

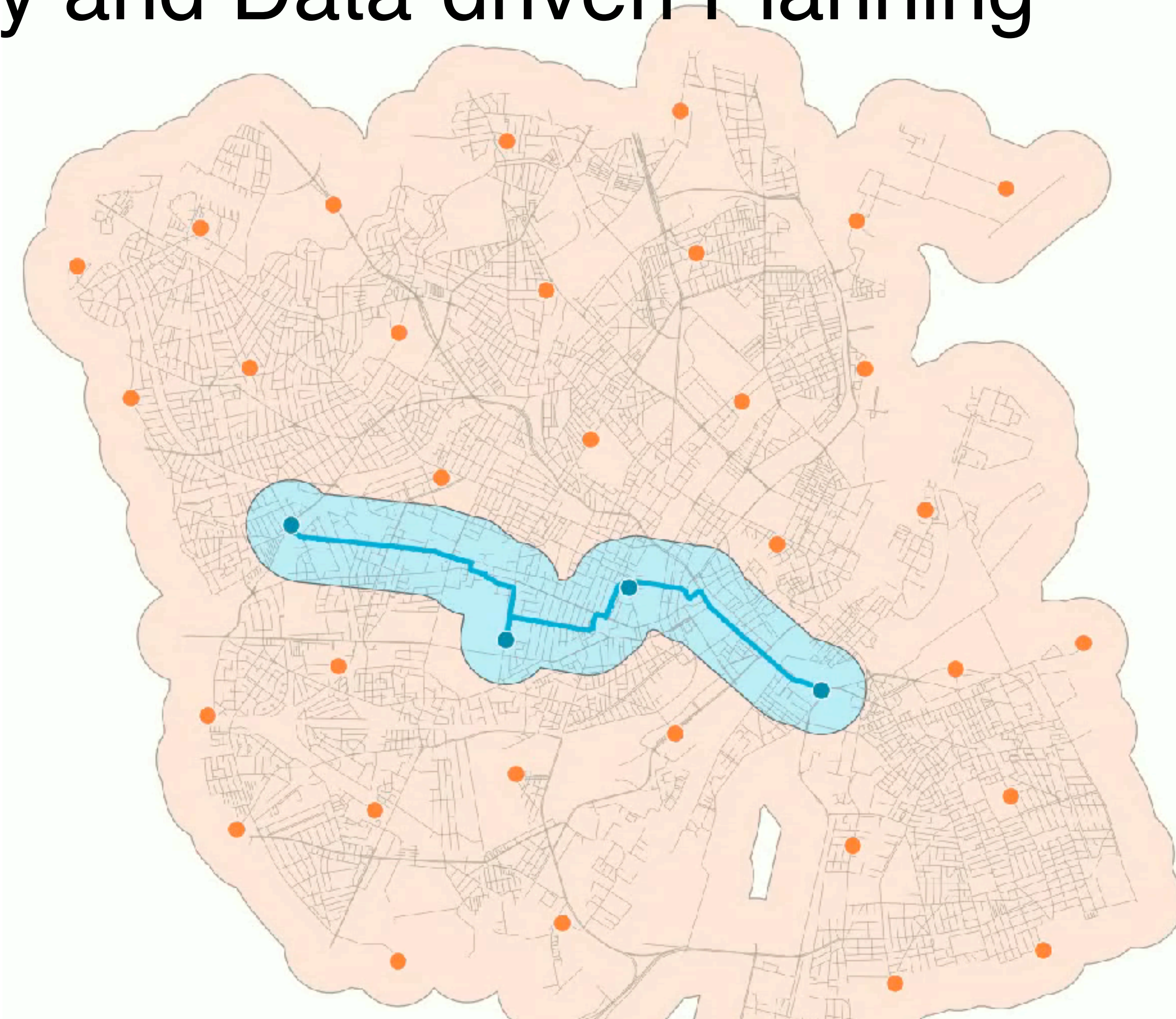
## Lecture 9: Sustainable Mobility and Data-driven Planning

Instructors:

Michael Szell

Ane Rahbek Vierø

Oct 31, 2023



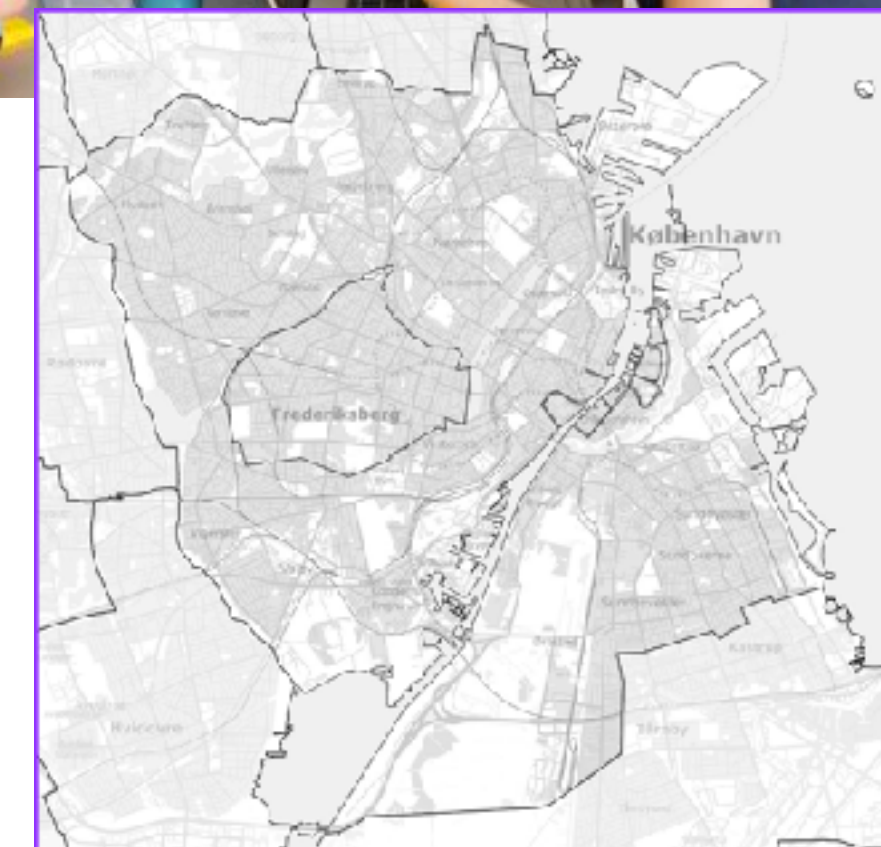
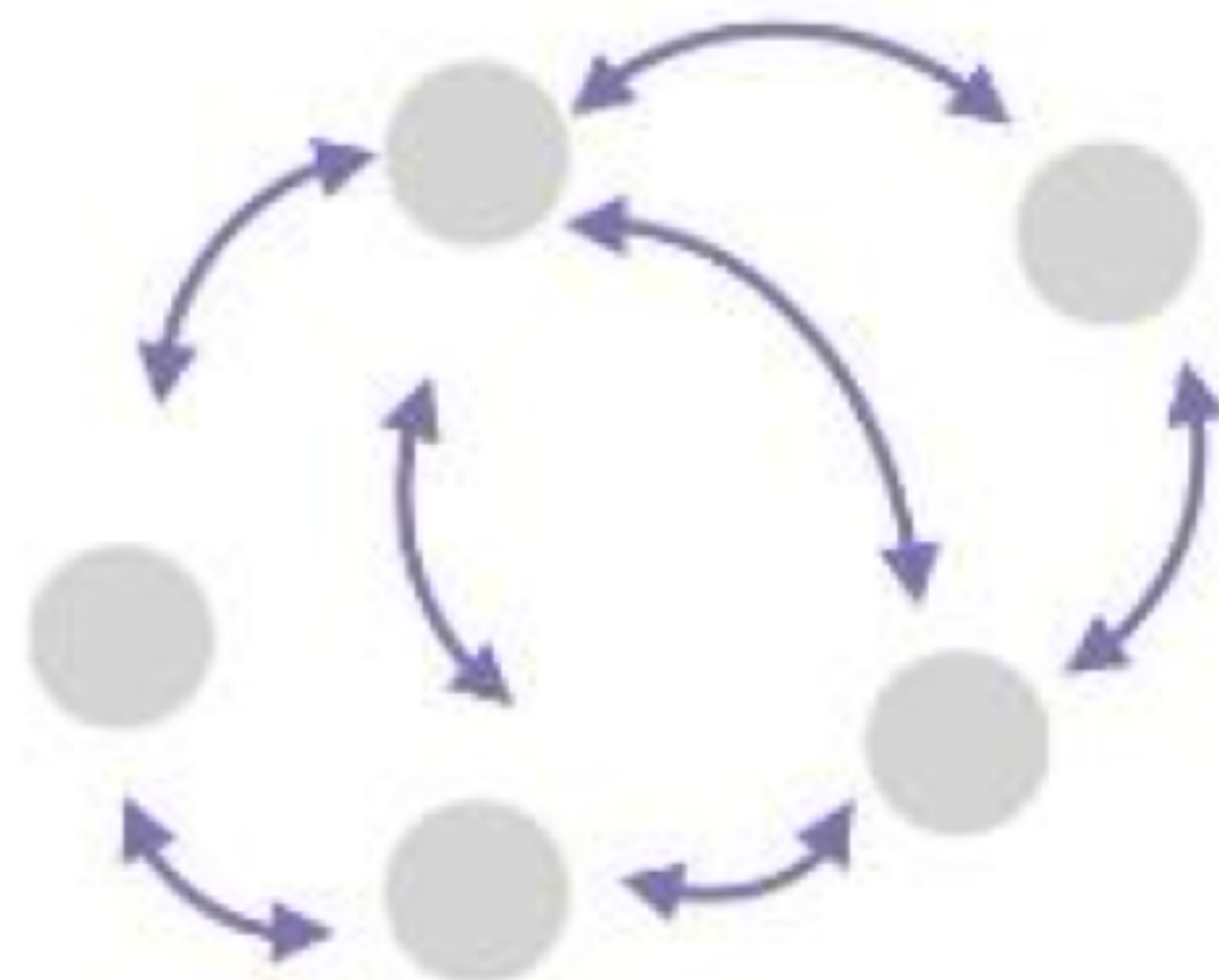


# Today you will learn about IT and sustainable mobility

## Part I: Bicycle network planning with data science



## Exercise: Hands-on: How to grow a bike network?



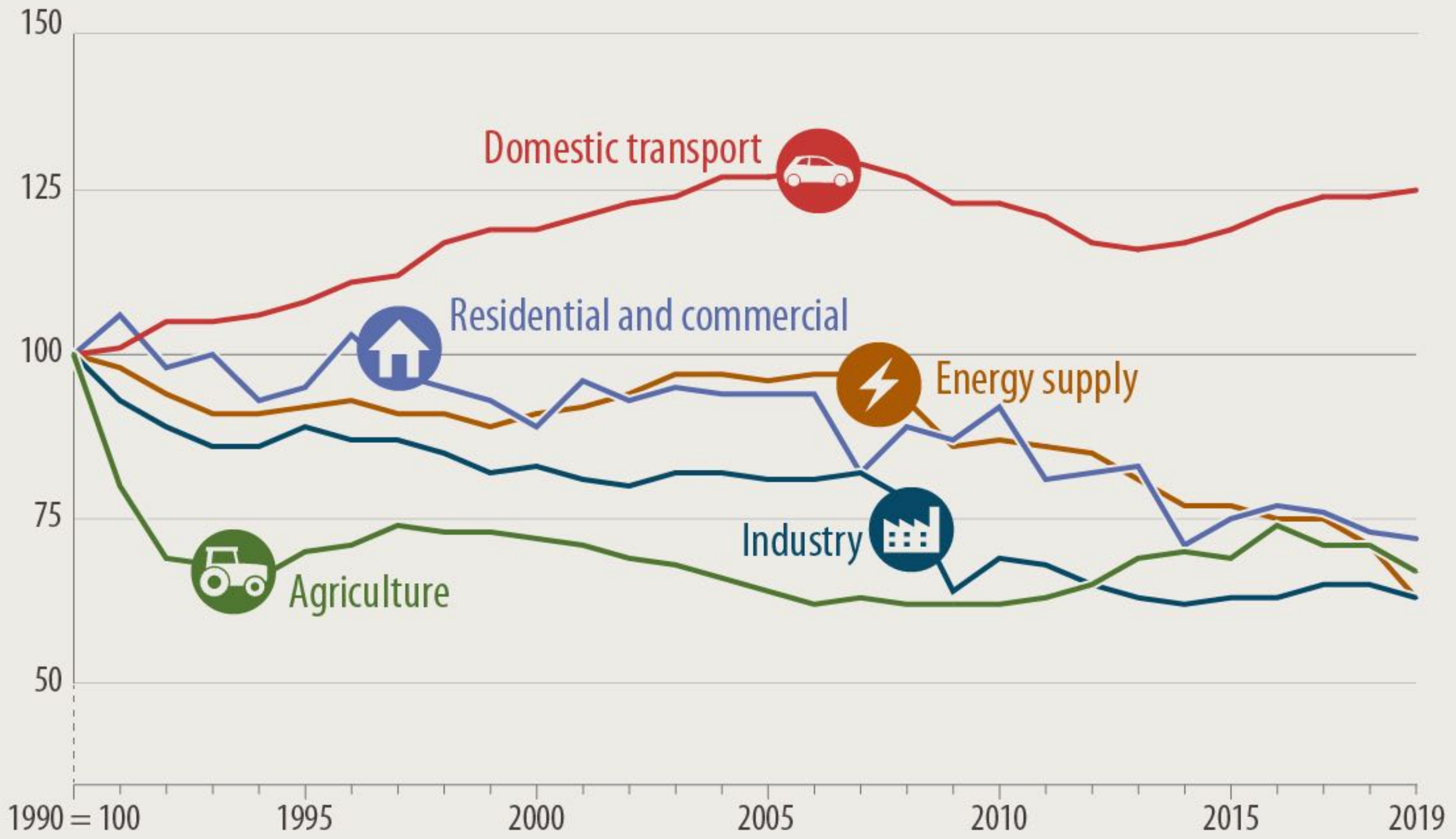
## Part II: Systems thinking, induced demand, motonormativity



# Transport plays a key role in the climate crisis

## EMISSIONS IN THE EU\*

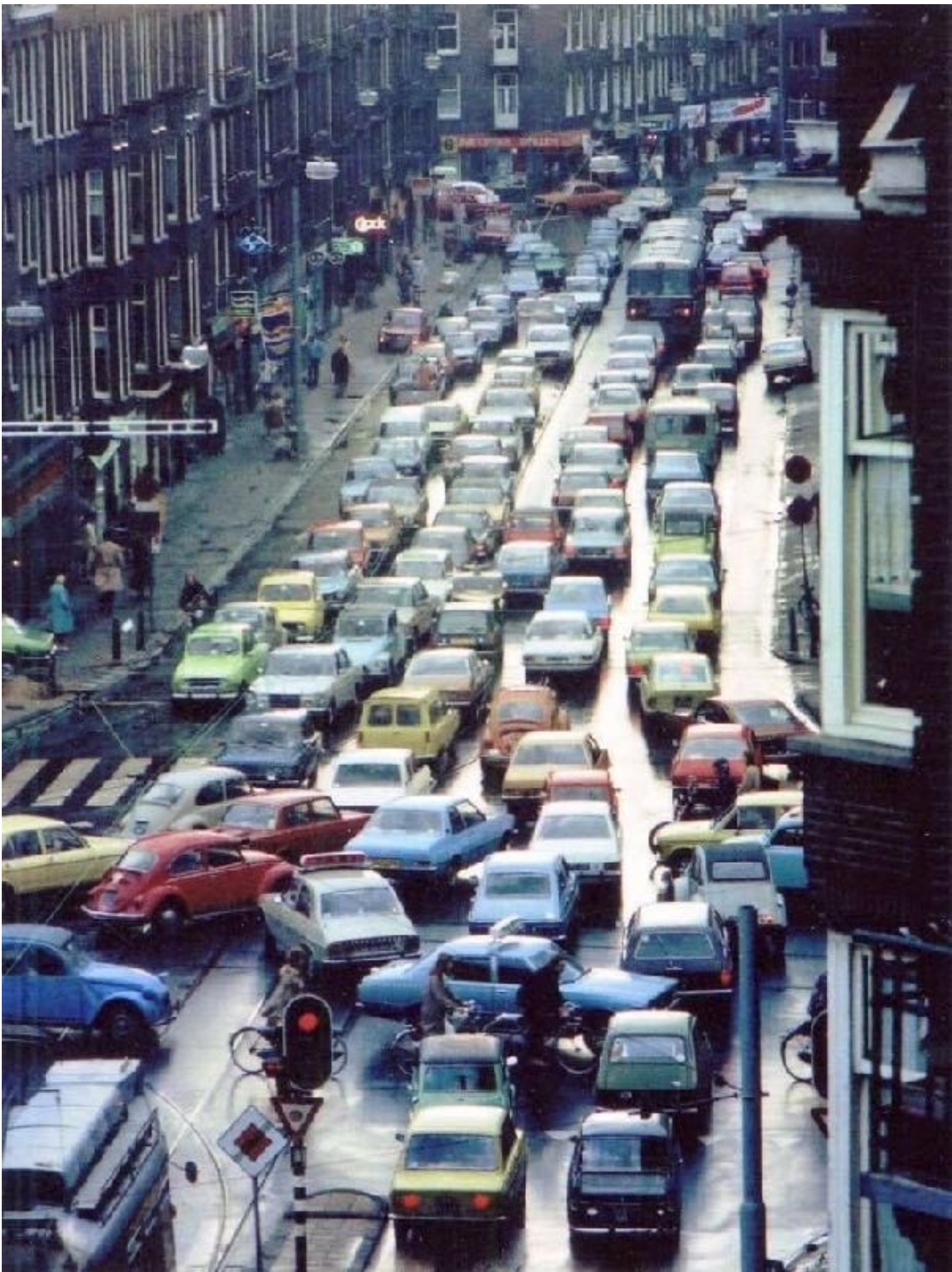
Change in emission levels by sector since 1990  
(in CO2 equivalent)



*Transport represents almost a quarter of Europe's greenhouse gas emissions and is the main cause of air pollution in cities.*

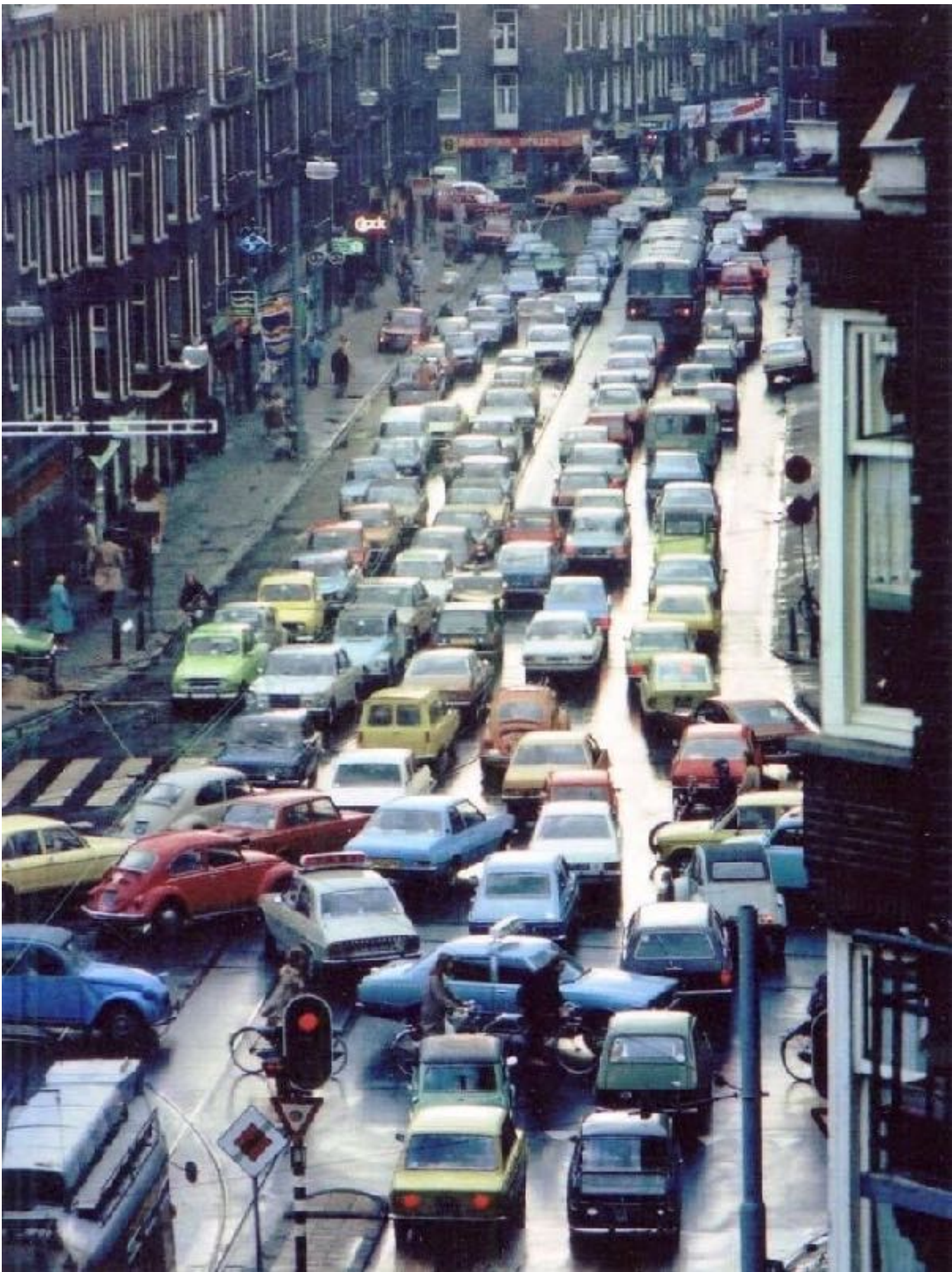


# Which European city is this?





# Amsterdam



1978



Today



# Amsterdam



1920

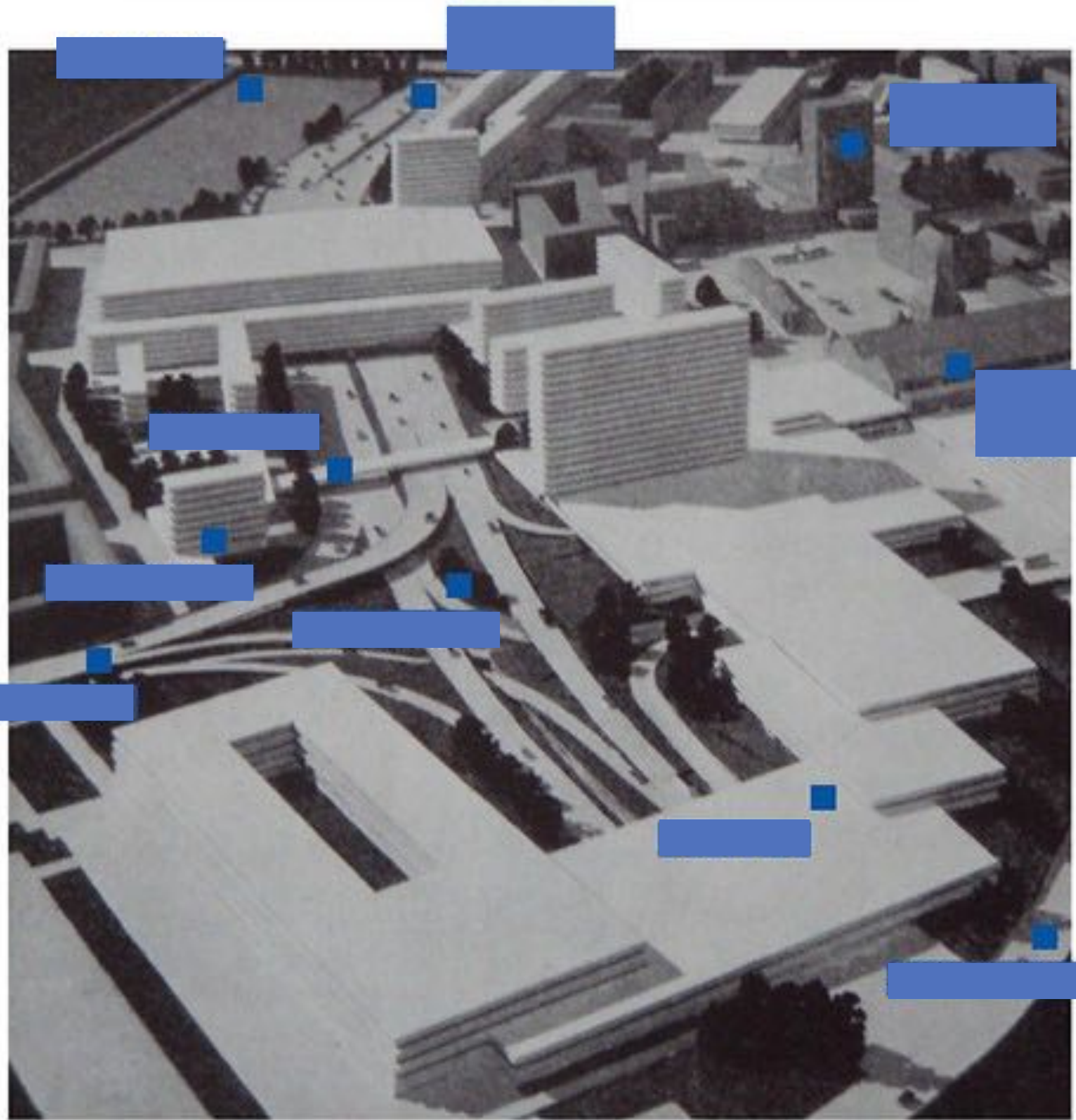


1978



2015

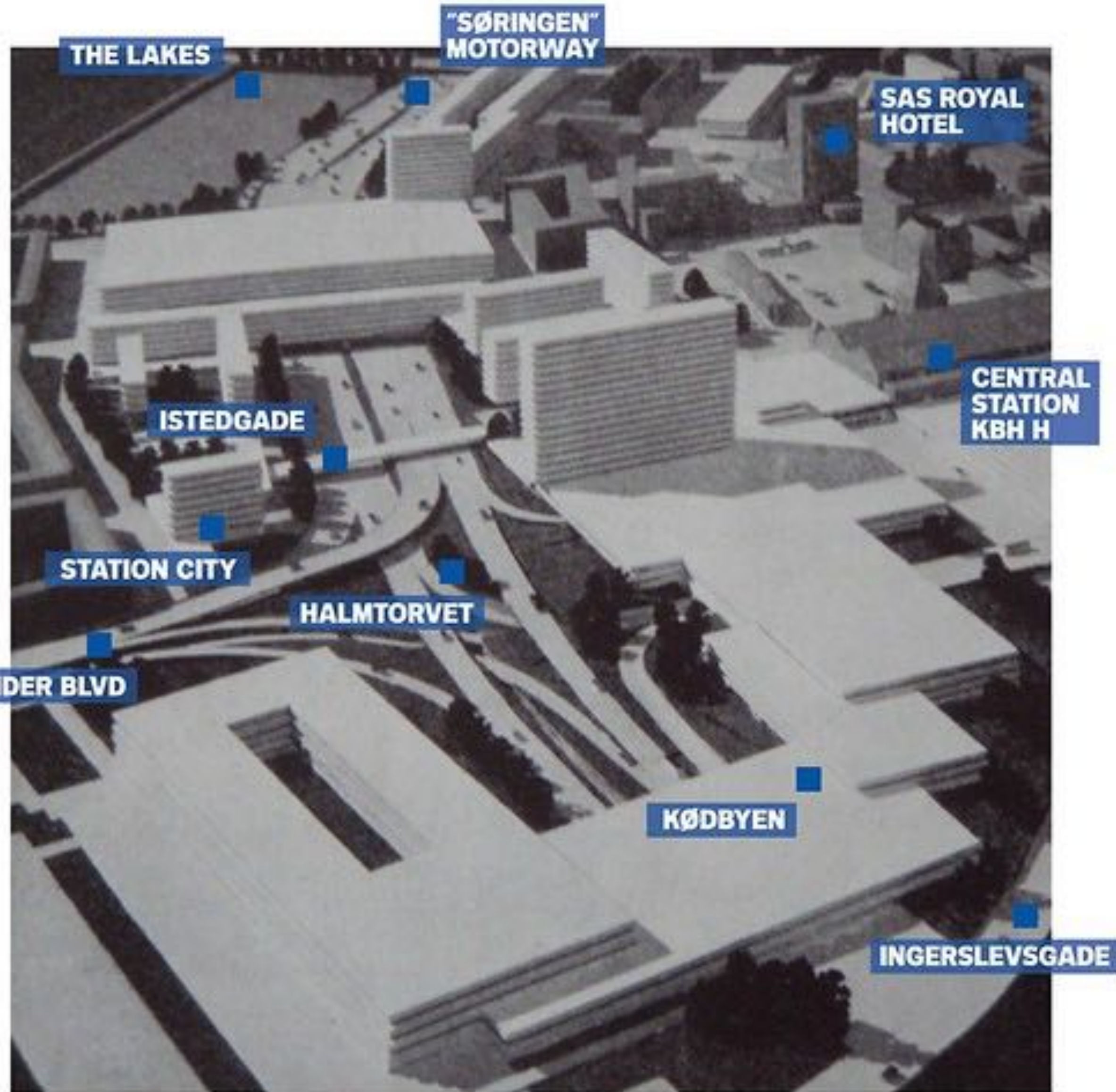




?



# CITY PLAN VEST - 1958-74 WELCOME TO VESTERBRO!



# Søringen

<https://monocle.com/radio/shows/the-urbanist/tall-stories-322/>

<http://www.copenhagenize.com/2012/11/city-plan-vest-and-springen-1958-1974.html>







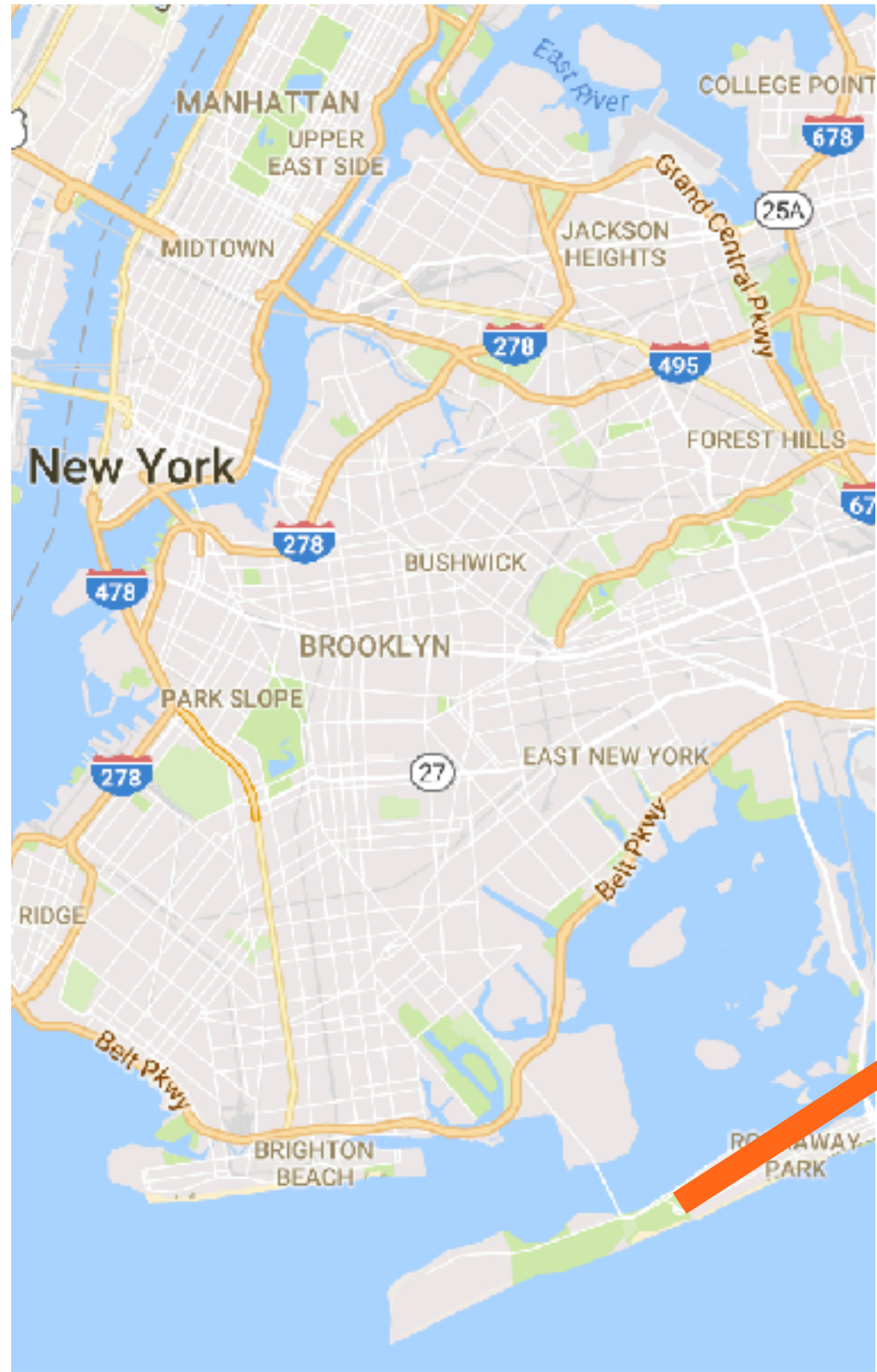
Why is a city planned with a focus on cars not sustainable\*?

\*sustainable system = system with the possibility to continue a specific behaviour over long periods of time



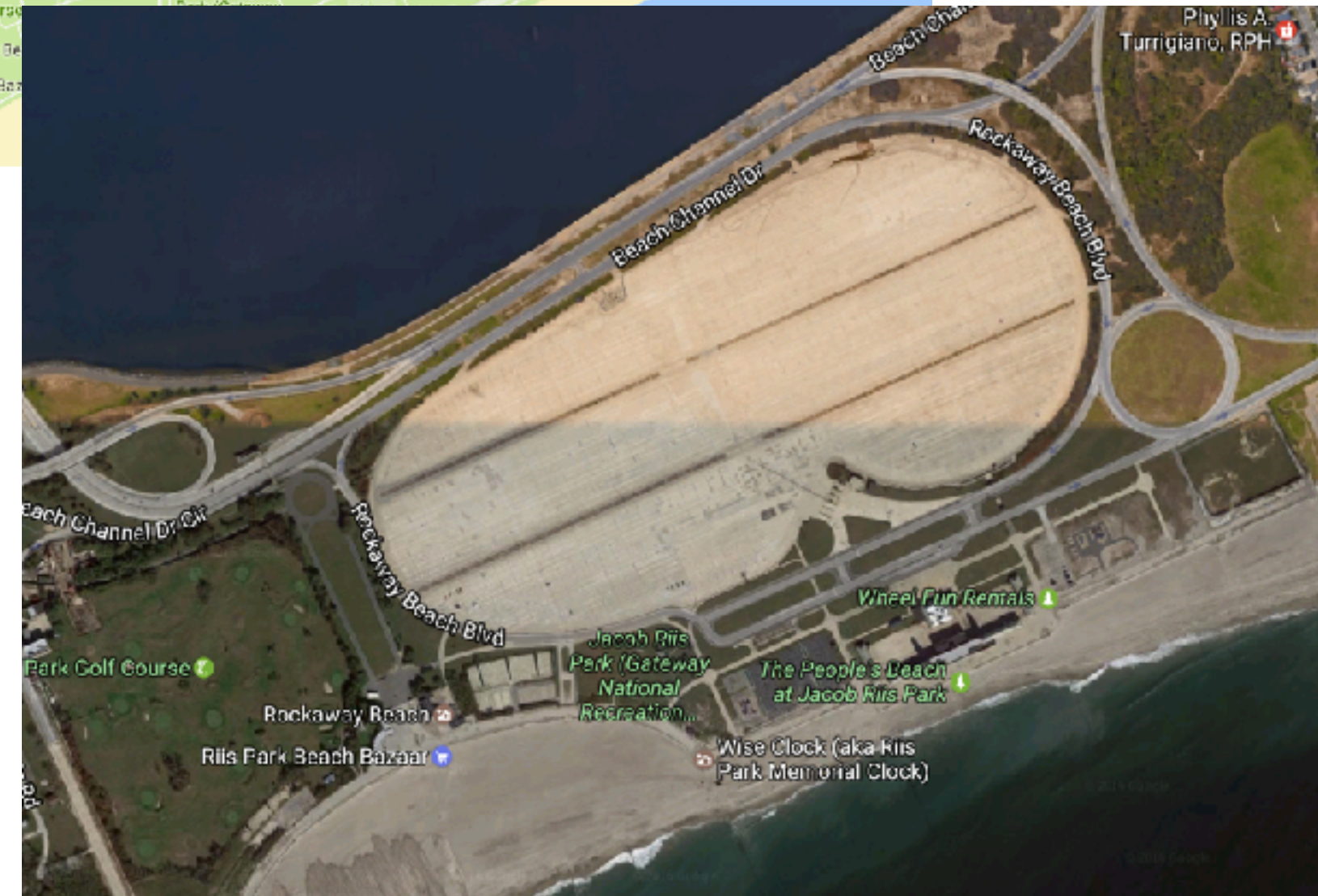
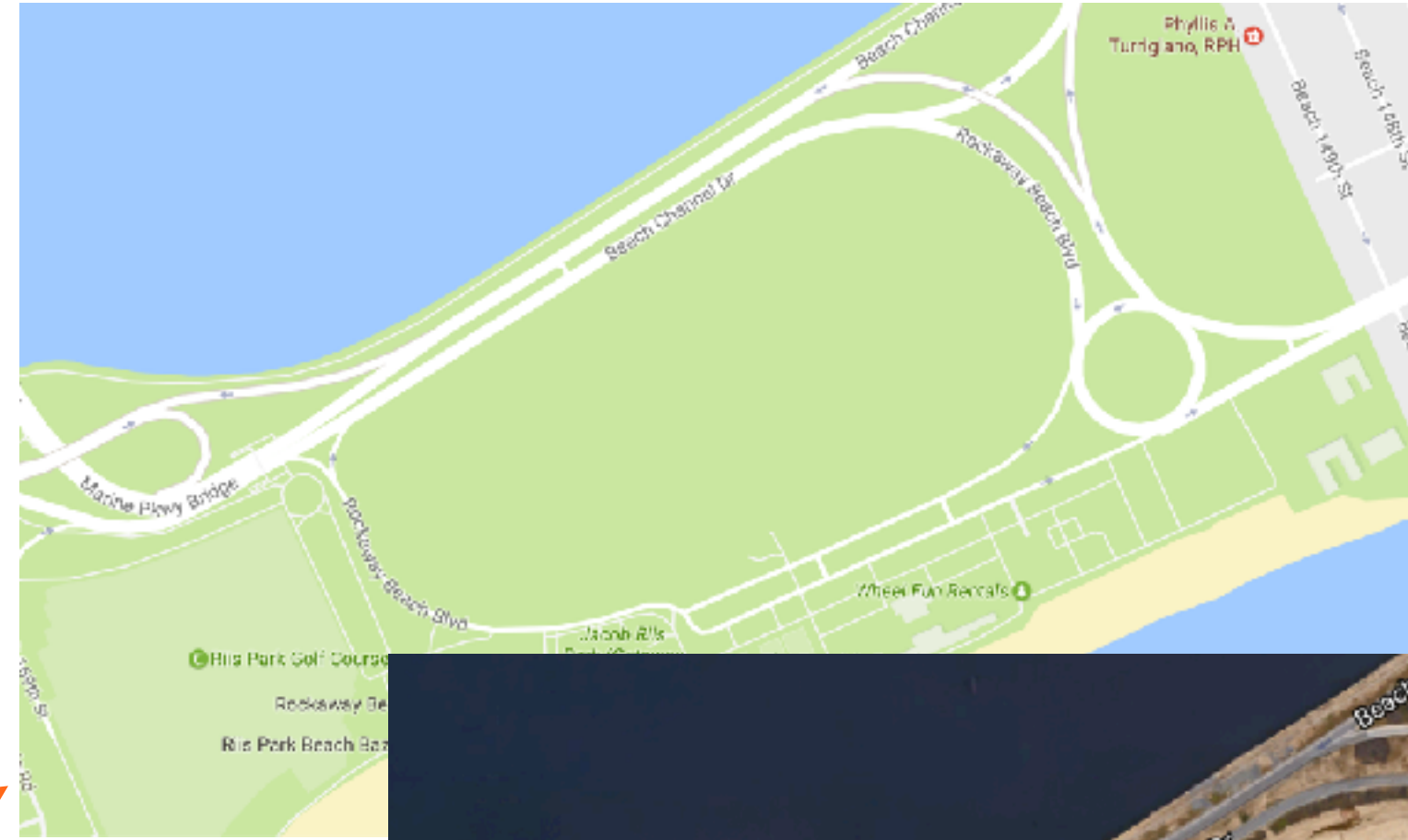
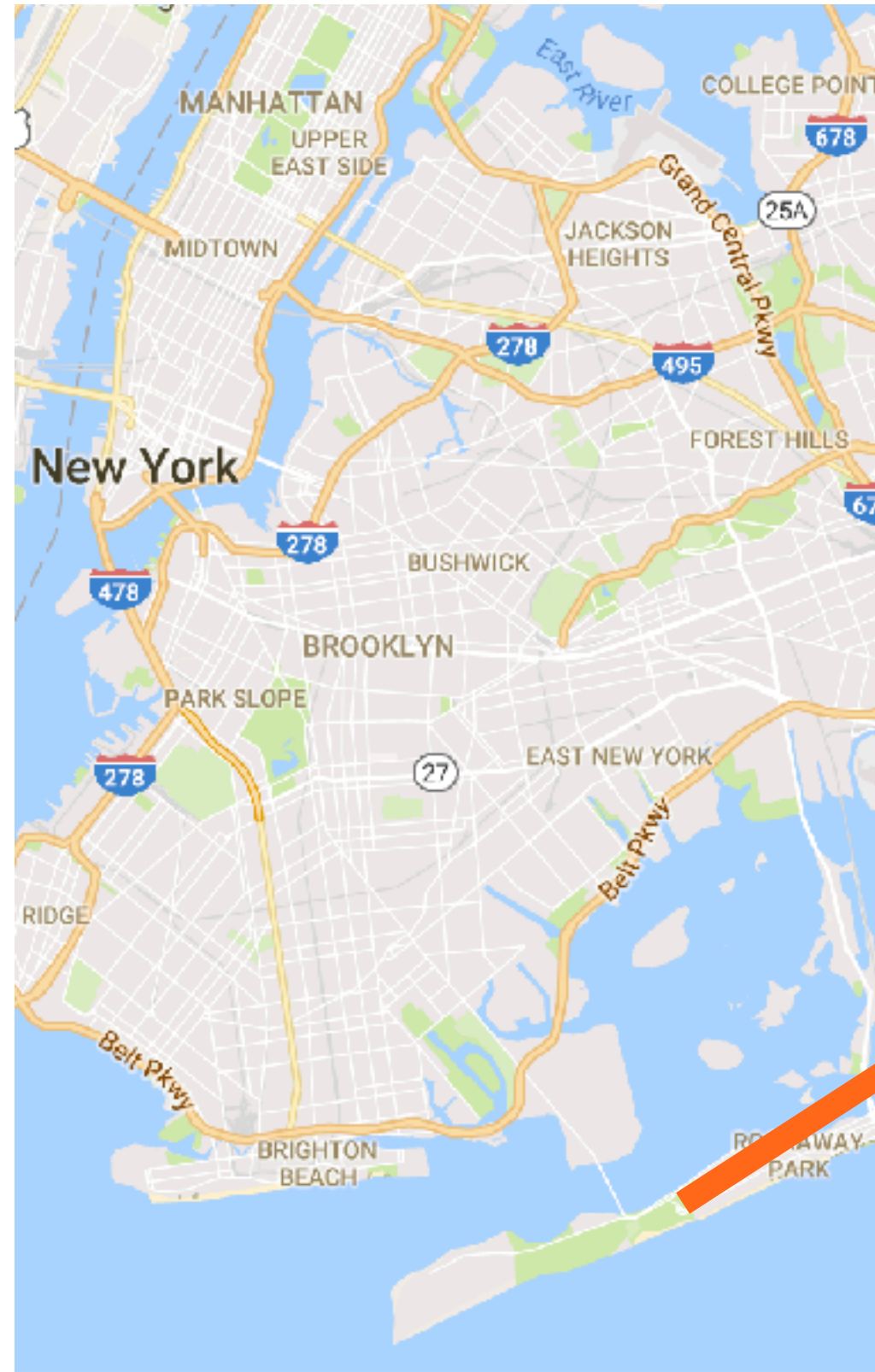
**SPACE**





