





# Chapter 8 Environment



## VARIABLES

Analysis	Data Source
1. Grocery Store Availability	City of OKC Planning Parcel Data, 2015; US Census ACS 2015 5-year population estimates
2. Percent of population spending more than 30% of household income on rent	U.S. Census ACS, 2011-2015 5-year estimates
3. Percent of population spending more than 30% of household income on mortgage	U.S. Census ACS, 2011-2015 5-year estimates
4. Percentage of population with no vehicle access	U.S. Census ACS, 2011-2015 5-year estimates
5. Average number of food establishment violations issued by OCCHD	Oklahoma City-County Health Department Consumer Protection Division, 2013-2015

## GROCERY STORE AVAILABILITY

Grocery store accessibility provides an overview of nutritional food availability in the community. The City of Oklahoma City provided data for this indicator. The indicator is presented as the percent of the population within 1 mile of a supermarket at the zip code level. The darker the shade, the smaller the proportion of households living within 1 mile of a supermarket.

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### Why is it important?

The USDA defines food deserts as areas with limited availability of fresh fruit, vegetables, and other healthful whole foods, largely due to lack of grocery stores and healthy food options (USDA). Local public health efforts, such as Wellness Now and Healthy Living along with community partnerships, can identify resources that impact social inequalities and assure policies and programs are in place to address decreased grocery store accessibility especially in low-income communities where public transportation is the primary form of commuting. Residents have the opportunity to improve community awareness and system changes along with developing or advocating for programs, services, and policies that aim to reduce social inequality and increase social and health services in the community geared towards increased access to supermarkets and healthy food options.

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### How are we doing?

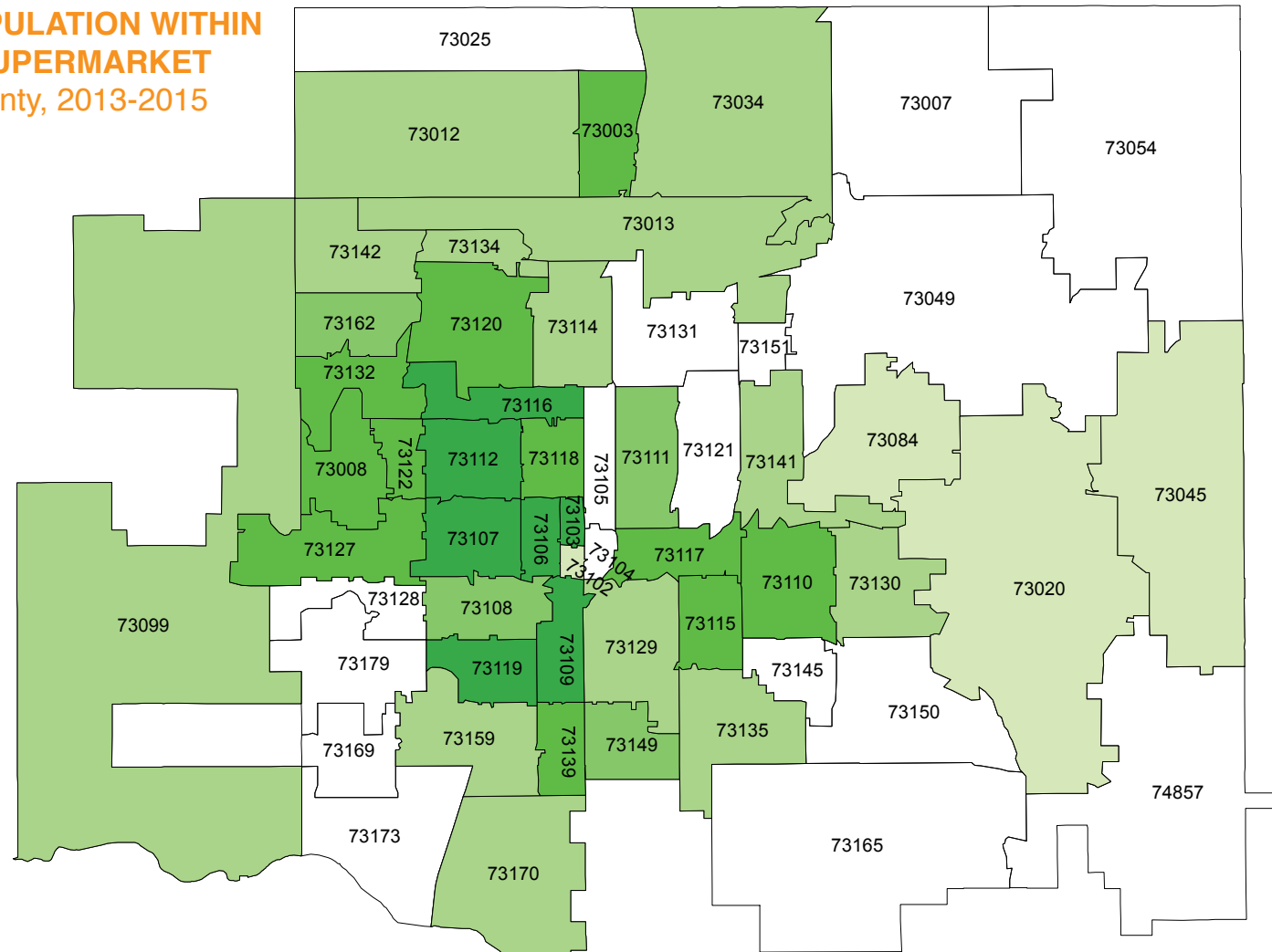
Of the zip codes in Oklahoma City-County, 19 had less than 5 percent of the population living within 1 mile of a supermarket. The zip codes with the highest percentage of the population living within 1 mile of a supermarket are 73109, 873119, 73106, 73112 and 73107. The median percentage living within 1 mile of a supermarket in the city-county jurisdiction is nearly 28 percent.

