

Effect of a large-scale, public bicycle sharing program on urban health: A natural experiment in Mexico City

Lessons learned

Alejandra Jauregui, PhD

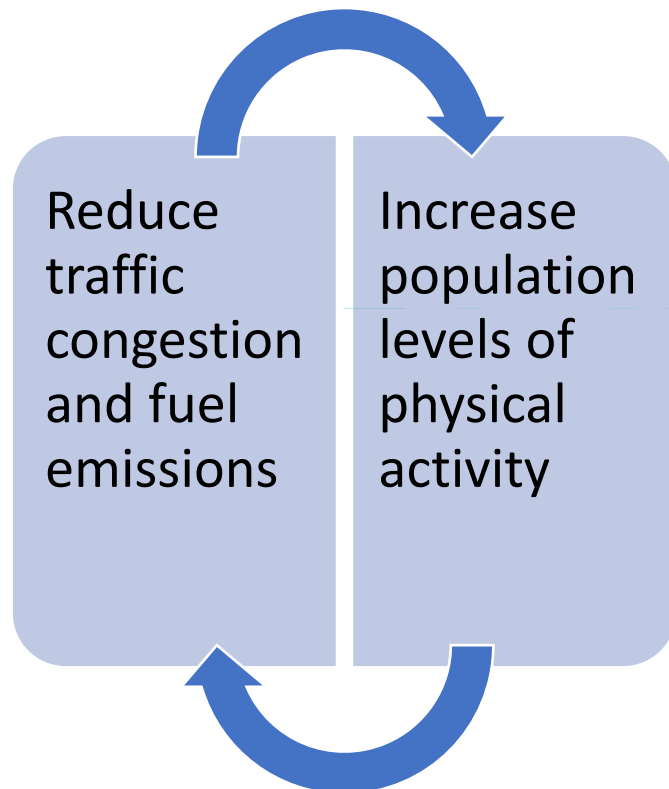
Principal Investigator

National Institute of Public Health, Mexico



Background

- Safe active mobility



- Bicycle sharing schemes have become increasingly popular globally as a means to promote these benefits in urban areas.



What is Ecobici?

Large-scale bicycle sharing program in Mexico City

Implemented in 2010 with important and regular expansions since then

Cycling is not a common transportation mode in Mexico City



Aim

To assess the association of Ecobici expansions on increases in bicycle-commuting, transport-related physical activity, and overall physical activity in Mexico City

.

Lesson 1.

Get feedback



Figure 2. a) Map showing the part of Mexico City with Ecobici, b) Zoomed-in map showing existing and proposed Ecobici stations, c) Zoomed-in map showing proposed Ecobici stations and census tract poverty status

**Component
1****Area-level quasi-experimental study**

- To measure longitudinal trends in **bicycle ridership** across three areas of the city (original EcoBici service area, EcoBici expansion area, and control area), before and after the implementation of Ecobici expansions.

**Component
2****Individual cross-sectional study**

- To investigate **which transportation modes are substituted** when transitioning to Ecobici
- To test differences in overall and **transport-related physical activity** between Ecobici users, other cases of bicycle riders and non-bicycle users.

