

# Perceptions: a Sociospatial Significance Indicator of Green Space

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## Purpose

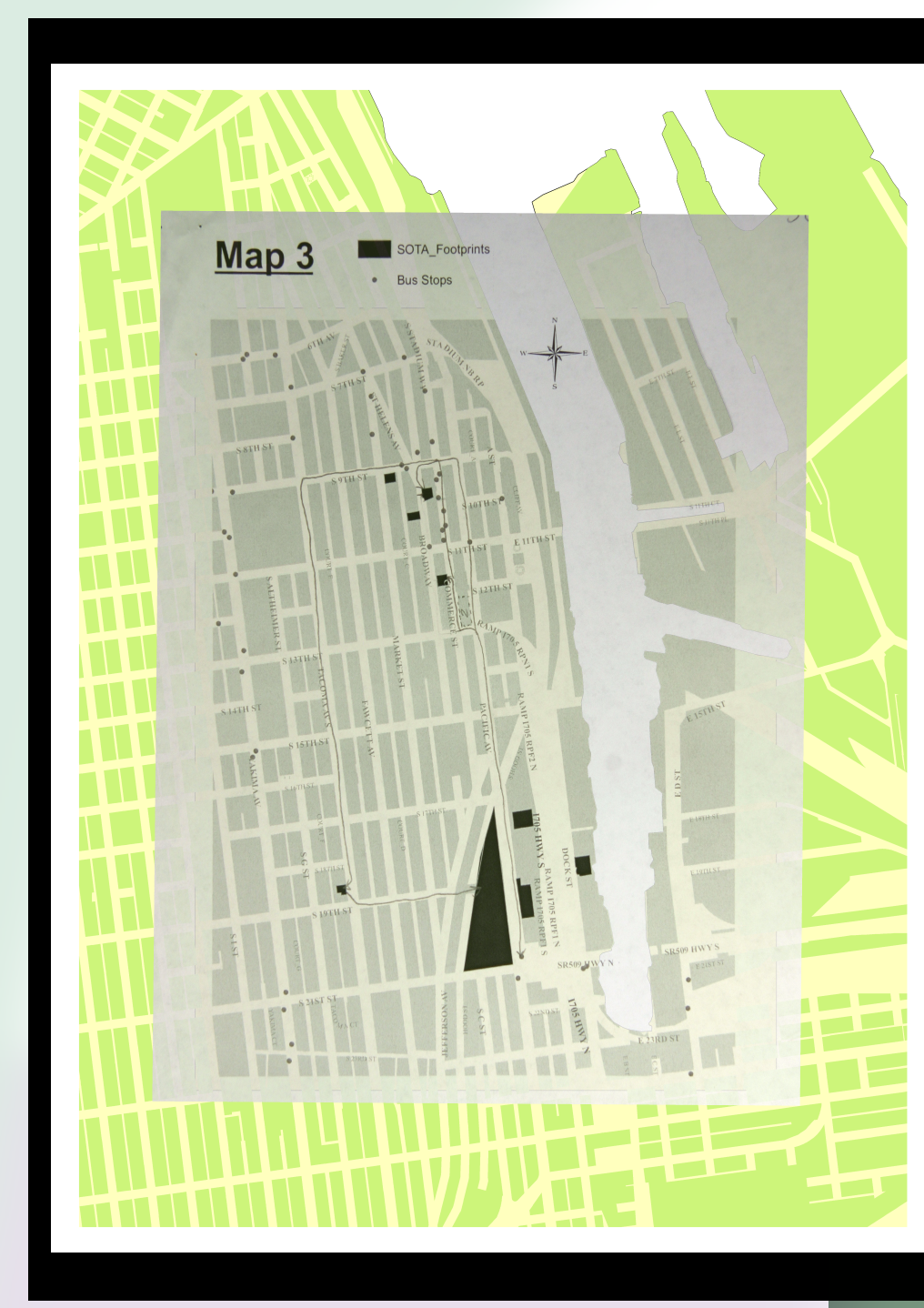
- How race, national identity, wealth, and mobility change perception, appreciation and dedication to conserve and preserve the environment.
- To see within the built environment which areas facilitate the development of a connection between people and nature and how those areas are defined.
- Does sensitivity to what is considered to be green space increase with a limited amount of green space
- Tacoma's negative reputation as being largely industrial and crime laden leads to another aspect of this project. That is the concerns about safety and areas being clean enough to spend time in