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Data Source: City of OKC Planning Parcel Data, 2015



**PERCENT OF POPULATION WITHIN  
ONE MILE OF A SUPERMARKET**  
Oklahoma City-County, 2013-2015



\*No data available

Highest Lowest N/A

73003	56%	73054	*
73007	*	73084	11%
73008	71%	73099	23%
73012	29%	73102	*
73013	21%	73103	77%
73020	3%	73104	*
73025	*	73105	*
73034	32%	73106	84%
73045	7%	73107	80%
73049	*	73108	38%
		73109	90%
		73110	58%
		73111	47%
		73112	81%
		73114	22%
		73115	56%
		73116	73%
		73117	59%
		73118	67%
		73119	87%
		73120	68%
		73121	*
		73122	65%
		73127	57%
		73128	*
		73129	27%
		73130	32%
		73131	*
		73132	68%
		73134	34%
		73135	31%
		73139	67%
		73141	19%
		73142	25%
		73145	*
		73149	40%
		73150	*
		73151	*
		73159	34%
		73162	43%
		73165	*
		73169	*
		73170	25%
		73173	*
		73179	*
		74857	*

Data Source: U.S. Census ACS 2015 5-year population estimates

## HOUSING SECURITY

This indicator signifies the percent of the population spending more than 30 percent of household income on housing - rent or mortgage.

### Why is it important?

Housing is an important social determinant of health and well-being. Families that face a high housing burden with their household income have less resources to dedicate towards healthy behaviors, such as preventive care and healthy food. Additionally, the stress of a high rent or mortgage payment compared to household income can negatively impact health and mental health. The local public health system can work with corporations and community members to address housing options in the community. This includes creating affordable housing and safe environments for new communities.

