PROJECT SIDEWALK CROWD + AI TOOLS TO MAP & ASSESS SIDEWALK ACCESSIBILITY

Jon E. Froehlich University of Washington

> SciStarter Live Jan 10, 2022

UNIVERSITY of

WASHINGTON





C.P. 02600







SIDEWALKS ARE CRITICAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

INDEPENDENCE, QUALITY OF LIFE, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Thapar et al., 2004 ; Nuernberger, 2008







INCOMPLETE SIDEWALKS

Marchres Norder &

Fedix

SURFACE PROBLEMS

PHYSICAL OBSTACLES

NO CURB RAMP

SURFACE DEGRADATION

This **designed inaccessibility** contributes to and further reinforces **systemic inequalities** in economic opportunity and access to basic health and educational services for people with disabilities

- UN NEW URBAN AGENDA 2020 See Section 1.1.3





Los Angeles Times

CALIFORNIA

f y

à

L.A. agrees to spend \$1.3 billion to fix sidewalks in ADA case



A buckled sidewalk at 4th and Main streets in downtown L.A. (Gary Friedman / Los Angeles Times)

BY EMILY ALPERT REYES | STAFF WRITER APRIL 1, 2015 3:34 PM PT

Los Angeles is pledging to spend more than \$1.3 billion over the next three decades to fix its massive backlog of broken sidewalks and make other improvements to help those with disabilities navigate the city as part of a tentative deal being described as a landmark legal settlement.

The proposed agreement would resolve a lawsuit filed by attorneys for the disabled, who argued that crumbling, impassable sidewalks and other barriers prevented people in wheelchairs or others with mobility impairments from accessing public pathways in violation of the Americans With Disabilities Act.

The final terms must still be approved by a federal judge but attorneys described it as

SUBSCRIBERS ARE READING ightarrow

MOVIES

Concerns about Bruce Willis' declining cognitive state swirled around sets in recent years

SUBSCRIBE

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento police seek multiple gunmen in mass shooting that killed 6, wounded 12

CALIFORNIA

Bruce Willis' aphasia battle: Living in a country where you don't speak the language

HOUSING & HOMELESSNESS

FOR SUBSCRIBERS

Bidding wars make buying a house in L.A. a nightmare. These buyers found a way around it

ENTERTAINMENT & ARTS

Bruce Willis is not alone: Other celebrities diagnosed with aphasia



The New Hork Times

Suit Seeks to Make Sidewalks More Accessible for Disabled New Yorkers

Give this article

By Matt F

July 30, 20

Arguin

blind o

against

ederal

n a cor

Duther

dvoca

shts v

mos

ewal

ccess

elch

1p de

bloc

mp

ocu

em

The Seattle Times

Seattle may have to spend millions making sidewalks more accessible to people with disabilities

Originally published April 3, 2017 at 6:30 am | Updated April 17, 2017 at 11:28 am



▲ 1 of 2 | Seattle city employees work on building sidewalks and a curb ramp on Southwest Admiral Way in West Seattle on Thursday. (Erika Schultz/The Seattle Times)

The city is headed toward a court settlement that could end up costing millions of dollars to make sidewalks more usable for people with disabilities.

Share story





Soattle

THE PROBLEM IS NOT JUST A LACK **OF ACCESSIBLE** SIDEWALKS

A LACK OF DATA

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

BACKGROUND STUDY OF OPEN DATA ON SIDEWALKS

178 US CITIES

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



BACKGROUND **STUDY OF ADA TRANSITION PLANS**

Check for spotster



Are communities in the United States planning for pedestrians with disabilities? Findings from a systematic evaluation of local government barrier removal plans

Yochai Eisenberg*, Amy Heider, Rob Gould, Robin Jones

Great Lakes ADA Center, Institute on Disability and Human Development, University of Illinois at Chicago, 1640 W. Roosevelt Rd. M/C 626, Chicago, II. 60608, USA

