# Scalable Techniques to Study the **Equitable** Distribution and Condition of US Sidewalks

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# ITS Washington

Dec 14th, 2022, Tacoma

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The National Council on Disability notes that there is **no comprehensive information** on "the degree to which sidewalks are accessible" in cities.



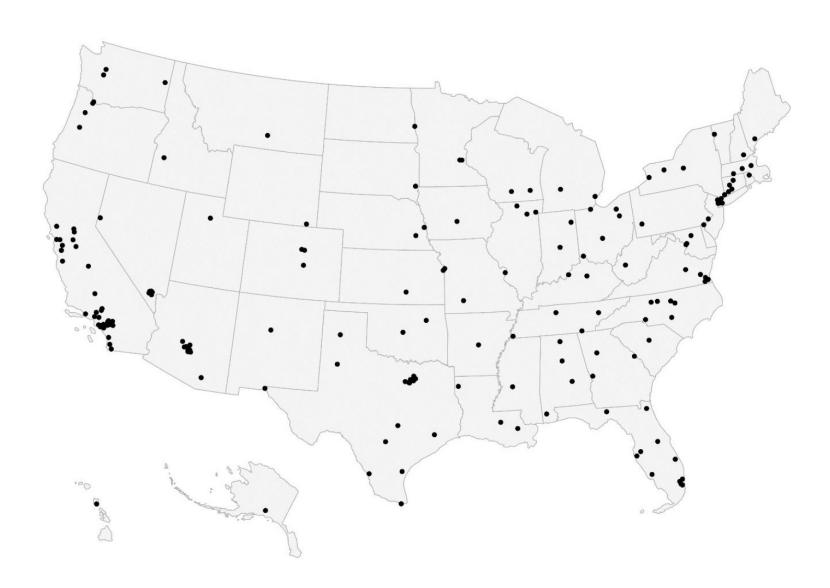
# National Council on Disability, 2007

The impact of the Americans with Disabilities Act: Assessing the progress toward achieving the goals of the ADA

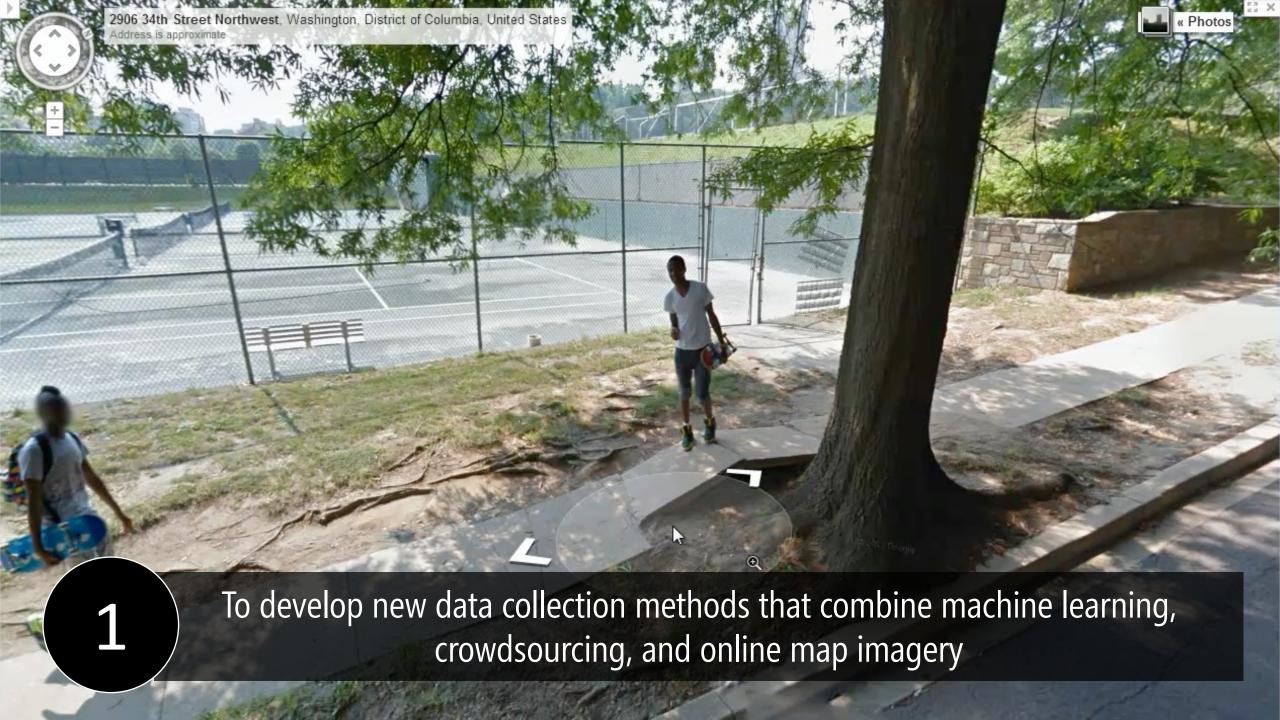
# STUDY OF OPEN DATA ON SIDEWALKS

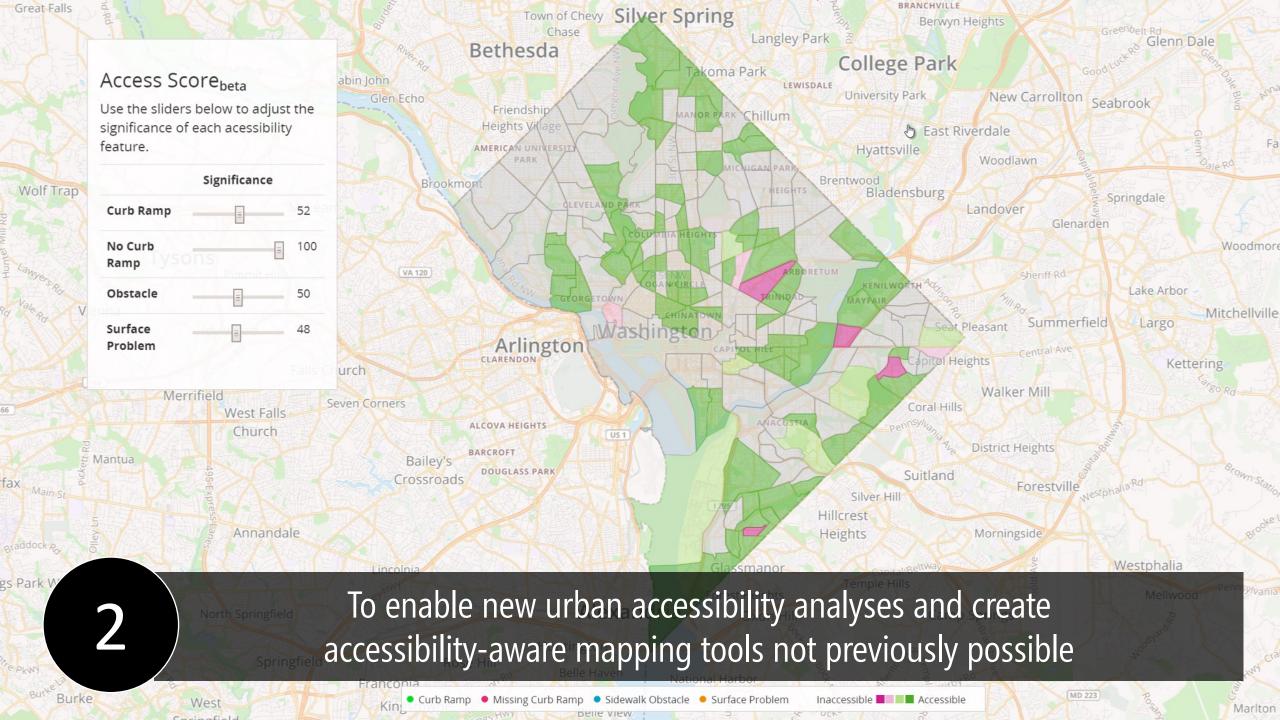
# 178 US CITIES

54% OPEN STREET DATA
20% SIDEWALKS
10% CURB RAMPS
<5% BASIC ACCESSIBILITY INFO



We are pursuing a two-fold solution







# ONLINE MAP IMAGERY

# REMOTE CROWDSOURCING INTERFACES

# MACHINE LEARNING







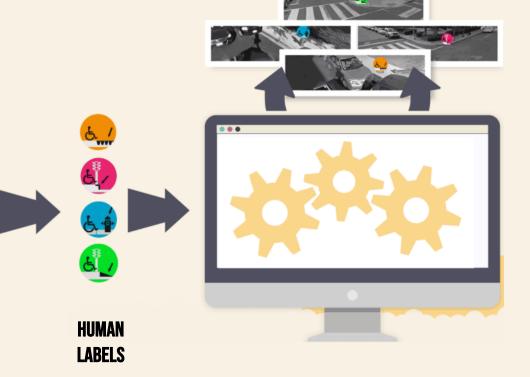




### **Labeling missions**



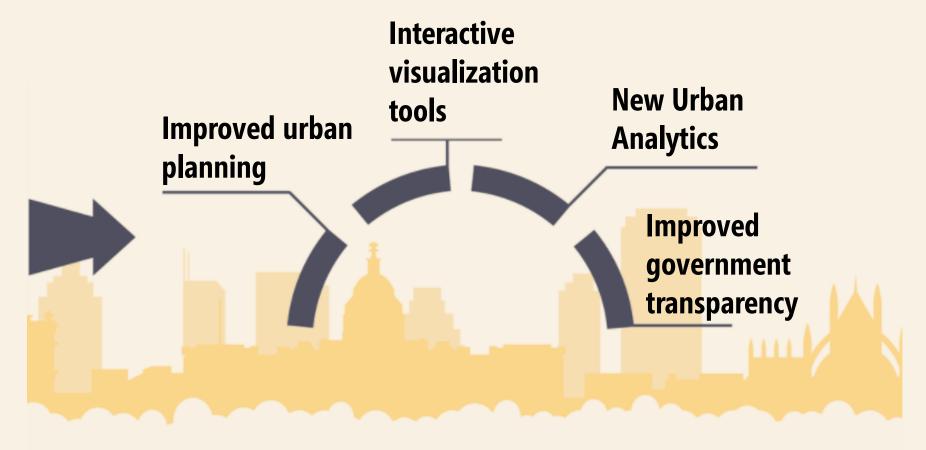
**Validation missions** 





# MACHINE LEARNING

# **OUTCOMES**





# Tohme: Detecting Curb Ramps in Google Street View Using Crowdsourcing, Computer Vision, and Machine Learning

Kotaro Hara<sup>1,2</sup>, Jin Sun, Robert Moore<sup>1,2</sup>, David Jacobs, Jon E. Froehlich<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Makeability Lab | <sup>2</sup>Human Computer Interaction Lab (HCIL)

Computer Science Department, University of Maryland, College Park

{kotaro, jinsun, dwj. jonf}@cs.umd.edu; rmoore15@umd.edu

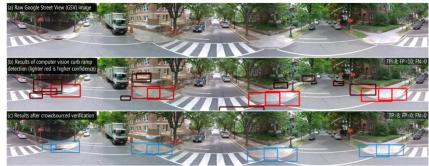


Figure 1: In this paper, we present *Tohme*, a scalable system for semi-automatically finding curb ramps in Google Streetview (GSV) panoramic imagery using computer vision, machine learning, and crowdsourcing. The images above show an actual result from our evaluation.

#### **ABSTRACT**

Building on recent prior work that combines Google Street View (GSV) and crowdsourcing to remotely collect information on physical world accessibility, we present the first "smart" system, Tohme, that combines machine learning, computer vision (CV), and custom crowd interfaces to find curb ramps remotely in GSV scenes. Tohme consists of two workflows, a human labeling pipeline and a CV pipeline with human verification, which are scheduled dynamically based on predicted performance. Using 1.086 GSV scenes (street intersections) from four North American cities and data from 403 crowd workers, we show that Tohme performs similarly in detecting curb ramps compared to a manual labeling approach alone (Fmeasure: 84% vs. 86% baseline) but at a 13% reduction in time cost. Our work contributes the first CV-based curb ramp detection system, a custom machine-learning based workflow controller, a validation of GSV as a viable curb ramp data source, and a detailed examination of why curb ramp detection is a hard problem along with steps forward.

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UIST '14, October 05 - 08 2014, Honolulu, HI, USA Copyright 2014 ACM 978-1-4503-3069-5/14/10\$15.00. http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/2642918.2647403

#### **Author Keywords**

Crowdsourcing accessibility, computer vision, Google Street View, Amazon Mechanical Turk

#### INTRODUCTION

Recent work has examined how to leverage massive online map datasets such as Google Street View (GSV) along with crowdsourcing to collect information about the accessibility of the built environment [22–26]. Early results have been promising; for example, using a manually curated set of static GSV images, Hara et al. [24] found that minimally trained crowd workers in Amazon Mechanical Turk (turkers) could find four types of street-level accessibility problems with 81% accuracy. However, the sole reliance on human labor limits scalability.

In this paper, we present Tohme<sup>1</sup>, a scalable system for remotely collecting geo-located curb ramp data using a combination of crowdsourcing, Computer Vision (CV), machine learning, and online map data. Tohme lowers the overall human time cost of finding accessibility problems in GSV while maintaining result quality (Figure 1). As the first work in this area, we limit ourselves to sidewalk curb ramps (sometimes called "curb cuts"), which we selected because of their visual salience, geospatial properties (e.g., often located on corners), and significance to accessibility.

