

# HEAT estimate

## 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 **1,000 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: **20 %**, compared to individuals who do not regularly cycle.

You have chosen to assess the benefits of **80 %** of this change in reported levels of cycling  
Taking this into account, the number of deaths per year that are prevented by this change in cycling is: **0.44**

## Financial savings as a result of cycling

Currency: EUR, rounded to 1000

The value of statistical life applied is:	<b>1,574,000 EUR</b>
<i>Based on a 5 year build up for benefits, a 1 year build up for uptake of cycling, and an assessment period of 10 years:</i>	
the average annual benefit, averaged over 10 years is:	<b>519,000 EUR</b>
the total benefits accumulated over 10 years are:	<b>5,194,000 EUR</b>
the maximum annual benefit reached by this level of cycling, per year, is:	<b>697,000 EUR</b>
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 5 % per year:	
<b>the current value of the average annual benefit, averaged across 10 years is:</b>	<b>378,000 EUR</b>
<b>the current value of the total benefits accumulated over 10 years is:</b>	<b>3,782,000 EUR</b>

## Benefit–Cost Ratio

<b>The total costs of:</b>	<b>600,000 EUR</b>
Should produce a total saving over 10 years of:	<b>3,782,000 EUR</b>
assuming 5 year build up of benefits, 1 years build up of uptake, and discounting of 5 % per year	
The benefit to cost ratio is therefore:	<b>6.30:1</b>

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 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.