

Carles Romero

Mobility Department

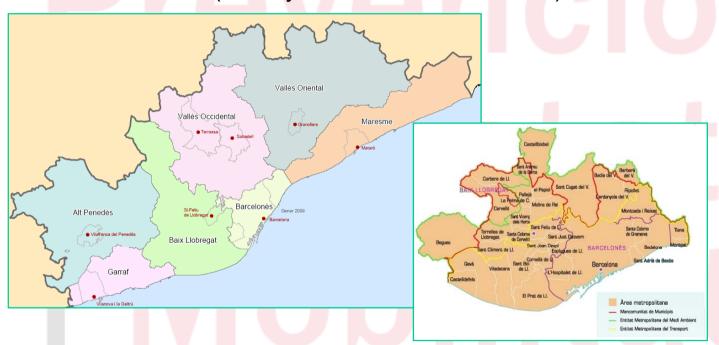






# **Barcelona: Mobility basic information**

Barcelona is a city with a high **demographic density**, with 1.600.000 inhabitants in 101 km<sup>2</sup> (density: 15.963 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>).

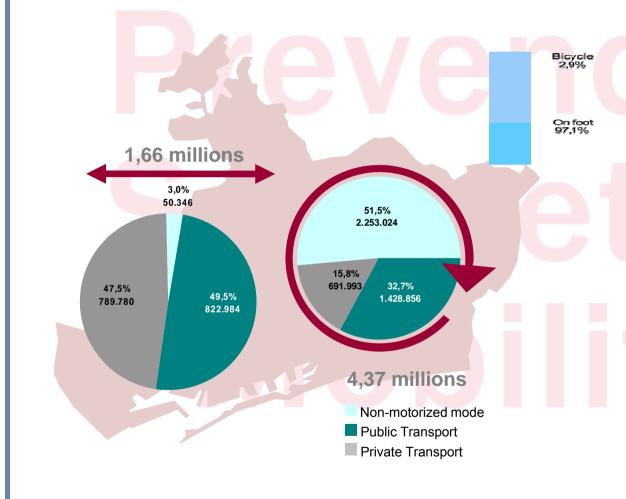


Barcelona is the center of one of the biggest metropolitan areas in Europe: the **Metropolitan Region of Barcelona** that integrate 164 municipalities and 4.4 millions of inhabitants. (density: 1.359 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>).





# **Barcelona: Modal Distribution**



The non-motorized modes of transport (51,5%) and the public transport (32,7%) are the most used on intern displacements

In the connection displacements, the public transport (49,5%) and the private transport (47,5%) have very similar proportions of use.





# **Barcelona: GLOBAL BICYCLE PROMOTION**



More bicycle parking places (from 14,000

to 25,000)



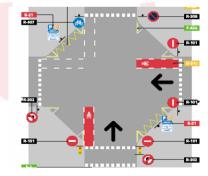
28 km of new cycle lanes



Improved safety for existing cycle lanes



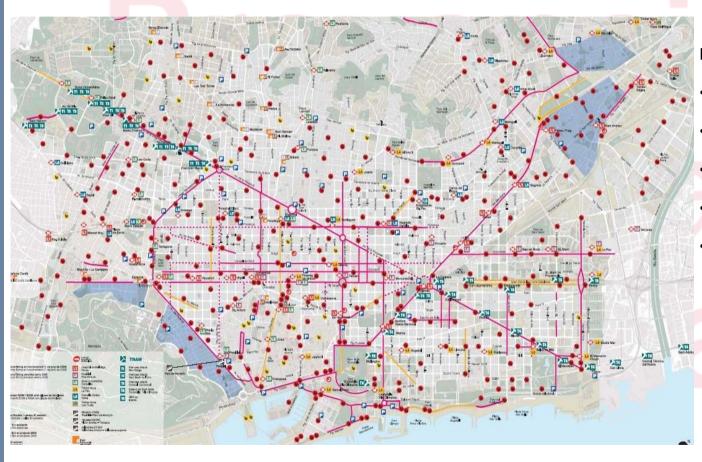
More 30 Zones (car-bicycle co-existence)







# MUNICIPALITY TERRITORIAL COVERAGE



#### **Beginning** on March 2007

- 6000 bicycles
- 400 stations
- Coverage 49 km²
- Coverage Range 197 m
- Slope< 4%





# **TPI** contracting-financing forms

1. Using a service rendering contract: Barcelona, Brussels, Sidney ... models

The public bicycle service system is an open request for tenders as a providing of a public service. The administration have a direct control all over the system.

