

Divvy Bike Stations in Chicago, Illinois

Accessibility, Location, & Expansion of Divvy Bike Stations

Isabel Heard, Loyola University Chicago, Department of Data Science

Introduction

- The Divvy bike system consists of manual and electric bikes.
- Launched a network of docking systems throughout the Chicago area in 2013, with the first station installed within the loop.
- In 2019, Divvy expanded outwards from the loop and to lower-income communities.
- There are currently 950 Divvy bike stations in Chicago.

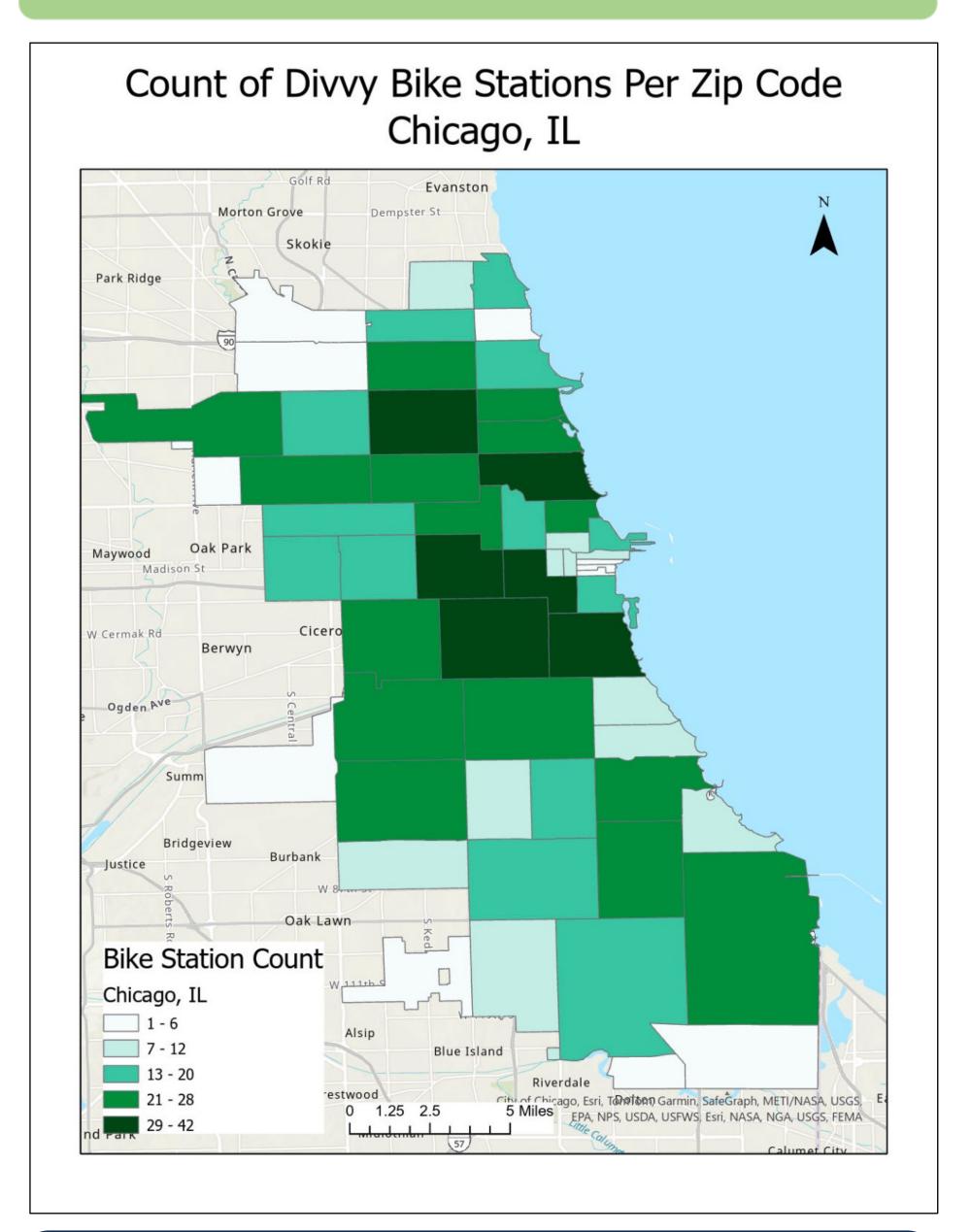
Research Questions

- What is the distribution of Divvy bike stations across the Chicago area?
- Do population or median household income influence the number of stations?
- Where can the city use more Divvy bike stations?
- How accessible are Divvy bike stations in different areas of the city?

