ANNUAL REPORT 2021

TULSA EQUALITY INDICATORS

Measuring change toward greater equality in Tulsa

CUNY INSTITUTE FOR STATE & LOCAL GOVERNANCE
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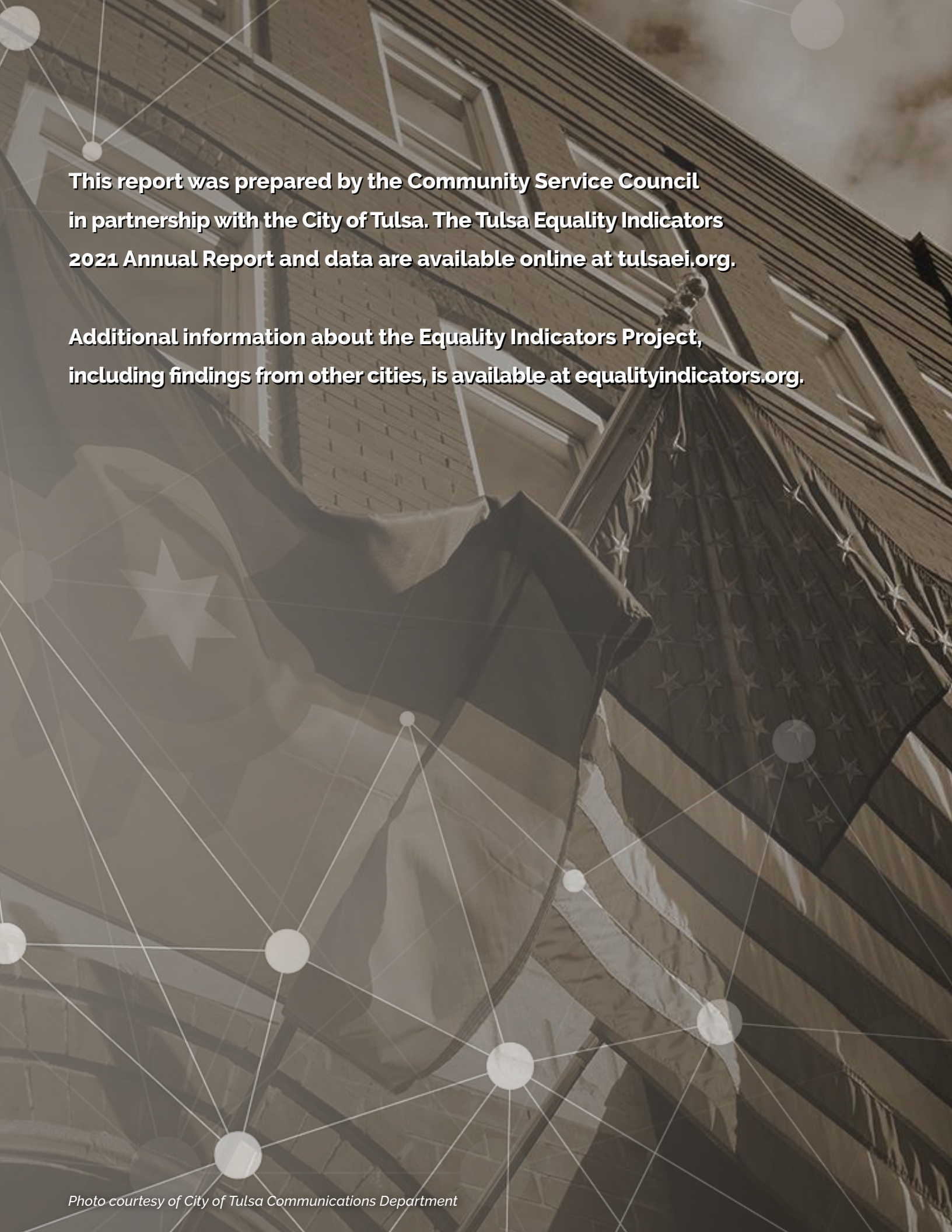

This report was prepared by the Community Service Council in partnership with the City of Tulsa. The Tulsa Equality Indicators 2021 Annual Report and data are available online at tulsaei.org.

Additional information about the Equality Indicators Project, including findings from other cities, is available at equalityindicators.org.

Photo courtesy of City of Tulsa Communications Department

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LETTER FROM GT BYNUM, MAYOR, CITY OF TULSA

Dear Tulsans,

Since the City of Tulsa released its first Equality Indicators report in 2018, the report has become a tool that Tulsans from every sector and part of the City use to advocate for change, focus resources, and drive decision making. This report is a consistent example of our city's commitment to use data to inform our policies, practices and programs. One example from this year is our creation of the Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity, which is in direct response to data on economic opportunity that shows persistent racial disparities.

This year's report is being released as we come to the end of the second year of a global pandemic that has impacted every aspect of our lives. Given the lag in data available at the time, last year's report was not able to reflect pandemic realities. In our 2021 report, we are able to show some pandemic realities with 30% of indicators reflecting data that were collected in 2020 or 2021. In addition to the Equality Indicators report, we will also be releasing results from a survey our office conducted in the spring to understand the impact of COVID-19 on our diverse communities. These two reports will give us quantitative and qualitative data to help us understand what we need to do going forward. Tulsa, like many other cities during the pandemic, has seen some inequities widen due to structural and historic factors, and others shrink due to timely and targeted relief efforts. Overall Tulsa has improved its Equality Score since 2018, but we have much more work to do to ensure that every Tulsan, no matter their race, ethnicity, zip code or other identity, has an opportunity for a long, healthy life.

And lastly, while this report includes 54 indicators across a variety of topics, the data contained within these pages is just a piece of the picture. Every day our nonprofit organizations, local businesses, faith-based institutions and government staff are making Tulsa a better place with their actions. It is the selfless, creative, tireless efforts they do each day to address the disparities in this report that are creating a more equitable Tulsa. To learn more about the concrete actions taking place in Tulsa, I encourage Tulsans to read the Data for Action Resource Guide, an accompaniment to the Equality Indicators report, highlighting 39 local leaders and their work.

Photo courtesy of City of Tulsa Communications Department

A LOOK BACK OVER THE PAST YEAR SINCE THE RELEASE OF THE 2020 REPORT

CONFRONTING HISTORIC RACISM

- After extensive historical research and ground scanning, the City of Tulsa conducted an excavation of Oaklawn Cemetery in search of evidence of mass graves from the 1921 Race Massacre. The technical experts will report their findings and recommend next steps in the coming months.
- The Greenwood Art Project, funded by Bloomberg Philanthropies Public Art Challenge, was officially unveiled in May. Over 60 local artists commissioned through the project created 30 works of art celebrating the resilience, healing and recovery of the Greenwood community in the aftermath of the 1921 Race Massacre.
- Greenwood Rising Black Wall Street History Center opened in August. The Center is a world-class history center that honors the legacy and future of Black Wall Street, by memorializing the victims of the massacre and creating a space for community dialogue for truth, healing and reconciliation.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

- The City merged several economic development entities including the Mayor's Office of Economic Development, Tulsa Industrial Authority, Tulsa Parking Authority, Tulsa Development Authority, and the Economic Development Commission, into one new authority: the Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity (TAEO). TAEO will advance equality of opportunity in all parts of our city.
- The City funded the Greenwood Entrepreneurship Incubator at Moton providing seed funding for the physical transformation of the building and a 15-week TEDC accelerator course for entrepreneur cohorts. In addition, 36 Degrees North opened one of the largest tech-focused incubators in the country on the fifth floor of City Hall – already achieving a 76% occupancy rate compared to the 30% nationwide average for incubators in their first year.
- The City began the RFP process and search for a team to facilitate the creation of a plan for the redevelopment of the Evans-Fintube site. The area is a former industrial facility and the redevelopment will transform the site into a mixed-use destination district on the eastern edge of the Greenwood District. Developers will be selected after an extensive community engagement process by the end of 2021.
- In partnership with the Cities for Financial Empowerment Fund and Goodwill Industries of Tulsa, the City launched the Tulsa Financial Empowerment Center (FEC) to offer free financial counseling as a public service to all Tulsans. To date, 160 clients have been served and nearly 500 sessions have been conducted. The FEC will be integrated with eviction prevention programs and also support small business owners and entrepreneurs.
- The City launched the Mayor's Pay Equity Pledge in partnership with the Mayor's Commission on the Status of Women to highlight Tulsa employers who are committed to closing the gender wage gap. Nearly 40 Tulsa businesses have signed the pledge.
- In August 2021, the City launched a 12-month master plan process that will create a vision and framework for redevelopment of three distinct publicly-owned sites, totaling 56 acres of land in the Kirkpatrick Heights/ Greenwood area of North Tulsa. The Master Plan is being overseen by an 11-member leadership committee of North Tulsa leaders who have committed years to this part of our city and will be responsible for helping to guide and shape the entire process from kick-off to implementation.
- Both of Tulsa's newest Main Street programs achieved milestones in 2021. The Historic Greenwood District Main Street is focused on preserving the historical Black entrepreneur prowess of Greenwood by fostering and promoting Black entrepreneurs and business owners. In October 2021, they hired their first Executive Director. The Tulsa Global District, located in the heart of East Tulsa, is focused on ensuring the Global District becomes a destination for inclusive economic opportunity and a model for celebrating cultural diversity. In 2021, they received their 501c3 status.

HOUSING

- 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 more than $21 million in rental and utility assistance to more than 4,600 households and 2,500 landlords.

- In its first year, the Affordable Housing Trust Fund Committee has recommended funding for 14 projects in the areas of housing development, homebuyer assistance, landlord incentives and rental assistance.
- In March 2021, TAEO launched the Gold Star Landlord Program, a free and voluntary program that provides landlords and property managers with rewards and incentives for engaging in the best rental practices. Currently, there are 21 Gold Star Landlords with over 1,000 rental properties throughout the City of Tulsa.
- The Tulsa Police Department's Bike & River Patrol Unit partnered with homeless outreach workers from Family & Children's Services, Mental Health Association of Oklahoma and Housing Solutions to connect individuals to housing and social services. They have assisted with multiple camp cleanups throughout the year.

JUSTICE

- The City contracted with the nonprofit firm CNA to work with local community co-researchers to complete a participatory evaluation of Tulsa's community policing efforts. The evaluation team conducted a city-wide survey, hosted three focus groups, interviewed 50 stakeholders, hosted two hybrid community listening sessions, and reviewed Tulsa Police Department materials. A report with actionable recommendations will be shared with the City by the end of 2021.
- Tulsa Police Department created three Community Advisory Boards (CABs), one for each patrol division. The CABs are written into departmental policy, and members were selected in coordination with the Crime Prevention Network. The CABs serve to provide a public review of the police department's new or updated policies and advise on best practices for crime reduction and trust-building. There are currently 21 members across all three CABs.
- The Tulsa Fire Department and Tulsa Police Department expanded the Community Response Team (CRT) to five days a week. Each team consists of a police officer, a firefighter and a mental health counselor from Family & Children's Services. These teams assist people experiencing a mental health crisis and connect them with the resources they need for a healthy recovery.
- The City embedded a counselor from Family & Children's Services' COPES program in the City's 9-1-1 Center to help people experiencing a mental health crisis access immediate expert assistance on the phone before a Community Response Team arrives.
- The Tulsa Police Department continues to divert individuals from jail to the Tulsa Sobering Center, averaging 80 participants per month.

PUBLIC HEALTH

- The City broke ground on the new Veterans Hospital in Tulsa—a public-private partnership among the Veterans Administration, OSU Medical Center, the City of Tulsa, Tulsa County, the State of Oklahoma, and Tulsa's philanthropic community to build out a campus that will increase access to quality care for the thousands of veterans in Northeast Oklahoma.
- A new grocery store called Oasis Fresh Market was opened in North Tulsa. The 16,245 square-foot grocery store offers a demonstration kitchen, a community multi-purpose room, and hosts community events.
- The Mayor's Office of Resilience and Equity launched the Tulsa Youth Mental Health and Family Resilience Commission with 13 cross-sector representatives to make recommendations on how Tulsa can improve youth mental health in Tulsa.
- The Latinx Covid Outreach Committee, a partnership with the Tulsa Health Department (THD), the Hispanic Latinx Commission, and Tulsa's Birth Through Eight Strategy, conducted outreach to Latinx-owned businesses, helped THD translate materials, hosted nine Spanish-language community conversations on Facebook with over 20,000 views, and worked with THD to create a Spanish-language webpage about COVID-19 called Mi Salud.
- Tulsa was one of five cities selected by the New American Economy to administer surveys to better understand the disproportionate effect of COVID-19 on communities of color and immigrants, and to gather insights on how they perceive municipal efforts for community inclusion and belonging during COVID-19.

SERVICES

- The City subsidized internet to 2,400 households with public school students and Tulsa Housing Authority residents who lacked internet at home. This project was funded through Coronavirus Relief Funds and was made possible through navigators at Tulsa Responds and Cox Communications.
- The Workforce Express Network Bus Route launched in fall 2020 and is designed to link North Tulsans to quality jobs at companies along the route such as Amazon, Greenheck, Navistar, Spirit Aerosystems, Whirlpool, Port of Catoosa, and others. The bus route could help create $3 million per year in wages and benefits, with an additional economic impact of $21 million for North Tulsa.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE TULSA EQUALITY INDICATORS 2021 ANNUAL REPORT is Tulsa's fourth 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 three, 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 that persistently and negatively impact life for groups of Tulsans, and to help focus public policy and innovative solutions that will lead toward more equitable opportunities and outcomes for all Tulsans.

SUMMARY OF 2021 SCORES

In 2021, Tulsa scored 39.20 out of 100 based on levels of equality measured across 54 indicators. Among the six themes, Services, for the first time, scores the highest at 41.56, followed very closely by Housing and Public Health tied at 41.44. Education falls from its highest scoring spot last year to a score of 40.44 in 2021. Economic Opportunity scores 39.56, followed by Justice, the lowest scoring theme, at 30.78.

Tulsa's 2021 equality score of 39.20 represents a slight decline from 2020, but an improvement since 2018, meaning that overall, Tulsa is moving toward greater equality. Over the past four years, Tulsa has shown improvement in four of the six themes – Economic Opportunity, Education, Public Health and Services – while scores for both Housing and Justice themes have declined.

Indicators with the largest increase since 2018 include "Internet Access by Race," "Business Ownership by Gender," "Dropping Out by Income," "Mentally Unhealthy Days by Income," "Housing Complaints by Geography," and "Bus Stop Concentration by Geography." "Homelessness by Veteran Status" still remains the highest scoring indicator with a score of 74. "Business Ownership by Gender" holds the second highest indicator score at 71, followed by "Health Insurance by Race" at 69. Improvement in "Evictions by Race" elevates it to the position of fourth highest indicator with a score of 66, while "Internet Access by Race" rounds out the top five indicators with a 2021 score of 64.

There have also been areas that have seen large decreases since 2018, including "Child Abuse and Neglect by Comparison to National Average," "Third Grade Reading Proficiency by Income," "Business Ownership by Race," "Juvenile Arrests by Race," "Homelessness by Disability Status," "Youth Homelessness by Race," and "Homelessness by Veteran Status." The lowest scoring indicators include "Payday Loans and Banks by Geography" and "Food Deserts by Geography," which continue to score a 1. "Housing Cost Burden by Income" and "Rent Burden by Income" are among the lowest scoring indicators, with scores of 13 and 17, respectively. "Emergency Teacher Certification by Geography," with a score of 15 – its lowest score over the four years of Tulsa Equality Indicators – completes the list of the bottom five indicators in 2021.

A NOTE ABOUT THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE DATA

The Tulsa Equality Indicators 2021 Annual Report primarily measures outcomes and opportunities in a pre-COVID Tulsa. This is due to the unavoidable lag time inherent in using annual data collected by outside entities. Sixteen of the 54 indicators, however, reflect conditions during the COVID-19 pandemic. These indicators are: "Payday Loans and Banks by Geography," "School Suspensions by Race," "Emergency Teacher Certification by Geography," "Third Grade Reading Proficiency by Income," "Youth Homelessness by Race," "Homelessness by Veteran Status," "Homelessness by Disability Status," "Evictions by Race," "Housing Complaints by Geography," "Domestic Violence Calls to 911 by Geography," "VA Appointment Wait Times by Comparison to National Average," "Food Deserts by Geography," "Government Representation by Race," "Neighborhood and Homeowner Associations by Geography," "Voter Turnout by Geography," and "Bus Stops by Geography." 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 measured during the 2019-20 school year because of a waiver granted by the U.S. Department of Education in response to COVID's extraordinary impact on school functioning and participation.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Released along with this report is a Data for Action Resource Guide, a compendium of highlights and resources from the six-month learning series hosted from January to June of 2021. In that series, each of the six themes was explored each month through a deep dive of the data, and a discussion with content experts and leaders in the field related to each theme. A monthly newsletter accompanied the series, along with blog posts by a diverse group of guest writers. We encourage Tulsans to read through the Data for Action Resource Guide at **csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-community** to learn about the many programs, services and policies that are taking place in Tulsa to address disparities found in the report.

REPLACEMENT 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 are made, adjustments are also made to data and scores of affected indicators, topics, themes and the city for all prior years. In 2021, three indicators, all occurring in the Economic Opportunity theme, are being changed: "Business Ownership by Gender," "Business Ownership by Race" and "Commute Time by Geography" take the place of "Business Executives by Gender," "Business Executives by Race" and "Existing Jobs by Geography" respectively.