### Percent of Population Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Rent, 2011-2015

**46.3%**  
Oklahoma City-County

**46.2%**  
Oklahoma State

**51.8%**  
United States

### Percent of Population Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Mortgage, 2011-2015



Oklahoma City-County



Oklahoma State



United States

### How are we doing?

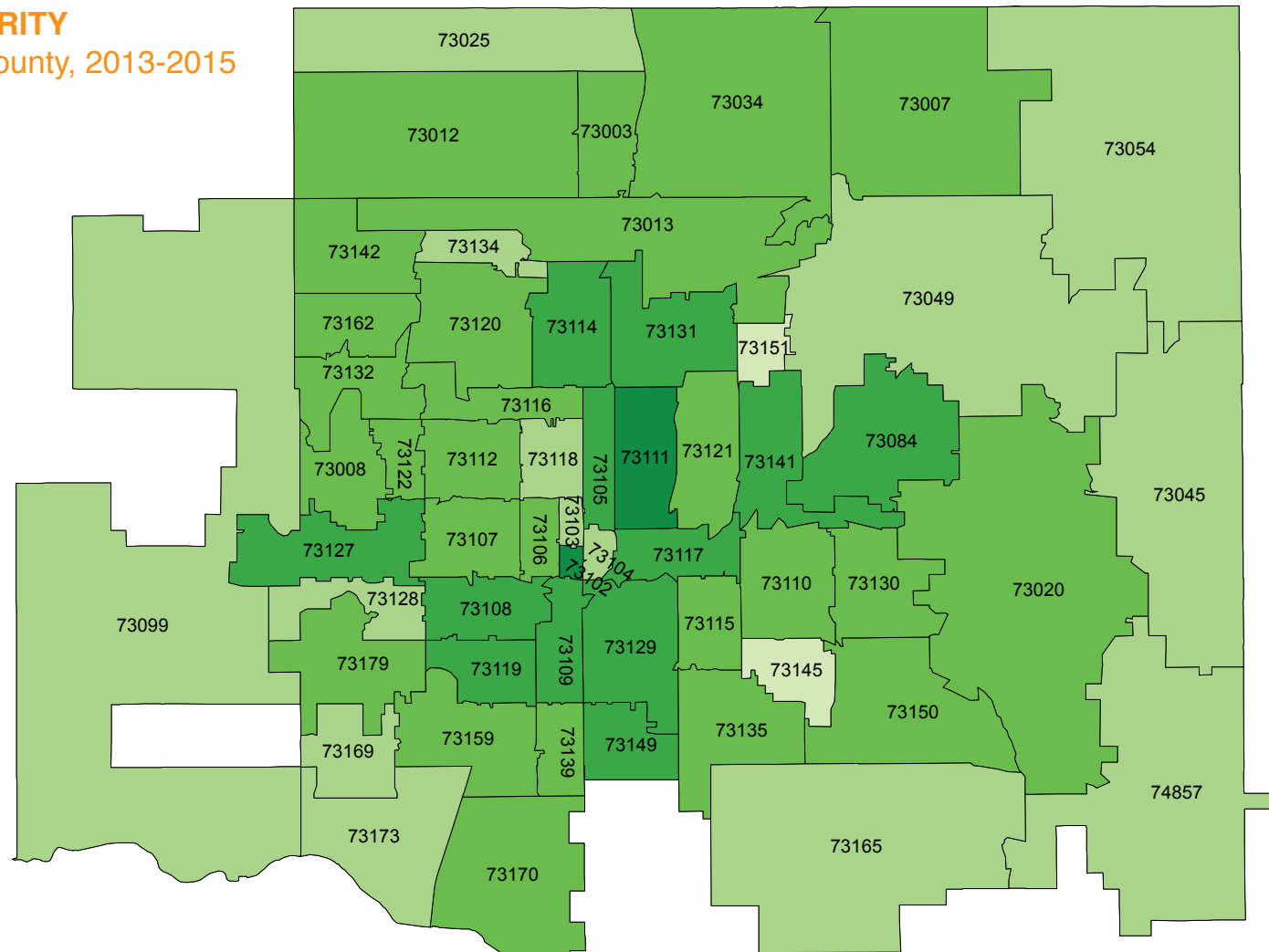
In Oklahoma City-County, 28.5 percent of the population spends at least 30 percent of their income on a mortgage, which is higher than the state percentage of 10.7 but lower than the United States with 32.5 percent spending more than 30 percent of their income on a mortgage. Oklahoma City-County and Oklahoma have a similar percentage of the population spending at least 30 percent of their income on rent, 46.3 percent and 46.2 percent, which is lower than the national percentage of 51.8 percent. Overall, nearly 38 percent of our Oklahoma City-County population spends at least 30 percent of the household income on housing. The zip codes with the highest percent of the population spending more than 30 percent of their income on housing are 73084, 73129, 73105, 73111 and 73102.