ARTICLEINFO	A B S T R A C T
Keywerds: Accessibility Disability Sidewality Urban policy Equinable planning	Cities with many pedestrian barriers can inhibit community mobility, access to services, and social participation for people with disabilities. Although National Disability Rights policies have been enacted in several nationa, it is unclear what progress local governments have made in developing plant and imgeneneting accessibility improvements to the pedestrian infrastructure. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the existence and quality of city plans used to remove barriers for pedestrians with disabilities. We conducted a systematic eva- luation of American's with Disabilities Act (ADA) transition plant, for a stratified random sample of local cities and counties. An expert pand developed a quality appraisal tool that we used to evaluate plans. Among the 401 government entities reviewed, only 12% (54) had ADA transition plant, readily available. Just serves of the 55 plans we capacited met all the minimum citratic nequired. Based on those reporting barries, an averget of 65% of curb ramps and 48% of sidewalits were na accessible. Many communities across the US have not developed ADA transition plants for pedestrian infrastructure or have developed on-quality plans. This case study provided insight too local level implementation of barrier removal plans whose lessons may apply inside and outside of the US.

1. Introduction

In communities around the world, people with disabilities experience multiple, interrelated barriers in the built environment that can lead to social exclusion and isolation. Barriers are encountered on pathways and routes that are used for walking/rolling in cities globally (Baris & Uslu, 2009; Gell, Rosenberg, Carlson, Kerr, & Belza, 2015; Haselwandter et al., 2015; Meshur, 2013), as part of transportation Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in the US and the Disability (Rosenberg, Huang, Simonovich, & Belza, 2013), at community recreation sites (Rimmer, Riley, Wang, Rauworth, & Jurkowski, 2004; Vasudevan, 2016), and public buildings generally (Banda-Chalwe, Nitz, & De Jonge, 2014; Evcil, 2009; Gleeson, 1997). Based on the social model of disability and the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), environmental barriers impacting the pedestrian environment are seen as a cause of disablement. State and local policy interventions that require improving access to walking/rolling on city pathways and other aspects of the built environment can facilitate numerous aspects of independent living, social participation, and employment for all people, and especially people with disabilities

(Hammel et al., 2015). Accessible communities benefit people with disabilities as well as older adults, both of whom represent growing populations around the world (Institute of Medicine, 2007; United Nations, 2001).

Several countries around the world have adopted national policies to address built environment barriers. Some countries address environmental barriers through antidiscrimination legislation, such as the Discrimination Act in the UK. It is also common for National, State, or local governments to adopt a set of building standards that require new construction and renovations to follow guidelines for accessible design of the physical environment (Imrie, 2000). Although the enactment of federal policies and the adoption of standards are notable benchmarks and significant achievements in improving accessibility internationally. sparse research to date has been conducted regarding the implementation of such policy related to the built environment at the State or local level

It is unclear whether cities and other local governments have developed plans for removing environmental barriers to accessibility or

Corresponding author at: Institute on Disability and Human Development, Department of Disability and Human Development, 1640 W. Roosevelt Rd. M/C 626, Chicago, IL 60608, USA. E-mail addresses: yeisen2@uic.edu (Y. Eisenberg), aheide3@uic.edu (A. Heider), rgould3@uic.edu (R. Gould), guiness@uic.edu (R. Jones)

//doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2020.10272 Received 11 February 2019: Received in revised form 12 March 2020: Accented 2 April 2020 Available online 15 April 2020 0264-2751/ © 2020 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved

401 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

13%

w/ADA transition plans

Met minimum requirements

We are pursuing a **two-fold solution**

2906 34th Street Northwest, Washington, District of Columbia, United States Address is approximate

To develop **new data collection methods** that combine crowdsourcing + Al

« Photos





ONLINE MAP Imagery







REMOTE Crowdsourcing Interfaces



Labeling missions



Validation missions





بالع

HUMAN Labels





OUTCOMES





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

Kotaro Hara^{1,2}, Jin Sun, Robert Moore^{1,2}, David Jacobs, Jon E. Froehlich^{1,2} ¹Makeability Lab | ²Human 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.

