





Background

Crowdsourced Mobility Data

Activity logs from apps like Strava, offering fine-grained insights into active mobility patterns.

Value: Providing valuable data where traditional methods (e.g., surveys, manual counts) are impractical.

Application in Exposure Models

Analyzing crowdsourced data reveals detailed routes and high-usage corridors for bicyclists and pedestrians.

<u>Significance</u>: The models inform planners where to invest in infrastructure to mitigate risks and improve safety for active travelers.



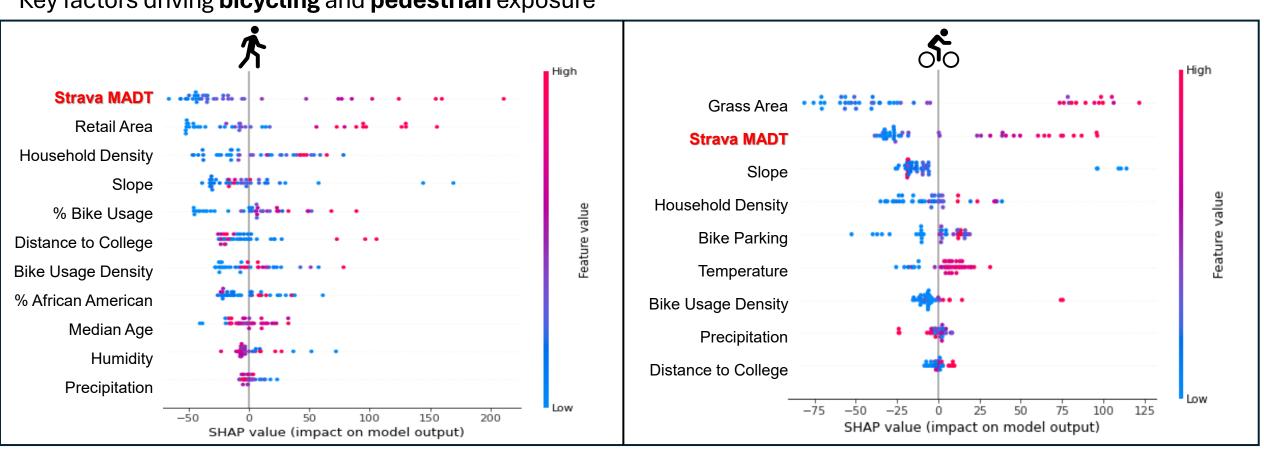


Insights from Previous Research: SHAP Plots

Our previous research: "Capturing Panel Effect in Exposure Models Using Crowdsourced Data"

Case study: Michigan

Key factors driving **bicycling** and **pedestrian** exposure







Different Users, Different Needs

Gender Differences in Active Transportation

- Women ride shorter distances, prefer protected/off-road routes, and report higher safety concerns than men.
- Women walk more for errands and leisure but feel less safe in public spaces.

Bias in Crowdsourced Data

- Apps like Strava over-represent male, younger, and wealthier users.
- Women and older/low-income riders are undercounted.

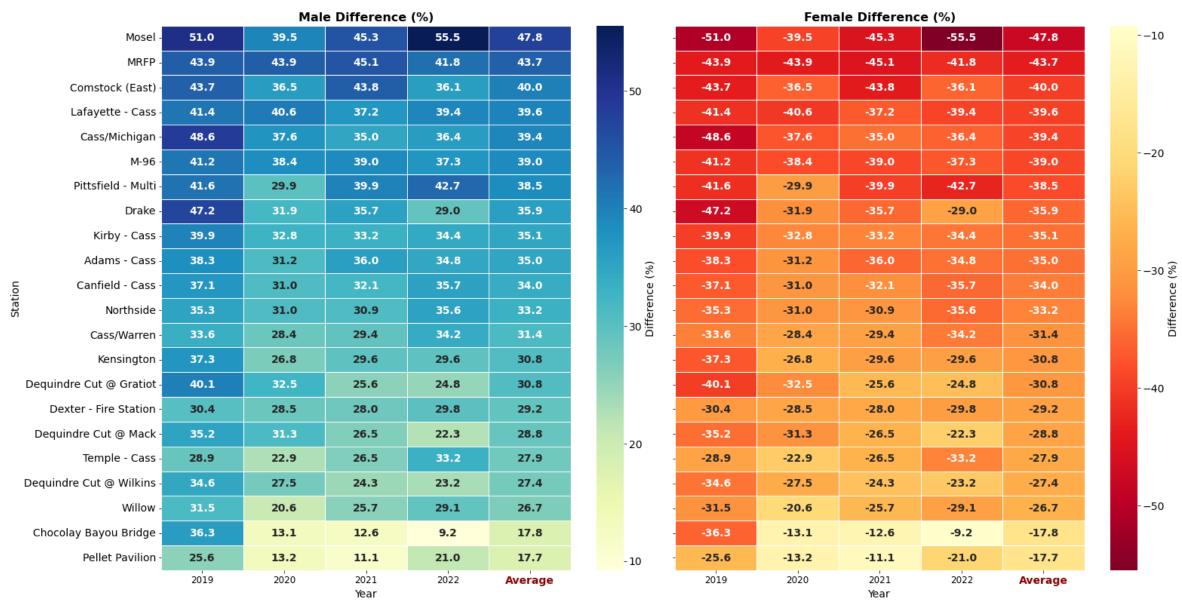
Why It Matters for Planning

Infrastructure decisions based on biased data risk under-serving women and other underrepresented groups.





Gender Differences in Bicycle User Ratios in Michigan: Strava VS. Census (2019-2022)







Final Thoughts



Likelihood to commute by bicycle by gender (Strava, 2019; CycleVolta).





Thank you

Questions?

Parsa Soleyman Farahani

PhD Student

Civil Engineering Department, University of Colorado Denver

Email: parsa.soleymanfarahani@ucdenver.edu