ADDRESSING CYCLING POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL: SPAIN





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- FUNDACIÓN MAPFRE was created in 1975 by MAPFRE insurance company with the aim of contributing to the well being of individuals and the society in Spain and other countries by means of activities in the following areas:
 - Promotion of safety of people and their assests, with particular focus on road safety
 - Improvement of quality of life and the environment
 - Dissemination of cultural matters, the arts and literature
 - Training and research in insurance sciencies
 - Improvement of the economic, social and cultural conditions of sectors and individuals with particular social challenges

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Background on MAPFRE Foundation

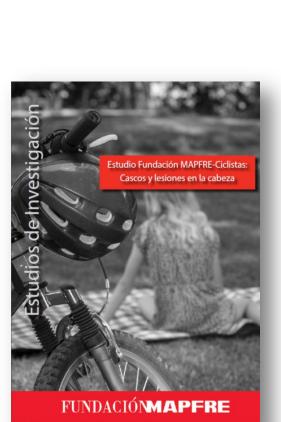


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Highlights of our 2013 study

- Spain has reduced the total number of traffic fatalities by around 80% since 2000, but the number of seriously injured cyclists has increases in the last decada (from 202 in year 2003 to 268 in year 2012, +33%)
- Serious head injuries are as frequent in urban areas as in rural areas (on the contrary, there are more fatalities in rural than in urban)
- Head injuries are associated with longer hospital stays, sick-leaves from work, more sequelae...
- Helmet use rate (Jan-March 2013, Castellana-Recoletos axis in Madrid): around 45%
- June 2013: less than 20% of cyclists would stop cycling if the helmet were compusory for them (same group that believes the helmet is not effective)



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IRC-13-46

IRCOBI Conference 2013

Cyclist Injuries Leading to Permanent Medical Impairment in Sweden and the Effect of Bicycle Helmets

Matteo Rizzi, Helena Stigson, Maria Krafft

Abstract Cyclist injuries leading to long-term consequences are common and therefore important to identify in order to design a more sustainable road transport system. The aim of this study was to apply impairment scaling to those injuries to reflect long-term consequences. The Risk of Permanent Medical Impairment (RPMI) was measured for cyclist injuries and compared with the Injury Severity Score (ISS). Type and location of the crash as well as injury distribution were analyzed. The effect of the bicycle helmet was also calculated using induced exposure techniques. The material was Swedish hospital records for the period 2003-2012.

In total 77% of all bicycle crashes in Sweden were single bicycle crashes, most of which were not policereported. The number of impaired cyclists was more than 3 times larger than those with ISS 9+. Of all impairing injuries, almost 70% were to the upper and lower extremities. Furthermore, almost 10% were head injuries. The most common injuries to the upper extremities were to the shoulder and the wrist (AIS 2). Bicycle helmets were found to reduce head-impairing injuries by 62%, and severe impairing injuries by 68%. The effectiveness in reducing face injuries was lower (37% and 49%, respectively).

Traditional prevention of cyclist injuries has been focused on helmets. However, the findings of the present study indicate a need for other strategies to also prevent other injuries, especially to the upper extremities.

Keywords bicycles, head injury, helmets, motor vehicle collisions, single bicycle crashes



TRL Report PPR 446 FINDINGS

Department for **Transport**

The Potential for Cycle Helmets to Prevent Injury: A Review of the Evidence

Abstract

There has been much debate in the literature and elsewhere regarding cycle helmets and their potential to prevent injury. This cycle helmet safety research report was commissioned to

provide a comprehensive review of the eff road accident, building on previous work u et al., 2002). The programme of work evalu perspectives, including a review of current of their potential limitations; a review of recasualties that could be prevented if cycle

Conclusions

The project concludes that in the event of an onroad accident, cycle helmets would be expected to be effective at reducing the frequency and severity of injury in a range of accident conditions, particularly the most common accidents that do not involve a collision with another vehicle.



