

The background of the slide is a soft-focus photograph of green maple leaves. The leaves are in various stages of growth, with some showing distinct veins and serrated edges. The lighting is bright, creating a dappled effect of light and shadow across the foliage.

**Civic Participation & Geographic Affluence
As Indicators of Quality
Municipal Parks and Recreation Programs:
An Analysis of San Gabriel Valley Cities**

**Presented By:
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Aim of Study

Is there a parks and recreation dichotomy between rich and poor communities?

Are access and equity to municipal parks and recreation programs influenced by civic participation?

Are race, educational attainment, home ownership other factors that influence quality municipal parks and recreation programs?

Literature Review

Impact of Proposition 13

- Chernick & Reschovsky
- Sexton, Sheffrin and O'Sullivan
- Chapman
- Peter, May and Meltsner

Accessibility & Equity of Services

- Smoyer-Tomic, Hewko and Hodgson
- Koehler & Wrightson

Civic Participation

- Putnam
- Kwak, Shah and Holbert
- Rice
- Fukuyama

Cities Examined

Alhambra

Arcadia

Azusa

Baldwin park

Claremont

Covina

Diamond Bar

Duarte

El Monte

Glendora

Irwindale

Monrovia

Monterey Park

Pasadena

Pomona

Rosemead

San Dimas

San Gabriel

San Marino

Sierra Madre

South El Monte

South Pasadena

Temple City

Walnut

West Covina

27 Cities in San Gabriel Valley

Measurement of Civic Participation



**Percent of Votes Cast
General Elections
11/7/06**



**Percent of Votes Cast
General Elections
11/2/04**



**Mean Percent
of Votes Cast**

Source:

http://www.lavote.net/GENERAL/Statement_Votes_Cast.cfm

Measurement of Geographic Affluence

Per Capita Income (1999)

Median Family Income (1999)