The first two changes arise from an opportunity to focus more specifically on business ownership than on a particular role within a business. We found that the definition used for "business executive" in the original data source did not adequately represent the intent of indicators "Business Executives by Gender" and "Business Executives by Race." The label "business executive" referred to each business's contact person, regardless of their position, in the Reference USA database. Use of data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey enables us to instead target a comparison of individuals who own their own incorporated or unincorporated business, by gender and by race. This focus better aligns with original concerns about disparity expressed by Tulsans.

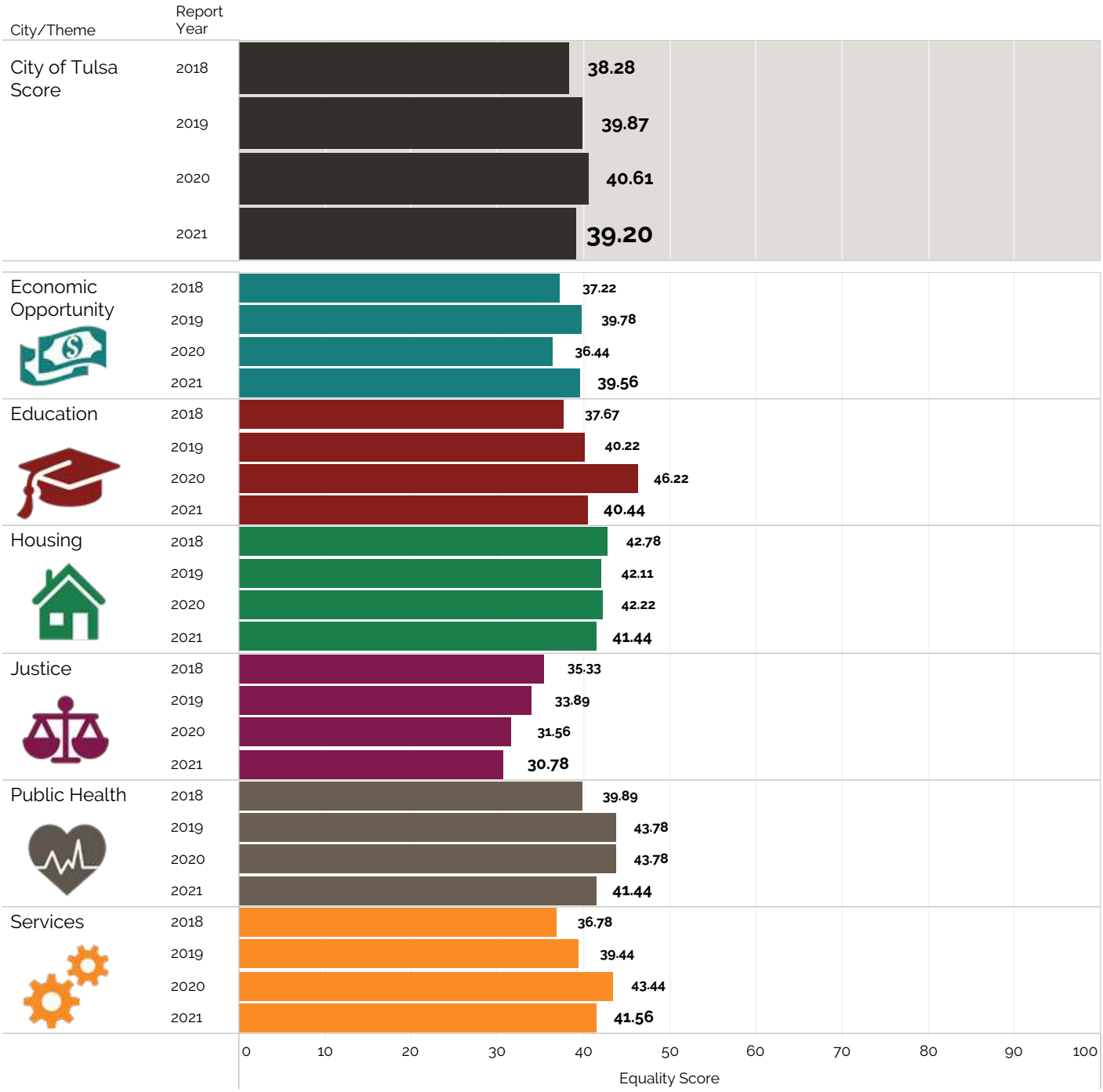
The third change involves refinement in addressing the issue of availability and accessibility of jobs. This change was requested by economic development staff with the Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity (TAEO) given the role zoning plays in the growth of primary employment centers, and the impact major, highly dense employment centers such as Downtown have on distorting job concentration. As an alternative, TAEO staff recommended focusing on ease of access to jobs rather than job location, which resulted in identification of the new indicator "Commute Time by Geography," allowing comparison of length of time spent commuting for people living in different regions of Tulsa. In addition to reflecting disparities in physical proximity to job opportunities, this revision will also shed light on the impact of limited personal transportation options and/or limited public transit options for workers.

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 2021 equality score of 39.20 represents a slight decline from 2020, but an improvement since 2018, meaning that overall, Tulsa is moving toward greater equality.

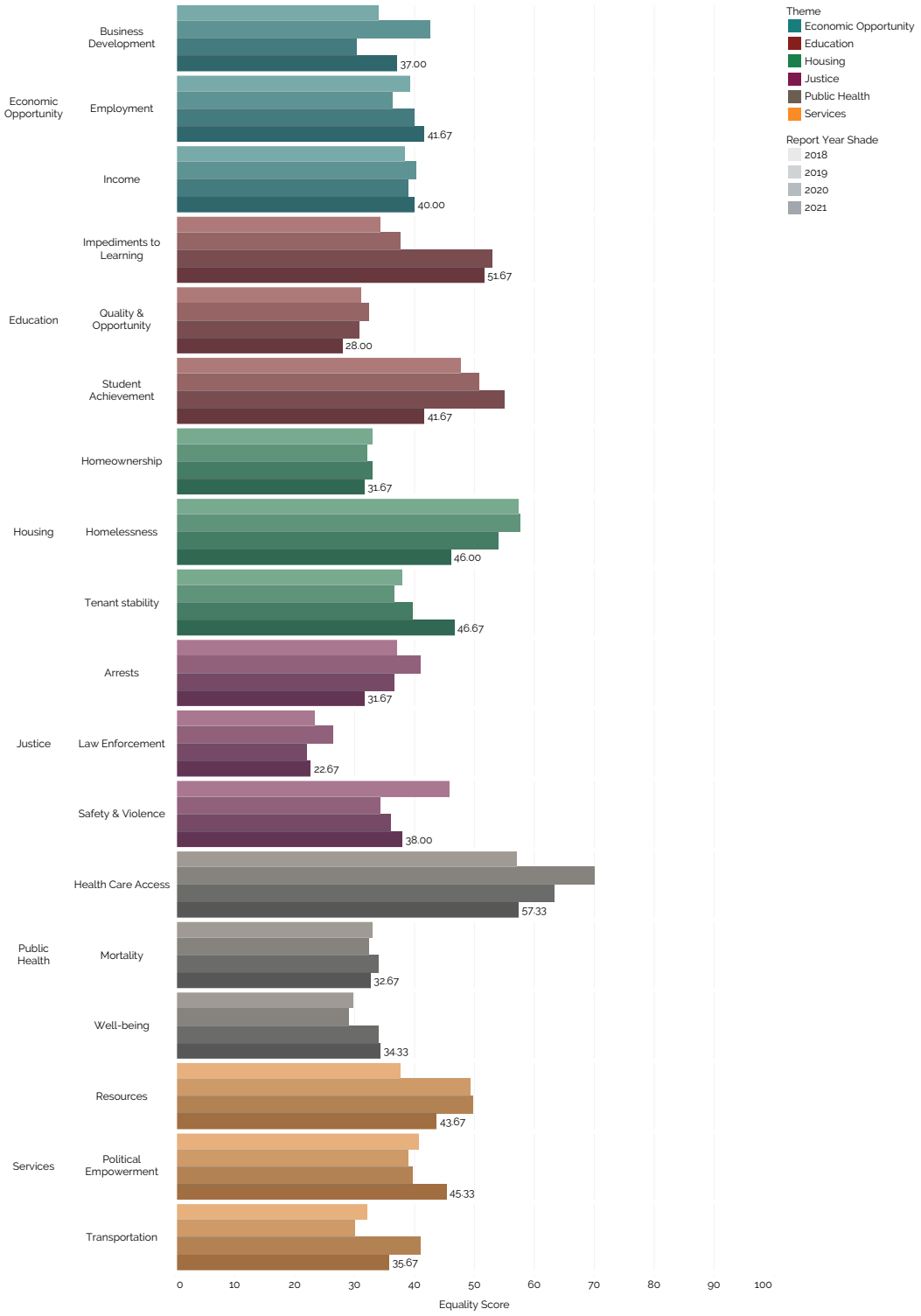


CITY SCORES and CHANGE SCORE

2021 City Score:	2020 City Score:	2019 City Score:	2018 City Score:
39.20	**40.61**	**39.87**	**38.28**

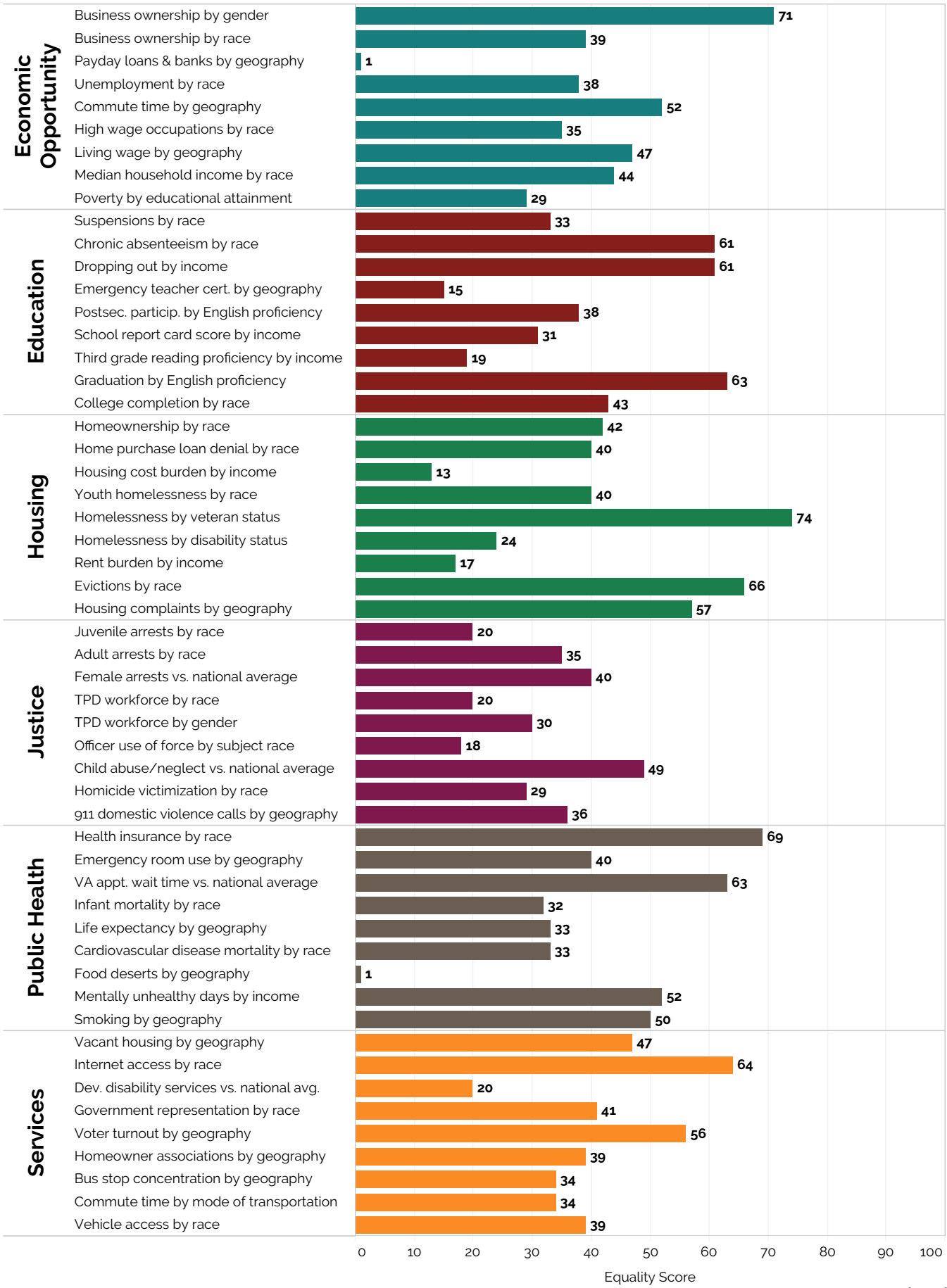
Change Score 2018 to 2021: **+.93**

TOPIC SCORES



2021 INDICATOR SCORES

For details, sources and analysis on each individual indicator, please visit **tulsaei.org.**



THEME 1
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

2021 Theme Score:	2020 Theme Score:	2019 Theme Score:	2018 Theme Score:
39.56	**36.44**	**39.78**	**37.22**

Change Score 2018-2021: **+2.33**

Economic Opportunity theme score improved upwards of 2 points since the baseline for a score of 39.56 out of 100, but remains in 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.

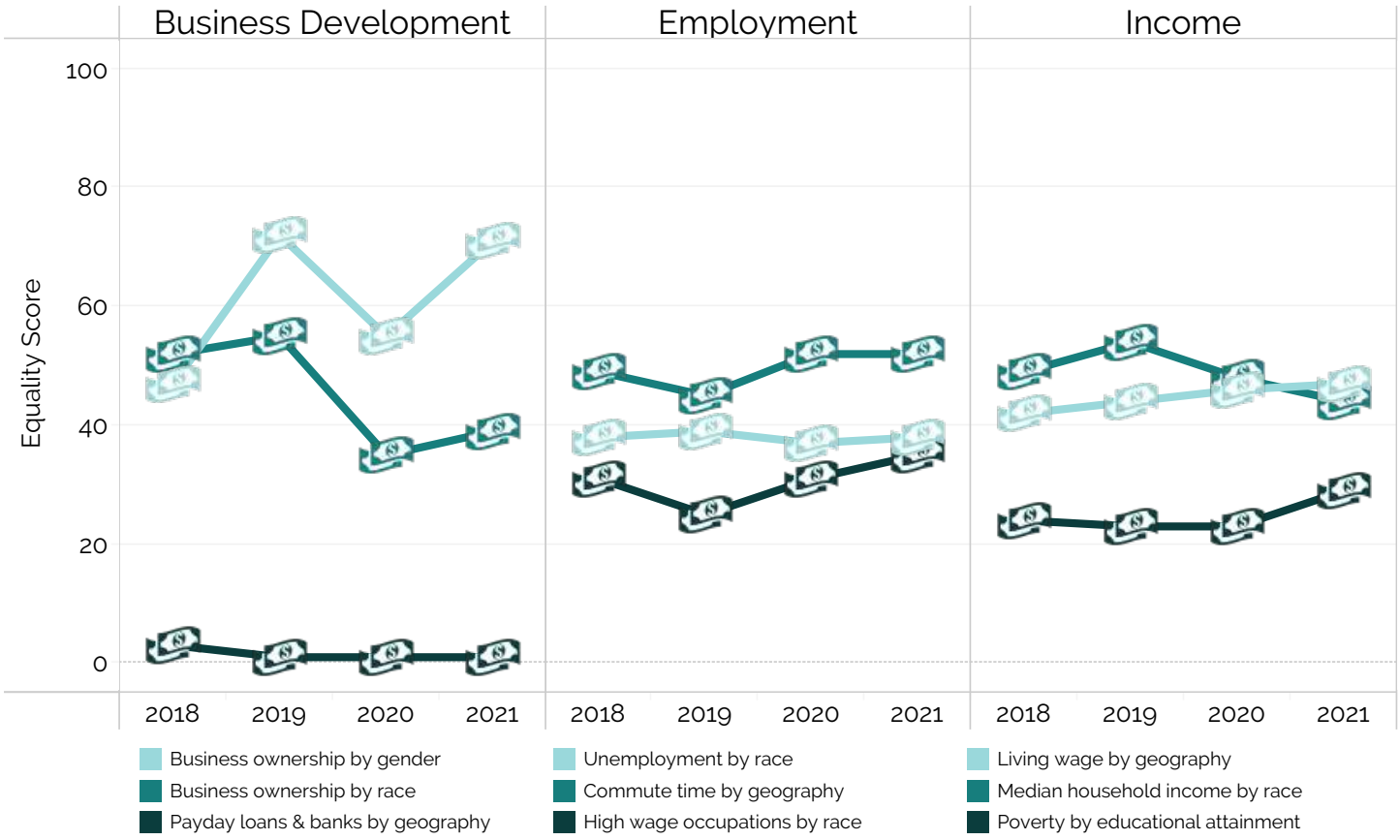
Economic opportunity is about the presence or absence of opportunities and barriers that affect an individual's ability to realize economic sufficiency and stability. A multitude of interconnected factors impact an individual's ability to achieve economic well-being, including many that are beyond the 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 = 39.56/100



ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

TOPIC 1: BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

2021 Topic Score:	2020 Topic Score:	2019 Topic Score:	2018 Topic Score:
37.00	**30.33**	**42.67**	**34.00**

Change Score 2018-2021: +3

The data source listed on the following tables indicates only the most recent data used. For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-index.

