

Programming, Community Involvement, and Park Safety: What matters in getting people more active?

Deborah Cohen, Terry Marsh, Stephanie Williamson, Kathryn Derose, Homero Martinez, Claude Setodji, and Thom McKenzie

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Background

- Moderate physical activity is recommended for at least 150 minutes/week for adults and 420 minutes/week for children.
- Many people do not meet these recommendations, so finding additional ways to facilitate physical activity is important
- Neighborhood parks could be used to meet physical activity guidelines
- What determines whether parks are used for physical activity?

Purpose

- What programming is available at neighborhood parks?
- Who is served by park programs?
- Are there differences in park offerings and park use by neighborhood characteristics, like population density, race/ethnicity, and income level?
- What are the facilitators and barriers to park use?

Methods

- Data collected from two similar studies:
 - 20 out of 51 parks included in a randomized, controlled intervention trial to see whether community involvement can increase park use and physical activity.
 - 12 parks studied after Prop K improvements.

Methods

- Surveys of Park Directors (n=51).
- Observations of 30 parks using SOPARC.
- Surveys of park users and local residents in respective park neighborhoods (n=4,257).
- Ran bi-variate correlations between factors: number of people observed, number of park programs, number of organized activities observed, population density, park size, existence of park advisory board, perceptions of safety, population characteristics.

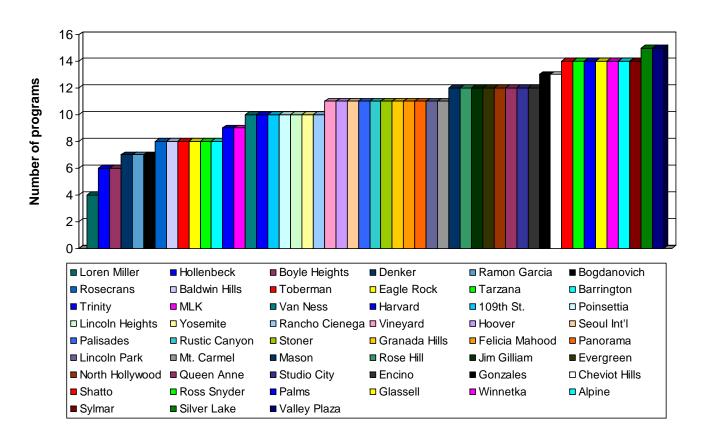
Outline

- Park programs- How do they vary and do they influence park use?
- Observations- Does park use have anything to do with management, programming, community involvement, safety, and demographics?
- Implications for parks and their role in physical activity.

Park Characteristics

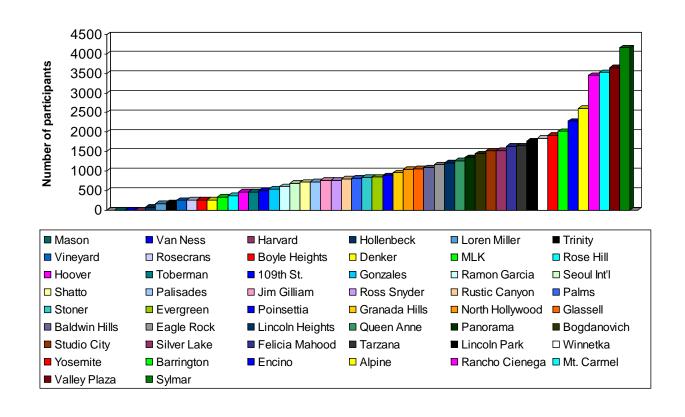
- All parks have full-time staff that run recreational programming and events, and manage park.
- All parks are supposed to have a Park Advisory Board (PAB).
- Population within a 1 mile radius of the parks varies from 5,075 to 119,172 (avg 37,009 residents/3.14 sq miles).
- Acreage ranges from less than 1 acre to 64 acres (avg 12.5 acres).
- Number of people per park acre (counting those within 1 mile of park) varies from 110 to > 148,000 (Median = 4500 persons per park acre).