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Núm. 85		Martes 8 de abril de 2014	Sec. I. Pág. 29508	
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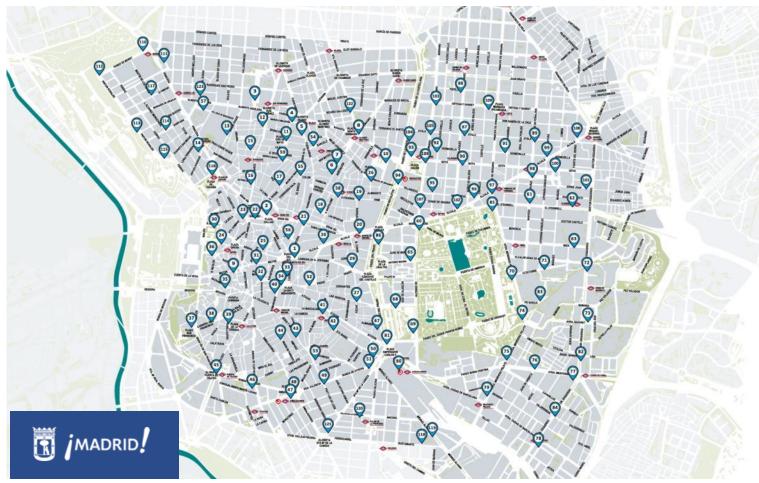
Semana Europea de la Movilidad

La DGT promociona el uso seguro de la bicicleta como medio de transporte con una nueva campaña informativa

- Se ha editado un video divulgativo "El futuro viaja en bici" que se puede ver en <u>Internet</u> y en los canales de <u>Youtube</u>, <u>Facebook</u> y <u>Twitter</u> de la DGT
- Los ciclistas son los usuarios de la vía más vulnerables y el resto de conductores de vehículos deben ser prudentes con sus conductas.
- Los ciudadanos pueden participar con sus propuestas, opiniones y experiencias con la bicicleta a través del hagstag #futuroenbici

16 de septiembre de 2013.- Con motivo de la celebración de la Semana





1.560 electric bicycles, 123 stations







New "cyclo-lanes" in Madrid





Cycling infrastructure in Barcelona





Nota de premsa 15 de juliol de 2014

El Bicing elèctric es posarà en marxa a finals d'any

- A finals d'any es posarà en marxa una prova pilot que complementarà el Bicing actual, amb l'objectiu de facilitar els viatges llargs i ascendents
- » Hi hauran 300 bicicletes elèctriques repartides en 45 estacions, que estaran ubicades a diferents aparcaments de la ciutat

A finals d'any es posarà en marxa el Bicing elèctric, que neix com un complement al

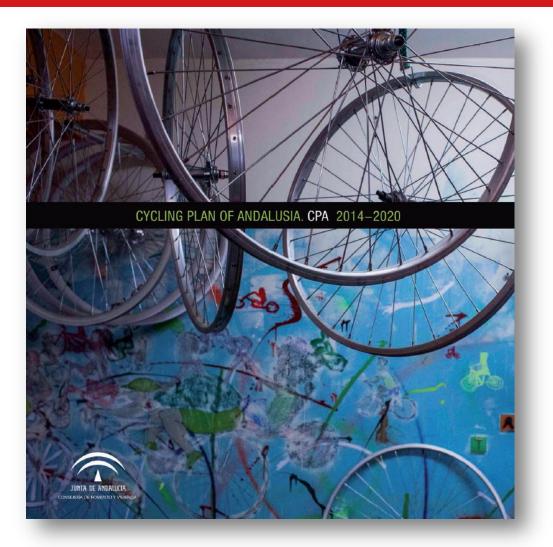
Bicing amb la voluntat de **millorar l'eficiència** del servei ac **llargs i ascendents** i promocionar l'ús de la bicicleta elècti potencia la imatge de Barcelona com a ciutat capdavantera (tracta d'una **prova pilot** amb la que es pretén comprovar l'e nou model, de cara a consolidar-lo com a un mitjà de tran L'objectiu del projecte és que actuï com a multiplicador dels bicicleta a la ciutat,



