

*The Quality of Life Report*

**Tulsa City Council  
December 2011**

*"I know not anything more pleasant, or more instructive, than to compare experience with expectation, or to register from time to time the difference between idea and reality. It is by this kind of observation that we grow daily less liable to be disappointed."*

Samuel Johnson

The Quality of Life Report is an objective review of our community and its place among similarly situated American cities. It is a snapshot of local conditions and trends, in the context of other cities and our own recent past. It is intended to provide a framework for a meaningful discussion of local policies and funding decisions, and a basis for evaluating our continual efforts to improve our quality of life.

While it is impossible to capture all of the nuanced attributes of a city, consistent measurements can provide an objective foundation for thorough and thoughtful policy debates. They can either reinforce or contradict our anecdotal impressions of our community.

These comparisons are just a starting point for a more specific examination of our community's quality of life, but they are an *objective* starting point, and they provide a solid framework to support the development of sound public policies and the allocation of limited public resources.



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# Methodology



Measures of community quality of life were developed from an extensive review of outcome-based performance measurement, benchmarking best practices, and 'community report cards' from other cities in the United States and Canada. Based on other cities' approaches and empirical research, eight key areas of quality of life were identified — Economic Vitality, Public Safety, Neighborhood Vitality, Human Investment, Citizen Engagement, Transportation, Environment, and Recreation & Culture.

For each aspect of the community's quality of life, representative and consistently available measurements were developed, and the most current data for twenty comparison cities (based on population and geography) is gathered. The data include:

- commute times
- transit usage
- violent crimes
- property crimes
- home ownership
- home vacancy
- home sales prices
- home utility costs
- entertainment expenditures
- park and recreation expenditures
- performing arts centers
- library material circulation
- job growth
- unemployment
- household income
- cost of living
- education spending
- student-teacher ratio
- health costs
- available physicians
- community giving
- voter registration
- air quality
- toxic chemical releases

The measures are standardized into z-scores, so that different units of measurement can be compared consistently. The z-scores are plotted in a single dimension, and grouped by a k-means clustering technique into one of five categories – high (best), medium high, medium (average), medium low, and low (worst).

The city-to-city comparisons are then supplemented with Tulsa-specific data, highlighting aspects of Tulsa's quality of life and illustrating trends over time.



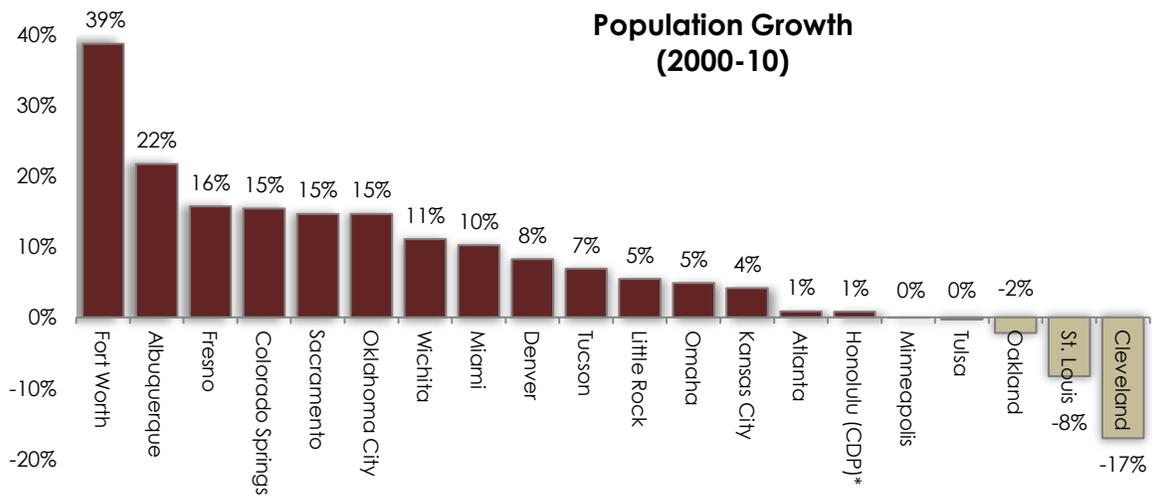


# Tulsa and Our Peer Cities

Cities were selected for comparison based on 2000 central city population, clustered immediately above and below Tulsa. Denver, Ft. Worth, Oklahoma City, Tucson, and Little Rock were selected for regional comparisons.



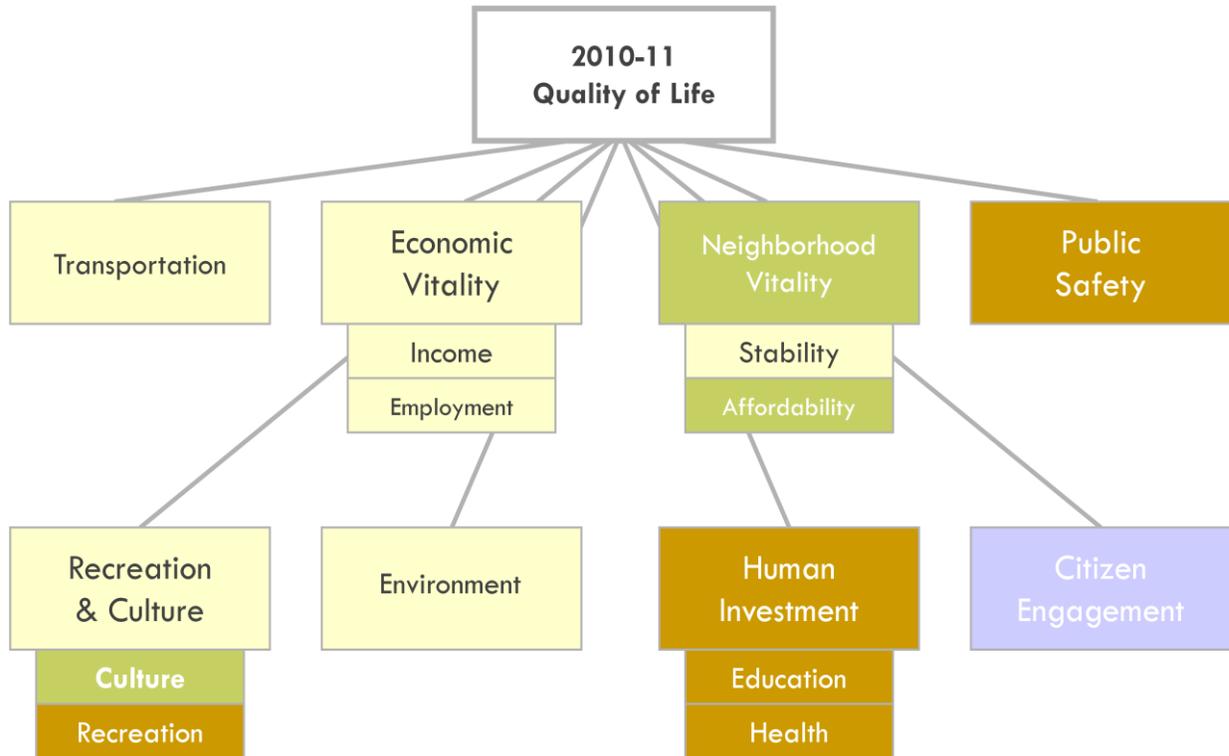
(Note: The set of comparable cities will likely change with the next Quality of Life Report, to reflect 2010 Census population data. The full range of data was not available to revise the set of cities for this report.)



source: U.S. Census Bureau



# Quality of Life Overview



components and sub-components are equally weighted

**2010-11 Quality of Life Comparison.** Tulsa's engaged citizenry, low housing costs, and numerous cultural amenities are evident in this year's Quality of Life comparisons. Economic Vitality rankings are lower than last year, primarily because economic conditions in the comparison cities have begun to stabilize.

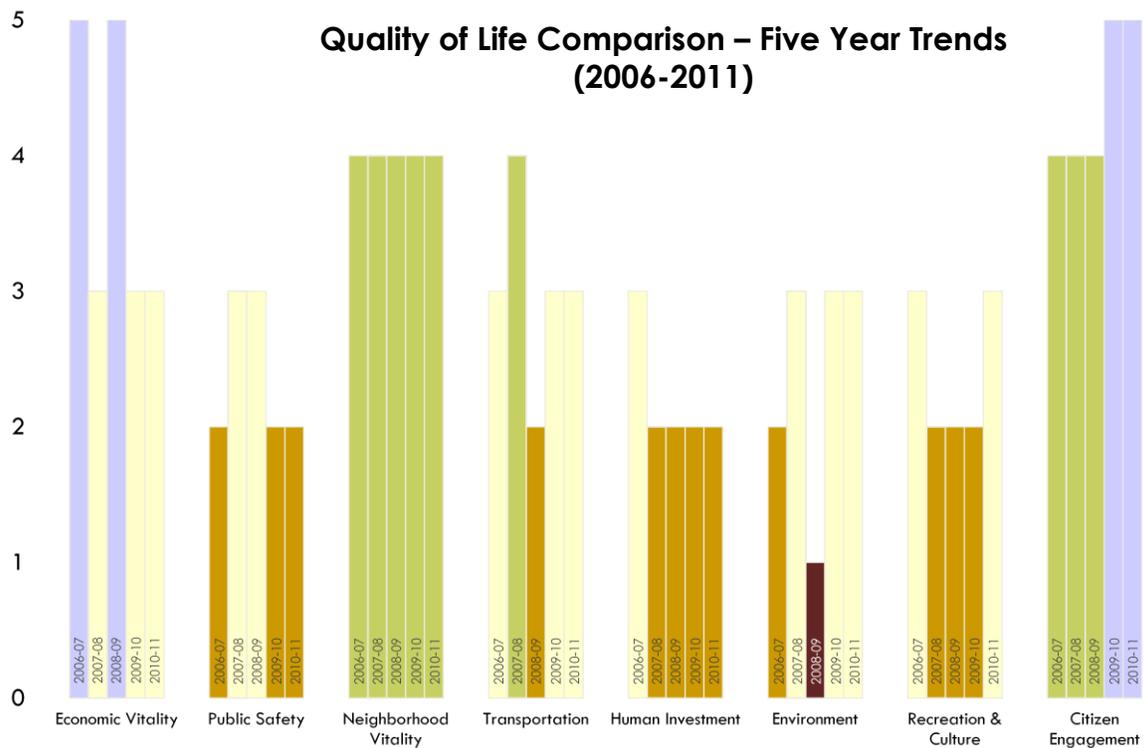
We continue to fare relatively worse in the areas of Human Investment (education and health), recreation, and public safety.



# Quality of Life Overview

**Five-Year Trends.** Relative to the comparison cities, Tulsa has consistently ranked higher in the areas of Economic Vitality, Neighborhood Vitality, and Citizen Engagement. Neighborhood Vitality comparisons have been remarkably stable, primarily due to low housing costs and a relatively stable housing market, compared to other cities.

Tulsa has ranked consistently lower in the area of Human Investment, primarily due to poor health statistics. Relatively higher *per capita* crime and relatively low levels of participation in recreation activities are evident as well.



*(The low 2008-09 Environment ranking was largely attributable to just one facility, a hazardous waste treatment and disposal service, which was responsible for more than 70% of the on-site toxic chemical releases reported in Tulsa County in the year measured.)*

# Demographics

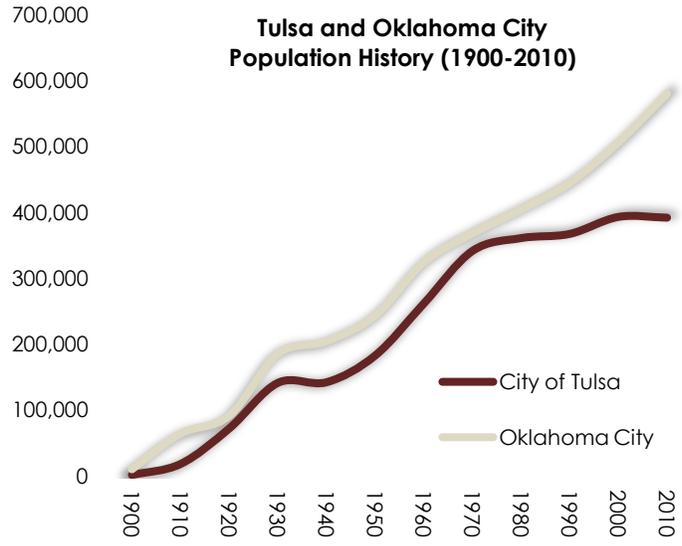


## Population and Land Area.

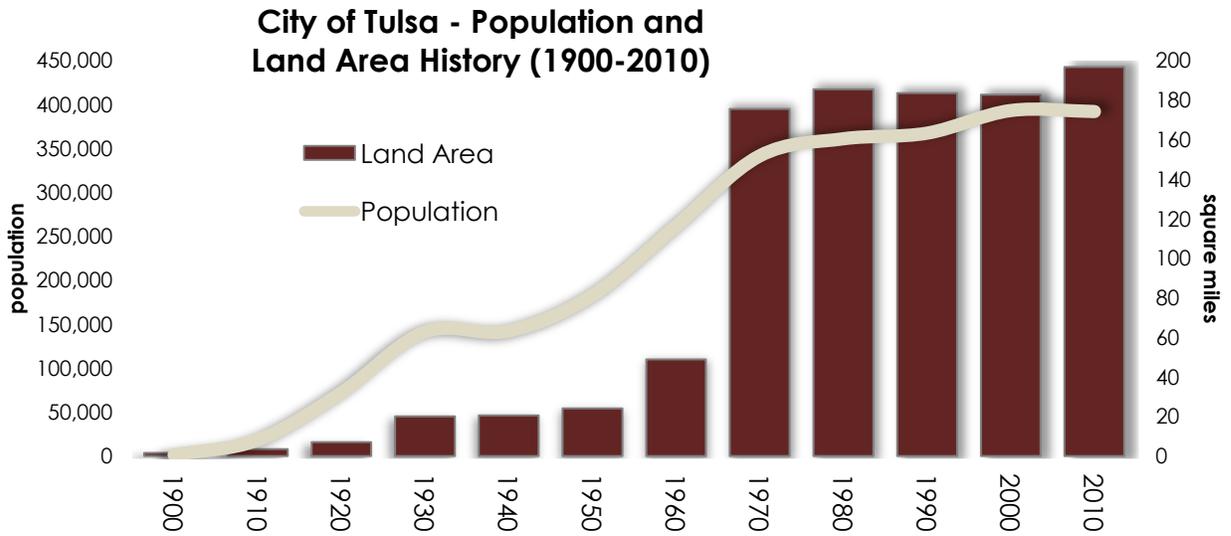
For the first seven decades of the 20th Century, Tulsa's and Oklahoma City's populations grew at approximately the same rate. Since 1970, however, Oklahoma City's population has grown by 58% (212,000 people), while Tulsa's population has grown by about 15% (50,000 people).

From 1900 to 1960, Tulsa's population grew nearly nine times faster than our land area. Since 1960, our *land area* has grown nearly six times faster than our *population*.

In the last decade, Tulsa's land area continued to grow, through the addition of Fair Oaks and smaller annexations, while — according to the Census — our population declined by about 1,200 people.



source: U.S. Census Bureau



source: U.S. Census Bureau

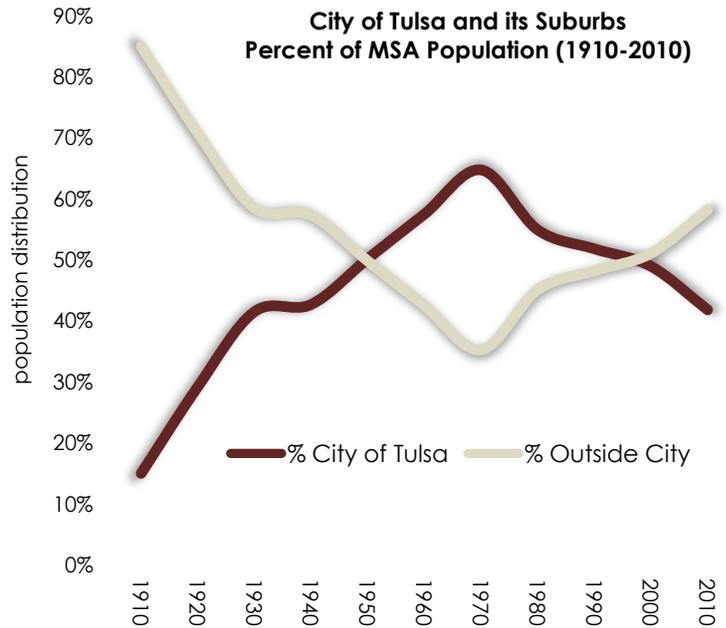


# Demographics

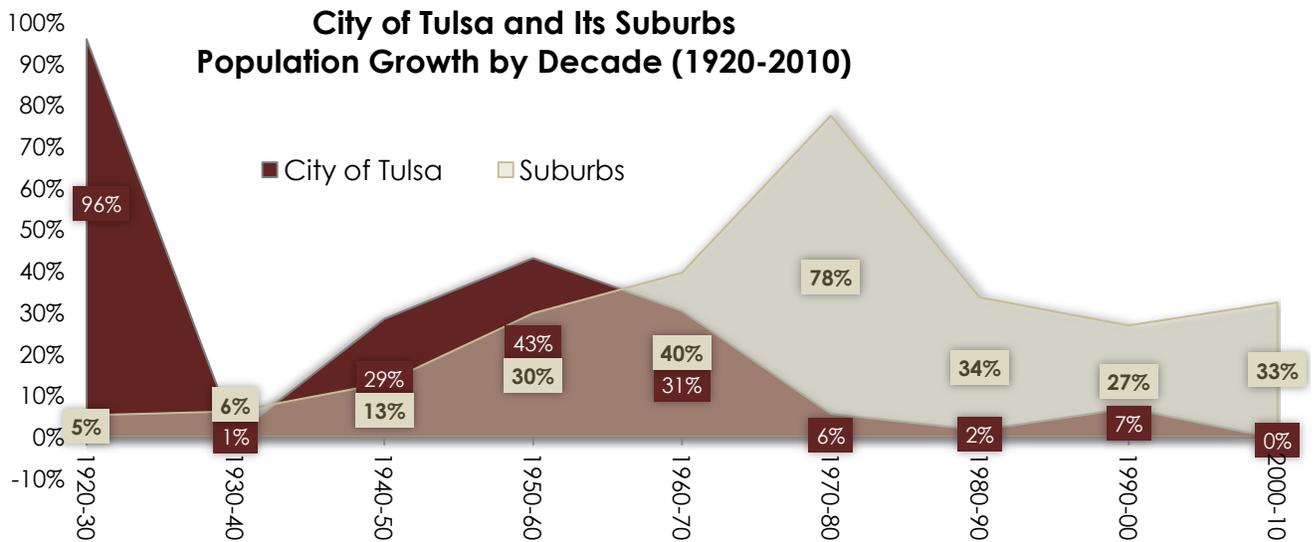
## Urban and Suburban Growth.

1970 marked a turning point in the relationship of Tulsa to its suburbs.