# Deep Learning for Automatically Detecting Sidewalk Accessibility Problems Using Streetscape Imagery

Galen Weld<sup>1</sup>, Esther Jang<sup>1</sup>, Anthony Li<sup>2</sup>, Aileen Zeng<sup>1</sup>, Kurtis Heimerl<sup>1</sup>, and Jon E. Froehlich<sup>1</sup>

Paul G. Allen School of Computer Science and Engineering, University of Washington, Seattle, USA

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#### ABSTRACT

Recent work has applied machine learning methods to automatically find and/or assess pedestrian infrastructure in online map imagery (e.g., satellite photos, streetscape panoramas). While promising, these methods have been limited by two interrelated issues; small training sets and the choice of machine learning model. In this paper, aided by the recently released Project Sidewalk dataset of 300,000+ image-based sidewalk accessibility labels, we present the first examination of deep learning to automatically assess sidewalks in Google Street View (GSV) panoramas. Specifically, we investigate two application areas: automatically *validating* crowdsourced labels and automatically labeling sidewalk accessibility issues. For both tasks, we introduce and use a residual neural network (ResNet) modified to support both image and non-image (contextual) features (e.g., geography). We present an analysis of performance, the effect of our non-image features and training set size, and cross-city generalizability. Our results significantly improve on prior automated methods and, in some cases, meet or exceed human labeling performance.

#### **Author Keywords**

Neural networks, accessibility, sidewalks, computer vision

#### **ACM Classification Keywords**

I.2.10. Artificial Intelligence: Vision and Scene Understanding; I.2.6. Artificial Intelligence: Learning

#### INTRODUCTION

Sidewalks should benefit all of us. They provide a safe, environmentally-friendly conduit for moving about a city. For people with disabilities, sidewalks can have a significant impact on independence [47], quality of life [38], and overall physical activity [17]. While mapping tools like Google and Apple Maps have begun offering pedestrian-focused features, they do not incorporate sidewalk routes or information on sidewalk accessibility [23], which limits their utility and disproportionately affects people with disabilities. A key challenge is data: Where does it come from? How is it collected?

Traditionally, sidewalk audits—which gather data on the presence and quality of sidewalks—are performed via in-person

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DOI: 10.1145/3308561.3353798

inspections by city transit departments or community volunteers. However, these audits are expensive, labor intensive, and infrequent. ¹ Moreover, the resulting data is in disparate formats, is not typically open (i.e., published online), and is not intended for end-user tools [23, 50]. To expand who can collect sidewalk data and to improve data granularity and freshness, researchers have introduced smartphone-based tools [15, 46, 52] as well as instrumented wheelchairs [35, 39, 51, 57], both of which capture sidewalk information in situ as it's experienced. However, these tools have been limited by low adoption, small geographic coverage, and high user burden (e.g., requiring users to take out their phones, load an app, take a picture, annotate it, and upload it) [20, 23].

To partially address these scalability issues, researchers have begun developing automated methods for sidewalk assessment using machine learning and online imagery (e.g., satellite photos [10, 8], panoramic streetscape imagery [31, 32, 59]). While still early, these complementary approaches promise to dramatically decrease manual labor and cost. However, they have been limited by two interrelated issues: small training sets and the choice in machine learning model—both of which negatively impact performance. In this paper, we attempt to address both of these issues.

We present the first examination of deep learning methods to automatically assess sidewalk accessibility in terms of curb ramps, missing curb ramps, surface problems, and sidewalk obstructions from widely available streetscape imagery. Our work is enabled by the recently released Project Sidewalk open dataset, which contains a corpus of 300,000+ image-based sidewalk accessibility labels collected via remote crowdsourcing in Google Street View (GSV) [55] (Figure 1). Specifically, we investigate two application tasks using GSV panoramas: automatically validating crowdsourced labels and automatically labeling sidewalk accessibility issues.

Our research questions include:

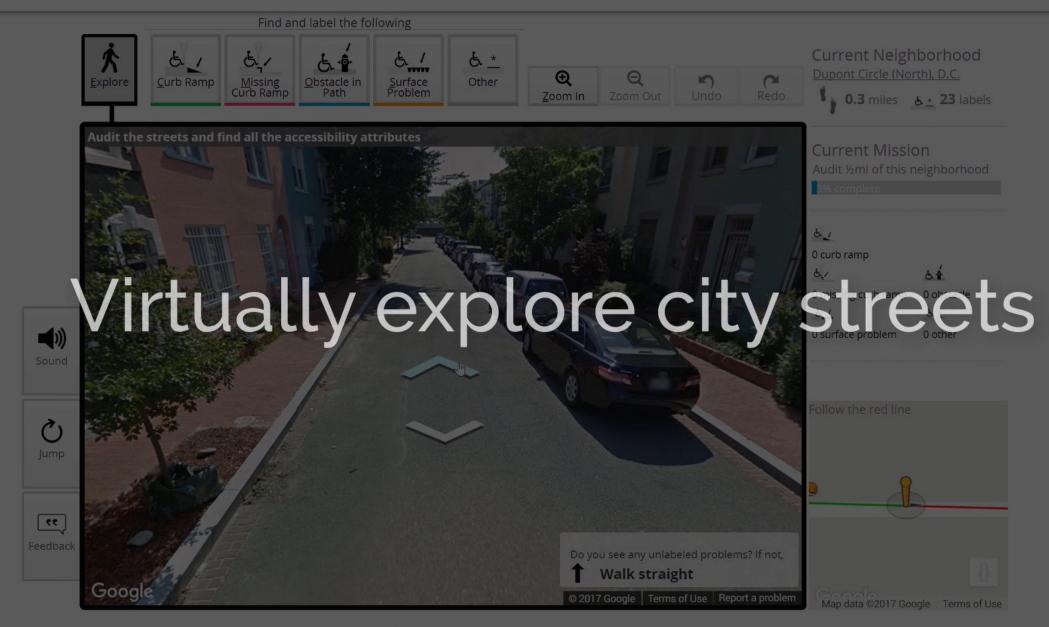
- R1: How well does our machine learning approach perform across our two tasks (validation and labeling)?
- **R2:** What is the impact of additional, non-image related training features on performance?
- R3: How does classification accuracy change as a function of training data amount?
- R4: How well does our model generalize across cities?

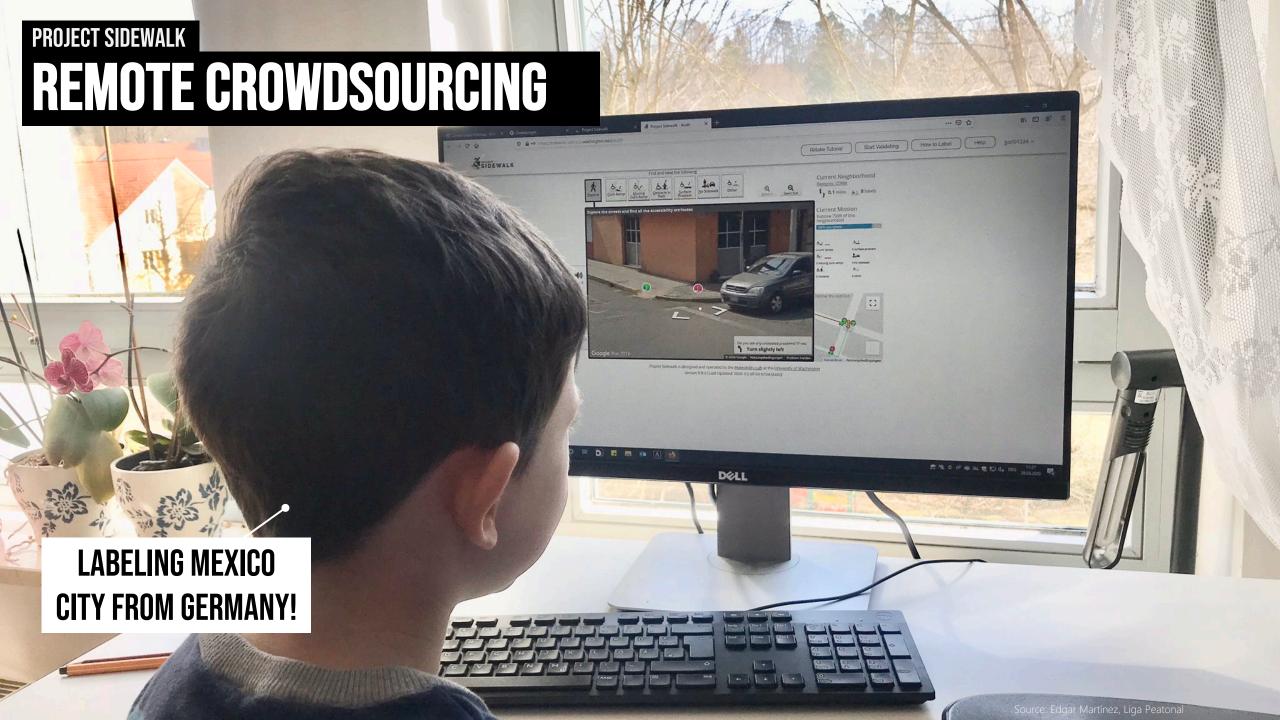
To address these questions, we trained two sets of deep convolutional neural networks using ResNet-18 [33]—one set for

<sup>1</sup>As one example, the Seattle Department of Transportation completed their first ever sidewalk assessment in 2016, which took 14 interns nearly a year to complete. [1]

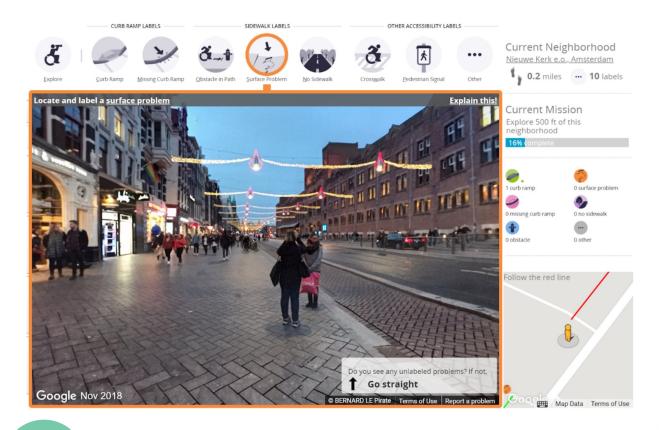
<sup>1</sup> Tohme is a Japanese word that roughly translates to "remote eye."