Data Source: U.S. Census ACS 2011-2015  
5-year estimates



## HOUSING SECURITY

Oklahoma City-County, 2013-2015



Highest Lowest

73003	36.3%	73054	29.2%	73109	45.6%	73119	48.0%	73132	40.3%	73151	9.0%
73007	36.5%	73084	48.2%	73110	36.9%	73120	35.6%	73134	28.4%	73159	38.2%
73008	38.6%	73099	31.1%	73111	58.3%	73121	37.7%	73135	38.6%	73162	34.5%
73012	34.9%	73102	60.7%	73112	38.0%	73122	34.9%	73139	40.0%	73165	31.1%
73013	37.3%	73103	31.8%	73114	46.6%	73127	42.8%	73141	47.3%	73169	31.9%
73020	35.3%	73104	27.7%	73115	35.4%	73128	33.1%	73142	36.6%	73170	34.6%
73025	31.5%	73105	48.7%	73116	34.6%	73129	48.3%	73145	18.4%	73173	28.7%
73034	38.2%	73106	38.4%	73117	45.7%	73130	34.4%	73149	43.2%	73179	40.0%
73045	32.7%	73107	40.5%	73118	32.1%	73131	43.9%	73150	36.0%	74857	33.2%
73049	28.0%	73108	45.6%								

Data Source: U.S. Census ACS, American Community Survey, 2011-2015 5-year estimates

# TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

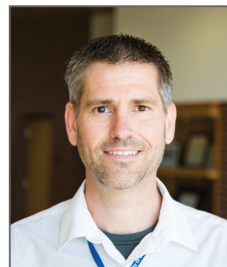
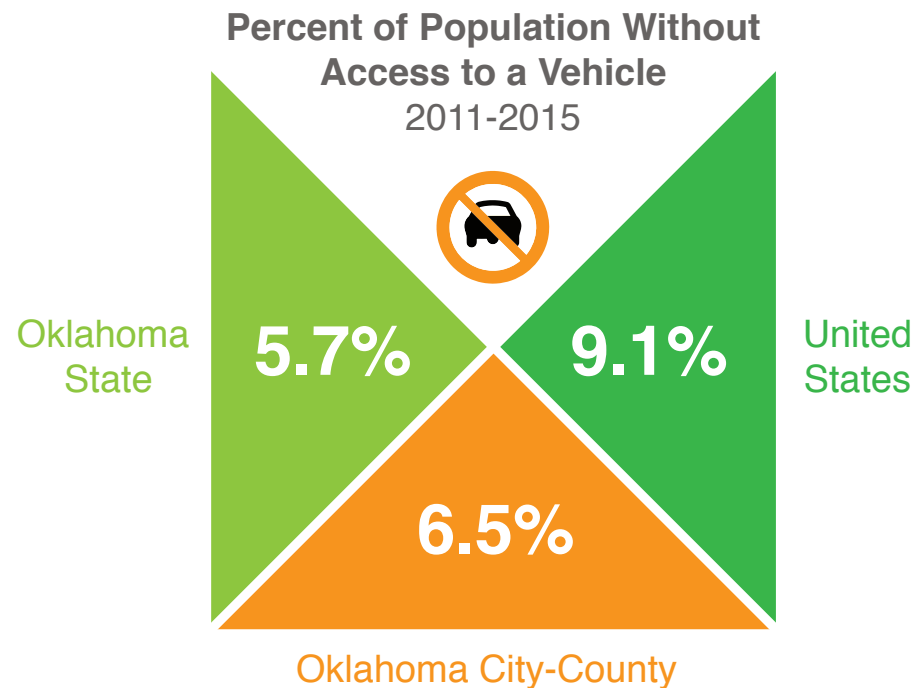
Emphasis has been placed on the health impacts lack of transportation inflicts on a community. This indicator presents overall transportation security as a combination of the population's access to a motor vehicle and/or public transit. The greater the transportation security percentage, the greater the access to primary and secondary transportation options in that zip code. Populations that do not have access to a motor vehicle in a location with no available public transit have the lowest transportation security.

## Why is it important?

Inadequate transportation can harm health within the community. For example, traffic-related air pollution is linked to adverse respiratory conditions, including difficulty breathing and asthma. The local public health system should place emphasis on transportation policies that improve public health in the community to create equitable and healthy transportation policies (APHA). This can increase transportation to employment, healthy food access, health care and parks/recreation facilities. Access to both a motor vehicle and public transit provides the greatest transportation security for the population since access to a motor vehicle provides the opportunity for one to drive to employment, medical treatment, healthy food options and parks/recreations facilities while the proximity of public transit access provides a secondary transportation method if the vehicle suddenly becomes unavailable.

