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[About](#)

[Selected
Articles](#)

[Selected
Reviews](#)

[Cumulative
Index](#)

[Subscriptions
& Back Issues](#)

Why Bicyclists Hate Stop Signs

Joel Fajans & Melanie Curry

Curry is the managing editor of ACCESS, a transportation journal published quarterly by the University of California Transportation Center at Berkeley (UCTC, Berkeley, CA 94720-1782; curryme@uclink4.berkeley.edu). Fajans is a physicist and a professor of physics at the University of California at Berkeley. He writes: “It is curious and a bit depressing that this essay, along with another on bicycling physics, has attracted far more attention than any of my real research!” (Physics Dept. MS7300, UC Berkeley, Berkeley CA 94720-7300; joel@physics.berkeley.edu). All we EAP editors can say is we’re glad you and Curry wrote the piece—a fine example of a kind of “hands-on” phenomenological research. The essay originally appeared in the spring 2001 issue of ACCESS (no. 18, pp. 28-31), and we thank Curry for permission to reprint. © 2001 The Regents of

the University of California.

A commuter has much to consider before leaving for work. What route to take, considering hills and traffic? What clothes to wear, considering ease of movement, comfort, perspiration, distance, and weather?

But these questions fade when compared to the safety, speed, and energy issues bicyclists deal with en route. Transportation planners know that incorporating bicycles into the transportation system can help ease traffic congestion by substituting bikes for cars; they also know that mixing cars and bikes can be tricky.



Seldom, however, do these same planners account for the bicyclist's concerns—matters that don't occur to the typical car-driving planner. Unless planners take bicyclists' concerns seriously, their efforts will do little to increase the numbers of bicycles or help bicyclists and drivers coexist safely.

Take a simple stop sign. For a car driver, a stop sign

is a minor inconvenience, merely requiring the driver to shift his foot from gas pedal to brake, perhaps change gears, and of course, slow down. These annoyances may induce drivers to choose faster routes without stop signs, leaving the stop-signed roads emptier for cyclists.

Consequently streets with many stop signs are safer for bicycle riders because they have less traffic. Indeed, formal bike routes typically include traffic-calming devices like barriers, speed bumps, and stop signs to discourage car traffic and slow down those cars that remain.

A route lined with stop signs, however, is not necessarily desirable for cyclists. While car drivers simply sigh at the delay, bicyclists have a whole lot more at stake when they reach a stop sign.

Energy Efficiency

Bicyclists can work only so hard. The average commuting rider is unlikely to produce more than 100 watts of propulsion power, or about what it takes to power a reading lamp. At 100 watts, the average cyclist can travel about 12.5 miles per hour on the level. When necessary, a serious cyclist can generate far more power than that (up to perhaps 500 watts for a racing cyclist, equivalent to the amount used by a stove burner on low).

But even if a commuter cyclist could produce more than 100 watts, she is unlikely to do so because this would force her to sweat heavily, which is a problem for any cyclist without a place to shower at work.

With only 100 watts' worth (compared to 100,000 watts generated by a 150-horse-power car engine), bicyclists must husband their power. Accelerating from stops is strenuous, particularly since most cyclists feel a compulsion to regain their former

speed quickly. They also have to pedal hard to get the bike moving forward fast enough to avoid falling down while rapidly upshifting to get back up to speed.

For example, on a street with a stop sign every 300 feet, calculations predict that the average speed of a 150-pound rider putting out 100 watts of power will diminish by about forty percent. If the bicyclist wants to maintain her average speed of 12.5 mph while still coming to a complete stop at each sign, she has to increase her output power to almost 500 watts. This is well beyond the ability of all but the most fit cyclists.

We decided to test these calculations on an officially designated bike route in Berkeley — California Street, which is about 2.2.5 miles long and nearly flat (average grade 0.5 percent). Traffic is very light, which is nice for cyclists. But California Street has 21 stop signs and a traffic light. More than two-thirds of the route's 31 intersections require a stop — that's one every 530 feet.

A parallel route, Sacramento Street, runs one block west of California Street. Sacramento has four lanes of traffic and can be very busy, especially during rush hours. With cars parked along both sides of the street, Sacramento has little room for cyclists. But it has only eight traffic lights along the section parallel to California's bike route, and no stop signs. Since, on average, only half the lights will be red, there's only one stop every 2,800 feet.

