the four principal bicycle bridges are from 2009 we estimate that bicycle trips accounted for 14 percent of the combined daily bicycle and auto trips on these four bicycle-friendly bridges in 2010. For

[^1]contrast, bicycles represented only five percent of all vehicles on these bridges in 2000. The proportion of bikes in relation to cars on these bridges has nearly tripled since 2000 .

## Non-Bridge Counts

An increase in bicycle traffic on the bridges is consistent with increases in citywide ridership. Comparisons at 109 non-bridge locations citywide

2010 Non-Bridge Bicycle Counts Compared with PriorYears

| DISIRICTI <br> LOCATION | \%CHANGE <br> SINCE 2000/01 | BASED ON \# <br> LOCATIONS | \%CHANGE <br> SNCE 2009 | BASED ON \# <br> LOCATIONS |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Citywide Total | $\mathbf{1 8 9 \%}$ | 32 | $\mathbf{6 . 8 \%}$ | 109 |
| Central City <br> (west side) | $243 \%$ | 6 | $6.3 \%$ | 13 |
| North | $367 \%$ | 2 | $7.0 \%$ | 7 |
| Northeast | $80 \%$ | 5 | $7.5 \%$ | 15 |
| Southeast | $234 \%$ | 7 | $2.9 \%$ | 24 |
| East | Na | Na | $9.5 \%$ | 17 |
| Northwest | $93 \%$ | 4 | $2.0 \%$ | 10 |
| Southwest <br> (excluding <br> Central City) | $133 \%$ | 8 | $19.0 \%$ | 24 |

that were also counted in 2009 show an overall almost 7 percent increase in bicycle use across Portland in 2010 compared to 2009. Compared to 2000/2001, ridership citywide has increased 189 percent based on a comparison of 32 non-bridge locations.

## Citywide Manual Counts

Since 2000/2001, every district in the City has seen consistent and significant growth in bicycle use. The largest gains have been made in North Portland, which saw a 367 percent increase at 2 locations. This is followed by the Central City with a 243 percent increase at six locations. The next highest percentages of growth since 2000/2001 were in Southeast Portland and in Southwest Portland, which experienced 234 and 133 percent increases respectively.

In 2010, all districts experienced growth in ridership compared to the 2009. Southwest Portland and East Portland lead the growth with 19 percent and 9.5 percent respectively. The lowest increases are seen in Northwest Portland up 2.0 percent and Southeast Portland up 2.9 percent.

## Helmet Use

Helmet use in Portland has been trending steadily upward since the early 1990s. In 1992 only 44 percent of Portland cyclists used a helmet. In 2010 approximately 77 percent did. The year of highest helmet use was 2008, when approximately 80 percent of Portlanders wore a helmet while riding a bicycle.

Helmet use is highest in Southwest Portland, where approximately 88 percent of riders wear them. It is lowest in East Portland where only 58 percent of riders were observed wearing them.

2010 Compared with 2009: Helmet Use

| DISTRICT LOCATION | \% 2009 | \% 2010 | CHANGE IN <br> \% POINIS |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Citywide Total | $77 \%$ | $77 \%$ | 0 |
| Central City (west side) | $81.5 \%$ | $75.2 \%$ | -6.3 |
| North | $82 \%$ | $81 \%$ | -1 |
| Northeast | $78 \%$ | $77 \%$ | -1 |
| Southeast | $73 \%$ | $74 \%$ | 1 |
| East | $60 \%$ | $58 \%$ | -2 |
| Northwest | $76 \%$ | $74 \%$ | -5 |
| Southwest <br> (excluding Central City) | $88 \%$ | $88 \%$ | 0 |

Only in Southeast Portland did helmet use grow, by approximately one percentage point. The Central City experienced a 6.3 percent drop from 2009 observations.