Permission to make digital or hard copies of all or part of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies hear this notice and the full citation on the first page. Copyrights for components of this work worked by others than ACM must be honored. Abstracting with credit is permitted. To copy otherwise, or republish, to post on servers or to redistribute to lists, requires prior specific permission and/or a fee. Request permissions from Permissions@acm.org. UST '14, Cotbot 67 - 08 2014, Honolulu, HJ, USA Copyright 2014 ACM 978-1-4503-3069-51/41/0S15.00. http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/5240218.2647403

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 Tohme¹, 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.

¹ Tohme is a Japanese word that roughly translates to "remote eye."

Deep Learning for Automatically Detecting Sidewalk Accessibility Problems Using Streetscape Imagery

Galen Weld¹, Esther Jang¹, Anthony Li², Aileen Zeng¹, Kurtis Heimerl¹, and Jon E. Froehlich¹ ¹Paul G. Allen School of Computer Science and Engineering, University of Washington, Seattle, USA ²Department of Computer Science, University of Maryland, College Park, USA *[gweld, infrared, alleenz, kheimet, jonf]@cs.washington.edu, anti@umd.edu*

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

Permission to make digital or hard copies of all or part of this work for personal or classroom use is granned without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. Copyrights for components of this work owned by others than ACM must be honored. Abstracting with credit is permitted. To copy otherwise, or republish to post on servers or to redistribute to lists, requires prior specific permission and/or a fee. Request permissions from permissions@am.org.

ASSETS'19, October 28–30, 2019, Pittsburgh, PA, USA © 2019 ACM. ISBN 978-1-4503-6676-2/19/10...\$15.00 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

. 3353798

¹As 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]





PROJECT SIDEWALK REMOTE CROWDSOURCING

SIDEWALK

LABELING MEXICO City from germany! 10 m

How to Label Help

Rotake Tutonal Start Validating

53

1 Turn slightly left

DELL

18 m

PROJECT SIDEWALK TWO DATA COLLECTION MISSIONS









PROJECT SIDEWALK FIRST MISSION: INTERACTIVE TUTORIAL



PROJECT SIDEWALK **EXPLORATION MISSION**






















PROJECT SIDEWALK TWO DATA COLLECTION MISSIONS



1 FIND, LABEL, & ASSESS SIDEWALKS





Is this an **Obstacle**?



··· 71 labels



Is this a **Missing Curb Ramp**?



હ્ત<u>∗</u> 1113 labels

Q



Is this a **Missing Curb Ramp**?



હ્ત<u>∗</u> 1113 labels

Q





Is this a Surface Problem?



& <u>∗</u> 9 labels



Is this a Surface Problem?



6 - 3337 labels







ONLY MARK BARRIERS IN THE PEDESTRIAN PATH Buffer Frontage Pedestrian Planting/ Curb Bike Furnishing ¦Zone¦ Facility Zone Zone

We also try to make Project Sidewalk fun and educational



sidewalk-spgg.cs.washington.edu/leaderboard $\leftarrow \rightarrow C$



How to Label

Data 🕶 jonfroehlich 👻

⊕ ☆

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!



Terms of Use

DEVELOPER Sidewalk API

CONNECT 🕞 Github 🕑 Twitter 🕥 Email Us

G Facebook

× _

🔩 🗯 🏽 🔅







Problem Count

Hiah



















AGGREGATE PROBLEM DENSITY HEATMAP





Anacostia Lower socio-economic area 92% Black, 5% Non-Hispanic White, 3% Other

AGGREGATE PROBLEM DENSITY HEATMAP



Georgetown Highly affluent, historic area 82% White, 8.7% Asian, 6.2% Black,

	Problem Count	
Low		High



Anacostia Lower socio-economic area 92% Black, 5% Non-Hispanic White, 3% Other This is the potential of **data-driven urban accessibility analytics** using Project Sidewalk data.