From 1910 to 1970, the Tulsa area became steadily more urban. Since 1970, that dynamic has changed. Fueled by 78% suburban growth from 1970 to 1980, and steady suburban growth since, more people in the Tulsa MSA now live *outside* the City of Tulsa than inside.



source: U.S. Census Bureau

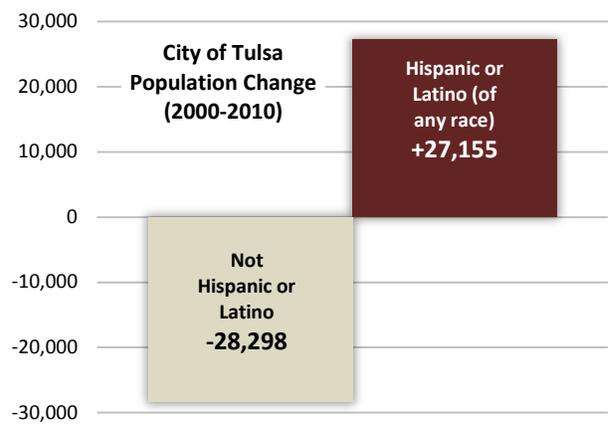
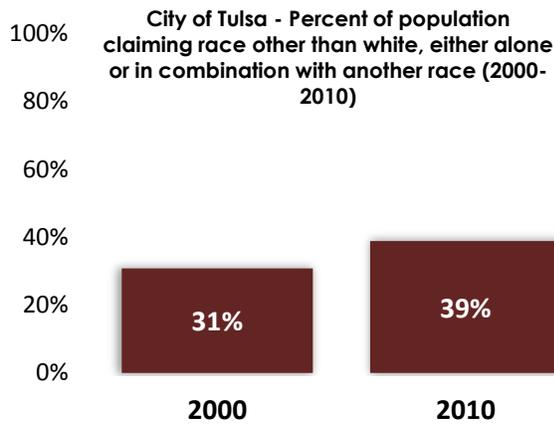


source: U.S. Census Bureau

# Demographics

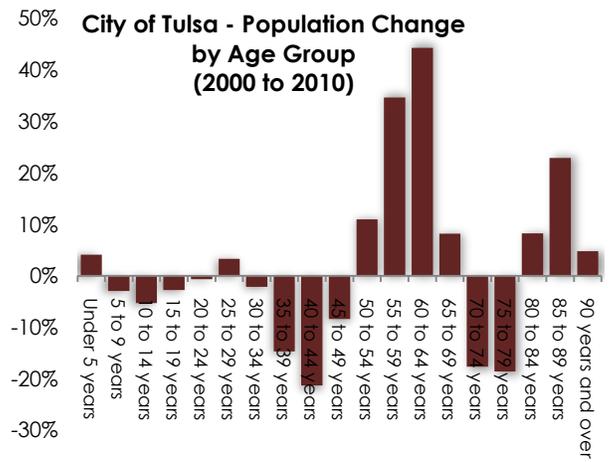
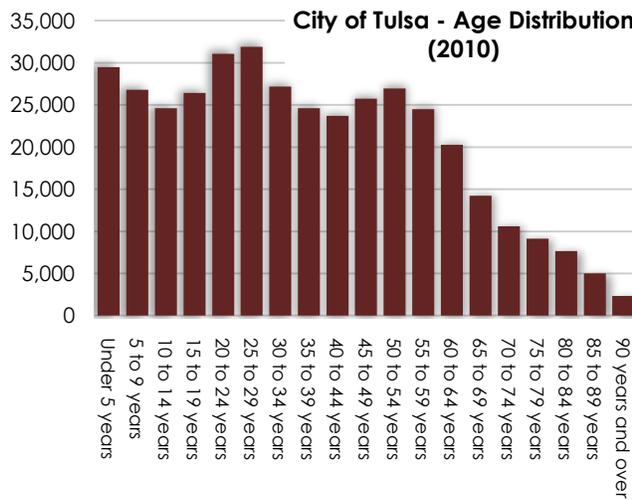


**Race & Hispanic/Latino Origin.** Tulsa is a more diverse community than it was just 10 years ago. The percentage of Tulsans claiming a race other than white has grown from 31% to 39%. Significant growth in Tulsa's Hispanic and Latino populations since 2000 off-set an equivalent decline in the non-Hispanic or Latino population.



source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Age Distribution.** There are more Tulsans in their 20s than any other age group, but those aged 50-70 comprise the fastest growing segment of our population.



source: U.S. Census Bureau

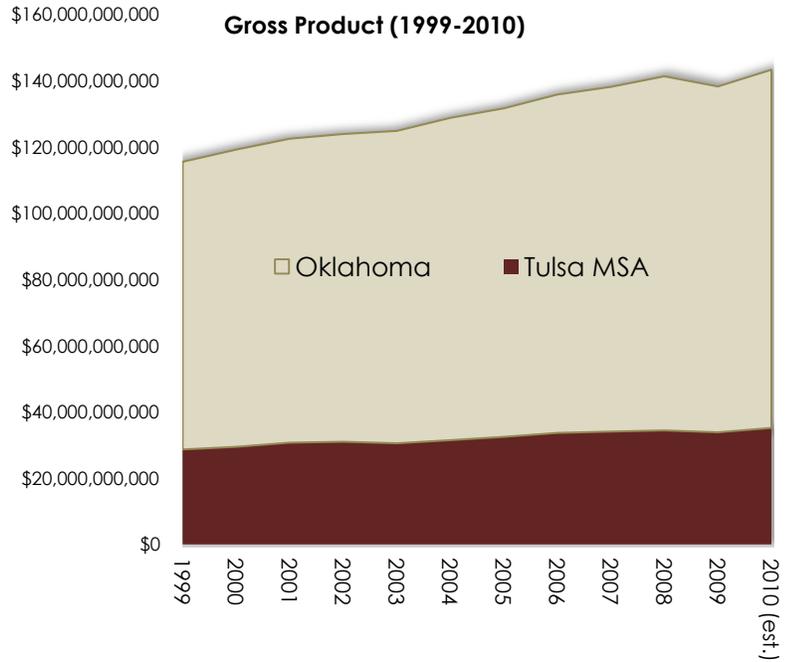


# Economic Vitality

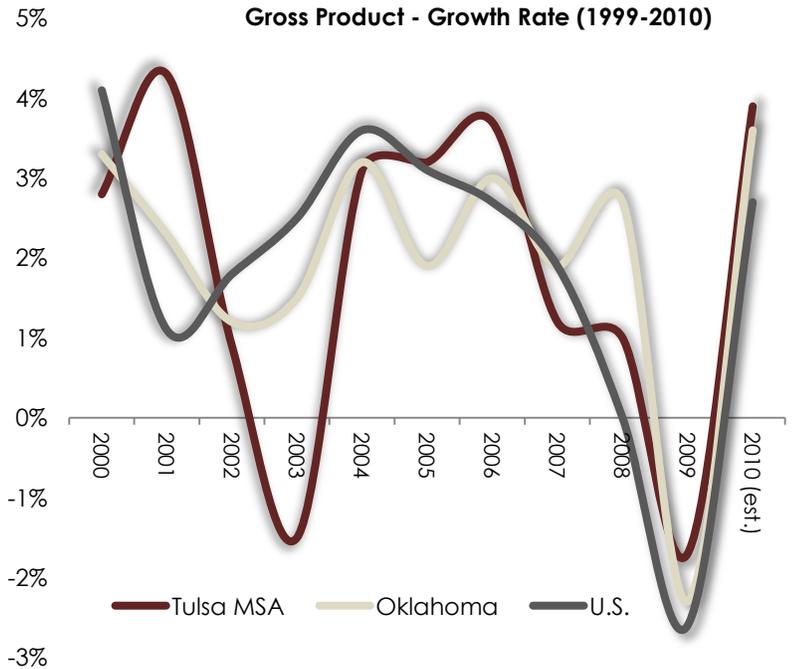
## Regional Production.

Our combined economic vitality indicators place us in the middle group of our peer cities.

Gross regional product in the Tulsa MSA, which is a significant component of growth in the State of Oklahoma, is expected to improve after a decline of nearly 2% in 2009.



source: Tulsa Metro Chamber



source: Tulsa Metro Chamber

Economic Vitality	
1.	Ft. Worth
2.	Omaha
3.	Little Rock
4.	Oklahoma City
5.	Colorado Springs
6.	Minneapolis
7.	Albuquerque
8.	Denver
9.	Kansas City
10.	<b>TULSA</b>
11.	Atlanta
12.	St. Louis
13.	Honolulu
14.	Wichita
15.	Tucson
16.	Oakland
17.	Cleveland
18.	Sacramento
19.	Miami
20.	Fresno

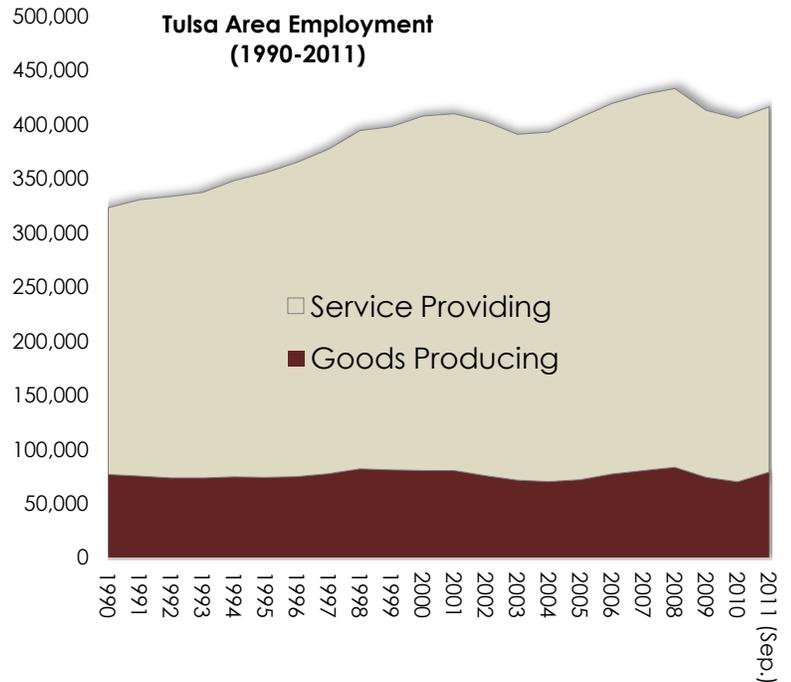


# Economic Vitality

## Employment.

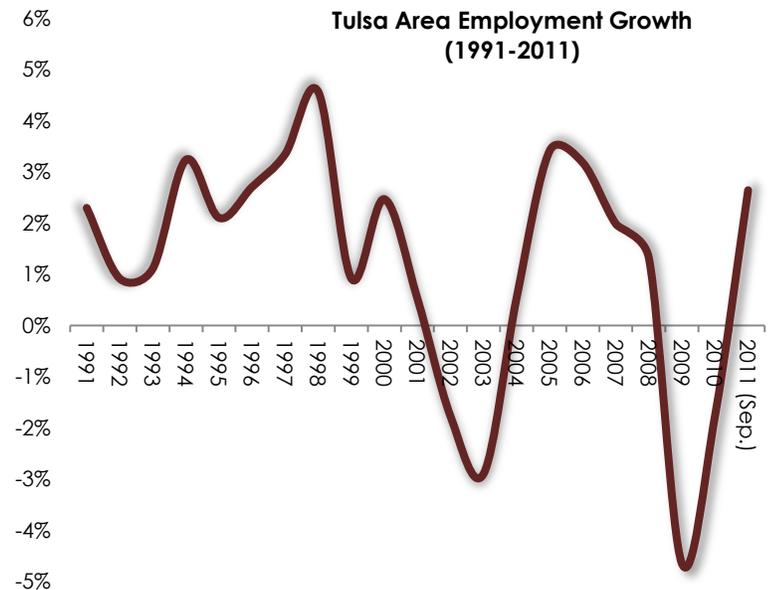
Our employment indicators also place us in the middle group of our peer cities. According to data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there were nearly 28,000 fewer employed Tulsans in 2010 than in 2008. The decline was the most substantial drop in job growth in at least the last 20 years.

Since 2010, employment appears to have stabilized and, as of September 2011, we have recovered about 10,000 of those lost jobs.



source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Employment	
1.	Omaha
2.	Little Rock
3.	Honolulu
4.	Oklahoma City
5.	Ft. Worth
6.	Minneapolis
7.	Denver
8.	St. Louis
9.	Cleveland
10.	Miami
11.	Colorado Springs
12.	<b>TULSA</b>
13.	Kansas City
14.	Albuquerque
15.	Atlanta
16.	Tucson
17.	Oakland
18.	Wichita
19.	Sacramento
20.	Fresno



source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

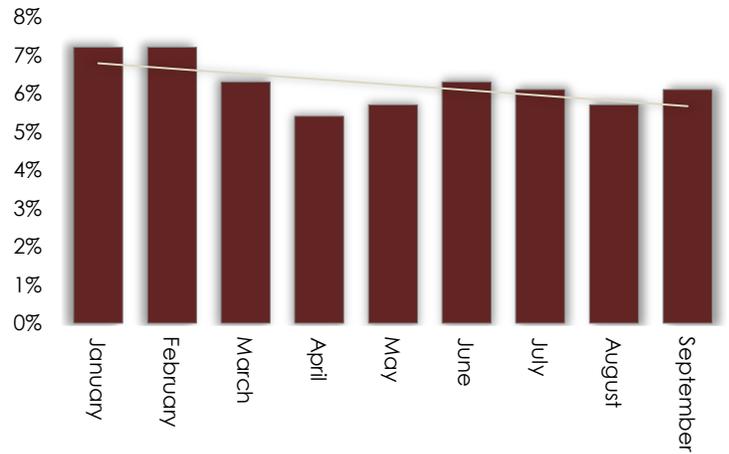
# Economic Vitality



## Unemployment.

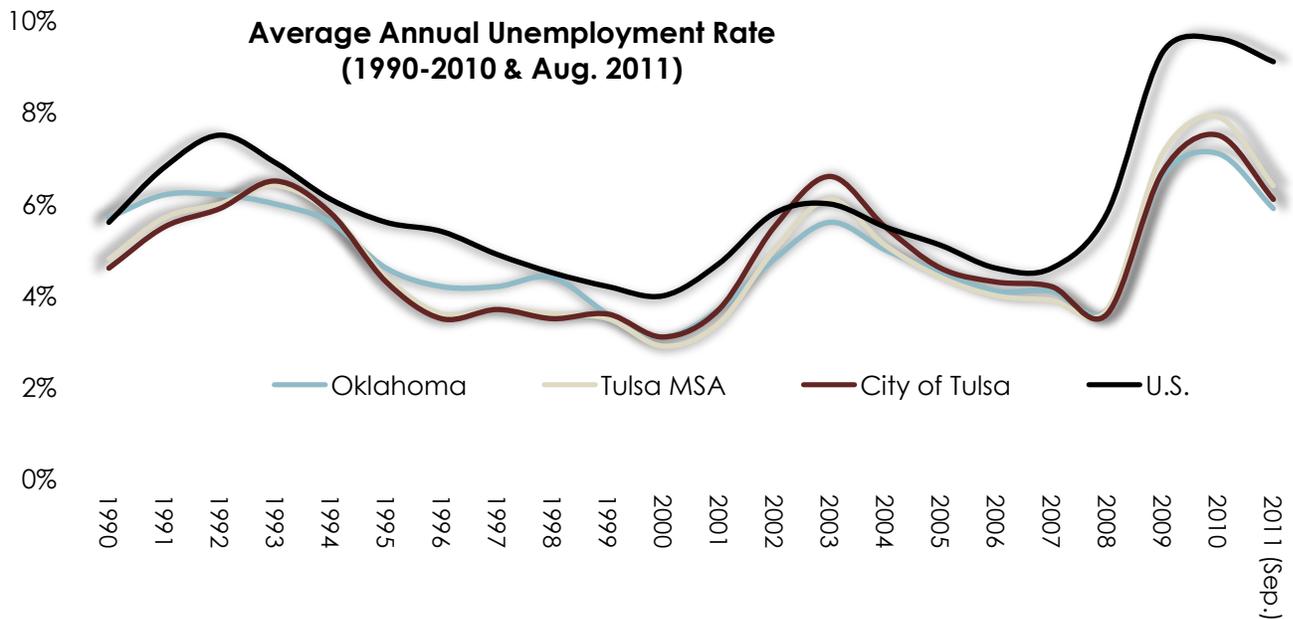
Tulsa-area unemployment increased considerably in 2009, but our unemployment rate has stayed 2%-3% below the national rate. Unemployment has declined slowly in 2011.

**City of Tulsa Unemployment (2011 Year-to-Date)**



source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Average Annual Unemployment Rate (1990-2010 & Aug. 2011)**



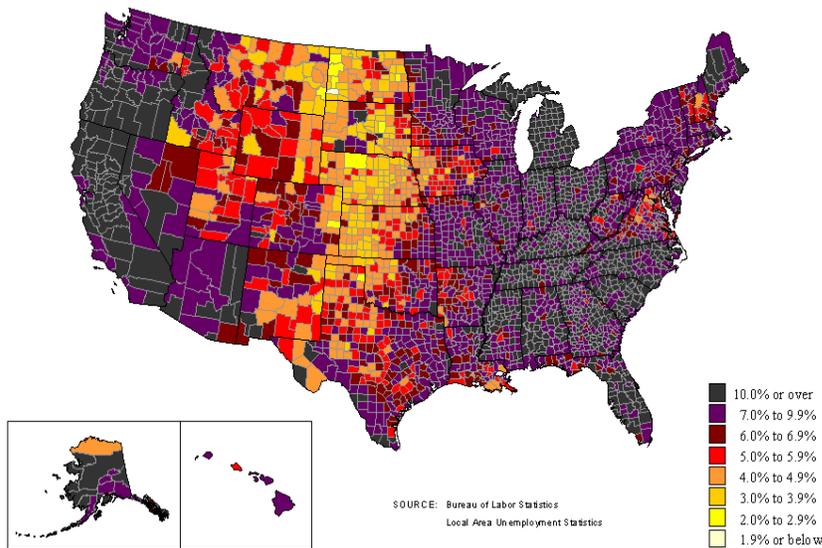
source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

# Economic Vitality



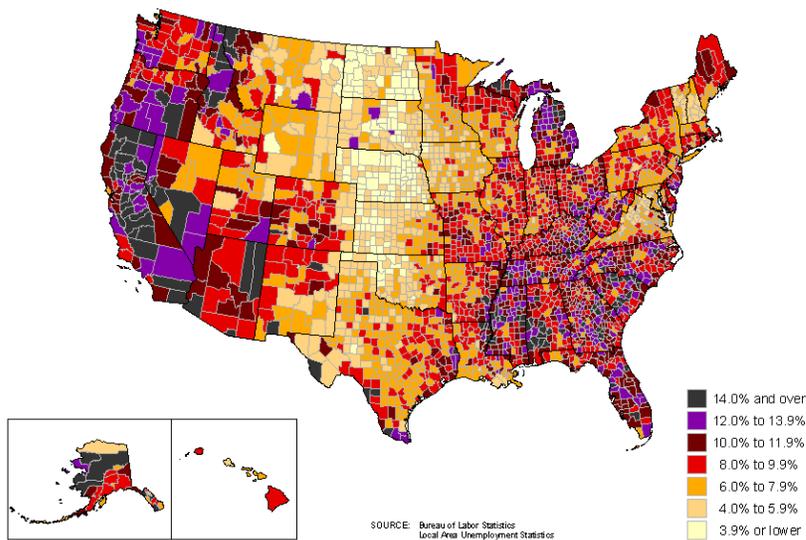
**Unemployment.** A comparison of unemployment nationally, in 2008-09 and 2010-11, shows that areas along the coasts were the hardest hit and have been the slowest to recover from significant job losses.

