

Park District of Oak Park

Program Registration Mapping

The Park District provided address only information for all registrants over a two-year period for several key programs or classifications. The consultant team mapped those addresses to allow for identification of patterns that may provide insight into use patterns or issues within the community.

Location Specific Programs

The first map (Figure 3.26) shows registration for a grouping of programs that are generally tied to one specific location. The map was reviewed to identify whether the location of where the programs were offered impacted registration. The mapping shows a generally even distribution of registrants throughout the community. There are several areas which appear to have a lower density of registrants. These can mostly be seen along commercial corridors. other area where this appears is to the northeast and southeast of the intersection of Chicago and Oak Park Avenues. This area lines up significantly with the R-1 zoning district, where some of the largest-lot houses are located in the Village. Additionally, the area has one of the highest median income levels in the community. These two factors may play a role in why this area has a lower participation level.

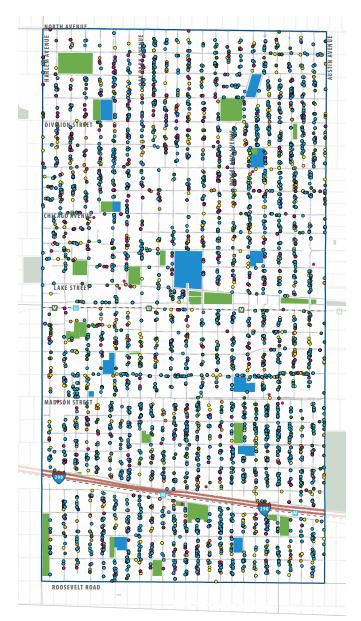


Figure 3.26 -Location Specific Program Participation



Camp Registration

Similar to the location-specific programs, the summer camp programs are each tied to a specific park (Figure 3.27). For the purposes of this analysis, camps that were conducted at Taylor, Rehm and Longfellow Parks were mapped, to represent a range of locations within the community. The mapping again shows that the location of the camp does not play a large role in participation, as registrants can be found all throughout the Village.

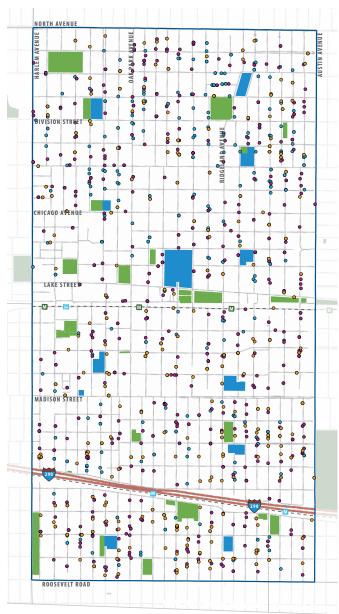
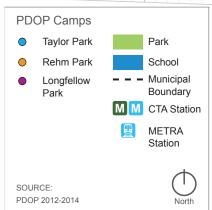


Figure 3.27-Select Camp Participation



Age-Based Participation

Three separate maps (Figures 3.28, 3.29 and 3.30) were generated based on data provided by the Park District. They each focus on registration based on age, including youth athletics, 12 to 17 year old registrants and over 65 registrants. Again, participation is generally distributed throughout the community. However, there are areas of increased or decreased participation that relate more to distribution of demographics, such as concentrations of residents over the age of 65, than to equity and accessibility.

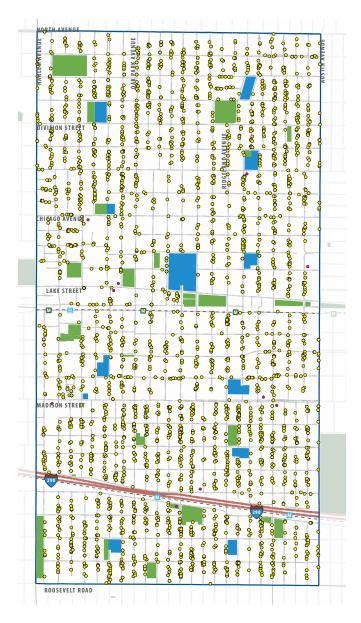
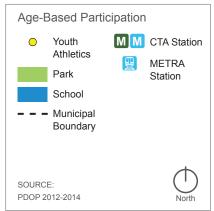