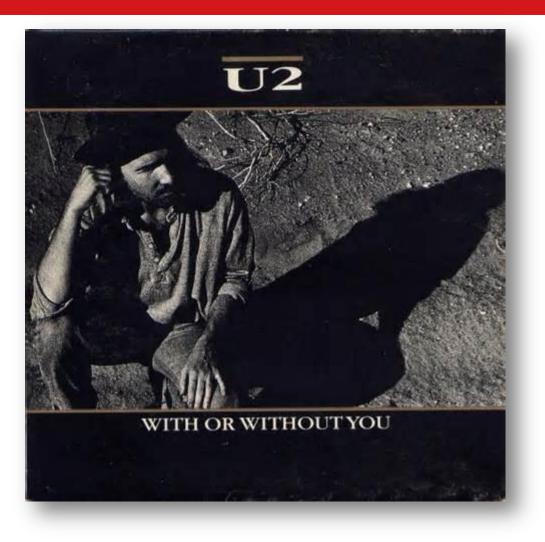


			VALORACIÓN POR CIUDADES								
	Ones Q ches Dinero Electrodomésticos es > Bicicletas > La bici triunfa en la ciudad	Salud Tecnología		Carriles bici	Contaminación	Trafico	Distancias y orografia	Meteorología	Combinación transporte publico/bici	Aparcabicis	SATISFACCIÓN GLOBAL
			SEVILLA	63	60	51	85	78	40	50	78
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Bicicletas	3 julio 2014		ALBACETE	43	60	42	81	53	19	37	64
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Coches		Uno de cada tres	CÓRDOBA	45	53	38	77	67	22	38	63
GPS		bicicleta, al menos	PALMA	46	57	39	73	76	21	38	62
Neumáticos			CASTELLÓN	44	62	39	80	82	29	42	60
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Seguros de coche		aparcamientos es _l	MÁLAGA	37	57	32	68	80	20	27	56
		transporte alterna	BILBAO	45	52	41	43	35	42	41	50
			MURCIA	33	55	37	81	82	28	29	50
			PAMPLONA	32	60	36	58	38	16	36	47
			LASPALMAS	35	61	33	47	85	17	30	46















Communiqué de presse

8 juillet 2014/Mor/Ddu

43% des cyclistes portent un casque de leur plein gré

Relevé 2014 du bpa: recul chez les moins de 14 ans

Le résultat du comptage 2014 du bpa – Bureau de prévention des accidents est similaire à celui des années précédentes: 43% des cyclistes coiffent un casque sur une base volontaire. Le taux de port a toutefois continué à reculer chez les enfants. Il est déjà de 89% chez les usagers de vélos électriques rapides, deux ans après l'introduction de l'obligation.

En 2014, le taux de port du casque cycliste (43%) est légèrement inférieur à celui de l'année précédente, qui avait atteint le niveau record de 46% (2012: 43% / 2011: 40%). Le recul est dû en particulier aux hommes entre 33 et 44 ans, qui portent moins le casque pendant leurs trajets liés aux loisirs.



THINK safety tips for drivers and cyclists

THINK! is working in partnership with Transport for London (TfL) to extend TFL's 'Tips' campaign to other cities in the UK.

The campaign consists of a series of tips, developed to educate and remind drivers and cyclists about the correct way to drive and ride, and reduce the number of collisions on the road.



Muere tras chocar su bici con la puerta de un coche

FRAGA. Un hombre de 81 años de edad y vecino de Fraga falleció el pasado sábado tras verse implicado en un accidente fortuito cuando transitaba con una bicicleta eléctrica por una de las principales calles de la capital del Bajo Cinca.

