2016 Capital District Trail User Counts





2016 Capital District Trail User Counts prepared by Parks & Trails New York for the Capital District Transportation Committee on January 3, 2017

About CDTC

The Capital District Transportation Committee (CDTC) is the designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the Albany-Schenectady-Troy and Saratoga Springs metropolitan areas. CDTC is a forum for local elected officials and transportation representatives to share ideas and make decisions about major transportation capital investments, including bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure.

About PTNY

Parks & Trails New York (PTNY) is the state's leading advocate for parks and trails, working since 1985 to expand, protect and promote a network of parks, trails and open spaces for use and enjoyment by all. PTNY has conducted trail counts across New York State for more than a decade.

Acknowledgements

CDTC and PTNY would like to acknowledge the following trail count assistants who assisted with performing the observational counts at 22 locations across the Capital District:

Sarah Conley, Sean Conley, Yvette Cortes, Erzsebet Fazekas, Gabby Hill, Diana Hurlbut, Brent Irving, Roland Laffert, Steve Leonardo, Naomi Lloyd, Daniel Lynch, Rochelle Lynch, Jim Mearkle, Christine O'Connell, Colleen O'Reilly, Marilyn Schmidt, Roslyn Webber This page intentionally left blank.

Table of Contents

Section 1 - Methodology and Analysis	1
Background and methodology	2
Section II - Findings	10
Estimated Annual Usage	11
Estimated Seasonal and Monthly Usage	14
Estimated Daily Usage	14
Mode Split	16
Gender Split	17
Comparisons to Other Counts	17
Recommendations for Future Counts	
Section III – Capital District Trail Count Profiles	20
Albany County Rail Trail	21
Albany Shaker Trail	
Ballston Veterans Trail	25
Delaware Avenue-Black Bridge Trail	
Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike Trail	
Railroad Run Trail	
Spring Run Trail	
Uncle Sam Trail	
Zim Smith Trail	
Appendix A - Bidirectional Count Data	51
Appendix B – NBPDP Screenline Count Form	57
Appendix C – Observational Count Schedule	
Appendix D – Electronic Counter Installation Schedule	61
Appendix E – Comparable Trail Count Data	63

Executive Summary

The 2016 Capital District Trail User Counts were conducted by Parks & Trails New York (PTNY) for the Capital District Transportation Committee (CDTC). Counts were conducted during the month of September at 22 locations on nine multi-use trails in Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Schenectady Counties. These trails varied in length, surrounding density of development, and the number of access points. All nine trails allow multiple uses such as bicycling, walking, and rollerblading.

The counts used the National Bicycle and Pedestrian Documentation Project's methodology to ensure that accurate comparisons could be made between future counts at these locations and against other trail counts conducted across the United States and Canada using the same methodology. In accordance with this methodology, trail count assistants performed observational counts during two-hour peak usage periods on a Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday and on a Saturday of the same week. Electronic counters also collected seven continuous days' worth of data to supplement the observed count data.

These counts mark the second time CDTC has conducted trail user counts in the Capital District. The previous counts, conducted in 2006, used a different methodology and counted fewer locations, however, some comparisons, such as between gender and mode split, can be made.

The results from the 2016 Capital District Trail User Counts demonstrate significant variability in usage levels, mode and gender split, and peak usage periods across all 22 locations. Lions Park in Niskayuna, near the center of a 35-mile stretch of the Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike / Erie Canalway Trail, experiences the highest estimated annual usage, with approximately 263,757 visits to the trail occurring annually. Lions Park was one of the seven locations that experiences estimated annual usage levels over 100,000 visits. Four locations experience estimated annual usage levels of less than 50,000 visits, including the location with the lowest estimated annual usage, 114th Street in Troy along the Uncle Sam Trail, which experiences 20,358 annual visits.

The average gender split across all 22 locations was 56% male and 44% female. The average mode split across all locations was 51% pedestrians, 48% bicyclists, and 1% other, which includes skateboarders, rollerbladers, and scooter users.

The most popular day of the week was Monday followed by Thursday. Among weekend days, Saturday was the busiest day at 13 locations. In general, weekday peak usage occurred between 12-6 PM and weekend peak usage occurred between 9 AM and 3 PM for a majority of locations counted.

As these counts demonstrate, trails across the Capital District are well used by a wide variety of people throughout the course of the day and week. While some locations experience higher levels of usage than others, this report does not try to make judgements regarding why, however, the observed data makes the case that some of the more popular locations benefit from high visibility and ease of accessibility by the public through signage, ample trailhead parking, and other amenities.



Methodology and Analysis

Background and methodology

Background

While many people anecdotally tout their community multi-use trail's popularity, trail counts can either confirm or clarify assertions by painting a clearer, more objective portrait of usage levels across several different time periods. For community leaders and transportation planners, trail counts demonstrate usage trends that can inform funding decisions regarding trail enhancements and additional trail development. Trail counts serve to answer three questions regarding trail usage: who is using the trail, how are they using the trail, and when are they using the trail?

In 2016, the Capital District Transportation Committee (CDTC), the metropolitan planning organization (MPO) for the Albany-Schenectady and Saratoga Springs urbanized areas, contracted with Parks & Trails New York (PTNY), the state's leading advocate for parks and trails, to conduct a trail user count for nine multi-use trails within its service region. CDTC last conducted trail user counts in 2006 as part of its 2006 Regional Trail Perspectives document. The 2016 Capital District trail user counts will once again be included in CDTC's forthcoming Regional Trail Perspectives update.

Purpose

The purpose of the CDTC Trail Count is to measure usage or traffic at specific locations on nine Capital Region multi-use trails. The National Bike and Pedestrian Documentation Project (NBPDP) methodology, CDTC's discretion, and PTNY's previous experience conducting trail user counts informed the methodology for the 2016 count. This effort marks the first time in New York State that a MPO has employed NBPDP methodology to conduct a regional trail count.

Methodology

The 2016 Capital District trail counts were performed in accordance with the National Bike and Pedestrian Documentation Project (NBPDP) protocol for assessing multi-use trails. The NBPDP is a nationwide effort, co-sponsored by Alta Planning + Design and the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE), which aims to provide a consistent model of data collection for use by planners, governments, and bicycle and pedestrian professionals.

NBPDP Protocol

NBPDP was created based on the assumption that in order to estimate existing and future bicycle and pedestrian demand and activity, agencies across the United States need to collect use data in a consistent manner, as is the case with collection of data on motor vehicle use.

NBPDP sets the second week in September as the official annual national bicycle and pedestrian count and survey week because the weather is generally mild across the country, schools have been in session for several weeks, and people have returned from summer vacations. NBPDP's manual count protocol specifies that individuals are to conduct counts on at least one weekday and one weekend day, during the same week. In addition, weekday counts are to be conducted for one- or preferably two-hour periods during times considered to be peak usage, and on only a Tuesday, Wednesday, and/or Thursday, and not on a holiday. Weekend counts are to be taken on Saturday. Counters are to observe and record both number of trail users passing their location, as well as basic information about these users including their travel mode (walking, biking, or other) and gender. A "Standard Screenline Count Form" is used to record this data.

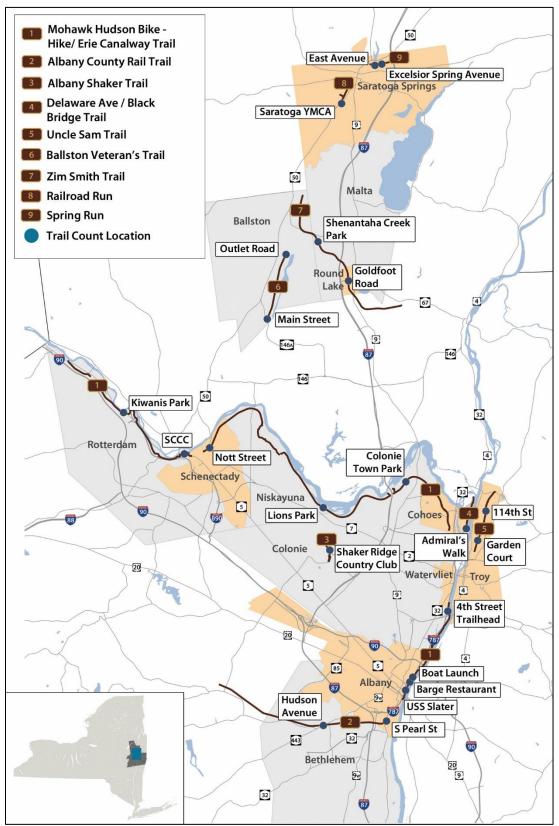
NBPDP also provides a "Background Data Sheet" to facilitate analysis of observed data and to allow researchers to test the impact of various background factors against count and survey results. These factors include surface type, land use and density near the count site, availability of access points and overall trail system connectedness, proximity and interaction with roadways, time, and weather conditions.

Count Locations

CDTC chose three trails that were counted in the 2006 Regional Trail Perspectives, three trails constructed since 2006, and three that existed in 2006 but were not previously studied. These trails, all at least one mile in length, are major non-motorized transportation connections in the Capital District. Each trail had at least one data collection point, and six trails had multiple locations. In total, counts were conducted at 22 locations. See Figure 1 for a map of the trails and count locations contributing to this report and Table 1 for characteristics of the trails where counts were conducted.

CDTC predetermined the count locations based on previous regional counts and on the places it chose to conduct trail user surveys during June and July. Almost all counts were conducted close to a trailhead that had trail parking nearby, to ensure a majority of trail users would be captured by the counters. For the Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike Trail, which passes through multiple municipalities and has a significantly higher number of trailheads than the other trails in the Capital District, traffic was counted at popular parks that serve as de facto gateways to the trail.





Trail Name	Length	Surface	Permitted Uses
Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike / Erie	35 miles	Paved	Non-motorized ¹ , fishing, snowmobiling
Canalway Trail			(west of Kiwanis Park)
Albany County Helderberg-	9 miles	Paved and	Non-motorized
Hudson Rail Trail		stonedust	
Albany Shaker Trail	1.3 miles	Paved	Non-motorized
Delaware Avenue / Black Bridge	2.1 miles	Paved	Non-motorized
Trail			
Uncle Sam Trail	3.5 miles	Paved	Non-motorized
Ballston Veterans Trail	3.1 miles	Paved	Non-motorized, horseback riding, and
			fishing
Zim Smith Trail	10 miles	Paved and	Non-motorized and snowmobiling
		stonedust	-
Railroad Run	1.3 miles	Paved	Non-motorized
Spring Run	1.1 miles	Paved	Non-motorized

Table 1 – Capital District Trail Count multi-use trails and their characteristics

The area surrounding each count location varied between rural, suburban, and urban. These classifications are simply based on the density of the development for the area surrounding the trail count location. Only two locations (Main Street on the Ballston Veterans Trail in Ballston and Kiwanis Park on the MHBHT in Rotterdam) are considered rural. 10 locations are considered suburban and another 10 locations are considered urban. High density locations, such as the Corning Riverfront Park locations in Albany and Nott Street in Schenectady along the MHBHT, are located adjacent to major people generators, such as a regionally-significant central business district in Albany and Union College and a central business district in Schenectady. Rural locations such as Kiwanis Park in Rotterdam, which is largely cut off from adjacent development due to topographic barriers and the beginning of Interstate 890, presumably rely more on the availability of trailhead parking areas to generate usage. See Table 2 for a list of each count location and the surrounding classification.

