

HEAT estimate

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Reduced mortality as a result of changes in cycling behaviour

The number of individuals cycling has **increased** between your pre and post data.
There are now **117 additional** individuals regularly cycling, compared to the baseline.

However, the average amount of cycling per person per year has not changed.
The reported level of cycling in both your pre and post data gives a reduced risk of mortality of: **19 %**, compared to individuals who do not regularly cycle.

Taking this into account, the number of deaths per year that are prevented by this change in cycling is: **0.06**

Economic value of cycling

Currency: GBP, rounded to 1000

The value of statistical life applied is: **1,654,000 GBP**

Based on a **5 year build up for benefits**, a **1 year build up for uptake of cycling**, and an assessment period of **30 years**:

the average annual benefit, averaged over **30 years** is: **84,000 GBP**

the total benefits accumulated over **30 years** are: **2,516,000 GBP**

the maximum annual benefit reached by this level of cycling, per year, is: **92,000 GBP**

This level of benefit is realised in year **7** when both health benefits and uptake of cycling have reached the maximum levels.

When future benefits are discounted by **3.50 %** per year:

the current value of the average annual benefit, averaged across 30 years is: **49,000 GBP**

the current value of the total benefits accumulated over 30 years is: **1,469,000 GBP**

Benefit–Cost Ratio

The total costs of: **800,000 GBP**

Should produce a total saving over **30 years** of: **1,469,000 GBP**

assuming **5 year build up of benefits**, **1 years build up of uptake**, and discounting of **3.5 % per year**

The benefit to cost ratio is therefore: **1.84:1**

Please bear in mind that HEAT does not calculate risk reductions for individual persons but an average across the population under study. The results should not be misunderstood to represent individual risk reductions. Also note that the VSL not assign a value to the life of one particular person but refers to an average value of a “statistical life”.

It is important to remember that many of the variables used within this HEAT calculation are estimates and therefore liable to some degree of error.

You are reminded that the HEAT tools provide you with an approximation of the level of health benefits. **To get a better sense for the possible range of the results, you are strongly advised to rerun the model**, entering slightly different values for variables where you have provided a “best guess”, such as entering high and low estimates for such variables.



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