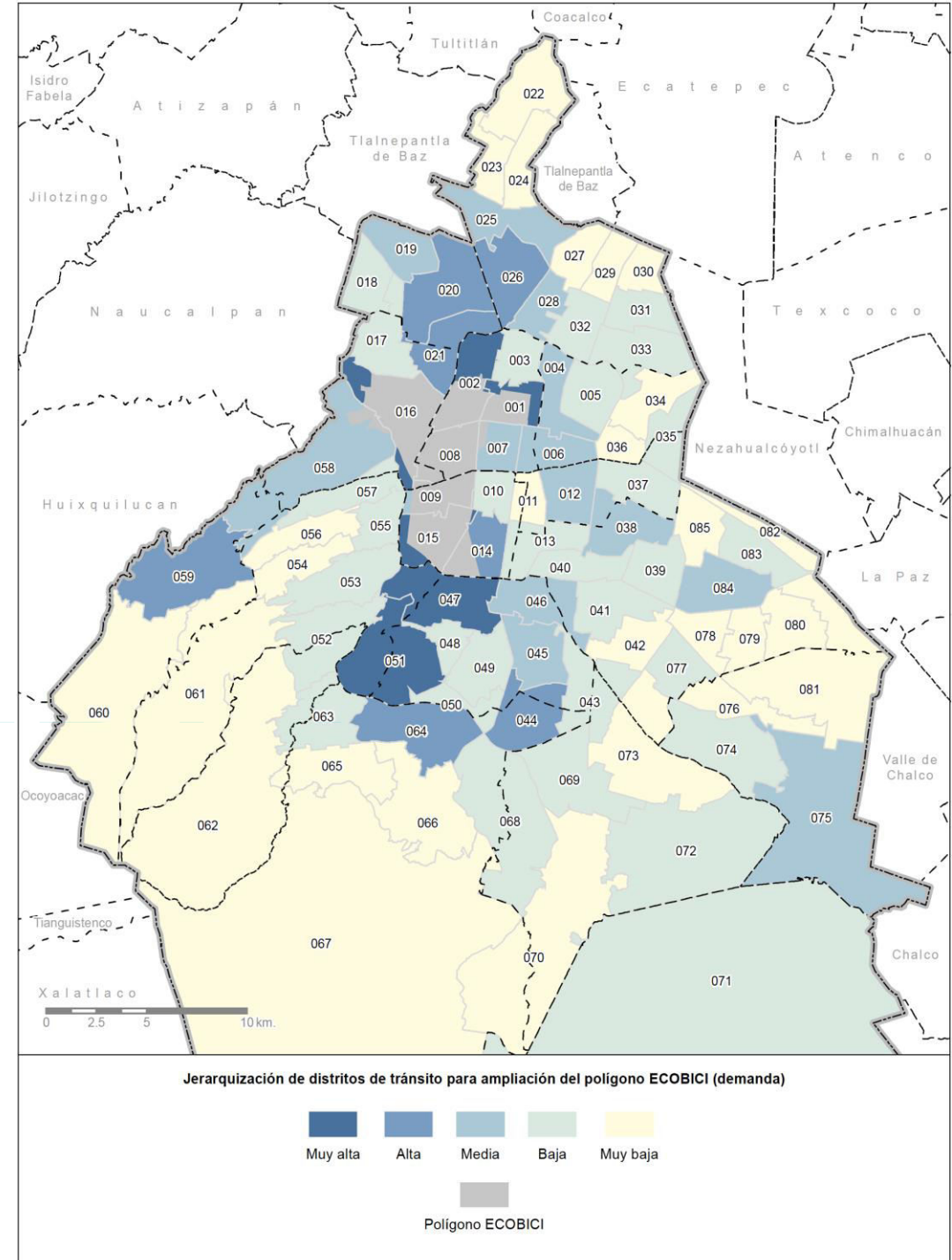
**Component
3****Secondary data analysis**

- To explore longitudinal variations in the demographics of Ecobici users, travel information and the contribution of Ecobici to meeting the PA recommendations among users.