## Objectives

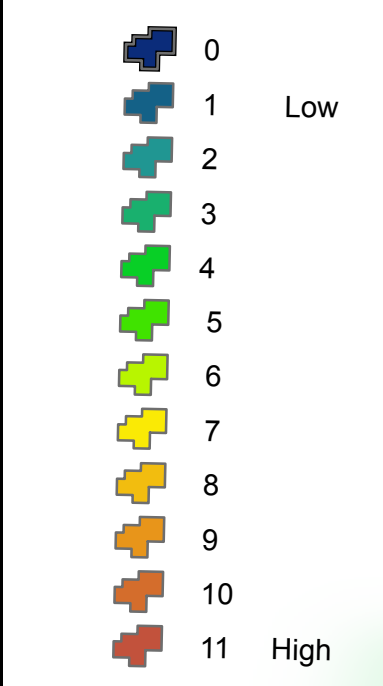
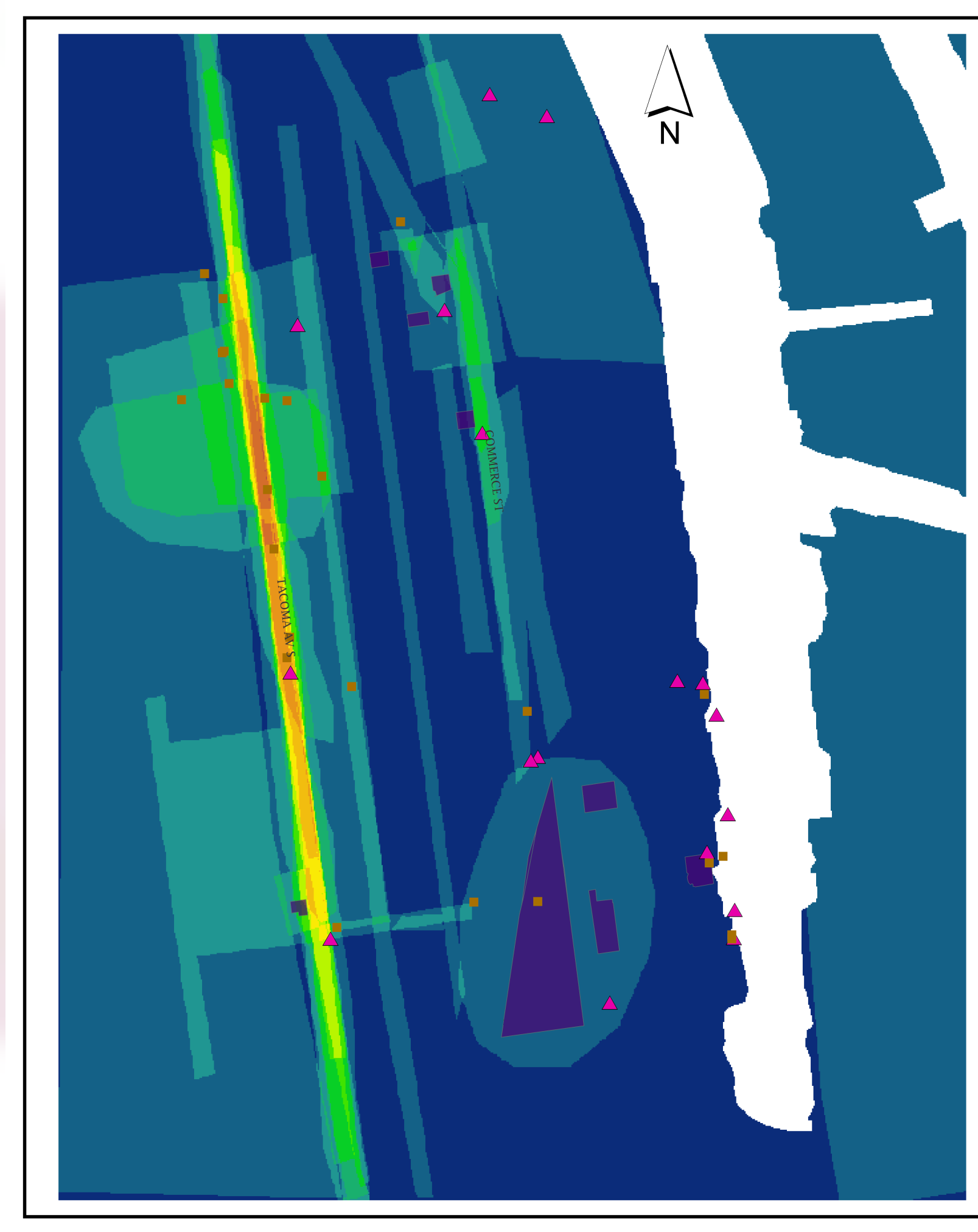
- Using a participatory GIS approach students were given a survey that included four maps that would be sketched on and eight questions that would be used classifiers for environmental attitude.
- The following display uses only two maps. The first being areas that were indicated as a place where the participant felt connected to nature that included a ranking of 1-3, 1 being least valued and 3 being most valued. The other map indicated areas where the participant felt unsafe.
- The intention was find geological hot spots as well as find areas where nature is valued but not utilized because of a feeling of being unsafe.

