

# ANNUAL REPORT 2022



## TULSA EQUALITY INDICATORS



Measuring change toward  
greater equality in Tulsa



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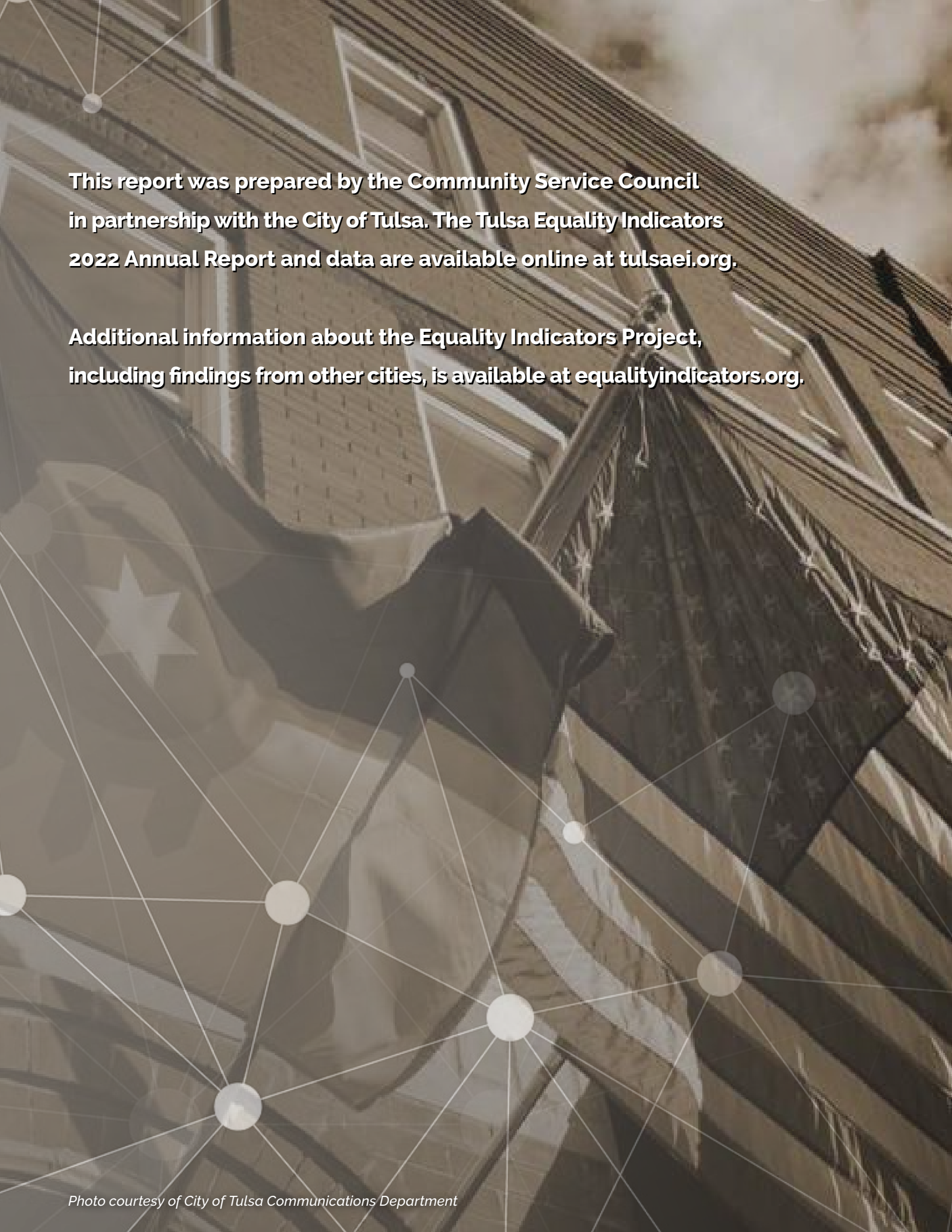


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**This report was prepared by the Community Service Council in partnership with the City of Tulsa. The Tulsa Equality Indicators 2022 Annual Report and data are available online at [tulsaei.org](https://tulsaei.org).**

**Additional information about the Equality Indicators Project, including findings from other cities, is available at [equalityindicators.org](https://equalityindicators.org).**

# ANNUAL REPORT 2022

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## LETTER FROM GT BYNUM, MAYOR, CITY OF TULSA

Dear Tulsans,

I am pleased to share the fifth edition of our Equality Indicators Report. Over these five years, we have been able to use the data in this report to help us understand disparities in our city, where they persist, and where we can focus efforts, resources, convening power or partnerships to make the most impact. These 54 indicators are the population-level snapshot of our city that helps us measure progress. We hope this report will continue to be used as a tool to make Tulsa a city of opportunity for all. In some years different themes emerge as most salient – during the first years of the Covid-19 pandemic our health and education indicators were of concern, as we launched economic development initiatives, we looked more closely and refined our economic opportunity indicators. This year we will be looking closely at our housing and economic development themes due to our ambitious \$500 million initiative to build and secure affordable housing in Tulsa, work to reduce homelessness, and launch an Office of Financial Empower and Community Wealth to help further individual economic stability in our city. Several indicators in our report will help us measure progress of these efforts.



This report is an example of our City's consistent commitment to use data to inform our policies, practices, and programs. We are continuously improving and seeking ways to use data in innovative ways. And it is no surprise that our Equality Indicators report has become a model for other cities who are considering doing their own reports.

One key aspect of a data driven city is building capacity in government and among our residents to use, consume, and collect data. That is why I am so pleased that this year we are partnering with Leadership Tulsa to host a learning series so that more and more Tulsans can learn what goes into the report and how to use the data and other sources to advocate for change. Participants in the learning series will be able learn concrete tools, learn from experts, and connect with organizations that are doing direct service and policy work to address these disparities.

Overall, Tulsa has improved its Equality Score since 2018 with increases in the economic opportunity, education, housing, public health, and services themes and we will continue to use these scores to look at ways to ensure that every Tulsan, no matter their race, ethnicity, zip code or other identity, has an opportunity for a healthy life. That work happens in partnership with our vast and robust network of nonprofit organizations, local businesses, faith-based institutions, and government partners, who are making Tulsa better every day. This is the work of a world class city that is welcoming and resilient.



# A LOOK BACK OVER THE PAST YEAR SINCE THE RELEASE OF THE 2021 REPORT

## CONFRONTING HISTORIC RACISM

- Completed the second full excavation at Oaklawn Cemetery as part of the City's search for victims from the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre — a move that further moves the needle on the City's search and one that solidifies the City's commitment to find answers from more than 100 years ago.
- Completed the community-led Greenwood/ Kirkpatrick Heights Master Planning process, further laying the groundwork for what will happen with 56-acres of City-owned land in Greenwood and North Tulsa.
- Trained more than 70 Tulsans to facilitate equity dialogues, hosting more than 50 dialogues and reaching nearly 400 people since 2020. In 2022, Equity Dialogue Facilitators partnered with the John Hope Franklin Center Annual Symposium to host dialogues for participants.
- Continued work with Tulsa's Title V Commissions, who represent Tulsa's diverse communities, welcoming in 22 new commissioners, streamlining more information about their work on the City's website, and championing their initiatives and work throughout the year.

## ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

- Celebrated \$275 million in new investments that were made in Tulsa during the first year of operation of the City's new economic development arm, PartnerTulsa (formerly Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity or TAE0).
- Advanced efforts to redevelop the Historic Moton Hospital at Pine and Greenwood into the Greenwood Entrepreneurship Incubator at Moton, a partnership between PartnerTulsa, the Tulsa Development Authority, City of Tulsa, and Tulsa Economic Development Corporation (TEDC).
- Held the City's first career fair in more than 20 years that saw more than 500 individuals attend, resulting in numerous new hires that have helped boost staffing levels across the City.
- Launched the Office of Financial Empowerment to further advance financial resilience work in Tulsa, and continued operating and growing the Financial Empowerment Center to offer free financial counseling as a public service to all Tulsans; more than doubling the number served in 2021.
- The Mayor's Commission on the Status of Women created a Women in the Workforce initiative to research and understand the key barriers to women in the world force and childcare, and collect stories of women and families struggling with lack of quality childcare options.
- The Greater Tulsa Area Hispanic/Latinx Affairs Commission hosted the inaugural Latinx Career Fair. Over 30 employers attended looking to hire bilingual talent.
- The Mayor's Office of Resilience and Equity hosted the City's first career fair to specifically reach the Myanmar community. During the career fair, participants had the chance to meet with different hiring managers, receive help with their resumes, get a professional headshot, and practice interviewing skills.
- Tulsa received a \$39 million Build Back Better Grant for the Tulsa region's Advanced Mobility Cluster, which is focused on equitable job growth across northeast Oklahoma and building out Tulsa's drone and mobility infrastructure for years to come.
- The City Council appropriated \$1M in American Rescue Plan Act funds to seed capital improvements for the 21st Street Market which will develop an ecosystem of immigrant entrepreneur supports in the commercial corridor of 21st & Garnett.

# A LOOK BACK OVER THE PAST YEAR SINCE THE RELEASE OF THE 2021 REPORT

## HOUSING

- Announced a \$500 million housing challenge so additional housing investments can be developed across the city. This will include direct investment in housing, incentives for private sector investors and anything else that expedites the closure of gaps in affordable, transitional, supportive and market-rate housing that exist in Tulsa today.
- Created a citywide taskforce in coordination with the Tulsa City Council to better understand the needs of the community in addressing homelessness at the intersection of housing and mental health and to create a strategy for the City to best utilize its policy and legislative powers, public convening and education platforms, and financial resources to maximize its efficiency and effectiveness in contributing to broader community solutions.
- The Tulsa Housing Authority and City of Tulsa were awarded a \$50 million Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grant for the Envision Comanche Plan – a multiyear investment that will transform the 36th Street North corridor into a mixed-use, mixed-income community while providing economic opportunity and prosperity for North Tulsa.
- Advanced major housing projects across the city, including the renovation of the Historic Laura Dester site in the Pearl District into 72 affordable housing units, and the development of Black Wall Street Square, a modern development of townhomes in North Tulsa that pays homage to the traditional brownstone architecture, a hallmark of the historic 1920s Greenwood District and Black Wall Street.
- Funded more than \$4.6 million in housing initiatives through the Affordable Housing Trust Fund, which include a mix of new development, renovation of existing housing stock, down-payment assistance programs, rental assistance programs, and landlord incentive programs.
- Prepared for the redeployment of nearly \$10 million in loan funds to support housing development in Downtown Tulsa.
- The City of Tulsa partnered with Restore Hope Ministries to offer rent and utility assistance to Tulsa residents struggling financially because of the pandemic. The program has distributed nearly \$42 million in rent and utility assistance to more than 9,000 households.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

- Announced the City's commitment of \$1 million to fund and create Tulsa's first "mental health urgent recovery center" dedicated entirely to serving children and families in crisis 24/7.
- The Latinx Covid Outreach Committee, in partnership with the Tulsa Health Department, continued its work to reach the Latino community with vaccination information and as a result vaccinations increased among Latino children and adults at a faster rate than their peers.
- Continued to convene the Tulsa Youth Mental Health and Family Resilience Commission with 14 cross-sector representatives to make recommendations to the City on how the city as a whole can improve youth mental health.
- Broke ground on Tulsa's second Costco in Council District 3, unlocking a major food desert in north Tulsa.
- In December, the Oklahoma Federal Congressional delegation secured an additional \$31.2M in federal funding toward Tulsa's new Veterans Hospital.



# A LOOK BACK OVER THE PAST YEAR SINCE THE RELEASE OF THE 2021 REPORT

## SERVICES

- The City opened Tulsa Fire Station 33 in East Tulsa– a new fire station that supports ongoing efforts to ensure Tulsans receive timely service, keeping with TFD's Insurance Services Offices Rating of No. 1.
- Mayor G.T. Bynum signed an executive order adopting a Citywide Language Access Policy to better provide access to City programs and services for those with limited English proficiency.
- The City piloted "City Hall on the Go" to bring City services and information directly into neighborhoods.
- The City of Tulsa and immigrant serving nonprofits secured a grant to help alleviate the transportation barriers Afghan refugees face by helping prepare for and obtain drivers licenses.
- The City of Tulsa released a request for letters of intent to award up to an additional \$7 million in reimbursable grants to local nonprofits to develop and implement programs that respond to the public health emergency or lessen the negative economic impact of the pandemic.
- Announced plans to build the most inclusive play space in the state of Oklahoma at Whiteside Park — an inclusive playground that will accommodate children of all abilities.

## JUSTICE

- The Tulsa Police Department received a \$550,000 Protect and Connect Grant that will be used to embed a Community Outreach Psychiatric Emergency Services (COPES) clinician at every patrol division on weekday evenings.
- The Tulsa Police Department finalized the Public Safety Degree Pathway Partnership with OSU-Tulsa, allowing students to attend Tulsa Community College from high school, earn an Associate's Degree, attend OSU-Tulsa's Public Safety degree program, and finish their degree in the TPD Academy. This allows a student to earn their badge the same day they earn a diploma. By the end of 2022, the Academy began working with Northeastern State University, New Mexico State University, the University of Arkansas-Ft. Smith, and others to establish more degree pathways.
- In 2022, the Tulsa Police Academy also added an additional Recruitment Officer to help stimulate more interest in applications. In November, the city also began incentivizing new applicants with a \$15,000 sign-on bonus for new Police Officers.
- MORE partnered with Birthright Living Legacy to host an event called "Pathways Forward" at the Tulsa Dream Center to support justice involved Tulsans access resources and information to help them thrive.



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



**THE TULSA EQUALITY INDICATORS 2022 ANNUAL REPORT** is Tulsa's fifth annual data report in the Equality Indicators series designed to measure and track the level of inequality in the areas of economic opportunity, education, housing, justice, public health, and services in Tulsa. This report, like the previous four, was produced through the joint efforts of the City of Tulsa Mayor's Office of Resilience and Equity and the Community Service Council, using the Equality Indicators tool and methodology created in 2015 by the City University of New York Institute for State and Local Governance.

The purpose of the Tulsa Equality Indicators report is to inform community leaders, institutions, and residents about some of the most important disparities persistently and negatively impacting life for groups of Tulsans, helping focus public discourse around developing innovative solutions that lead to more equitable opportunities and outcomes for all Tulsans.

## SUMMARY OF 2022 SCORES

For 2022, Tulsa received an aggregate score of 42.63 out of 100 based on levels of equality measured across 54 indicators. Among the six themes, Education scores the highest at 48.44, followed closely by Public Health (47.67). Housing (45.78) and Services (42.33) score in the middle, while Economic Opportunity (37.78) and Justice (33.78) received the lowest scores.

The total City Score of 42.63 for 2022 is greater than any of the scores from the previous four report years, indicating Tulsa may be improving with regard to equality on the 54 indicators. Over the past four years, Tulsa has shown increased scores in five of the six themes - Economic Opportunity (+0.56), Education (+10.89), Housing (+3.00), Public Health (+7.78), and Services (+5.56). The Justice theme's score has declined (-4.33).

Three indicators (i.e., "Dropping out by income," "Housing complaints by geography," and "VA appointment wait time") have the highest possible score of 100. Seven indicators show score increases of 20 or more points from the baseline scores for 2018 (i.e., "Chronic absenteeism by race," "Dropping out by income," "Housing complaints by geography," and "VA appointment wait time," "Food deserts by geography," "Internet access by race," and "Commute time by mode of transportation").

The lowest scoring indicator in the 2022 report is "Payday loans and banks by geography" with a score of 1. The next four lowest scoring indicators are "Emergency teacher certification by geography" (whose score was carried over from the previous report), "Housing cost burden by income," "Homelessness by disability status," and "Rent burden by income," with scores under 23. The following five indicators displayed decreases of 15 or more points from the baseline scores for 2018: "Business ownership by race," "Youth homelessness by race," "Homelessness by veteran status," "Homelessness by disability status," and "Child abuse/neglect versus national average."



# IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS



## HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

It is important to understand the limitations of the Equality Indicators Report in order to properly interpret its contents. First and foremost, this tool does not provide an analysis of what causes the reported disparities or prescribe a formula for resolving them. Both of these objectives require research and dialogue beyond the scope of this report. However, this report can serve as a source of information to catalyze conversation and focus efforts within Tulsa toward producing a more equitable community.