As has been the case in every year since 1992, women wear helmets at a higher rate than do men. In 2010 approximately 83 percent of female riders wore helmets while 74 percent of men wore them. Compared to 2009, helmet use among women increased approximately one percentage point, while helmet use by men remained steady.

## Gender Split

Because cities with high bicycle mode shares typically achieve a balance between male and female ridership, gender parity is considered an important indicator of success in creating safe, comfortable and attractive conditions for bicycling. Women represented 31.2 percent of all bicyclists counted during Portland's summer 2010 counts. Looking at the citywide average, this gender split remains essentially unchanged compared to 2009.

Depending on the area of the City, the proportion of women riders fluctuated between 19 percent and 34 percent. The highest proportion of women riding bicycles was observed in Inner Northeast Portland, where they represented 34 percent of all riders counted, and the lowest was in East Portland, where women represented 19 percent of riders. Northwest Portland saw the largest one-year increase in the percentage of female riders, where their numbers grew five percentage points from last year. Northeast Portland experienced the largest decreases in percentage of female riders, where women as a percentage of all people riding bicycles declined 1.8 percentage points.

Perc entage of Bic yc lists Identified as Female

| DISTRICT/ LOCATION | \% 2009 | \% 2010 | CHANGE IN <br> \% POINTS |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Citywide Total | $31.0 \%$ | $31.2 \%$ | 0.2 |
| Central City (west side) | $31.3 \%$ | $30.9 \%$ | -0.4 |
| North | $32.9 \%$ | $31.8 \%$ | -1.1 |
| Northeast | $35.7 \%$ | $33.9 \%$ | -1.8 |
| Southeast | $32.8 \%$ | $33.4 \%$ | 0.6 |
| East | $18.6 \%$ | $19.5 \%$ | 0.9 |
| Northwest | $27.7 \%$ | $32.8 \%$ | 5.1 |
| Southwest <br> (excluding Central City) | $25.8 \%$ | $24.7 \%$ | -1.1 |

## 2010 Locations with Highest and Lowest Share of Female Cyclists

| RANK | LOCATION | \% TRIPS BY WOMEN | TOTAL DAILY TRIPS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | N Vancouver \& Ainsworth | 45\% | 990 |
| 2 | NW J ohnson \& 18th | 42\% | 720 |
| 3 | NE Skidmore \& 9th | 41\% | 535 |
| 4 | SW Moody \& River Parkway | 41\% | 1655 |
| 5 | SW Waterfront \& Harbor Way | 40\% | 2210 |
| 6 | NE İving \& 20th | 40\% | 1100 |
| 7 | SE Clinton \& 13th | 40\% | 855 |
| 8 | SE Taylor \& 41st/42nd Ave | 40\% | 1185 |
| 9 | NE Going \& 9th | 39\% | 1040 |
| 10 | NW J ohnson \& 19th | 39\% | 445 |
| $106$ | SW Broadway \& Montgomery | 17\% | 1010 |
| 107 | E Bumside \& 122nd | 16\% | 400 |
| 108 | SW Beaverton Hillsdale Hwy \& Shattuck | 15\% | 305 |
| 109 | SE Market \& 130th | 14\% | 360 |
| 110 | N Union Path l-5 Ramp (to Hayden Island) | 14\% | 545 |
| 111 | SW Capitol \& Sunset | 14\% | 625 |
| 112 | SW Canyon Ct \& Skyline | 12\% | 540 |
| 113 | SW Humphrey/Talbot \& Patton | 11\% | 435 |
| 114 | SE Division \& 122nd | 11\% | 360 |
| 115 | SW Barbur Blvd \& Capitol Hwy | 9\% | 275 |

The proportion of women riders at individual locations ranged from a low of 9 percent at SW Barbur and Capitol to a high of 45 percent at N Vancouver and Ainsworth. The above table shows the ten highest and lowest locations for women riders. This data is mapped in a display in the Appendix (Portland Bicycle Counts Locations with Highest and Lowest Share of Women Riding Bicycles).