## Citations

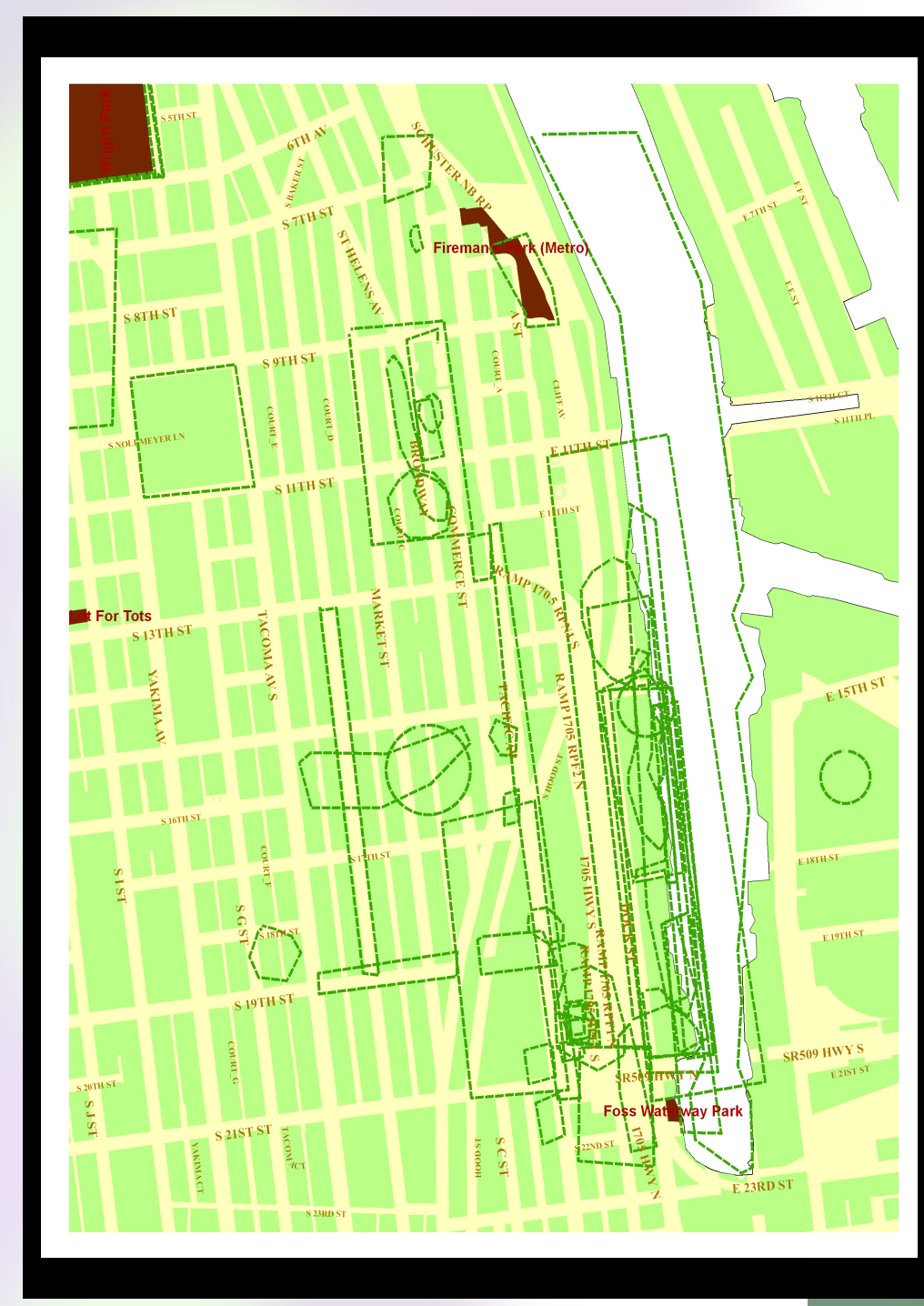
Milessa, L., J. Riskey, & G. Brown (2008). Social-ecological hotspots mapping: A spatial approach for identifying coupled social-ecological space. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 85, 27-29.  
Balram, S., & S. Pragezievic (2004). Attitudes toward urban green spaces: integrating questionnaire survey and collaborative GIS techniques to improve attitude measurements. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 71, 147-162.  
Morrow, V. (2001). Using qualitative methods to elicit young people's perspectives on their environments: some ideas for community health initiatives. *Health Education Research*, 16, 255-268.  
Schultz, P.W., & L. Zelensky (1999). Values as Predictors of Environmental Attitudes: Evidence for Consistency Across 14 Countries. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 19, 255-265.  
Talen, E. (2000). Bottom-up GIS: A new tool for individual and group expression in participatory planning. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 66, 279-294.



Step 1:  
The sketch maps were photographed and brought into ArcGIS where it was georeferenced