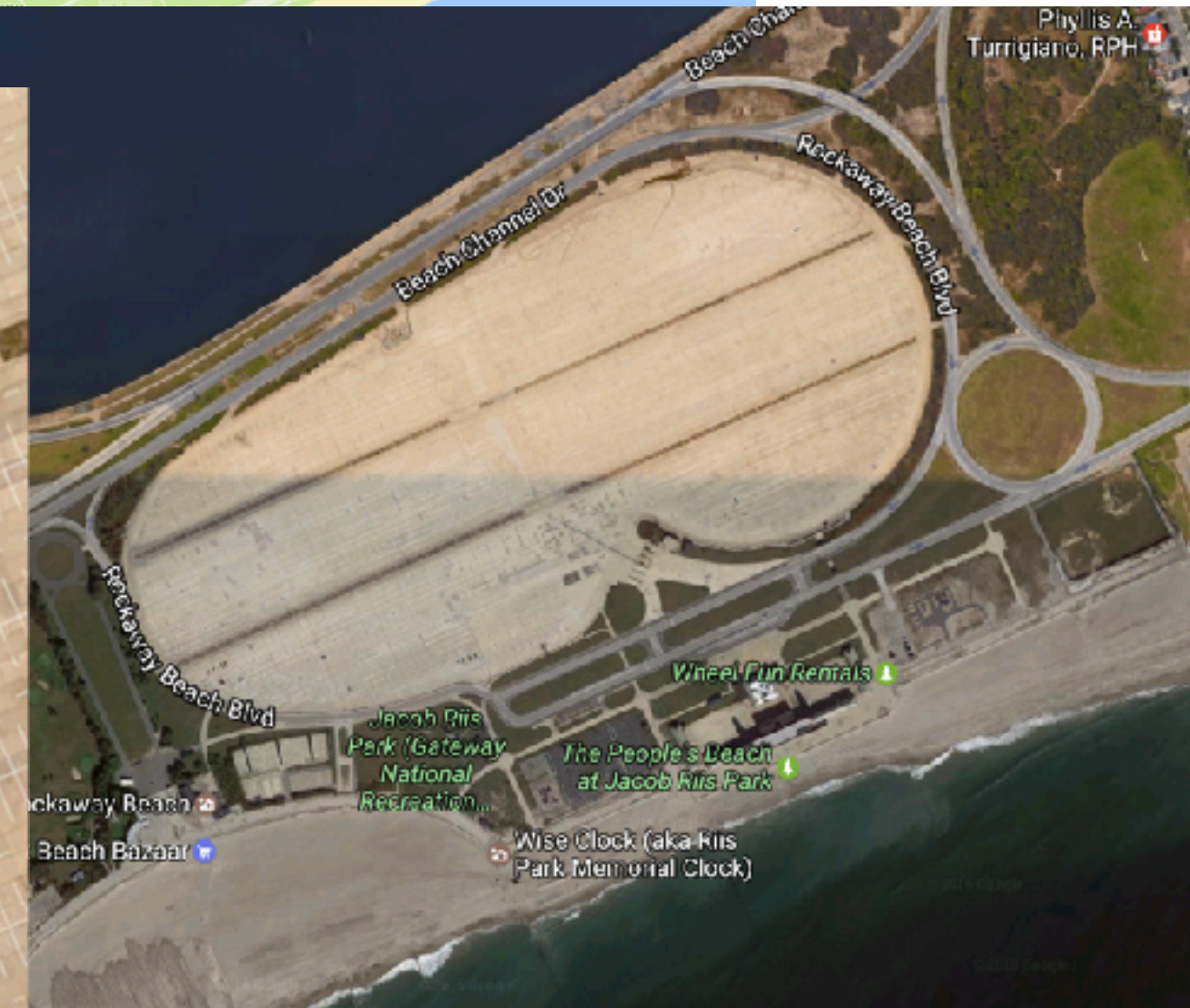
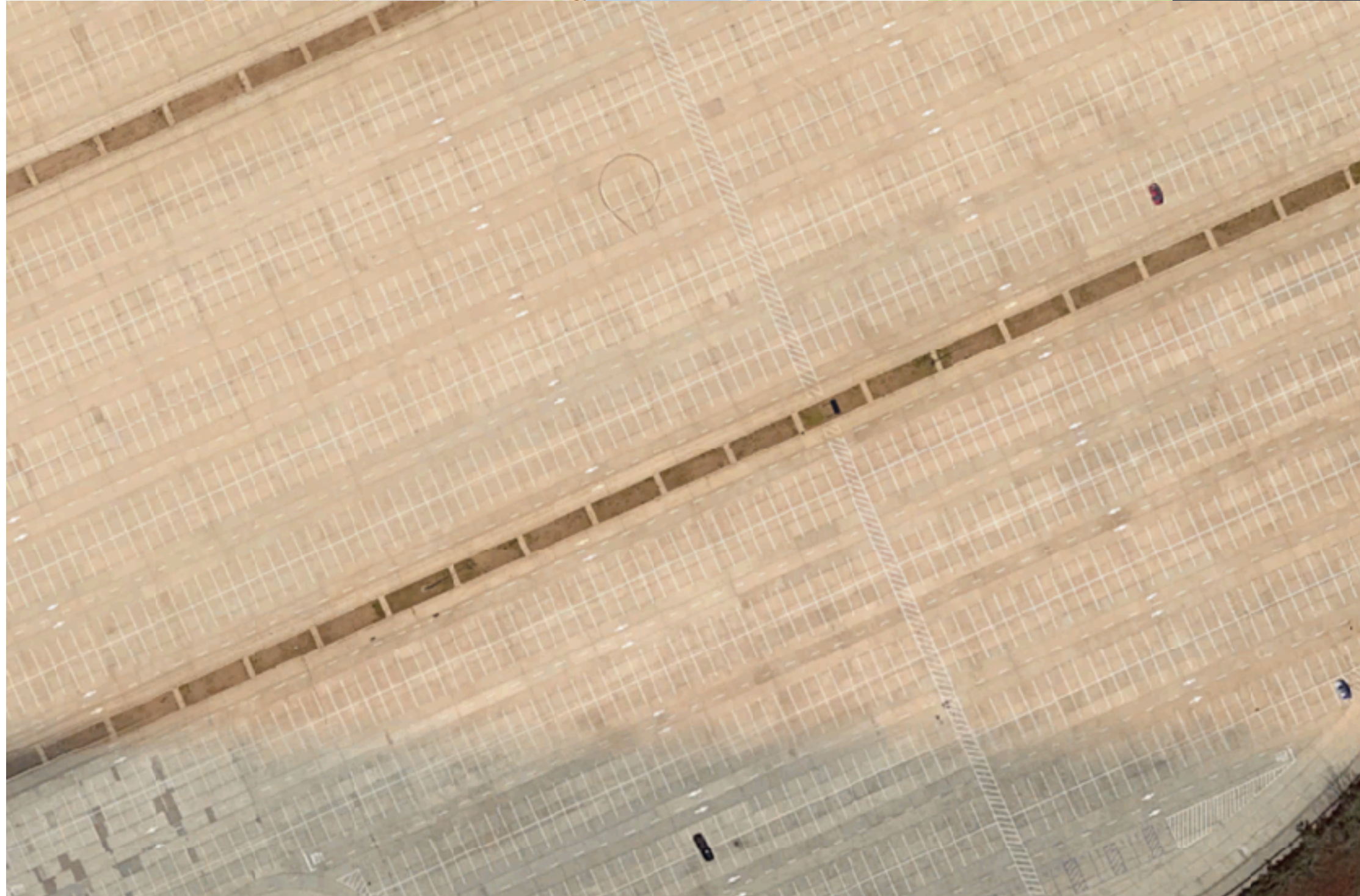
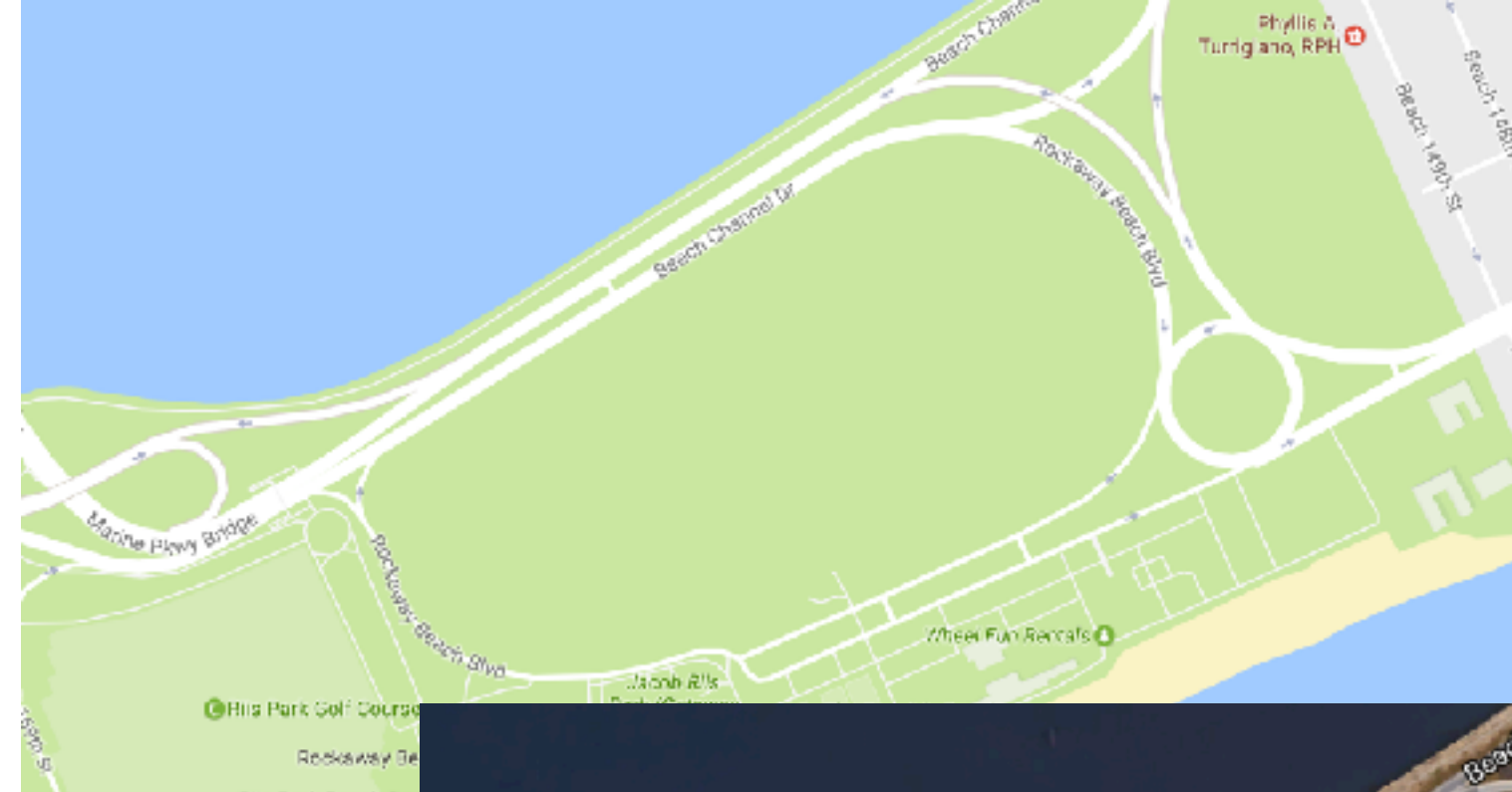


What a lovely green..



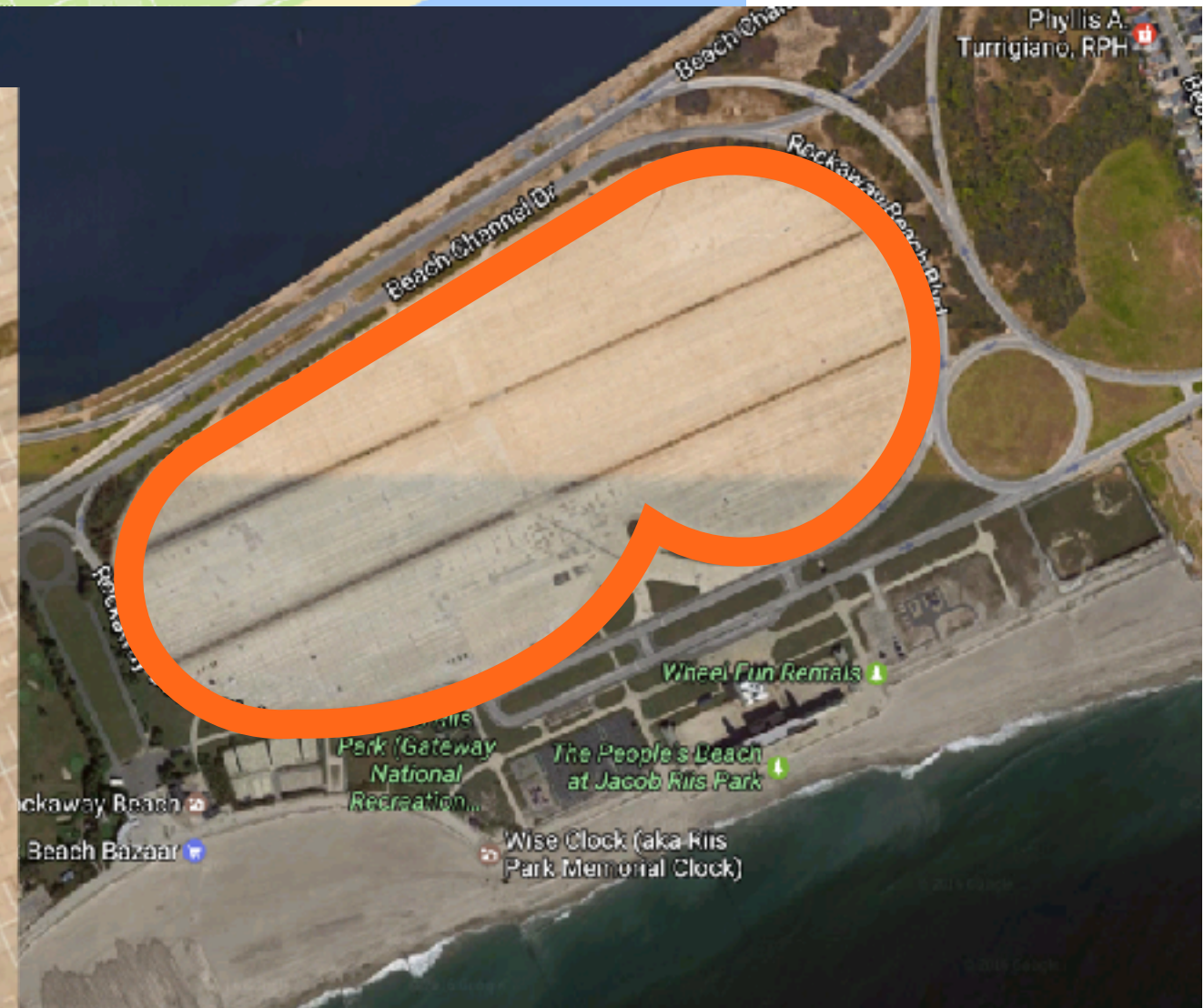
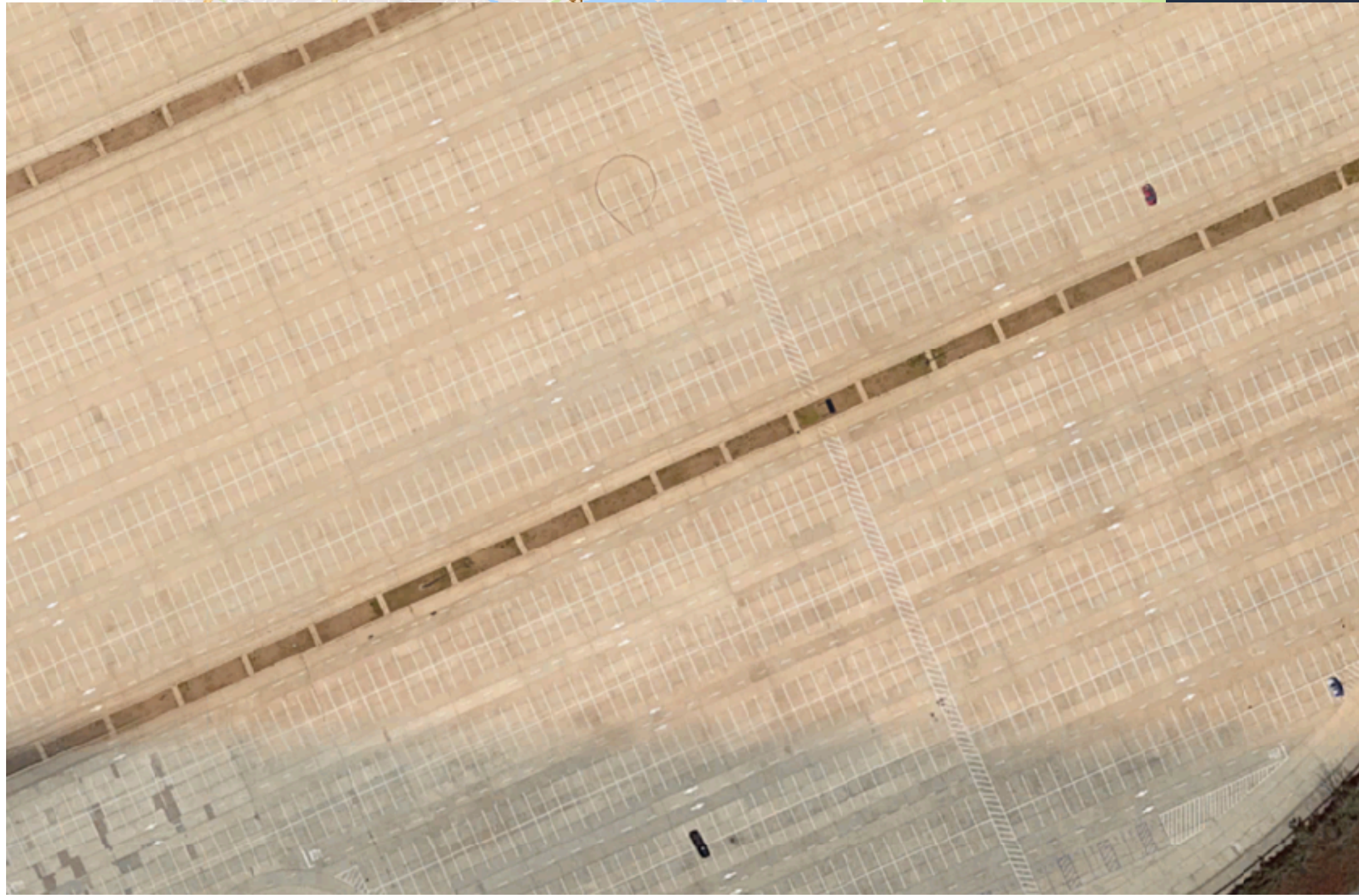
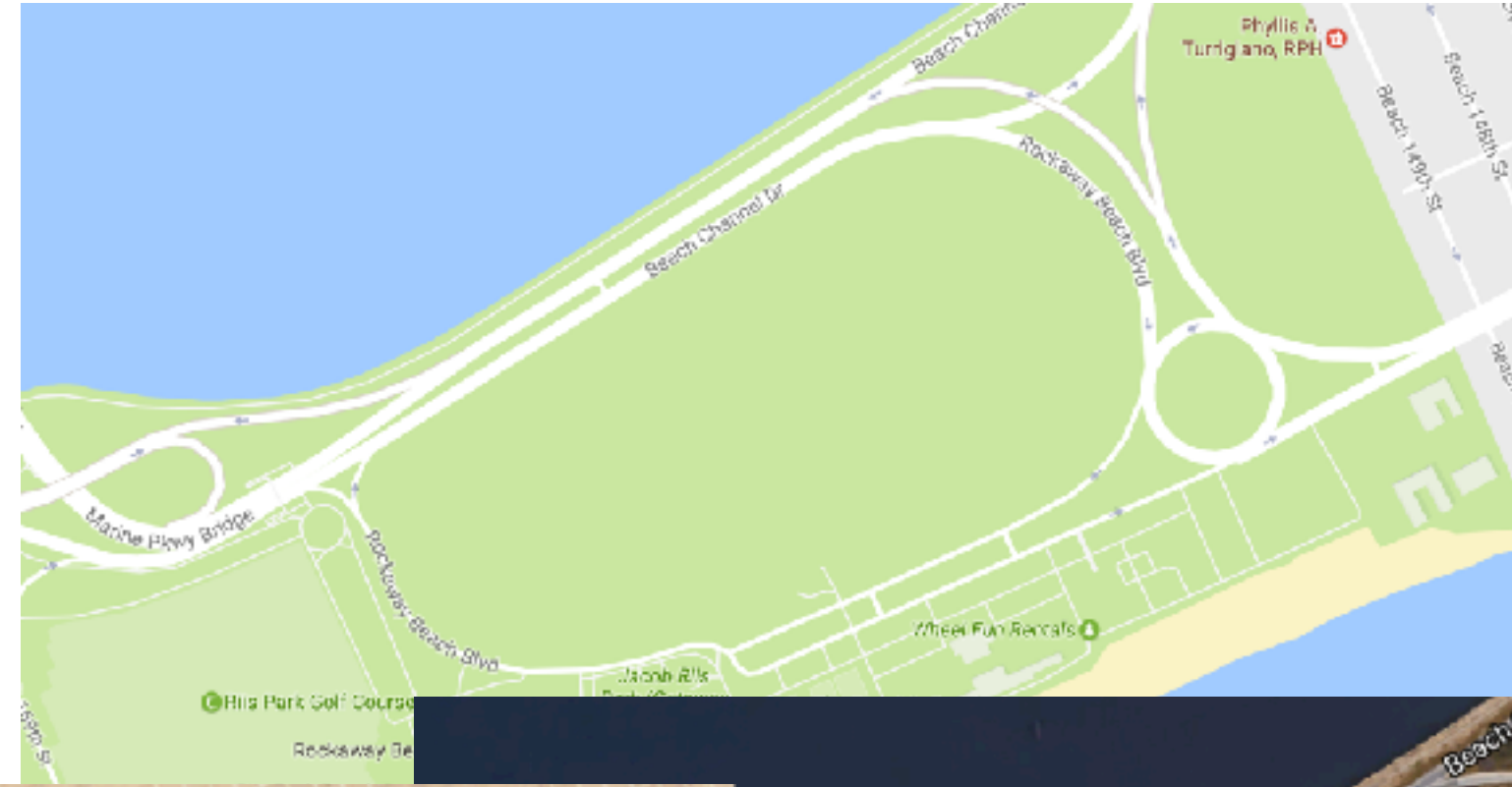


What a ~~lovely green~~.. MONSTER



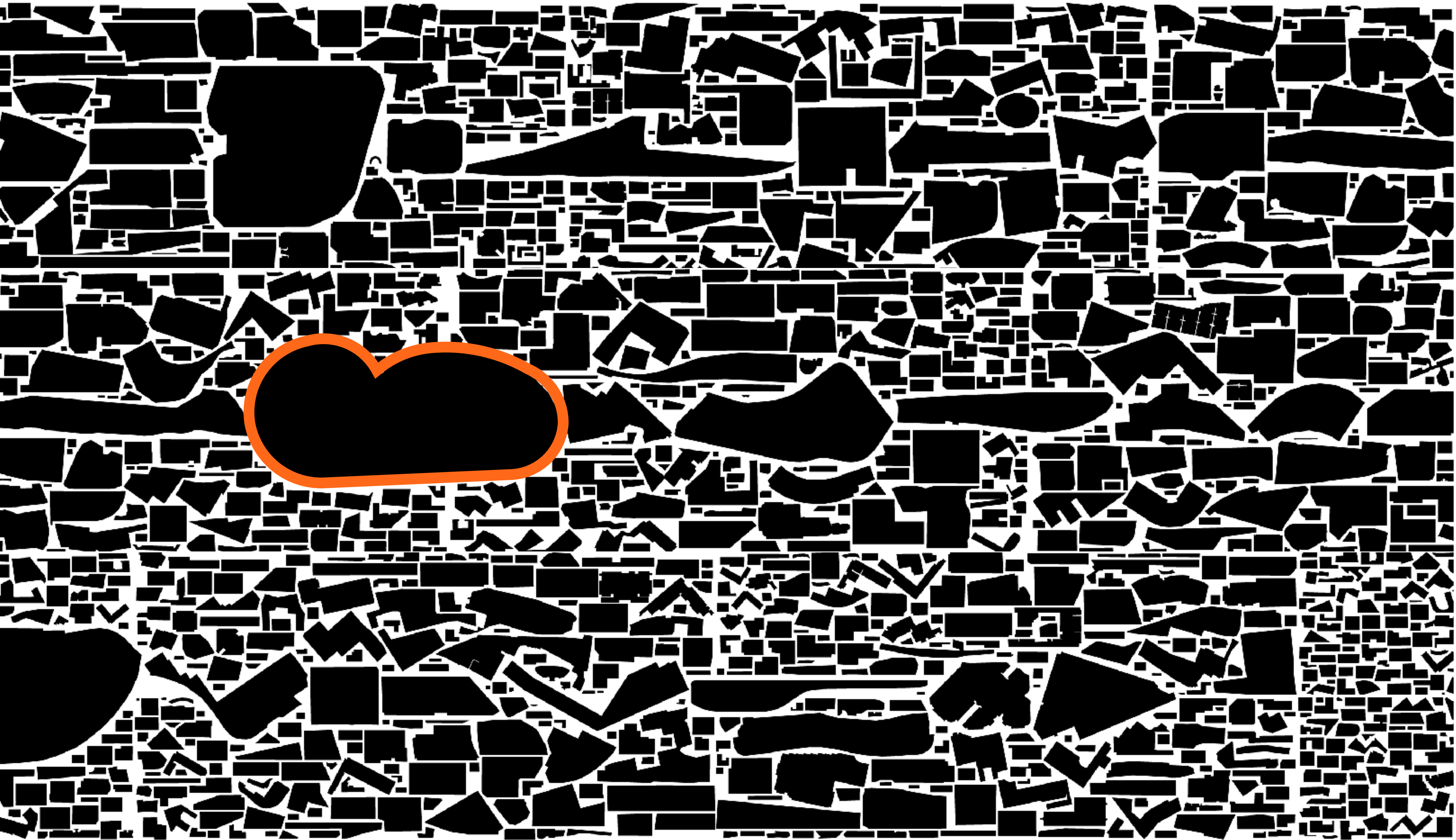
800m x 500m







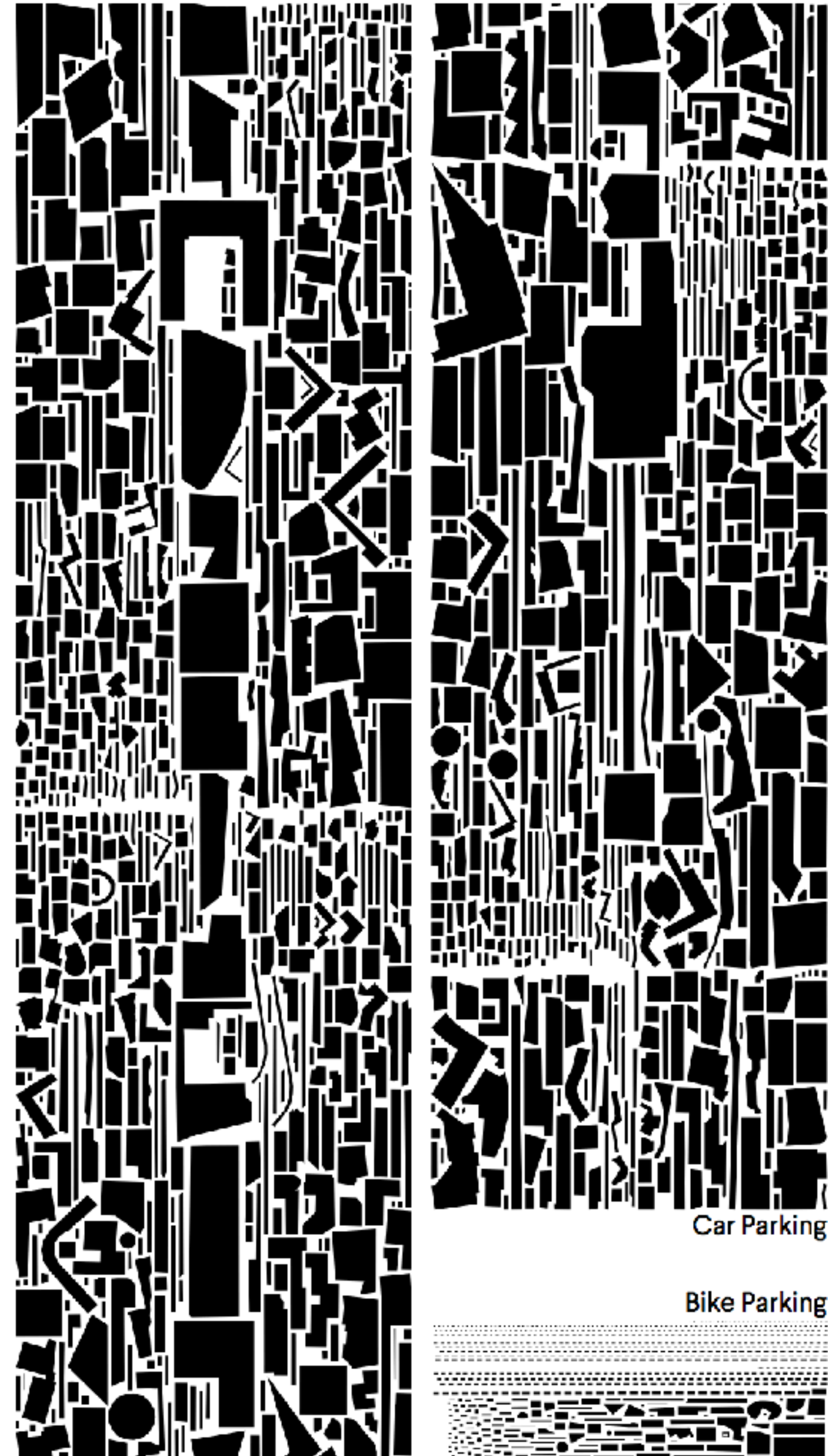
We visualized ALL parking spaces with polygon packing





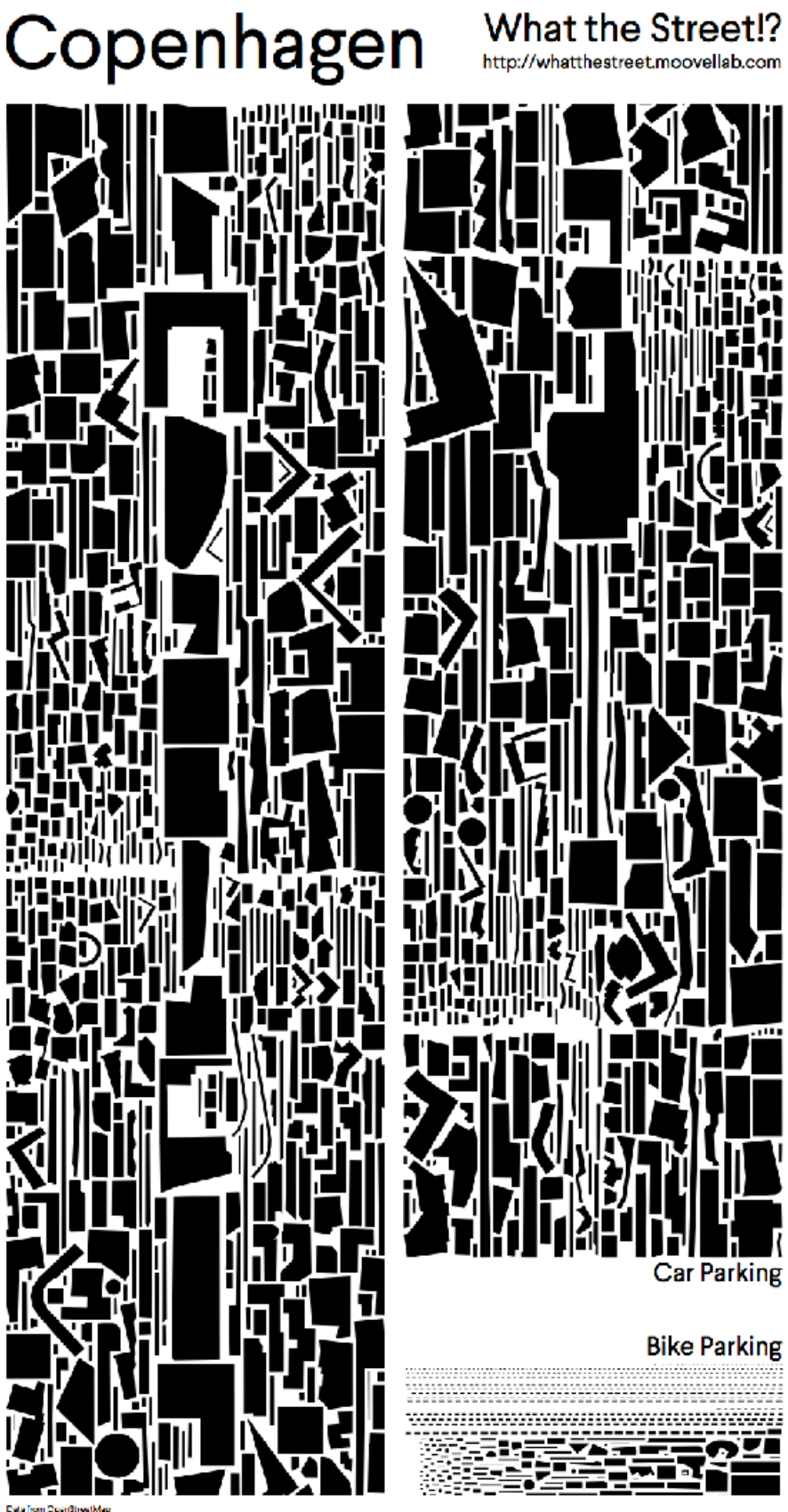
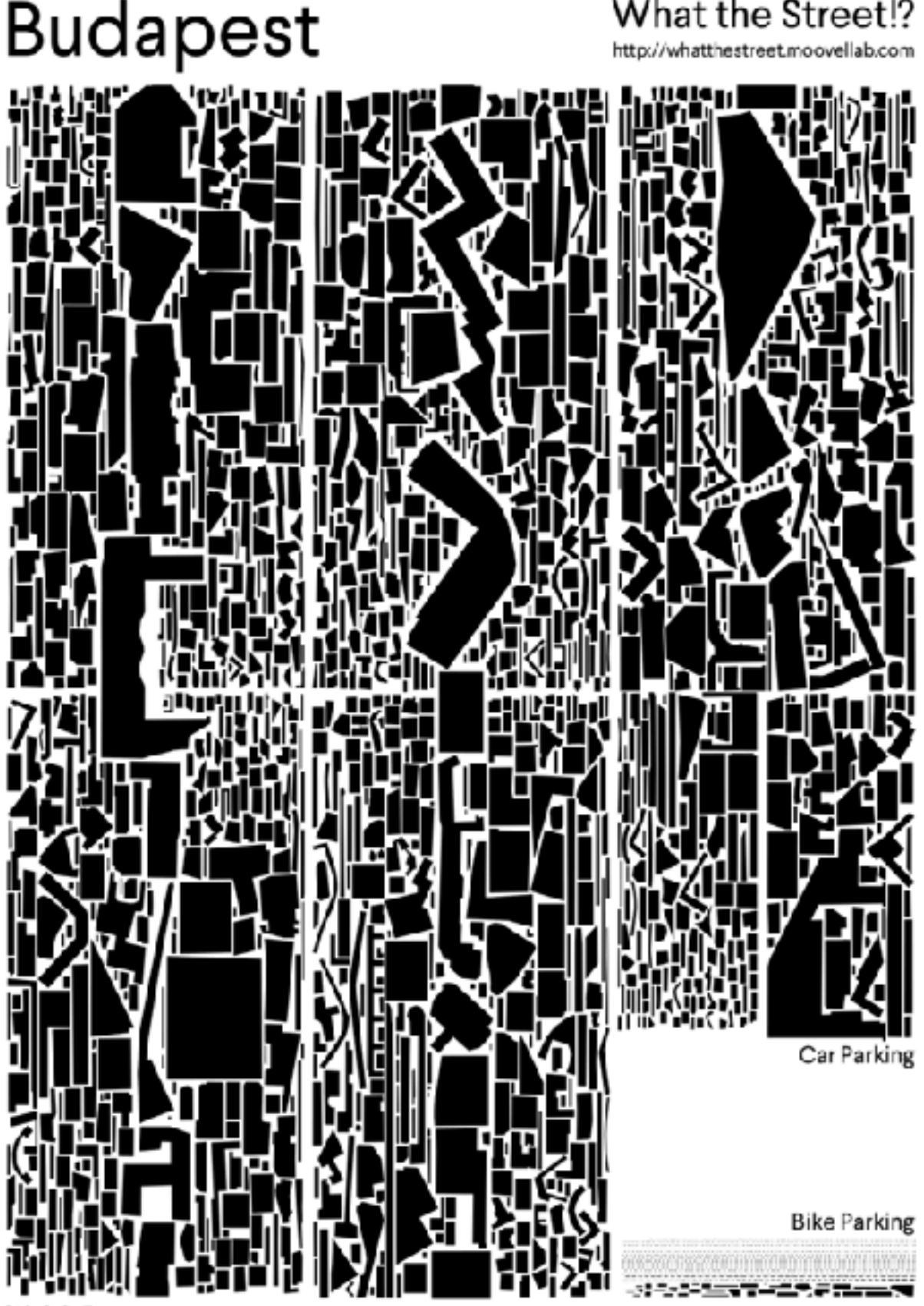
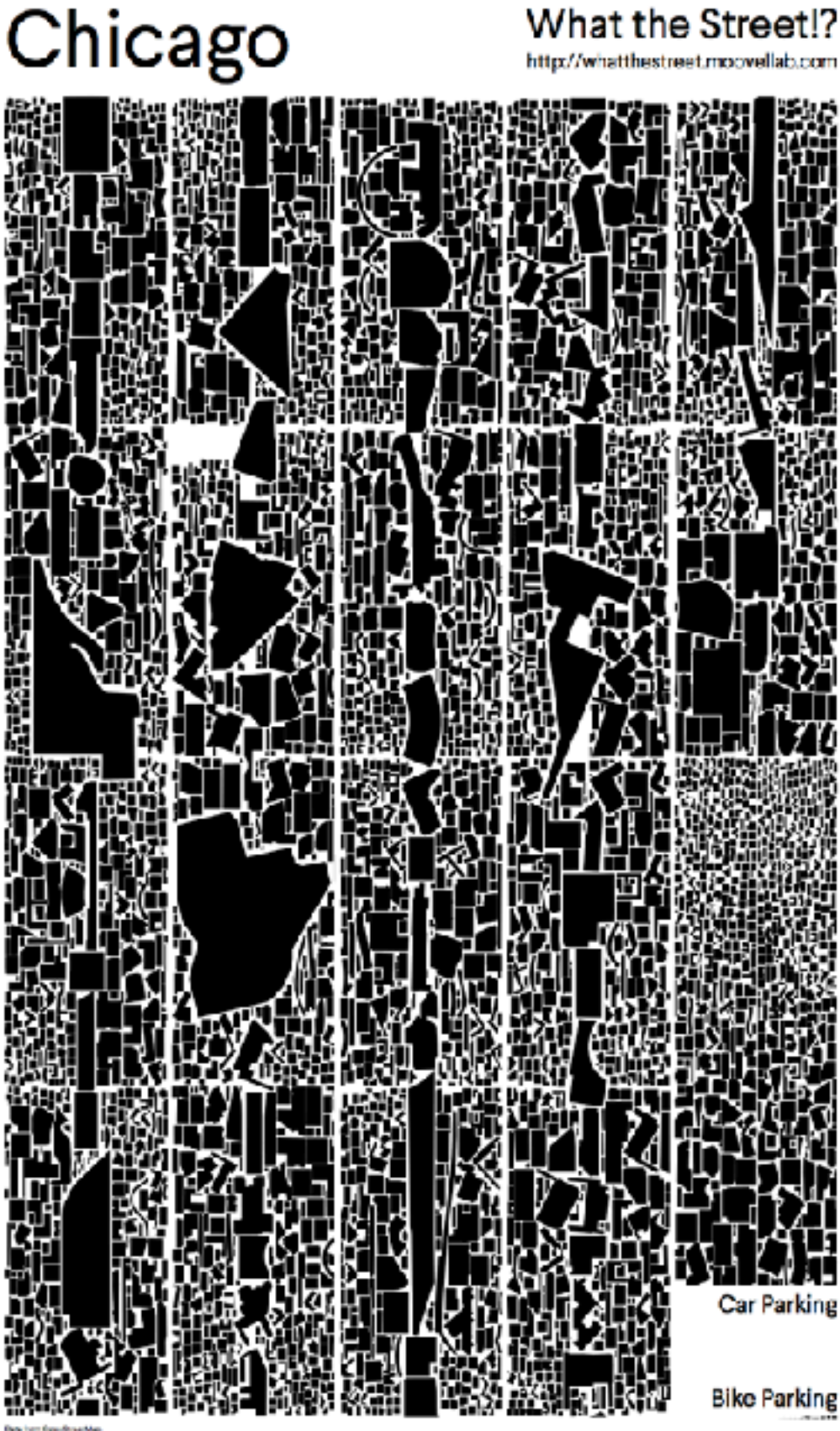
# Copenhagen