## Summer and Winter Comparison

In recent years the city has endeavored to collect bicycle trip data at different times throughout the year on selected bridges. In 2010 the city recorded bicycle trips on the Hawthorne Bridge in January, February, March, May and June. The results of this are shown in the figure titled: "Summer and Winter Comparison" in the Appendix (Summer and Winter Comparison of Bicycle Trips). As this graph shows, bicycle use in the winter is approximately 33 percent less than average use in the summer. This is not unexpected. As shown in the graph it is worth noting that the winter counts on the Hawthorne Bridge in 2010 are comparable to, and in some instances exceed summer counts recorded just several years ago in 2006.

## Crash Data

The City of Portland reports an indexed bicycle crash rate based on the reported number of crashes and the number of daily bicycle trips across four of the central Willamette River bridges. A chart displaying the change in that rate over time is included in this report. Beginning in 2008, in response to the city's Community Policing Agreement with the Police Bureau , the Bicycle Transportation Alliance and the Willamette Pedestrian Coalition, the Police Bureau amended their procedures for reporting crashes, resulting in more of the crashes involving a bicycle being reported. This increase does not necessarily represent a real increase the number of overall bicycleinvolved crashes.. The elevation may simply have occurred because fewer crashes are going unreported. Because of this lowered threshold for reporting, reported bicycle crashes no longer offer an "apples to apples" comparison to bicycle crashes reported prior to 2008. This likely explains the increase in reported crashes in 2008 and 2009 (data is not yet available for 2010). We do not expect to be able to understand trends in bicycle crashes in Portland until several years of data have been collected using this new procedure. Nonetheless, we have incorporated data collected in this new manner into our analysis of bicycle crash rate and safety.

## Conclusion

Results from the 2010 Summer Bicycle Counts continued the long-term upward trend of increasing bicycle use throughout the City of Portland. The 12 percent increase of bridge trips reflected the highest number of bicycle trips ever counted on Portland's four bicycle-friendly bridges, and the 7.6 percent total citywide increase contributed to a near-tripling of bicycle use in Portland since 2000/2001. The count effort in 2010 included more locations than ever, providing greater coverage in all districts of the city, and building an even stronger database for future comparisons. The gender split observed in 2010 closely matches that of 2009, with approximately 31 percent of all trips being made by women. Helmet use did not vary widely from 2009's rate of 77percent observed wearing helmets. While bicycle trips in decrease in winter compared to summer, the drop appears to be on the order of one-third of average summer trips.

## Appendix: Graphs and Charts

## Graphs

Average Daily Bicycle Traffic 4 Willamette River Bridges
Combined Bicycle Traffic Over Four Main Portland Bicycle Bridges Juxtaposed with Bikeway Miles
Combined 2010 Bicycle Traffic Over Four Main Portland Bicycle Bridges
Juxtaposed with Bicycle Crashes
Bicycle Traffic at City Count Locations (Bridge and Non-Bridge Traffic)
Changes in Bicycle Traffic (Bridge, Non-Bridge, and Combined Locations 2010)
Daily Bicycle Counts by Section of City
SE Portland
North Portland
East Portland
NE Portland
West Portland (Central City)
Southwest Portland (not including Central City)
Northwest Portland (not including Central City)
City of Portland Bicycle Counts by Year by Gender
City of Portland Bicycle Counts by Sector 2010 by Gender
City of Portland Bicycle Counts by Year by Helmet Use
City of Portland Bicycle Counts by Sector 2010 by Helmet Use
Portland Bicycle Counts 2010 Locations with Highest and Lowest Share of Women
Riding Bicycles
Summer and Winter Comparison of Bicycle Trips

## Charts

City of Portland Bicycle Counts by Year (Gender and Helmet Use)
Citywide
North Portland
Northwest Portland
Southwest Portland
East Portland
Inner NE Portland
Inner SE Portland
Bicycle and Auto Counts on the Four Main Bicycle-Friendly Downtown Bridges
1991-2010