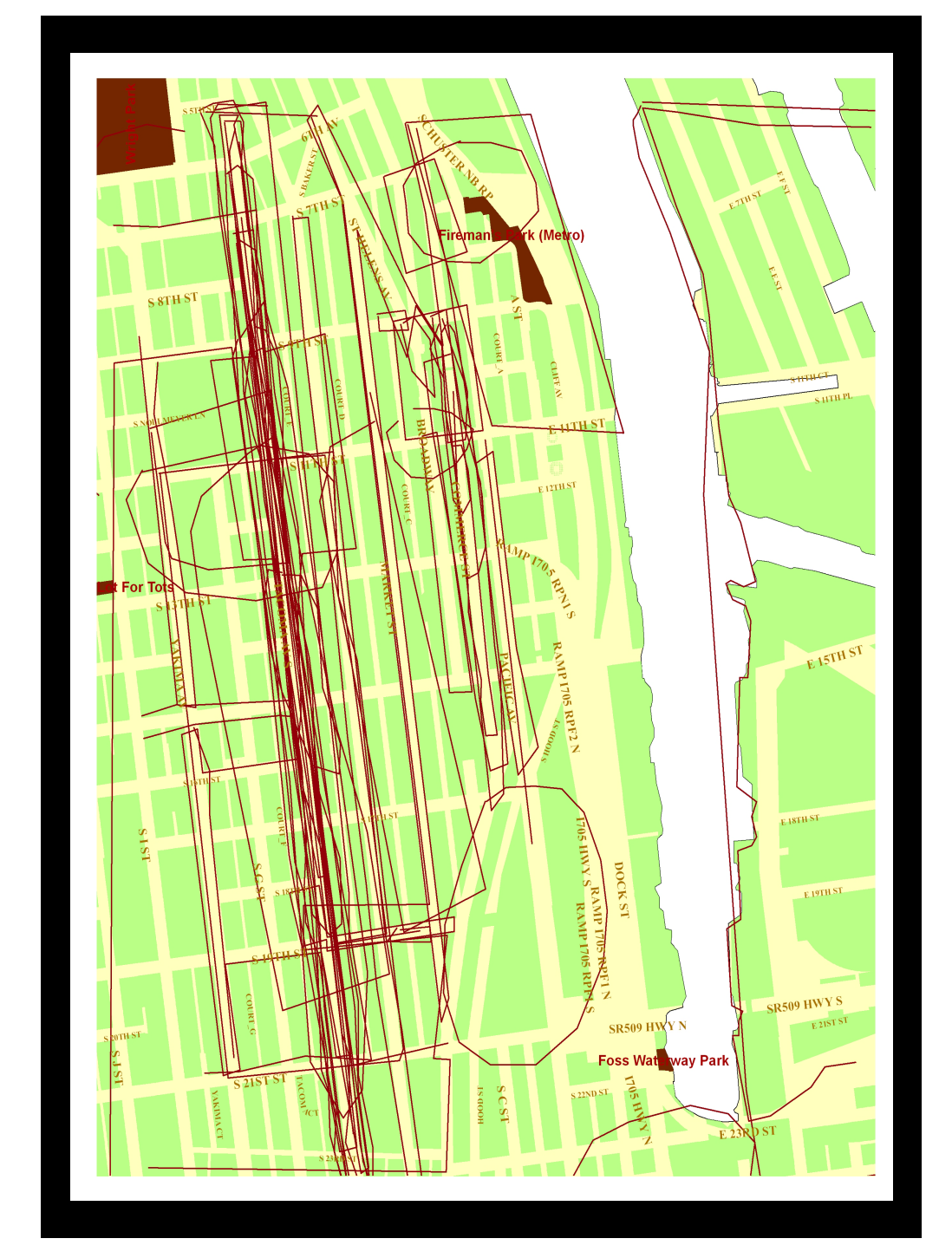
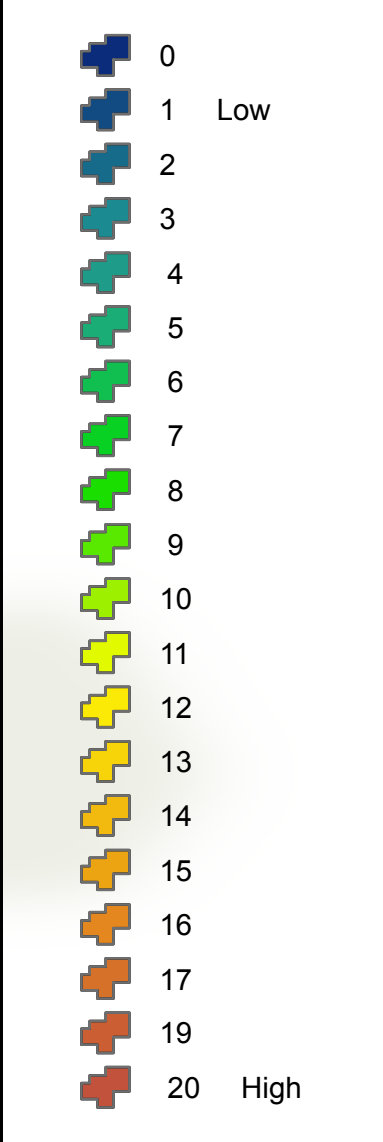
