SALUD URBANA EN AMÉRICA LATINA

## Urban landscape and street design factors associated with road traffic mortality in Latin American cities

Alex Quistberg, PhD, MPH SALURBAL Co-Investigator Assistant Research Professor Drexel University





https://www.childinthecity.org/2019/01/17/why-we-need-a-summit-on-youth-urban-road-safety/



There are on average 95,000 road traffic deaths in Latin **America** annually and are the leading cause of death of 5-14-year old's in the Americas and 2<sup>nd</sup> leading cause of 15-44-year old's

## **ROAD SAFETY SYSTEMS**





https://www.roadsafety.gov.au/nrss/safe-system







## **NEIGHBORHOOD-LEVEL FACTORS**





AAP Committee on Environmental Health, 2009, Pediatrics

## **STREET-LEVEL FACTORS**





### **ROAD TRAFFIC SAFETY POLICIES**

#### **TRADITIONAL APPROACH VISION ZERO** Traffic deaths are INEVITABLE **PERFECT** human behavior VS Prevent COLLISIONS SYSTEMS approach INDIVIDUAL responsibility Saving lives is **EXPENSIVE**











## **RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

- Assess quality of road traffic death data
- Examine city-level epidemiology of road traffic deaths across cities in Latin America
- Evaluate the association between city-level built and social environment factors with road traffic mortality



## **METHODS**



- 366 cities ≥100,000 population from 10 countries
- Deaths 2010-2016 from city-level vital registry data
- Examined 5-year age groups by sex
- Assessed factors like population density, urban fragmentation, intersection density, GDP in regression analyses



There are substantial differences in the distribution of road users by country in terms of fatal victims

Truck, etc)



100%

#### **PROPORTION OF DEATHS BY ROAD USER BY COUNTRY**



### PROPORTION OF DEATHS BY ROAD USER BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND COUNTRY - Female



Pedestrians were from older age groups, while other groups tended to be younger



### PROPORTION OF DEATHS BY ROAD USERS BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND COUNTRY - Male Pedestrians and



## AGE STANDARDIZED ROAD MORTALITY PER 100,000 POPULATION

Substantial<br/>variation6between and<br/>within countries<br/>in terms of city-<br/>level road traffic<br/>death rates6





## **BY SEX AND 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS**



The road traffic mortality rate for one of the Central American cities goes up to 544

Women



The road traffic mortality rate for one of the Central American cities goes up to 232



### WHICH CHARACTERISTICS OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT ARE LINKED TO Road Traffic MORTALITY IN CITIES?

	Characteristic	Definition	
<b>İİİ</b>	Population Density	2010 Population per 2010 built-up area in square kilometers	
	Population Growth	Annual average change in population 2010-2016	
\$	Annual GDP	Annual gross domestic product in 2010	
	Social Environment Index	<ul> <li>% population age 25+ ≥ primary school level</li> <li>% Households overcrowding (&gt;3 people/bedroom)</li> <li>% Households piped water access</li> <li>% Households sewage network connection</li> </ul>	
	Urban Development Isolation	Average distance between urban developments in city boundaries	
	Intersection Density	Number of intersections per square kilometer	
	Street Length Average	Average length of street segments	
$\star$	Streets per Intersection	Average number of streets emanating from intersections	
	Mass Transit System	Presence or absence of a bus rapid transit system or subway system	
韻	Urban Travel Delay Index	Average minutes delay	

### WHICH CHARACTERISTICS OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT ARE LINKED TO Road Traffic MORTALITY IN CITIES?

	Characteristic	Association	Risk Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)
<b>İ</b>	Population Density	6% Lower	0.94 (0.90, 0.98)
	Population Growth	5% Higher	1.03 (1.00, 1.06)
	Social Environment Index	4% Lower	0.96 (0.91, 1.02)
\$	Annual GDP	4% Lower	0.96 (0.94, 0.98)
	Urban Development Isolation	5% Higher	1.05 (1.02, 1.09)
	Intersection Density	8% Lower	0.92 (0.89, 0.95)
$\longleftrightarrow$	Street Length Average	4% Lower	0.96 (0.92, 1.00)
*	Streets per Intersection	2% Higher	1.02 (0.99, 1.05)
	Mass Transit System	8% Lower	0.92 (0.86, 0.99)
淵	Urban Travel Delay Index	No Association	0.98 (0.94, 1.02)

Association is per 1 standard deviation, bolded values were statistically significant at P<0.05

Urban Environment Characteristics



## CONCLUSIONS

- Urban planners and traffic engineers can consider ways to increase street connectivity and reduce fragmented urban development
- Cities can consider mass transit systems, such as BRT and subways, which also can provide other health benefits (e.g., less air pollution)
- Future work should examine other road safety outcomes (e.g., police reports), subgroups (e.g., pedestrians) and smaller geographic areas within cities
- Given heterogeneity, it is important to look beyond only the largest capital cities and see what smaller and middle-sized cities are doing successfully



## **THANK YOU!**

- Collaborators:
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  - Olga Lucia Sarmiento, Universidad de los Andes, Colombia
  - Daniel Rodriguez, University of California, Berkeley, USA
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  - Akram Hernandez-Vasquez, Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, Peru
  - Jaime Miranda, Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, Peru
  - Ana V. Diez Roux, Drexel University, USA



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### LACURBANHEALTH.ORG SALURBAL@DREXEL.EDU

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Alex Quistberg daq26@drexel.edu @aquistbe