

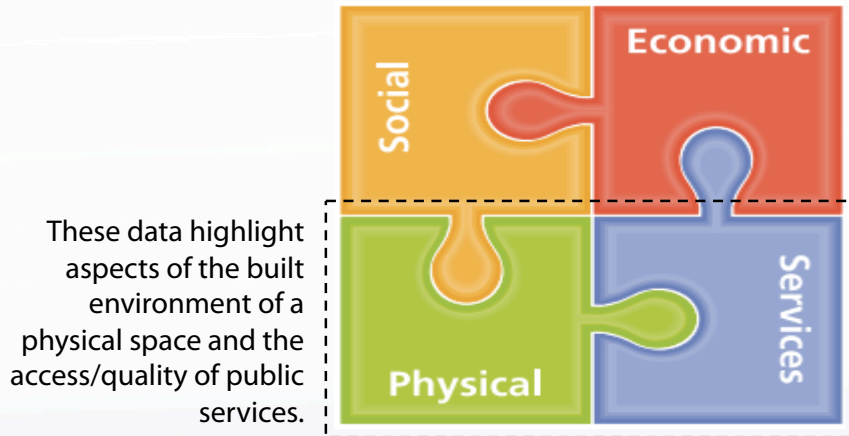
# Place Matters: Health, Housing and Equity in Oklahoma City

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- I. Components of place and why place matters
- II. Description of data source and method
- III. The Data: Housing and Health in Oklahoma City
  - ✧ Neighborhood/housing conditions and health
  - ✧ Nutrition, housing, and health
  - ✧ Architecture, health and housing
  - ✧ Why not move?
- IV. Concluding thoughts and implications

## The Components of Place

Source: PolicyLink, Why Place Matters: Building a Movement for Healthy Communities



## American Housing Survey



- ✧ Census Bureau survey of major U.S. cities
- ✧ Individual housing unit and neighborhood-level data for Oklahoma City
- ✧ **In this presentation, because of limitations with the data set, 'White, non-hispanic' also includes some Asian, Native American, Two or more races, and Other households. Less than 10 percent of the 'White, non-hispanic' households in the charts and tables below are classified otherwise.**

## Neighborhood vs. Community

Source: PolicyLink, Why Place Matters: Building a Movement for Healthy Communities

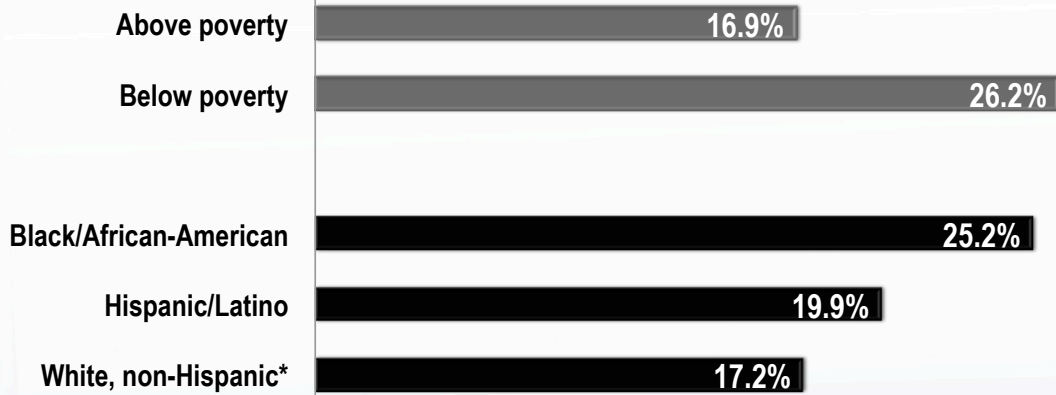
The terms “**neighborhoods**” and “**communities**” are primarily geographic references. In this sense, neighborhood is the relatively small area in which people live. **Community** is defined more broadly because where individuals and families work and socialize often traverses neighborhoods, cities, or regions.

Much of the data below highlight differences in the environmental quality of our neighborhoods, but they offer much broader lessons on how the construction of our communities implicates household and neighborhood health.