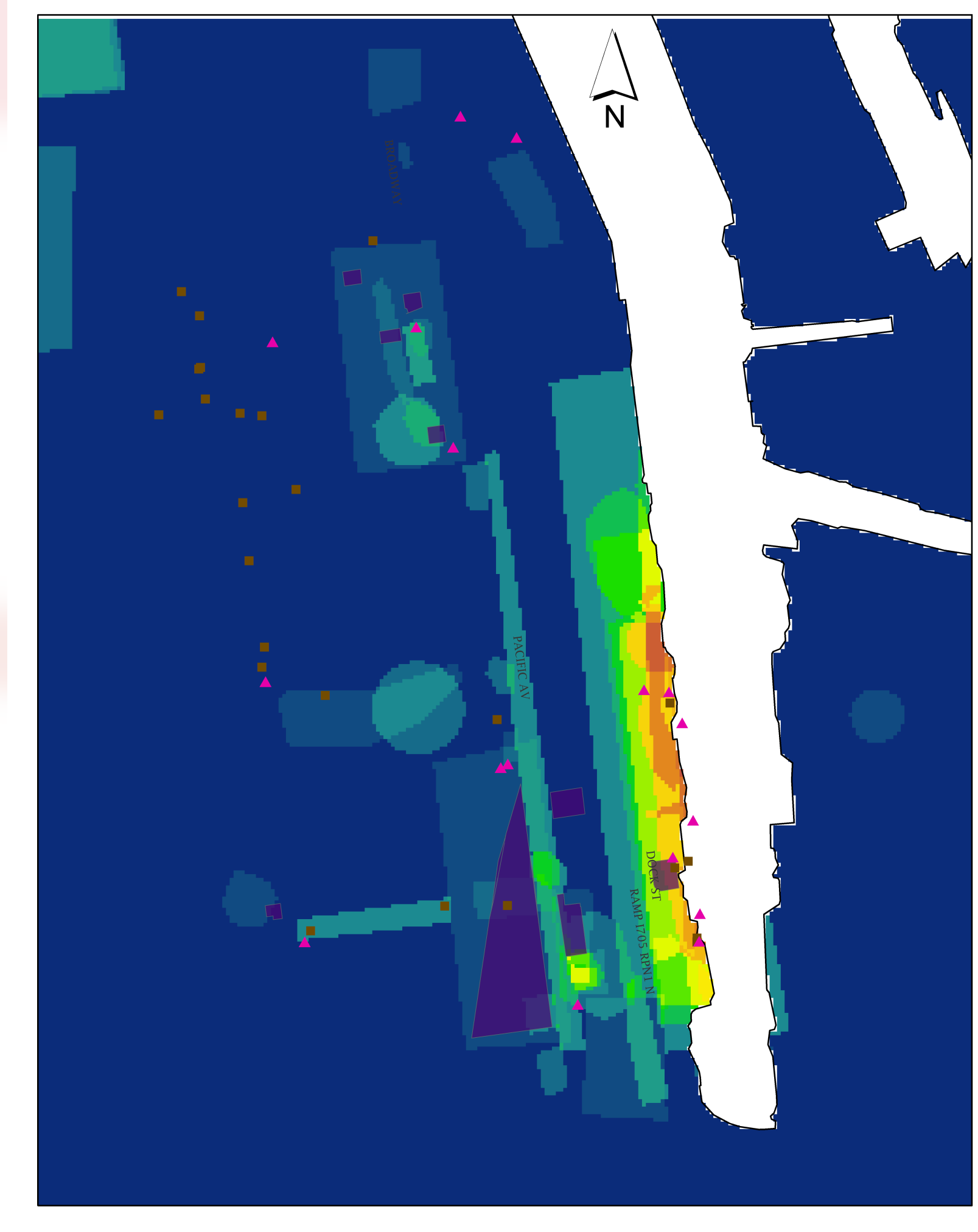


