Pedestrian Accessibility in Google Maps

UX Case Study

Introduction

Google Maps is used everyday by pedestrians to navigate through cities and neighborhoods. However, the app's navigation system doesn't account for the different needs and abilities of pedestrians. Pedestrians that interact with elevators are completely met with obstacles that prevent them from reaching their destination safely and quickly.

Project Context	Timeline	Roles	Team
MS 185 Final Project	12 weeks Sep 2022 - Dec 2022	Research Ideation UI/UX Design	Marisela Perez Lara Asha Kyriacou Senior Assessor Vince Siegfried

Current State

Google Maps features two accessibility features: **Accessible Places** and **Accessible Transit.** These two features provide important accessibility information on buildings and public transit options.

The Problem

The current state of accessibility in Google Maps doesn't account for an important part — **the pedestrian journey.** Pedestrians that interact with elevators face obstacles and uncertainties that impede a safe, quick and efficient route to reaching their destination safely and quickly. Along with that, not all pedestrians are the same, everyone has different mobility levels and abilities. Different mobility devices have unique needs and Google Maps only accounts for two.

Competative Analysis

We completed a competitive analysis of the three most popular navigation maps on the market and the only two navigation apps geared towards wheelchairs. The most popular navigation apps are focused on driving navigation. The two navigation apps geared towards wheelchairs are focused on pedestrians.

	Google Maps	Apple Maps	Waze	Wheelmap	Access Earth
Driving route information ex. Time, distance, etc.	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Driving route customization ex. avoiding tolls, highways, etc.	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Driving hazard reporting ex. Accidents, construction, etc.	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Pedestrian accessibility information ex. Sidewalk, curb ramps, etc.	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Pedestrian route customization ex. Avoid stairs, etc.	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Pedestrian hazard reporting ex. Uneven terrain, construction, etc.	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Building accessibility information ex. Accessible entrance, etc.	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Transit accessibility information ex. Accessible stops, etc.	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Voice navigation guidance ex. Turn-by-turn directions	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Voice commands ex. Hands-off voice hazard reporting	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗

Market Research

A solution to alleviate this problem wouldn't just serve mobility aid users, but **any pedestrian that travels in alternative ways.**

MOBILITY AID USERS

1.7 million Americans use wheelchairs or scooters and another 3.7 million Americans have serious mobility aid issues or a disability that makes using stairs, crutches or other similar assistive devices.

BABY TRANSPORT USERS

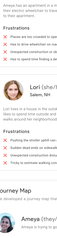
90% of parents reported using strollers for babies under the age of one. 54% of parents reported using strollers for babies 1-2 years of age and 71% reported using for babies 2-3 years of age.

MICROMOBILITY USERS

52 million Americans use bikes for recreational purposes or to commute to work. The rise in micromobility is becoming an increasingly popular mode of travel in cities as well.

User Research

We learned more about our user's current experience through videos and interviews.



The route I wanted to go on was blocked by a big sign that said "detour" and I couldn't get around it... The detour had sidewalks closed with no curb cuts **so I had to just ride on the road.**

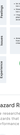
— Nikki

If it's raining or the weather is bad and there's a lot of obstacles... **it takes me 10 minutes to get down my sidewalk** when anyone else who's able-bodied can just walk right down.

— Michelle

User Personas

Based on our user research, we were able to develop a few personas that summarized the needs, goals and pain points of our users.



Ameya (they/them)
Boston, MA

Ameya has an apartment in a metropolitan area and works a remote tech job. They have a car, but prefer to use their electric wheelchair to travel around the area and run errands as everything they need is in close proximity to their apartment.

Frustrations

- Places are too crowded to operate wheelchair in
- Has to drive wheelchair on road when sidewalk is inaccessible
- Unexpected construction or obstacles obstruct sidewalks
- Has to spend time finding a detour if route is inaccessible

Goals

- Reach destination safely in wheelchair
- Reach destination quickly in wheelchair
- Prevent damage to wheelchair

Lori (she/her)
Salem, NH

Lori lives in a house in the outskirts of the city. She's a new mother and is on maternity leave from her job. She likes to spend time outside and get out of the house, so she regularly pushes her baby in a stroller when she walks around her neighborhood.

Frustrations

- Pushing the stroller uphill can get tiring
- Sudden dead ends on sidewalks are frustrating
- Unexpected construction disturbs her baby
- Tricky to estimate walking conditions outdoors

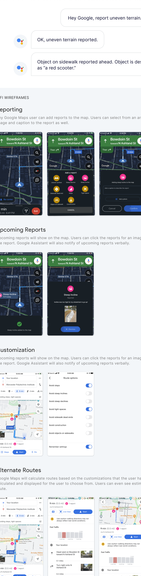
Goals

- Safety walk in neighborhood
- Keep her baby safe
- Prevent damage to stroller
- Enjoy her walk

Journey Map

We developed a journey map that documented one of our user personas current experience.

Ameya (they/them)
Ameya is trying to go to an ice cream shop near their apartment.



Hazard Research

We researched the limits of different mobility devices and factors that affect them. We identified a few key hazards that users of mobility devices should be aware of as they can cause damage or inhibit the performance of their device.

Inclement weather
Rain, ice, extreme heat, etc.

Uneven Terrain
Cobblestone sidewalks, bumps, etc.

Steps
Sidewalk curb cuts

Steep Inclines
Steeply-inclining hills

Steep Declines
Steep ascents, etc.

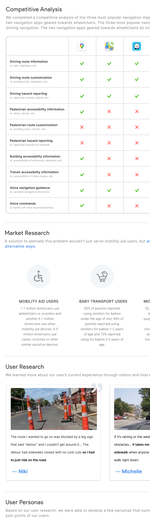
Construction
Sidewalk construction

Sidewalk dead ends
Sudden sidewalk drop-offs, etc.

Crowded Areas
High-foot-traffic zones

Object on sidewalk
Unwelcome or unexpected

LOFI WIREFRAMES



Report Icongraphy

We attained the original colors of the icons of reports on the map so they're accessible and easy to identify.

ORIGINAL COLORS

Fails WCAG contrast ratio

FIXED COLORS

Passes WCAG contrast ratio

Multiple Reports in an Area

To prevent unreadable congestion of multiple reports in an area, we created a component that shows the number of reports and the icons of the types of reports. Pedestrians can zoom in on the area for more information and exact locations of the reports.

Images and Captions for Reports

Allowing users to add image and captions to reports to describe hazards helps those with auditory or visual disabilities.

Hands-Free Reporting and Alerts

Use of Google Assistant for voice commands and diction allows those who may not be able to use their hands with their mobility aid the ability to report hazards and be alerted of upcoming reports.

HIFI WIREFRAMES

Reporting

Using the Report Menu user can add reports to the map. Users can select from an array of report types and add an image and caption to the report as well.

Upcoming Reports

Upcoming reports will show on the map. Users can click the reports for an image and caption description of the report. Google Assistant will also notify of upcoming reports verbally.

Customization

Upcoming reports will show on the map. Users can click the reports for an image and caption description of the report. Google Assistant will also notify of upcoming reports verbally.

Alternate Routes

Google Maps will calculate routes based on the customizations that the user has added. Multiple routes are calculated and displayed for the user to choose from. Users can even see estimated foot traffic along that route.

Reports on the Map

Users can see reports anywhere on the map, even if they're not following a route currently.

Inclement Weather

Users can see the current weather and sidewalk conditions before they go out.