# Article information:

Bicycling frequency: A study of preferences and travel behavior in Salt Lake City, Utah - ScienceDirect
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0965856417304494>

# Article summary:

1. A study in Salt Lake City, Utah analyzed the influence of attitudes and demographics on cycling frequency through a hybrid stated and revealed preference survey.

2. The study found four attitudinal factors concerning bicycling: safety, direct benefits, comfort, and timesaving.

3. The decision to cycle was found to be positively correlated with the timesaving and convenience factors, and negatively correlated with preferences for travel comfort.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article "Bicycling frequency: A study of preferences and travel behavior in Salt Lake City, Utah" provides a detailed analysis of the factors that influence cycling behavior in urban areas. The study is based on a hybrid stated and revealed preference survey conducted in Salt Lake City, Utah, which collected data on attitudes, values, and travel behavior related to cycling.

The article highlights the importance of understanding cycling behaviors in urban areas for producing a more sustainable transportation system. It notes that increasing bicycle use can reduce traffic injury rates, air and noise pollution, and promote personal health benefits. The article also emphasizes the role of attitudes toward cycling as an important factor influencing ridership.

The study found four attitudinal factors concerning bicycling: safety, direct benefits, comfort, and timesaving. These factors were used to predict cycling frequency using multivariate models. The decision to cycle was found to be positively correlated with the timesaving and convenience factors and negatively correlated with preferences for travel comfort.

While the article provides valuable insights into the complex relationships between attitudes, demographics, and travel behaviors related to cycling, it has some potential biases and limitations. For example:

- The sample size of 132 respondents may not be representative of the broader population of cyclists in Salt Lake City or other urban areas.

- The survey was conducted during a specific period (August 29th to October 4th, 2013), which may not reflect seasonal variations or changes over time.

- The study focuses on attitudes toward cycling but does not explore other potential barriers or facilitators to cycling behavior such as infrastructure quality or availability.

- The article does not provide information on potential risks associated with increased bicycle use such as accidents or conflicts with other modes of transportation.

Overall, while the article provides useful insights into the factors influencing cycling behavior in urban areas, further research is needed to confirm these findings and explore additional factors that may impact ridership.

# Topics for further research:

* Barriers to cycling infrastructure in urban areas
* Safety concerns for cyclists in urban environments
* Benefits of cycling for personal health and well-being
* Comparative analysis of cycling behavior in different cities
* Impact of weather and seasonal variations on cycling behavior
* Strategies for promoting cycling as a sustainable transportation option

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/9e4de1620615c66e6c3e9828c24205e1>