Assessing the Impact of Streetscape on Shared Bike Ridership with Street View Imagery

Shengxiang Jin
Department of Applied Social Sciences
Metropolitan College
Boston University



- Motivation and Goal
- Literature Review
- Proposed Method
- Result
- Discussion & Future Work



We Are Too Car-dependent



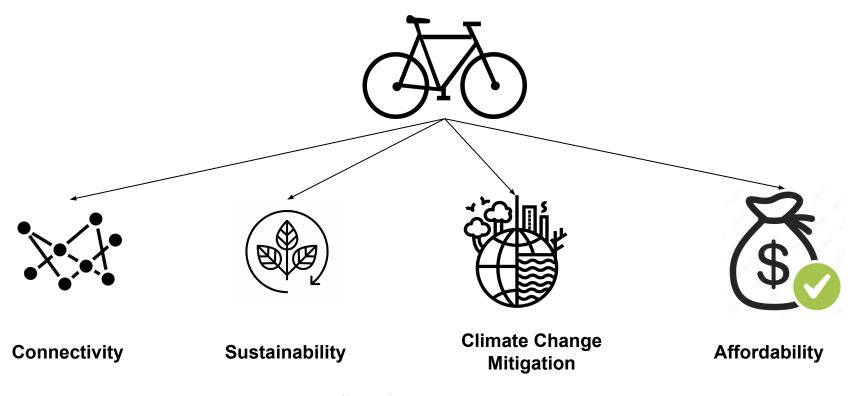
Average 50 hours of traffic congestion.

The average cost of congestion in the Boston area was estimated at \$1,103 in 2020.

[1] NBC, Boston's Traffic Congestion Roared Back in Late 2020, Research Says, 06/29/2021



Bicycling As an Alternative



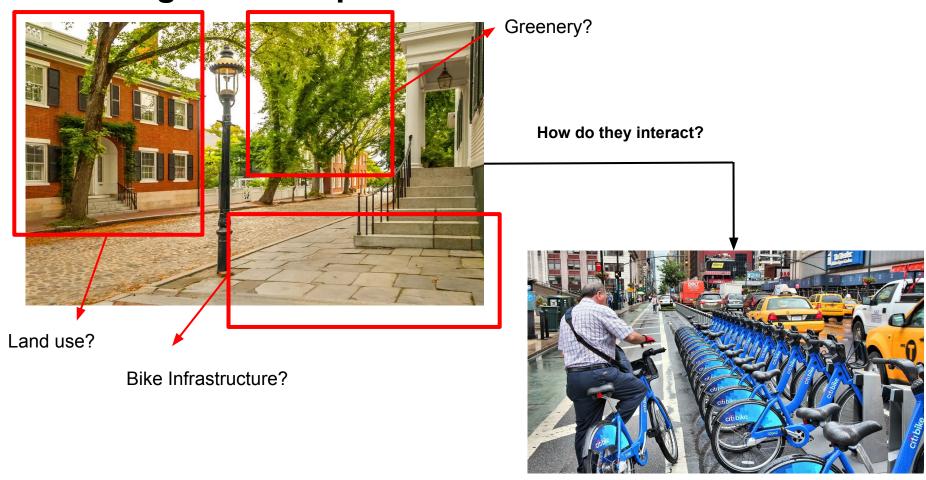
[1] Brand, Christian, et al. "The Climate Change Mitigation Effects of Daily Active Travel in Cities." *Transportation Research Part D: Transport and Environment* 93 (2021): 102764. Web.

[2] Pucher, John, and Ralph Buehler. "Cycling Towards a More Sustainable Transport Future." *Transport reviews* 37.6 (2017): 689-94. *CrossRef.* Web.

Boston University



Getting More People on Bikes





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Distance to CBD & University -

Social Demographic, Build Environment, and Bicycling

Presence of Public Transit + Connectivity +

The Number of Restaurants + Area of Green Space -

Job & Population Density + Bike Infrastructure +

Users' Age

[1] Faghih-Imani, Ahmadreza, et al. "How Land-use and Urban Form Impact Bicycle Flows: Evidence from the Bicycle-Sharing System (BIXI) in Montreal." Journal of transport geography 41 (2014): 306-14. CrossRef. Web.

[3] Wang, Kailai, Gulsah Akar, and Yu-Jen Chen. "Bike Sharing Differences among Millennials, Gen Xers, and Baby Boomers: Lessons Learnt from New York City's Bike Share." Transportation research. Part A, Policy and practice 116 (2018): 1-14. CrossRef. Web.



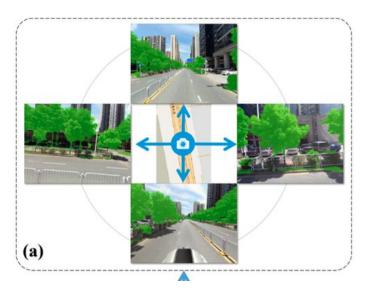
The Number of Bike stations and docks

^[2] Yan, Qiang, et al. "Spatio-Temporal Usage Patterns of Dockless Bike-Sharing Service Linking to a Metro Station: A Case Study in Shanghai, China." Sustainability (Basel, Switzerland) 12.3 (2020): 851. CrossRef. Web.

Study of Bicycle Usage through Street View Image (SVI)

Street elements e.g. Traffic Light, Potholes, Buildings etc.





Urban Greenness

[1] Ito, Koichi, and Filip Biljecki. "Assessing Bikeability with Street View Imagery and Computer Vision." Transportation research. Part C, Emerging technologies 132 (2021): 103371. CrossRef. Web.