Methodology

- Geographically weighted regression was used to look at the relationship between number of bike stations vs population and median household
- Optimized hot spot analysis and optimized outlier analysis was used to locate hot and cold spots around the city, along with outliers to locate bike station distribution across the
- **Buffer analysis** was used to find potential new station locations.
- **Network analysis** was used to show walking accessibility to each station.
- Criteria for all analysis included:
- Population by zip code
- Median household income by zip code
- Divvy bike stations
- Bike routes
- Major streets
- Zip code boundaries

Bike Station Distribution



 Lakeview and the loop area have the most of stations. More suburban areas and edge of the city limits have the least amount.

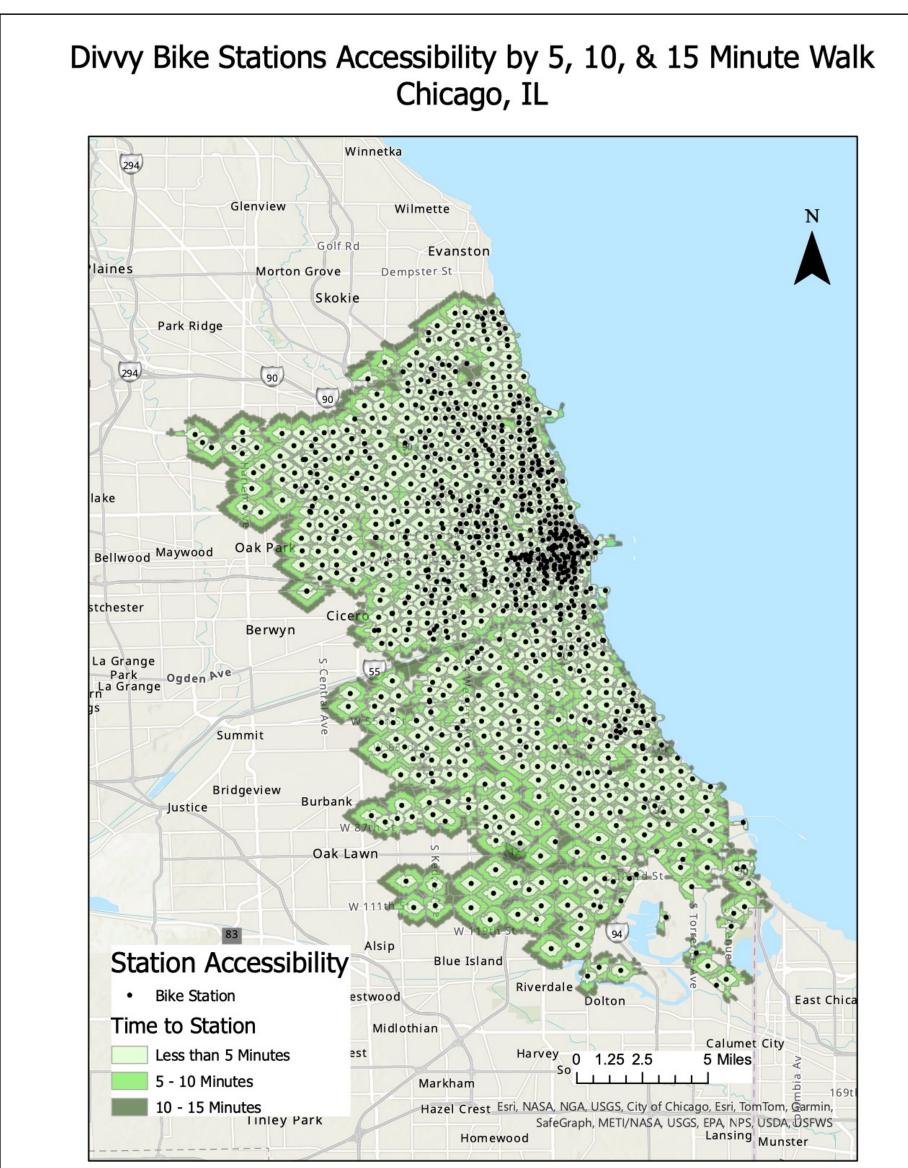
Hot Spot & Outliers

Divvy Bike Station Optimized Outlier Analysis

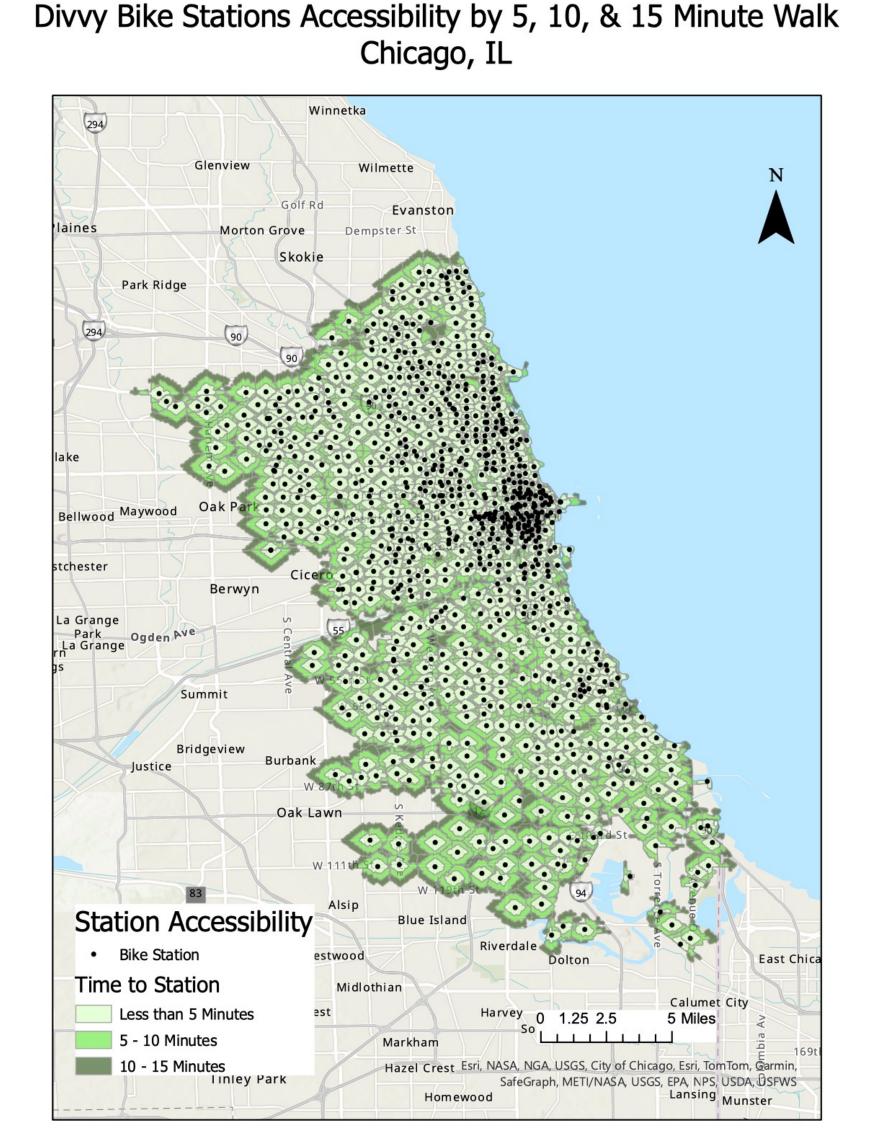
Chicago, IL

Divvy Bike Station Optimized Hot Spot Analysis

Bike Station Accessibility



- Most stations in the north side of the city are within a 5 or less minute walk of each other, making the north side more accessible. • The south side stations are more spread out, as there are more
- stations that are in the 5-10, or 10-15-minute range.