Indicator 1: Business ownership by gender

Ratio of percentage of male to female business owners

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Score	**47**	**72**	**55**	**71**
Male business owners	**11.5%**	**10.3%**	**10.7%**	**11.6%**
Female business owners	**6.3%**	**8.1%**	**6.5%**	**9.0%**
Ratio	**1.83**	**1.276**	**1.636**	**1.285**

Change 2018 to 2021

+24

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates

Males are 30% more likely than females to own a business in Tulsa.

Indicator 2: Business ownership by race

Ratio of percentage of Asian/Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI) to Black business owners

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Score	**52**	**55**	**35**	**39**
Asian, Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander business owners	**10.3%**	**10.0%**	**13.1%**	**13.4%**
Black business owners	**6.0%**	**6.1%**	**4.7%**	**6.1%**
Ratio	**1.722**	**1.636**	**2.798**	**2.208**

Change 2018 to 2021

-13

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates

Asian, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander Tulsans are more than twice as likely as Black Tulsans to own a business.

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
Score	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**
South Tulsa	**10.429**	**12.143**	**11.429**	**12.000**
North Tulsa	**1.111**	**0.889**	**1.000**	**1.111**
Ratio	**9.387**	**13.659**	**11.429**	**10.801**

Change 2018 to 2021

-2

Source

ReferenceUSA, U.S. Historical Businesses Database, 2020

There are 10 times more banks and credit unions compared to payday lending establishments in South Tulsa than in North Tulsa.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

TOPIC 2: EMPLOYMENT

2021 Topic Score:	2020 Topic Score:	2019 Topic Score:	2018 Topic Score:
41.67	**40.00**	**36.33**	**39.33**

Change Score 2018-2021: **+2.33**

The data source listed on the following tables indicates only the most recent data used. For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-index.

Indicator 4: Unemployment by race

Ratio of Black to White unemployment rates

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Score	**38**	**39**	**37**	**38**
Black	**12.6%**	**12.4%**	**10.3%**	**10.5%**
White	**5.4%**	**5.6%**	**4.0%**	**4.3%**
Ratio	**2.333**	**2.214**	**2.575**	**2.442**

Change 2018 to 2021

+0

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates

The unemployment rate for Black Tulsans is 1.5 times higher than for White Tulsans.

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
Score	**49**	**45**	**52**	**52**
North Tulsa	**18.4%**	**19.0%**	**18.9%**	**19.2%**
Midtown Tulsa	**10.4%**	**10.1%**	**11.0%**	**11.1%**
Ratio	**1.776**	**1.887**	**1.719**	**1.722**

Change 2018 to 2021

+3

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 5-Year Estimates

Over 1.5 times as many North Tulsa residents spend more than 30 minutes commuting to work as do Midtown Tulsa residents.

Indicator 6: High wage occupations by race

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

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Score	**31**	**25**	**31**	**35**
White workers	**30.4%**	**33.2%**	**31.2%**	**33.7%**
Hispanic/Latinx workers	**8.9%**	**7.7%**	**9.3%**	**12.0%**
Ratio	**3.416**	**4.312**	**3.355**	**2.812**

Change 2018 to 2021

+4

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates

Note: For this indicator, higher wage occupations are those that generally have annual earnings above $65,000 in Tulsa, and include management, business and financial occupations; computer, engineering and science occupations; legal occupations; health diagnosing and treating practitioners; and other technical occupations.

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

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

TOPIC 3: INCOME

2021 Topic Score:	2020 Topic Score:	2019 Topic Score:	2018 Topic Score:
40.00	**39.00**	**40.33**	**38.33**

Change Score 2018-2021: **+1.67**

The data source listed on the following tables indicates only the most recent data used. For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-index.

Indicator 7: Living wage by geography

Ratio of percentage of individuals at or above 200% of poverty in South to North Tulsa

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Score	**42**	**44**	**46**	**47**
South Tulsa	**72.9%**	**72.7%**	**72.9%**	**73.3%**
North Tulsa	**37.0%**	**37.9%**	**39.0%**	**39.9%**
Ratio	**1.97**	**1.918**	**1.869**	**1.839**

Change 2018 to 2021

+5

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 5-Year Estimates

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, and is equivalent to earning $21 per hour for a family of three

South Tulsa residents are nearly twice as likely to earn above 200% of poverty as North Tulsa residents.

Indicator 8: Median household income by race

Ratio of White to Black median household income

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Score	49	54	48	44
White	51053	51744	$55,448	$58,948
Black	28399	30902	$30,463	$30,864
Ratio	1.798	1.674	1.82	1.91

Change 2018 to 2021

-5

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates

Median household income for White Tulsans is almost double that of Black Tulsans.

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
Score	24	23	23	29
High school diploma or less	22.9%	23.3%	21.1%	21.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.2%	5.0%	4.5%	5.8%
Ratio	4.404	4.66	4.689	3.764

Change 2018 to 2021

+5

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates

The poverty rate for persons with a high school diploma or less is nearly 3 times greater than for those with bachelor's degree or higher.

THEME 2
EDUCATION

2021 Theme Score:	2020 Theme Score:	2019 Theme Score:	2018 Theme Score:
40.44	**46.22**	**40.22**	**37.67**

Change Score 2018-2021: **+2.78**

The Education theme scored 40.44, a decline from last year's score, but an overall improvement from the 2018 baseline.

This theme includes indicators spanning education from elementary school to postsecondary. 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.

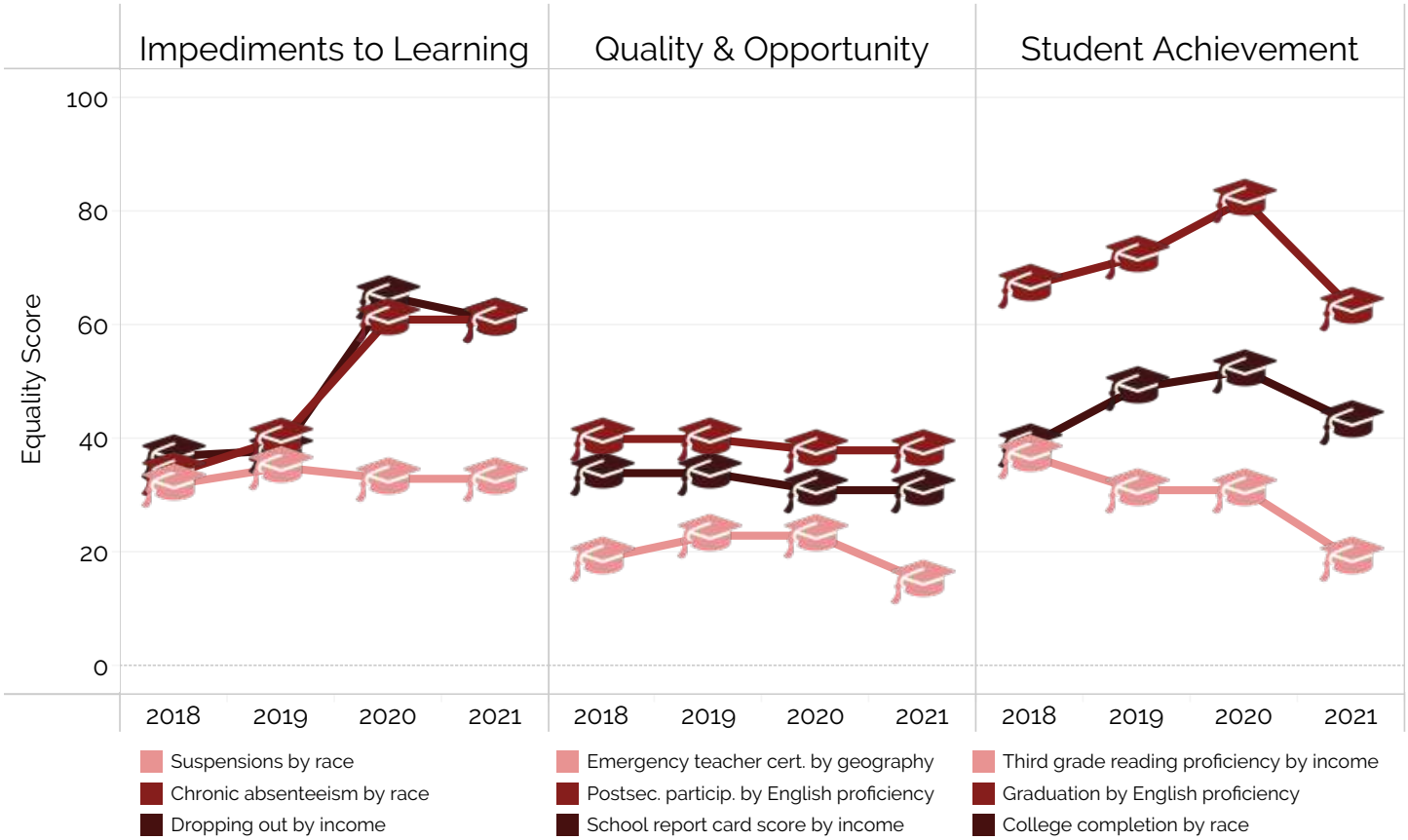
The indicators in this theme explore disparities in barriers to and opportunities for educational success and more equitable student outcomes.

Note regarding the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on education data 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 11: "Chronic Absenteeism by Race," 14: "Postsecondary Opportunities Participation by English Proficiency," and 15: "School Report Card Score by Income."

Additionally, regarding the 2020-21 school year third grade state English/Language Arts test results used for indicator 16: "Third Grade Reading Proficiency by Income," Tulsa Public Schools has stated that due to the suspension of state testing in spring 2020, low testing participation in spring 2021, and the ongoing challenges related to the pandemic, 2020-21 state test results are inconclusive. The district states that the economic disparities that were exacerbated by COVID-19 likely affected student testing outcomes, and recognizes the importance of considering student's overall experiences, such as access to grade-level content, attendance and course grades when evaluating what students learned in the past year.

Education Theme = 40.44/100



EDUCATION

TOPIC 1: IMPEDIMENTS TO LEARNING

2021 Topic Score:	2020 Topic Score:	2019 Topic Score:	2018 Topic Score:
51.67	**53.00**	**37.67**	**34.33**

Change Score 2018-2021: **+17.33**

The data source listed on the following tables indicates only the most recent data used. For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-index.

Indicator 10: Suspensions by race

Ratio of suspension rates for Black to Hispanic/Latinx Tulsa Public Schools students

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Score	**32**	**35**	**33**	**33**
Black students	**14.9%**	**13.7%**	**13.4%**	**12.2%**
Hispanic/Latinx students	**4.6%**	**4.9%**	**4.3%**	**3.9%**
Ratio	**3.239**	**2.796**	**3.116**	**3.132**

Change 2018 to 2021

+1

Source

Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, 2019-20

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

Indicator 11: Chronic absenteeism by race

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

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Score	**34**	**40**	**61**	**61**
Native American students	**31.1%**	**28.9%**	**25.5%**	**25.5%**
Asian/Pacific Islander students	**10.7%**	**14.4%**	**17.2%**	**17.2%**
Ratio	**2.907**	**2.01**	**1.483**	**1.483**

Change 2018 to 2021

+27

Source

Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, 2018-19

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." Consequently, 2018-19 data are repeated in the 2021 report. Chronic absenteeism refers to students who miss 10% or more of school year for any reason.

The chronic absenteeism rate for Native American students is 50% higher than for Asian/Pacific Islander students.

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
Score	**37**	**38**	**65**	**61**
Economically disadvantaged 12th graders	**18.7%**	**16.7%**	**15.6%**	**16.9%**
Not economically disadvantaged 12th graders	**7.5%**	**7.1%**	**11.1%**	**11.3%**
Ratio	**2.493**	**2.352**	**1.405**	**1.489**

Change 2018 to 2021

+24

Source

Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, 2018-19

Note: Economically disadvantaged students are defined as those qualifying for the free and reduced lunch program.

The dropout rate for economically disadvantaged 12th graders is 50% higher than for those not economically disadvantaged.

EDUCATION

TOPIC 2: QUALITY AND OPPORTUNITY

2021 Topic Score:	2020 Topic Score:	2019 Topic Score:	2018 Topic Score:
28.00	**30.67**	**32.33**	**31.00**

Change Score 2018-2021: **-3**

The data source listed on the following tables indicates only the most recent data used. For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-index.

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
Score	**19**	**23**	**23**	**15**
Tulsa Public Schools	**48.000**	**110.564**	**110.564**	**168.448**
Other Tulsa County public school districts	**9.100**	**24.030**	**24.030**	**26.119**
Ratio	**5.275**	**4.601**	**4.601**	**6.449**

Change 2018 to 2021

-4

Source

Oklahoma State Department of Education, SY 2020-21

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.
Data for 2018-19 school year for emergency teacher certification were not available at the time of data collection, resulting in use of 2017-18 data for both 2019 and 2020 reports.

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

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 post-secondary readiness option

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Score	**40**	**40**	**38**	**38**
Non-English learner students	**57.4%**	**57.4%**	**53.5%**	**53.5%**
English learner students	**28.4%**	**28.4%**	**23.1%**	**23.1%**
Ratio	**2.021**	**2.021**	**2.316**	**2.316**

Change 2018 to 2021

-2

Source

Oklahoma State Department of Education, Oklahoma School Report Cards, SY 2018-19

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." Consequently, 2018-19 data are repeated in the 2021 report. 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 the 2017-18 school year, the scores for 2017-18 school year are used for both the 2018 and 2019 report years.

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

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
Score	**34**	**34**	**31**	**31**
Higher income high schools	**60**	**60**	**59**	**59**
Lower income high schools	**20**	**20**	**17**	**17**
Ratio	**3**	**3**	**3.471**	**3.471**

Change 2018 to 2021

-3

Source

Oklahoma State Department of Education, Oklahoma School Report Cards, SY 2018-19

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." Consequently, 2018-19 data are repeated in the 2021 report. 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 2017-18 school year, yielding the prior system no longer compa-rable, the scores for 2017-18 school year are used for both the 2018 and 2019 report years.

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

EDUCATION

TOPIC 3: STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

2021 Topic Score:	2020 Topic Score:	2019 Topic Score:	2018 Topic Score:
41.67	**55.00**	**50.67**	**47.67**

Change Score 2018-2021: **-6**

The data source listed on the following tables indicates only the most recent data used. For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-index.

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
Score	**37**	**31**	**31**	**19**
Not economically disadvantaged third graders	**35.1%**	**39.9%**	**49.0%**	**21.8%**
Economically disadvantaged third graders	**14.3%**	**11.7%**	**14.4%**	**4.0%**
Ratio	**2.455**	**3.41**	**3.403**	**5.498**

Change 2018 to 2021

-18

Source

Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, 2020-21

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 changes to 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.

Students that are not economically disadvantaged are 4.5 times more likely to score proficient or advanced on 3rd grade reading test than economically disadvantaged students.

Indicator 17: Graduation by English proficiency

Ratio of four-year cohort graduation rates for all Tulsa Public Schools students to English Learners (EL)

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Score	67	72	82	63
All students	73.0%	78.0%	77.6%	76.7%
English learner students	53.0%	61.0%	71.1%	53.0%
Ratio	1.377	1.279	1.091	1.447

Change 2018 to 2021

-4

Source

Oklahoma State Department of Education, Oklahoma School Report Cards, SY 2018-19

The overall TPS high school graduation rate is 50% higher than the rate for English learners.