## INDEX SCORES

Caution should be taken when interpreting any index score, including the scores in this report. Index scores are abstractions of underlying data and may fail to convey important information about indicators. For example, an increase or decrease in score does not necessarily indicate a change in well-being for disadvantaged groups. In some cases, an increase in equality score may be due to a decrease in well-being for the previously advantaged group. An increased equality score may even obscure decreases in well-being for both groups being compared on a given indicator. It is also important to note scores from one indicator should not be directly compared to those from another without taking into account the unique attributes (e.g., variability and severity) of the phenomena being measured. As a result, indicators' data sources should be referenced and explored when interpreting results and making decisions.

## DATA SOURCE YEARS

The Tulsa Equality Indicators 2022 Annual Report draws from data sources that range in vintage across multiple years (i.e., 2018 through 2022), as has been done in previous report years. This is due to different data collection and reporting capabilities across the source organizations, along with unique limitations posed by events such as the COVID-19 pandemic. With this in mind, values and scores in this report do not necessarily reflect 2022 conditions for most indicators.

## INTERPRETING ESTIMATES

When indicator sources utilize estimates (e.g., ACS 1-year and 5-year estimates) rather than direct counts, these estimates have corresponding margins of error that are not outlined in this report. In such cases, indicator estimates from two separate years may differ at face value, but may not be statistically different due to the degree of overlap in confidence intervals. Confidence intervals are constructed using the estimate and corresponding margin of error. For example, an estimate of 5 may have a 90% confidence interval with a margin of error equal to 0.5. In this case, the real value of the given indicator has a 90% likelihood of being between 4.5 and 5.5. The greater the confidence level, the greater the margin of error. Furthermore, some of the indicator sources use data from multiple years to calculate estimates for those multi-year time periods (e.g., ACS 5-year estimates). These multi-year estimates apply to the full range of time in which their underlying data was sampled. For example, a 2021 ACS 5-year estimate actually provides an estimate for the 5-year period beginning in 2017 and ending in 2021. It is important to note that it is difficult to assess change between multi-year estimates that have overlapping times frames (U.S. Census Bureau, 2018, p. 49). "Under most circumstances, the estimate of difference should not be interpreted as a reflection of change between the last 2 years" (U.S. Census Bureau, 2018, 49). For example, the difference between ACS 5-year estimates from 2018 and 2019 is not necessarily representative of changes between those two individual years.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2018), *Understanding and Using ACS Data: What All Data Users Need to Know*, [https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2018/acs/acs\\_general\\_handbook\\_2018\\_ch07.pdf](https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2018/acs/acs_general_handbook_2018_ch07.pdf)

## IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE DATA

Due to pandemic-related barriers in data collection, "[t]he Census Bureau does not recommend comparing the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates with [...] standard ACS estimates or the decennial census, or comparing the 2020 1-year PUMS data with standard pre-tabulated products or PUMS-based estimates from previous years" (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021).

To ensure comparability across years, the 2022 Equality Indicators Report utilizes 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year standard estimates and 2021 ACS 1-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) data rather than the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates and 2020 ACS 1-year PUMS data with experimental weights. While 2020 ACS 5-year estimates are reliable, this report primarily utilizes 2021 ACS 5-year estimates in order to stay in-step with the noted use of 2021 ACS 1-year estimates.

In addition, data for three indicators associated with accountability in the Education theme – "Chronic Absenteeism by Race," "Postsecondary Opportunities Participation by English Proficiency" and "School Report Card Scores by Income" – were not collected by the Oklahoma State Department of Education (OSDE) during the 2019-20 school year because of a waiver granted by the U.S. Department of Education in response to COVID-19's extraordinary impact on school functioning and participation (OSDE, 2022).

*Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2021), Census Bureau Releases Experimental 2020 American Community Survey 1-Year Data, <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/experimental-2020-acs-1-year-data.html>*

*Oklahoma State Department of Education (2022), Oklahoma School Report Cards, <https://oklaschools.com/district/postsecondary/162/>*

## REPLACEMENT DATA SOURCES FOR INDICATORS

Each year, opportunities may arise to access better or more accurate data to measure inequality for a given indicator. Any changes in indicators are carefully considered after a review of available data and consultation with subject matter experts. When changes to indicators' data sources are made, adjustments are also made to calculated values and scores of affected indicators, topics, themes and the city for all prior years. For the 2022 report, data sources for indicators 11, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 49, 50, and 51 were changed to ensure access to reliable and regularly updated data.

## INDICATORS FOR WHICH NEW DATA WAS NOT AVAILABLE

As with the case of Covid-19, multiple factors may affect the availability of updated data for this report. In cases where new reliable data was not available for data analysis, calculated values and scores have been carried over from the previous report. The 2022 report includes 6 indicators for which this was the case. Data sources for indicators 13 through 15, composing all of Topic 2 ("Quality and Opportunity") of the Education theme, were not updated at the time of data analysis. In addition, indicator 26 from Topic 3 ("Tenant Stability") of the Housing theme and indicators 38 and 39 from Topic 1 ("Health Care Access") of the Public Health theme were not updated due to the lack of new reliable data. It is important to exercise caution when interpreting the reported scores for such indicators and any derivative topic and theme scores, as these scores do not necessarily reflect the most recent state of the indicators in question. Throughout the report, a hexagon is placed next to indicator titles in cases where data was carried over from the 2021 report.



Explore the data and learn more about scoring and methodology used for this report at [tulsaei.org](https://tulsaei.org).

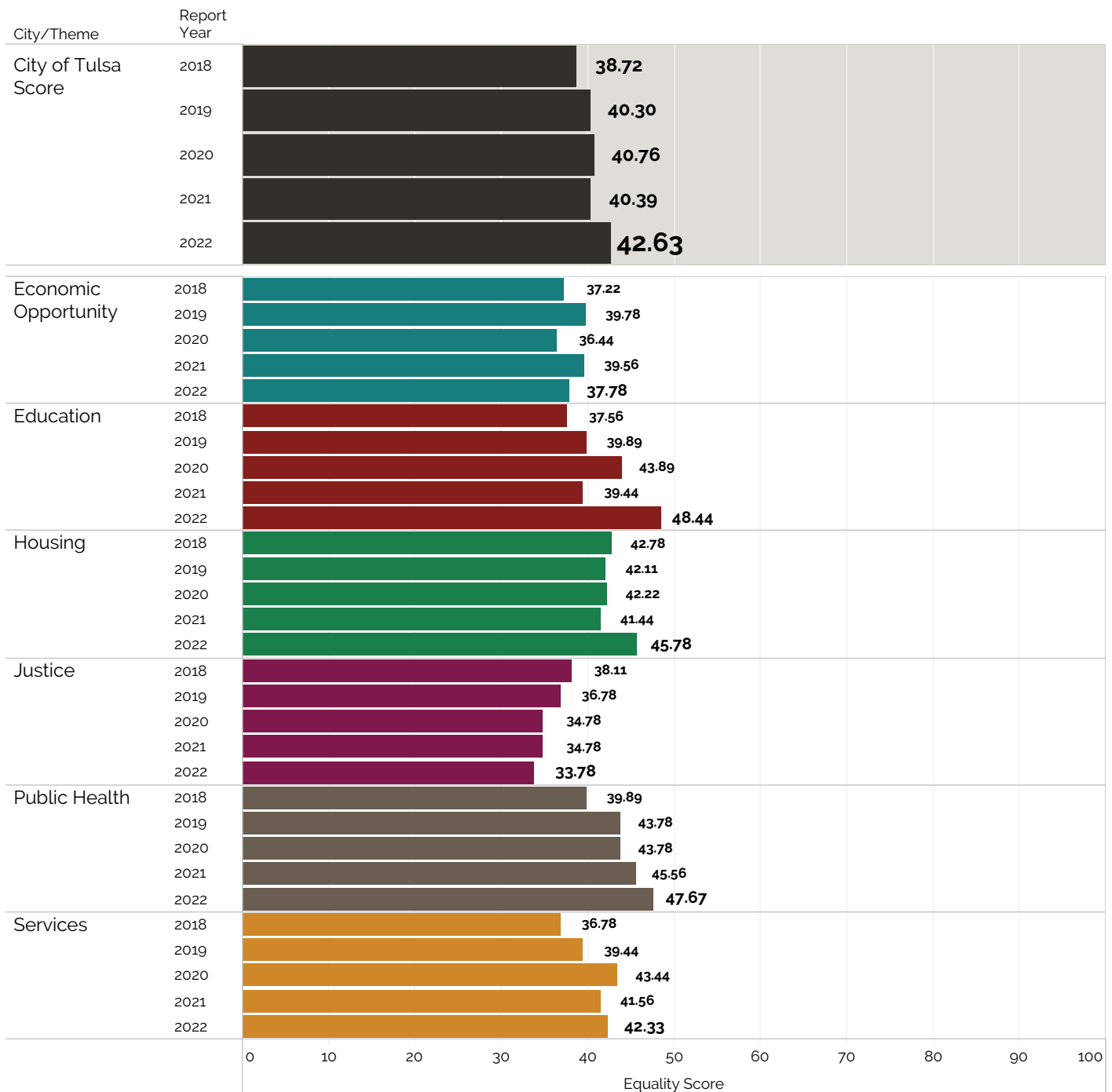
# SCORES



All Tulsans do better when every Tulsan does better. Measuring and striving for equality leads us toward greater economic security, educational success, stable and secure housing, justice and safety, physical and mental well-being, and fair distribution of services for every Tulsan, which ultimately produces a more enriched quality of life for all Tulsans.

## SUMMARY OF CITY AND THEME SCORES

Tulsa's 2022 equality score of 42.63 represents a slight increase from 2021, meaning that overall, Tulsa may be moving toward greater equality.







# CITY SCORES and CHANGE SCORE

2022 City Score:  
**42.63**

2021 City Score:  
**40.39**

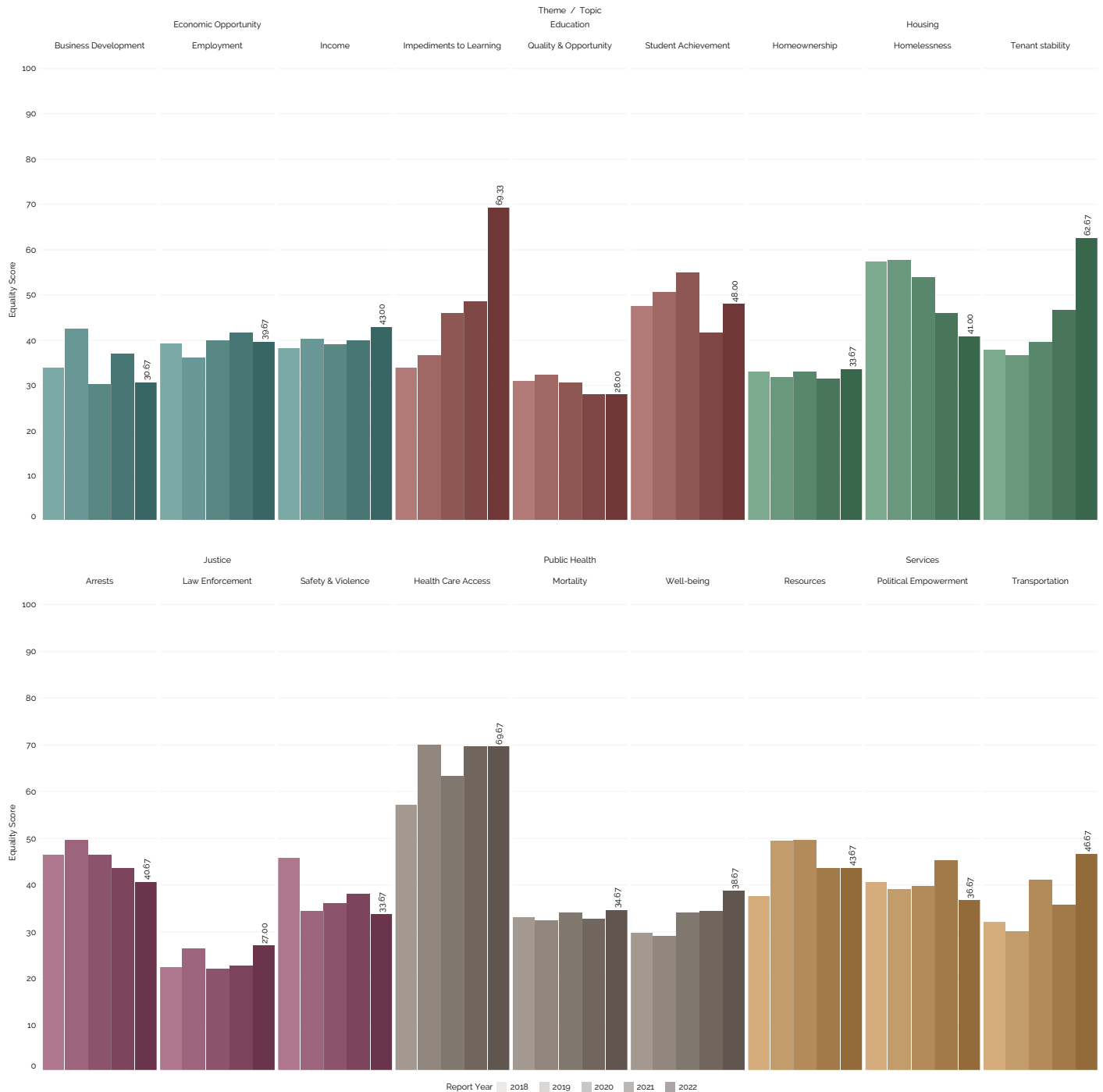
2020 City Score:  
**40.76**

2019 City Score:  
**40.30**

2018 City Score:  
**38.72**

Change Score 2018 to 2022: **+3.91**

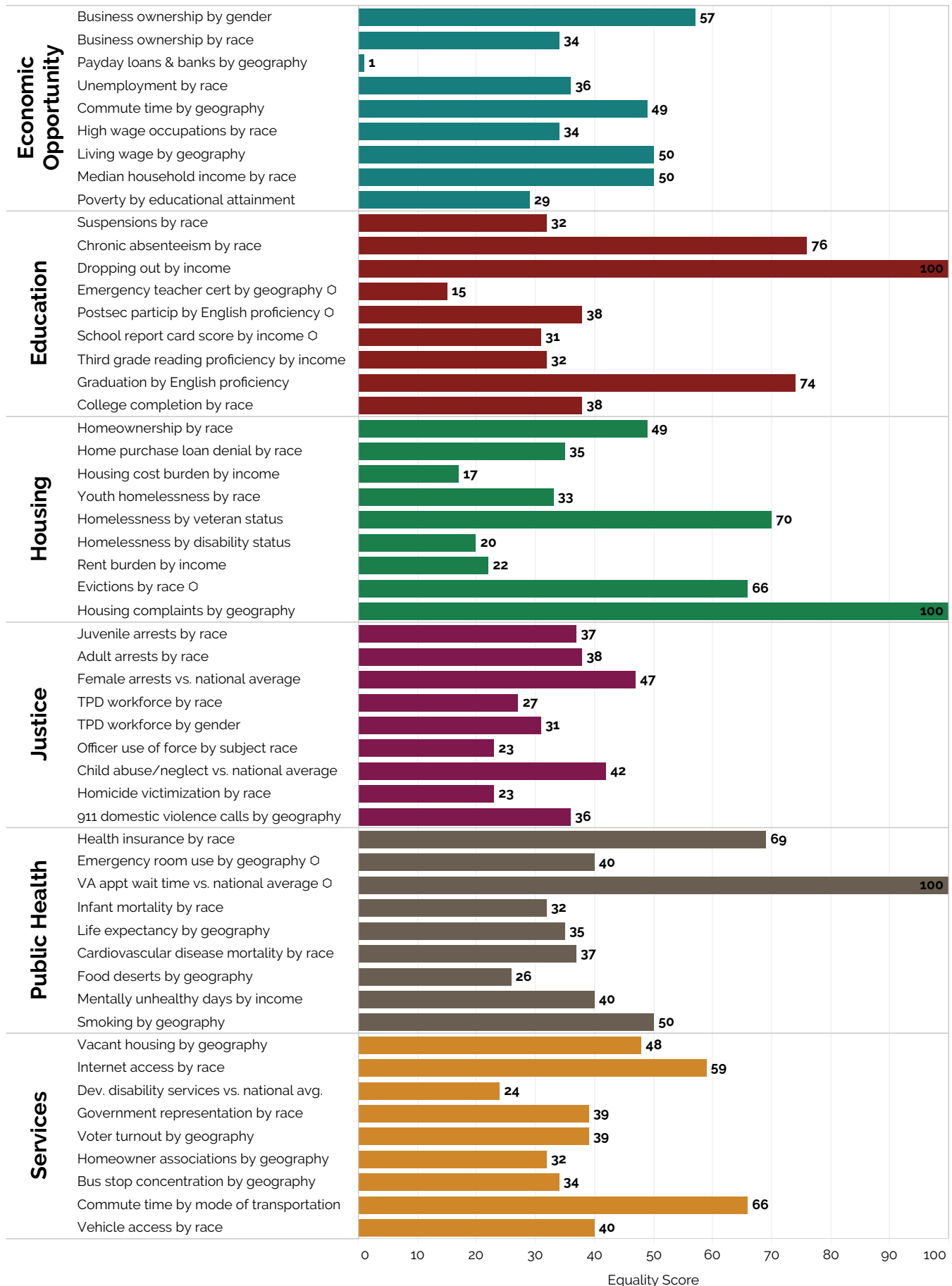
## TOPIC SCORES





# 2022 INDICATOR SCORES

For details, sources and analysis on each individual indicator, please visit [tulsa.ei.org](https://tulsa.ei.org).