¹ Non-motorized uses include bicycling, walking, jogging, cross-country skiing, and snowshoeing

Count Location	Trail	Municipality	Surrounding	
			Land Use	
Hudson Avenue	Albany County Helderberg-Hudson	Bethlehem	Suburban	
	Rail Trail (ACHHRT)			
South Pearl Street	ACHHRT	Albany	Urban	
Shaker Ridge Country	Albany Shaker Trail	Colonie	Suburban	
Club				
Outlet Road	Ballston Veterans Trail	Ballston	Rural	
Main Street	Ballston Veterans Trail	Ballston	Suburban	
Admiral's Walk	Delaware Ave / Black Bridge Trail	Cohoes	Urban	
Kiwanis Park	Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike / Erie	Rotterdam	Rural	
	Canalway Trail (MHBHT)			
Schenectady County	MHBHT	Rotterdam	Urban	
Community College				
Nott Street	MHBHT	Schenectady	Urban	
Lions Park	MHBHT	Niskayuna	Suburban	
Colonie Town Park	MHBHT	Colonie	Suburban	
4th St Trailhead	MHBHT	Watervliet	Urban	
Corning Riverfront Park	MHBHT	Albany	Urban	
- Boat Launch				
Corning Riverfront Park	MHBHT	Albany	Urban	
– Barge Restaurant				
Corning Riverfront Park	МНВНТ	Albany	Urban	
– USS Slater				
Saratoga YMCA	Railroad Run	Saratoga Springs	Suburban	
East Avenue	Spring Run	Saratoga Springs	Suburban	
Excelsior Spring Avenue	Spring Run	Saratoga Springs	Suburban	
114th Street	Uncle Sam Trail	Troy	Urban	
Garden Court	Uncle Sam Trail	Troy	Urban	
Shenantaha Creek Park	Zim Smith Trail	Malta	Suburban	
Goldfoot Road	Zim Smith Trail	Round Lake	Suburban	

Table 2: Capital District Trail Count Locations

Count Schedule

CDTC chose September to perform the counts based on NBPDP protocol, which assumes that it is the month that best represents typical fair weather usage so as to establish an accurate baseline for monthly, seasonal, and annual usage estimates. Electronic counts were undertaken in seven-day periods during the weeks of September 2-8, 12-18, and 20-26. The observational counts were conducted during the weeks of September 10 and 17 and September 24.

Electronic Counts

While the NBPD protocol was developed for manual counts, its creators encourage the use of automatic trail counters. Thus, electronic passive infrared counters were installed at each of the 22 count locations to monitor traffic continuously for seven days. PTNY chose these counters based on their reputation for accuracy and because PTNY has used them for more than five years to conduct counts on other trails across the state.



The electronic counter is a non-descript box that contains a sensor that detects the infrared radiation emitted by a human. The counters continuously record trail usage in regardless of the time of day or weather conditions. The data is recorded as a sum of usage during a 60-minute interval. The counters have built-in security features that make them difficult to remove or vandalize. The counter must be installed approximately 36 inches off the trail surface and can detect activity from up to 13 feet away.

For most locations, the electronic counters were installed where the observed count was conducted. For

locations where this wasn't possible, a 0.25-mile leeway was established for installation. At 10 locations, PTNY installed bi-directional counters that could measure direction of user travel so as to determine if there were any discernable trends such as higher usage levels between 4 and 6 PM going away from large employment centers.



Observational Counts

PTNY used 16 trail count assistants to perform two observational counts at the 22 locations. PTNY supplied each trail count assistant with a NBPDP screenline count form for each time period for which they were scheduled.

These observational counts were necessary to supplement the automatic counts because the electronic counters are unable to distinguish between mode (bicyclists, pedestrians, skateboarder, etc.) or gender. The observational counts also served

as a way to verify the accuracy of the electronic counter if anomalies appeared during overlapping count periods.

Observational counts occurred on a Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday and on a Saturday during a predetermined two-hour peak period for each location. Saturday peak period was from 12-2 PM and

weekday peak period generally was from 5-7 PM for 18 trail count locations. Four trail count locations, (Corning Riverfront Park Boat Launch, Barge Restaurant, USS Slater, and Shaker Ridge Country Club), weekday peak periods were determined to be from 12-2 PM due to their proximity to major employment centers.

Data Analysis

Daily and hourly usage levels were derived directly from the seven full days of automatic count data. This data also informed a daily usage profile that shows average weekday and weekend usage, maximum week day, maximum weekend day, and peak two-hour period for a weekday and weekend. To determine mode share and gender split for each location, PTNY averaged the data collected during the two observational counts. Data from each location was also used to estimate annual, seasonal, and monthly usage.

To calculate annual estimates for each location, PTNY multiplied the weekly total from the automatic counter by number of weeks in the month of September and then extrapolated to a full year estimate using NBDPD-derived extrapolation factors that correspond to New York's climate.

All Capital District trail count locations are within NBPDP's "short summer, long winter" climate classification which assumes that the month of September represents 11% of annual trail traffic. To get the annual estimate, PTNY divided the September monthly total by 11%.

To calculate the estimate for an individual month, PTNY divided the annual estimate by the respective month's NBPDP factor. To calculate the seasonal totals, PTNY added the monthly totals – or proportional amounts – that correspond to each season.

Differences Between the 2016 and 2006 Trail Counts

Comparisons between the 2016 and 2006 trail counts can be made on a limited basis because the 2006 count occurred prior to creation of the NBPDP protocol for manual counts and standardized use of NBPDP adjustment factors and extrapolation worksheets to estimate annual use.

In addition, in 2006 three trail systems were assessed by counting at 11 locations. In 2016, the number of trails assessed increased to nine, with counts taken at 22 locations.

In 2006, each trail location was monitored on two weekdays and two weekend days for twelve hours each day. The counting occurred from early summer through early October. That represents significantly more observation than the current effort's two counts of two hours at each location, confined to two weeks in September.

A significant difference between the 2016 and 2006 counts was also the use of electronic trail counters, which resulted in a dramatic decrease in the time volunteers spent observing trail usage. Monitoring each trail location for seven days with an electronic counter allowed a more accurate estimation of annual use, and allows the manual count to be primarily focused on mode and gender share. As a result, from 2006 to 2016 the manual count form was simplified to include only gender and travel mode. In 2006 counters were asked to also count runners, walkers, skaters, bicyclists, and others, as well as users with dogs or

children, record helmet use, and estimate the age of trail users. Surveys collected at the same or very close by locations as the count locations supplement the count data in each study.

Another major difference between the two count efforts was in the methods used to analyze count data and generate annual use estimates. The 2006 count estimated annual use on a given trail by taking an observed day's use and multiplying by the average number of days that were above 60 degrees and without rain in New York's climate, which represents about 107 days according to the report. The authors then provided an estimate of use during the other 6.5 months in the year based on daily observations made during a few cold, rainy days in October.



Findings

Trail visitors use trails as part of a regular recreational routine or as part of their commute throughout the course of a week, month, or year. However, while the NBPDP factors take into account the fact that trail users may pass the counter multiple times during the course of the count it cannot distinguish between people who are counted multiple times. Therefore, it is important to clarify that usage does not mean the number of people using a trail during a specific period but the number of visits, often characterized as trail traffic volume.

Estimated Annual Usage

Estimated annual usage ranged from 20,358 visits at 114th St on Troy's Uncle Sam Trail to 263,757 visits at Niskayuna's Lions Park on the Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike / Erie Canalway Trail (MHBHT). See Table 3 for a ranking of the 22 count locations and Figure 2 for a map of each trail count location's estimated annual usage.

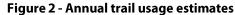
The top three locations for highest annual usage were on the MHBHT, ranging from 184,509 to 263,757 visits. This result is not surprising as the trail passes through many of the Capital District's largest communities and it is part of the popular 360-mile Erie Canalway Trail that runs between Buffalo and Albany.

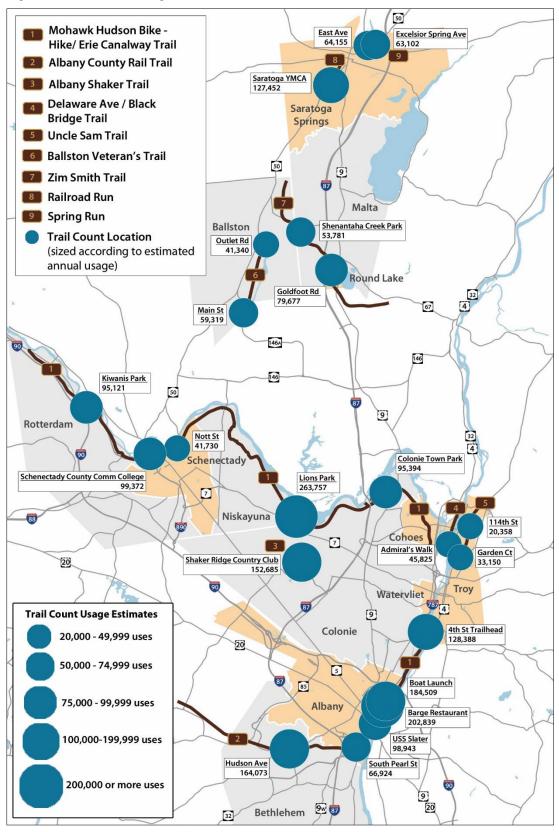
The recently-opened Albany County Helderberg-Hudson Rail Trail (ACHHRT) ranked number four in terms of estimated annual usage with 164,073 visits. The trail is easily accessed from inner-ring City of Albany suburban communities and affords commuting opportunities to the city. Other trail count locations with high levels of usage include the Shaker Ridge Country Club on the Albany Shaker Trail and the Saratoga YMCA on Railroad Run. The former is located in the most populous town in Albany County adjacent to a large office park and the latter links the extensive Saratoga Spa State Park trail system with a large YMCA facility in the City of Saratoga Springs.

It's difficult to determine whether density can predict estimated annual usage for the locations counted. For example, despite the urban density surrounding both count locations along the Uncle Sam Trail in Troy, the trail had the two locations with the lowest estimated annual usage. Similarly, the Nott Street location along the MHBHT had the third lowest estimated annual usage. The highest usage location at Lions Park in Niskayuna was surrounded by suburban density, while the next two highest usage locations were surrounded by the higher density of Downtown Albany. Data from the trail user surveys CDTC conducted separately from these counts in July, such as a person's zip code and the availability of trailhead parking, may point to other reasons why certain locations in suburban and rural areas may be more popular than some urban trail count locations.