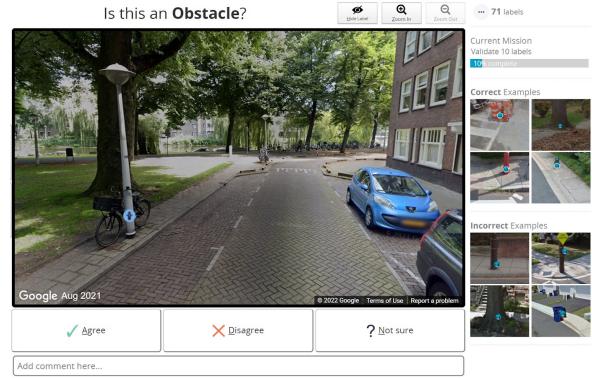






# TWO DATA COLLECTION MISSIONS

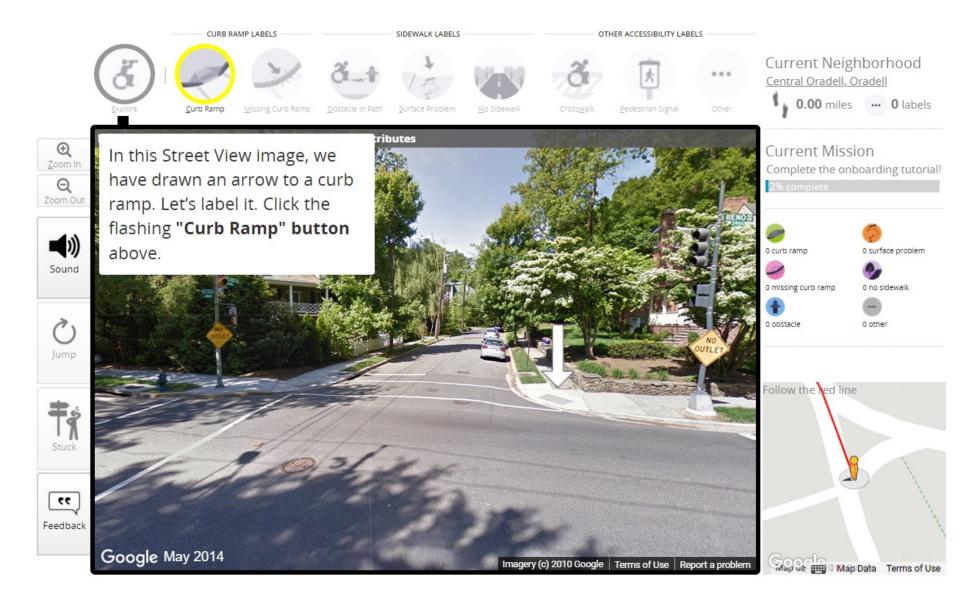




FIND, LABEL, & ASSESS SIDEWALKS

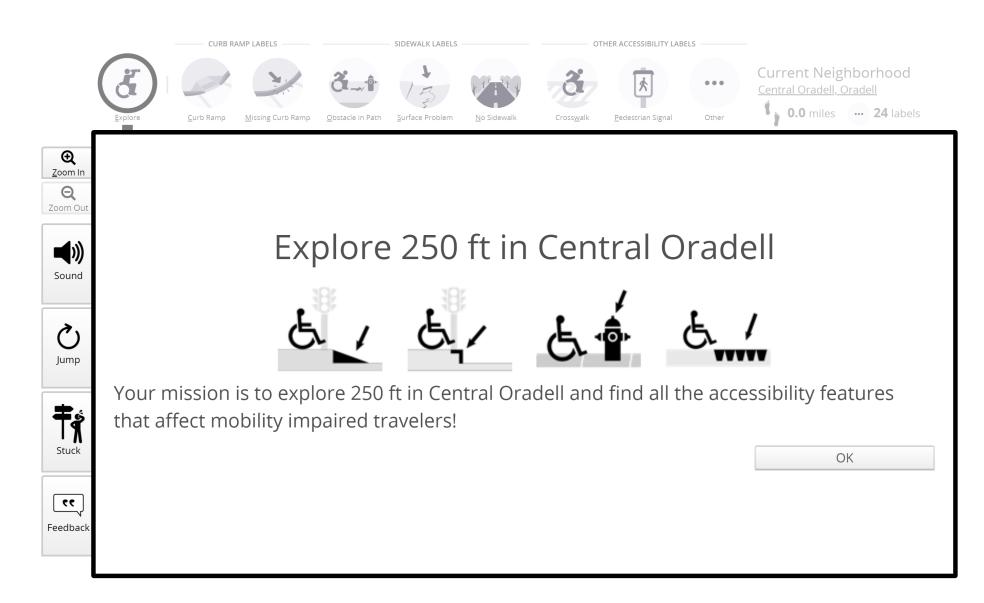
VALIDATING & CORRECTING LABELS

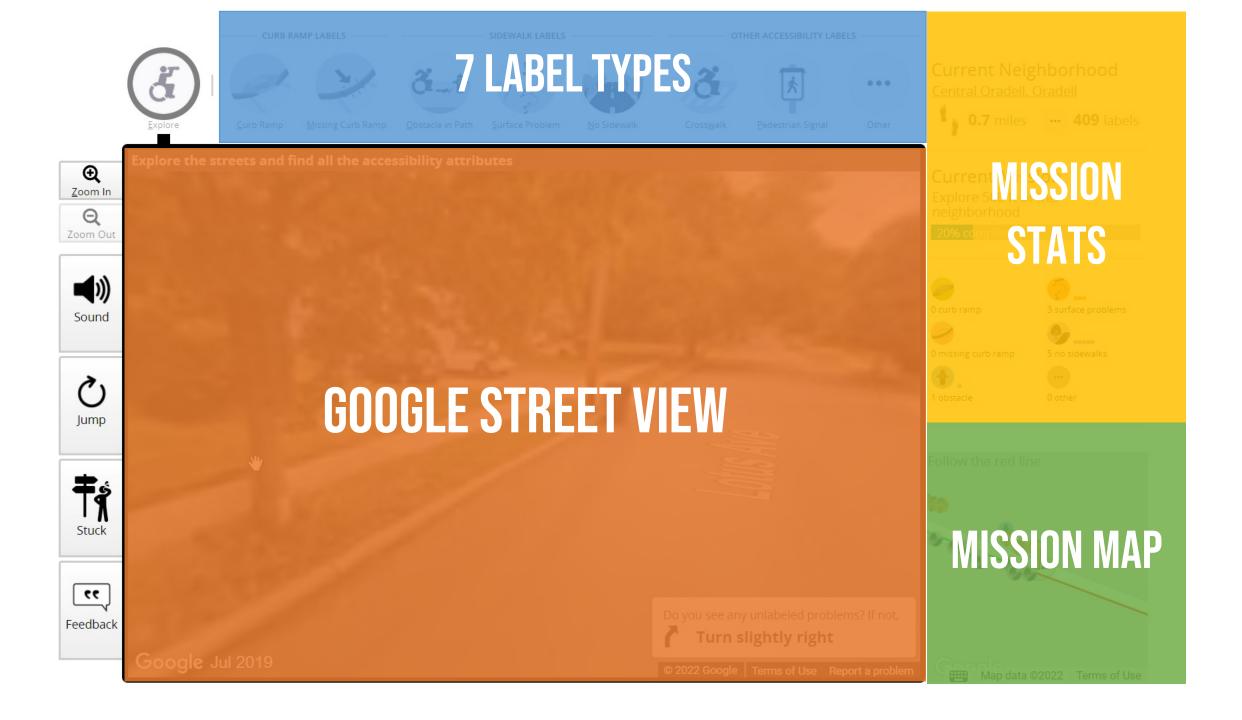
# FIRST MISSION: INTERACTIVE TUTORIAL



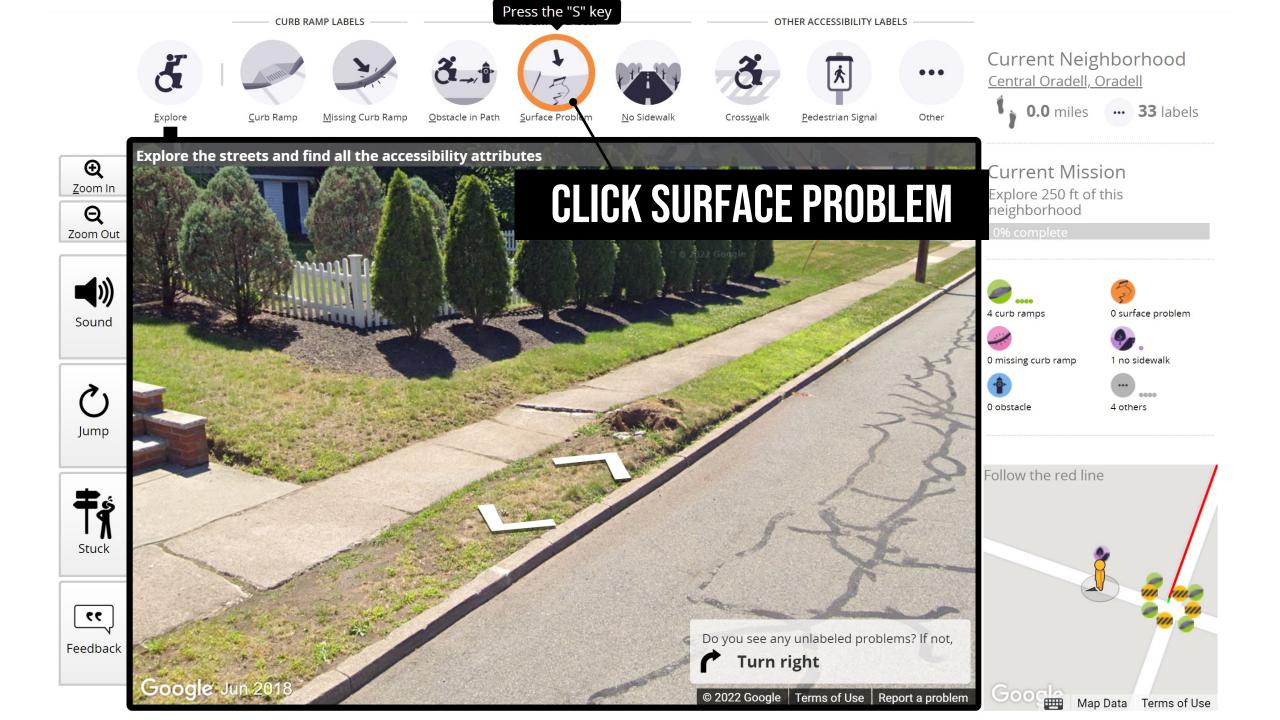
### **PROJECT SIDEWALK**

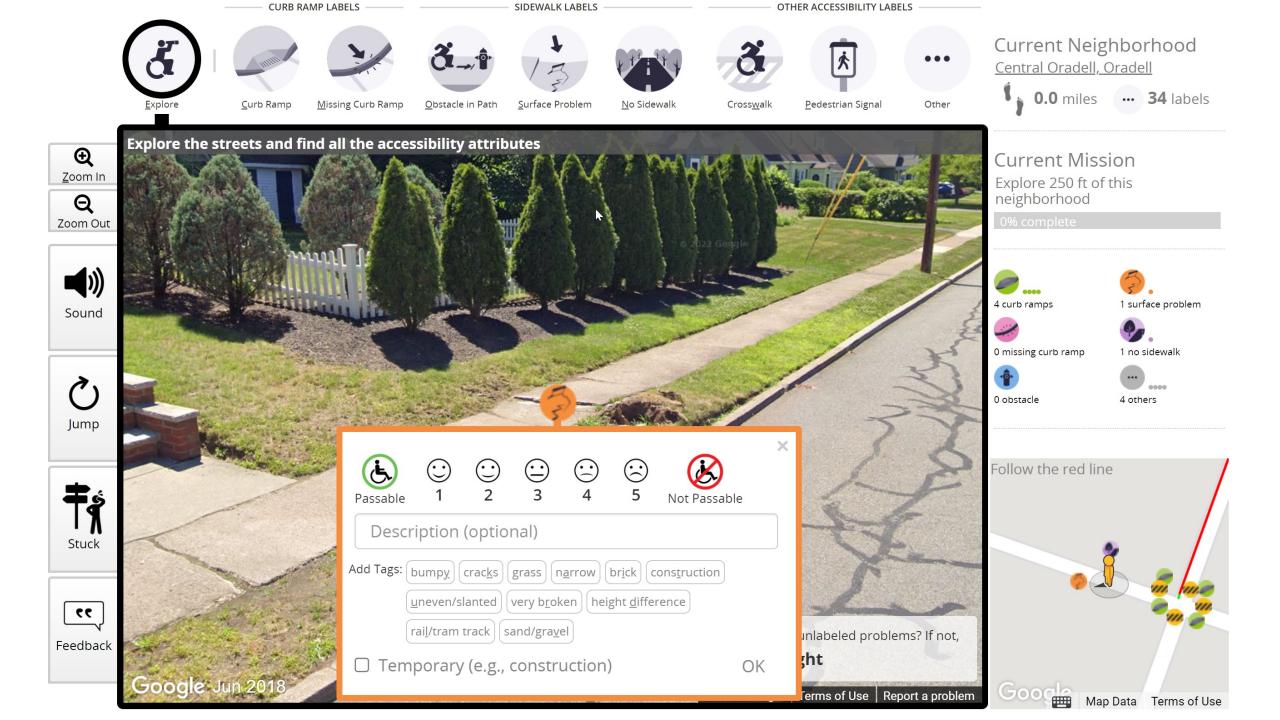
# **EXPLORATION MISSION**

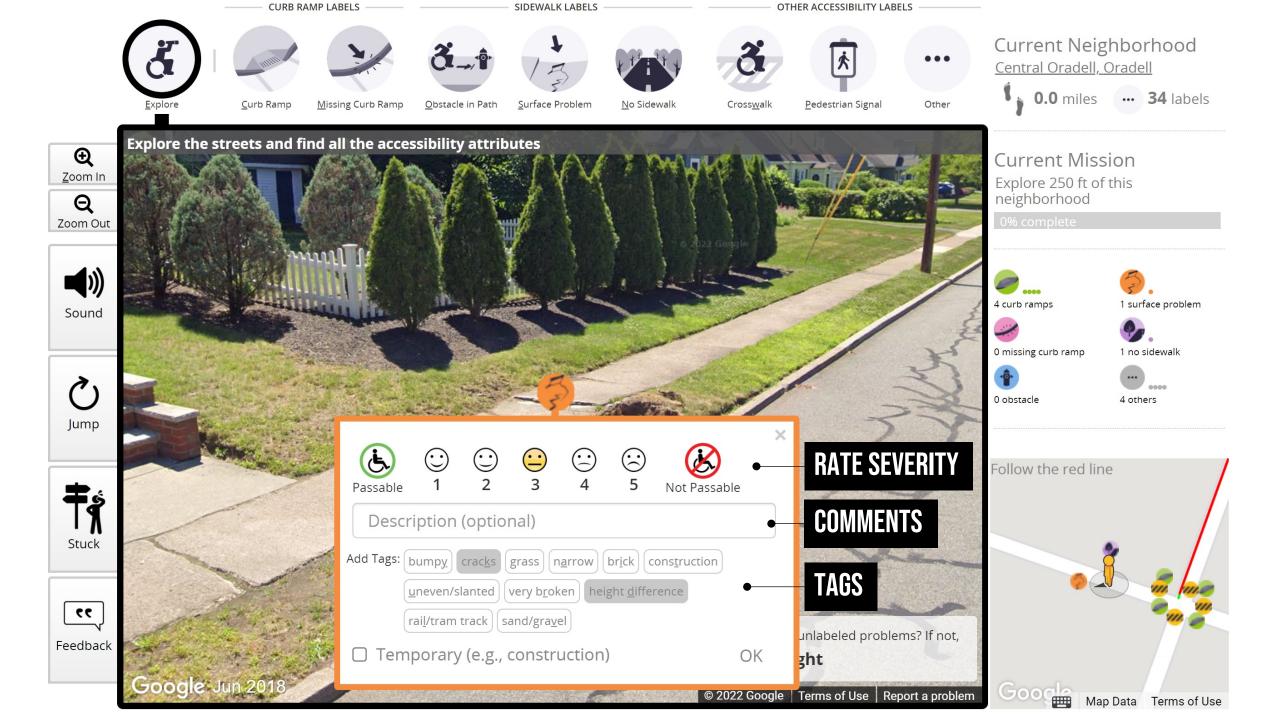
































Current Neighborhood Jardines del Carmen, La Piedad





**1.5** miles **... 1024** labels





Obstacle in Path



Cross<u>w</u>alk



Pedestrian Signal



### **Current Mission** Explore 500 ft of this neighborhood



€

Zoom In

Q Zoom Out























0 surface problem

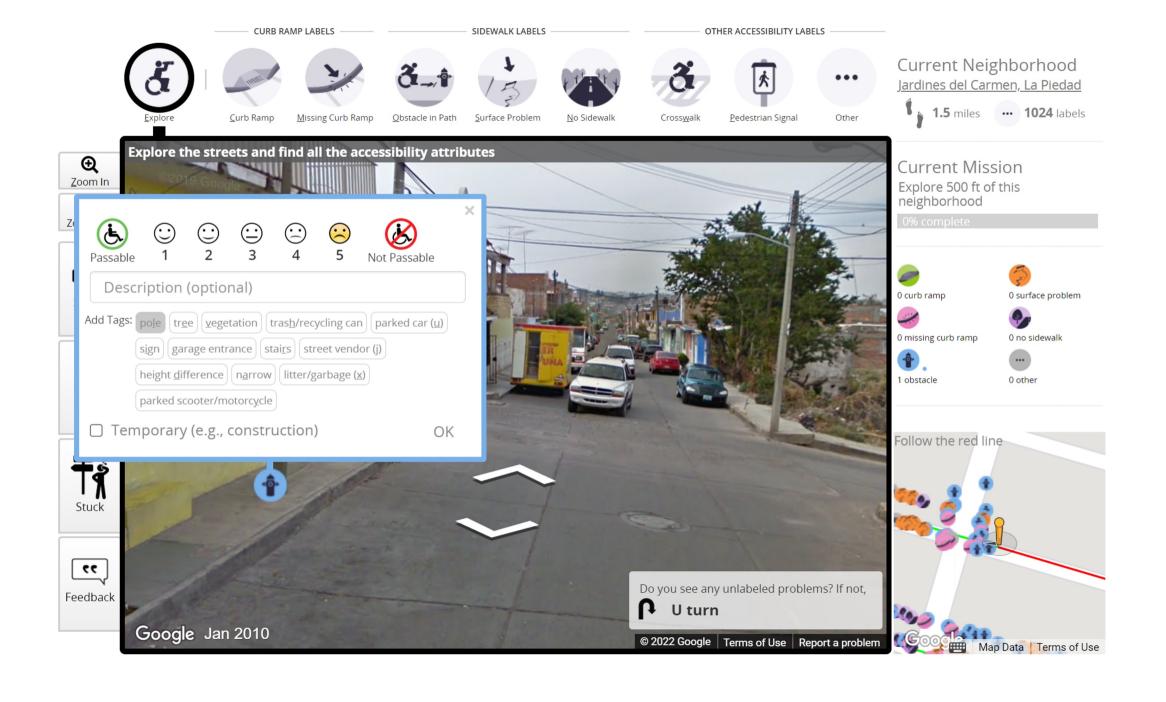






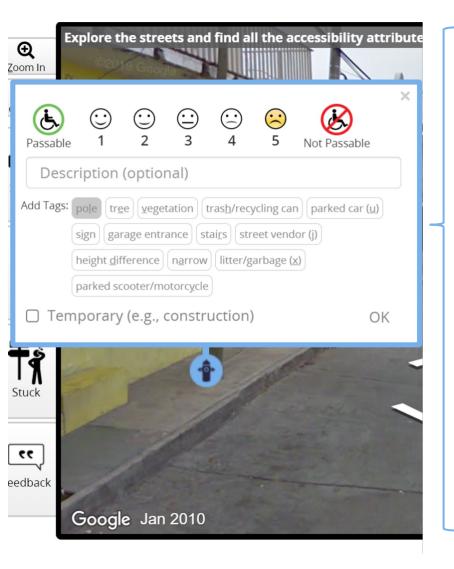
0 other



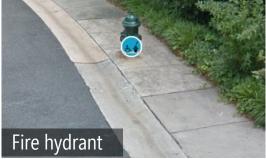


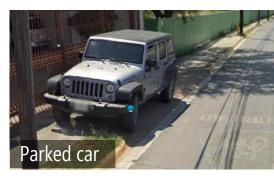


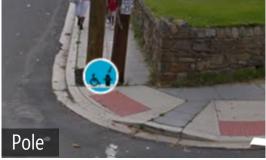
# **EXAMPLE OBSTACLE TAGS**





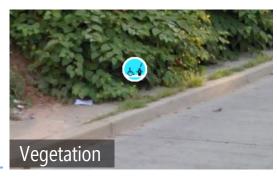








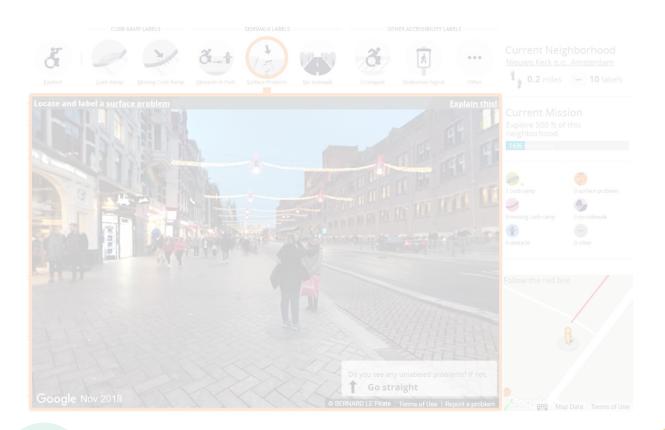


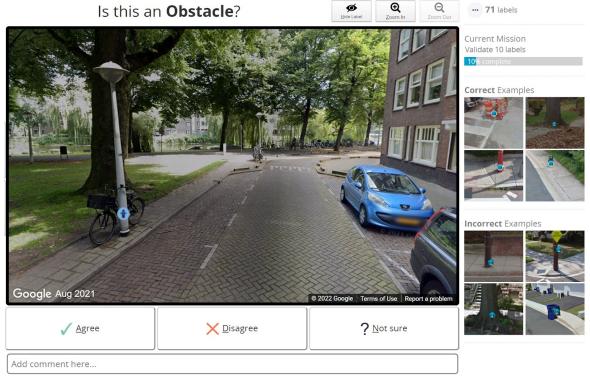




### **PROJECT SIDEWALK**

# TWO DATA COLLECTION MISSIONS





FIND, LABEL, & ASSESS SIDEWALKS

VALIDATING & CORRECTING LABELS

# Is this a **Missing Curb Ramp**?







<u>გ</u> <u>1113</u> labels



**Current Mission** Validate 10 labels

50% complete

### **CORRECT** Missing Curb Ramp



### INCORRECT Missing Curb Ramp





<u>A</u>gree



? Not sure

Add comment here...



Skip

(,

## Is this a **Surface Problem**?











90% complete

### Surface Problem



**NOT** a Surface Problem







? Not sure

## Is this a **Surface Problem**?





? Not sure



<u>ა</u> 3337 labels



0% complete

### Correct Examples









X <u>D</u>isagree

Add comment here...

✓ Agree

**O** Skip

Feedback

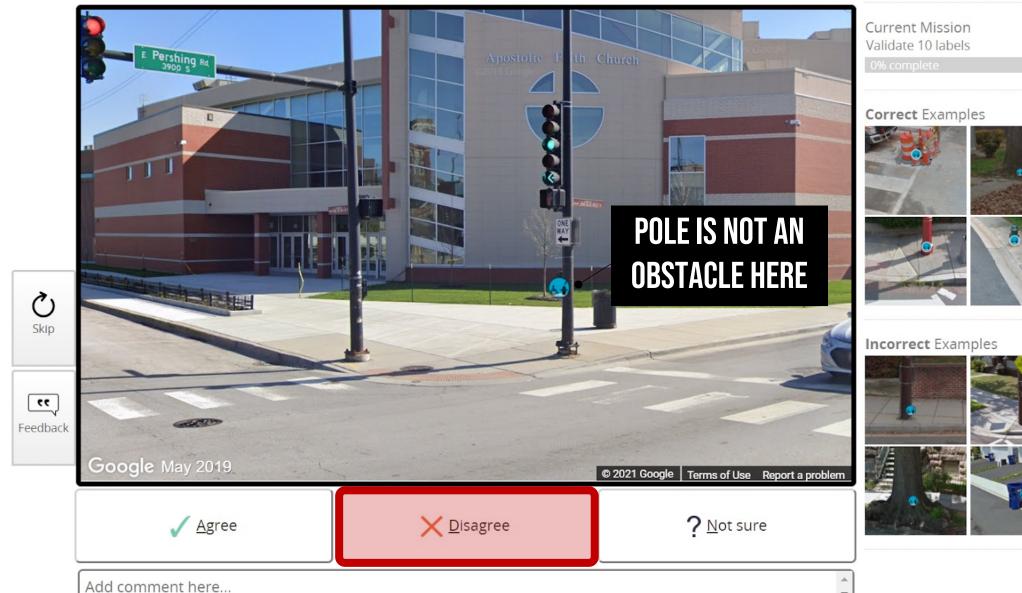
### Is this an **Obstacle**?

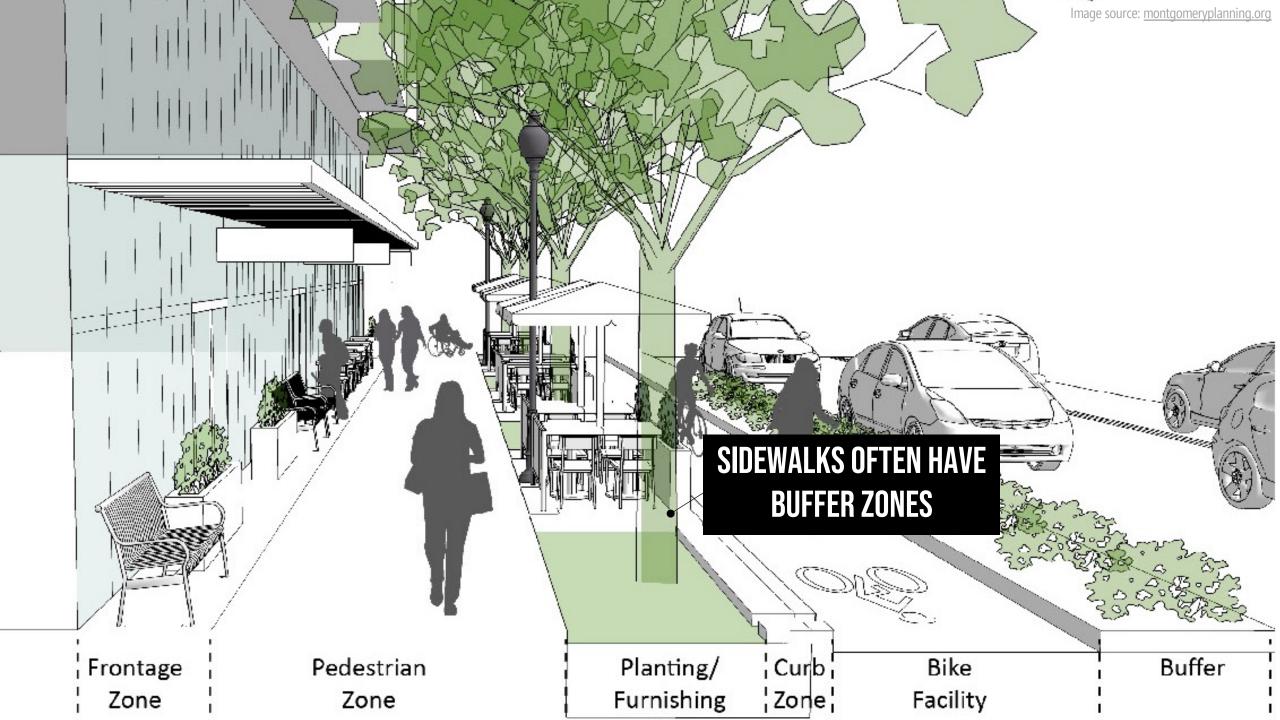


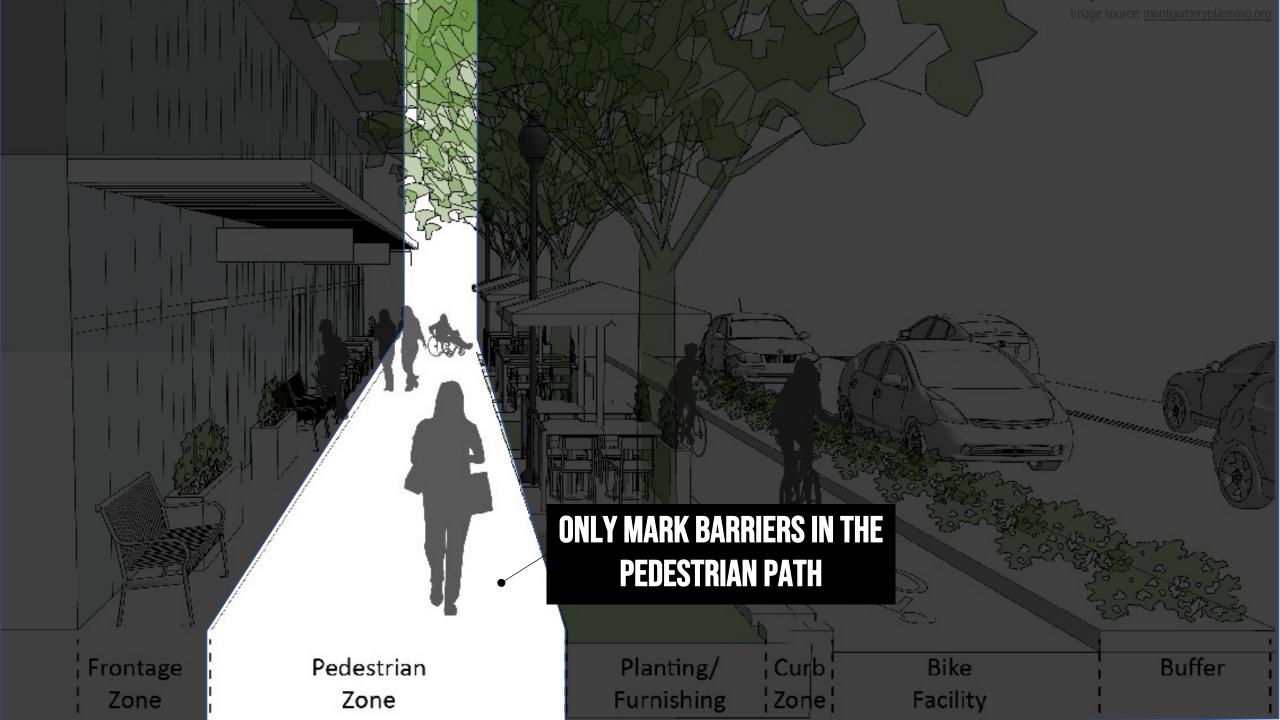




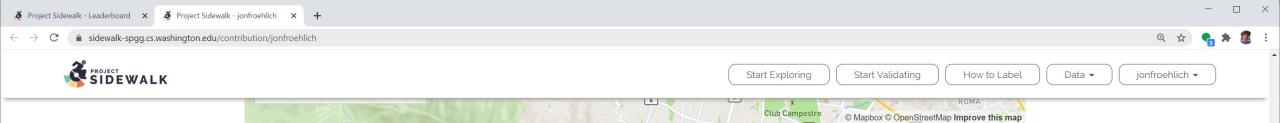
& <u>•</u> 934 labels













140

### **Distance**



2.03 mi

### Labels



568

**Validations** 



1249

### **Accuracy**



90.7%

### Achievements

#### Missions

Congratulations, you've earned all mission badges!











### Labels

Great job! 432 more labels until your next achievement.











#### Distance

Thanks for helping! 2.97 more miles until your next achievement.











#### **Validations**

Amazing work! 3751 more validations until your next achievement.











PROJECT SIDEWALK

Terms of Use

Help

Labeling Guide

**DEVELOPER** 

Sidewalk API

CONNECT











### Overall Leaderboard

Leaders are calculated based on their labels, distance, and accuracy

#	Username	Labels	Missions	Distance	Accuracy
1	mariana.velasco	2894	150	9.6 miles	85.3%
2	maria	1918	51	9.0 miles	89.1%
3	abarragan99	1895	81	2.7 miles	86.5%
4	marian.trevino	1543	66	9.4 miles	82.2%
5	dordaz	1483	46	3.5 miles	84.2%
6	Gerardo R	1274	86	5.4 miles	87.6%
7	mariagarza	1205	62	9.4 miles	87.2%
8	ana.alvarezc	1053	63	9.8 miles	84.8%
9	Gari01234	848	62	4.6 miles	89.1%
10	Luis Gonzalez	812	59	9.7 miles	94.1%

Want to make it into the Top 10? Start exploring!









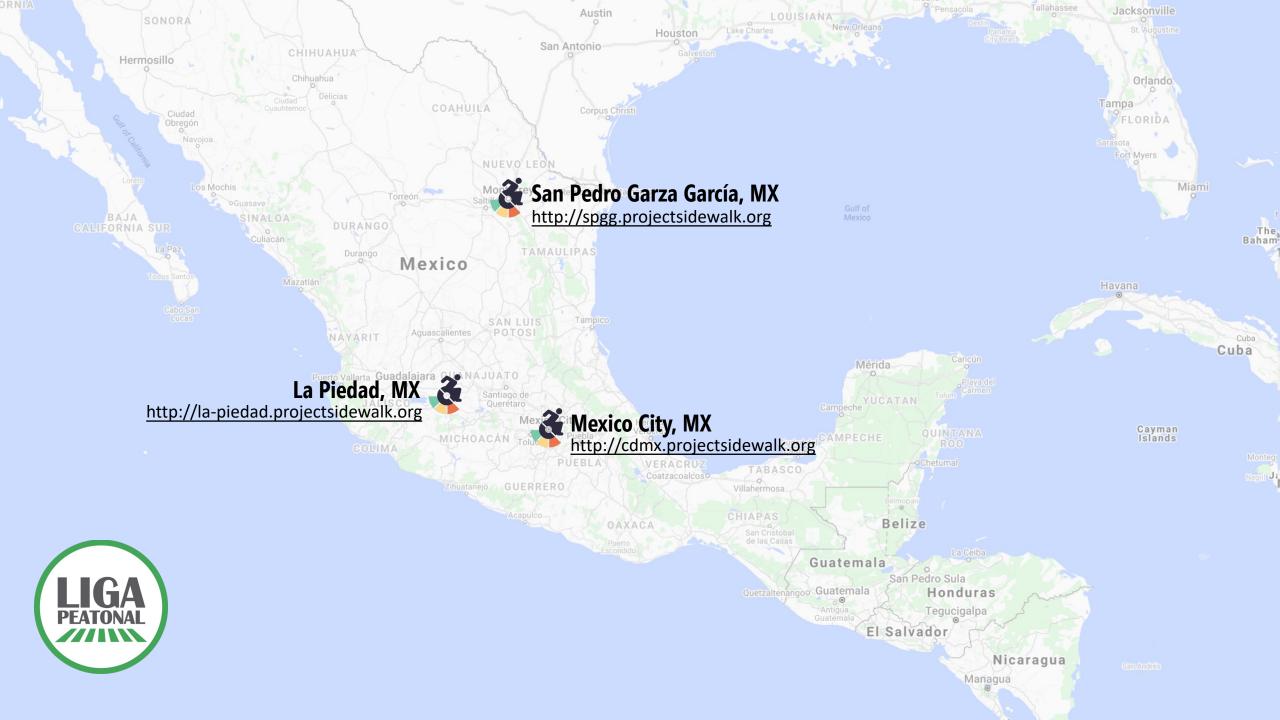
**VALIDATIONS** 

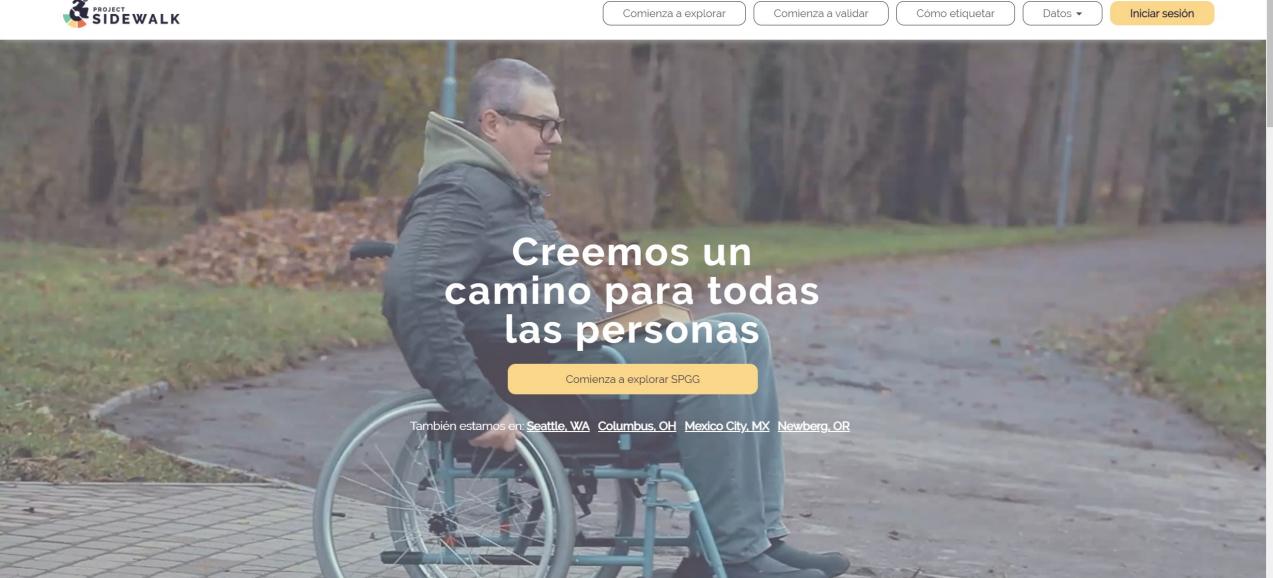
9,029+

**USERS** 

**LABELS** 







## Cómo puedes ayudar

Explora virtualmente las calles de la ciudad para

Volver a tomar el tutorial

Comienza a validar

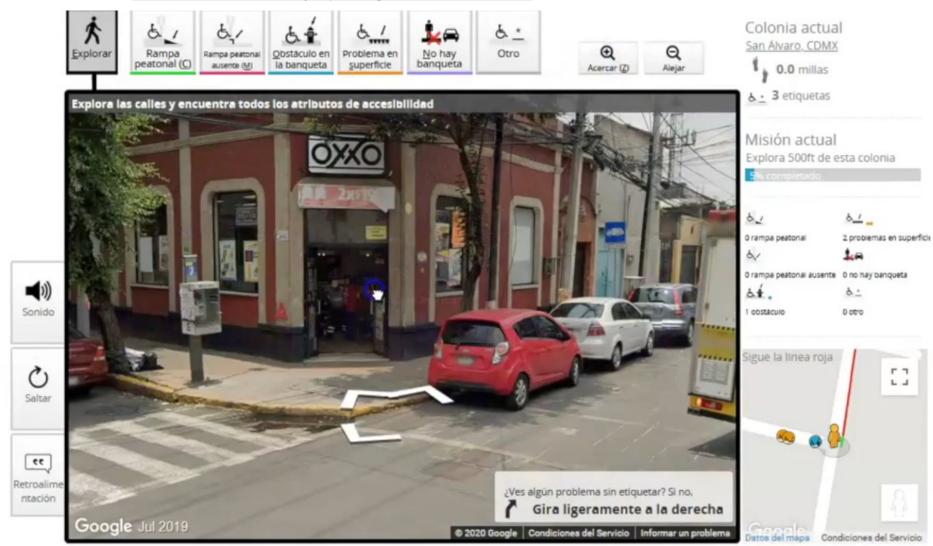
Cómo etiquetar

Ayuda

Datos ▼

Iniciar sesión

### Encuentra y etiqueta lo siguiente



# PROJECT SIDEWALK MEXICO SAN PEDRO, MX



GOBIERNO MUNICIPAL

San Pedro Garza García, Nuevo León a 26 de octubre del 2020

To whom it may concern,

San Pedro Garza Garcia (SPGG), a municipality with approx. 125,000 inhabitants, is one of the most urbanized municipalities in the Monterrey Metropolitan Area, the 3rd largest metropolitan area in Mexico.

The Municipal Institute for Urban Planning (IMPLANG) of San Pedro Garza García is an institute that works towards the positive development of our community through the development of urban master plans, urban development programs and social projects.

One of the priorities of the IMPLANG is the implementation of public policy oriented towards the improvement of pedestrian infrastructure and accessibility in order to improve road safety, increase the levels of inclusion and to incentivize non-motorized trips in the city. Our work is strongly based on the principles of transparency, citizen participation processes and data based decisions.

Since mid-August 2020, we have been using Project Sidewalk's tool to audit our municipality's sidewalks and crosswalks in a collaborative manner. This citizen participation process provides us with the opportunity to obtain data that will be essential for improving SPGG's urban accessibility. With Project Sidewalk we will be able to know the current status of the pedestrian infrastructure of the municipality, what are the main problems to be solved, how many there are and their location. The results will be used to propose public policies that address the main problems identified and that contribute to meeting the goals set in the Municipal Development Plan and also for the development of a new Pedestrian Master Plan for our municipality.

It is worth mentioning that Project Sidewalk is also serving as an educational tool for students of the architecture school at the Universidad Tecnológico de Monterrey (ITESM) and high school students at the Universidad de Monterrey (UDEM).

We look forward to supporting the Project Sidewalk team towards the goals outlined in their proposal, which will further strengthen our collaboration and help advance sidewalk accessibility in our Municipality.

SINCERELY

ARQ JAVIER LEAL NAVARRO HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT INSTITUTO MUNICIPÁL DE PLANEACIÓN Y GESTIÓN URBANA

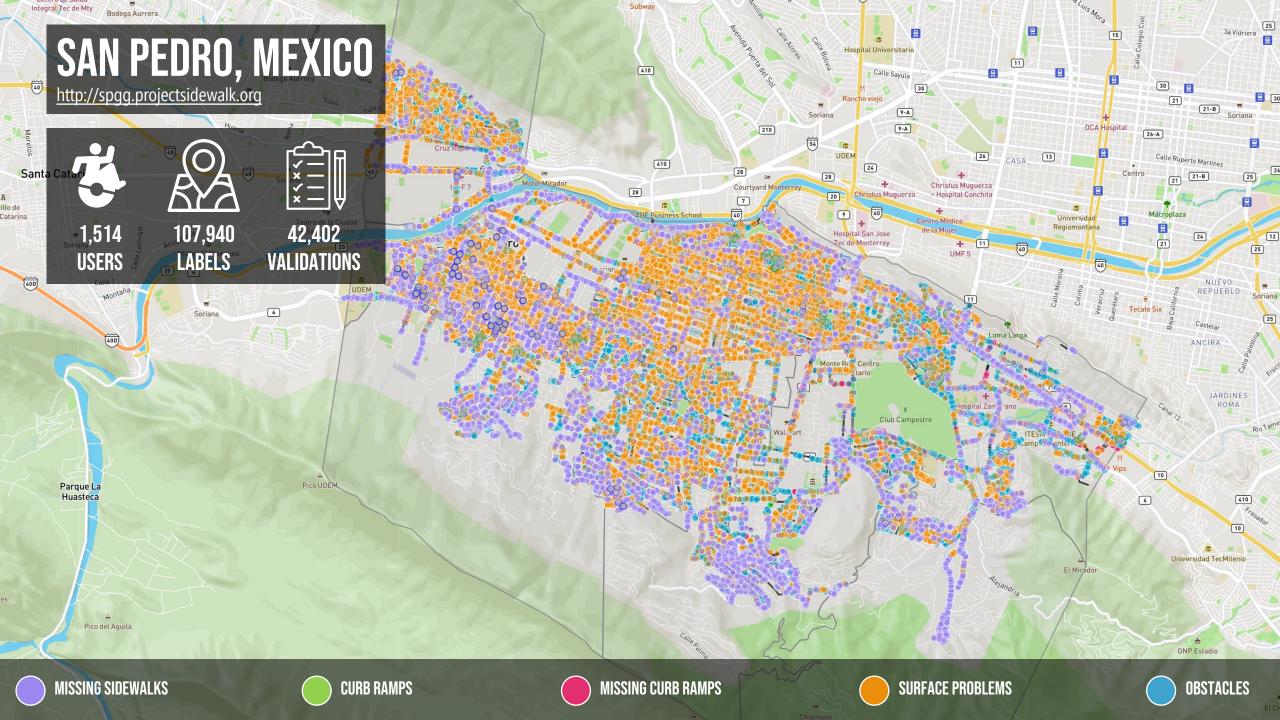
INSTITUTO MUNICIPAL DE PLANEACIÓN Y GESTIÓN URBANA Libertad s/n, Centro, Edificio Polivalente, Planta Alta San Pedro Garza García, Nuevo León. C. P.66200 Tels. (81) 2127-2929 www.sanpedro.gob.mx.

Project Sidewalk provides us with data that is essential to improving San Pedro's urban accessibility. With Project Sidewalk, we know the main problems to be solved, how many problems there are, and their location... The results will be used to inform a **new Pedestrian Master Plan** for our municipality. San

**Pedro** 

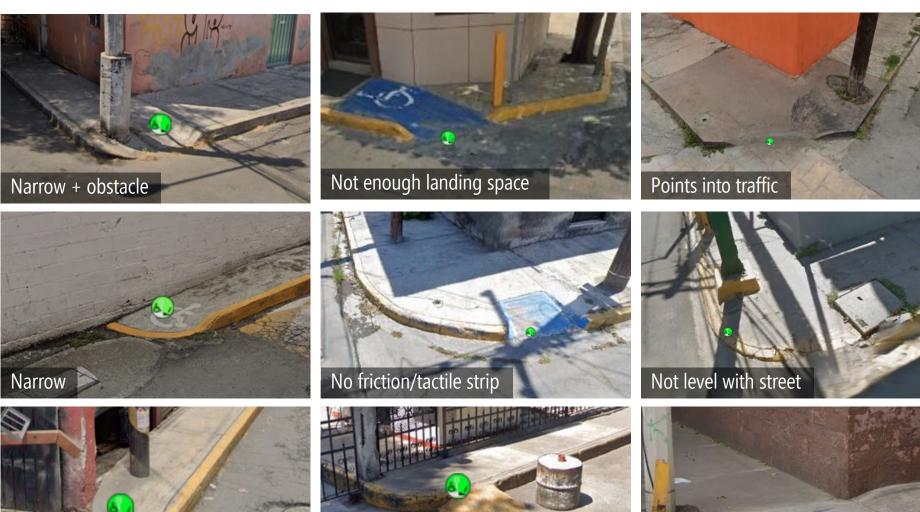
Garza

García



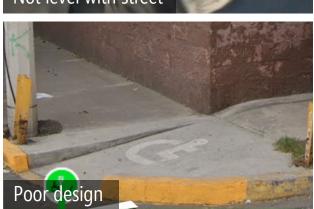
## **CURB RAMPS SEVERITY RATING 5**

http://sidewalkgallery.io/





























Current Neighborhood Cosmopolita, CDMX



6,1

0.3 miles & 69 labels

<u>.</u>



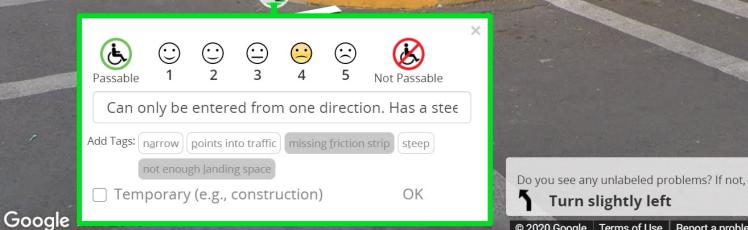
## **NEW CURB RAMP IS NOT ACCESSIBLE. CAN ONLY BE ENTERED FROM ONE DIRECTION**

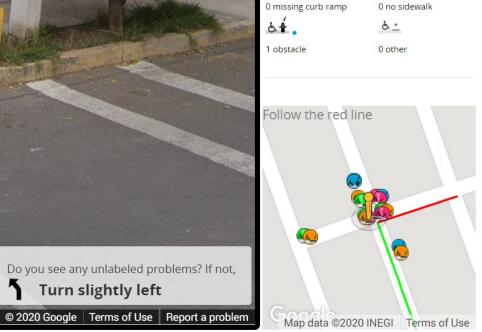
Turn slightly left











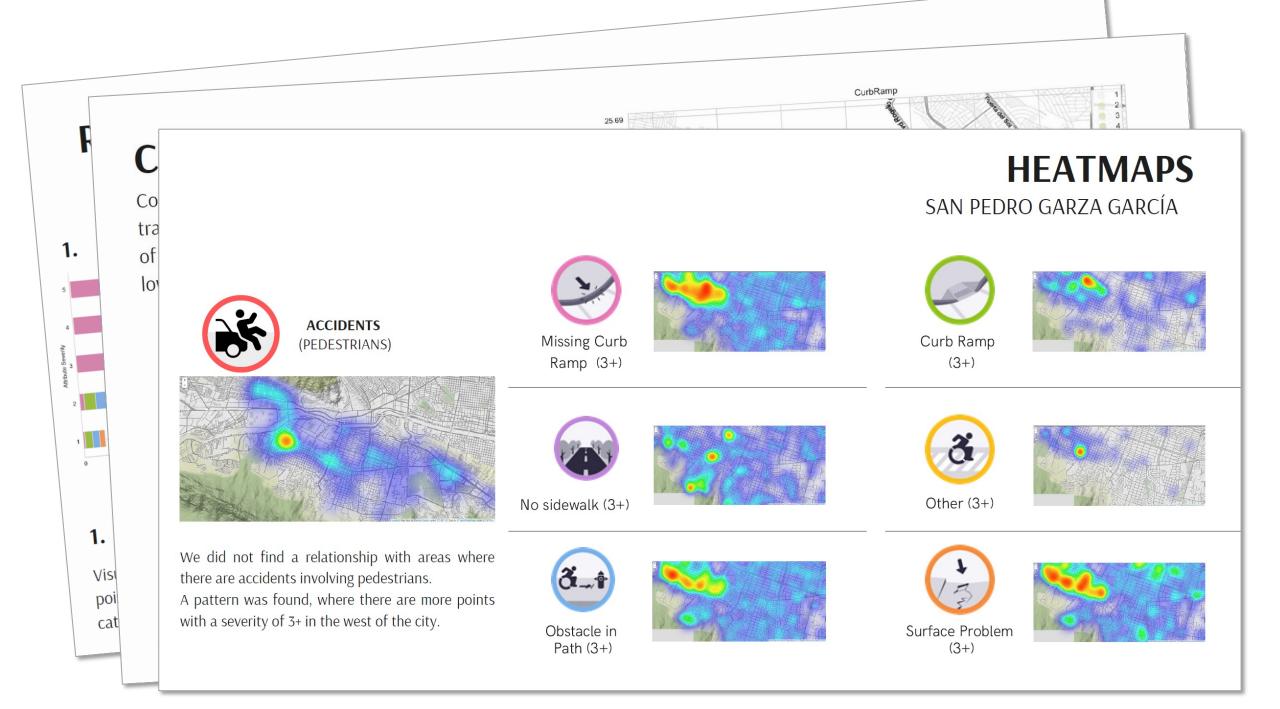


### **URBAN ANALYTICS**

## **AVERAGE SEVERITY RATINGS**

	£_/	<u></u>		£ 1	£ /
	Curb Ramp	Missing Ramp	Missing Sidewalk	Sidewalk Obstacle	Surface Problem
Seattle, WA	1.5 (0.7)	3.8 (1.0)	4 (0.8)	3.2 (1.1)	2.9 (0.9)
Columbus, OH	1.4 (0.7)	3.8 (1.2)	4.1 (1.1)	2.2 (1.4)	2.1 (1.0)
Newberg, OR	1.5 (0.7)	3.9 (1.0)	3.9 (0.9)	3.1 (1.1)	2.7 (1.0)
Mexico City, MX	2.8 (1.4)	4.7 (0.6)	4.6 (0.8)	4.1 (1.0)	3.6 (1.2)
San Pedro, MX	2.8 (1.4)	4.4 (0.9)	4.5 (0.9)	4 (0.9)	3.6 (1.1)

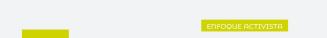
Cell format: Avg Severity (Stdev). Scale: 1 (best) to 5 (worst)











**EvaluANDO:** del activismo peatonal a la colaboración comunitaria para el registro de obstáculos en las banquetas

> Escrito por Claudina de Gyves y Ana Rodríauez

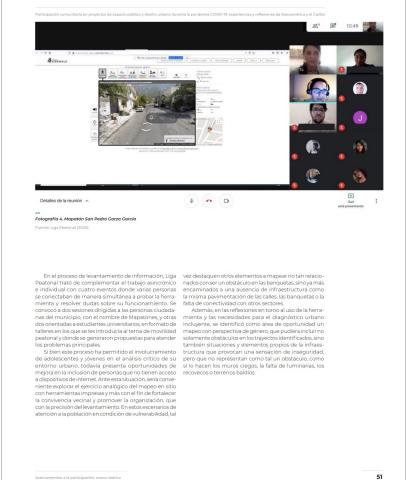
Ubicación

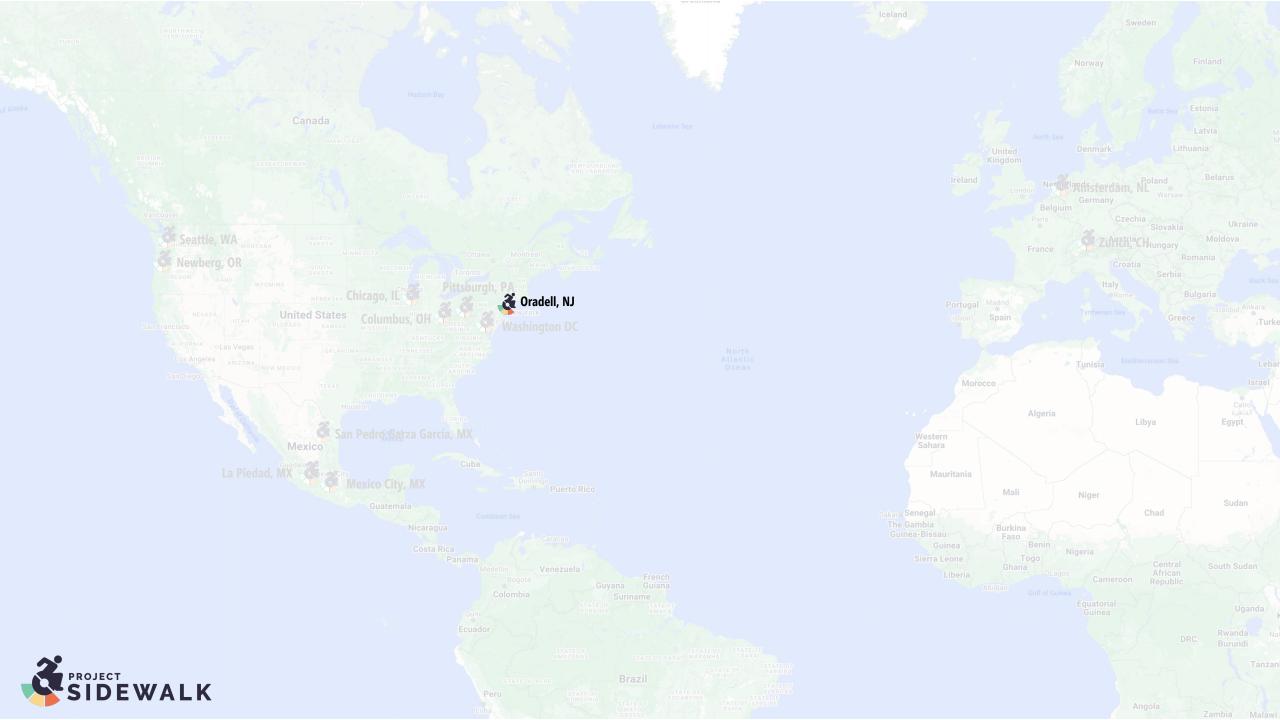
San Pedro Garza García, México

Palabras clave

activismo peatonal, movilidad sostenible, infraestructura peatonal, participación remota

SIDEWALK Fotografía 2. Mapa de etiquetas en Project Sidewalk La vinculación fue posible gracias a que ya había un El caso de EvaluANDO SPGG destaca no solo por historial de activismo peatonal en la metrópoli y el acercamiento no fue solo con la Liga Peatonal como ONG, sino de de una colaboración multisectorial entre gobierno local, la mano de Makeability Lab, un actor técnico-académico sociedad civil y academia, sino porque los resultados son que mostró disposición a contextualizar su plataforma a ahora insumos valiosos del municipio para la creación las necesidades de las calles mexicanas. Aunado a este de nuevos planes y proyectos. Los planes en proceso de proceso, la situación por la COVID-19 detonó una serie de elaboración, tanto de movilidad activa como de seguridad intervenciones en el espacio público por parte del municipio de San Pedro Garza García, enfocadas en promover ficar estrategias aterrizadas a la realidad y fomentar una la movilidad sostenible, destacando las ciclovías emer- mayor participación ciudadana, al involucrar a la poblagentes y la aceleración de otros proyectos en el espacio ción desde su diagnóstico y permitir la descarga de los público que estaban en puerta. Todo esto generó un datos generados en formato editable. escenario adecuado para la colaboración de EvaluANDO SPGG, en la que todos los actores involucrados estaban conscientes de la importancia de contar con información precisa sobre las condiciones de las calles en el municipio. Recientemente, en mayo de 2021, tras 9 meses de trabajo y con la participación de 1099 personas se lograron cubrir los 570.2 km de vialidades que tiene el municipio de SPGG y se generaron 105 117 etiquetas (Makeability Lab, 2021) en un ejercicio inédito a nivel nacional de participación ciudadana para ubicar los obstáculos de movilidad





# PARTNERSHIP OF THREE ORGANIZATIONS



Oradell Girl Scouts



National Multiple
Sclerosis Society
Bergen Multiple Sclerosis
Community Council



Hackensack Meridian School of Medicine

### **Initial Presentation to Oradell City Council**

Mar 2022



### **Second Mapathon (Hybrid)**

Aug 2022



## **Planned Presentation to City Council**

Jan 2023



## First Mapathon (Hybrid)

Apr 2022





### **Girl Scout Data Analysis**

Oct 2022



# ORADELL DEPLOYMENT COLLECTED DATA

**Users** 

**Miles Audited** 

**Labels** 

**Validations** 

**Accuracy** 



81

6

**48.6** miles

11,135



14,919



As calculated by user

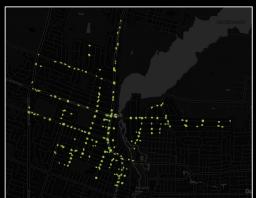
validations of labels

~35% of streets have been audited more than once



### ORADELL DEPLOYMENT

# TRELLIS PLOTS OF SIDEWALK DATA



























**Surface Problems** 1,542 labels



**Missing Sidewalks** 2,456 labels

### ORADELL DEPLOYMENT

All

# HIGH SEVERITY (≥ 4)





## **Missing Curb Ramps**



## **Obstacles**



















## ORADELL DEPLOYMENT

# **SURFACE PROBLEMS**





# HIGH SEVERITY (≥ 4) SURFACE PROBLEMS

















### **ORADELL DEPLOYMENT**

## TAG ANALYSIS

Surface Problem Tags	Count	% of Surface Tags	Avg Severity (SD)	
height difference	1455	29.0%	1.96 (0.99)	
cracks	1256	25.0%	1.71 (0.79)	
uneven/slanted	1031	21.0%	2.34 (1.02)	
grass	547	11.0%	1.46 (0.63)	
very broken	235	5.0%	2.44 (1.04)	
bumpy	177	4.0%	2.25 (0.92)	
n/a	90	2.0%	2.00 (1.02)	
narrow sidewalk	88	2.0%	2.59 (0.93)	
brick/cobblestone	74	1.0%	1.95 (0.72)	
sand/gravel	47	1.0%	2.26 (0.94)	
construction	2	0.0%	4.00 (n/a)	
street has no sidewalks	1	0.0%	3.00 (n/a)	

### **Surface Problem**



Labeled: May 6, 2022, 5:14 PM

Image Date: Mar 2022

Severity











height difference uneven/slanted

Description

Tags

No description

Temporary No

×

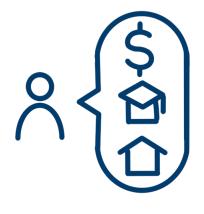
What can we do with **Project Sidewalk data?** 

# SIDEWALK DISPARITIES MOTIVATION









WHERE sidewalks are

**HOW** they are connected

WHAT their conditions are

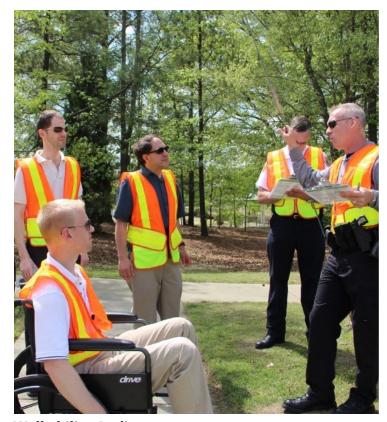
RELATIONSHIP to socio-economic factors

How can we use crowdsourced sidewalk assessment data to examine **sidewalk condition patterns** in a city?

And how do sidewalk quality patterns map to socioeconomic factors like wealth, race, density and education?

### TRADITIONAL ACCESSIBILITY AUDITS

# SIDEWALK DATA COLLECTION



**Walkability Audit**Wake County, North Carolina

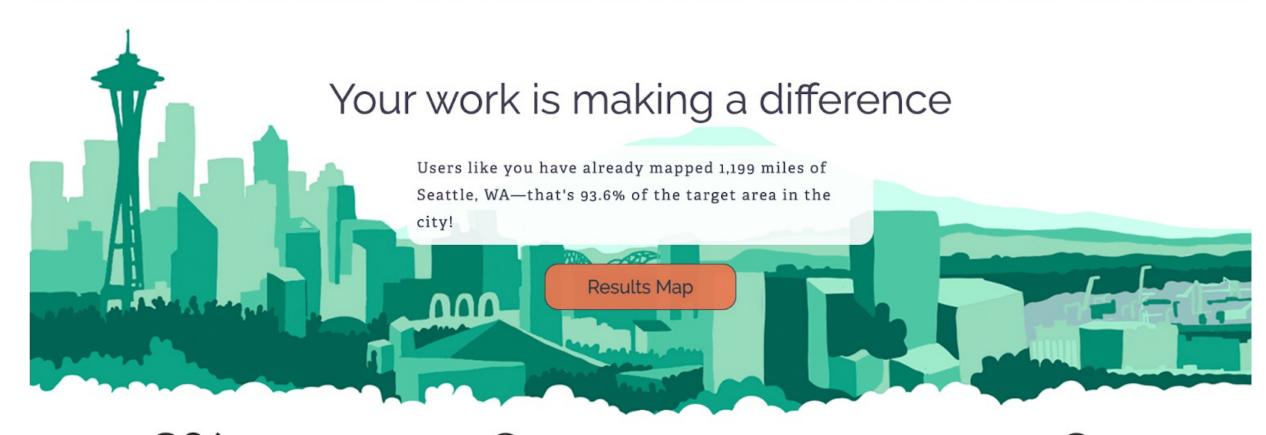


**Walkability Audit**Wake County, North Carolina



**Safe Routes to School Walkability Audit**Rock Hill, South Carolina

## SIDEWALK DATA COLLECTION



93.6%

1,198.9

209,351

187,220

target area mapped miles covered labels

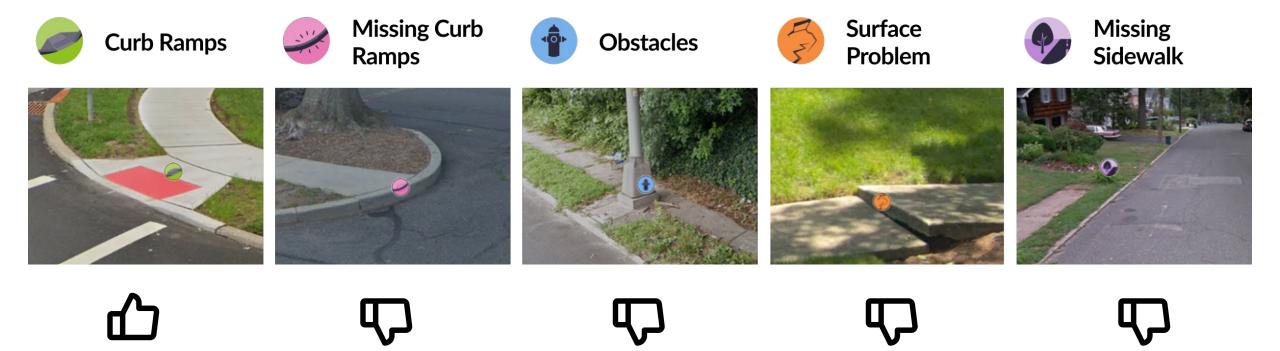
validations

### **SIDEWALK DATA COLLECTION**

# PROJECT SIDEWALK IN SEATTLE



# ACCESS SCORE MODEL LABEL TYPES



# ACCESS SCORE MODEL SEVERITY RATING





Severity 2



Severity 3



Severity 4



**Severity 5** 











#### **ACCESS SCORE**

## **ACCESS SCORE MODEL**

#### Significance Vector

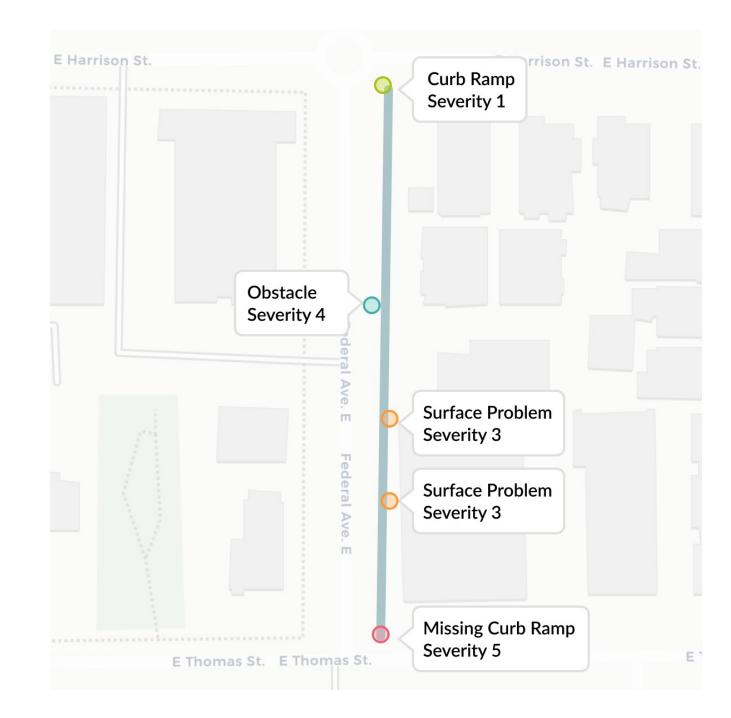
$$xa = (1.0, -1.0, -0.6, -0.8)$$

#### **Accessibility Feature Vector**

$$ws = (1, 1, 2, 1)$$

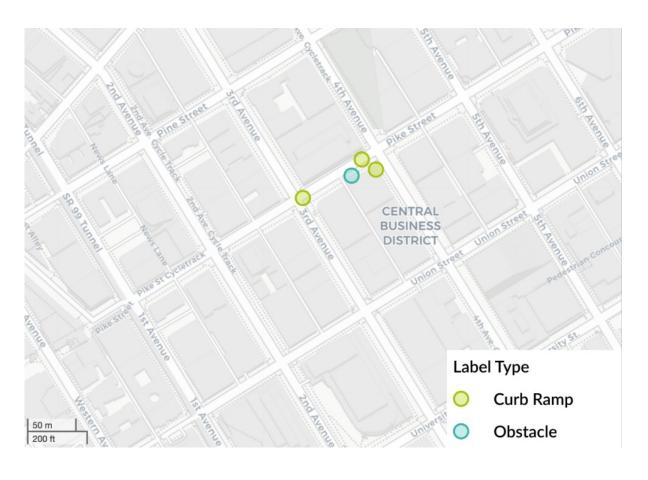
AccessScore: Sidewalk Segment

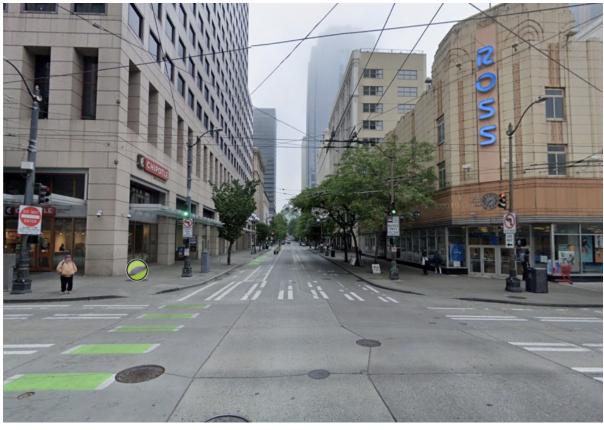
$$AS_{sidewalk} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(ws \cdot xa)}} = 0.12$$



#### **METHOD**

## HIGH ACCESS SCORE STREET





#### **METHOD**

## **LOW ACCESS SCORE STREET**





# ACCESS SCORE



Labels

Sidewalk Access Score

Neighborhood Access Score

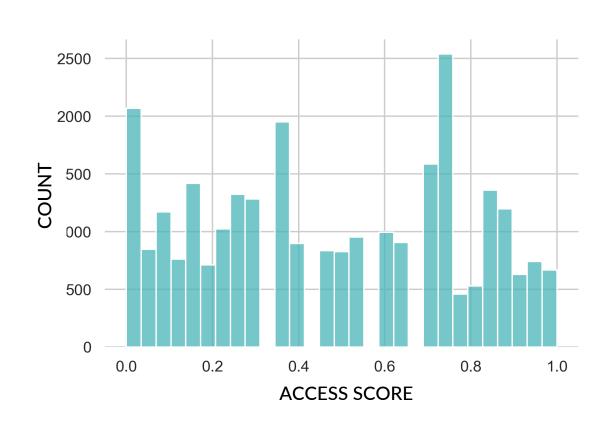
#### **METHOD**

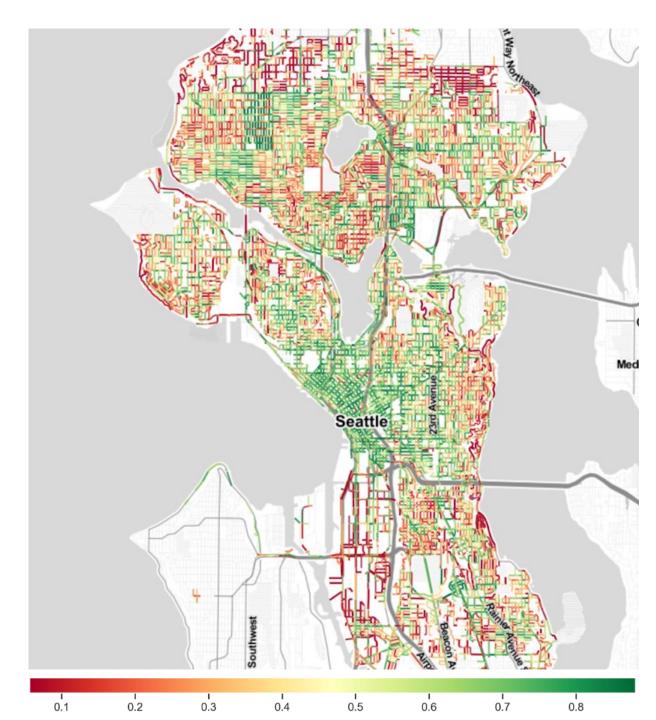
# LIMITATIONS OF CROWDSOURCING



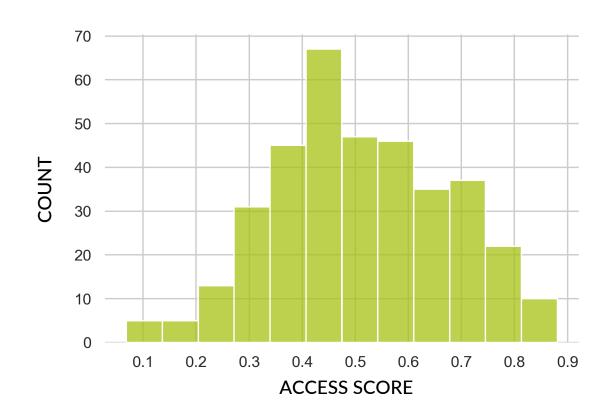


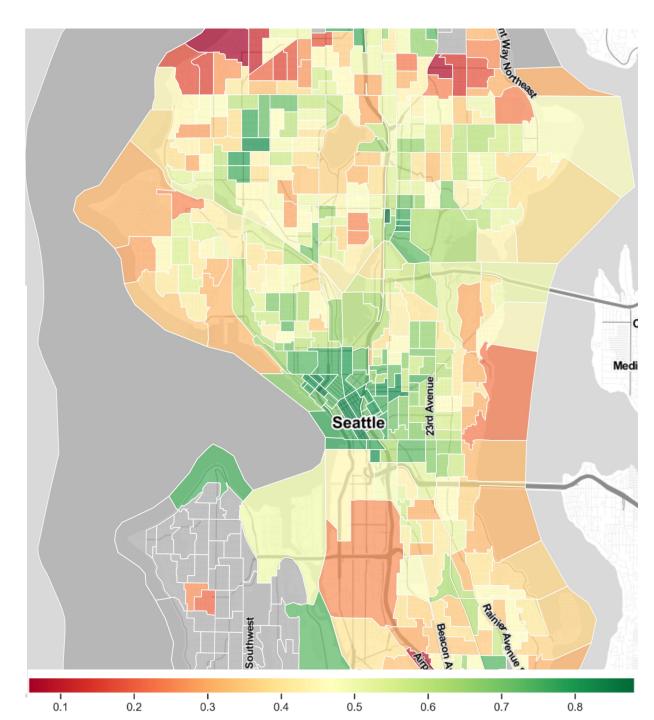
# SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION PER SIDEWALK SEGMENT

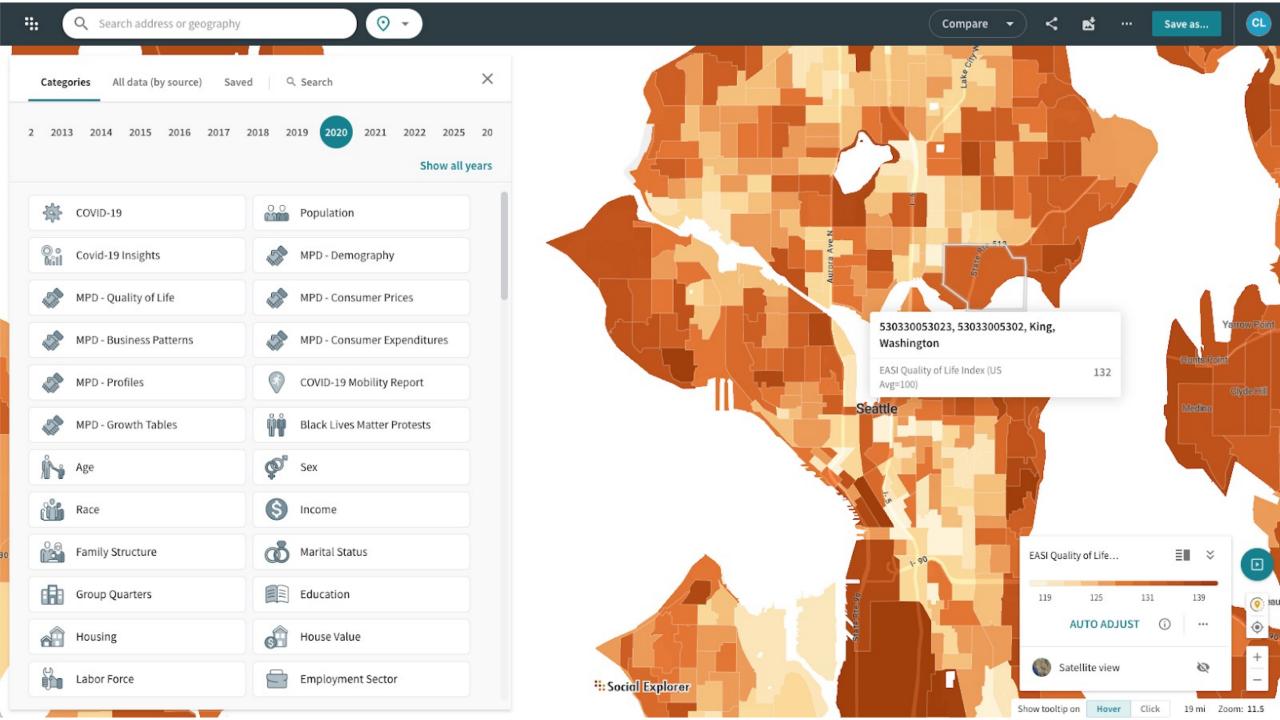




# SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION PER NEIGHBORHOOD







#### **FINDINGS**

## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC CORRELATIONS**

- Population
- Race & Citizenship
- Education
- Income
- Housing
- Modes of travel

_		_		20 00	
Property	rho	Property	rho	Property	rho
Population Density (Per Sq. Mile)	0.52	Car, Truck, or Van%	-0.50	Average Gross Rent	-0.13
White Alone%	-0.23	Drove Alone%	-0.49	Owner Occupied%	-0.57
Black or African American Alone%	0.12	Carpooled%	-0.24	Renter Occupied%	0.57
American Indian & Alaska Native Alone%	0.16	Public Transportation%	0.23	1, Detached%	-0.60
Asian Alone%	0.23	Motorcycle%	-0.07	1, Attached%	-0.04
Pacific Islander Alone%	0.07	Bicycle%	-0.07	2%	-0.07
Some Other Race Alone%	0.14	Walked%	0.50	3 or 4%	0.03
Two or More Race%	-0.01	Other Means%	0.04	5 to 9%	0.07
Racial Diversity	-0.23	Less than 10 Minutes%	0.13	10 to 19%	0.20
Citizenship - Native%	-0.08	10 to 19 Minutes%	0.21	20 to 49%	0.43
Foreign Born - Naturalized%	-0.17	20 to 29 Minutes%	0.07	50 or More%	0.51
Foreign Born - Not a Citizen%	0.23	30 to 39 Minutes%	-0.14	Housing Units Built 2014 or Later%	0.35
Family Households%	-0.49	40 to 59 Minutes%	-0.20	Housing Units Built 2010 to 2013%	0.27
Average Household Size	-0.42	60 to 89 Minutes%	-0.13	Housing Units Built 2000 to 2009%	0.28
Less than High School%	0.12	Median Household Income	-0.31	Housing Units Built 1990 to 1999%	0.22
High School Graduate%	0.00	Average Household Income	-0.32	Housing Units Built 1980 to 1989%	0.07
Some College%	0.04	Median Family Income	-0.15	Housing Units Built 1970 to 1979%	-0.02
Bachelors Degree%	-0.02	Average Family Income	-0.13	Housing Units Built 1960 to 1969%	-0.10
Masters Degree%	-0.01	Per Capita Income	-0.06	Housing Units Built 1950 to 1959%	-0.33
Professional School Degree%	-0.09	Median Housing Value	-0.21	Housing Units Built 1940 to 1949%	-0.42
Doctorate Degree%	-0.13	Median Gross Rent	-0.13	Housing Units Built 1939 or Earlier%	-0.12
Unemployed%	0.07	Median Gross Rent as a % of Income	0.16		

## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC CORRELATIONS**

#### Lower sidewalk quality neighborhoods:

- More affluent
- Predominantly white
- Lower housing and population density
- Driving is the primary mode of transportation



## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC CORRELATIONS**

#### Higher sidewalk quality neighborhoods:

- Higher population and housing density
- Higher racially diversity
- Higher proportion of immigrants
- Commute primarily by walking or public transportation





# **CALLING FOR PARTNERS!**

Together let's transform sidewalk accessibility in WA state!

sidewalk@cs.uw.edu



# **CALLING FOR PARTNERS!**

Together let's transform sidewalk accessibility in WA state! sidewalk@cs.uw.edu





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Research Scientist Computer Science University of Washington

Matthew Johnson

University of Washington

Dec 2019 - Present

Computer Science

Undergrad



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PhD Student

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Kavi Dey

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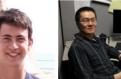
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#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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**Scouts** 

















San Pedro Garza García

**GOBIERNO MUNICIPAL** 



amsterdam intelligence









National Multiple Sclerosis Society Bergen Multiple Sclerosis Community Council

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

## PROJECT SIDEWALK FUNDING SOURCES



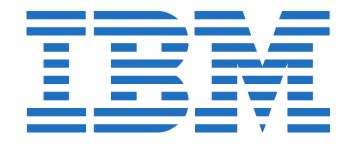














Center for Research and Education on Accessible Technology and Experiences

UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON



### **Project Sidewalk**

@projsidewalk Follows you

Our mission: map the world's sidewalks and their accessibility using remote crowdsourcing, artificial intelligence, and online satellite & streetscape imagery

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