Accessible Exercise: Improving Parks and Recreation in the City of Pontiac



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Introduction

- Community-engaged public health research
- Encourage physical activity among the disabled
- Goal: Identify specific barriers to accessibility through visual and location-based evidence



Gathering Existing Data



(Michigan Department of Natural Resources, 2016)



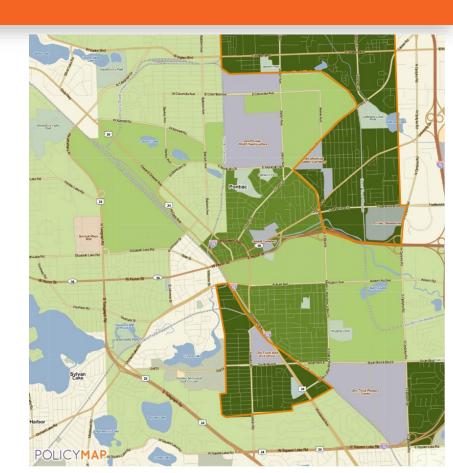
(Oakland County, 2017)



(Reinvestment Fund, 2017)

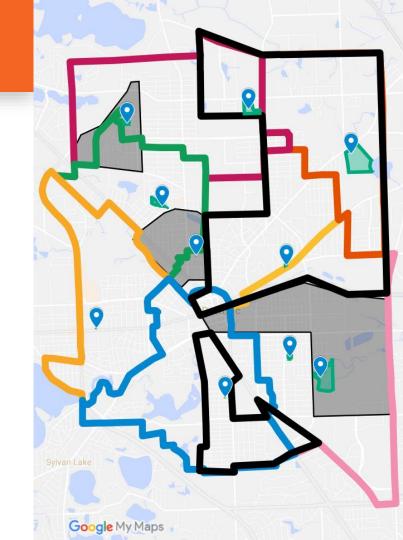
Data: PolicyMap

- Provides demographics from 2010 U.S. Census
- Used heavily by Oakland County's Economic Development & Community Affairs Department
- Filter through population data

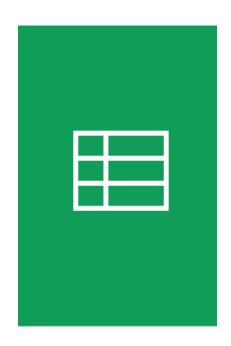


Data: The Plan

- Prepare a composite map
- Select parks methodically
- Represent all seven council districts



Collecting Data, Part 1: Taking Inventory



Before visiting a park:

Record park information, including:

- Name
- Date
- Location
- Park Type

During a park visit:

Record presence of park facilities and accessibility features, including:

- Wheelchair transfer stations and access ramps
- Quality of ground surfaces
- Condition of park seating and entranceways

Collecting Data, Part 2: Waypoints and Pictures



During a park visit, **several pictures were taken at each facility** recorded on the inventory sheet.

Whenever a picture was taken, a waypoint was marked at the location.

After visiting a park, waypoints, tracks, and images were **exported to a computer.**

Collecting Data, Part 3: Organization



Google Earth Pro

- "Visualize, manipulate and export GIS data" (Google, 2017)
- Data cleaning

Why use a geographic information system (GIS)?

- Standard format
- Easy to share collected data

Results: Building the Map

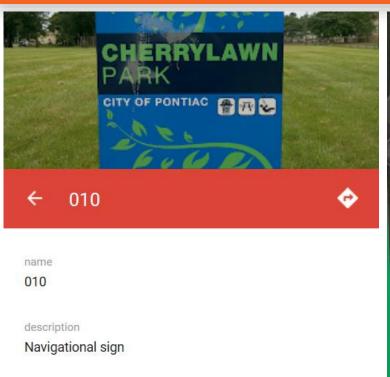




Figure 1. A portion of the data as seen in Google My Maps. Data is organized by waypoint number.