November 2008 - October 2009 Averages



Unemployment  
2008-09

12-Month Average Unemployment Rates by County  
November 2010 - October 2011 Averages



Unemployment  
2010-11

source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

# Economic Vitality

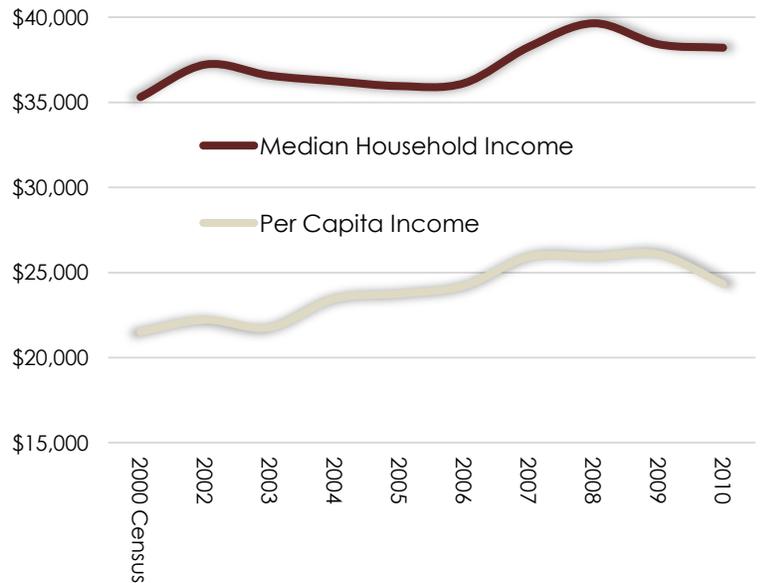


## Income.

Our income indicators place us in the middle group among our peer cities. 62% of Tulsa households earn less than \$50,000 per year, and 38% earn more. Tulsa's median household income of \$38,220 is down about 3.6% since 2008.

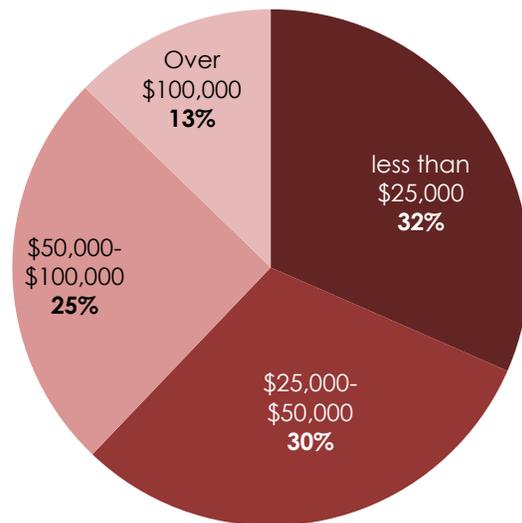
While incomes in Tulsa tend to trail median household incomes nationally, our cost of living is 88% of the national average.

City of Tulsa Incomes (2000-2010)



source: U.S. Census Bureau

City of Tulsa Household Income Distribution (2010)



source: U.S. Census Bureau

Income	
1.	Colorado Springs
2.	Ft. Worth
3.	Albuquerque
4.	Oklahoma City
5.	Omaha
6.	Little Rock
7.	Wichita
8.	Atlanta
9.	Kansas City
10.	Denver
11.	Minneapolis
12.	<b>TULSA</b>
13.	Sacramento
14.	Tucson
15.	Fresno
16.	St. Louis
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19.	Cleveland
20.	Miami

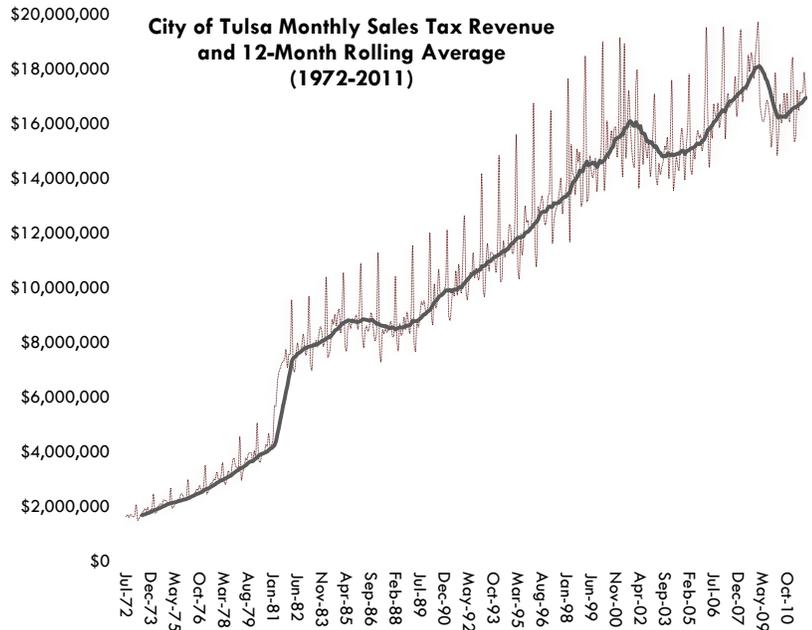


# Economic Vitality

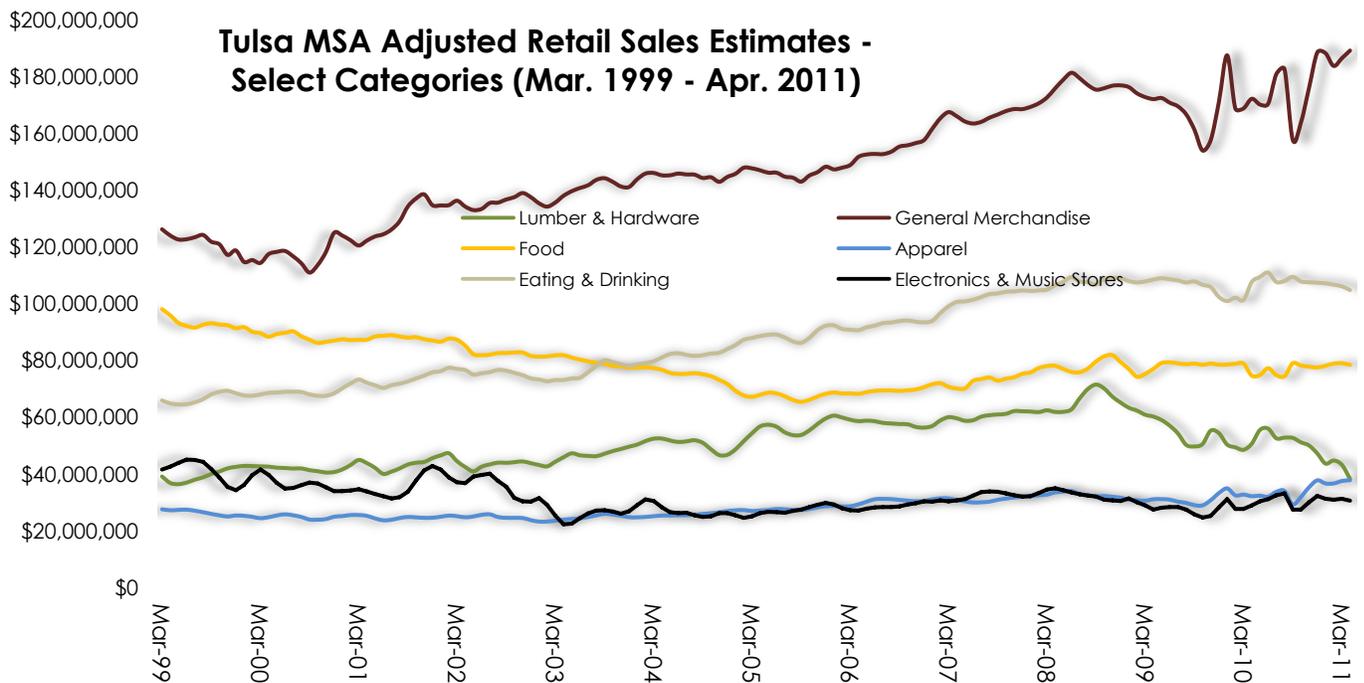
## Retail Sales.

Retail sales are improving after the sharpest decline in decades. It appears that the most recent decline, while steeper than the drop in retail sales from 2000 to 2003, is of shorter duration.

There has been considerable volatility in general merchandise sales, while sales of lumber and hardware have declined along with new home construction. In 2004, sales at eating and drinking establishments surpassed sales of food items, marking a shift toward eating prepared meals outside the home.



source: City of Tulsa



source: Oklahoma Resources Integration General Information Network System (ORIGINS)

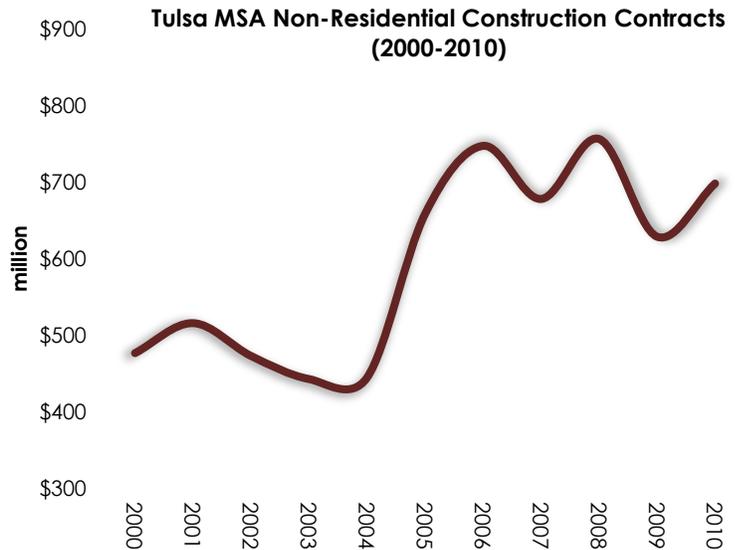
# Economic Vitality



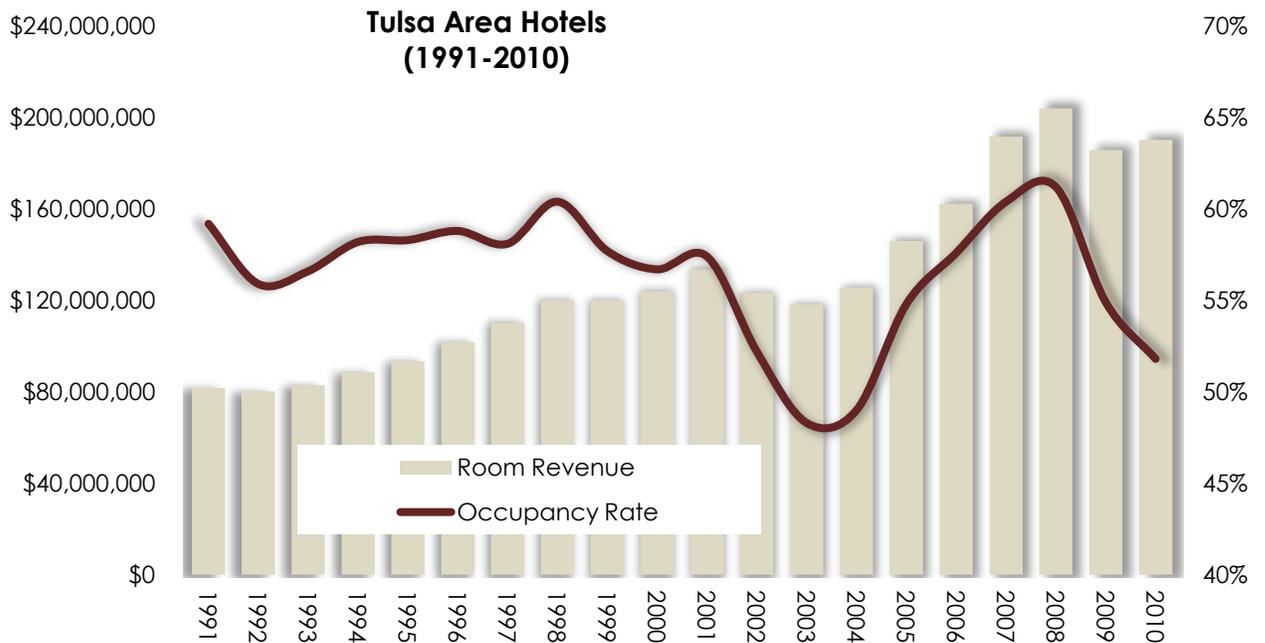
## Commercial Construction and Hospitality.

Non-residential construction contracts in the Tulsa area have begun to rebound, after a 17% decline from 2008 to 2009.

Hotel occupancy is down considerably, but total room revenues are stable.



source: Tulsa Metro Chamber



source: Tulsa Metro Chamber

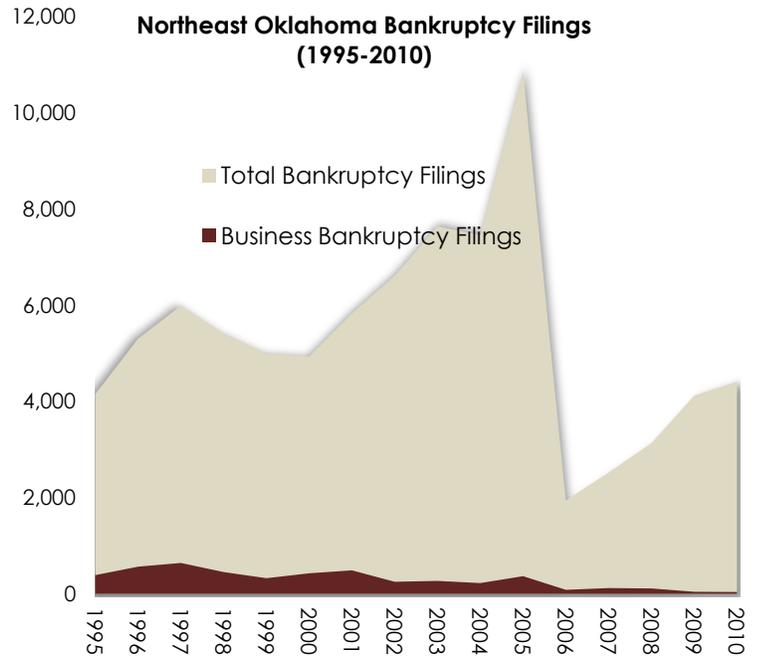
# Economic Vitality



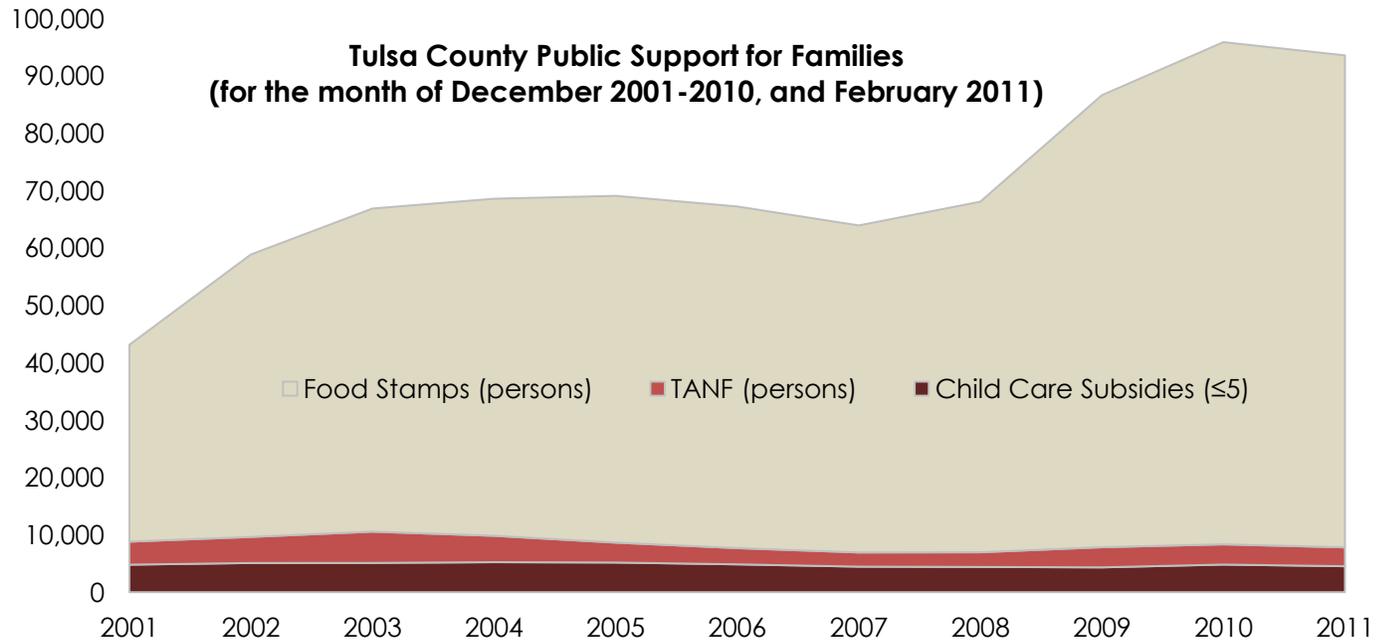
## Economic Distress.

Bankruptcy filings reached a sharp peak in 2005, just before bankruptcy laws changed to make filing more difficult. While considerably lower than before 2005, they have risen steadily since 2006.

