Effectiveness of a road safety intervention in a Latin-American City*

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Wellcome

Introduction

From 2015 to 2017, Mexico City implemented the Pasos Seguros program to prevent pedestrian injuries and deaths at dangerous road intersections. Few studies in low and middle-income countries (LMIC's) have evaluated the effect of such interventions.
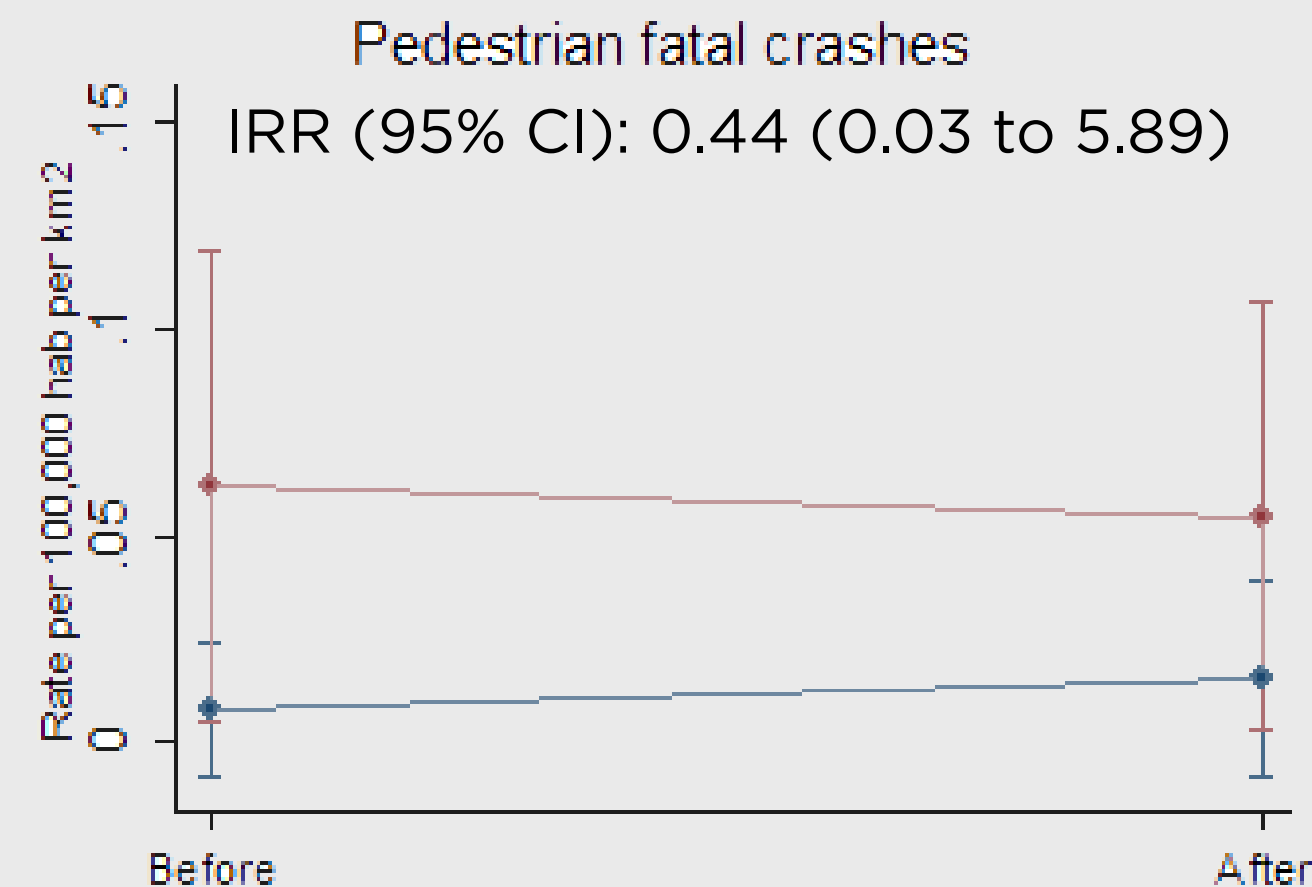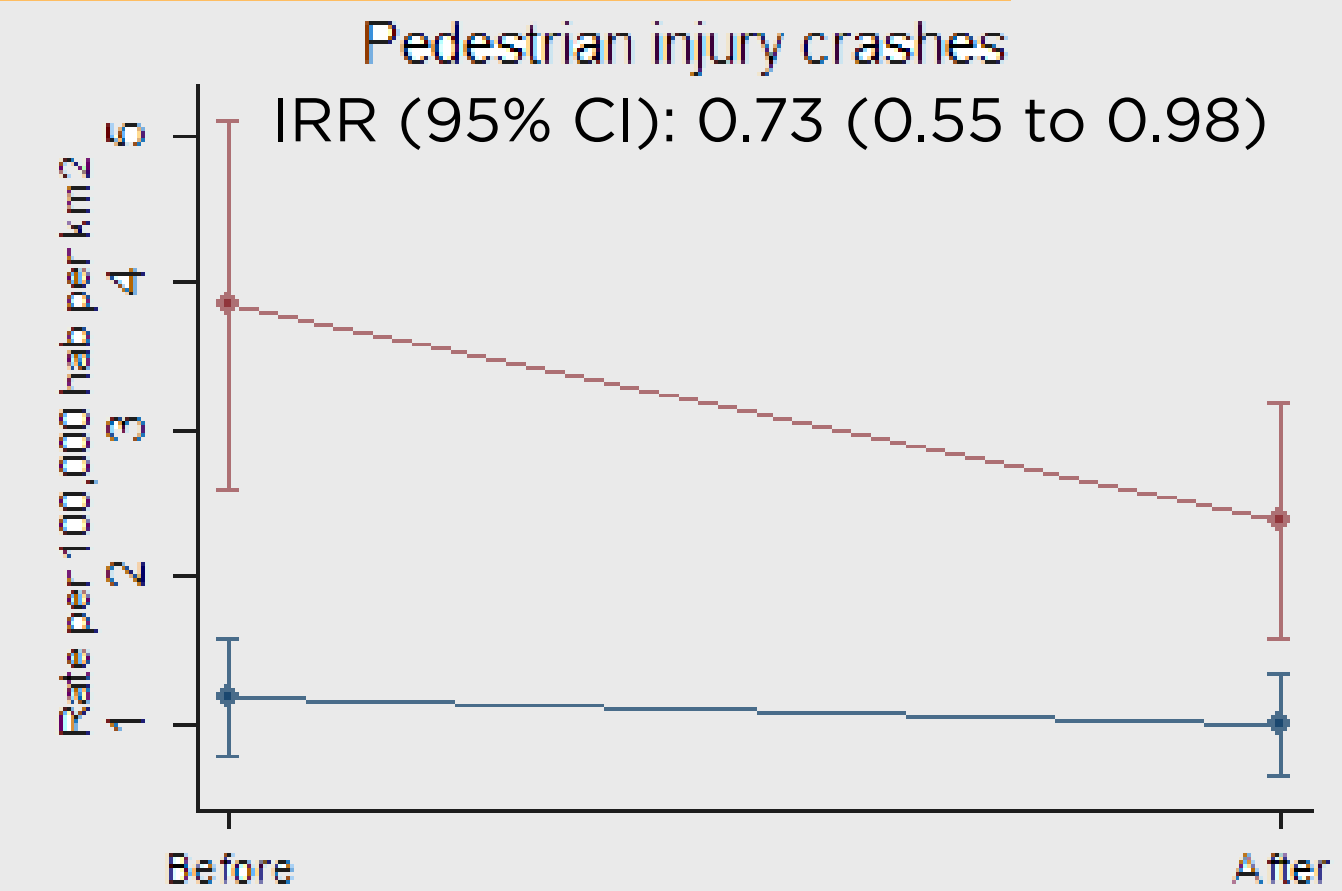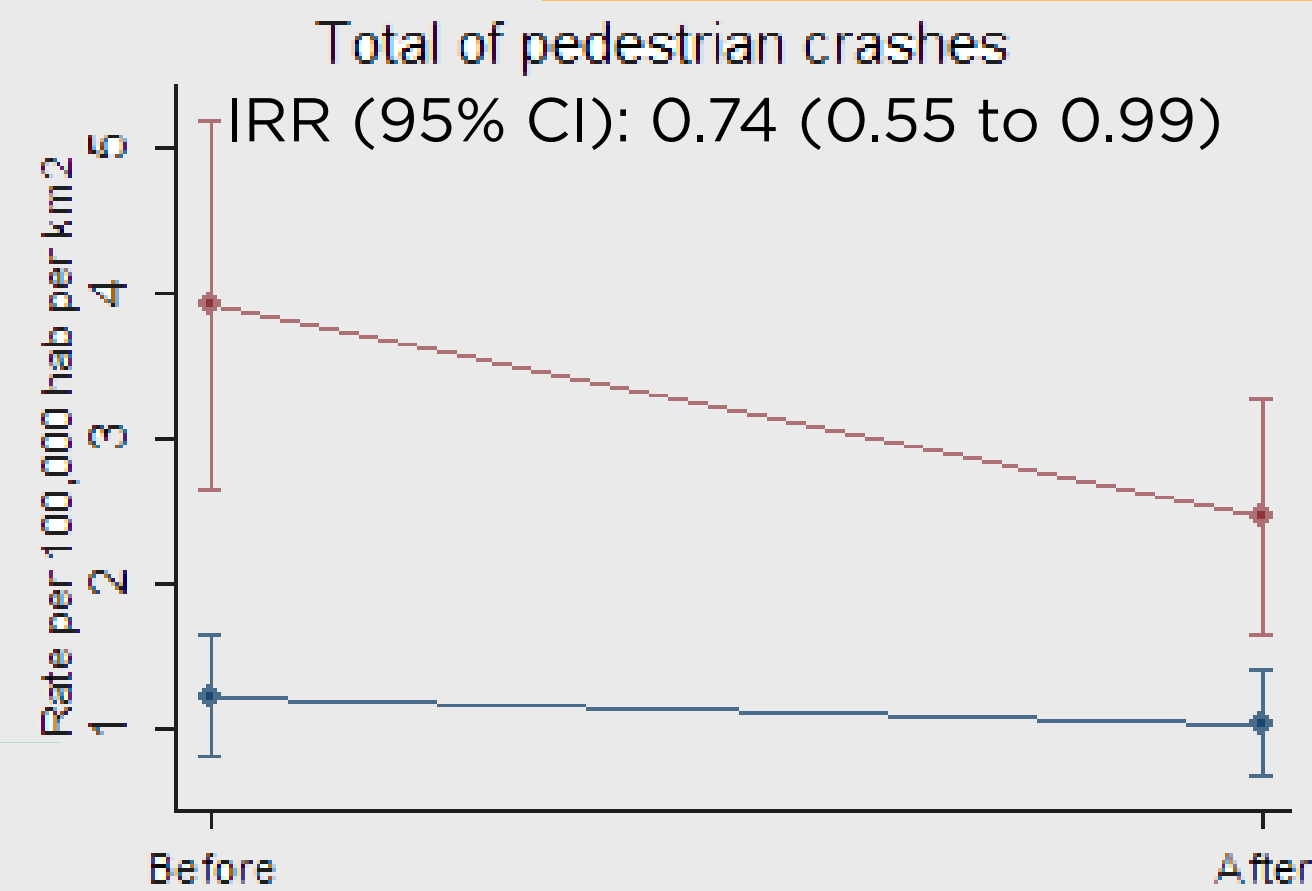
Aim

Assess the effectiveness of the Pasos Seguros program

Methods

- Two-group quasi-experimental design. Control intersections were paired using a Propensity Score Matching. Twelve months pre and post intervention were the before and after periods.
- Total of pedestrian crashes, fatal crashes and pedestrian injury crashes (Rates per 100.000 hab per km^2).
- Negative binomial regression with random intercept and a difference-in-difference (DiD) estimation.

Effectiveness of the Pasos Seguros Program

Total of pedestrian crashes
IRR (95% CI): 0.74 (0.55 to 0.99)

Pedestrian injury crashes
IRR (95% CI): 0.73 (0.55 to 0.98)

Pedestrian fatal crashes
IRR (95% CI): 0.44 (0.03 to 5.89)

Control — Pasos Seguros

Conclusion.

The Pasos Seguros reduced successfully pedestrian injury crashes. Similar interventions may work in other cities in LMIC's