## Average Daily Bicycle Traffic 4 Main Willamette River Bicycle Bridges



## Year

Bicycle Traffic across Four Main Portland Bicycle Bridges J uxtaposed with Bikeway Miles
Cyclists per Day
Bikeway Miles


## Combined Bicycle Traffic over Four Main Portland Bicycle Bridges J uxtaposed with Bicycle Crashes



Extrapolated from peak period counts
"Crash Rate" represents an indexing of annual reported crashes to daily bicycle trips across the four main bicycle bridges.
*2008, 2009 Reported Bicycle Crashes data reflects increased crash reporting requirements.

## Bicycle Traffic at City Count Locations Bridge and Non-Bridge Traffic






## Daily Bicycle Traffic East Portland 2010 Counts Compared to Previous Years

Daily Bicycle Trips


## Daily Bicycle Traffic: Inner NE Portland 2010 Counts Compared to Previous Years

Daily Bicycle Trips


## Daily Bicycle Traffic: West Portland (Central City) 2010 Counts Compared to Previous Years



## Daily Bicycle Traffic: Southwest Portland (not incl. Central City) 2010 Counts Compared to Previous Years



## Daily Bicycle Traffic: Northwest Portland (not incl. Central City) 2010 Counts Compared to Previous Years



## City of Portland Bicycle Counts by Year By Gender

Percentage of all Cyclists


## City of Portland Bicycle Counts by Sector 2010 By Gender

Percentage of all Cyclists


Number in columns is total number of cyclists recorded in counts in each sector.

## City of Portland Bicycle Counts by Year By Helmet Use <br> Percentage of all Cyclists



## City of Portland Bicycle Counts by Sector 2010 By Helmet Use

Percentage of all Cyclists



Summer and Winter Comparison of Bicycle Trips 2010 Hawthorne Bridge Counts Compared to Past Peaks


