

Bicycle & Pedestrian Systems Plan

The Manhattan Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan (Systems Plan) will set a vision to make walking and biking safe, easy, and convenient.

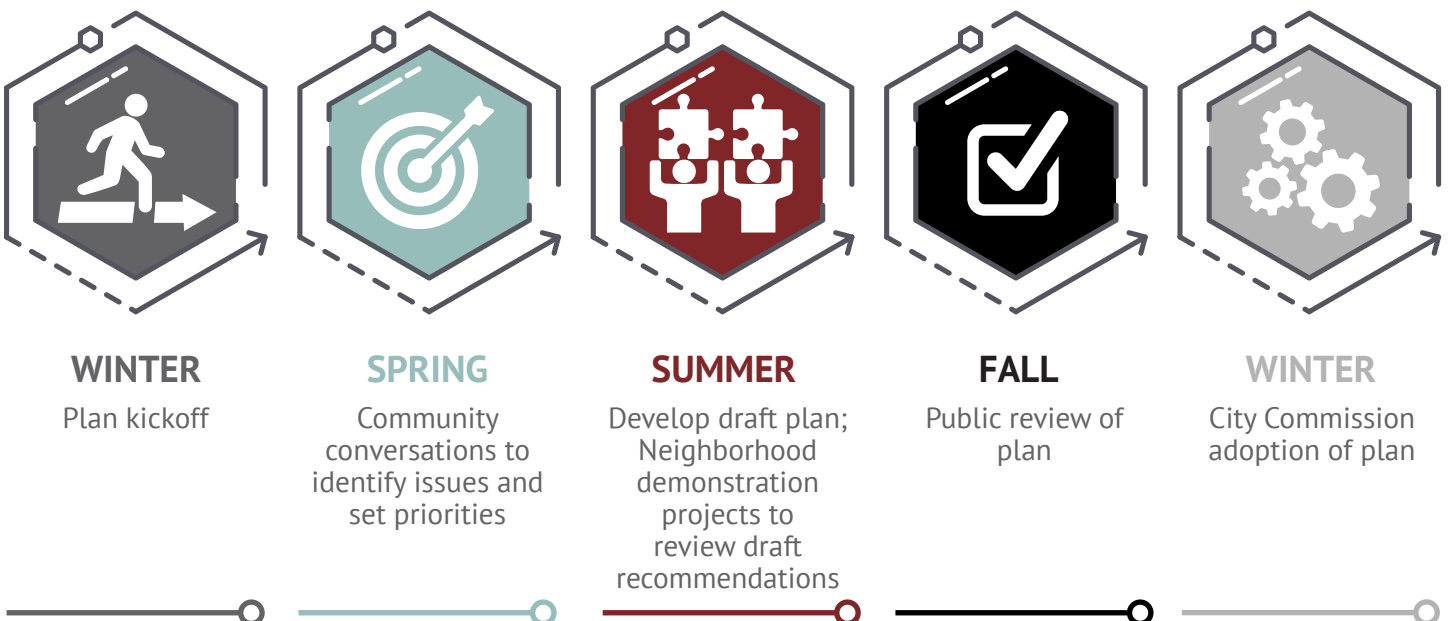
The Systems Plan will identify citywide walking and biking recommendations including walking and biking route improvements and programs so that people of all ages and abilities can walk and bike more safely and more often. The Systems Plan will help the City prioritize projects and track progress towards the vision for walking and biking in Manhattan.



INTENDED OUTCOMES

- Develop a vision for walking and biking that encompasses the needs of all ages and abilities
- Build on previous local planning and engagement efforts
- Build capacity to support safe walking and biking in Manhattan
- Promote and energize a culture of walking and biking
- Identify walking and biking route improvements
- Develop priorities to invest in walking and biking infrastructure
- Create guidance and provide tools for implementation

TIMELINE



WHY IS WALKING & BIKING IMPORTANT?

Walking and biking are healthy, low-cost, environmentally-friendly, and fun forms of transportation. A transportation system that is safe, comfortable, and inviting for people walking and biking can benefit all people who live, work, play, and do business in Manhattan, regardless of how they get around.



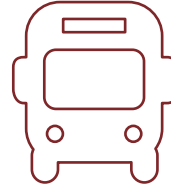
Walkability and public transit access are more important to lower income Americans.

(CTPS, 2017)



Low-stress bicycle facilities provide options for people of all ages and abilities

Investing in low-stress facilities can have a high impact on bicycle ridership because they welcome a wide range of people.



Convenient alternatives to driving

More than half of renters and people between the ages of 18 and 34 place a high priority on providing convenient alternatives to driving such as walking, biking, and public transportation.

(CTPS, 2017)

Bicyclists spend more

Customers who arrive by automobile spend the most per visit across all establishments, but cyclists visit more often and spend more overall.

(Clifton, Morrissey & Ritter, 2012)



Walkability enhances quality of life

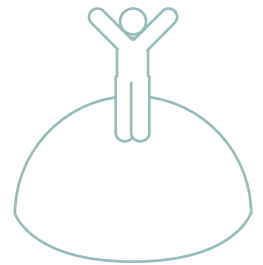
88% who agree that there are places to walk to nearby also report that they are more satisfied with their quality of life.

(CTPS, 2017)



Millennials are much more likely than older generations to prioritize walkability in choosing where to live.

(CTPS, 2017)



Complete streets are safer streets

Studies indicate a 19% to 47% reduction in overall crashes when a road diet is installed. In addition to improving safety, road diets create space for other uses such as bike lanes or wider sidewalks.

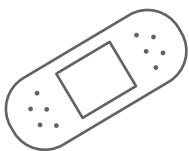
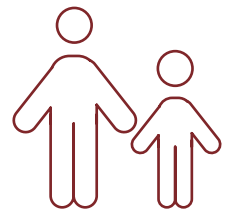
(FHWA, 2016)



6 in 10 residents would spend more to live in a walkable community.

Especially older seniors and Millennials with kids in school.

(CTPS, 2017)



Better bicycling infrastructure increases cycling and safety.

Protected bike lanes pose just 1/10th the risk of injury as riding on major streets with parking.

(Teschke, 2012)

1 in 5 Americans report their stress levels as extreme.

30 minutes of walking per day can reduce anxiety and risk of depression. Bike commuters report lower stress levels compared to auto commuters.

(CDC, 2015)



Safety in numbers

The likelihood that a given person walking or bicycling will be struck by a motorist decreases as the number of people bicycling and walking increases.

(Jacobson, 2003)