What the Street!?  
<http://whatthestreet.moovellab.com>





# There are huge differences between car and bike parking



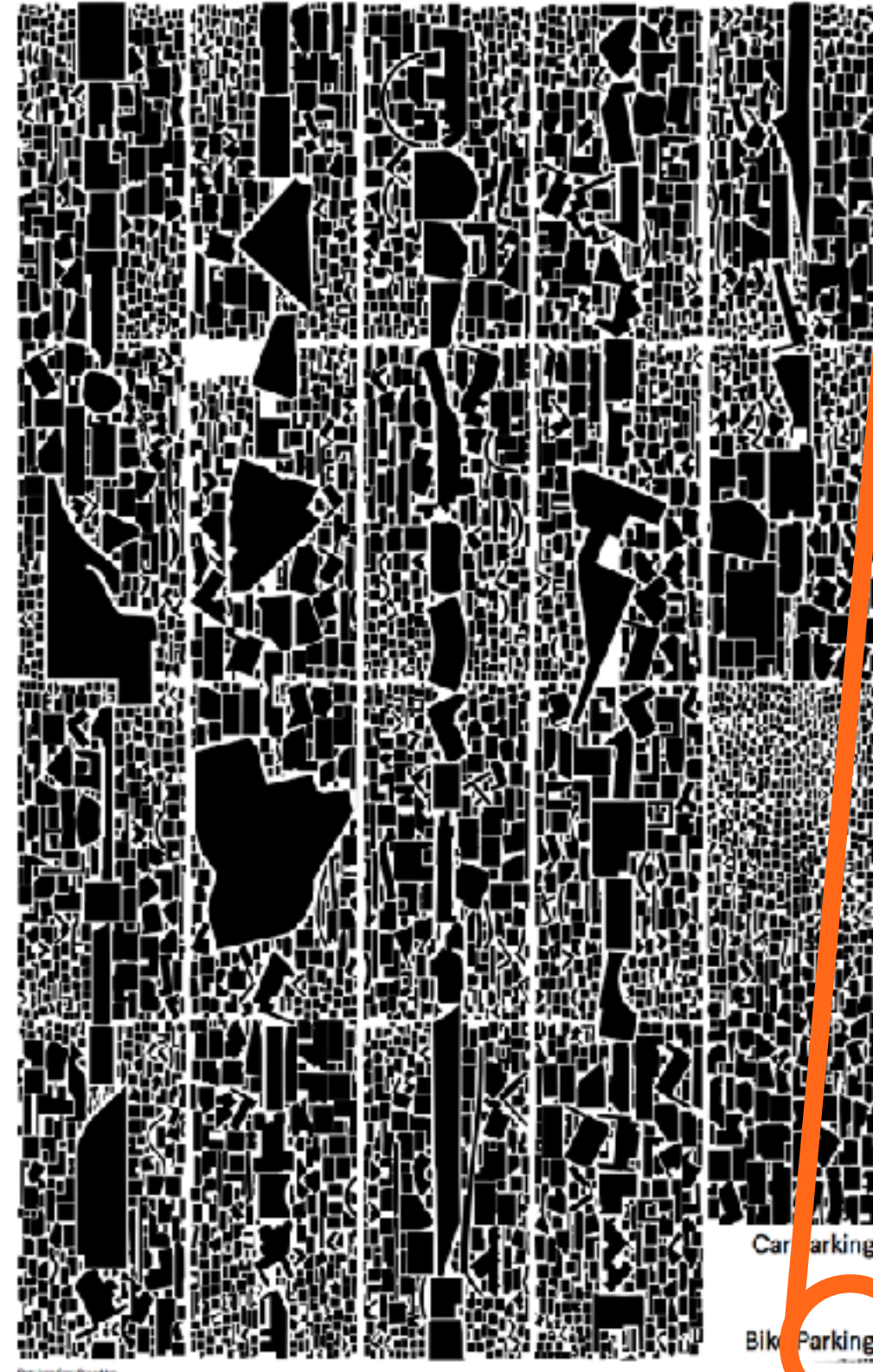


There are huge differences between car and bike parking



Chicago

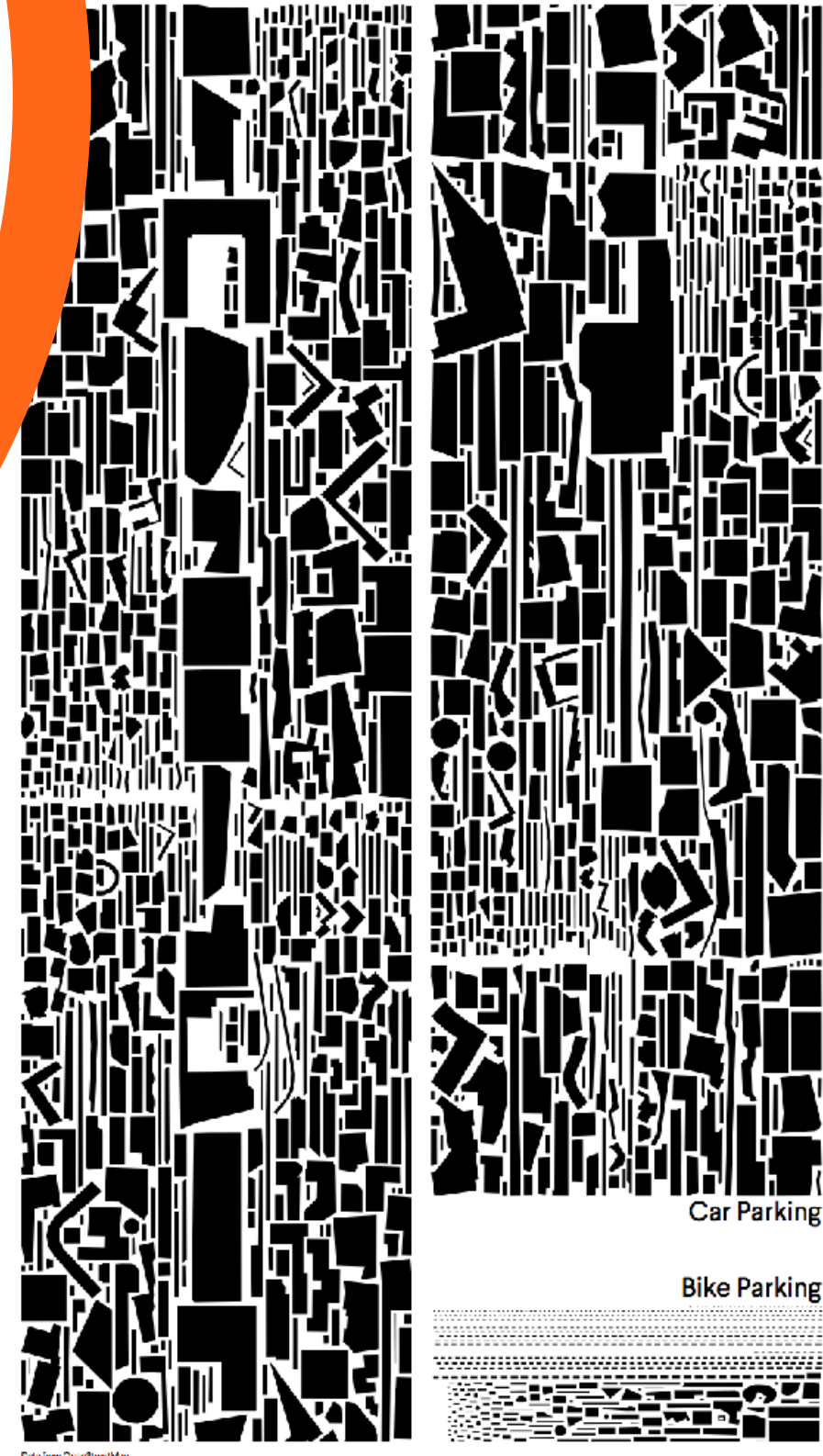
What the Street!?  
<http://whatthestreet.moovellab.com>



parking

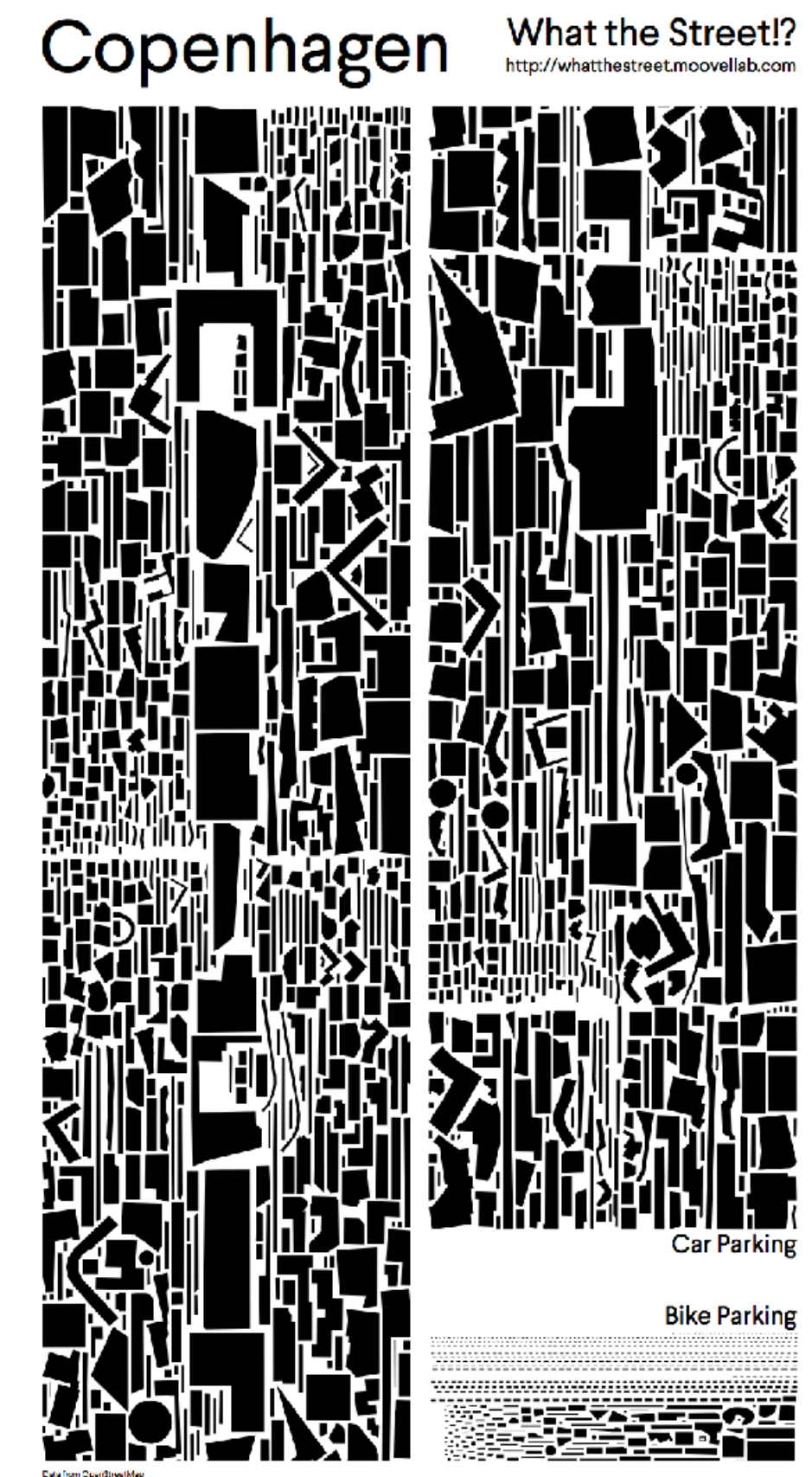
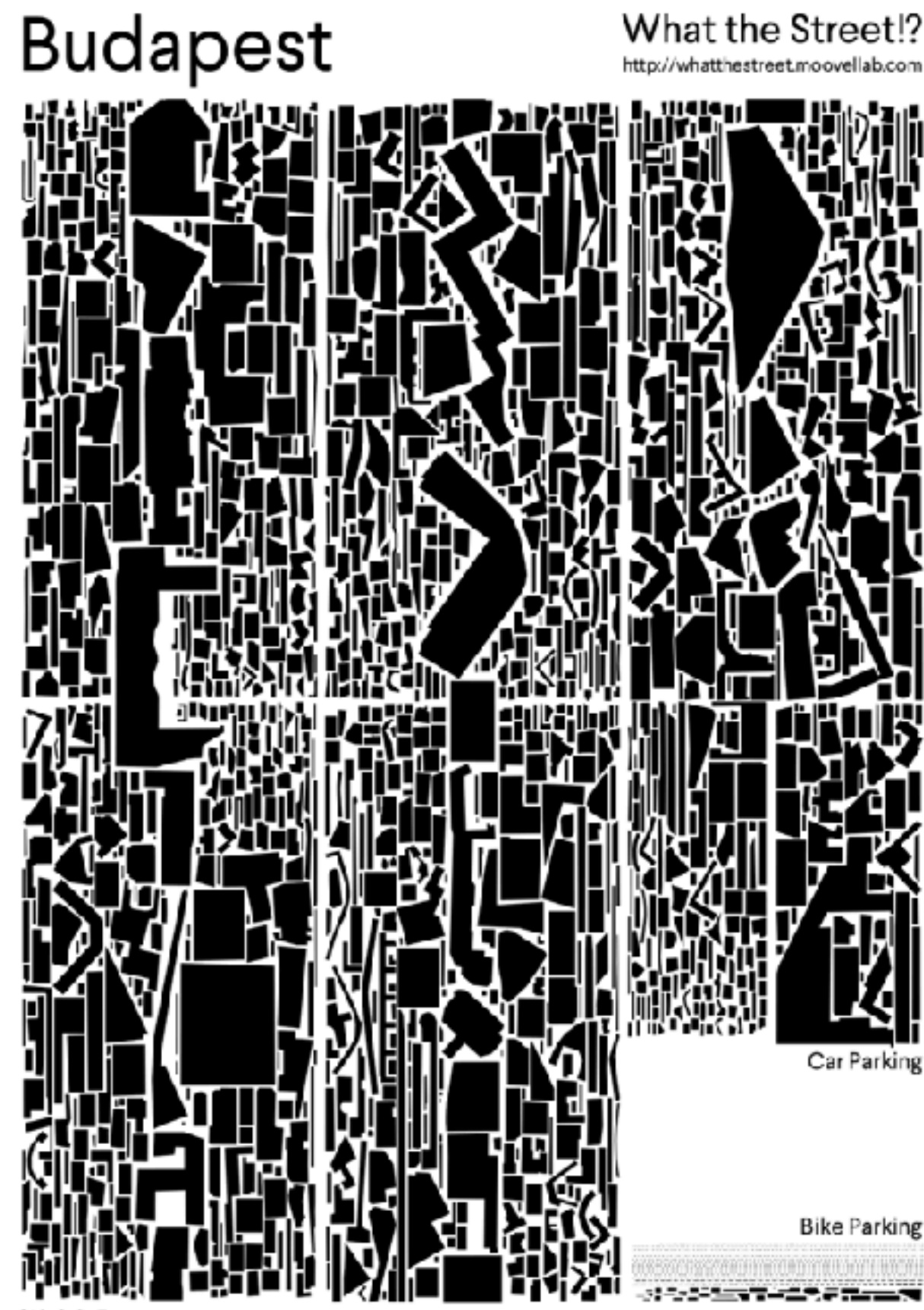
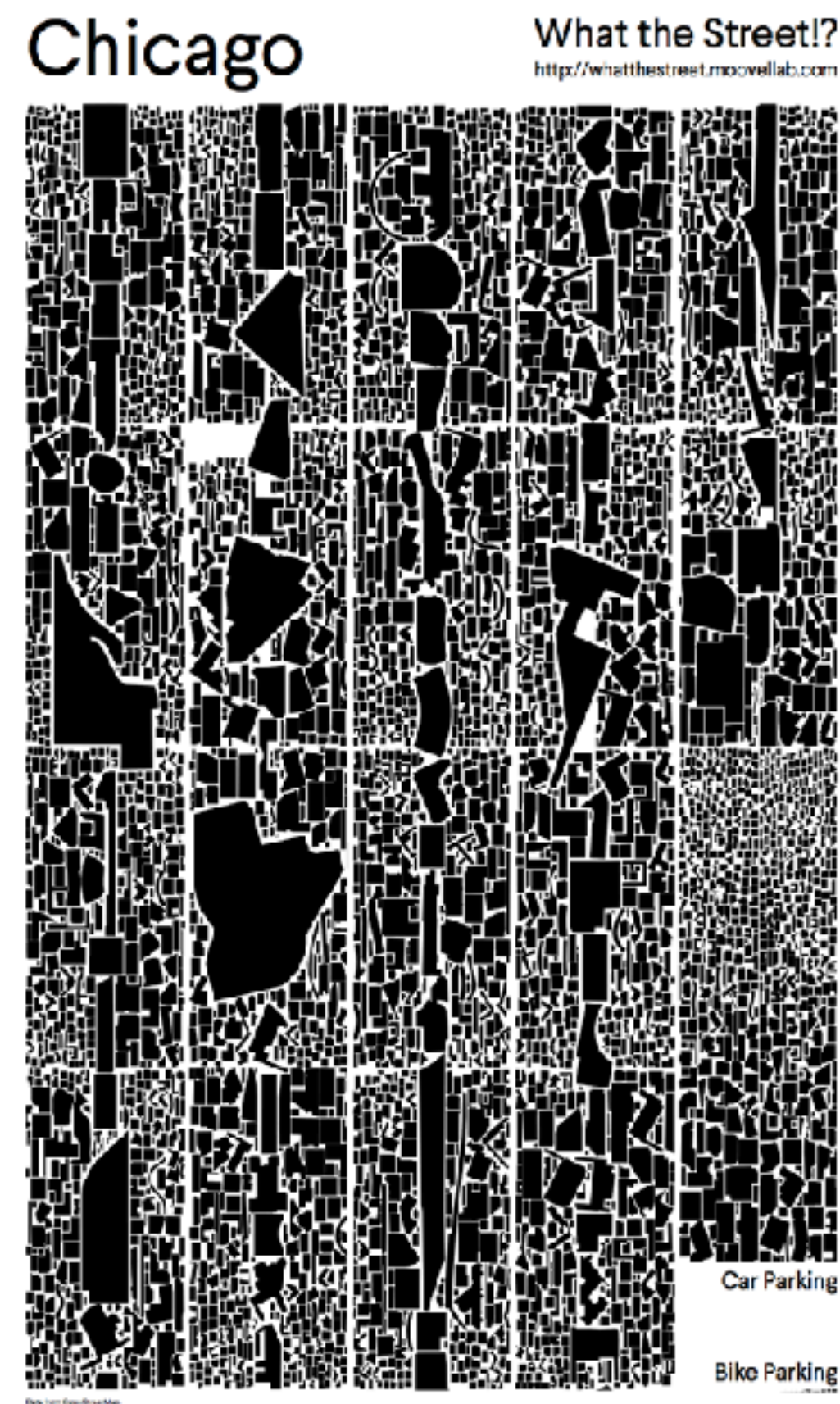
Copenhagen

What the Street!?  
<http://whatthestreet.moovellab.com>





# There are huge differences between car and bike parking

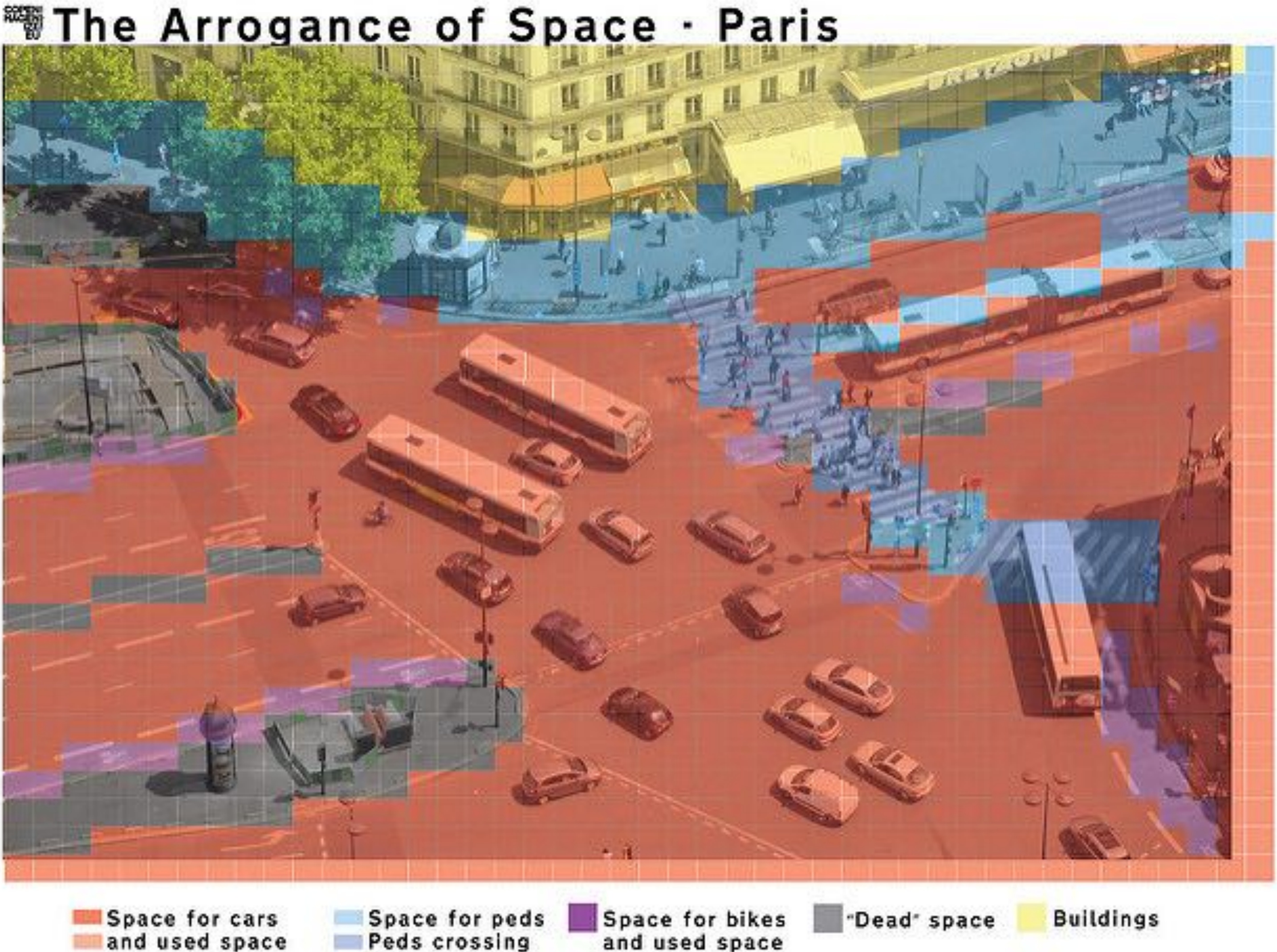


whatthestreet.com

Szell, Urb Plan 3, 1-20 (2018)  
Gössling, J Tran Geo 54, 1-9 (2016)



# Space is not distributed in a fair way between different modes of transport





# Most space is for cars, but most people use bicycles



Modal Share for Copenhageners Commuting to Work/Education

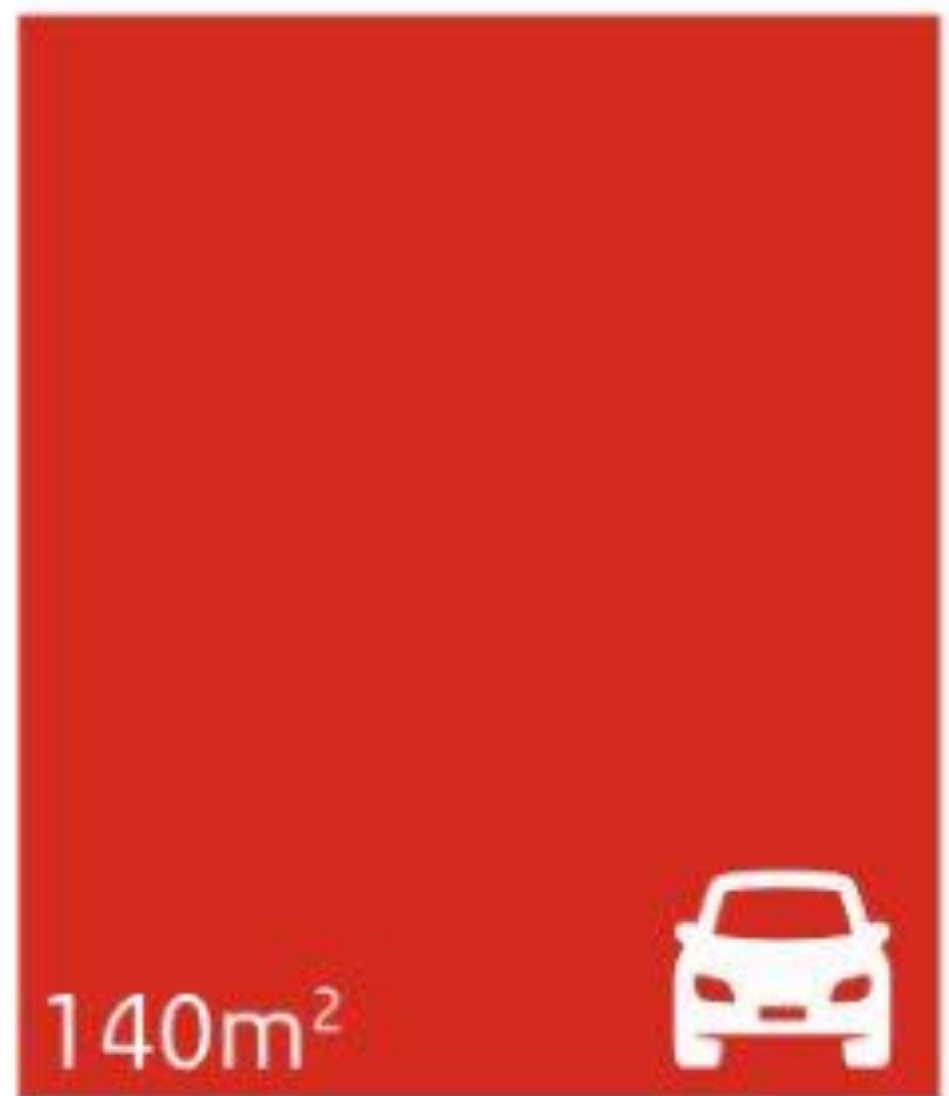


Allocation of Transport Space in Copenhagen





# You can't beat geometry: Cars will ALWAYS be inefficient



Car  
50 kmh, 1 occupant



Car  
parked



Tram  
50 occupants



Pedestrian  
walking



Pedestrian  
standing still



Cyclist  
15 kmh



Bicycle  
parked

Harms and Kansen, Netherlands Institute for Transport Policy Analysis (2017)  
Szell, Urb Plan 3, 1-20 (2018)  
Euclid (300 BC)



Cars are used 36 minutes per day

Cars are not used 1404 minutes per day



Cars are used 36 minutes per day

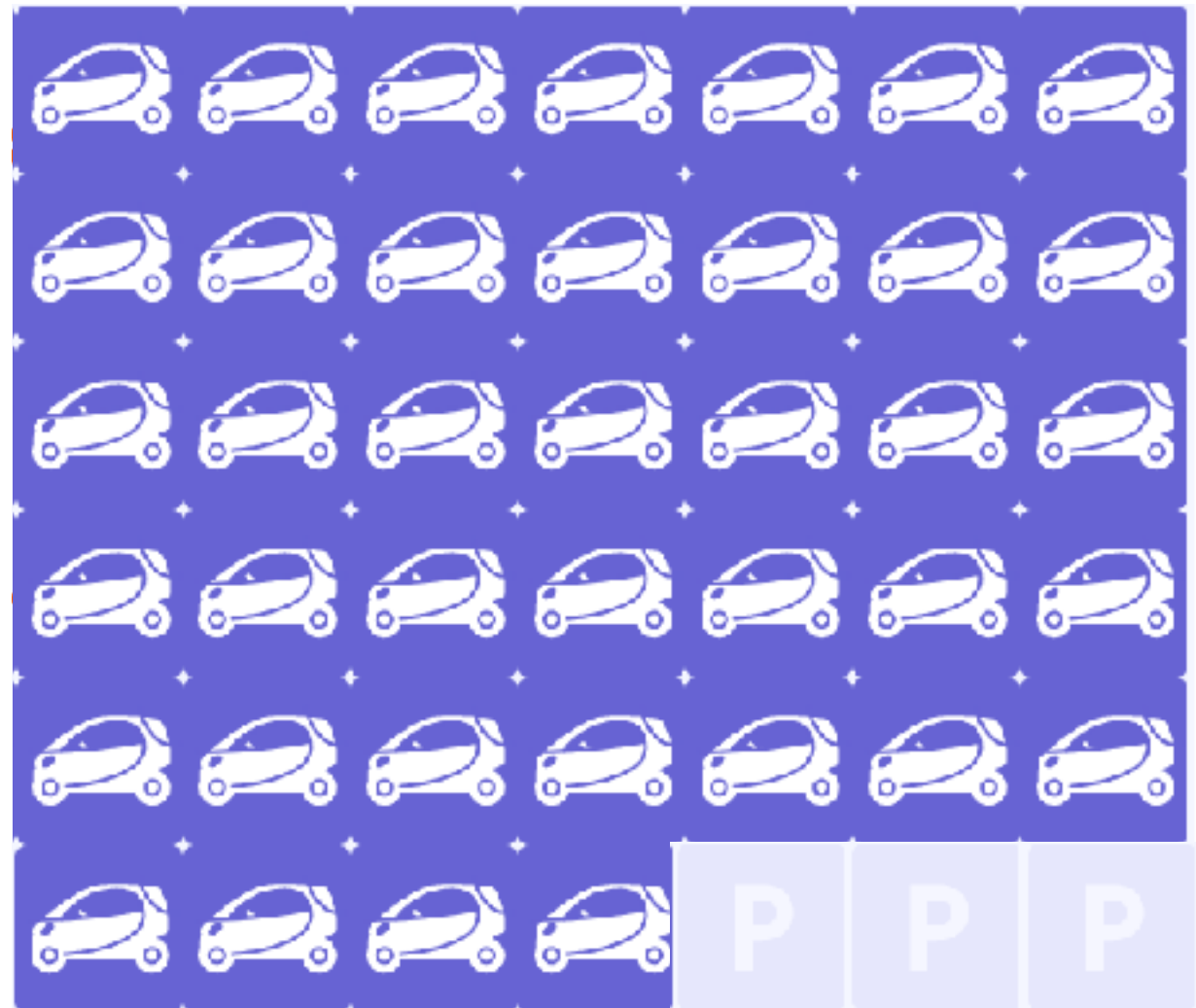
Cars are not used 1404 minutes per day

### A typical snapshot of Copenhagen

5,500 cars moving



250,000 cars parked





# We are wasting space worth 6,000 playgrounds!

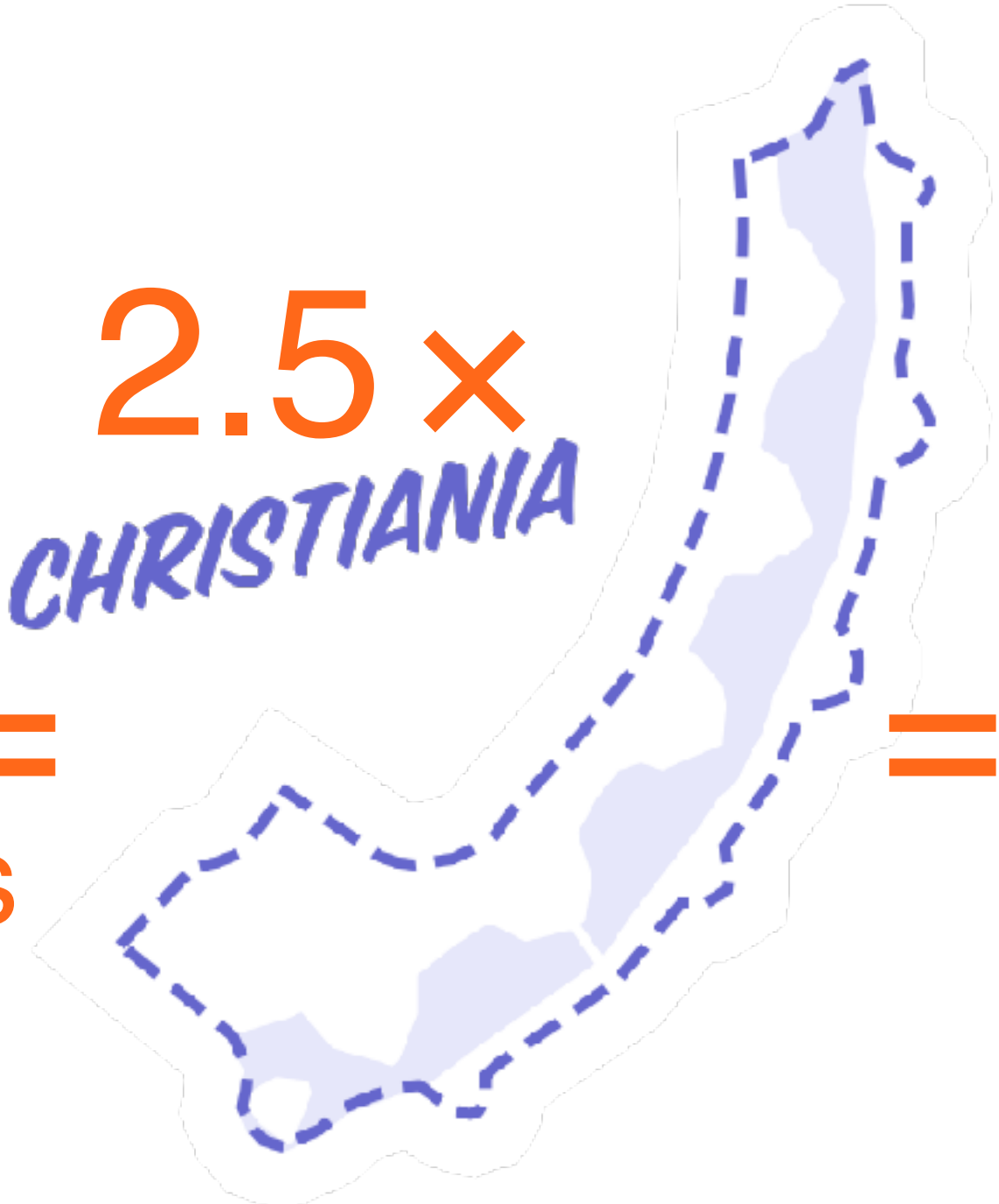
A typical snapshot of Copenhagen

5,500 cars moving

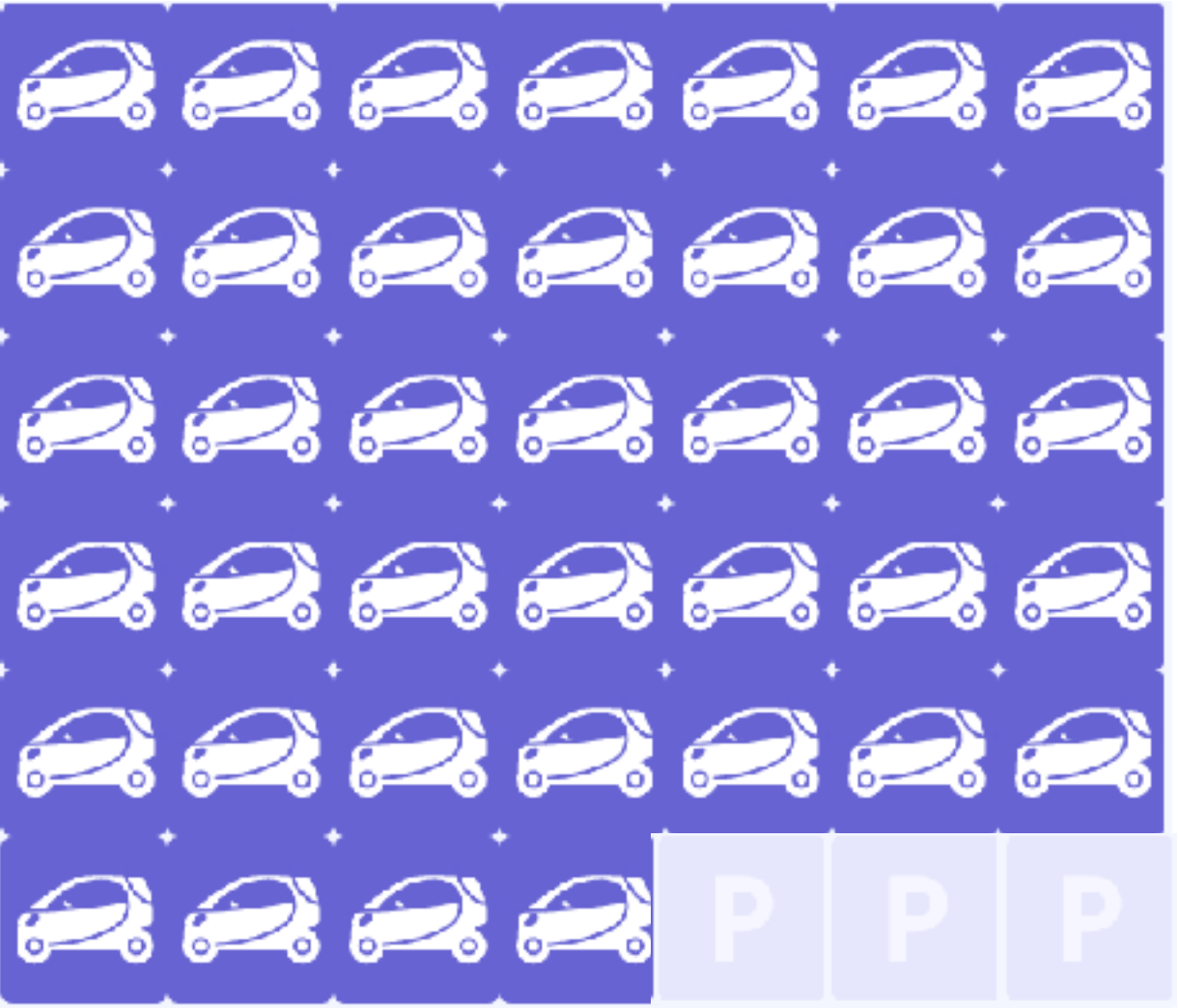
250,000 cars parked

6,000  
Playgrounds

=



=





Battle  
Creek,  
MI





Battle  
Creek,  
MI





# Car-centric urban planning eats up our living space in cities

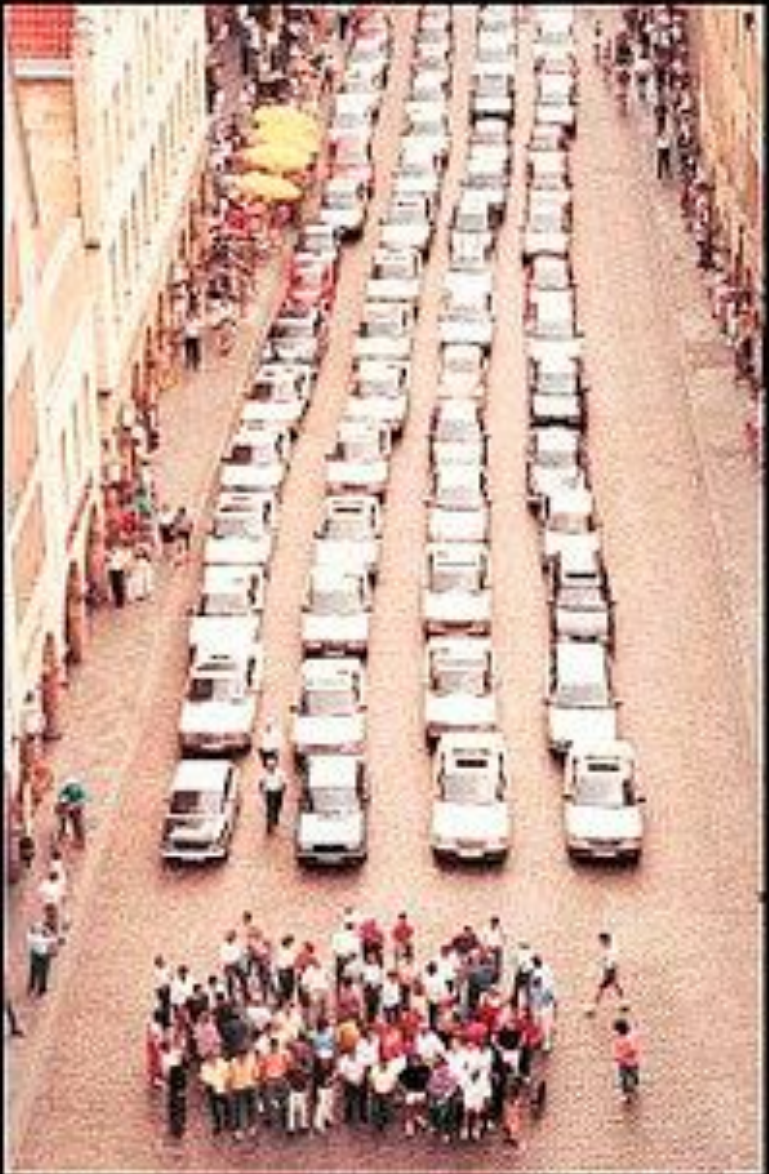


Denver



# Car-centric urban planning eats up our living space in cities

space required  
to transport 60 people



car  
E-car

bus

bicycle



Life without electric cars

COPENHAGEN  
IZE  
EU



Life with electric cars

All hail the revolution!



# POLLUTION

~9.000.000



# E-cars are not THE solution: >50% of particles are from non-exhaust

## Non-exhaust emissions

### Brake pad

$\delta^{65}\text{Cu}_{\text{AE647}}$ :  $+0.12 \pm 0.09\text{‰}$   
 $\delta^{66}\text{Zn}_{\text{IRMM3702}}$ :  $-0.03 \pm 0.04\text{‰}$   
 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}$ :  $1.2787 \pm 0.2104$



### Asphalt

$\delta^{65}\text{Cu}_{\text{AE647}}$ :  $+0.01 \pm 0.03\text{‰}$   
 $\delta^{66}\text{Zn}_{\text{IRMM3702}}$ :  $+0.00 \pm 0.01\text{‰}$   
 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}$ :  $1.1535 \pm 0.0184$



### Tire

$\delta^{65}\text{Cu}_{\text{AE647}}$ :  $-0.49 \pm 0.10\text{‰}$   
 $\delta^{66}\text{Zn}_{\text{IRMM3702}}$ :  $-0.05 \pm 0.02\text{‰}$   
 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}$ :  $1.1582 \pm 0.0047$



### Curb

$\delta^{65}\text{Cu}_{\text{AE647}}$ :  $+0.04 \pm 0.03\text{‰}$   
 $\delta^{66}\text{Zn}_{\text{IRMM3702}}$ :  $+0.16 \pm 0.02\text{‰}$   
 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}$ :  $1.1829 \pm 0.0002$



### Road paint

$\delta^{65}\text{Cu}_{\text{AE647}}$ :  $+0.13 \pm 0.18\text{‰}$   
 $\delta^{66}\text{Zn}_{\text{IRMM3702}}$ :  $-0.24 \pm 0.31\text{‰}$   
 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}$ :  $1.2963 \pm 0.0827$



ANYTHING ELSE?