Number of Park Programs Varies from 4-15



Weak positive association with park size and existence of park advisory board

Program Participation by Park Varies Dramatically



of participants associated with

- Size of park
- •% white

Negatively associated with

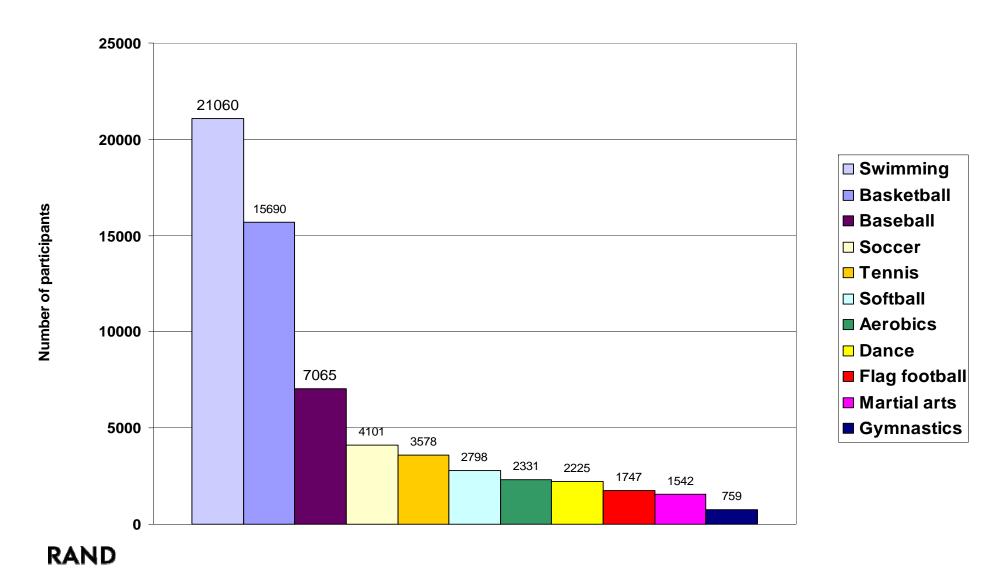
- % households in poverty
- •%Hispanic

^{**}Cheviot Hills reported 27,230 program participants

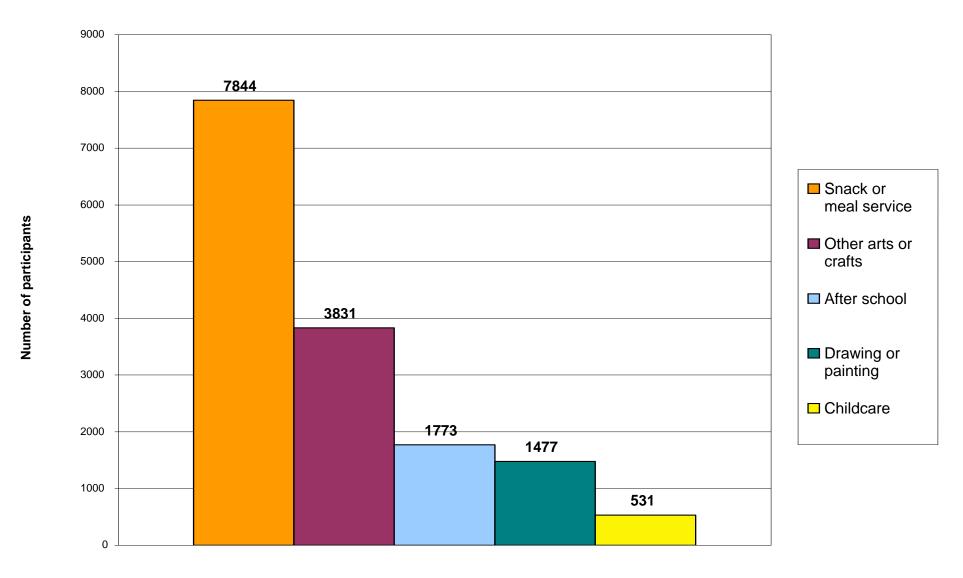


65,084 Reported Participants in Physical Activity Programs

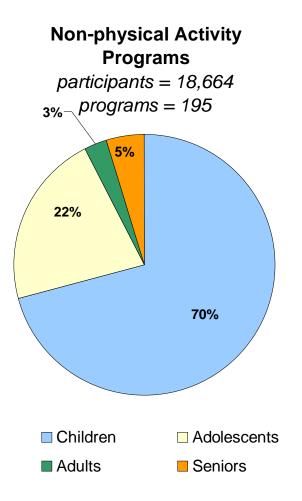