## How are we doing?

On average, 6.5 percent of the population in Oklahoma City-County does not have access to a vehicle, which is similar to the state at 5.7 percent but lower than the percentage reported for the United States at 9.1 percent. Additionally, an average of 25.7 percent of the population lives within a quarter mile of a transit stop in Oklahoma City-County. When looking at overall transportation security, the zip codes with the greatest transportation security are 73104, 73102, 73106, 73107 and 73139. Zip codes with lowest transportation security include 73045, 73008, 73003, 73117, and 73162.



**Ken Bryan, MBA**

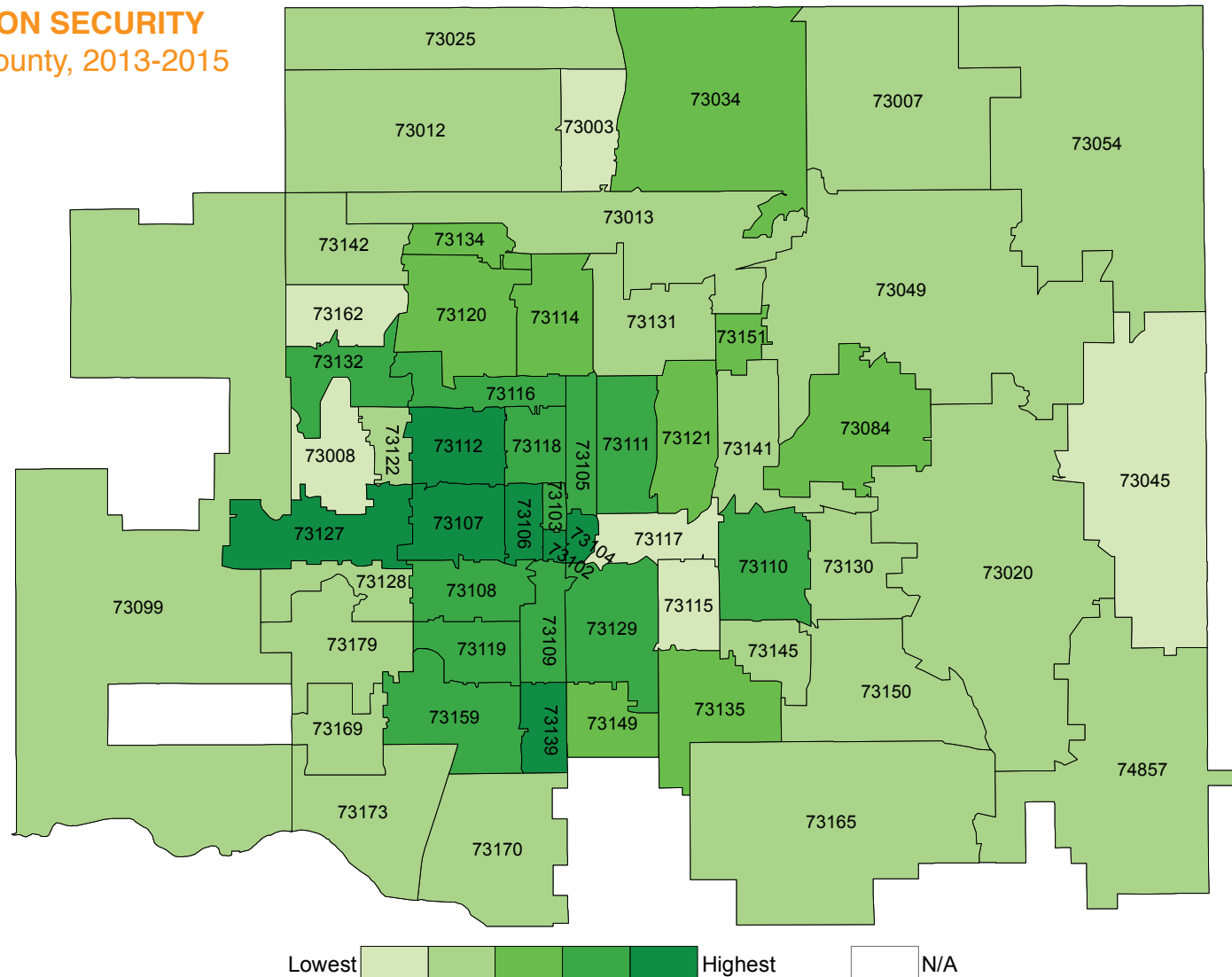
Program Planner – Planning and Redevelopment,  
City of Oklahoma City

“Oklahoma City is fortunate to be both a contributor and a consumer of OCCHD’s Wellness Score. By participating in the process, we strengthen our relationships and gain useful insights into the wellness needs of our communities. For example, Wellness Score has informed priorities related to constructing sidewalks, bike lanes, and trails throughout Oklahoma City.”

