



Biking Safely Through the Intersection: Guidance for Protected Bike Lanes

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Protected bike lanes are becoming increasingly common around the United States, yet there is little guidance for how to extend the protected lanes through one of their most dangerous links: the intersection. Lead by Chris Monsere of Portland State University in collaboration with Toole Design Group, the latest report from the National Institute of Transportation and Communities (NITC) offers contextual guidance for designing intersections that are comfortable for cyclists.

WHY FOCUS ON INTERSECTIONS?

Safety and perceived comfort are the two key considerations for cities attempting to build connected low-stress networks, given the positive correlation between perceived comfort and ridership. Studies, including our Lessons from the Green Lanes: Evaluating Protected Bike Lanes in the U.S., have consistently found that people prefer bike facilities that are separated from traffic, such as off-street paths and protected bike lanes, with physical separation such as a post or concrete curb.

The preference for these separated facilities appears to be greatest amongst cyclists who ride primarily for recreation (as opposed to transportation), those who cycle less, as well as the subset of potential bicyclists who self-identify as “interested but concerned.” Research suggests that providing comfortable designs may be vital to **expanding the bicycling population beyond current riders.**

However, studies of bicyclists’ sense of safety and comfort have generally focused on road segments, rather than the intersections of those roads. Using video microsimulations to estimate expected bicyclist and turning-vehicle interactions, researchers paired those results with in-person surveys to establish bicyclist comfort based on intersection design type and volumes.

TYPES OF INTERSECTION DESIGNS

This research did not explore actual safety in terms of crash data; we intentionally focused on the comfort question first. We limited the scope to **one-way configurations** and focused on **right-turning interaction** between bicycles and vehicles. This interaction seems to drive many design decisions, since that is where the most movement is. (See illustrations on third page.)

- **Separated Bike Signal Phase:** A signalized intersection wherein motor vehicle traffic and bicycle traffic have separate traffic signals that separate out their movements in time.
- **Bend-In:** This approach shifts the bike lane in toward the motor vehicle lanes, which can increase visibility and awareness of bicyclists and motorists of one another.
- **Bend-Out:** Shift the bike lane away from the motor vehicle traffic, which results in turning motorists having exited the through travel lane prior to crossing the bike lane, slowing their speed and approaching the crossing at closer to a 90 degree angle. The design commonly known as a “protected intersection” is a type of bend-out design.
- **No-Bend/Straight Path:** Keep the bike lane separated right up to the intersection. There is no bend but there is an offset distance from the vehicle lane.
- **Lateral Shift:** Move the bicyclist out and provide a crossing area for turning-motorists to shift into a turn lane, with their paths crossing before the bike lane is reestablished to the inside of the turn lane.
- **Mixing Zone:** Establish a right turn lane and end the bike lane, creating a mixing area for bicyclists and turning motorists.

TAKEAWAYS FOR PLANNERS AND ENGINEERS

The final report summarizes guidance for two broad types of cyclists; interested but concerned and “bike-inclined.” Step one is for a city to select the cyclists they want to attract. Importantly, comfort scores for the “Interested but Concerned” suggest **only** the **separated bike signal phase** and **protected intersection** as recommended designs.

One of the key drivers of comfort, according to the results from surveys and focus groups, is minimizing the distance/time that cyclists are mixing with traffic. Key findings:

- **Most Comfortable:** Protected intersections and separated bike signal phases were found to provide the most comfort to the most people.
- **Moderately Comfortable:** Designs that keep a separate bike lane (bend-in, straight-path) were rated as comfortable by more than half of all respondents, but were sensitive to the presence of turning vehicles.
- **Least Comfortable:** Designs where bicyclists and motor vehicles share space (mixing zones or lateral shifts) were viewed as least comfortable. There was not a difference in the comfort of mixing zone designs with or without vehicle interactions. One potential reason for this is that mixing zones cyclists and motor vehicles are already primed for interaction. Also, in most cases with cyclists negotiating interactions with turning vehicles, the vehicles were moving quite slowly.
- Exposure distance is a significant predictor of comfort. It’s measured as the end of vertical separation on one side of the intersection to the start of separation on the far side.
- Conflicts in bend-out intersections may have the **lowest severity**. With the same bicycle and right-turning vehicle volume, the number of conflicts in bend out intersections was the highest and the number of conflicts in bend-in intersections was the lowest. However, the average maximum speed of a vehicle involved in a conflict was lowest in bend-out intersections.

WHO WAS SURVEYED?

In-person video surveys were used to identify people’s comfort levels while bicycling through a variety of intersection designs. Video data and microsimulation models were used to inform the comparison of the design options and analyze anticipated bicycle/vehicle interactions. A total of 277 respondents rated 26 video clips showing cyclists riding through a variety of intersections, for a total of 7,166 ratings. Surveys were conducted at four locations in three states, including urban and suburban locations in Oregon, Minnesota and Maryland.