(83% children or teens)

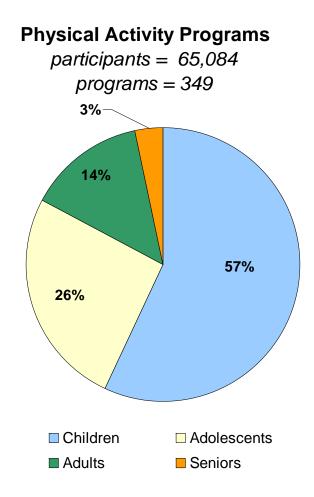


18,664 Reported Participants in Non-physical Activity Programs

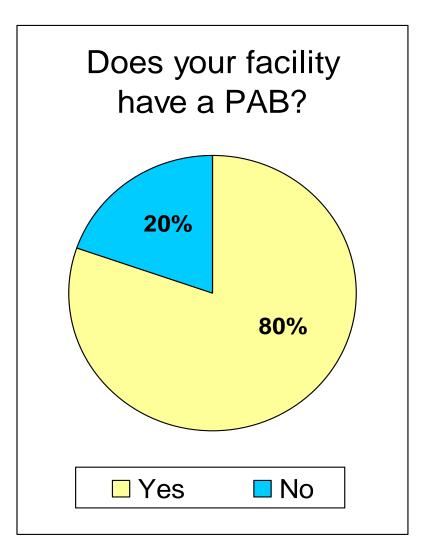


Programs Serve Mainly Children and Teens



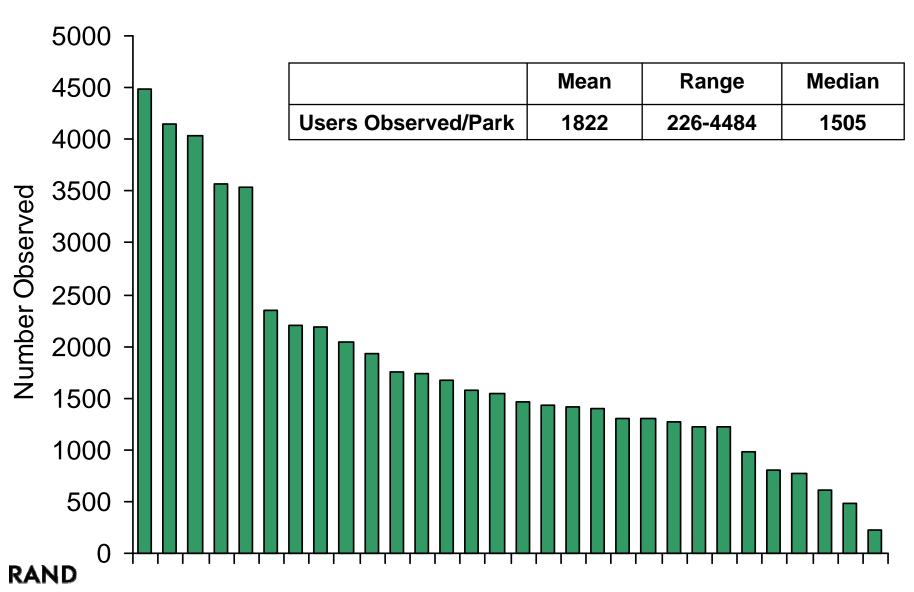


PAB Presence and Functions



- 1. # Annual Meetings
 - Average: 4
 - Range: 1 − 8
- 2. # Annual Events
 - Average: 1
 - Range: 0 − 5
- 3. PAB / Park staff relationship
 - Average: 4.0
 - Range: 0 − 5
- 4. Almost 40% of PABs participated in fund-raising