Al parecer, el hombre, que responde a las iniciales F. L., se desplazaba por la avenida Aragón cuando el ocupante de un vehículo, que estaba parado y estacionado en la misma vía, abrió la puerta del turismo golpeándole de forma accidental. A consecuencia del impacto, el hombre cayó al suelo y se golpeó en la cabeza.

A la zona del accidente, que tuvo lugar sobre las 18.00, acudieron de inmediato varios profesionales del Centro de Salud de Fraga, que asistieron a la víctima en el lugar de los hechos e, incluso, llegaron a trasladarlo al centro sanitario si bien nada se pudo hacer por salvarle la vida.

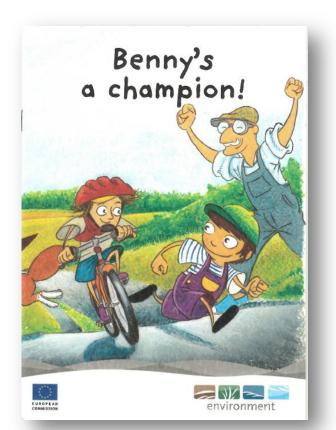
El hombre murió en el propio lugar del accidente, situado a la altura de la calle Alcabón y la rotonda de Mequinenza, según explicaron ayer fuentes municipales. La Policía Local de Fraga fue la encargada de instruir las diligencias. **P. PUERTOLAS**

Heraldo de Aragón | Martes 6 de mayo de 2014





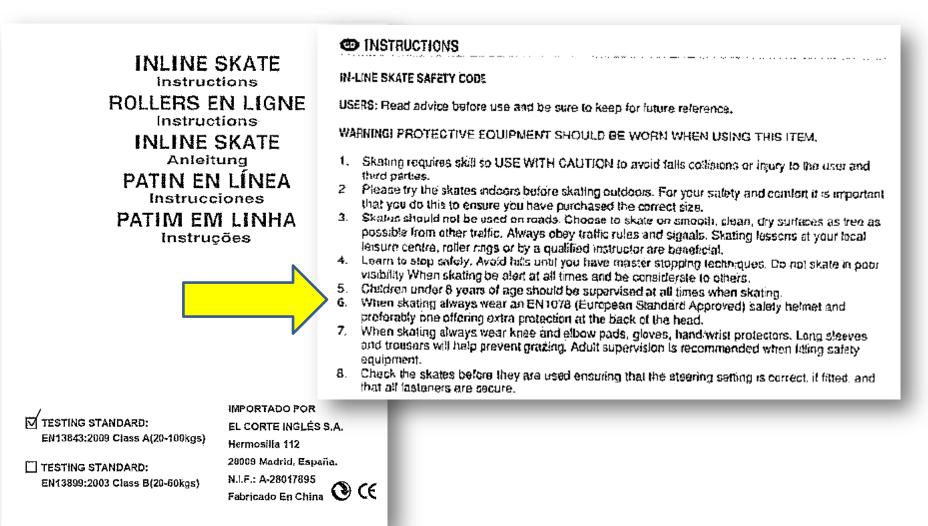
























Guia de la bicicleta

Publicacions i document

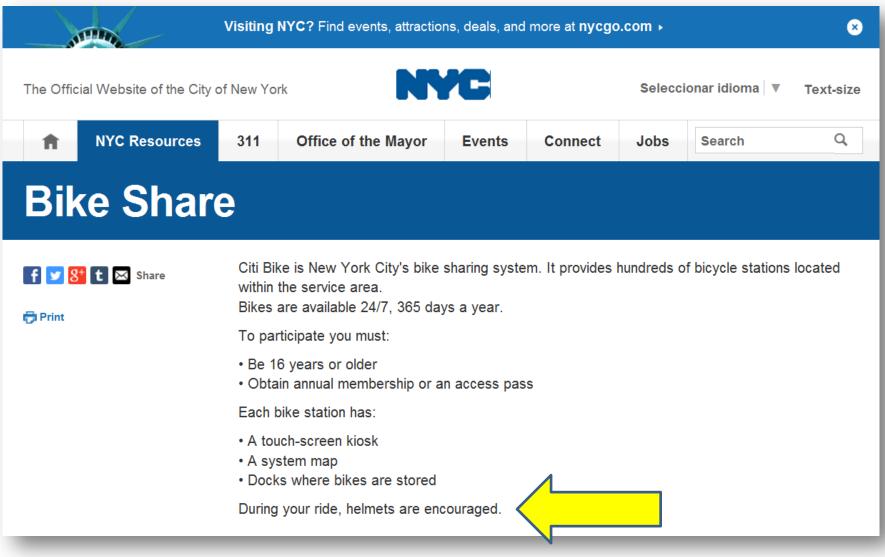
i no ser obligatori portar casc per a circular en bicicleta a la ciutat, et recomanem per a la teva seguretat, que te'l posis.