Percent of Households With Public Assistance

Census 2000 Data

Measurement of Other Demographic Variables

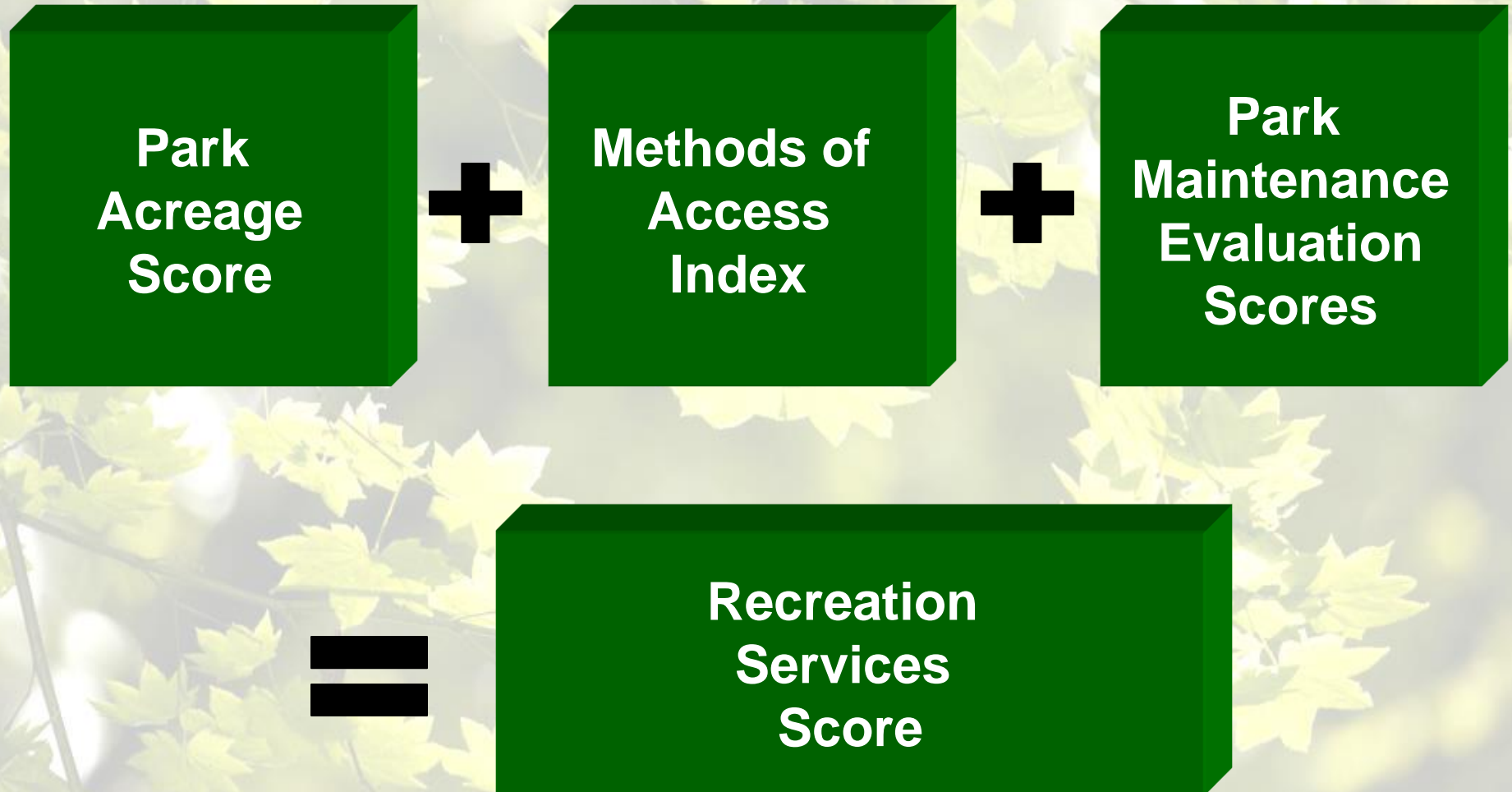
Percent of Homeowners

Racial Mix

Educational Attainment

Census 2000 Data

Measurement of Quality Municipal Parks and Recreation Programs



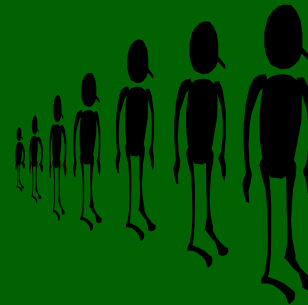
Determination of Park Acreage Score



**Self-Reported
Park Acreage**

Obtained Using:

•City Websites/Fax/Phone/Email



**Population Per
One Thousand**

Obtained Using:
Census 2000 Data

==

**Park Acres
Per Thousand**

**5 Park Acres
Per Thousand
(NRPA
Standard)**

==

**Park
Acreage
Score**

Methods of Access Index



Park Maintenance Evaluation Score

Random
Sample of Parks
in San Gabriel Valley
1 – 30 acres in size

All Park
Evaluations
Conducted
on Weekends

City & County of
San Francisco
Park Maintenance
Standard

Park Evaluation

Landscape & Hardscape Areas



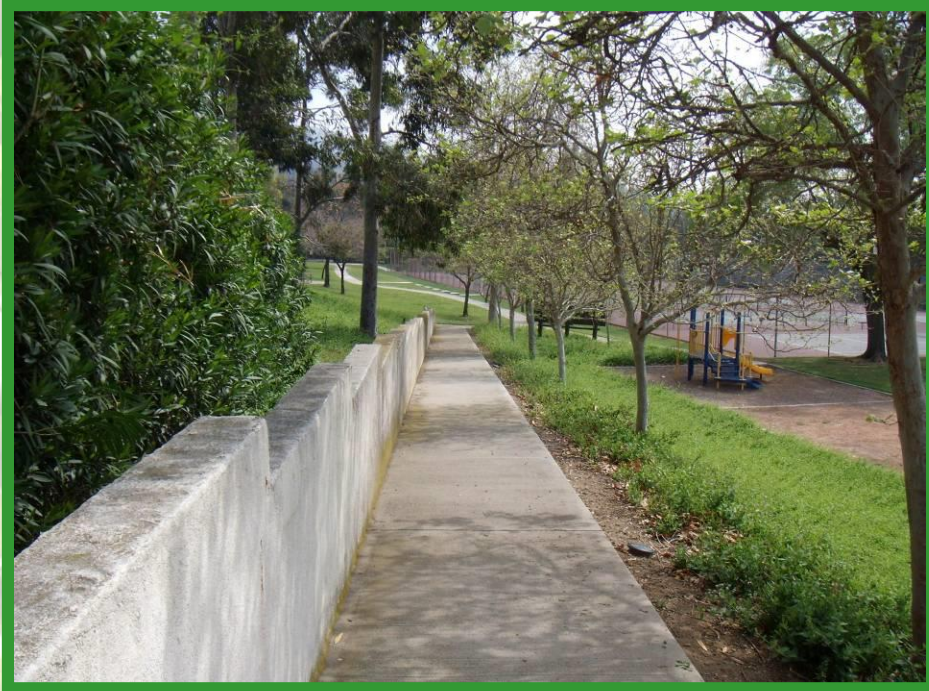
Pass = 1



Fail = 0

Park Evaluation

Landscape & Hardscape Areas



Pass = 1



Fail = 0

Park Evaluation Recreation Areas



Pass = 1



Fail = 0

Park Evaluation Recreation Areas



Pass = 1



Fail = 0

Structures and Amenities Evaluation Criteria



Pass = 1