Number Park Users Observed



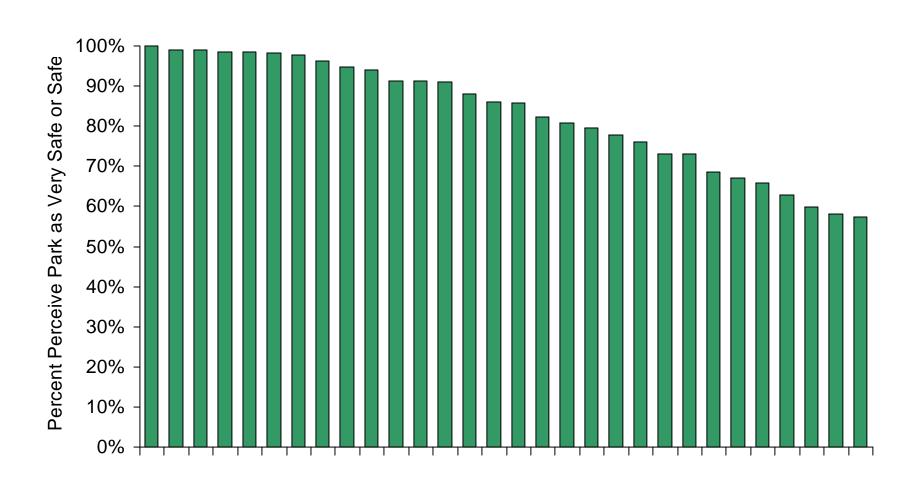
Factors NOT Associated with Number of Park Users

- Population density of the surrounding neighborhood
- Acreage of the park
- Existence of a PAB
- Percent of households in poverty
- Park user and residents' perceptions of park safety

Weak Associations with Park Use

- More people observed if park offers more programs
- More park users observed in Latino neighborhoods
- Fewer park users observed in African American neighborhoods

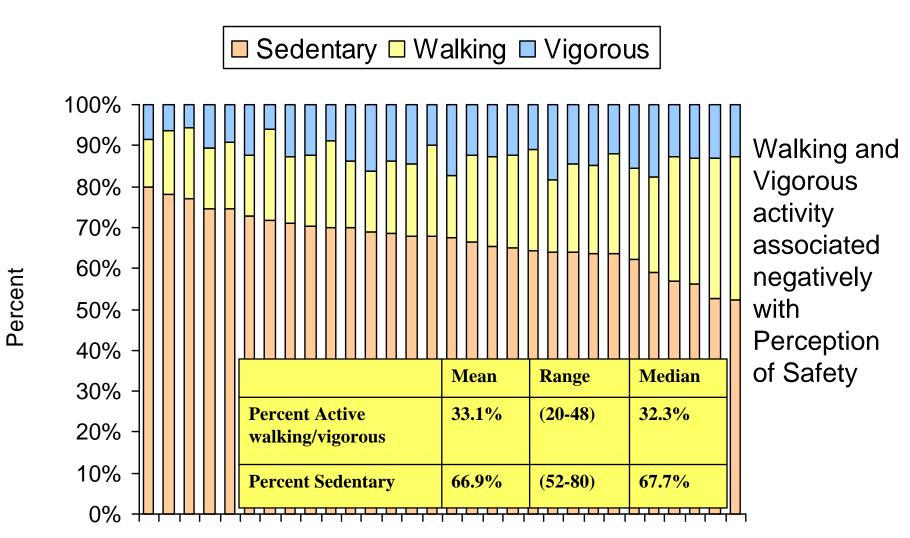
Level of Perceived Park Safety Varies Across Parks



