Erratum

Health in all policies? The case of policies to promote bicycle use in the Netherlands

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We regret that we, the Editors and Publisher, failed to see and correct a typesetting error where some shading from the original submission was omitted. This is now corrected herein, with our apologies to the authors and readers for any confusion caused.

No other changes to the article have been made.

Table 1: Policies relevant to active transport

Policy	Structure vision Infrastructure and spatial development (Dutch Acronym SVIR)								
Policy description	Generic policy vision concerning spatial and mobility planning. It describes planned governmental investments from a nation-wide perspective. This broad policy document replaces several sectoral policies, like highway development policy, public transport policy, and spatial policy for the western Holland conurbation. Cycling is mentioned amongst ways to solve spatial planning and transport infrastructure problems, but holds a minor place in the policy								
Responsibilities	Generic policy: national government (Ministries)								
Policy goals	Improving accessibility of cities and regions, safety and livability								
Policy drivers	Accessibility linked to development of a competitive economy								
Policy tools	Legal measures	Subsidies	Rewards	Penalties	Written materials	Behavior change	Bike/walk facilities	Environment change	
HiAP typology	Health in All Policies		Health Policy		Health relevant sectoral policy		Health relevant intersectoral policy		
Policy	Long-term program spatial development, infrastructure and transport (Dutch Acronym MIRT)								
Policy description	Financial framework containing programs and activities on national and regional level. This is based on SVIR and on 8 regional spatial agendas, developed by regions together with national government. Cycling is part of MIRT, but responsibility for actual development of programs and projects as well as realization of those is left to regions and cities								
Responsibilities	Generic policy: national government (Ministries) Actual plans and programs: regions Cycling/walking specific programs/plans: cities								
Policy goals	Improving accessibility of cities and regions, safety and livability								
Policy drivers	Accessibility linked to development of a competitive economy								
Policy tools	Legal measures	Subsidies	Rewards	Penalties	Written materials	Behavior change	Bike/walk facilities	Environment change	
HiAP typology	Health in All Policies		Health Policy		Health relevant sectoral policy		Health relevant intersectoral policy		

Policy	Regional spatial agendas							
Policy description	Eight regions develop a vision for future development and implement this in local projects, linked to their specific context and problems. These agendas have no legal basis, but serve as agenda setting for negotiations with the Ministry in the MIRT framework. They do not contain new policy developments							
Responsibilities	Eight regions are each responsible for their own spatial agenda. They work with municipalities to develop these							
Policy goals	Different policy goals for each region. Examples: protection against flooding, livability of the region, sustainability							
Policy drivers	Accessibility linked to development of a competitive economy, livability for citizens							
Policy tools	Legal measures	Subsidies	Rewards	Penalties	Written materials	Behavior change	Bike/walk facilities	Environment change
HiAP typology	Health in All Policies		Health Policy		Health relevant sectoral policy		Health relevant intersectoral policy	
Policy	Better use (of transport infrastructure)							
Policy description	Generic policy vision linked to concrete measures in transport infrastructure: road, rail, air, and water. It contains budgets spent on projects and activities fitting this policy vision							
Responsibilities	Generic policy and large infrastructural projects: national government Infrastructural projects on regional scale: provinces Municipalities and provinces cooperate where local issues are linked to this vision							
Policy goals	Reduce traffic jams by 20 per cent, efficient use of infrastructure, improvement of accessibility							
Policy drivers	Accessibility linked to development of a competitive economy (brainports and mainports)							
Policy tools	Legal measures	Subsidies	Rewards	Penalties	Written materials	Behavior change	Bike/walk facilities	Environment change
HiAP typology	Health in All Policies		Health Policy		Health relevant sectoral policy		Health relevant intersectoral policy	

Table 1: Continued

Policy	Space for bikes							
Policy description	Program to improve bicycle facilities at railway stations, in particular bike parks.							
Responsibilities	National Government in cooperation with Prorail (rail infrastructure company) and Dutch Railways Company. Coordination with municipalities							
Policy goals	Increase number of train passengers							
Policy drivers	Reduce pressure on motorways: accessibility. Financial: rail efficiency, economic development.							
Policy tools	Legal measures	Subsidies	Rewards	Penalties	Written materials	Behavior change	Bike/walk facilities	Environment change
HiAP typology	Health in All Policies		Health Policy		Health relevant sectoral policy		Health relevant intersectoral policy	

Policy	Safe traffic action program							
Policy description	Long term program to reduce accidents. Contains budgets for risk reducing measures in traffic. Accidents are monitored. The program contains accident reduction ambitions							
Responsibilities	National government (program coordination and measures on large infrastructural facilities) Provinces: coordination and implementation on provincial level Municipalities: coordination and implementation of local level measures							
Policy goals	Reduce number of traffic accidents							
Policy drivers	Reduce number of people injured or killed in traffic accidents							
Policy tools	Legal measures	Subsidies	Rewards	Penalties	Written materials	Behavior change	Bike/walk facilities	Environment change
HiAP typology	Health in All Policies		Health Policy		Health relevant sectoral policy		Health relevant intersectoral policy	

Policy	Climate agenda							
Policy description	Broad policy focusing transport, housing, industry and energy, agriculture, linked up to European climate targets							
Responsibilities	National government: rules and regulations and financial measures contributing to CO ₂ reduction Provinces and cities are stimulated to develop their own climate agendas. Private sector is explicitly seen as a partner.							
Policy goals	Reduce CO ₂ emission							
Policy drivers	Adhere to EU targets, sustainability							
Policy tools	Legal measures	Subsidies	Rewards	Penalties	Written materials	Behavior change	Bike/walk facilities	Environment change
HiAP typology	Health in All Policies		Health Policy		Health relevant sectoral policy		Health relevant intersectoral policy	

Policy	Action agenda architecture and spatial design							
Policy description	Policy vision on future development of local (urban) environments. It includes views on development of multi transport networks that provide opportunities to further develop urban conglomerates, as well as creation of multimodal focal points where intensive transport is needed.							
Responsibilities	National government together with municipalities, some connection to provincial policies.							
Policy goals	Adapt to cultural, technological, demographic developments							
Policy drivers	Social and economic progress							
Policy tools	Legal measures	Subsidies	Rewards	Penalties	Written materials	Behavior change	Bike/walk facilities	Environment change
HiAP typology	Health in All Policies		Health policy		Health relevant sectoral policy		Health relevant intersectoral policy	