



CYCLING IN THE CITY

Cycling Trends in NYC

January 2017

Cycling in the City

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Estimate of Daily Cycling

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Over the past two decades, New York City has seen tremendous growth in cycling, reflecting broad efforts to expand the city’s bicycle infrastructure. In the mid-1990s, NYC DOT established a bicycle program to oversee development of the city’s fledgling bike network. Since then, NYC DOT has led the charge to build an expansive network that serves an ever growing number of New Yorkers. These efforts were accelerated following the release of PlaNYC in 2007, which set ambitious goals toward creating a more sustainable city, and have been expanded further—with increased emphasis on transportation safety and equity—under the framework of OneNYC.

In the last five years, NYC DOT has expanded and enhanced the on-street bike network by nearly 300 miles, including more than 45 protected lane miles, with a record 18 miles installed in 2016. NYC installed over 60 miles of dedicated cycling space in 2016, the most of any year.

With this expansion of bicycle routes on City streets, along with the miles of new greenway paths in public parks, and the introduction of bike share, there have never been more people biking in New York City. Creation of local bike networks beyond the Manhattan core, in communities such as Long Island City and Brownsville, encourages people to use a bicycle to get around their own neighborhoods to run errands or visit friends. Development of new stretches of path along greenways such as the Brooklyn Waterfront and Bronx River makes it more enticing for cyclists to take recreational rides and provide comfortable spaces for parents with young children to go for family bike rides. Miles of protected on-street bike lanes are emboldening the more cautious and risk-averse New Yorkers to take to the streets on a bike, while Citi Bike makes cycling a more convenient option for quick trips around the city and multi-modal commutes—even for those who do not own a bicycle.

This Cycling in the City brief sees to answer two basic questions:

- *How frequently are New Yorkers using cycling as a mode of transportation?*
- *How is that frequency changing over time?*



Williamsburg St W, Brooklyn



Ridgewood, Queens

Understanding who is biking in New York City and how often they ride is incredibly valuable, but cycling demographics and trends are very challenging to evaluate. Historically, evaluation of cyclist activity in New York City was centered on counting the number of bicycles entering and exiting the core. However, cycling has grown and matured dramatically as a mode of transportation since the first counts were conducted in 1980. New Yorkers are using bikes for a much wider variety of trips, making it even more difficult to assess bicycle use in the City.

In an effort to better understand the widening breadth of cycling, New York City Department of Transportation (NYC DOT) partnered with the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (NYC DOHMH) to include several questions about cycling in NYC DOHMH's annual Community Health Survey. Beginning in 2009, and expanding in 2013, these questions shed light on how frequently New York City residents cycle each day, each week, and each year, as well as for what purpose they bike. The survey results are an exciting new data source that provide insight into bicycle use across the city. By focusing on the cyclist and not the trip, the survey provides a more holistic approach to quantifying cycling activity, especially when used in combination with national surveys, on-going bike counts, and Citi Bike trip data. Taken as a whole, this information helps paint a more accurate picture of cycling in New York City than we have ever had before.

*This brief examines these data sources in order to provide a **snapshot** of cycling in the city today and an evaluation of **trends over time**, providing a better understanding of how cycling has grown over the past decades.*

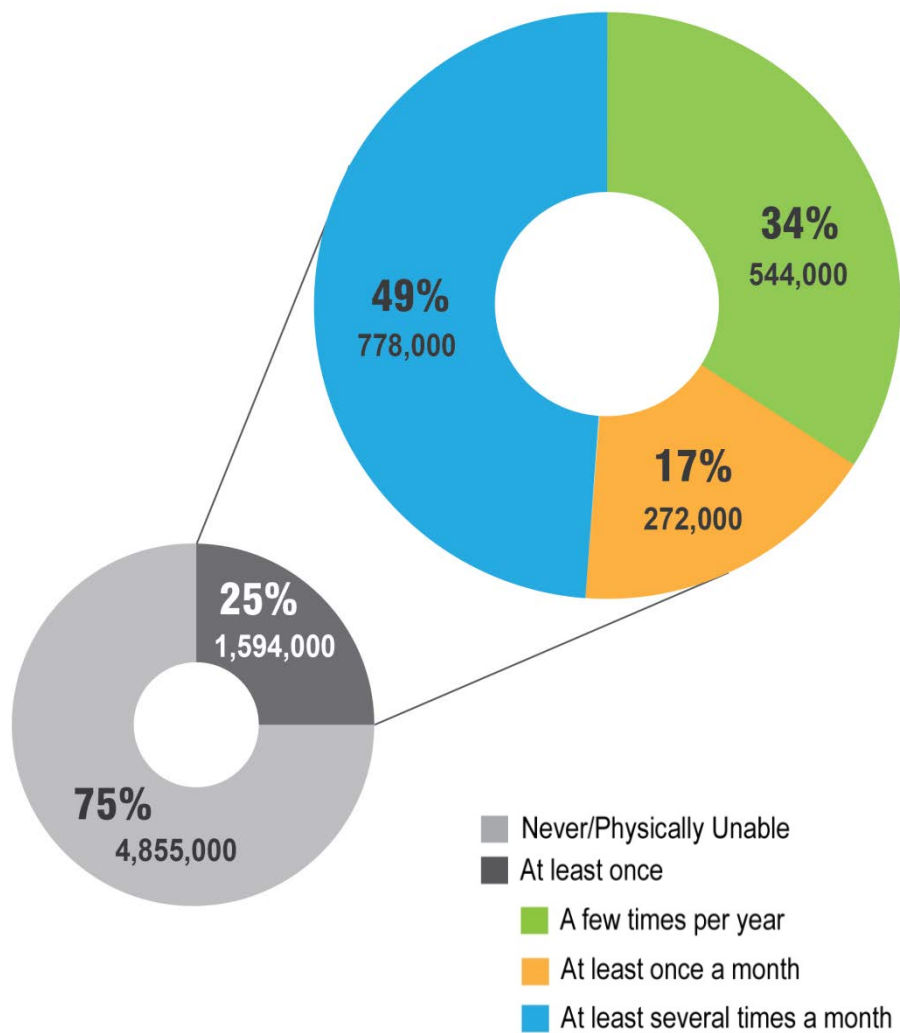
For details regarding the data presented in this document, please consult the Data Types, Sources, and Limitations page of the Appendix.