Results: Park Facilities

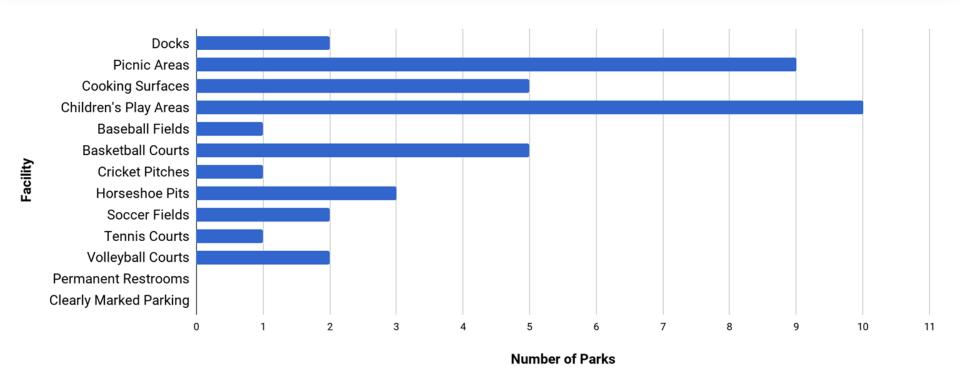
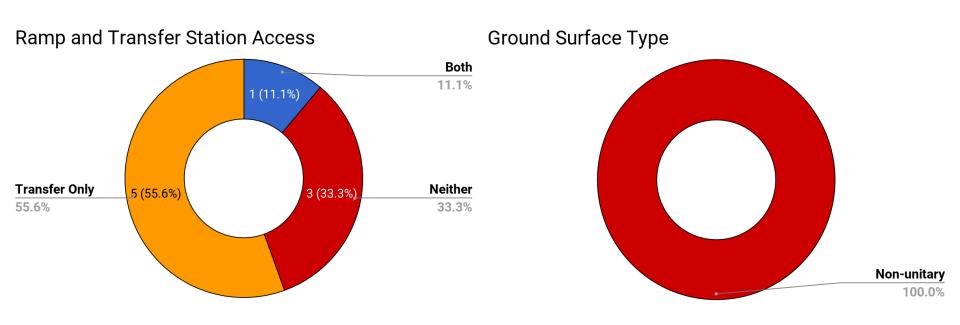


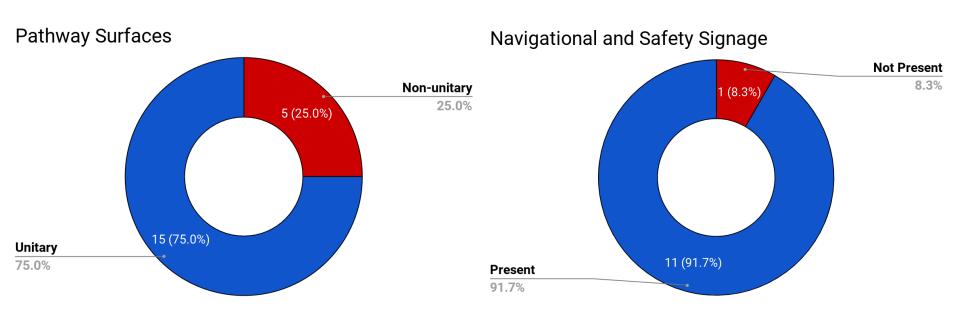
Figure 2. A summary of facilities in the city parks surveyed.

Results: Accessibility



Figures 3 and 4. A summary of the accessibility of children's play areas.

Results: Accessibility (continued)



Figures 5 and 6. A summary of the accessibility of pathways and signage.

Results: Children's Play Areas





Figures 7 and 8. Entrances to the Cherrylawn Park play area. [GPX: 003, 016]

Results: Ground Surfaces





Figures 9 and 10. Most play areas in the city rest on non-unitary surfaces, such as grass or wood chips. [GPX: 033, 059]

Results: Pathways



Figure 11. Pathways to park facilities have become unusable. [GPX: 088]

Results: Wheelchair Access



Figure 12. Accessing park facilities by wheelchair is not possible in many cases. These baseball stands, for example, are accessible only by stairs. [GPX: 114]

Results: Picnic Areas



Figure 13. A great example of an accessible picnic table. Although it does not have wheelchair seating, the surface surrounding and leading to the table is clear, level, and unitary. [GPX: 077]

Results: Parking



Figure 14. A lack of designated parking spaces and paved lots may prevent disabled individuals from reaching park facilities entirely. [GPX: 089]

Discussion: Findings

Children's Play Areas

 Most effective potential improvement

Pathways and Facility Access

- Short-term: Repair or weed existing pathways
- Long-term: Connect unreachable facilities



Discussion: Findings (continued)

Parking

 Propose designated accessible parking spaces

Navigation

Maintain navigational signage



Conclusion and Future Plans

Barriers Identified

- Many issues can be corrected without major efforts
- Some long-term solutions will require further investigation to determine cost and feasibility

Using the Results

- Updating the Parks and Recreation Master Plan
- Encouraging involvement of those with disabilities

Improving the Project

- Longer data collection window, additional researchers
- Potential replication
- Quality of existing data

Thank you!

Project Data and Complete Report https://accessibleparksproject.org



Questions?

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