Food stamp support for Tulsa County families increased considerably from 2007 to 2010.



source: Tulsa Metro Chamber



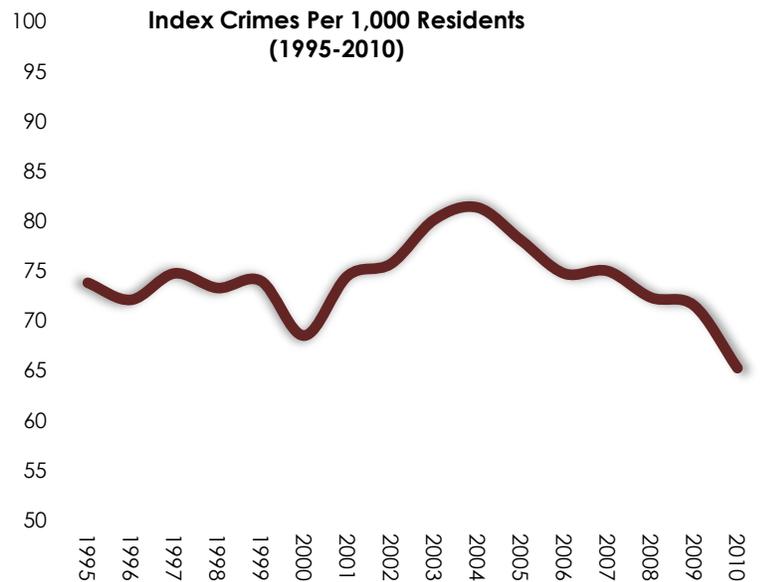
source: Oklahoma Department of Human Services

## Crime.

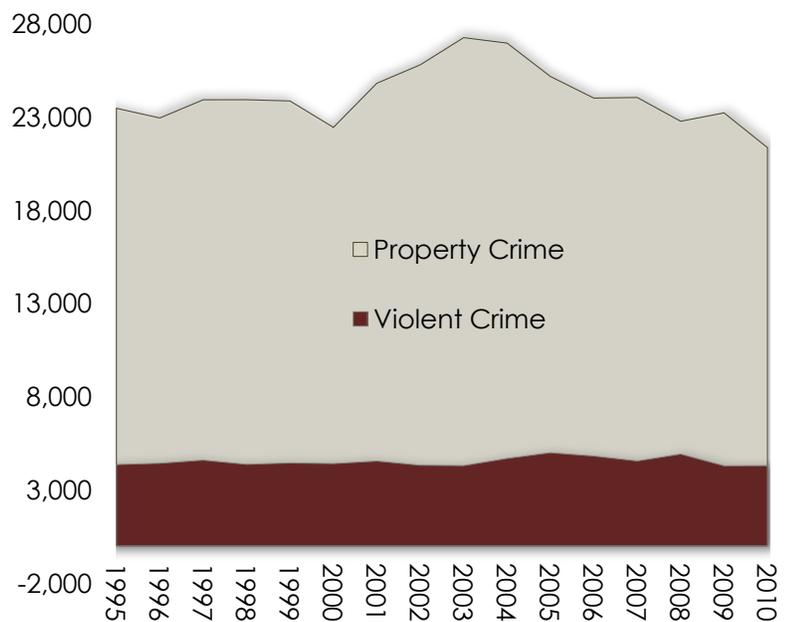
Our public safety indicators place us in the second lowest grouping of our peer cities.

The crime rate (part 1 crimes *per capita*) in Tulsa reached a 15-year low in 2010, after peaking in 2004. Property crimes drive the crime rate, outnumbering violent crimes 5 to 1.

It should be noted that the Tulsa Police Department revised its crime report procedures in 2010, in response to significant, temporary layoffs of sworn police officers. These changes may have affected crime data in 2010.



source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports

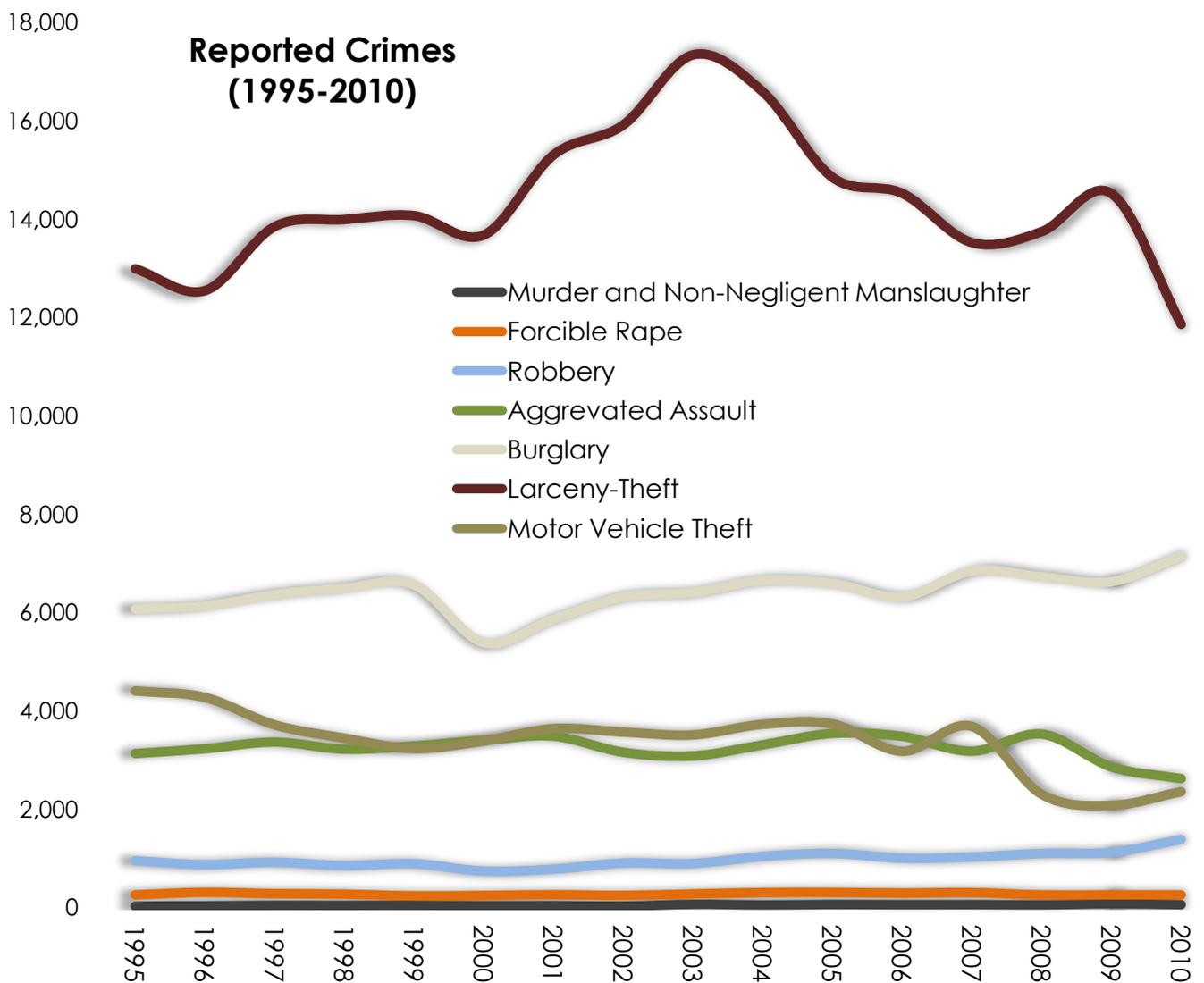


source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports

Public Safety	
1.	Tucson
2.	Honolulu
3.	Denver
4.	Colorado Springs
5.	Omaha
6.	Ft. Worth
7.	Fresno
8.	Sacramento
9.	Albuquerque
10.	Wichita
11.	Minneapolis
12.	Miami
13.	Oklahoma City
14.	<b>TULSA</b>
15.	Kansas City
16.	Atlanta
17.	Oakland
18.	Cleveland
19.	Little Rock
20.	St. Louis

**Crime.** In 2010, there were 25,659 part 1 crimes reported in the City of Tulsa. 46% of them were larcenies (“the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another”).

While it is the largest category of reported crime, larceny reports were down more than 18% from 2009. Burglaries were up nearly 8%.



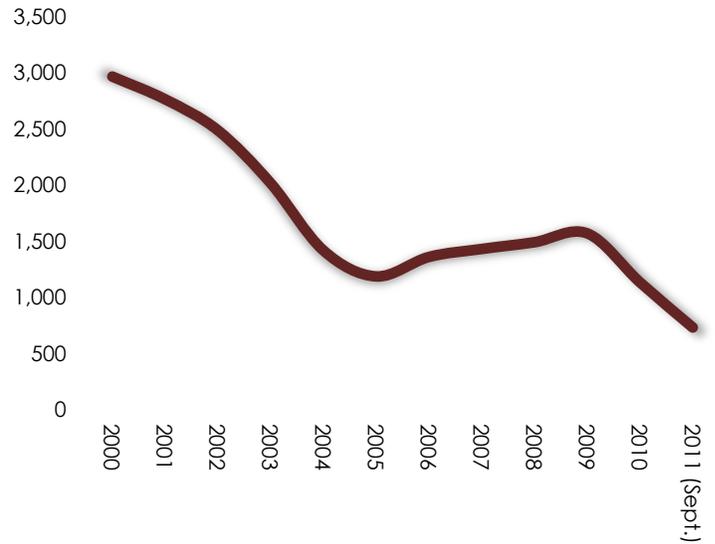
source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports

## Traffic.

Since 2000, traffic collisions reported to the Tulsa Police Department have declined by 20%. The number of injury accidents is down by 16%. Traffic fatalities were also lower in 2010, but have averaged 39 per year since 1998.

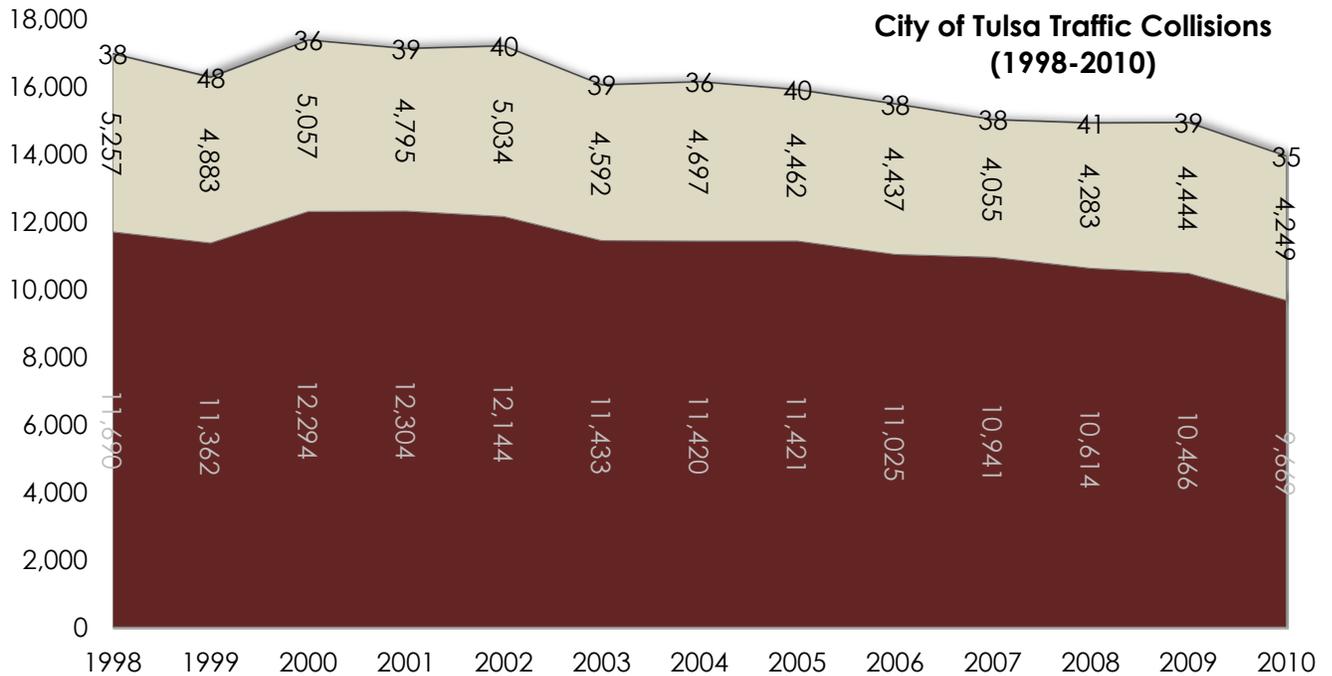
DUI arrests in Tulsa are down 62% from 2000 to 2010.

**City of Tulsa DUI Arrests (2000-2010)**



source: City of Tulsa

**City of Tulsa Traffic Collisions (1998-2010)**



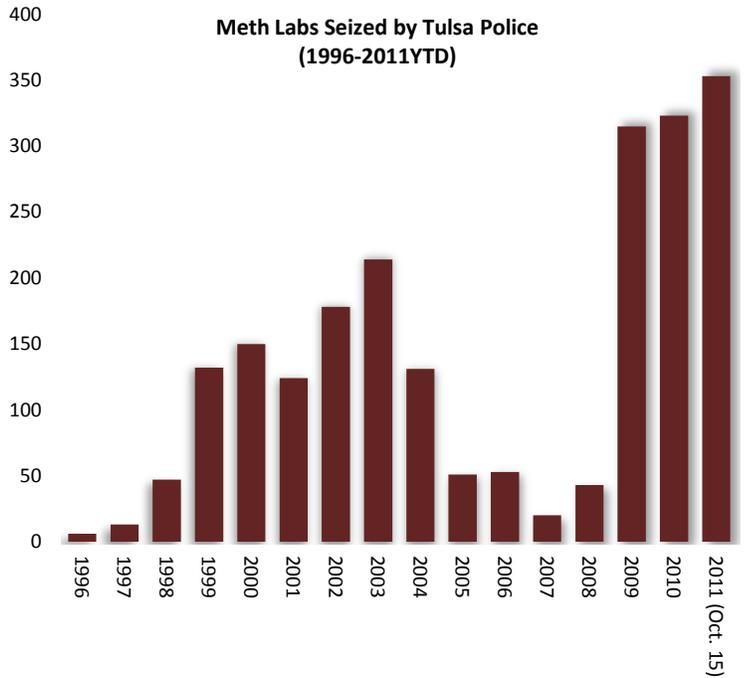
source: City of Tulsa

## Methamphetamine and Fire Department Responses.

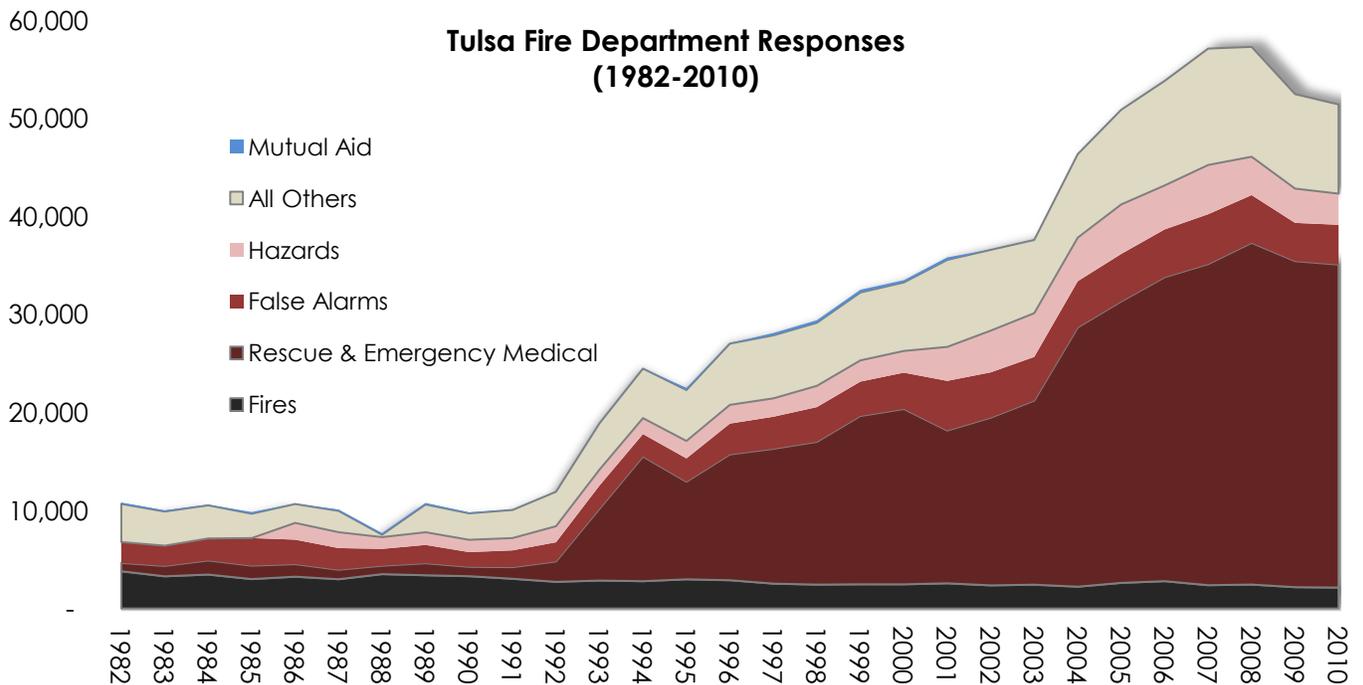
After reaching an all-time low in 2007, methamphetamine production is now at record levels. There were 353 meth labs seized by Tulsa Police by October 15<sup>th</sup> of 2011 – more than any other *entire year* since 1996.

Rescue and emergency medical responses by the Fire Department have increased by nearly 1,500% since 1992. Fires now comprise about 4% of the Department's activity (compared to 23% in 1992).

Total Fire Department responses were down 2% from 2009 to 2010, and have declined 10% since 2008.



source: City of Tulsa



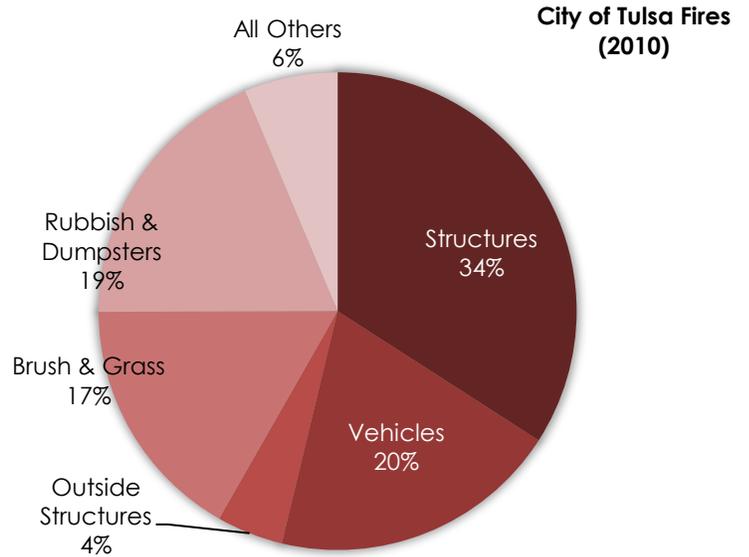
source: City of Tulsa

## Fires and Emergency Medical Transports.

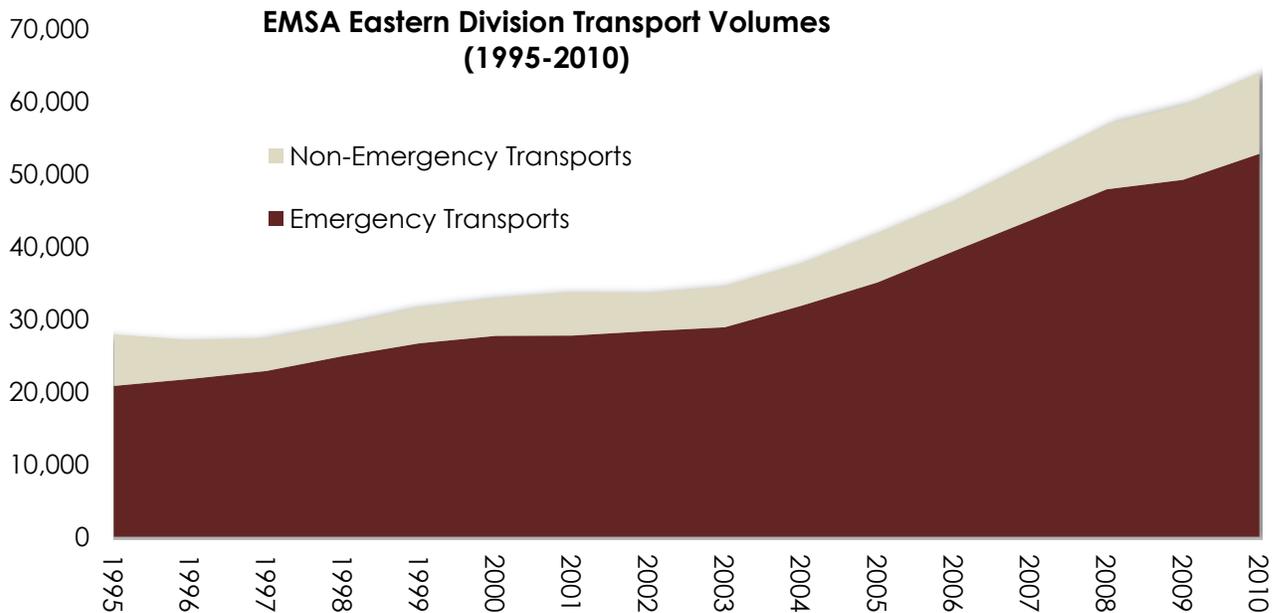
Structure fires represented a third of the fire calls, or 1.4% of the Fire Department's total responses in 2010.