Cycling in the City A Snapshot

1

NUMBER OF CYCLISTS

Percent of Adult New Yorkers who Ride a Bike (NYC DOHMH)



25% of adult New Yorkers, nearly 1.6 million people, **ride a bike** (at least once in past year)

Of those adult New Yorkers, about **three-quarters of a million (778,000)** **ride a bicycle regularly** (at least several times a month)



Community Health Survey Population Estimate = 6.45 million Adult New Yorkers.
NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene 2014 Community Health Survey

COMMUTERS AND TRIPS PER DAY

About **86,000** adult New Yorkers,
2.5% of all commuting residents,
usually bike to **work or school**

On a typical day, there are about
450,000 cycling trips
made in New York City

Source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Community Health Survey 2014, see appendix

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey Journey to Work 2015, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Community Health Survey 2014, see appendix



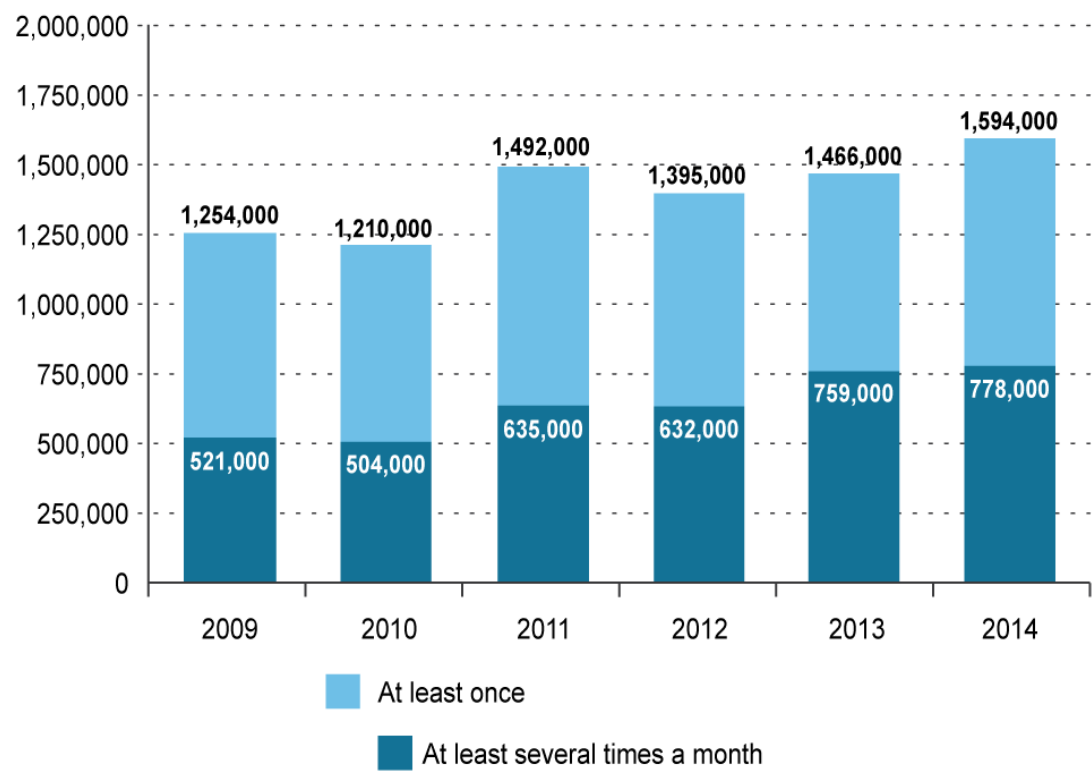
Cycling in the City Trends Over Time

2

CITYWIDE TOTAL AND FREQUENT CYCLISTS

Since 2009, the NYC DOHMH Community Health Survey has asked respondents how many times they rode a bike in the past 12 months. Since even the most avid cyclist must begin riding a bike at some point, a clear upward trend in both novice and experienced cyclists illustrates the widening appeal of cycling.

Number of Adult New Yorkers Who Rode a Bike at Least Once in the Past Year



+49% Growth
in the number of New Yorkers who ride a bike several times a month, 2009-2014

+340k Increase
in the number of New Yorkers who bike at least once a year, 2009-2014



DAILY AND ANNUAL CYCLING

The Decennial Census and the American Community Survey (ACS) Journey to Work data provide long-term statistics on the number of people in New York City who use a bicycle as their primary mode of commuting to work (Daily Bike Commuters).

Commuters typically make two commute trips each day (Daily Bike Commute Trips) and research shows that commuting represents approximately one-in-five travel trips in New York City, therefore we can estimate that there are approximately four additional non-commuting bike trips for each commuting bike trip (Total Daily Cycling Trips).

Census data is available for 1980, 1990, 2000 and American Community Survey data has been collected annually since 2005. Because the sample size is smaller for the ACS, a rolling three year average is used for each year after 2000 (e.g. the 2015 number is based on the 2013, 2014, and 2015 surveys).



Estimates of Daily Cycling Activity by Year

	1980	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Bike Commuters (to work)	9,700	9,600	15,000	16,500	18,200	20,900	23,500	24,400	25,000	26,900	31,500	37,600	41,800	45,000
Bike Commute Trips (to work)	19,400	19,200	30,000	33,000	36,400	41,800	47,000	48,900	50,000	53,800	63,000	75,200	83,600	90,000
Total Daily Cycling Trips	100,000	100,000	150,000	170,000	180,000	210,000	240,000	240,000	250,000	270,000	320,000	380,000	420,000	450,000
Total Annual Cycling Trips (in millions)	36.6	36.5	54.8	62.1	65.7	76.7	87.8	87.6	91.3	98.6	117.1	138.7	153.3	164.3

+350% Growth
in daily cycling between
1990 and 2015

+80% Growth
in daily cycling between
2010 and 2015

+7% Growth
in daily cycling between
2014 and 2015

COMMUTERS BY BOROUGH

Percent Growth: 2010-2015

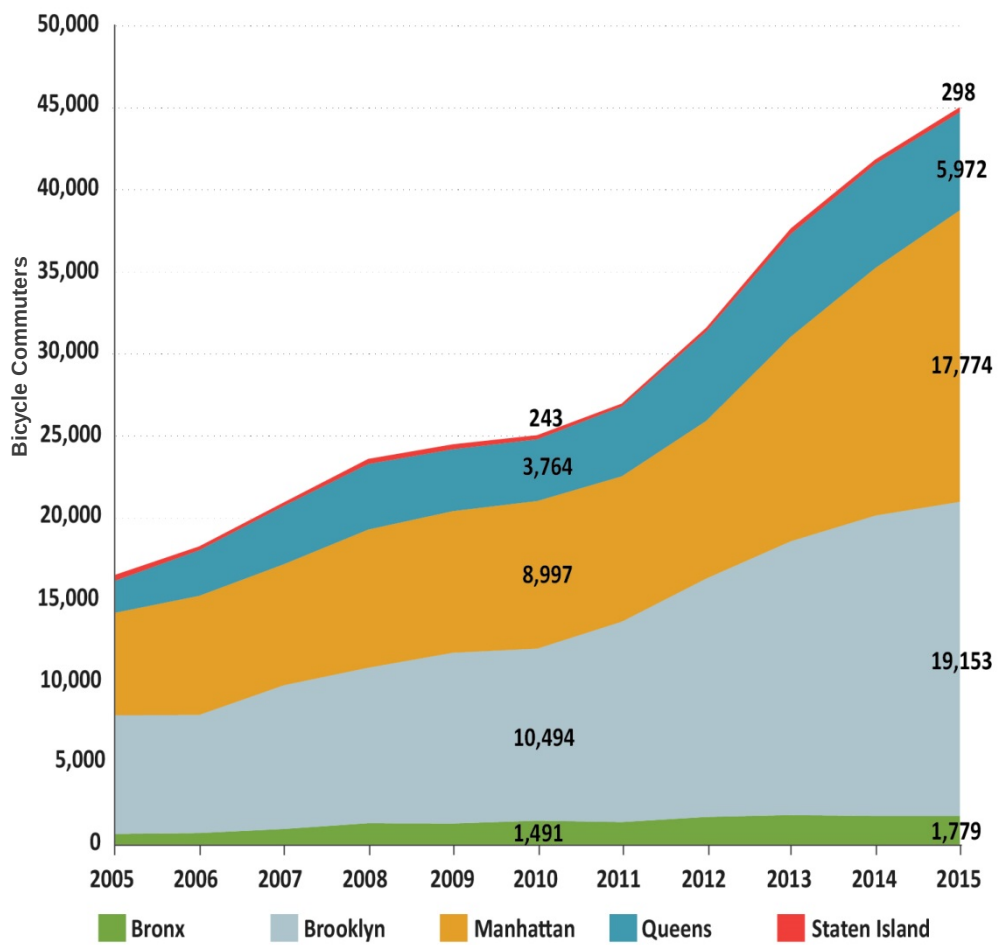
- +98%** Manhattan
- +83%** Brooklyn
- +59%** Queens
- +22%** Staten Island
- +19%** Bronx



Union St, Brooklyn

+98% Growth in commuting to work in Manhattan between 2010 and 2015, the fastest of any borough

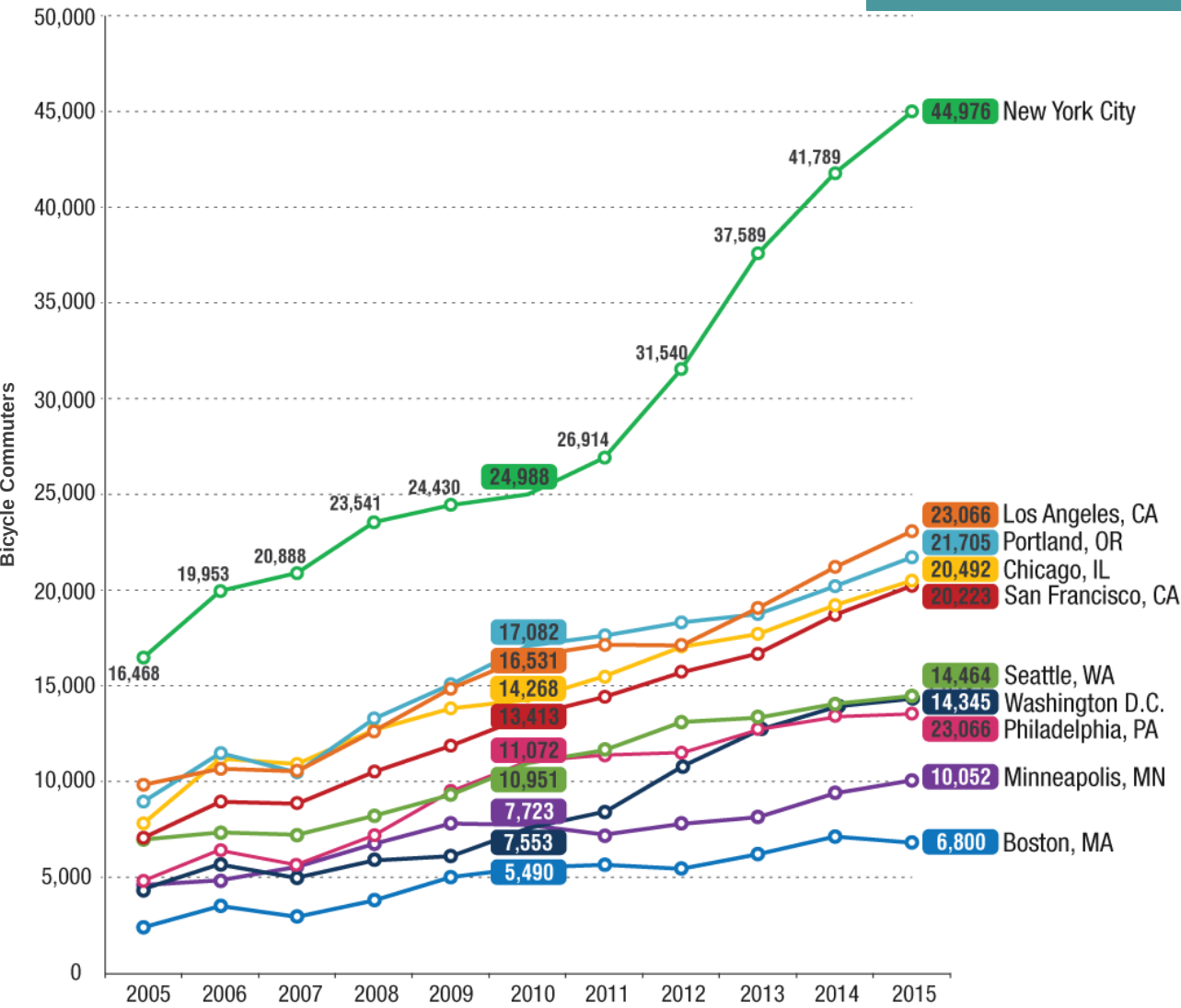
Commute to Work – Rolling 3 Year Average from ACS by Borough



PEER CITIES

Commute to Work - Rolling Three Year Average
comparing NYC to Other Cities

2x Faster. Between 2010 and 2015, cycling to work has grown twice as fast as other major cities



- Percent Growth: 2010-2015
- +80% New York
 - +39% Peer Cities
 - +40% Los Angeles, CA
 - +27% Portland, OR
 - +44% Chicago, IL
 - +51% San Francisco, CA
 - +32% Seattle, WA
 - +90% Washington DC
 - +22% Philadelphia
 - +30% Minneapolis, MN
 - +24% Boston, MA

Peer cities include Los Angeles, CA; San Francisco, CA; Portland, OR; Seattle, WA; Minneapolis, MN; Chicago, IL; Boston, MA; Washington, D.C.; Philadelphia, PA