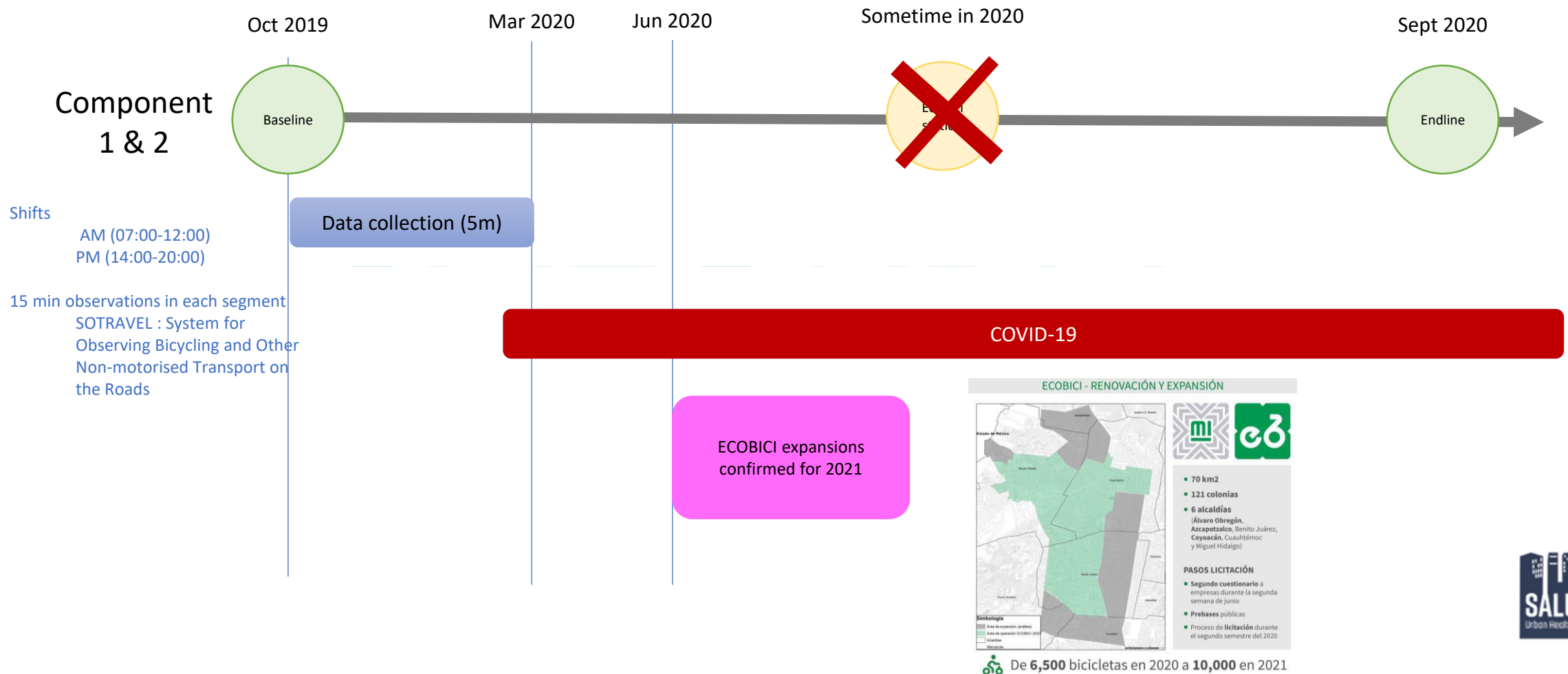
I. Area-level quasiexperimental study

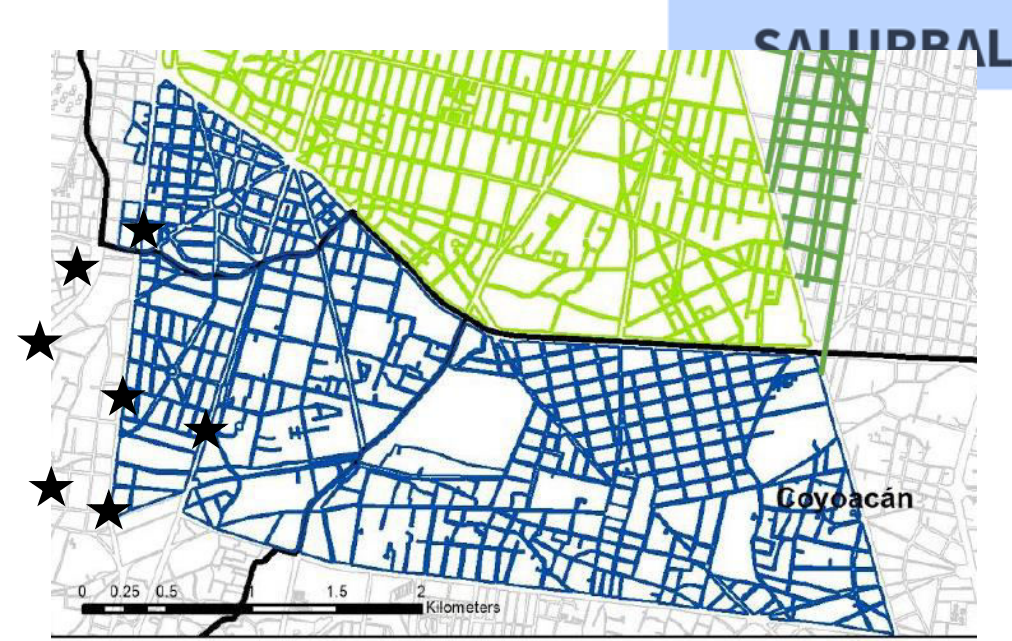
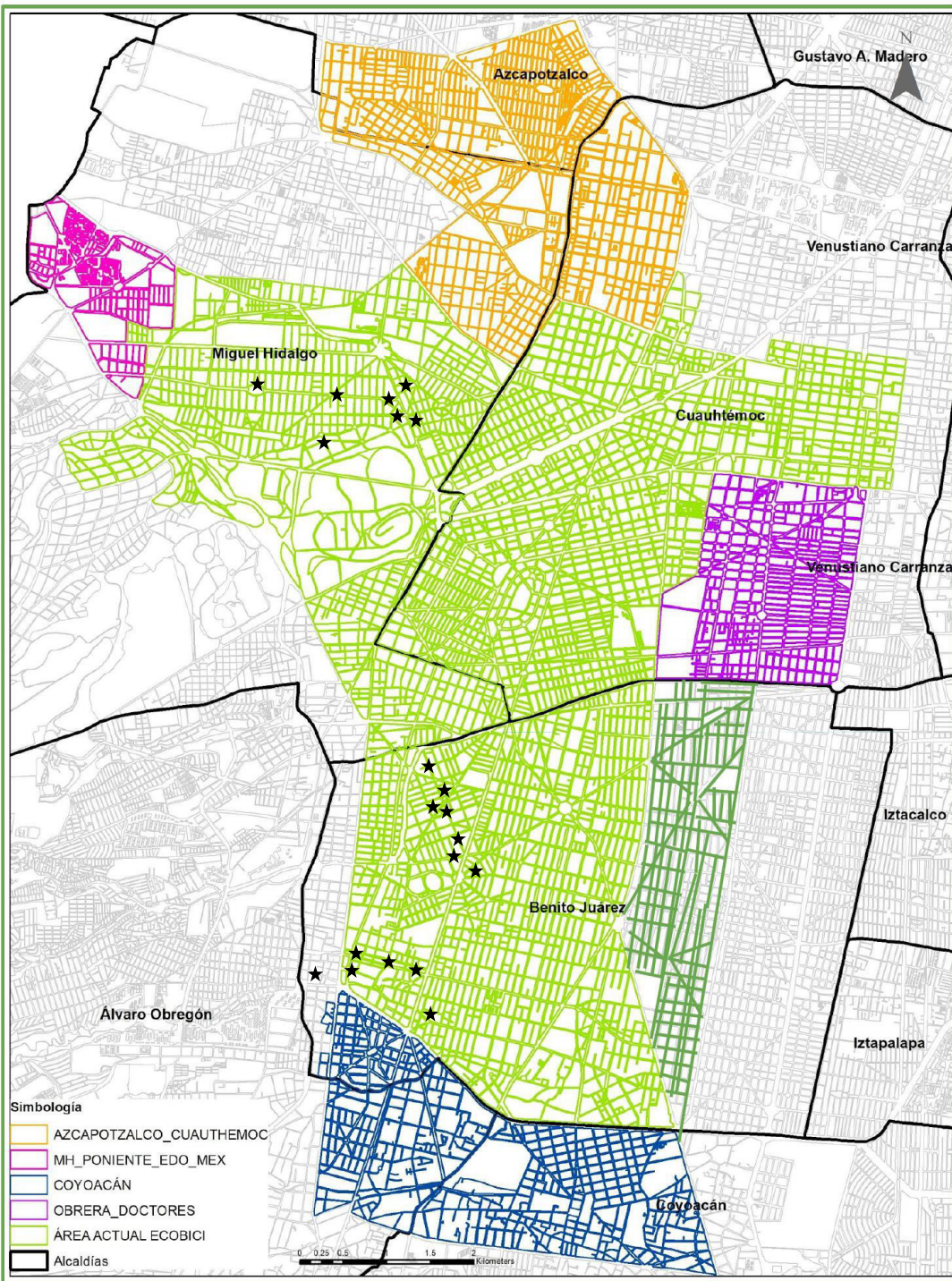
To measure longitudinal trends in bicycle ridership across three areas of the city

1. Ecobici area
2. Priority areas for Ecobici expansion
3. Comparison areas (i.e. where Ecobici expansions are not being considered).