### Neighborhood and housing conditions:

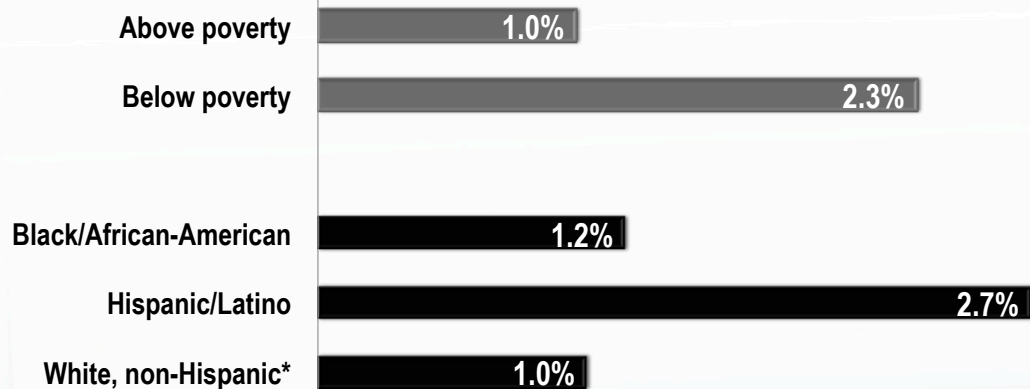
- Water leakage inside/outside structure or both
- Moderate to severe plumbing problems
- Within 300 feet of housing unit:
  - Commercial or institutional area
  - Industrial or factory area
  - Trash, litter or junk accumulated

## Water leakage inside/outside structure:



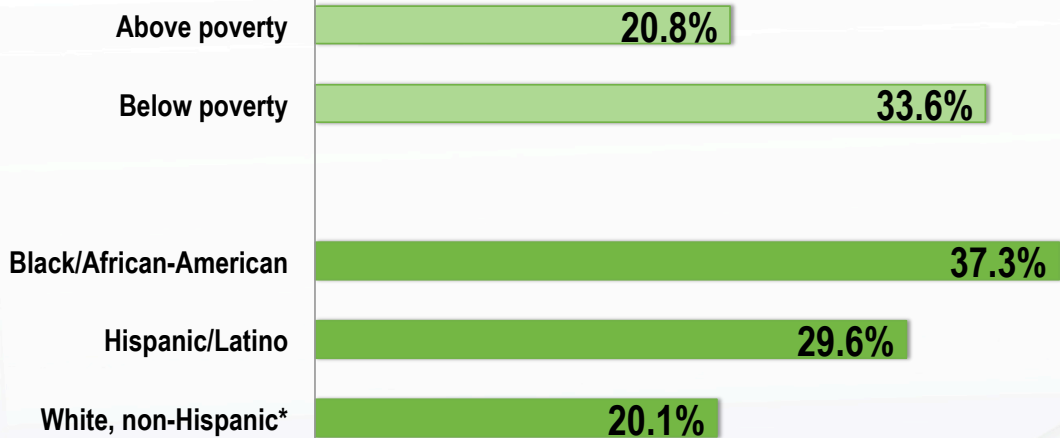
Oklahoma City, 2004 American Housing Survey

## Moderate or severe plumbing problems:



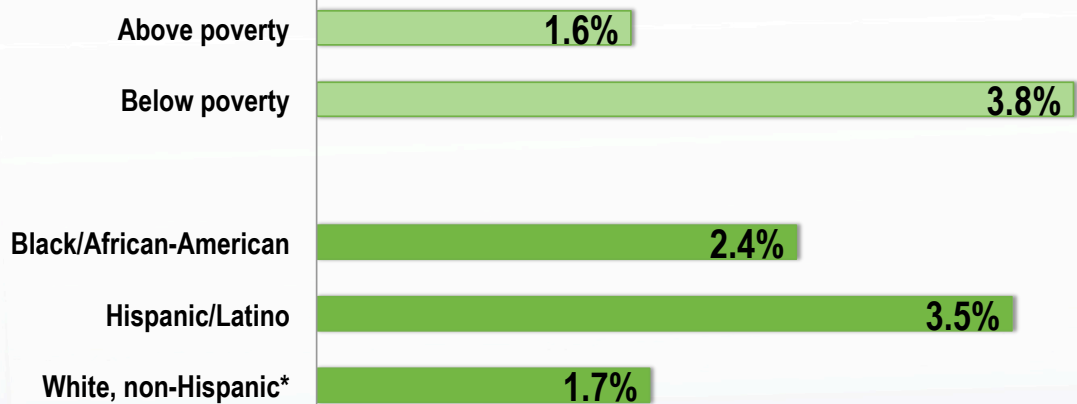
Oklahoma City, 2004 American Housing Survey