Fail = 0

Recap of Variables

Dependent Variable =
Recreation Services Score

Independent Variables =

Civic Participation

Income Per Capita

Median Family Income

Home Ownership

Racial Mix

Educational Attainment

**All variables are interval/ratio
Proper Statistical Test
= Correlation and Regression Analysis**

Correlation: Recreation Services Score & Civic Participation

		Percent of Vote Cast Election of 11.7.06	Percent of Vote Cast Election of 11.2.04	Mean Pct Vote Cast for both Elections
Recreation Services Score	Pearson Correlation	.302	.275	.304
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.126	.165	.123
	N	27	27	27

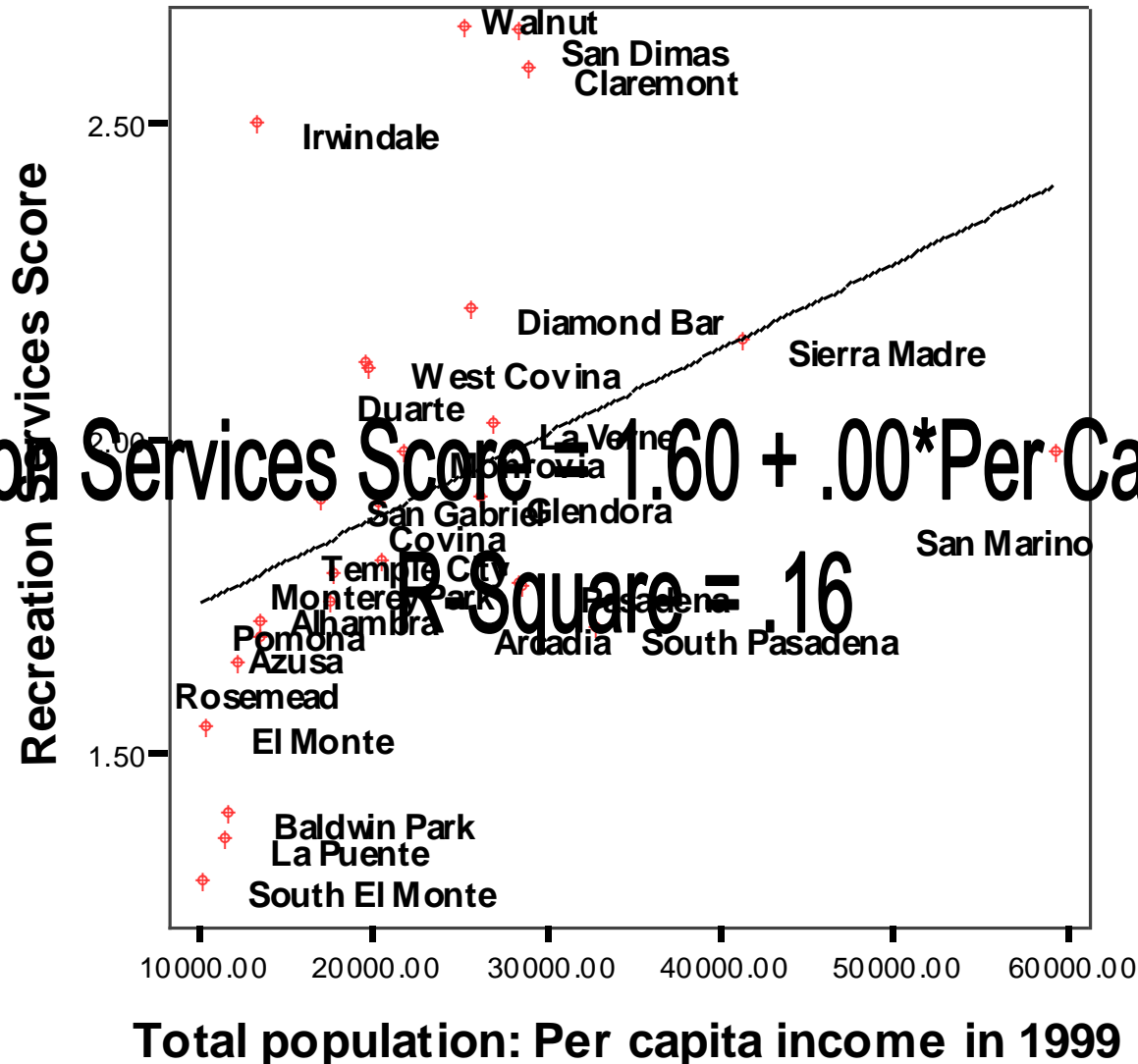
Findings:
No Statistically Significant Relationship Between Recreation Services and Civic Participation