# THEME 1

## ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

### THEME SCORES

2022:  
**37.78**

2021:  
**39.56**

2020:  
**36.44**

2019:  
**39.78**

2018:  
**37.22**

Change Score 2018-2022: **+0.56**

The Economic Opportunity theme score of 37.78 is nearly equal to the baseline score of 37.22 from 2018's report, and it remains in the position of second lowest scoring theme. Many initiatives to boost economic growth in under-resourced neighborhoods have been put in place in recent years. However, there clearly remains much work to be done in Tulsa to achieve equality in the area of economic opportunity.

Economic opportunity is about the presence or absence of opportunities and barriers that affect an individual's ability to realize economic sufficiency and stability. A multitude of interconnected factors impact an individual's ability to achieve economic well-being, including many that are beyond the individual's control. Some of these factors are:

- Availability of jobs paying living wage;
- Access to non-predatory lending establishments;
- Income inequality;
- Wealth inequality;
- Minimum wage standards;
- Economic status of personal and professional networks.

An equal set of opportunities to succeed economically does not present itself to all people, nor do all people face the same barriers to economic success.

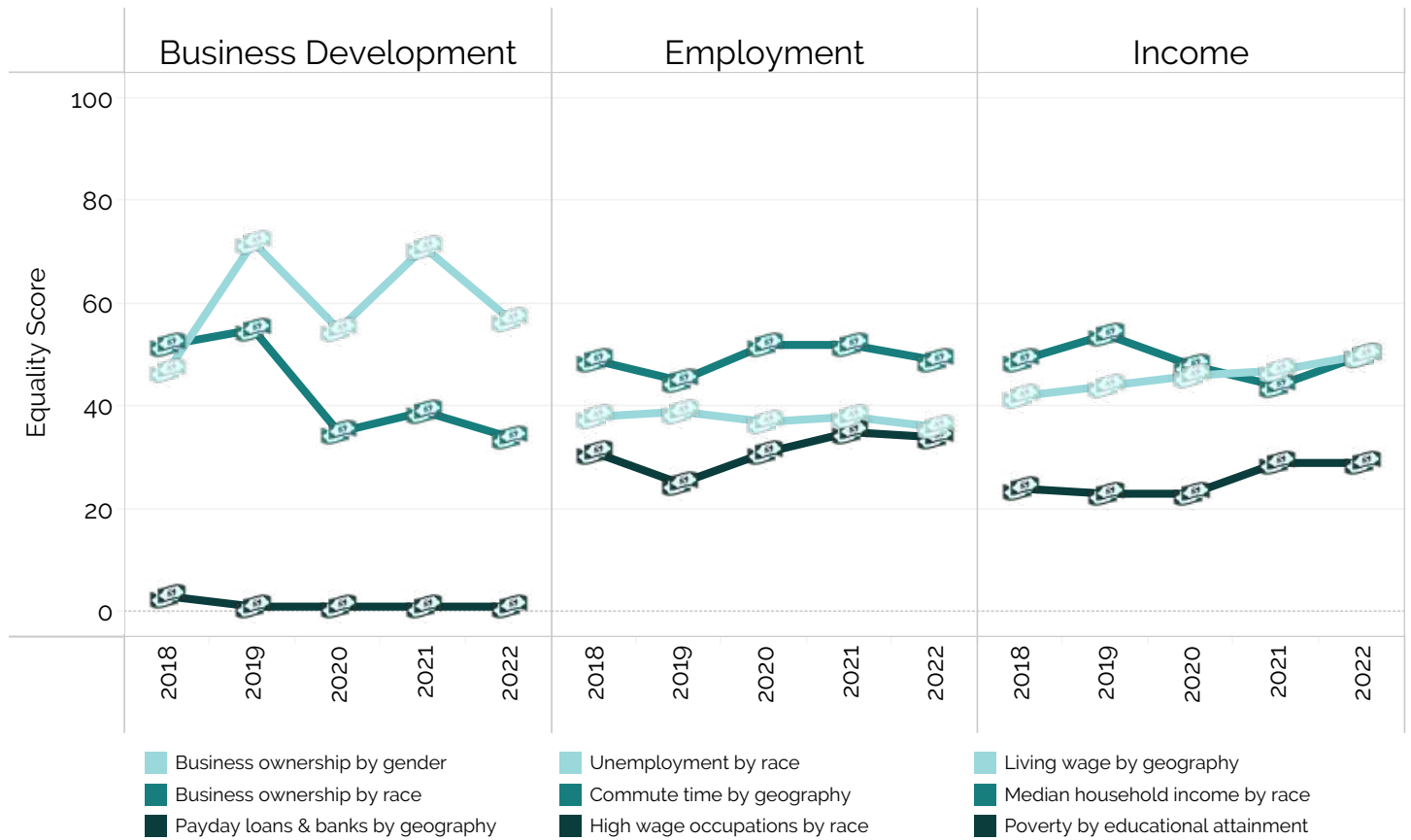
Disparities in opportunities and barriers to economic success, along with the resulting disparities in outcomes are explored throughout the indicators of the Economic Opportunity theme.







## Economic Opportunity Theme = 37.78/100



# ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

## TOPIC 1: BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT



### TOPIC SCORES

2022: <b>30.67</b>	2021: <b>37.00</b>	2020: <b>30.33</b>	2019: <b>42.67</b>	2018: <b>34.00</b>
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Change Score 2018-2022: **-3.33**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit [cstulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/](https://cstulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/).

Indicator 1: Business ownership by gender					
Ratio of percentage of male to female business owners					
Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Score	47	72	55	71	57
Male business owners	11.5%	10.3%	10.7%	11.6%	13.7%
Female business owners	6.3%	8.1%	6.5%	9.0%	8.7%
Ratio	1.830	1.276	1.636	1.285	1.576

Change 2018 to 2022  
**+10**

2022 Report Source  
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates



**Males are over 50% more likely than females to own a business in Tulsa.**

Note: To ensure comparability across years, the 2022 Equality Indicators Report utilizes the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year standard estimates rather than the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates. The Census Bureau does not recommend comparing the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates with our standard ACS estimates or the decennial census I.L.I. (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021, <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/experimental-2020-acs-1-year-data.html>) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021 1-Year Estimates

## Indicator 2: Business ownership by race

Ratio of percentage of Asian, Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander to Black business owners

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>-18</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>	
Asian, Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander business owners	10.3%	10.0%	13.1%	13.4%	13.0%	2022 Report Source  U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)
Black business owners	6.0%	6.1%	4.7%	6.1%	4.3%	
Ratio	1.722	1.636	2.798	2.208	2.991	



**Asian, Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Tulsans are nearly 3 times as likely as Black Tulsans to own a business.**

Note: Data for this indicator were accessed for the following Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) in Oklahoma: 01201, Tulsa County (Central)-- Tulsa City (Central) PUMA; 01202, Tulsa County (Southeast)-- Tulsa (Southeast) & Broken Arrow (West) Cities PUMA; 01203, Tulsa County (North)-- Tulsa (North) & Owasso Cities PUMA; 01204, Tulsa (West), Creek (Northeast & Osage (Southeast) Counties-- Tulsa City (West) PUMA. To ensure comparability across years, the 2022 Equality Indicators Report utilizes standard 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year PUMS data rather than the 2020 ACS 1-year PUMS data with experimental weights. \*The Census Bureau does not recommend [...] comparing the 2020 1-year PUMS data with standard pre-tabulated products or PUMS-based estimates from previous years\* (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021. <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/experimental-2020-acs-1-year-data.html>)  
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

## Indicator 3: Payday loans & banks by geography

Ratio of banks & credit unions to payday lending establishments in South and North Tulsa

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>-2</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
South Tulsa	10.429	12.143	11.429	12.000	15.000	2022 Report Source  ReferenceUSA, U.S. Historical Businesses Database, 2021
North Tulsa	1.111	0.889	1.000	1.111	1.125	
Ratio	9.387	13.659	11.429	10.801	13.333	



**The ratio of banks and credit unions to payday lending establishments is over 12 times higher in South Tulsa than in North Tulsa.**

ReferenceUSA, U.S. Historical Businesses Database, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, & 2021





# ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

## TOPIC 2: EMPLOYMENT

### TOPIC SCORES

2022: <b>39.67</b>	2021: <b>41.67</b>	2020: <b>40.00</b>	2019: <b>36.33</b>	2018: <b>39.33</b>
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Change Score 2018-2022: **+0.33**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit [csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/](https://csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/).

Indicator 4: Unemployment by race					
Ratio of Black to White unemployment rates					
Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Score	38	39	37	38	36
Black	12.6%	12.4%	10.3%	10.5%	14.5%
White	5.4%	5.6%	4.0%	4.3%	5.3%
Ratio	2.333	2.214	2.575	2.442	2.736

Change  
2018 to 2022

**-2**

2022 Report Source  
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates



**The unemployment rate for Black Tulsans is more than 2.5 times that of White Tulsans.**

Note: To ensure comparability across years, the 2022 Equality Indicators Report utilizes the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year standard estimates rather than the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates. "The Census Bureau does not recommend comparing the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates with our standard ACS estimates or the decennial census [...]" (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021, <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/experimental-2020-acs-1-year-data.html>) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021 1-Year Estimates

## Indicator 5: Commute time by geography

Ratio of percentage of North Tulsa to Midtown Tulsa residents spending 30 minutes or more commuting to work

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>+0</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>49</b>	
North Tulsa	18.4%	19.0%	18.9%	19.2%	19.2%	2022 Report Source  U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 5-Year Estimates
Midtown Tulsa	10.4%	10.1%	11.0%	11.1%	10.7%	
Ratio	1.776	1.887	1.719	1.722	1.800	



**Nearly twice as many North Tulsa residents spend 30 minutes or more commuting to work than Midtown Tulsa residents.**

Note: While 2020 ACS 5-year estimates are reliable, 2021 ACS 5-year estimates were used to stay in-step with the noted use of 2021 ACS 1-year estimates. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021 5-Year Estimates

## Indicator 6: High wage occupations by race

Ratio of percentage of White to Hispanic/Latinx workers employed in high wage occupations

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>+3</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	
White workers	30.4%	33.2%	31.2%	33.7%	36.4%	2022 Report Source  U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates
Hispanic/Latinx workers	8.9%	7.7%	9.3%	12.0%	11.9%	
Ratio	3.416	4.312	3.355	2.812	3.045	



**White workers are more than 3 times as likely as Hispanic/Latinx workers to be employed in high wage occupations.**

Note: For this indicator, high wage occupations were identified in previous reporting years as having annual earnings above \$65,000 in Tulsa. These include management, business and financial occupations, computer, engineering and science occupations, legal occupations, health diagnosing and treating practitioners, and other technical occupations. To ensure comparability across years, the 2022 Equality Indicators Report utilizes the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year standard estimates rather than the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates. \*The Census Bureau does not recommend comparing the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates with our standard ACS estimates or the decennial census [L.] (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021, <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/experimental-2020-acs-1-year-data.html>) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021 1-Year Estimates



# ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

## TOPIC 3: INCOME

### TOPIC SCORES

2022: <b>43.00</b>	2021: <b>40.00</b>	2020: <b>39.00</b>	2019: <b>40.33</b>	2018: <b>38.33</b>
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Change Score 2018-2022: **+4.67**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit [cstulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/](http://cstulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/).

Indicator 7: Living wage by geography						
Ratio of percentages of individuals earning at or above 200% of the poverty level in South and North Tulsa						
Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Score	42	44	46	47	50	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>+8</b>
South Tulsa	72.9%	72.7%	72.9%	73.3%	73.2%	
North Tulsa	37.0%	37.9%	39.0%	39.9%	41.5%	2022 Report Source  U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 5-Year Estimates
Ratio	1.970	1.918	1.869	1.839	1.763	



**South Tulsa residents are over 75% more likely than North Tulsa residents to earn at or above 200% of the poverty level.**

Note: Living wage is the wage required to meet a person's and his/her dependents' basic needs without receiving any public or private assistance. 200% of poverty is a conservative estimate of living wage in Tulsa. While 2020 ACS 5-year estimates are reliable, 2021 ACS 5-year estimates were used to stay in-step with the noted use of 2021 ACS 1-year estimates.  
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021 5-Year Estimates

## Indicator 8: Median household income by race

Ratio of White to Black median household income

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>+1</b>
Score	49	54	48	44	50	
White	\$51,053	\$51,744	\$55,448	\$58,948	\$57,566	2022 Report Source  U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates
Black	\$28,399	\$30,902	\$30,463	\$30,864	\$32,701	
Ratio	1.798	1.674	1.820	1.910	1.760	



**Median household income for White Tulsans is more than 75% greater than that of Black Tulsans.**

Note: To ensure comparability across years, the 2022 Equality Indicators Report utilizes the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year standard estimates rather than the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates. \*The Census Bureau does not recommend comparing the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates with our standard ACS estimates or the decennial census [1]. (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021, <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/experimental-2020-acs-1-year-data.html>)  
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021 1-Year Estimates

## Indicator 9: Poverty by educational attainment

Ratio of poverty rates for individuals with a high school diploma or less to individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>+5</b>
Score	24	23	23	29	29	
High school diploma or less	22.9%	23.3%	21.1%	21.9%	22.7%	2022 Report Source  U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.2%	5.0%	4.5%	5.8%	6.1%	
Ratio	4.404	4.660	4.689	3.764	3.764	



**The poverty rate for persons with a high school diploma or less is more than 2.5 times greater than for those with a bachelor's degree or higher.**

Note: To ensure comparability across years, the 2022 Equality Indicators Report utilizes the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year standard estimates rather than the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates. \*The Census Bureau does not recommend comparing the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates with our standard ACS estimates or the decennial census [1]. (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021, <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/experimental-2020-acs-1-year-data.html>)  
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021 1-Year Estimates





# THEME 2

## EDUCATION

### THEME SCORES

2022:  
**48.44**

2021:  
**39.44**

2020:  
**43.89**

2019:  
**39.89**

2018:  
**37.56**

Change Score 2018-2022: **+10.89**

The Education theme scored 48.44 in 2022, an improvement of more than 10 points since the 2018 baseline score of 37.56. While this score is the highest of all six themes in the 2022 report, it only reflects changes in indicator scores from Topics 1 and 3 of the Education theme. The remaining three indicator scores from Topic 2 ("Quality & Opportunity") were carried over from the previous report due to limitations of the respective data sources.

This theme includes indicators spanning education from elementary through postsecondary school. A solid foundation during the elementary and secondary years is crucial for future academic and career success, and postsecondary education or training is essential for accessing employment opportunities that will ensure a sufficient wage.