EMSA's Eastern Division transport volumes increased by almost 8% in 2010, and by 85% since 2003.

Non-emergency transports comprise 21% of all transports in the Eastern Division, but they comprise just 8% of total transports in the Western Division (Oklahoma City area).



source: City of Tulsa



source: EMSA

# Neighborhood Vitality



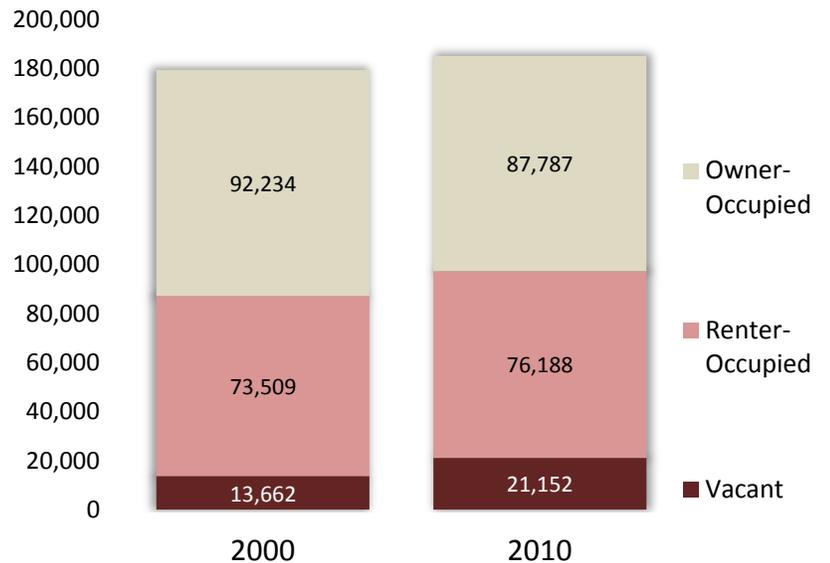
## Neighborhood Vitality.

Our Neighborhood Vitality indicators place us in the second highest group of our peer cities.

According to Census data, the number of vacant structures has increased by 55% from 2000 to 2010.

Renter-occupied units are up 4%, while owner-occupied units are down 5%.

City of Tulsa - Housing Units (2000-2010)



source: U.S. Census

Neighborhood Vitality	
1.	Wichita
2.	Colorado Springs
3.	Oklahoma City
4.	Albuquerque
5.	Omaha
6.	Tucson
7.	Little Rock
8.	Ft. Worth
9.	<b>TULSA</b>
10.	Denver
11.	Minneapolis
12.	Fresno
13.	Kansas City
14.	Sacramento
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19.	St. Louis
20.	Honolulu

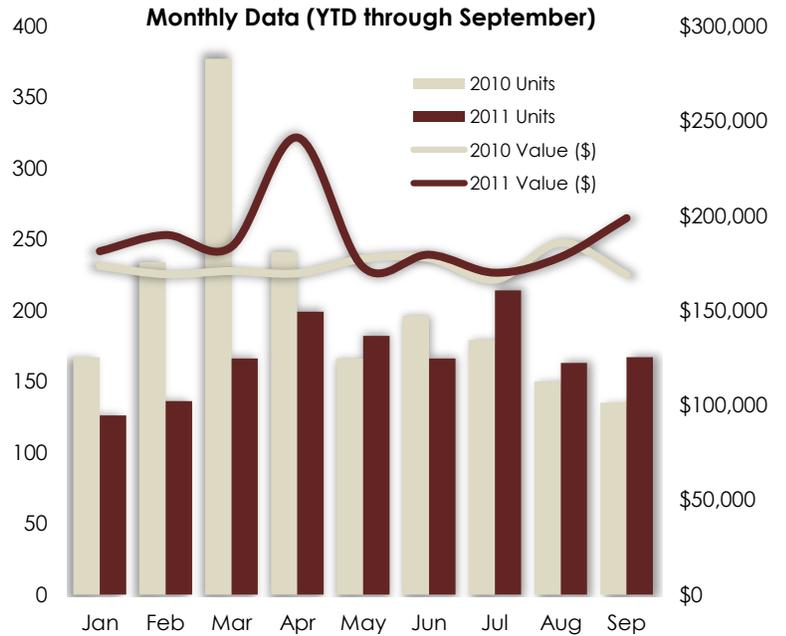
# Neighborhood Vitality



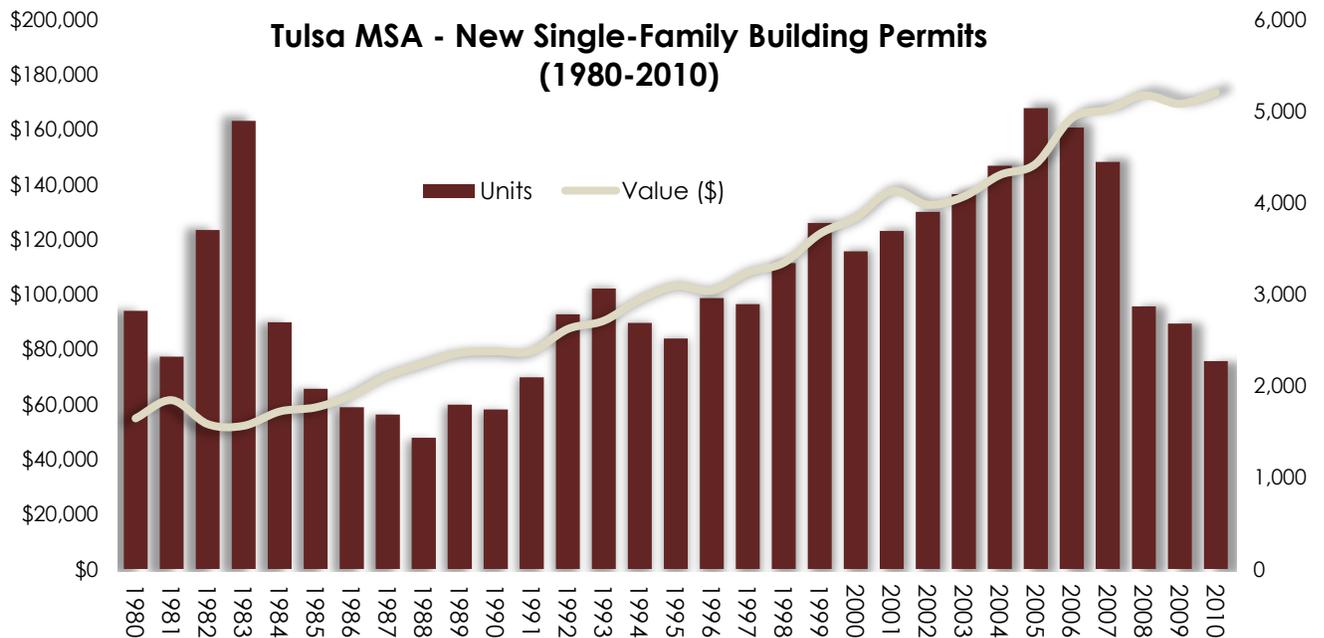
## New Home Permits.

New home construction is down 55% from 2005 to 2010. There were nearly 2,800 fewer new homes built in the Tulsa area in 2010 than there were five years before.

While construction has slowed considerably, new home values have been stable.



source: Census Bureau and Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University





# Neighborhood Vitality

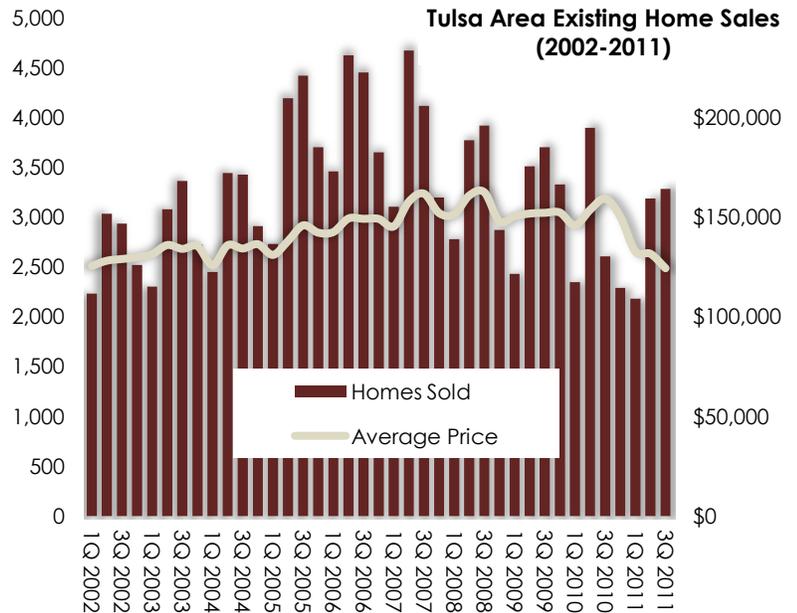
## Existing Home Sales.

Our neighborhood stability indicators place us in the middle group of our peer cities.

Existing home sales in the Tulsa area in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2011 showed a 26% improvement over the same quarter last year (though year-to-date sales are about the same),

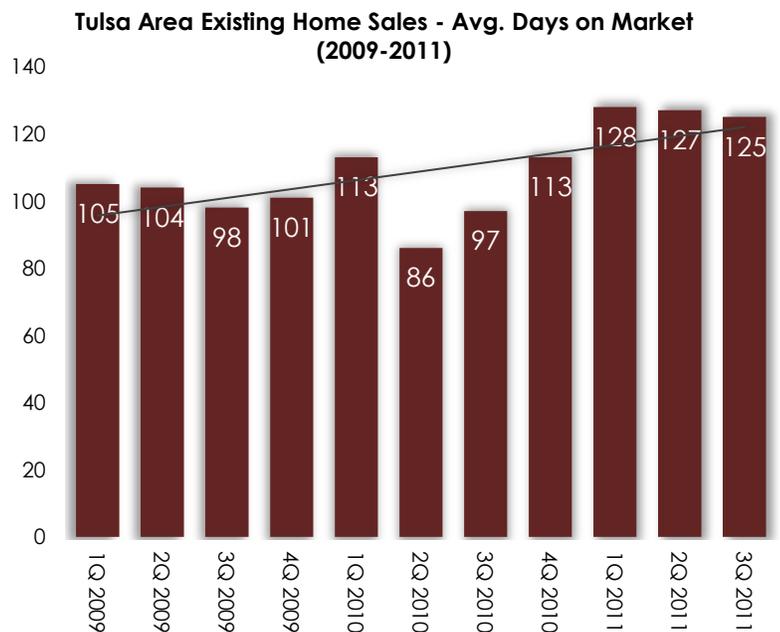
Average home prices are down 22% in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter, from the same quarter in 2010.

Homes are staying on the market for about four months, on average.



source: Oklahoma Association of Realtors

Neighborhood Stability	
1.	Albuquerque
2.	Colorado Springs
3.	Wichita
4.	Omaha
5.	Ft. Worth
6.	Oklahoma City
7.	Little Rock
8.	Denver
9.	Fresno
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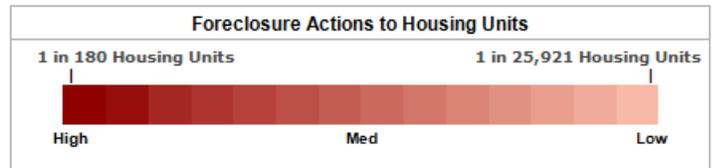
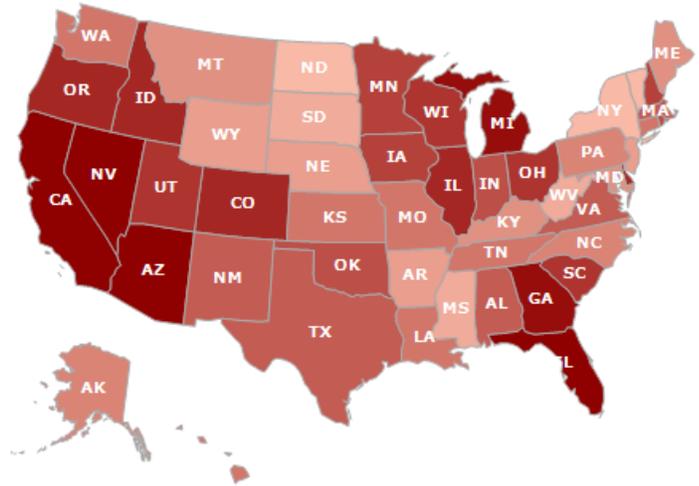




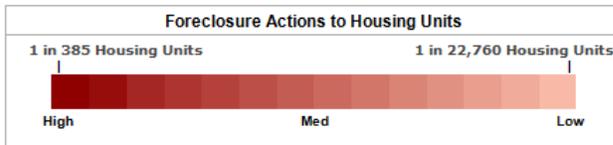
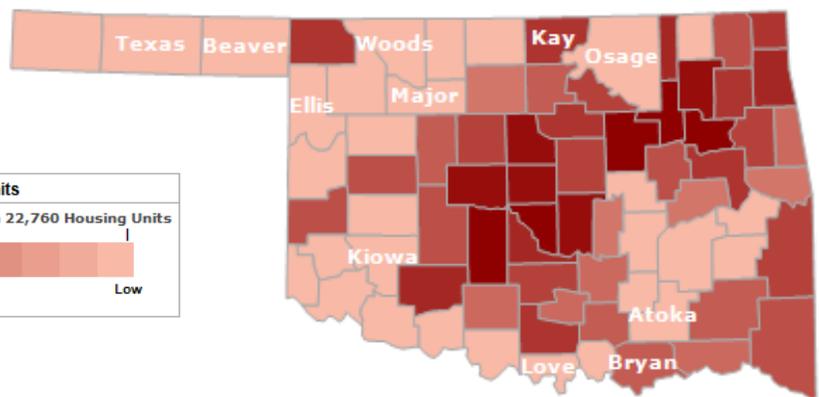
# Neighborhood Vitality

## Foreclosures.

The rate of foreclosures in Tulsa County was a little higher than the national rate and the rate of foreclosures in the State of Oklahoma as a whole, but well below the foreclosure rate in the areas hardest hit by the housing crisis, such as Nevada, where 1 in every 180 homes was in foreclosure in October.



source: RealtyTrac





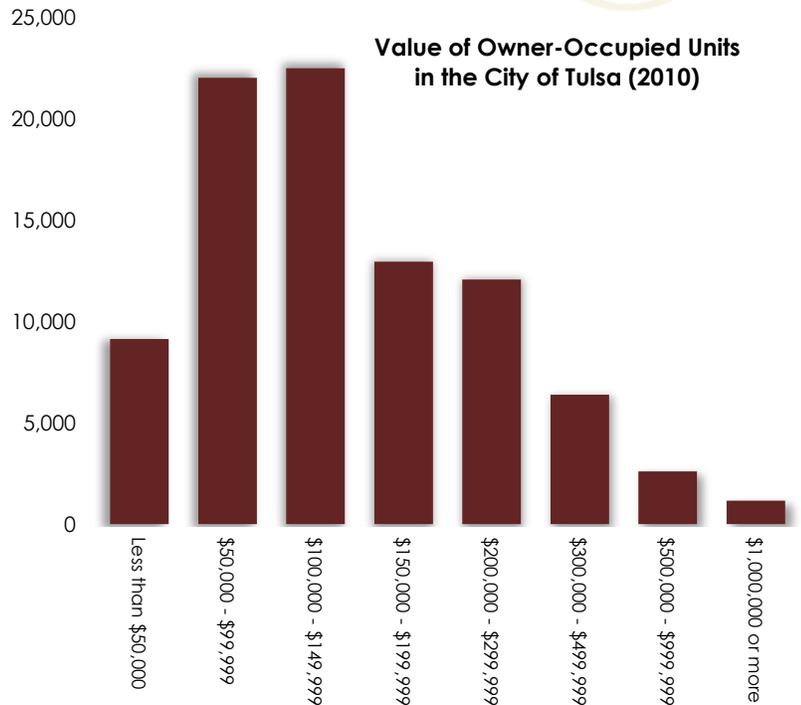
# Neighborhood Vitality

**Housing Affordability.** Our affordability indicators place us in the second highest group of our peer cities. Half of the owner-occupied units in the City of Tulsa are valued between \$50,000 and \$150,000.

While homes in Tulsa are very affordable in the context of the national housing market, many Tulsa households still spend more than 30% of their income on housing.

According to the Census Bureau, 37% of households with a mortgage spend 30% or more of their household income on the costs of home ownership. More than 50% of renters spend 30% or more of their household income on gross rent.

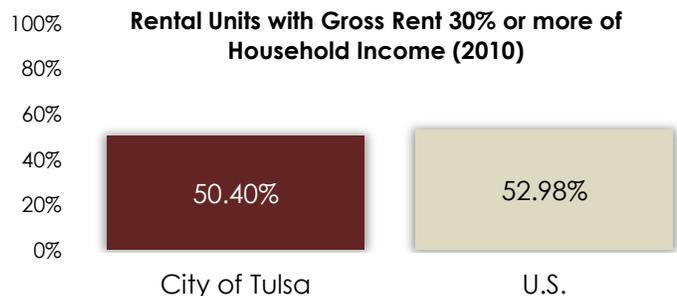
In other words, nearly 56,000 Tulsa households spend as much or more for housing, as a percentage of income, than housing agencies recommend as the standard for affordability.