## City of Portland Bicycle Counts by Year

## Gender and Helmet Use

Citywide


## City of Portland Bicycle Counts by Year Gender and Helmet Use

North Portland

|  | Male Cyclists w/ helmets w/o helmets |  | Total | Female Cyclists w/ helmets w/o helmets Total |  |  | Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\|$Male Cyclists as $\%$ of <br> all cyclists <br> w/ helmets w/o helmets |  | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Female Cyclists as \% } \\ \text { of all cyclists } \\ \mathrm{w} / \text { helmets w/o helmets }\end{array}$ |  | Based on |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{w} /$ helmets |  |  |  | ale Cyclists /o helmets | Total | w/ helmets | ale Cyclist helmets | Total |  | yclists w/o helmets |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1992 | 62 | 45 |  | 107 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 58\% | 42\% | 83\% | 73\% | 27\% | 17\% | 60\% | 40\% | 48\% | 35\% | 12\% | 5\% | 129 cyclists |
| 1993 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 cyclists |
| 1994 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 cyclisis |
| 1995 | 40 | 19 | 59 | 19 | 2 | 21 | 68\% | 32\% | 74\% | 90\% | 10\% | 26\% | 74\% | 26\% | 50\% | 24\% | 24\% | 3\% | 80 cyclists |
| 1996 | 0 | , | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 cyclisis |
| 1997 | 156 | 146 | 302 | 71 | 29 | 100 | 52\% | 48\% | 75\% | 71\% | 29\% | 25\% | 56\% | 44\% | 39\% | 36\% | 18\% | 7\% | 402 cyclists |
| 1998 | 197 | 119 | 316 | 92 | 40 | 132 | 62\% | 38\% | 71\% | 70\% | 30\% | 29\% | 65\% | 35\% | 44\% | 27\% | 21\% | 9\% | 448 cyclists |
| 1999 | 170 | 128 | 298 | 60 | 28 | 88 | 57\% | 43\% | 77\% | 68\% | 32\% | 23\% | 60\% | 40\% | 44\% | 33\% | 16\% | 7\% | 386 cyclists |
| 2000 | 403 | 133 | 536 | 159 | 41 | 200 | 75\% | 25\% | 73\% | 80\% | 21\% | 27\% | 76\% | 24\% | 55\% | 18\% | 22\% | 6\% | 736 cyclists |
| 2001 | 821 | 375 | 1,196 | 359 | 91 | 450 | 69\% | 31\% | 73\% | 80\% | 20\% | 27\% | 72\% | 28\% | 50\% | 23\% | 22\% | 6\% | 1,646 cyclists |
| 2002 | 88 | 28 | 116 | 63 | 10 | 73 | 76\% | 24\% | 61\% | 86\% | 14\% | 39\% | 80\% | 20\% | 47\% | 15\% | 33\% | 5\% | 189 cyclists |
| 2003 | 301 | 161 | 462 | 153 | 42 | 195 | 65\% | 35\% | 70\% | 78\% | 22\% | 30\% | 69\% | 31\% | 46\% | 25\% | 23\% | 6\% | 657 cyclists |
| 2004 | 148 | 65 | 213 | 69 | 32 | 101 | 69\% | 31\% | 68\% | 68\% | 32\% | 32\% | 69\% | 31\% | 47\% | 21\% | 22\% | 10\% | 314 cyclists |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 cyclists |
| 2006 | 1,197 | 349 | 1,546 | 694 | 112 | 806 | 77\% | 23\% | 66\% | 86\% | 14\% | 34\% | 80\% | 20\% | 51\% | 15\% | 30\% | 5\% | 2,352 cyclists |
| 2007 | 1,058 | 361 | 1,419 | 543 | 95 | 638 | 75\% | 25\% | 69\% | 85\% | 15\% | 31\% | 78\% | 22\% | 51\% | 18\% | 26\% | 5\% | 2,057 cyclists |
| 2008 | 3,762 | 822 | 4,584 | 2,238 | 272 | 2,510 | 82\% | 18\% | 65\% | 89\% | 11\% | 35\% | 85\% | 15\% | 53\% | 12\% | 32\% | 4\% | 7,094 cyclists |
| 2009 | 1,615 | 411 | 2,026 | 873 | 119 | 992 | 80\% | 20\% | 67\% | 88\% | 12\% | 33\% | 82\% | 18\% | 54\% | 14\% | 29\% | 4\% | 3,018 cyclists |
| 2010 | 1,823 | 476 | 2,299 | 929 | 153 | 1,082 | 79\% | 21\% | 68\% | 86\% | 14\% | 32\% | 81\% | 19\% | 54\% | 14\% | 27\% | 5\% | 3,381 cyclists |