The indicators in this theme explore disparities in barriers to and opportunities for educational success and more equitable student outcomes.

#### Note regarding the education data limitations for this report:

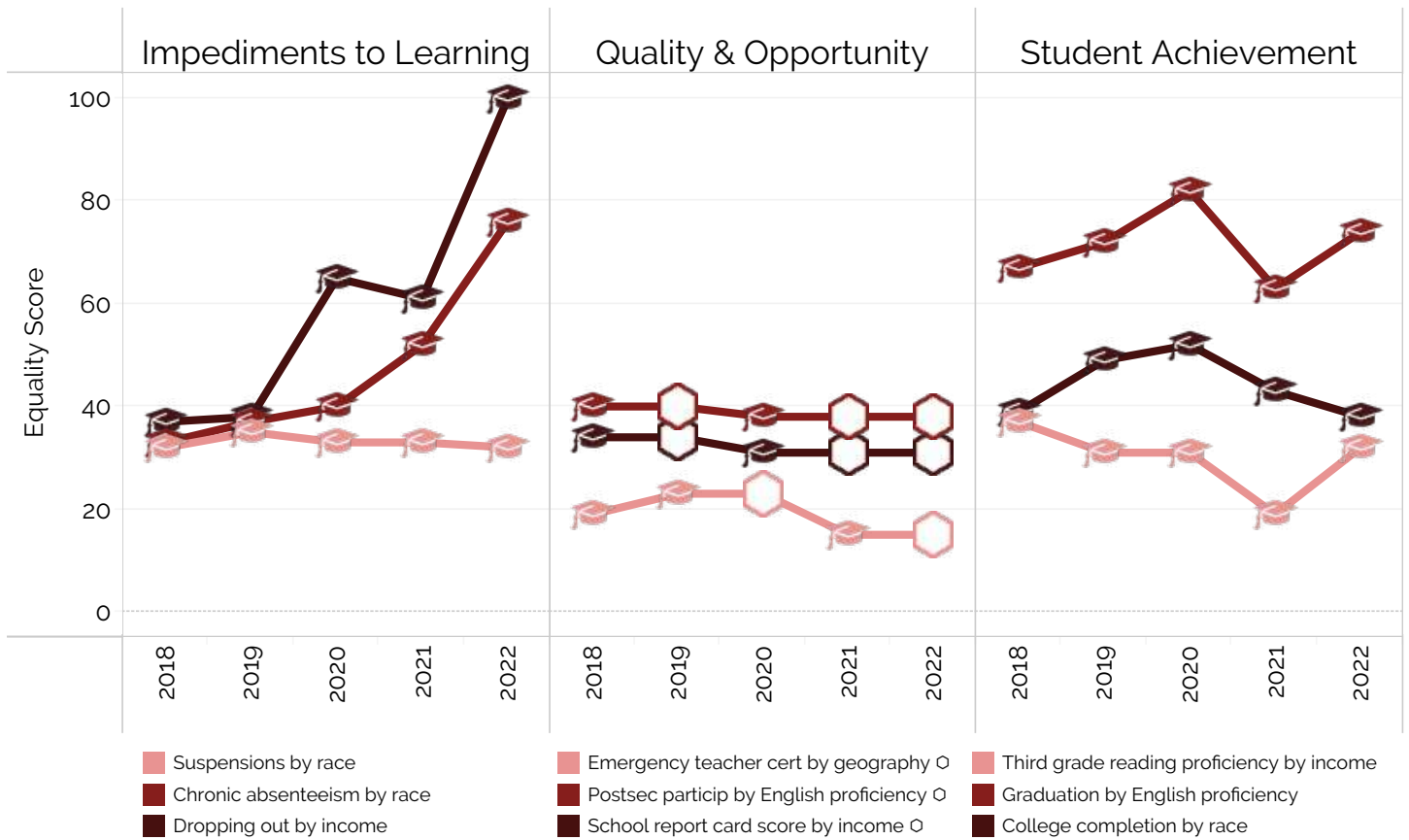
The Oklahoma School Report Cards website states that "Accountability-related aspects for the 2019-2020 academic year associated with the Academic Achievement, Academic Growth, Chronic Absenteeism, Postsecondary Opportunities, and English Language Proficiency indicators were suspended through a waiver granted by the U.S. Department of Education (USDE). As a result, data for waived indicators is not available." Consequently, new data are not available for the 2021 report for indicators 14, "Postsecondary Opportunities Participation by English Proficiency," and 15, "School Report Card Score by Income."

In addition, Oklahoma State Department of Education data for the 2021-22 School Year was not available at the time of analysis for indicator 13, "Emergency teacher certification by geography", resulting in that indicator's score being carried over from the 2021 report.





## Education Theme = 48.44/100



# EDUCATION

## TOPIC 1: IMPEDIMENTS TO LEARNING



### TOPIC SCORES



Change Score 2018-2022: **+35.33**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit [csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/](https://csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/).

Indicator 10: Suspensions by race						
Ratio of suspension rates for Black to Hispanic/Latinx Tulsa Public Schools students						
Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>+0</b>
Score	32	35	33	33	32	
Black students	14.9%	13.7%	13.4%	12.2%	3.8%	2022 Report Source  Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, SY 2021
Hispanic/Latinx students	4.6%	4.9%	4.3%	3.9%	1.1%	
Ratio	3.239	2.796	3.116	3.132	3.281	



The suspension rate for Black students is more than 3 times the rate for Hispanic/Latinx students.

Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, School Years 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, & 2021

### Indicator 11: Chronic absenteeism by race

Ratio of chronic absenteeism rates for Native American to Asian Tulsa Public Schools students

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>+43</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>76</b>	
Native American students	31.7%	33.4%	31.7%	43.9%	57.3%	2022 Report Source  Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, SY 2021
Asian students	10.3%	13.3%	15.0%	25.5%	47.8%	
Ratio	3.085	2.508	2.112	1.723	1.198	



The chronic absenteeism rate for Native American students is 20% higher than for Asian students.

Note: Previous reports utilized data from the Oklahoma State Department of Education's School Report Cards website, which no longer provides updated information. Tulsa Public Schools (TPS) is the new data source. Ratios and scores for previous reporting years have been recalculated using TPS data in order to ensure consistency and comparability across years. Chronic absenteeism refers to students who miss 10% or more of the school year for any reason. Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, School Years 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, & 2021

### Indicator 12: Dropping out by income

Ratio of dropout rates for economically disadvantaged to not economically disadvantaged Tulsa Public Schools 12th grade students

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>+63</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>	
Economically disadvantaged 12th graders	18.7%	16.7%	15.6%	16.9%	4.9%	2022 Report Source  Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, SY 2020
Not economically disadvantaged 12th graders	7.5%	7.1%	11.1%	11.3%	4.9%	
Ratio	2.493	2.352	1.405	1.489	0.999	



The dropout rate for economically disadvantaged 12th graders is equal to that of not economically disadvantaged.

Note: Economically disadvantaged students are defined as those qualifying for the free and reduced lunch program. Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, School Years 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2020



## EDUCATION

### TOPIC 2: QUALITY AND OPPORTUNITY



#### TOPIC SCORES

2022: <b>28.00</b>	2021: <b>28.00</b>	2020: <b>30.67</b>	2019: <b>32.33</b>	2018: <b>31.00</b>
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Change Score 2018-2022: **-3.00**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit [csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/](https://csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/).

Denotes new data is currently unavailable. Reflects data from previous reporting year.

#### Indicator 13: Emergency teacher certification by geography

Ratio of emergency teacher certifications in Tulsa Public Schools to other Tulsa County school districts per 1,000 teachers

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>-4</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	
Tulsa Public Schools	48.000	110.564	110.564	168.448	168.448	2022 Report Source  Oklahoma State Department of Education, SY 2021
Other Tulsa County public school districts	9.100	24.030	24.030	26.119	26.119	
Ratio	5.275	4.601	4.601	6.449	6.449	



**Emergency certified teachers represent 5.5 times more of the total teacher share in Tulsa Public Schools than other districts in the county.**

Note: The 13 other public school districts in Tulsa County include: Berryhill, Bixby, Broken Arrow, Collinsville, Glenpool, Jenks, Keystone, Liberty, Owasso, Sand Springs, Skiatook, Sperry, and Union. Emergency teacher certification data for the 2019, 2020, and 2022 school years were not available for use. Consequently, 2018 school year data are used for both 2019 and 2020 EI report years and 2021 school year data are used for both 2021 and 2022 EI report years. Emergency teacher certification data for SY 2019 were not available at the time of data collection, resulting in the use of SY 2018 data for both 2019 and 2020 reports. Oklahoma State Department of Education, School Years 2017, 2018, & 2021

## Indicator 14: Postsecondary opportunities participation by English proficiency

Ratio of percentage of non-English learner to English learner Tulsa Public Schools high school juniors and seniors completing a postsecondary readiness option

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>-2</b>
Score	40	40	38	38	38	
Non-English learner students	57.4%	57.4%	53.5%	53.5%	53.5%	2022 Report Source  Oklahoma State Department of Education, Oklahoma School Report Cards, SY 2019
English learner students	28.4%	28.4%	23.1%	23.1%	23.1%	
Ratio	2.021	2.021	2.316	2.316	2.316	



**Non-English learner students are more than twice as likely to complete a postsecondary readiness option as English learner students.**

Note from Oklahoma School Report Cards website: "Accountability-related aspects for the 2019-2020 academic year associated with the Academic Achievement, Academic Growth, Chronic Absenteeism, Postsecondary Opportunities, and English Language Proficiency indicators were suspended through a waiver granted by the U.S. Department of Education (USDE). As a result, data for waived indicators is not available." Likewise, SY 2021 data are not available. Consequently, SY 2019 data are used for the 2020, 2021, and 2022 EI report years. Postsecondary opportunity participation is the successful completion and passing of at least one approved college or career-readiness program, which include: advanced placement or international baccalaureate (AP/IB) coursework, concurrent or dual enrollment, internships, and CareerTech coursework leading to industry certification. Because the new school report card methodology was developed and implemented by the Oklahoma State Department of Education beginning with SY 2018, rendering the prior system no longer comparable, the score for SY 2018 is used for both the 2018 and 2019 EI report years. Oklahoma State Department of Education, Oklahoma School Report Cards, School Years 2018 & 2019

## Indicator 15: School report card score by income

Ratio of School Report Card scores for higher income to lower income Tulsa Public Schools high schools

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>-3</b>
Score	34	34	31	31	31	
Higher income high schools	60	60	59	59	59	2022 Report Source  Oklahoma State Department of Education, Oklahoma School Report Cards, SY 2019
Lower income high schools	20	20	17	17	17	
Ratio	3.000	3.000	3.471	3.471	3.471	



**Higher income high schools receive School Report Card scores that are 2.5 times higher than lower income high schools.**

Note from Oklahoma School Report Cards website: "Accountability-related aspects for the 2019-2020 academic year associated with the Academic Achievement, Academic Growth, Chronic Absenteeism, Postsecondary Opportunities, and English Language Proficiency indicators were suspended through a waiver granted by the U.S. Department of Education (USDE). As a result, data for waived indicators is not available." Likewise, SY 2021 data are not available. Consequently, SY 2019 data are used for the 2020, 2021, and 2022 EI report years. Oklahoma's new "School Report Card" assesses school performance across multiple indicators, including academic achievement, academic growth, chronic absenteeism, progress in English language proficiency assessments, postsecondary opportunities, and graduation. Higher income schools for this indicator are defined as those with less than 60% of students qualifying for free and reduced lunch, and lower income schools as those with at least 90% of students qualifying. Because the new school report card methodology was developed and implemented by the Oklahoma State Department of Education beginning with the SY 2018, rendering the prior system no longer comparable, the score for SY 2018 is used for both the 2018 and 2019 EI report years. Oklahoma State Department of Education, Oklahoma School Report Cards, School Years 2018 & 2019



# EDUCATION

## TOPIC 3: STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

### TOPIC SCORES

2022: <b>48.00</b>	2021: <b>41.67</b>	2020: <b>55.00</b>	2019: <b>50.67</b>	2018: <b>47.67</b>
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Change Score 2018-2022: **+0.33**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit [csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/](https://csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/).

Indicator 16: Third grade reading proficiency by income					
Ratio of 3rd grade reading/language arts proficiency levels for not economically disadvantaged to economically disadvantaged Tulsa Public Schools students					
Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Score	37	31	31	19	32
Not economically disadvantaged third graders	35.1%	39.9%	49.0%	21.8%	22.7%
Economically disadvantaged third graders	14.3%	11.7%	14.4%	4.0%	6.9%
Ratio	2.455	3.410	3.403	5.498	3.273

Change  
2018 to 2022

**-5**

2022 Report Source

Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, 2022



**Non-disadvantaged students are over 3 times as likely to score proficient or advanced on 3rd grade reading test than disadvantaged students.**

The Oklahoma State Department of Education has the following note: "Due to the ongoing challenges related to COVID-19, testing data from the 2021 school year should not be interpreted as they would in a normal year. We urge caution when examining summary reports because of the possibility of uneven participation rates or because of change in learning conditions that may have been disrupted by the pandemic. Other information (e.g., opportunity to learn, mode of learning, access to grade-level content, attendance, course grades) should be considered when reviewing your data. Additionally, because of the unique context due to any COVID-related disruptions, please consider your local context before comparing 2021 data to previous years or other school sites." Economically disadvantaged students are defined as those qualifying for the free and reduced lunch program.  
Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, School Years 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, & 2022

## Indicator 17: Graduation by English proficiency

Ratio of four-year cohort graduation rates for all Tulsa Public Schools students to English language learners

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>+7</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>74</b>	
All students	73.0%	78.0%	77.6%	76.7%	78.1%	2022 Report Source  Oklahoma State Department of Education, Oklahoma School Report Cards, SY 2020
English language learners	53.0%	61.0%	71.1%	53.0%	63.5%	
Ratio	1.377	1.279	1.091	1.447	1.23	



The overall TPS high school graduation rate is more than 25% higher than the rate for English language learners.

Oklahoma State Department of Education, School Years 2016 & 2017; Oklahoma State Department of Education, Oklahoma School Report Cards, School Years 2018, 2019, & 2020

## Indicator 18: College completion by race

Ratio of percentage of Black to Hispanic/Latinx persons age 25 and older who started college, but did not graduate with a degree

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>-1</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>38</b>	
Black adults 25+	28.6%	28.5%	27.7%	26.2%	27.1%	2022 Report Source  U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates
Hispanic/Latinx adults 25+	13.0%	15.9%	16.2%	13.6%	11.5%	
Ratio	2.200	1.792	1.710	1.930	2.347	



Black Tulsans are more than twice as likely as Hispanic/Latinx Tulsans to begin college but not graduate with degree.

Note: To ensure comparability across years, the 2022 Equality Indicators Report utilizes the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year standard estimates rather than the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates. \*The Census Bureau does not recommend comparing the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates with our standard ACS estimates or the decennial census [1]. (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021, <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/experimental-2020-acs-1-year-data.html>) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2021 1-Year Estimates



## THEME 3 HOUSING



### THEME SCORES

2022:  
**45.78**

2021:  
**41.44**

2020:  
**42.22**

2019:  
**42.11**

2018:  
**42.78**

Change Score 2018-2022: **+3.00**

The Housing theme received a score of 45.78 in 2022, an increase of 3 points from the baseline score of 42.78 in 2018. New data was not available for analysis of indicator 26 from Topic 3 ("Tenant Stability") of this theme, so that indicator's values and scores have been carried over from the previous report. The indicators in this theme consider housing from three perspectives: those who own a home, those who rent, and those who experience homelessness.

