# Project Sidewalk geo-located accessibility features and problems in six cities: Columbus, OH; Newberg, OR; Pittsburgh, PA, Seattle, WA, San Pedro Garza Garcia, MX, and Mexico City, MX. Dataset

Dataset available at: https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/YOTY6A

(This dataset supports report Combining Crowdsourcing and Machine Learning to Collect Sidewalk Accessibility Data at Scale)

This U.S. Department of Transportation-funded dataset is preserved by the Pacific Northwest Transportation Consortium (PacTrans) is the Regional University Transportation Center (UTC) for Federal Region 10 in the digital repository Harvard Dataverse (<a href="https://dataverse.harvard.edu">https://dataverse.harvard.edu</a>), and is available at <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/YOTY6A">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/YOTY6A</a>

The related final report Combining Crowdsourcing and Machine Learning to Collect Sidewalk Accessibility Data at Scale, is available from the National Transportation Library's Digital Repository at <a href="https://rosap.ntl.bts.gov/view/dot/60317">https://rosap.ntl.bts.gov/view/dot/60317</a>.

### Metadata from the Harvard Dataverse Repository record:

Dataset Persistent ID: doi:10.7910/DVN/YOTY6A

Publication Date: 2021-10-27

<u>Title:</u> Project Sidewalk geo-located accessibility features and problems in six cities: Columbus, OH; Newberg, OR; Pittsburgh, PA, Seattle, WA, San Pedro Garza Garcia, MX, and Mexico City, MX.

<u>Author:</u> Froehlich, Jon (University of Washington) - ORCID: 0000-0001-8291-3353 <u>Description:</u> Contains crowdsourced sidewalk accessibility labels from Project Sidewalk deployments in six cities: Columbus, OH; Newberg, OR; Pittsburgh, PA, Seattle, WA, San Pedro Garza Garcia, MX, and Mexico City, MX. The format is GeoJSON using a Feature Collection of Point features. Properties of the attributes include accessibility feature or problem type (e.g., obstacle, surface problem, curb ramp), neighborhood name, severity, whether the problem was marked as temporary, and a unique attribute.

Subject: Engineering; Computer and Information Science; Other

<u>Keyword:</u> sidewalk accessibility, urban accessibility, human mobility, walkability, pedestrian access, public rights of way, disability

Related Publication: Saha, M., Saugstad, M., Maddali, T., Zeng, A., Holland, R., Bower, S., Dash, A., Chen, S., Li, A., Hara, K., Froehlich, J. E. (2019). Project Sidewalk: A Web-based Crowdsourcing Tool for Collecting Sidewalk Accessibility Data at Scale. Proceedings of CHI 2019. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1145/3290605.3300292 • Weld, G., Jang, E., Li, A., Zeng, A., Heimerl, K., Froehlich, J. E. (2019). Deep Learning for Automatically Detecting Sidewalk Accessibility Problems Using Streetscape Imagery. Proceedings of ASSETS 2019. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1145/3308561.3353798 • Froehlich, J. E., Saugstad, M., Saha, M., Johnson, M. (2020). Towards Mapping and Assessing Sidewalk Accessibility Across Socio-cultural and Geographic Contexts. Data4Good.

 $https://makeabilitylab.cs.washington.edu/media/publications/Froehlich\_TowardsMappingAndAssessingSidewalkAccessibilityAcrossSocioCulturalAndGeographicContexts\_DATA4GOOD2020.pdf$ 

Notes: http://hdl.handle.net/1773/47853

<u>Depositor:</u> Yarbrough, Christina Deposit Date: 2021-10-12

#### **Recommended citation:**

Froehlich, Jon, 2021, "Project Sidewalk geo-located accessibility features and problems in six cities: Columbus, OH; Newberg, OR; Pittsburgh, PA, Seattle, WA, San Pedro Garza Garcia, MX, and Mexico City, MX.", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/YOTY6A, Harvard Dataverse, V1

#### **Dataset description:**

This dataset contains 1 file collection, described below.

## Combining Crowdsourcing and Machine Learning to Collect Sidewalk Accessibility Data at Scale\_Data.zip

- attributes-spgg.json
- attributes-seattle.json
- attributes-pittsburgh.json
- attributes-newberg.json
- attributes-columbus.json
- attributes-cdmx.json

File extension .json is associated to JavaScript Object Notation file format, a lightweight, text-based, language-independent data interchange format. JSON defines a small set of formatting rules for the portable representation of structured data. It is used by various applications as alternative option to XML file format. The data in a json file are stored in simple text file format and the content is viewable in any simple text editor (for more information on .json files and software, please visit <a href="https://www.file-extensions.org/json-file-extension">https://www.file-extensions.org/json-file-extension</a>).

#### **National Transportation Library (NTL) Curation Note:**

As this dataset is preserved in a repository outside U.S. DOT control, as allowed by the U.S. DOT's Public Access Plan (<a href="https://doi.org/10.21949/1503647">https://doi.org/10.21949/1503647</a>) Section 7.4.2 Data, the NTL staff has performed *NO* additional curation actions on this dataset. NTL staff last accessed this dataset at <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/YOTY6A">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/YOTY6A</a> on 2022-04-21 If, in the future, you have trouble accessing this dataset at the host repository, please email NTLDataCurator@dot.gov describing your problem. NTL staff will do its best to assist you at that time.