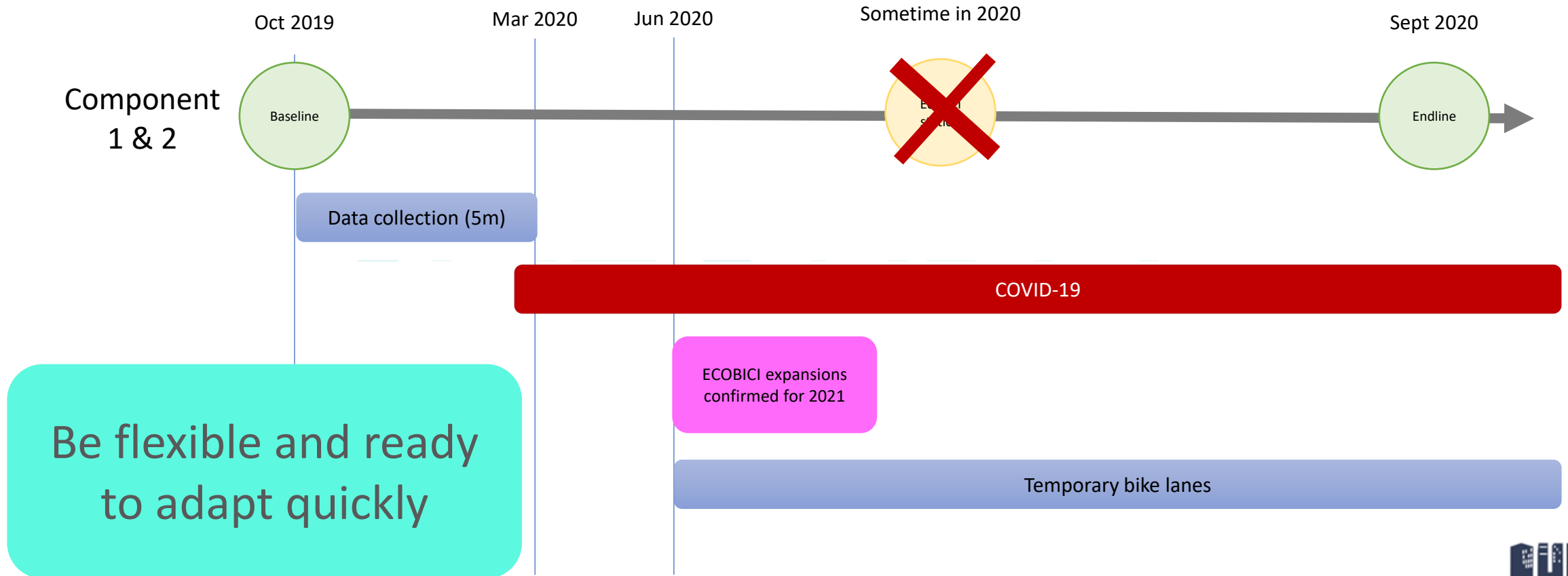


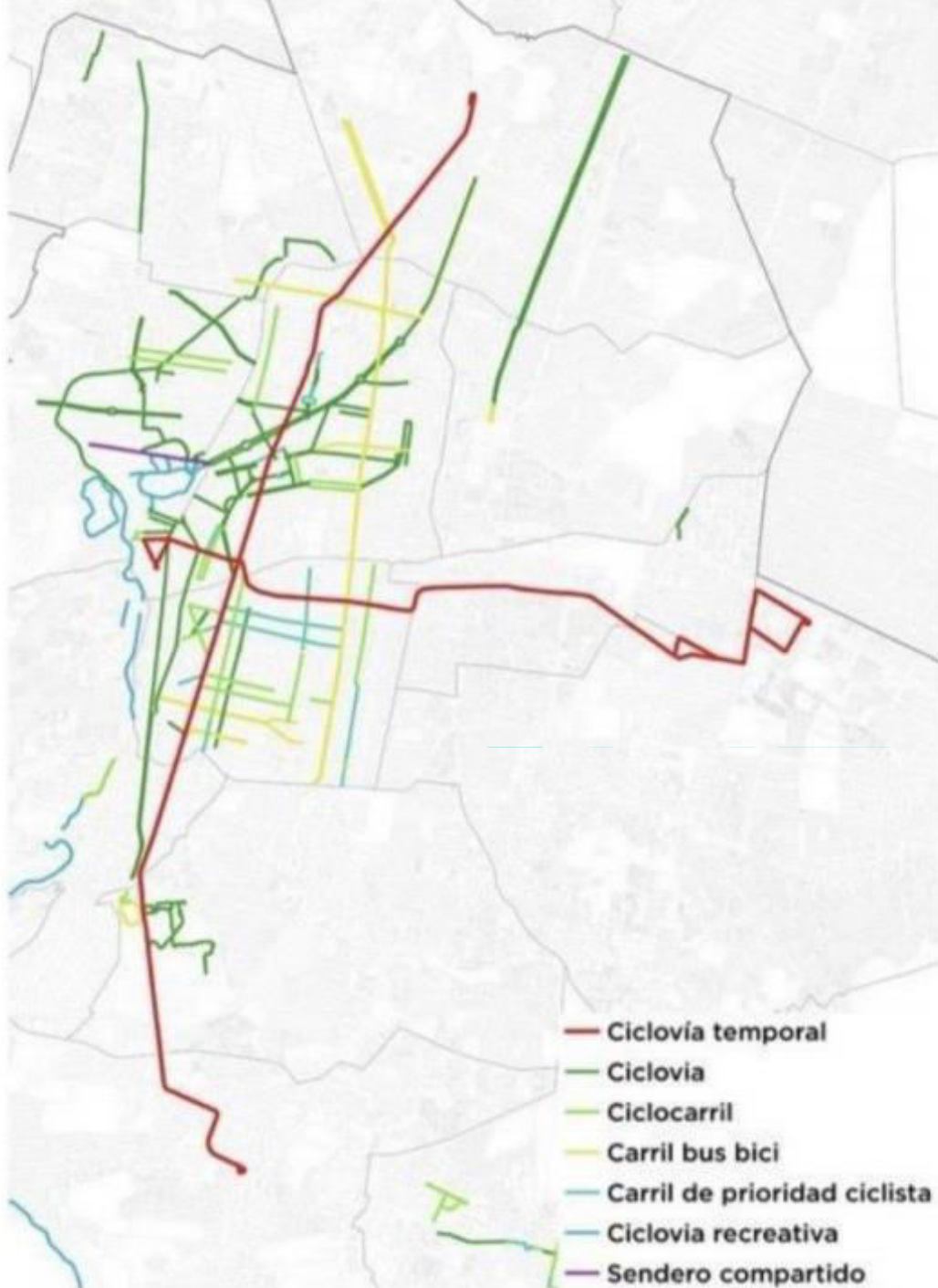
Lesson 2. Natural experiments are unpredictable