Data Source: U.S. Census ACS American Community Survey  
2011-2015 5-Year Estimates and City of Oklahoma City Planning Office

# TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

## Oklahoma City-County, 2013-2015



73003	70.9%	73054	74.2%	73109	80.6%	73119	79.9%	73132	78.5%	73151	75.0%
73007	73.6%	73084	76.6%	73110	79.1%	73120	75.7%	73134	76.0%	73159	78.8%
73008	70.1%	73099	72.6%	73111	79.3%	73121	76.7%	73135	75.1%	73162	71.9%
73012	73.7%	73102	86.7%	73112	84.5%	73122	74.6%	73139	84.8%	73165	74.3%
73013	73.5%	73103	79.1%	73114	76.8%	73127	83.4%	73141	74.0%	73169	74.5%
73020	73.7%	73104	89.1%	73115	72.1%	73128	73.4%	73142	73.5%	73170	72.7%
73025	73.6%	73105	80.6%	73116	78.5%	73129	78.9%	73145	74.0%	73173	74.5%
73034	77.2%	73106	86.6%	73117	71.4%	73130	72.9%	73149	76.6%	73179	73.7%
73045	68.5%	73107	86.4%	73118	78.1%	73131	73.7%	73150	73.4%	74857	73.3%
73049	73.2%	73108	80.3%								

Data Source: U.S. Census ACS 2011-2015 5-year estimates



## CONSUMER PROTECTION

This indicator is defined as the average number of violations issued by OCCHD Consumer Protection related to food serving establishments over the years 2013-2015. The average rate of violations were 1964.1 per 100,000 in Oklahoma City-County during 2013-2015.

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### Why is it important?

Most establishments are inspected by OCCHD's Consumer Protection Sanitarians once or twice a year, or more depending upon past inspection results. Unannounced inspections allow for the inspector to see the normal service before their presence is made known. If an inspector sees anything that is deemed inappropriate for the safety of customers, they will issue a violation. Most violations will not shut down an establishment, but give them notice to correct the issue. By enforcing the best-known practices that prevent illness, injury, and death in food service, pool maintenance, environmental and general safety, we can keep the public safe.

