

So you live, so you cycle

An innovative mixed-method for analysing socio-spatial and gender inequalities in the daily experience of cycling in Bogotá

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T2M Annual Conference, 25 September 2024, Leipzig

UMR ESO - Université Rennes 2

Lugares de residencia de los ciclistas Número de ciclistas por hectárea (con base en las manzanas de residencia)

10.83;14.44[

[14.44;18.06]

3.61;7.22

[7.22;10.83[

Introduction

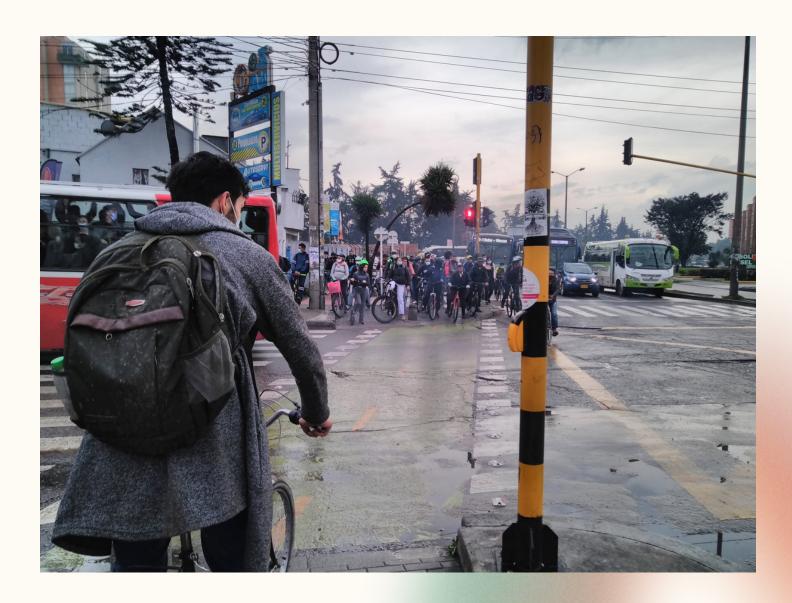
- Bogotá: "world's bicycle capital"?
- Understanding socio-economic inequalities through cycling mobilities

Source: Peñalosa, 2019; EMU 2019

Realisation: Demoraes 2021

Caracteristics, scales and spatialities of cycling

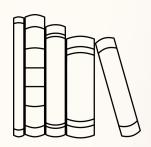
Cycling as part of the daily practices of urban space



Objectives

- Who are Bogotá's bike users? How do they travel by bike?
- How can we reach the most comprehensive understanding of cycling practices in Bogotá?
- To what extent is urban space influencing cycling practices?

Context of the research



A PhD in geography

Cycling in Bogotá. A study of cyclists' practices and experiences of urban mobility.



Modural & Vélotactique

2 research projects about cycling during the pandemic & daily mobility in Latin-American metropolises



An investigation during the pandemic

Limits and opportunities of fieldwork

A mixed-method analysis

Mobile and visual methods

- Confronting quantitative data with discourse and practice
 - Analysing an "embodied and situated experience of cycling"
 - Illustrating statistical clusters through mobile ethnography

Cluster analysis

References: Pink, 2012; Fincham et al., 2010; Buscher et al., 2010.

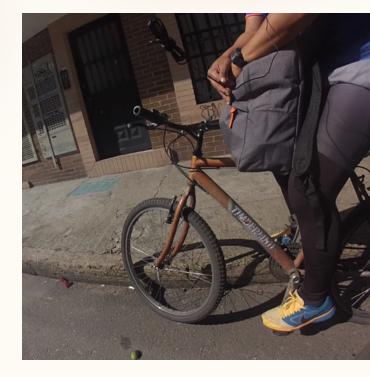
Quantitative data: the Bogotá 2019 urban mobility survey