Correlation: Recreation Services Score & Per Capita Income

		Recreation Services Score	Total population: Per capita income in 1999
Recreation Services Score	Pearson Correlation	1	.395(*)
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.042
	N	27	27

Findings:
Statistically Significant
Moderate and Positive Correlation
Between Recreation Services and
Income Per Capita

Recreation Services Score & Per Capita Income (1999)



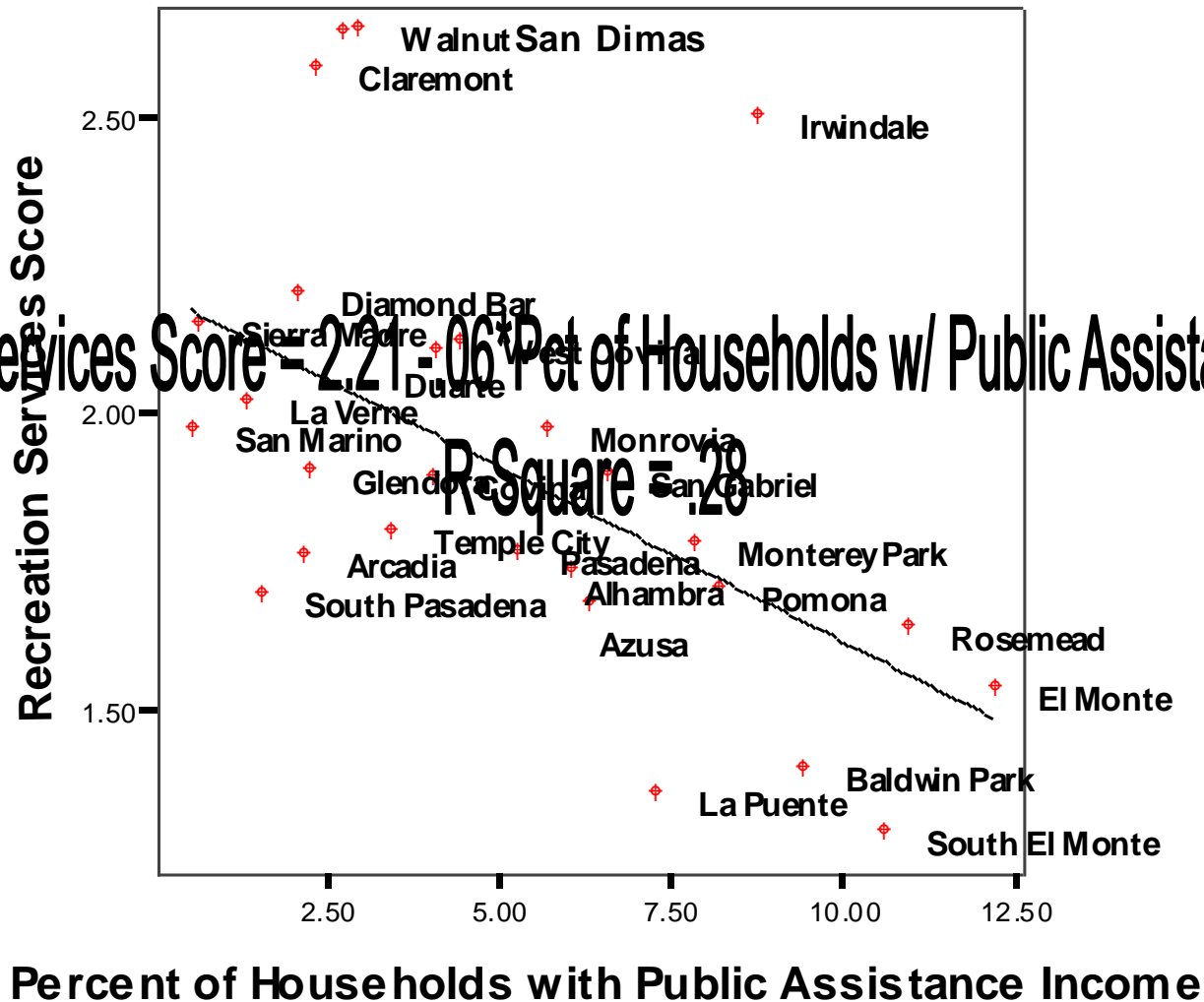
Recreation Services Score = 1.60 + .00 * Per Capita Income
R Square = .16