Location	Estimated Annual	Trail
	Usage	
Lions Park, Niskayuna	263,757	Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike/ Erie
		Canalway Trail (MHBHT)
Barge Restaurant, Albany	202,839	МНВНТ
Boat Launch, Albany	184,509	МНВНТ
Hudson Ave, Bethlehem	164,073	Albany County Helderberg-Hudson
		Rail Trail (ACHHRT)
Shaker Ridge Country Club,	152,685	Albany Shaker Trail
Colonie		
4 St Trailhead, Watervliet	128,388	МНВНТ
Saratoga YMCA, Saratoga	127,452	Railroad Run
Springs		
Schenectady County	99,372	МНВНТ
Community College, Rotterdam		
USS Slater, Albany	98,943	МНВНТ
Colonie Town Park, Colonie	95,394	МНВНТ
Kiwanis Park, Rotterdam	95,121	МНВНТ
Goldfoot Rd, Round Lake	79,677	Zim Smith Trail
South Pearl St, Albany	66,924	ACHHRT
East Ave, Saratoga Springs	64,155	Spring Run
Excelsior Spring Ave, Saratoga	63,102	Spring Run
Springs		
Main St, Ballston	59,319	Ballston Veterans Trail
Shenantaha Creek Park, Malta	53,781	Zim Smith Trail
Admiral's Walk, Cohoes	45,825	Delaware Ave / Black Bridge Trail
Nott St, Schenectady	41,730	MHBHT
Outlet Rd, Ballston	41,340	Ballston Veterans Trail
Garden Court, Troy	33,150	Uncle Sam Trail
114 St, Troy	20,358	Uncle Sam Trail

Table 3 - Estimated Annual Usage at Capital District Trail Count Locations





Estimated Seasonal and Monthly Usage

Seasonal usage estimates

All of the Capital District trail count locations are located in the "long winter, short summer" NBPDP climate classification. As a result, each of the trail count locations had an identical breakdown in estimated seasonal usage. Summer represents the largest share of usage (38%), followed by spring (32%), fall (18%), and winter (12%). For detailed seasonal usage estimates for each location, refer to Section III.

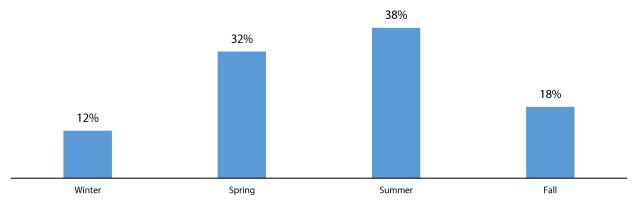


Figure 3 - "Long winter, short summer" seasonal usage distribution

Monthly usage estimates

Similarly, the monthly usage estimates follow an identical distribution for all 22 Capital District trail count locations. A detailed monthly estimate for each location is located in Section III.

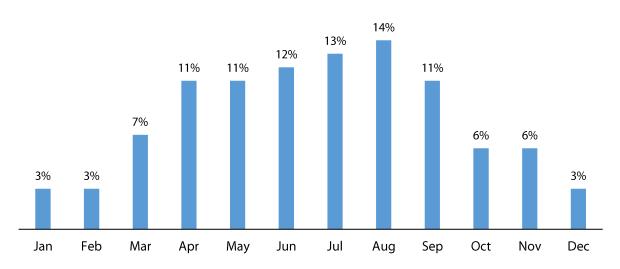


Figure 4 - "Long winter, short summer" monthy usage distribution

Estimated Daily Usage

As Figure 5 indicates below, Monday and Thursday were the most popular weekdays for visits to 16 of the 22 count locations, with nine and seven trail count locations, respectively, registering their highest weekday usage day on one of those days. For weekend visits, Saturday was the most popular day at 13 locations and Sunday was the busiest weekend day at nine locations.

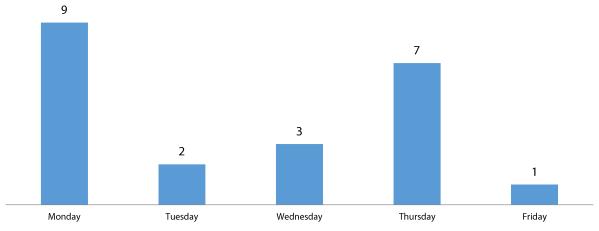


Figure 5 - Busiest weekday distribution

Peak Usage Period

Each location had a two-hour peak usage period that fell within each of these general time periods: early AM (5-8 AM), late AM (9 AM-12 PM), early PM (12-3 PM), late PM (3-6 PM). The results from the automatic counters demonstrate that many locations actually experience peak usage outside the predetermined NBPDP periods of 12-2 PM and 5-7 PM. In general, however, weekday peak usage occurs between 12-6 PM and weekend peak usage occurs between 9 AM and 3 PM for a majority of locations counted.

Peak weekday usage

The afternoon was the most popular weekday usage period. The early PM period and the late PM periods were each most frequented at seven and 11 count locations respectively. Two locations experienced peak weekday usage during the early AM period and two during the late AM period.

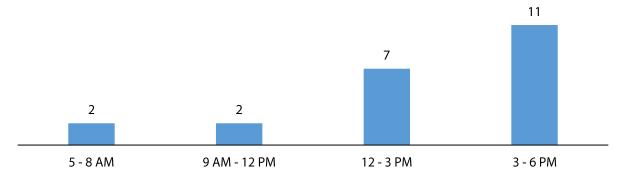
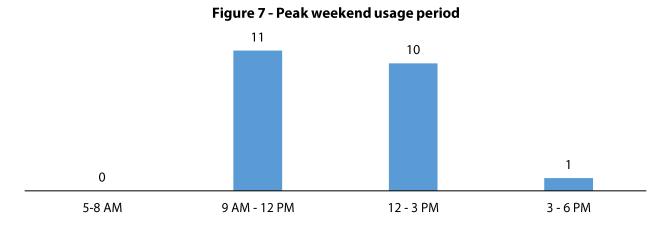


Figure 6 - Peak weekday usage period

Peak weekend usage

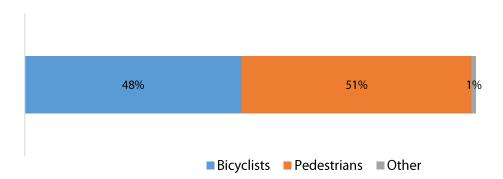
All locations except for one saw peak weekend usage during the Late AM and Early PM periods. Half of the locations experienced peak weekend usage during the Late AM and Early PM was the peak usage period at 10 locations. One location experienced peak weekend usage during the Late PM period.



Mode Split

In addition to the obvious classifications of people riding bicycles as bicyclists and walkers and joggers as pedestrians, NBPDP classifies people using strollers as pedestrians and skateboarders, rollerbladers, and scooter users as "other." When results from all 22 count locations were averaged, pedestrians represented 51% of trail users. Pedestrian percentages varied widely from a high of 97% at the Shaker Ridge Country Club on the Albany Shaker Trail to just 17% of trail users at Kiwanis Park on the MHBHT.

Bicyclists represented 48% of trail users counted and 1% of trail users were classified as "other." Bicyclists' share ranged from a high of 83% of trail users at Kiwanis Park to just 3% of trail users at Shaker Ridge Country Club. Rollerbladers made up 8% of trail users observed at Main Street on the Ballston Veterans Trail, the largest percentage for all 22 locations. At nine locations, only bicyclists and pedestrians were observed.





Gender Split

On average, females represented 44% of users and males represented 56%. Males made up the majority of trail users at 18 of the 22 count locations. At Admiral's Walk on the Delaware Avenue / Black Bridge Trail in Cohoes they represented 70% of usage. The greatest percentage of females (67%) were counted at Shaker Ridge Country Club on the Albany Shaker Trail in Colonie, while the lowest percentage of females (30%) were counted at Admiral's Walk.

On average, 17% of observed usage was female bicyclists and male bicyclists comprised 32% of usage. Female pedestrians comprised 27% of usage on average, which was only slightly higher than males, which made up 25% of observed users.

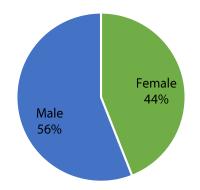


Figure 9 - Gender split across all locations

Comparisons to Other Counts

Many of the findings from the 2016 counts can be compared to counts conducted previously at the same locations. Appendix E includes estimates from trail counts conducted by Parks & Trails New York as part of an annual Canalway Trail count, the Capital District Transportation Committee for the 2006 Trail Perspectives, and by the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation as part of a 2015 statewide trail count. PTNY and NYSOPRHP both used NBPDP methodology to estimate annual usage amounts, and as previously mentioned, CDTC conducted the counts before NBPDP methodology existed and therefore used a different methodology.

While there are differences between the 2006 and 2016 methodologies, some comparisons between the two counts can be made, specifically with regard to gender and mode split at the 11 locations where both counts occurred. These comparisons are made in Table 4.

Males comprised a majority of users in both 2006 and 2016. The number of locations where pedestrians represented the largest share of users declined from five to three between the 2006 and 2016 counts. Bicyclists' share increased at six locations. The largest increase in the share of bicyclists was the largest at

Garden Court, where bicyclists' share increased from 27% of users in 2006 to 63% in 2016. Pedestrians' share of users increased at four locations.

Location	Gender 201	-	Gender split,		Gender split, Mode split, 2016 2006		Mode split, 2006			
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Bikers	Peds.	Other	Bikers	Peds.	Other
Corning	44%	56%	37%	63%	32%	67%	1%	37%	56%	7%
Riverfront										
Park ²										
4 th St.	38%	62%	36%	64%	73%	26%	1%	63%	34%	4%
Trailhead										
Colonie Town	40%	60%	44%	56%	65%	33%	2%	49%	50%	<2%
Park										
Lions Park	47%	53%	42%	58%	46%	53%	1%	48%	42%	10%
Nott St.	36%	64%	25%	75%	66%	34%	0%	54%	46%	<1%
SCCC	39%	61%	33%	67%	59%	38%	2%	52%	48%	<1%
Kiwanis Park	35%	65%	34%	66%	83%	17%	0%	77%	21%	2%
Goldfoot Rd.	46%	54%	40%	60%	51%	48%	1%	55%	43%	2%
Shenantaha	44%	56%	48%	53%	65%	34%	1%	39%	60%	1%
Cr. Park										
Garden Court	41%	59%	28%	73%	63%	37%	0%	27%	63%	11%
114 th St.	35%	65%	32%	68%	23%	77%	0%	25%	66%	9%

Table 4: Gender and mode split comparisons, 2006 – 2016

Recommendations for Future Counts

It's important to continue to collect usage data for multi-use trails in the Capital District due to ever changing commuting and recreational preferences. Moreover, understanding how usage trends change over time can help inform future decisions to expand and enhance the existing regional trail network. Planning for any future counts show consider the following recommendations.