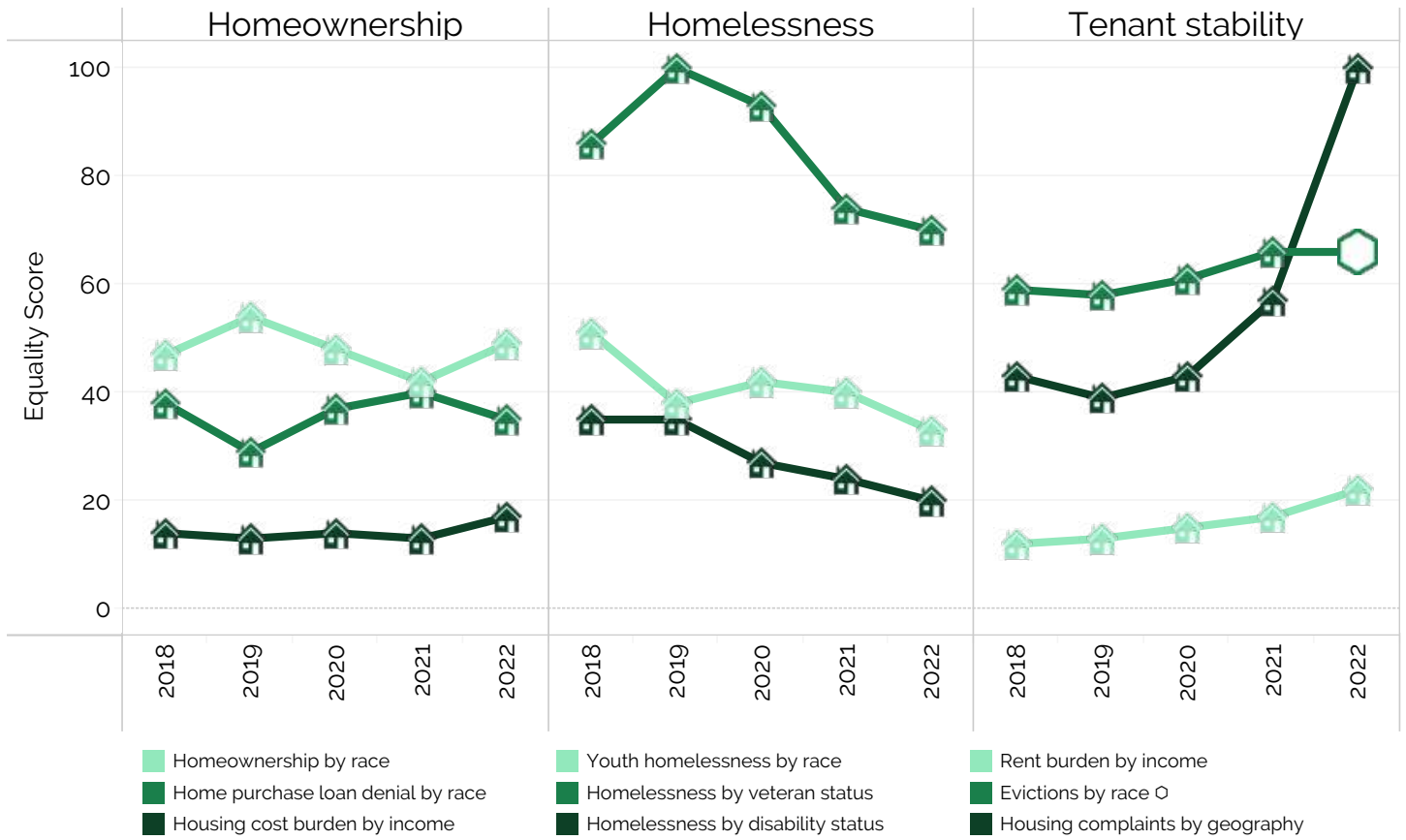
Shelter is a basic human need, without which other concerns cannot be effectively addressed. Once in stable housing, an individual has greater capacity to pursue education or employment, to work towards better health, or to focus on other personal goals to improve one's quality of life.

All across the nation, cities are facing a serious crisis of a lack of affordable housing. The problem directly affects both homeowners and renters, who may struggle with meeting other needs such as food, health care, educational opportunities, child care, and transportation. This impacts whole communities. The limited ability of people to spend money on other consumer goods and services impacts job growth and economic development across all sectors of the local economy.





## Housing Theme = 45.78/100





# HOUSING

## TOPIC 1: HOMEOWNERSHIP

### TOPIC SCORES



Change Score 2018-2022: **+0.67**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit [csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/](https://csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/).

Indicator 19: Homeownership by race					
Ratio of percentage of White to Black householders who are homeowners					
Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Score	47	54	48	42	49
White householders	58.1%	58.2%	57.9%	60.6%	58.8%
Black householders	31.6%	34.8%	32.0%	30.9%	32.7%
Ratio	1.839	1.672	1.809	1.961	1.798

Change  
2018 to 2022  
**+2**

2022 Report Source  
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates



**White Tulsans are 80% more likely to own a home than Black Tulsans.**

Note: To ensure comparability across years, the 2022 Equality Indicators Report utilizes the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year standard estimates rather than the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates. "The Census Bureau does not recommend comparing the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates with our standard ACS estimates or the decennial census [..]" (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021, <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/experimental-2020-acs-1-year-data.html>) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021 1-Year Estimates

## Indicator 20: Home purchase loan denial by race

Ratio of percentage of home purchase loan denials for Native American to Asian applicants

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022
Score	38	29	37	40	35	
Native American applicants	27.3%	26.4%	23.4%	17.9%	17.0%	2022 Report Source  Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, Conventional Purchases by Race, 2020
Asian applicants	11.2%	7.2%	9.4%	8.6%	6.1%	
Ratio	2.438	3.667	2.489	2.084	2.794	



**Native American applicants are nearly 3 times as likely to be denied a home loan as Asian applicants.**

Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, Conventional Purchases by Race, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2020

## Indicator 21: Housing cost burden by income

Ratio of percentage of lower income to higher income homeowner households that spend more than 30% of income on housing costs

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022
Score	14	13	14	13	17	
Lower income homeowner households	55.5%	59.3%	58.7%	57.0%	62.3%	2022 Report Source  U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates
Higher income homeowner households	8.4%	8.7%	8.7%	8.2%	10.4%	
Ratio	6.607	6.816	6.747	6.922	5.977	



**Lower income homeowners are 6 times as likely to experience housing cost burden than higher income homeowners.**

Note: The accepted federal standard for housing affordability states that no more than 30% of a household's gross income should be spent on housing and utilities expenses. Homeowners are classified as low-income for this indicator when their annual household income is less than \$35,000, and higher-income when their household income is equal to or greater than \$35,000. To ensure comparability across years, the 2022 Equality Indicators Report utilizes the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year standard estimates rather than the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates. The Census Bureau does not recommend comparing the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates with our standard ACS estimates or the decennial census [..] (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021. <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/experimental-2020-acs-1-year-data.html>) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021 1-Year Estimates





# HOUSING

## TOPIC 2: HOMELESSNESS

### TOPIC SCORES



Change Score 2018-2022: **-16.33**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit [csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/](https://csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/).

**Indicator 22: Youth homelessness by race**  
Ratio of homelessness among Native American to White youth age 13 to 24 per 1,000 youth

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>-18</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>33</b>	
Native American youth	24.926	33.380	24.351	20.685	23.352	2022 Report Source HMIS for October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021, Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates
White youth	14.279	13.675	12.379	9.659	7.476	
Ratio	1.746	2.441	1.967	2.142	3.124	



**Native American youth are more than 3 times as likely to experience homelessness as White youth.**

Homeless Management Information System, Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, for time period October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2021; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021 1-Year Estimates

## Indicator 23: Homelessness by veteran status

Ratio of homelessness among veterans to non-veterans per 1,000 population

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>-16</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>70</b>	
Veterans	17.867	16.360	16.040	15.271	13.165	2022 Report Source  HMIS for October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021, Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates
Non-veterans	16.673	16.825	15.468	12.447	10.087	
Ratio	1.072	0.972	1.037	1.227	1.305	



**Veterans are 30% more likely to experience homelessness than non-veterans.**

Homeless Management Information System, Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, for time period October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2021; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021 1-Year Estimates

## Indicator 24: Homelessness by disability status

Ratio of homelessness among individuals with a disability to individuals without a disability per 1,000 population

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>-15</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	
Persons with a disability	30.426	30.393	37.421	32.117	24.425	2022 Report Source  HMIS for October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021, Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates
Persons with no disability	10.524	10.703	9.300	7.278	4.862	
Ratio	2.891	2.840	4.024	4.413	5.024	



**Persons with disabilities are 5 times as likely to experience homelessness as persons with no disabilities.**

Homeless Management Information System, Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, for time period October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2021; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021 1-Year Estimates



# HOUSING

## TOPIC 3: TENANT STABILITY

### TOPIC SCORES



Change Score 2018-2022: **+24.67**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit [csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/](https://csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/).

Denotes new data is currently unavailable. Reflects data from previous reporting year.

Indicator 25: Rent burden by income					
Ratio of percentage of lower income to higher income renter households that spend more than 30% of income on rent					
Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Score	12	13	15	17	22
Lower income renter households	79.1%	79.9%	82.0%	83.2%	85.6%
Higher income renter households	11.3%	11.6%	12.8%	14.2%	17.8%
Ratio	7.000	6.888	6.406	5.879	4.817

Change 2018 to 2022  
**+10**

2022 Report Source  
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates



**Lower income renters are nearly 5 times as likely to experience rent burden as higher income renters.**

Note: The accepted federal standard for housing affordability states that no more than 30% of a household's gross income should be spent on rent and utilities. Renters are classified as low income when their annual household income is less than \$35,000 and higher income when their household income is greater than or equal to \$35,000. To ensure comparability across years, the 2022 Equality Indicators Report utilizes the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year standard estimates rather than the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates. \*The Census Bureau does not recommend comparing the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates with our standard ACS estimates or the decennial census [..]. (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021, <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/experimental-2020-acs-1-year-data.html>) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021 1-Year Estimates

## Indicator 26: Evictions by race

Ratio of eviction rates for majority non-White to majority White census tracts

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>+7</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>	
Majority non-White census tracts	8.9%	9.5%	8.8%	3.9%	3.9%	2022 Report Source  Open Justice Oklahoma, a program of the Oklahoma Policy Institute, 2019 & 2020
Majority White census tracts	5.8%	6.1%	5.9%	2.8%	2.8%	
Ratio	1.534	1.557	1.496	1.384	1.384	



The eviction rate in majority non-White neighborhoods is nearly 40% higher than in majority White neighborhoods.

Note: Updated data was not available for the 2022 Equality Indicators report, so the same score and values have been used for the 2021 and 2022 reports. Census tracts are considered majority White when their White population is 51% or more. The Eviction Lab, 2015 & 2016; Open Justice Oklahoma, a program of the Oklahoma Policy Institute, 2019 & 2020

## Indicator 27: Housing complaints by geography

Ratio of housing complaints from North to South Tulsa per 1,000 population

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>+57</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>	
North Tulsa	3.045	2.633	3.634	1.474	0.953	2022 Report Source  Tulsa Health Department unpublished data, 2021
South Tulsa	1.562	1.153	1.875	0.926	1.051	
Ratio	1.949	2.284	1.938	1.592	0.907	



Housing complaints come from North Tulsa at a rate nearly equal to that of South Tulsa.

Tulsa Health Department unpublished data, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, & 2021



# THEME 4

## JUSTICE

### THEME SCORES

2022: <b>33.78</b>	2021: <b>34.78</b>	2020: <b>34.78</b>	2019: <b>36.78</b>	2018: <b>38.11</b>
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Change Score 2018-2022: **-4.33**

With the lowest score of all six themes in 2022, the Justice theme score of 33.78 has decreased 4.33 points from the baseline score of 38.11 in 2018. This theme explores disparities in arrests, law enforcement workforce, officer use of force, and violence. Using data to better understand issues in policing, safety, and violence enables city and law enforcement leaders to work with the public. Together, they can objectively examine trends and patterns to help identify root causes and develop strategies to reduce disparities.

Multiple researchers have found African Americans across the United States frequently experience disproportionate levels of policing, stops, searches, issuing of citations, uses of force, convictions, sentencing severity, uses of alternatives to incarceration, arrests for failure to pay fines and fees, and youth sentenced as adults. These do not align with higher levels or severity of crime committed. Many sources further suggest systemic racism and implicit bias throughout the entire criminal justice system significantly contribute to these disproportionate levels.

**Note on calculating scores for indicators related to arrests and police use of force:**

As in previous Equality Indicators reports, Black and White populations were selected as comparison groups for indicators 28 and 29 based on community feedback and to reflect contemporary discourse around the disparity in arrest rates by race. The method used for Indicator 33, "Officer use of force by subject race," calculates the police use of force rate by race with regard to the total population of each racial group in Tulsa. However, the Tulsa Police Department recommends using an alternative method, framing the use of force rate with respect to the number of arrests per race.

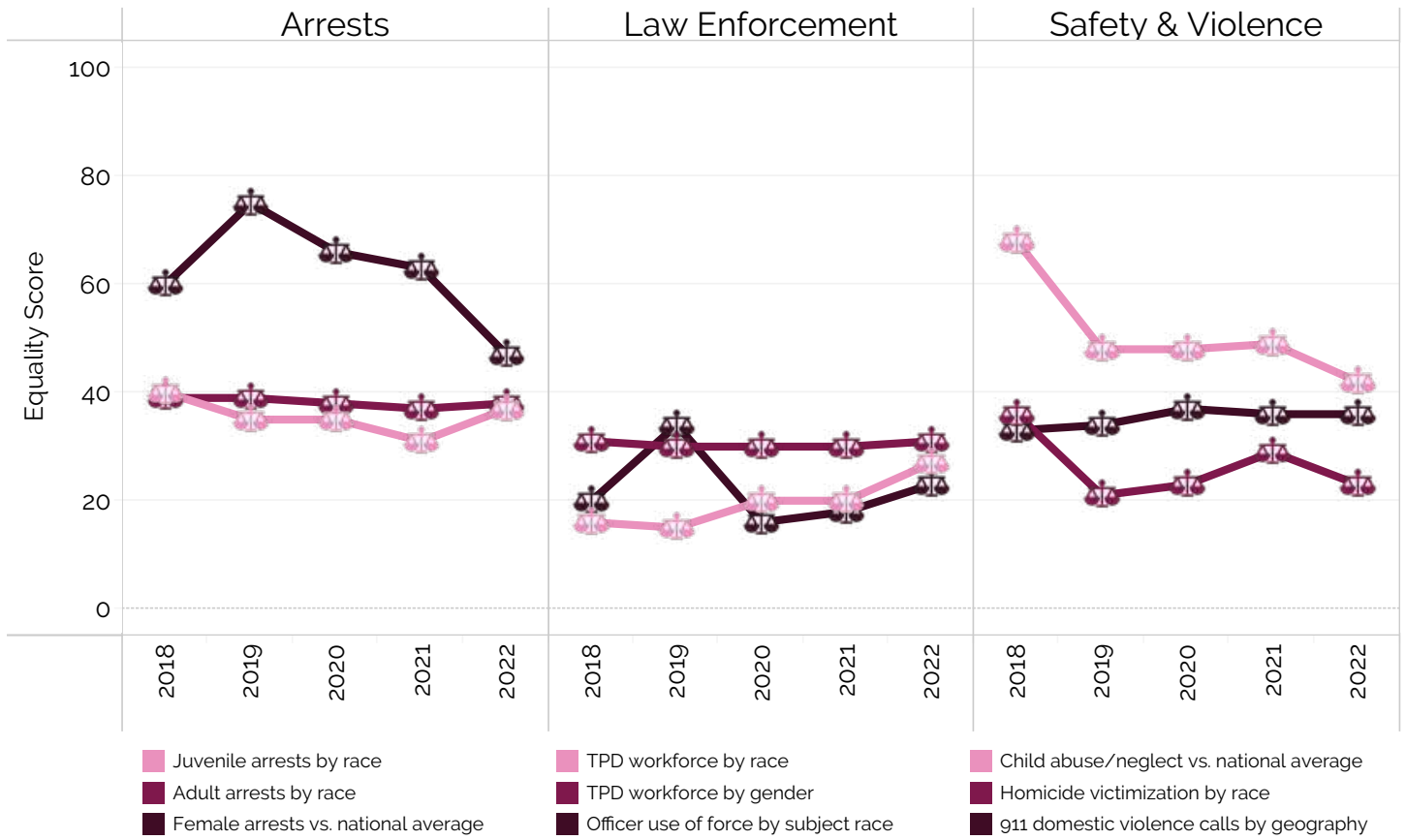
Sources: Pierson, Emma, Camelia Simoiu, Jan Overgoor, Sam Corbett-Davies, Daniel Jenson, Amy Shoemaker, Vignesh Ramachandran, Phoebe Barghouty, Cheryl Phillips, Raci Shroff, and Sharad Goel. 2020. "A Large-scale Analysis of Racial Disparities in Police Stops across the United States." *Nature Human Behaviour*, May 4, 2020, <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41562-020-0858-1>; Human Rights Watch. 2019. "Get on the Ground!": Policing, Poverty, and Racial Inequality in Tulsa, Oklahoma." <https://www.hrw.org/report/2019/09/12/get-ground-policing-poverty-and-racial-inequality-tulsa-oklahoma/case-study-us>; Vielehr, Peter S. 2019. "Racial Bias in Police Officers Discretionary Search Decisions and Associated Community Mental Health Consequences: Evidence from Nashville, Tennessee." PhD diss., Vanderbilt University; Hinton, Elizabeth, LeShae Henderson, and Cindy Reed. 2018. "An Unjust Burden: The Disparate Treatment of Black Americans in the Criminal Justice System." *Vera Institute of Justice Evidence Brief*, May 2018; Balko, Radley. 2018. "There's Overwhelming Evidence that the Criminal-Justice System is Racist. Here's the Proof." *Washington Post*, Sept. 18, 2018; *The Sentencing Project*. 2018. *Report of the Sentencing Project to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance: Regarding Racial Disparities in the United States Criminal Justice System*; *The Sentencing Project*. 2015. *Black Lives Matter: Eliminating Racial Inequity in the Criminal Justice System*; *The Sentencing Project*. 2014. *Disproportionate Minority Contact in the Juvenile Justice System*; Eberhardt, Jennifer L. 2019. *Biased: Uncovering the Hidden Prejudice That Shapes What We See, Think, and Do*. New York: Viking







## Justice Theme = 33.78/100





# JUSTICE

## TOPIC 1: ARRESTS

### TOPIC SCORES

2022: <b>40.67</b>	2021: <b>43.67</b>	2020: <b>46.33</b>	2019: <b>49.67</b>	2018: <b>46.33</b>
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Change Score 2018-2022: **-5.67**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit [csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/](https://csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/).