Figure 3.28 -Youth Athletics Program Participation



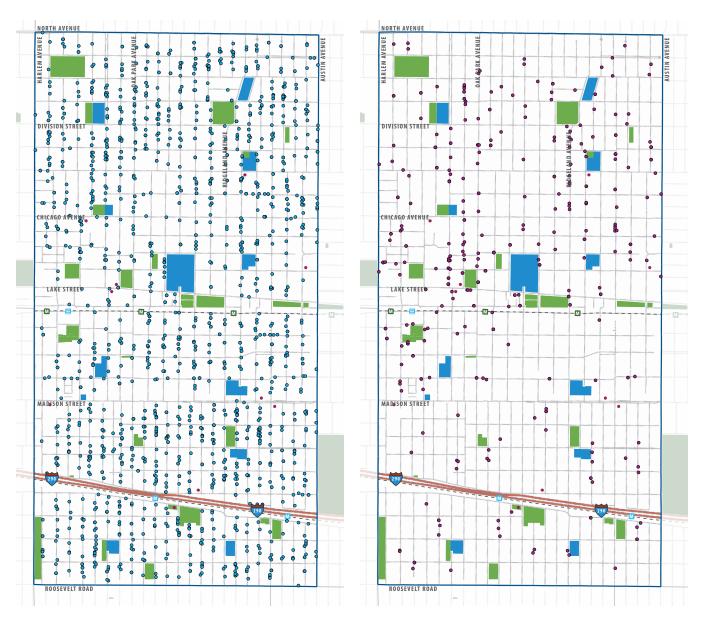


Figure 3.29 -13 to 17 Year Olds Program Participation

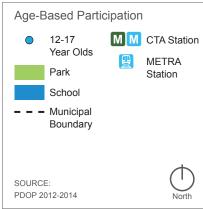
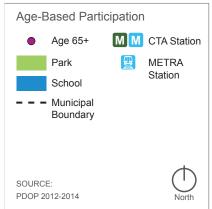


Figure 3.30 -Over 65 Program Participation



Neighborhood Centers

Specific focus was also put on the neighborhood centers, specifically the early educational uses that occurred at these centers. Several stakeholders raised concerns that these uses were critical to residents within a small, walkable area around each center. The spatial analysis (Figures 3.31 and 3.32) shows that, while there are several participants within a walkable distance from each facility, participants are spread out throughout the community. This is more pronounced for Field Park.

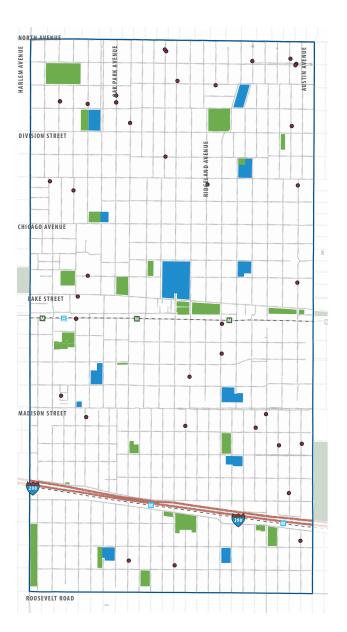
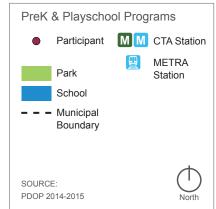


Figure 3.31 -Field Park Playschool Participation



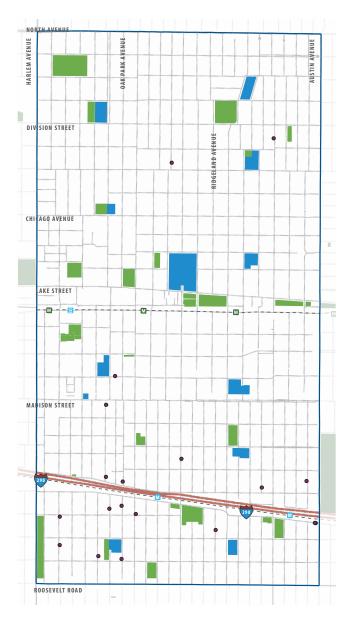


Figure 3.32 -Carroll Park PreK Participation