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
Score	39	49	52	43
Black adults 25+	28.6%	28.5%	27.7%	26.2%
Hispanic/Latinx adults 25+	13.0%	15.9%	16.2%	13.6%
Ratio	2.2	1.792	1.71	1.93

Change 2018 to 2021

+4

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates

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

THEME 3
HOUSING

2021 Theme Score:	2020 Theme Score:	2019 Theme Score:	2018 Theme Score:
41.44	**42.22**	**42.11**	**42.78**

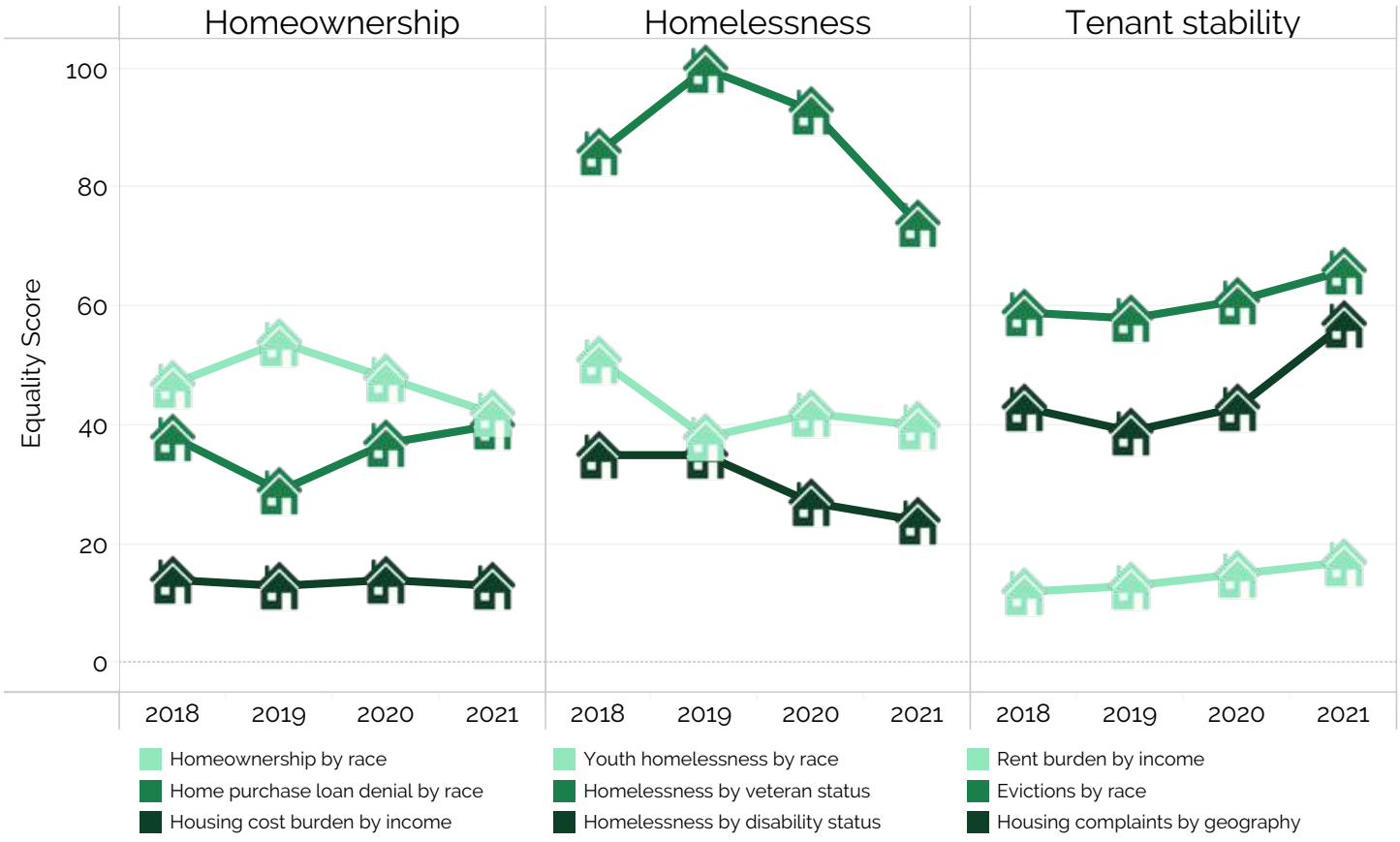
Change Score 2018-2021: **-1.33**

The Housing theme received a score of 41.44 in 2021 – a slight decrease from the baseline. The indicators in this theme consider housing from three perspectives of 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 = 41.44/100



HOUSING

TOPIC 1: HOMEOWNERSHIP

2021 Topic Score:	2020 Topic Score:	2019 Topic Score:	2018 Topic Score:
31.67	**33.00**	**32.00**	**30.00**

Change Score 2018-2021: **-1.33**

The data source listed on the following tables indicates only the most recent data used. For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-index.

Indicator 19: Homeownership by race

Ratio of percentage of White to Black householders who are homeowners

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Score	**47**	**54**	**48**	**42**
White householders	**58.1%**	**58.2%**	**57.9%**	**60.6%**
Black householders	**31.6%**	**34.8%**	**32.0%**	**30.9%**
Ratio	**1.839**	**1.672**	**1.809**	**1.961**

Change 2018 to 2021

-5

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates

White Tulsans are twice as likely to own home than Black Tulsans.

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
Score	**38**	**29**	**37**	**40**
Native American applicants	**27.3%**	**26.4%**	**23.4%**	**17.9%**
Asian applicants	**11.2%**	**7.2%**	**9.4%**	**8.6%**
Ratio	**2.438**	**3.667**	**2.489**	**2.084**

Change 2018 to 2021

+2

Source

Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, Conventional Purchases by Race, 2019

Native American applicants are twice as likely to be denied a home loan as Asian applicants.

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
Score	**14**	**13**	**14**	**13**
Lower income homeowner households	**55.5%**	**59.3%**	**58.7%**	**57.0%**
Higher income homeowner households	**8.4%**	**8.7%**	**8.7%**	**8.2%**
Ratio	**6.607**	**6.816**	**6.747**	**6.922**

Change 2018 to 2021

-1

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates

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.

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

HOUSING

TOPIC 2: HOMELESSNESS

2021 Topic Score:	2020 Topic Score:	2019 Topic Score:	2018 Topic Score:
46.00	**54.00**	**57.67**	**57.33**

Change Score 2018-2021: **-11.33**

The data source listed on the following tables indicates only the most recent data used. For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-index.

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
Score	**51**	**38**	**42**	**40**
Native American youth	**24.926**	**33.380**	**24.351**	**20.685**
White youth	**14.279**	**13.675**	**12.379**	**9.659**
Ratio	**1.746**	**2.441**	**1.967**	**2.142**

Change 2018 to 2021

-11

Source

Homeless Management Information System for October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2020, Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress

Native American youth are twice as likely to experience homelessness as White youth.

Indicator 23: Homelessness by veteran status

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

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Score	**86**	**100**	**93**	**74**
Veterans	**17.867**	**16.360**	**16.040**	**15.271**
Non-veterans	**16.673**	**16.825**	**15.468**	**12.447**
Ratio	**1.072**	**0.972**	**1.037**	**1.227**

Change 2018 to 2021

-12

Source

Homeless Management Information System for October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2020, Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress

Veterans are 20% more likely to experience homelessness than non-veterans.

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
Score	**35**	**35**	**27**	**24**
Persons with a disability	**30.426**	**30.393**	**37.421**	**32.117**
Persons with no disability	**10.524**	**10.703**	**9.300**	**7.278**
Ratio	**2.891**	**2.84**	**4.024**	**4.413**

Change 2018 to 2021

-11

Source

Homeless Management Information System for October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2020, Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress

Persons with disabilities are 3.5 times more likely to experience homelessness than persons with no disabilities.

HOUSING

TOPIC 3: TENANT STABILITY

2021 Topic Score:	2020 Topic Score:	2019 Topic Score:	2018 Topic Score:
46.67	**39.67**	**36.67**	**38.00**

Change Score 2018-2021: **+8.67**

The data source listed on the following tables indicates only the most recent data used. For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-index.

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
Score	**12**	**13**	**15**	**17**
Lower income renter households	**79.1%**	**79.9%**	**82.0%**	**83.2%**
Higher income renter households	**11.3%**	**11.6%**	**12.8%**	**14.2%**
Ratio	**7**	**6.888**	**6.406**	**5.879**

Change 2018 to 2021

+5

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates

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.

Lower income renters are 5 times more likely to experience rent burden than higher income renters.

Indicator 26: Evictions by race

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

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Score	59	58	61	66
Majority non-White census tracts	8.9%	9.5%	8.8%	3.9%
Majority White census tracts	5.8%	6.1%	5.9%	2.8%
Ratio	1.534	1.557	1.496	1.384

Change 2018 to 2021

+7

Source

Open Justice Oklahoma, a program of the Oklahoma Policy Institute, 2019 & 2020

Note: Census tracts are considered majority White when their White population is 51% or more.

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

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
Score	43	39	43	57
North Tulsa	3.045	2.633	3.634	1.474
South Tulsa	1.562	1.153	1.875	0.926
Ratio	1.949	2.284	1.938	1.592

Change 2018 to 2021

+14

Source

Tulsa Health Department unpublished data, 2020

Housing complaints come from North Tulsa at a rate 1.5 times that of South Tulsa.

THEME 4
JUSTICE

2021 Theme Score:	2020 Theme Score:	2019 Theme Score:	2018 Theme Score:
30.78	**31.56**	**33.89**	**35.33**

Change Score 2018-2021: **-4.56**

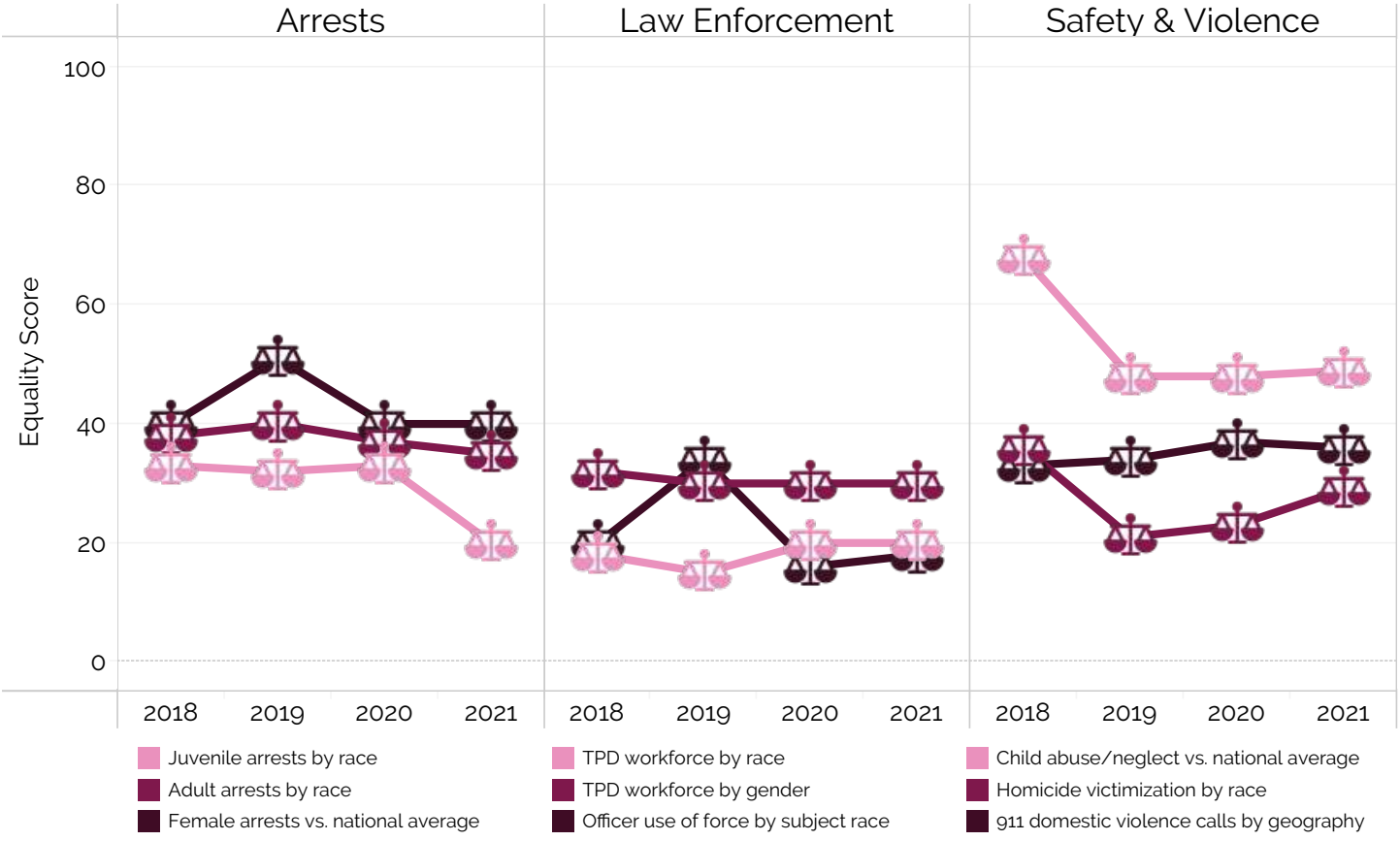
Scoring 30.78 in 2021, the Justice theme has seen a steady decline since its score of 35.33 in 2018. This theme explores disparities in arrests, law enforcement workforce, officer use of force, and violence. Using data to better understand the issues in policing, safety and violence enables city and law enforcement leaders and the public to work together to objectively examine trends and patterns to help identify root causes and develop strategies to reduce disparities.

Oklahoma currently has the the second highest total and female incarceration rates and the third highest male rate, not only in the country, but also in the world.

Extensive research finds that African Americans experience disproportionate levels of policing, stops, searches, issuing of citations, use of force, convictions, sentencing severity, use of alternatives to incarceration, arrests for failure to pay fines and fees, and youth sentenced as adults, not just in Tulsa but across the nation, that do not align with higher levels or severity of crime committed. Systemic racism and implicit bias throughout the entire criminal justice system have been found to significantly contribute to these disproportionate levels.

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 = 30.78/100



JUSTICE

TOPIC 1: ARRESTS

2021 Theme Score:	2020 Theme Score:	2019 Theme Score:	2018 Theme Score:
31.67	**36.67**	**41.00**	**37.00**

Change Score 2018-2021: **-5.33**

The data source listed on the following tables indicates only the most recent data used. For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-index.

Indicator 28: Juvenile arrests by race

Ratio of arrests for Black to White youth age 0 to 17 per 1,000 youth

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Score	**33**	**32**	**33**	**20**
Black youth	**22.267**	**21.937**	**17.235**	**21.686**
White youth	**7.063**	**6.593**	**5.467**	**4.294**
Ratio	**3.153**	**3.327**	**3.153**	**5.05**

Change 2018 to 2021

-13

Source

City of Tulsa unpublished data, 2019

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.

Black youth are arrested at a rate 5 times that of White youth.

Indicator 29: Adult arrests by race

Ratio of arrest for Black to White adults per 1,000 adults

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Score	38	40	37	35
Black adults	108.694	73.009	108.755	128.641
White adults	45.216	35.764	42.894	44.886
Ratio	2.404	2.041	2.535	2.866

Change 2018 to 2021

-3

Source

City of Tulsa unpublished data, 2019

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.

Black adults are arrested at a rate 3 times that of White adults.

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
Score	40	51	40	40
City of Tulsa	30.459	26.480	29.095	28.741
National average	14.775	15.355	14.039	13.966
Ratio	2.062	1.725	2.072	2.058

Change 2018 to 2021

+0

Source

City of Tulsa unpublished data, 2019; Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting: National Incident-Based Reporting System 2019

Females are arrested in Tulsa at a rate twice that of females nationwide.

JUSTICE

TOPIC 2: LAW ENFORCEMENT

2021 Theme Score:	2020 Theme Score:	2019 Theme Score:	2018 Theme Score:
22.67	**22.00**	**26.33**	**23.33**

Change Score 2018-2021: **-.67**

The data source listed on the following tables indicates only the most recent data used. For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-index.

Indicator 31: TPD workforce by race

Ratio of White to Hispanic / Latinx Tulsa Police Department employees per 1,000 population

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Score	**18**	**15**	**20**	**20**
White employees	**1.384**	**1.407**	**1.397**	**1.370**
Hispanic/Latinx employees	**0.242**	**0.225**	**0.275**	**0.273**
Ratio	**5.719**	**6.253**	**5.08**	**5.018**

Change 2018 to 2021

+2

Source

Tulsa Police Department, 2019 Internal Affairs Annual Report

Tulsa Police Department employs 4 times more White Tulsans than Hispanic/Latinx Tulsans per capita.

Indicator 32: TPD workforce by gender

Ratio of male to female Tulsa Police Department employees per 1,000 population

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Score	32	30	30	30
Male employees	1.564	1.604	1.593	1.590
Female employees	0.467	0.442	0.444	0.445
Ratio	3.349	3.629	3.588	3.573

Change 2018 to 2021

-2

Source

Tulsa Police Department, 2019 Internal Affairs Annual Report

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

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
Score	20	34	16	18
Black subjects	2.555	2.413	1.651	1.833
Hispanic/Latinx subjects	0.508	0.796	0.269	0.319
Ratio	5.03	3.031	6.138	5.746

Change 2018 to 2021

-2

Source

Tulsa Police Department, 2019 Internal Affairs Annual Report

Alternative calculation method, number of subjects of use of force per 1,000 arrests, generates the following results: Black 18.457 | White 16.485 | Ratio 1.120 | Score 79

Black Tulsans are nearly 5 times more likely to experience officer use of force than Hispanic/Latinx Tulsans.

JUSTICE

TOPIC 3: SAFETY AND VIOLENCE

2021 Theme Score:	2020 Theme Score:	2019 Theme Score:	2018 Theme Score:
38.00	**36.00**	**34.33**	**45.67**

Change Score 2018-2021: **-7.67**

The data source listed on the following tables indicates only the most recent data used. For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-index.

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
Score	**68**	**48**	**48**	**49**
Tulsa County	**12.400**	**16.400**	**16.600**	**16.400**
National average	**9.200**	**9.100**	**9.100**	**9.200**
Ratio	**1.348**	**1.802**	**1.824**	**1.783**

Change 2018 to 2021

-19

Source

Oklahoma Department of Human Services, Annual Report FY2018; Child Welfare Information Gateway, Child Maltreatment 2018: Summary of Key Findings

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

Indicator 35: Homicide victimization by race

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

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Score	36	21	23	29
Black victims	0.514	0.692	0.524	0.536
White victims	0.190	0.139	0.113	0.142
Ratio	2.705	4.969	4.637	3.775

Change 2018 to 2021

-7

Source

City of Tulsa unpublished data, 2019

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.