PROJECT SIDEWALK ALL OUR CODE + DATA IS 100% OPEN SOURCE

Search or jump to 7 Pull requests Issues Marketplace Es	xplore 🤹 + - 👔 -	SIDEWALK	Start Mapping Jon Froehlich +	
Project Sidewalk Project Sidewalk is operated by the Makeability Lab at the Universit O University of Washington The project Sidewalk is Project Sidewalk is operated by the Makeability Lab at the Universit University of Washington The project Sidewalk is Pr	ry of Washington and University of Maryland, College Park ehlich@gmail.com Settings	Cemetery Mount Oliver	Access Features This API serves point-level location data on accessibility features. The major categories of the features include: "Curb Ramp," "Missing Curb Ramp," "Obstacles," and "Surface Problem." You would occasionally find an accessibility feature like "No Sidewalk." URL /v1/access/features Method GET	
Search repositories Type: All	nguage: All ← Customize pinned repositories	University Melas Prive Street	Parameters Required: You need to pass a pair of lating coordinates to define a bounding box, which is used to specify where you want to query the data from.	
SidewalkWebpage Project Sidewalk web page ● JavaScript ★ 27 § 6 如 MIT Updated 17 hours ago	Top languages JavaScript HTML Shell Python	Charpen Oglee AE Standard Standard	<pre> • latl=[double] • lngl=[double] • lng2=[double] • lng2=[</pre>	
Sidewalk_CV	People 15 >	R	Response The API returns all the available accessibility features in the specified area as a Feature Collection of Point features.	
Jupyter Notebook Updated 8 days ago sidewalk-data-analysis Holds all offline data analysis scripts for Project Sidewalk required for our			<pre>ixample /v1/access/features?lat1=38.909&lng1=-76.989&lat2=38.912&lng2=-76.982</pre>	
forthcoming paper submission	Invite someone	+ EDEEWOOD BRENTWOOD GATEWAY	This API serves Accessibility Scores of the streets within a specified region. Accessibility Score is a numerical value between 0 and 1, where 0 means inaccessible and 1 means accessible.	
SidewalkWebpageDC Project Sidewalk DC web page	Mrm_		Alerhod GET Parameters Required: You need to pass a pair of lating coordinates to define a bounding box, which is used to specify	
● JavaScript ⊉ MIT Updated on Aug 24			<pre>vwhere to pass a pair of name continues to define a bounding box, which is used to specify where you want to query the data from. lat1=[double] lat2=[double] lat2=[double]</pre>	

https://github.com/ProjectSidewalk

0

http://projectsidewalk.io/api

A city is only as accessible as its sidewalks. This map shows DC's are often blocked.

WALKING By Barbara Moreno (Guest Contributor) September 10, 2019 432



A snapshot of sidewalk obstructions on NoMa's streets. by the author.

When Washingtonians like myself look for new apartments, we pay close attention to <u>the walk score</u> of a neighborhood. Any score upwards of 90 on a hundred point scale marks an area as a "walker's paradise," meaning major needs such as grocery stores and transit are within walking distance. However, what is *not* factored into the walkability score is the actual condition of the sidewalks.

ALSO OF INTEREST

WALKING

A pedestrian-only block in Alexandria may become a reality this spring 💷 8

TRANSIT ANALYSIS

The good, the bad and the unexplained: what you need to know about the WMATA budget IP 27

DEVELOPMENT

Innovation Center Metro won't get a corporate name (for now), but a lot is already happening there. 💷 17

TRANSIT

Baltimore's transit system is not meeting residents' needs. Can this plan change that? I III

Get daily updates via email

SHARE

y

f





Your efforts are **making a difference**. Transforming **policy**. Informing **urban design**. Creating better, more **equitable transit networks**.









City of Newberg January 30 at 9:29 AM · 🔇

Congratulations and THANK YOU to the citizens of Newberg for putting in the work to map 100% of Newberg through Project Sidewalk. That's over 107 miles covered with 264 local users who contributed to the data.

Like Page

This information will be used to identify areas in Newberg that need sidewalks, need sidewalk repairs, and need to be updated to become more accessible. Through your efforts, Newberg can become a safer, more accessible community.

Looking to help? Verifications are still needed for the collected data. Click the link below to learn more.





