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### 2025 ParkScore Index®

Oklahoma City, OK

The ParkScore index is a national comparison of park systems across the 100 most populated cities in the United States. Published annually, the index measures park systems according to five categories reflective of an excellent city park system: access, investment, amenities, acreage, and equity. While the rankings provide fodder for friendly competition, the goal each year of publishing the index is to help leaders advocate for needed park resources and provide relevant data to inform local park improvement efforts. To facilitate a fair comparison across cities, the index aggregates across all public and private organizations supporting parks in each city.

This year, Oklahoma City received a score of 36.4 points out of 100 based on an average of the five categories. There are 15 measures across these categories, with points awarded based on how Oklahoma City compares to the other 99 cities for that particular measure.



### **Acreage**

The acreage score indicates the relative abundance of large 'destination' parks, which include large natural areas that provide critical mental health as well as climate and conservation benefits. There are two components to the acreage score. Of these, Oklahoma City scores below average on the percentage of the city's overall area that is dedicated to parkland (13 out of 100 points), and about average on median park size (43 out of 100 points).



#### Access

The access score indicates the percentage of a city's residents that live within a walkable half-mile of a park - the average distance that most people are willing to walk to reach a destination. With 40% of its population living this close to a park, Oklahoma City scores below average in this category.



### **Investment**

The investment score indicates the relative financial health of a city's park system, which is essential to ensuring the park system is maintained at a high level. This value aggregates park and recreation spending across all agencies and organizations within the city, including monetized volunteer hours. In Oklahoma City, a total of \$107 per capita is spent each year on publicly accessible parks and recreation, below average for this category.



### **Amenities**

The amenities score indicates the relative abundance of park activities popular among a diverse selection of user groups (kids, teenagers, adults, seniors). Overall for this category, Oklahoma City scores about average, though it varies by amenity: basketball hoops (24 points out of 100), sport fields and diamonds (60 points), dog parks (5 points), playgrounds (23 points), senior and rec centers (40 points), permanent restrooms (28 points), and splashpads (100 points).



### **Equity**

The equity score indicates the fairness in the distribution of parks and park space between neighborhoods by race and income. This category is an average of two types of metrics. On the first set of measures, Oklahoma City scores below average: 26 out of 100 points for people of color living within a 10-minute walk of a park and 27 points for low-income households. The second set of measures compare the distribution of park space. In Oklahoma City, residents living in

neighborhoods of color have access to 176% more nearby park space than those living in white neighborhoods (100 points out of 100). Residents living in lower-income neighborhoods have access to 176% more nearby park space than those in higher-income neighborhoods (100 points out of 100).

For additional information on the scoring methodology, please visit www.tpl.org/parkscore/about

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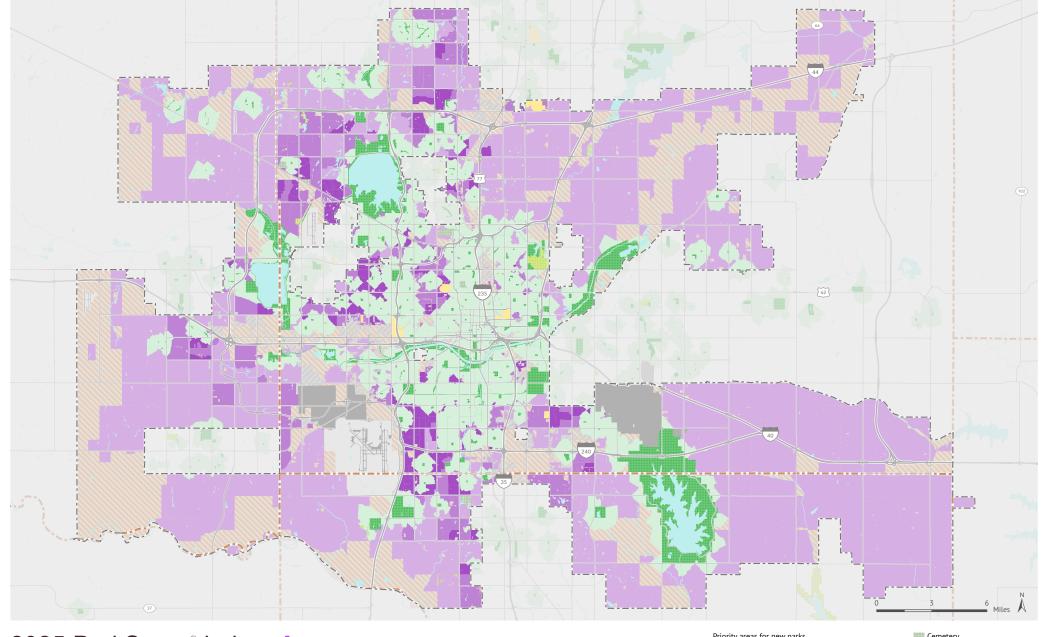