• **Maintain NBPDP methodology:** since NBPDP is a recognized national standard for collecting trail usage data and so comparisons between counts can easily and accurately be made, any future count should employ this methodology. Moreover, future counts should keep the locations

² 2016 gender and mode split are averages of all three locations within the Corning Riverfront Park

consistent, or at least be able to justify adding or subtracting locations, to ensure that accurate comparisons over time can be made.

- **Conduct trail user counts more frequently:** since 2006, several miles of new trail have been built or enhanced in the Capital District. Development patterns have also changed during that time. To avoid missing out on how these changes can affect usage, it's important to collect data more frequently than once every ten years. While it may not be feasible to conduct regional counts on the scale of what was done in 2006 and 2016 every year, conducting counts on a rotating basis over the course of one or two years may be a more manageable and proactive approach that can produce the same amount of data the decennial counts have provided.
- Increase the usage of electronic counter equipment: adding electronic counters to the 2016 Capital District Trail User Counts allowed CDTC to collect more usage information with less manpower. Any future counts should, however, require that counters remain in place for longer than a week; ideally, the counters should remain in place for a full year. Collecting more electronic usage data would allow CDTC to more confidently determine peak usage periods, which may vary by location, and other usage patterns that may not be discoverable over the course of a week.
- Expand the number of observed count periods: while NBPDP methodology permits a two-hour weekday and a two-hour weekend count period per location, it would be valuable to collect more observational data over a greater duration and number of days for many of the same reasons why more electronic usage data should be recorded.

Section III

Capital District Trail Count Profiles

Albany County Rail Trail

Albany and Bethlehem Trail length – 9 miles

Estimated Annual Usage

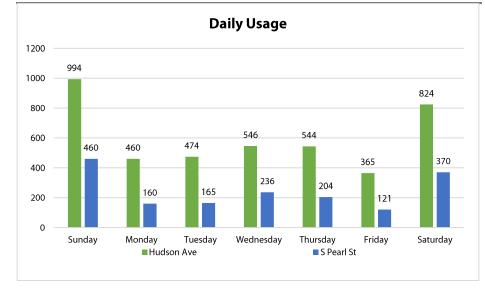
Hudson Ave (Bethlehem) S Pearl St (Albany) 164,073 66,924

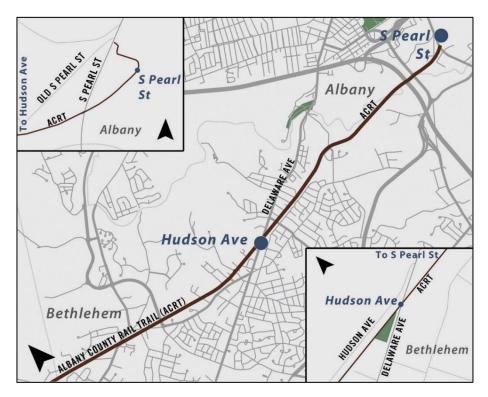
Estimated Seasonal Usage

			1
	Hudson Ave	S Pearl St	
Winter	19,164	7,817	
Spring	53,078	21,650	
Summer	62,889	25,652	
Fall	28,942	11,805	

Usage Mode Split

0 1			
	Hudson Ave	S Pearl St	
Bicyclists	70%	76%	
Pedestrians	29%	22%	
Other	2%	2%	

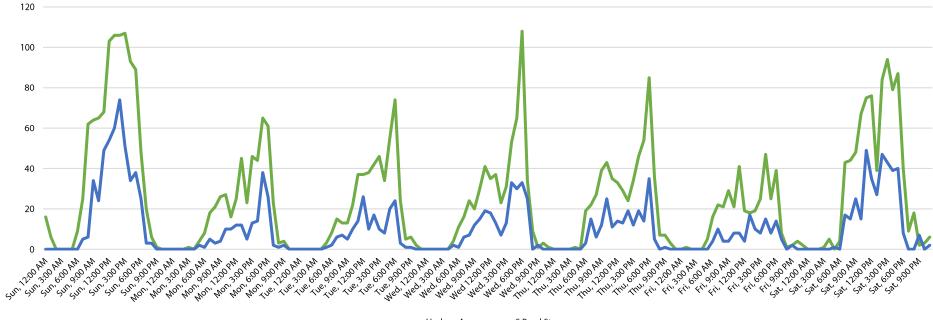




Daily Usage Profile		
	Hudson Ave	S Pearl St
Average weekday	478	177
Average weekend	909	415
Maximum weekday	Wednesday	Wednesday
Maximum weekend	Sunday	Sunday
Peak weekday usage	Wednesday, 5-7 PM	Monday, 5-7 PM
Peak weekend usage	Sunday, 2-4 PM	Sunday, 1-3 PM

Estimated Monthly Usage		Usage Gender Spl	lit				
	Hudson Ave	S Pearl St		Hudso	n Ave	S Pearl St	
January	4,922	2,008		Female	Male	Female	Male
February	4,922	2,008	Bicyclists	33%	38%	29%	49%
March	11,485	4,685	Pedestrians	16%	13%	11%	11%
April	18,048	7,362	Overall	49%	51%	41%	59%
May	18,048	7,362					
June	19,689	8,031					
July	21,329	8,700					
August	22,970	9,369					
September	18,048	7,362					
October	9,844	4,015					
November	9,844	4,015					
December	4,922	2,008					
Annual	164,073	66,924					

Hourly Usage



-Hudson Ave S Pearl St

Albany Shaker Trail

Colonie Trail length – 1.3 miles

Estimated Annual Usage

Shaker Ridge Country Club

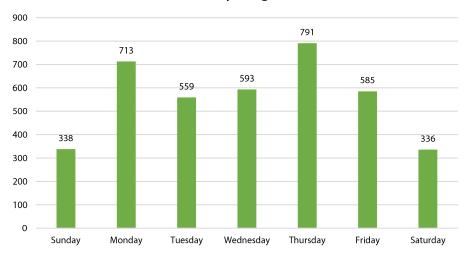
152,685

Estimated Seasonal Usage

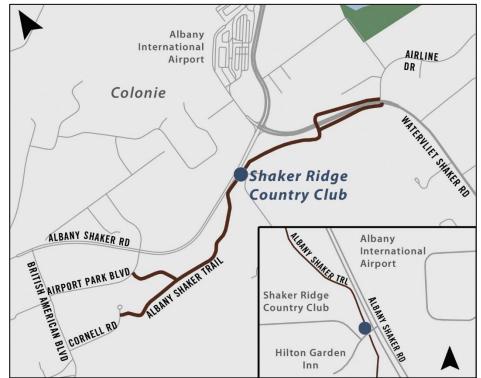
	Shaker Ridge Country Club
Winter	17,834
Spring	49,394
Summer	58,524
Fall	26,934

Usage Mode Split

	Shaker Ridge Country Club
Bicyclists	3%
Pedestrians	97%
Other	0%



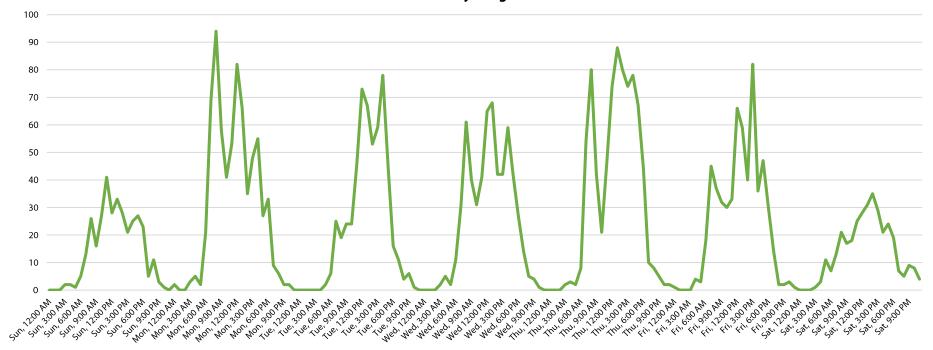
Daily Usage



Daily Usage Profile	
	Shaker Ridge Country Club
Average weekday	648
Average weekend	337
Maximum weekday	Thursday
Maximum weekend	Sunday
Peak weekday usage	Thursday, 1-3 PM
Peak weekend usage	Sunday, 11 AM-1 PM

Estimated Mor	nthly Usage	Usage Gender Split		
	Shaker Ridge Country Club		Shaker Ridge	Country Club
January	4,581		Female	Male
February	4,581	Bicyclists	0%	3%
March	10,688	Pedestrians	67%	30%
April	16,795	Overall	67%	33%
May	16,795			
June	18,322			
July	19,849			
August	21,376			
September	16,795			
October	9,161			
November	9,161			
December	4,581			
Annual	152,685			

Hourly Usage



2016 Capital District Trail User Counts | 24

Ballston Veterans Trail

Ballston Trail length – 3.1 miles

Estimated Annual Usage

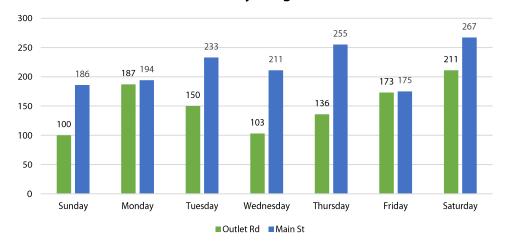
Outlet Road	41,340	
Main Street	59,319	

Estimated Seasonal Usage

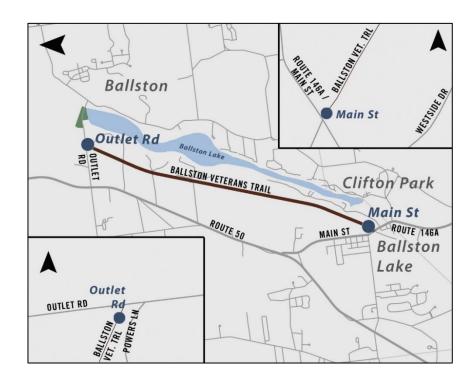
	Outlet Road	Main Street		
Winter	4,829	6,928		
Spring	13,373	19,190		
Summer	15,846	22,737		
Fall	7,292	10,464		

