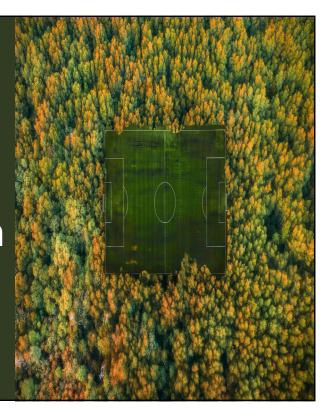


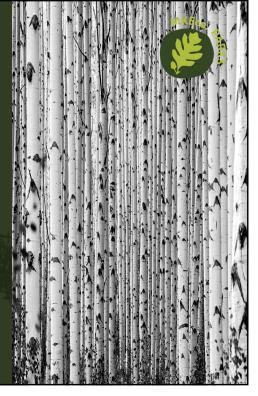
Getting to know your Parks System

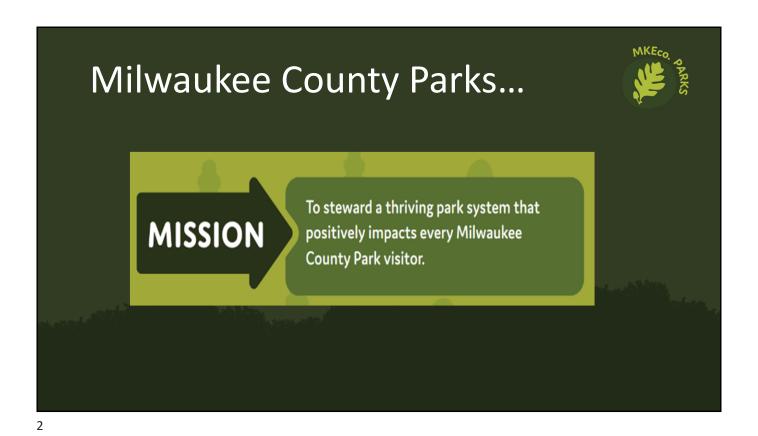
April 17, 2024

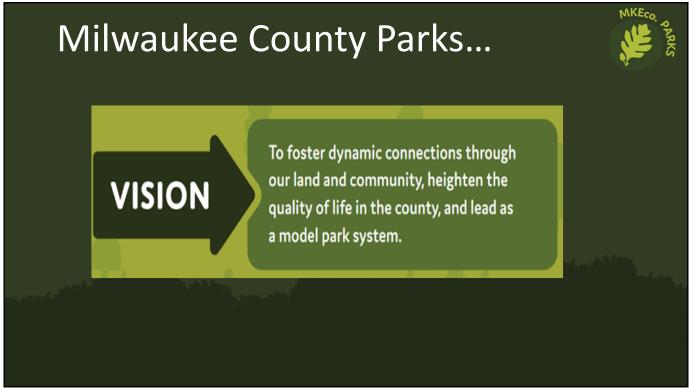


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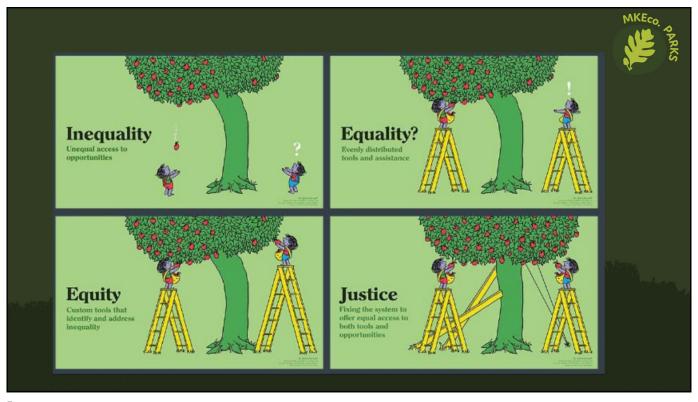
- What is your favorite park?
- ☐ What improvements do you think your favorite park needs?
- ☐ How would you go about making these improvements?











Trust for Public Land –10-Minute Walk Analysis

MKEco.

Why 10-minute walk to a park?

Close-to-home parks serve as essential backyards for millions of people and open up countless possibilities for communities and cities by helping to confront some of today's most pressing urban challenges.

The 10-minute walk metric—equivalent to approximately a half-mile for an able-bodied person—is the average distance most people are willing to walk to reach a destination, a standard that helps us examine the number of opportunities and resources a person has close to home.





6

Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)

Variables Used

American Community Survey (ACS), 2016-2020 (5-year) data for the following estimates:

Overall Vulnerability

Socioeconomic Status

Household

Racial & Ethnic Minority Status

Characteristics

Housing Type & Transportation Below 150% Poverty Unemployed

Housing Cost Burden No High School Diploma No Health Insurance

Aged 65 & Older

Aged 17 & Younger Civilian with a Disability Single-Parent Households English Language Proficiency

Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
Black or African American, Not Hispanic or Latino
Asian, Not Hispanic or Latino
American Indian or Alaskia Native, Not Hispanic or Latino
lative Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Not Hispanic or Latino
Two or More Races, Not Hispanic or Latino
Other Races, Not Hispanic or Latino

Multi-Unit Structures

Mobile Homes

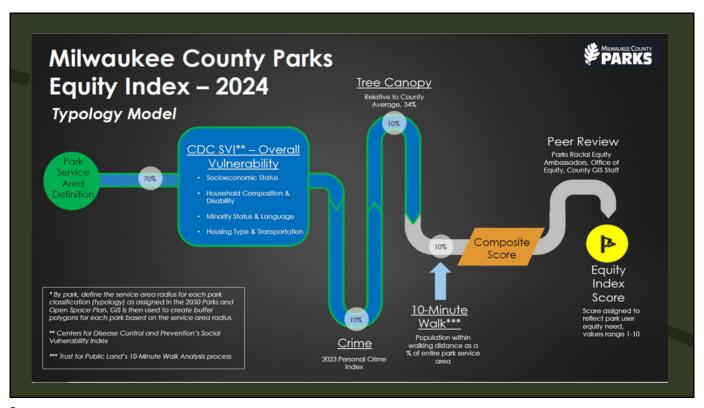
Crowding

No Vehicle

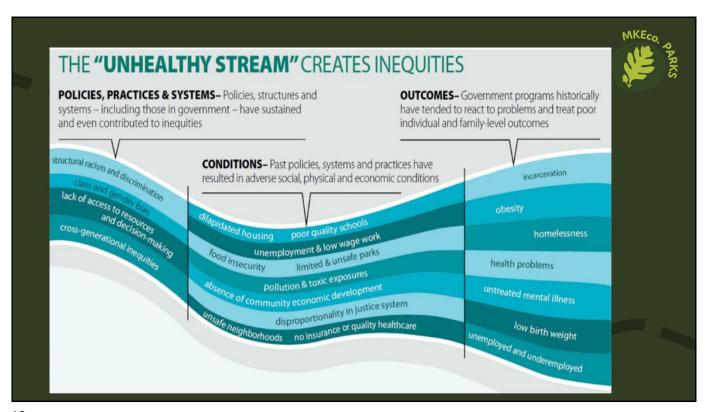
Group Quarters

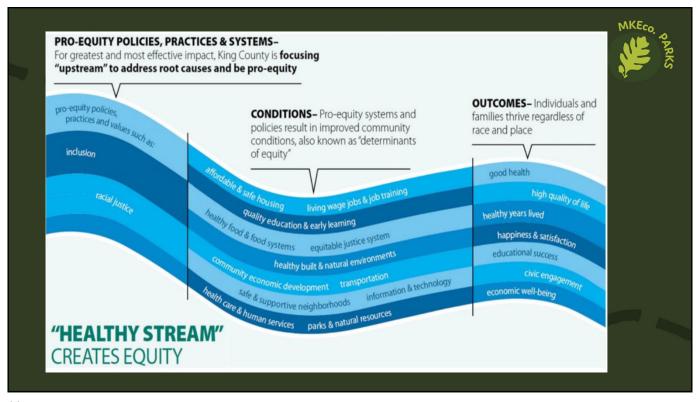
Geospatial Determinants of Health

The places of our lives – our homes, workplaces, schools, parks, and houses of worship – affect the quality of our health and influence our experience with disease and well-being. Geospatial science, geographic information systems (GIS), and cartographic visualization provide important concepts, methods, and tools equipping public health scientists to examine, characterize, and analyze the important relationship between our health and the places of our lives.









Parks are amazing spaces. We create positive change through parks...



They improve our physical health by providing spaces to run, cycle and play; they help improve our mental health by connecting us to nature; they help reduce flooding, clean our air and water; they strengthen our community by bringing neighbors together; they inspire innovative ideas, and they can help kick start small businesses. It's clear that when we ensure our parks thrive, our parks ensure we thrive.

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