EAST RIVER BRIDGES

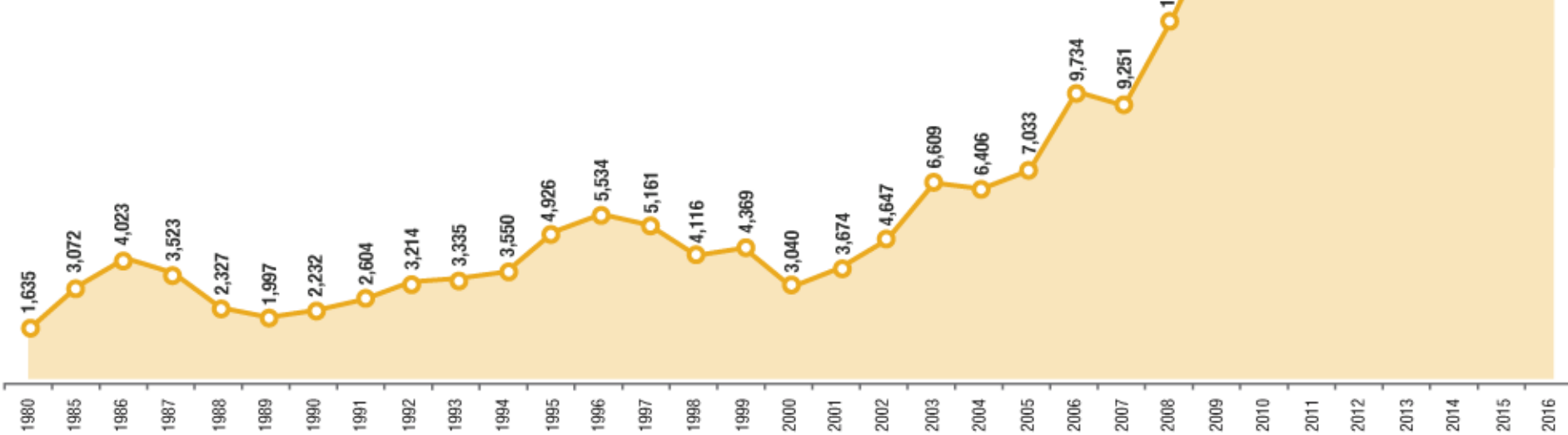
Many New York City cyclists use the Queensboro, Williamsburg, Manhattan and Brooklyn bridges to connect between the boroughs and the Manhattan core. Comparing counts on these bridges from year to year is a strong indicator of trends in cycling use over time.

From 1980-2013, NYC DOT conducted periodic manual East River bridge bike counts. In 2014, NYC DOT installed automated counters, which provide continuous 24 hour data every day of the year that is averaged on a monthly basis.

From 1980 to 2013, a multiplier of between 1.25 and 1.59 was applied to 12-hour 7am-7pm bicycle counts. This multiplier was developed from three years of automated count data collected since January 2014 and provides an estimated 24 hour count.

Note: Individual totals for each street are available in the appendix of document.

East River Bridge Average 24-Hour Weekday Bicycle Counts



+2.3% (2015 vs 2016)

+19.5% (2011 vs 2016)

+132.4% (2006 vs 2016)

Growth in cycling on the
East River bridges

GROWTH BY BRIDGE

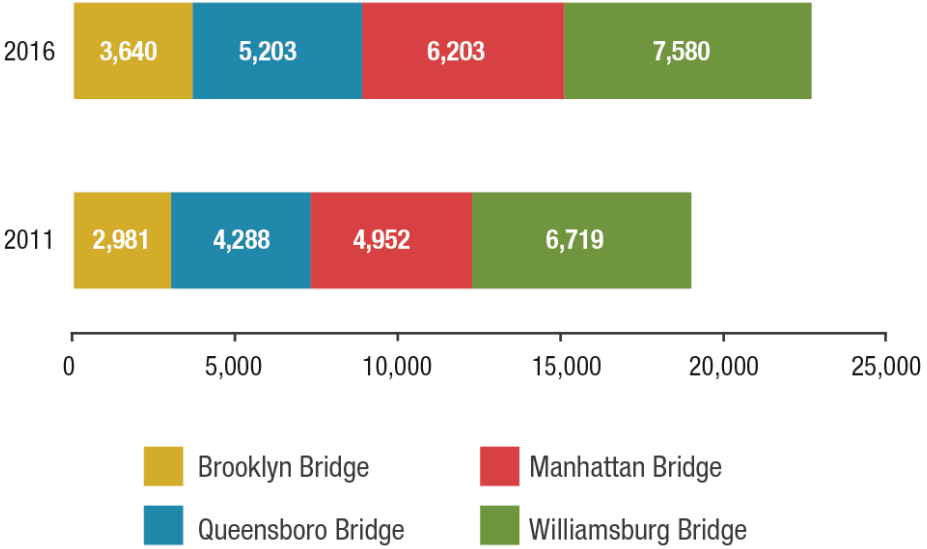
East River Bridges
Percent Growth: 2011-2016

- +25% Manhattan Bridge
- +22% Brooklyn Bridge
- +21% Queensboro Bridge
- +13% Williamsburg Bridge

- +19% All East River Bridges

+25% Growth in cycling on the Manhattan Bridge between 2011 and 2016, the fastest of the East River bridges

Cyclist Counts at East River Bridges (24-Hour Average)



Brooklyn Bridge

MIDTOWN - NORTH / SOUTH ALONG 50th ST

NYC DOT also counts cyclists entering and leaving the core at 50th Street along the avenues and Hudson River Greenway. This data was first recorded in 1980, and has been collected annually since 1985, and three times per year—typically in May, July, and September—since 2007.

Midtown is the heart of the city where jobs and other activities are heavily concentrated, this density is both an opportunity and a challenge for growing cycling. Through Citi Bike and the enhancement of the bicycle network, cycling in midtown has seen solid growth with the potential for more.

Note: Individual totals for each street are available in the appendix of document.

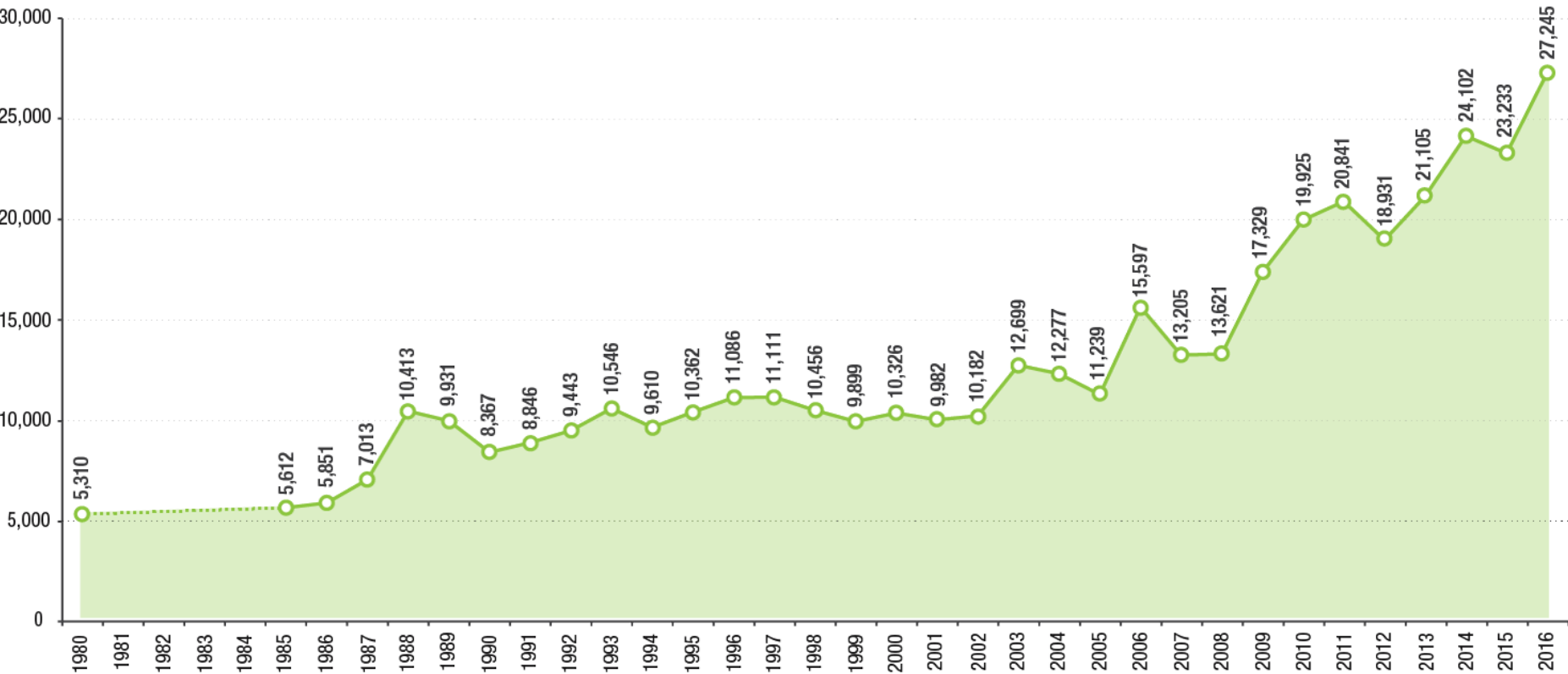
+17.3% (2015 vs 2016)

+30.7% (2011 vs 2016)

+74.7% (2006 vs 2016)

Growth in cycling
in Midtown

North-South at 50th St Trips (7am – 7pm, Weekdays)



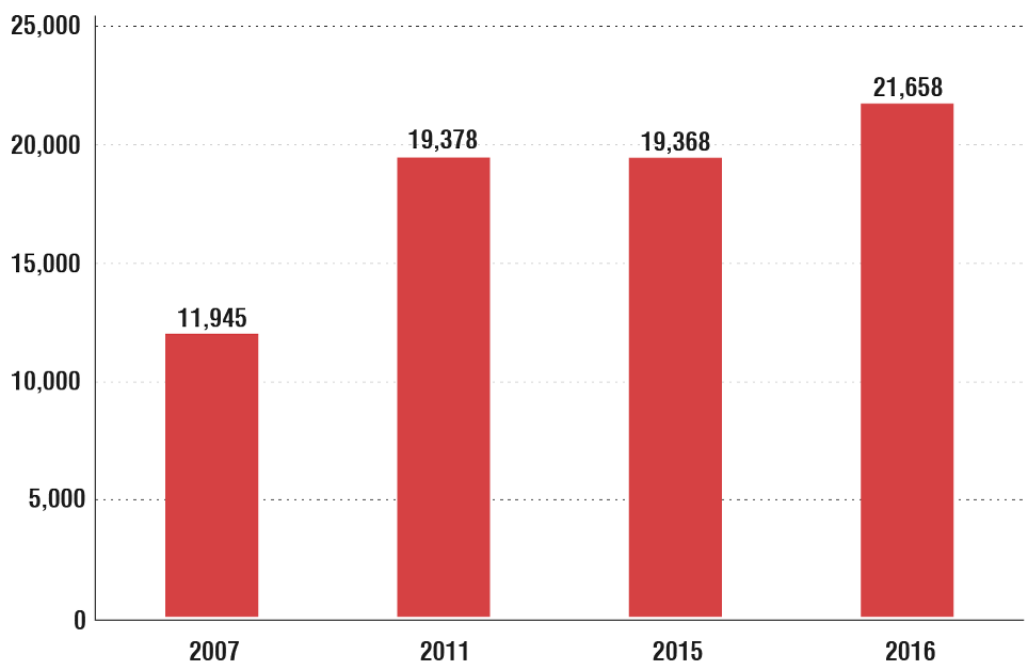
UPTOWN - NORTH / SOUTH ALONG 86th ST

NYC DOT periodically counts cyclists at 86th Street along the avenues, the Hudson and East River Greenways, and inside Central Park. This data—typically collected in October—was first recorded in 2007, again in 2011, and on a yearly basis starting in 2015.

Since 2007 the network of protected bike lanes has expanded in both the Upper West Side and the Upper East Side. In 2015 cars were banned from large portions of Central Park. Also in 2015, Citi Bike expanded north to 86th St, and again to 110th Street in 2016. All of these factors to contribute to the growth in cycling in this part of the city.

Note: Individual totals for each street are available in the appendix of document.

North-South at 86th St Trips (7am – 7pm, Weekdays)



+81% Growth
in cycling on 86th St between
2007 and 2016

+12% Growth
in cycling on 86th St between
2015 and 2016



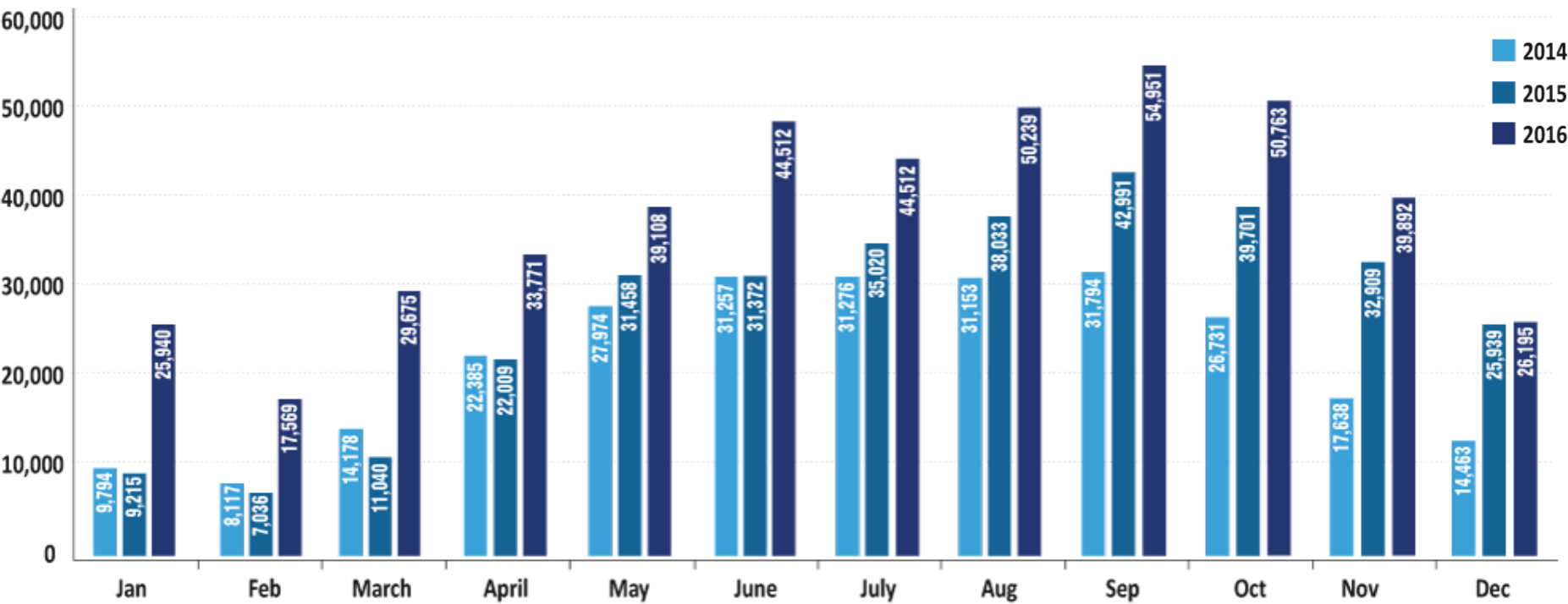
CITI BIKE

In 2013, New York City launched the first phase of Citi Bike—the largest bike share system in North America. After two years of operation, phase two expansion began. Further expansion is planned through 2017.

Bike share makes it more convenient for New Yorkers—even those who don't own a bicycle—to make short trips by bike and provides an important supplement to the existing transportation network, facilitating multi-modal trips.

Trips per day is averaged from January through December.

Total Citi Bike Trips by Month



+41% Growth
in daily Citi Bike
use from
2015 to 2016

Trips per Day on
Citi Bike
2014: 22,172
2015: 27,287
2016: 38,491



Hudson St, Manhattan

Cycling in the City Appendix

3

DATA TYPES, SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS

The ideal source of cycling data is robust, comprehensive, and goes far back in time. In reality, information about cycling in New York City is very difficult to collect due to the geographically dispersed nature of cycling activity, the wide variety of trip types, and variations in ridership affected by weather. This brief evaluate data from a variety of sources, each with its own strengths and limitations.

Bike Counts are conducted at specific locations either by human observers or automated machines. Typically, manual counts are conducted from 7am-7pm on a non-holiday weekday with no precipitation. The counting season lasts from April to October. The strengths of this approach are that these numbers represent actual bike trips, and that in New York City, regular counts have been conducted at some locations since as far back as 1980, including the four East River bridges that connect Queens and Brooklyn to the Manhattan core and at 50th Street in Midtown. The limitations are that the geographic data points are limited; and that they emphasize longer distance, inter-borough trips that are often taken by commuters. From 1980-2006, NYC DOT performed manual East River bridge bike counts only once per year. Starting in 2007, three counts were conducted annually in May, July, and September. In 2008, the number of counts further increased to 10 monthly counts at each location. In 2013, NYC DOT installed automatic counters on the four East River Bridges that now collect data 24-hours per day, 365 days per year, providing much more complete data set for these particular locations.

Citi Bike Data accounts for every trip taken on a Citi Bike and therefore provides very comprehensive data about the number of trips over time, as well as detailed information about origin, destination, time, and distance traveled. However, this data set is limited to cyclists using Citi Bikes and to trips that begin and end within the Citi Bike service area, which—at this point in time—covers only a small portion of the city's streets. In addition, it is difficult to determine how many Citi Bike trips are new cycling trips rather than trips that would have been made using a personal bike anyway.

As the years pass, these data will provide a strong sense of the magnitude of change in cycling use. System expansion will allow these robust trip data to capture cycling trends in new neighborhoods each year.

Bike Use Surveys collect information about cycling from samples of the general population. These surveys do not typically provide information about where people are cycling, but they are more geographically encompassing and can more accurately gauge the number of people who are biking, including those who may not ride past typical count locations or use bike share. The following are two major sources of cycling survey data that are used in this brief, one collected at the national level, and the second collected at a citywide level.

National Surveys, including the Decennial Census and the American Community Survey (ACS) ask respondents which mode of transportation they use to get to work. Known as, “Journey to Work,” this data set was collected as part of the long form of the Census from 1980 to 2000 and since 2005 is collected as part of the ACS. The strength of this data set is that it can be used to compare cities across the country but it also has several limitations. As part of the Census, the sample size was large (approximately 1 in 6 commuters), but it was only collected every ten years. As part of the ACS, the sample size is smaller (about 2.75% of households, or 240,000 each month of the year) but it is collected annually on a rolling basis. To address the smaller sample size, this report uses a three year rolling average to determine change over time.

The Journey to Work data set is also limited in that non-commuting bike trips, such as recreational or utility trips, are excluded. It also only accounts for the primary mode of commuting and therefore does not necessarily include bike trips made as part of multi-modal commutes or by occasional bike commuters. Seasonal variations in commuting patterns can also affect the data; respondents may answer the question differently depending on the time of year they are asked.

Citywide Surveys such as the NYC DOHMH Community Health Survey ask respondents specific questions about their bicycle use, providing information about cyclists who may only bike to work occasionally or who regularly bike but not for commuting purposes. However, the sample size for these surveys is smaller than that of the national surveys (approximately 8,000-10,000 people per survey) .

ESTIMATE OF DAILY CYCLING

The Daily Cycling Trip estimate begins with the Journey to Work data from the American Community Survey. It provides estimates of how many people use a bicycle for daily commuting trips to work. According to an average of the last three years of Journey to Work data (2013-15), there are approximately 45,000 bicycle commuters in New York City who take 90,000 trips daily (assuming that each commuter takes two trips). The [New York State 2009 NHTS Comparison Report](#) (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 2012) indicates that 18.2% of trips that New Yorkers take using personal vehicles are commuting trips to work. This would indicate that potentially 495,000 (90,000/18.2%) total bicycle trips are taken each day. For the purposes of this report, a more conservative assumption that bike commute trips are 20% of total bike trips is used, resulting in an estimate of 450,000 daily cycling trips in 2015.

The DOHMH Community Health Survey provides an opportunity to validate these assumptions. The survey asks how many days of the previous seven the respondent used a bicycle. The number of people who responded to this question in 2014 with a number of days greater than zero represents approximately 7.1% of all adult New Yorkers (out of a survey estimate of 6.45 million total adult New Yorkers, 459,000 adult New Yorkers rode a bike in the last seven days.) According to the survey, these New Yorkers biked an average of 3.38 days. Multiplying the number of New Yorkers who rode by the average number of days biked, and dividing by seven, yields an average of 220,000 New Yorkers biking on a typical day. Conservatively assuming an average of two bicycle trips per cyclist (there and back again) results in an estimate of 440,000 daily cycling trips.

Although, the methodology used for each of these estimates is quite different, they both arrive at a relatively similar total number of trips. Therefore, it is appropriate to apply the one-in-five commute cycling trips to total cycling trips ratio assumption in order to establish estimates dating back to 1980. In addition, the growth of the Daily Cycling Trip estimate generally follows a pattern similar to the Midtown and East River Bridge bike counts.