Usage Mode Split

	Outlet Road	Main Street		
Bicyclists	58%	32%		
Pedestrians	42%	61%		
Other	0%	8%		



Daily Usage

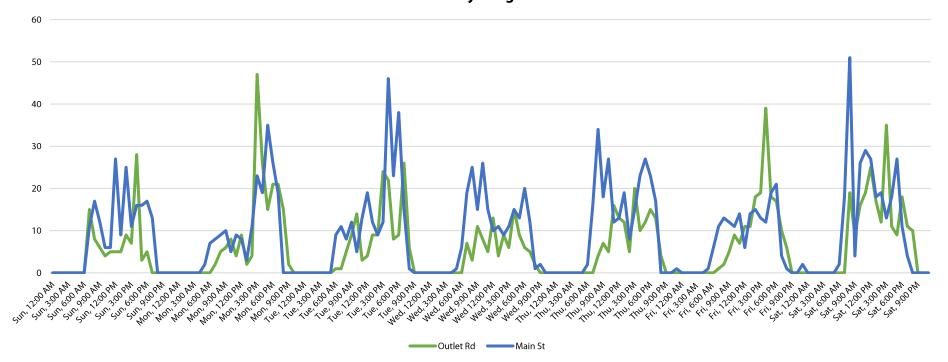


Daily Usage Profile				
	Outlet Road	Main Street		
Average weekday	150	214		
Average weekend	156	227		
Maximum weekday	Monday	Thursday		
Maximum weekend	Saturday	Saturday		
Peak weekday usage	Monday, 2-4 PM	Tuesday, 4-6 PM		
Peak weekend usage	Saturday, 1-3 PM	Saturday, 7-9 AM		

Estimated Monthly Usage			
	Outlet Road	Main Street	
January	1,240	1,780	
February	1,240	1,780	
March	2,894	4,152	
April	4,547	6,525	
May	4,547	6,525	
June	4,961	7,118	
July	5,374	7,711	
August	5,788	8,305	
September	4,547	6,525	
October	2,480	3,559	
November	2,480	3,559	
December	1,240	1,780	
Annual	41,340	59,319	

Usage Gender Split				
	Outlet	Road	Main S	Street
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Bicyclists	22%	36%	21%	13%
Pedestrians	26%	16%	26%	40%
Overall	47%	53%	47%	53%

Hourly Usage



Delaware Avenue-Black Bridge Trail

Cohoes Trail length – 2.1 miles

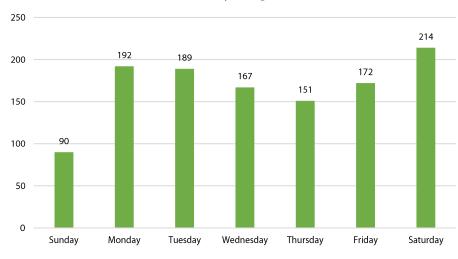
Estimated Annual Usage		
Admiral's Walk	45,825	

Estimated Seasonal Usage

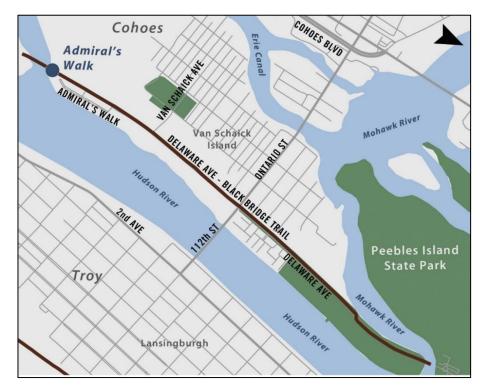
	Admiral's Walk	
Winter	5,352	
Spring	14,824	
Summer	17,565	
Fall	8,084	

Usage Mode Split

	Admiral's Walk
Bicyclists	47%
Pedestrians	51%
Other	2%



Daily Usage

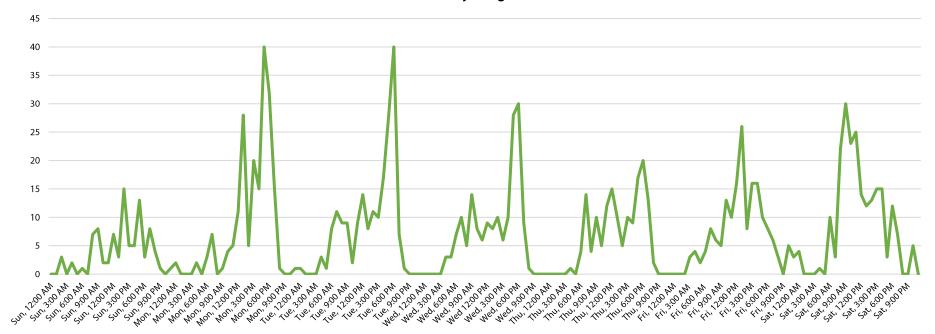


Daily Usage Profile	
	Admiral's Walk
Average weekday	174
Average weekend	152
Maximum weekday	Monday
Maximum weekend	Saturday
Peak weekday usage	Monday, 5-7 PM
Peak weekend usage	Saturday, 9-11 AM

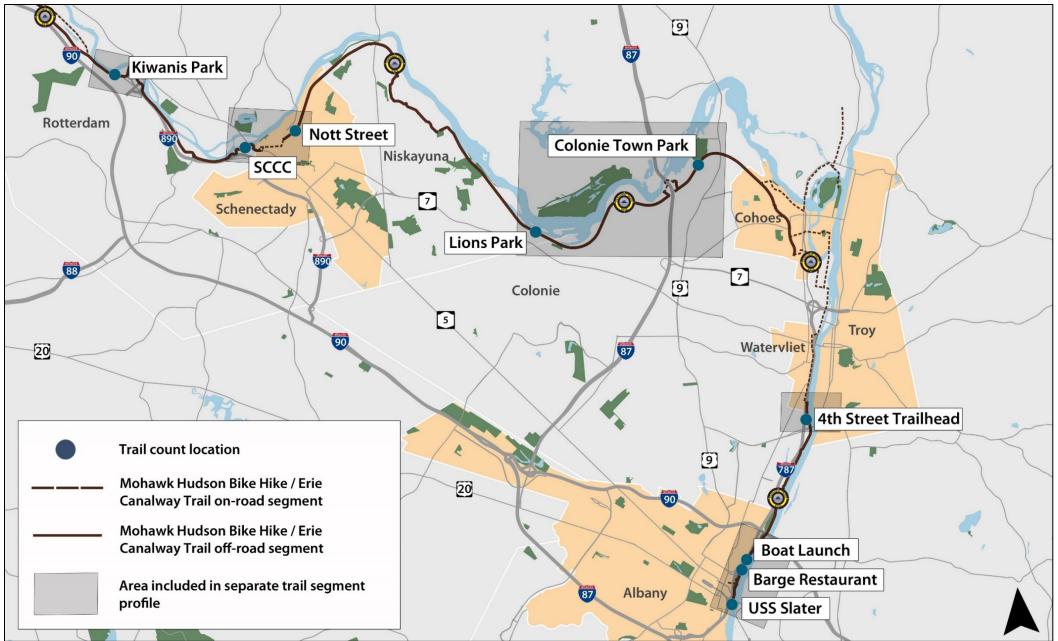
2016 Capital District Trail User Counts | 27

Estimated Mon	thly Usage	Usage Gender	Split	
	Admiral's Walk		Admir	al's Walk
January	1,375		Female	Male
February	1,375	Bicyclists	11%	37%
March	3,208	Pedestrians	19%	33%
April	5,041	Overall	30%	70%
May	5,041			
June	5,499			
July	5,957			
August	6,416			
September	5,041			
October	2,750			
November	2,750			
December	1,375			
Annual	45,825			

Hourly Usage



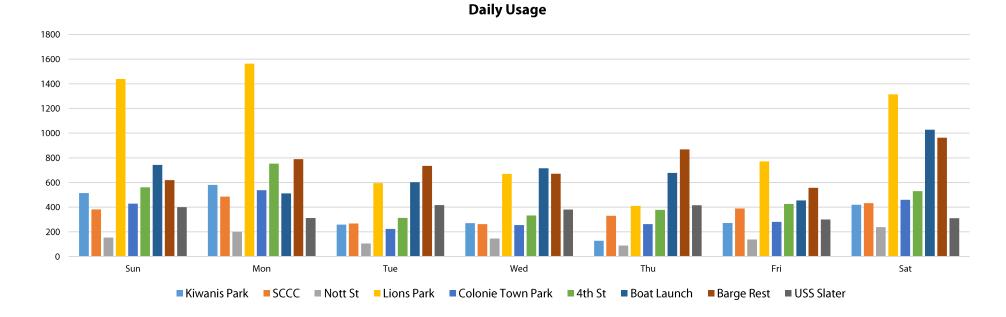
Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike Trail

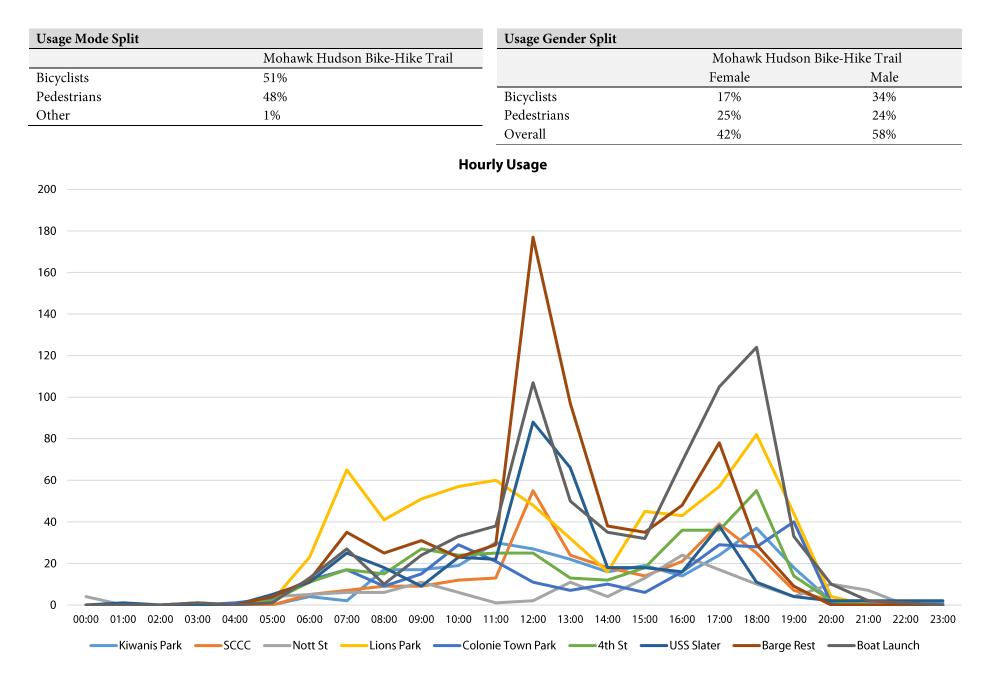


Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike Trail

Trail length – 35 miles (Rotterdam to Albany); part of 360-mile Erie Canalway Trail (Buffalo to Albany)