## Commerical or institutional area within 300 feet:



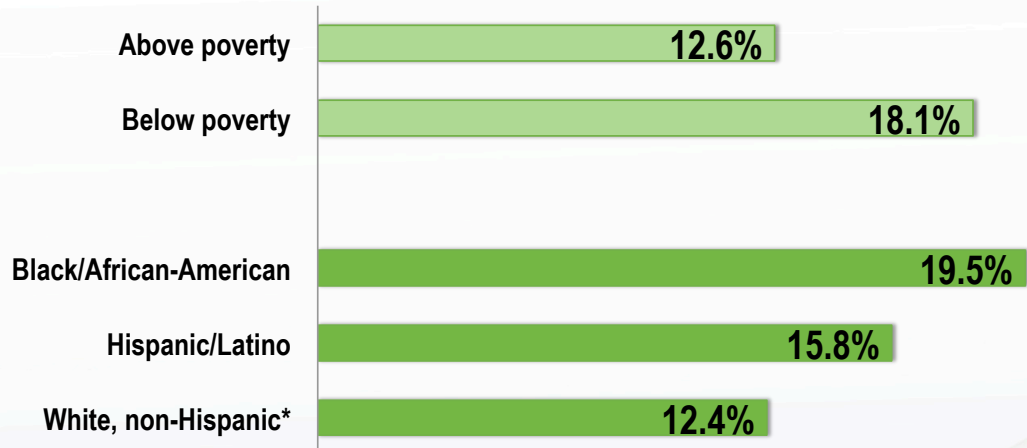
Oklahoma City, 2004 American Housing Survey

## Industrial or factory area within 300 feet:



Oklahoma City, 2004 American Housing Survey

## Trash, litter or junk accumulated within 300 feet:

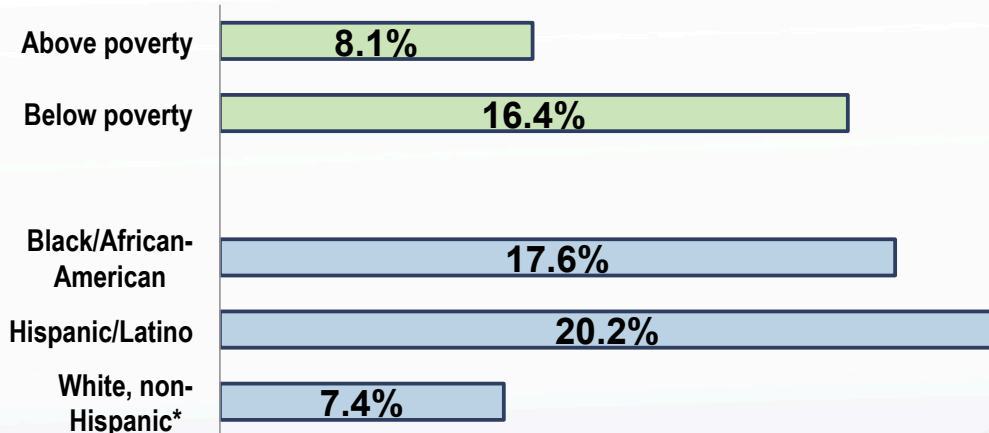


Oklahoma City, 2004 American Housing Survey

## Nutrition and housing:

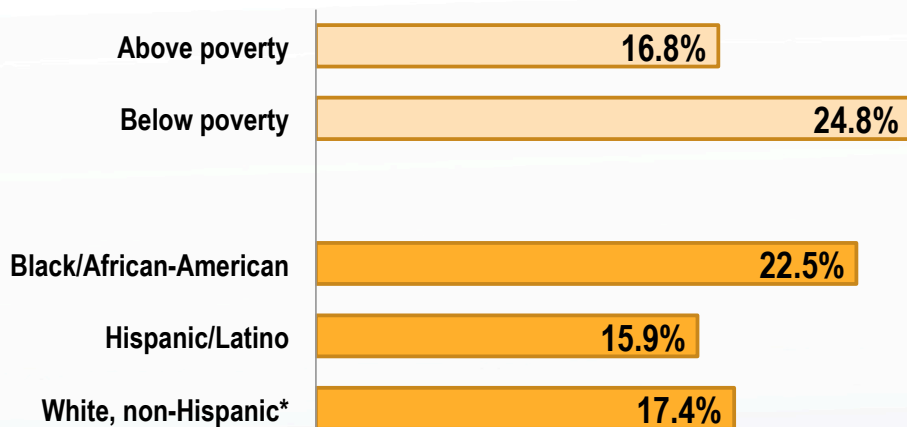
- Primary water source safe to drink
- Access to a grocery/drug store
- Incomplete kitchen (no sink, fridge, or oven/burners)