1.350.000



# Cycling is a time-tested technology that delivers on 11 SDGs



## CYCLING DELIVERS ON THE GLOBAL GOALS

Shifting towards a better economy, society, and planet for all

<https://unric.org/en/sustainable-development-goals-cycling/>



# More active travel is an *economic* "no-brainer"

Cost-benefit analysis in EU that accounts for

- Health
- Environment
- Travel / Congestion

shows:



# More active travel is an *economic* "no-brainer"

Cost-benefit analysis in EU that accounts for

- Health
- Environment
- Travel / Congestion

shows: 1 km travelled by





# How to build bicycle infrastructure?



microscopic



# How to build bicycle infrastructure?



microscopic



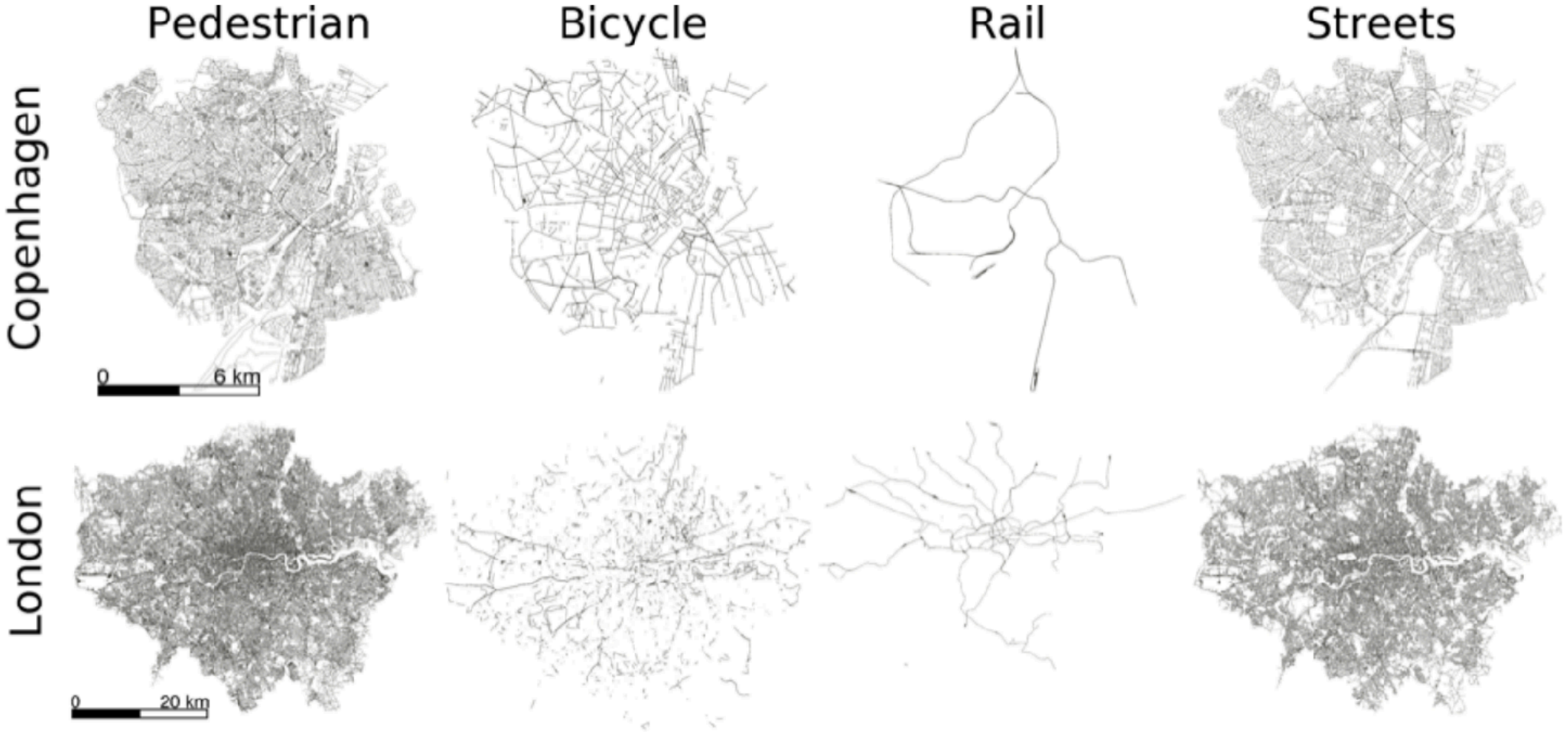
macroscopic



# Network Science 101



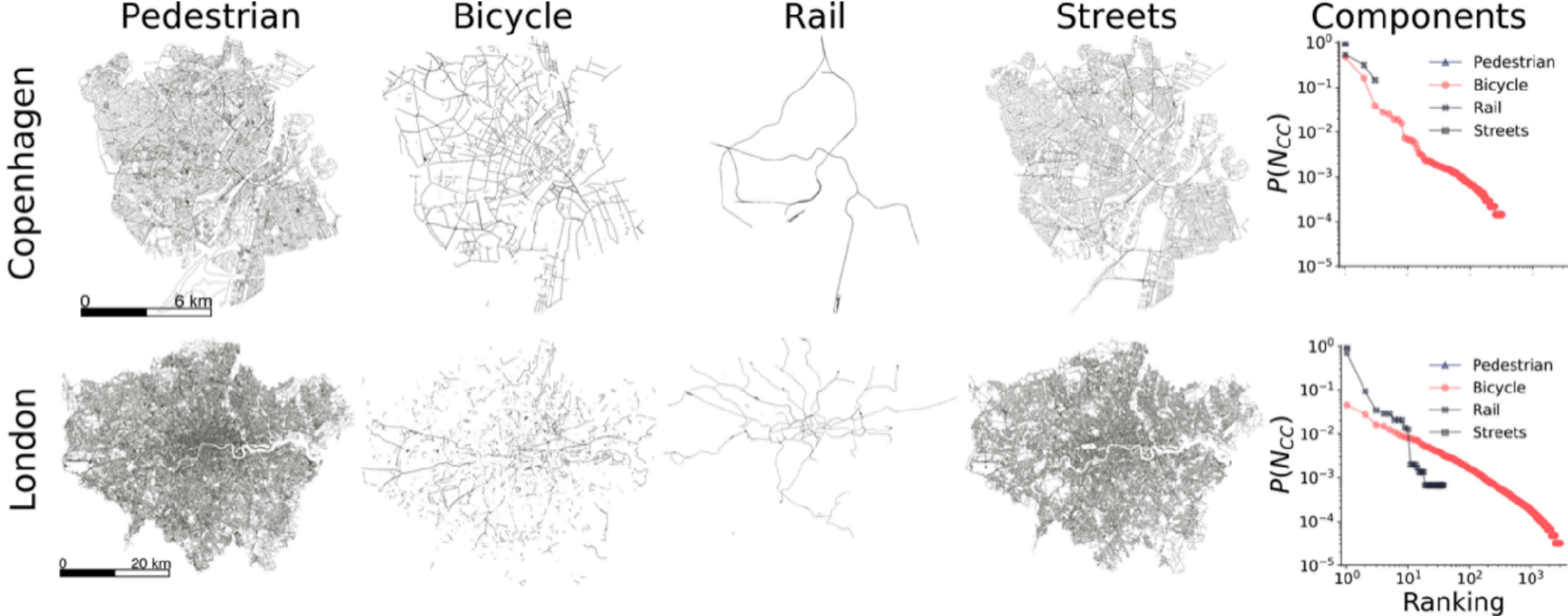
# Cities have different transport network layers





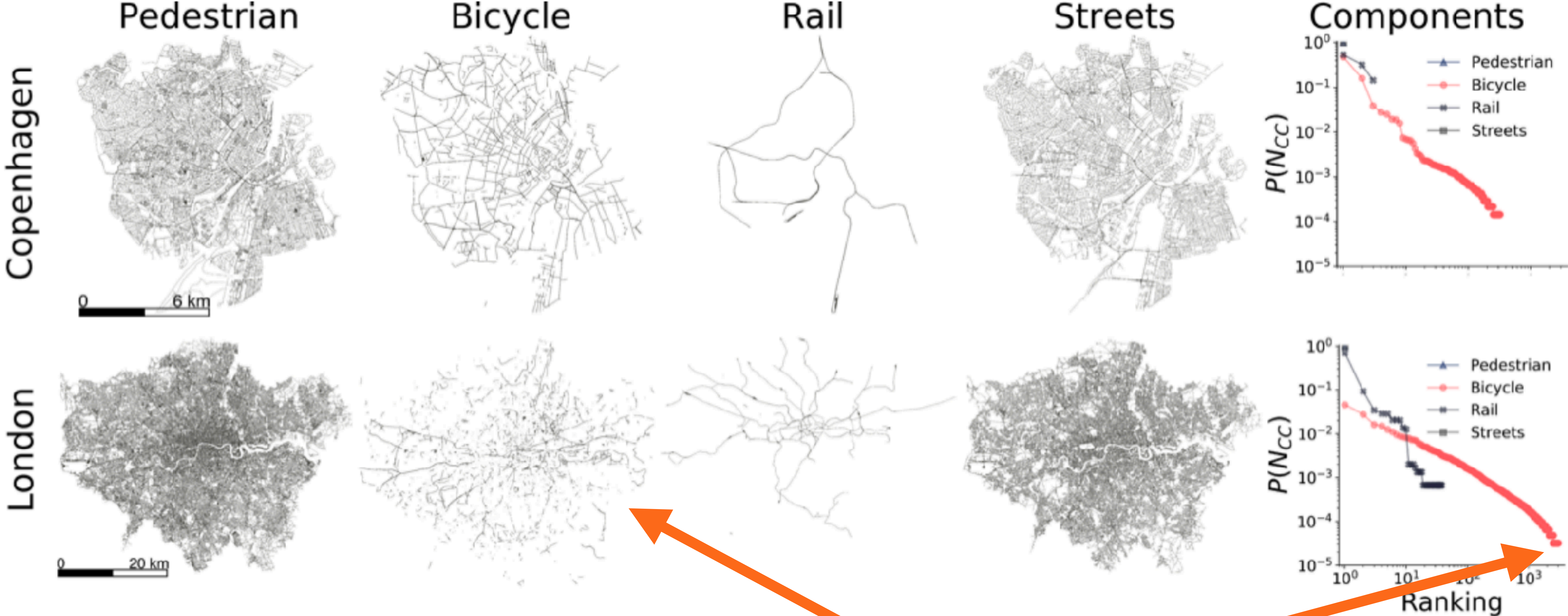
# Bicycle networks are highly fragmented

Blackboard





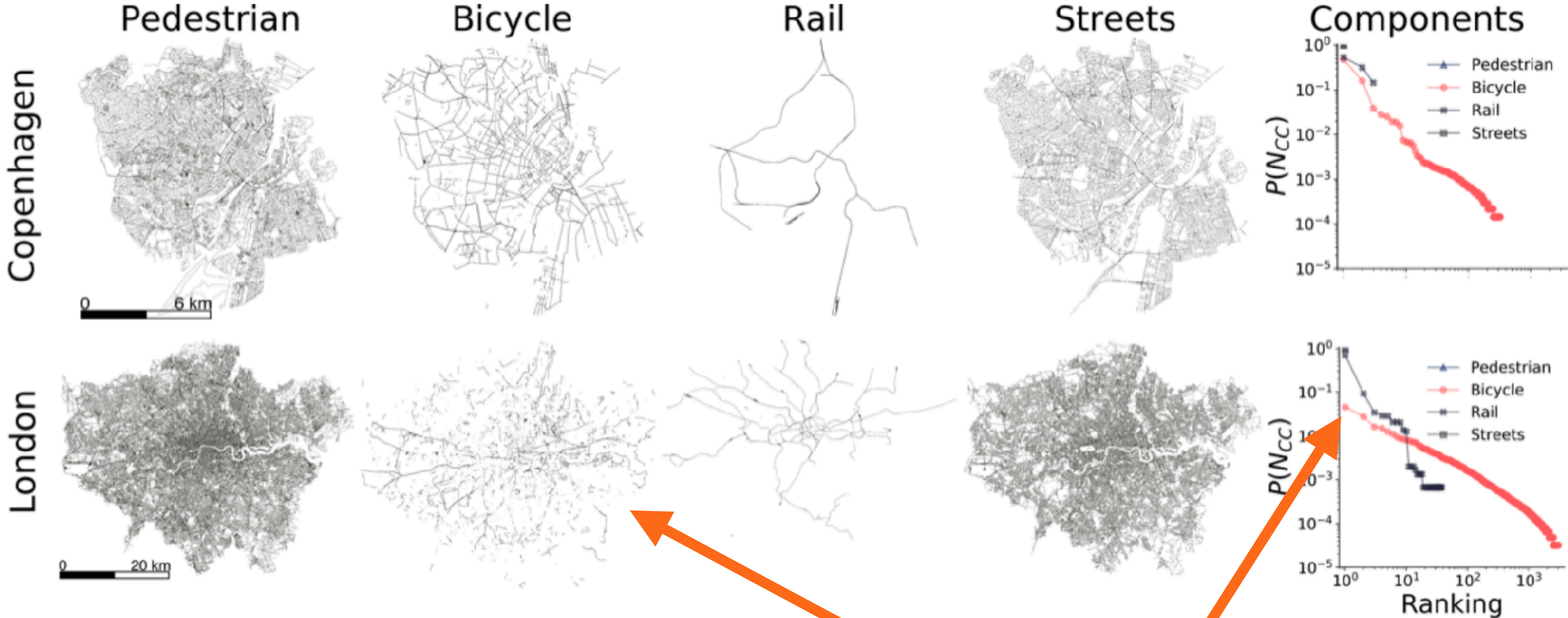
# Bicycle networks are highly fragmented



2) In London, the bicycle network has >3000 disconnected components



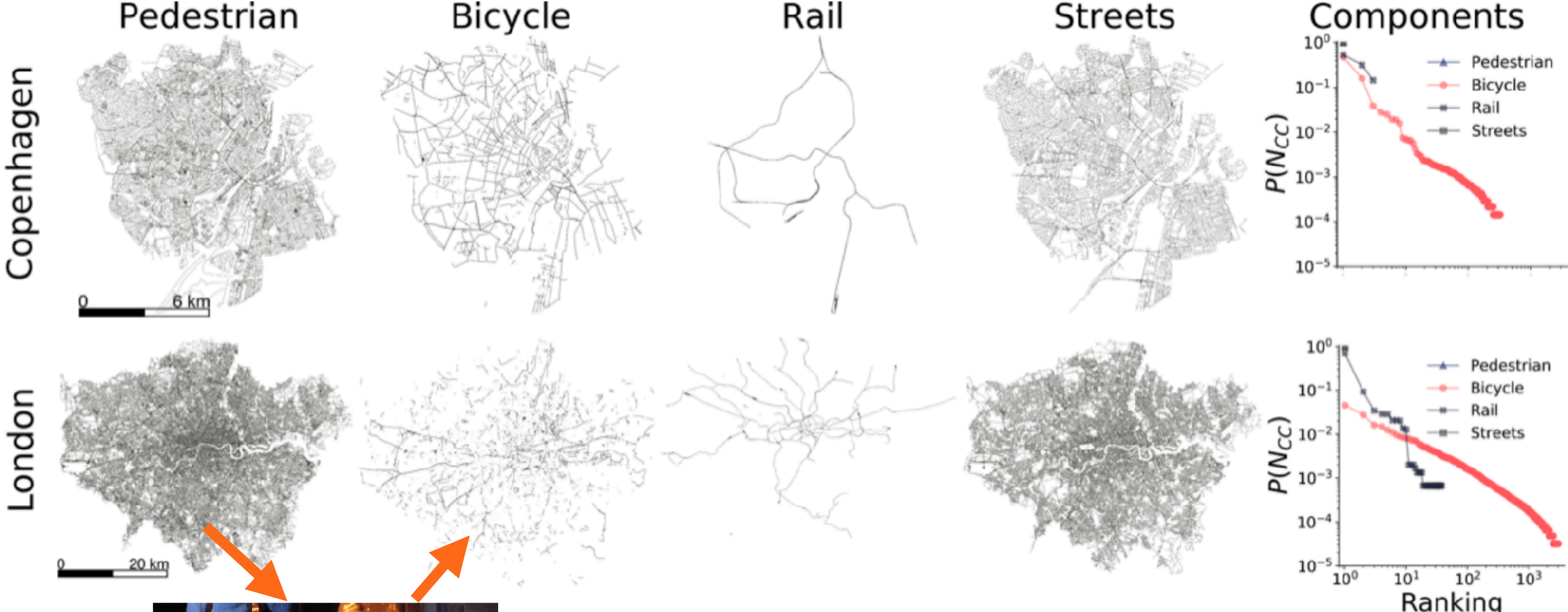
# Bicycle networks are highly fragmented



1) In London, the largest connected bicycle component covers only 5% of nodes

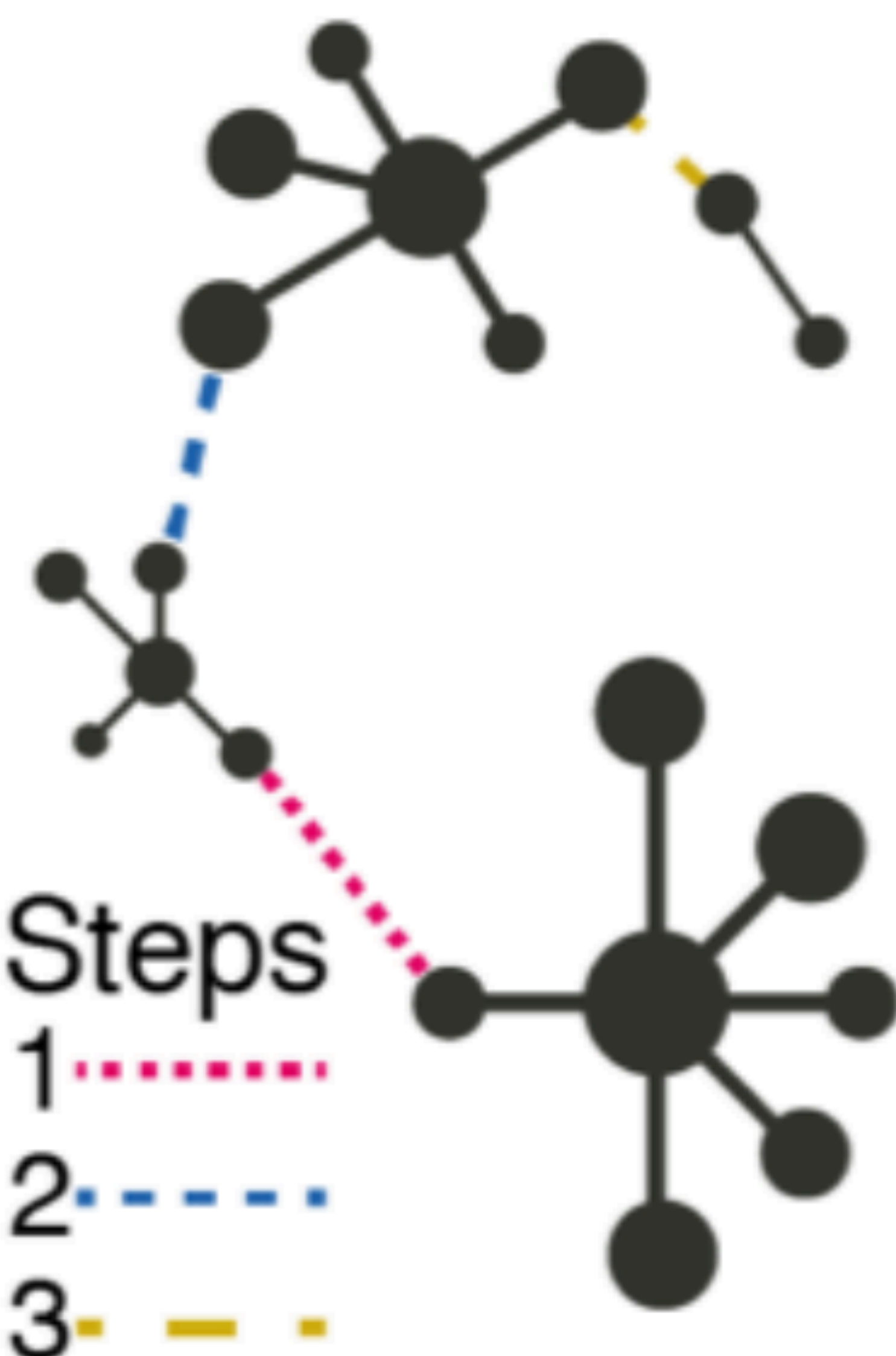


# Bicycle networks are highly fragmented





# How should we connect the components?

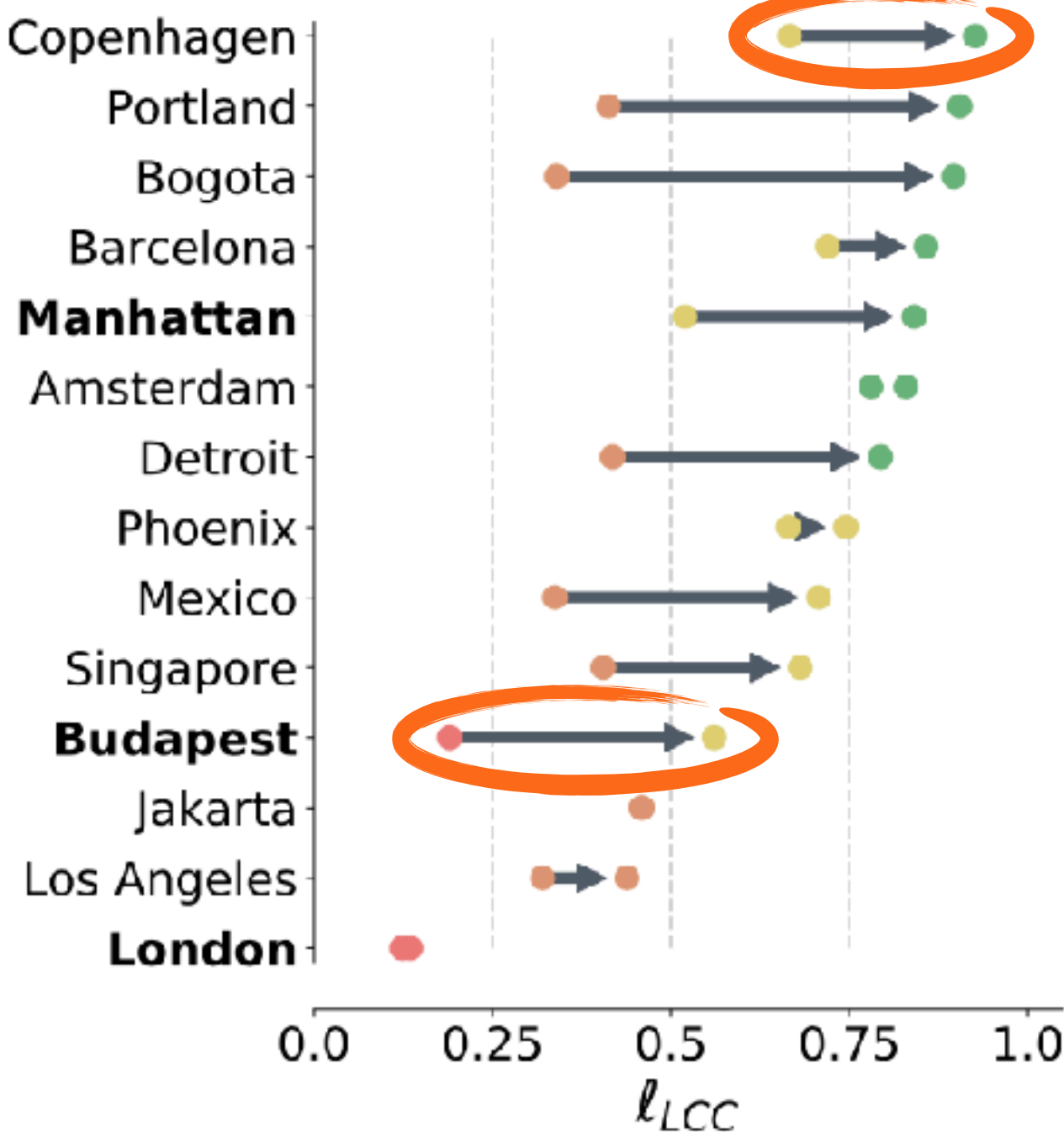




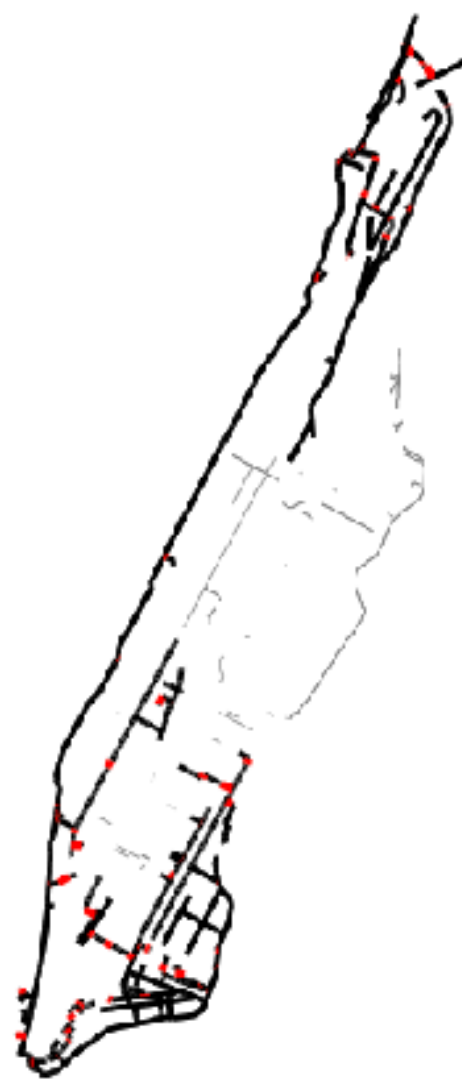
# Effective connectivity improvements are possible

**Small** but **focused** investments connect the bicycle network effectively

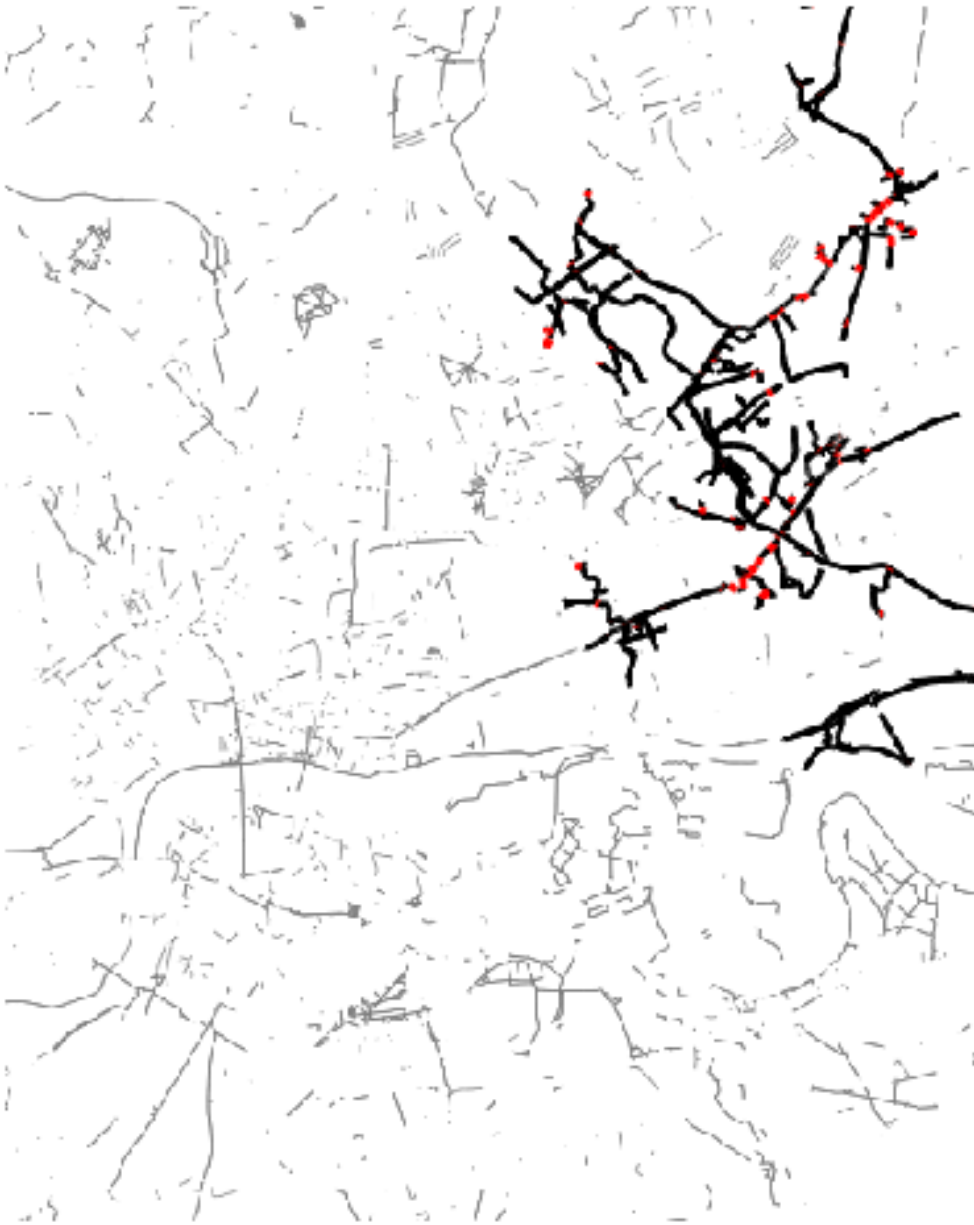
(a) 5 km investment



Manhattan



London



Budapest





# What are the issues with this strategy?

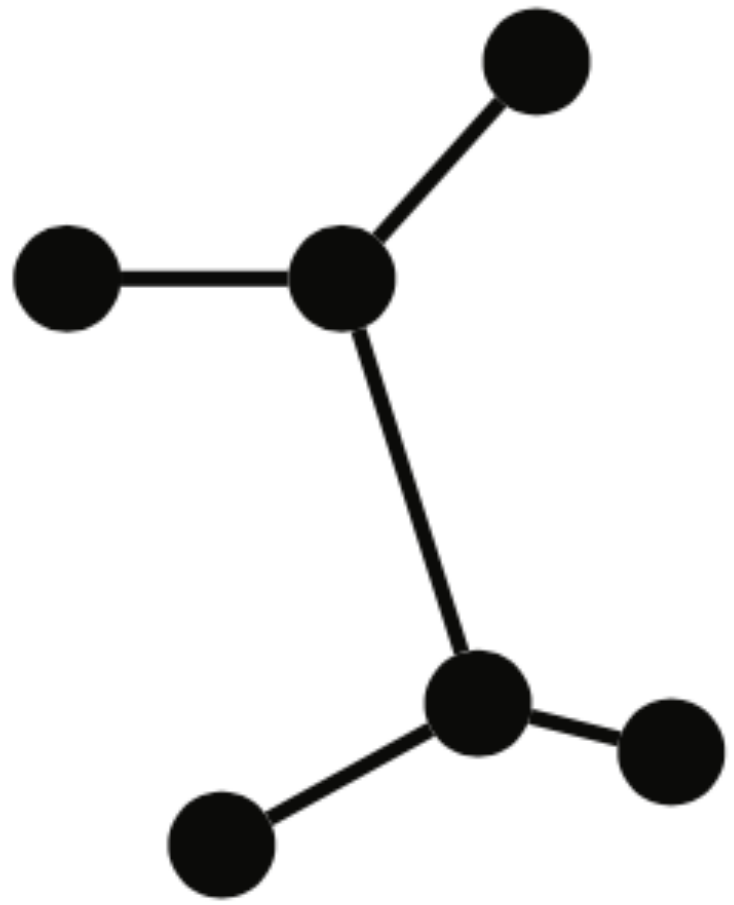




# Just connecting components comes with 3 issues

## 1) No resilience

Minimum spanning tree



Investor's optimum

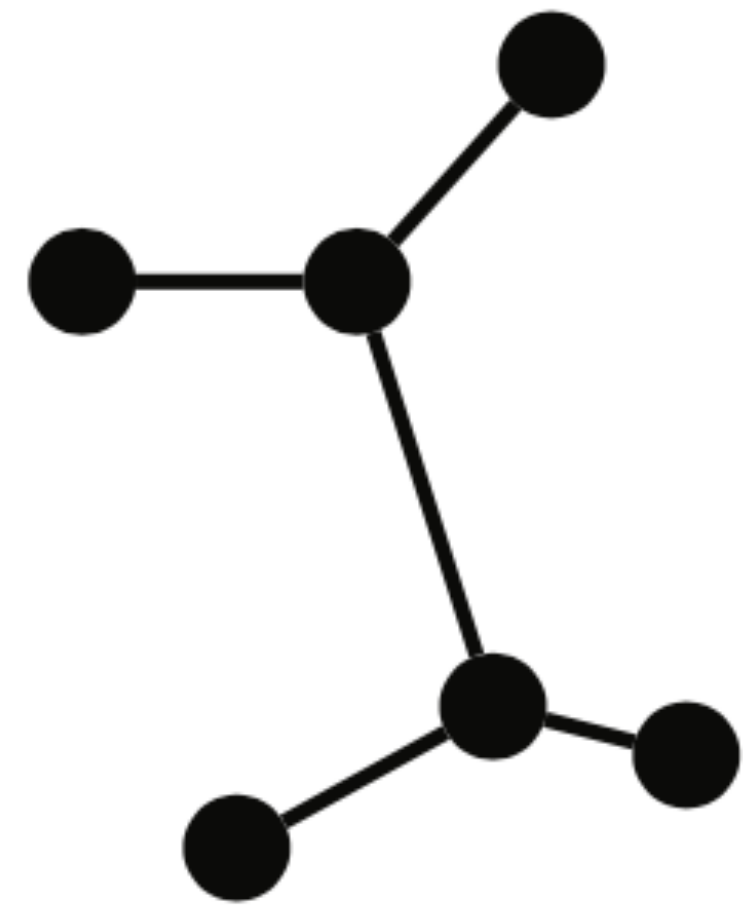


# Just connecting components comes with 3 issues

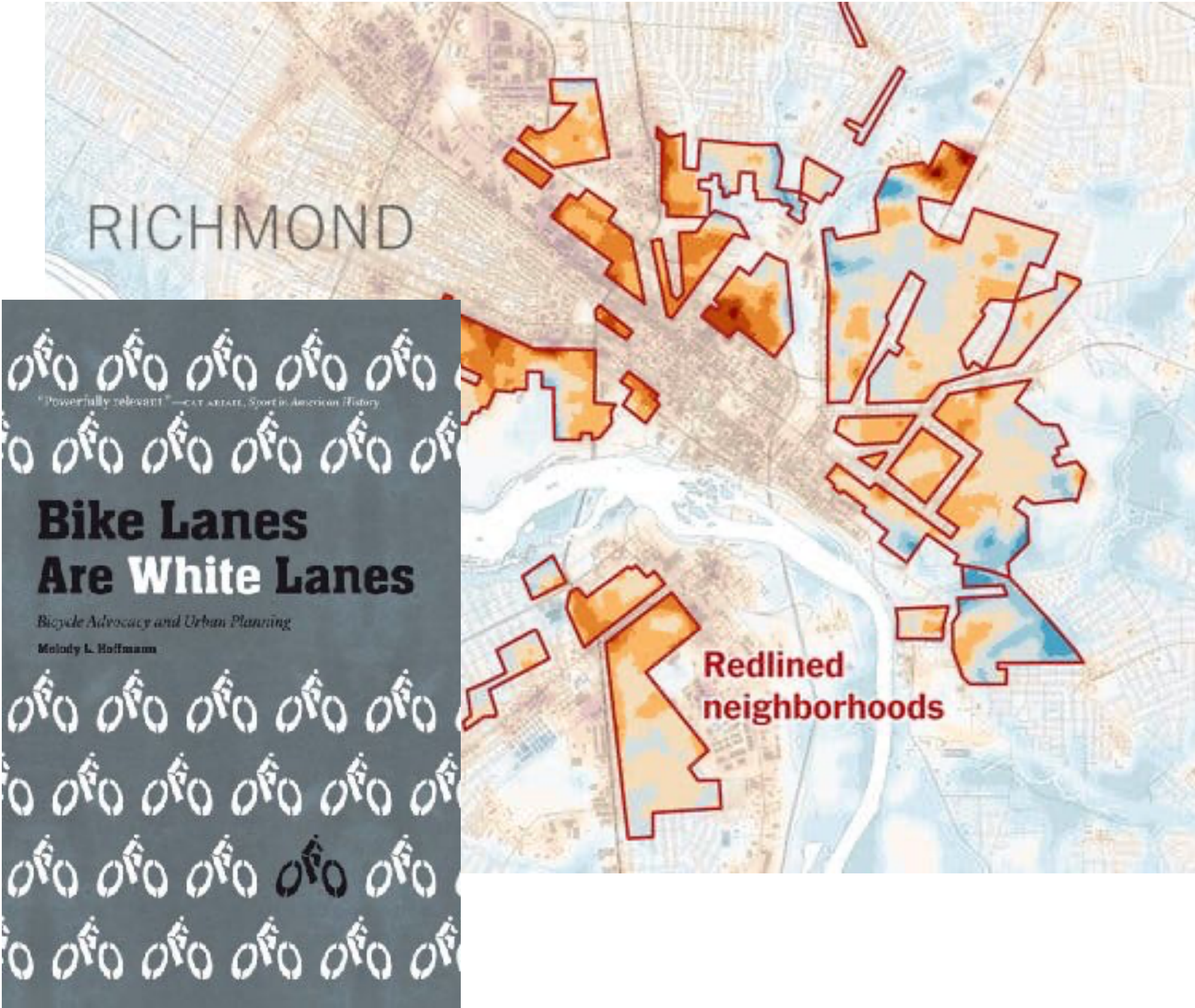
1) No resilience

2) Develops only developed areas

Minimum spanning tree



Investor's optimum

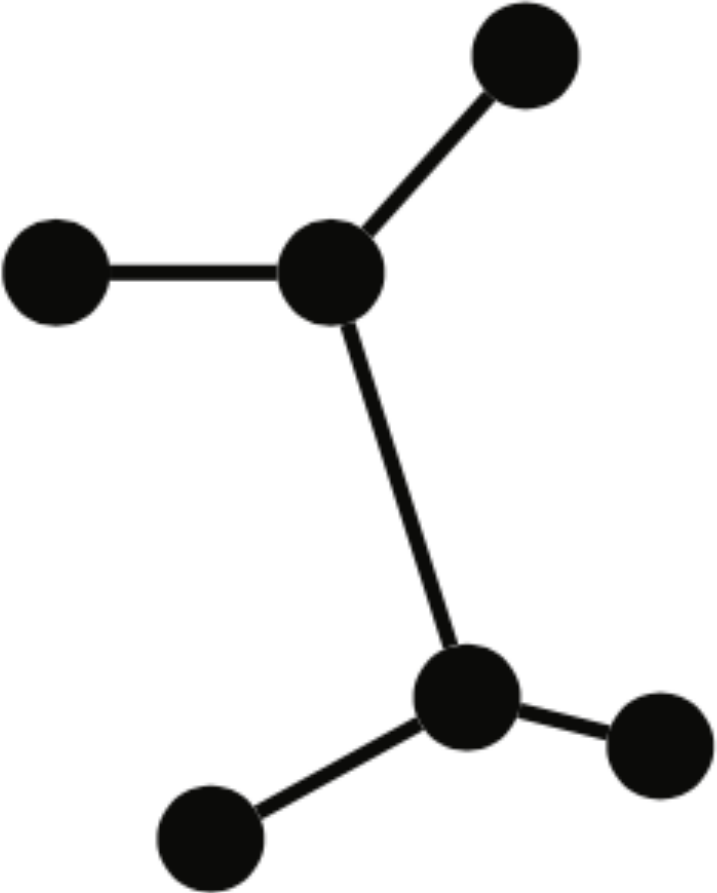




# Just connecting components comes with 3 issues

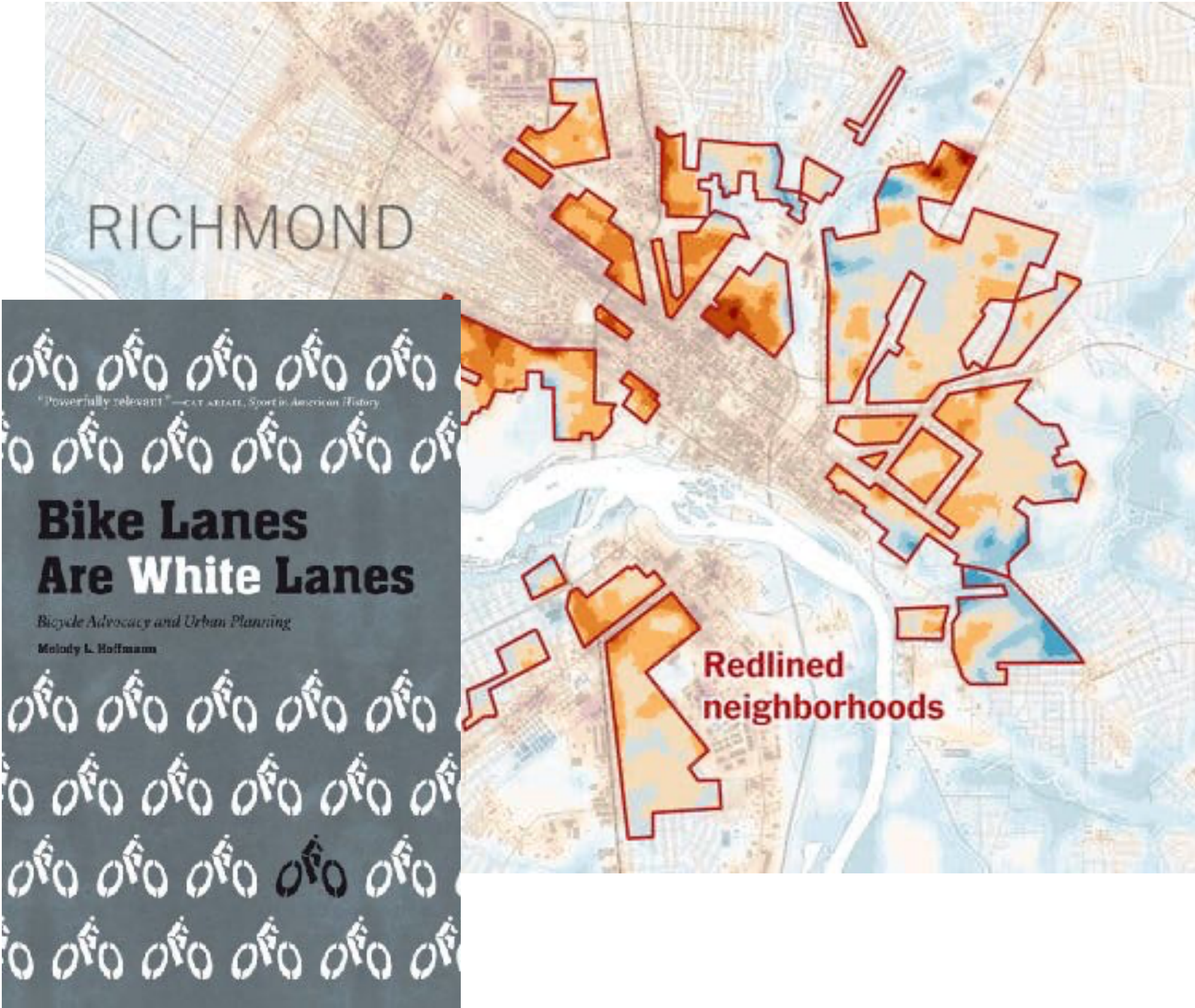
1) No resilience

Minimum spanning tree

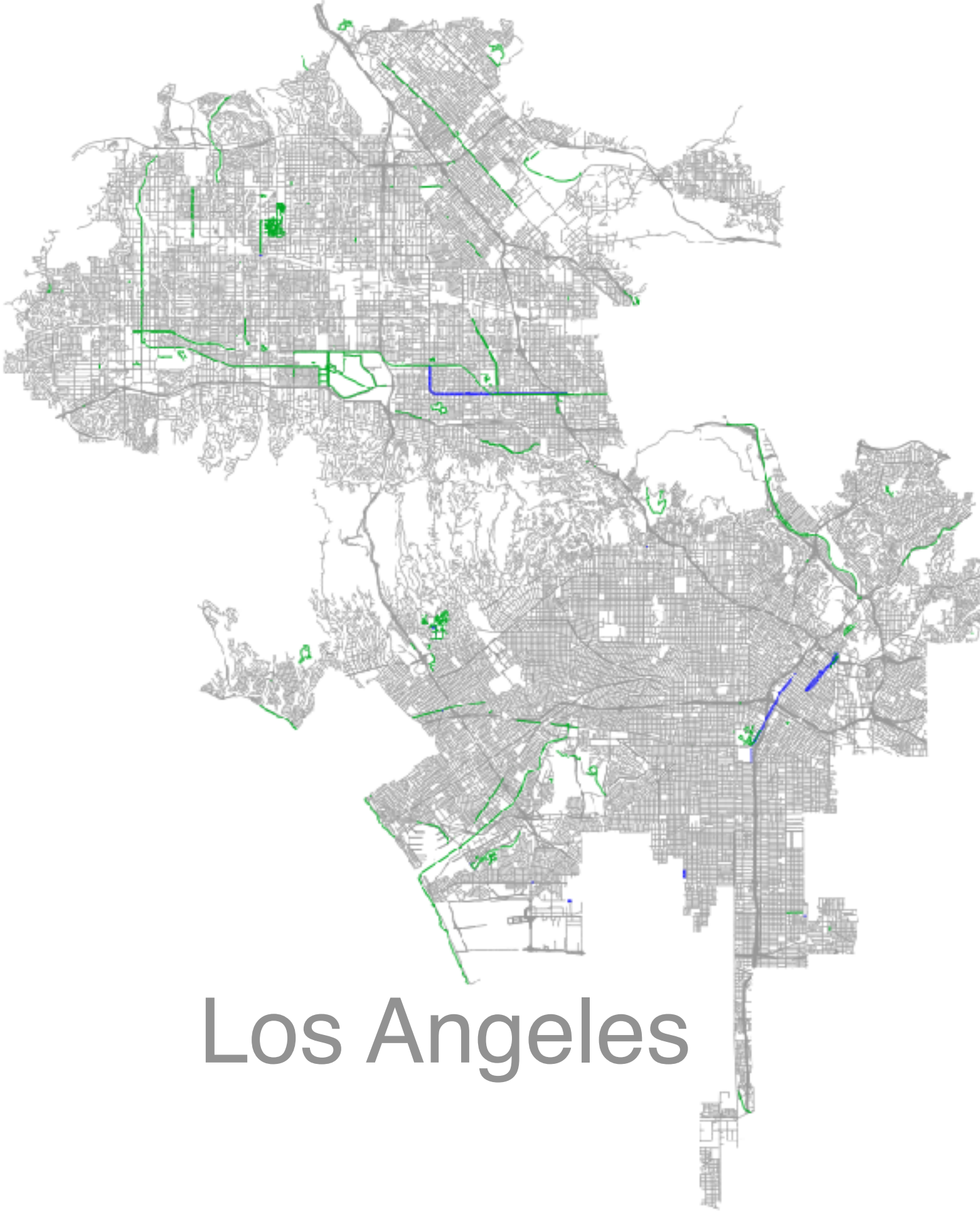


Investor's optimum

2) Develops only developed areas



3) Irrelevant for >99% of cities on the planet



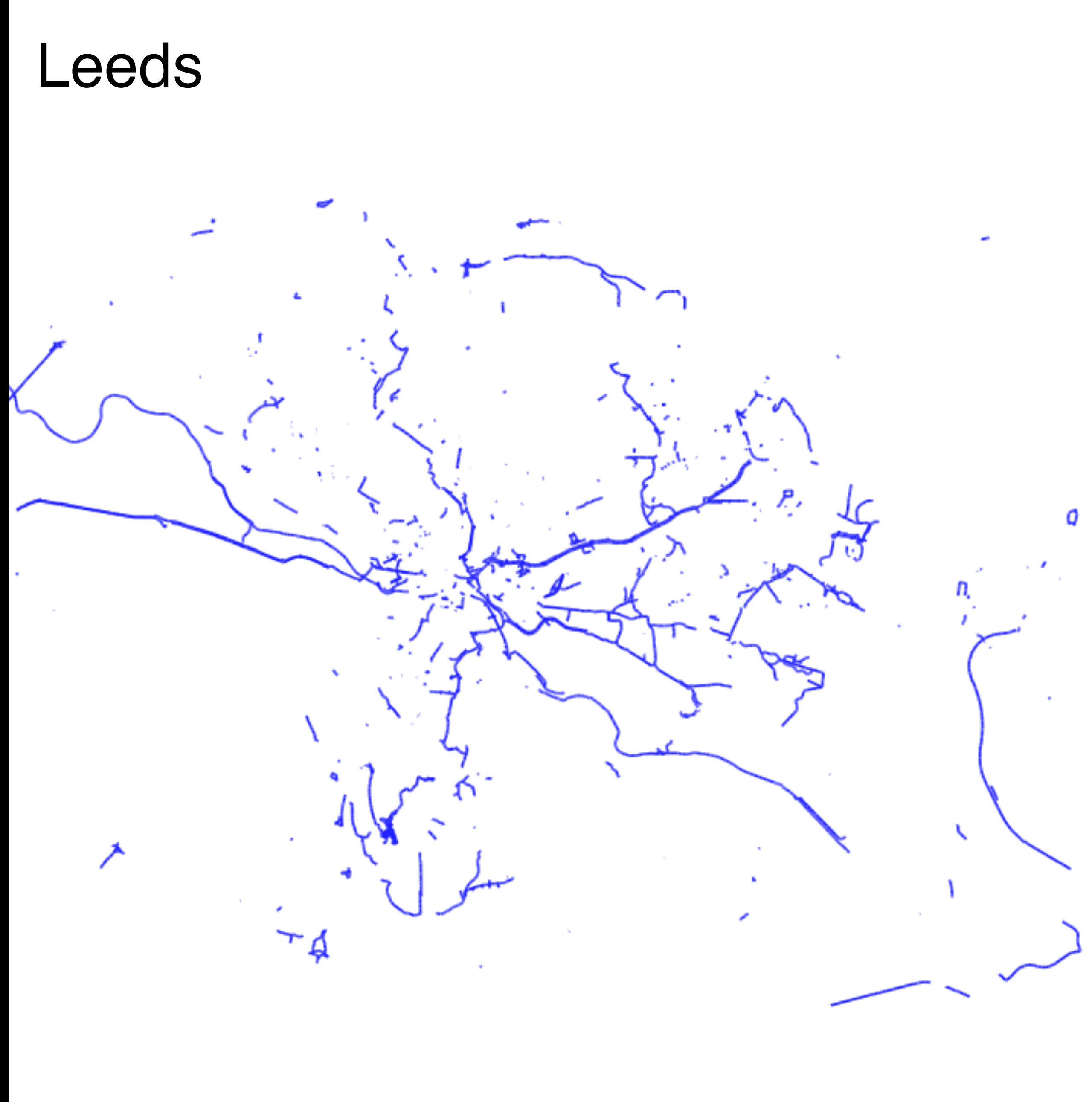
Los Angeles



Let's grow networks  
from scratch



# What properties should a good bicycle network have?





# Design Manual for Bicycle Traffic





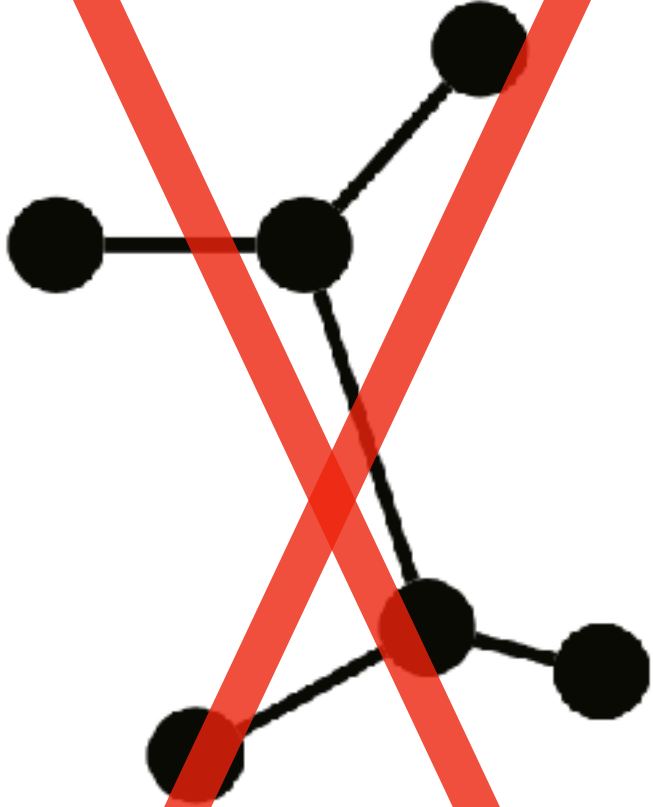
Inspired by CROW, we want a **cohesive** network