**Indicator 28: Juvenile arrests by race**  
Ratio of arrests for Black to White youth (age 0 to 17) per 1,000 youth in their respective populations

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022  <b>-3</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	
Black youth	26.225	26.283	24.011	24.360	16.551	2022 Report Source  Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation unpublished data, 2020; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020 5-Year Estimates
White youth	12.225	9.193	8.299	7.211	6.394	
Ratio	2.145	2.859	2.893	3.378	2.588	



**Black youth are arrested at over 2.5 times the rate of White youth.**

Note: As in previous Equality Indicators reports, the comparison of Blacks to Whites was intentionally selected to reflect the contemporary discourse surrounding this specific indicator. The current rates, ratios, and scores are a result of updating the ACS table from which the White general population estimates for Tulsa were drawn. The updated source table's demographic criteria for inclusion in the White general population aligns more closely with the criteria for inclusion in the White arrest counts received from OSBI. The OSBI counts of White and Black arrests includes individuals of Hispanic ethnicity. The updated ACS table for White general population estimates is B01001A, which includes those of Hispanic ethnicity. In contrast, the previously used ACS table was B01001H, which provides estimates of the White non-Hispanic population. The counts provided by OSBI are based on Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data. "The UCR program, for arrests, counts one arrest for each separate instance in which a person is arrested, cited, and/or summoned for an offense. It does not collect data for citations of traffic violations" (OSBI, Statistical Analysis Center, 2023). Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation unpublished data, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2020; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020 5-Year Estimates

## Indicator 29: Adult arrests by race

Ratio of arrests for Black to White adults per 1,000 adults in their respective populations

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022
Score	39	39	38	37	38	
Black adults	91.967	82.893	91.759	105.359	91.367	2022 Report Source  Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation unpublished data, 2020; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020 5-Year Estimates
White adults	42.726	36.913	38.880	42.008	37.360	
Ratio	2.153	2.246	2.360	2.508	2.446	



**Black adults are arrested at nearly 2.5 times the rate of White adults.**

Note: As in previous Equality Indicators reports, the comparison of Blacks to Whites was intentionally selected to reflect the contemporary discourse surrounding this specific indicator. The current rates, ratios, and scores are a result of updating the ACS table from which the White general population estimates for Tulsa were drawn. The updated source table's demographic criteria for inclusion in the White general population aligns more closely with the criteria for inclusion in the White arrest counts received from OSBI. The OSBI counts of White and Black arrests includes individuals of Hispanic ethnicity. The updated ACS table for White general population estimates is B01001A, which includes those of Hispanic ethnicity. In contrast, the previously used ACS table was B01001H, which provides estimates of the White non-Hispanic population. The counts provided by OSBI are based on Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data. \*The UCR program, for arrests, counts one arrest for each separate instance in which a person is arrested, cited, and/or summoned for an offense. It does not collect data for citations of traffic violations\* (OSBI, Statistical Analysis Center, 2023). Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation unpublished data, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2020; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020 5-Year Estimates

## Indicator 30: Female arrests by comparison to national average

Ratio of arrests for females in Tulsa to national average per 1,000 females

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022
Score	60	75	66	63	47	
City of Tulsa	21.997	18.528	19.691	20.115	17.505	2022 Report Source  Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation unpublished data, 2020; Federal Bureau of Investigation, UCR: NIBRS, 2020; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020 5-Year Estimates
National average	14.502	15.286	14.159	13.887	9.533	
Ratio	1.517	1.212	1.391	1.449	1.836	



**Females are arrested in Tulsa at a rate over 80% greater than that of females nationwide.**

Note: The counts provided by OSBI are based on Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data. \*The UCR program, for arrests, counts one arrest for each separate instance in which a person is arrested, cited, and/or summoned for an offense. It does not collect data for citations of traffic violations\* (OSBI, Statistical Analysis Center, 2023). Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation unpublished data, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2020; Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting; National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2020; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020 5-Year Estimates



# JUSTICE

## TOPIC 2: LAW ENFORCEMENT

### TOPIC SCORES

2022: <b>27.00</b>	2021: <b>22.67</b>	2020: <b>22.00</b>	2019: <b>26.33</b>	2018: <b>23.33</b>
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Change Score 2018-2022: **+4.67**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit [csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/](https://csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/).

**Indicator 31: TPD workforce by race**  
Ratio of White to Hispanic/Latinx Tulsa Police Department employees per 1,000 individuals in their respective populations

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Score</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>
White employees	3.176	3.227	3.269	3.613	3.436
Hispanic/Latinx employees	0.509	0.509	0.640	0.713	0.844
Ratio	6.235	6.335	5.105	5.066	4.071

Change 2018 to 2022  
**+11**

2022 Report Source  
Tulsa Police Department unpublished data, 2020; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020 5-Year Estimates



**Tulsa Police Department employs 4 times as many White Tulsans as Hispanic/Latinx Tulsans per capita.**

Tulsa Police Department, 2016, 2017, 2018, & 2019 Internal Affairs Annual Report; Tulsa Police Department unpublished data, 2020; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018 & 2019 1-Year Estimates; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020 5-Year Estimates

### Indicator 32: TPD workforce by gender

Ratio of male to female Tulsa Police Department employees per 1,000 individuals in their respective populations

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>+0</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	
Male employees	3.515	3.632	3.735	4.124	4.053	2022 Report Source  Tulsa Police Department unpublished data, 2020; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020 5-Year Estimates
Female employees	1.047	1.023	1.047	1.153	1.168	
Ratio	3.357	3.551	3.567	3.577	3.471	



**Tulsa Police Department employs nearly 2.5 times more males than females per capita.**

Tulsa Police Department, 2016, 2017, 2018, & 2019 Internal Affairs Annual Report; Tulsa Police Department unpublished data, 2020; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018 & 2019 1-Year Estimates; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020 5-Year Estimates

### Indicator 33: Officer use of force by subject race

Ratio of Black to Hispanic / Latinx subjects of officer use of force per 1,000 population

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>+3</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	
Black subjects	2.555	2.413	1.651	1.833	1.579	2022 Report Source  City of Tulsa unpublished data, 2020; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020 5-Year Estimates
Hispanic/Latinx subjects	0.508	0.796	0.269	0.319	0.342	
Ratio	5.030	3.031	6.138	5.746	4.618	



**Black Tulsans are more than 4.5 times as likely to experience officer use of force as Hispanic/Latinx Tulsans.**

Tulsa Police Department, 2016, 2017, 2018, & 2019 Internal Affairs Annual Report; City of Tulsa unpublished data, 2020; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020 5-Year Estimates





# JUSTICE

## TOPIC 3: SAFETY AND VIOLENCE

### TOPIC SCORES



Change Score 2018-2022: **-12.00**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit [csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/](https://csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/).

**Indicator 34: Child abuse and neglect by comparison to national average**  
 Ratio of Tulsa County to national average substantiated child abuse and neglect reports per 1,000 children age 0 to 17

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>-26</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>42</b>	
Tulsa County	12.400	16.400	16.600	16.400	17.400	2022 Report Source Oklahoma Department of Human Services, FY 2019 Annual Report; U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Child Maltreatment 2019
National average	9.200	9.100	9.100	9.200	8.900	
Ratio	1.348	1.802	1.824	1.783	1.955	



**The child abuse and neglect rate in Tulsa County is nearly twice the national average.**

Oklahoma Department of Human Services, FY 2015, FY 2016, FY 2017, FY 2018, & FY 2019 Annual Report. Statistical Tables. Available from <https://oklahoma.gov/okdhs/about-us/annual-reports-archive.html>; U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 & 2021). Child Maltreatment 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 & 2019. Available from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/childmaltreatment>

### Indicator 35: Homicide victimization by race

Ratio of homicide victimization among Blacks to Whites per 1,000 population

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>-13</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>23</b>	
Black victims	0.514	0.692	0.524	0.536	0.605	2022 Report Source  City of Tulsa unpublished data, 2020
White victims	0.190	0.139	0.113	0.142	0.130	
Ratio	2.705	4.969	4.637	3.775	4.646	



**Black Tulsans are over 4.5 times as likely to be victims of homicide as White Tulsans.**

Note: As in previous Equality Indicators reports, the comparison of Blacks to Whites was intentionally selected to reflect the contemporary discourse surrounding this specific indicator.  
City of Tulsa unpublished data, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2020

### Indicator 36: 911 domestic violence calls by geography

Ratio of domestic violence related calls to 911 from North to South Tulsa per 1,000 population

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>+3</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	
North Tulsa	89.779	81.100	94.598	82.381	77.858	2022 Report Source  City of Tulsa unpublished data, 2021
South Tulsa	29.333	27.108	36.583	30.594	29.198	
Ratio	3.061	2.992	2.586	2.693	2.667	



**Domestic violence calls to 911 are over 2.5 times as frequent in North Tulsa than South Tulsa.**

City of Tulsa unpublished data, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, & 2021



# THEME 5

## PUBLIC HEALTH

### THEME SCORES

2022: <b>47.67</b>	2021: <b>45.56</b>	2020: <b>43.78</b>	2019: <b>43.78</b>	2018: <b>39.89</b>
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Change Score 2018-2022: **+7.78**

As one of the highest scoring themes in 2022 at 47.67, the Public Health score has increased by nearly 8 points since the baseline score of 39.89 in 2018. It is important to note that indicators 38 and 39 from Topic 1 (“Health Care Access”) were not updated due to the lack of new reliable data. This theme explores disparities in a wide range of health arenas, including access to health care, personal behaviors impacting health, social determinants of health, mental health, and mortality.

It is important to note a relatively high score indicates lower levels of inequality and is not a reflection of the overall state of health across the population. In fact, Oklahoma as a state frequently ranks poorly against other states in numerous health measures. According to the America’s Health Rankings® 2022 Annual Report by the United Health Foundation, Oklahoma ranks 45th in overall health status, the 6th lowest of all 50 states.

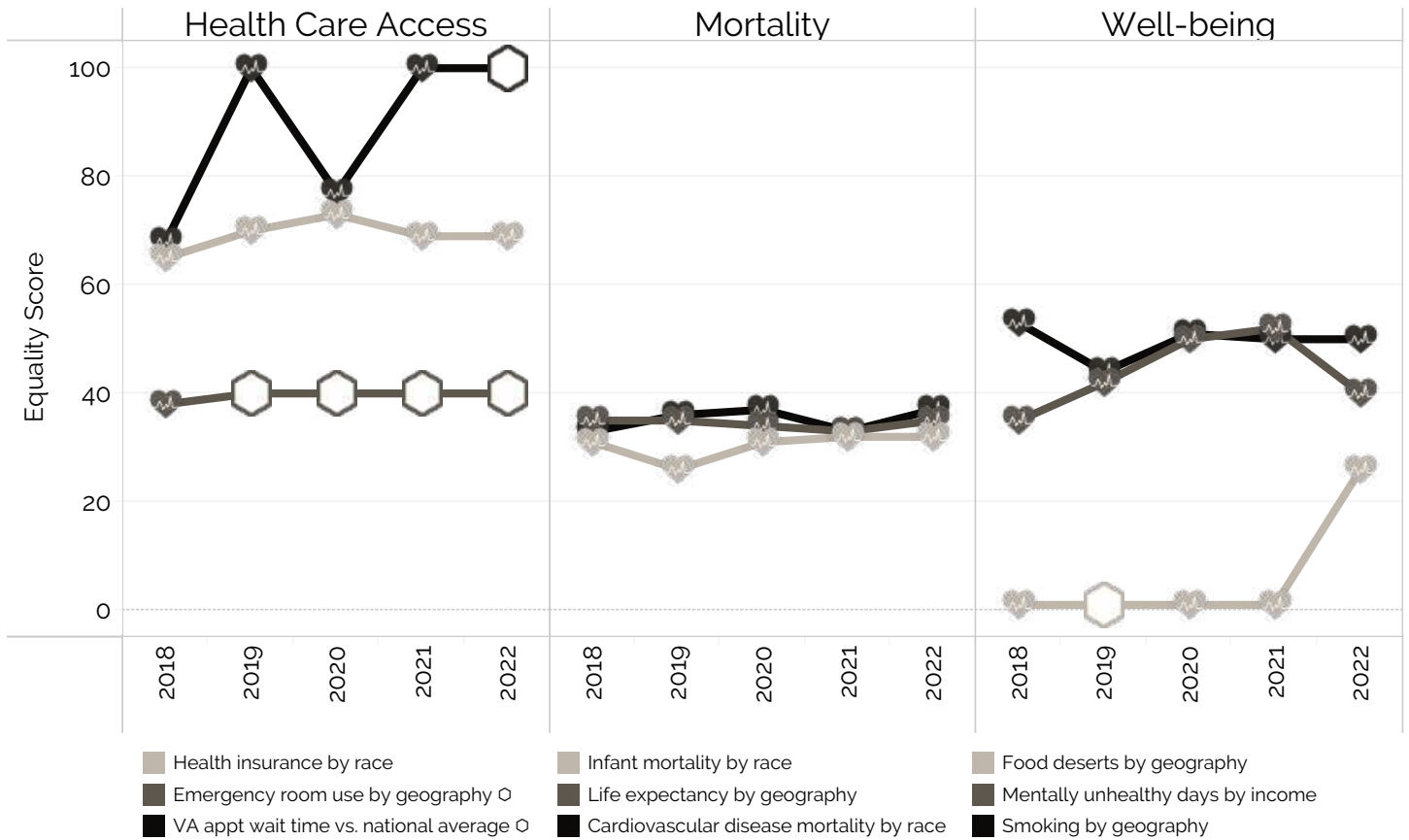
Health is a product of interrelated individual and systemic or structural factors, including genetic predispositions, community and environment, policies and practices of health care systems, and quality of health care. Those factors and many others can also be called social determinants of health (SDOH) – the social, economic and physical characteristics defining the communities in which people live, work, and play. SDOH have considerable influence on health outcomes and health disparities among different groups of people. Disparities in life expectancy, morbidity and mortality, functional limitations, health care expenditures, and overall health status are impacted by different experiences with social, economic, and physical environments.