2. Included on the advertising contracts:

Oslo, Lyon, Paris ... models

The public bicycle system is integrated in the advertising contract, as a part of the canon. The control mechanism is subject to the principal aim of the advertising contract.





# bicing

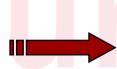
# financing

Bicing is financed with the excess of the integral regulation parking system, the "Àrea Verda", in accordance with the Fiscal Orderly establishes.

Object:

Safe, Sustainable, Equitable, Efficient Mobility





Car use restriction instruments:

Parking Integral Regulation









More sustainable modes promotion: **Project** 





# 2 years later...







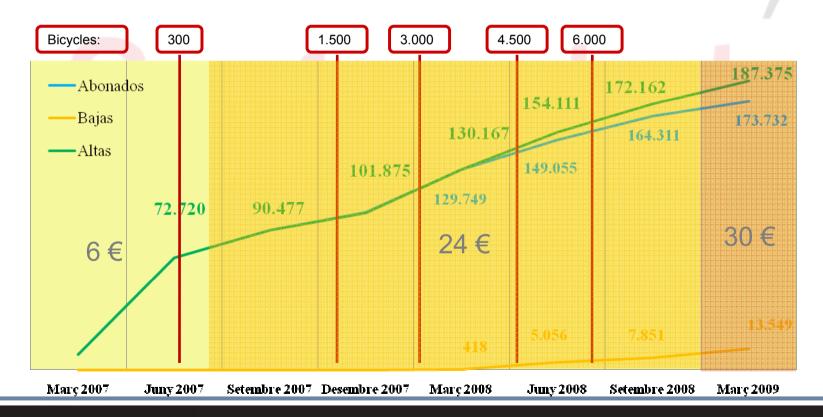
# **bicing**

# customers

On May 2009:

- 187.375 joins.
- 6.000 bicycles.
- 400 stations.

# Customers number evolution (Annual subscription)







# **Customers description**

PROFESSION	% CUSTOMERS
Student	15,86%
Administrative	9,38%
Engineer	7,12%
Civil Service	4,86%
Self-employed	4,12%
Artist	3,69%
Teacher	3,22%
Economist	3,12%
Arquitect and quantity surveyor	2,48%
Manager / Director	2,26%

- Change in the bicycle customer role
- 59% of customers are older than 30 years old.
- Professional diversification

Before **kicing**:

Mainly users are young students involved with sustainability and environment.

After **bicing**:



Professional diversification and increase of the bicycle customer average age. Use due to **comfort** and **speed**.

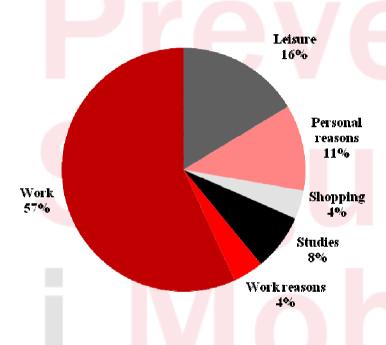






# **Use characteristics**

#### BICING DISPLACEMENTS REASONS



- 68,2% are obligated mobility journeys (work, studies, etc.)
- Bicing has assumed the role of an usual urban transport mode for all displacement reasons.

#### **INTERMODALITY**

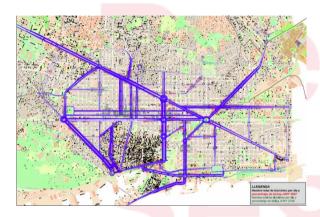
- 63% are realized exclusively with Bicing
- 37% combines Bicing with other transport modes