Black Tulsans are nearly 3 times more likely to be victims of homicide than White Tulsans.

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
Score	33	34	37	36
North Tulsa	89.779	81.100	94.598	82.381
South Tulsa	29.333	27.108	36.583	30.594
Ratio	3.061	2.992	2.586	2.693

Change 2018 to 2021

+3

Source

City of Tulsa unpublished data, 2020

Domestic violence calls to 911 are 1.5 times more likely to come from North Tulsa than South Tulsa.

THEME 5
PUBLIC HEALTH

2021 Theme Score:	2020 Theme Score:	2019 Theme Score:	2018 Theme Score:
41.44	**43.78**	**43.78**	**39.89**

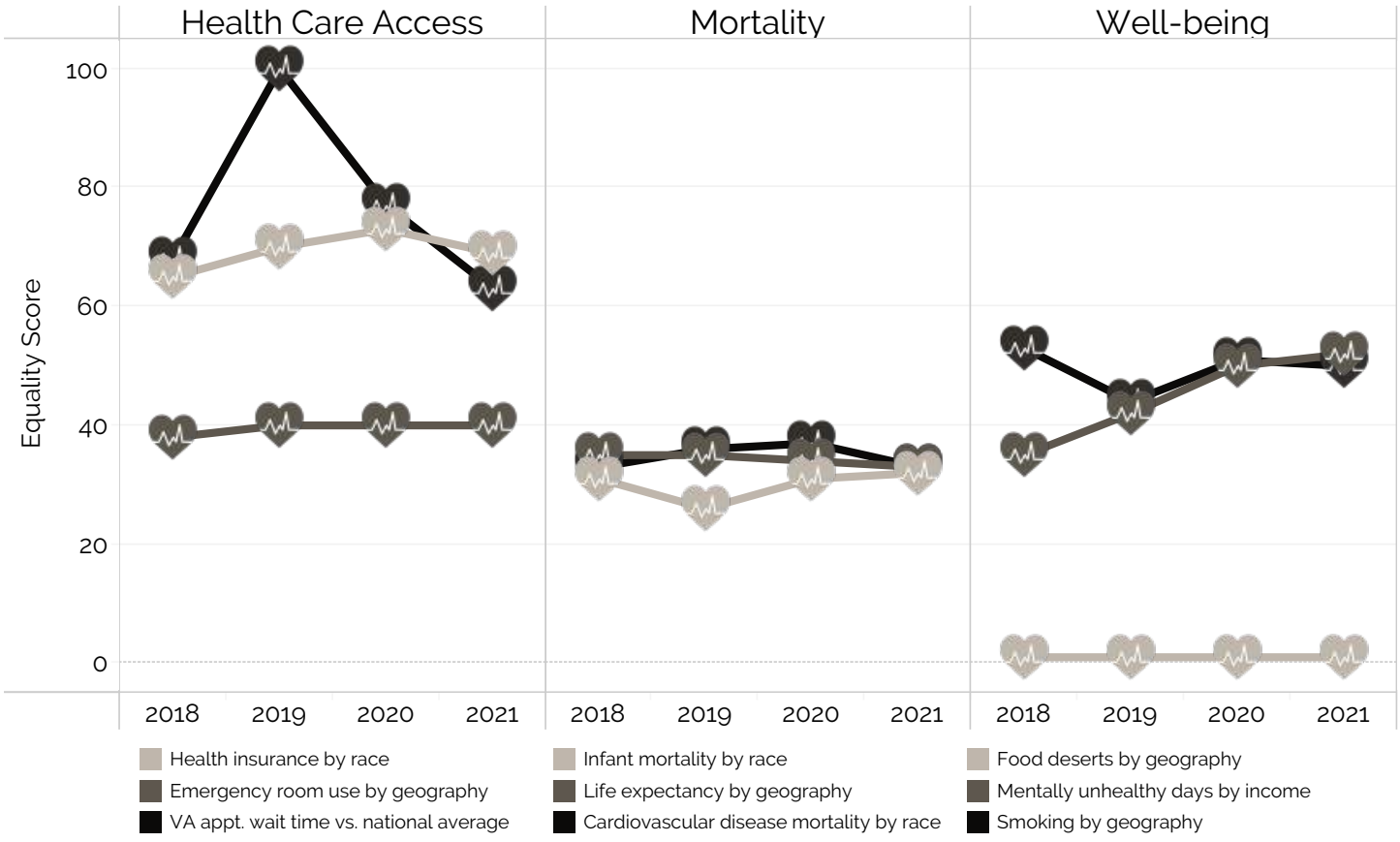
Change Score 2018-2021: **+1.56**

As one of the highest scoring themes in 2021 at 41.44, Public Health explores disparities for a wide range of health concerns, including access to health care, personal behaviors impacting health, social determinants of health, mental health, and mortality.

It is important to note that a relatively high score means lower levels of inequality – not a reflection of the overall state of health. In fact, Oklahoma as a state typically ranks very poorly against other states in numerous health measures. According to the United Health Foundation's 2019 America's Health Rankings, Oklahoma ranks 46th in overall health status, better only than four states – Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

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 all in part due to different experiences with social, economic and physical environments.

Public Health Theme = 41.44/100



PUBLIC HEALTH

TOPIC 1: HEALTH CARE ACCESS

2021 Theme Score:	2020 Theme Score:	2019 Theme Score:	2018 Theme Score:
57.33	**63.33**	**70.00**	**57.00**

Change Score 2018-2021: **+.33**

The data source listed on the following tables indicates only the most recent data used. For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-index.

Indicator 37: Health insurance by race

Ratio of percentage of White and Hispanic/Latinx individuals with health insurance coverage

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Score	**65**	**70**	**73**	**69**
White	**89.7%**	**89.7%**	**89.5%**	**89.3%**
Hispanic/Latinx	**63.9%**	**68.8%**	**71.7%**	**67.5%**
Ratio	**1.404**	**1.304**	**1.248**	**1.323**

Change 2018 to 2021

+4

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates

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

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
Score	38	40	40	40
North Tulsa	672.954	474.655	474.655	474.655
South Tulsa	287.183	233.526	233.526	233.526
Ratio	2.343	2.033	2.033	2.033

Change 2018 to 2021

+2

Source

Tulsa Health Department unpublished data, 2018

Note: New emergency room use data continue to be unusable, resulting in use of 2018 data for 2019, 2020, and 2021 reports.

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

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
Score	68	100	77	63
Tulsa	5.0%	3.1%	5.5%	6.4%
National average	3.7%	5.0%	4.7%	4.4%
Ratio	1.351	0.619	1.17	1.457

Change 2018 to 2021

-5

Source

Veterans Affairs (VA.gov), Completed Appointment Wait Times National, Facility, and Division Level Summaries, Wait Time Measured from Preferred Date for the Reporting Period Ending: October 2020

Note: VA clinics in Tulsa include: Ernest Childers Tulsa VA Clinic, Tulsa VA Behavioral Medicine Clinic, and Tulsa Vet Center.

Veterans using Tulsa's VA clinics are 50% more likely to wait more than 30 days for appointments than the national average.

PUBLIC HEALTH

TOPIC 2: MORTALITY

2021 Theme Score:	2020 Theme Score:	2019 Theme Score:	2018 Theme Score:
32.67	**34.00**	**32.33**	**33.00**

Change Score 2018-2021: **-.33**

The data source listed on the following tables indicates only the most recent data used. For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-index.

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
Score	**31**	**26**	**31**	**32**
Black	**21.023**	**18.699**	**14.782**	**16.988**
White	**6.259**	**4.552**	**4.351**	**5.188**
Ratio	**3.359**	**4.108**	**3.397**	**3.274**

Change 2018 to 2021

+1

Source

Oklahoma State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Health Care Information, Vital Statistics 2019, on Oklahoma Statistics on Health Available for Everyone (OK2SHARE)

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.

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

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
Score	**35**	**35**	**34**	**33**
South Tulsa	**13.031**	**12.992**	**13.232**	**13.491**
North Tulsa	**4.558**	**4.594**	**4.550**	**4.354**
Ratio	**2.859**	**2.828**	**2.908**	**3.099**

Change 2018 to 2021

-2

Source

Tulsa Health Department unpublished data, 2016-18

Note: Age of retirement as defined by the U.S Social Security Administration at the time of reporting is 66.

South Tulsa residents live 2 times longer past retirement age than North Tulsa residents.

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
Score	**33**	**36**	**37**	**33**
Black	**445.600**	**345.600**	**438.500**	**485.400**
Hispanic/Latinx	**139.700**	**127.800**	**179.000**	**154.000**
Ratio	**3.19**	**2.704**	**2.45**	**3.152**

Change 2018 to 2021

+0

Source

Oklahoma State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Health Care Information, Vital Statistics 2019, on Oklahoma Statistics on Health Available for Everyone (OK2SHARE)

Note: Data for this indicator are for Tulsa County.

Black Tulsans are 2 times more likely to die from major cardiovascular disease than Hispanic/Latinx Tulsans.

PUBLIC HEALTH

TOPIC 3: WELL-BEING

2021 Theme Score:	2020 Theme Score:	2019 Theme Score:	2018 Theme Score:
34.33	**34.00**	**29.00**	**29.67**

Change Score 2018-2021: **+4.67**

The data source listed on the following tables indicates only the most recent data used. For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-index.

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
Score	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
North Tulsa	**723.959**	**723.959**	**734.040**	**727.845**
South Tulsa	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**
Ratio	**723.959**	**723.959**	**734.04**	**727.845**

Change 2018 to 2021

+0

Source

INCOG unpublished data, 2020

Note: Data for this indicator are for Tulsa County.

No residents of South Tulsa live in a food desert compared to 3/4 of North Tulsa residents.

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
Score	35	42	50	52
Lower income adults	17.5%	19.5%	21.2%	20.6%
Higher income adults	6.2%	10.0%	12.0%	12.1%
Ratio	2.823	1.95	1.767	1.702

Change 2018 to 2021

+17

Source

Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Health Care Information, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2018-19, on Oklahoma Statistics on Health Available for Everyone (OK2SHARE).

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.

Lower income adults are 70% more likely to experience 14 or more days of poor mental health per month than higher income adults.

Indicator 45: Smoking by geography

Ratio of percentage of smokers in North to South Tulsa

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Score	53	44	51	50
North Tulsa	28.7%	33.9%	27.8%	27.5%
South Tulsa	17.0%	17.7%	16.1%	15.6%
Ratio	1.688	1.915	1.727	1.757

Change 2018 to 2021

-3

Source

Control and Prevention, 500 Cities: Local Data for Better Health, Model-based estimates for current smoking among adults aged >=18 years, 2019; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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

THEME 6
SERVICES

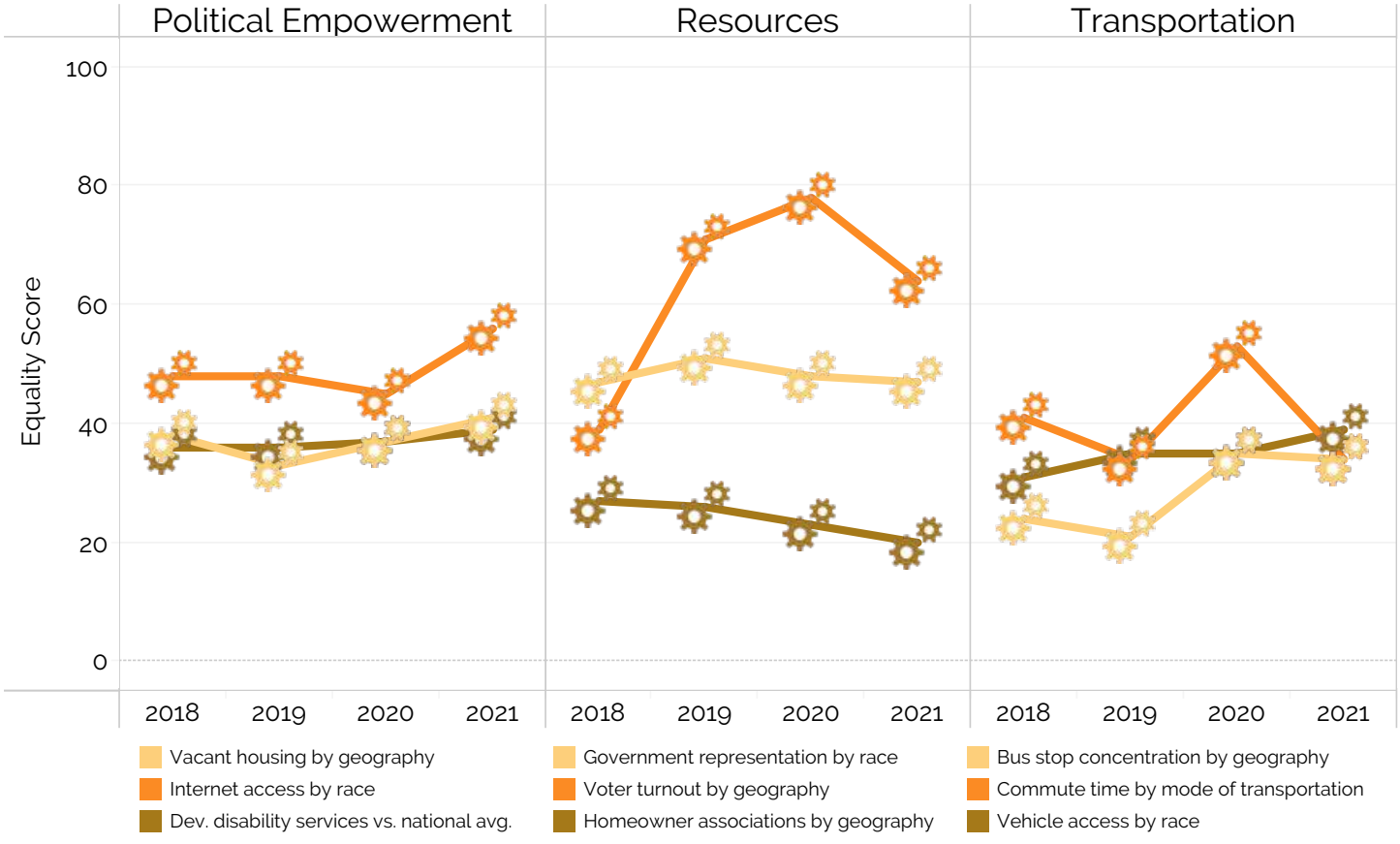
2021 Theme Score:	2020 Theme Score:	2019 Theme Score:	2018 Theme Score:
41.56	**43.44**	**39.44**	**36.78**

Change Score 2018-2021: **+4.78**

The final theme, Services, scored 41.56, up about 5 points from the baseline. 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 that contribute 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 = 41.56/100



SERVICES

TOPIC 1: RESOURCES

2021 Theme Score:	2020 Theme Score:	2019 Theme Score:	2018 Theme Score:
43.67	**49.67**	**49.33**	**37.67**

Change Score 2018-2021: **+6.00**

The data source listed on the following tables indicates only the most recent data used. For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-index.

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
Score	**47**	**51**	**48**	**47**
North Tulsa	**17.0%**	**16.9%**	**17.2%**	**17.2%**
South Tulsa	**9.2%**	**9.7%**	**9.5%**	**9.4%**
Ratio	**1.848**	**1.742**	**1.811**	**1.828**

Change 2018 to 2021

+0

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 5-Year Estimates

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

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
Score	**39**	**71**	**78**	**64**
Hispanic/Latinx	**26.3%**	**18.2%**	**12.1%**	**12.1%**
White	**11.8%**	**14.1%**	**10.6%**	**8.5%**
Ratio	**2.229**	**1.291**	**1.142**	**1.435**

Change 2018 to 2021

+25

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates

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

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 develomental disabilities on waiting list in Oklahoma to national average

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Score	**27**	**26**	**23**	**20**
Oklahoma	**103.7%**	**97.0%**	**101.7%**	**100.6%**
National average	**26.2%**	**23.4%**	**22.0%**	**19.5%**
Ratio	**3.958**	**4.145**	**4.623**	**5.153**

Change 2018 to 2021

-7

Source

Larson, S. A., et al, 2020, In-home and residential long-term supports and services for persons with intellectual or developmental disabilities: Status and trends through 2017.

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.

Oklahoma needs to increase funding at a rate 4 times more than the national average in order to serve all persons with developmental disabilities currently on the waiting list.

SERVICES

TOPIC 2: POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

2021 Theme Score:	2020 Theme Score:	2019 Theme Score:	2018 Theme Score:
45.33	**39.67**	**39.00**	**40.67**

Change Score 2018-2021: **+4.67**

The data source listed on the following tables indicates only the most recent data used. For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-index.

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
Score	**38**	**33**	**37**	**41**
White members	**0.857**	**1.012**	**1.219**	**0.719**
Hispanic/Latinx members	**0.354**	**0.324**	**0.493**	**0.363**
Ratio	**2.421**	**3.121**	**2.473**	**1.981**

Change 2018 to 2021

+3

Source

City of Tulsa open data, 2021

White Tulsans are represented on Tulsa Authorities, Boards and Commissions at a rate twice that of Hispanic/Latinx Tulsans.