Correlation: Recreation Services Score & Percent of Households with Public Assistance

	Recreation Services Score	Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income
Recreation Services Score	<p>Findings: Statistically Significant Moderate Negative Correlation Between Recreation Services and Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income</p> <p>Pearson Correlation</p> <p>Sig. (2-tailed)</p> <p>-.533</p>	.004
N	27	27

Recreation Services Score & Households w/ Public Assistance

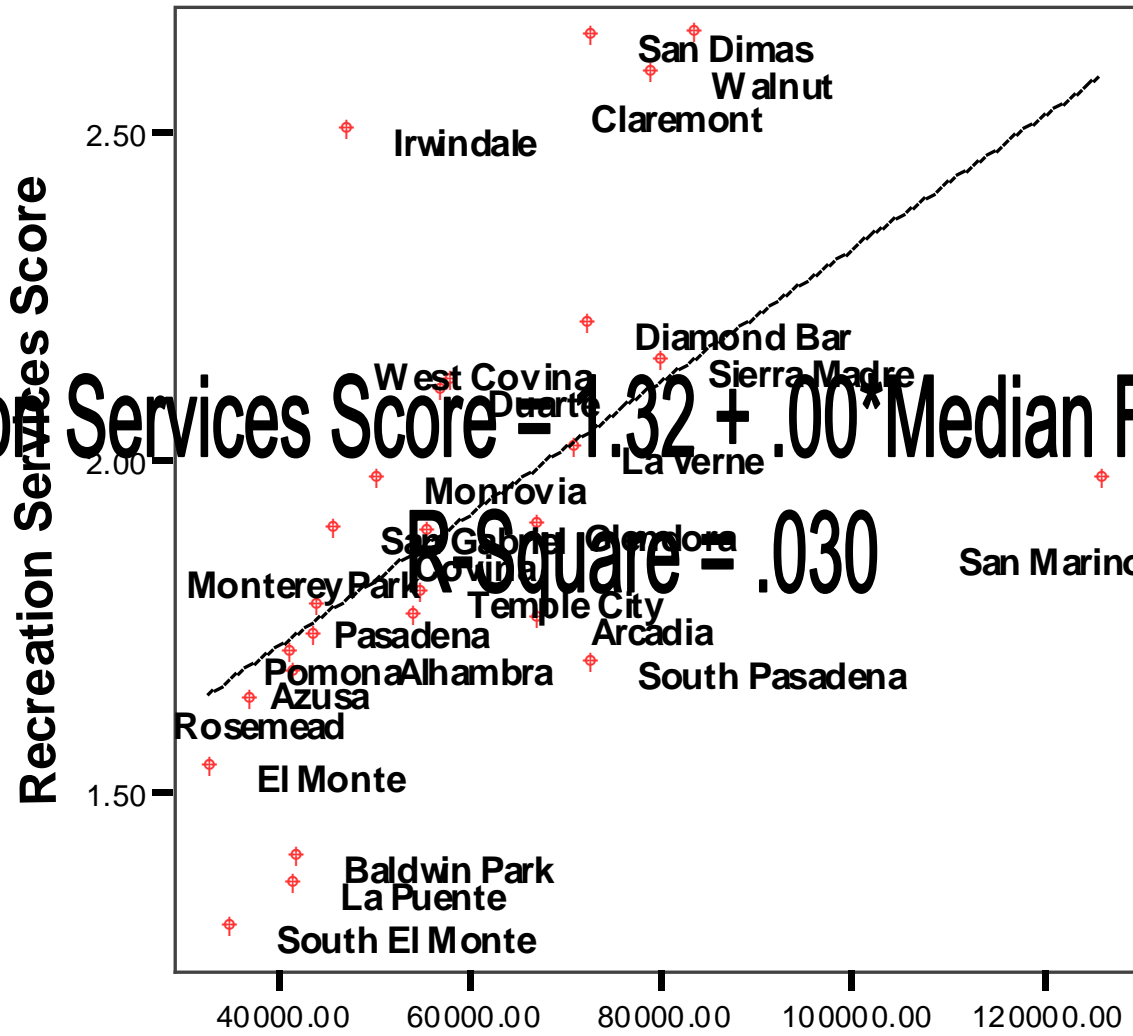
Recreation Services Score = $2.21 - .06 \times \text{Percent of Households w/ Public Assistance Income}$



Correlation: Recreation Services Score & Median Family Income (1999)

	Findings:	Recreation Services Score	Families: Median family income in 1999
Recreation Services Score	Statistically Significant Moderate Positive Correlation	1	.550
	Between Recreation Services and Median Family Income (1999)		.003
	N	27	27

Recreation Services Score & Median Family Income (1999)