[2] Feng Gao, et al. "How is Urban Greenness Spatially Associated with Dockless Bike Sharing Usage on Weekdays, Weekends, and Holidays?" ISPRS international journal of geo-information 10.4 (2021): 238. Publicly Available Content Database. Web.



Research Question

What is the impact of streetscape on bike-sharing rides while controlling for land use and built environment impacts?

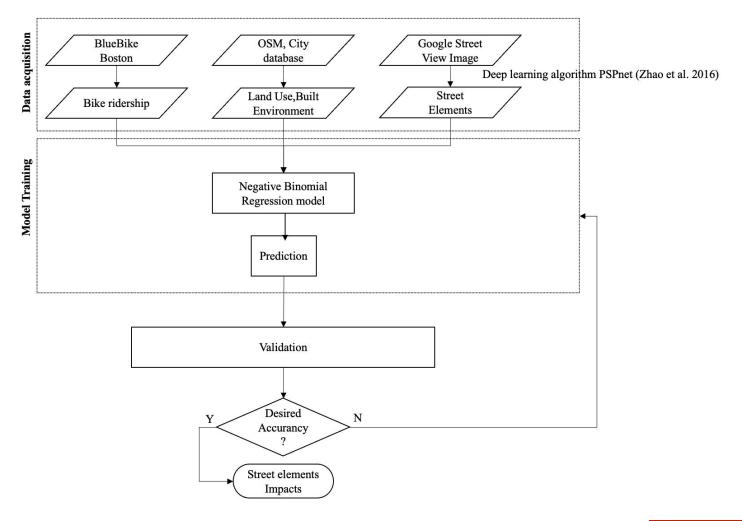




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Propose Method





Data

Non SVI Attributes



SVI Attributes

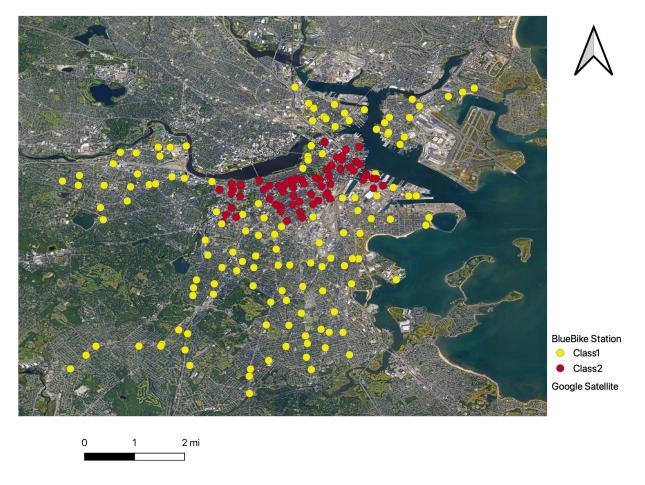




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The Distribution of Bluebike Station





Model Result

Non-SVI variables:

Significant at 5% and 10%:

Total number of Bluebike dock within 500m buffer +

Total number of Bluebike station within 500m buffer -

Total length of bike lane within 500m buffer -

Total number of Food services within 500m buffer +

Distance to University -

Total area of openspace within 500m buffer -

Total number of traffic light within 500m buffer -

Population density at the census tract level +

Total number of bus station within 500m buffer -

Whether stations are located in the city (0 = no, 1 =

yes) +

No Significant:

Total number of intersection within 500m buffer

Total length of sidewalk within 500m buffer

Total number of subway station within 500m buffer

Job density at the census tract level

Boston University



Model Result

SVI variables:

Significant at 5% and 10%:

Road pixel % +

Building pixel % +

Fence pixel % +

Greenery pixel % +

Sky pixel % +

No Significant:

Sidewalk pixel %

Wall pixel %

Pole pixel %

The presence of traffic light

The presence of traffic sign



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Discussion

- Social demographic, land use and built environment play an important role in affecting people's decision of using shared bike system.
- Shared bike infrastructure is a critical factor.
- People may tend to use shared bikes for non-leisure purposes.
- Education facility can affect the use of shared bike system.



Discussion

- "Pro-walk" environment is no equal to "pro-bike" environment
- In Boston, public bus and bike share systems are in a competitive relationship
- Users prefer to use bike-sharing in places that have a "city feel"
- In the same time, better urban greenness and sky openness would encourage people to use shared bike.



Future work

- Bring data from other cities into model training to improve the model generalization capability.
- More POIs should be considered in the model.
- User characteristics should be considered in the model.
- Try different buffer size (400m? 600m?)



Thank you and feel free to ask any questions



Appendix



Streetscape Variable

Road: Part of ground on which cars usually drive.

Sidewalk: Part of ground designated for pedestrians or cyclists.

Building: Building, skyscraper, house, bus stop building, garage, car port.

Wall: Individual standing wall. Not part of a building.

Fence: Fence including any holes.

Pole: Small mainly vertically oriented pole.

Traffic Light: The traffic light box without its poles.

Traffic Sign: Sign installed from the state/city authority, usually for information of the driver/cyclist/pedestrian in an everyday traffic scene

Vegetation: Tree, hedge, all kinds of vertical vegetation.

Terrain: Grass, all kinds of horizontal vegetation, soil or sand.

Greenery: Vegetation + Terrain

Sky: Open sky, without leaves of tree.

Source: https://www.cityscapes-dataset.com/dataset-overview/

