

# Bicycling and Walking in the United States: 2012 Benchmarking Report

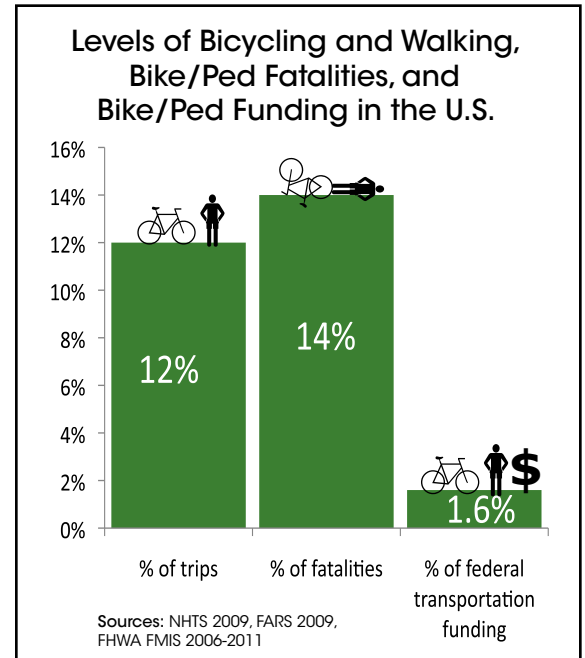
## Facts Sheet

### Bicycling and Walking Levels

- 12% of all trips are by bicycle (1.0%) or foot (10.5%).
- From 2000 to 2009, the number of commuters who bicycle to work increased by 57%.
- In 2009, 40% of trips in the United States were shorter than 2 miles, yet Americans use their cars for 87% of trips 1 to 2 miles. Twenty-seven percent of trips are shorter than 1 mile, yet 62% of trips up to 1 mile long are by car. Residents of the largest U.S. cities are 1.7 times more likely to walk or bicycle to work than the national average.

### Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety

- 14% of all traffic fatalities in the U.S. are bicyclists (1.8%) or pedestrians (11.7%).
- In the 51 largest U.S. cities, 12.7% of trips are by foot and 1.1% are by bicycle, yet 26.9% of traffic fatalities are pedestrians and 3.1% are bicyclists.
- Seniors are the most vulnerable bicyclists and pedestrians. Adults over 65 make up 10% of walking trips, yet comprise 19% of pedestrian fatalities and make up 6% of bicycling trips, yet account for and 10% of bicyclist fatalities.



### Funding for Bicycling and Walking

- States spend just 1.6% of their federal transportation dollars on bicycling and walking. This amounts to just \$2.17 per capita.

### Public Health Benefits

- Bicycling and walking levels fell 66% between 1960 and 2009, while obesity levels increased by 156%.
- Between 1966 and 2009, the number of children who bicycled or walked to school fell 75%, while the percentage of obese children rose 276%.
- In general, states with the highest levels of bicycling and walking have the lowest levels of obesity, hypertension (high blood pressure), and diabetes and have the greatest percentage of adults who meet the recommended 30-plus minutes per day of physical activity.

### Economic Benefits

- Bicycling and walking projects create 11-14 jobs per \$1 million spent, compared to just 7 jobs created per \$1 million spent on highway projects.
- Cost benefit analyses show that up to \$11.80 in benefits can be gained for every \$1 invested in bicycling and walking.

Download the complete report at:

[www.PeoplePoweredMovement.org/Benchmarking](http://www.PeoplePoweredMovement.org/Benchmarking)

## High to Low Ranking of Bicycling and Walking Levels

### STATES

1. Alaska
2. Vermont
3. New York
4. Montana
5. Oregon
6. Hawaii
7. Massachusetts
8. South Dakota
9. Wyoming
10. Maine
11. North Dakota
12. Pennsylvania
13. Idaho
14. Iowa
15. Washington
16. Colorado
17. Wisconsin
18. Minnesota
19. California
20. Illinois
21. Nebraska
22. Utah
23. New Jersey
24. New Hampshire
25. Rhode Island
26. Connecticut
27. Kansas
28. New Mexico
29. Arizona
30. West Virginia
31. Nevada
32. Maryland
33. Delaware
34. Michigan
35. Indiana
36. Virginia
37. Kentucky
38. Ohio
39. Louisiana
40. Missouri
41. Oklahoma
42. Florida
43. North Carolina
44. South Carolina
45. Texas
46. Mississippi
47. Arkansas
48. Georgia
49. Tennessee
50. Alabama

### CITIES

1. Boston
2. Washington, DC
3. San Francisco
4. Seattle
5. New York
6. Portland, OR
7. Minneapolis
8. Philadelphia
9. Honolulu
10. New Orleans
11. Baltimore
12. Chicago
13. Oakland
14. Denver
15. Sacramento
16. Tucson
17. Milwaukee
18. Atlanta
19. Cleveland
20. Los Angeles
21. Miami
22. Long Beach
23. San Diego
24. Detroit
25. Columbus
26. Albuquerque
27. Austin
28. Raleigh
29. Colorado Springs
30. Mesa
31. Omaha
32. San Jose
33. Louisville
34. Fresno
35. Virginia Beach
36. Tulsa
37. Houston
38. Phoenix
39. Indianapolis
40. Las Vegas
41. Kansas City, MO
42. El Paso
43. Memphis
44. Charlotte
45. San Antonio
46. Arlington, TX
47. Nashville
48. Jacksonville
49. Dallas
50. Oklahoma City
51. Fort Worth

**Source:** 2007-2009 ACS **Notes:** This ranking is based on the combined bike and walk to work share from the 2007-2009 ACS. The number one position indicates the state and city with the highest share of commuters who commute by bicycle or foot. View graphs illustrating this data on pages 34 and 35 of this report.

## Low to High Ranking of Bike/Ped Fatality Rates

### STATES

1. Vermont
2. Nebraska
3. Alaska
4. Wyoming
5. South Dakota
6. North Dakota
7. Iowa
8. Maine
9. Massachusetts
10. Minnesota
11. Idaho
12. New Hampshire
13. Oregon
14. Washington
15. Wisconsin
16. Montana
17. New York
18. Pennsylvania
19. Kansas
20. Colorado
21. Hawaii
22. Utah
23. Illinois
24. Connecticut
25. West Virginia
26. Ohio
27. Indiana
28. Rhode Island
29. Virginia
30. Kentucky
31. New Jersey
32. California
33. Michigan
34. Missouri
35. Oklahoma
36. Nevada
37. Tennessee
38. New Mexico
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**Sources:** FARS 2007-2009 ACS 2007-2009 **Notes:** This ranking is based on the fatality rate which is calculated by dividing the number of annual pedestrian and bicycle fatalities (averaged between 2007-2009) by population (weighted, or multiplied, by share of the population walking and bicycling to work). The number one position indicates the safest state or city according to the fatality rate. View these data on pages 56-62 of this report.

Download the complete report for additional rankings at:  
[www.PeoplePoweredMovement.org/Benchmarking](http://www.PeoplePoweredMovement.org/Benchmarking)



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