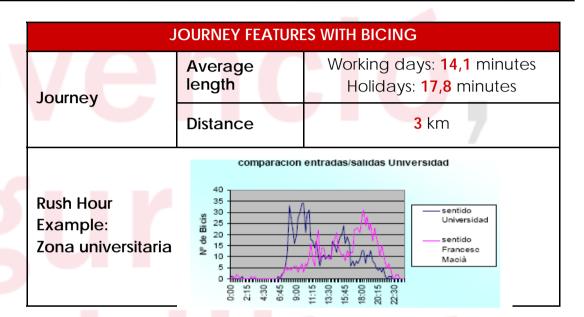




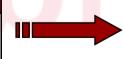
# **Journey features**



Every day 97.139 bicycle displacements take place in Barcelona



Displacements / day type	Summer (june)	Winter (january)
Working day	47,069	34,150
Holiday	32,127	19,244

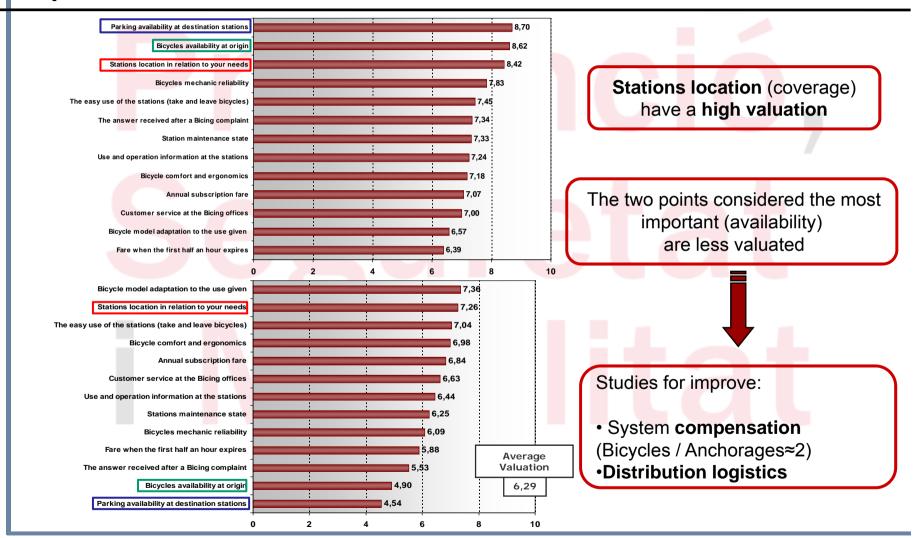


48,45 % of bicycle journeys during a favourable climate working day by BICING





# **Importance and Evaluation**







Reflections about the implementation and management of the Barcelona Bicycle Public Service





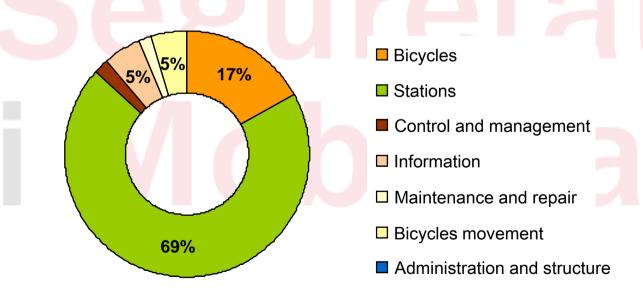


# SERVICE COST

# Investment and recovery costs

The estimated global inversion global for Bicing services is 15,9 million euro, emphasizing the stations cost that represents almost the 70% and, in the distance, the bicycles cost (17%).

# INVESTMENTS DISTRIBUTION







# **SERVICE COST**

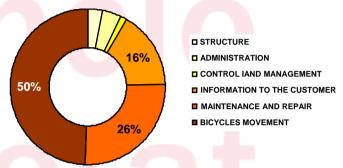
# Running costs

#### Personnel cost

Bicing service staff are about 230 people, 50% of them are assigned to bicycles movement.

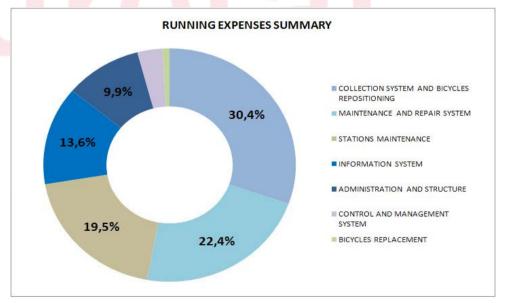
The estimated personnel cost is about 5 million euro.