Queens Blvd, Queens

Cyclist Counts At East River Bridge Locations

24-Hour Weekday Counts

Count Year	Brooklyn Bridge	Manhattan Bridge	Williamsburg Bridge	Ed Koch Queensboro Bridge	Grand Total
1980	866	N/A	221	548	1,635
1985	1,269	N/A	594	1,209	3,072
1986	2,144	N/A	636	1,243	4,023
1987	2,270	N/A	557	695	3,523
1988	1,374	N/A	427	526	2,327
1989	959	N/A	364	674	1,997
1990	1,495	N/A	376	362	2,232
1991	1,645	N/A	N/A	959	2,604
1992	1,492	N/A	548	1,174	3,214
1993	1,659	N/A	547	1,130	3,335
1994	1,814	N/A	665	1,071	3,550
1995	2,384	N/A	1,006	1,536	4,926
1996	2,243	N/A	1,198	2,093	5,534
1997	2,361	N/A	1,548	1,252	5,161
1998	1,550	N/A	1,463	1,102	4,116
1999	1,542	N/A	1,521	1,306	4,369
2000	1,059	N/A	1,110	870	3,040
2001	1,205	207	1,200	1,063	3,674
2002	1,364	767	1,692	824	4,647
2003	1,458	929	2,101	2,120	6,609
2004	1,977	1,203	1,476	1,751	6,406
2005	1,876	1,165	2,438	1,555	7,033
2006	1,785	2,217	3,887	1,845	9,734
2007 (avg.)	2,105	1,846	3,333	1,967	9,251
2008 (avg.)	2,148	2,993	4,232	2,832	12,206
2009 (avg.)	3,051	3,550	5,630	3,402	15,634
2010 (avg.)	2,704	4,041	6,205	3,841	16,790
2011 (avg.)	2,981	4,952	6,719	4,288	18,941
2012 (avg.)	3,175	5,270	6,620	4,008	19,073
2013 (avg.)	3,418	5,678	7,597	4,243	20,935
2014 (avg.)	3,408	6,132	7,154	4,830	21,524
April	2,526	4,618	5,302	3,513	15,958
May	3,511	6,337	7,120	4,639	21,607
June	3,776	6,767	7,868	5,181	23,592
July	3,508	6,564	7,933	5,376	23,381
August	3,390	6,519	7,830	5,460	23,199
September	3,221	6,447	7,571	5,214	22,454
October	3,927	5,675	6,452	4,424	20,478
2015 (avg.)	3,435	6,223	7,290	5,178	22,126
April	2,521	5,059	5,673	3,993	17,246
May	3,642	6,765	7,673	5,315	23,395
June	3,583	6,599	7,688	5,482	23,352
July	3,667	6,277	7,474	5,328	22,746
August	3,762	6,504	7,883	5,719	23,868
September	3,727	6,604	7,924	5,679	23,934
October	3,145	5,752	6,714	4,731	20,341
2016 (avg.)	3,640	6,203	7,580	5,203	22,626
April	2,944	5,355	6,156	4,148	18,602
May	3,600	6,454	7,473	4,994	22,521
June	4,077	7,091	8,380	5,478	25,026
July	4,451	6,626	8,116	5,899	25,091
August	3,881	5,685	7,949	5,767	23,283
September	3,428	6,214	7,902	5,632	23,176
October	3,101	5,994	7,082	4,504	20,681

Notes:

- Count is on a single mid-summer weekday from 1980, and 1985-2006, on three separate weekdays in May, July, and September 2007, and from April to October after 2007.
- There is no data available for the Williamsburg Bridge in 1991.
- The Manhattan Bridge path opened to cycling in 2001.
- From 1980 to 2013, a multiplier of between 1.25 and 1.59 was applied to 12 hour 7am-7pm bicycle counts. This multiplier was developed from the three years of automated count data collected since January 2014 and provides an estimated 24 hour count.
- From January 2014 onward, data was primarily automated and is an average of each month excluding holidays and days with precipitation.



Bicycle and Greenway Program

New York City 12-Hour Midtown Bicycle Count at 50th Street*
New York City Department of Transportation
Transportation Planning & Management