Perceived Unsafe Areas

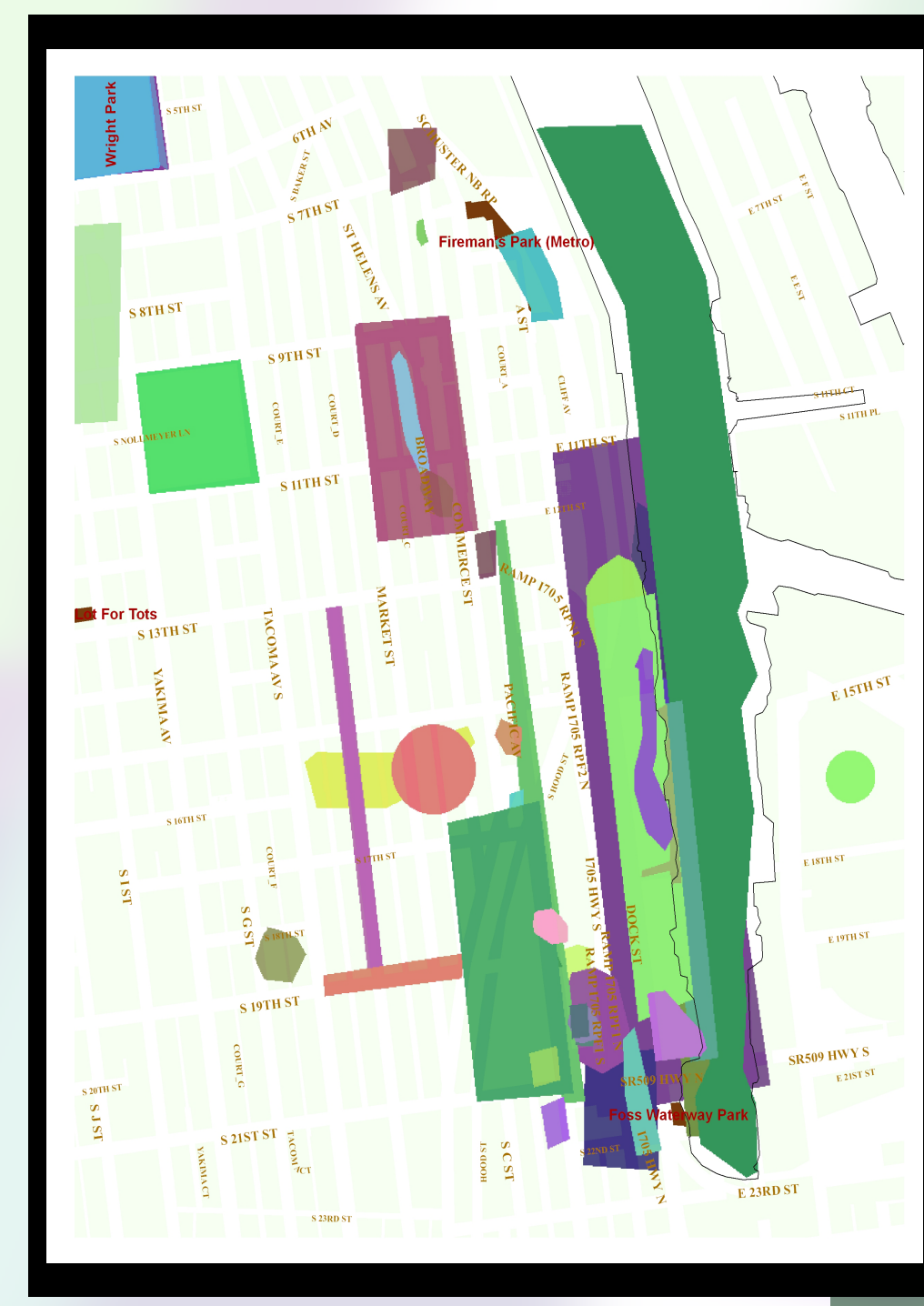


Step 2:  
Using the editor tool the lines on the maps were traced and recorded in a feature class as polygons

Step 4:  
Using the raster calculator in spatial analyst tools the number of times an area was indicated was calculated.



Perceived Areas of Being Connected to Nature



Step 3:  
The polygons were then converted to rasters and reclassified to account for 'no data' values