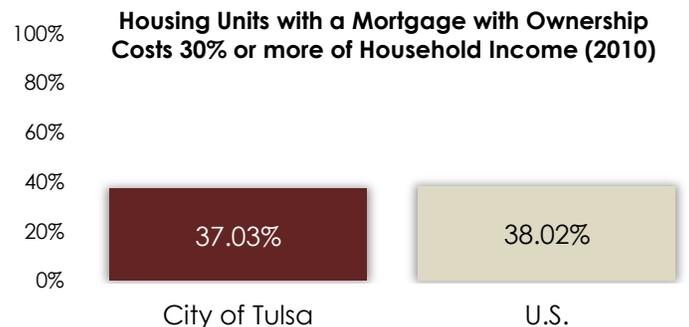
source: U.S. Census American Community Survey

Housing Affordability	
1.	Wichita
2.	Oklahoma City
3.	Tucson
4.	Atlanta
5.	Omaha
6.	Miami
7.	Cleveland
8.	<b>TULSA</b>
9.	Little Rock
10.	Colorado Springs
11.	St. Louis
12.	Minneapolis
13.	Albuquerque
14.	Kansas City
15.	Denver
16.	Fresno
17.	Ft. Worth
18.	Sacramento
19.	Oakland
20.	Honolulu

## Rental Units with Gross Rent 30% or more of Household Income (2010)



## Housing Units with a Mortgage with Ownership Costs 30% or more of Household Income (2010)



# Transportation

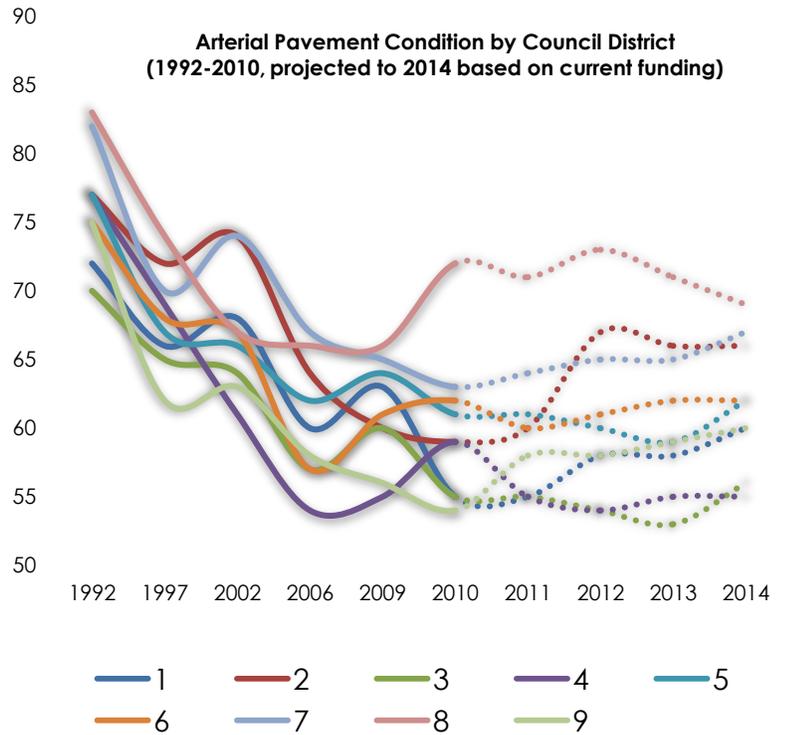


## Transportation.

Our transportation indicators place us in the middle group of our peer cities.

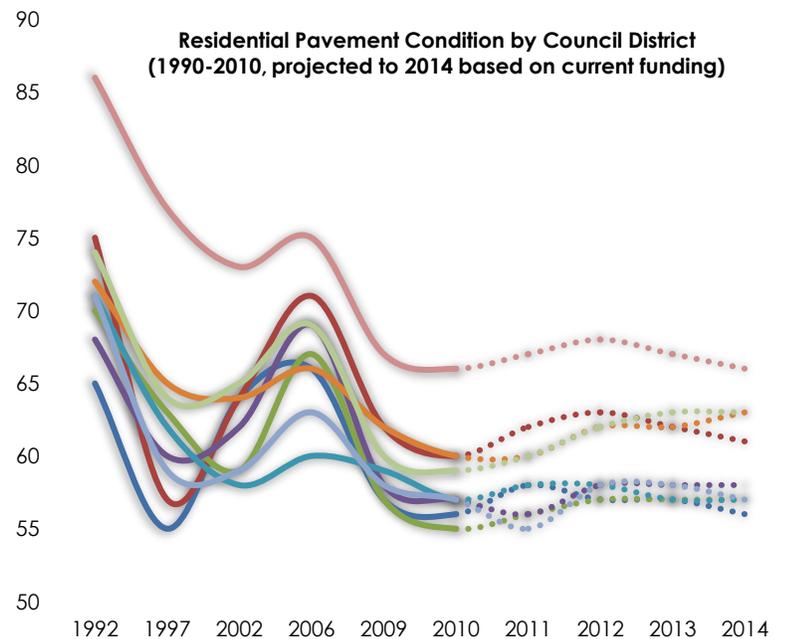
Our pavement condition, as measured by the Pavement Condition Index (PCI 0-100), generally declined from the early 1990s to 2008, when an extension of sales taxes for streets, and authorization of the sale of \$285 million in street improvement bonds, began to stabilize the pavement condition.

**Arterial Pavement Condition by Council District (1992-2010, projected to 2014 based on current funding)**



source: City of Tulsa

**Residential Pavement Condition by Council District (1990-2010, projected to 2014 based on current funding)**



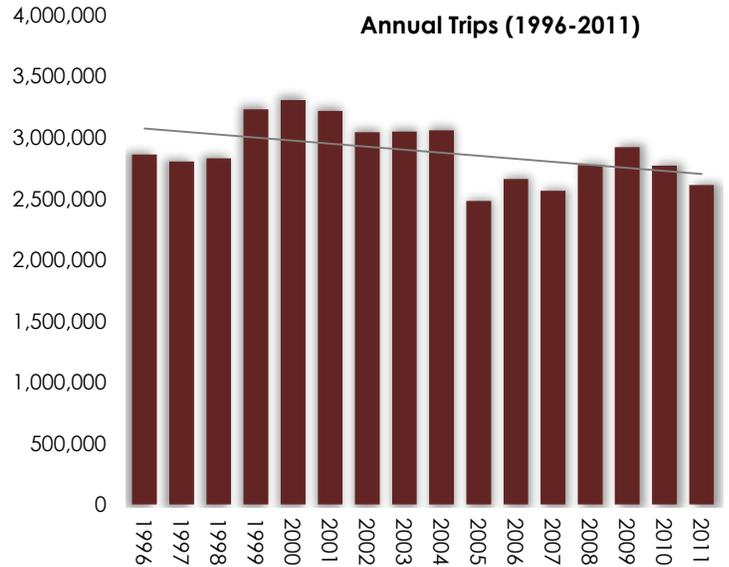
Transportation	
1.	Honolulu
2.	Fresno
3.	Tucson
4.	Minneapolis
5.	Wichita
6.	Little Rock
7.	Sacramento
8.	Albuquerque
9.	Omaha
10.	Kansas City
11.	<b>TULSA</b>
12.	Atlanta
13.	Cleveland
14.	Oklahoma City
15.	Colorado Springs
16.	Denver
17.	St. Louis
18.	Miami
19.	Oakland
20.	Ft. Worth

## Transit.

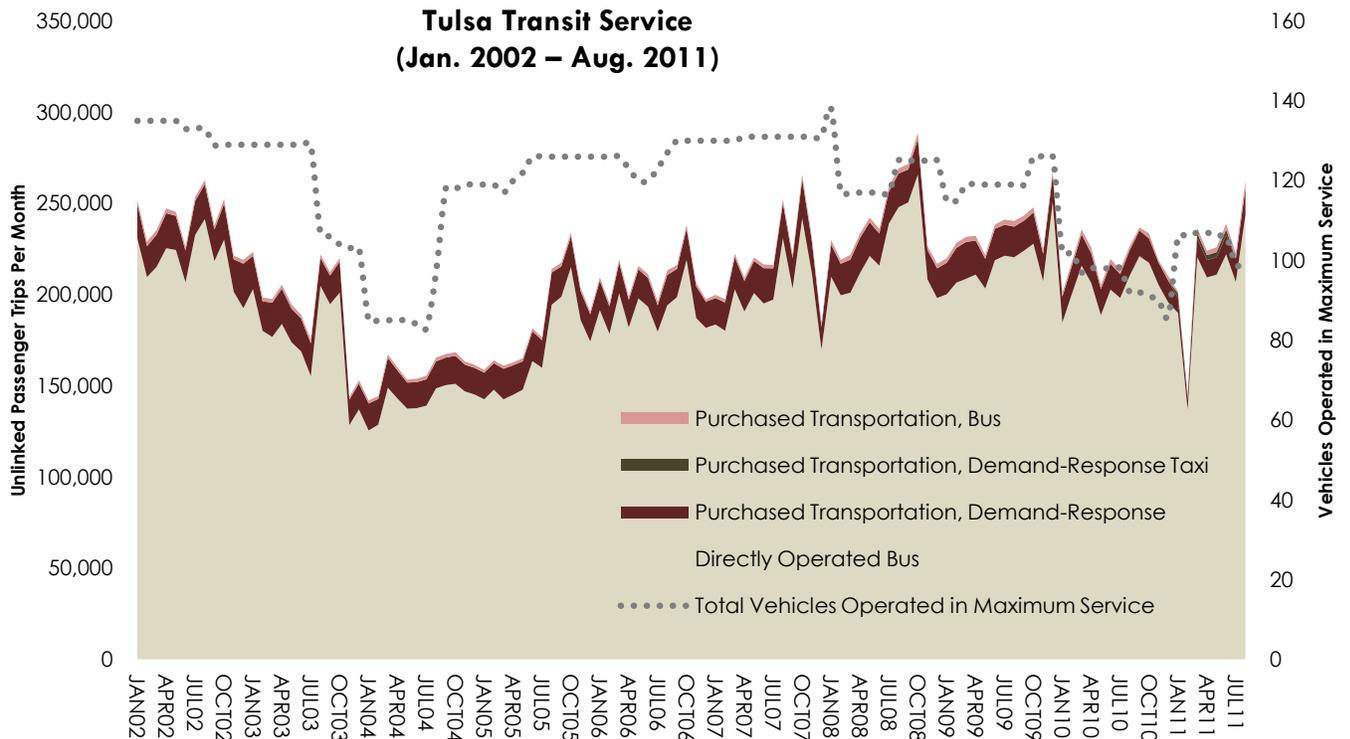
Annual trips reported by Tulsa Transit have generally declined over the last 15 years, as funding has declined.

Monthly data since 2002 indicate a decline in the number of vehicles, and – since 2008 – a decline in the number of passenger trips.

(Sharp drops in service are noticeable during the December 2007 ice storm and the record February 2011 snow storms.)



source: Tulsa Transit; National Transit Database

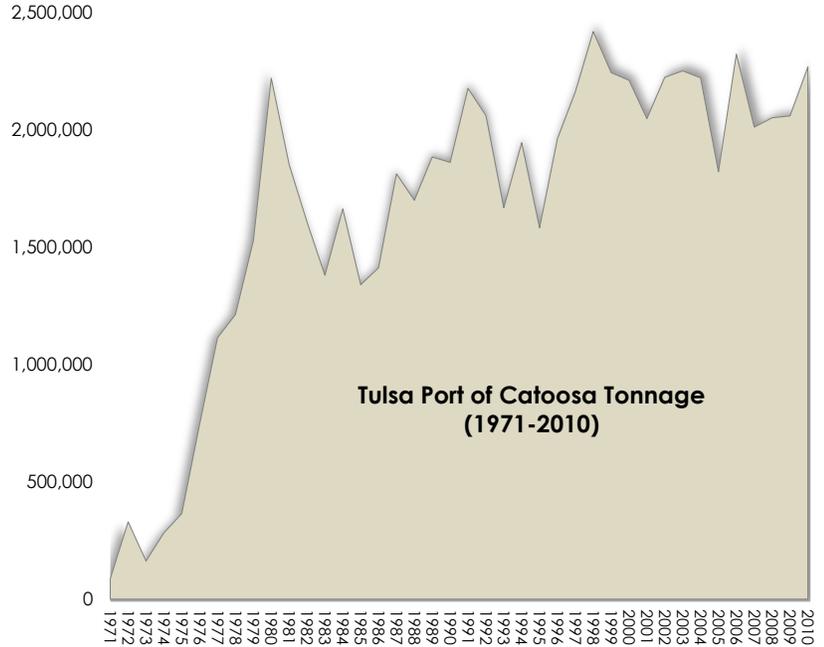


## Port and Airport.

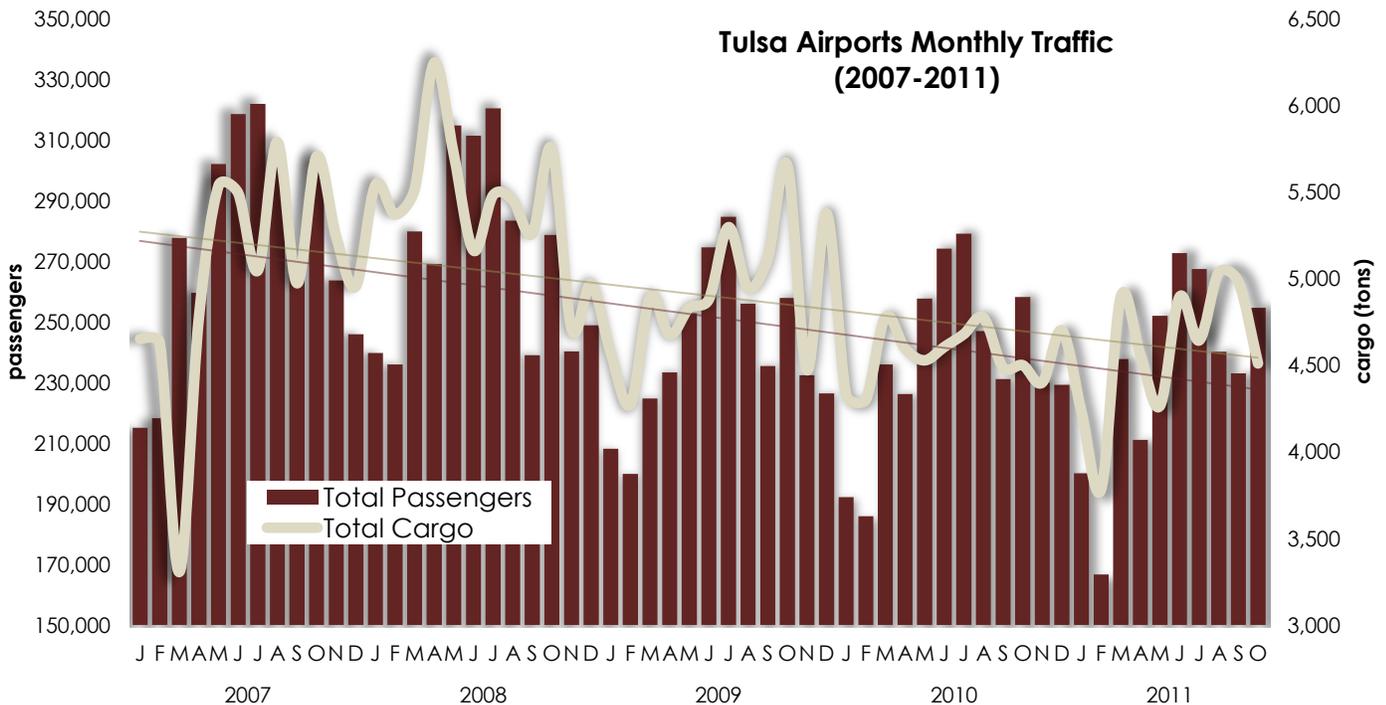
Air travel and transport have declined at Tulsa's airports since 2007, but both passenger counts and cargo transports are generally stable compared to last year, year-to-date through October.

Shipping at the Tulsa Port of Catoosa has increased considerably over its first 39 years. In the quarter century from 1983 (after freight levels had stabilized) through 2010, freight tonnage increased by 64%, or nearly 888,000 tons per year.

In 2011, freight tonnage at the port was down about 4% for the year-to-date, through May.



source: Tulsa Port of Catoosa



source: Tulsa Airport Authority

# Human Investment



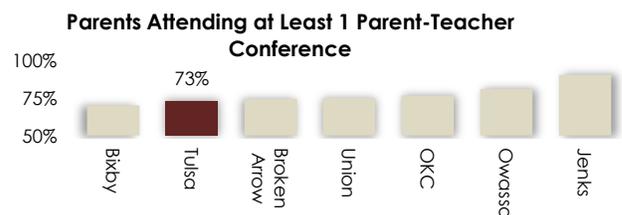
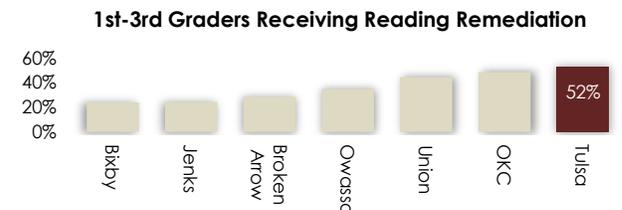
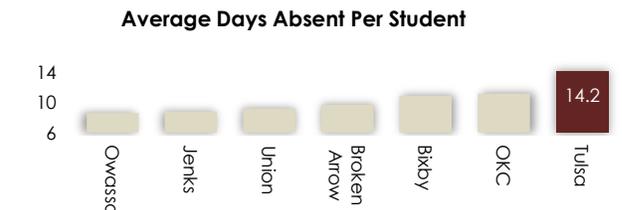
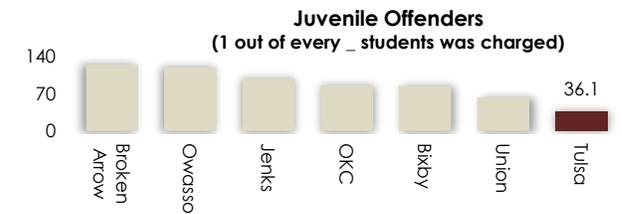
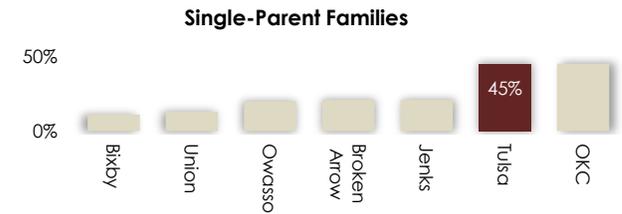
## Education.

Our Human Investment indicators place us in the second-lowest group of our peer cities.

There are significant differences in the circumstances of the students served by the central city districts of Tulsa and Oklahoma City, compared to suburban districts.

The central city districts serve twice-to-three-times as many low income students and students from single-parent families as the suburban districts.

The ratio of juvenile offenders is also much higher in the central city districts, especially in Tulsa Public Schools, where one out of every 36 students was charged with an offense in 2009-10.