Northwest Portland


## City of Portland Bicycle Counts by Year Gender and Helmet Use

## Southwest Portland



East Portland

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Perc | ntages |  |  | Male Cyclists as \% of | Female Cyclists as \% |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | w/ helmets | Male Cyclists w/o helmets | Total | Female Cyclists w/ helmets w/o helmets | Total | Male Cyclists w/ helmets w/o helmets | Total | Female Cyclists $\mathrm{w} /$ helmets w/o helmets | Total | All Cyclists <br> w/ helmets w/o helmets | all cyclists <br> $\mathrm{w} /$ helmets w/o helmets | of all cyclists <br> w/ helmets w/o helmets | Based on |
| 1992 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 \quad 0$ | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 cyclists |
| 1993 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 cyclists |
| 1994 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 \quad 0$ | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 cyclists |
| 1995 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 \quad 0$ | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 cyclists |
| 1996 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 \quad 0$ | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 cyclists |
| 1997 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 \quad 0$ | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 cyclists |
| 1998 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 cyclists |
| 1999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 \quad 0$ | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 cyclists |
| 2000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 \quad 0$ | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 cyclists |
| 2001 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 \quad 0$ | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 cyclists |
| 2002 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 \quad 0$ | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 cyclists |
| 2003 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 \quad 0$ | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 cyclisis |
| 2004 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 \quad 0$ | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 cyclists |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 \quad 0$ | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 cyclists |
| 2006 | 71 | 153 | 224 | $16 \quad 18$ | 34 | 32\% 68\% | 87\% | 47\% 53\% | 13\% | 34\% 66\% | 28\% 59\% | 6\% 7\% | 258 cyclists |
| 2007 | 241 | 187 | 428 | $61 \quad 37$ | 98 | 56\% 44\% | 81\% | 62\% 38\% | 19\% | 57\% 43\% | 46\% 36\% | 12\% 7\% | 526 cyclists |
| 2008 | 511 | 337 | 848 | $150-45$ | 195 | 60\% 40\% | 81\% | 77\% 23\% | 19\% | 63\% 37\% | 49\% 32\% | 14\% 4\% | 1,043 cyclists |
| 2009 | 506 | 372 | 878 | 14357 | 200 | 58\% 42\% | 81\% | 72\% 29\% | 19\% | 60\% 40\% | 47\% 35\% | 13\% 5\% | 1,078 cyclists |
| 2010 | 551 | 467 | 1,018 | 178 69 | 247 | 54\% 46\% | 80\% | 72\% 28\% | 20\% | 58\% 42\% | 44\% 37\% | 14\% 5\% | 1,265 cyclists |
|  | 1,880 | 1,516 | 3,396 | 548226 | 774 | 55\% 45\% | 81\% | 71\% 29\% | 19\% | 58\% 42\% | 45\% 36\% | 13\% 5\% | 4,170 cyclists |