One of us (Joel Fajans) found that keeping exertion constant, he could ride on Sacramento at an average speed of 14.2 miles per hour without straining.¹ At the same level of exertion, his speed fell to 10.9 mph on California if he stopped completely at every sign. Thus Sacramento was about 30 percent faster than California. By increasing his exertion to a fairly

high level, his average speeds increased to 19 mph on Sacramento and 13.7 mph on California, so Sacramento was then 39 percent faster.

While a drop of a few miles per hour may not seem like much to a car driver, think of it this way: the equivalent in a car would be a drop from 60 to 45 mph. Because the extra effort required on California is so frustrating, both physically and psychologically, many cyclists prefer Sacramento to California, despite safety concerns. They ride California, the official bike route, only when traffic on Sacramento gets too scary.

These problems are compounded at uphill intersections. Even grades too small to be noticed by car drivers and pedestrians slow cyclists substantially. For example, a rise of just three feet in a hundred will cut the speed of a 150-pound, 100-watt cyclist in half. The extra force required to attain a stable speed quickly on a grade after stopping at a stop sign is particularly grating.

Conserving Energy

One way cyclists conserve their energy at stop signs is to slow down but not stop. A cyclist who rolls through a stop at 5 mph needs 25 percent less energy to get back to 10 mph than does a cyclist who comes to a complete stop. Blasting through a stop sign is a bit dangerous (though less dangerous than it seems because visibility at most intersections is good from a bicycle, and if the cyclist has slowed to some reasonable speed, there's typically plenty of time to stop.)²

Of course a sensible cyclist will always slow substantially at a stop sign if there's a car anywhere nearby. But the car-bike protocol at stop signs is not clear. Drivers (and bicyclist) are unpredictable. Will drivers take turns with bikes in an orderly way as

they do with other cars? Will they start to go, notice the bicyclist, and suddenly stop again to wait, whether the cyclist is stopped or not? Will they roll through the stop without seeing the bicyclist? Will they roll through the stop even though they see the bike?

An experienced cyclist knows anything is possible. For example, if she guessed correctly that the car will wait for her, she'll want to start pedaling again as soon as possible, preferable without having slowed much, thereby conserving energy and inertia. Indeed, traffic flow is improved where cyclists do not come to a complete stop, for drivers need not wait as long for the bikes to clear the intersection.

Clearly, stop signs are tricky for bicyclists. On one hand, they increase safety by decreasing the number of cars on a road and slowing the remaining ones. On the other hand, they make cyclists work much harder to maintain a reasonable speed. For a commuter choosing between a car and a bicycle, the extra exertion can be a serious deterrent.

Getting Along

Car drivers say they are confused by the presence of bicycles on the road, and some wish the two-wheelers would just go away. Bicyclists know that cars cause most of their safety concerns. Traffic planners need to find ways to help bikes and cars coexist safely.

A good place to begin is by taking the special concerns of bicyclist seriously, and not assuming that they will be served by a system designed for cars. Reducing the number of stop signs on designated bike routes would make bicycle commuting considerably more attractive to potential and current riders. Allowing bicyclists to

treat stop signs as yield signs, as some states do, could solve the problems in a different way.

Perhaps cities should buy bikes for their traffic engineers and require that they ride them to work periodically. There's probably no better way for them to learn what it's like to ride a bike in traffic than actually to experience its joys and hazards.³

Notes

1. One can keep one's exertion approximately constant by fixing one's heart rate. For instance, the slower speeds (14.2 and 10.9 mph) were obtained by maintaining a heart rate of 125 beats per minute (bpm). This is an easy rate for many cyclists. The faster speeds (19 and 13.7 mph) required a heart rate of 165 bpm. This high a rate is difficult enough to discourage commuting at this pace.

2. Because bicyclists can see over the roofs of cars, they can anticipate the flow of traffic many cars upstream. They cannot see over the roofs of SUVs, pickups, and vans, however, and the growing number of these vehicles dramatically decreases riders' safety. The problem is compounded by the increased use of tinted glass, which prevents cyclists from seeing through the windows to the traffic ahead.

3. For further information, see J. Forester, *Effective Cycling* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1984); F. R. Whitt & D. G. Wilson, *Bicycling Science* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1982); and <http://www.socrates.berkeley.edu/~fajans/Teaching/bicycles.html>.