Source: United Health Foundation, America’s Health Rankings® 2022 Annual Report, <https://www.americashealthrankings.org/learn/reports/2022-annual-report>





## Public Health Theme = 47.67/100





# PUBLIC HEALTH

## TOPIC 1: HEALTH CARE ACCESS

### TOPIC SCORES

2022: <b>69.67</b>	2021: <b>69.67</b>	2020: <b>63.33</b>	2019: <b>70.00</b>	2018: <b>57.00</b>
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Change Score 2018-2022: **+12.67**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit [csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/](https://csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/).

Denotes new data is currently unavailable. Reflects data from previous reporting year.

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>+4</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>	
White	89.7%	89.7%	89.5%	89.3%	88.4%	2022 Report Source  U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates
Hispanic/Latinx	63.9%	68.8%	71.7%	67.5%	66.2%	
Ratio	1.404	1.304	1.248	1.323	1.335	



**White Tulsans are 30% more likely to have health insurance than Hispanic/Latinx Tulsans.**

Note: To ensure comparability across years, the 2022 Equality Indicators Report utilizes the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year standard estimates rather than the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates. \*The Census Bureau does not recommend comparing the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates with our standard ACS estimates or the decennial census I.I.' (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021. <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/experimental-2020-acs-1-year-data.html>)



### Indicator 38: Emergency room use by geography

Ratio of emergency room visits by residents of North to South Tulsa per 1,000 population

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>+2</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	
North Tulsa	672.954	474.655	474.655	474.655	474.655	2022 Report Source  Tulsa Health Department unpublished data, 2018
South Tulsa	287.183	233.526	233.526	233.526	233.526	
Ratio	2.343	2.033	2.033	2.033	2.033	



**North Tulsa residents use the ER at twice the rate of South Tulsa residents.**

Note: New emergency room use data continue to be unreliable, resulting in use of 2018 data for 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 reports. Tulsa Health Department unpublished data, 2017 & 2018

### Indicator 39: Veterans Affairs appointment wait time by comparison to national average

Ratio of percentage of appointments completed in over 30 days for Tulsa Veterans Affairs clinics to national average

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>+32</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
Tulsa	5.0%	3.1%	5.5%	4.4%	4.4%	2022 Report Source Veterans Affairs (VA.gov), Completed Appointment Wait Times National, Facility, and Division Level Summaries, Wait Time Measured from Preferred Date for Reporting Period Ending: October 2020
National average	3.7%	5.0%	4.7%	6.4%	6.4%	
Ratio	1.351	0.619	1.170	0.686	0.686	



**Veterans using Tulsa's VA clinics are less likely to wait more than 30 days for appointments than the national average.**

Note: The Veterans Affairs (VA.gov) has discontinued publication of the data source previously used for this indicator. As a result, 2020 data is used for the 2021 and 2022 reports. U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs, Completed Appointment Wait Times National, Facility, and Division Level Summaries, Measured from Preferred Date for Reporting Periods Ending: October 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2020



# PUBLIC HEALTH

## TOPIC 2: MORTALITY

### TOPIC SCORES

2022: <b>34.67</b>	2021: <b>32.67</b>	2020: <b>34.00</b>	2019: <b>32.33</b>	2018: <b>33.00</b>
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Change Score 2018-2022: **+1.67**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit [csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/](https://csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/).

Indicator 40: Infant mortality by race						
Ratio of infant mortality rates for Black Tulsa County residents to White Tulsa County residents per 1,000 live births						
Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022  <b>+1</b>
Score	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	
Black	<b>21.023</b>	<b>18.699</b>	<b>14.782</b>	<b>16.988</b>	<b>14.350</b>	
White	<b>6.259</b>	<b>4.552</b>	<b>4.351</b>	<b>5.188</b>	<b>4.417</b>	
Ratio	<b>3.359</b>	<b>4.108</b>	<b>3.397</b>	<b>3.274</b>	<b>3.249</b>	

2022 Report Source  
Oklahoma State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Health Care Information, Vital Statistics 2020, on Oklahoma Statistics on Health Available for Everyone (OK2SHARE)



**Black families are more than 3 times as likely to experience death of an infant as White families.**

Note: Infant mortality is the death of an infant before his or her first birthday. The infant mortality rate is calculated by the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Data for this indicator are for Tulsa County. Oklahoma State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Health Care Information, Vital Statistics 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2020 on Oklahoma Statistics on Health Available for Everyone (OK2SHARE)

### Indicator 41: Life expectancy by geography

Ratio of life expectancy in years past retirement age for South to North Tulsa

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>+0</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	
South Tulsa	13.031	12.992	13.232	13.491	13.362	2022 Report Source  Tulsa Health Department unpublished data, 2017-2019
North Tulsa	4.558	4.594	4.550	4.354	4.675	
Ratio	2.859	2.828	2.908	3.099	2.858	



**South Tulsa residents live almost 3 times longer past retirement age than North Tulsa residents.**

Note: Age of retirement as defined by the U.S Social Security Administration at the time of reporting is 66. Tulsa Health Department unpublished data, 2013-15, 2014-16, 2015-17, 2016-18, 2017-19

### Indicator 42: Cardiovascular disease mortality by race

Ratio of mortality rates from major cardiovascular disease for Black to Hispanic/Latinx populations per 100,000 population

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>+4</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>37</b>	
Black	445.600	345.600	438.500	485.400	492.100	2022 Report Source  Oklahoma State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Health Care Information, Vital Statistics 2020, on Oklahoma Statistics on Health Available for Everyone (OK2SHARE)
Hispanic/Latinx	139.700	127.800	179.000	154.000	193.800	
Ratio	3.190	2.704	2.450	3.152	2.539	



**Black Tulsans are 2.5 times as likely to die from major cardiovascular disease as Hispanic/Latinx Tulsans.**

Note: Data for this indicator are for Tulsa County. Oklahoma State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Health Care Information, Vital Statistics 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2020 on Oklahoma Statistics on Health Available for Everyone (OK2SHARE)



# PUBLIC HEALTH

## TOPIC 3: WELL-BEING

### TOPIC SCORES



Change Score 2018-2022: **+9.00**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit [csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/](https://csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/).

Indicator 43: Food deserts by geography						
Ratio of households living in food deserts in North to South Tulsa per 1,000 households						
Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022 <b>+25</b>
Score	1	1	1	1	26	
North Tulsa	723.959	723.959	734.040	727.845	688.960	2022 Report Source  INCOG unpublished data, 2021
South Tulsa	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	167.472	
Ratio	723.959	723.959	734.040	727.845	4.114	



**4 times as many residents of North Tulsa live in a food desert than residents of South Tulsa.**

Note: Historical data were not available for food deserts resulting in use of 2018 data for both 2018 and 2019 reports. Data for this indicator are for Tulsa County. INCOG unpublished data, 2018, 2019, 2020, & 2021; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2020 5-Year Estimates

### Indicator 44: Mentally unhealthy days by income

Ratio of percentage of lower to higher income adults experiencing 14+ days of poor mental health within last month

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022  <b>+5</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>40</b>	
Lower income adults	17.5%	19.5%	21.2%	20.6%	22.7%	2022 Report Source Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Health Care Information, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2019-20, on Oklahoma Statistics on Health Available for Everyone (OK2SHARE).
Higher income adults	6.2%	10.0%	12.0%	12.1%	10.9%	
Ratio	2.823	1.950	1.767	1.702	2.083	



**Lower income adults are more than twice as likely to experience 14+ days of poor mental health per month than higher income adults.**

Note: The question on the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System questionnaire related to mentally unhealthy days reads: "Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?" For this measure, lower income is defined as adults earning less than \$50,000 annually; higher income as adults earning \$50,000 or more. Data for this indicator are for Tulsa County, Oklahoma State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Health Care Information, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20

### Indicator 45: Smoking by geography

Ratio of percentage of smokers in North to South Tulsa

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022  <b>-3</b>
<b>Score</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	
North Tulsa	28.7%	33.9%	27.8%	27.5%	26.4%	2022 Report Source Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 500 Cities: Local Data for Better Health, Model-based estimates for current smoking among adults aged >-18 years, 2021 release
South Tulsa	17.0%	17.7%	16.1%	15.6%	15.0%	
Ratio	1.688	1.915	1.727	1.757	1.762	



**Smoking prevalence is 75% higher in North Tulsa than in South Tulsa.**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 500 Cities: Local Data for Better Health, Model-based estimates for current smoking among adults aged >-18 years, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, & 2021 releases; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; U.S. Census Bureau 2010 population estimates; U.S. Census Bureau,





# THEME 6

## SERVICES

### THEME SCORES

2022: <b>42.33</b>	2021: <b>41.56</b>	2020: <b>43.44</b>	2019: <b>39.44</b>	2018: <b>36.78</b>
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Change Score 2018-2022: **+5.56**

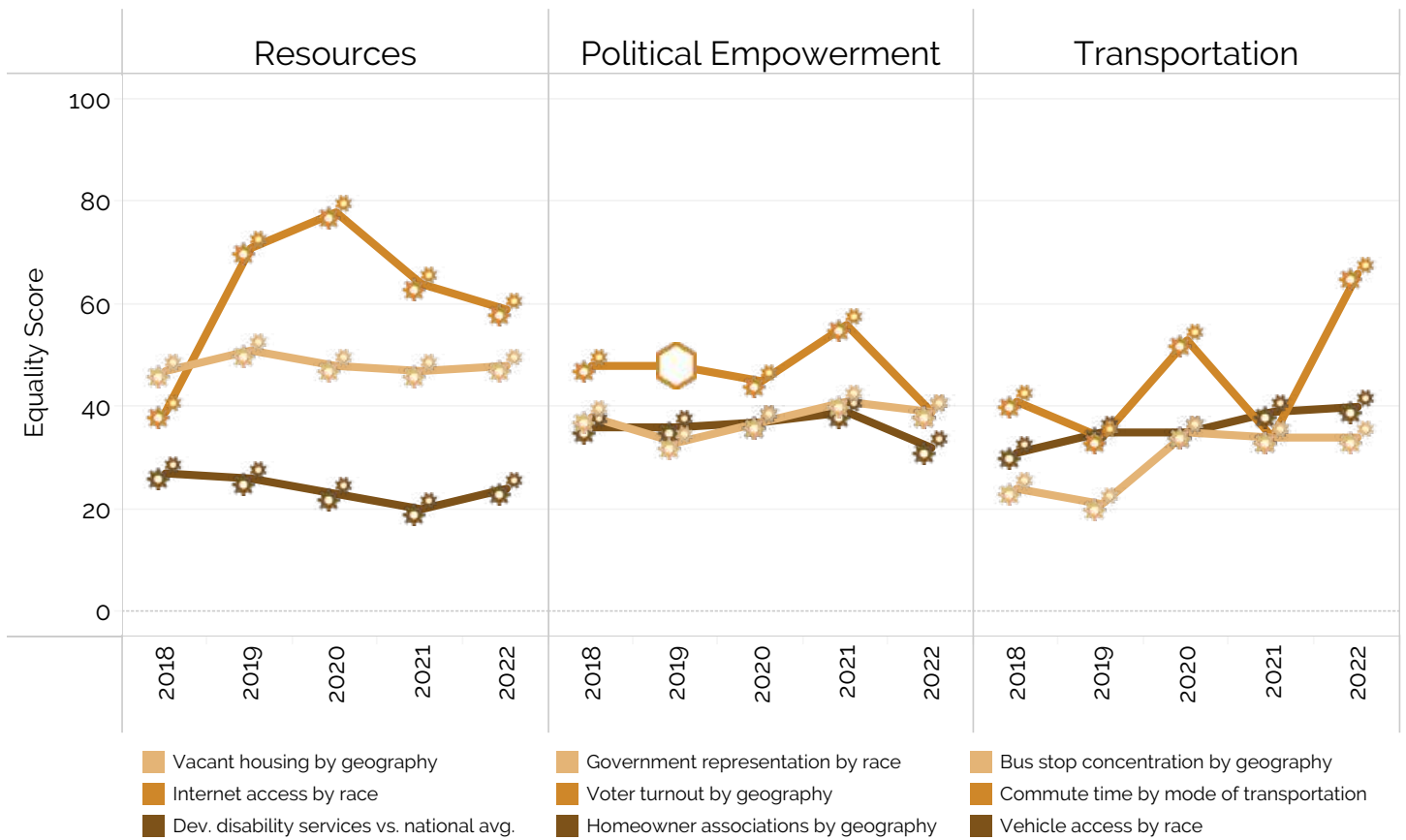
The final theme, Services, scored 42.33 out of 100 in 2022, an increase of more than 5.5 points from the baseline score of 36.78 in 2018. Disparities in indicators analyzed in this theme have important implications for the distribution of voice and power of life-changing resources, and of goods, services, and opportunities dependent on the availability of transportation.

The topics included in this theme involve conditions contributing to Tulsans' overall quality of life. Access to key resources can make an immense difference in making other opportunities possible; having representation through voting or through public service can give voice to those not normally heard; and effective transportation options can eliminate barriers to educational and employment opportunities.





## Services Theme = 42.33/100





# SERVICES

## TOPIC 1: RESOURCES

### TOPIC SCORES

2022: <b>43.67</b>	2021: <b>43.67</b>	2020: <b>49.67</b>	2019: <b>49.33</b>	2018: <b>37.67</b>
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Change Score 2018-2022: **+6.00**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit [csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/](https://csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/).

Indicator 46: Vacant housing by geography					
Ratio of percentage of housing units in North to South Tulsa that are vacant					
Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Score	47	51	48	47	48
North Tulsa	17.0%	16.9%	17.2%	17.2%	16.6%
South Tulsa	9.2%	9.7%	9.5%	9.4%	9.2%
Ratio	1.848	1.742	1.811	1.828	1.811

Change 2018 to 2022  
**+1**

2022 Report Source  
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 5-Year Estimates



**Housing vacancy rate is 80% greater in North Tulsa than in South Tulsa.**

Note: While 2020 ACS 5-year estimates are reliable, 2021 ACS 5-year estimates were used to stay in-step with the noted use of 2021 ACS 1-year estimates. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021 5-Year Estimates

### Indicator 47: Internet access by race

Ratio of percentage of Hispanic/Latinx to White individuals without access to a computer with high speed Internet at home

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Score</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>59</b>
Hispanic/Latinx	26.3%	18.2%	12.1%	12.1%	12.2%
White	11.8%	14.1%	10.6%	8.5%	7.9%
Ratio	2.229	1.291	1.142	1.435	1.544

Change  
2018 to 2022  
**+20**

2022 Report Source  
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates



**Hispanic/Latinx Tulsans are more than 50% more likely than White Tulsans to lack access to a computer with high speed internet at home.**

Note: To ensure comparability across years, the 2022 Equality Indicators Report utilizes the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year standard estimates rather than the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates. "The Census Bureau does not recommend comparing the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates with our standard ACS estimates or the decennial census [.]". (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021, <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/experimental-2020-acs-1-year-data.html>) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021 1-Year Estimates

### Indicator 48: Services for persons with developmental disabilities by comparison to national average

Ratio of percent increase needed in state funding in order to serve persons with developmental disabilities on waiting list in Oklahoma to national average

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Score</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>
Oklahoma	103.7%	97.0%	101.7%	100.6%	100.1%
National average	26.2%	23.4%	22.0%	19.5%	22.0%
Ratio	3.958	4.145	4.623	5.153	4.549

Change  
2018 to 2022  
**-3**

2022 Report Source  
Larson, S. A., et al. 2021. In-home and residential long-term supports and services for persons with intellectual or developmental disabilities: Status and trends through 2018.



**The percentage increase in state funding needed to serve Oklahomans with developmental disabilities is 4.5 times the national average.**

Note: Full definition of indicator: the ratio of the percent increase needed in Medicaid waiver and/or Intermediate Care Facility for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF/IID) programs in order to serve persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities who are on the waiting list for Medicaid-waiver-funded long-term supports and services (LTSS) for Oklahoma to national average. Larson, S. A., et al. 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, & 2021. In-home and residential long-term supports and services for persons with intellectual or developmental disabilities: Status and trends 2014 through 2018.