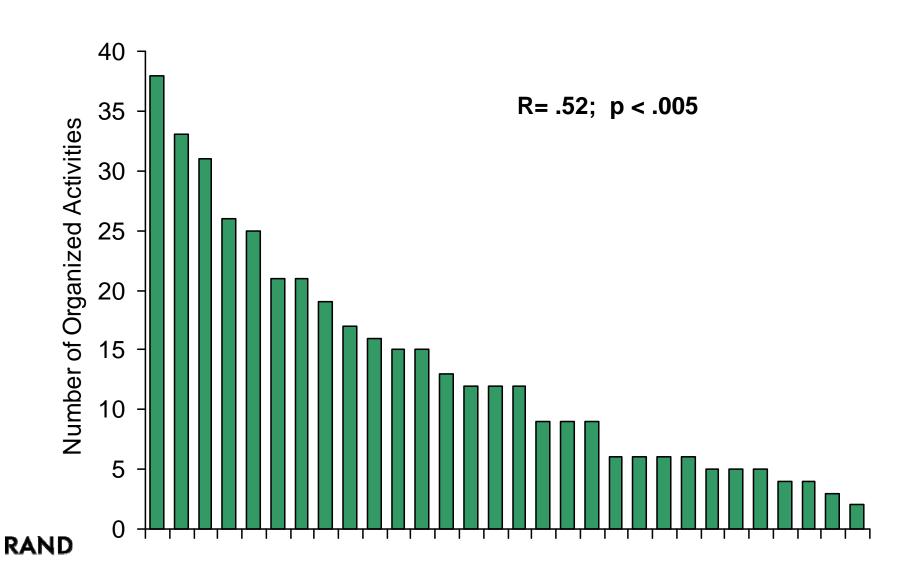
Factors Associated with Perceptions of Park Safety

- Negatively associated with:
 - % households in poverty
 - Population density
- Lower levels of moderate-to-vigorous activity observed in parks perceived as safer
- Safety not associated with park use, the number of programs, the existence of a PAB, park size, or the number of organized activities observed

