

LAC-URBAN HEALTH

Urban Health Network for Latin America and the Caribbean Innovation from the air to build sustainable, inclusive, and healthy communities: The case of TransMiCable 17th ICUH

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TrUST





































TransMiCable

Inauguration

Length

Booths

Stations

Passengers/day

Passengers' 1st year (2019)

December 2018

3.43 km

163

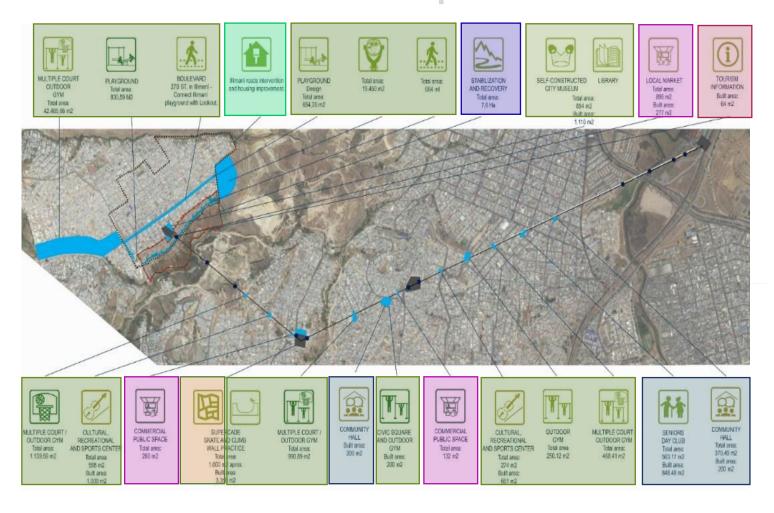
4

21,000

7.501.250

Social Urbanism

16 urban projects



- Local markets
- Program to support physical improvements to homes
- Project to reduce geomorphological hazards
- Community centers
- Citizen service office (Super CADE)
- Facilities for recreation and cultural activities
- Tourism Office

Aims

To assess the effects of TransMiCable's implementation on:



Environmental and social determinants of health (micro-environment pollution, transport)



Physical activity



Health outcomes (health-related quality of life, homicides)



To use citizen science by the people and ripple effects mapping to engage community members and stakeholders to identify, prioritize, and communicate facilitators and barriers impacting the livability in the TransMiCable area.

Natural Experiment

Intervention:

Ciudad Bolívar

Neighborhoods: 27

Blocks: 225

Population: **229,216**

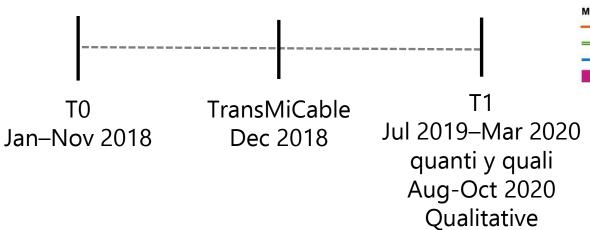
Control:

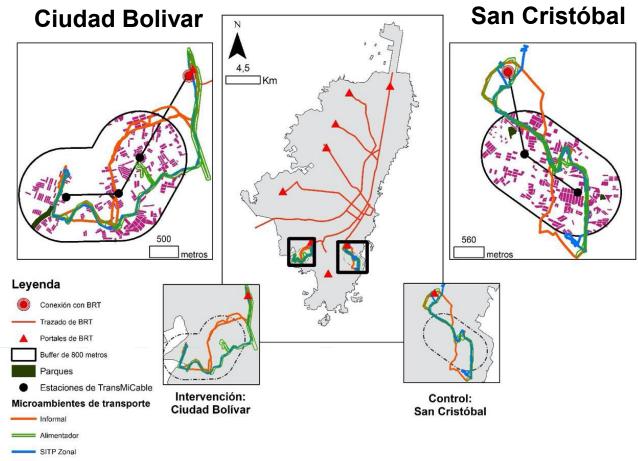
San Cristóbal

Neighborhoods: 27

Blocks: 228

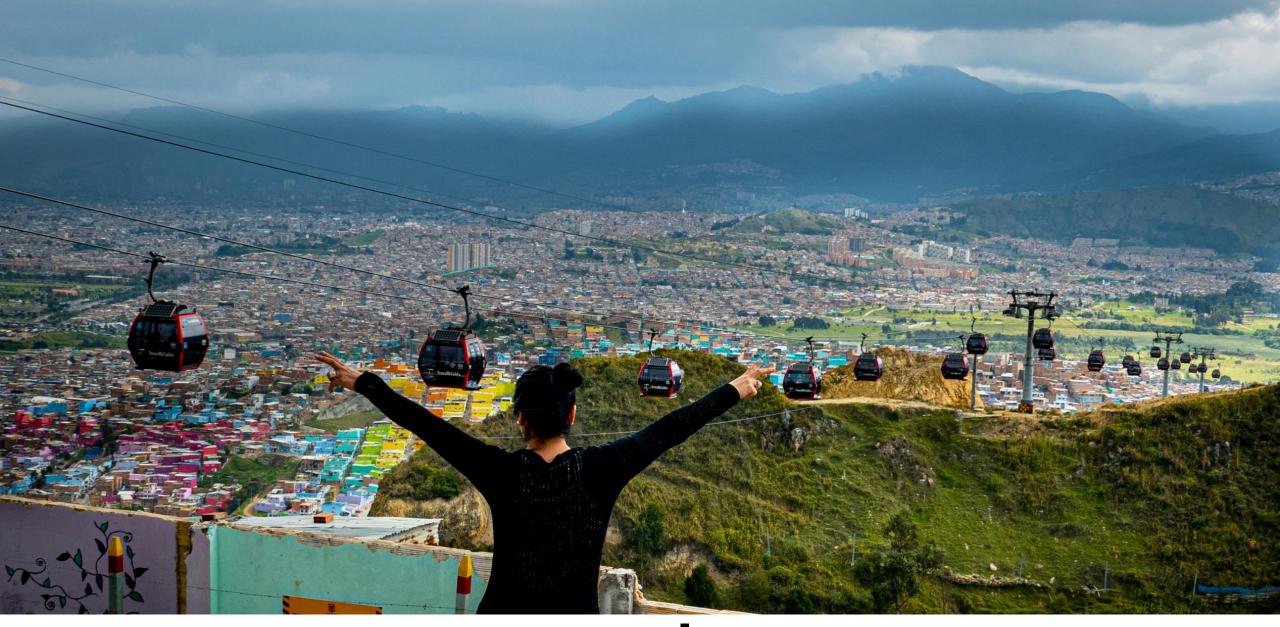
Population: **108,645**



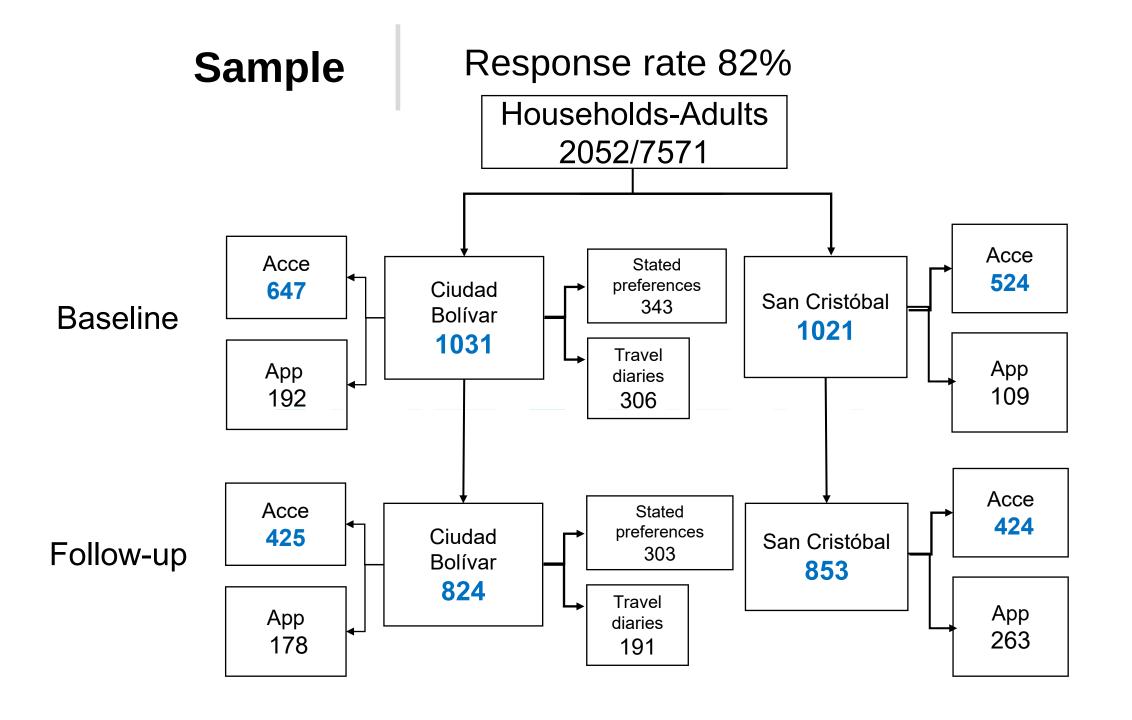


Auestra de la encuesta TrUST

Source: IDECA, 2019 ArcGIS 10.5

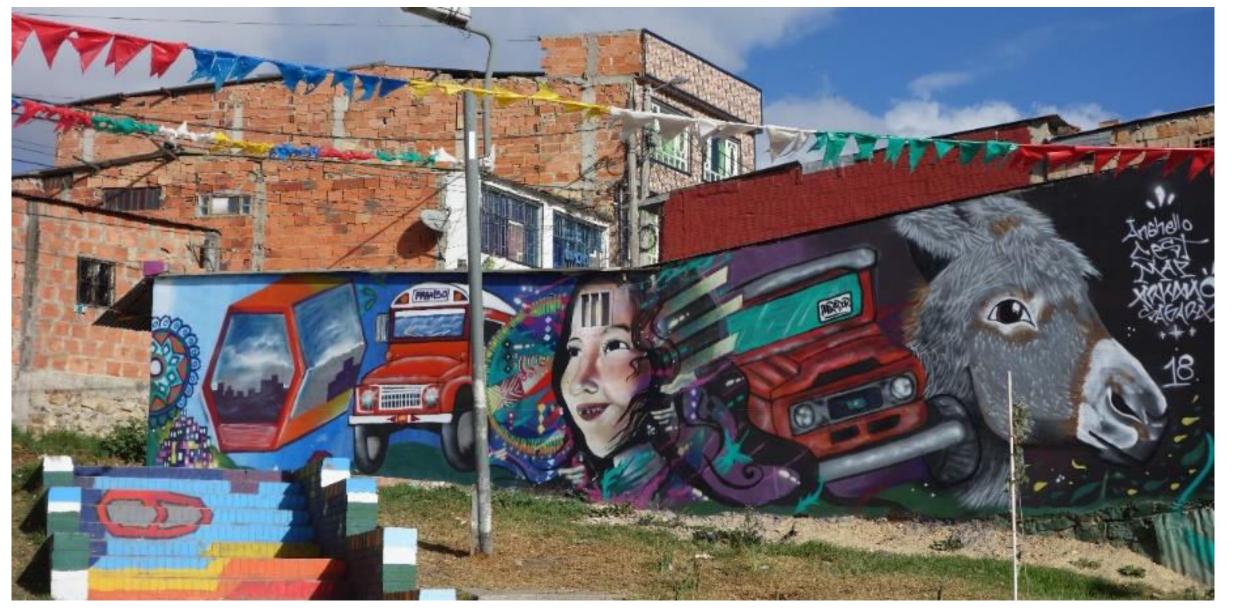


Results



Characteristics of the Study Population

	Characteristics	Intervention	Control	p
Age	Age	45.9 (18.1)	44.4 (17.4)	0.095
Sex	Male	34.7%	38.5%	0.098
	Female	65.3%	61.5%	
Education	Elementary school or less	40.6%	28.3%	<0.001
	High school	43.4%	52.4%	
	College	15.7%	24.4%	
	Post-graduate	0.2%	0.2%	
Income	≤ 1 minimun wage	52.9%	35.9%	<0.001
	> 1 minimun wage	47.1%	64.1%	

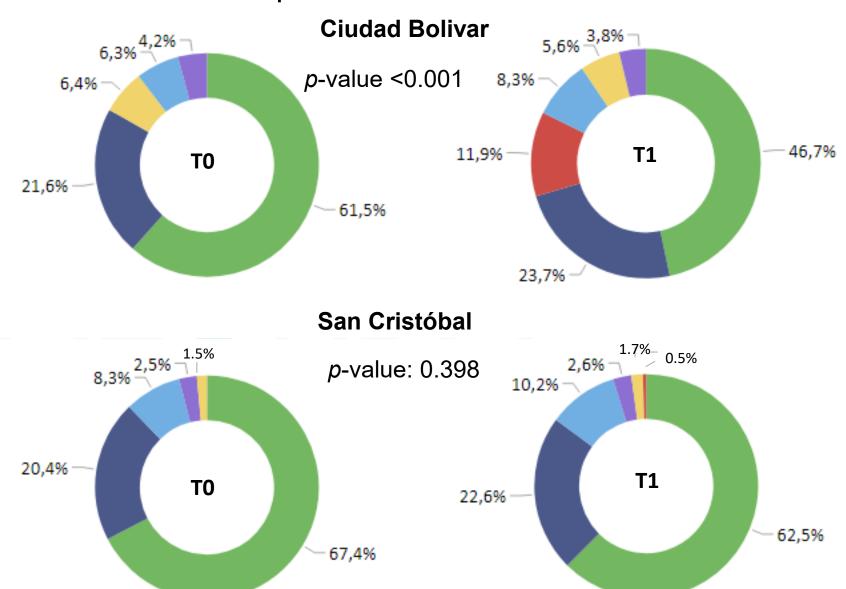


Mobility

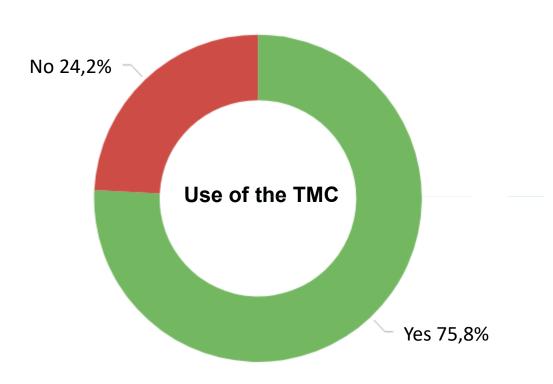
Transportation

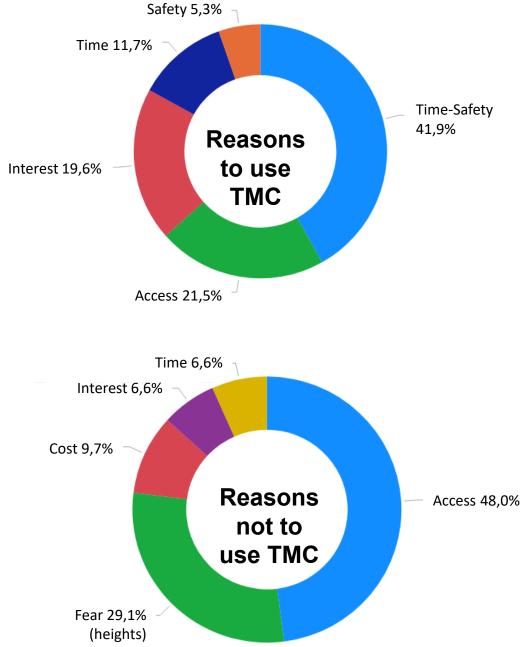
- Public transport
- TransMiCable
- Active-public
- Informal-public
- Private-public
- Private

Modal share of trips

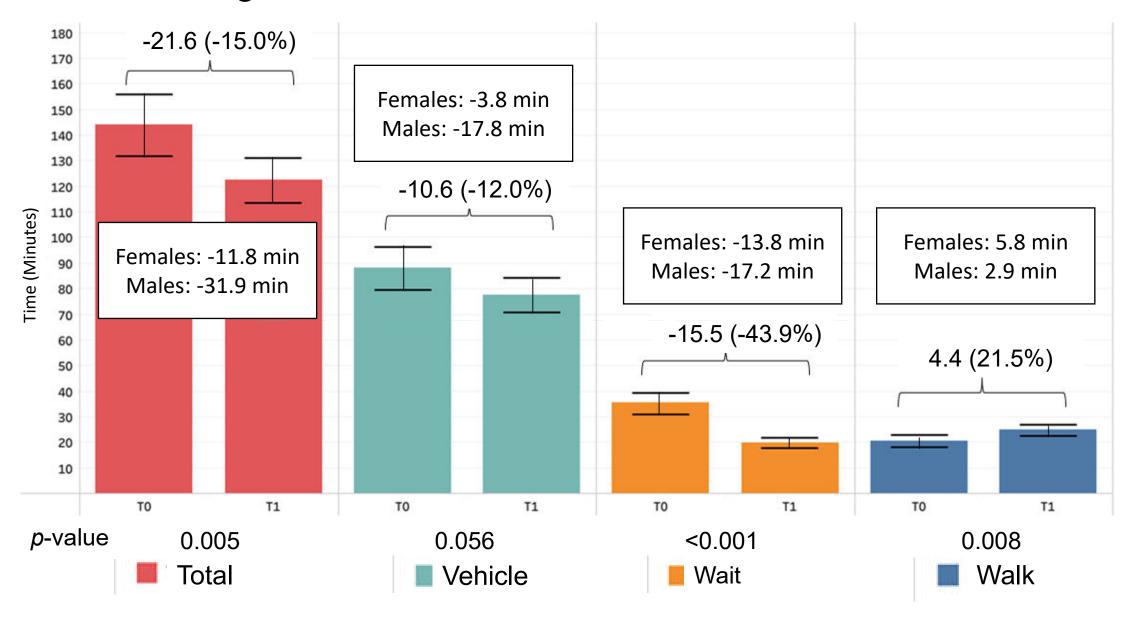


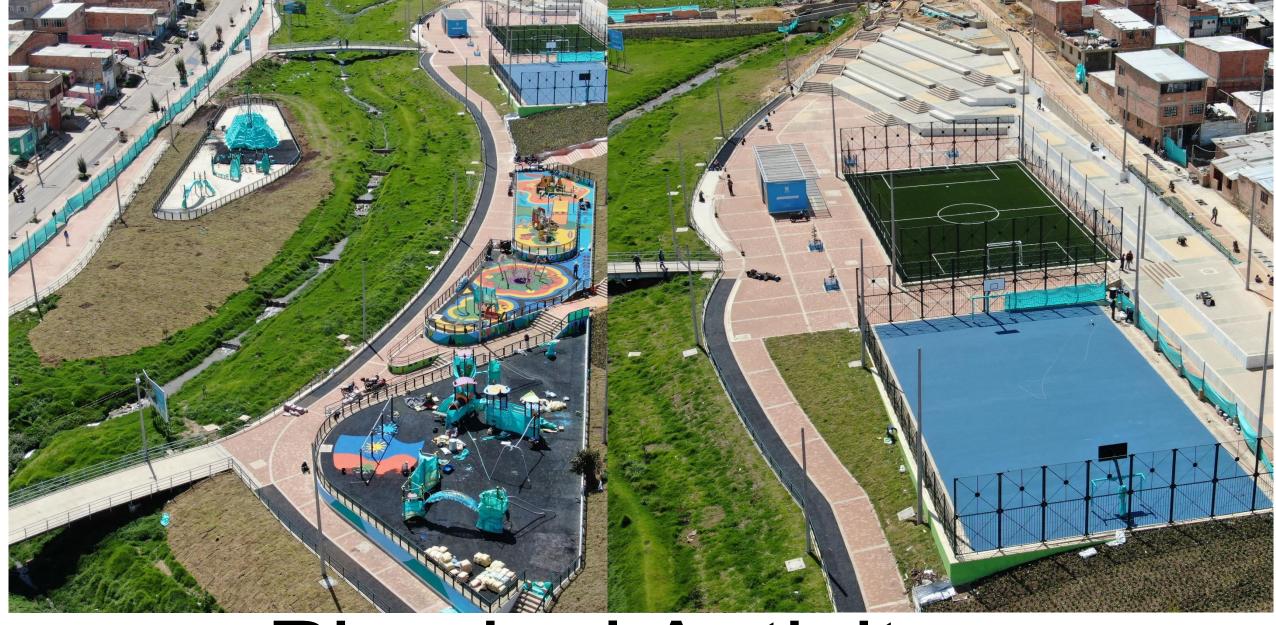
Reasons for using or not using TransMiCable in Ciudad Bolivar





Average travel time for TransMiCable users decreased





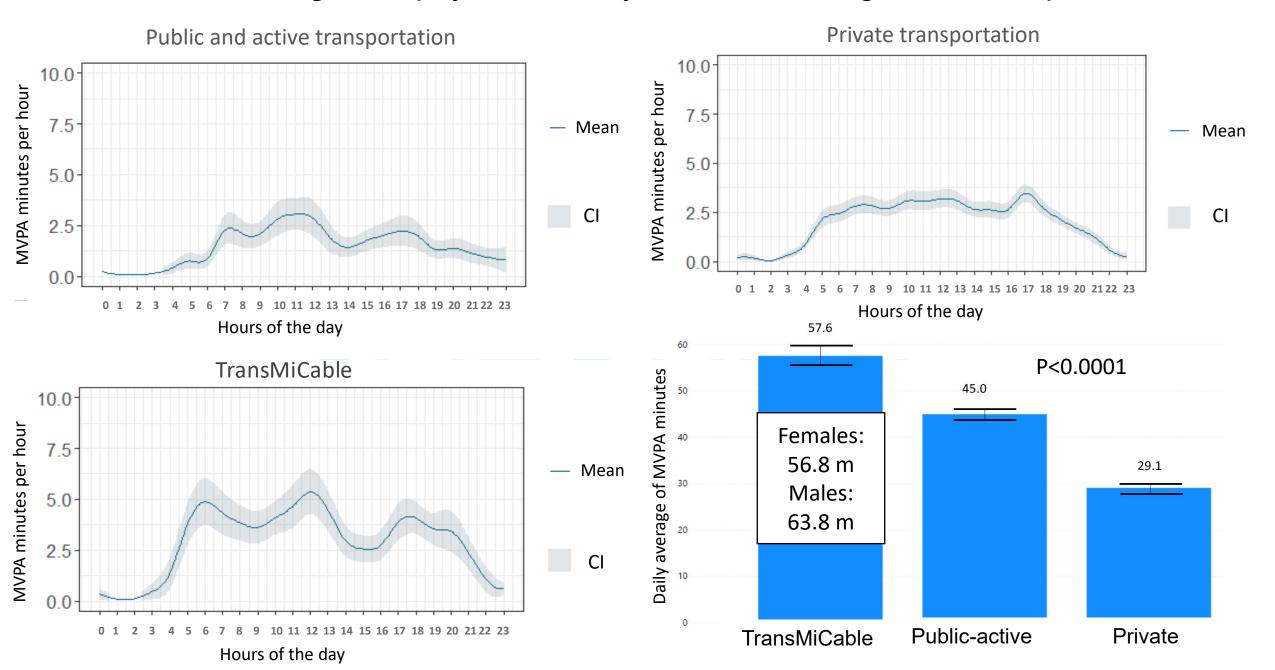
Physical Activity

Methods

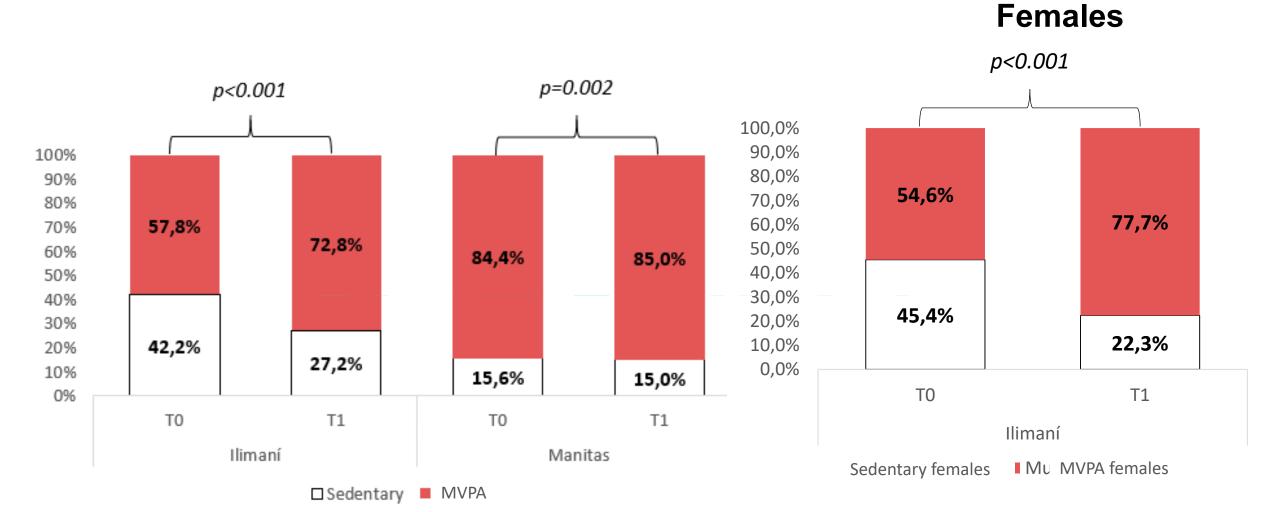
- Accelerometry GT3 X, GT3X+
- SOPARC
- Difference-in-difference method with an inverse probability of treatment weighting



Moderate and vigorous physical activity levels according to the transportation mode



Physical activity levels observed in parks



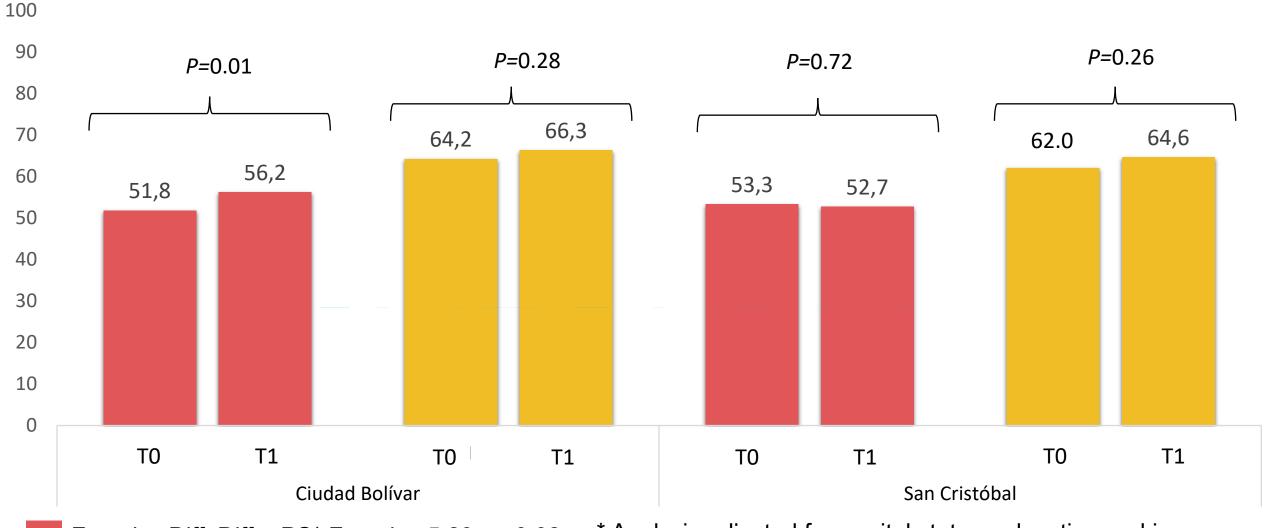


Health-related quality of life

Methods

- WHO QOL BREF Questionnaire
- Difference-in-difference method with an inverse probability of treatment weighting

Health-related quality of life increased in the female population of Ciudad Bolivar

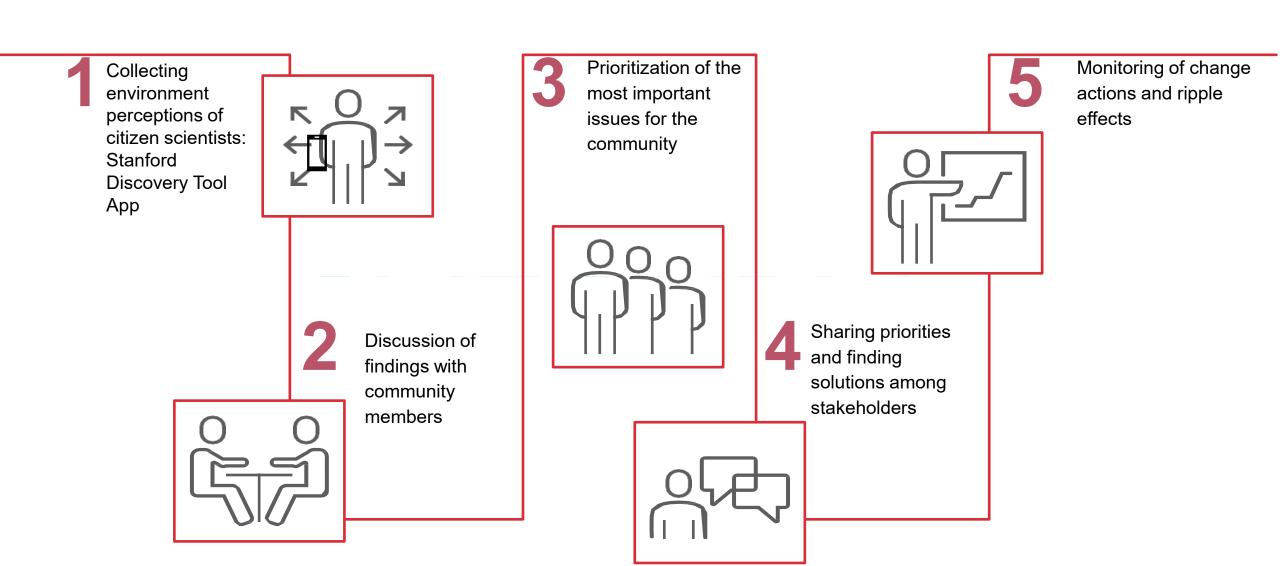


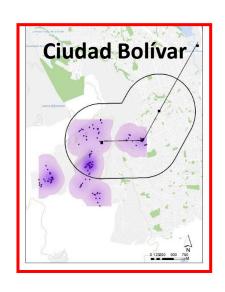
Females Diff–Diff + PS* Females 5.29 p=0.02

Males Diff-Diff + PS* Males -2.79 p=0.33

^{*} Analysis adjusted for marital status, education and income for age, occupation, distance to BRT and slope

Our Voice in TransMiCable





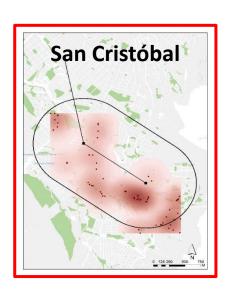
Our Voice in TransMiCable

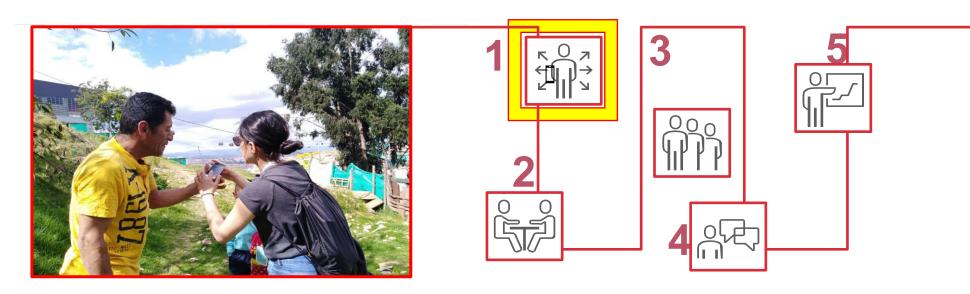
Collection

45 residents registered their neighborhood perceptions in accompanied walks (55% women)