Human Investment	
1.	Little Rock
2.	St. Louis
3.	Kansas City
4.	Cleveland
5.	Omaha
6.	Atlanta
7.	Minneapolis
8.	Denver
9.	Albuquerque
10.	Miami
11.	Wichita
12.	Tucson
13.	Honolulu
14.	Oklahoma City
15.	Colorado Springs
16.	Ft. Worth
17.	<b>TULSA</b>
18.	Oakland
19.	Fresno
20.	Sacramento

# Human Investment

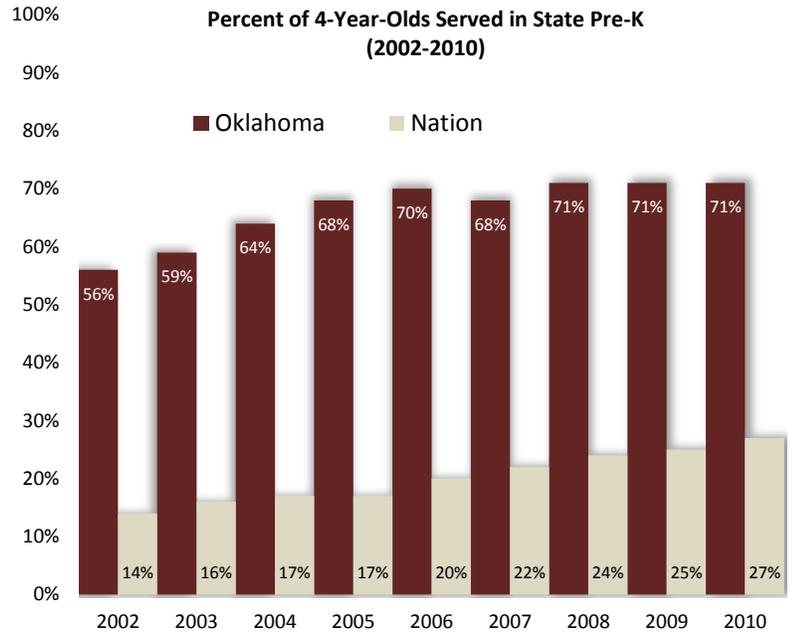


## Early Childhood Education.

Our education indicators place us in the second lowest group of our peer cities.

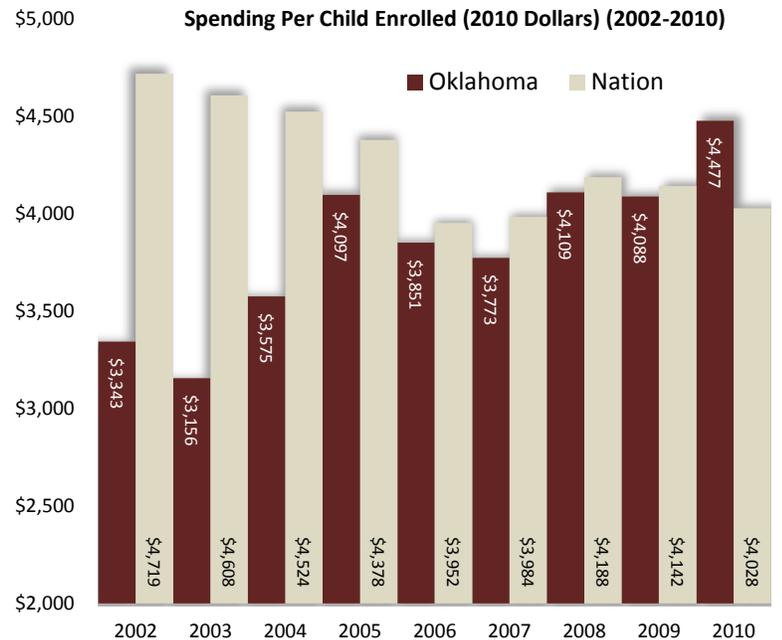
A bright spot, however, is our leadership in the area of early childhood education. For the seventh year, Oklahoma ranks first in the nation in the percentage of 4-year-olds enrolled in preschool. 71% of Oklahoma 4-year-olds are enrolled in preschool, compared to 27% nationally.

Spending per child enrolled is also about 11% higher in Oklahoma than nationally.



source: National Institute for Early Education Research

Education	
1.	St. Louis
2.	Kansas City
3.	Atlanta
4.	Denver
5.	Little Rock
6.	Minneapolis
7.	Cleveland
8.	Honolulu
9.	Omaha
10.	Wichita
11.	Miami
12.	Colorado Springs
13.	Albuquerque
14.	<b>TULSA</b>
15.	Ft. Worth
16.	Oakland
17.	Oklahoma City
18.	Tucson
19.	Fresno
20.	Sacramento



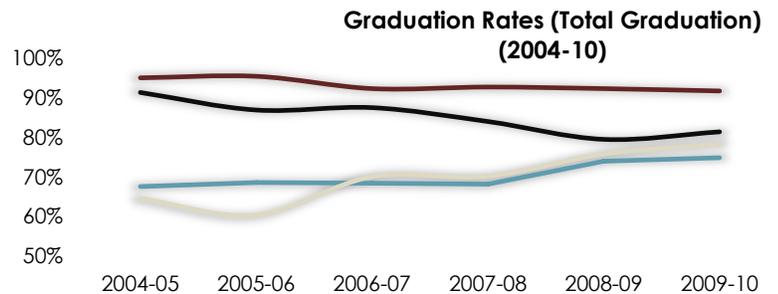
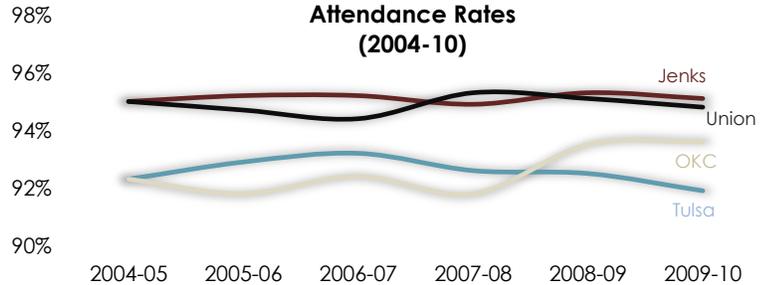


# Human Investment

## Education.

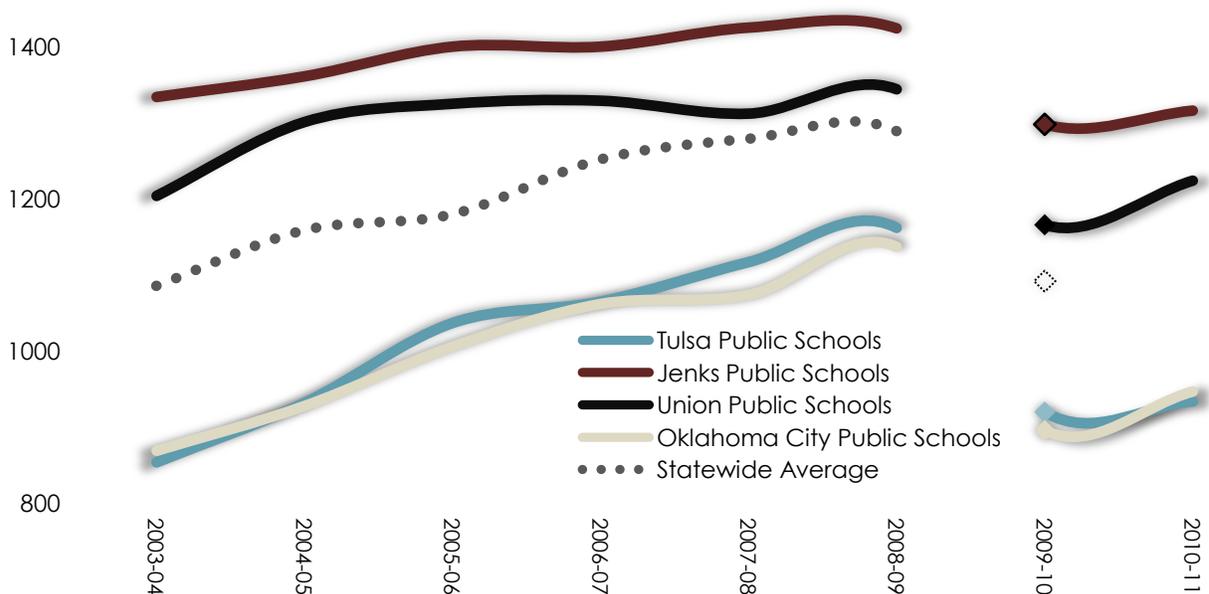
Academic performance, as measured by the standardized Academic Performance Index, is relatively lower in the urban districts of Tulsa and Oklahoma City. (In 2009, the State established a new baseline for the API, making comparisons to prior years difficult.)

Attendance and graduation rates are also lower in the urban districts, though graduation rates in Tulsa and Union public school systems have begun to converge.



source: Oklahoma Department of Education

## Academic Performance Index Scores (2003-11)



# Human Investment

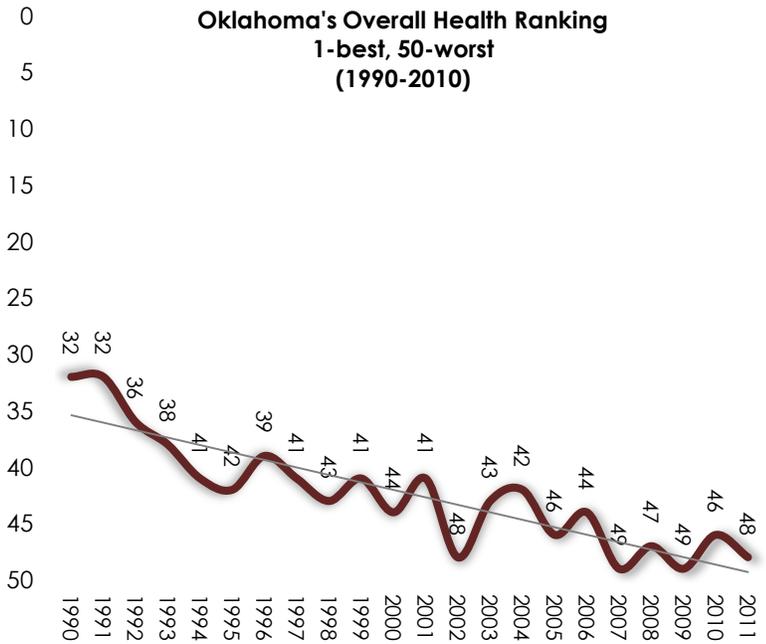


## Health.

Our health indicators place us in the second lowest group of our peer cities.

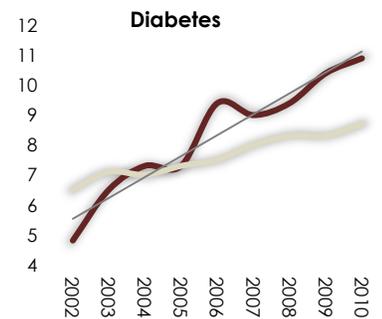
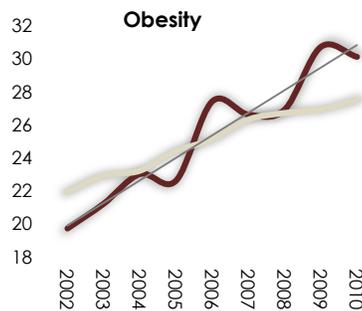
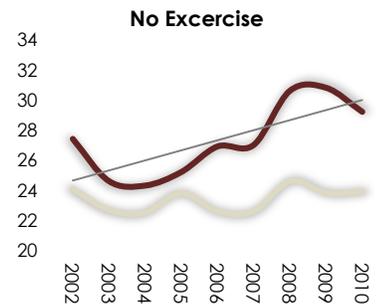
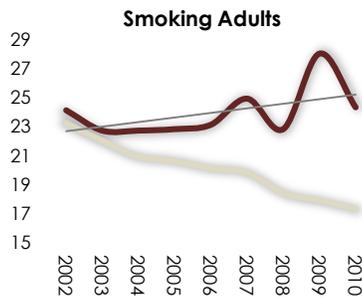
Oklahoma's health risk and outcome rankings have declined substantially in the last two decades, relative to the other states.

According to the CDC, smoking rates, obesity, and diabetes diagnoses have increased in the Tulsa MSA, while activity levels have decreased, since 2002.



source: 2011 America's Health Rankings

Health	
1.	Little Rock
2.	Omaha
3.	Cleveland
4.	Tucson
5.	Albuquerque
6.	St. Louis
7.	Miami
8.	Kansas City
9.	Wichita
10.	Oklahoma City
11.	Minneapolis
12.	Atlanta
13.	Denver
14.	Colorado Springs
15.	Ft. Worth
16.	<b>TULSA</b>
17.	Fresno
18.	Honolulu
19.	Sacramento
20.	Oakland



source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

## Air Quality.

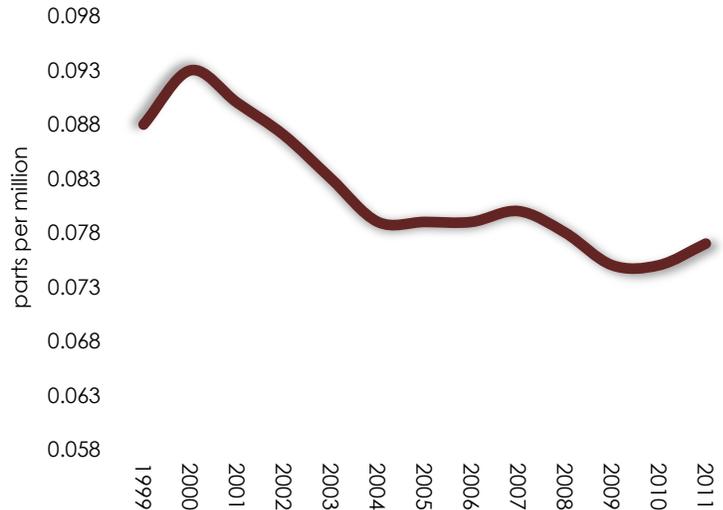
Our environmental indicators place us in the middle group of our peer cities.

The national ozone standard is calculated from the 4th highest 8-hour average at each of the five monitoring stations in the Tulsa area. A violation occurs when the 3-year average of the 4th highest value (or the 'design value') is greater than .075 parts per million (ppm). This is a stricter standard, in place since 2008.

Our ozone design values have improved considerably since 2000, but the 2009-2011 design value was .077 ppm, which does not meet the standard.

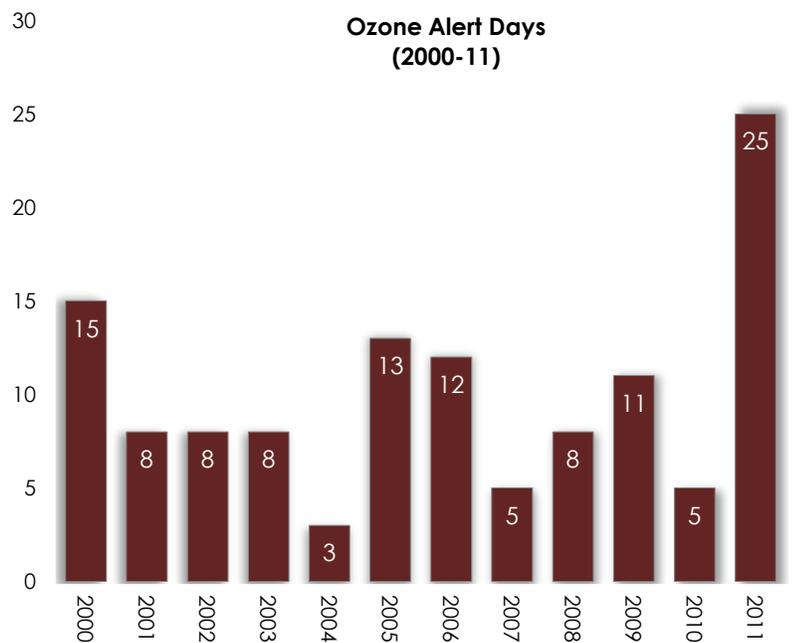
A major factor contributing to higher ozone levels in 2011 was the record summer heat, with 25 Ozone Alert Days called.

**Tulsa Area Ground Level Ozone**  
(3-Year average of the 4th highest ozone level)



source: INCOG

**Ozone Alert Days**  
(2000-11)

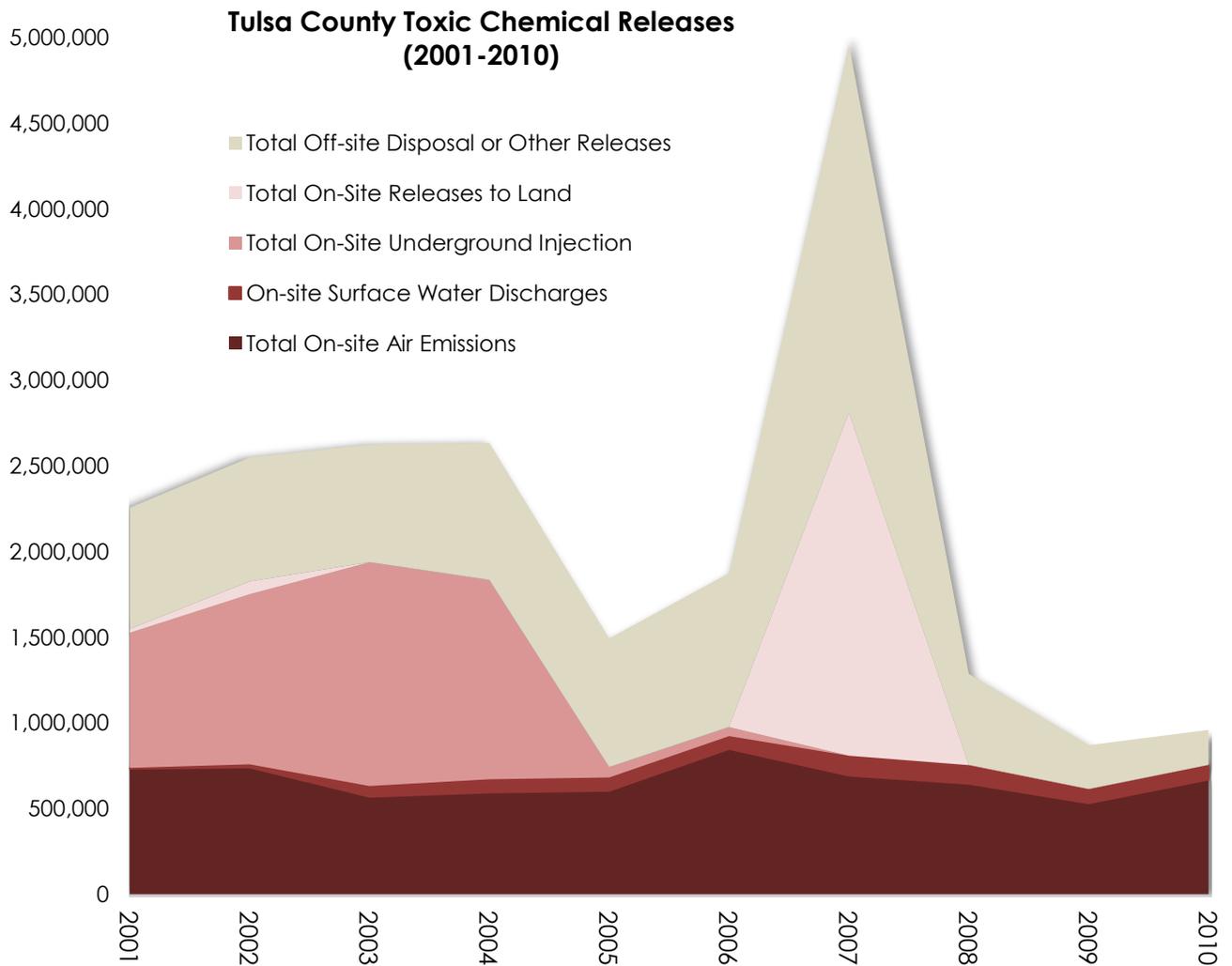


source: INCOG

Environment	
1.	Albuquerque
2.	Miami
3.	Minneapolis
4.	Omaha
5.	Oakland
6.	Oklahoma City
7.	Little Rock
8.	Atlanta
9.	<b>TULSA</b>
10.	Denver
11.	Ft. Worth
12.	Sacramento
13.	Honolulu
14.	St. Louis
15.	Wichita
16.	Cleveland
17.	Colorado Springs
18.	Fresno
19.	Tucson
20.	Kansas City

## Toxic Releases.

Reported toxic releases have generally declined in Tulsa County since 2004, with the notable exception of 2007, when just one facility, a hazardous waste treatment and disposal service, was responsible for more than 70% of the on-site toxic chemical releases reported in Tulsa County that year.



source: TRI On-site and Off-site Reported Disposed of or Otherwise Released (in pounds), Trend Report for facilities in All Industries, for 2001 Core Chemicals, Tulsa County, Oklahoma, 2001-2010



# Recreation & Culture

**Recreation & Culture.** Our combined recreation and culture indicators place us in the middle group of our peer cities.