# 2025 ParkScore Index®

Oklahoma City, OK

Values for Oklahoma City, OK: Value needed for: City-wide City-wide City-wide 1 pt 100 pts total 'per capita' score\* Acreage (28 Points) Parkland as a percentage of 17,330 4.6% 13 2.5% 18.6% city area acres of city area points 5.0 5.0 43 Median Park Size 11 .58 acres acres points Access (17 Points) Percent of population within a 10-minute walk of a 17 40% 28% 100% park with public access points Equity (63 Points) Percent of people of color within a 10-minute walk 26 47% 28% 100% points Percent of low-income households within a 10-27 50% 32% 100% minute walk of a park points Residents in neighborhoods of color have 89% 25% 100 176% more park space as those in white neighborhoods points less more Low-income neighborhoods have park 85% 25% 100 176% more space as those in high-income neighborhoods points less more Investment (28 Points) 28 Annual park investment \$107 \$44 \$266 \$75,502,426 (three-year average) per resident points Amenities (46 Points) 2.23 159 24 Basketball hoops .63 7.29 per 10,000 hoops points residents 3.62 258 60 Sport fields .96 5.39 per 10,000 fields/diamonds points residents 0.42 5 Dog parks per 100,000 .32 2.62 dog parks points residents 7.35 139 23 2.78 23.16 Playgrounds per 10,000 playgrounds points children 0.70 25 40 Senior/Rec centers .17 1.52 per 20,000 centers points residents 1.11 79 28 Restrooms .30 3.18 per 10,000 restrooms points residents 12.69 24 100 Splashpads per 100,000 .35 12.43 splashpads points children

<sup>\*</sup>For each of the 15 measures, cities are scored on a 1-100 scale (100 is the highest) relative to the other 99 cities. To adjust for outliers, 100 points is awarded for any city that has more than double the national median for that measure. The amenity average excludes the lowest scoring amenity.



## 2025 ParkScore® index: Access

### OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

The Access category of the ParkScore® index awards points based on the percentage of the population within a 10-minute walk of a public park. This analysis is provided via the ParkServe® mapping application, which identifies the population living within a 10-minute walk of a park by creating dynamic 1/2-mile service areas (10-minute walking distance) for all public parks. In this analysis, service areas use the street network to determine walkable distance (streets such as highways, freeways, and interstates are considered barriers).

In Oklahoma City, 40% of the population lives within a 10-minute walk of a park. Among the remaining 424,923 people without access to a nearby park, Trust for Public Land suggests where to prioritize the development of new parks to reduce this gap. This prioritization is based on a comprehensive index of six equally-weighted demographic and environmental metrics.