Inspired by CROW, we want a **cohesive** network

Connectedness & Resilience

~~Minimum spanning tree~~



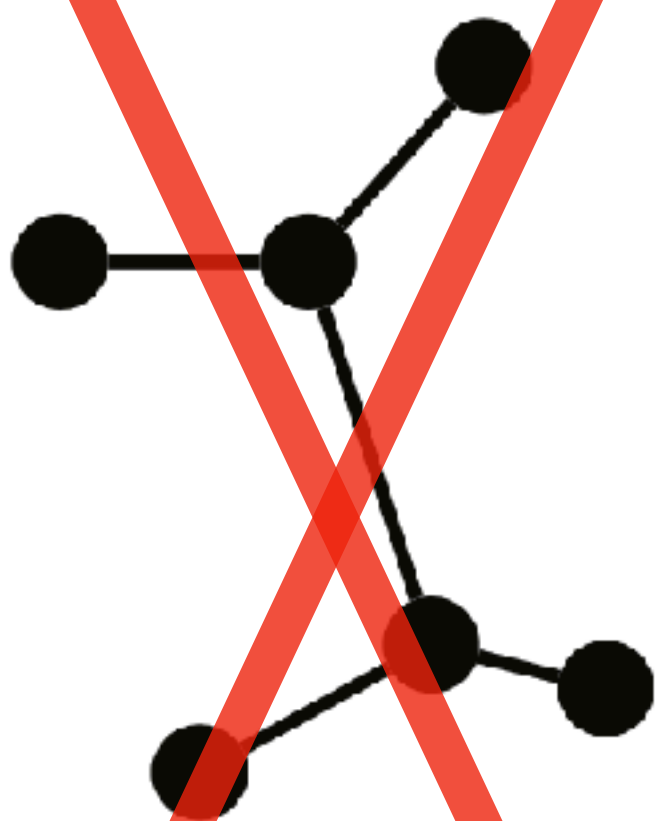
~~Investor's optimum~~



Inspired by CROW, we want a **cohesive** network

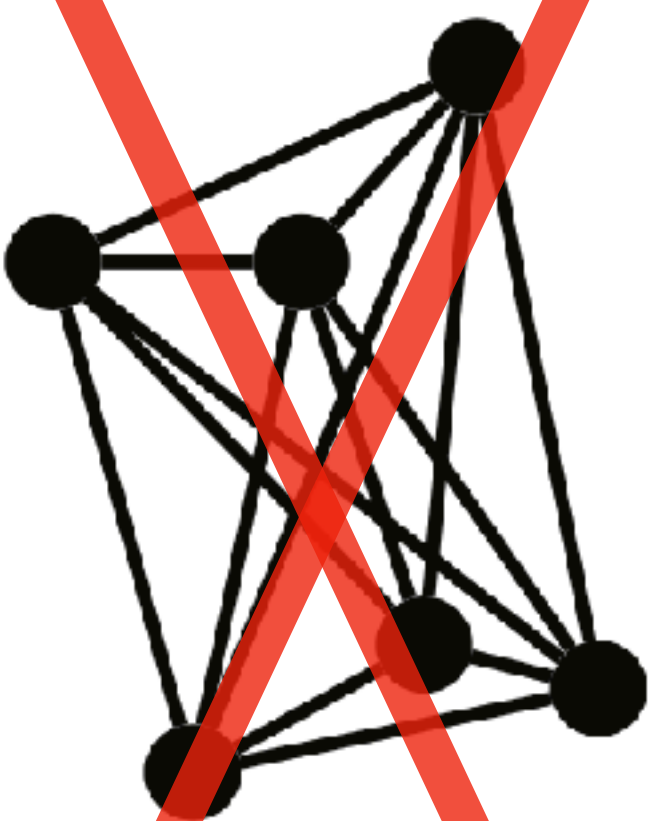
Connectedness & Resilience

Minimum spanning tree



Investor's optimum

Fully connected



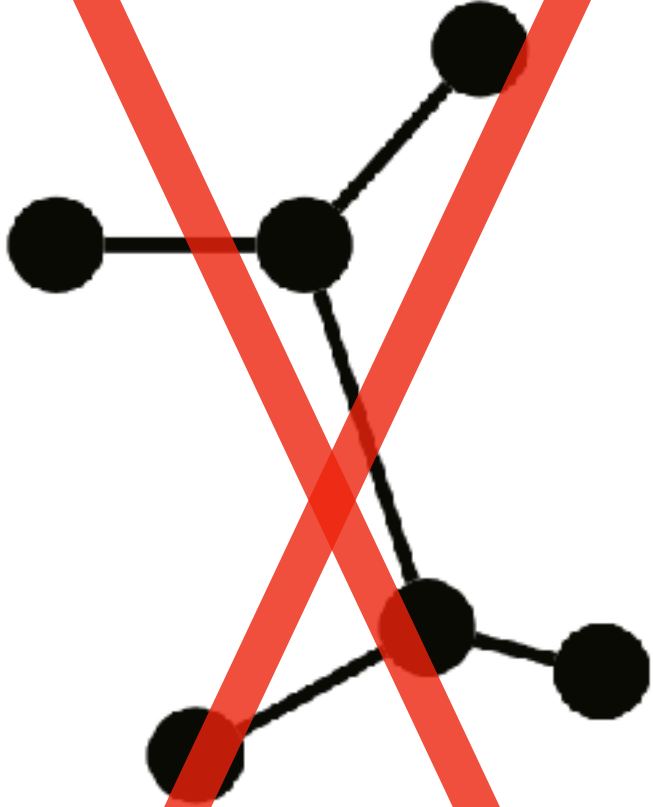
Traveler's optimum



# Inspired by CROW, we want a **cohesive** network

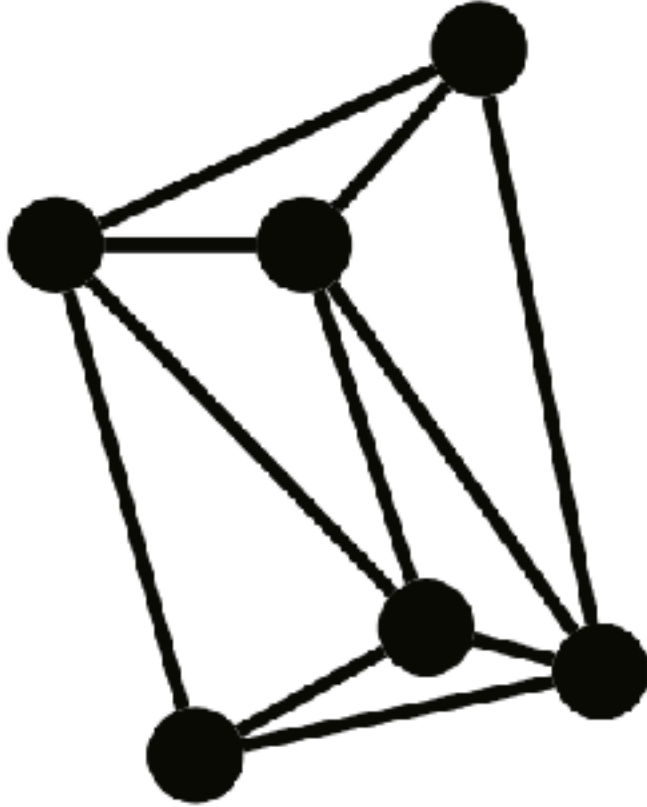
## Connectedness & Resilience

~~Minimum spanning tree~~



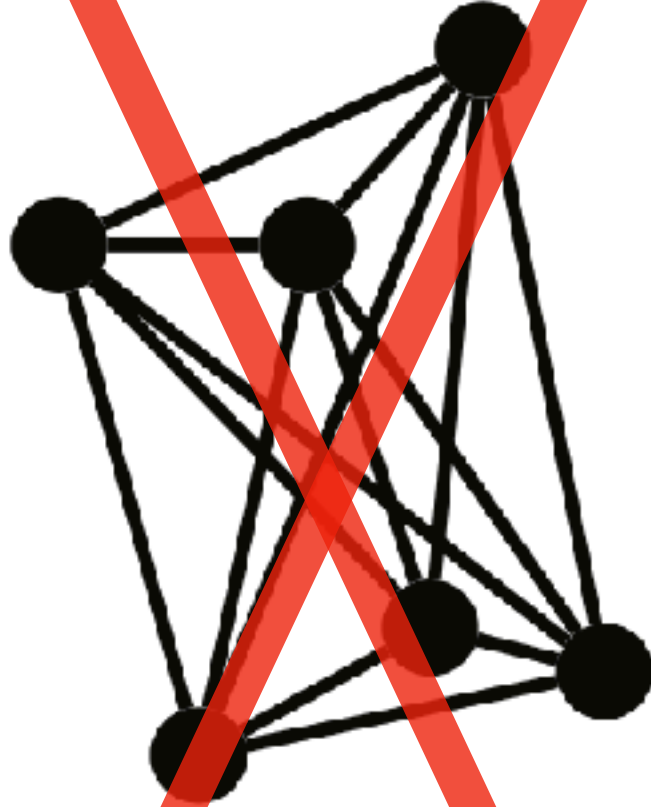
~~Investor's optimum~~

Triangulation



Cohesive planar network

~~Fully connected~~



~~Traveler's optimum~~

Economic

Resilient

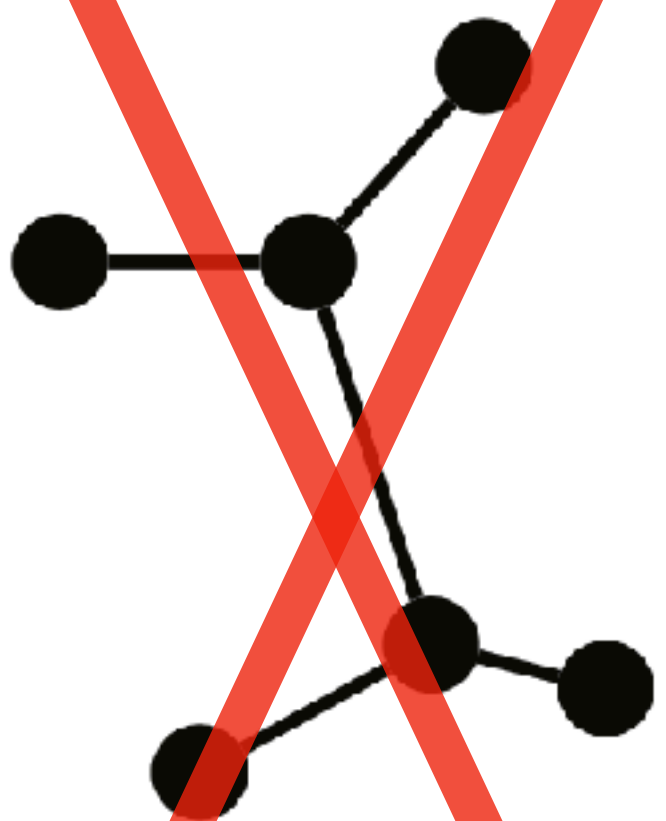


# Inspired by CROW, we want a **cohesive** network

Connectedness & Resilience

& Coverage

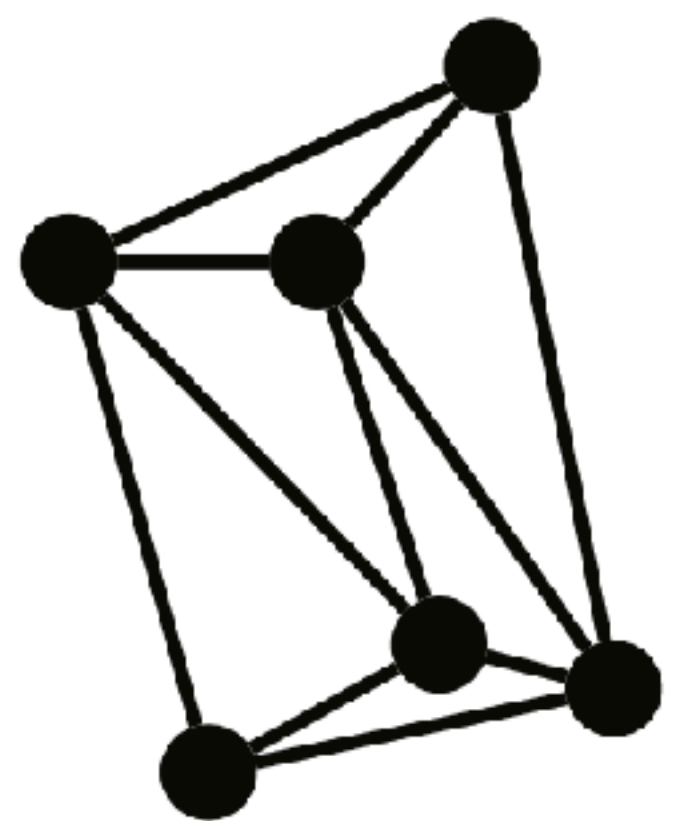
~~Minimum spanning tree~~



~~Investor's optimum~~

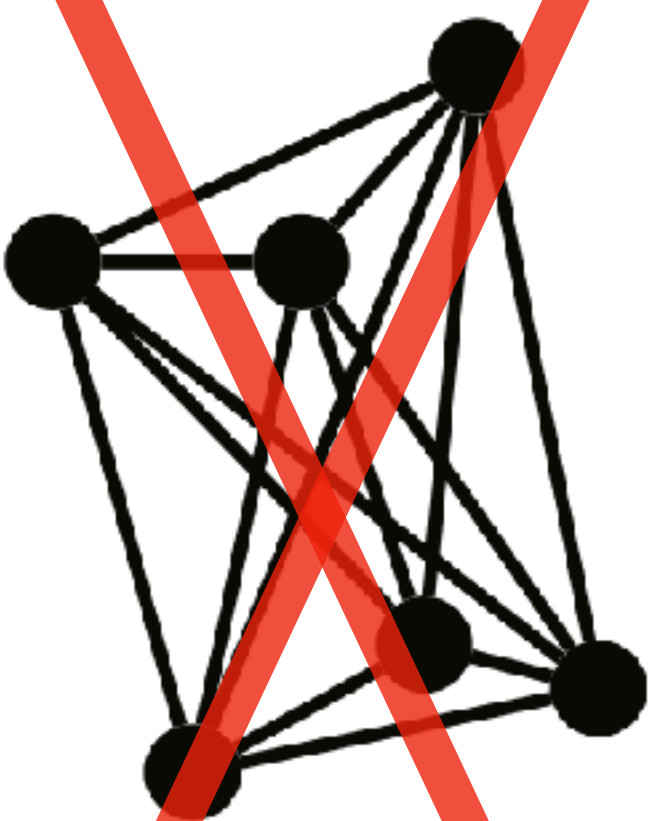
Economic

Triangulation



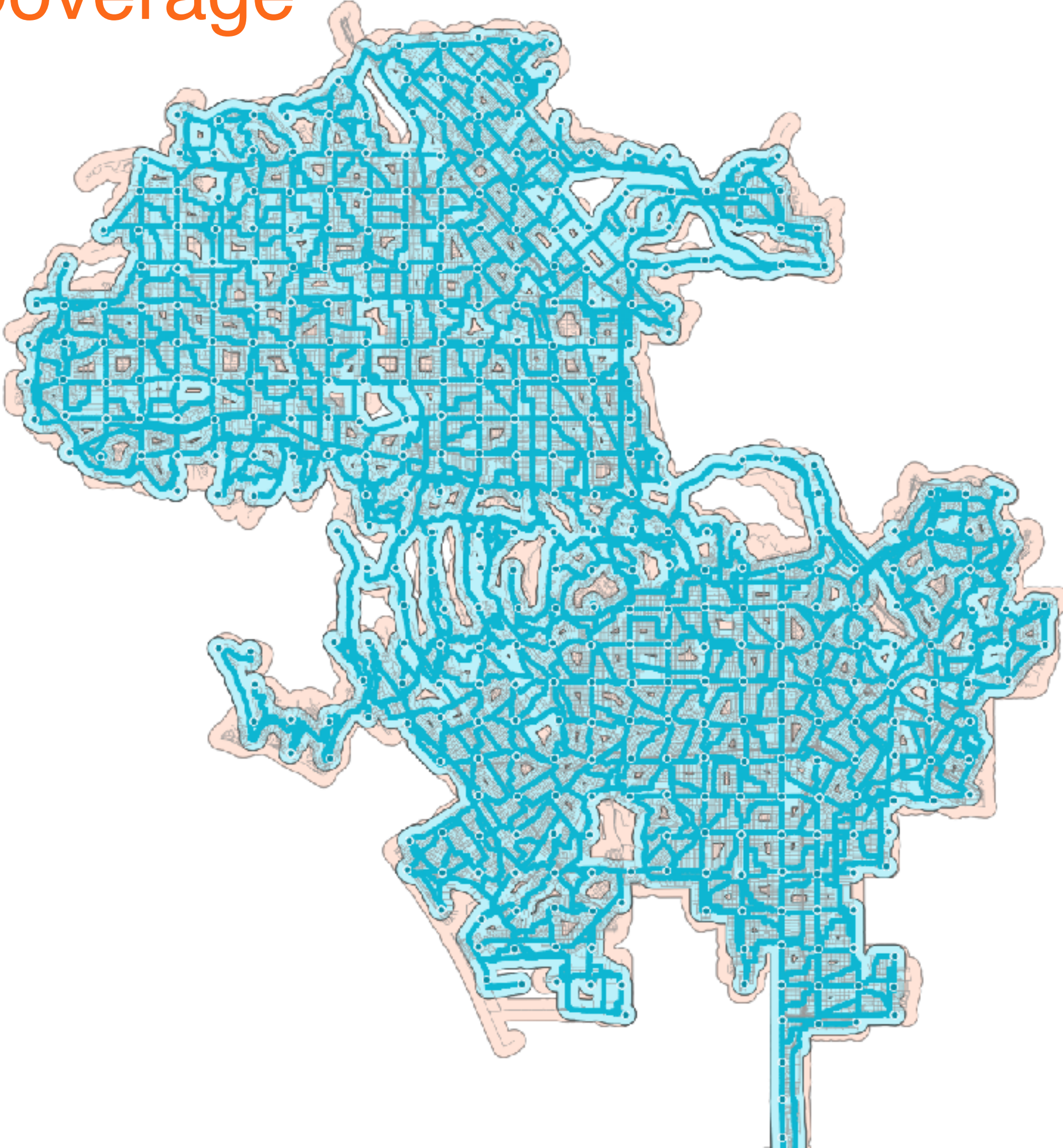
Cohesive planar network

~~Fully connected~~



~~Traveler's optimum~~

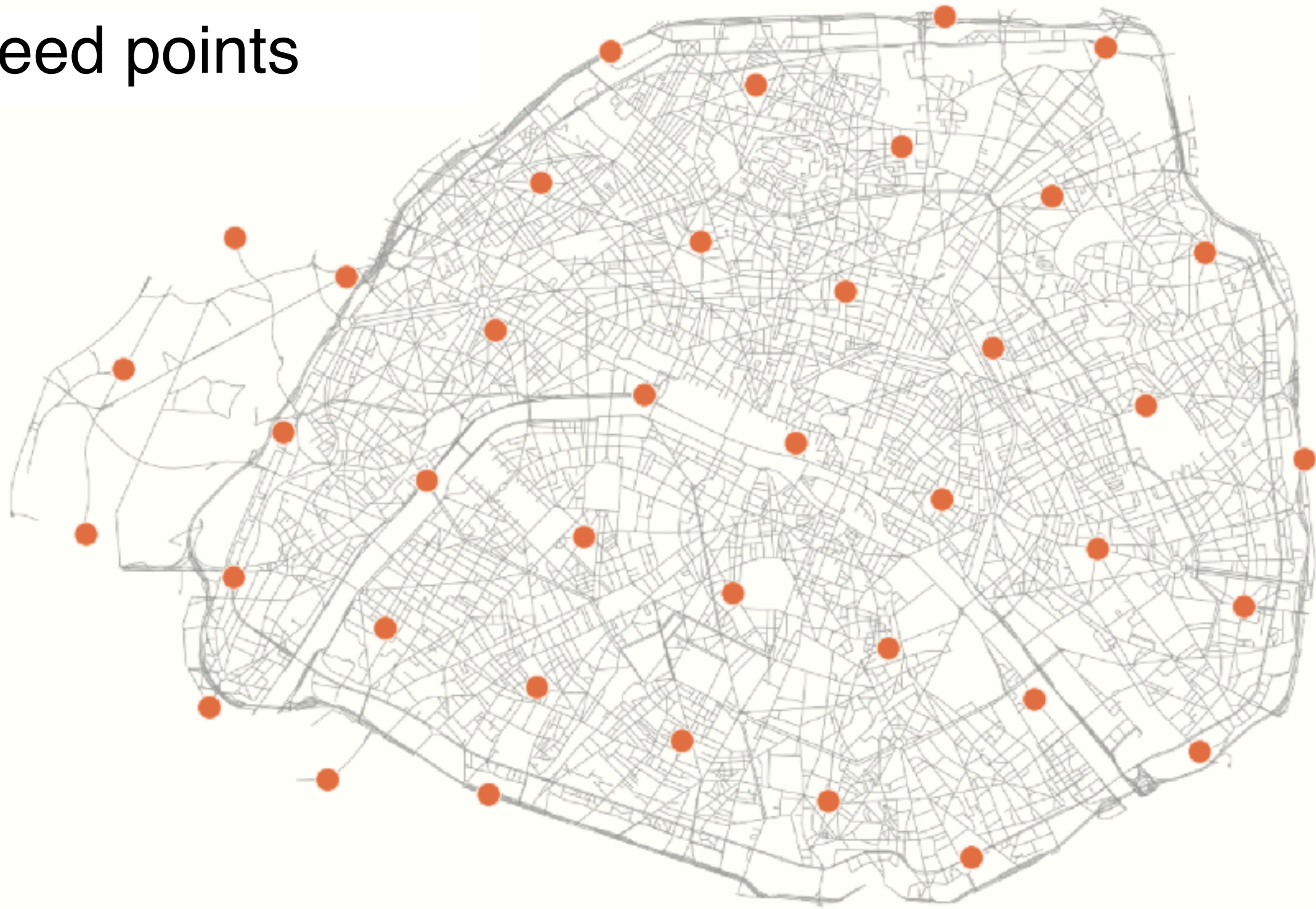
Resilient



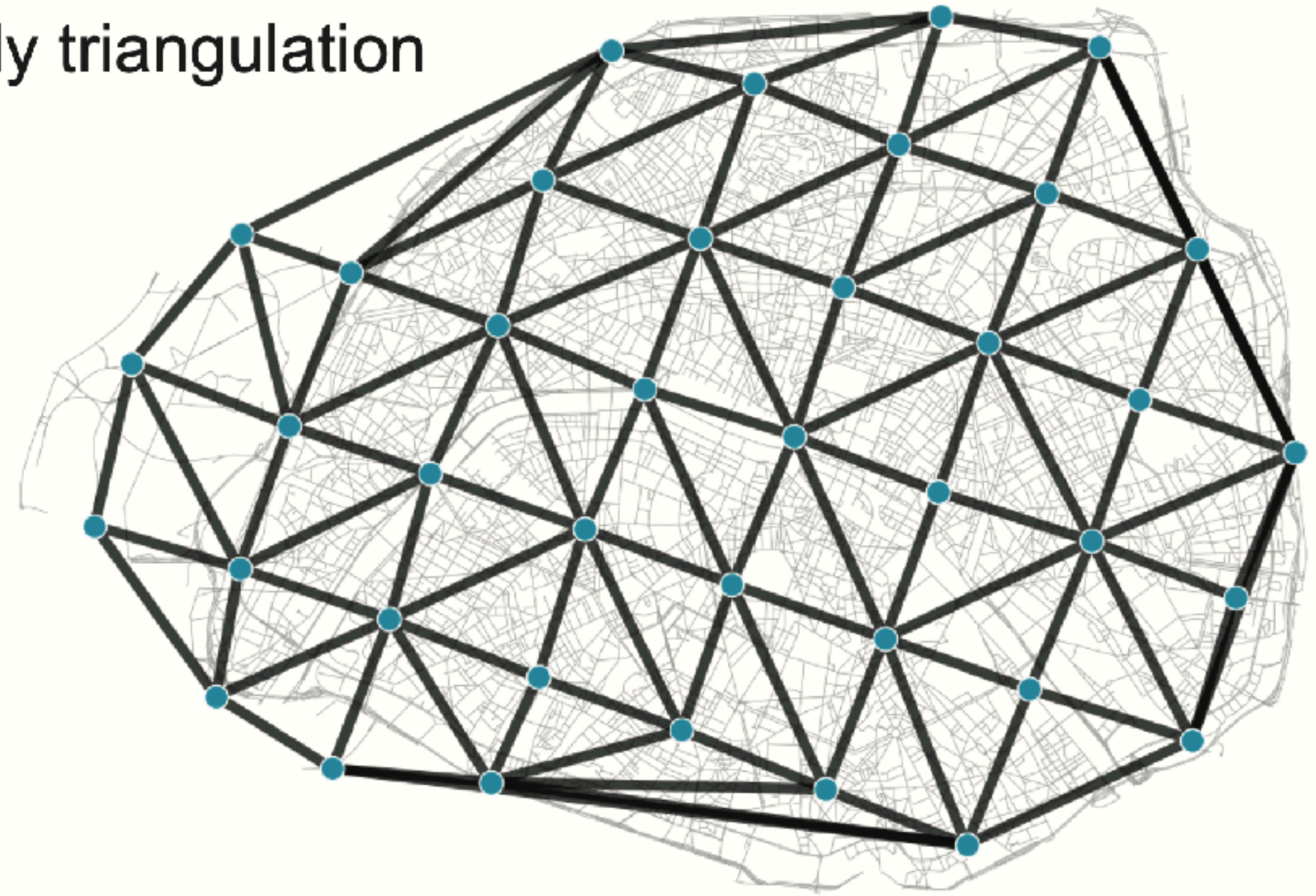


# We build a greedy triangulation between points of interest

1) Seed points



2) Greedy triangulation

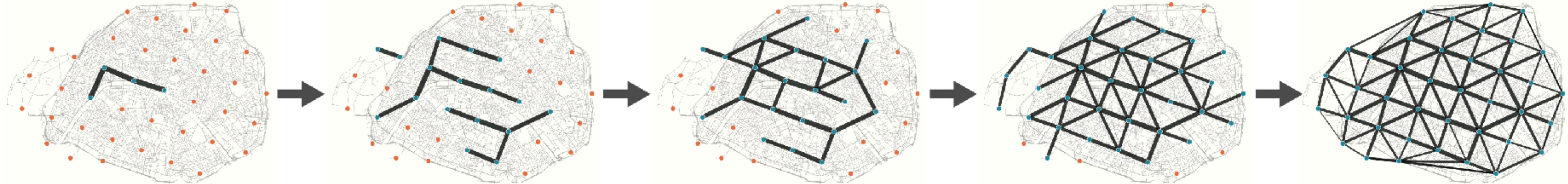




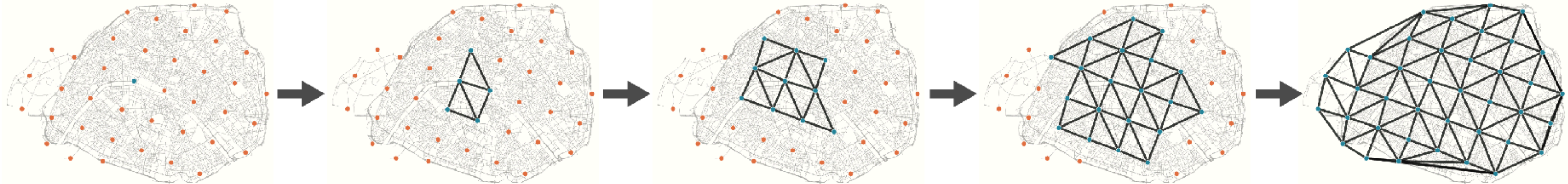
# We build a greedy triangulation between points of interest

## 3) Order by growth strategy

Betweenness



Closeness



Random

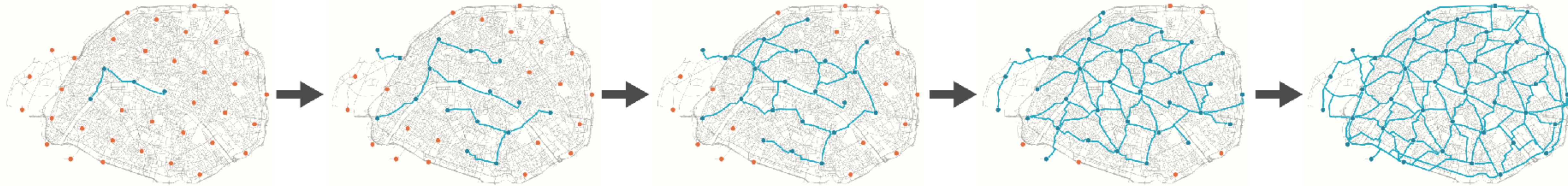




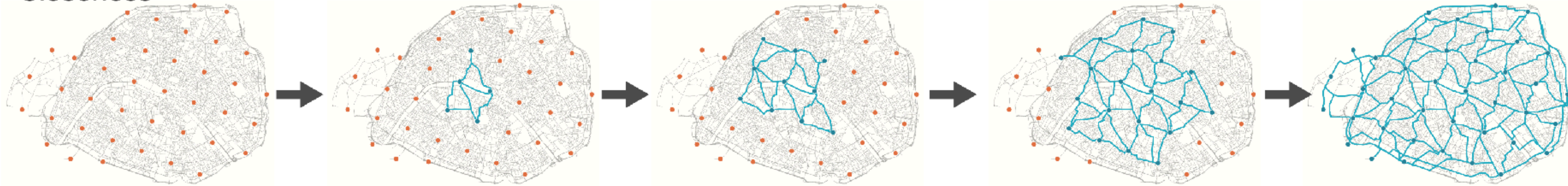
# We build a greedy triangulation between points of interest

## 4) Route on street network

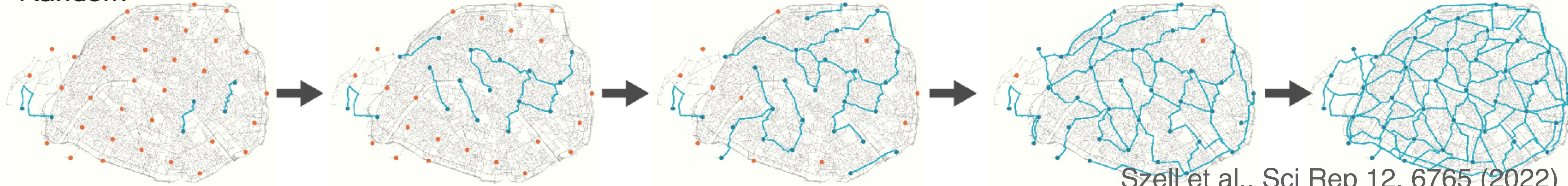
Betweenness



Closeness

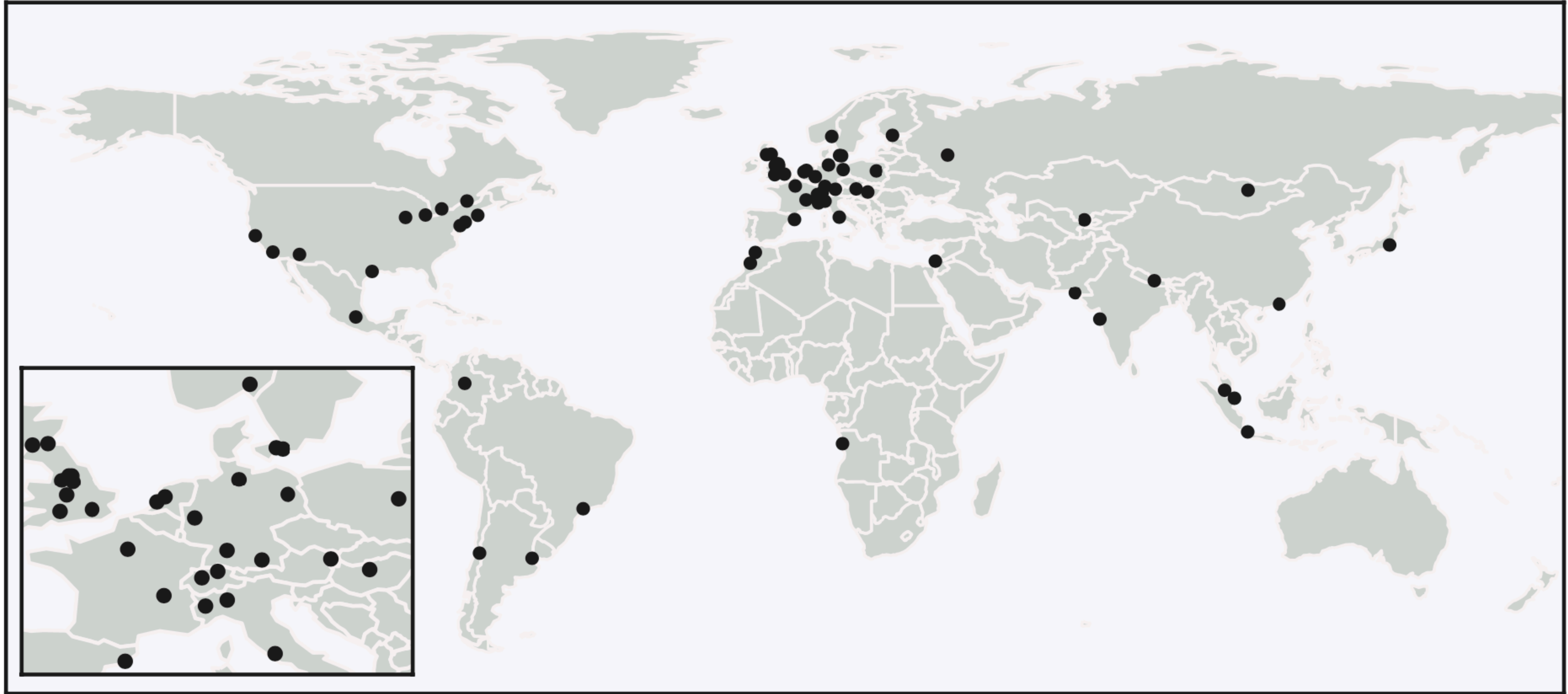


Random





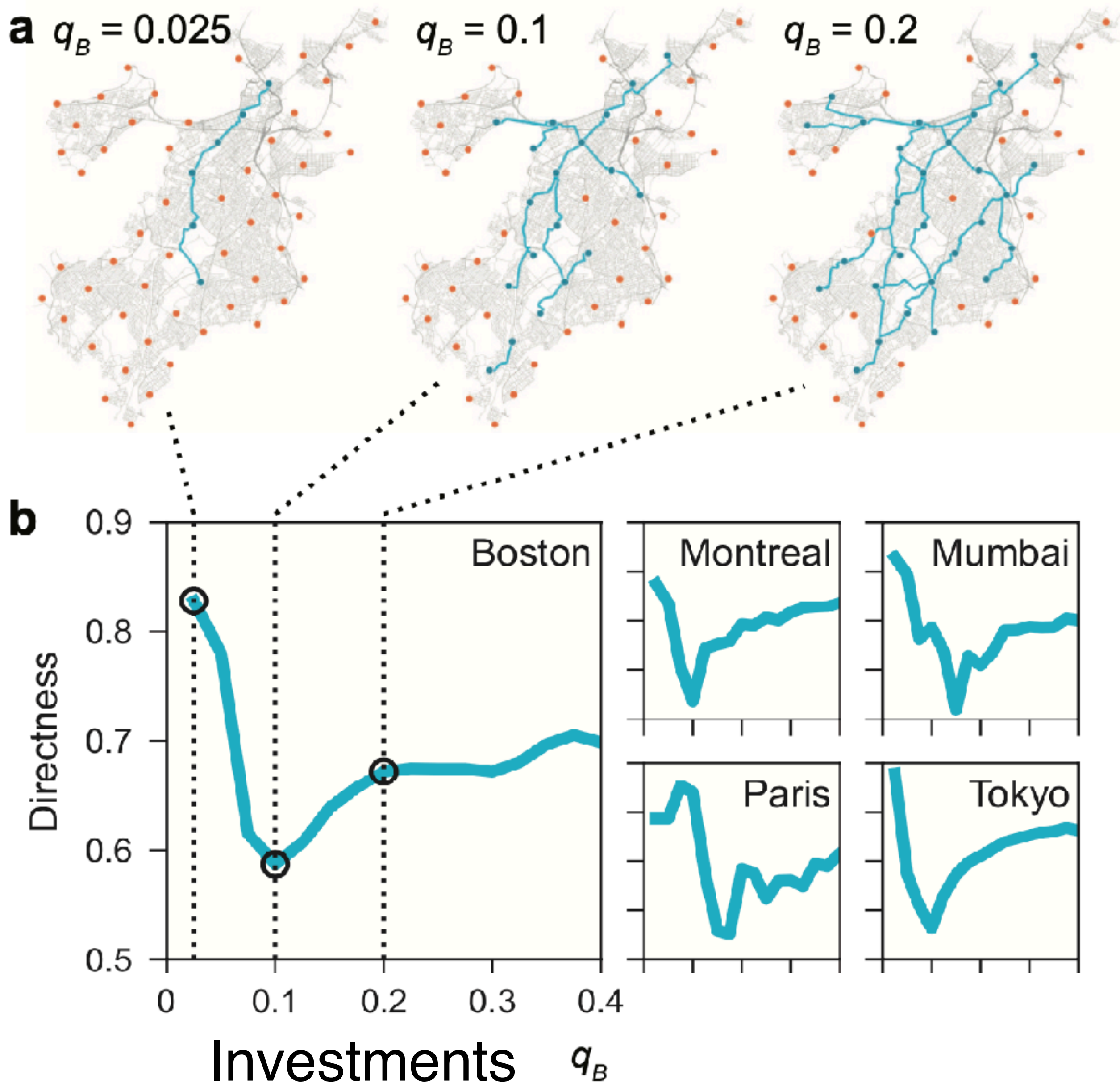
# We explore 62 cities





# Result 1: Investments need to surpass a **critical threshold**

The pieces need to connect and to form cycles





# Policy implication 1: **Invest persistently!**



**Brent Toderian** ✓ @BrentToderian · Jul 30

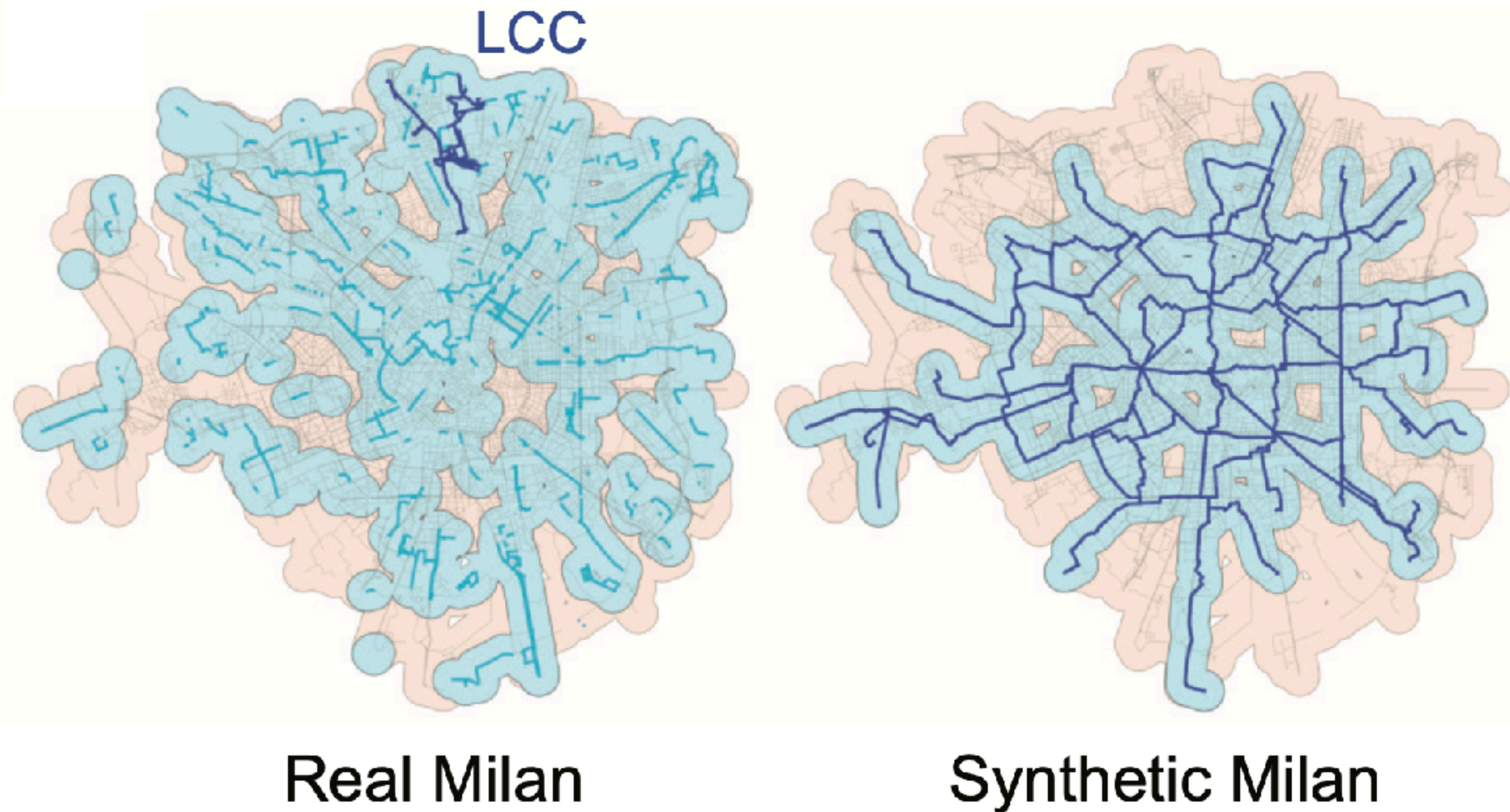


My real advice for ambitious municipal elected leaders on building a safe, connected network of REAL (not painted lines or sharrows) bike infrastructure — **direct your staff to do ALL of the work that you're currently planning to build over the next 5-10 years, ALL IN ONE YEAR.**