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
Score	**48**	**48**	**45**	**56**
South Tulsa	**546.499**	**546.499**	**458.326**	**582.563**
North Tulsa	**303.537**	**303.537**	**243.714**	**363.032**
Ratio	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.881**	**1.605**

Change 2018 to 2021

+8

Source

Oklahoma State Election Board data request - November 2020 election

Note: Voter turnout for this indicator is measured as those voting in the last general election at time of data collection, which would be 2016 for both 2018 and 2019 reporting.

Voter turnout in South Tulsa is 1.5 times that of North Tulsa.

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
Score	**36**	**36**	**37**	**39**
South Tulsa	**1.261**	**1.333**	**1.366**	**1.388**
East Tulsa	**0.462**	**0.486**	**0.549**	**0.615**
Ratio	**2.729**	**2.743**	**2.488**	**2.257**

Change 2018 to 2021

+3

Source

City of Tulsa open data, 2021

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

SERVICES

TOPIC 3: TRANSPORTATION

2021 Theme Score:	2020 Theme Score:	2019 Theme Score:	2018 Theme Score:
35.67	**41.00**	**30.00**	**32.00**

Change Score 2018-2021: **+3.67**

The data source listed on the following tables indicates only the most recent data used. For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please visit csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-index.

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
Score	**24**	**21**	**35**	**34**
Midtown Tulsa	**6.817**	**6.155**	**4.324**	**4.401**
South Tulsa	**1.543**	**1.267**	**1.498**	**1.502**
Ratio	**4.418**	**4.858**	**2.887**	**2.93**

Change 2018 to 2021

+10

Source

INCOG unpublished data, 2021

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

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
Score	**41**	**34**	**53**	**34**
Private vehicle	**84.7%**	**85.2%**	**85.1%**	**86.3%**
Public transportation	**42.5%**	**29.3%**	**50.6%**	**28.6%**
Ratio	**1.993**	**2.912**	**1.682**	**3.019**

Change 2018 to 2021

-7

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates

Private vehicle commuters are two times more likely than public transportation commuters to travel less than 30 minutes to work.

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
Score	**31**	**35**	**35**	**39**
Black householders	**16.3%**	**15.7%**	**15.7%**	**12.7%**
White householders	**4.8%**	**5.6%**	**5.6%**	**5.7%**
Ratio	**3.396**	**2.804**	**2.804**	**2.232**

Change 2018 to 2021

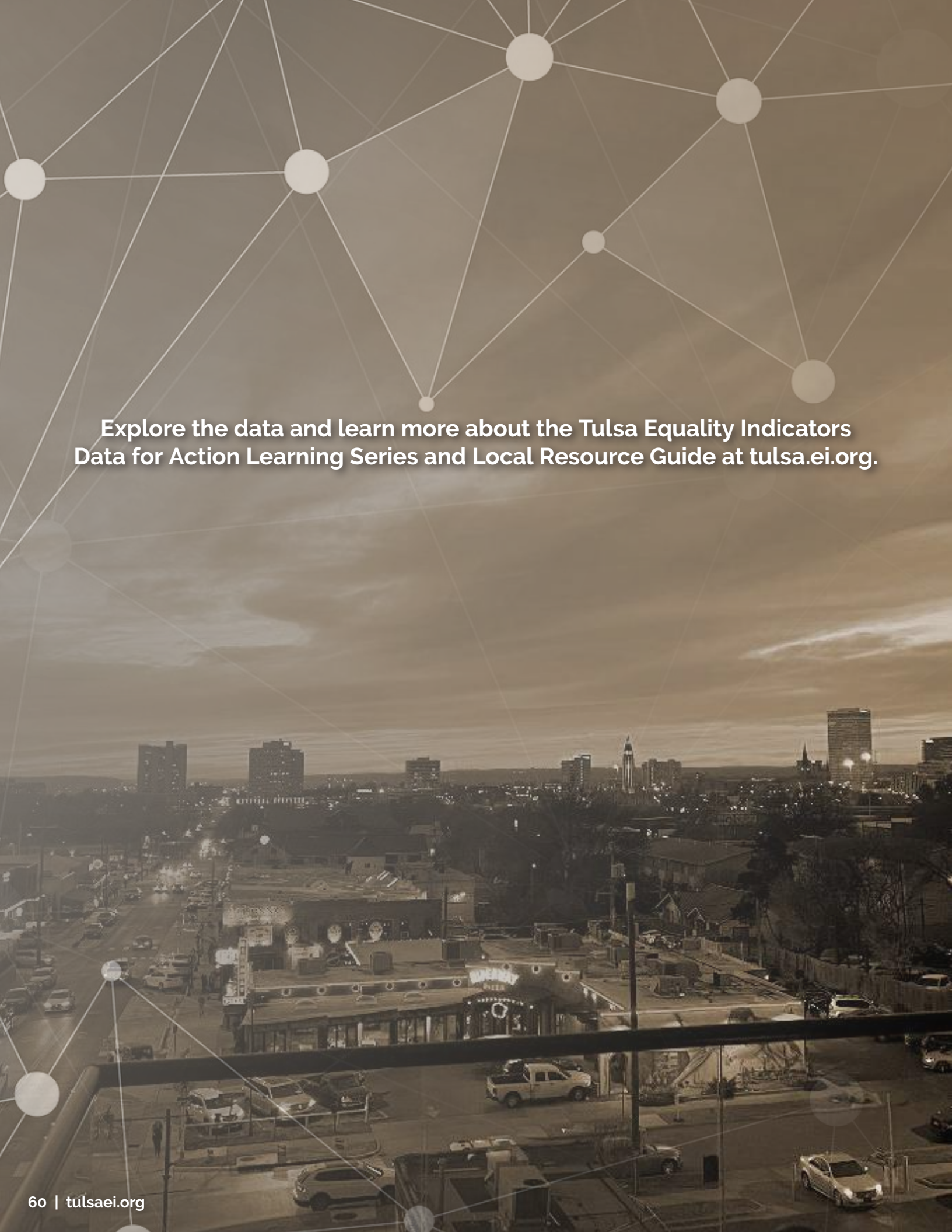
+8

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates (PUMS microdata)

Note: Data for this indicator were accessed via Data Ferrett for the following Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs): 01201 Tulsa County (Central)--Tulsa City (Central) PUMA, Oklahoma; 01202 Tulsa County (Southeast)--Tulsa (Southeast) & Broken Arrow (West) Cities PUMA, Oklahoma; 01203 'Tulsa County (North)--Tulsa (North) & Owasso Cities PUMA, Oklahoma; 01204 Tulsa (West), Creek (Northeast) & Osage (Southeast) Counties--Tulsa City (West) PUMA; Oklahoma

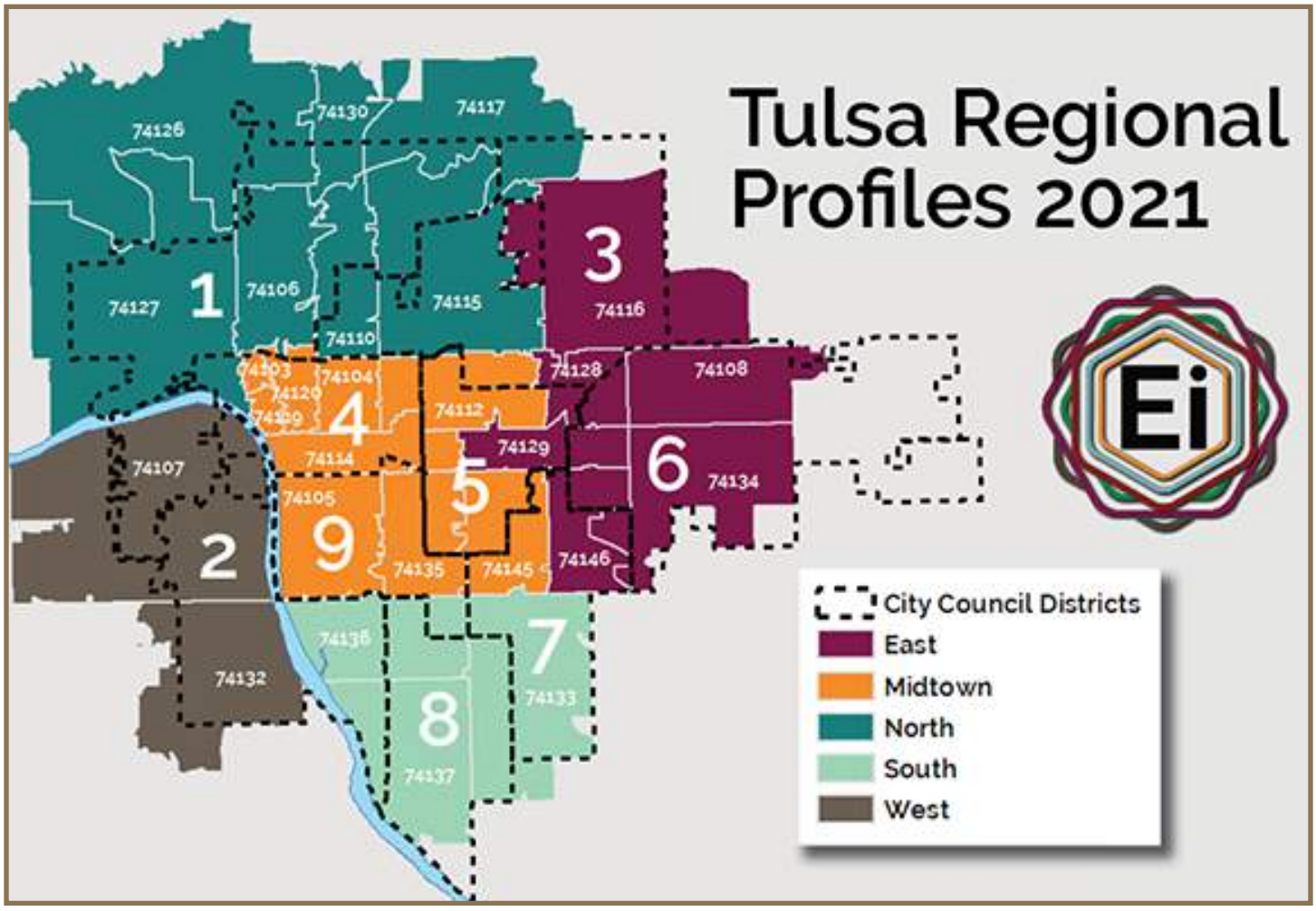
Black householders are twice as likely as White householders to not have access to a vehicle.



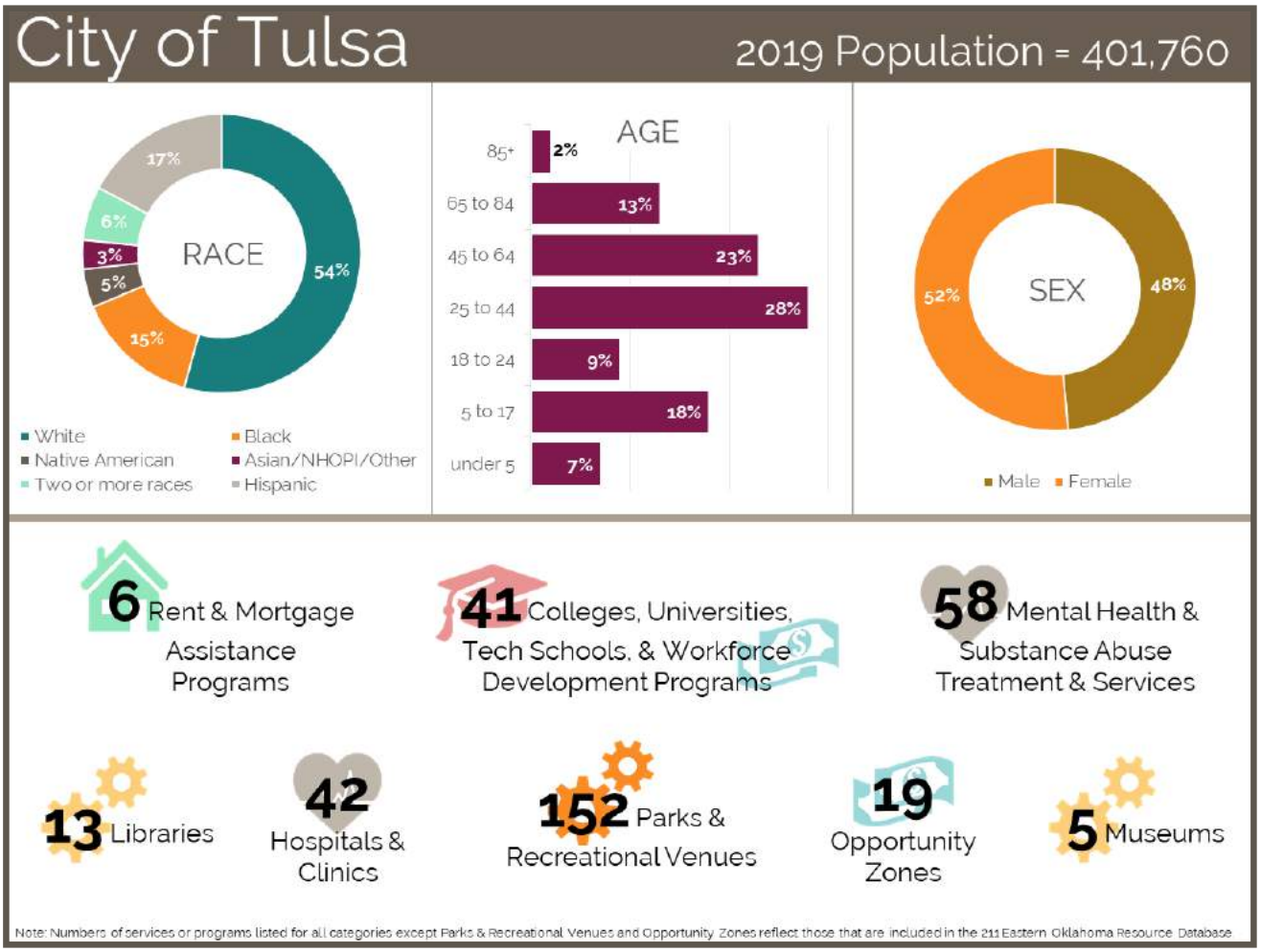
Explore the data and learn more about the Tulsa Equality Indicators Data for Action Learning Series and Local Resource Guide at tulsa.ei.org.

APPENDIX A
REGION PROFILES

REGION	ZIP CODES	2015-19 POPULATION
East Tulsa	74108, 74116, 74128, 74129, 74134, 74146	76,465
Midtown Tulsa	74103, 74104, 74105, 74112, 74114, 74119, 74120, 74135, 74145	122,926
North Tulsa	74106, 74110, 74115, 74117, 74126, 74127, 74130	84,133
South Tulsa	74133, 74136, 74137	105,871
West Tulsa	74107, 74132	29,161