# BICING SERVICE PERSONNEL



#### Service costs

Estimated global service costs: 10,2 million €year







# **SERVICE COST**

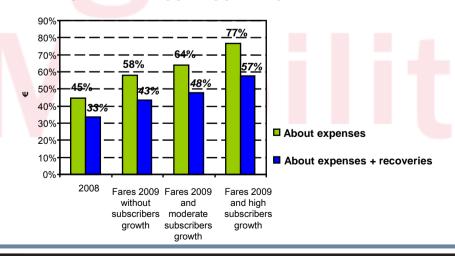
# Cost coverage

#### Users income:

Users contribution as an income concept will be around 4,5 million euro. On 2008, 90% of them corresponds to annual subscriptions, and will be between **6,5 and 7,8 million on year 2009** depending on the customers number evolution, in accordance with new fares approved for this period.

Service collection coverage, with the actual price system, will be around 33% of running expenses and joint recoveries  $\rightarrow$  (44% of expenses exclusively).

#### **ESTIMATED INCOME COVERAGE**



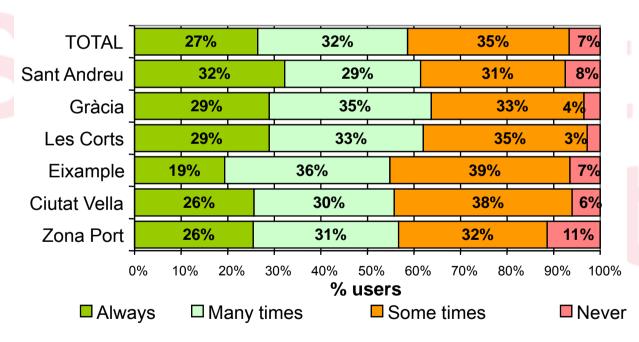




# Availability of execute displacements on slope

A quarter of users assert that they <u>always</u> make Bicing trips on slope. 40% of users are not used to make slope routes.

#### **AVAILABILITY OF EXECUTE DISPLACEMENTS ON SLOPE**



Font: Estudi d'hàbits dels usuaris del Bicing. 2008

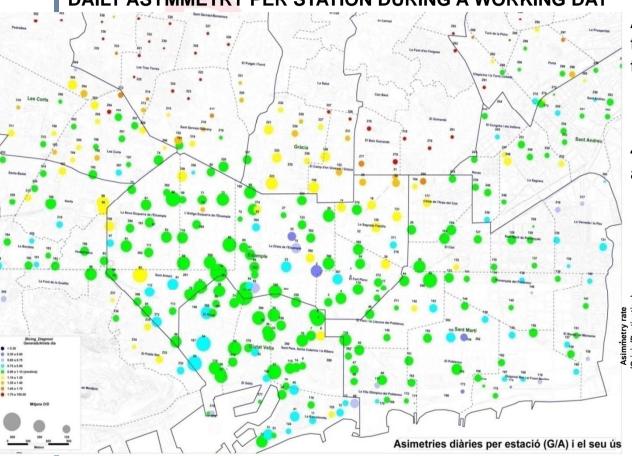


# **DISTRICTS RELATION. TRIPS / TOTAL WORKING DAY** 621 44,9% 240 3.56 50,4





#### DAILY ASYMMETRY PER STATION DURING A WORKING DAY

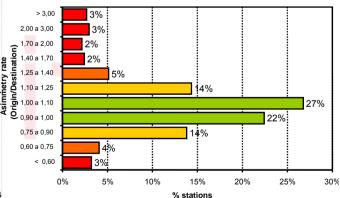


Asymmetry (α) is represented as the relation between generated trips (G) and attracted trips (A):

$$\alpha = G/A$$

49% of stations have a balanced asymmetric rate.