Estimated annual usage		Estimated seasonal usage				
Kiwanis Park	95,121		Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Schenectady County Community College	99,372	Kiwanis Park	11,110	30,772	36,460	16,779
(SCCC)		SCCC	11,607	32,147	38,089	17,529
Nott Street	41,730	Nott Street	4,874	13,500	15,995	7,361
Lions Park	263,757	Lions Park	30,807	85,325	101,098	46,527
Colonie Town Park	95,394	Colonie Town Park	11,142	35,334	36,565	16,828
4th Street Trailhead	128,388	4 th Street Trailhead	14,996	41,534	49,211	22,648
Corning Riverfront Park – South (USS Slater)	98,943	USS Slater	11,557	32,008	37,925	17,454
Corning Riverfront Park – Central (Barge	202,839	Barge Restaurant	23,692	65,618	77,748	35,781
Restaurant)		Boat Launch	21,551	59,689	70,722	32,547
Corning Riverfront Park – North (Boat Launch)	184,509					





Rotterdam

Estimated Annual	Usage
-------------------------	-------

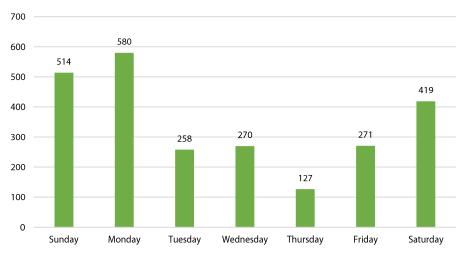
Kiwanis Park

95,121

Estimated Seasonal Usage		
	Kiwanis Park	
Winter	11,110	
Spring	30,772	
Summer	36,460	
Fall	16,779	

Usage Mode Split

	Kiwanis Park
Bicyclists	83%
Pedestrians	17%
Other	0%

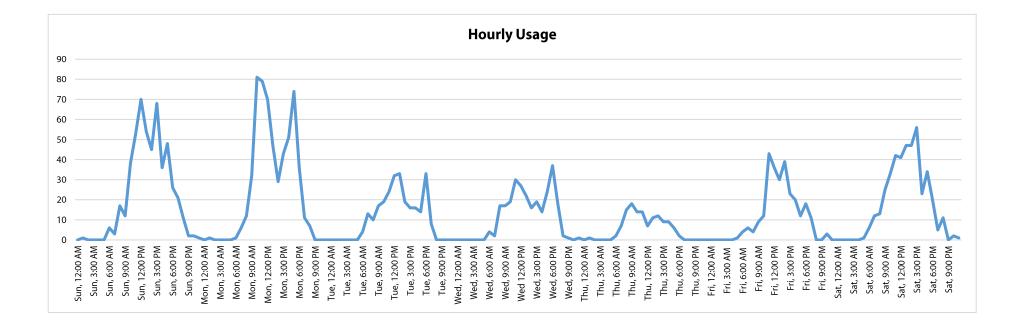




Daily Usage Profile	
	Kiwanis Park
Average weekday	301
Average weekend	348
Maximum weekday	Monday
Maximum weekend	Sunday
Peak weekday usage	Monday, 10 AM–12 PM
Peak weekend usage	Sunday, 12 PM–2 PM

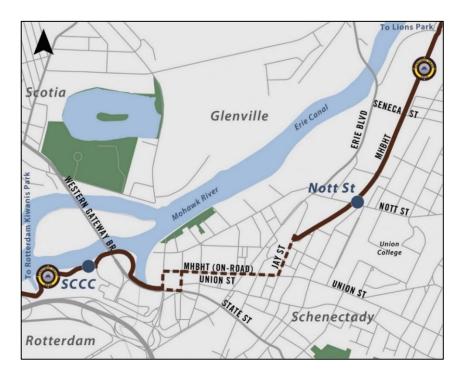
Daily Usage

Estimated M	onthly Usage	Usage Gender Spl	lit	
	Kiwanis Park		Kiwanis Park	
January	2,854		Female	Male
February	2,854	Bicyclists	27%	56%
March	6,658	Pedestrians	7%	9%
April	10,463	Overall	35%	65%
May	10,463			
June	11,415			
July	12,366			
August	13,317			
September	10,463			
October	5,707			
November	5,707			
December	2,854			
Annual	95,121			

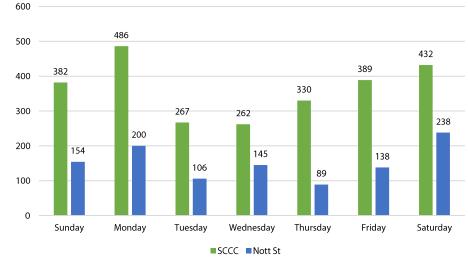


Rotterdam and Schenectady

Estimated Annual Usage			
Schenectady Count	ty Community College (SCCC)	99,372	
Nott Street		41,730	
Estimated Seasona	ll Usage		
	SCCC	Nott Street	
Winter	11,607	4,874	
Spring	32,147	13,500	
Summer	38,089	15,995	
Fall	17,529	7,361	
Usage Mode Split			
	SCCC	Nott Street	
Bicyclists	59%	66%	
Pedestrians	38%	34%	
Other	2%	0%	



	SCCC	Nott Street
Average weekday	347	136
Average weekend	407	196
Maximum weekday	Monday	Monday
Maximum weekend	Saturday	Saturday
Peak weekday usage	Thursday, 2-4 PM	Monday, 11 AM–1 PM
Peak weekend usage	Saturday, 12-2 PM	Saturday, 1-3 PM

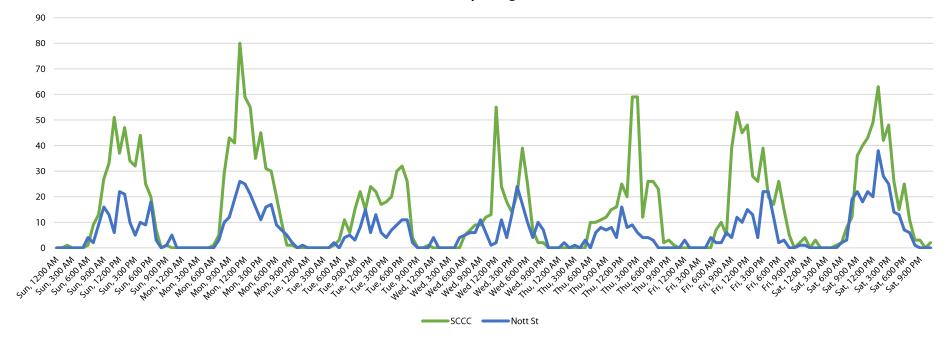


Daily Usage

Estimated Monthly Usage			
	SCCC	Nott Street	
January	2,981	1,252	
February	2,981	1,252	
March	6,956	2,921	
April	10,931	4,590	
May	10,931	4,590	
June	11,925	5,008	
July	12,918	5,425	
August	13,912	5,842	
September	10,931	4,590	
October	5,962	2,504	
November	5,962	2,504	
December	2,981	1,252	
Annual	99,372	41,730	

Usage Gender Split				
	SCCC		Nott Stree	t
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Bicyclists	19%	42%	28%	38%
Pedestrians	20%	20%	8%	26%
Overall	39%	61%	36%	64%

Hourly Usage



Niskayuna and Colonie

Estimated Annual Usage

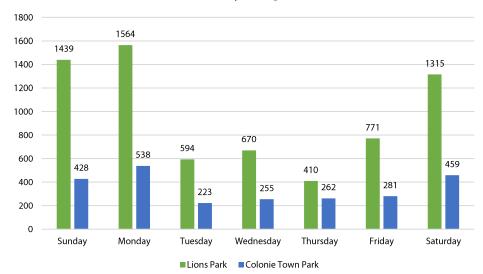
0		
Lions Park	263,757	
Colonie Town Park	95,394	

Estimated Seasonal Usage

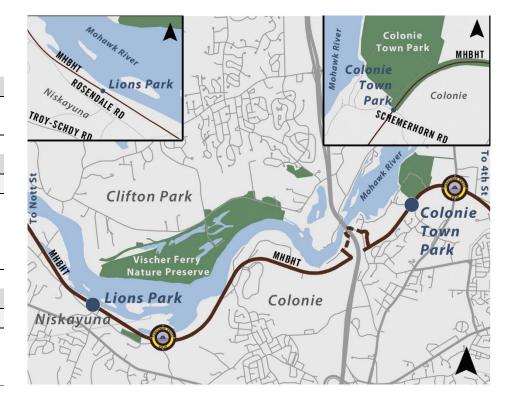
	Lions Park	Colonie Town Park	
Winter	30,807	11,142	
Spring	85,325	35,334	
Summer	101,098	36,565	
Fall	46,527	16,828	

Usage Mode Split

0 1		
	Lions Park	Colonie Town Park
Bicyclists	46%	65%
Pedestrians	53%	33%
Other	1%	2%





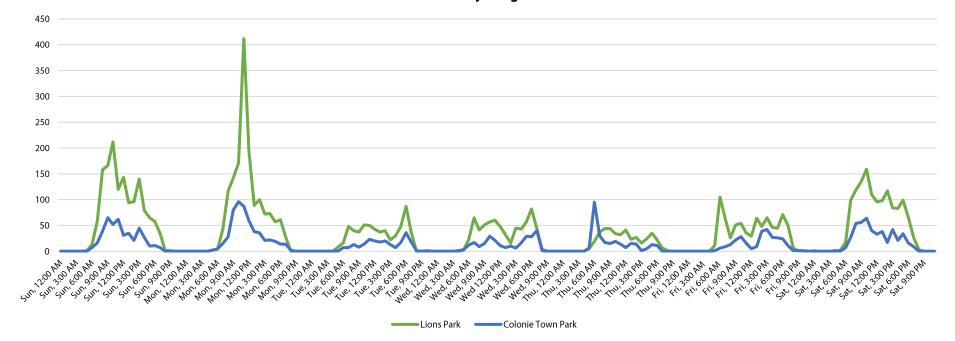


Daily Usage Profile				
	Lions Park	Colonie Town Park		
Average weekday	802	312		
Average weekend	1,377	444		
Maximum weekday	Monday	Monday		
Maximum weekend	Sunday	Saturday		
Peak weekday usage	Friday, 6-8 AM	Thursday, 6-8 AM		
Peak weekend usage	Sunday, 9-11 AM	Saturday, 9-11 AM		

Estimated Monthly Usage			
	Lions Park	Colonie Town Park	
January	7,913	2,862	
February	7,913	2,862	
March	18,463	6,678	
April	29,013	10,493	
May	29,013	10,493	
June	31,651	11,447	
July	34,288	12,401	
August	36,926	13,355	
September	29,013	10,493	
October	15,825	5,724	
November	15,825	5,724	
December	7,913	2,862	
Annual	263,757	95,394	