Database	Open data							
Database								
Sample	• 22,000 households, 67,000 people. Surveyed cyclists: 3241							
			FAMD (Factorial Analysis of Mixed Data)	Reduces the information and reveals structure within a large amount of data				
						HCA (Hierarchical Ascending Clustering)	Classifies individuals into homogenous groups	
	4 7							

Variables	Active	Illustrative
Place of residence	Х	
Zone of residence	Х	
Duration of the journey (clusters)	Х	
Distance of the journey (clusters)	Х	
Socio-economic strata (cluster)	Х	
Occasional or frequent use	Х	
Motive of the kourney (cluster)	Х	
Age	Х	
Education level (cluster)	Х	
Driving licence	Х	
Gender	Х	
Frequency of use during the week		Х
Duration of the journey		Х
Modal share UTAM		Х
Number of cars% of ICS 1 & 2		Х
Frequency of use during weekends		Х
Number of people per household		Х

Analysing cycling mobilities in situ and in movement

Mobile ethnographies
 Visual
 GoPro camera filming cyclists from behind
 Audio
 Recorded speech during the journey
 Spatial
 GPS tracks
 Narrative maps





6 cyclists' profile with spatial anchorage

Profile 1

• Short-distance mobility in the south-western outskirts

Profile 2

• Long-distance mobility in the south-western low-income neighbourhoods

Profile 3

• Western and south-western students' mobility

Profile 4

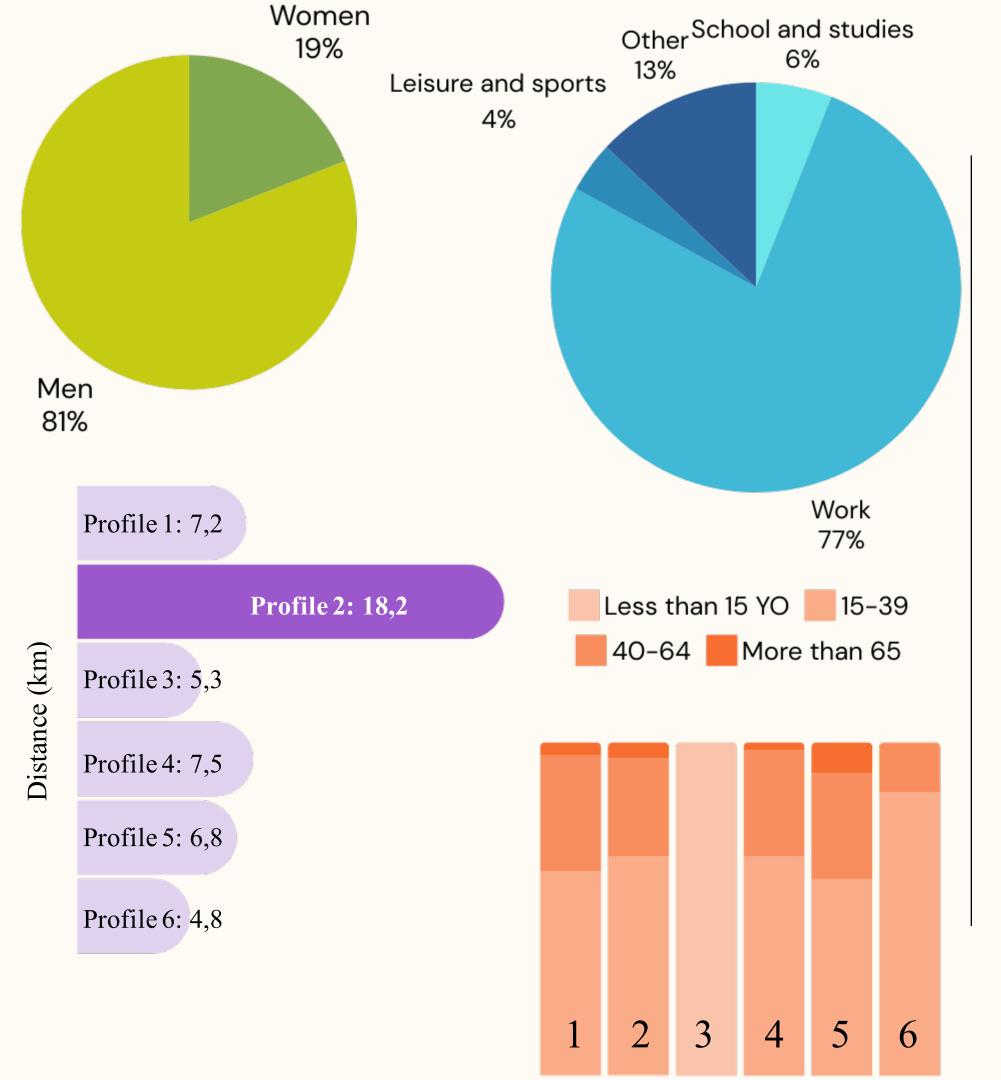
• Mobility of the well-off, mainly masculine journeys