- The survey respondents represent a mix of current travel behaviors and bicycling experience, including some people who don’t ride at all (particularly for transportation purposes), some who have not ridden in the past year, and some who ride regularly.
- Women and non-white respondents were generally less likely to feel comfortable than other respondents.
- Those who indicated that they rode for transportation in the past year had higher average comfort ratings than those who did not.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

The research team consisted of Chris Monsere, Nathan McNeil and Yi Wang of Portland State University, with Rebecca Sanders, Robert Burchfield and William Schultheiss of Toole Design Group.


ABOUT THE FUNDERS

This research was funded by a pooled fund grant from the National Institute for Transportation and Communities, with additional support from Portland State University, Toole Design Group, the Portland Bureau of Transportation, the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts, SRAM Cycling Fund, and TriMet

THE FULL REPORT and ONLINE RESOURCES

For more details about the study, download the full report **Contextual Guidance at Intersections for Protected Bicycle Lanes** at nitc.trec.pdx.edu/research/project/987

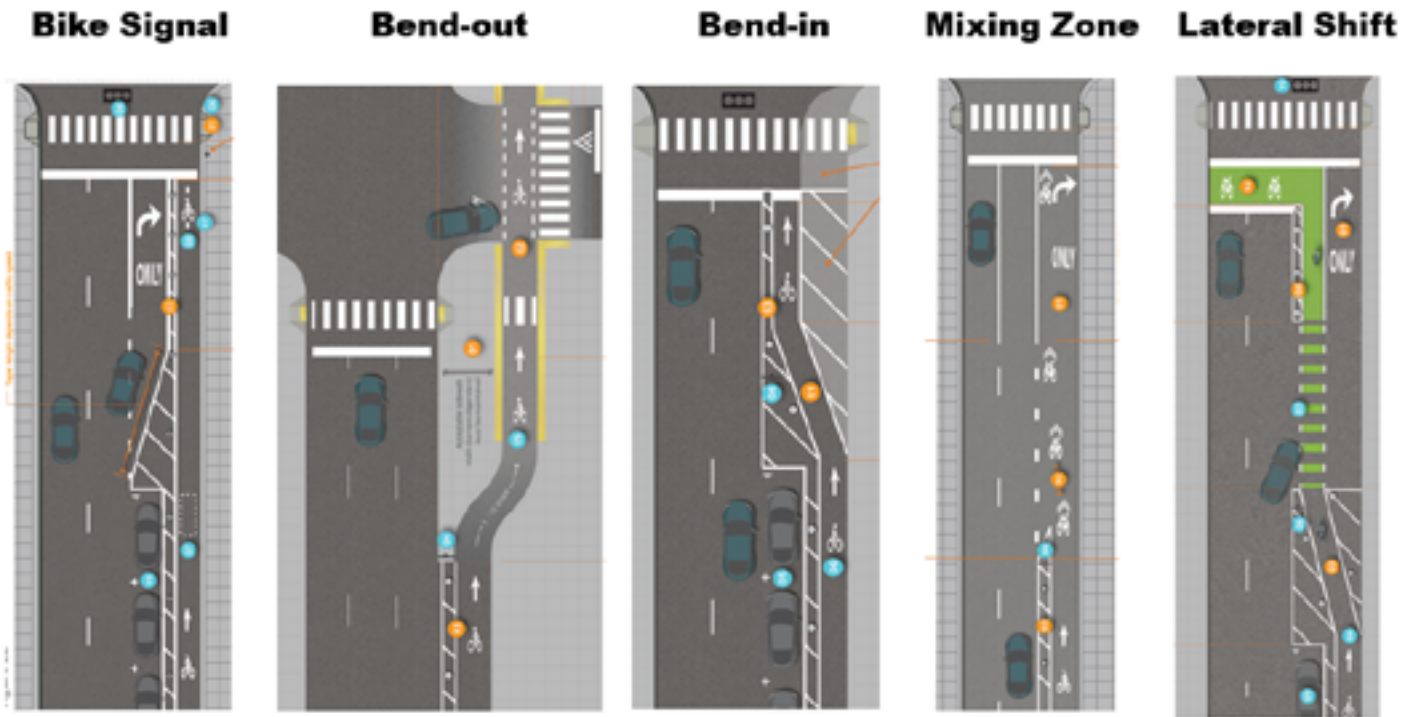
Photo by Portland State University

 The National Institute for Transportation and Communities (NITC) is one of seven U.S. Department of Transportation national university transportation centers. NITC is a program of the Transportation Research and Education Center (TREC) at Portland State University. This PSU-led research partnership also includes the Oregon Institute of Technology, University of Arizona, University of Oregon, University of Texas at Arlington and University of Utah.



ILLUSTRATIONS OF TYPES OF INTERSECTION DESIGNS

Images by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)



FHWA Separated Bike Lane Planning and Design Guide (2015)

No-Bend/Straight Path (Image by Christopher Monsere)