## Primary water source not safe to drink:



Oklahoma City, 2004 American Housing Survey

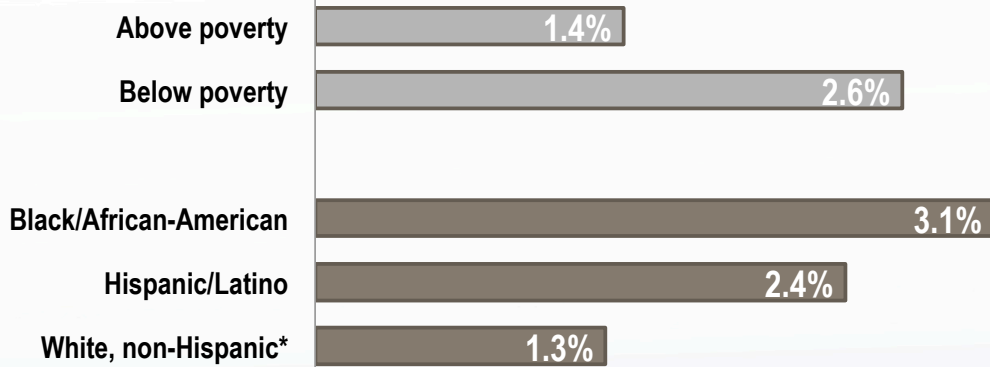
## Over a mile to a grocery/drug store:



Oklahoma City, 2004 American Housing Survey

## Incomplete kitchen

(no sink, fridge, or oven/burners)



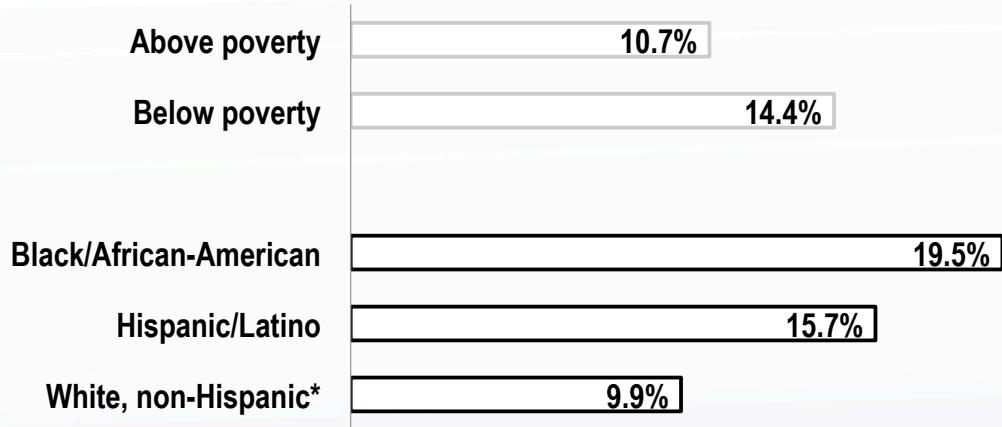
Oklahoma City, 2004 American Housing Survey

## Architecture, health and housing:

- Within 300 feet of 4 or more lane highway, road, or airport
- Bothered by street noise or traffic



### Within 300 feet of 4 or more lane highway, road, or airport:



Oklahoma City, 2004 American Housing Survey

### Bothered by street noise or traffic



Oklahoma City, 2004 American Housing Survey

## Why not move?

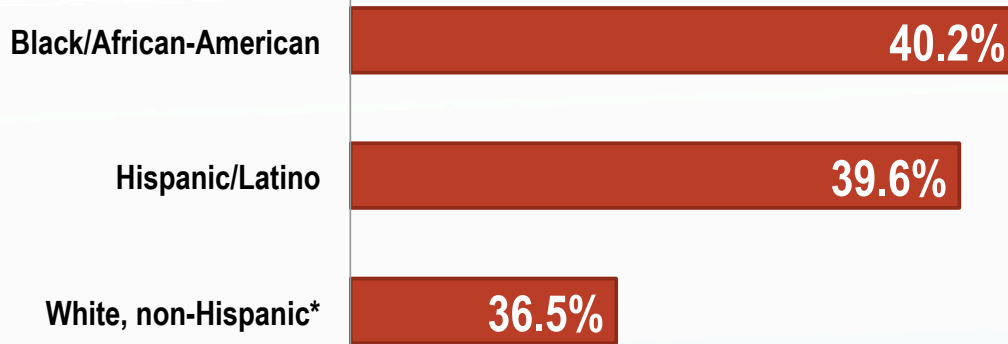
- Main reason for choice of present neighborhood
- Main reason for choice of present house

## Main reason for choice of neighborhood was convenience to job or public transportation:



Oklahoma City, 2004 American Housing Survey

## Main reason for choice of house were financial or only house available:



Oklahoma City, 2004 American Housing Survey

## Concluding thoughts and implications:

- Many of our individual 'choices' and 'behaviors' are heavily mediated by factors beyond our control
- Health education alone, without addressing the physical components of our built environment, will have limited benefit
- Housing/neighborhood segregation by race and income → lasting and material effects on individual and community health