## City of Portland Bicycle Counts by Year Gender and Helmet Use

Inner NE Portland

|  | Male Cyclists |  |  | Female Cyclists |  |  | Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\|$Male Cyclists as $\%$ of <br> all cyclists <br> w/ helmets w/o helmets |  | Female Cyclists as \% <br> of all cyclists <br> $\mathrm{w} /$ helmets $\mathrm{w} / \mathrm{o}$ helmets |  | Based on |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Male Cyclists | Female Cyclists |  |  | All Cyclistsw/ helmets w/o helmets |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | w/ helmets | helmets | Total | w/ helmets |  |  | /o helmets | Total | w/ helmets | helmets | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1992 | 70 | 71 | 141 |  |  |  | 17 | 16 | 33 | 50\% | 50\% | 81\% | 52\% | 48\% | 19\% | 50\% | 50\% | 40\% | 41\% | 10\% | 9\% | 174 cyclists |
| 1993 | 177 | 171 | 348 | 79 | 41 | 120 | 51\% | 49\% | 74\% | 66\% | 34\% | 26\% | 55\% | 45\% | 38\% | 37\% | 17\% | 9\% | 468 cyclists |
| 1994 | 67 | 38 | 105 | 24 | 9 | 33 | 64\% | 36\% | 76\% | 73\% | 27\% | 24\% | 66\% | 34\% | 49\% | 28\% | 17\% | 7\% | 138 cyclists |
| 1995 | 311 | 110 | 421 | 124 | 66 | 190 | 74\% | 26\% | 69\% | 65\% | 35\% | 31\% | 71\% | 29\% | 51\% | 18\% | 20\% | 11\% | 611 cyclists |
| 1996 | 412 | 301 | 713 | 128 | 79 | 207 | 58\% | 42\% | 78\% | 62\% | 38\% | 23\% | 59\% | 41\% | 45\% | 33\% | 14\% | 9\% | 920 cyclists |
| 1997 | 736 | 517 | 1,253 | 335 | 124 | 459 | 59\% | 41\% | 73\% | 73\% | 27\% | 27\% | 63\% | 37\% | 43\% | 30\% | 20\% | 7\% | 1,712 cyclists |
| 1998 | 929 | 770 | 1,699 | 393 | 180 | 573 | 55\% | 45\% | 75\% | 69\% | 31\% | 25\% | 58\% | 42\% | 41\% | 34\% | 17\% | 8\% | 2,272 cyclists |
| 1999 | 656 | 367 | 1,023 | 254 | 97 | 351 | 64\% | 36\% | 74\% | 72\% | 28\% | 26\% | 66\% | 34\% | 48\% | 27\% | 18\% | 7\% | 1,374 cyclists |
| 2000 | 627 | 367 | 994 | 262 | 86 | 348 | 63\% | 37\% | 74\% | 75\% | 25\% | 26\% | 66\% | 34\% | 47\% | 27\% | 20\% | 6\% | 1,342 cyclists |
| 2001 | 1,416 | 690 | 2,106 | 615 | 177 | 792 | 67\% | 33\% | 73\% | 78\% | 22\% | 27\% | 70\% | 30\% | 49\% | 24\% | 21\% | 6\% | 2,898 cyclists |
| 2002 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 cyclists |
| 2003 | 402 | 272 | 674 | 233 | 126 | 359 | 60\% | 40\% | 65\% | 65\% | 35\% | 35\% | 61\% | 39\% | 39\% | 26\% | 23\% | 12\% | 1,033 cyclists |
| 2004 | 246 | 134 | 380 | 116 | 47 | 163 | 65\% | 35\% | 70\% | 71\% | 29\% | 30\% | 67\% | 33\% | 45\% | 25\% | 21\% | 9\% | 543 cyclists |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 cyclists |
| 2006 | 927 | 494 | 1,421 | 464 | 140 | 604 | 65\% | 35\% | 70\% | 77\% | 23\% | 30\% | 69\% | 31\% | 46\% | 24\% | 23\% | 7\% | 2,025 cyclisis |
| 2007 | 985 | 362 | 1,347 | 540 | 134 | 674 | 73\% | 27\% | 67\% | 80\% | 20\% | 33\% | 75\% | 25\% | 49\% | 18\% | 27\% | 7\% | 2,021 cyclists |
| 2008 | 1,408 | 480 | 1,888 | 839 | 181 | 1,020 | 75\% | 25\% | 65\% | 82\% | 18\% | 35\% | 77\% | 23\% | 48\% | 17\% | 29\% | 6\% | 2,908 cyclists |
| 2009 | 1,452 | 469 | 1,921 | 878 | 190 | 1,068 | 76\% | 24\% | 64\% | 82\% | 18\% | 36\% | 78\% | 22\% | 49\% | 16\% | 29\% | 6\% | 2,989 cyclists |
| 2010 | 1,794 | 617 | 2,411 | 1,028 | 210 | 1,238 | 74\% | 26\% | 66\% | 83\% | 17\% | 34\% | 77\% | 23\% | 49\% | 17\% | 28\% | 6\% | 3,649 cyclists |

Inner SE Portland


Bicycle And Auto Counts on the Four Main Bicycle-Friendly Downtown Bridges
1991-2010



[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ This is a standard traffic engineering rule of thumb. Its accuracy is borne out by our 24 -hour automated counts. November 2010

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ The other two means include data from the US Department of Commerce (either the annual American Community Survey or the decennial US Census), and the annual resident survey conducted by the City Auditor's Office.
    ${ }^{3}$ Based on data displayed in the Chart titled "Summer and Winter Comparison of Bicycle Trips", bicycle use in May 2010 appears to be approximately two-thirds ( $2 / 3$ ) of trips during the summer months.
    ${ }^{4}$ The Burnside Bridge count was a one-day count, only. Peak recorded use on the Hawthorne, Steel and Broadway Bridges was $7,520,8,971$ (lower deck, during the Broadway closure) and 6,072, respectively.