### How are we doing?

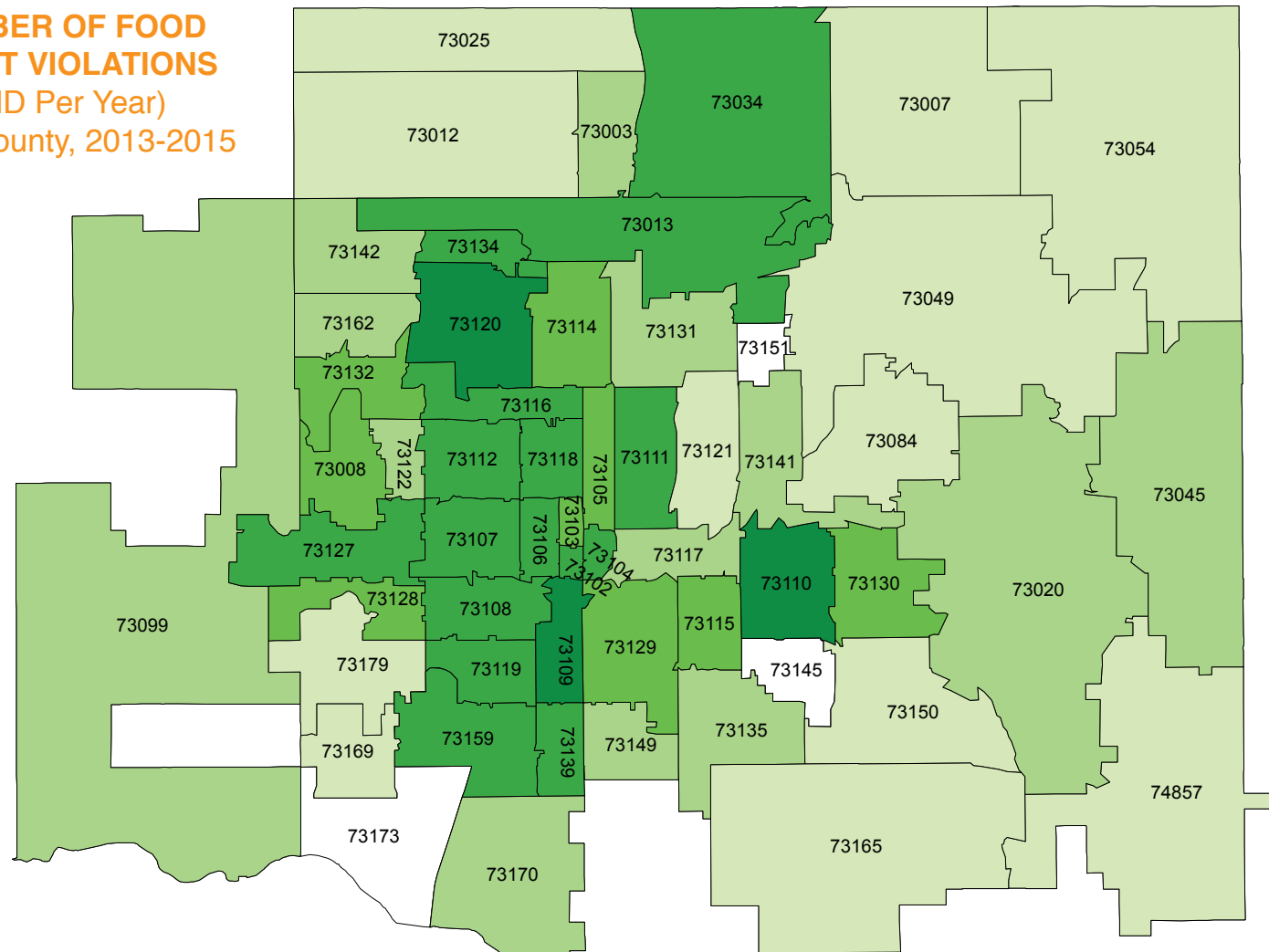
In Oklahoma City-County, there were 52,865 violations in 2013-2015. The zip codes with the highest violation rates were 73066 73106, 73134, 73102 and 73104. There was also an average of 413 complaints per year in the city-county jurisdiction. These complaints are submitted to the health department from community members and are addressed by the health department. In addition to investigating complaints and addressing violations, the inspectors at the Oklahoma City-County Health Department offer various types of classes and training to licensed food service establishments. The trainings are free and can be offered on site to ensure the community is best protected from foodborne illness. These classes include food safety and sanitation, good hygiene, childcare food safety, the inspection process, foodborne illness and swimming pool safety.

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Data Source: Oklahoma City-County Health Department Consumer Protection Division 2013-2015



**AVERAGE NUMBER OF FOOD  
ESTABLISHMENT VIOLATIONS**  
(Issued By OCCHD Per Year)  
Oklahoma City-County, 2013-2015



\*No data available

Lowest Highest N/A

73003	219.0	73054	36.0	73109	949.7	73119	685.3	73132	331.3	73151	*
73007	11.0	73084	47.0	73110	946.7	73120	1032.7	73134	626.7	73159	462.3
73008	297.7	73099	183.3	73111	480.0	73121	44.3	73135	160.3	73162	105.3
73012	79.7	73102	630.7	73112	592.3	73122	238.3	73139	461.3	73165	23.3
73013	499.7	73104	458.0	73114	345.7	73127	595.7	73141	174.0	73169	29.0
73020	137.0	73105	288.0	73115	395.3	73128	295.0	73142	104.3	73170	198.0
73025	31.7	73106	538.3	73116	506.3	73129	398.0	73145	*	73173	*
73034	636.7	73107	516.0	73117	141.3	73130	295.3	73149	181.0	73179	39.7
73045	104.7	73108	736.0	73118	721.7	73131	139.7	73150	23.0	74857	20.7
73049	47.7										

Data Source: Oklahoma City-County Health Department Consumer Protection Division 2013-2015