Recorda que la bicicleta és un vehicle i, tot i no ser obligatori, és recomanable contractar una assegurança de responsabilitat civil. Et pots informar a les entitats i clubs d'usuaris de la bicicleta, a la Federació Catalana de Ciclisme, a les botigues associades al Gremi de Comerciants de Bicicletes de Catalunva o a l'Oficina de la Bicicleta de l'Aiuntament de Barcelona

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J. Monclús – BIKE PAL Final Conference. Brussels, 22 Sept 2014







FOR LONDON Plan a journey

Safety & security

Cycle safety

Road safety

Our Cycle Safety Action Plan is designed to to encourage people

making London's roads as safe as possible for cyclists. It covers

building cycle-friendly roads to developing new technology to pro

Status updates

Cycle safety

Maps

Cycling safety tips

Fares & payments

- · Stop at red lights. It's safer and could save you a £50 fine
- Stay central on narrow roads. Try to ride away from the gutter. If the road is too narrow for vehicles to pass you safely, it might be safer to ride towards the middle of the lane to prevent dangerous overtaking by other vehicles
- Stay away from parked cars. Ideally, keep a door's width away in case the door opens suddenly. Also, try to ride in a straight line past parked cars rather than dodging between them
- Stay back from HGVs. Lorries and other large vehicles might not be able to see you clearly, so stay well back behind them
- Always pay attention. Stay focused on what's going on around you so you can see what other road users might do
- Make eye contact. Try to make eye contact with drivers so you're sure that they have seen you
- **Don't pavement cycle**. Don't cycle on the pavement or up a one-way street (unless clearly marked for cyclists)
- Wear bright clothes. Stay safe by wearing bright clothes during the day and reflective clothing/accessories at night
- **Night lights**. Use lights after dark white at the front and red at the rear. You may be fined £50 if you don't have them
- Signal. Use appropriate hand signals to indicate that you're turning left or right
- No phones or devices. Don't use a mobil phone or combones
- Helmet. Consider wearing a helmet
- Cycle training. There is free, or subsidisting cycle training, including commuter skills, for adults and children in most London boroughs

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Safety tips for Barclays Cycle Hire

Learn how to stay safe on your bike









Giro izquierda *Turn left*



STOP



Giro derecha Turn right

RECOMENDACIONES PARA CICLISTAS

Procura analizar y elegir una ruta con poco tráfico.

Hazte visible con elementos reflectantes y posiciónate en el centro del carril.

Cuando realices una maniobra no olvides sus tres etapas: mirar, señalizar y ejecutar

Señaliza las maniobras y giros con la antelación suficiente.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CYCLISTS

Try to analyze and choose a low traffic route.

Make yourself more visible to other drivers by using reflective gear and by driving in the center of the lane.

When maneuvering, remember the three steps: look, give a signal, and carry out the maneuver.

Signal maneuvers and turns in advance.



RESEARCH AND PRACTICE

e106 Research and Practice Peer Reviewed Graves et al.

