Propositions
attached to the thesis

Four Essays on the Economics of Road Risks in India
Carole Treibich

L’Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales
and
International Institute of Social Studies, Erasmus University Rotterdam

1. In India, urbanization increases road mortality, higher expenditures per police can counteract that trend. (Chapter 1)
2. The way interviewees respond to survey questions also depends on the interviewer characteristics and attitudes. In order to avoid biases in the analysis, paying attention to this problem at the survey implementation stage is important. (Chapter 3)
3. Passengers adapt their safety behavior to their environment and to the skills and attitudes of their driver. (Chapter 4)
4. Risk averse drivers balance between wearing a helmet and riding at a lower speed. This implies that external improvements to the risk environment might be counterbalanced by individual behavior. (Chapter 4)
5. Expected fines and expected health expenditures impact the decision to use a helmet. But they do this differently depending on the length of the trip and the types of roads taken. (Chapter 5)
6. Growth and development comes with undesired consequences, one of them is road mortality.
7. Improvements to the road infrastructure and the implementation of traffic laws with the objective to reduce road casualties require taking into account the risk level targeted by road users too.
8. Thinking about the implied risks of using the road every day is scary. However, not thinking about these risks at all may lead oneself to adopt behaviors that further reinforce these risks.
9. Penalizing the nonuse of helmet by women in India would encourage the adoption of safe conducts. It would also help to fight the gender bias in health and send a clear signal that women’s health is as valuable as men’s.
10. If all your friends were to jump from a bridge, would you jump too? If none of them wears a helmet on the motorbike, would you travel without protection too?
11. Unfortunately for us economists, people's behaviors and beliefs do not always boil down to one single unified theory. On-field empirical investigation reminds us of the diversity and complexity of peoples’ actions and thoughts.