Lesson 3. Seize the opportunities



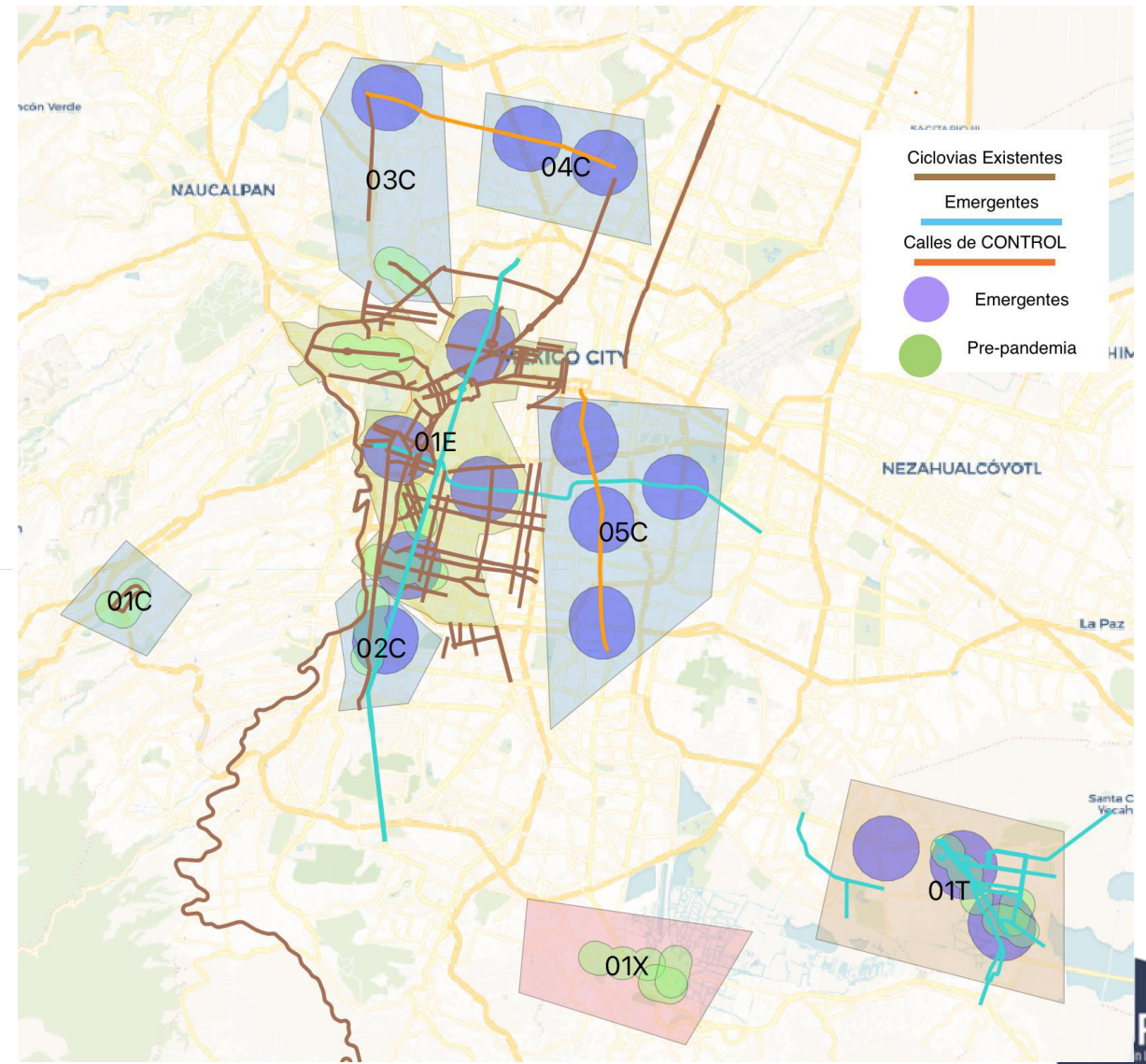


1. Temporary bike lanes
 1. High-capacity roads
 2. Neighborhood roads
2. Regular bikelanes
 1. High-capacity roads
 2. Neighborhood roads
3. No bikelanes
 1. High-capacity roads
 2. Neighborhood roads