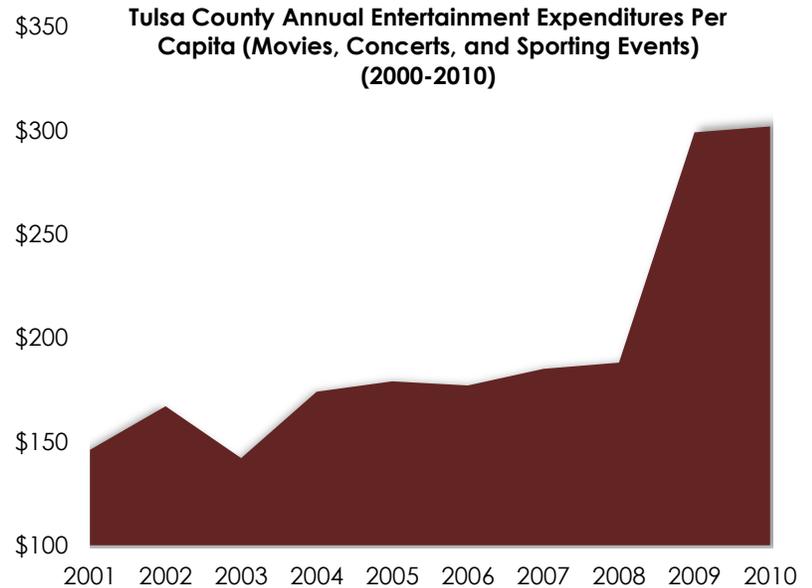
Entertainment expenditures in Tulsa County have increased considerably since 2008, partially reflecting the opening of major venues, such as the BOK arena and ONEOK Field.

Because Tulsa is such a sprawling city, there is less park land here than in most cities, as a percentage of total land area, but there is relatively more parkland *per capita*. There are also more playgrounds *per capita* than the national median.

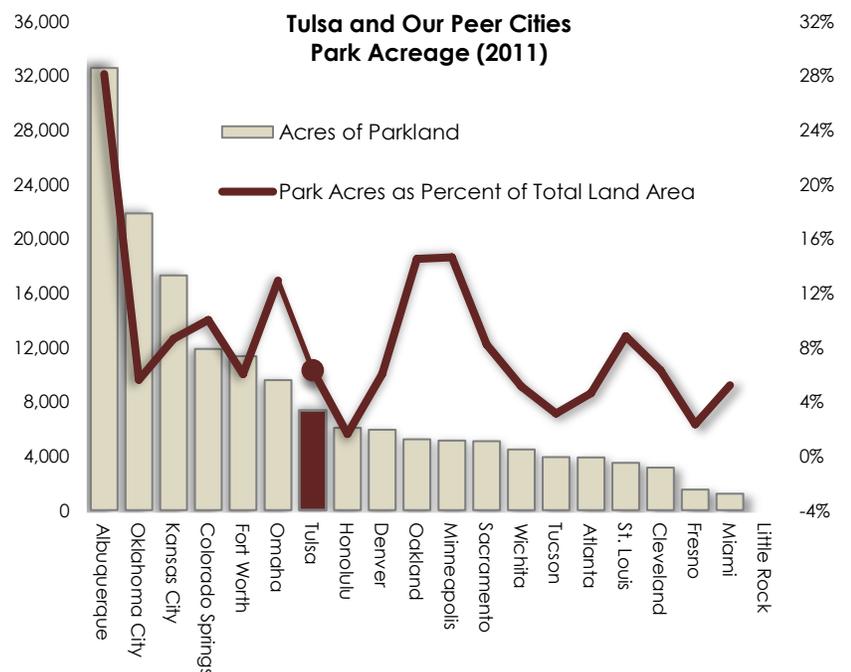
Jurisdiction	Acres
City of Tulsa	5,995
River Parks	1,116
Tulsa County (inside city)	225
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,336</b>

While we have more parkland *per capita*, we spend much less than the national median on parks and recreation, and we maintain a much smaller parks staff, *per capita*.

Recreation & Culture	
1. Minneapolis	
2. Denver	
3. St. Louis	
4. Atlanta	
5. Cleveland	
6. Kansas City	
7. Colorado Springs	
8. Little Rock	
9. TULSA	
10. Omaha	
11. Oakland	
12. Albuquerque	
13. Sacramento	
14. Oklahoma City	
15. Honolulu	
16. Miami	
17. Tucson	
18. Wichita	
19. Ft. Worth	
20. Fresno	



source: Demographics USA County Edition. Claritas, Inc. U. S. Bureau of Census Population Estimates



source: Trust for Public Land, 2011 City Park Facts



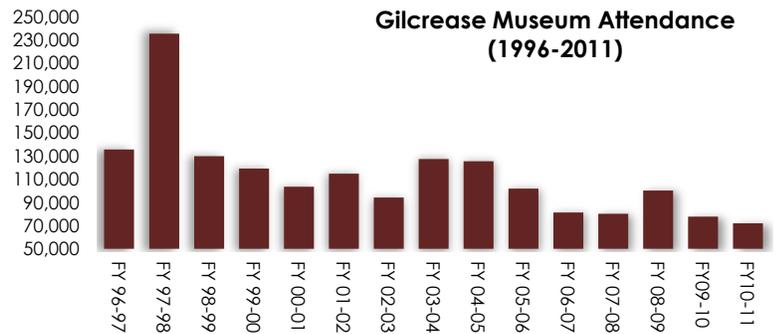
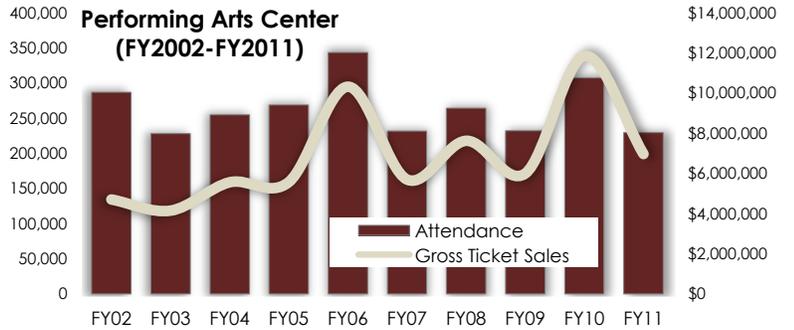
# Recreation & Culture

## Recreation and Culture.

Our recreation indicators place us in the second lowest group of our peer cities, while our cultural indicators place us in the second highest group.

Attendance and gross ticket sales were down slightly from FY2010 to FY2011, reflecting the popularity of FY2010's performances of 'Wicked' and other shows.

Gilcrease Museum attendance is down about 28% from FY2009.



source: PAC, Gilcrease Museum

Recreation	
1.	Minneapolis
2.	Atlanta
3.	Sacramento
4.	Denver
5.	Kansas City
6.	St. Louis
7.	Little Rock
8.	Oakland
9.	Honolulu
10.	Cleveland
11.	<b>TULSA</b>
12.	Omaha
13.	Albuquerque
14.	Oklahoma City
15.	Miami
16.	Tucson
17.	Colorado Springs
18.	Ft. Worth
19.	Wichita
20.	Fresno

Culture	
1.	Minneapolis
2.	Denver
3.	St. Louis
4.	Colorado Springs
5.	Cleveland
6.	<b>TULSA</b>
7.	Omaha
8.	Kansas City
9.	Atlanta
10.	Albuquerque
11.	Little Rock
12.	Oklahoma City
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14.	Wichita
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20.	Fresno

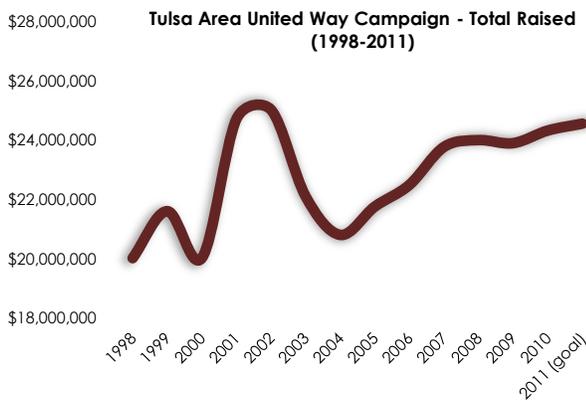


# Citizen Engagement

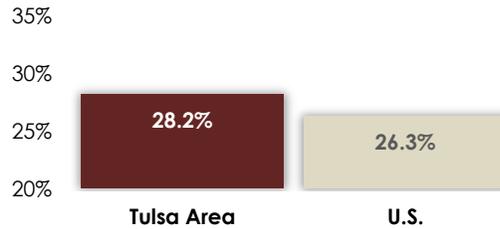
**Citizen Engagement.** Citizen engagement indicators place us in the top group of our peer cities.

Our volunteer rate is higher than the national rate, and contributions to the Tulsa Area United Way are at their highest levels since 2002.

Voter turnout for citywide municipal elections has fluctuated, depending on the subject of the vote and the presence of other county, state, or federal issues on the ballot.



## Volunteer Rate



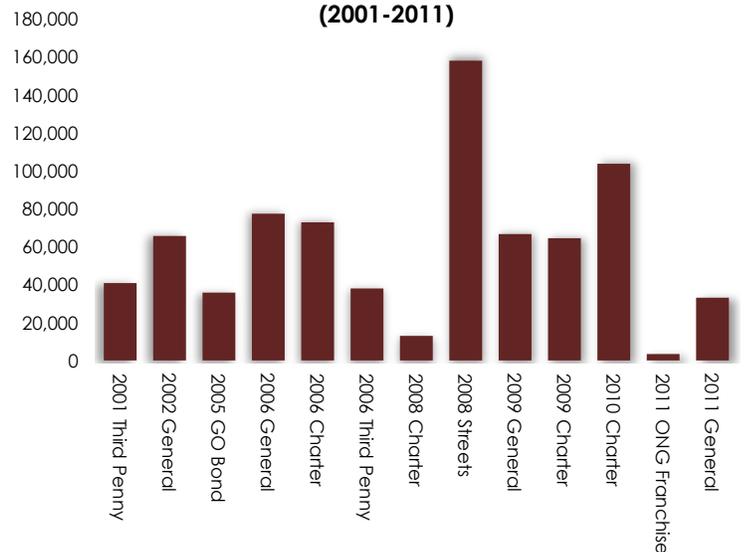
## Volunteer Hours Per Resident



source: Volunteering In America

Citizen Engagement	
1.	St. Louis
2.	Cleveland
3.	Minneapolis
4.	Omaha
5.	Albuquerque
6.	<b>TULSA</b>
7.	Wichita
8.	Denver
9.	Oklahoma City
10.	Atlanta
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13.	Ft. Worth
14.	Honolulu
15.	Kansas City
16.	Miami
17.	Tucson
18.	Oakland
19.	Sacramento
20.	Fresno

## Total Votes Cast in Citywide Municipal Elections (2001-2011)



source: United Way; Tulsa World; Tulsa County Election Board. (For voter turnout, where more than one charter proposal or funding initiative was on the ballot, averages are used.)

## Resource Links Plans & Reports



### General

[PLANiTulsa](#)

[City of Tulsa 2011-12 Budget and Capital Plan](#)

[City of Tulsa Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports](#)

[City of Tulsa Consolidated Plan \(Federal Grant Programs\) and Annual Action Plan](#)

[Step Up Tulsa!](#)

[Vision Tulsa 2011](#)

### Economic Vitality

[2011 Oklahoma Economic Outlook](#)

[Arkansas River Corridor Master Plan](#)

[Phase I: Vision Plan](#)

[Phase II: Master Plan](#)

[Phase III: Preliminary Engineering & Environmental Data Collection & Evaluation](#)

[Conceptual Plan Graphics](#)

[Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy \(CEDs\)](#)

[2010 Housing Potential and Market Demand Study – Downtown and Tulsa Urban](#)

[Neighborhoods](#)

[Tulsa Metro Chamber 2011 Economic Profile](#)

### Public Safety

[City of Tulsa Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan](#)

### Human Investment

[Community Service Council – Community Profile](#)

[Community Service Council – 2011 State of Health in Tulsa County](#)

[Oklahoma Department of Education School District Assessments](#)

[Tulsa County Health Profile](#)

### Transportation

[Fast Forward – Tulsa Regional Transit System Plan](#)

[Regional Transportation Plan 2032](#)

[Connections 2035 \(Long-Range Transportation Plan\)](#)

[2011-14 Transportation Improvement Program](#)

[2008 Rail Transit Strategic Plan](#)

[Major Street & Highway Plan](#)

[Regional Trails Master Plan](#)

[Tulsa Regional Trail System Map](#)

## Resource Links Plans & Reports



### [Tulsa Airport Authority Strategic Business Plan](#)

[Tulsa Airport Authority 2011 Business Plan](#)

[RVS Capital Improvement Plan](#)

[TUL Capital Improvement Plan](#)

### Tulsa Transit Long Range Plan

[Executive Summary](#)

[New System Design Maps](#)

[American Public Transit Association 2050 Plan](#)

[Tulsa Transit Fixed Route Ridership Projections](#) (2008 TU Student Class Project)

[Tulsa Transit Lift Program Ridership Projections](#) (2008 TU Student Class Project)

### Tulsa Transit Commuter Rail Study

[Executive Summary of the Final Report](#)

[Presentation of the Final Report](#)

## Environment

[2011 City of Tulsa Sustainability Plan](#)

[City of Tulsa Regulatory Floodplain Atlas](#)

[2010 City of Tulsa Stormwater Discharge Permit Annual Report](#)

[Tulsa Water Quality Reports](#)

## Recreation and Culture

### Arkansas River Corridor Master Plan

[Phase I: Vision Plan](#)

[Phase II: Master Plan](#)

[Phase III: Preliminary Engineering & Environmental Data Collection & Evaluation](#)

[Conceptual Plan Graphics](#)

### Regional Trails Master Plan

[Tulsa Regional Trail System Map](#)

### Tulsa Parks and Recreation Master Plan

[Executive Summary](#)

[Slide Presentation](#)

[Park Master List with Amenities](#)

## Neighborhood Vitality

### Planning Commission Documents

[Development Guidelines](#)

[Subdivision Regulations](#)

[Report of the Infill Development Task Force](#)

[Downtown Linkage Report](#)

[Lewis Study](#)

[Report of the Special Residential Facilities Task Force](#)

# Resource Links

## Plans & Reports



- [Current State of Land Use Education and Communication](#)
- Neighborhood Revitalization Plans
  - [Brady Village Infill Development Design Guidelines](#)
  - [Brookside Infill Neighborhood Implementation Plan](#)
  - [Charles Page Boulevard Plan](#)
  - [Crutchfield Neighborhood Revitalization Master Plan](#)
  - [Downtown Area Master Plan](#)
  - [East Tulsa Neighborhood Plan Detailed Implementation Plan – Phase I](#)
  - [East Tulsa Neighborhood Plan Detailed Implementation Plan – Phase II](#)
  - [Kendall Whittier Neighborhood](#)
  - [Kendall Whittier Square](#)
  - [The Pearl District - 6th Street Infill Plan](#)
  - [Riverwood Neighborhood Plan – Phase I](#)
  - [Sequoyah Area Neighborhood Implementation Plan](#)
  - [Southwest Tulsa Neighborhood Revitalization Plan](#)
- Urban Renewal/Sector Redevelopment Plans
  - [Hartford/Douglas/King/Sunset/Mt. Zion Sectors](#)
  - [Emerson/Osage Sectors](#)
  - [Cheyenne/B-West Sectors](#)
  - [Extension/Moton Sector](#)
  - [Unity/Carver Sectors](#)
  - [Kenosha/Lansing Sectors](#)
  - [Downtown Northwest/Downtown/Crosstown/Southeast Sectors](#)
  - [Downtown Neighborhood Sector](#)
  - [Cherokee/Franklin/Elm-Motte Sectors](#)
  - [Booker T./Seminole Hills Sectors](#)
  - [Lincoln/Dunbar Sectors](#)
  - [Crawford Sector](#)
- [Tulsa Historic District Maps and Design Guidelines](#)
- [Downtown Tulsa Intensive Level Historic Resources Survey](#)
- [Tulsa Districts in the National Register of Historic Places](#)
- [Tulsa Buildings in the National Register of Historic Places](#)
- OU Urban Design Studio Student Projects
  - [A Place to Call Home for Vulnerable Citizens](#)
  - [Active Transportation Analysis for Schools](#)
  - [Carfree Tulsa](#)
  - [Child Deserts](#)
  - [Development Intensity Transect](#)
  - [Downtown Ballpark](#)
  - [Downtown Tulsa Vision](#)
  - [Downtown/River Links](#)
  - [DVIS Protective Order Mapping](#)
  - [Forest Orchard Neighborhood Plan](#)
  - [Green Roof: Plant Trial Array](#)
  - [Grove Elementary Community School](#)

## Resource Links Plans & Reports



[Gunboat Park Plan](#)  
[Lortondale Intensive Level Survey](#)  
[Midtown Tulsa Redux](#)  
[Neighborhood Association Survey](#)  
[Neighborhood Planning Academy](#)  
[Not that Kind of City](#)  
[Online Collaboration by Design](#)  
[Political Attitudes and Urban Form in Tulsa](#)  
[Polycentric Tulsa](#)  
[Public Art for Tulsa](#)  
[Re-Branding Will Rogers High School](#)  
[Refill: Tulsa North](#)  
[Riverview Neighborhood Plan](#)  
[Step Pharmacy/Route 66](#)  
[The Northland Plan](#)  
[Tracy Park/Gunboat Park Plan](#)  
[Tulsa Arts District](#)  
[Tulsa Community College: Transit Feasibility](#)  
[Tulsa Community Schools](#)  
[Tulsa Photovoice](#)  
[Tulsa Urban Mapping Project](#)  
[Turley Community Garden Park](#)  
[Utica Avenue Pedestrian Plan](#)  
[West Bank Arkansas River Development](#)  
[White City Neighborhood Plan](#)

## Other

[2007 Humane Society Tulsa Animal Welfare Report](#)