#### STATIONS CLASSIFICATION BY ASYMMETRY LEVEL

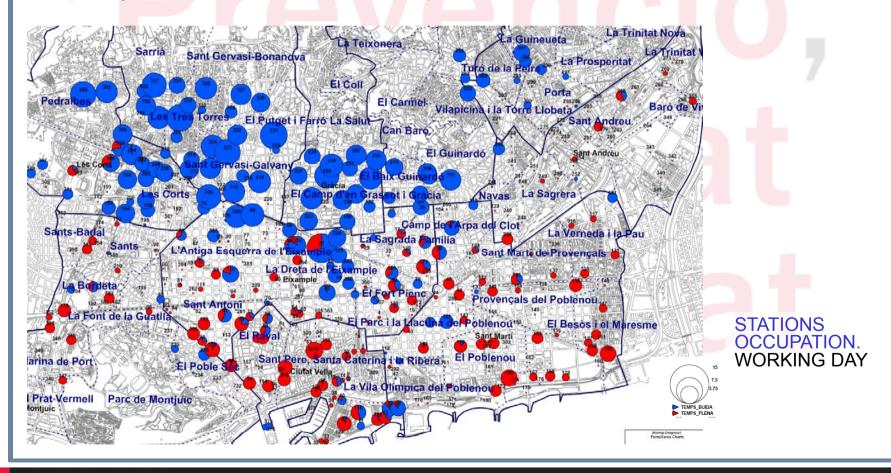


Each circle diameter indicate the volume of generated trips, whereas the colour represent the  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$  value.



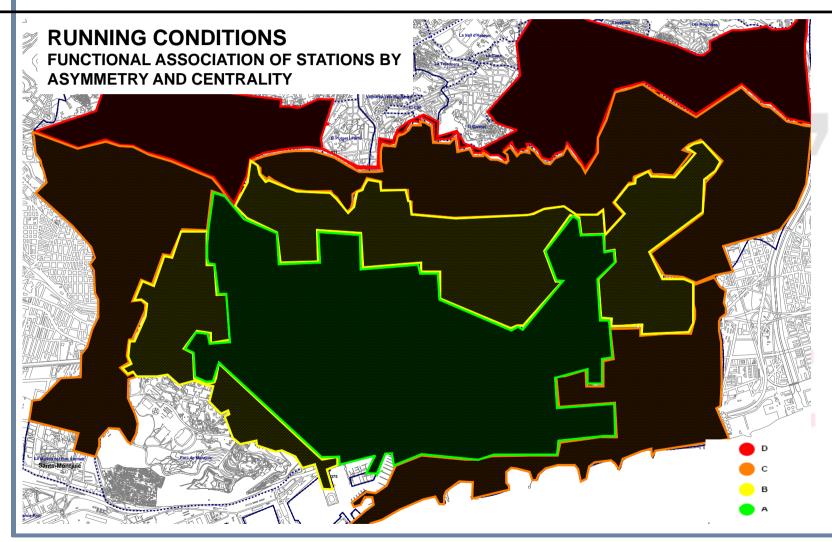


Blue circles represents the empty stations during the day, the red ones represents the completely full stations and its diameter represents the number of hours that have been full.













# **IMPROVEMENT MEASURES**

#### Studies execution:

- Studies abut mobility:
  - Demand analysis:
    - Origin/destiny matrix
    - Self control by neighbourhood and zones
    - Schedule distribution
    - Stations imbalance
  - Supply analysis:
    - Territorial coverage
    - Agility of the system
  - Search of alternatives for demand management, and improve/adapt the supply
- Studies about operative optimization:
  - Analysis: problems detection
  - System resizing
    - Stations, slots, bicycles, redistribution systems, etc.







# **IMPROVEMENT MEASURES**

### Improvement proposal:

Most saturated and/or unbalanced zones boost:

#### Short term measures

- Suggest to Clear Channel a replacement route reorganization by zones, to give an homogeneous service to unattended zones with minimum costs
- **Densification of clusters** at zones where the storage capacity is insufficient, extending the current stations when is possible, or opening new stations near to the existing ones
- At new programmed stations (Sants), preferably stations with 60 slots (2x30)

CL027	PLAÇA CATALUNYA
CL029	BARCELONETA
CL030	HOSPITAL DEL MAR
CL032	VILA OLÍMPICA
CL034	UPF

#### Long term measures

- Periodic revision of the clusters zoning, the stock planning, and the van assignment, as the demand increase
- Use of a station stock control tool, for visits reassignment





# **IMPROVEMENT MEASURES**

# Improvement proposal:

- Solve of redistribution problems:
  - Access problems to some stations
  - Action protocol
    - Security improvement
    - Minimize the traffic affectation
- Revision of the service levels requirements (contract conditions).
- Improve on demand management:
  - Incentive for customers → Auto-balance of the system





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