Recreation Services Score = 1.32 + .00 * Median Family Income

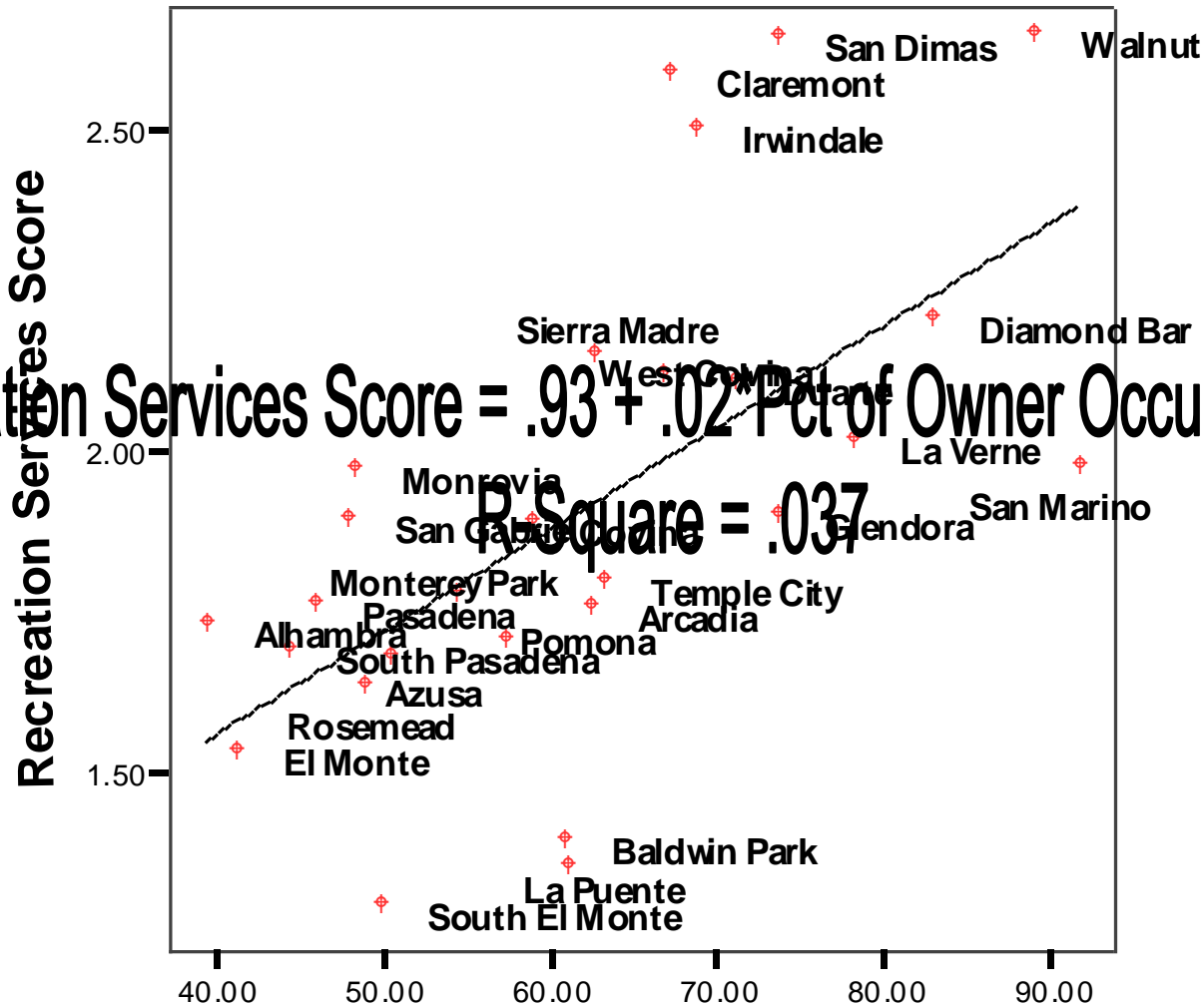
R-Square = .030

Families: Median family income in 1999

Correlation: Recreation Services Score & Owner Occupied Housing

	Findings: Statistically Significant	Recreation Services Score	Percent of Occupied Housing Units: Owner Occupied
Recreation Services Score	Moderate Positive Correlation	1	.608
	Between Recreation Services and Percent Owner Occupied Housing		.001
	N	27	27