• Looking to see where Divvy could add more stations, a buffer was created along bike routes where there was no station within a half

Chicago, IL

0.5 Mile Buffe

Buffer Analysis

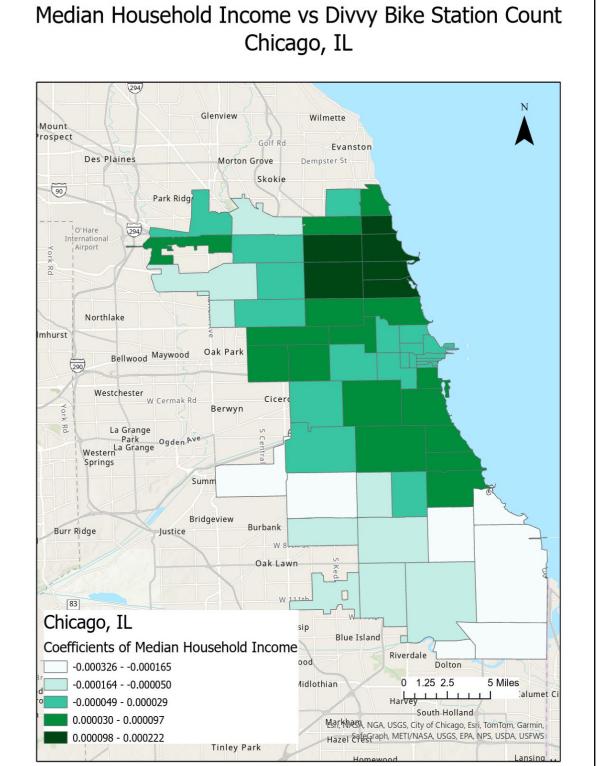
Bike Paths With no Divvy Bike Station Within a Half

Chicago, IL

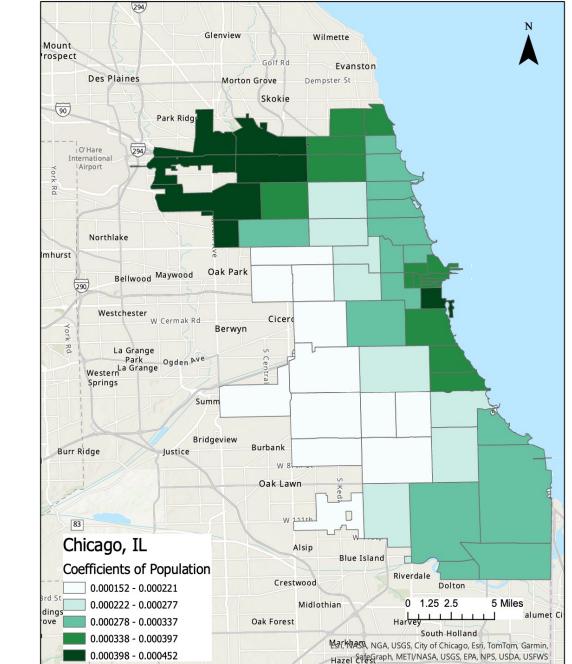
There is opportunity for expansion in the upper west side, and parts of the west and south side.

Conclusions

GWR



Population vs Divvy Bike Station Count Chicago, IL



- More Divvy bike stations are in higher income areas.
- Higher population does not always equate to more stations.
 - Ex: the loop has a lot of stations, but a lower population density.
- The north side has better access to bike stations.
- There is still room for more Divvy bike locations across the city.

Data Sources

- Demographic Information:
- Median household income by Chicago Health Atlas
- (https://chicagohealthatlas.org)
- Chicago Population Counts by Department of Public Health
- (https://www.chicago.gov) Bike Information:
- Bike Routes by Department of Transportation
- (https://www.chicago.gov) • *Divvy Bicycle Stations* by City of Chicago
- (https://gbfs.divvybikes.com/gbfs/2.3/gbfs.json)
- Major Streets by City of Chicago (http://www.cityofchicago.org)
- About Divvy (https://divvybikes.com/about) Boundaries:
- Boundaries Zip Codes by City of Chicago (http://www.cityofchicago.org)

- The north side of the city contains the majority of the bike stations.
- Cold spots are predominately located on the south side of the city.

There is a clear distinction between the hot spots and cold spots.

 There are a few outliers, high-low clusters located mostly in the south and west side, while low-high clusters are scattered throughout the north side.

• The dark green areas are where the relationship between bike station counts, and the respective explanatory variable are the strongest.

- Median household income and bike counts have the strongest relationship in the north side of the city.
- Population and bike counts have the strongest relationship in the loop and more suburban areas in the northwest.
- These coefficients are very small, so these demographic factors may not pull as much weight when determining bike station distribution.