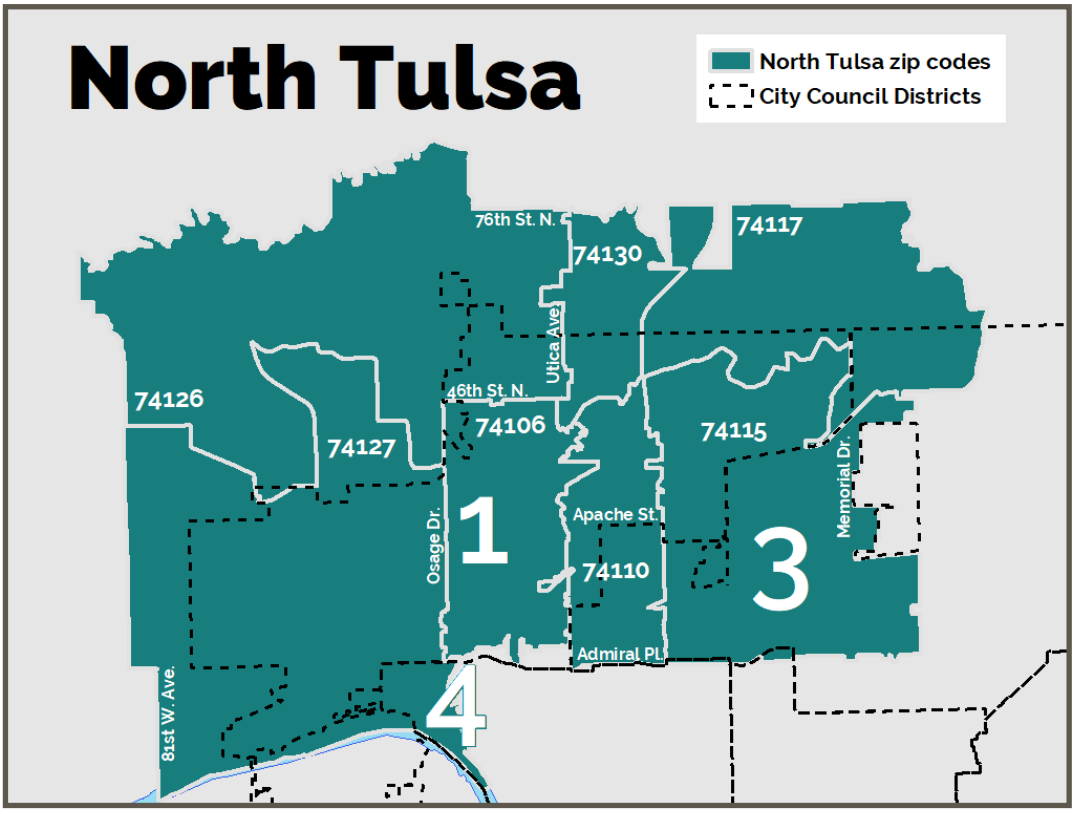


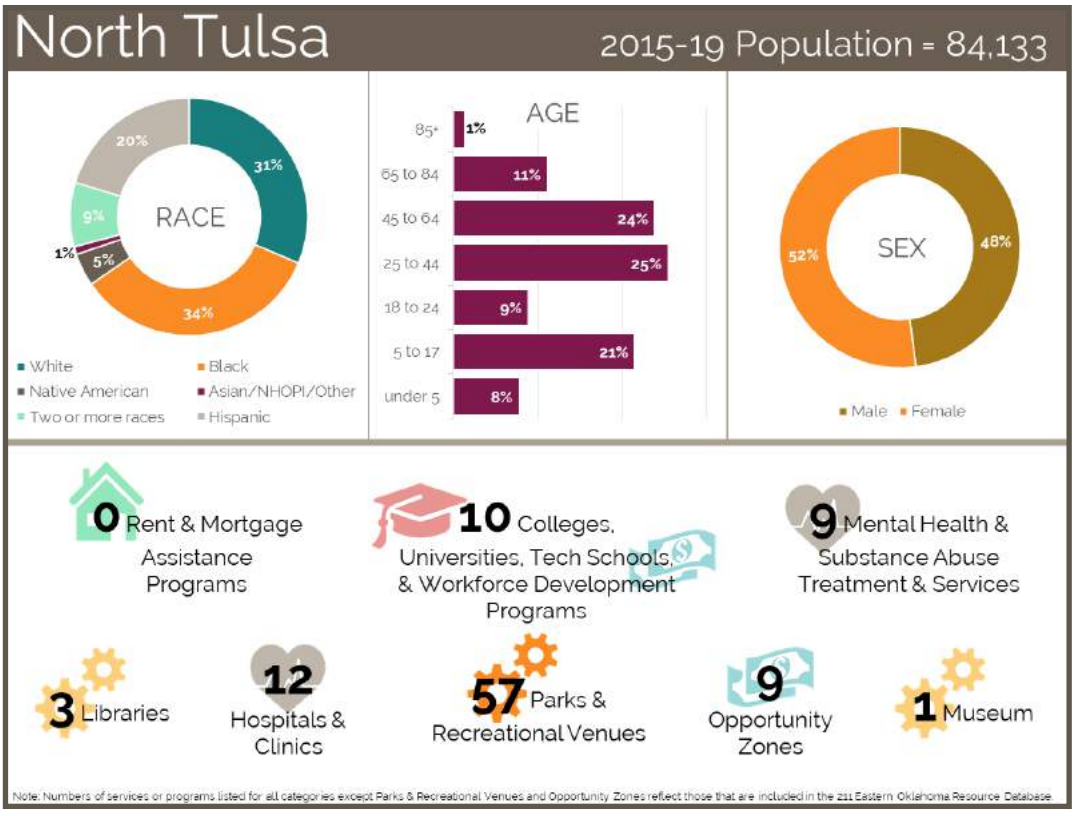
REGION PROFILES: **CITY OF TULSA**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 5-Year Estimates; Community Service Council, 211 Eastern Oklahoma Resource Database, 6-9-20, http://www.navigateresources.net/tulh/Search.aspx; City of Tulsa, Economic Development, Opportunity Zones, https://www.cityoftulsa.org/economic-development/opportunities-and-incentives/opportunity-zones/.

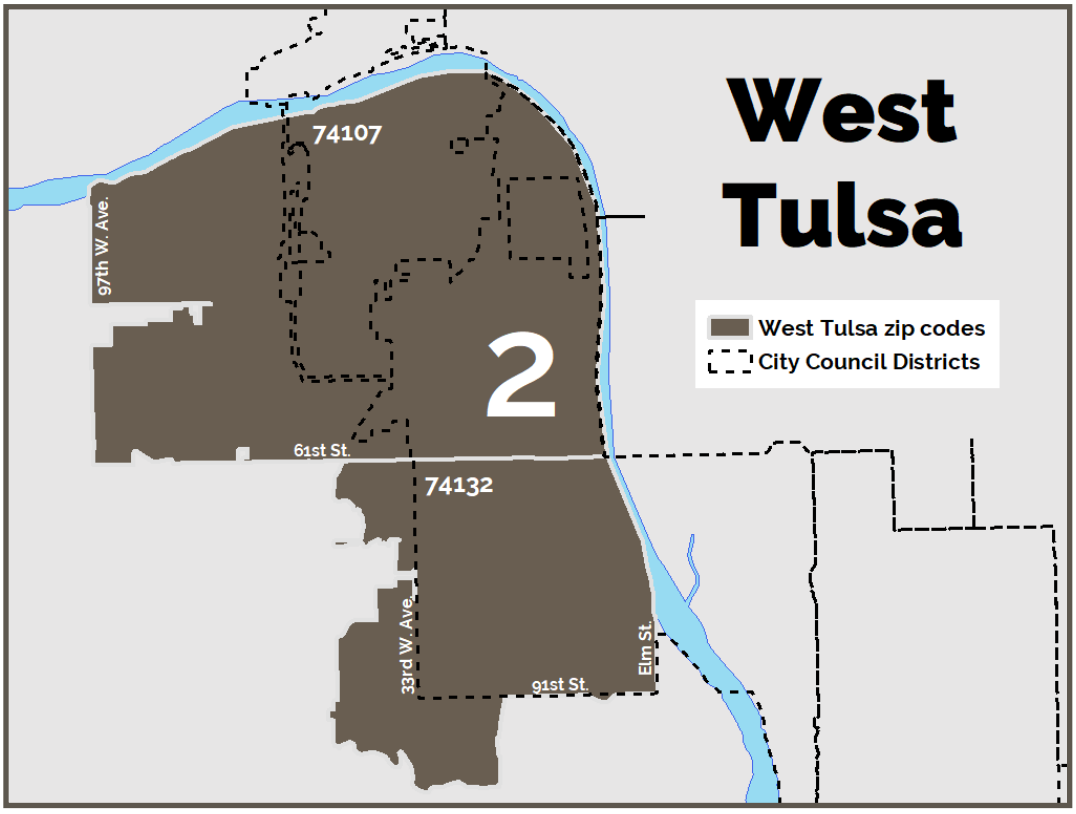
REGION PROFILES: **NORTH TULSA**

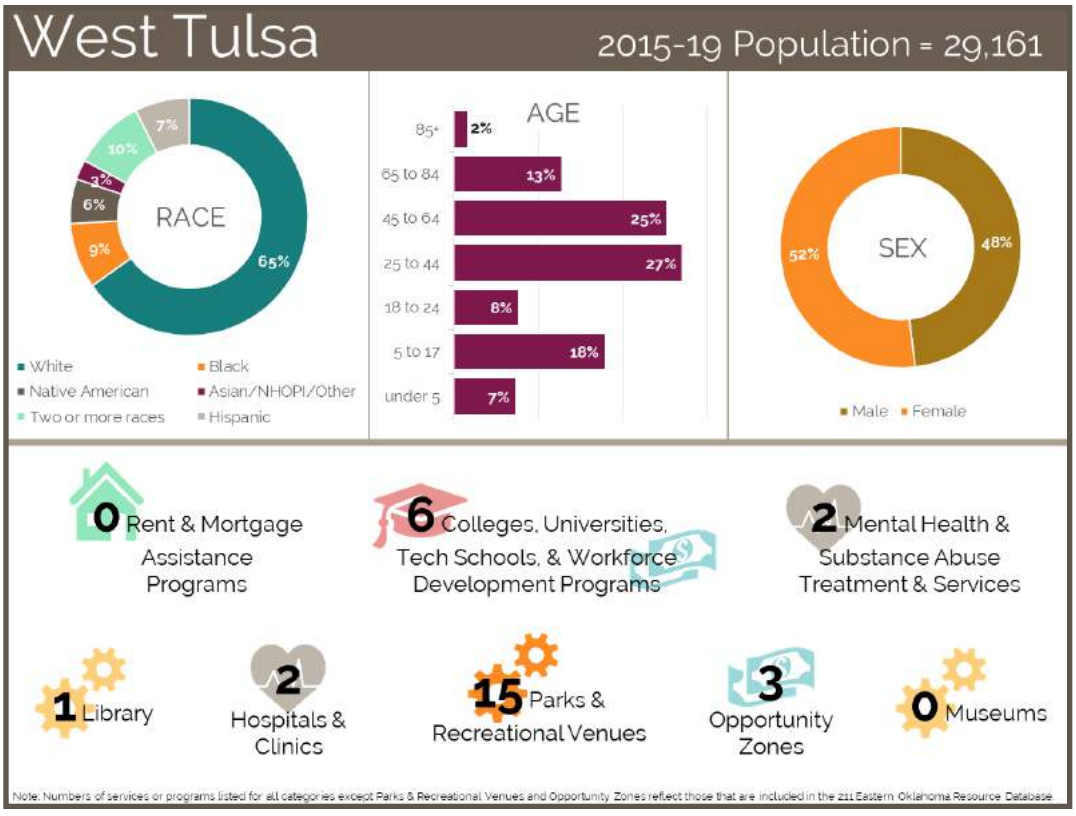




Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 5-Year Estimates; Community Service Council, 211 Eastern Oklahoma Resource Database, 6-9-20, http://www.navigateresources.net/tulh/Search.aspx; City of Tulsa, Economic Development, Opportunity Zones, https://www.cityoftulsa.org/economic-development/opportunities-and-incentives/opportunity-zones/.

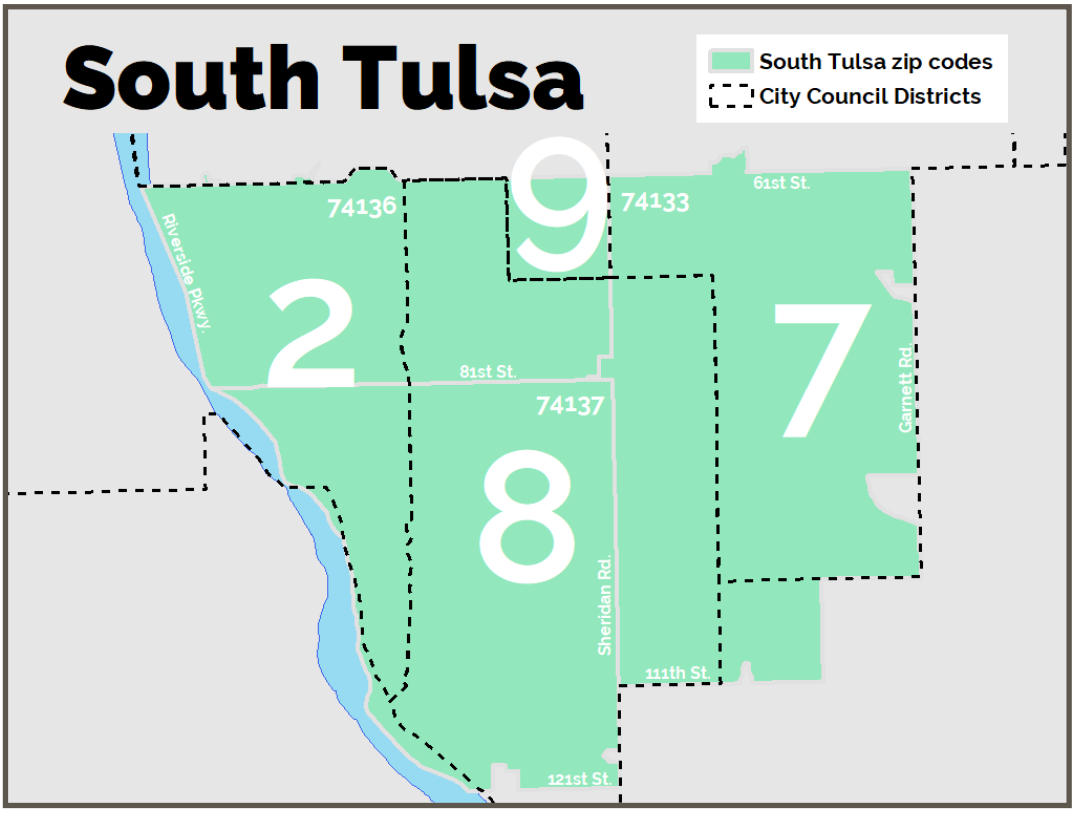
REGION PROFILES: **WEST TULSA**

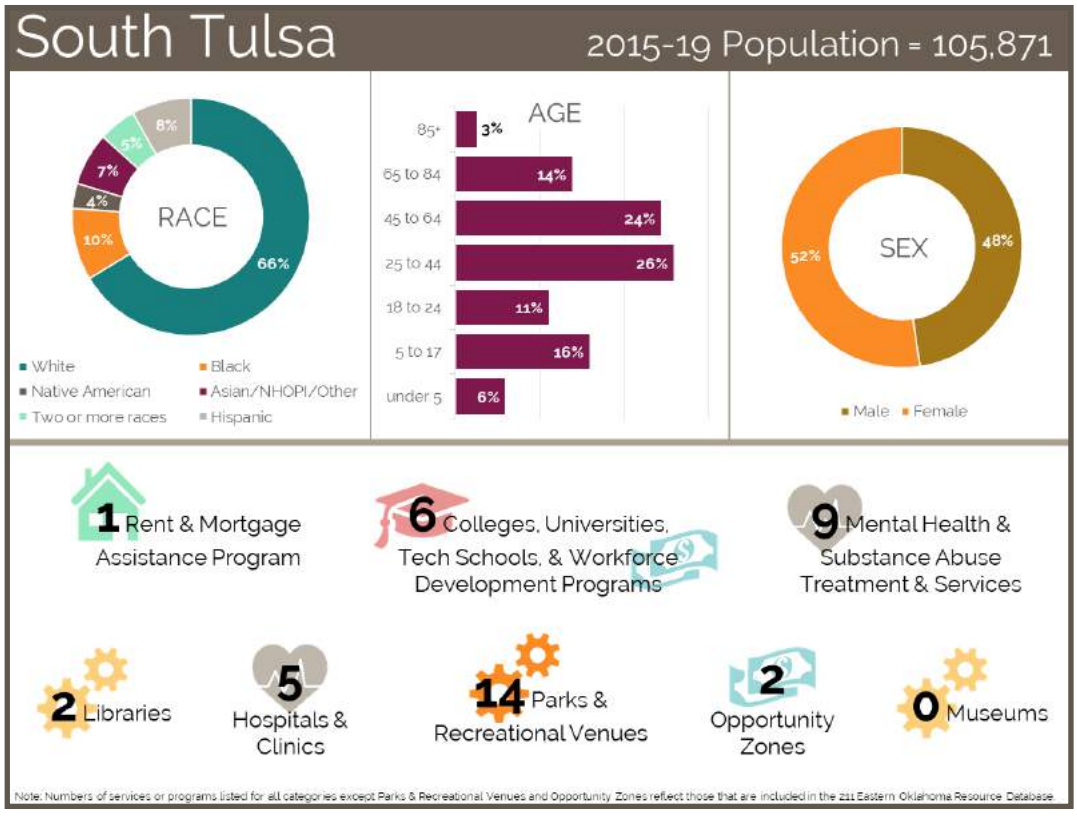




Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 5-Year Estimates; Community Service Council, 211 Eastern Oklahoma Resource Database, 6-9-20, http://www.navigateresources.net/tulh/Search.aspx; City of Tulsa, Economic Development, Opportunity Zones, https://www.cityoftulsa.org/economic-development/opportunities-and-incentives/opportunity-zones/.