Recreation Services Score & Percent of Owner Occupied Housing



Percent of Occupied Housing Units: Owner Occupied

Correlation: Recreation Services Score & Racial Mix

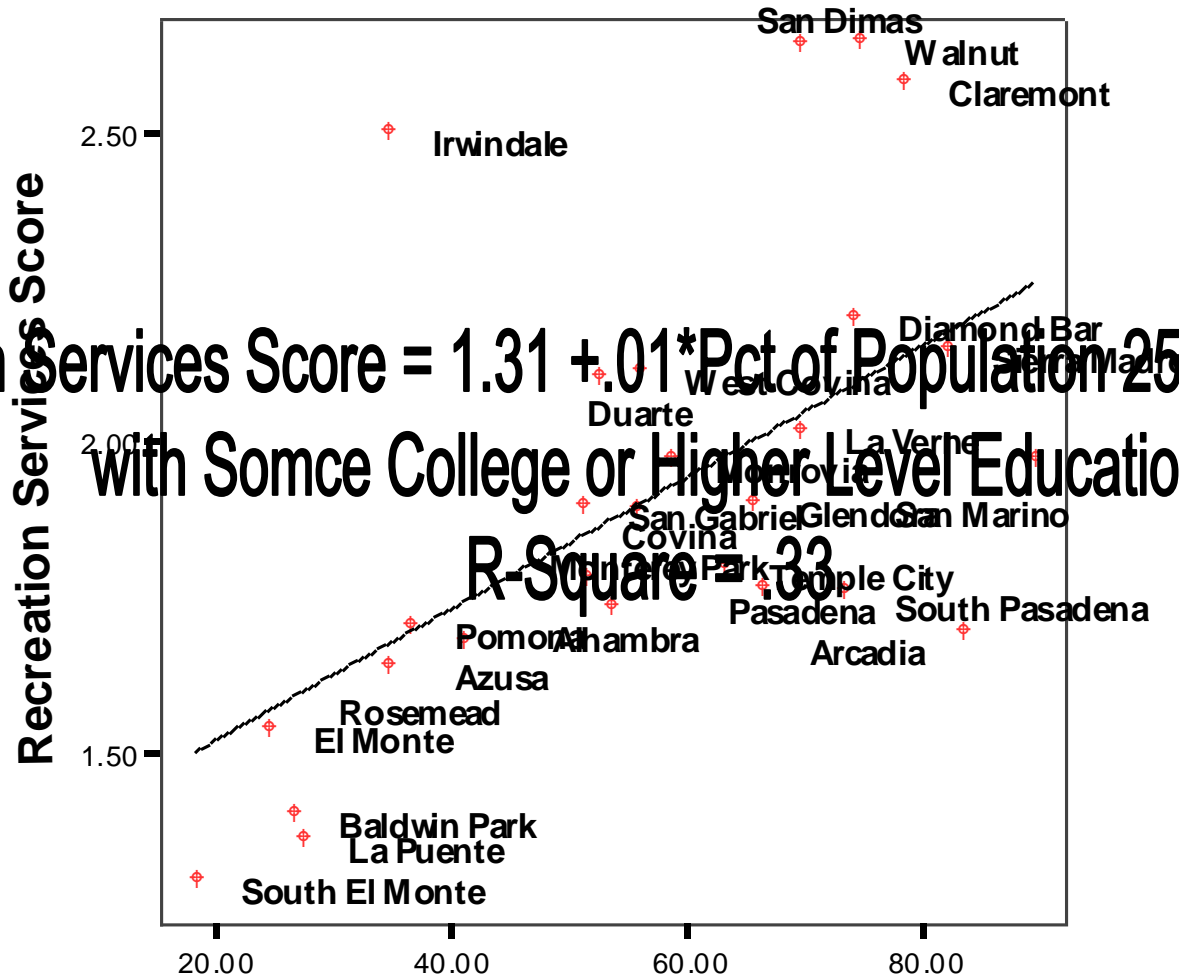
Findings:
No Statistically Significant Relationship Between Recreation Services and Race

		White alone	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	Asian alone	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	Some other race alone	Two or more races
Recreation Services Score	Pearson Correlation	-.364	-.146	-.526**	-.146	-.175	-.473(*)	-.099
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.403	.005	.403	.384	.013	.622
	N	27	27	27	27	27	27	27

Correlation: Recreation Services Score & Pct with Some College or Higher Education

	<p>Findings: Statistically Significant Moderate Positive Correlation Between Recreation Services and</p>	<p>Percent of Population 25 years and over: Some College or Higher</p>
<p>Recreation Services score</p>	<p>Pearson Correlation</p>	<p>.575</p>
<p>Population 25 years and over</p>	<p>Sig. (2-tailed)</p>	<p>.002</p>
<p></p>	<p>N</p>	<p>27</p>

Recreation Services Score & Pct with Some College or Higher Education



Percent of Population 25 years and over: Some College or Higher

Multiple Regression

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.586(a)	.343	.258	.31801

Predictors:
Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income,
Families: Median family income in 1999,
Percent of Population 25 years and over: Some College or Higher

Findings:

There is a parks and recreation dichotomy between rich and poor communities.

Civic participation is not a factor of quality municipal parks and recreation programs.

Educational attainment strongest predictor of quality municipal parks and recreation programs

Conclusions:

Promote Civic Participation

Re-examine Distribution of State Funds

Bridge the Parks and Recreation Dichotomy

Re-visit Proposition 13

Promote Educational Attainment



Questions
and/or
Comments?