		Hudson River Greenway (b)	Twelfth Ave (b)	Eleventh Ave (a)	Tenth Ave	Ninth Ave (b)	Eighth Ave (b)	Broadway (b)	Seventh Ave	Sixth Ave	Fifth Ave	Madison Ave	Park Ave (a)	Lexington Ave	Third Ave	Second Ave (b)	First Ave (b)	Total	
1980		160	167	119	315	642	657	414	648	320	434	298	119	490	307	220		5,310	
1985		16	264	307	558	372		533	772	607	349	478	151	384	617	204		5,612	
1986		N/A	315	353	588	383		357	968	383	272	426	263	531	710	302		5,851	
1987		30	409	477	649	427		568	860	520	871	361	294	658	543	346		7,013	
1988		13	217	476	500	708		861	1,594	1,581	1,240	222	847	1,120	687	347		10,413	
1989		16	213	575	802	549		657	1,369	1,188	1,079	932	561	946	767	277		9,931	
1990		8	117	465	494	865		568	1,361	648	850	570	641	916	614	250		8,367	
1991		219	262	339	921	113		892	1,186	574	1,026	1,069	586	653	606	400		8,846	
1992		48	224	537	993	958		596	1,007	948	789	509	864	957	636	377		9,443	
1993		7	375	632	1,182	682		776	1,343	1,211	839	965	641	816	698	379		10,546	
1994		39	278	425	1,139	828		873	1,343	617	1,057	754	388	814	807	248		9,610	
1995		47	402	477	810	1,043		885	1,064	609	1,159	693	474	1,477	753	469		10,362	
1996		35	113	341	1,090	1,345		820	1,506	1,204	1,030	836	640	872	874	380		11,086	
1997		31	136	298	1,214	856		666	1,090	932	1,397	871	855	1,311	933	521		11,111	
1998		62	160	241	929	1,162		730	982	1,098	961	516	927	1,481	879	328		10,456	
1999		152	491	522	874	726		759	1,608	587	744	751	737	857	666	425		9,899	
2000		72	442	568	798	1,160	810	584	1,329	588	686	905	498	710	797	379		10,326	
2001 (July)	2,113	11	149	213	754	1,443	412	627	1,132	427	609	597	382	447	354	312		9,982	
2002 (July-Oct**)	2,366	3	165	414	599	715	664	473	1,053	617	610	433	456	641	707	266		10,182	
2003 (July-Sept)	2,885	85	137	501	845	783	791	721	1,433	937	729	907	486	454	648	357		12,699	
2004 (July-Aug)	2,686	42	323	238	963	1,138	739	557	1,358	810	623	756	345	711	645	343		12,277	
2005 (July)	2,037	55	264	172	794	845	689	464	1,315	946	344	990	393	694	696	541		11,239	
2006 (Sept)	1,958	36	535	325	1,069	1,212	1,144	1,029	1,182	1,683	1,018	1,175	808	962	829	632		15,597	
2007***	May	2,404	63	370	514	1,048	656	1,040	761	1,327	825	688	1,210	649	795	764	430	13,544	13,205
	Jul-Aug	2,392	87	387	403	866	598	899	618	941	596	891	1,037	776	936	711	245	12,383	
	Sept	2,963	129	229	467	847	1,337	873	502	1,002	971	1,129	884	787	549	624	395	13,688	
2008	May	2,384	38	311	483	949	742	525	594	715	1,285	596	778	650	985	667	278	11,980	13,621
	July	4,581	115	316	510	1,001	745	611	459	1,028	917	723	1,155	593	1,023	785	344	14,906	
	Sept	3,597	70	322	459	1,105	854	536	704	1,134	1,237	739	900	722	701	519	379	13,978	
2009	May	3,287	116	422	536	1,132	1,038	722	863	849	1,216	728	1,061	772	966	886	369	14,963	17,329
	July	5,520	68	451	538	1,191	1,171	771	756	1,367	1,131	813	694	727	1,067	1,013	777	18,055	
	Sept	5,440	87	479	642	1,385	1,226	894	741	1,360	1,144	979	898	801	1,170	1,045	677	18,968	
2010	May	3,985	108	558	657	1,277	1,525	1,065	949	1,445	894	858	1,389	1,004	1,201	970	638	18,523	19,925
	July	5,036	120	547	529	1,315	1,312	1,009	816	1,549	1,202	905	1,064	807	1,132	1,121	907	19,371	
	Sept	5,629	131	584	714	1,480	1,527	1,206	740	1,475	1,534	1,061	1,300	960	1,341	1,262	938	21,882	
2011	May	5,267	150	572	702	1,536	1,491	1,303	791	1,468	1,047	865	1,405	886	1,281	1,093	689	20,546	20,841
	July	5,486	109	529	556	1,353	1,432	674	895	1,635	1,323	914	1,084	1,028	1,214	1,245	1,122	20,599	
	Sept	5,676	120	600	399	1,555	1,618	1,238	867	1,584	1,390	831	831	930	1,292	1,386	1,062	21,379	
2012	May	5,573	102	309	474	850	914	N/A	749	1,209	1,458	916	877	529	951	1,092	987	16,990	18,931
	July	6,170	128	601	634	1,428	1,477	661	N/A	1,637	1,353	1,085	1,284	1,022	1,292	1,505	1,295	21,572	
	Sept	4,622	72	349	562	1,092	1,082	748	755	1,817	1,645	907	901	656	827	1,261	935	18,231	
2013	May	5,461	89	375	561	1,361	1,576	964	718	1,709	1,431	910	755	696	943	1,297	1,055	19,901	21,105
	July	6,255	132	399	410	1,696	1,470	1,195	750	1,814	1,197	1,037	1,047	704	1,149	2,088	1,435	22,778	
	Sept	5,308	N/A	606	509	1,469	1,833	965	782	1,563	1,049	972	697	842	746	1,553	1,742	20,636	
2014	May	5,224	103	607	683	1,565	1,809	1,167	833	1,651	1,205	1,077	1,639	916	1,324	1,365	1,519	22,687	24,102
	July	6,857	157	598	738	1,728	1,821	1,120	878	1,692	1,288	1,112	1,409	946	1,363	2,341	1,784	25,832	
	Sept	5,841	114	413	659	1,810	1,896	1,088	874	2,119	1,245	1,362	1,002	916	1,163	2,156	1,128	23,786	
2015	May	5,065	165	374	640	1,623	1,853	1,072	825	1,757	1,386	824	1,023	938	1,107	2,246	1,638	22,536	23,233
	July	5,425	116	477	675	1,579	1,917	1,112	785	1,608	1,221	1,211	1,103	896	836	1,588	1,469	22,018	
	Sept	5,429	131	436	719	1,878	2,257	1,104	1,037	2,147	1,405	1,075	1,274	1,093	1,078	2,375	1,707	25,145	
2016	May	6,532	176	553	783	1,974	2,093	1,522	643	1,819	1,377	996	1,314	1,197	974	1,975	1,648	25,576	27,245
	July	6,995	139	540	759	1,945	2,242	1,305	1,324	1,855	1,704	1,135	1,264	974	1,133	2,036	2,023	27,373	
	Sept	6,476	206	620	698	2,193	2,338	1,240	1,149	1,932	1,816	1,366	1,410	1,188	1,247	2,706	2,201	28,786	

(a) Two-way Roadway

(b) Protected Bicycle Lane

* 7:00AM-7:00PM

** Monday Count

***Starting in 2007, counts were conducted three times per year (Spring, Summer and Fall)

New York City 12-Hour Uptown Bicycle Count at 86th Street*

New York City Department of Transportation
Transportation Planning & Management



	Hudson River Greenway (b)	Riverside Drive (a)	West End Ave (a)	Broadway (a)	Amsterdam Ave (b)	Columbus Ave (b)	Central Park West (a)	Central Park Dr West	Central Park Dr East	5th Ave	Madison Ave	Park Ave (a)	Lexington Ave	3rd Ave	2nd Ave	1st Ave (b)	York Ave (a)	East End Ave (a)	East River Greenway (b)	Total
2007	1,597	207	338	573	217	486	636	2,314	2,535	285	234	658	263	223	314	297	399	144	225	11,945
2011	3,326	321	256	717	515	594	1,008	4,360	4,162	784	218	559	590	392	631	362	290	151	142	19,378
2015	1,919	309	301	512	609	724	1,075	4,795	4,796	549	243	471	181	403	940	893	236	219	193	19,368
2016	2,085	327	383	287	1,094	854	855	5,429	5,611	613	304	373	245	329	1,024	1,099	318	243	185	21,658

Uptown counts are 12 hour bicycle counts that take place in October at 86th St

(a) Two-way Roadway

(b) Protected Bicycle Lane

* 7:00AM-7:00PM

Citi Bike Trips Per Day by Month

	2013*	2014	2015	2016	'16 vs '15
January		9,794	9,215	25,940	181%
February		8,117	7,036	17,569	150%
March		14,178	11,040	29,675	169%
April		22,385	22,009	33,771	53%
May	7,643	27,974	31,458	39,108	24%
June	19,199	31,257	31,372	48,677	55%
July	28,753	31,276	35,020	44,512	27%
August	33,725	31,153	38,033	50,239	32%
September	35,288	31,794	42,991	54,951	28%
October	34,010	26,731	39,107	50,763	30%
November	22,753	17,638	32,909	39,892	21%
December	14,463	12,876	25,939	26,195	1%

Full Year	23,653	22,172	27,287	38,491
Total Trips	5,794,885	8,092,952	9,959,627	14,087,576

Year-to-Date Average Trips per Day

2015	2016	'16 vs '15
27,287	38,491	41%

**Partial time period for May 2013 beginning May 27, 2013 (program launch).*