# SERVICES

## TOPIC 2: POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

### TOPIC SCORES



Change Score 2018-2022: **-4.00**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit [csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/](https://csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/).

**Indicator 49: Government representation by race**  
Ratio of White to Hispanic / Latinx members of City of Tulsa Authorities, Boards, and Commissions (ABCs) per 1,000 population

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Score</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39</b>
White members	0.857	1.012	1.219	0.719	0.747
Hispanic/Latinx members	0.354	0.324	0.493	0.363	0.342
Ratio	2.421	3.121	2.473	1.981	2.185

Change 2018 to 2022  
**+1**

2022 Report Source  
City of Tulsa unpublished data, 2022; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates



**White Tulsans are represented on Tulsa Authorities, Boards, and Commissions at more than twice the rate of Hispanic/Latinx Tulsans.**

City of Tulsa open data, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021: City of Tulsa unpublished data, 2022: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021 1-Year Estimates

## Indicator 50: Voter turnout by geography

Ratio of rate of South to North Tulsa population age 18+ who voted in last general election per 1,000 population

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022
Score	48	48	45	56	39	
South Tulsa	546.499	546.499	458.326	582.563	470.365	2022 Report Source Oklahoma State Election Board, OK Election Data Warehouse (EDW), November 2022 general election; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 5-Year Estimates
North Tulsa	303.537	303.537	243.714	363.032	213.846	
Ratio	1.800	1.800	1.881	1.605	2.200	



**Voter turnout in South Tulsa is 2.2 times that of North Tulsa.**

Note: Voter turnout for this indicator is measured as those voting in the last general election at the time of data collection. Data from the 2016 general election were used for the 2018 and 2019 reports, while data from the 2018, 2020, and 2022 general elections were used for the 2020, 2021, and 2022 reports, respectively. Oklahoma State Election Board data request, November 2016, 2018, & 2020 elections; Oklahoma State Election Board, OK Election Data Warehouse (EDW), November 2022 general election; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2018, 2019, & 2021 5-Year Estimates

## Indicator 51: Neighborhood and homeowner associations by geography

Ratio of South to East Tulsa Neighborhood and Homeowner Associations per 1,000 population

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2018 to 2022
Score	36	36	37	39	32	
South Tulsa	1.261	1.333	1.366	1.388	1.238	2022 Report Source City of Tulsa unpublished data, 2022; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 5-Year Estimates
East Tulsa	0.462	0.486	0.549	0.615	0.381	
Ratio	2.729	2.743	2.488	2.257	3.250	



**South Tulsa has more than 3 times the number of Neighborhood and Homeowner Associations than East Tulsa per capita.**

City of Tulsa open data, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021; City of Tulsa unpublished data, 2022; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021 5-Year Estimates





# SERVICES

## TOPIC 3: TRANSPORTATION

### TOPIC SCORES

2022: <b>46.67</b>	2021: <b>35.67</b>	2020: <b>41.00</b>	2019: <b>30.00</b>	2018: <b>32.00</b>
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Change Score 2018-2022: **+14.67**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit [csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/](https://csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-sources/).

Indicator 52: Bus stop concentration by geography					
Ratio of Midtown to South Tulsa bus stops per 1,000 population					
Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Score	24	21	35	34	34
Midtown Tulsa	6.817	6.155	4.324	4.401	4.392
South Tulsa	1.543	1.267	1.498	1.502	1.464
Ratio	4.418	4.858	2.887	2.930	3.001

Change 2018 to 2022  
**+10**

2022 Report Source  
INCOG unpublished data, 2022; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 5-Year Estimates



**Midtown Tulsa has 3 times as many bus stops per capita as South Tulsa.**

Metropolitan Tulsa Transit Authority unpublished data, 2018; INCOG unpublished data, 2019, 2020, 2021, & 2022; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021 5-Year Estimates

### Indicator 53: Commute time by mode of transportation

Ratio of percentage of individuals using private vehicle to those using public transportation to commute to work in under 30 minutes

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Score</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>66</b>
Private vehicle	84.7%	85.2%	85.1%	86.3%	84.9%
Public transportation	42.5%	29.3%	50.6%	28.6%	61.5%
Ratio	1.993	2.912	1.682	3.019	1.381

Change  
2018 to 2022

# +25

2022 Report Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates



**Private vehicle commuters are almost 40% more likely than public transportation commuters to travel less than 30 minutes to work.**

Note: To ensure comparability across years, the 2022 Equality Indicators Report utilizes the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year standard estimates rather than the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates. \*The Census Bureau does not recommend comparing the 2020 ACS 1-year experimental estimates with our standard ACS estimates or the decennial census [1]. (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021, <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/experimental-2020-acs-1-year-data.html>) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021 1-Year Estimates

### Indicator 54: Vehicle access by race

Ratio of percentage of Black to White householders that do not have access to a car

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Score</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>
Black householders	16.3%	15.7%	15.7%	12.7%	13.3%
White householders	4.8%	5.6%	5.6%	5.7%	6.2%
Ratio	3.396	2.804	2.804	2.232	2.142

Change  
2018 to 2022

# +9

2022 Report Source


U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates (PUMS microdata)



**Black householders are more than twice as likely as White householders to not have access to a vehicle.**

Note: Data for this indicator were accessed for the following Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) in Oklahoma: 01201, Tulsa County (Central)-- Tulsa City (Central) PUMA; 01202, Tulsa County (Southeast)-- Tulsa (Southeast) & Broken Arrow (West) Cities PUMA; 01203, Tulsa County (North)-- Tulsa (North) & Owasso Cities PUMA; 01204, Tulsa (West), Creek (Northeast & Osage (Southeast) Counties-- Tulsa City (West) PUMA. To ensure comparability across years, the 2022 Equality Indicators Report utilizes standard 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year PUMS data rather than the 2020 ACS 1-year PUMS data with experimental weights. \*The Census Bureau does not recommend [1] comparing the 2020 1-year PUMS data with standard pre-tabulated products or PUMS-based estimates from previous years." (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021, <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/experimental-2020-acs-1-year-data.html>) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2021 1-Year Estimates (PUMS microdata)



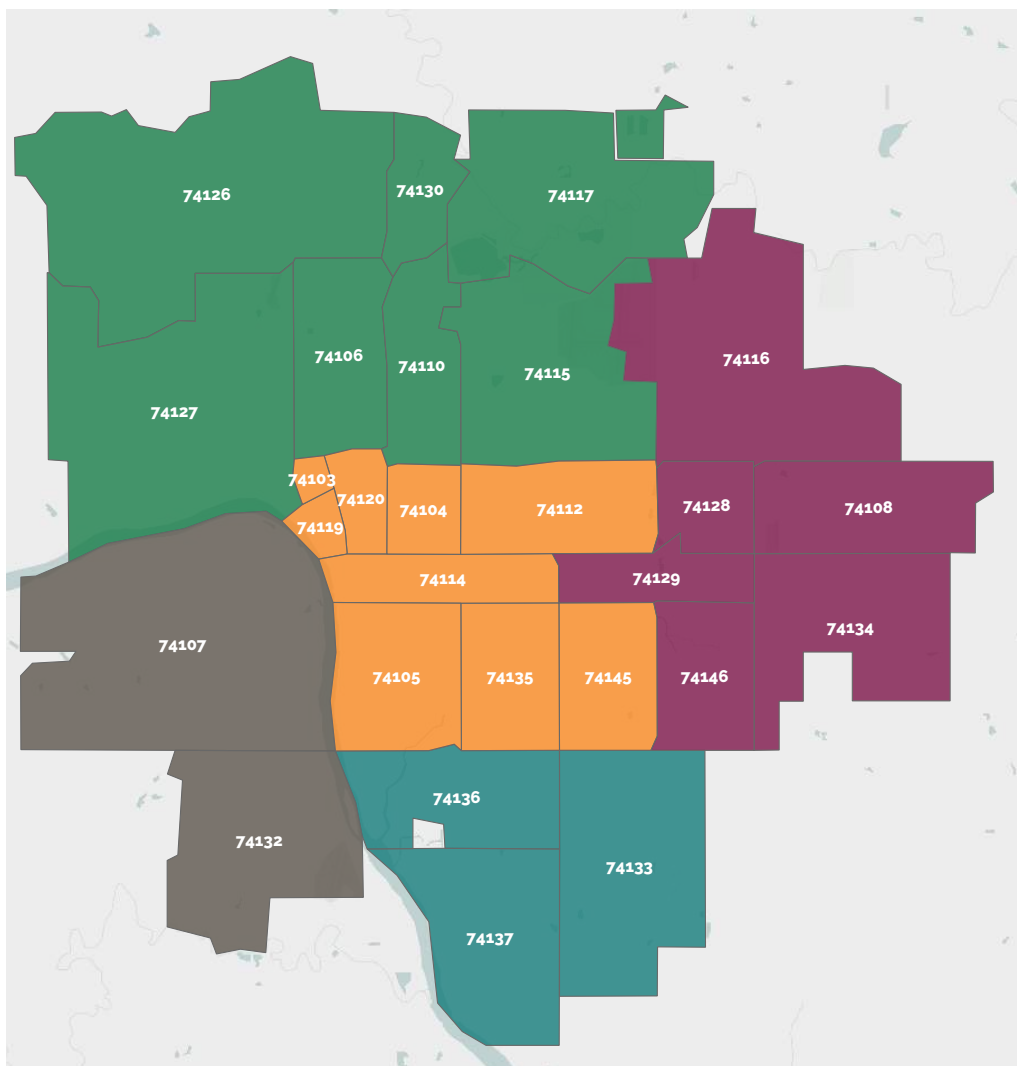


**Connect with the work and learn more about Tulsa Equality Indicators  
Data for Action Learning Series at [tulsaei.org](https://tulsaei.org).**

# APPENDIX A

## TULSA REGIONS

REGION	ZIP CODES	POPULATION
East Tulsa	74108, 74116, 74128, 74129, 74134, 74146	81,340
Midtown Tulsa	74103, 74104, 74105, 74112, 74114, 74119, 74120, 74135, 74145	126,363
North Tulsa	74106, 74110, 74115, 74117, 74126, 74127, 74130	84,988
South Tulsa	74133, 74136, 74137	106,583
West Tulsa	74107, 74132	30,290



- EAST
- MIDTOWN
- NORTH
- SOUTH
- WEST



# APPENDIX B

## DATA SOURCES BY THEME-TOPIC-INDICATOR

The data sources listed below indicate only the most recent data used. For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit [csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-index](http://csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-index).

### THEME 1: ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY



#### Topic 1: Business Development

- Indicator 1. Business Ownership by Gender: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates
- Indicator 2. Business Ownership by Race: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)
- Indicator 3. Payday Loans and Banks by Geography: ReferenceUSA, U.S. Historical Businesses Database, 2021

#### Topic 2: Employment

- Indicator 4. Unemployment by Race: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates
- Indicator 5. Commute Time by Geography: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 5-Year Estimates
- Indicator 6. High Wage Occupations by Race: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates

#### Topic 3: Income

- Indicator 7. Living Wage by Geography: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 5-Year Estimates
- Indicator 8. Median Household Income by Race: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates
- Indicator 9. Poverty by Educational Attainment: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates

### THEME 2: EDUCATION



#### Topic 1: Impediments to Learning

- Indicator 10. Suspensions by Race: Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, SY 2021
- Indicator 11. Chronic Absenteeism by Race: Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, SY 2021
- Indicator 12. Dropping Out by Income: Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, SY 2020

#### Topic 2: Quality and Opportunity

- Indicator 13. Emergency Teacher Certification by Geography: Oklahoma State Department of Education, SY 2021
- Indicator 14. Postsecondary Opportunities Participation by English Proficiency: Oklahoma State Department of Education, Oklahoma School Report Cards, SY 2019
- Indicator 15. School A-F Report Card Score by Income: Oklahoma State Department of Education, Oklahoma School Report Cards, SY 2019

#### Topic 3: Student Achievement

- Indicator 16. Third Grade Reading Proficiency by Income: Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, SY 2022
- Indicator 17. Graduation by English Proficiency: Oklahoma State Department of Education, Oklahoma School Report Cards, SY 2020
- Indicator 18. College Completion by Race: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates

### THEME 3: HOUSING



#### Topic 1: Homeownership

- Indicator 19. Homeownership by Race: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates
- Indicator 20. Home Purchase Loan Denial by Race: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, Conventional Purchases by Race, 2020
- Indicator 21. Housing Cost Burden by Income: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates

#### Topic 2: Homelessness

- Indicator 22. Youth Homelessness by Race: HMIS for October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021, Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates
- Indicator 23. Homelessness by Veteran Status: HMIS for October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021, Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates
- Indicator 24. Homelessness by Disability Status: HMIS for October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021, Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates

#### Topic 3: Tenant stability

- Indicator 25. Rent Burden by Income: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-Year Estimates
- Indicator 26. Evictions by Race: Open Justice Oklahoma, a program of the Oklahoma Policy Institute, 2019 & 2020
- Indicator 27. Housing Complaints by Geography: Tulsa Health Department unpublished data, 2021

## THEME 4: JUSTICE



### Topic 1: Arrests

Indicator 28. Juvenile Arrests by Race: Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation unpublished data, 2020; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020 5-Year Estimates

Indicator 29. Adult Arrests by Race: Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation unpublished data, 2020; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020 5-Year Estimates

Indicator 30. Female Arrests by Comparison to National Average: Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation unpublished data, 2020; Federal Bureau of Investigation, UCR: NIBRS, 2020; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020 5-Year Estimates

### Topic 2: Law Enforcement

Indicator 31. TPD Workforce by Race: Tulsa Police Department unpublished data, 2020; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020 5-Year Estimates

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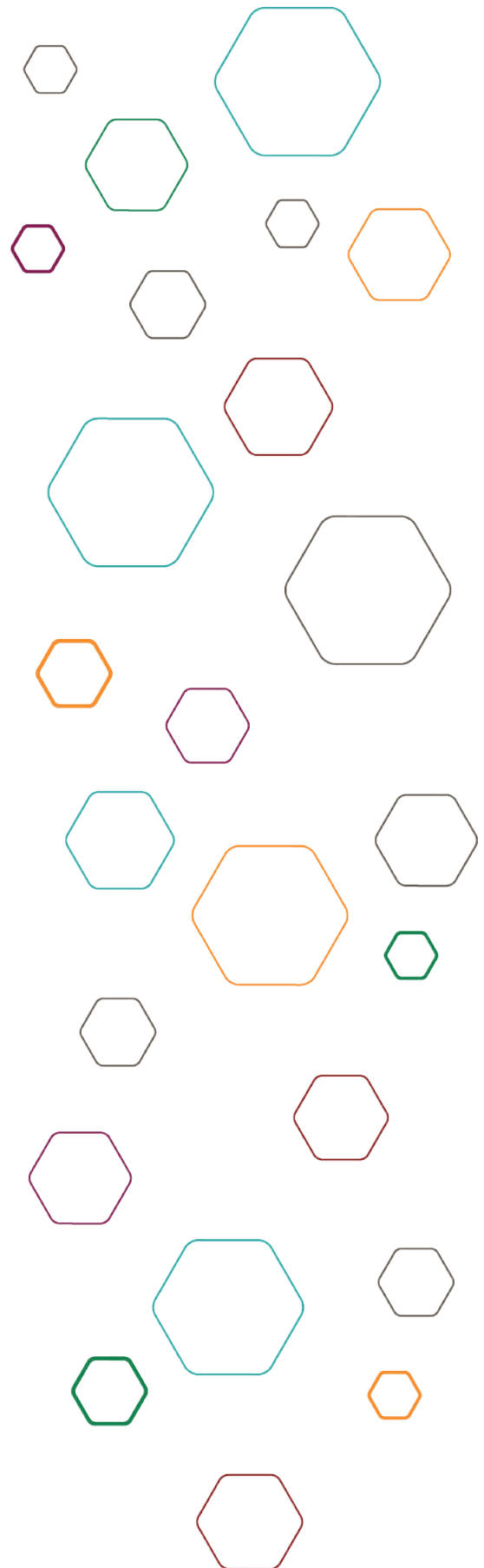
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# TULSA EQUALITY INDICATORS

Explore the data at [tulsaei.org](http://tulsaei.org)



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