Result 2: It's not a network's length that matters but how you grow it

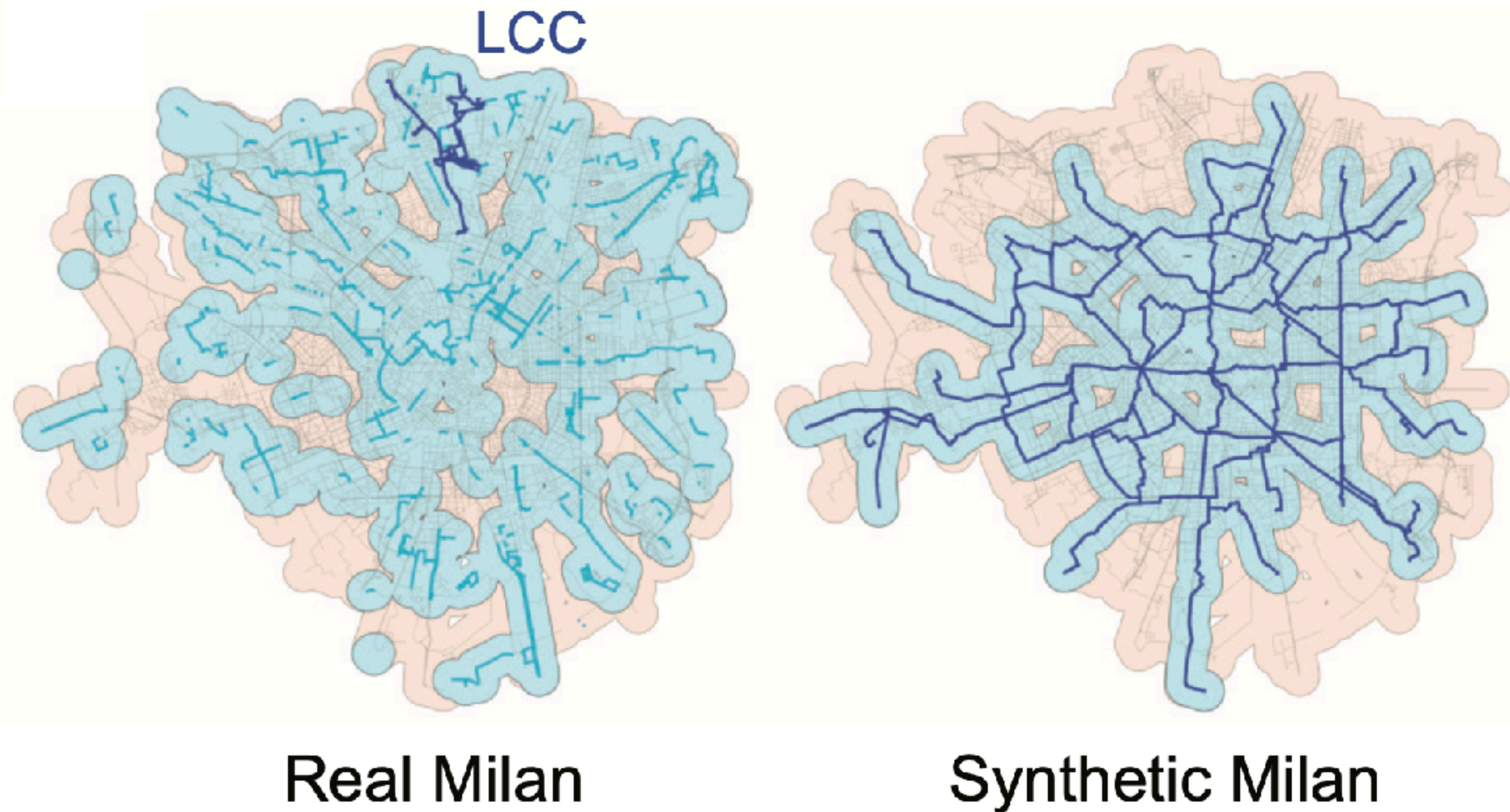
At same length, we could do much better





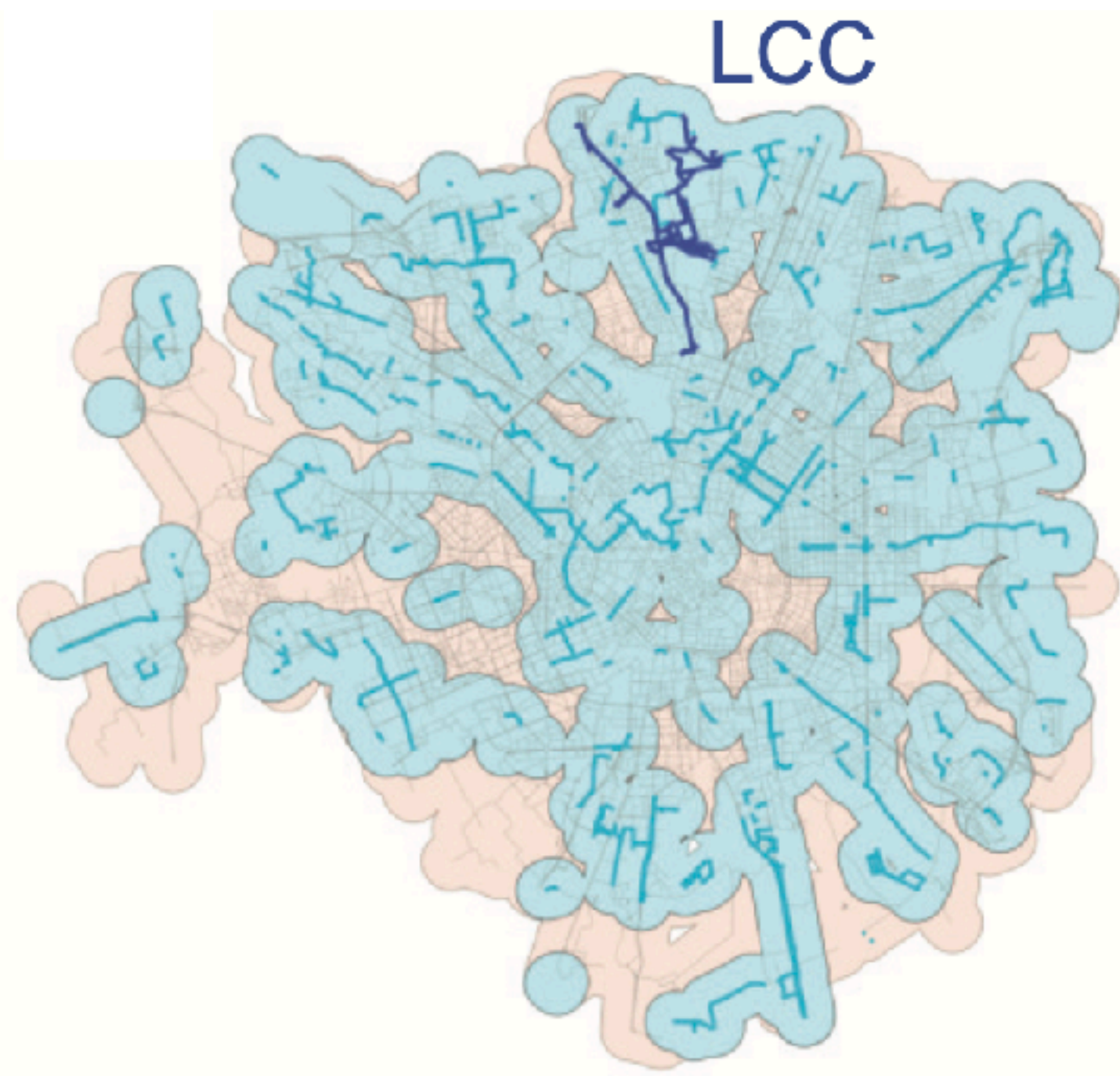
Policy implication 2: Strategy matters: **Build for the whole city**

Avoid "random-like",  
piecewise growth

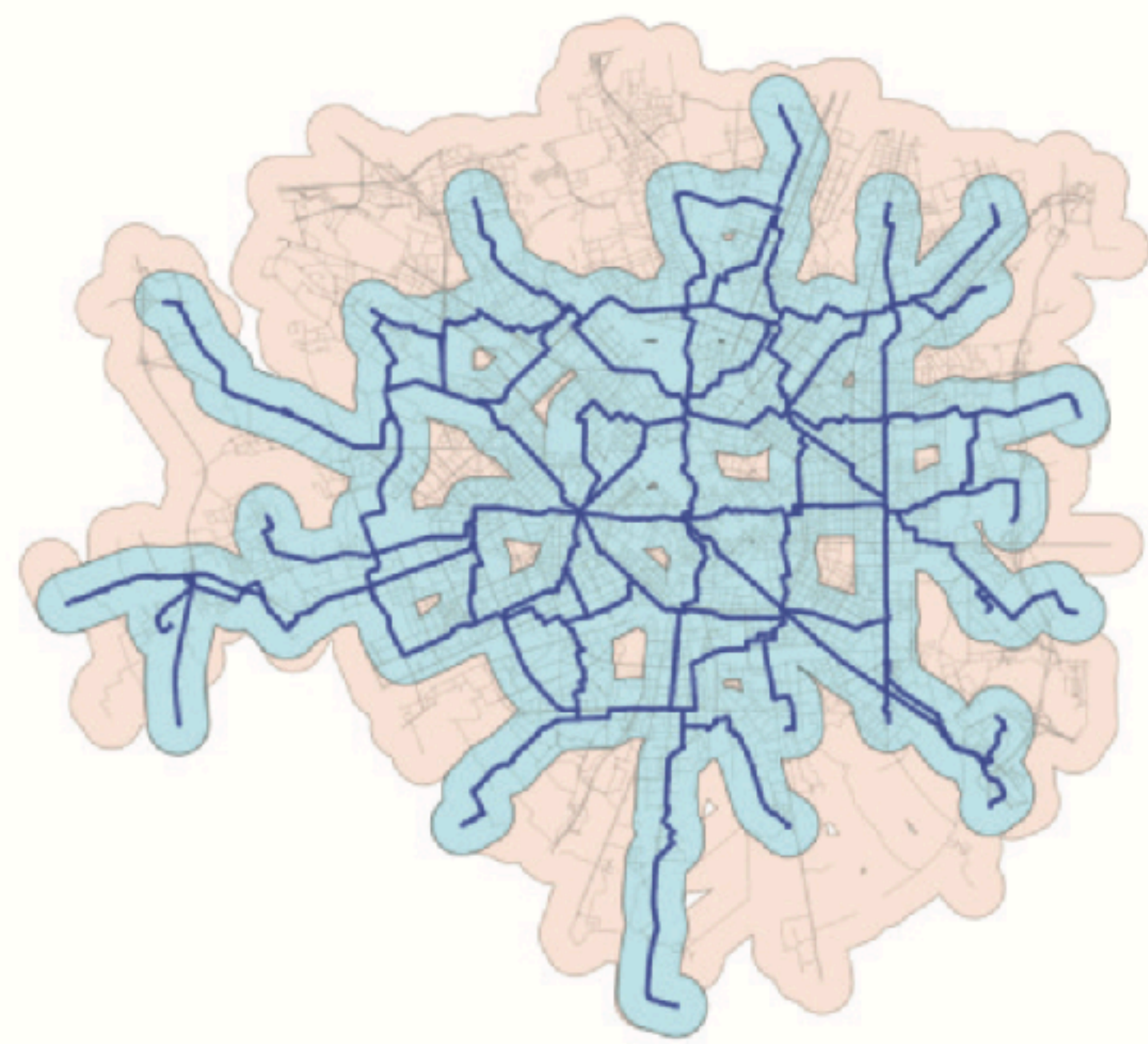




*Easier said than done - Isn't this unrealistic??*



Real Milan

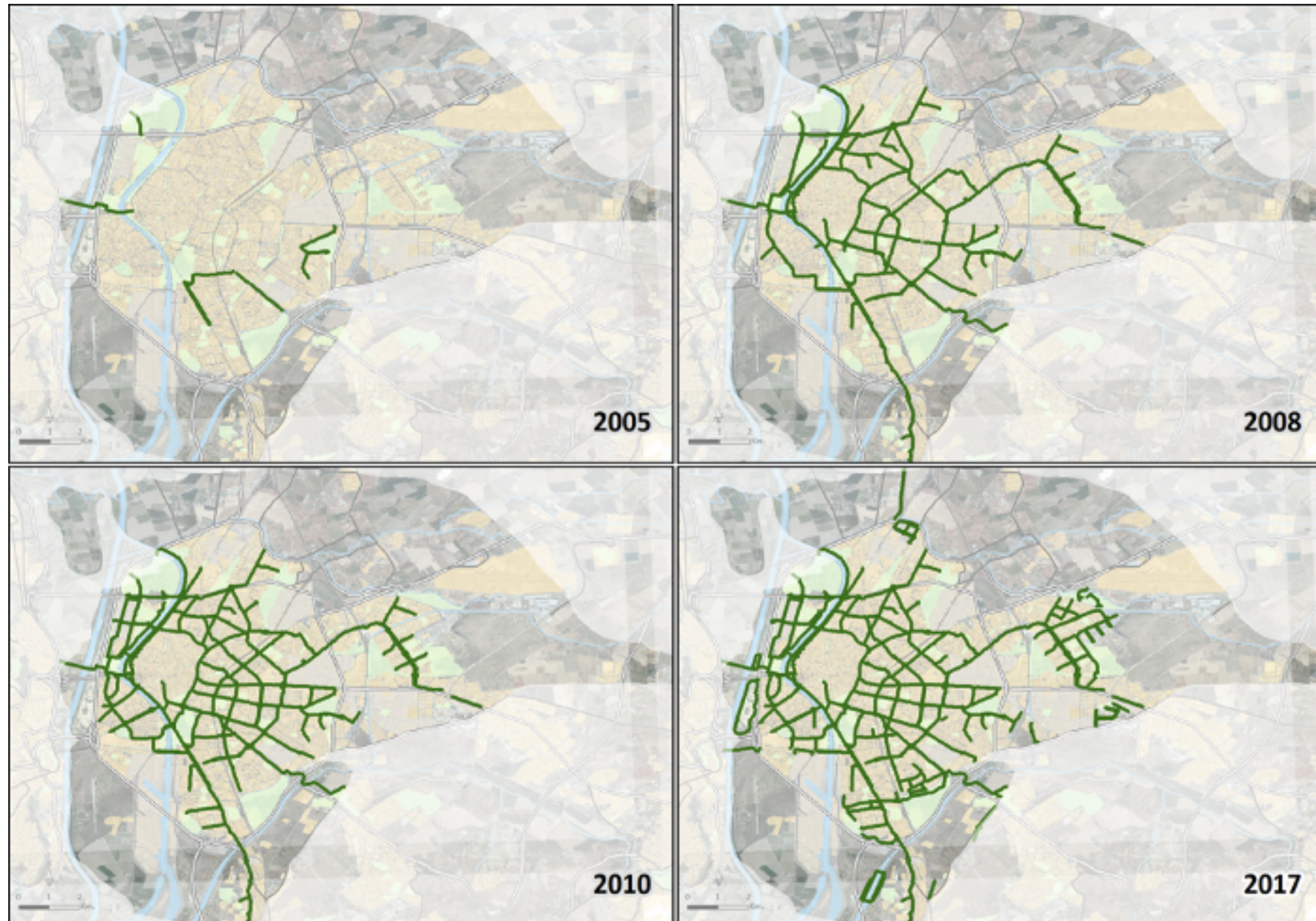


Synthetic Milan

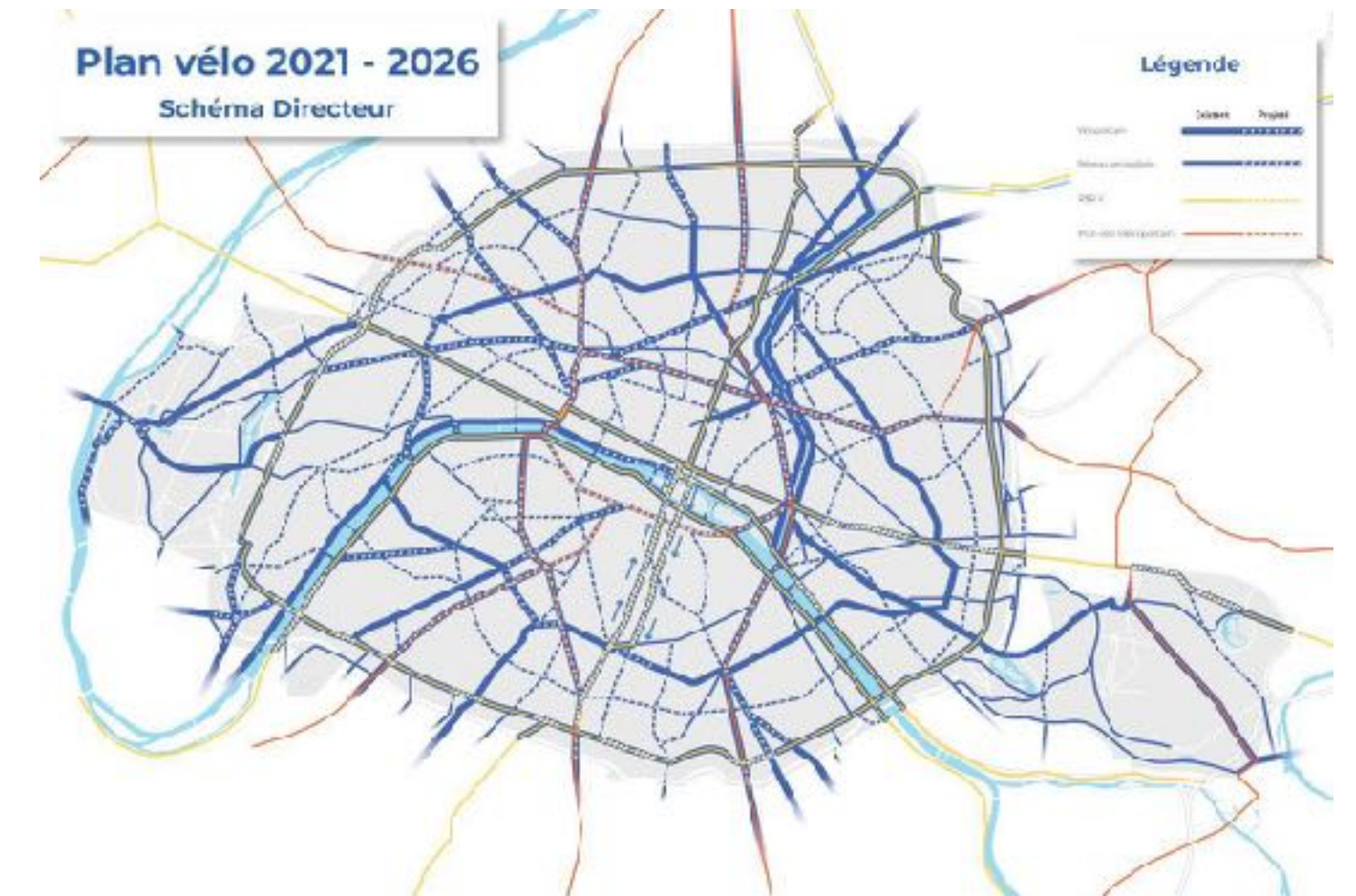


*Easier said than done - Isn't this unrealistic??*

Nope: See Seville



Also: Paris, Oslo, ...



There is  
no excuse



# Explore your city at [GrowBike.Net](https://growbike.net)

**Cities**

Search city or country

- LONDON ENGLAND
- LOS ANGELES USA
- LUANDA ANGOLA
- LYON FRANCE**
- MALMO SWEDEN
- MANCHESTER ENGLAND
- MANHATTAN USA
- MARRAKESH MOROCCO

Map labels: Caluire-et-Cuire, Vaulx-en-Velin, Décines-Charpieu, Villeurbanne, Lyon, Bron, Oullins, Vénissieux, Francheville, Sainte-Foy-lès-Lyon, Stade de Gerland, Centre hospitalier Le Vinatier, CYPRIAN, LES BROSSES, LA POUDRETTE, LA BALME, CUSSET, FERRANDIÈRE, 9TH ARRONDISSEMENT OF LYON, 6TH ARRONDISSEMENT OF LYON, 3RD ARRONDISSEMENT OF LYON, 7TH ARRONDISSEMENT OF LYON, 8TH ARRONDISSEMENT OF LYON, Écully, Tassin-la-Demi-Lune, SSR Val Rosay, CITÉ INTERNATIONALE, CROIX-LUIZET, Parc ly, LYN.

Bottom bar: Rail, Grid, B, C, R, Stage 24 | 69 km, mapbox, © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap Improve this map

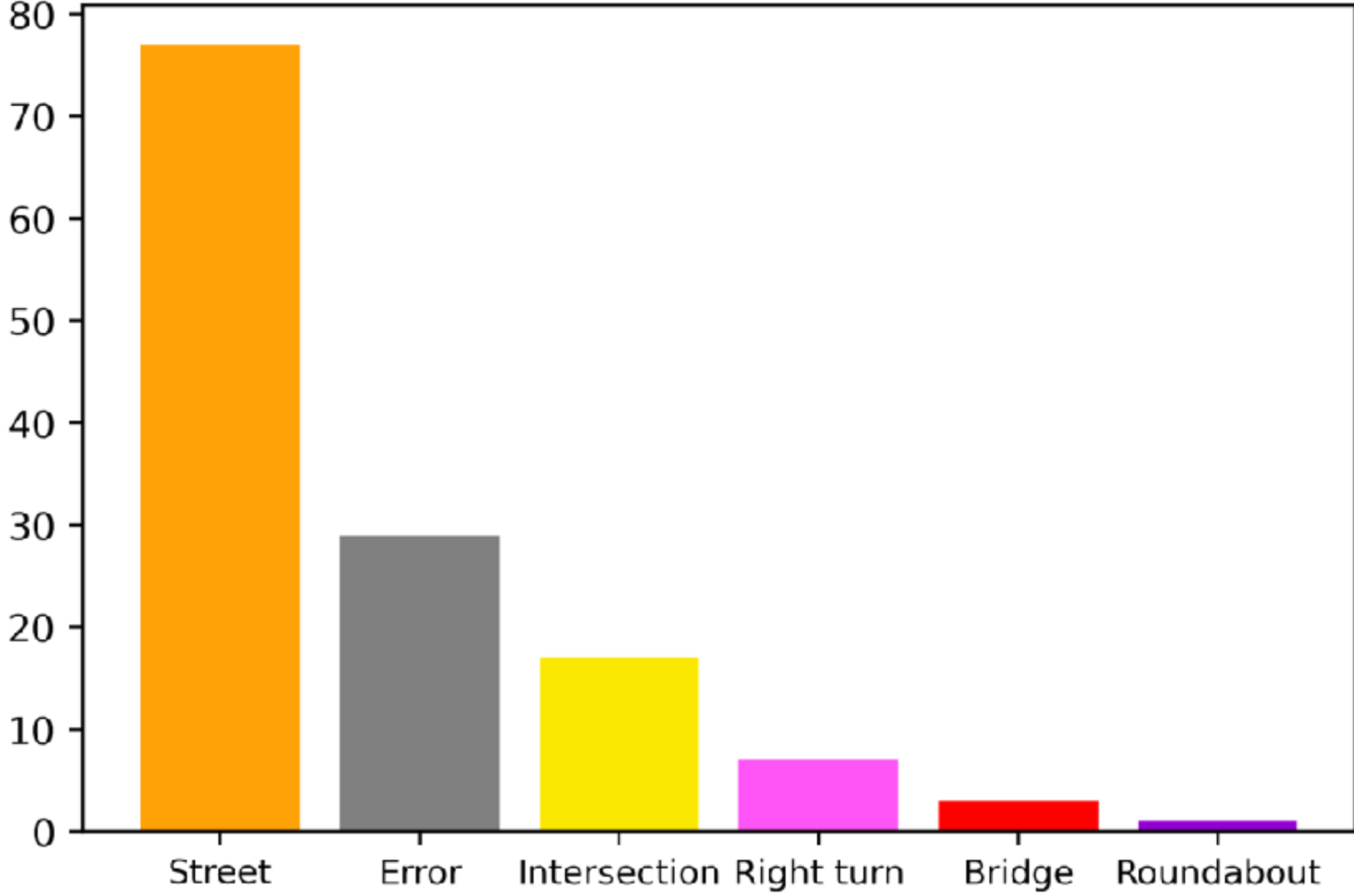




**What to do if your bike network  
is already pretty good?**



# Our top 105 gaps, see [fixbike.net](http://fixbike.net)





# If your city is:

not developed

Los Angeles



Grow persistently with  
focused investments



# If your city is:

not developed

Los Angeles



Grow persistently with  
focused investments

medium developed

Budapest



Connect with  
right strategy



# If your city is:

not developed

Los Angeles



Grow persistently with  
focused investments

medium developed

Budapest



Connect with  
right strategy

well developed

Copenhagen



Close the most  
important gaps



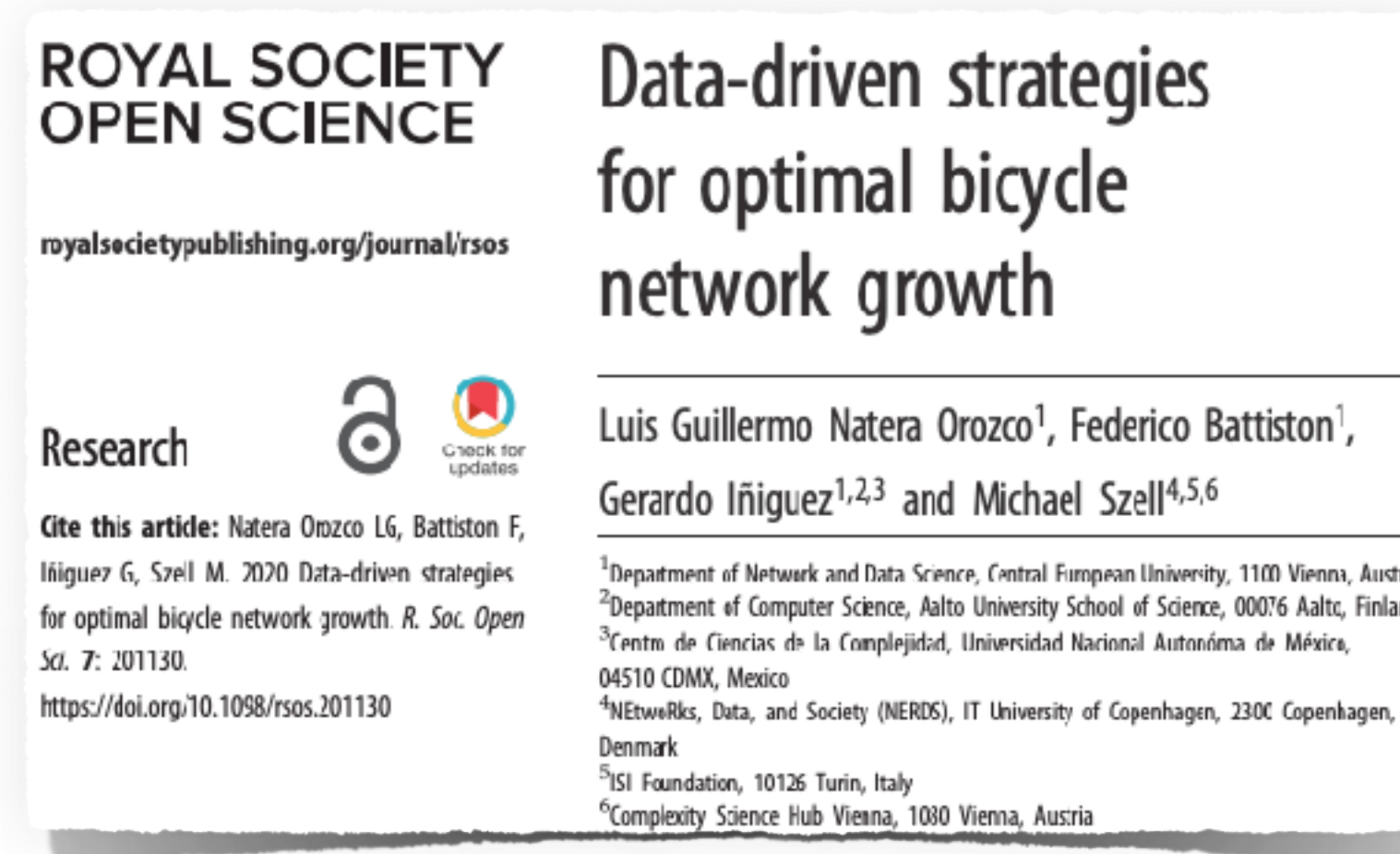
# If your city is:

not developed



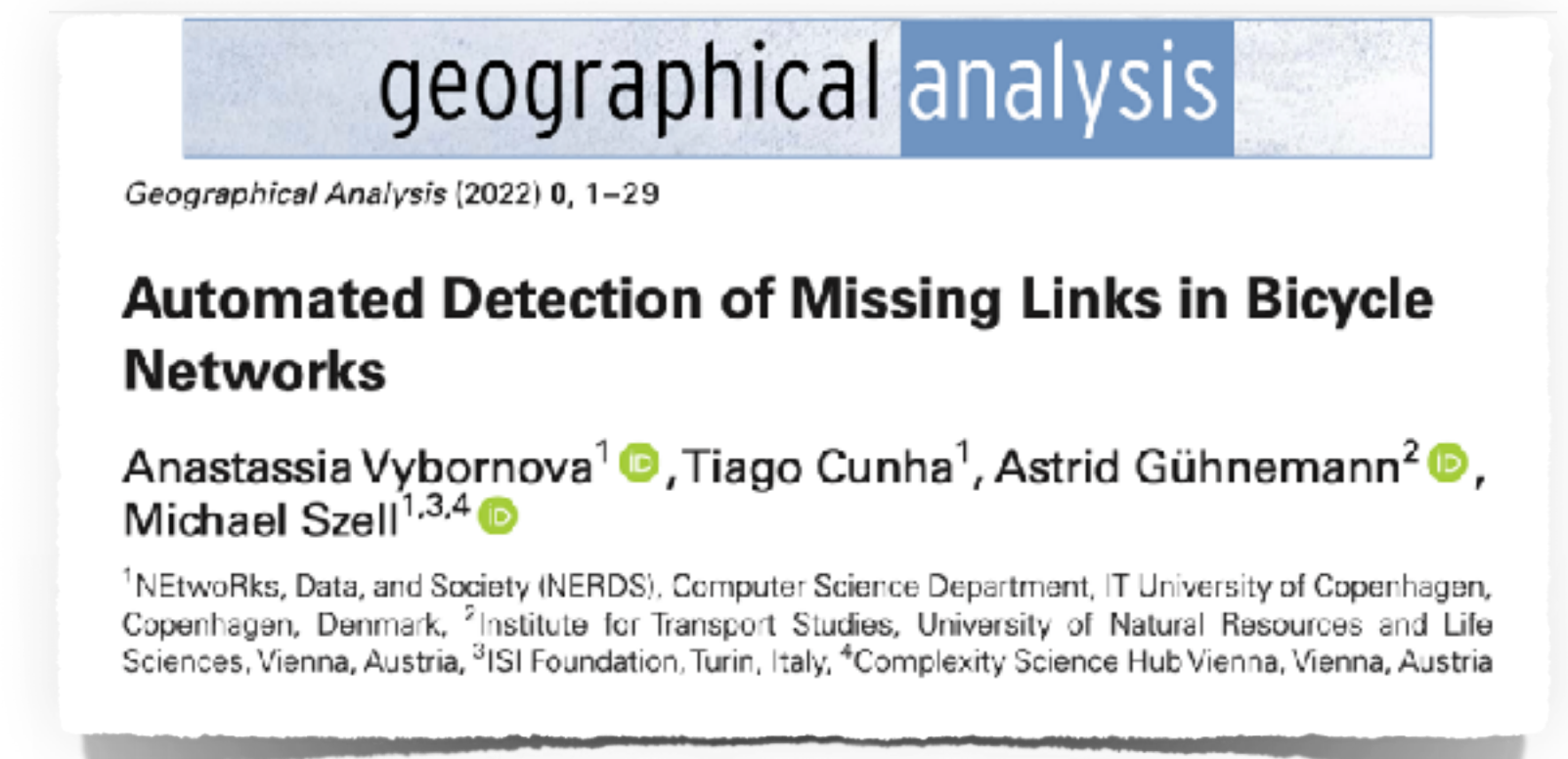
Grow persistently with focused investments

medium developed



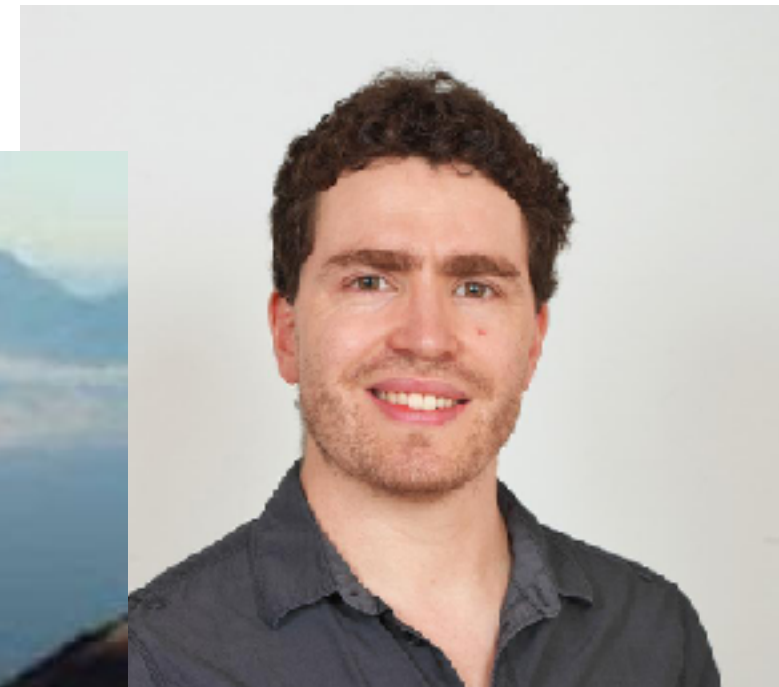
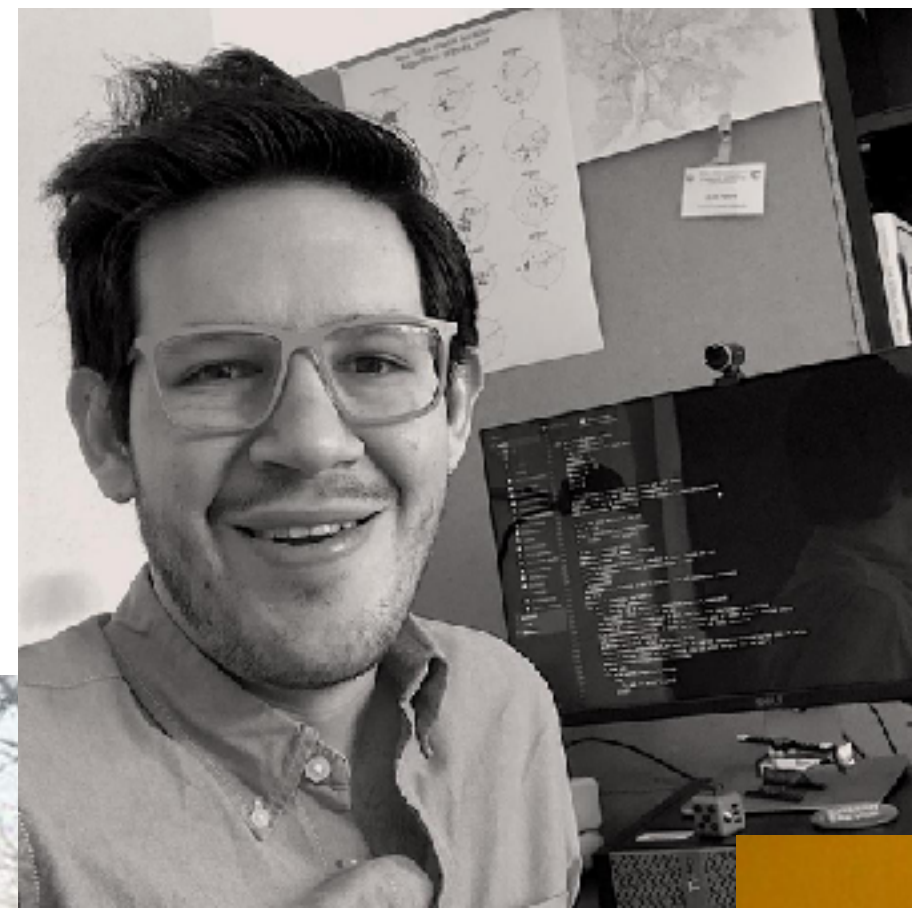
Connect with right strategy

well developed



Close the most important gaps





Szell et al., Sci Rep 12, 6765 (2022)  
 Klanjic et al, EPJ Data Sci 11, 27 (2022)  
 Natera Oroczo et al, R Soc Open Sci 7 (2020)  
 Vybornova et al, Geographical Analysis (2022)



Break



How are cities planned?