ORADELL DEPLOYMENT SIDEWALK DATA











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

Severity 88888

Temporary No

Image Date: Mar 2022

×

Tags height difference uneven/slanted

Description No description

ORADELL DEPLOYMENT HIGH SEVERITY (≥ 4) SURFACE PROBLEMS







Cómo etiquetar

Datos -

Creemos un camino para todas las personas

Comienza a explorar SPGG

También estamos en: Seattle, WA Columbus, OH Mexico City, MX Newberg, OR

Cómo puedes ayudar

Explora virtualmente las calles de la ciudad para


Volver a tomar el tutorial

Comienza a validar

Ayuda



PROJECT SIDEWALK MEXICO SAN PEDRO, MX



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

To whom it may concern,

San Pedro Garza García (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 Garcia 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.

SINCEREL' ARQ. JAVIER LEAL NAVARRO HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT INSTITUTO MUNICIPAL DE PLANEACIÓN Y GESTIÓN URBANA

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



GOBIERNO MUNICIPAL



CURB RAMPS SEVERITY RATING 5

http://sidewalkgallery.io/







Los Angeles ARIZONA NEW MEXICO



ikar⊚ Senegal The Gambia Guinea-Bissa Sierra

Weste

N

















and the second s





Ubicación San Pedro Garza García, México

Palabras clave activismo peatonal, movilidad sostenible, infraestructura peatonal, participación remota



Fotografía 2. Mapa de etiquetas en Proiect Sidewalk

historial de activismo peatonal en la metrópoli y el acerca-haber completado el mapeo del municipio y ser resultado miento 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 muni-vial, con los resultados de EvaluANDO, ayudarán a identicipio de San Pedro Garza García, enfocadas en promover ficar estrategias aterrizadas a la realidad y fomentar una la movilidad sostenible, destacando las ciclovías erner- 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 elercicio inédito a nivel nacional de participación ciudadana para ubicar los obstáculos de movilidad peatonal

La vinculación fue posible gracias a que ya había un El caso de EvaluANDO SPGG destaca no solo por



<u>51 54 58 54</u>

mienta y resolver dudas sobre su funcionamiento. Se falta de conectividad con otros sectores. convocó a dos sesiones dirigidas a las personas ciudada- Además, en las reflexiones en torno al uso de la herralos problemas principales.

En el proceso de levantamiento de información, Liga vez destaquen otros elementos a mapear no tan relacio Peatonal trató de complementar el trabajo asincrónico nados con ser un obstáculo en las banquetas, sino va más e individual con cuatro eventos donde varias personas encaminados a una ausencia de infraestructura como se conectaban de manera simultánea a probar la herra- la misma pavimentación de las calles, las banquetas o la

nas del municipio, con el nombre de Mapatones, y otras mienta y las necesidades para el diagnóstico urbano dos orientadas a estudiantes universitarios, en formato de incluyente, se identificó como área de oportunidad un talleres en los que se les introducia al tema de movilidad mapeo con perspectiva de género, que pudiera incluir no peatonal y donde se generaron propuestas para atender solamente obstáculos en los travectos identificados sino también situaciones y elementos propios de la infraes-Si bien este proceso ha permitido el involucramiento tructura que provocan una sensación de inseguridad, de adolescentes y jóvenes en el análisis crítico de su pero que no representan como tal un obstáculo, como entorno urbano, todavía presenta oportunidades de si lo hacen los muros ciegos, la falta de luminarias, los

meiora en la inclusión de personas que no tienen acceso recovecos o terrenos baldíos. a dispositivos de interpet. Ante esta situación sería conveniente explorar el ejercicio analógico del mapeo en sitio con herramientas impresas y más con el fin de fortalecer la convivencia vecinal y promover la organización, que con la precisión del levantamiento. En estos escenarios de atención a la población en condición de vulnerabilidad, tal

-

49

46

51

10:49

How to Label

Data 🗸

Chicago

Start Validating

A en-US -

Sign in

GO TO Projectsidewalk.org

Project Sidewalk

×

projectsidewalk.org

SIDEWALK

Let's create a path for everyone

art Exploring

Start Exploring Chicago

We are also in: Columbus, OH La Piedad, MX Amsterdam, NL Pittsburgh, PA





valk ×

C 🔒 sidewalk-chicago.cs.washington.edu/#SignIn

④ 凸 ☆ 🗯 🗊 🖬 🍪 🗄



Sign in	Label	Data 🗸	Chicago 🗸	Sign in	ह्रि en-US
jonf@cs.uw.edu					
••••••					
Sign in			100		
Are you new? Sign Forgot your passwo	up!	CLICK	SIGN U	P	