Usage Gender Spl	lit				
	Lions l	Lions Park		Colonie Town Park	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Bicyclists	17%	29%	22%	45%	
Pedestrians	30%	24%	19%	15%	
Overall	47%	53%	40%	60%	

Hourly Usage



Watervliet

Estimated Annual Usage

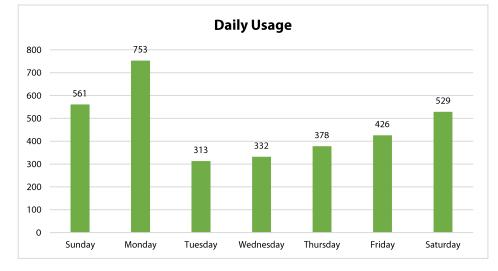
4th Street Trailhead

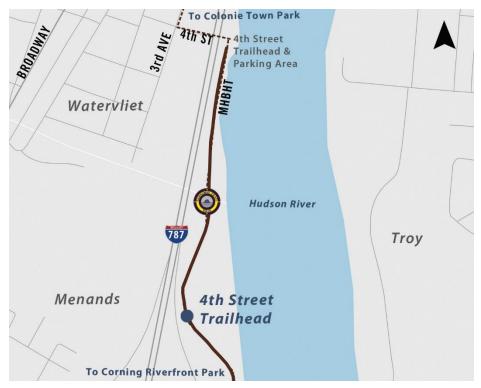
128,388

4 th Street Trailhead		
Winter	14,996	
Spring	41,534	
Summer	49,211	
Fall	22,648	

Usage Mode Split

	4 th Street Trailhead
Bicyclists	73%
Pedestrians	26%
Other	1%

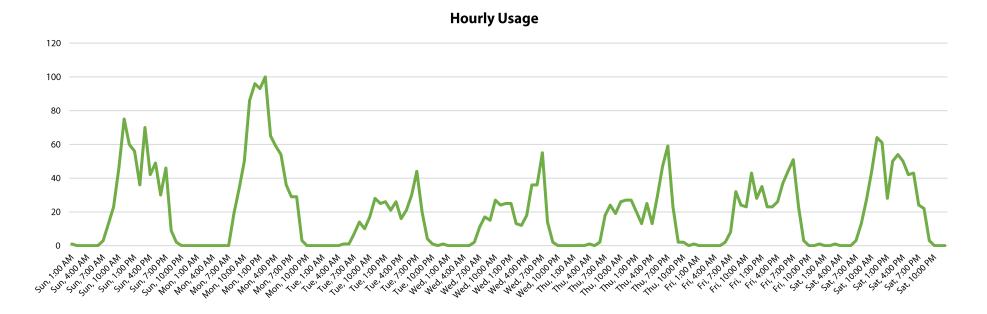




Daily Usage Profile	
	4 th Street Trailhead
Average weekday	440
Average weekend	545
Maximum weekday	Monday
Maximum weekend	Sunday
Peak weekday usage	Monday, 12-2 PM
Peak weekend usage	Sunday, 10 AM-12 PM

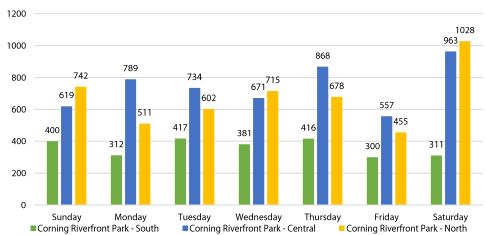
Estimated M	onthly Usage	Usage Gender	Split
	4 th Street Trailhead		4 th Street
January	3,852		Female
February	3,852	Bicyclists	26%
March	8,987	Pedestrians	13%
April	14,123	Overall	38%
May	14,123		
June	15,407		
July	16,690		
August	17,974		
September	14,123		
October	7,703		
November	7,703		
December	3,852		
Annual	128,388		

Usage Gender Spli	it	
	4 th Str	eet Trailhead
	Female	Male
Bicyclists	26%	48%
Pedestrians	13%	13%
Overall	38%	62%

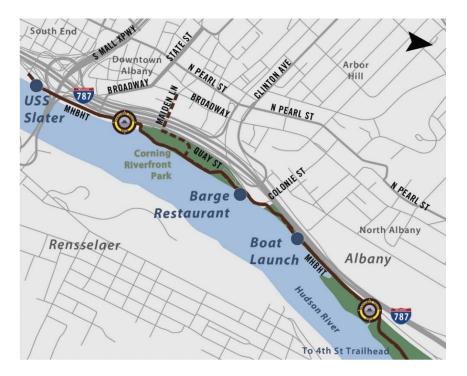


Albany

/				
Estimated Annual Usage				
Corning Riverfro	Corning Riverfront Park – South (USS Slater)		98,943	
Corning Riverfro	nt Park- Central (Bar	ge Restaurant) 2	202,839	
Corning Riverfro	nt Park – North (Boa	t Launch) 1	.84,509	
Estimated Season	nal Usage			
	USS Slater	Barge Restaura	nt Boat Launch	
Winter	11,557	23,692	21,551	
Spring	32,008	65,618	59,689	
Summer	37,925	77,748	70,722	
Fall	17,454	35,781	32,547	
Usage Mode Split				
	USS Slater	Barge Restaura	nt Boat Launch	
Bicyclists	32%	37%	28%	
Pedestrians	68%	63%	70%	
Other	0%	0%	3%	





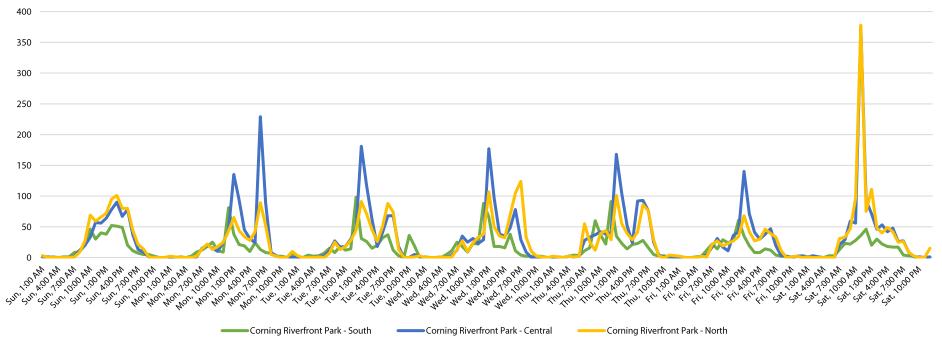


Daily Usage Profile			
	USS Slater	Barge	Boat Launch
		Restaurant	
Average weekday	365	724	592
Average weekend	356	791	885
Maximum weekday	Tuesday	Thursday	Wednesday
Maximum weekend	Sunday	Sunday	Saturday
Peak weekday usage	Tuesday,	Monday,	Wednesday,
	12-2 PM	5-7 PM	5-7 PM
Peak weekend usage	Sunday,	Saturday,	Saturday,
	2-4 PM	10 AM-12 PM	9-11 AM

Estimated Monthly Usage			
	USS Slater	Barge Restaurant	Boat Launch
January	2,968	6,085	5,535
February	2,968	6,085	5,535
March	6,926	14,199	12,916
April	10,884	22,312	20,296
May	10,884	22,312	20,296
June	11,873	24,341	22,141
July	12,863	26,369	23,986
August	13,852	28,397	25,831
September	10,884	22,312	20,296
October	5,937	12,170	11,071
November	5,937	12,170	11,071
December	2,968	60,85	5,535
Annual	98,943	202,839	184,509

Usage Gender Split						
	USS S	lator	Barg	ge	Boat La	unch
	0333	later	Restau	rant	DUat La	unen
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Bicyclists	8%	25%	12%	25%	9%	20%
Pedestrians	34%	33%	38%	25%	31%	41%
Overall	42%	58%	50%	50%	40%	60%

Hourly Usage



Railroad Run Trail

Saratoga Springs Trail length – 1.3 miles

Estimated Annual Usage

Saratoga YMCA

127,452

Estimated Seasonal Usage

	0	
	Saratoga YMCA	
Winter	14,886	
Spring	41,231	
Summer	48,852	
Fall	22,483	

Usage Mode Split

	Saratoga YMCA
Bicyclists	43.6%
Pedestrians	55.9%
Other	0.5%

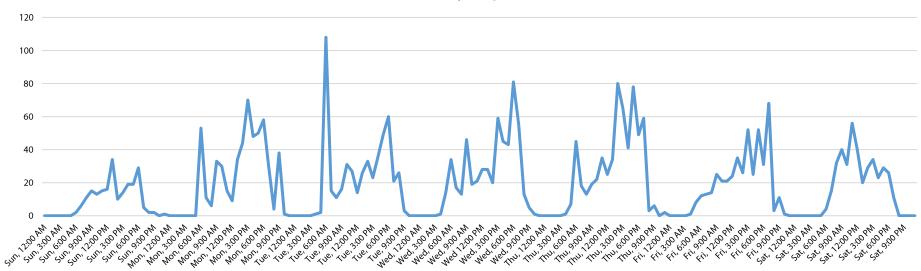


Daily Usage



Daily Usage Profile	
	Saratoga YMCA
Average weekday	525
Average weekend	322
Maximum weekday	Thursday
Maximum weekend	Saturday
Peak weekday usage	Thursday, 2-4 PM
Peak weekend usage	Saturday, 11 AM-1 PM

Estimated M	onthly Usage	Usage Gender Split			
	Saratoga YMCA		Saratoga YMCA		
January	3,824		Female	Male	
February	3,824	Bicyclists	16%	28%	
March	8,922	Pedestrians	32%	25%	
April	14,020	Overall	48%	52%	
May	14,020				
June	15,294				
July	16,569				
August	17,843				
September	14,020				
October	7,647				
November	7,647				
December	3,824				
Annual	127,452				



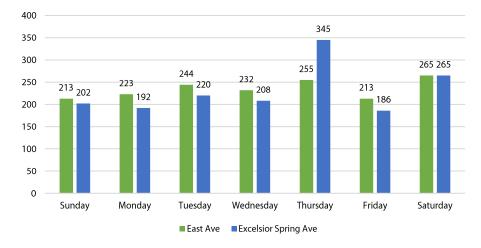
Hourly Usage

Spring Run Trail

Saratoga Springs Trail length – 1.1 miles

Estimated Annual Usage

- C		
East Ave	64,155	
Excelsior Spring Ave	63,102	
Estimated Seasonal Usa	ge	
	East Ave	Excelsior Spring Ave
Winter	7,493	7,370
Spring	20,754	20,413
Summer	24,591	24,187
Fall	11,317	11,131
Usage Mode Split		
	East Ave	Excelsior Spring Ave
Bicyclists	19%	14%
Pedestrians	77%	86%
Other	3%	0%



