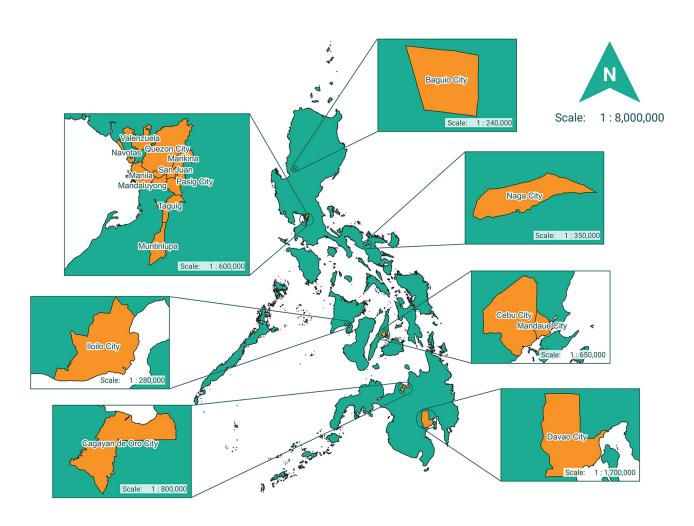


Now in its second year of nationwide implementation, the bike count project, led by organizers of the Mobility Awards, aims to provide solid evidence to support the urgent need of investing in better bicycle- and pedestrian-friendly infrastructure throughout the country.

In this year's effort, **817 volunteers** actively participated in bike counts conducted in **17 cities** (10 in Metro Manila and 7 provincial cities) across the Philippines, on seven different dates in June and July. Following the standardized bike counting methodology developed by the US National Bicycle and Pedestrian Documentation (NBPD) Project, volunteers performed their counts during peak rush hours, specifically from 6:00 a.m. to 8 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. This timing was chosen to effectively capture the significant influx of commuters using bicycles during these hours. The collected dataset will provide valuable insights into the cycling habits and infrastructure requirements within Philippine urban areas.







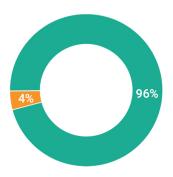
People on bicycles counted*

*in 17 cities in a particular weekday during the peak hours of 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

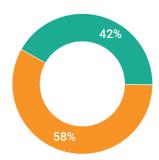


or 141,888 are male

or 5,912 are female



This stark difference highlights the importance of addressing the challenges women face from choosing cycling as their mode of transportation.



or 62,076 are helmet users



or 85,724 are non-helmet users

It is important to also note the variations in helmet usage across different cities, which also have different local policies on helmet usage. Further studies are recommended exploring different factors and contextual influences that affect helmet usage among cyclists.

PER KILOMETER TRAVELED, 147,800 CYCLISTS ON THE ROAD **EQUATE TO:**



Estimated metric tons of CO, emissions reduced



PhP 208,223.80 (fuel savings from motorcycles) to



PhP 615,206

(fuel savings from cars)

Worth of fuel costs saved

Several factors may have contributed to a decline in the number of cyclists compared to last year's data, including an increase in public transport usage, poor road conditions, and unfavorable weather conditions. These circumstances highlight the urgent need for improved cycling infrastructure and safety measures.





29,560

Number of cars needed to move 147,800 people

During peak hours, bicycle traffic had a much smaller impact on road capacity compared to cars.



MOVING FORWARD

Bilang Siklista offers critical data to support the formulation of cycling policies and infrastructure enhancements, contributing to the promotion of cycling as a viable, sustainable, and inclusive mode of transportation throughout the Philippines. Based on this year's findings, here are some recommendations:



REGULAR BIKE COUNTS

Local authorities should implement consistent and ongoing bike count initiatives to accurately monitor cycling trends and assess the long-term effectiveness of cycling infrastructure and policies.



INTEGRATION WITH TRAFFIC VOLUME COUNTS

The integration of bike counts with standard traffic volume assessments can offer a comprehensive perspective on modal distribution, informing traffic engineering and policymaking.



ADDRESS GENDER DISPARITY IN BIKE COMMUTING

Address the gender imbalance in cycling by conducting in-depth analyses of the underlying factors, and implementing measures to encourage greater female participation in cycling.



HELMET USAGE

Investigate helmet usage rates, violations, and their correlation with local regulations, road safety, and injury data.



TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS DATA

Gather and analyze data related to travel characteristics, including origin-destination patterns, route preferences, trip distances, and travel durations. This information can guide the development of bike lane networks and related facilities.



PRE AND POST-EVALUATIONS

Employ bike counts as an effective tool for monitoring and evaluating the impact of infrastructure and policy modifications, thereby facilitating informed investment decisions.