Let's create a path for everyone

Start Exploring Chicago

We are also in: San Pedro Garza García, MX Oradell, NJ Columbus, OH Pittsburgh, PA

+

sidewalk-chicago.cs.washington.edu/#

SIDEWALK

We are also in:

gn up	×
Username	
Email address	
Deceword	
Passworu	
Confirm password	

OYes

 \bigcirc No

□ You agree to our Terms of Use and Privacy Policy

Sign up

Have an account? Sign in

Pittsburgh, PA



Sign in

ि en-US ◄



Chicago 🗸

Data 🗸



Let's create a path for everyone

Start Exploring Chicago

We are also in: Columbus, OH La Piedad, MX Amsterdam, NL Pittsburgh, PA

Start Exploring

Start Validating

How to Label

Data 🗸

Chicago -

Sign in

A्रि en-US ◄

Let's create a path for everyone

CLICK START EXPLORING

SIDEWALK

Start Exploring Chicago

We are also in: Columbus, OH La Piedad, MX Amsterdam, NL Pittsburgh, PA

	n an	
y		← Project Sidewalk 591 Tweets
0	Home	
#	Explore	Edit profile
Ĵ	Notifications	FOLLOW US OF
7	Messages	Project Sidewalk @projsidewalk
	Bookmarks	Our mission: map and assess the world's sidewalks using remote crowdsourcing, artificial intelligence, and online satellite & streetscape imagery
y	Twitter Blue	 Seattle, WA <i>O</i> projectsidewalk.org Joined June 2016 791 Following 925 Followers
	Profile	Tweets & replies Media Likes
•	More	 Pinned Tweet Project Sidewalk @projsidewalk · May 24, 2022 ···· In collaboration with @el colmich & @LigaPeatonal, we are now *live* in La
	Tweet	Piedad, Mexico! Join our effort to map & assess sidewalk conditions in Mexican cities to improve safety, accessibility, and quality of life: la- piedad.projectsidewalk.org.
		Liga Peatonal 🤣 @LigaPeatonal · May 23, 2022
		#EvaluAndoLaPiedad es una estrategia para recopilar, analizar y visualizar los obstáculos peatonales a través de @projsidewalk. Colabora con @makeabilitylab. @el colmich y @LigaPeatonal para
		generar datos que vuelvan más accesibles las calles de La Pieded la-

JOIN PROJECT SIDEWALK SLACK





https://bit.ly/SlackPS



Jon E. Froehlich Mikey Saugstad Feb 2012 - Present May 2017 - Present Associate Professor Research Scientist Computer Science University of Washington

Computer Science University of Washington



Aileen Zeng Undergrad

Matthew Johnson Dec 2019 - Present Computer Science University of Washington





Jun 2020 - Present High School Student Eastlake High School





Jun 2015 - Aug 2015

High School Student

Woodlawn High School





Manaswi Saha

Michael Duan

Dec 2019 - Present

Computer Science

University of Washington

Undergrad

PhD Student

Aug 2016 - Present

University of Washington

Galen Weld

PhD Student

Computer Science and Engineeri. Computer Science

Oct 2018 - Present

University of Washington

Sean Pannella Jan 2012 - Dec 2013 Undergrad Computer Science University of Maryland



Noa Chazan Marianne Aubin Le Quéré May 2013 - Aug 2013 Nov 2018 - Aug 2019 Undergrad MS Student Computer Science University of Maryland

Undergrad Human Centered Design and En. Computer Science University of Washington

Anthony Li Oct 2016 - Jul 2019 University of Maryland

Richard McGovern Dec 2018 - Jul 2019 MS Student iSchool University of Washington

Andrew Guterman Jan 2019 - Jun 2019 Undergrad Computer Science University of Washington

Undergrad

Maria Furman Dec 2016 - May 2017 University of Maryland

Soheil Behnezhad Aug 2016 - Dec 2016 PhD Student Computer Science University of Maryland