The six metrics on which the prioritization is based:

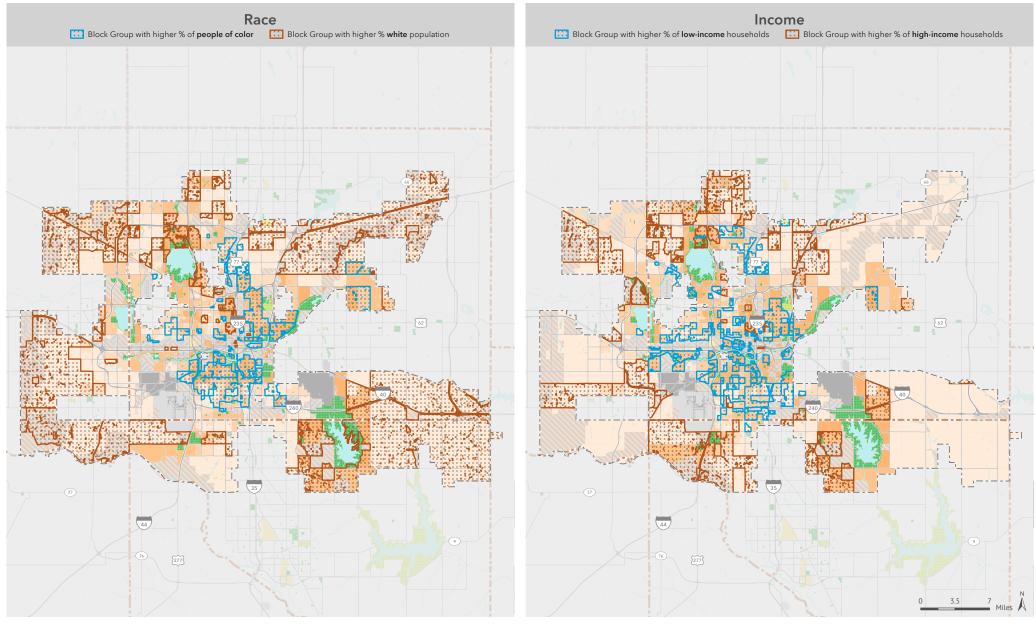
- Population density\*
- Density of low income households (households with income less than 75% of the urban area median income; less than \$ in Oklahoma City)\*
- Density of people of color\*
- Community health (a combined index based on the rate of poor mental health and low physical activity from the 2024 CDC PLACES census tract dataset)
- Urban heat islands (surface temperature at least 1.25 degrees greater than city mean surface temperature from Trust for Public Land, based on Landsat 8 satellite imagery)

Pollution burden (air toxics respiratory hazard index from 2024 EPA EJScreen)

\*Derived from 2024 forecast census block points produced by Esri.

Priority areas for new parks **E**Cemetery (outside of 10-minute walk service areas of parks with public access) University Very high priority High priority Military Moderate priority Industrial Park with public access Vacant zero population area Other park or open space - City boundary 10-minute walk (half-mile) service area of County boundary park with public access

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# 2025 ParkScore® index: Equity

### OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

The Equity category of the ParkScore® index awards points in part based on the difference in nearby park space between neighborhoods in a city:

•On a per person basis, ratio of nearby public park space between communities of color and white communities

•On a per person basis, ratio of nearby public park space between low-income communities and high-income communities

Nearby park space per person effectively measures the available park space within a 10-minute walk of a micro-neighborhood, identified by the set of block groups containing the 20% of the city population with the highest concentrations of people of color or white population and high-income or low-income households. Households with income less than 75% of city median income (less than

\$ in Oklahoma City) are considered low-income; households with income greater than 125% of city median income (greater than \$ in Oklahoma City) are high-income.

In Oklahoma City, neighborhoods of color have 176% more park space than white neighborhoods, and low-income neighborhoods have 176% more than high-income neighborhoods.

The metrics for people of color reflect each of the Census-designated race/ethnicity groups: Black, Hispanic, and Indigenous and Native American, Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders, multiple races, and other communities of color.

Demographic profiles are derived from 2024 forecast census block points provided by Esri.



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