Profile 5

• Middle-class cyclists' occasional mobility

Profile 6

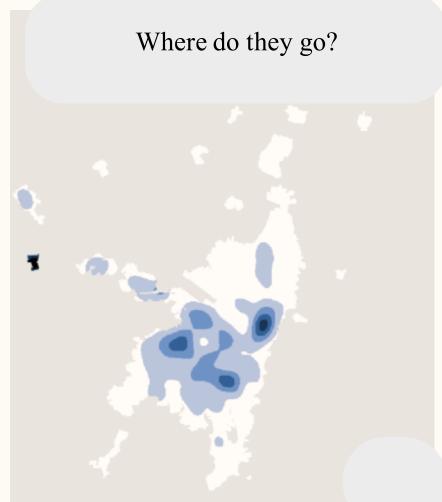
• Young workers' mobility living in the pericentre



Long-distance mobility in southwestern low-income neighbourhoods

- Low-income cyclists
- Regular journeys



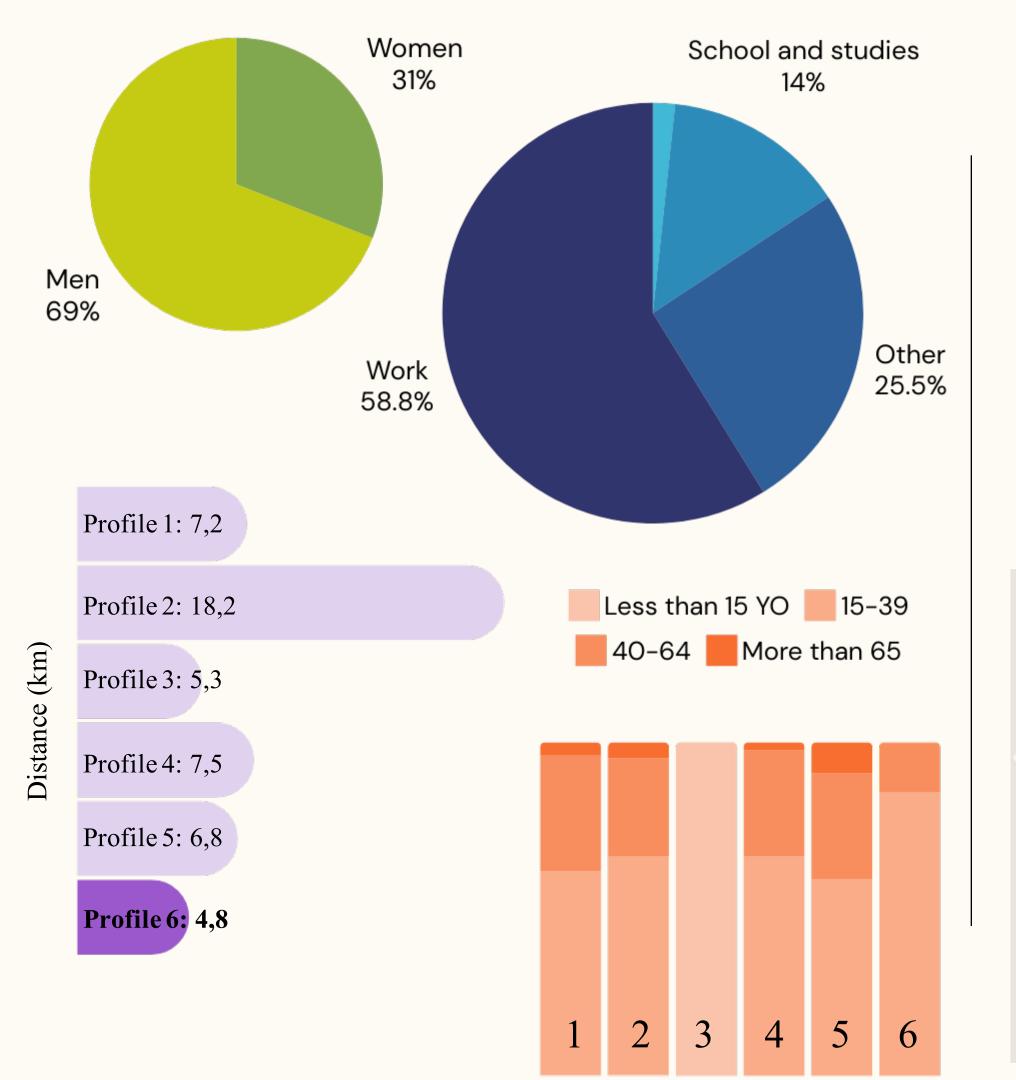




Long-distance mobility in southwestern low-income neighbourhoods

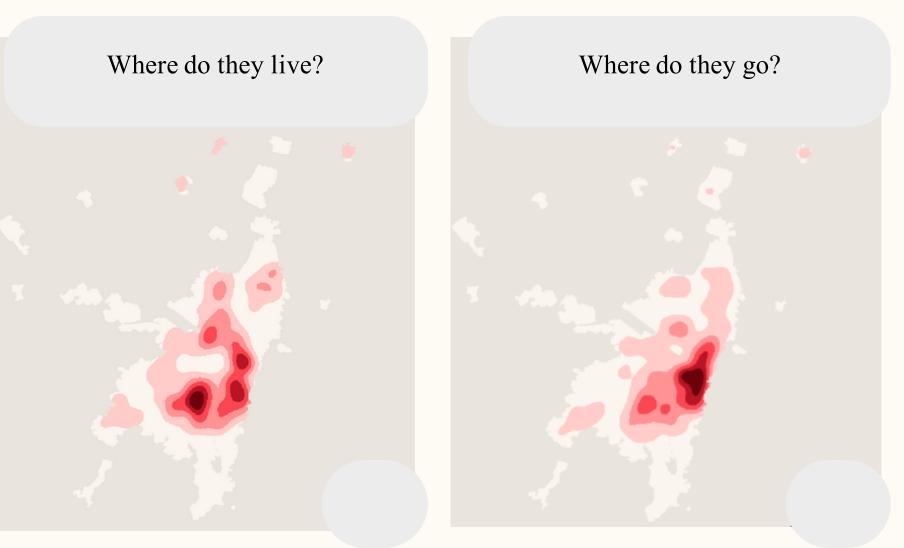
- Nilson
- 25 years old, lives in San Mateo Soacha, with his mother and siblings
- Works in the warehouse of a mall in Santa Barbara Usaquén
- Works 6 days a week
- Travels 25,6 km to go to work





Young workers' mobility living in the pericentre

- Middle-class cyclists
- 99,8% of journeys are regular





Young workers' mobility living in the pericentre

- Alicia
- 24 years old, lives close to Bogotá's centre with her sisters and boyfriend.
- Works at a university in the northern part of the centre
- Travels 4,8 km to and from work
- Her boyfriend often travels with her



Conclusion



The place of residence influences how people cycle



Cycling reveals and influences socio-economic and gender inequalities



Story mapping as a means to translate data into a narrative of cycling practices

Thank you for your attention!

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