American Journal of Public Health | August 2014, Vol 104, No. 8

Public Bicycle Share Programs and Head Injuries

Janessa M. Graves, PhD, MPH, Barry Pless, MD, Lynne Moore, PhD, Avery B. Nathens, MD, PhD, Garth Hunte, MD, PhD, and Frederick P. Rivara, MD, MPH

In the past decade, public bicycle share programs (PBSPs) have become increasingly common in North American cities.¹ Often implemented by government agencies, either independently or through a public–private partnership, these networks of bicycles are available for shared use to individuals at some nominal cost relative to the duration of the rental. Such programs are commonly referred to as BIXI programs in Canada (Bicycle-Taxi), and programs in the United States include B-cycle, DecoBike, and CaBi (Capitol Bikeshare in Washington, DC).

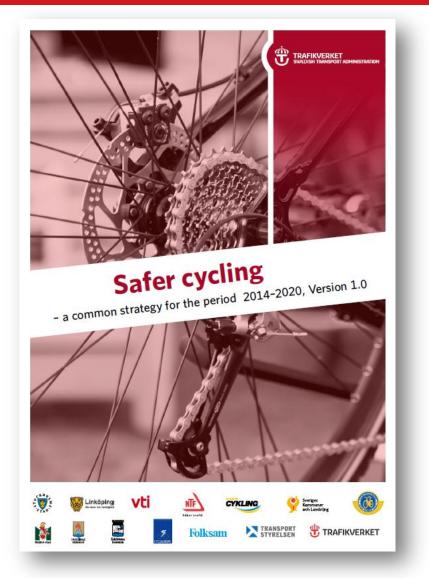
Traumatic brain injuries (TBIs) account for the majority of bicycle-related deaths and one third of bicycle-related injuries.² In 2012, an estimated 81 909 bicycle-related head injuries were treated in US emergency departments.³ Bicycle helmets have been shown to reduce the risk of head, brain, and severe brain injury by *Objectives.* We evaluated the effect of North American public bicycle share programs (PBSPs), which typically do not offer helmets with rentals, on the occurrence of bicycle-related head injuries.

Methods. We analyzed trauma center data for bicycle-related injuries from 5 cities with PBSPs and 5 comparison cities. We used logistic regression models to compare the odds that admission for a bicycle-related injury would involve a head injury 24 months before PBSP implementation and 12 months afterward.

Results. In PBSP cities, the proportion of head injuries among bicycle-related injuries increased from 42.3% before PBSP implementation to 50.1% after (P < .01). This proportion in comparison cities remained similar before (38.2%) and after (35.9%) implementation (P = .23). Odds ratios for head injury were 1.30 (95% confidence interval = 1.13, 1.67) in PBSP cities and 0.94 (95% confidence interval = 0.79, 1.11) in control cities (adjusted for age and city) when we compared the period after implementation to the period before.

Conclusions. Results suggest that steps should be taken to make helmets available with PBSPs. Helmet availability should be incorporated into PBSP planning and funding, not considered an afterthought following implementation. (*Am J Public Health.* 2014;104:e106–e111. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2014. 302012)





4. Priority action areas

In view of the challenges and measures that we presented earlier, we propose that priority be given to the follocal lowing five action areas:

1.	Improve operation and maintenance in both winter and summer	on
2.	Design cycling infrastructure based on the needs of cyclists	Pote redu by a
3.	Start development processes for safer cycles and better equipment	doul cycl
4.	Promote safe behaviour and increase the use of helmets and studded tyres	infra to ci
5.	Develop knowledge on primarily the risks of accidents and cost-benefit status	Mea be a
		de a

With or without youuuuuuuuuuuuuuu?













- NO to compulsion? Maybe, but YES to persuation
- Lead with example (example save lives... and is cheap):
 - Police officers
 - Workers on bicycles
 - Bicycle clubs
 - Your websites, your brochures
 - Make helmets available: to workers, clients...
 - Give away programmes



Please recommend the use of bicycles

BUT

Please recommend also the use of helmets





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