# KABOOM!

Playspace Inequity Prioritization Index

KABOOM! developed the Playspace Inequity Prioritization Index (PIPI) to help estimate where playspace inequity is most likely occuring.

PIPI scores highlight trends in playspace inequity, allowing KABOOM! and its partners to make data-informed choices for more equitable investments in building and modernizing playspaces.

Understanding PIPI Scores

The overall PIPI score is a single value that is calculated for every census tract* in the United States using 21 different publicly available data points. The overall PIPI score is a value between negative 7.0 (-7.0) and positive 7.0, where a score of 0 represents the average level of playspace equity across the entire United States. Census tracts highlighted in shades of purple (PIPI scores between 1 and 7) are the most likely to be experiencing playspace inequity - with the darker hues of purple representing areas that lack adequate playspaces and andtherefore present better opportunities for playspace investment. Negative PIPI scores (highlighted in shades of mint green) are census tracts with less opportunity for investment because there is less estimated playspace inequity.
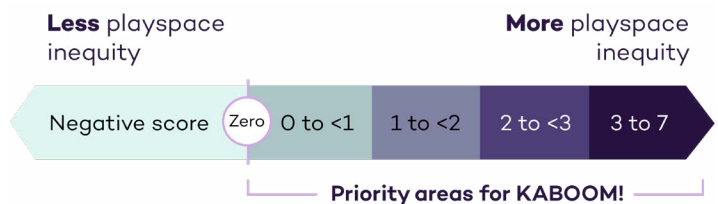
*Census tracts are neighborhood-level boundaries widely used for the collection of demographic information in the United States.

Less playspace inequity

More playspace inequity

Negative score	Zero	0 to <1	1 to <2	2 to <3	3 to 7

Priority areas for KABOOM!

End playspace inequity. For good.

What Makes Up a PIPI Score?

The indicators are broken down into three categories: population characteristics, park and built environment characteristics, and indicators associated with historic and ongoing inequities.

Population Characteristics

Percent of BIPOC (non-white) population

Income

Population under 18 years of age

Language isolation

Children under 18 with disability

Residential properties with 2+ units

Park & Built Environmental Characterisitcs

Number of parks

Percent of area covered by parks

Number of schools

Commute means of transportation

Pedestrian road network density

Vehicles per occupied housing unit

Traffic proximity and volume

Children with low access to healthy food

Households without computer/internet

Inequity Indicators

Life expectancy at birth

Percent of children receiving public benefits

Excessive owner housing costs

Excessive renter housing costs

HUD subsidized housing units

Unemployment rate

End playspace inequity. For good.