Where cycling is increasing, is it getting more equal?

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Cycling levels and diversity in cycling
Walking by gender and age

% who had walked (at least 10 minutes continuous) for any purpose in the last 4 weeks

- Males: 86%
- Females: 87%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16-24</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>92</td>
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<td>35-44</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>89</td>
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<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cycling by gender and age

% who had cycled (any length or purpose) in the last 4 weeks

Age

16-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65+

Males

Females

All ages average:

20% 10%

13 11 14 11 7 3
Where I went on my holidays... but would we see them in England?
What chance of people of these ages and genders doing any bike riding in a month if in England?
In Cambridge, where levels of cycling are the highest in Britain (one in three commuting city residents ride to work) men and women are equally likely to cycle to work.
Gender inequality in cycle commuting
England & Wales Local Authority Districts, 2011 Census data (via ONS)

Most unequal (>14:1)

English average (2:5:1)

Gender equality (1:1)
Heinen et al (2010:69-70) report lack of consensus over how age affects cycle commuting:

"While a relationship between age and cycling evidently exists, it is unclear whether it is a universal one."
% of commuting Cambridge residents who do so by bicycle, by age group (2011 Census data)
Figure 8: Percentage of workers cycling to work by age
England and Wales, 2011

Percentage commuting by bicycle (denominator: all workers in age group)

England and Wales excluding London
London

Notes:
1. The 2001 figure for workers aged 65 and over is for workers aged 65 to 74 and the 2011 figure is for workers aged 65 and over.
What’s (not) been changing? (and what needs to change?)
Graph: Anna Goodman, analysis of Census 2001 and 2011 data
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(A) Older adult representation: cross-sectional associations

Mean ratio of older cyclists: all older commuters

Commute modal share of cycling

Graph: Anna Goodman, analysis of Census 2001 and 2011 data
Graph: Anna Goodman, analysis of Census 2001 and 2011 data

(B) Older adult representation: change over time

Mean change in ratio of female cyclists: all female commuters

Change in commute modal share of cycling
Female representation in inner London: change over time

Graph: Anna Goodman, analysis of Census 2001 and 2011 data
Older representation in inner London: change over time

Graph: Anna Goodman, analysis of Census 2001 and 2011 data
Gender and age: some reasons for inequalities

- Differences in trip types
  - Location, length, luggage, chaining, kids etc…
  - Although some would seem to ‘inherently’ favour the under-represented group
- Different cultural norms apply
- Different infrastructure preferences
  - Most studies show women have stronger preferences than men for routes that keep cycles away from fast or heavy motor traffic
  - Some similar evidence re: age but not so good
What to do?

Local Transport Note 2/08
October 2008

Cycle Infrastructure Design

London Cycling Design Standards
Draft for consultation
June 2014

MAYOR OF LONDON
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