600 photographs

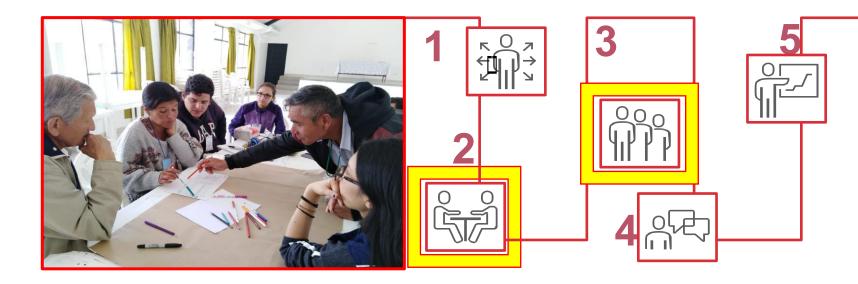
920 audio recordings





Discussion and priorization

Grounded theory for ranking sub-themes Content analysis approach



Community meetings to discuss residents' barriers and facilitators of livability

Before

- Safety
- Community networks
- Park's quality and drug use

<u>After</u>

- Neigborhood aesthetics
- TransMiCable (Travel time)
- Increase use of parks,
- Concern about safety and drug use in parks

"Safety has to improve. Things can't continue as they are"

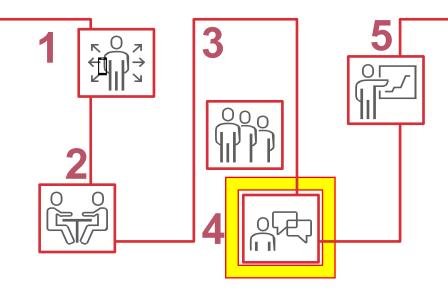
"With TransMiCable we've seen a lot of progress in our neigborhood"



Intersectoral work—meetings with decision makers and community leaders

- Urban development institute
- Health ministry
- TransMilenio
- Sports and recreation institute
- Ciudad Bolívar's residents
- San Cristóbal's residents





- -District Institute of Recreation and Sports representatives— programs to promote physical activity for community (dance classes, biking programs)
- -Dialogue intervention and control group leaders

"Those meetings with the community seem very valuable to me. there is where we realize the perception that people have"

"To thank the Universidad de los Andes because it has been a very nice work with these projects, these meetings and the work with the accelerometer"

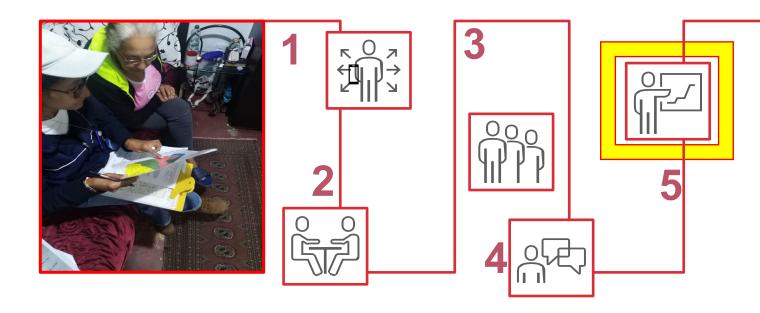


Follow up and ripple effects

Ripple effects mapping methodology with community leaders

We monitor the transformation of residents' perceptions, unintended effects and new challenges following the intervention. These were the most recurrent themes:

- Transforming the social stigma
- Travel time
- Free time
- Limited efficiency of public transport system



"Before, they used to say: "No, I'm not going to Ciudad Bolivar" but now anyone wants to come to Ciudad Bolivar, even if it's only to ride the TransMiCable. They will have another way of thinking when they come.

"We need a hospital, another police station. There is only one public service's office in one of the stations for all the people we are here"



Conclusions

 Interventions in public transportation generate benefits that go beyond mobility.

- TransMiCable had short-term effects on:
 - Reduction in travel time and more satisfaction with transport
 - The levels of physical activity in cable car users are higher than in other modes of transport
 - Females observed performing moderate or vigorous physical activity increased in the Illimaní park
 - Increased health-related quality of life in females

Conclusions

TransMiCable and its urban transformations is an example of a potential inclusive, sustainable and healthy intervention

Our Voice by the people and REM

- Elucidates barriers and facilitators of livability in the community and the importance of the cable car and the urban transformation to reduce stigma of the locality
- Facilitates a dialogue with stakeholders and intervention and control groups
- Stakeholders highlighted that the advocacy process revealed the potential impact of transport and urban interventions on livability and health and identified potential solutions.
- Applying mixed methods with participatory and cross-sectoral approach, TrUST offered insights into further implementations and evaluations of transport interventions within underserved urban areas.



<u>Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4dvQ2NPikU4&feature=emb_logo</u>

Protocol paper: Urban Transformations and Health: Methods for TrUST—a Natural Experiment Evaluating the Impacts of a Mass Transit Cable Car in Bogotá, Colombia.

Front. Public Health, 10 March 2020 | https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2020.00064

SALURBAL project: https://drexel.edu/lac/salurbal/overview/