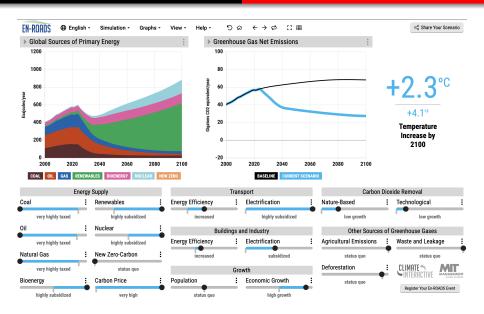
Why bicycle helmet laws backfire: Modelling the temporal dynamics of safety-in-numbers

Benjamin W Pearre (bwpearre@gmail.com)

C-MUS 2024-09-23



Transportation policy \rightarrow intrinsic good

Objective Correlate Mechanisms Technology

Wellbeing ← Contact Lifespan QALY DALY LEGPH Gini SDGs : Active lifestyle
Mobility safety
Clean air
Mobility equity

Mobility equity
Child cognitive development
Reduced parental burdens
Pleasant "third space"
Economic efficiency
Low resource use
Stable biosphere
Stable climate
Global equity



Transportation policy \rightarrow decarbonisation

Objective Correlate Benefits Technology

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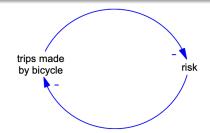
$Biking \hookrightarrow Safety-in-numbers$

- - ullet e.g. twice as many cyclists ightarrow pprox 35% safer
- Active mobility → health!



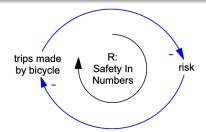
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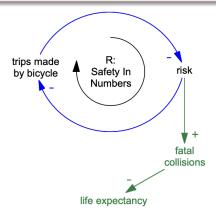
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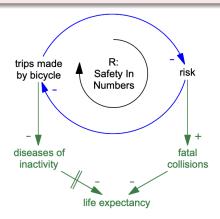
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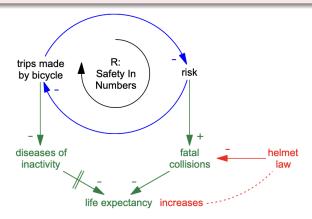
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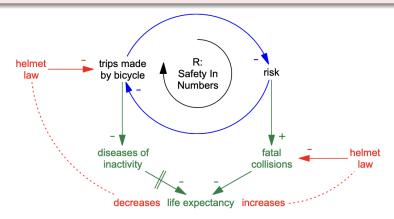
Helmet laws

- Reduce deaths in collisions
- Reduce safety-in-numbers effects
 - e.g. driver awareness, infrastructure improvements. . .



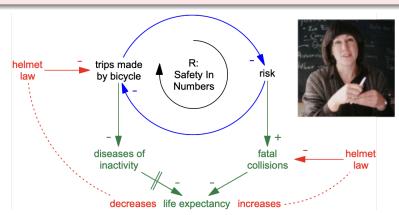
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Life expectancy:

- ullet Helmet requirements o Greater crash survivability
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Safety-In-Numbers feedback loop:

Convenience infrastructure feedback loop:

Life expectancy:

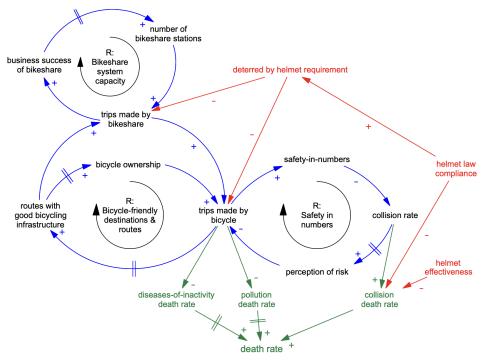
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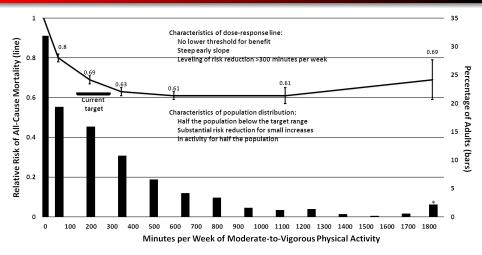
Convenience infrastructure feedback loop:

Bikeshare business model feedback loop:

- Helmet requirements → much less bikesharing



More biking → Greater lifespan, healthspan

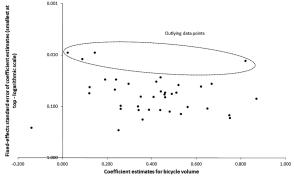


[2018 physical activity guidelines advisory committee scientific report. Department of Health and Human Services]

More biking \rightarrow Safer biking

- More biking $x \leftrightarrows$ safer biking: collisions $\propto (\Delta x)^{\beta}$
 - $\beta \approx [0.25...0.4]$
 - risk $\propto \frac{(\Delta x)^{\beta}}{(\Delta x)} = (\Delta x)^{\beta 1}$
 - ullet e.g. twice as many cyclists ightarrow pprox 35% safer

Funnel plot of coefficient estimates for bicycle volume



[Elvik & Goel. Safety-in-numbers: An updated meta-analysis of estimates. Accident Analysis and Prevention, 2019]

Helmet requirements → Greater crash survivability

Great controversy on this topic, so:

Assume perfect helmets!