*What should you do to relieve congestion?*





*Building more roads to prevent  
congestion*



Lewis Mumford

*is like a fat man loosening his  
belt to prevent obesity*





If you widen roads, you create **more** traffic



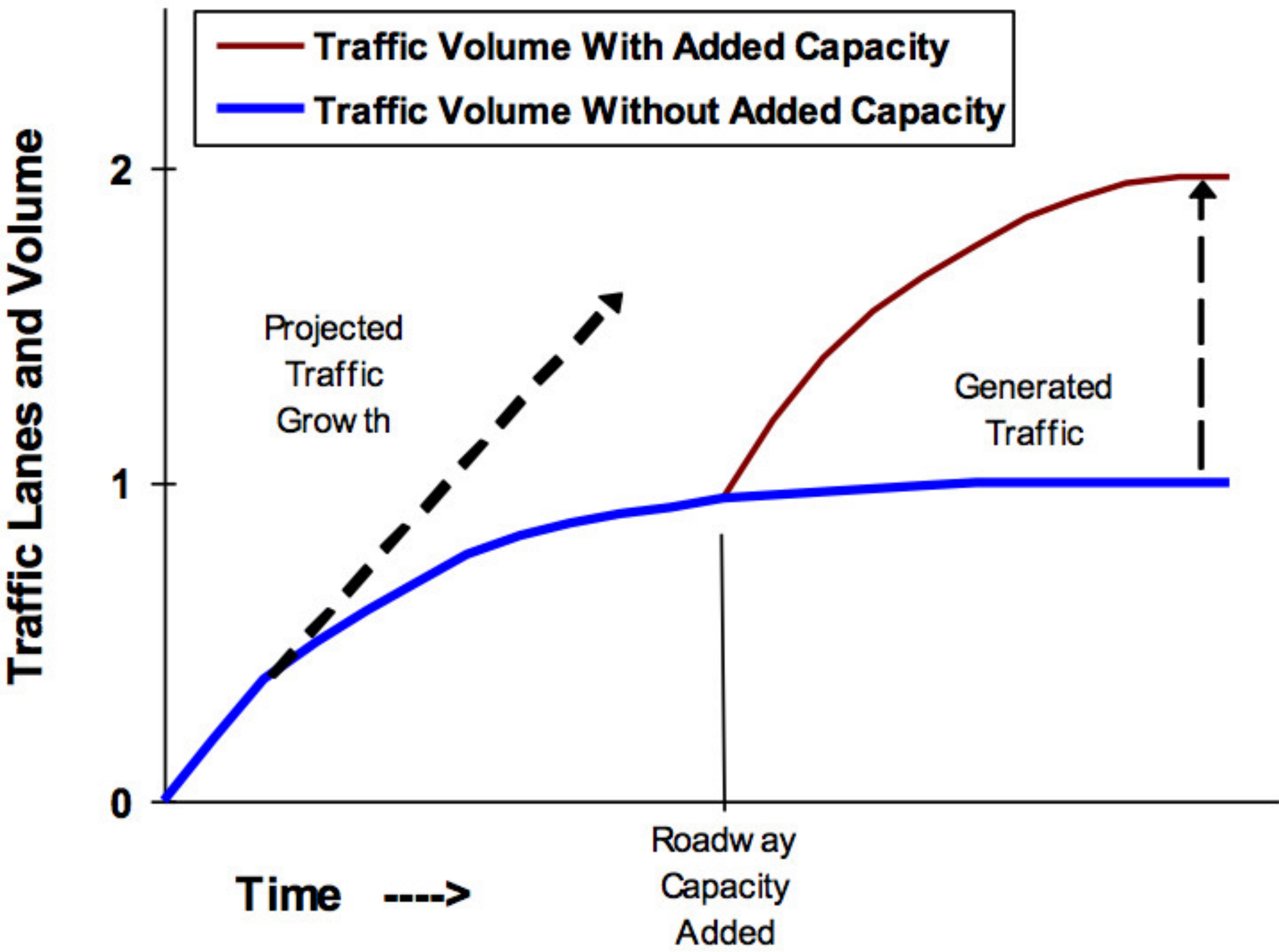
<https://www.governing.com/now/why-the-concept-of-induced-demand-is-a-hard-sell>

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/features/2021-09-28/why-widening-highways-doesn-t-bring-traffic-relief>



# If you widen roads, you create **more** traffic

How Road Capacity Expansion Generates Traffic



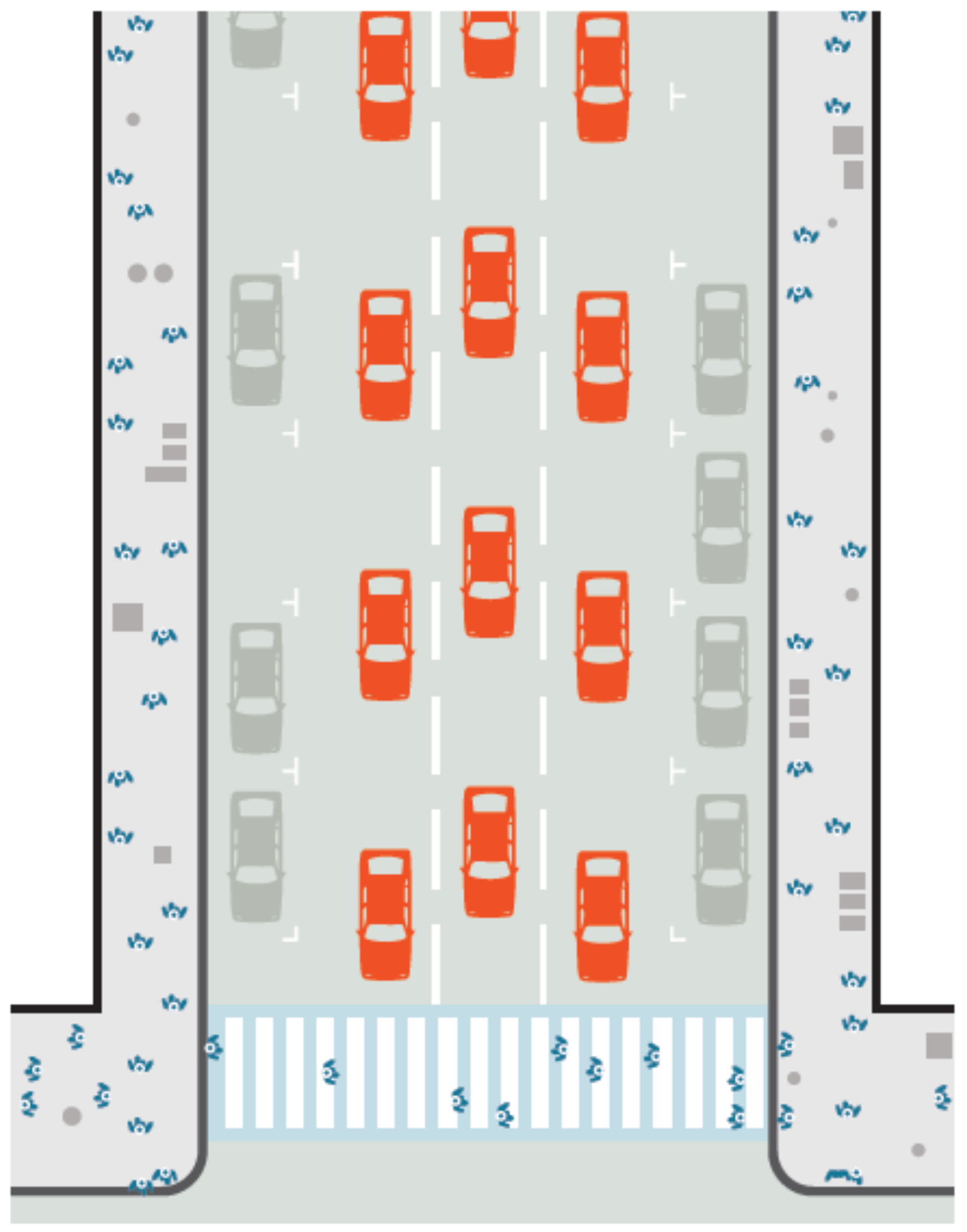
<https://www.governing.com/now/why-the-concept-of-induced-demand-is-a-hard-sell>

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/features/2021-09-28/why-widening-highways-doesn-t-bring-traffic-relief>

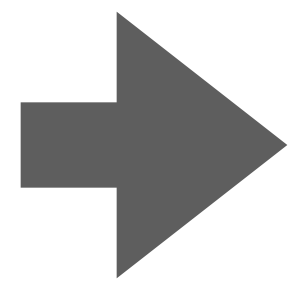


# The opposite of induced demand is **disappearing traffic**

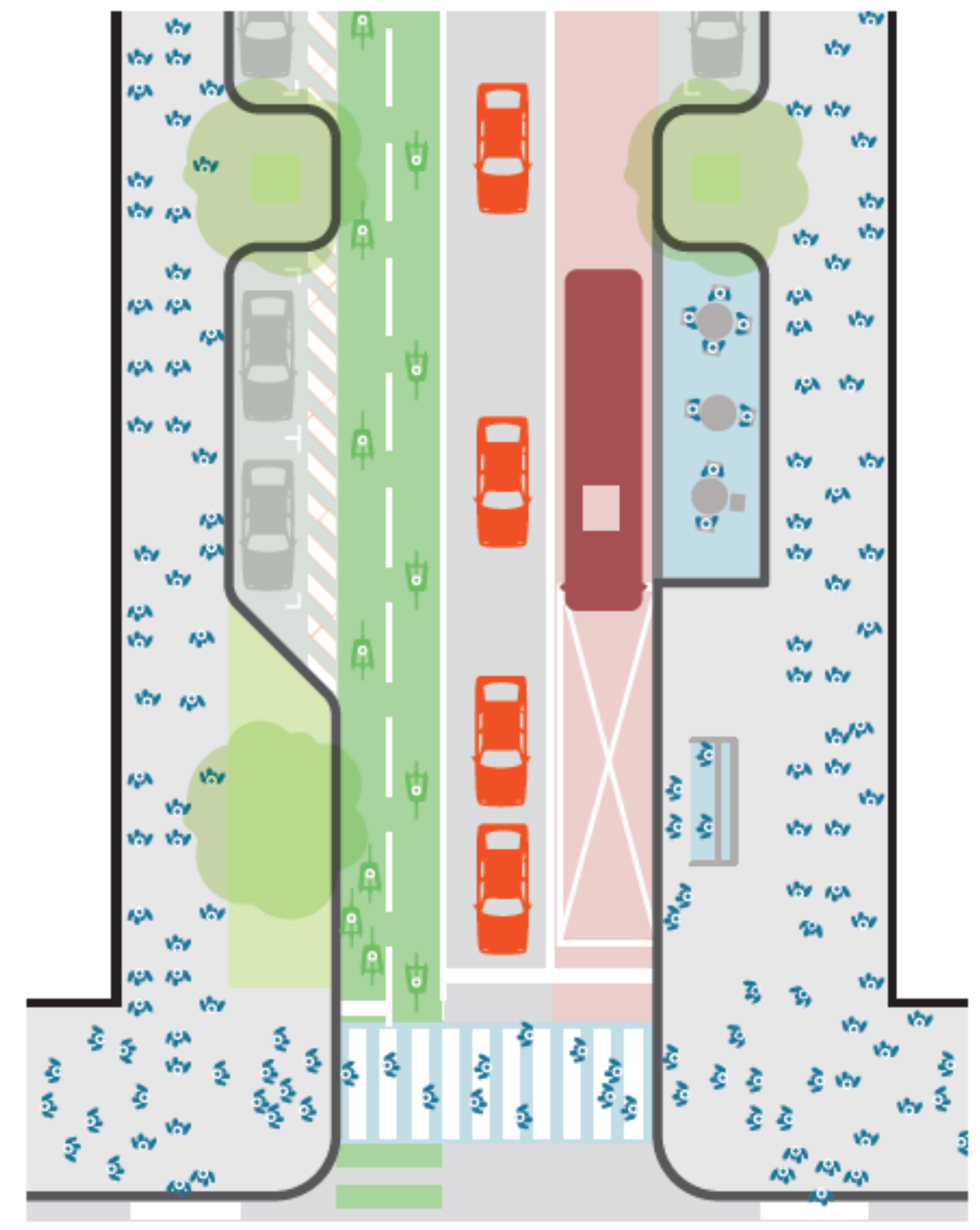
Car-Oriented Street



Road diet



Multimodal Street





Short-term engineering thinking

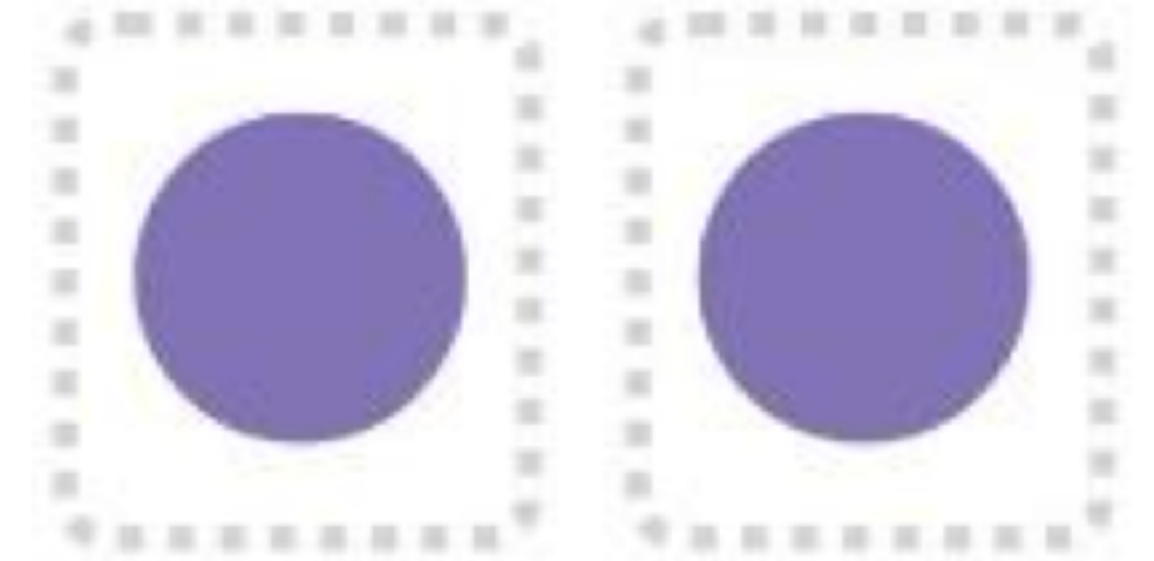
vs

Long-term systems thinking



# 20th century: Short-term engineering thinking

Compartmentalization: We can study a subsystem on its own

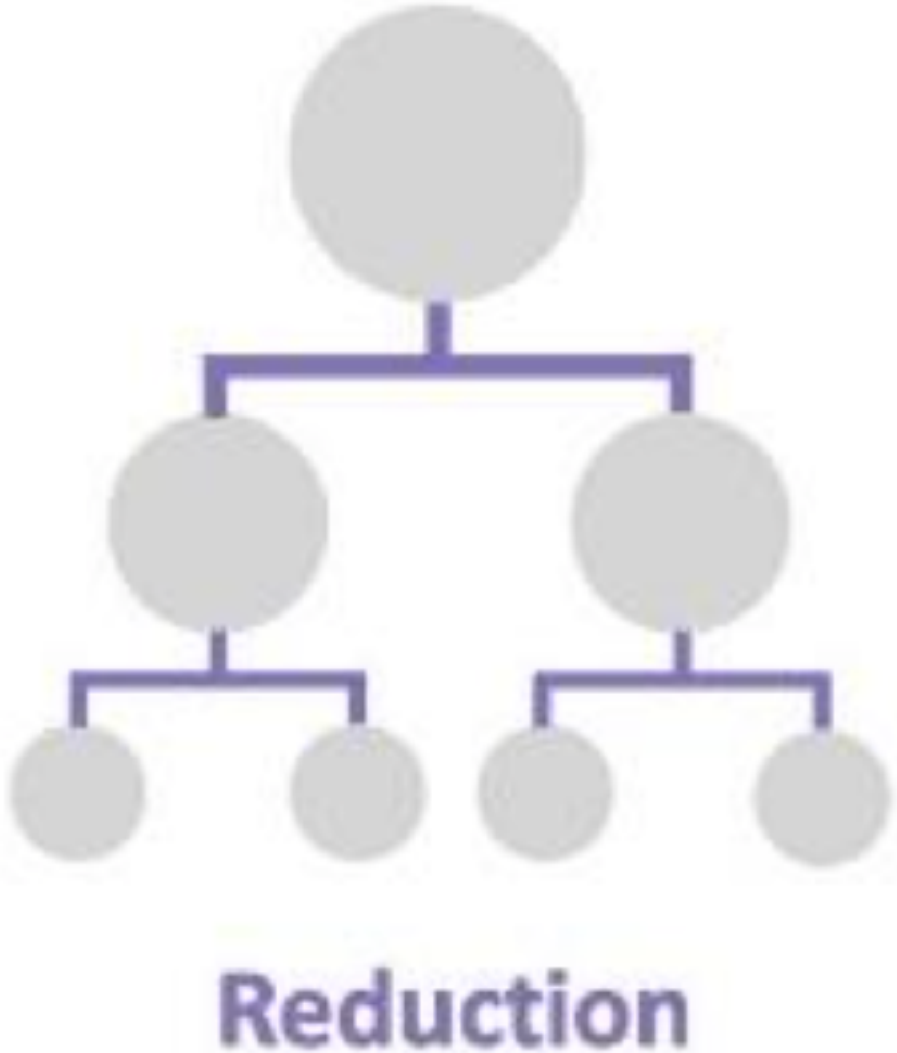
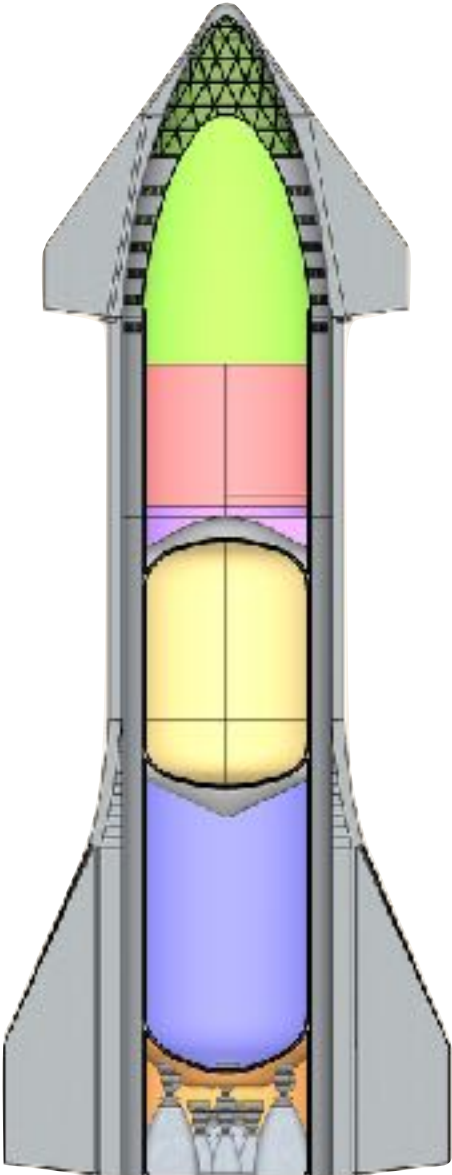
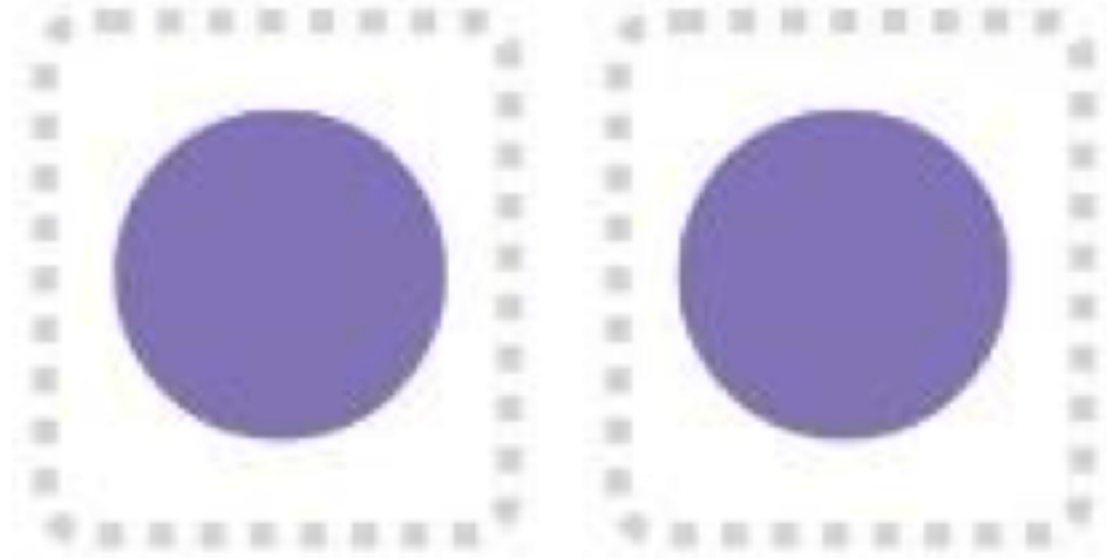




# 20th century: Short-term engineering thinking

Compartmentalization: We can study a subsystem on its own

*How do we build & shoot a rocket to the moon?*





# 20th century: Short-term engineering thinking

*How to optimize traffic flow?*





# 21th century: Also consider long-term systems thinking

Complexity: We cannot study a subsystem on its own

There are strong interactions or feedback loops

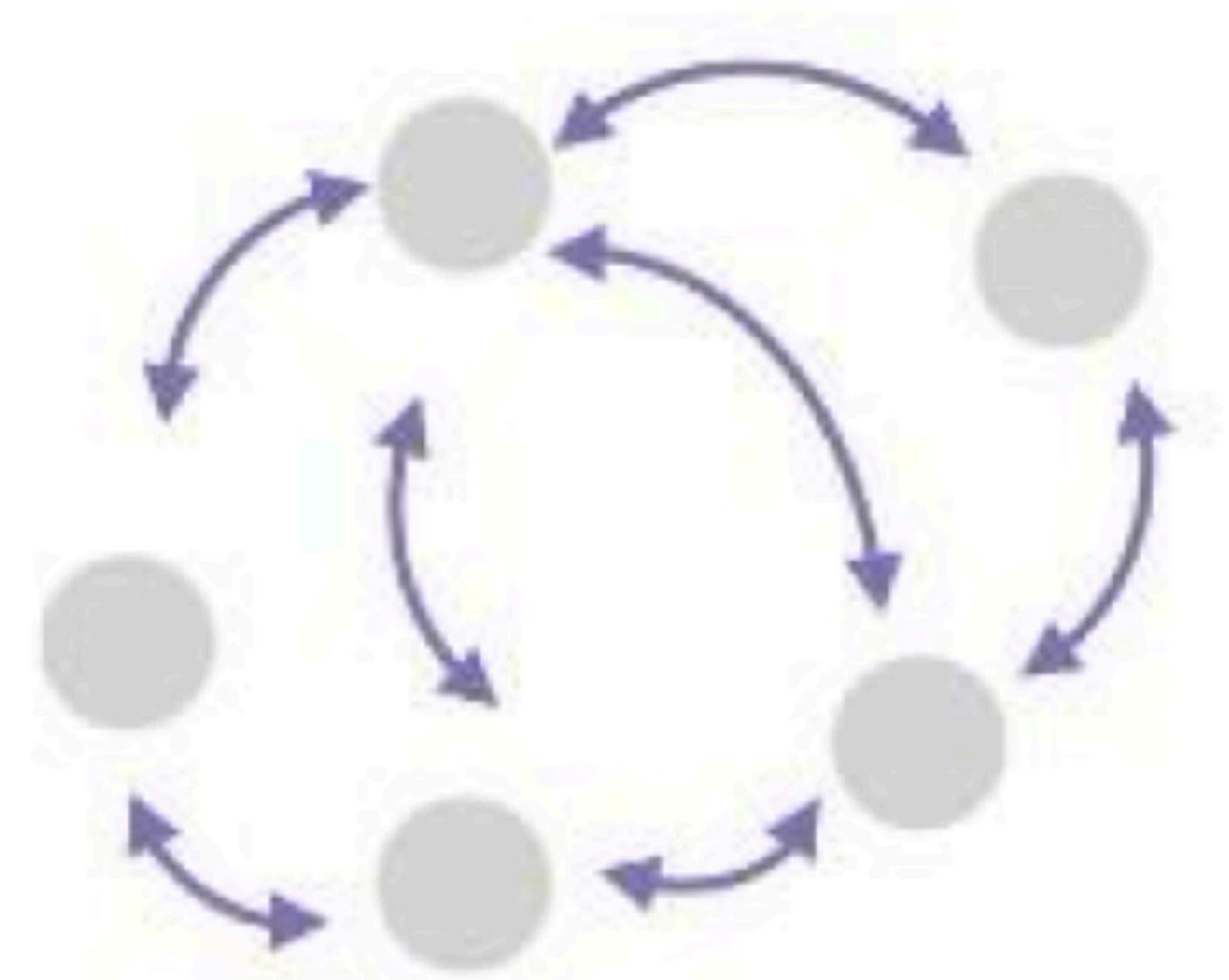


# 21th century: Also consider long-term systems thinking

Complexity: We cannot study a subsystem on its own

There are strong interactions or feedback loops

*How do cities develop if we optimize streets for traffic flow?*



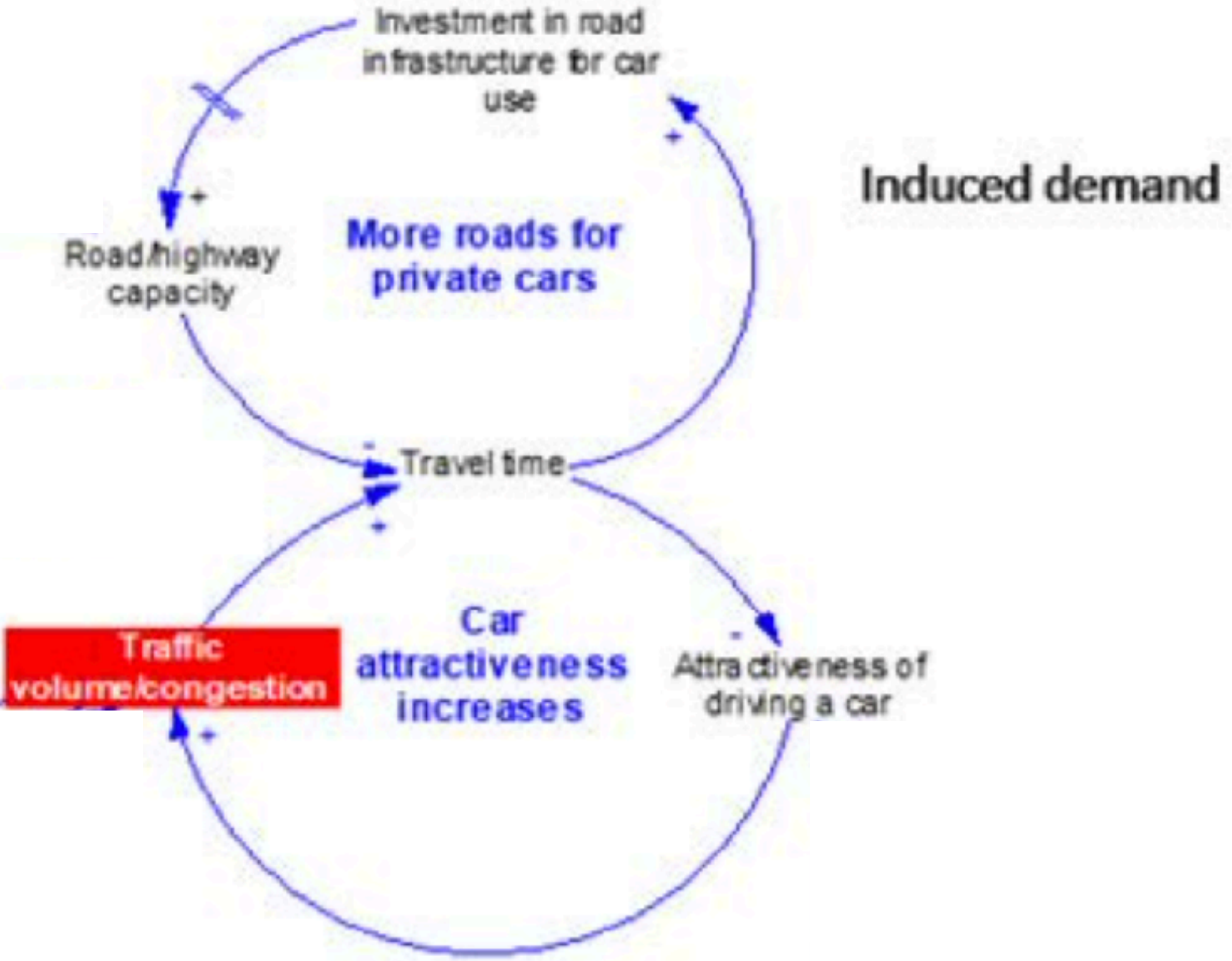


# Systems-thinking reveals feedback-loops & long-term dynamics





# Systems-thinking reveals feedback-loops & long-term dynamics





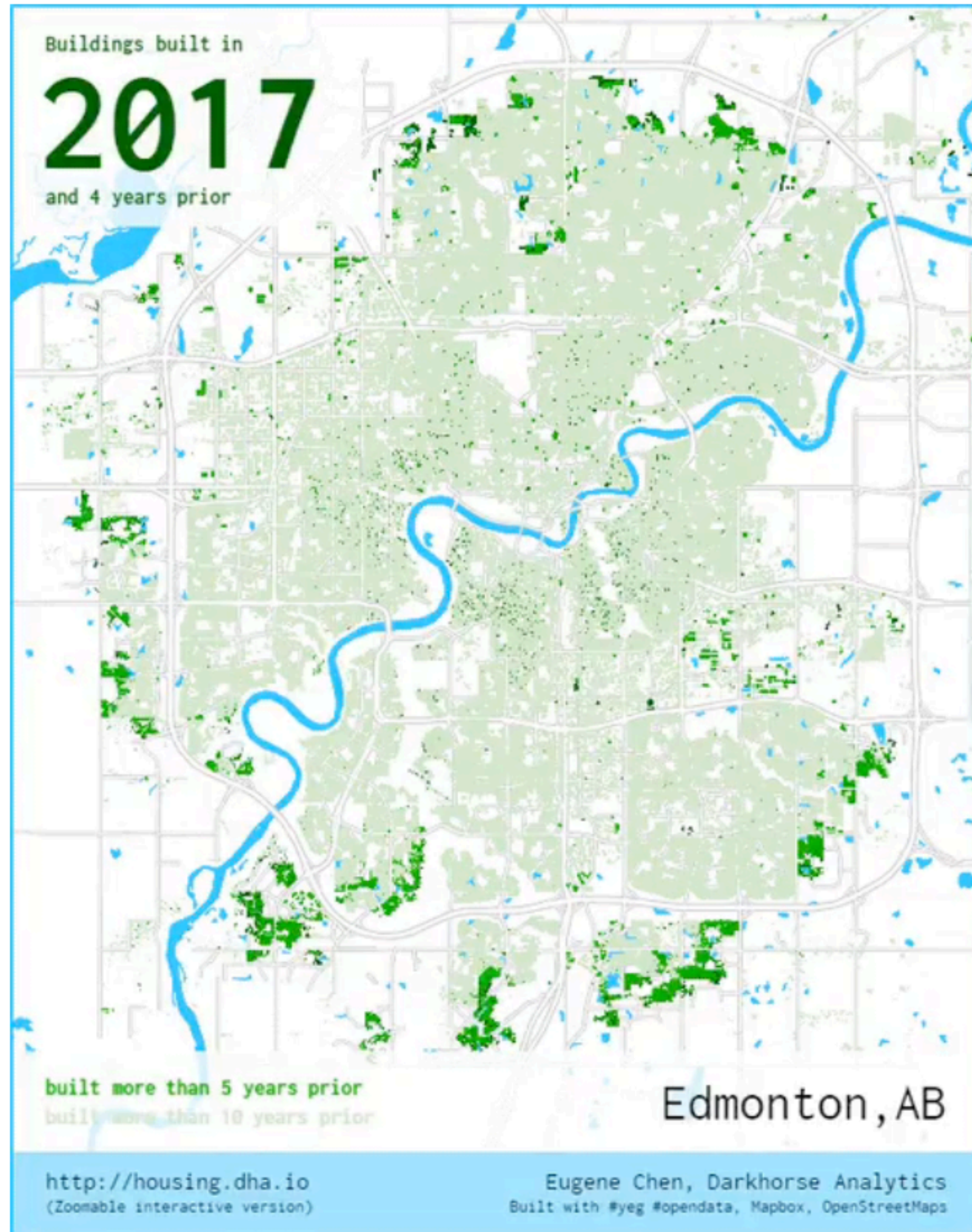
# Systems-thinking reveals feedback-loops & long-term dynamics



Urban sprawl



# Systems-thinking reveals feedback-loops & long-term dynamics



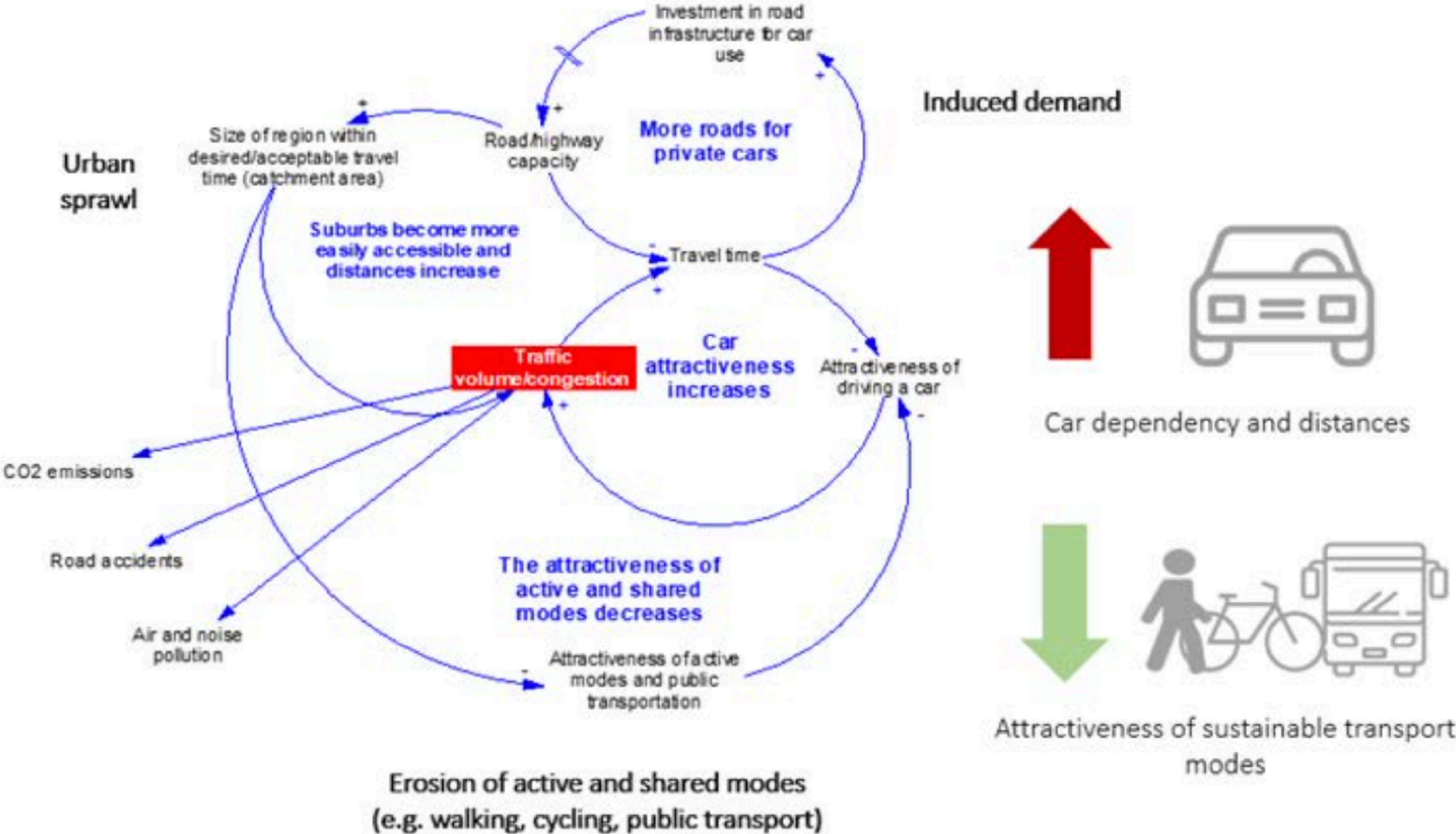
## Urban sprawl

As the **size of the region accessible by road increases**, density decreases and the number of places conveniently accessible by public transport decrease.

Thus, as the region expands, places may be less well served by public transport, **reducing the attractiveness of public transport** and increasing the attractiveness of its alternative: the car.



# Systems-thinking reveals feedback-loops & long-term dynamics

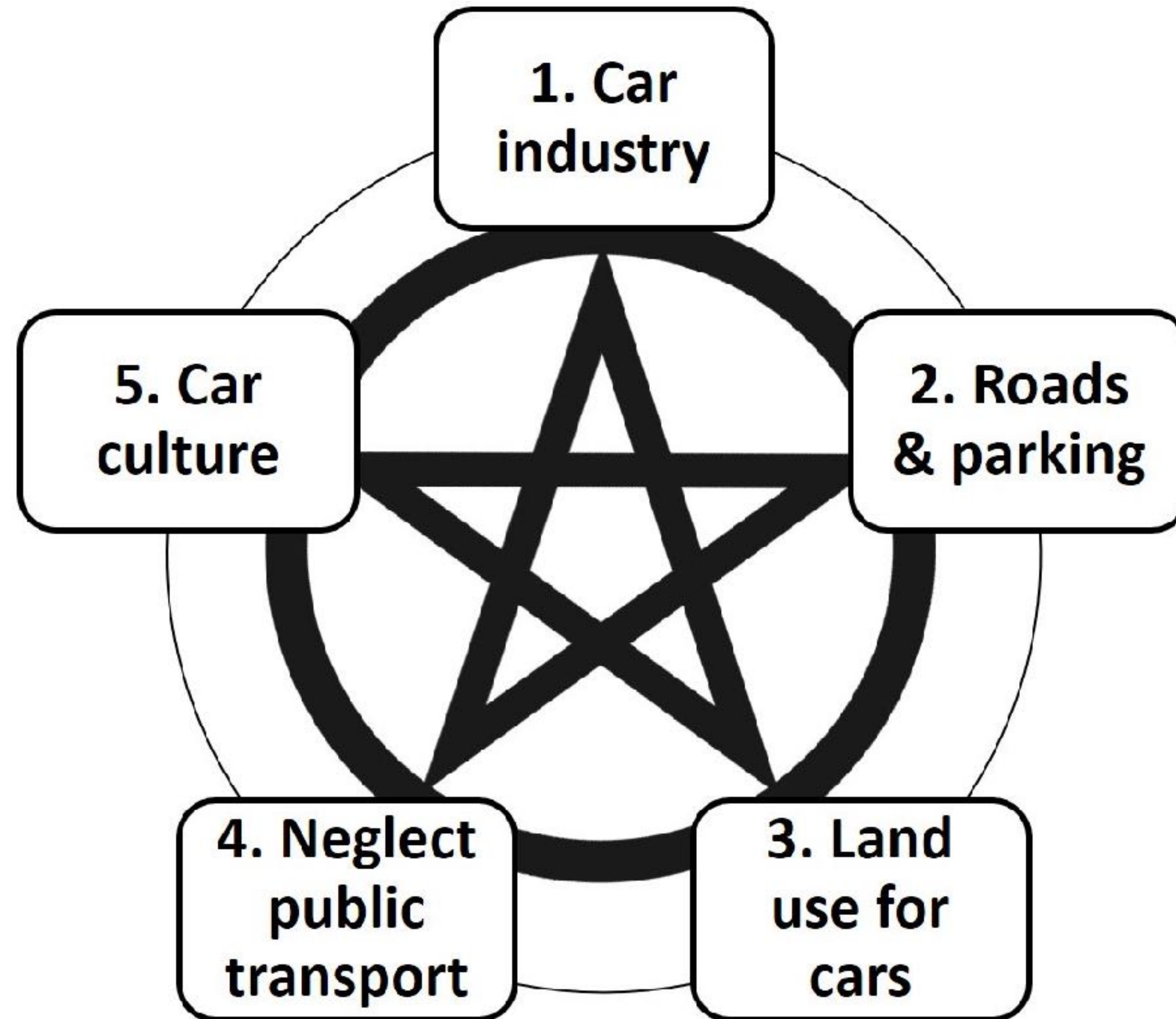




Optimizing one part of a complex  
system can come with  
unintended consequences



# A wicked problem: It is hard to change the system





# We are part of the system



*Experiment: This half leave the room*



# We are part of the system

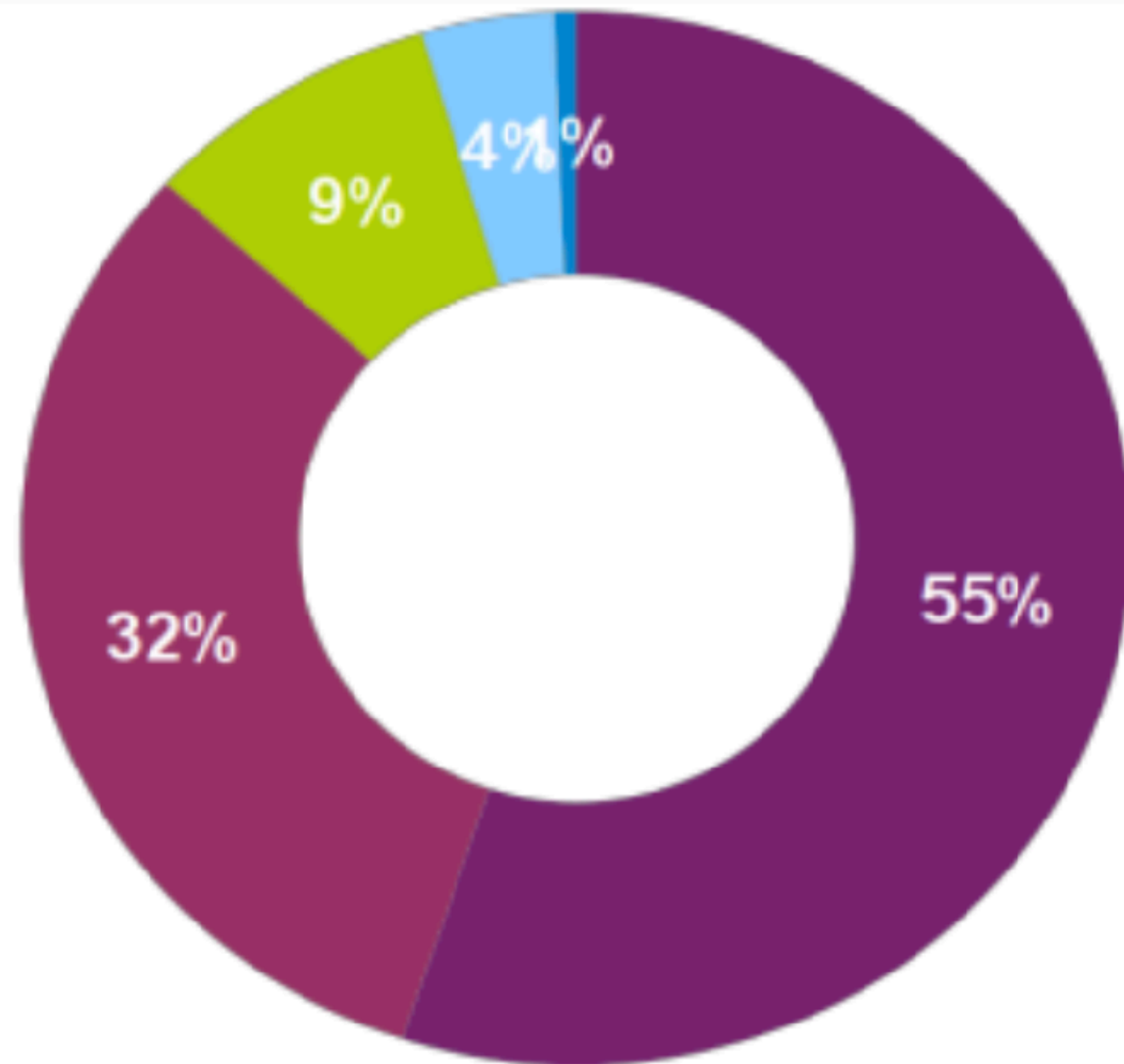


*Experiment: This half pretend you are not here*



■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Neutral ■ Disagree ■ Strongly disagree

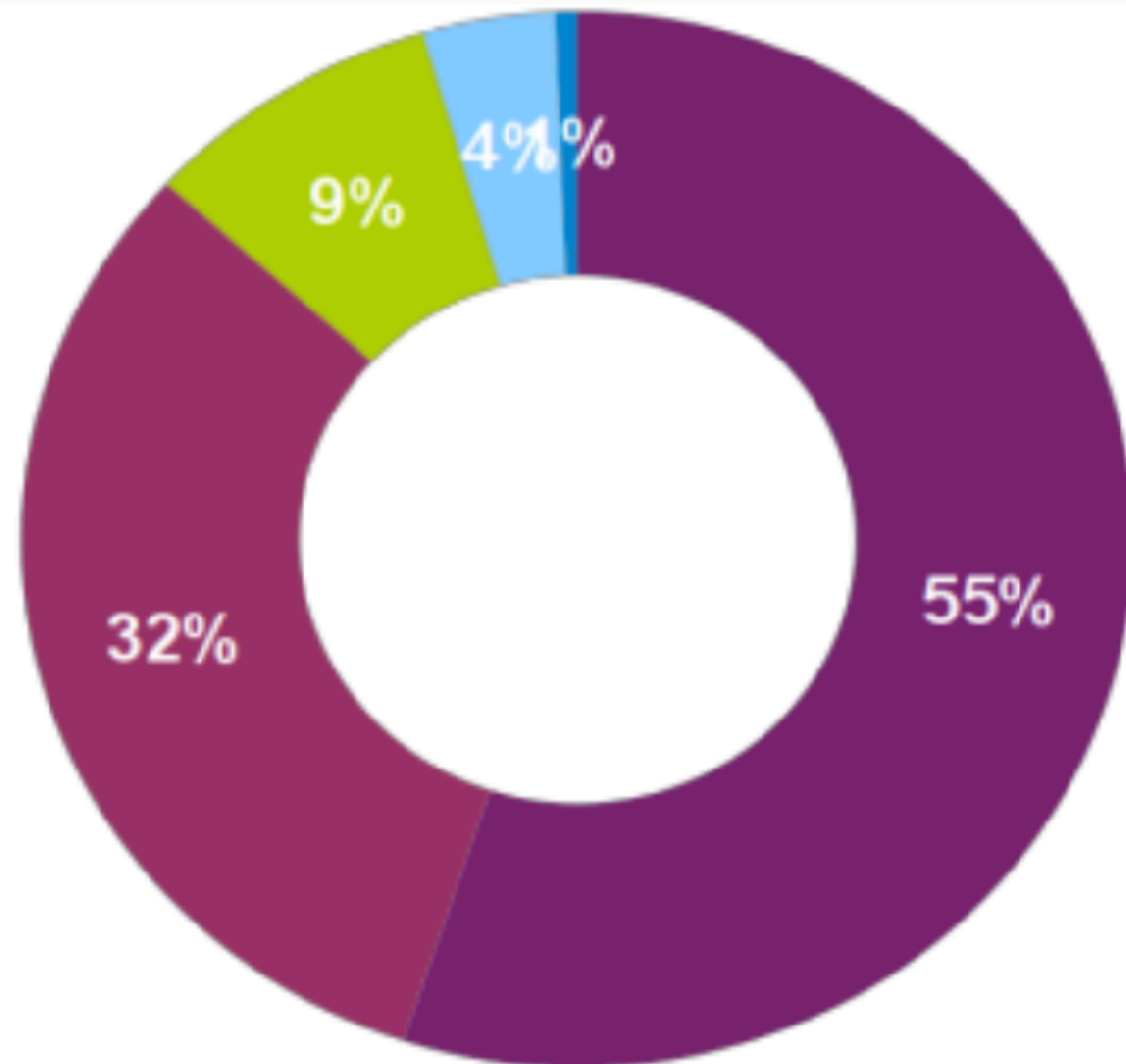
(Ai) If somebody leaves their **car** in the street and **it gets** stolen, it's their own fault for leaving **it** there and the police shouldn't be expected to act