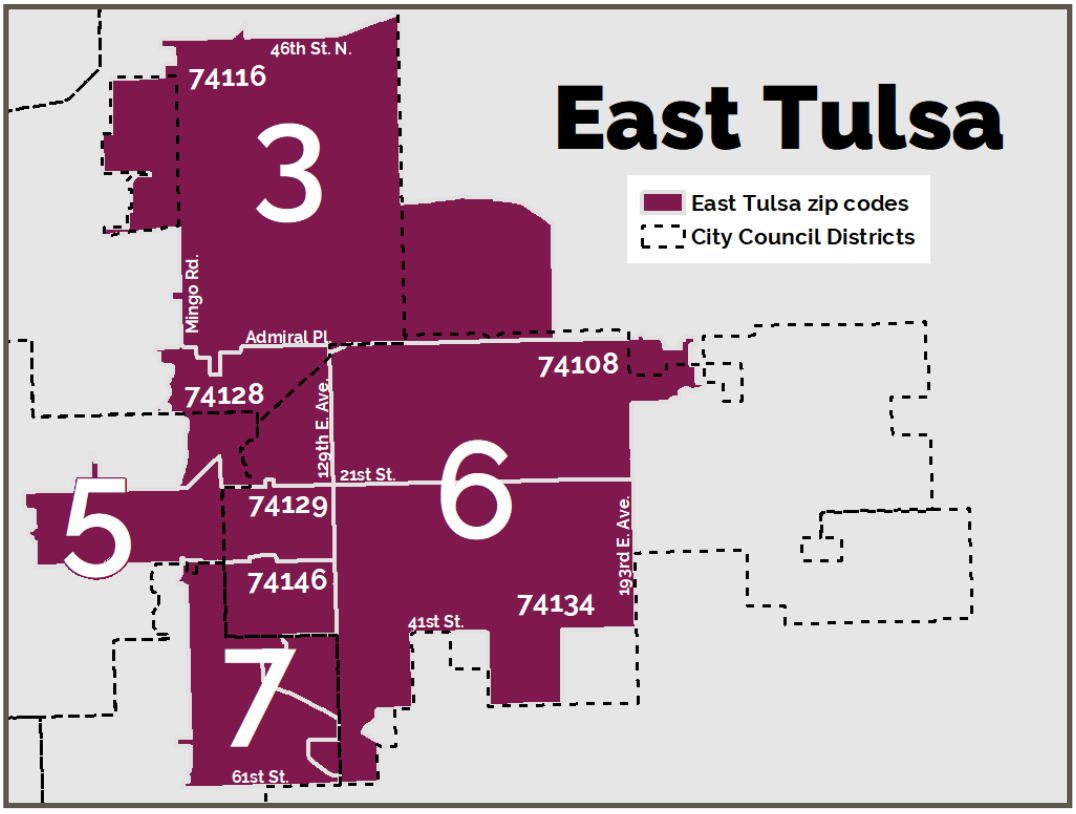
REGION PROFILES: **SOUTH TULSA**

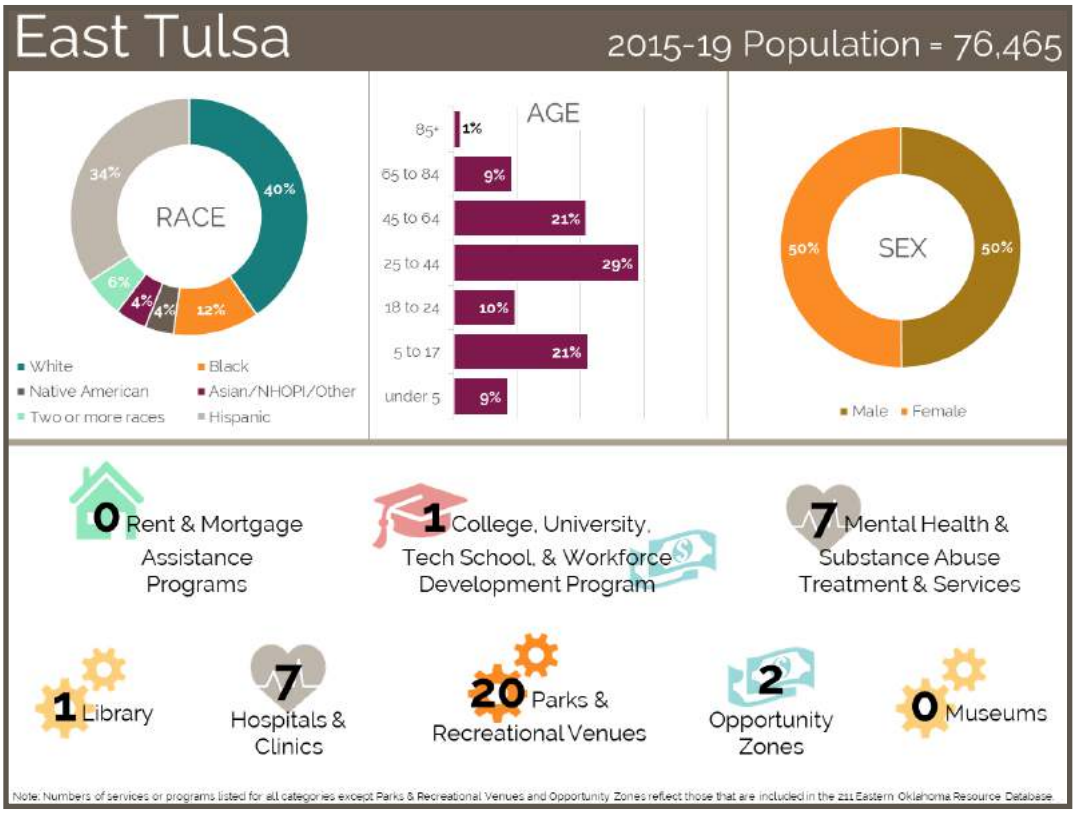




Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 5-Year Estimates; Community Service Council, 211 Eastern Oklahoma Resource Database, 6-9-20, http://www.navigateresources.net/tulh/Search.aspx; City of Tulsa, Economic Development, Opportunity Zones, https://www.cityoftulsa.org/economic-development/opportunities-and-incentives/opportunity-zones/.

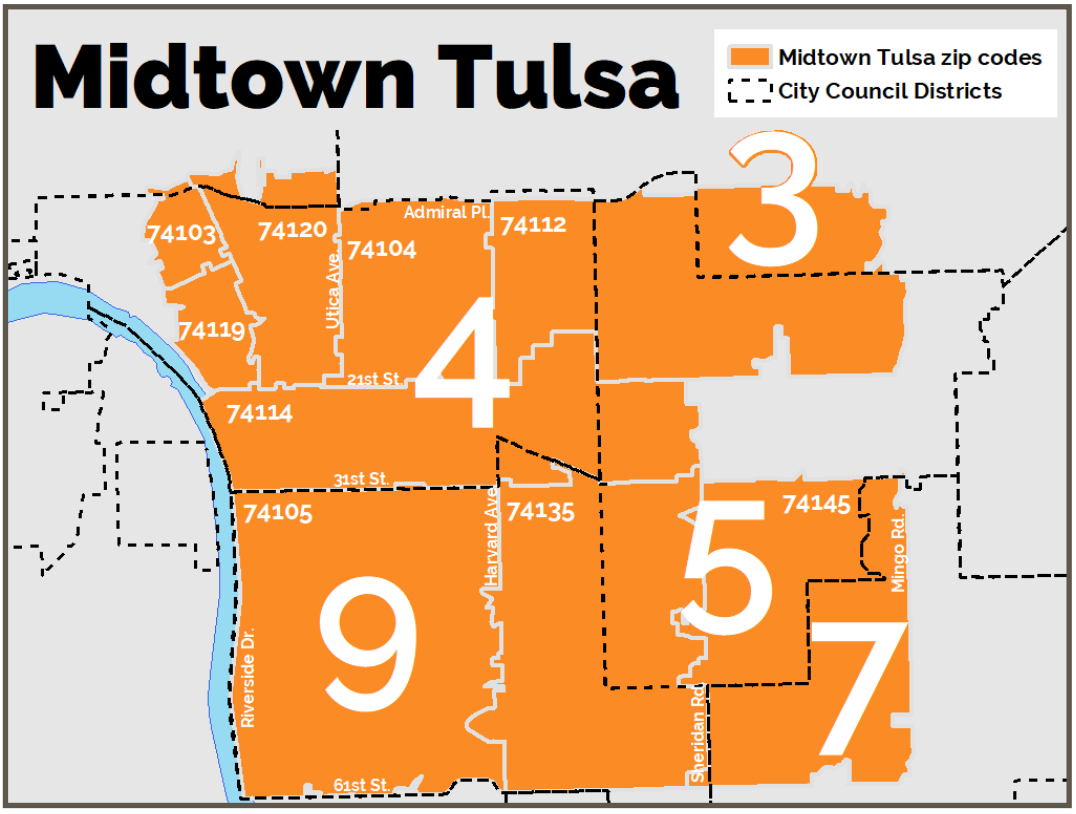
REGION PROFILES: **EAST TULSA**

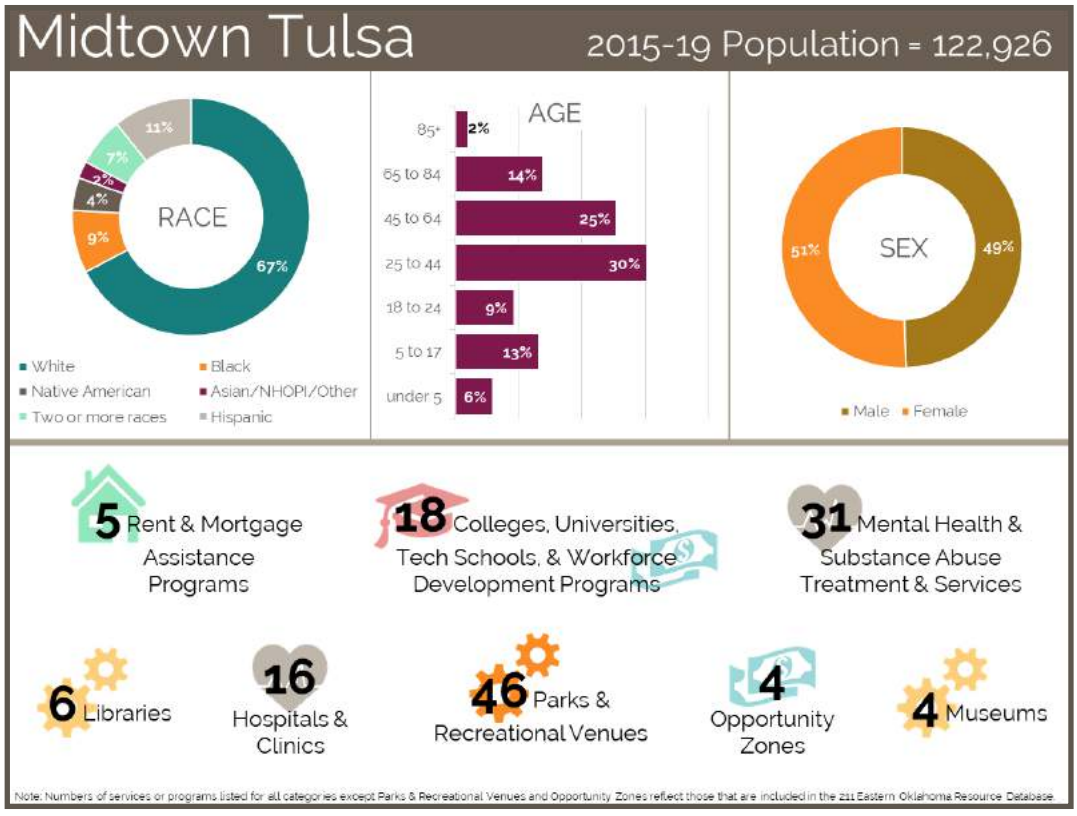




Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 5-Year Estimates; Community Service Council, 211 Eastern Oklahoma Resource Database, 6-9-20, http://www.navigateresources.net/tulh/Search.aspx; City of Tulsa, Economic Development, Opportunity Zones, https://www.cityoftulsa.org/economic-development/opportunities-and-incentives/opportunity-zones/.

REGION PROFILES: **MIDTOWN TULSA**





Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 5-Year Estimates; Community Service Council, 211 Eastern Oklahoma Resource Database, 6-9-20, http://www.navigateresources.net/tulh/Search.aspx; City of Tulsa, Economic Development, Opportunity Zones, https://www.cityoftulsa.org/economic-development/opportunities-and-incentives/opportunity-zones/.

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.

THEME 1: ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Topic 1: Business Development

Indicator 1. Business Ownership by Gender: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates
Indicator 2. Business Ownership by Race: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates
Indicator 3. Payday Loans and Banks by Geography: ReferenceUSA, U.S. Historical Businesses Database, 2020

Topic 2: Employment

Indicator 4. Unemployment by Race: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates
Indicator 5. Commute Time by Geography: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 5-Year Estimates
Indicator 6. High Wage Occupations by Race: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 5-Year Estimates

Topic 3: Income

Indicator 7. Living Wage by Geography: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 5-Year Estimates
Indicator 8. Median Household Income by Race: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates
Indicator 9. Poverty by Educational Attainment: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates

THEME 2: EDUCATION

Topic 1: Impediments to Learning

Indicator 10. Suspensions by Race: Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, 2019-20
Indicator 11. Chronic Absenteeism by Race: Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, 2018-19
Indicator 12. Dropping Out by Income: Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, 2018-19

Topic 2: Quality and Opportunity

Indicator 13. Emergency Teacher Certification by Geography: Oklahoma State Department of Education, SY 2020-21
Indicator 14. Postsecondary Opportunities Participation by English Proficiency: Oklahoma State Department of Education, Oklahoma School Report Cards, SY 2018-19
Indicator 15. School A-F Report Card Score by Income: Oklahoma State Department of Education, Oklahoma School Report Cards, SY 2018-19

Topic 3: Student Achievement

Indicator 16. Third Grade Reading Proficiency by Income: Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, 2020-21
Indicator 17. Graduation by English Proficiency: Oklahoma State Department of Education, Oklahoma School Report Cards, SY 2018-19
Indicator 18. College Completion by Race: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates

THEME 3: HOUSING

Topic 1: Homeownership

Indicator 19. Homeownership by Race: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates
Indicator 20. Home Purchase Loan Denial by Race: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, Conventional Purchases by Race, 2019
Indicator 21. Housing Cost Burden by Income: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates

Topic 2: Homelessness

Indicator 22. Youth Homelessness by Race: Homeless Management Information System for October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2020, Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress
Indicator 23. Homelessness by Veteran Status: Homeless Management Information System for October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2020, Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress
Indicator 24. Homelessness by Disability Status: Homeless Management Information System for October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2020, Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress

Topic 3: Tenant stability

Indicator 25. Rent Burden by Income: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 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, 2020

THEME 4: JUSTICE

Topic 1: Arrests

Indicator 28. Juvenile Arrests by Race: City of Tulsa unpublished data, 2019
Indicator 29. Adult Arrests by Race: City of Tulsa unpublished data, 2019
Indicator 30. Female Arrests by Comparison to National Average: City of Tulsa unpublished data, 2019; Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting: National Incident-Based Reporting System 2019

Topic 2: Law Enforcement

Indicator 31. TPD Workforce by Race: Tulsa Police Department, 2019 Internal Affairs Annual Report
Indicator 32. TPD Workforce by Gender: Tulsa Police Department, 2019 Internal Affairs Annual Report
Indicator 33. Officer Use Of Force by Subject Race: Tulsa Police Department, 2019 Internal Affairs Annual Report

Topic 3: Safety and Violence

Indicator 34. Child Abuse and Neglect by Comparison to National Average: Oklahoma Department of Human Services, Annual Report FY2018; Child Welfare Information Gateway, Child Maltreatment 2018: Summary of Key Findings
Indicator 35. Homicide Victimization by Race: City of Tulsa unpublished data, 2019
Indicator 36. 911 Domestic Violence Calls by Geography: City of Tulsa unpublished data, 2020

THEME 5: PUBLIC HEALTH

Topic 1: Health Care Access

Indicator 37. Health Insurance by Race: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates
Indicator 38. Emergency Room Use by Geography: Tulsa Health Department unpublished data, 2018
Indicator 39. Veterans Affairs Appointment Wait Time by Comparison to National Average: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA.gov), Completed Appointment Wait Times National, Facility, and Division Level Summaries, Wait Time Measured from Preferred Date for the Reporting Period Ending: October 2020

Topic 2: Mortality

Indicator 40. Infant Mortality by Race: Oklahoma State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Health Care Information, Vital Statistics 2019, on Oklahoma Statistics on Health Available for Everyone (OK2SHARE)
Indicator 41. Life Expectancy by Geography: Tulsa Health Department unpublished data, 2016-18
Indicator 42. Cardiovascular Disease Mortality By Race: Oklahoma State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Health Care Information, Vital Statistics 2016, 2017 & 2018, on Oklahoma Statistics on Health Available for Everyone (OK2SHARE)

Topic 3: Well-being

Indicator 43. Food Deserts by Geography: INCOG unpublished data, 2020
Indicator 44. Mentally Unhealthy Days by Income: Oklahoma State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Health Care Information, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2018-19, on Oklahoma Statistics on Health Available for Everyone (OK2SHARE)
Indicator 45. Smoking by Geography: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 500 Cities: Local Data for Better Health, Model-based estimates for current smoking among adults aged >=18 years, 2019; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

THEME 6: SERVICES

Topic 1: Resources

Indicator 46. Vacant Housing by Geography: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 5-Year Estimates
Indicator 47. Internet Access by Race: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates
Indicator 48. Services For Persons With Developmental Disabilities By Geography: Larson, S. A., et al, 2020, In-home and residential long-term supports and services for persons with intellectual or developmental disabilities: Status and trends through 2017

Topic 2: Political Empowerment

Indicator 49. Government Representation by Race: City of Tulsa open data, 2021
Indicator 50. Voter Turnout by Geography: Oklahoma State Election Board data request - November 2020 election
Indicator 51. Neighborhood and Homeowner Associations by Geography: City of Tulsa open data, 2021

Topic 3: Transportation

Indicator 52. Bus Stop Concentration by Geography: INCOG unpublished data, 2021
Indicator 53. Commute Time by Mode of Transportation: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates
Indicator 54. Vehicle Access by Race: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates (PUMS microdata)

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TULSA EQUALITY INDICATORS

Explore the data at tulsaei.org

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