Lesson 4. Scientific rigor must prevail

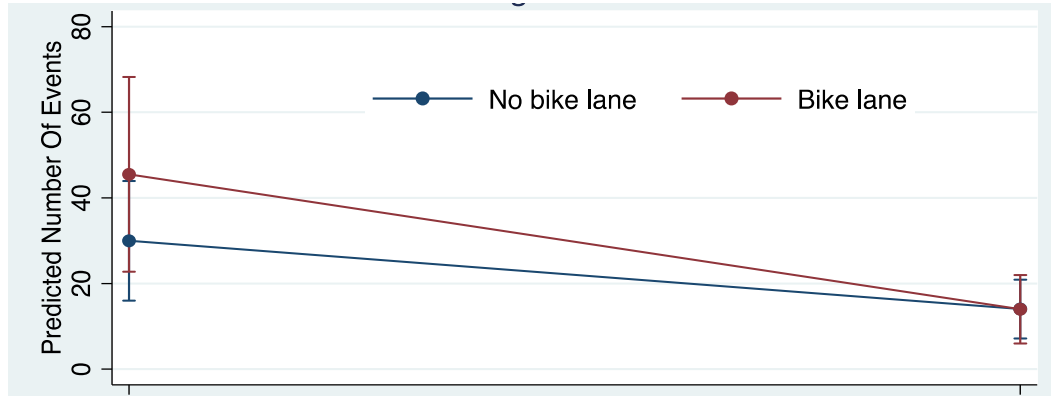
N=3669

Data collection: August 25,
2020 – November 20, 2020



Preliminary Results

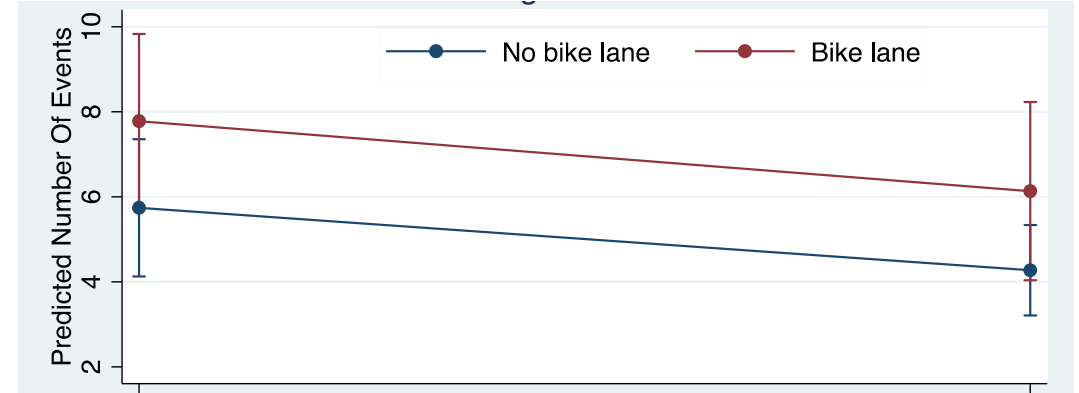
Pedestrians



Pre-COVID

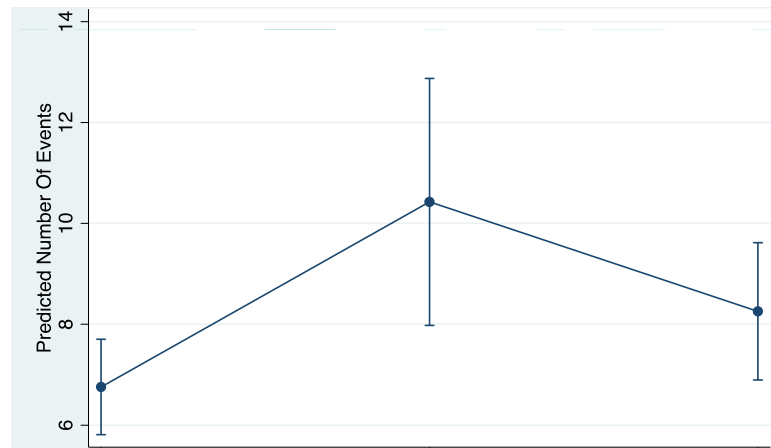
During-COVID

All types of bicycles



Pre-COVID

During-COVID



No bike lane area

Temporary bikelane area

Regular bikelane area

Final remarks

- **The modifications to the project will allow us to evaluate two natural experiments**
 - Temporary bike lanes
 - Ecobici expansions
- **Preliminary results suggest that temporary bike lanes prevented further declines in bicycling during COVID-19 by providing an alternative transportation mode in this period**

Thanks



Alejandra Jauregui, DSc
CINyS, INSP
@2ajm



Deborah Salvo, PhD
Brown School of Public
Health, WUSTL
@DebSalvoD



Maria Hermosillo, PhD
CINyS, INSP
@marheermosillo



Eugen Resendiz , BA
Brown School of Public
Health, WUSTL
@EugenRb0



Daniel Velázquez, MA
CINyS, INSP
@Daniel_Veldaco

SALURBAL Coinvestigators

Co-investigators: Mishel Unar, Tonatiuh Barrientos.

Students: Nicandro Mandujano-Acevedo, Maryse Rios-Hernandez, Tracy

All the fieldworkers involved

CONTACTO Y MÁS INFORMACIÓN



LACURBANHEALTH.ORG
SALURBAL@DREXEL.EDU

SÍGUENOS

@LACURBANHEALTH