Daily Usage



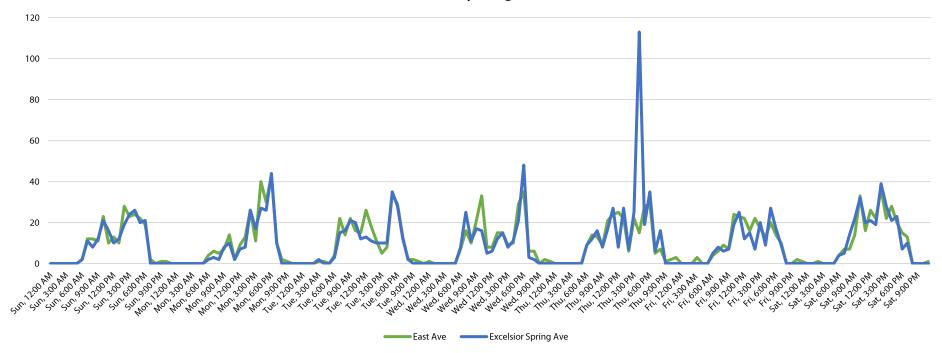
Daily Usage Profile

	East Ave	Excelsior Spring Ave
Average weekday	233	230
Average weekend	239	234
Maximum weekday	Thursday	Thursday
Maximum weekend	Saturday	Saturday
Peak weekday usage	Monday, 5-7 PM	Thursday, 3-5 PM
Peak weekend usage	Saturday, 1-3 PM	Saturday, 2-4 PM

Estimated Monthly Usage		
	East Ave	Excelsior Spring Ave
January	1,925	1,893
February	1,925	1,893
March	4,491	4,417
April	7,057	6,941
May	7,057	6,941
June	7,699	7,572
July	8,340	8,203
August	8,982	8,834
September	7,057	6,941
October	3,849	3,786
November	3,849	3,786
December	1,925	1,893
Annual	64,155	63,102

Usage Gender Split				
	East Ave		Excelsior Spring Ave	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Bicyclists	7%	13%	2%	11%
Pedestrians	47%	33%	53%	33%
Overall	53%	46%	56%	44%

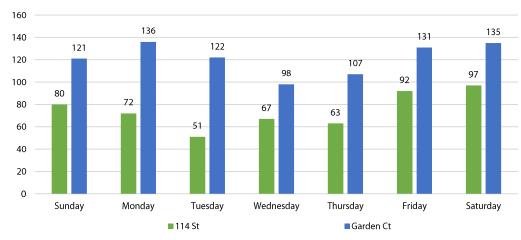
Hourly Usage



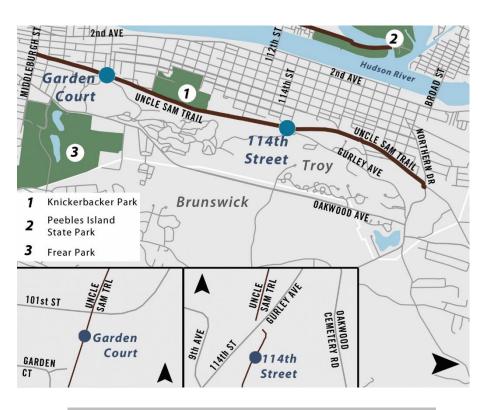
Uncle Sam Trail

Troy Trail length – 3.5 miles

Estimated Annual Usage				
114th St		20,358		
Garden Ct		33,150		
Estimated Seasonal Us	sage			
	114 St		Garden Ct	
Winter	2,378		3,872	
Spring	6,586		10,724	
Summer	7,803		12,706	
Fall	3,591		5,848	
Usage Mode Split	Usage Mode Split			
	114 St		Garden Ct	
Bicyclists	23%		63%	
Pedestrians	77%		37%	
Other	0%		0%	



Daily Usage

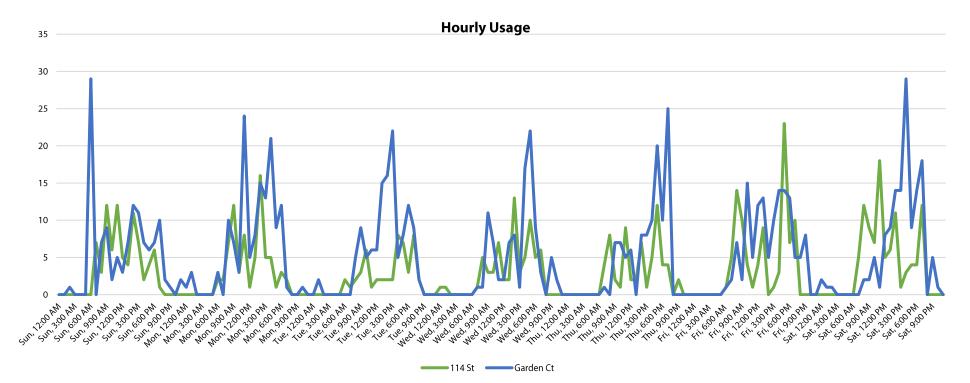


Daily Usage Profile

	114th St	Garden Ct
Average weekday	69	119
Average weekend	89	128
Maximum weekday	Friday	Monday
Maximum weekend	Saturday	Saturday
Peak weekday usage	Friday, 5-7 PM	Tuesday, 2-4 PM
Peak weekend usage	Saturday,	Saturday,
	10 AM-12 PM	3-5 PM

Estimated Monthly Usage		
	114th St	Garden Ct
January	611	995
February	611	995
March	1,425	2,321
April	2,239	3,647
May	2,239	3,647
June	2,443	3,978
July	2,647	4,310
August	2,850	4,641
September	2,239	3,647
October	1,221	1,989
November	1,221	1,989
December	611	995
Annual	20,358	33,150

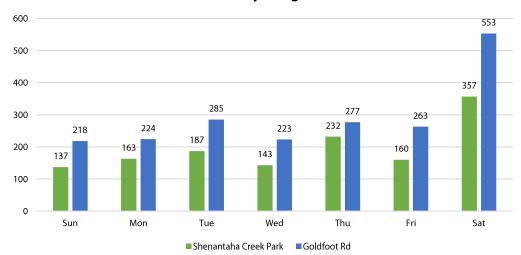
Usage Gender Split							
	114	114th St		Garden Ct			
	Female	Female Male		Male			
Bicyclists	3%	19%	24%	54%			
Pedestrians	32%	45%	17%	29%			
Overall	35%	65%	41%	59%			



Zim Smith Trail

Malta and Round Lake Trail length – 10 miles

Estimated Annual Usa	age				
Shenantaha Creek Park 53,781					
Goldfoot Road	79,677				
Estimated Seasonal Us	sage				
	Shenantaha Creek Park	Goldfoot Road			
Winter	6,282	9,306			
Spring	17,398	25,776			
Summer	20,614	30,540			
Fall	9,487	14,055			
Usage Mode Split					
	Shenantaha Creek Park	Goldfoot Road			
Bicyclists	65%	51%			
Pedestrians	34%	48%			
Other	1%	1%			







Daily Usage Profile

	Shenantaha Creek Park	Goldfoot Road		
Average weekday	177	254		
Average weekend	247	386		
Maximum weekday	Thursday	Tuesday		
Maximum weekend	Saturday	Saturday		
Peak weekday usage	Monday, 5-7 PM	Monday, 5-7 PM		
Peak weekend usage	Saturday, 9-11 AM	Saturday, 10 AM-12		
		PM		

Estimated Month	ly Usage		Usage Gender S	plit			
	Shenantaha Creek Park	Goldfoot Road		Shenantaha	ı Creek Park	Goldfo	ot Road
anuary	1,613	2,390		Female	Male	Female	Male
February	1,613	2,390	Bicyclists	25%	40%	23%	28%
March	3,765	5,577	Pedestrians	19%	16%	23%	25%
April	5,916	8,764	Overall	44%	56%	46%	54%
Лау	5,916	8,764					
une	6,454	9,561					
uly	6,992	10,358					
ugust	7,529	11,155					
eptember	5,916	8,764					
October	3,227	4,781					
November	3,227	4,781					
December	1,613	2,390					
Annual	53,781	79,677					
50							╢╢
50							
	Λ	4					
0							IM V A
30							
	M N			\mathbf{M}	10.		
20							
. /// /				W			
0					J.		
00 AM 00 AM 00 AM 00 AM 00 AM 00 PM 00 PM	Sun, 4:00 PM Sun, 6:00 PM Sun, 6:00 PM Sun, 10:00 PM Mon, 12:00 AM Mon, 2:00 AM Mon, 2:00 AM Mon, 10:00 AM Mon, 12:00 PM Mon, 2:00 PM	Tue, 4:00 AM Tue, 6:00 AM Tue, 5:00 AM Tue, 10:00 PM Tue, 12:00 PM Tue, 2:00 PM Tue, 4:00 PM Tue, 10:00 PM Wed, 12:00 AM Wed, 5:00 AM Wed, 5:00 AM Wed, 5:00 AM	Weed, 12:00 PM Weed, 2:00 PM Weed, 4:00 PM Weed, 6:00 PM Weed, 10:00 PM Thu, 12:00 AM Thu, 2:00 AM Thu, 2:00 AM Thu, 2:00 AM Thu, 10:00 AM	0 AM 0 0 PM 0 0 PM 0 0 PM 0 0 AM 0 0 AM 0 AM 0 AM	Fri, 6:00 AM Fri, 8:00 AM Fri, 10:00 AM Fri, 12:00 PM Fri, 4:00 PM Fri, 6:00 PM	Fri, 8:00 PM Fri, 10:00 PM Sat, 12:00 AM Sat, 2:00 AM Sat, 4:00 AM Sat, 6:00 AM	00 AN 00 AM 00 PM 00 PM 00 PM
, 12:6 In, 2:6 In, 8:6 In, 2:6 In, 2:6	2.5 (1) (1) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2	, 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:00 - 10:0	Ced 12:00 PM Red 12:00 PM Ned, 2:00 PM Ned, 2:00 PM Ned, 8:00 PM Ned, 8:00 PM Lu, 12:00 AM Thu, 4:00 AM Thu, 6:00 AM Thu, 7:00 AM	7.2. (ur. 2.1) 7.1) 2.10 (ur. 2.1) 7.1) 2.10 (ur. 2.1) 7.10 (ur. 2.1) (ur. 2.1) 7.10 (ur. 2.1) (ur. 2	ri, 6:0 i, 10:0 i, 12:0 ri, 2:0 ri, 6:0	⁻ ri, 8:(i, 10:(t, 12:C at, 2:C at, 4:C at, 6:0	at, 8:(t, 10:C t, 12:C at, 2:C at, 4:C
Sur St St St St	Nor Mor Mor Mor Mor Mor Mor Mor Mor Mor M	T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T		É É É É É É É É É É É É É É É É É É É		- E S v v v v	ν sais Sais
		Shenantaha Creek	Park Goldfoot Rd				