Helmet requirements → Less biking

Among owners: 10–40%

Bikesharing:

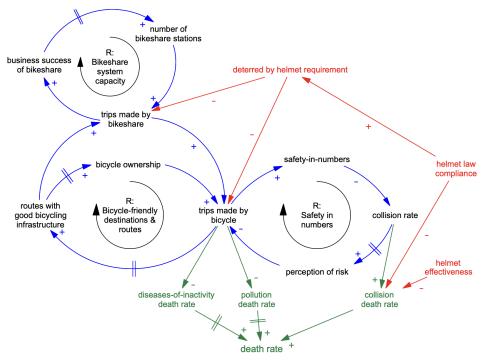
Frequent users: ?

Spontaneous trips: 80%?

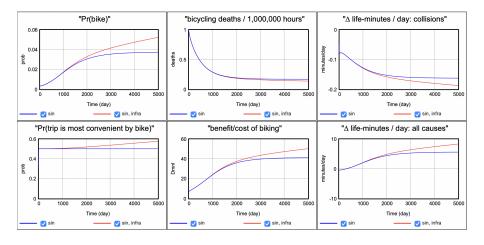
New user recruitment: 90%???

- Poorly studied
- Much debated
- Lots of anecdotal evidence
- Some qualitative evidence

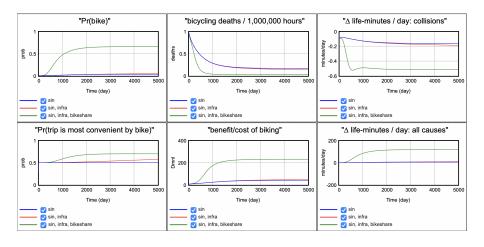
Biggest quantitative gap! But qualitatively OK.



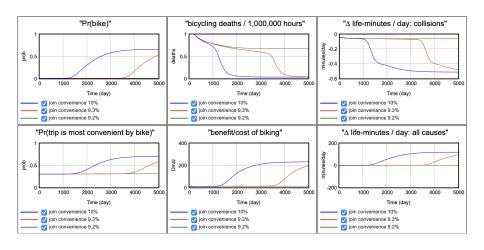
SIN, infrastructure, bikesharing



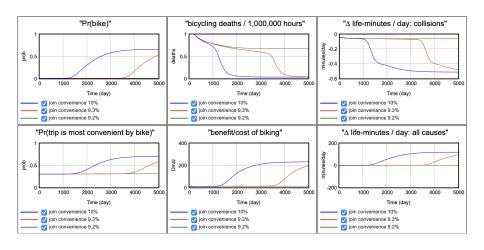
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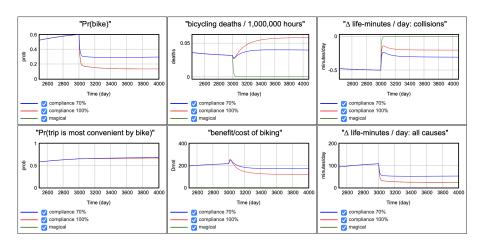
Introducing a bikeshare



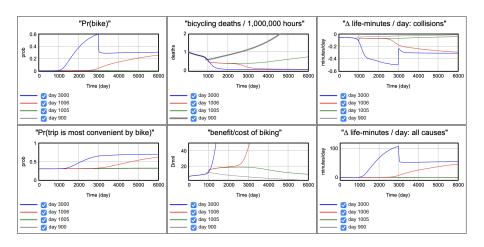
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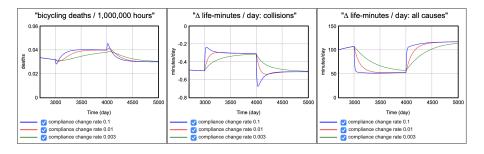
Introducing a helmet law



Bistability



Repeal: dangerous, but only for politicians?



Summary

Helmet laws—assuming perfect helmets:

- ullet Increases safety by constant factor $\lesssim 25\%$
- \bullet Extend life expectancy by \sim 1–2 weeks.
 - Affects < current cyclists
- Suppress feedback loops that encourage cycling.

Encouraging cycling:

- Activates virtuous safety–convenience feedback loops
- Increases safety exponentially → factors > 10×?
- Decreases burden of diseases of inactivity.
 - Affects non- and not-yet-cyclists
 - ullet Extends (healthy!) life expectancy by \sim 2–4 years.
- All those other benefits...

Take-home

Helmet laws:

... may yield small short-term gains while inhibiting large long-term gains from reinforcing feedbacks.

Cost:benefit ratio can easily exceed 100:1

→ Treat helmet policies with extreme caution!

Future work

- Social signals $\stackrel{?}{\approx}$ laws
- What controls β ?
- Dynamics of other Mechanisms
- Traffic models, learning agents
- **७** ♦ ₩ ≒ **↓** 5 **↓** ...?
- Feedback? Collaborations?
 - Postdoc positions, etc...?