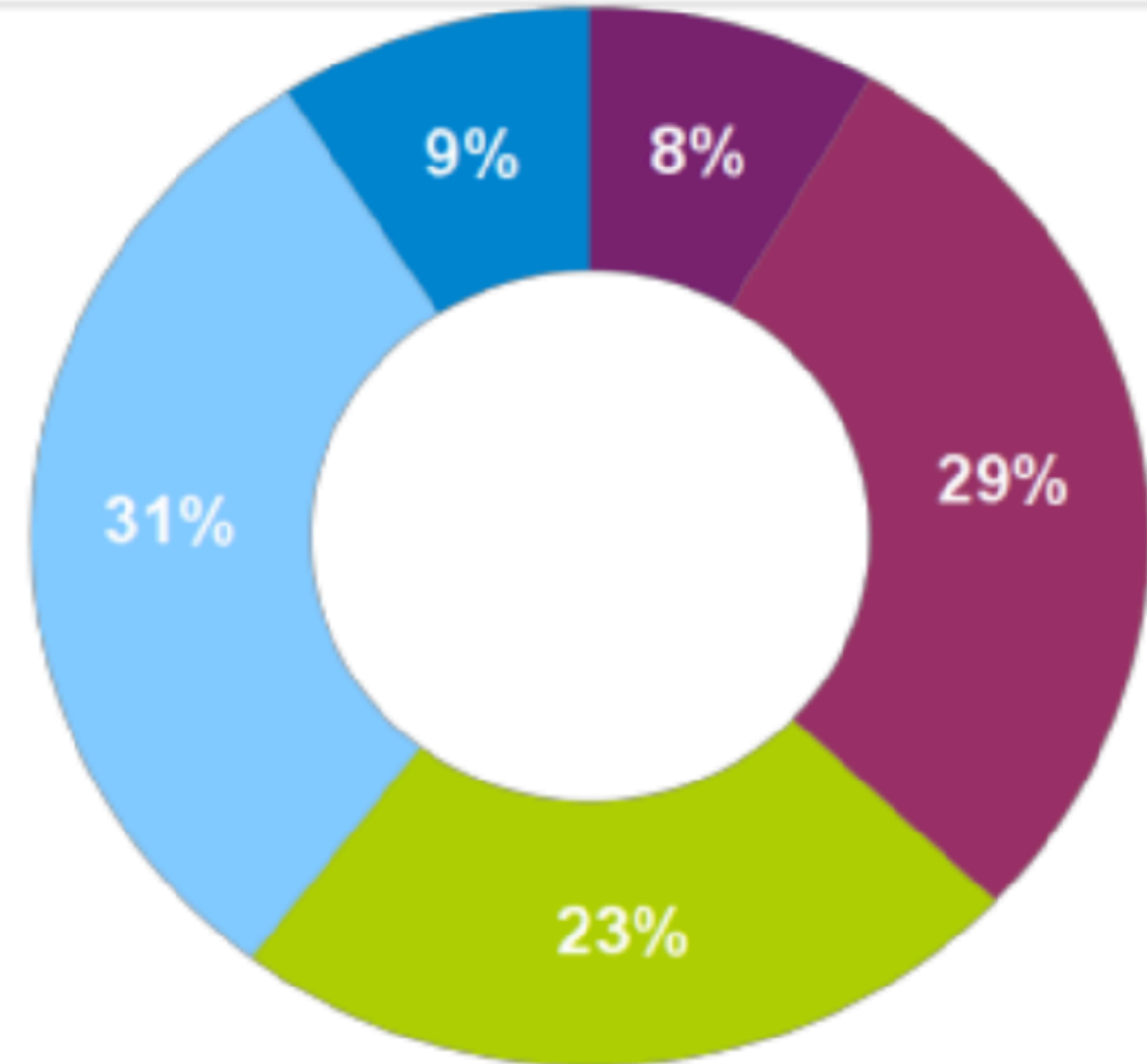


■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Neutral ■ Disagree ■ Strongly disagree

(Ai) If somebody leaves their **car** in the street and **it gets** stolen, it's their own fault for leaving **it** there and the police shouldn't be expected to act



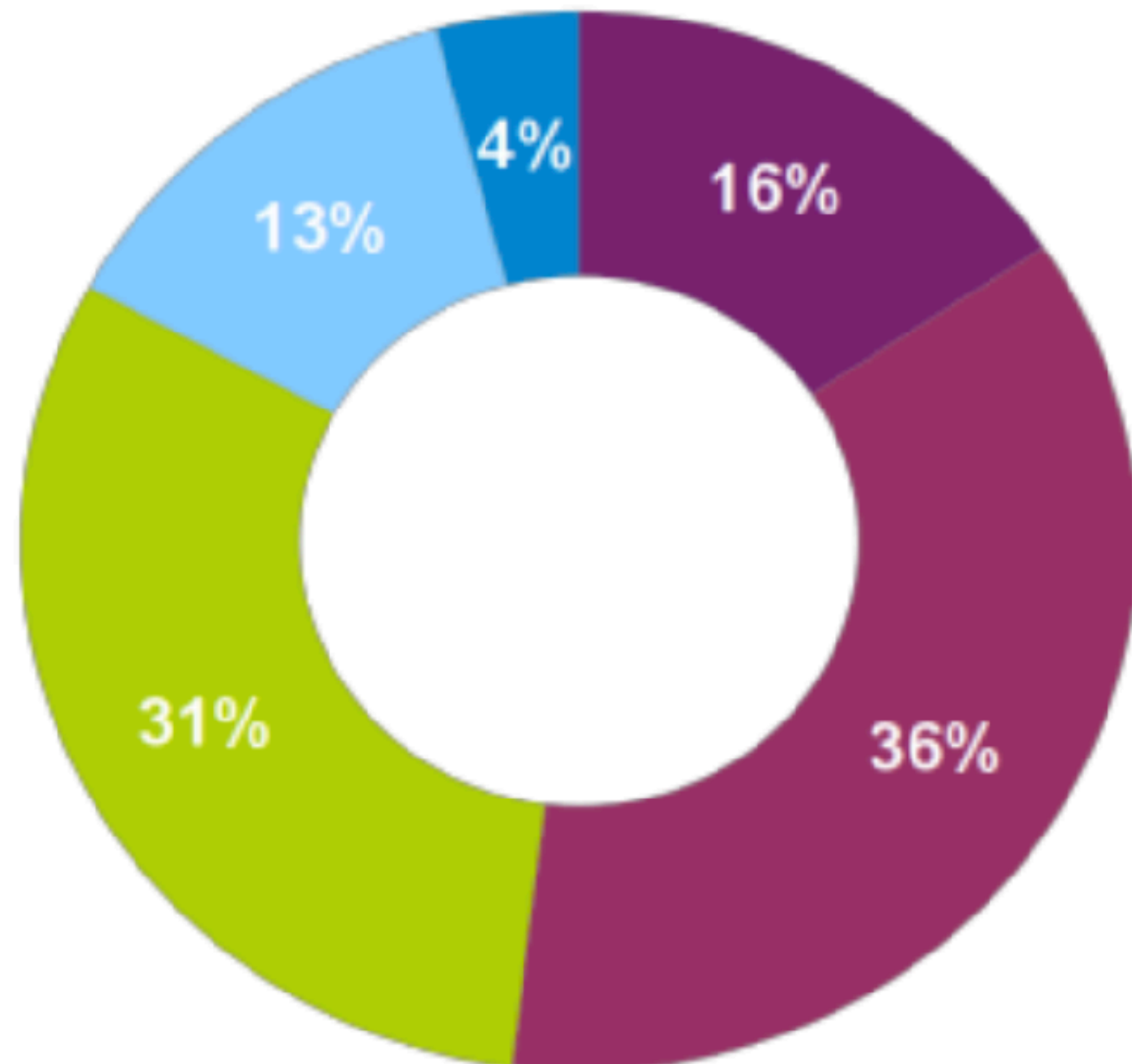
(Aii) If somebody leaves their **belongings** in the street and **they get** stolen, it's their own fault for leaving **them** there and the police shouldn't be expected to act



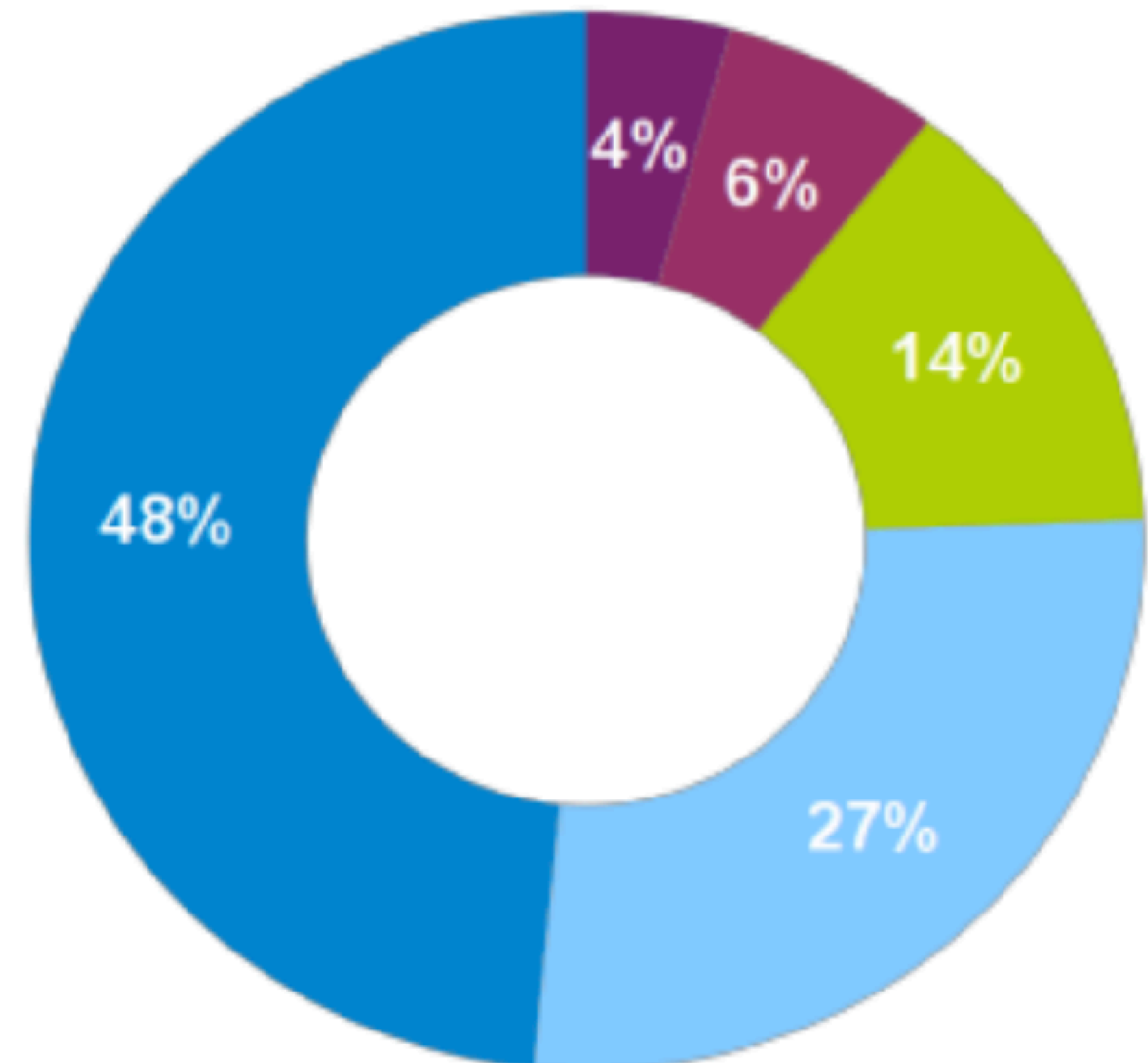


■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Neutral ■ Disagree ■ Strongly disagree

(Ei) People shouldn't **drive** in highly populated areas where other people have to breathe the **car** fumes



(Eii) People shouldn't **smoke** in highly populated areas where other people have to breathe the **cigarette** fumes





Is this useful?

What do we learn from this?



# **Motonormativity: How social norms hide a major public health hazard**

Ian Walker

School of Psychology, Swansea University

Alan Tapp

Bristol Business School, University of the West of England

Adrian Davis

Bristol Business School, University of the West of England

Transport Research Institute, Edinburgh Napier University



# Motonormativity is a status quo bias

*The shared, largely unconscious assumptions how travel is, and must continue to be, primarily a car-based activity.*



# Motonormativity has crept up over time

*Were cars invented today, no device killing 35 people in the UK each week would be permitted in our streets, however convenient.*





# Motonormativity distorts health and policy decisions





# Motonormativity distorts health and policy decisions



*Half of serious head injuries happen inside cars  
Australia: AU\$ 380,000,000*

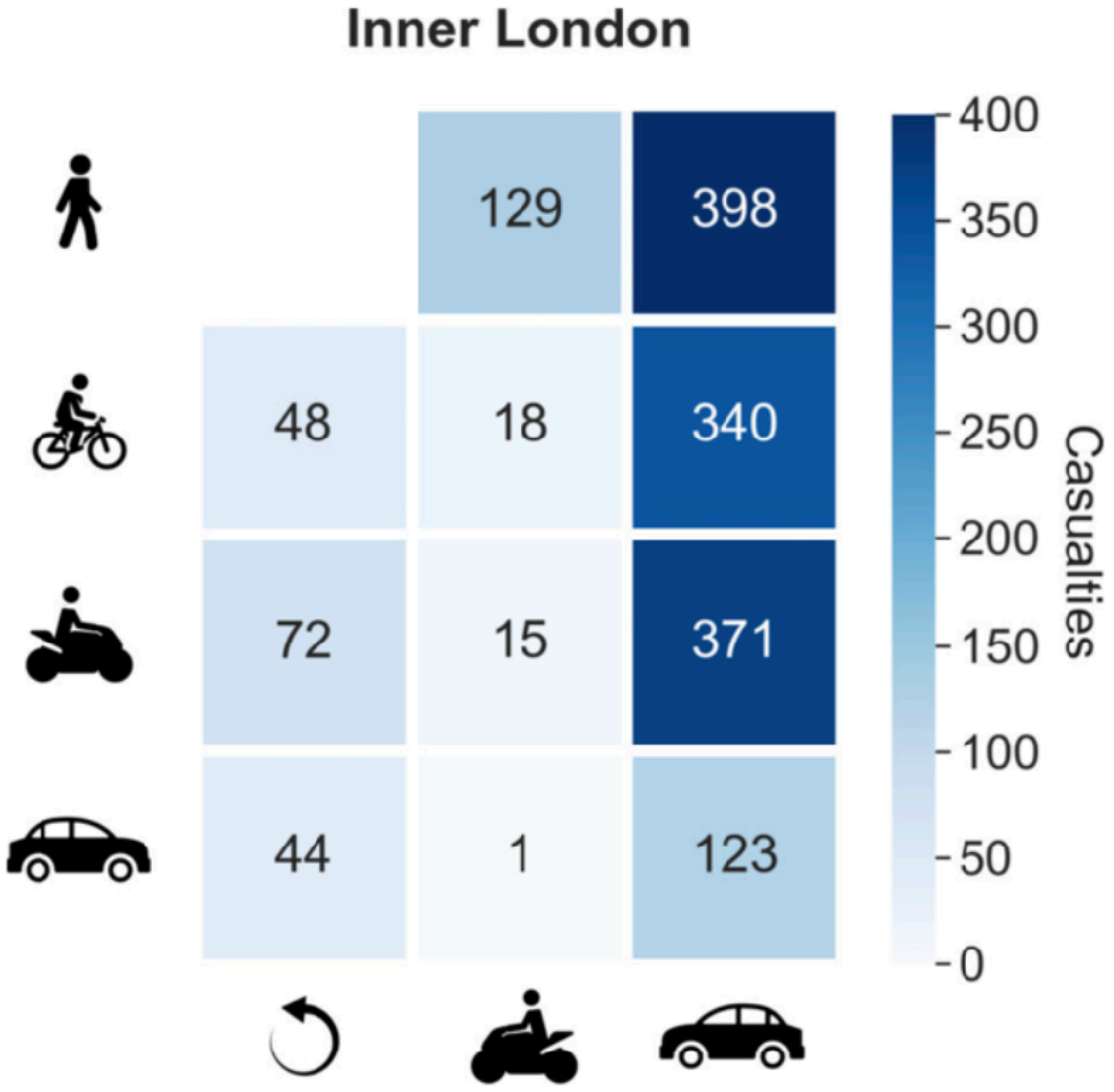


Road safety campaigns focus on motonormative victim-blaming



# Road safety campaigns focus on motonormative victim-blaming

We know the danger comes from cars..





# Road safety campaigns focus on motonormative victim-blaming

We know the danger comes from cars..

..yet we blame those who are least responsible





# *Denmark is a cycling nation*



Cycling: 3bn DKK



New roads: 64bn DKK





# *Denmark is a cycling nation*



Cycling: 3bn DKK



New roads: 64bn DKK





# Er Danmark en cykelnation?

## CYKLING

**ANDRÉS FELIPE VALDERRAMA PINEDA,**  
LEKTOR, AALBORG UNIVERSITET  
**ANDERS FJENDBO JENSEN,**  
LEKTOR, DTU  
**CAROLINE SAMSON,**  
PH.D.-STUDERENDE, AALBORG  
UNIVERSITET  
**HARRY LAHRMANN,**  
LEKTOR, AALBORG UNIVERSITET  
**HILDA RØMMER KRISTENSEN,**  
LEKTOR, KØBENHAVNS UNIVERSITET  
**JASPER SCHIPPERIJN,**  
PROFESSOR, SYDDANSK UNIVERSITET  
**MADS PAULSEN,**  
POSTDOC, DTU  
**MALENE FREUDENDAL-PEDERSEN,**  
PROFESSOR, AALBORG UNIVERSITET  
**MICHAEL SZELL,**  
LEKTOR, IT-UNIVERSITETET  
**OG MICHALA HVIDT BREENGAARD,**  
POSTDOC, AARHUS UNIVERSITET

'CYKELNATIONEN DANMARK' bliver flittigt fremhævet, i anledning af at Tour de France kommer til Danmark. Vi præsenterer os for omverdenen som det gode eksempel på en nation med mange hverdagscyklister og en succesfuld cykelstrategi. Og i Danmark – særligt i de store byer – er det i store træk godt at cykle.

Der er dog også en anden virkelighed, der presser sig på. Tendensen landet over er, at flere kører i bil og færre på cykel. Data fra den årlige transportvaneundersøgelse (tudata.dk) viser, at ud af det daglige antal kørte kilometer er kun 3,5 procent på cykel, mens mere end 84 procent er i bil m.v. Disse tal virker især påfalden-

de, når vi sammenholder dem med, at 25 procent af alle daglige rejser er under 4 km, og 46 procent er under 10 km. Der burde være masser af potentiale for at cykle. Det uundgåelige spørgsmål er, om billedet af Danmark som cykelnation er ved at krakelere lidt. Tallene tyder nemlig på, at vi i stigende grad er en bilnation. Det har en lang række konsekvenser – ikke mindst i forhold til folkesundhed, byrum og klimaudfordringen, ligesom det bliver svært fortsat at brande Danmark som 'det gode eksempel' for cyklisti.

Det er blevet fremhævet, at siden 2009 har Danmark investeret mere end 3,5 milliarder i cykling. Derudover er der med 'Infrastrukturplan 2035' kommet en investering i cykling på 3 milliarder kroner. Dette beløb skal dog ses i lyset af, at der i samme periode investeres mere end 64 milliarder i at bygge nye veje. Når der samtidig ikke er en strategisk plan for investeringer i cykling, risikerer vi, at de 3 milliarder ender i fragmenterede små projekter over hele landet, som vi har oplevet de seneste år.

HVIS DANMARK fortsat skal fremstå som den cykelnation, vi praler af, skal der ske et kvantespring i forhold til investeringer og fokus på cykling i hele landet. Vejdirektoratets nye Cykel Videnscenter og cykeltopmødet 30. juni med den fælles deklaration om øget samarbejde på cykelområdet er en start, men det er ikke nok.

Cykling foregår i mange tempi, som er afhængige af lokale og regionale forskelle såvel som borgernes alder, fysik og for-

mål med turen, herunder pendling til arbejde og studie, adgang til fritidsaktiviteter, ærinder, turisme og cykling som aktivitet i sig selv. Hvis vi skal være en cykelnation, er vi nødt til at tænke de forskellige behov ind i vores cykelstrategi.

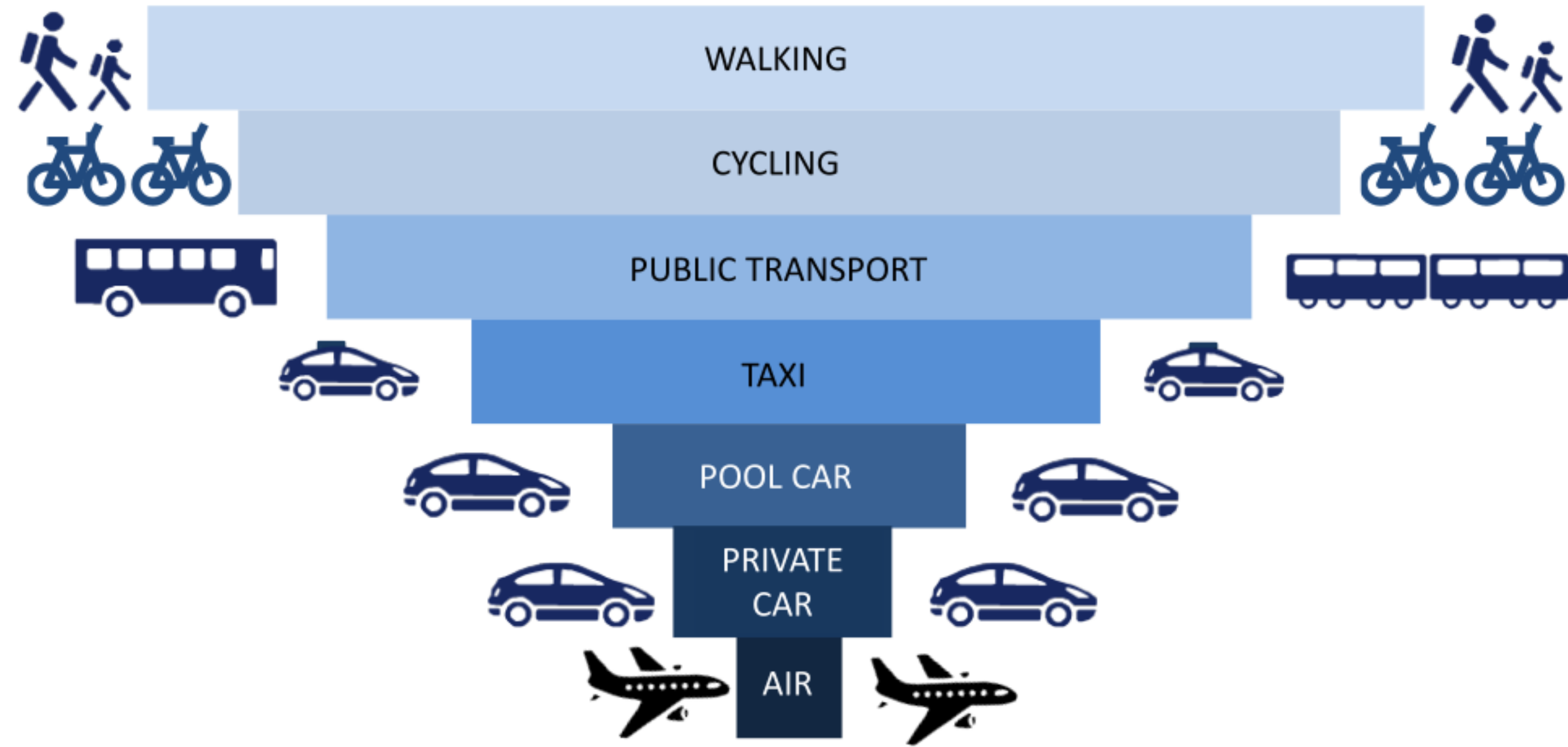
Når der samtidig er evidens for store sundhedsgevinster ved aktiv mobilitet, virker det åbenlyst, at investeringer i cykling har en stor samfundsmæssig gevinst. Samtidig gør det Danmark mindre sårbart over for stigende internationale brændstof- og energipriser. Øget cykling kan også medvirke til at løse de store udfordringer, som vores transport udgør på klimaområdet.

EN CYKELNATION skal for alvor investere i cykelinfrastruktur og -kultur mere bredt. Samtidig bør de nationale infrastruktur- og vidensinstitutioner være med til at sikre, at disse investeringer hænger sammen. Det er essentielt at samle og kommunikere erfaring og viden, hvis vi skal have flere op på cyklen, såvel som for at kunne etablere et landsdækkende cykelsystem, som giver tryk og sikker cykelmobilitet for alle. Det er nødvendigt, hvis vi fortsat gerne vil brande og eksportere den danske cykelmodel til andre lande.

Der er mange lande rundtomkring i verden, der kigger mod Danmark som en model for håndtering af klimaudfordringerne på transportområdet. Det vil vi gerne have, at de bliver ved med. Det kræver dog, at vi værner om det, vi har opnået, og viser, at vi kan gøre det endnu bedre.

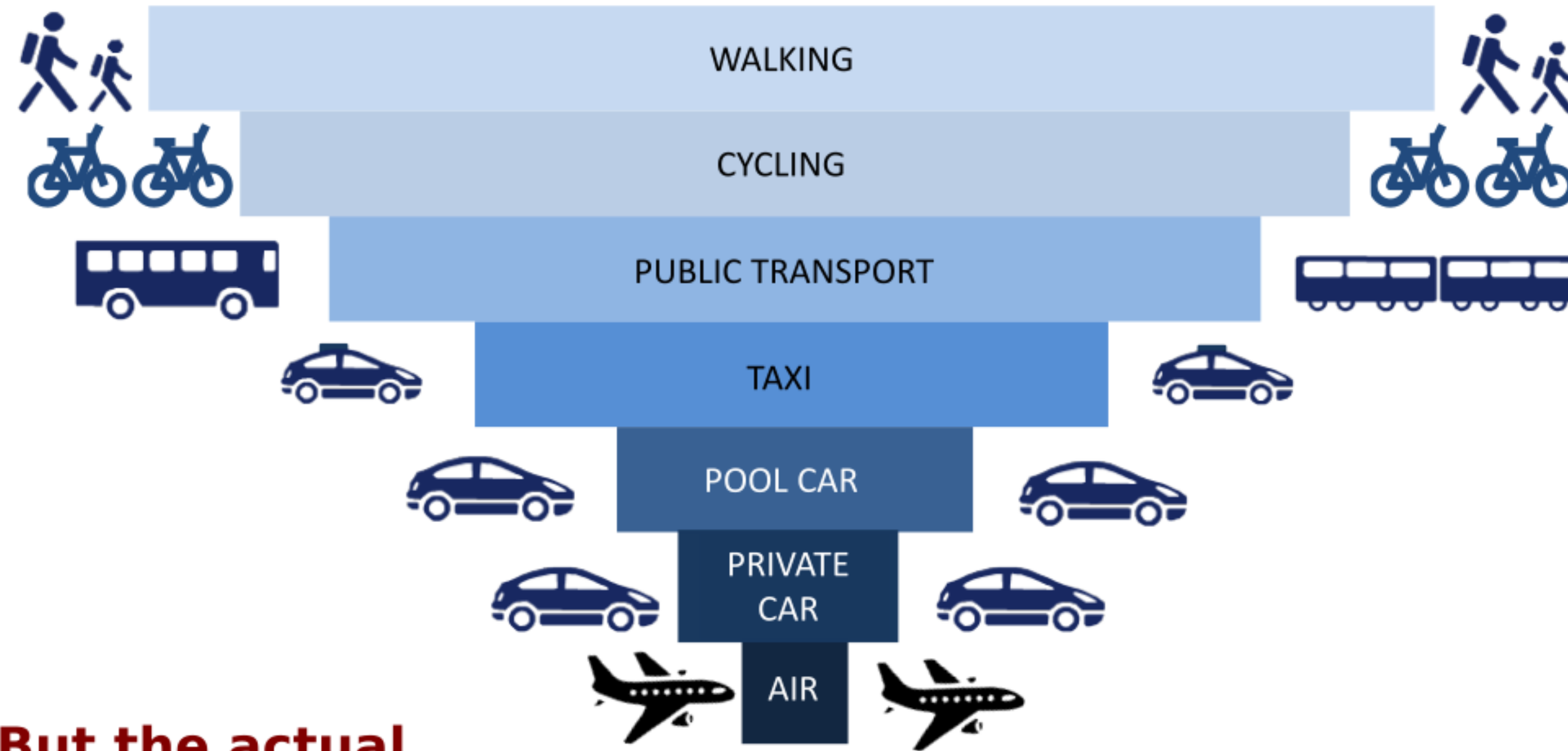


## The sustainable travel hierarchy looks like this

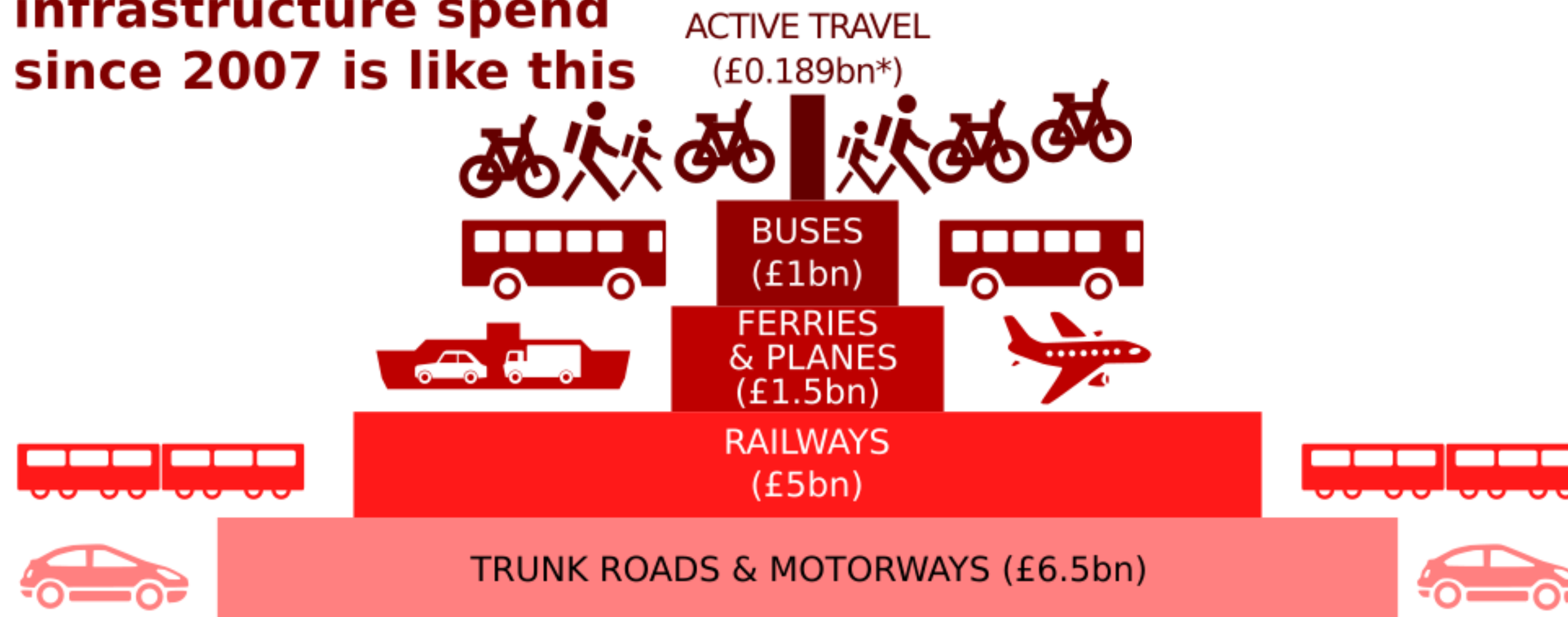




## The sustainable travel hierarchy looks like this



**But the actual infrastructure spend since 2007 is like this**





Short-term thinking & biases have led to

predict and provide

*"We model the future on our past & biases"*



Short-term thinking & biases have led to

predict and provide

*"We model the future on our past & biases"*

But we should

decide and provide

*"We shape the future that we want"*





Rosenbergstr.

Schwabstr.

MEHRWEG  
UNTER WEG ZUM WECHSEL

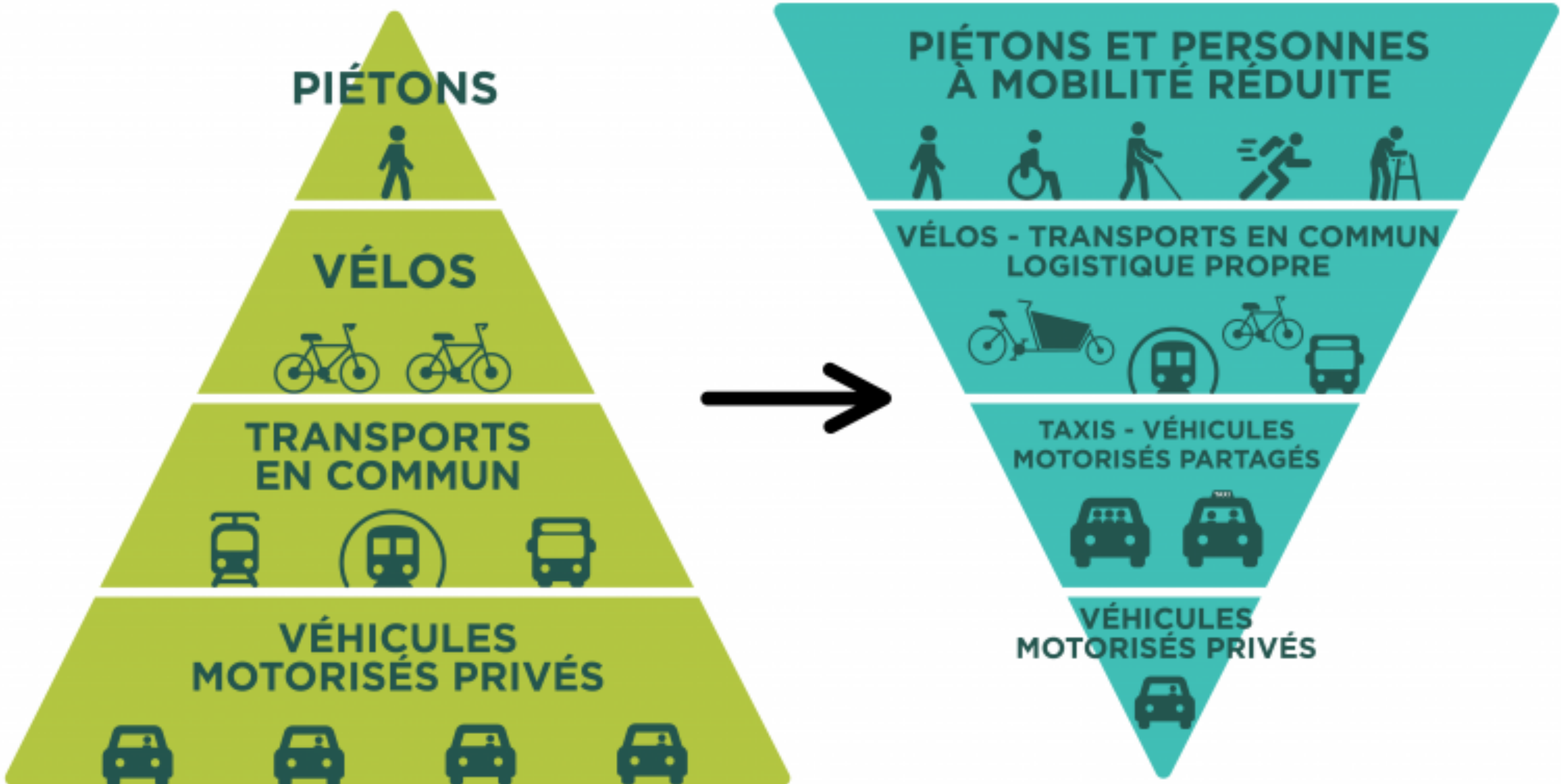


# Our top priority should be building sustainable systems

Not just removing cars

Not just building bike networks

...



MICHAËL

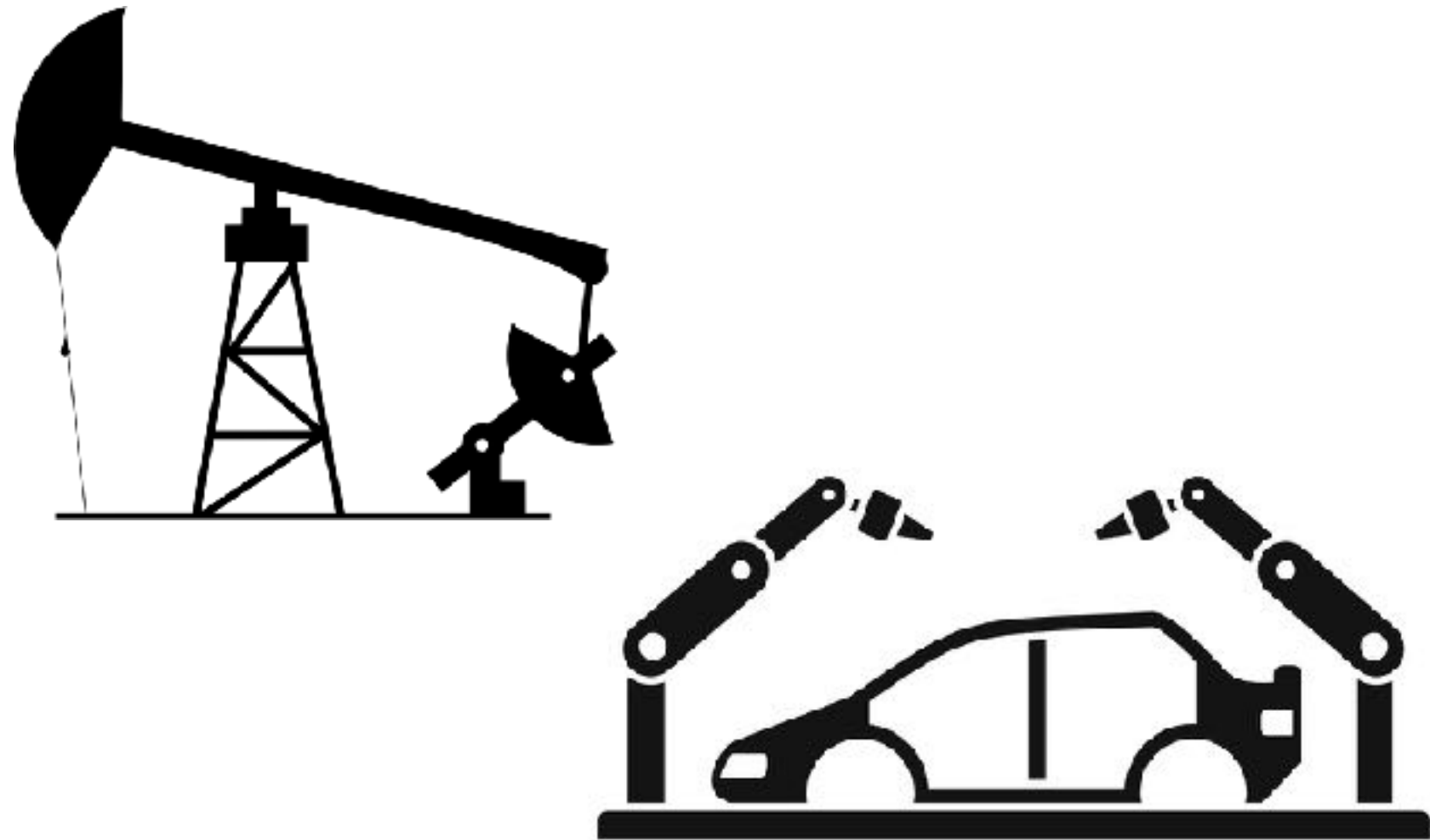


Building sustainable cities is 99%  
a **political**, not a technical question



To be clear:

The underlying problem is not cars or people who drive cars, but actors who create a car-dependent system that forces car-ownership





But still all of us have an effect!



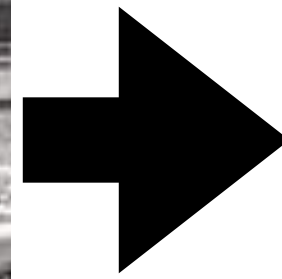
How the Dutch got their  
bike paths



How the Dutch got  
fossil fuels subsidies  
abolished



If there is the will (and pressure),  
cities can change radically





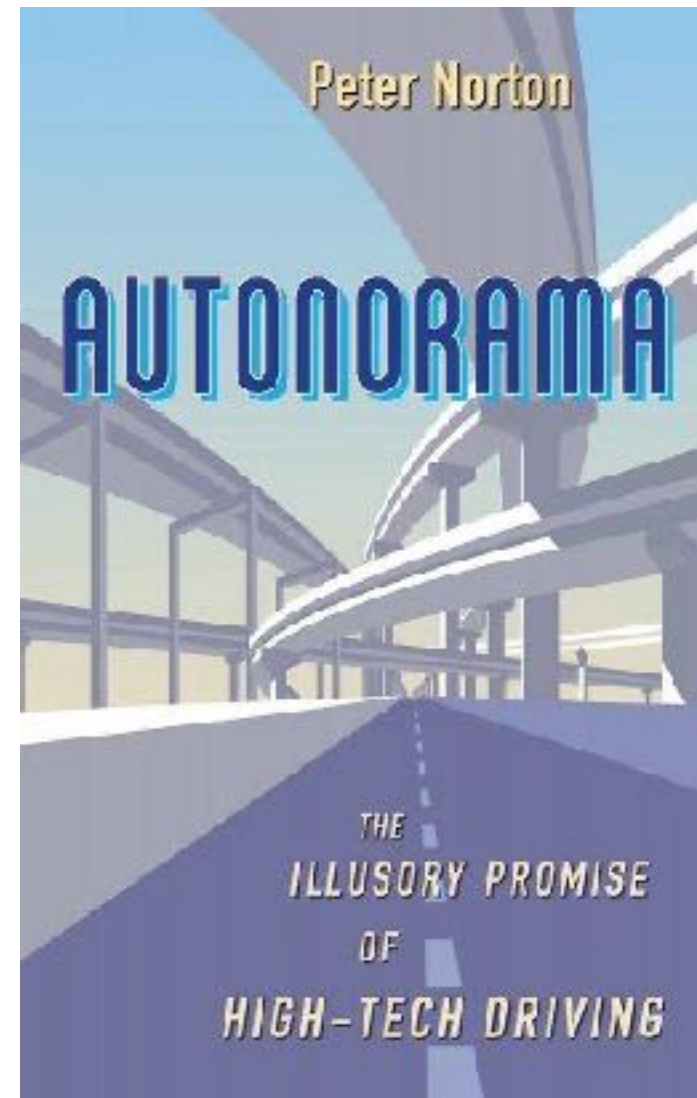
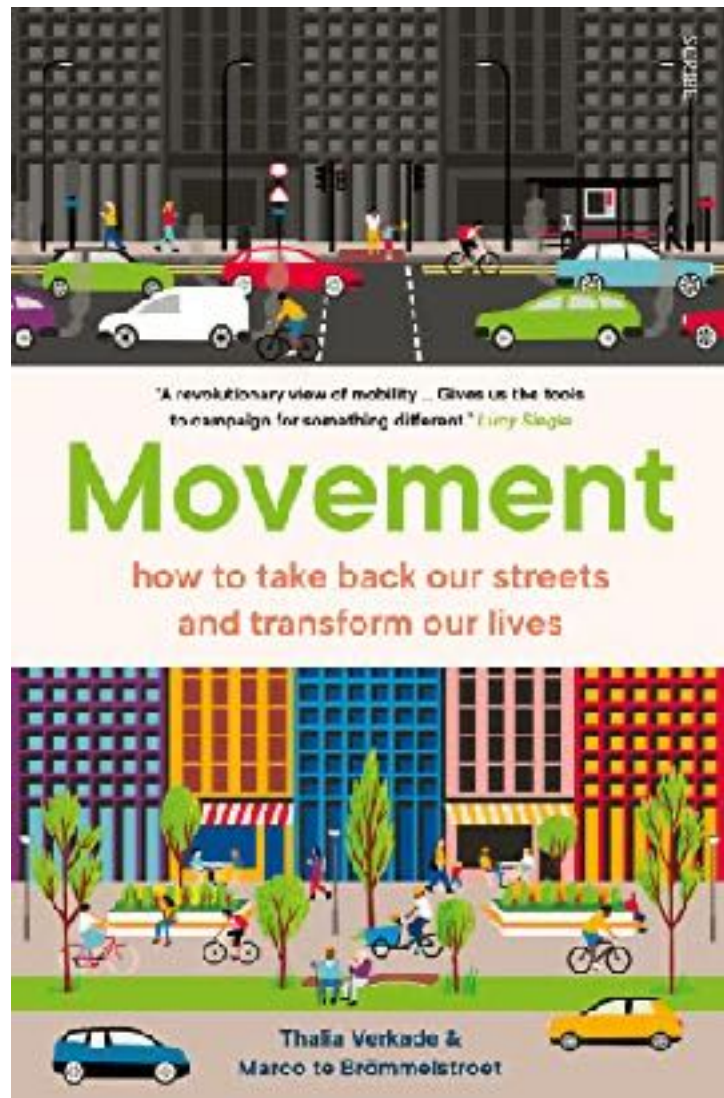
# Take-home messages

We can use IT to help design better, sustainable cities, but:

- 1) Inadequately applying engineering thinking can lead to **unintended consequences**
- 2) Induced demand: Widening or building **new roads cause more traffic**
- 3) We can't use tech like e-cars to "solve" mobility, but must rebuild the whole system, including **overcoming our biases & perverted political priorities**



# Further materials



<https://github.com/mszell/geospatialdatascience>



[thewaroncars.org](http://thewaroncars.org)  
[Episode on motonormativity](#)



[Not Just Bikes](#)

[Walker et al \(2022\): Motonormativity](#)

[Henderson \(2020\): EVs are not the answer](#)

[Gössling \(2016\): Urban transport justice](#)



# Exercises: Very hands-on!

How to grow a bike network?  
How to change the world?