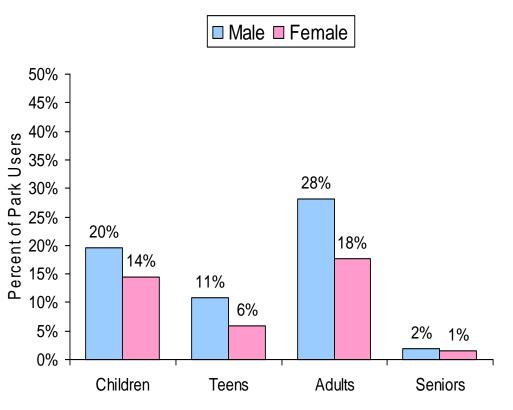
Activity Level of Park Users



Observed Organized Activities Strongly Associated with Number of Park Users

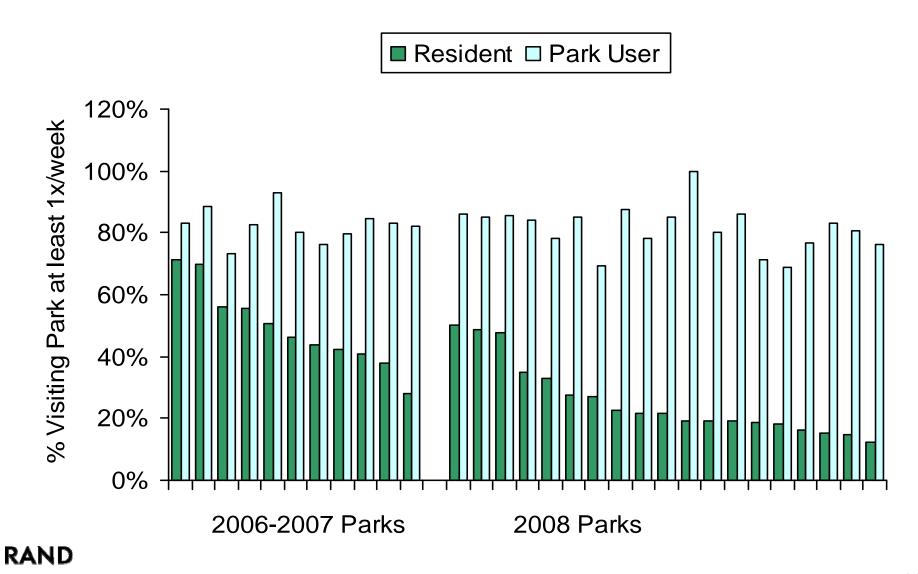


Park Users by Age Group and Gender

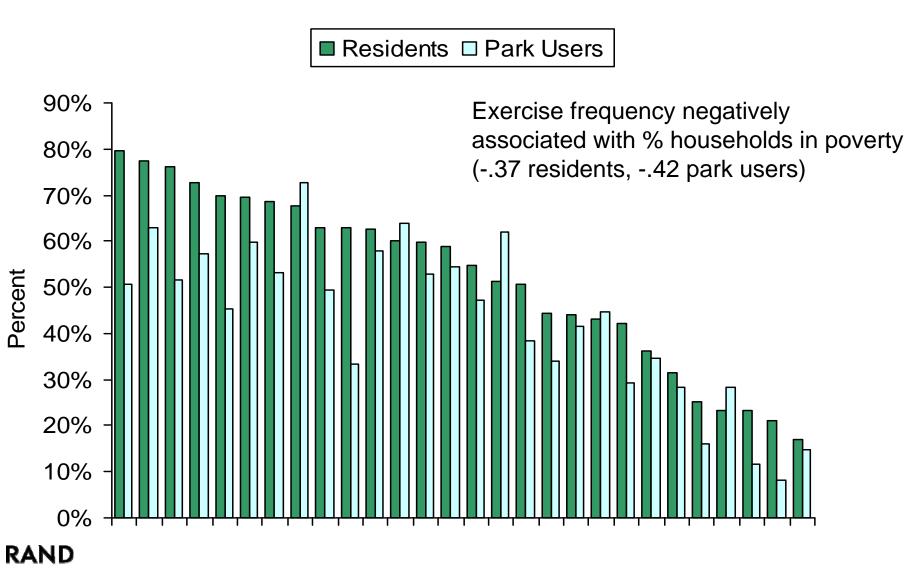


- More women in parks perceived as safe.
- More women in smaller parks.

No Correlation Between Visiting Park at Least 1 x/week and Other Factors



Percent exercising on a regular basis



Parks With the Highest Use

• Unique features (lake, water feature)

More organized activities observed

Lower income areas







Marketing Analysis

- Parks do not widely advertise services or hours.
 - Heavy reliance on word of mouth
- 61% of residents and 46% of park users do not know park staff
- Park hosts events on selected holidays- not routinely
- Hours becoming more limited with budget cuts
- Many parks fence off fields and limit use to groups who buy permits

Limitations

 Only 30 parks to date- Effect sizes limited to large effects only

 Parks assessed in different seasons, although weather variation is not large

Summary

- Parks serve a fraction of the local population, and mainly target children
- Park use is associated most strongly with organized activities
- Perceptions of safety not associated with park use
- Parks are not managed to maximize use, but often discourage use to preserve lawns and reduce maintenance costs

Conclusion

- Local demographics and community characteristics marginally associated with use.
- Investment in programming and unique features appear to be associated with increased use.
- Regardless of budgets, marketing orientation of management has the potential to increase park use.