Kotaro Hara PhD Student Computer Science



Ather Sharif

PhD Student

Dec 2018 - Present

Computer Science

University of Washington

Leon Li

Undergrad

Dec 2019 - Jun 2020

Computer Science

University of Washington



Jun 2019 - Aug 2019

High School Student

Phillips Exeter Academy

Tim Nguyen

Undergrad

Jun 2019 - Sep 2019

Computer Science

University of Washington



Paul Druta

Undergrad

Jul 2019 - Sep 2019

Computer Science

Hans Zhang

University of Washington

Mikey Wilson

Undergrad

Jul 2019 - Sep 2019

Computer Science

University of Washington

Jun 2019 - Aug 2019

High School Student

Seattle Academy High School













1 2 Chirag Shankar Jun 2017 - Aug 2017

Johann Miller

Undergrad

Aug 2017 - Dec 2017

Computer Science

University of Maryland





Ryan Holland Aditya Dash Jun 2017 - Aug 2017 Jun 2017 - Aug 2017 High School Student Undergrad Montgomery Blair Electrical Engineering University of Maryland

Undergrad Professor Computer Science Computer Science University of Maryland University of Maryland

Annie Xia Apr 2019 - Jun 2019 Undergrad Computer Science University of Washington

Sage Chen May 2017 - Jul 2017 Undergrad Electrical Engineering & Comput. Computer Science University of Michigan







Ron Pechuk

Anthony Li Jun 2015 - Aug 2015 Undergrad Computer Science University of Maryland



Robert Moore Jan 2012 - Dec 2014 Jan 2013 - Oct 2014 PhD Student Undergrad Computer Science Computer Science University of Maryland University of Maryland



Victoria Le Jan 2012 - Dec 2013 Dec 2018 - Jun 2019 Undergrad Undergrad Computer Science Computer Science University of Maryland



Bridget Sheffler Apr 2019 - Jun 2019 MS Student MHCI+D University of Washington University of Washington



Esther Jang Lukas Strobel Nov 2018 - May 2019 Dec 2018 - Apr 2019 PhD Student Undergrad Electrical Engineering and Comp. Computer Science University of Washington University of Washington



Paari Gopal Dec 2018 - Mar 2010 Undergrad Computer Science University of Washington



Ladan Najafizadeh Daniil Zadorozhnyy Jun 2015 - Dec 2016 May 2016 - Aug 2016 MS Student Undergrad Computer Science Computer Science University of Maryland University of Maryland



Undergrad

Computer Science

University of Maryland



May 2015 - Aug 2015 Undergrad Computer Science University of Maryland



Ji Hyuk Bae



Undergrad

Computer Science

University of Maryland







Tyler Dao

Undergrad

Jun 2019 - Sep 2019

Computer Science

University of Washington

Undergrad

Computer Science

University of Maryland

Marcus Amalachandran

Aug 2018 - Sep 2018

High School Student

Teia Maddali

PhD Student

May 2017 - Dec 2017

University of Maryland

Computer Science





Sarah Smolen

Undergrad

Aug 2017 - Dec 2017

Computer Science

University of Maryland



Henry M. Jackson High School Redmond High School

Shiven Bhatt

Jun 2018 - Aug 2018

High School Student

David Jacobs Aug 2012 - Jul 2017

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS **PROJECT SIDEWALK PARTNERS**





Oradell Girl Scouts

Hackensack Meridian School of Medicine





City of

UIC

ewberg

UNIVERSITY OF

ILLINOIS CHICAGO



San Pedro Garza García

GOBIERNO MUNICIPAL













National Multiple Sclerosis Society Bergen Multiple Sclerosis Community Council

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS PROJECT SIDEWALK FUNDING SOURCES



NSF #1302338, #2125087



Alfred P. Sloan FOUNDATION









Center for Research and Education on Accessible Technology and Experiences

UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON

PROJECT SIDEWALK

projectsidewalk.org



THANK YOU Jon E. Froehlich jonf@cs.uw.edu





C.P. 02600



UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON