



TULSA EQUALITY INDICATORS



Measuring change toward
greater equality in Tulsa





This report was prepared by Tulsa Area United Way in partnership with the City of Tulsa. The Tulsa Equality Indicators 2025 Annual Report and data are available online at tulsaei.org.

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

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LETTER FROM MONROE NICHOLS MAYOR, CITY OF TULSA



Dear Tulsans,

I am pleased to share the City of Tulsa Equality Indicators Report, 8th edition. Since its inception in 2018, this report has become an essential tool for Tulsans across all sectors to advocate for change, focus resources, and inform decision-making. This year's report reflects our progress in education, housing, economic opportunity, and public health while serving as a reminder of the work remaining to ensure all Tulsans can thrive.

For the second year of my administration, Tulsa has achieved its highest Equality Score to date at 44.52. We are seeing positive trends in several indicators, including race-based business ownership, chronic absenteeism, & veteran homelessness. At the same time, we must remain focused on persistent challenges. While we are working toward closing disparities, there are still gaps that continue to affect residents, particularly the widening gap in homicide victimization by race. I remain committed to making Tulsa the safest city in America.

This score reinforces the need for bold, proven strategies such as the Tulsa Community Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative, which treats violence as a public health crisis. Through the work of our credible messengers and committed community partners, we are taking measurable steps to improve public safety.

Continued areas of focus also include payday lending practices and food access by geography. These indicators point to real barriers for families already facing tough challenges. Across our city, partners are working to strengthen consumer protections, expand access to healthier food options, and connect residents to the programs that make opportunity more reachable.

As we move forward, the Equality Indicators Report serves as a practical tool to track progress, identify what's working, and monitor where additional effort is needed. I am deeply grateful to our community partners including local nonprofits, businesses, faith-based organizations, and city departments who are working side by side to improve outcomes for every family.

Together, we continue to build a more equitable Tulsa through collective action and data-driven decisions. The Equality Indicators Report is a critical part of that work, serving as a compass that keeps us focused, challenging us to ask better questions, and holding us accountable to progress. This work belongs to all of us, and it will take all of us to continue moving it forward.

Sincerely,
Monroe Nichols, IV
Mayor | City of Tulsa



A LOOK BACK OVER THE PAST YEAR SINCE THE RELEASE OF THE 2024 REPORT

CONFRONTING HISTORIC RACISM

Mayor Nichols announced the Road to Repair initiative to address the systemic impacts of the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre. The plan outlines key actions to advance healing from more than a century of harm, including releasing historical records, establishing June 1st as Tulsa Race Massacre Observance Day, and creating the Greenwood Trust.

The Greenwood Trust, a private charitable trust, hired its inaugural Executive Director, Alaina C. Beverly, and set initial priorities. It launched a \$105 million fundraising goal to invest in affordable housing and homeownership, cultural and historic preservation, and economic development and education, centering descendants in all investments.

On the 2026 National Day of Racial Healing, the Department of Resilience and Equity hosted dialogues with local nonprofit leaders, emphasizing the importance of racial and funding equity. Since 2018, the City of Tulsa has trained more than 130 Equity Dialogue facilitators and engaged over 530 Tulsans in these conversations.

The Emmett Till Cold Case Investigations and Prosecutions Program grant continued in 2025 with expanded genealogy programming, offering in-person and virtual workshops. Since recovering the identity of Tulsa Race Massacre victim, C. L. Daniel, genetic genealogical work continues to progress and additional identifications are expected.

More than 150 participants have engaged in workshops to build family trees, explore familial connections, and learn how genetic genealogy supports identification efforts in the Mass Graves Investigation. These sessions also boosted community participation in DNA donation.

The Greenwood Cultural Center is finalizing an interactive exhibit that will become part of its permanent collection and genealogy experience, ensuring ongoing public education beyond the grant's conclusion in Fall 2026. Together, these efforts strengthen community engagement and help restore individuals to their rightful place in history.

PUBLIC HEALTH

In August 2025, the City of Tulsa, Community Care, and a network of partners announced the creation of the Office of Health and Well-being (OHW). OHW aims to improve physical and mental health outcomes across Tulsa by aligning resources, sharing data, and strengthening collaboration among healthcare providers, public health agencies, and community organizations.

OHW launched the Mayor's Health Coalition, a new collaborative designed to unite community organizations, healthcare leaders, and residents to improve the quality of life for all Tulsans. Through the Coalition, the city seeks to identify barriers to health and build long-term partnerships that address both medical needs and social factors that shape well-being.

The City of Tulsa was awarded a \$700,000 Opioid Abatement Response (OAR) grant through the Oklahoma Office of the Attorney General in August 2024. The grant supports a comprehensive strategy to address opioid use by coordinating opioid use disorder education, delivering real-time overdose and critical-time interventions, providing in-field Medication for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD), and supporting community, school-based prevention and awareness education.

With this grant, Tulsa Fire Department connected with 1,101 people experiencing or at risk of an opioid overdose, delivered critical-time interventions to 254 people, transported 69 individuals to treatment, and provided 104 in-field MOUD treatments. Additionally, Tulsa Public Schools facilitated evidence-based substance use prevention education and training, reaching 1,738 educators and 10,641 students.

The City of Tulsa also completed the second year of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Children's Mental Health Initiative (CMHI), improving access to coordinated, community-based mental health services for children and youth with or at risk for serious emotional disturbance and their families. CMHI partners have enrolled more than 543 youth and families, surpassing CMHI's original four-year goal. Participating youth and families receive a comprehensive range of support, including intensive home-based services, crisis stabilization, and assistance transitioning from inpatient care into community.

A LOOK BACK OVER THE PAST YEAR SINCE THE RELEASE OF THE 2024 REPORT

JUSTICE

The Tulsa Police Department (TPD) hosted its first Spanish Citizens Police Academy to strengthen relationships with the Hispanic/Latine community. Due to strong community interest, TPD has already opened applications for a second class.

Tulsa Police Academy held a “Women in Policing” event to give prospective female recruits an inside look at the career opportunities available within TPD. Additionally, TPD expanded its recruitment efforts at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and Hispanic-Serving Institutions. These efforts resulted in a 20% increase in female applicants and a 12% increase in Hispanic/Latine applicants.

On June 26, 2025, TPD launched a Gun Violence Task Force to further examine the root causes of gun violence, reduce gun-related incidents, and remove more illegal firearms from the streets.

Since receiving the Tulsa Community Based Violence Intervention Initiative grant, now known as seCURE Tulsa, the initiative has identified its geographic focus area, hired and trained five Credible Messengers. The program is on track for full launch before summer 2026.

The Emmett Till Cold Case Investigations and Prosecutions Program grant through Forensic Investigative Genetic Genealogy training has been a great benefit to the community. This resource is an important step toward integrating advanced genealogical tools into forensic investigations. Key components of the training will be embedded within TPD operations, equipping personnel with the skills needed to continue this work independently.

HOUSING

The City of Tulsa launched an online Housing Tracker to monitor new housing units. As of March 31, 2026, 1,209 housing units have been completed since Mayor Nichols took office, including 815 affordable units, with another 2,286 permitted including 819 affordable units.

Partner Tulsa received a \$2 million low-interest loan from the MacArthur Foundation to launch the Just Home Program, providing housing for justice-involved individuals in collaboration with Family & Children’s Services, Terence Crutcher Foundation, Housing Solutions Tulsa, Robinson Properties, and Starling Analytics.

In November 2025, the Mayor’s Office and City Council launched Safe Move Tulsa to address homelessness, encampments, and street sleeping. The initiative has rehoused 118 individuals from five encampments and downtown, offering individualized plans and up to one year of supportive services including health care, mental health assistance, addiction services, financial literacy, rental assistance, and more.

The City of Tulsa operated its first long-term inclement-weather shelter to protect unhoused individuals during the winter months. Managed by CREOKS in partnership with BeHeard Movement and other providers, the shelter served 632 adults—including 59 seniors and 21 veterans—providing 24/7 care, a pet-friendly environment, and access to case management and clinical services.

The City also signed an agreement enabling the Tulsa Housing Impact Fund and Housing Partnership Network (HPN) to unlock \$47 million in Improve Our Tulsa 3 funds to accelerate the construction and preservation of affordable homes. HPN held information sessions to equip diverse developers and partners with details on available funding.

In March 2026, Tulsa leaders announced the groundbreaking of The Harbor, Tulsa’s first low-barrier shelter. Opening later this year, it will provide 180 nightly beds, expand service capacity, and help move residents off the streets and into stability.

A LOOK BACK OVER THE PAST YEAR SINCE THE RELEASE OF THE 2024 REPORT

SERVICES

The Mayor's Office hosted two rounds of Community Conversations, giving residents the opportunity to hear updates on key priorities, ask questions and connect with city staff. Sessions were held in every region of Tulsa to ensure all residents had access.

The City of Tulsa's Human Rights Commission is working to increase diverse representation and strengthen equitable recruitment across all City authorities, boards, and commissions (ABCs). Commissioners are reviewing data, collaborating with City departments and developing recommendations to ensure ABC membership better reflects Tulsa's population.

The Neighborhood Conditions Index (NCI) Pilot Program selected three neighborhoods, Sequoyah, Suburban Hills, and Charles Page, to develop and implement action plans. Each community identified key priorities and worked closely with City staff to design solutions to improve local conditions.

Neighborhood Academy equips residents with the skills and knowledge to create change in their communities. To date, 56 participants have become Neighborhood Certified Leaders, ready to establish or strengthen their Neighborhood Associations and other community-led initiatives.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Tulsa established three new Tax Increment Financing (TIF) districts, creating revitalized spaces for business growth and paving the way for hundreds of millions of dollars in investment.

The Office of Financial Empowerment and Community Wealth (OFE) launched Legacy Planning in October 2025—a free tool for all Tulsans that helps create a last will and testament, living will, power of attorney, and HIPAA authorization form. From launch through March 31, 2026, more than 800 residents have used this service. New on-site integration at the District Courthouse has also expanded the reach of the Financial Empowerment Centers (FECs) and broadened access to financial resources.

The FEC is helping Tulsans build financial resilience. Since its inception, counselors have served 3,341 clients, completed 10,139 counseling sessions, helped Tulsans reduce their non-mortgage debt by \$4,217,982, and supported an increase in client savings totaling \$1,780,657. In addition, an FEC team member is stationed at the Municipal Courthouse to connect residents with services. This courthouse integration has generated 1,233 referrals, resulting in 500 active clients and \$67,383 in court fines forgiven.

The City of Tulsa was selected to participate in the Carter Center's Inform Women, Transform Lives campaign, a global effort to expand women's access to information about essential municipal services. In partnership with the OFE, this campaign aims to connect women and families with tools to support financial security.

EDUCATION

The Tulsa Children's Cabinet, established under the Mayor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families (MOCYF), unites cross-sector leaders to put 15,000 additional children and youth on a path to economic mobility. The Cabinet includes 36 representatives from institutions that shape youth opportunities.

MOCYF launched Action Alliances to provide the Cabinet with insight and solutions to system and policy challenges. These alliances ensure that on-the-ground experience informs decisions on resource allocation, policy changes, and investment priorities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE TULSA EQUALITY INDICATORS 2025 ANNUAL REPORT

This eighth annual Tulsa Equality Indicators report measures and tracks disparities across key areas of community well-being, including economic opportunity, education, housing, justice, public health, and services in Tulsa. The report was produced through a partnership between the City of Tulsa Department of Resilience and Equity and Tulsa Area United Way, using the Equality Indicators tool and methodology developed in 2015 by the City University of New York Institute for State and Local Governance.

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

SUMMARY OF 2025 SCORES

For 2025, Tulsa received an aggregate score of **44.52** out of 100 based on levels of equality measured across 54 indicators. Among the six themes, Education scored the highest at 56.78, followed by Housing at 50.56, Economic Opportunity at 47.44, Public Health at 44.67, Services at 38.89, and Justice at 28.78.

At 44.52, the total City Score for 2025 is **5.82 points higher** than in 2018, and greater than the city score of any of the previous report years. This positive trend may be an indication that Tulsa is improving overall with regard to equality on the 54 indicators. Since Equality Indicators began in Tulsa in 2018, the city has shown increased scores in five of the six themes. Education has increased by 18 points, Economic Opportunity by 10 points, Housing by nine points, Public Health by five points, and Services by three points. The Justice theme has experienced a 10 point score decline since 2018.

A review of equality scores & change scores by indicator highlights the following findings:

Highest scoring indicators:

- Indicator 2: Business ownership by race (100)
- Indicator 11: Chronic absenteeism by race (100)
- Indicator 12: Dropping out by income (100)
- Indicator 23: Homelessness by veteran status (100)
- Indicator 39: VA appt. wait time vs ntl. avg. (100)

Lowest scoring indicators:

- Indicator 3: Payday loans and banks by geography (1)
- Indicator 43: Food deserts by geography (1)
- Indicator 33: Officer use of force by subject race (13)
- Indicator 35: Homicide victimization by race (15)
- Indicator 24: Homelessness by disability status (20)

Indicators with greatest positive change scores:

- Indicator 11: Chronic absenteeism by race (+67)
- Indicator 12: Dropping out by income (+63)
- Indicator 27: Housing complaints by geog. (+54)
- Indicator 2: Business ownership by race (+48)
- Indicator 47: Internet access by race (+33)

Indicators with greatest negative change scores:

- Indicator 34: Child abuse & neglect vs. ntl. avg. (-29)
- Indicator 30: Female arrests vs national average (-21)
- Indicator 35: Homicide victimization by race (-21)
- Indicator 24: Homelessness by disability status (-15)
- Indicator 22: Youth homelessness by race (-13)

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS



HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

It is important to understand both the scope and the limitations of the Equality Indicators Report in order to properly interpret and make meaning of its contents. The report's primary intent is to serve as a data tool to measure the extent of disparity over time between the most advantaged and the most disadvantaged population groups for each of the 54 indicators. Equality scores are based specifically on the level of disparity. Scores should not be interpreted as an assessment of the overall well-being of Tulsa's population. A high score means that the level of disparity between the groups being compared is relatively small, and a low score means that the level of disparity between the two groups is relatively large.

An increase or decrease in equality score does not necessarily indicate a comparable increase or decrease in well-being for the disadvantaged group. An increase in equality score (i.e. a decrease in disparity between two groups) may be caused by actual improvement in outcomes for the disadvantaged group, but it may also result from a decline in outcomes for the advantaged group, or some combination of the two. Both situations would generate improvement in the score. Likewise, a decrease in equality score (i.e. an increase in disparity between two groups) may be caused by either an actual decline in outcomes for the disadvantaged group or an improvement in outcomes for the advantaged group. Both situations would generate a lower score. To enable readers to identify the drivers behind an equality score, the data on which scores are based are included in the report.

The Equality Indicators report does not provide an analysis of what caused the reported disparities or prescribe a formula for resolving them. These objectives require research and dialogue beyond the scope of this report. However, this report can serve as a source of information to catalyze conversation and focus efforts within Tulsa toward producing a more equitable community.

DATA AVAILABILITY AND ADJUSTMENTS

As has been done in previous report years, the Tulsa Equality Indicators 2025 Annual Report draws from a wide variety of reliable data sources that range in vintage across multiple years. The data and scores labeled as the 2025 report year data in the indicator tables may, but generally do not, represent outcomes measured or collected in calendar year 2025. They represent outcomes measured during the most recent calendar or fiscal year for which data have been finalized and released by the data source.

In the event that new data were not available for an indicator at the time of data collection, the previous year's data and score are repeated and used to calculate indicator, topic, theme, and city scores. The repeated data and scores appear in indicator tables. In the line graphs used to show trends in scores over time, report years with repeated scores are noted below the graph.

Each year, opportunities might arise to access better or more accurate data to measure the level of equality for a given indicator. Any changes in indicators are carefully considered after a review of available data and consultation with subject matter experts. When changes to indicators' data or data sources are made, adjustments are also made to calculated values and scores of affected indicators, topics, themes and the city for all prior years.

Complete data sources for each indicator and a list of missing years of data can be found in Appendix B.

EQUALITY 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.

Tulsa's overall equality score has increased every year since the inception of the Tulsa Equality Indicators series. At 44.52, the City score for 2025 is 5.82 points higher than in 2018, and 1.08 points higher than last year's score, signifying gradual overall improvement in equality for the collection of indicators measured. Five of the six themes in the report show score improvement since 2018 – Education, Economic Opportunity, Housing, Services, and Public Health – while only the Justice theme has declined.

While the potential for relatively quick change in equality may be possible for some indicators through implementation of strategic policies and resources, change in equality of outcomes and opportunities generally happens much more incrementally over a span of years. For example, the opening of a grocery store in a food desert can improve residents' access to fresh food in a matter of months. Improvement in life expectancy, on the other hand, requires a multifaceted strategy targeting the many layers of social drivers of health which can take years, decades, even generations.



PREVIOUS CITY SCORES & CHANGE SCORES

2018 City Score:	2019 City Score:	2020 City Score:	2021 City Score:	2022 City Score:	2023 City Score:	2024 City Score:
38.70	40.09	40.46	40.85	41.48	41.80	43.44

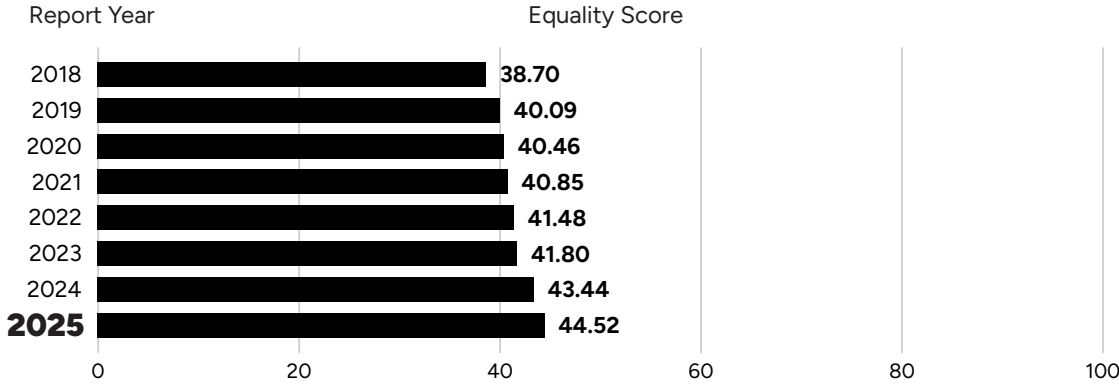
Change Score 2018 to 2025: **+5.82**

Explore the data and learn more about scoring and methodology used for this report at tulsaei.org.

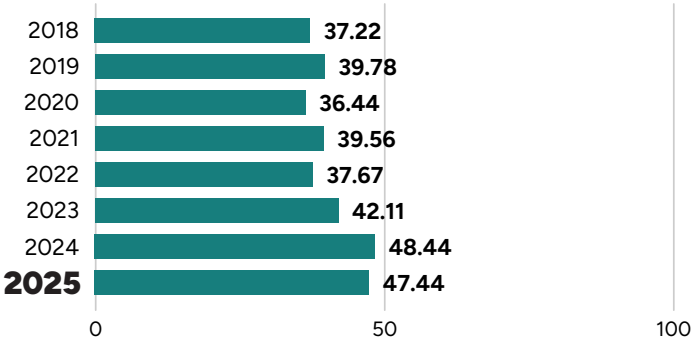
SUMMARY OF CITY AND THEME SCORES



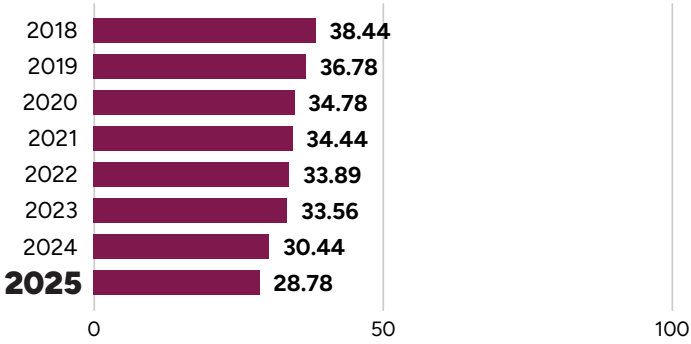
City of Tulsa Score



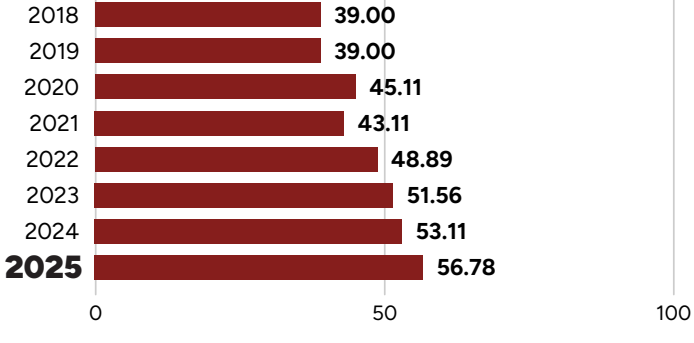
Economic Opportunity



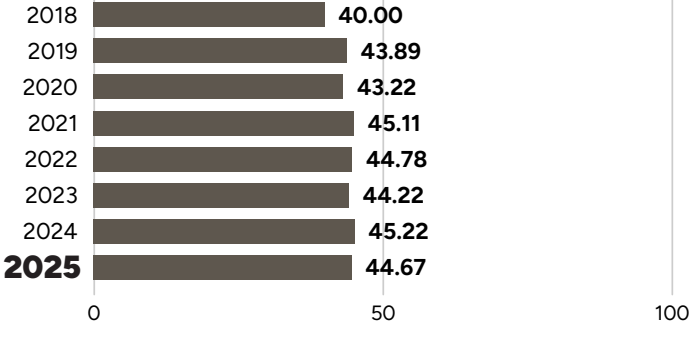
Justice



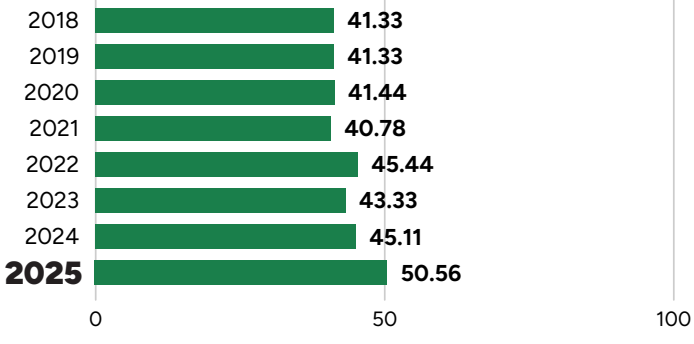
Education



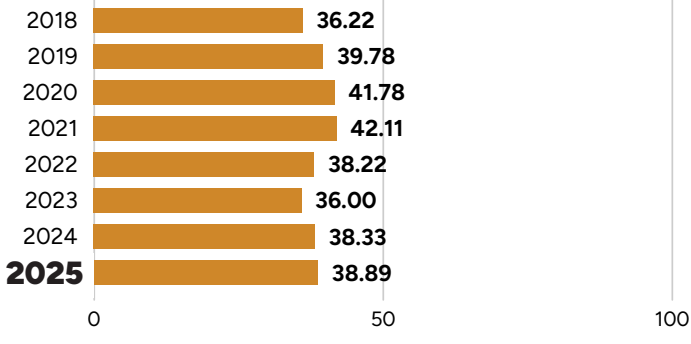
Public Health



Housing



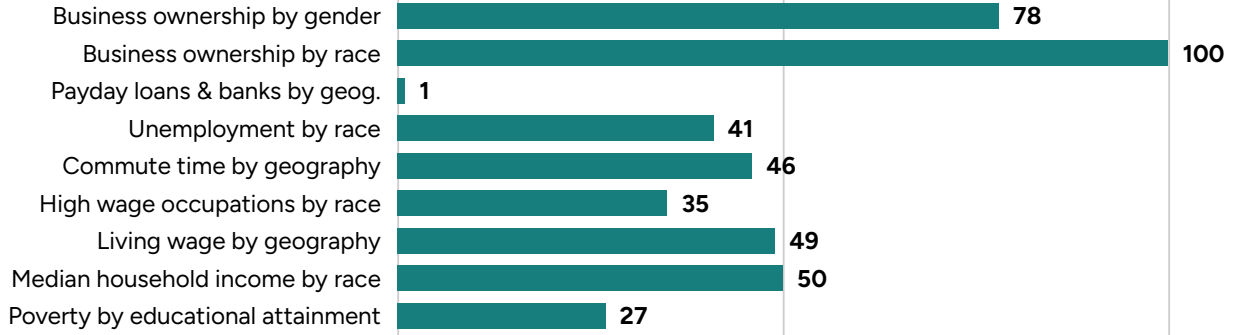
Services



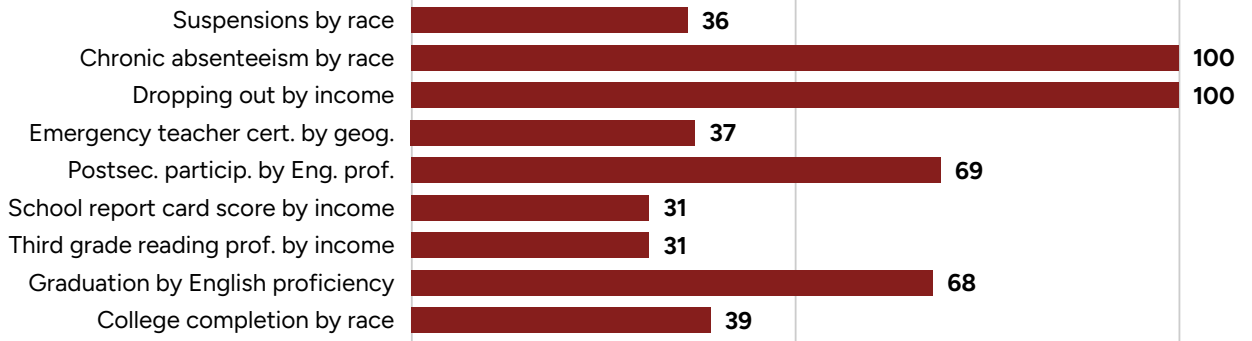


2025 INDICATOR SCORES

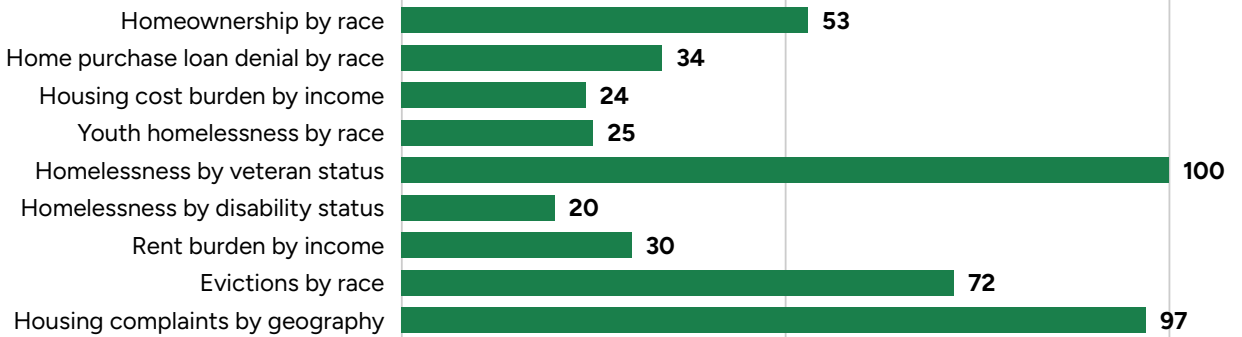
Economic Opportunity



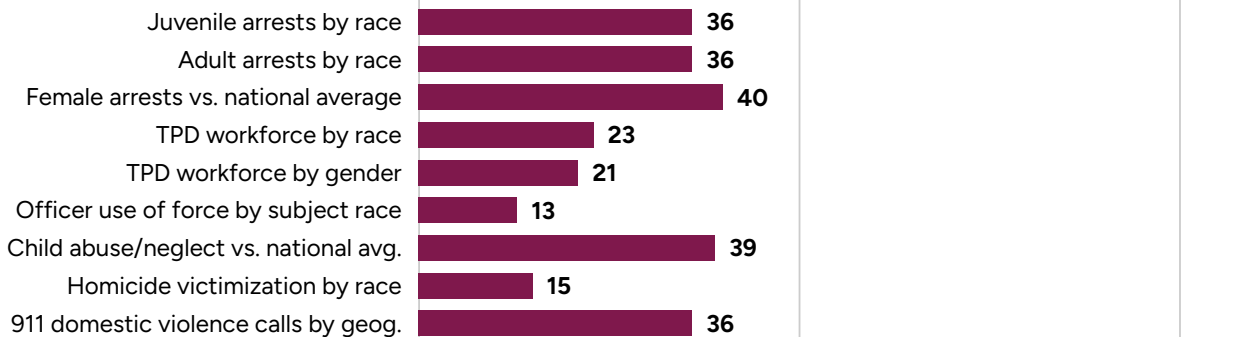
Education



Housing



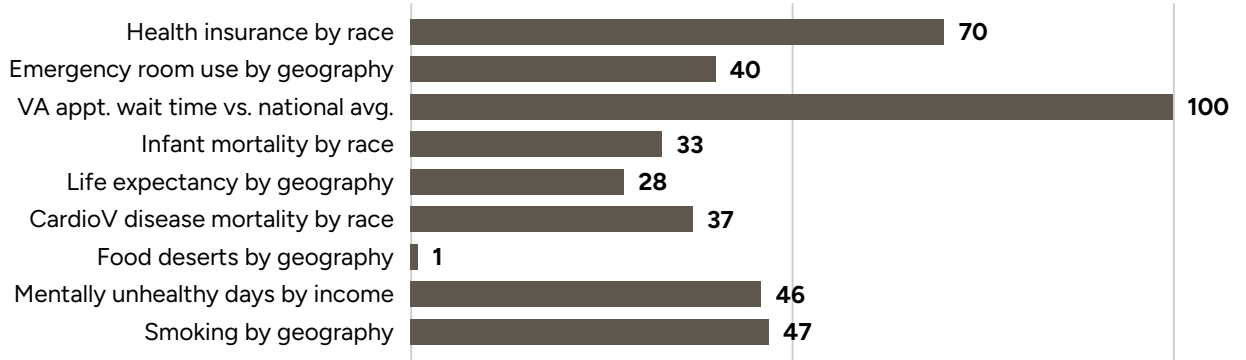
Justice



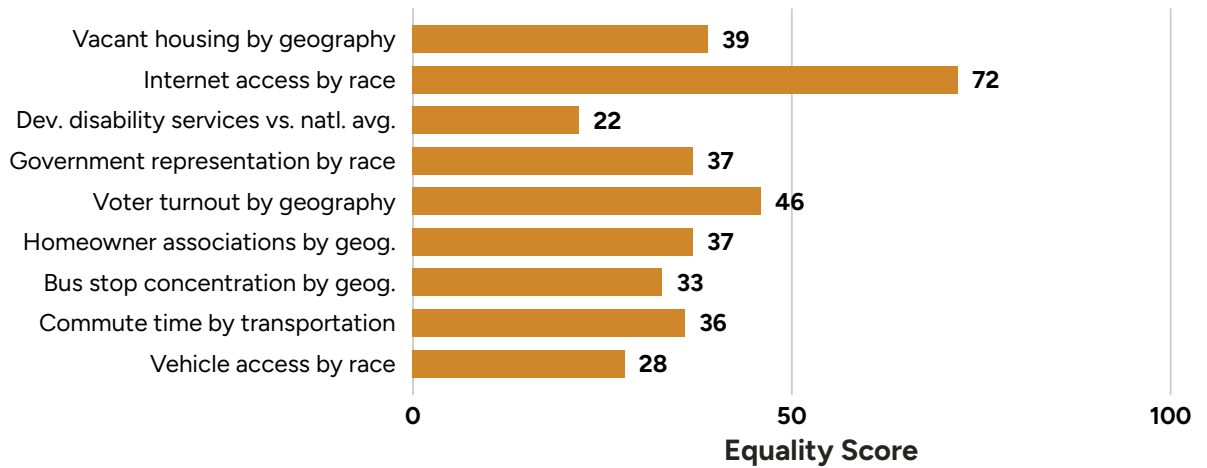
0 50 100
Equality Score



Public Health



Services



This report was prepared by Tulsa Area United Way in partnership with the City of Tulsa. The Tulsa Equality Indicators 2025 Annual Report and data are available online at tulsaei.org.



THEME 1 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Change Score 2018 to 2025: **+10.22**

Economic opportunity is about the presence or absence of opportunities and barriers that affect an individual's ability to realize economic security 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 a living wage
- Access to non-predatory lending establishments
- Income and 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.

The Economic Opportunity theme scored 47.44 in 2025 – over 10 points higher than its 2018 baseline of 37.22 – making it the third-highest scoring theme this year. Generally, initiatives to boost economic growth in under-resourced communities in Tulsa have contributed to the improved score.

The theme score has been boosted in particular by reduced disparity in *Indicator 2: Business Ownership by Race*, which this year continued a reversal in positions of advantage for the two comparison groups that first appeared in last year's report. In prior years, the Asian, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander population group had the highest rate of business ownership in Tulsa, while the Black population group had the lowest. Data for this year's report reveal that the rate of business ownership among Black workers in Tulsa, for the second year in a row, exceeds that of Asian, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander workers, producing an equality score of 100 for this indicator, and helping to elevate the Economic Opportunity theme score.

An increasing rate of female business ownership, as seen in *Indicator 1: Business Ownership by Gender*, is also having positive impact on the Economic Opportunity theme.

Marking the seventh consecutive year with at least a tenfold disparity, *Indicator 3: Payday Loans and Banks by Geography* is a prime example of a disparity in opportunity for a group of Tulsans to thrive. Lack of access to traditional financial institutions like banks and credit unions, paired with a profusion of high interest charging predatory lenders magnify the financial hardship of many North Tulsa residents. By contributing to a cycle of poverty and undermining community wealth, dependence on predatory lending can negatively impact entire communities.



THEME SCORES

2024:
48.44

2023:
42.11

2022:
37.67

2021:
39.56

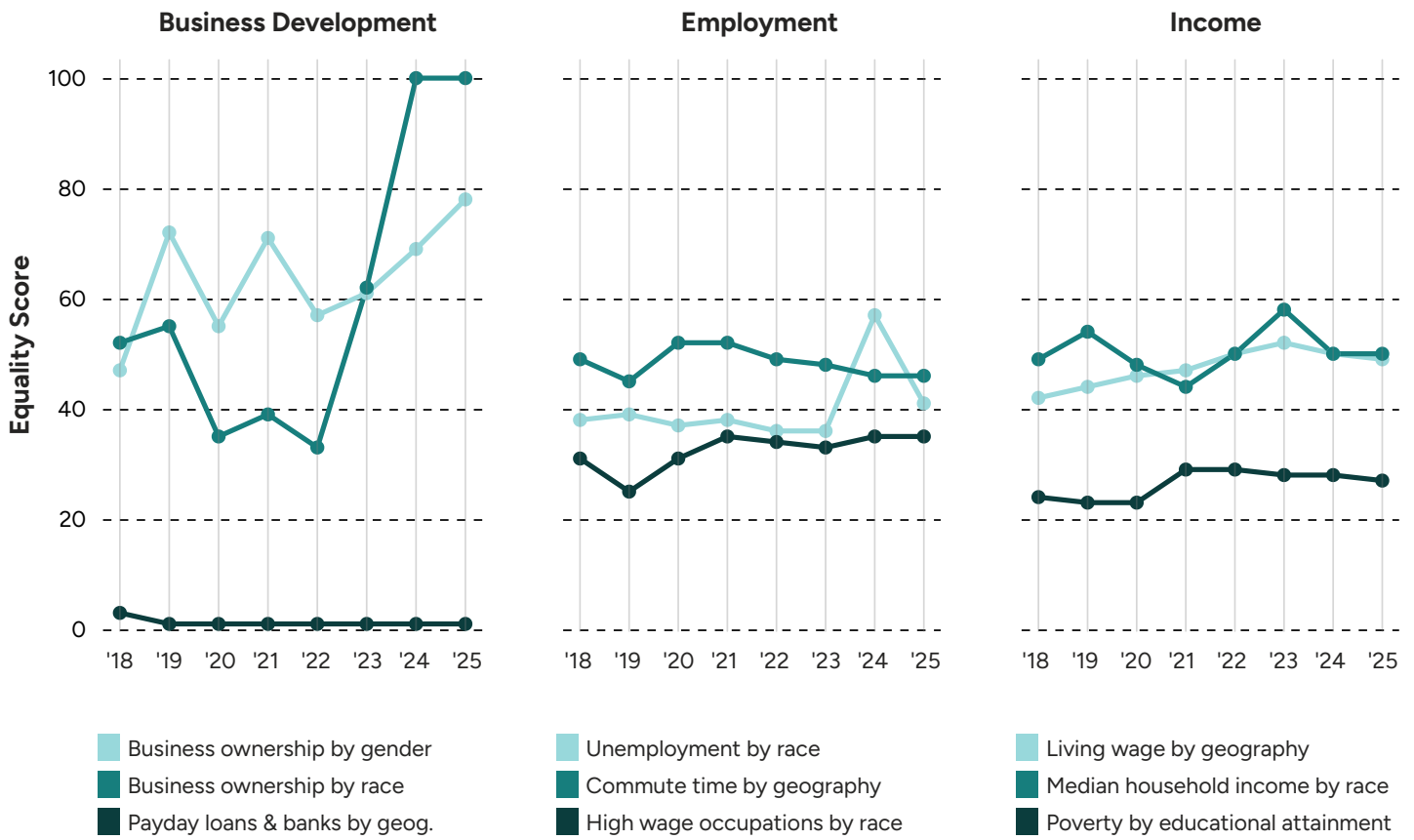
2020:
36.44

2019:
39.78

2018:
37.22



Economic Opportunity Theme = 47.44/100





ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

TOPIC 1: BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

TOPIC SCORES

2018: 34.00	2019: 42.67	2020: 30.33	2021: 37.00	2022: 30.33	2023: 41.33	2024: 56.67	2025: 59.67
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Change Score 2018 to 2025: **+25.67**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please see Appendix B, page 64.

Indicator 1: Business ownership by gender

Business ownership: male compared to female workers

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	47	72	55	71	57	61	69	78
<i>Comparison Group A: % of male workers who own businesses</i>	11.5%	10.3%	10.7%	11.6%	13.7%	12.6%	11.3%	10.6%
<i>Comparison Group B: % of female workers who own businesses</i>	6.3%	8.1%	6.5%	9.0%	8.7%	8.4%	8.5%	9.2%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	1.830	1.276	1.636	1.285	1.576	1.494	1.329	1.153

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 31** since 2018.



Male workers own businesses in Tulsa at a rate that is 15% higher than female workers.

Indicator 2: Business ownership by race

Business ownership: Asian, Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander (Asian/NHOPI) compared to Black workers

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	52	55	35	39	33	62	100	100
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> % of Asian/NHOPI workers who own businesses	10.3%	10.0%	13.1%	13.4%	12.5%	10.6%	7.3%	4.5%
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> % of Black workers who own businesses	6.0%	6.1%	4.7%	6.1%	4.0%	7.2%	9.9%	5.7%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	1.722	1.636	2.798	2.208	3.104	1.477	0.739	0.798

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 48** since 2018.



Black workers own businesses in Tulsa at a rate that exceeds that of Asian, Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander workers.

Indicator 3: Payday loans & banks by geography

Ratio of banks & credit unions to payday lending businesses: South Tulsa compared to North Tulsa

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> Ratio of banks & credit unions to payday lending businesses in South Tulsa	10.429	12.143	11.429	12.000	15.000	17.500	16.500	21.000
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> Ratio of banks & credit unions to payday lending businesses in North Tulsa	1.111	0.889	1.000	1.111	1.125	1.714	1.571	1.333
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	9.387	13.659	11.429	10.801	13.333	10.208	10.500	15.750

The equality score for this indicator **decreased by 2** since 2018.



The ratio of banks and credit unions to payday lending businesses is nearly 15 times higher in South Tulsa than in North Tulsa.



ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

TOPIC 2: EMPLOYMENT

TOPIC SCORES

2018: 39.33	2019: 36.33	2020: 40.00	2021: 41.67	2022: 39.67	2023: 39.00	2024: 46.00	2025: 40.67
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Change Score 2018 to 2025: **+1.34**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please see Appendix B, page 64.

Indicator 4: Unemployment by race

Unemployment: Black compared to White residents

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	38	39	37	38	36	36	57	41
<i>Comparison Group A: % of Black residents in civilian labor force who are unemployed</i>	12.6%	12.4%	10.3%	10.5%	14.5%	9.0%	7.9%	8.1%
<i>Comparison Group B: % of White residents in civilian labor force who are unemployed</i>	5.4%	5.6%	4.0%	4.3%	5.3%	3.3%	5.0%	4.1%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	2.333	2.214	2.575	2.442	2.736	2.727	1.580	1.976

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 3** since 2018.



The unemployment rate for Black Tulsans is nearly twice that of White Tulsans.

Indicator 5: Commute time by geography

Commute time of 30 minutes or more to work: North Tulsa compared to Midtown Tulsa residents

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	49	45	52	52	49	48	46	46
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> % of North Tulsans with commute time of 30 minutes or more	18.4%	19.0%	18.9%	19.2%	19.2%	19.0%	19.3%	20.9%
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> % of Midtown Tulsans with commute time of 30 minutes or more	10.4%	10.1%	11.0%	11.1%	10.7%	10.5%	10.4%	11.2%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	1.776	1.887	1.719	1.722	1.800	1.810	1.864	1.866

The equality score for this indicator **decreased by 3** since 2018.



The percentage of North Tulsa residents commuting 30 minutes or more to work is 87% higher than the percentage of Midtown Tulsa residents.

Note: For this indicator, commute time to work does not include persons who work from home.

Indicator 6: High wage occupations by race

Employment in high wage occupations: White compared to Hispanic/Latinx workers

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	31	25	31	35	34	33	35	35
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> % of White workers employed in high wage occupations	30.4%	33.2%	31.2%	33.7%	36.4%	34.9%	36.1%	38.6%
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> % of Hispanic/Latinx workers employed in high wage occupations	8.9%	7.7%	9.3%	12.0%	11.9%	11.1%	12.7%	13.7%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	3.416	4.312	3.355	2.812	3.045	3.158	2.851	2.816

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 4** since 2018.



The percentage of White workers who are employed in high wage occupations is nearly 3 times the percentage of Hispanic/Latinx workers.

Note: For this indicator, high wage occupations include census categories: management, business and financial occupations; computer, engineering and science occupations; legal occupations; health diagnosing and treating practitioners, and other technical occupations.



ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

TOPIC 3: INCOME

TOPIC SCORES

2018: 38.33	2019: 40.33	2020: 39.00	2021: 40.00	2022: 43.00	2023: 46.00	2024: 42.67	2025: 42.00
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Change Score 2018 to 2025: **+3.67**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please see Appendix B, page 64.

Indicator 7: Living wage by geography

Household income at or above 200% of poverty level: South Tulsa compared to North Tulsa residents

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	42	44	46	47	50	52	50	49
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> % of South Tulsa residents who live in households earning at or above 200% of poverty	72.9%	72.7%	72.9%	73.3%	73.2%	72.4%	71.7%	71.4%
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> % of North Tulsa residents who live in households earning at or above 200% of poverty	37.0%	37.9%	39.0%	39.9%	41.5%	42.0%	40.8%	40.2%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	1.970	1.918	1.869	1.839	1.763	1.725	1.758	1.776

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 7** since 2018.



The percentage of South Tulsans in households earning a living wage is 78% higher than that of North Tulsans.

Note: For this indicator, 200% of poverty is used to estimate living wage, which is the wage required to meet a household's basic needs without public or private assistance.

Indicator 8: Median household income by race

Median household income: White compared to Black households

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	49	54	48	44	50	58	50	50
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> White median household income	\$51,053	\$51,744	\$55,448	\$58,948	\$57,566	\$62,411	\$64,186	\$68,288
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> Black median household income	\$28,399	\$30,902	\$30,463	\$30,864	\$32,701	\$39,779	\$36,474	\$38,632
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	1.798	1.674	1.820	1.910	1.760	1.569	1.760	1.768

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 1** since 2018.



Median household income of White households is 77% greater than that of Black households in Tulsa.

Indicator 9: Poverty by educational attainment

Poverty: adults age 25+ with a high school diploma or less compared to adults age 25+ with a bachelor's degree or higher

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	24	23	23	29	29	28	28	27
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> % of adults with high school diploma or less with income below federal poverty level	22.9%	23.3%	21.1%	21.9%	22.7%	24.4%	26.0%	22.6%
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> % of adults with bachelors degree or higher with income below federal poverty level	5.2%	5.0%	4.5%	5.8%	6.1%	6.3%	6.7%	5.6%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	4.404	4.660	4.689	3.764	3.721	3.874	3.898	4.022

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 3** since 2018.



The poverty rate of Tulsans with a high school diploma or less is 3 times higher than the rate of those with a bachelor's degree or higher.



THEME 2

EDUCATION

Change Score 2018 to 2025: **+17.78**

The indicators in the Education theme explore disparities in barriers and opportunities for educational success and more equitable student outcomes. The focus ranges from elementary through postsecondary education. 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 can leverage an adequate wage for financial security.

The Education theme scored 56.78 in 2025, an improvement of nearly 18 points since the 2018 baseline score of 39.00. Scoring the highest of all six themes in the 2025 report and exhibiting the greatest score increase since 2018, the Education theme's score improvement is driven largely by two indicators demonstrating a two-year streak of scores of 100 and by the continuing improvement in two other indicators.

Prior to the pandemic, disparity in *Indicator 11: Chronic Absenteeism by Race* was shrinking as Native American students' rate of chronic absenteeism declined and that of Asian students rose. While rates peaked for both student groups at the beginning of the pandemic, the rate for Native American students has declined more steadily to the point of a reversal in positions of advantage and a resulting score of 100. For the second year in a row, Native American students show a chronic absenteeism rate lower than that of Asian students. A similar trend is observed in *Indicator 12: School Dropout Rates by Income*. The gap between rates of lower and higher income 12th graders has been gradually narrowing since 2018 to the point that in both last year's and this year's reports the dropout rate for lower income students has fallen below that of higher income students. Rates for both groups declined by nearly half since last year's report.

Although use of emergency certified teachers has increased substantially for both Tulsa Public Schools and surrounding school districts during the eight years of Tulsa Equality Indicators, use has grown more rapidly among surrounding districts, producing an 18-point improvement in equality score for *Indicator 13: Emergency Teacher Certification by Geography*. A robust increase in rate of participation in postsecondary opportunities among English Learner students since 2018 has led to a 29-point score improvement for *Indicator 14: Postsecondary Opportunities Participation by English Proficiency*. Participation in postsecondary opportunities such as internships, concurrent enrollment in college courses or technical training, and advanced placement classes, has been shown to increase likelihood of high school graduation.

Weighing on the Education theme score in the opposite direction is *Indicator 17: Graduation by English Proficiency*, whose 2025 score is 12 points below the baseline score due to a significant decline in the four-year graduation rate for the disadvantaged group, English Learner students, since 2018.

Education outcomes that were negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic continue to be slow to return to pre-pandemic levels. This trend has created critical challenges for districts across the nation, including Tulsa Public Schools, many of which are evident in the underlying data of the Education indicators.



THEME SCORES

2024:
53.11

2023:
51.56

2022:
48.89

2021:
43.11

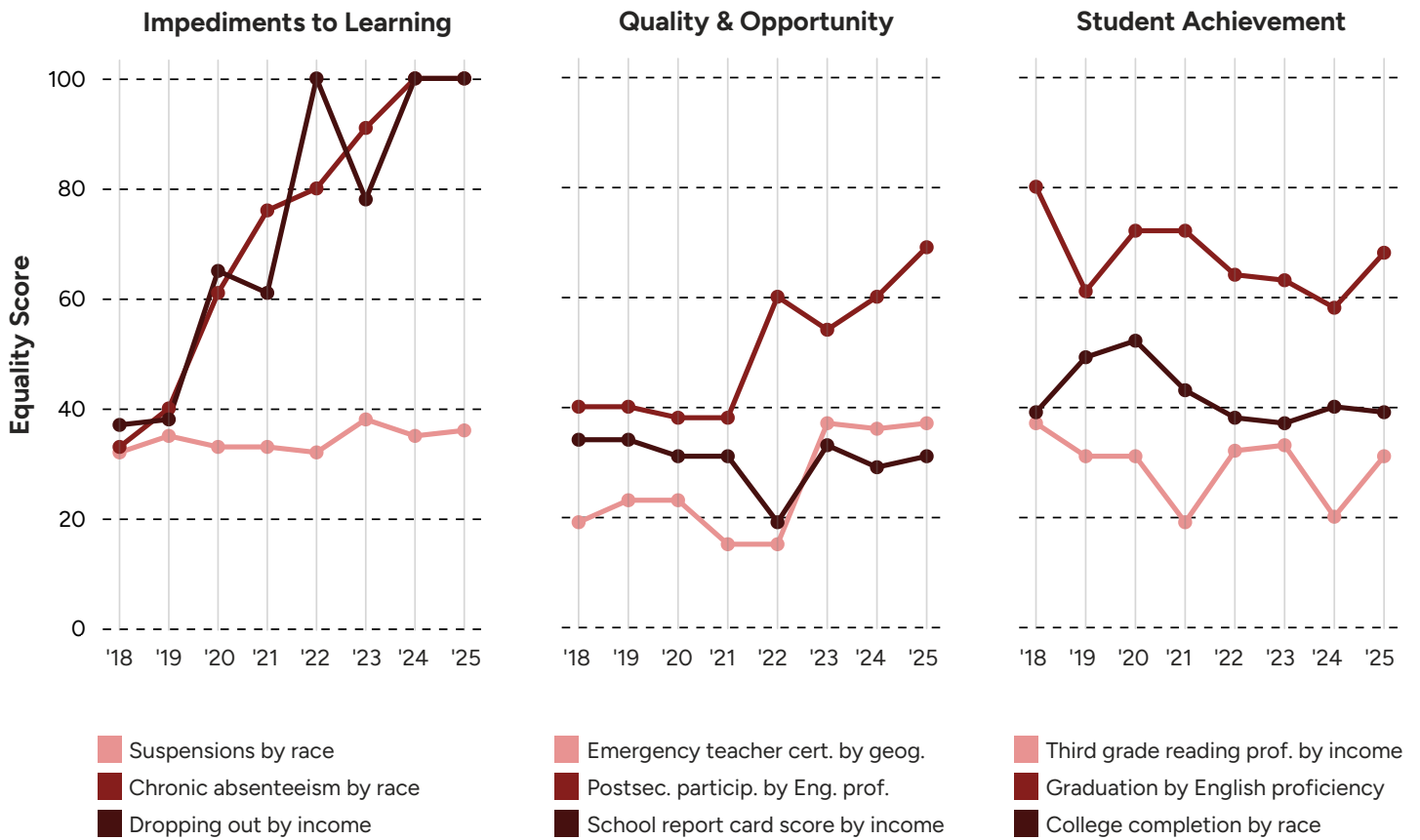
2020:
45.11

2019:
39.00

2018:
39.00



Education Theme = 56.78/100



Due to a lack of new data, the following indicators repeat previous years' data: Emergency Teacher Certification by Geography (2020, 2022), Post Secondary Opportunities Participation by English Proficiency (2019, 2021), School Report Card Score by Income (2019, 2021) and Graduation by English Proficiency (2021).

EDUCATION

TOPIC 1: IMPEDIMENTS TO LEARNING



TOPIC SCORES

2018: 34.00	2019: 37.67	2020: 53.00	2021: 56.67	2022: 70.67	2023: 69.00	2024: 78.33	2025: 78.67
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Change Score 2018 to 2025: **+44.67**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please see Appendix B, page 64.

Indicator 10: Suspensions by race

School suspensions: Black compared to Hispanic/Latinx Tulsa Public Schools (TPS) students

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	32	35	33	33	32	38	35	36
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> % of Black TPS students who have been suspended	14.9%	13.7%	13.4%	12.2%	3.8%	18.4%	17.4%	18.8%
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> % of Hispanic/Latinx TPS students who have been suspended	4.6%	4.9%	4.3%	3.9%	1.1%	7.9%	6.3%	7.1%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	3.239	2.796	3.116	3.132	3.281	2.325	2.774	2.671

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 4** since 2018.



The suspension rate of Black TPS students is more than 2½ times the rate of Hispanic/Latinx TPS students.

Indicator 11: Chronic absenteeism by race

Missing 10% or more of school days per school year: Native American compared to Asian Tulsa Public Schools (TPS) students

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	33	40	61	76	80	91	100	100
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> % of Native American TPS students who are chronically absent	31.7%	28.9%	25.5%	57.3%	52.1%	48.7%	44.2%	42.6%
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> % of Asian TPS students who are chronically absent	10.3%	14.4%	17.2%	47.8%	46.6%	46.6%	45.5%	43.8%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	3.078	2.010	1.485	1.199	1.119	1.045	0.971	0.973

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 67** since 2018.



The chronic absenteeism rate of Native American TPS students is slightly lower than that of Asian TPS students.

Indicator 12: Dropping out by income

Dropping out of school: lower income compared to higher income Tulsa Public Schools (TPS) 12th grade students

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	37	38	65	61	100	78	100	100
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> % of lower income TPS 12th graders who drop out of school	18.7%	16.7%	15.6%	16.9%	4.9%	16.6%	13.1%	7.2%
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> % of higher income TPS 12th graders who drop out of school	7.5%	7.1%	11.1%	11.3%	4.9%	14.5%	14.7%	7.4%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	2.493	2.352	1.405	1.489	0.999	1.144	0.893	0.974

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 63** since 2018.



The dropout rate of lower income TPS 12th graders is slightly lower than that of higher income TPS 12th graders.

Note: Lower income students refers to those qualifying for the free and reduced lunch program based on household income below 185% of federal poverty level. Higher income students refers to those who do not qualify.

EDUCATION

TOPIC 2: QUALITY AND OPPORTUNITY



TOPIC SCORES

2018: 31.00	2019: 32.33	2020: 30.67	2021: 28.00	2022: 31.33	2023: 41.33	2024: 41.67	2025: 45.67
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Change Score 2018 to 2025: **+14.67**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please see Appendix B, page 64.

Indicator 13: Emergency teacher certification by geography

Employment of teachers with emergency teacher certifications: Tulsa Public Schools (TPS) compared to other Tulsa County school districts

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	19	23	23	15	15	37	36	37
<i>Comparison Group A: Number of emergency certified teachers employed by TPS per 1,000 teachers</i>	48.000	110.564	110.564	168.448	168.448	159.715	210.892	195.014
<i>Comparison Group B: Number of emergency certified teachers employed by other Tulsa Co. districts per 1,000 teachers</i>	9.100	24.030	24.030	26.119	26.119	63.065	80.755	78.203
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	5.275	4.601	4.601	6.449	6.449	2.533	2.612	2.494

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 18** since 2018.



The rate of emergency certified teachers employed by Tulsa Public Schools as a share of all teachers employed by the district is 2½ times that of other districts in the county.

Note: The 13 other public school districts in Tulsa County include: Berryhill, Bixby, Broken Arrow, Collinsville, Glenpool, Jenks, Keystone, Liberty, Owasso, Sand Springs, Skiatook, Sperry, and Union.

Indicator 14: Postsecondary opportunities participation by English proficiency

Participation in postsecondary opportunities: non-English Learner compared to English Learner Tulsa Public Schools (TPS) juniors and seniors

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	40	40	38	38	60	54	60	69
Comparison Group A: % of non-English Learner TPS juniors & seniors who complete a postsecondary opportunity	57.4%	57.4%	53.5%	53.5%	57.1%	55.7%	52.2%	55.2%
Comparison Group B: % of English Learner TPS juniors & seniors who complete a postsecondary opportunity	28.4%	28.4%	23.1%	23.1%	37.8%	33.6%	34.7%	41.4%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	2.021	2.021	2.316	2.316	1.511	1.658	1.504	1.333

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 29** since 2018.



The percentage of TPS Non-English Learner students who participate and complete a postsecondary opportunity is 33% higher than TPS English Learner students.

Note: Postsecondary opportunities participation is the successful completion of an 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.

Indicator 15: School report card score by income

Average School Report Card scores: higher income compared to lower income Tulsa Public Schools (TPS) schools

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	34	34	31	31	19	33	29	31
Comparison Group A: Average School Report Card score for higher income TPS schools	60	60	59	59	58	52	62	76
Comparison Group B: Average School Report Card score for lower income TPS schools	20	20	17	17	11	16	17	22
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	3.000	3.000	3.471	3.471	5.257	3.191	3.724	3.392

The equality score for this indicator **decreased by 3** since 2018.



Higher income TPS schools receive School Report Card scores that are nearly 3½ times the scores of lower income TPS schools.

Note: Oklahoma's "School Report Card" assesses school performance across multiple indicators, including academic achievement and growth, chronic absenteeism, progress in English language proficiency, postsecondary opportunities, and graduation. Higher income schools for this indicator refer to those with less than 60% of students qualifying for free and reduced lunch, and lower income schools refer to those with at least 90% of students qualifying.



EDUCATION

TOPIC 3: STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

TOPIC SCORES

2018: 52.00	2019: 47.00	2020: 51.67	2021: 44.67	2022: 44.67	2023: 44.33	2024: 39.33	2025: 46.00
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Change Score 2018 to 2025: **-6.00**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please see Appendix B, page 64.

Indicator 16: Third grade reading proficiency by income

Third grade reading/language arts proficiency: higher income compared to lower income Tulsa Public Schools (TPS) third graders

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	37	31	31	19	32	33	20	31
<i>Comparison Group A: % of higher income TPS 3rd graders who score proficient or above on reading/language arts test</i>	35.1%	39.9%	49.0%	21.8%	22.7%	24.8%	42.7%	35.7%
<i>Comparison Group B: % of lower income TPS 3rd graders who score proficient or above on reading/language arts test</i>	14.3%	11.7%	14.4%	4.0%	6.9%	7.9%	8.2%	10.2%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	2.455	3.410	3.403	5.498	3.273	3.120	5.216	3.480

The equality score for this indicator **decreased by 6** since 2018.



The percentage of higher income TPS students scoring proficient or advanced on the 3rd grade reading test is 3½ times the percentage of lower income TPS students.

Note: Lower income students refers to those qualifying for the free and reduced lunch program based on household income below 185% of federal poverty level. Higher income students refers to those who do not qualify. Data reported in the 2024 report, reflecting SY23-24 data, have been adjusted since originally reported to permit valid year-to-year comparisons.

Indicator 17: Graduation by English proficiency

Four-year graduation: non-English Learner compared to English Learner Tulsa Public Schools (TPS) students

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	80	61	72	72	64	63	58	68
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> % of non-English Learner TPS high school students who graduate in 4 years	78.7%	79.1%	80.1%	80.1%	74.6%	73.7%	70.3%	73.9%
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> % of English Learner TPS high school students who graduate in 4 years	71.1%	53.0%	63.5%	63.5%	52.1%	51.1%	44.7%	54.6%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	1.107	1.492	1.261	1.261	1.432	1.442	1.573	1.353

The equality score for this indicator **decreased by 12** since 2018.



The high school graduation rate of TPS non-English Learners is 35% higher than that of English Learners.

Note: Data for this indicator reported inaccurately in the 2024 report have been corrected in the 2025 report.

Indicator 18: College completion by race

College entry without earning a degree: Black compared to Hispanic/Latinx adults age 25+

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	39	49	52	43	38	37	40	39
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> % of Black adults who start college but do not earn a degree	28.6%	28.5%	27.7%	26.2%	27.1%	27.4%	27.0%	24.5%
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> % of Hispanic/Latinx adults who start college but do not earn a degree	13.0%	15.9%	16.2%	13.6%	11.5%	10.6%	13.2%	10.7%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	2.200	1.792	1.710	1.930	2.347	2.574	2.044	2.293

The equality score for this indicator is the same as in 2018.



Black Tulsans begin college but do not graduate with a degree at a rate that is more than twice the rate of Hispanic/Latinx Tulsans.



THEME 3 HOUSING



Change Score 2018 to 2025: **+9.23**

All across the nation, cities continue to face a serious crisis of a lack of affordable housing. The problem directly affects both homeowners and renters, who may struggle with meeting other basic needs such as food, health care, educational opportunities, childcare, 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.

The indicators in this theme consider housing from three perspectives: those who own a home, those who rent, and those who are unhoused. 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 in the case of homeownership to increase wealth.

The Housing theme received a score of 50.56 in 2025, an increase of more than nine points from the baseline score of 41.33 in 2018. Several key indicators have had a substantial positive impact on the improved Housing theme score, while one indicator has had the opposite effect.

Although the share of both lower income and higher income Tulsans that are rent-burdened has increased since project inception, rent burden has increased much more rapidly among higher income Tulsa renters, triggering an 18-point score improvement since 2018 for *Indicator 25: Rent Burden by Income*.

While homelessness rates have declined for both veterans and non-veterans since 2018, the most recent data show that veterans – for the second consecutive year – experienced homelessness at a lower rate than non-veterans, resulting in a score of 100 for *Indicator 23: Homelessness by Veteran Status*, a 14-point increase since 2018.

Reflecting a continuing trend in increasing levels of homelessness among individuals with disabilities and in decreasing levels among those without disabilities, the equality score for *Indicator 24: Homelessness by Disability Status* has declined by 15 points since 2018.

THEME SCORES

2024:
45.11

2023:
43.33

2022:
45.44

2021:
40.78

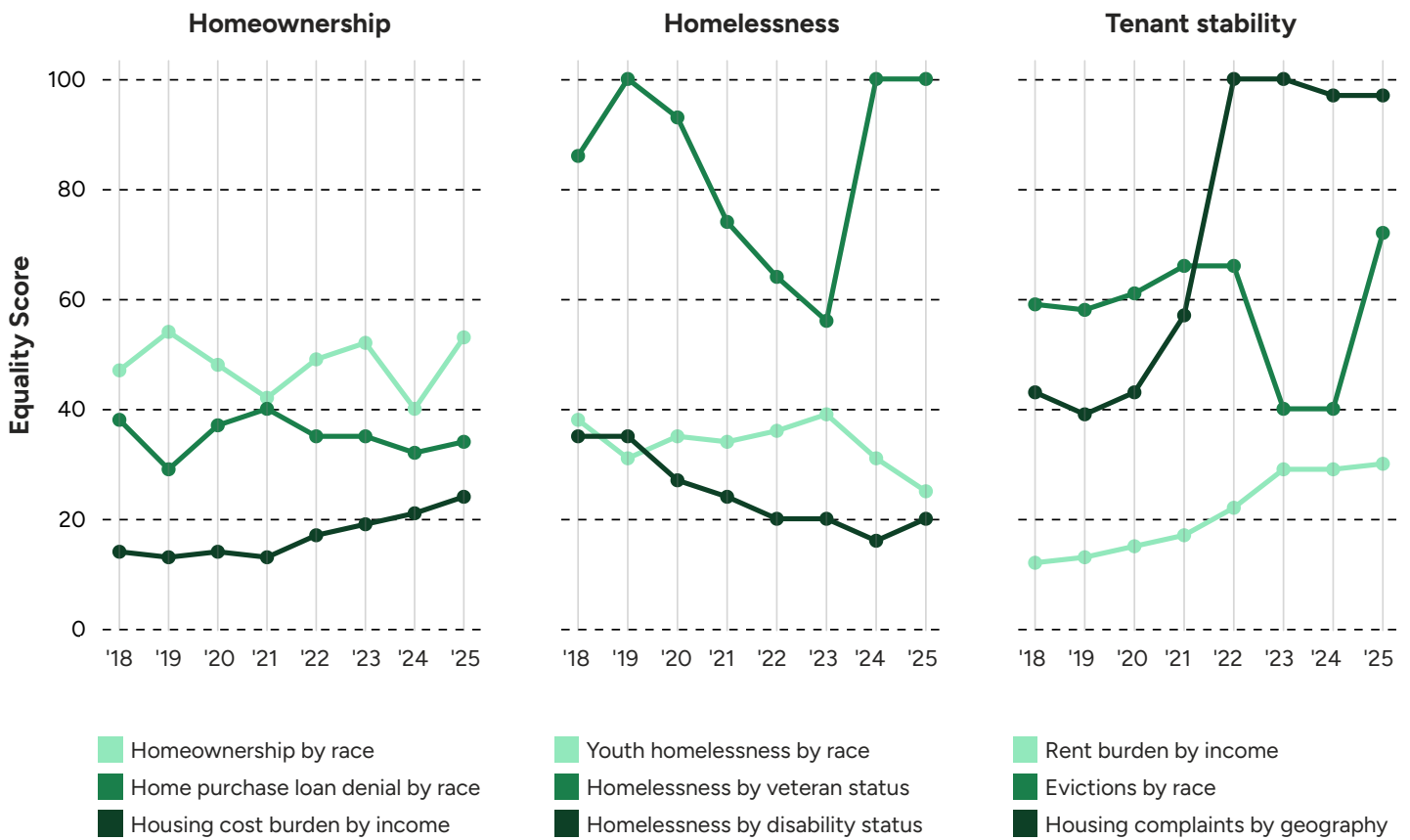
2020:
41.44

2019:
41.33

2018:
41.33



Housing Theme = 50.56/100



Due to a lack of new data, the following indicator repeats previous years' data: Evictions by Race (2022, 2024) and Housing Complaints by Geography (2025).

HOUSING

TOPIC 1: HOMEOWNERSHIP



TOPIC SCORES

2018: 33.00	2019: 32.00	2020: 33.00	2021: 31.67	2022: 33.67	2023: 35.33	2024: 31.00	2025: 37.00
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Change Score 2018 to 2025: **+4.00**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please see Appendix B, page 64.

Indicator 19: Homeownership by race

Homeownership: White compared to Black householders

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	47	54	48	42	49	52	40	53
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> % of White householders who own their home	58.1%	58.2%	57.9%	60.6%	58.8%	57.8%	58.2%	56.7%
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> % of Black householders who own their home	31.6%	34.8%	32.0%	30.9%	32.7%	33.6%	27.9%	33.7%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	1.839	1.672	1.809	1.961	1.798	1.721	2.087	1.685

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 6** since 2018.



The percentage of White Tulsans who own their home is 69% greater than that of Black Tulsans.

Indicator 20: Home purchase loan denial by race

Home purchase loan denials: Native American compared to Asian applicants

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	38	29	37	40	35	35	32	34
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> % of Native American home loan applicants who are denied loan	27.3%	26.4%	23.4%	17.9%	17.0%	23.4%	25.0%	23.9%
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> % of Asian home loan applicants who are denied loan	11.2%	7.2%	9.4%	8.6%	6.1%	8.2%	7.5%	8.0%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	2.438	3.667	2.489	2.084	2.794	2.854	3.328	2.999

The equality score for this indicator **decreased by 4** since 2018.



Native American applicants are denied a home loan at a rate that is 3 times the rate of Asian applicants.

Indicator 21: Housing cost burden by income

Spending more than 30% of income on housing costs: lower income compared to higher income homeowner households

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	14	13	14	13	17	19	21	24
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> % of lower income homeowner households that are housing cost burdened	55.5%	59.3%	58.7%	57.0%	62.3%	65.0%	62.7%	66.0%
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> % of higher income homeowner households that are housing cost burdened	8.4%	8.7%	8.7%	8.2%	10.4%	12.0%	12.8%	14.7%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	6.607	6.816	6.747	6.922	5.977	5.420	4.905	4.505

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 10** since 2018.



Lower income homeowners experience housing cost burden at a rate that is 4½ times the rate of higher income homeowners.

Note: The accepted federal standard for housing affordability states that no more than 30% of a household's gross income should be spent on housing and utilities expenses. Homeowners are classified as low-income for this indicator when their annual household income is less than \$35,000, and higher-income when their household income is equal to or greater than \$35,000.



HOUSING

TOPIC 2: HOMELESSNESS

TOPIC SCORES

2018: 53.00	2019: 55.33	2020: 51.67	2021: 44.00	2022: 40.00	2023: 38.33	2024: 49.00	2025: 48.33
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Change Score 2018 to 2025: **-4.67**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please see Appendix B, page 64.

Indicator 22: Youth homelessness by race

Homelessness: Native American compared to White youths age 13 to 24

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	38	31	35	34	36	39	31	25
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> Number of Native American youths experiencing homelessness per 1,000 Native American youths	24.900	33.380	24.351	20.685	22.037	17.021	30.114	38.509
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> Number of White youths experiencing homelessness per 1,000 White youths	10.406	9.951	8.497	6.866	8.298	7.876	8.893	8.958
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	2.393	3.355	2.866	3.013	2.656	2.161	3.386	4.299

The equality score for this indicator **decreased by 13** since 2018.



Native American youths experience homelessness at a rate that is more than 4 times the rate of White youths.

Note: Counts of individuals experiencing homelessness shown in this report include only those who received Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing. Others who may have only used a day shelter, were served by street outreach, or received no services are not included in these counts.

Indicator 23: Homelessness by veteran status

Homelessness: veterans compared to non-veterans

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	86	100	93	74	64	56	100	100
Comparison Group A: Number of veterans experiencing homelessness per 1,000 veterans	17.867	16.360	16.040	15.271	17.619	19.805	13.660	11.979
Comparison Group B: Number of non-veterans experiencing homelessness per 1,000 non-veterans	16.673	16.825	15.468	12.447	12.260	12.315	14.618	12.266
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	1.072	0.972	1.037	1.227	1.437	1.608	0.934	0.977

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 14** since 2018.



Veterans experience homelessness at a rate that is slightly lower than non-veterans.

Note: Counts of individuals experiencing homelessness shown in this report include only those who received Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing. Others who may have only used a day shelter, were served by street outreach, or received no services are not included in these counts.

Indicator 24: Homelessness by disability status

Homelessness: adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	35	35	27	24	20	20	16	20
Comparison Group A: Number of adults with disabilities experiencing homelessness per 1,000 adults with disabilities	30.426	30.393	37.421	32.117	38.911	39.479	40.433	38.263
Comparison Group B: Number of adults without disabilities experiencing homelessness per 1,000 adults without disabilities	10.524	10.703	9.300	7.278	7.509	7.844	6.670	7.312
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	2.891	2.840	4.024	4.413	5.182	5.033	6.062	5.233

The equality score for this indicator **decreased by 15** since 2018.



Adults with disabilities experience homelessness at a rate that is more than 5 times the rate of adults with no disabilities.

Note: Counts of individuals experiencing homelessness shown in this report include only those who received Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing. Others who may have only used a day shelter, were served by street outreach, or received no services are not included in these counts.



HOUSING

TOPIC 3: TENANT STABILITY

TOPIC SCORES

2018: 38.00	2019: 36.67	2020: 39.67	2021: 46.67	2022: 62.67	2023: 56.33	2024: 55.33	2025: 66.33
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Change Score 2018 to 2025: **+28.33**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please see Appendix B, page 64.

Indicator 25: Rent burden by income

Spending more than 30% of income on rent housing costs: lower income compared to higher income renter households

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	12	13	15	17	22	29	29	30
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> % of lower income renter households that are rent burdened	79.1%	79.9%	82.0%	83.2%	85.6%	88.1%	88.5%	87.4%
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> % of higher income renter households that are rent burdened	11.3%	11.6%	12.8%	14.2%	17.8%	23.9%	23.9%	24.8%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	7.000	6.888	6.406	5.879	4.817	3.685	3.709	3.527

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 18** since 2018.



Lower income renters experience rent burden at a rate that is 3½ times that of higher income renters.

Note: The accepted federal standard for housing affordability states that no more than 30% of a household's gross income should be spent on rent and utilities expenses. Renters 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.

Indicator 26: Evictions by race

Evictions: renter households in majority non-white compared to majority white neighborhoods

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	59	58	61	66	66	40	40	72
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> % of renter households in majority non-White census tracts that are evicted	8.9%	9.5%	8.8%	3.9%	3.9%	8.2%	8.2%	7.4%
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> % of renter households in majority White census tracts that are evicted	5.8%	6.1%	5.9%	2.8%	2.8%	4.0%	4.0%	5.8%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	1.534	1.557	1.496	1.384	1.384	2.041	2.041	1.278

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 13** since 2018.



The eviction rate of majority non-White neighborhoods is 28% higher than that of majority White neighborhoods.

Note: Census tracts with populations that are at least 50% White are considered majority White, and those that are less than 50% White are considered majority non-White.

Indicator 27: Housing complaints by geography

Housing complaints: North Tulsa compared to South Tulsa residents

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	43	39	43	57	100	100	97	97
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> Number of housing complaints from North Tulsa residents per 1,000 North Tulsa residents	3.045	2.633	3.634	1.474	0.953	1.004	2.729	2.729
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> Number of housing complaints from South Tulsa residents per 1,000 South Tulsa residents	1.562	1.153	1.875	0.926	1.051	1.648	2.685	2.685
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	1.949	2.284	1.938	1.592	0.907	0.610	1.016	1.016

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 54** since 2018.



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



THEME 4 JUSTICE

Change Score 2018 to 2025: **-9.66**

The Justice theme explores disparities in arrests, law enforcement workforce, officer use of force, and violence. Using data to better understand issues in policing, safety, and violence enables city and law enforcement leaders to work collaboratively with the public to objectively examine trends and patterns to help identify root causes and develop strategies to reduce disparities.

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

With the lowest equality score of all six themes in 2025, and the only theme to have a 2025 score that is lower than the first year of Tulsa Equality Indicators, the Justice theme score of 28.78 fell more than nine points from the baseline score of 38.44 in 2018. Seven of the nine indicators in this theme exhibited decreased scores since 2018.

Growing disparity in *Indicator 35: Homicide Victimization by Race* due to an increasing rate of homicide victimization among Black Tulsans and a decreasing rate among White Tulsans prompted a 21-point drop in equality score since 2018.

Falling by 29 points since 2018, the score for *Indicator 34: Child Abuse and Neglect by Comparison to National Average* reflects a continuing increase in the rate of substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect in Tulsa County and a decrease in the national average since 2018.

The disparity in *Indicator 30: Female Arrests by Comparison to National Average* continues to increase, reflected in a 21-point decline in equality score since 2018. This trend is driven primarily by reduced arrests nationally.



THEME SCORES

2024:
30.44

2023:
33.56

2022:
33.89

2021:
34.44

2020:
34.78

2019:
36.78

2018:
38.44

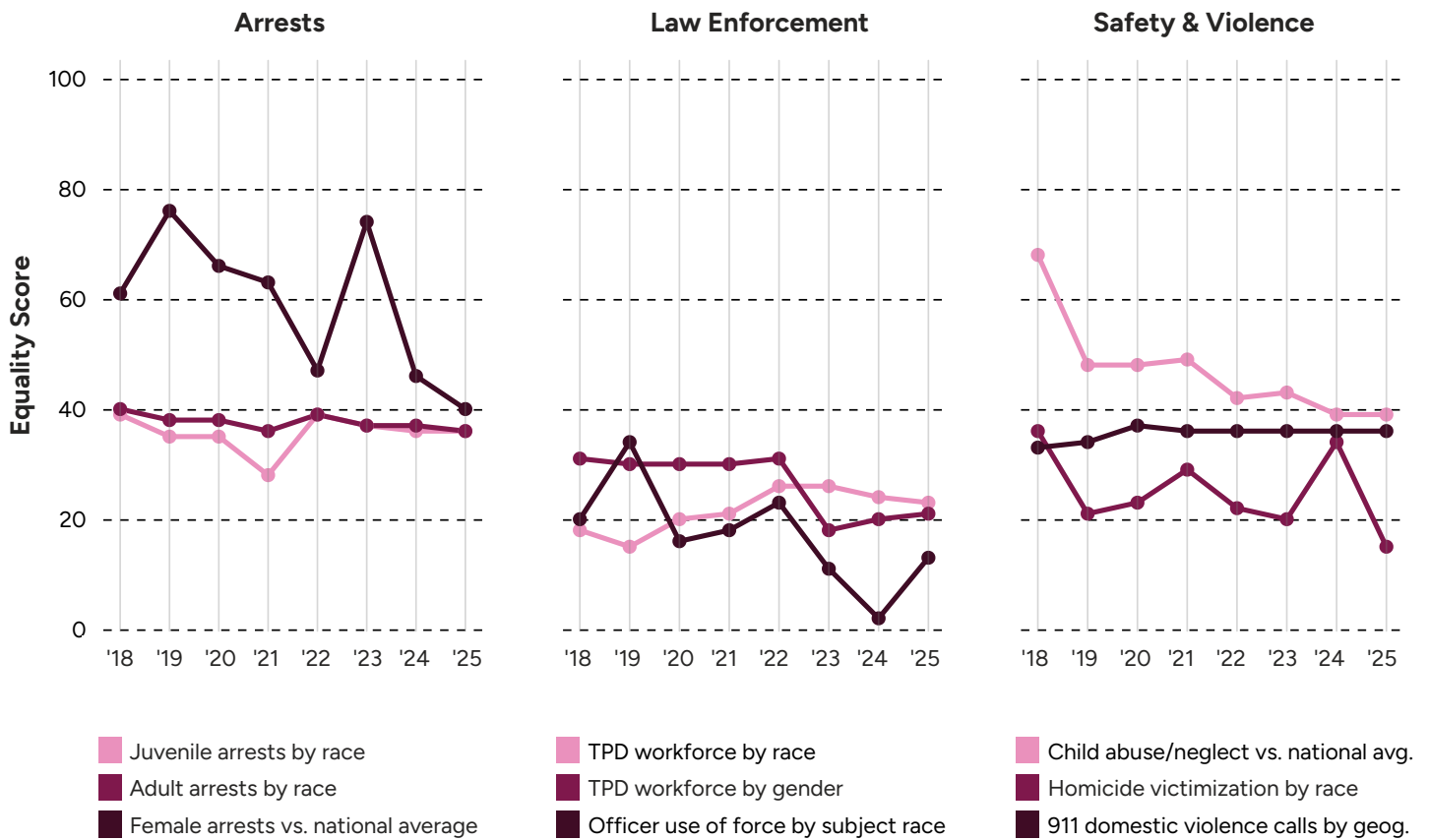
Note on calculating scores for indicators related to arrests and police use of force:

As in previous Equality Indicators reports, Black & White populations were selected as comparison groups for indicators 28 and 29 based on community feedback and to reflect contemporary discourse around the disparity in arrest rates by race.

For *Indicator 33: Officer Use of Force by Subject Race*, this report calculates the police use of force rate by race as the number of incidents per the population count for each race. The Tulsa Police Department calculates the rate using an alternative method, framing the use of force rate as the number of incidents per the arrest count for each race.



Justice Theme = 28.78/100





JUSTICE

TOPIC 1: ARRESTS

TOPIC SCORES

2018: 46.67	2019: 49.67	2020: 46.33	2021: 42.33	2022: 41.67	2023: 49.33	2024: 39.67	2025: 37.33
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Change Score 2018 to 2025: **-9.34**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please see Appendix B, page 64.

Indicator 28: Juvenile arrests by race

Arrests: Black compared to White youths under 18

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	39	35	35	28	39	37	36	36
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> Number of arrests of Black youths per 1,000 Black youths	26.721	26.174	21.583	25.535	17.562	12.489	25.839	26.102
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> Number of arrests of White youths per 1,000 White youths	11.975	9.198	7.809	6.533	7.777	4.991	9.414	9.874
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	2.231	2.845	2.764	3.908	2.258	2.502	2.745	2.643

The equality score for this indicator **decreased by 3** since 2018.



Black youths are arrested at a rate that is more than 2½ times the rate of White youths.

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.

Indicator 29: Adult arrests by race

Arrests: Black compared to White adults

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	40	38	38	36	39	37	37	36
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> Number of arrests of Black adults per 1,000 Black adults	89.227	83.740	88.801	108.944	92.356	69.353	111.143	130.731
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> Number of arrests of White adults per 1,000 White adults	42.895	36.068	37.810	40.612	40.573	26.971	45.315	48.185
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	2.080	2.322	2.349	2.683	2.276	2.571	2.453	2.713

The equality score for this indicator **decreased by 4** since 2018.



Black adults are arrested at a rate that is more than 2½ times the rate of White adults.

Note: As in previous Equality Indicators reports, the comparison of Blacks to Whites was intentionally selected to reflect the contemporary discourse surrounding this specific indicator.

Indicator 30: Female arrests by comparison to national average

Arrests: females in Tulsa compared to national average

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	61	76	66	63	47	74	46	40
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> Number of arrests of females in Tulsa per 1,000 Tulsa females	21.972	18.358	19.727	20.148	17.325	12.131	20.241	22.627
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> National average number of arrests of females per 1,000 females	14.651	15.326	14.133	13.812	9.431	9.926	10.870	10.593
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	1.500	1.198	1.396	1.459	1.837	1.222	1.862	2.136

The equality score for this indicator **decreased by 21** since 2018.



Females are arrested in Tulsa at a rate that is more than double that of females nationwide.



JUSTICE

TOPIC 2: LAW ENFORCEMENT

TOPIC SCORES

2018: 23.00	2019: 26.33	2020: 22.00	2021: 23.00	2022: 26.67	2023: 18.33	2024: 15.33	2025: 19.00
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Change Score 2018 to 2025: **-4.00**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please see Appendix B, page 64.

Indicator 31: TPD workforce by race

Tulsa Police Department (TPD) workforce: White compared to Hispanic/Latinx employees

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	18	15	20	21	26	26	24	23
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> Number of White TPD employees per 1,000 White residents	3.096	3.223	3.295	3.557	3.406	3.456	2.811	2.872
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> Number of Hispanic/Latinx TPD employees per 1,000 Hispanic/Latinx residents	0.542	0.516	0.650	0.712	0.826	0.826	0.633	0.617
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	5.712	6.250	5.071	4.997	4.125	4.184	4.441	4.658

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 5** since 2018.



Tulsa Police Department employs about 4½ times as many White Tulsans as Hispanic/Latinx Tulsans per capita.

Indicator 32: TPD workforce by gender

Tulsa Police Department (TPD) workforce: male compared to female employees

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	31	30	30	30	31	18	20	21
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> Number of male TPD employees per 1,000 male residents	3.499	3.673	3.755	4.131	3.906	4.194	3.307	3.291
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> Number of female TPD employees per 1,000 female residents	1.044	1.013	1.047	1.155	1.156	0.761	0.643	0.668
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	3.350	3.627	3.586	3.575	3.380	5.508	5.142	4.925

The equality score for this indicator **decreased by 10** since 2018.



Tulsa Police Department employs 5 times more males than females per capita.

Indicator 33: Officer use of force by subject race

Subject of officer use of force: Black compared to Hispanic/Latinx individuals

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	20	34	16	18	23	11	2	13
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> Number of Black subjects of officer use of force per 1,000 Black residents	2.555	2.413	1.651	1.833	1.579	2.366	3.207	3.208
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> Number of Hispanic/Latinx subjects of officer use of force per 1,000 Hispanic/Latinx residents	0.508	0.796	0.269	0.319	0.342	0.322	0.334	0.465
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	5.030	3.031	6.138	5.746	4.618	7.353	9.589	6.892

The equality score for this indicator **decreased by 7** since 2018.



Black Tulsans experience officer use of force at a rate that is nearly 7 times the rate of Hispanic/Latinx Tulsans.

Note: Rate of officer use of force in this report is calculated by using the total population of each comparison group as the denominator. The Tulsa Police Department calculates the measure through an alternative method, using number of arrests for each comparison group as the denominator.



JUSTICE

TOPIC 3: SAFETY & VIOLENCE

TOPIC SCORES

2018: 45.67	2019: 34.33	2020: 36.00	2021: 38.00	2022: 33.33	2023: 33.00	2024: 36.33	2025: 30.00
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Change Score 2018 to 2025: **-15.67**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please see Appendix B, page 64

Indicator 34: Child abuse and neglect by comparison to national average

Substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect: Tulsa County compared to national average

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	68	48	48	49	42	43	39	39
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> Number of substantiated reports of child abuse & neglect in Tulsa County per 1,000 children under 18	12.400	16.400	16.600	16.400	17.400	15.707	15.971	16.079
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> National average number of substantiated reports of child abuse & neglect per 1,000 children under 18	9.200	9.100	9.100	9.200	8.900	8.100	7.400	7.200
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	1.348	1.802	1.824	1.783	1.955	1.939	2.158	2.233

The equality score for this indicator **decreased by 29** since 2018.



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

Indicator 35: Homicide victimization by race

Homicide victimization: Black compared to White victims

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	36	21	23	29	22	20	34	15
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> Number of Black homicide victims per 1,000 Black residents	0.514	0.692	0.524	0.536	0.615	0.636	0.456	0.590
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> Number of White homicide victims per 1,000 White residents	0.190	0.139	0.113	0.142	0.129	0.123	0.153	0.094
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	2.705	4.969	4.637	3.775	4.765	5.185	2.980	6.302

The equality score for this indicator **decreased by 21** since 2018.



Black Tulsans are victims of homicide at a rate that is 6 times the rate of White Tulsans.

Note: As in previous Equality Indicators reports, the comparison of Blacks to Whites was intentionally selected to reflect the contemporary discourse surrounding this specific indicator.

Indicator 36: 911 domestic violence calls by geography

Domestic violence related 911 calls: North Tulsa compared to South Tulsa

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	33	34	37	36	36	36	36	36
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> Number of domestic violence calls to 911 from North Tulsa per 1,000 North Tulsa residents	89.779	81.100	94.598	82.381	77.858	70.817	67.365	59.842
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> Number of domestic violence calls to 911 from South Tulsa per 1,000 South Tulsa residents	29.333	27.108	36.583	30.594	29.198	26.840	25.357	22.964
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	3.061	2.992	2.586	2.693	2.667	2.638	2.657	2.606

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 3** since 2018.



Domestic violence calls to 911 originate from North Tulsa at a rate that is 2½ times the rate from South Tulsa per capita.



THEME 5

PUBLIC HEALTH



Change Score 2018 to 2025: **+4.67**

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 are referred to as social determinants or drivers of health (SDOH) – the social, economic and physical characteristics defining the communities in which people live, work, and play. Varying experiences with SDOH can produce disparate health outcomes among different groups of people.

The Public Health theme explores disparities in a wide range of health arenas, including access to health care, personal behaviors impacting health, social determinants of health, mental health, and mortality.

At 44.67, the 2025 Public Health theme score exceeded the 2018 score by nearly five points. A score of 100 for one indicator was offset by increasing disparity for two other indicators.

For the fifth year in a row, *Indicator 39: Veterans Affairs Appointment Wait Time by Comparison to National Average* scored a 100 as a lesser share of Tulsa area veterans waited an excessive period of time for appointments at local VA clinics than the national average.

Prevalence of mentally unhealthy days for both lower income and higher income adults reached their highest levels since 2018 in the 2025 report. A more rapid rate of increase among higher income adults resulted in an 11-point improvement in equality score for *Indicator 44: Mentally Unhealthy Days by Income*.

Disparity has increased for *Indicator 41: Life Expectancy by Geography*, reflected in a seven-point decline since 2018. While average life expectancy past retirement age has declined for both South Tulsa and North Tulsa residents, the decline has been steeper for North Tulsans.

Smoking prevalence continues to decline for both North and South Tulsans, but a slightly faster rate of decline for South Tulsa residents has led to a six-point drop in equality score since 2018 for *Indicator 45: Smoking by Geography*.

Disparities in access to fresh food continue to plague Tulsa as evidenced by the eight-year streak of equality score of one for *Indicator 43: Food Deserts by Geography* due to the massive differences in rates of North and South Tulsa households living in food deserts.

THEME SCORES

2024:
45.22

2023:
44.22

2022:
44.78

2021:
45.11

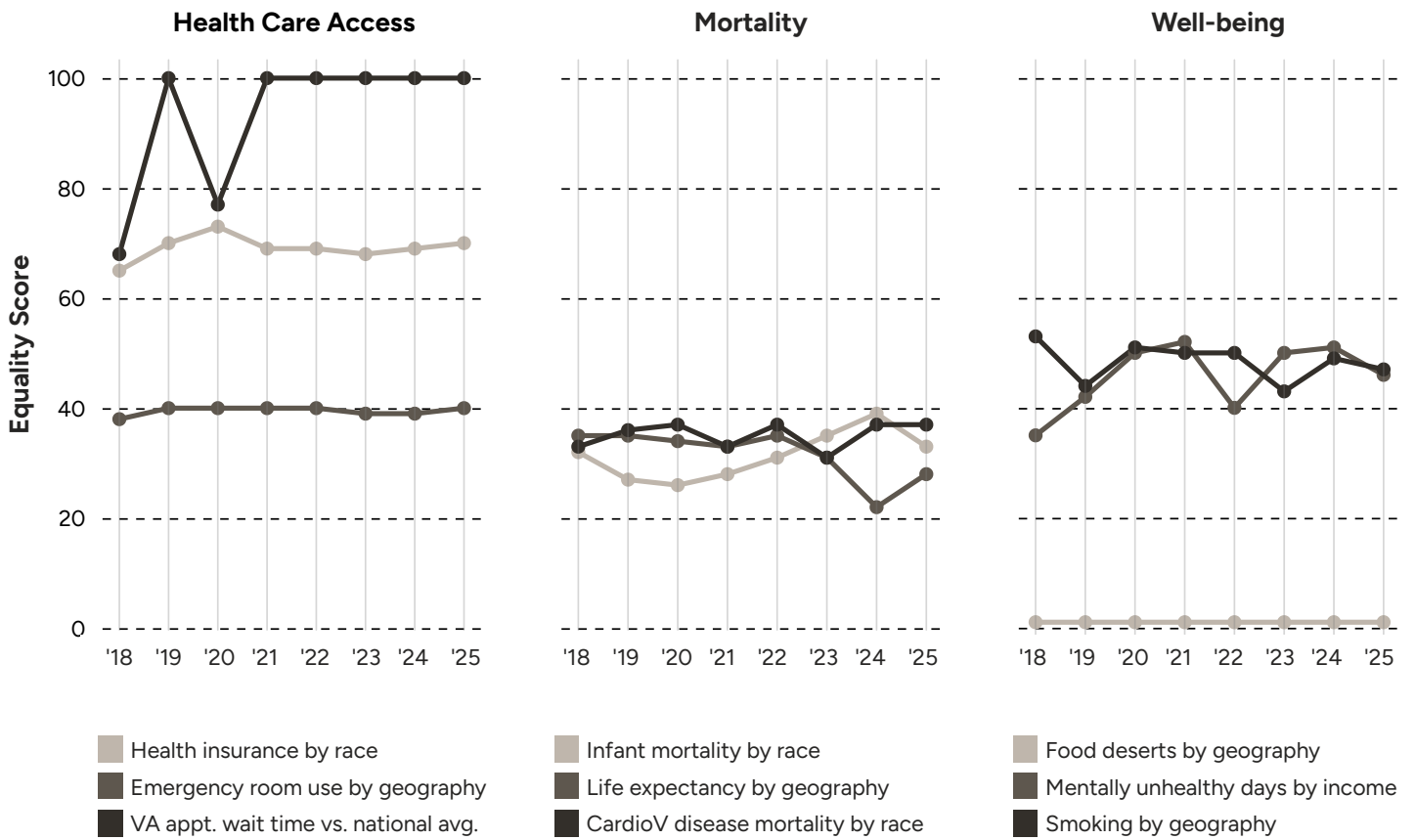
2020:
43.22

2019:
43.89

2018:
40.00



Public Health Theme = 44.67/100



Due to a lack of new data, the following indicators repeat previous years' data: Emergency Room Use by Geography (2020, 2021, 2022), Veterans Affairs Appointment Wait Time by Comparison to National Average (2022), Cardiovascular Disease Mortality by Race (2025) and Food Deserts by Geography (2019).



PUBLIC HEALTH

TOPIC 1: HEALTH CARE ACCESS

TOPIC SCORES

2018: 57.00	2019: 70.00	2020: 63.33	2021: 69.67	2022: 69.67	2023: 69.00	2024: 69.33	2025: 70.00
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Change Score 2018 to 2025: **+13.00**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please see Appendix B, page 64.

Indicator 37: Health insurance by race

Health insurance coverage: White compared to Hispanic/Latinx residents

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	65	70	73	69	69	68	69	70
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> % of White residents with health insurance coverage	89.7%	89.7%	89.5%	89.3%	88.4%	91.0%	90.9%	91.1%
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> % of Hispanic/Latinx residents with health insurance coverage	63.9%	68.8%	71.7%	67.5%	66.2%	67.2%	68.7%	69.2%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	1.404	1.304	1.248	1.323	1.335	1.354	1.323	1.316

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 5** since 2018.



The percentage of White Tulsans with health insurance is 32% higher than Hispanic/Latinx Tulsans.

Indicator 38: Emergency room use by geography

Emergency room (ER) visits: North Tulsa compared to South Tulsa residents

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	38	40	40	40	40	39	39	40
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> Number of ER visits by North Tulsa residents per 1,000 North Tulsa residents	672.954	474.655	474.655	474.655	474.655	565.759	556.667	564.800
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> Number of ER visits by South Tulsa residents per 1,000 South Tulsa residents	287.183	233.526	233.526	233.526	233.526	254.349	258.482	276.029
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	2.343	2.033	2.033	2.033	2.033	2.224	2.154	2.046

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 2** since 2018.



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

Veterans waiting extended period for appointment: Tulsa VA clinics compared to national average

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	68	100	77	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> % of veterans waiting extended period for appointment at Tulsa VA clinics	5.0%	3.1%	5.5%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	9.8%	8.9%
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> National average % of veterans waiting extended period for appointment at VA clinics	3.7%	5.0%	4.7%	6.4%	6.4%	4.9%	10.2%	9.8%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	1.351	0.619	1.170	0.686	0.686	0.902	0.959	0.910

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 32** since 2018.



The percentage of veterans waiting an extended period of time for an appointment at Tulsa's VA clinics is slightly lower than the national average.

Note: Due to changes in quality standards regarding VA clinic wait time, for the 2025 report, extended period of time refers to a wait time of more than 28 days for primary care, mental health care, and specialty care. In the 2024 report, it referred to a wait time of more than 20 days for primary care and mental health care, and more than 28 days for specialty care. In prior report years, it referred to a wait time of more than 30 days for all care types.



PUBLIC HEALTH

TOPIC 2: MORTALITY

TOPIC SCORES

2018: 33.33	2019: 32.67	2020: 32.33	2021: 31.33	2022: 34.33	2023: 32.33	2024: 32.67	2025: 32.67
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Change Score 2018 to 2025: **-0.66**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please see Appendix B, page 64.

Indicator 40: Infant mortality by race

Infant mortality: Black compared to White infant deaths in Tulsa County

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	32	27	26	28	31	35	39	33
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> Number of Black infant deaths per 1,000 Black live births	17.842	19.733	20.056	18.481	16.403	15.263	12.610	15.247
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> Number of White infant deaths per 1,000 White live births	5.455	4.914	4.880	4.792	4.769	5.449	5.487	4.954
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	3.271	4.016	4.110	3.856	3.440	2.801	2.298	3.078

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 1** since 2018.



Black families experience the death of an infant at a rate that is 3 times that of White families.

Note: Infant mortality is the death of an infant before their first birthday. Data for this indicator are for Tulsa County. Beginning with the 2025 report, infant mortality rate is calculated as a running three-year average to avoid the extreme fluctuations that can result from comparing annual rates for a dataset with a small number of cases. Prior years' data and scores have been adjusted accordingly.

Indicator 41: Life expectancy by geography

Life expectancy after retirement age: South Tulsa compared to North Tulsa residents

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	35	35	34	33	35	31	22	28
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> Life expectancy in years after age 66 for South Tulsa residents	13.031	12.992	13.232	13.491	13.362	11.641	12.027	12.649
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> Life expectancy in years after age 66 for North Tulsa residents	4.558	4.594	4.550	4.354	4.675	3.353	2.552	3.302
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	2.859	2.828	2.908	3.099	2.858	3.471	4.713	3.831

The equality score for this indicator **decreased by 7** since 2018.



South Tulsa residents live more than 3½ times longer past retirement age than North Tulsa residents.

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

Indicator 42: Cardiovascular disease mortality by race

Death from major cardiovascular disease: Black compared to Hispanic/Latinx Tulsa County residents (age-adjusted death rates)

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	33	36	37	33	37	31	37	37
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> Deaths of Black residents from major cardiovascular disease per 100,000 Black residents	445.6	345.6	438.5	485.4	492.1	548.8	503.1	505.7
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> Deaths of Hispanic/Latinx residents from major cardiovascular disease per 100,000 Hispanic/Latinx residents	139.7	127.8	179.0	154.0	193.8	160.0	203.8	203.8
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	3.190	2.704	2.450	3.152	2.539	3.430	2.469	2.481

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 4** since 2018.



Black Tulsans die from major cardiovascular disease at a rate that is 2½ times that of Hispanic/Latinx Tulsans.

Note: Data for this indicator are for Tulsa County.



PUBLIC HEALTH

TOPIC 3: WELL-BEING

TOPIC SCORES

2018: 29.67	2019: 29.00	2020: 34.00	2021: 34.33	2022: 30.33	2023: 31.33	2024: 33.67	2025: 31.33
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Change Score 2018 to 2025: **+1.66**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please see Appendix B, page 64.

Indicator 43: Food deserts by geography

Households living in food deserts: North Tulsa compared to South Tulsa households

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> Number of North Tulsa households living in food deserts per 1,000 North Tulsa households	723.959	723.959	734.040	727.845	688.960	685.571	676.982	677.544
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> Number of South Tulsa households living in food deserts per 1,000 South Tulsa households	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	723.959	723.959	734.040	727.845	688.960	685.571	676.982	677.544

The equality score for this indicator is the same as in 2018.



The share of residents of North Tulsa living in a food desert is hundreds of times higher than the share of residents of South Tulsa.

Note: A food desert is defined as an area characterized by low income population and limited access to healthy and affordable foods.

Indicator 44: Mentally unhealthy days by income

14+ days of poor mental health in past month: lower income compared to higher income Tulsa County adults

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	35	42	50	52	40	50	51	46
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> % of lower income adults with 14+ days of poor mental health	17.5%	19.5%	21.2%	20.6%	22.7%	22.9%	23.2%	25.1%
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> % of higher income adults with 14+ days of poor mental health	6.2%	10.0%	12.0%	12.1%	10.9%	13.0%	13.4%	13.5%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	2.823	1.950	1.767	1.702	2.083	1.770	1.727	1.860

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 11** since 2018.



Lower income adults experience 14+ days of poor mental health per month at a rate that is 86% higher than higher income adults.

Note: The survey question reads: "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.

Indicator 45: Smoking by geography

Smoking: North Tulsa compared to South Tulsa residents

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	53	44	51	50	50	43	49	47
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> % of North Tulsa residents who smoke	28.7%	33.9%	27.8%	27.5%	26.4%	26.0%	23.5%	22.7%
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> % of South Tulsa residents who smoke	17.0%	17.7%	16.1%	15.6%	15.0%	13.4%	13.1%	12.3%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	1.688	1.915	1.727	1.757	1.762	1.939	1.789	1.842

The equality score for this indicator **decreased by 6** since 2018.



Smoking prevalence in North Tulsa is 84% higher than in South Tulsa.



THEME 6 SERVICES



Change Score 2018 to 2025: **+2.67**

The topics included in the Services theme involve conditions contributing to Tulsans' overall quality of life. Access to key resources can make a massive 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.

With a modest increase of nearly three points from the baseline score in 2018, the Services 2025 score of **38.89** positions Services at second to lowest score among the six themes. 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.

We have observed somewhat consistent improvement over the years in internet access for Tulsans generally as measured by *Indicator 47: Internet Access by Race*. Overall, the shares of both Hispanic/Latinx and White households that lack access to a computer with high-speed internet have declined substantially since 2018. While White households in Tulsa are still less likely than Hispanic/Latinx households to lack broadband, the disparity continues to shrink, resulting in a 33-point score improvement since 2018.

THEME SCORES

2024:
38.33

2023:
36.00

2022:
38.22

2021:
42.11

2020:
41.78

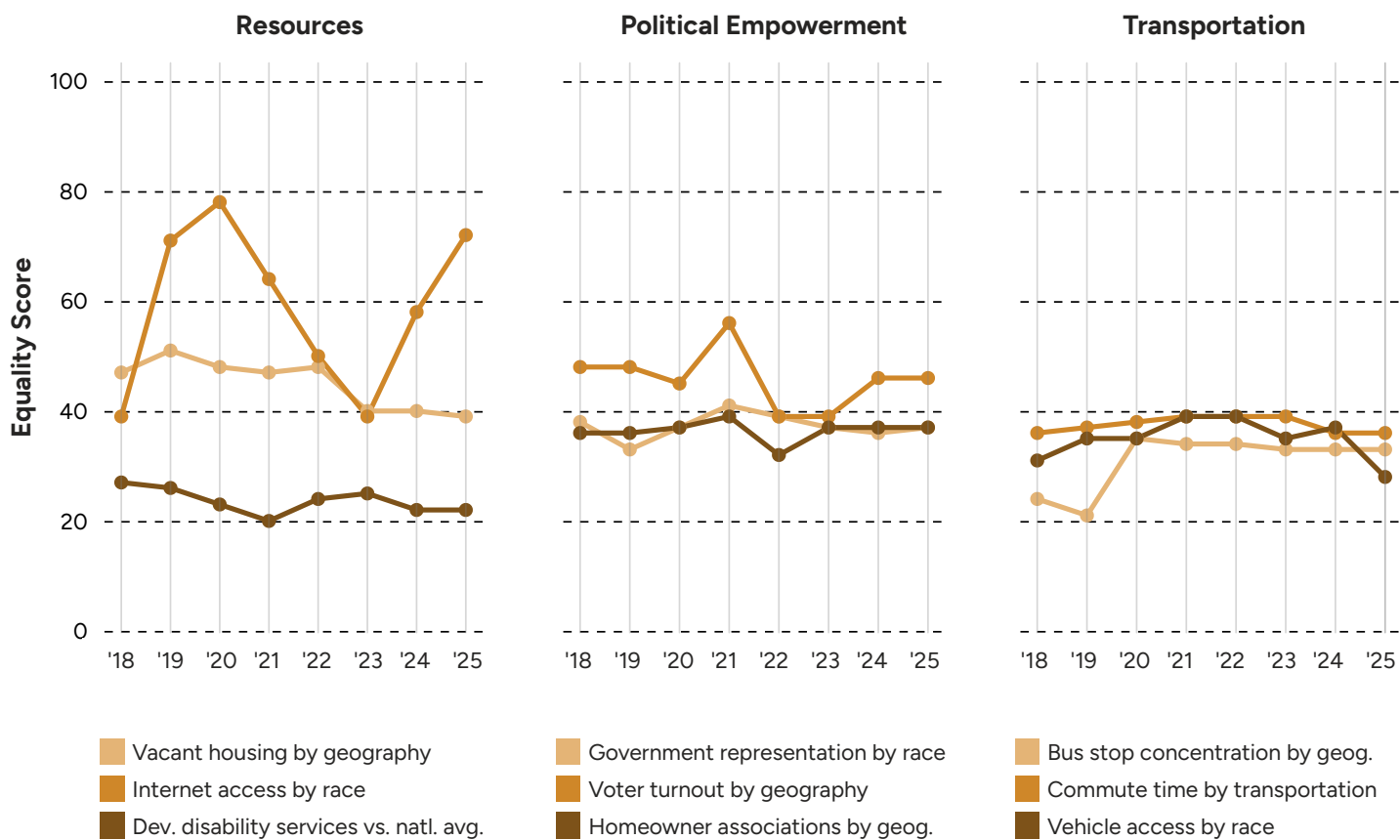
2019:
39.78

2018:
36.22





Services Theme = 38.89/100



Due to a lack of new data, the following indicators repeat previous years' data: Services for Persons with Developmental Disabilities by Comparison to National Average (2025), Voter Turnout by Geography (2019, 2023, 2025) and Vehicle Access by Race (2020).



SERVICES

TOPIC 1: RESOURCES

TOPIC SCORES

2018: 37.67	2019: 49.33	2020: 49.67	2021: 43.67	2022: 40.67	2023: 34.67	2024: 40.00	2025: 44.33
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Change Score 2018 to 2025: **+6.66**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please see Appendix B, page 64.

Indicator 46: Vacant housing by geography

Vacant housing units: North Tulsa compared to South Tulsa

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	47	51	48	47	48	40	40	39
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> % of North Tulsa housing units that are vacant	17.0%	16.9%	17.2%	17.2%	16.6%	16.7%	15.5%	15.0%
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> % of South Tulsa housing units that are vacant	9.2%	9.7%	9.5%	9.4%	9.2%	8.0%	7.5%	6.8%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	1.848	1.742	1.811	1.828	1.811	2.086	2.062	2.193

The equality score for this indicator **decreased by 8** since 2018.



Housing vacancy rate in North Tulsa is more than twice the rate in South Tulsa.

Indicator 47: Internet access by race

Lack of access to computer with high speed internet at home: Hispanic/Latinx compared to White households

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	39	71	78	64	50	39	58	72
Comparison Group A: % of Hispanic/Latinx households without internet access	26.3%	18.2%	12.1%	12.1%	12.8%	19.1%	9.7%	6.7%
Comparison Group B: % of White households without internet access	11.8%	14.1%	10.6%	8.5%	7.3%	8.6%	6.2%	5.3%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	2.229	1.291	1.142	1.435	1.753	2.221	1.563	1.263

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 33** since 2018.



The percentage of Hispanic/Latinx Tulsans without access to a computer with high speed internet at home is 26% higher than the percentage of White Tulsans.

Note: This indicator represents the proportion of households that either have no computer or have a computer but no access to high-speed internet.

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

Increase in state funding needed to serve persons with intellectual or developmental disabilities (IDD) on waiting list: OK compared to ntl. avg.

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	27	26	23	20	24	25	22	22
Comparison Group A: % increase in state funding needed to serve Oklahomans with IDD on waiting list	103.7%	97.0%	101.7%	100.6%	100.1%	83.5%	85.7%	85.7%
Comparison Group B: National average % increase in state funding needed to serve people with IDD on waiting list	26.2%	23.4%	22.0%	19.5%	22.0%	19.5%	17.7%	17.7%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	3.958	4.145	4.623	5.153	4.549	4.273	4.835	4.835

The equality score for this indicator **decreased by 5** since 2018.



The percent increase in state funding needed to serve Oklahomans with developmental disabilities is nearly 5 times the national average.

Note: Full definition of indicator: the ratio of the percent increase needed in Medicaid waiver and/or Intermediate Care Facility for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF/IID) programs in order to serve persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities who are on the waiting list for Medicaid-waiver-funded long-term supports and services (LTSS) for Oklahoma to national average.



SERVICES

TOPIC 2: POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

TOPIC SCORES

2018: 40.67	2019: 39.00	2020: 39.67	2021: 45.33	2022: 36.67	2023: 37.67	2024: 39.67	2025: 40.00
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Change Score 2018 to 2025: **-0.67**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please see Appendix B, page 64.

Indicator 49: Government representation by race

Membership on City of Tulsa Authorities, Boards and Commissions (ABCs): White compared to Hispanic/Latinx residents

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	38	33	37	41	39	37	36	37
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> Number of White members of ABCs per 1,000 White residents	0.857	1.012	1.219	0.719	0.747	0.717	0.710	0.867
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> Number of Hispanic/Latinx members of ABCs per 1,000 Hispanic/Latinx residents	0.354	0.324	0.493	0.363	0.342	0.280	0.263	0.337
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	2.421	3.121	2.473	1.981	2.185	2.561	2.703	2.570

The equality score for this indicator **decreased by 1** since 2018.



White Tulsans are represented on Tulsa Authorities, Boards, and Commissions at a rate that is 2½ times the rate of Hispanic/Latinx Tulsans.

Indicator 50: Voter turnout by geography

Participation in last general election: South Tulsa compared to North Tulsa voting age citizens

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	48	48	45	56	39	39	46	46
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> Number of South Tulsans who voted per 1,000 South Tulsa voting age citizens	546.499	546.499	458.326	582.563	470.365	470.365	584.571	584.571
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> Number of North Tulsans who voted per 1,000 North Tulsa voting age citizens	303.537	303.537	243.714	363.032	213.846	213.846	313.181	313.181
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	1.800	1.800	1.881	1.605	2.200	2.200	1.867	1.867

The equality score for this indicator **decreased by 2** since 2018.



Voter turnout in South Tulsa is nearly twice that of North Tulsa.

Note: Voter turnout for this indicator is measured as those voting in the last general election at the time of data collection. The 2025 report data reflect voter turnout data in the November 2024 election.

Indicator 51: Neighborhood and homeowner associations by geography

Neighborhood and Homeowner Associations (NHA): South Tulsa compared to East Tulsa

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	36	36	37	39	32	37	37	37
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> Number of NHAs in South Tulsa per 1,000 South Tulsa residents	1.261	1.333	1.366	1.388	1.238	1.454	1.453	1.491
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> Number of NHAs in East Tulsa per 1,000 East Tulsa residents	0.462	0.486	0.549	0.615	0.381	0.589	0.571	0.579
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	2.729	2.743	2.488	2.257	3.250	2.470	2.546	2.575

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 1** since 2018.



South Tulsa has 2½ times the number of Neighborhood and Homeowner Associations as East Tulsa per capita.



SERVICES

TOPIC 3: TRANSPORTATION

TOPIC SCORES

2018: 30.33	2019: 31.00	2020: 36.00	2021: 37.33	2022: 37.33	2023: 35.67	2024: 35.33	2025: 32.33
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Change Score 2018 to 2025: **+2.00**

For a comprehensive list of all data sources and years used, please see Appendix B, page 64.

Indicator 52: Bus stop concentration by geography

Bus stops: Midtown Tulsa compared to South Tulsa

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	24	21	35	34	34	33	33	33
<i>Comparison Group A: Number of bus stops in Midtown Tulsa per 1,000 Midtown Tulsa residents</i>	6.817	6.155	4.324	4.401	4.392	4.004	3.824	3.819
<i>Comparison Group B: Number of bus stops in South Tulsa per 1,000 South Tulsa residents</i>	1.543	1.267	1.498	1.502	1.464	1.289	1.232	1.233
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	4.418	4.858	2.887	2.930	3.001	3.107	3.104	3.096

The equality score for this indicator **increased by 9** since 2018.



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

Indicator 53: Commute time by mode of transportation

Commute time of less than 30 minutes: private vehicle compared to public transportation

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	36	37	38	39	39	39	36	36
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> % of private vehicle users with a 30 minute or less commute	85.8%	85.5%	85.4%	85.4%	85.8%	86.0%	86.1%	85.2%
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> % of public transportation users with a 30 minute or less commute	32.3%	34.7%	36.1%	39.6%	39.5%	38.8%	31.9%	31.9%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	2.653	2.467	2.369	2.158	2.172	2.218	2.697	2.671

The equality score for this indicator is the same as in 2018.



The percentage of private vehicle commuters traveling less than 30 minutes to work is more than 2½ times that of public transportation commuters.

Note: For this indicator, commute time to work does not include persons who work from home.

Indicator 54: Vehicle access by race

Lack of vehicle access: Black compared to White households

Report Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Equality Score	31	35	35	39	39	35	37	28
<i>Comparison Group A:</i> % of Black households without access to a vehicle	16.3%	15.7%	15.7%	12.7%	13.4%	12.9%	13.8%	18.3%
<i>Comparison Group B:</i> % of White households without access to a vehicle	4.8%	5.6%	5.6%	5.7%	6.1%	4.6%	5.4%	4.7%
Ratio of Comparison Group A to Comparison Group B	3.396	2.804	2.804	2.232	2.192	2.839	2.538	3.865

The equality score for this indicator **decreased by 3** since 2018.



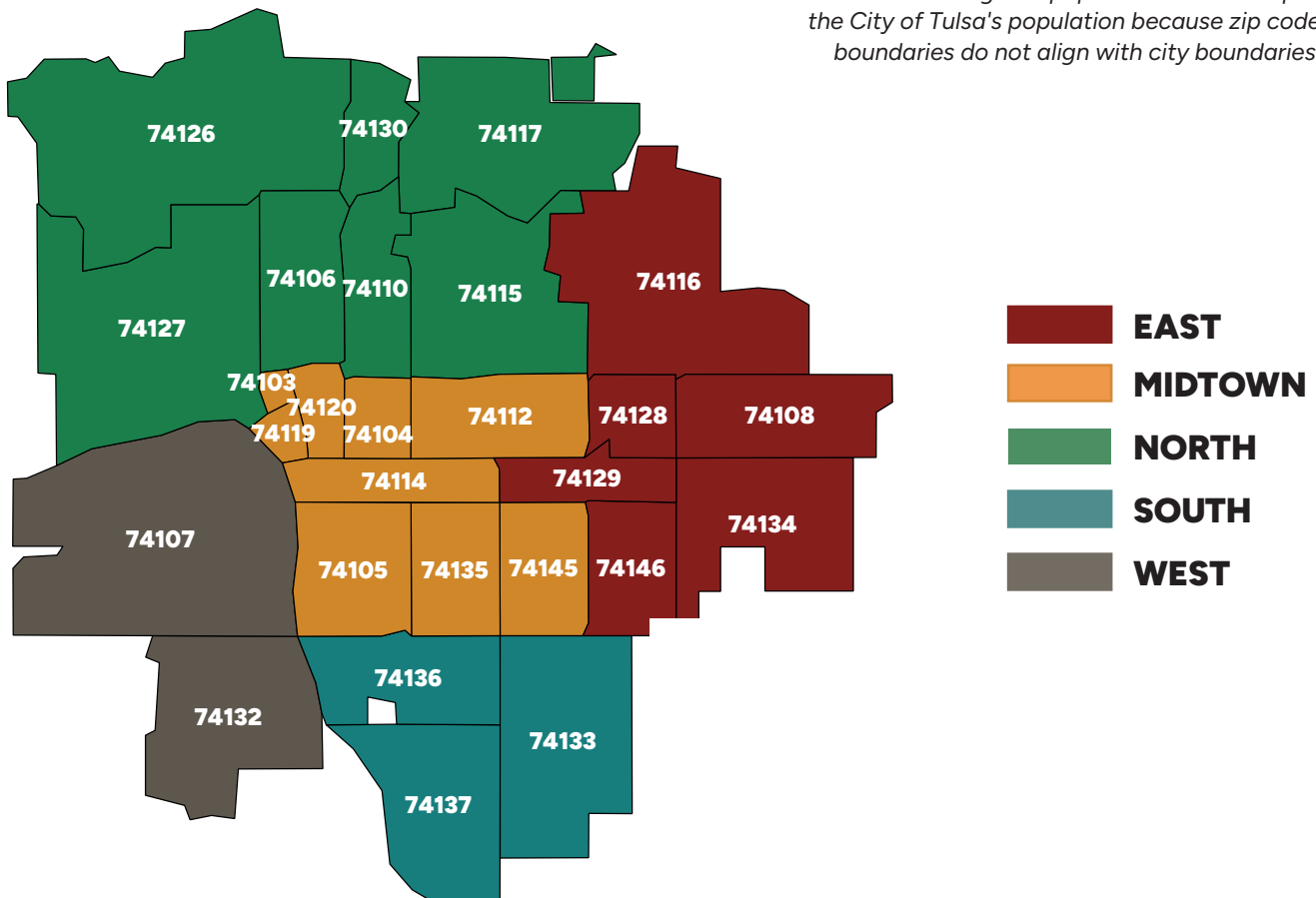
The percentage of Black householders without access to a vehicle is nearly 4 times that of White householders.

APPENDIX A

TULSA REGIONS

REGION	ZIP CODES	2024 POPULATION
East Tulsa	74108, 74116, 74128, 74129, 74134, 74146	82,895
Midtown Tulsa	74103, 74104, 74105, 74112, 74114, 74119, 74120, 74135, 74145	126,736
North Tulsa	74106, 74110, 74115, 74117, 74126, 74127, 74130	83,704
South Tulsa	74133, 74136, 74137	108,648
West Tulsa	74107, 74132	29,871
City of Tulsa		413,652

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2024 1-year (city) and 5-year (regions) American Community Survey.
 Note: The sum of regions' populations do not equal the City of Tulsa's population because zip code boundaries do not align with city boundaries.



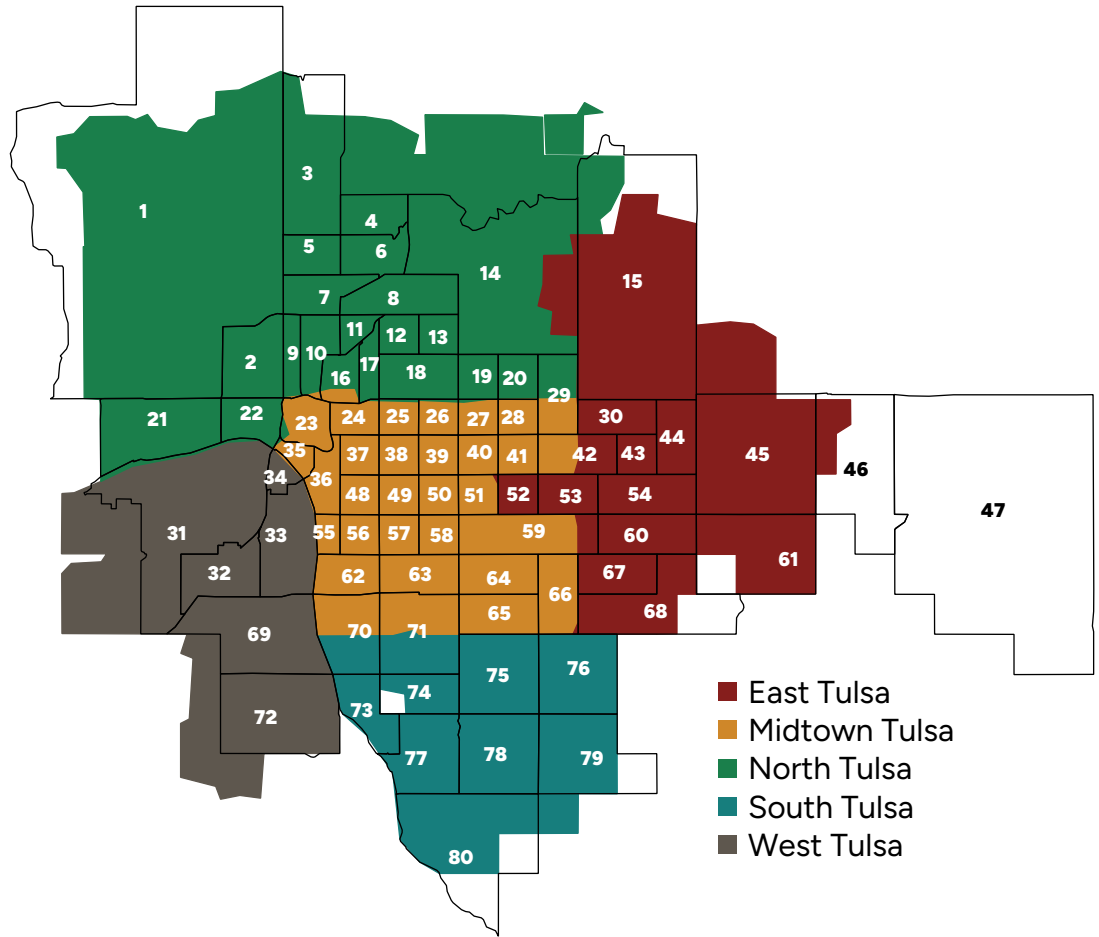
TULSA EQUALITY INDICATORS REGIONS WITH OVERLAY OF CITY OF TULSA NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS INDEX NEIGHBORHOOD STATISTICAL AREAS

This map shows the boundaries of the 80 Neighborhood Statistical Areas defined by the City of Tulsa's Neighborhood Conditions Index (NCI) in relation to Equality Indicator regions.

The NCI provides detailed demographic and socioeconomic data as well as information about land use, transportation, economic development, access to social and cultural opportunities, public services and much more for every Tulsa neighborhood.

While Tulsa Equality Indicators regions are based on zip codes, NCI areas are based on census tracts, producing boundary lines that don't necessarily align. NCI regions 46 and 47 are located within large zip codes that are associated primarily with other incorporated places.

Learn more Tulsa's Neighborhood Conditions Index and access reports at <https://tulsaplanning.org/neighborhoods/nci/>



Map Label Neighborhood Statistical Area

1	Osage Hills	21	Charles Page	41	Leisure Lanes	61	Stone Ridge
2	Gilcrease Hills	22	Irving	42	Metcalfe-Magic Circle	62	South Brookside
3	Chamberlain	23	Downtown	43	Cooper	63	Patrick Henry
4	North Ridge	24	Pearl	44	Tower Heights	64	Park Plaza
5	Walt Whitman	25	Kendall-Whittier	45	East Woods	65	Sungate
6	Flat Rock Creek	26	Turner Park	46	Spunky Creek	66	Regency-Woodland
7	Hawthorne	27	Braden Park	47	Fair Oaks	67	Alsuma
8	Lloyd Park	28	McClure Park	48	Woodward Park	68	Crystal Creek-Quail Ridge
9	Reservoir Hill-The Heights	29	Layman-Clarland	49	Bryn Mawr-Lakewood	69	Turkey Mountain
10	Dunbar-Greenwood	30	Western Village	50	Mayo	70	Riverwood
11	Booker T Washington	31	Berryhill	51	Hoover	71	Southern Hills
12	Springdale	32	Red Fork	52	Terrace	72	Tulsa Hills
13	Louisville Heights	33	Garden City	53	Longview	73	Kensington
14	Mohawk Park-Dawson	34	Eugene Field	54	Eastland	74	Harvard Bend
15	Mingo Valley	35	Riverview	55	West Brookside	75	Grissom-Thoreau
16	Crutchfield	36	Maple Ridge	56	East Brookside	76	Woodland Hills
17	Cherokee Heights	37	Cherry Street	57	Ranch Acres	77	Vensel Creek
18	Sequoyah	38	Renaissance-Florence Park	58	Whiteside	78	Hunter Park
19	Maplewood	39	Fair	59	Southroads-Briarwood	79	South Ridge
20	McKinley-Mitchell	40	Wedgwood-Crowell Heights	60	Briarglen-Plaza	80	South Point

APPENDIX B

DATA SOURCES

THEME 1: ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY



Topic 1: Business Development

Indicator 1. Business ownership by gender: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, & 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Indicator 2. Business ownership by race: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, & 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

Indicator 3. Payday loans & banks by geography: Data Axle Reference Solutions, U.S. Historical Businesses Database, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, & 2024

Topic 2: Employment

Indicator 4. Unemployment by race: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, & 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Indicator 5. Commute time by geography: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, & 2024 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Indicator 6. High wage occupations by race: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, & 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Topic 3: Income

Indicator 7. Living wage by geography: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, & 2024 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Indicator 8. Median household income by race: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, & 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Indicator 9. Poverty by educational attainment: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, & 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

THEME 2: EDUCATION



Topic 1: Impediments to Learning

Indicator 10. Suspensions by race: Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, School Years 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2024, & 2025

Indicator 11. Chronic absenteeism by race: Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, School Years 2017 & 2020; Oklahoma State Department of Education, Oklahoma School Report Cards, School Years 2018, 2019, 2022, 2023, 2024, & 2025

Indicator 12. Dropping out by income: Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, School Years 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022, 2023 & 2025

Topic 2: Quality and Opportunity

Indicator 13. Emergency teacher certification by geography: Oklahoma State Department of Education, Emergency Certifications webpage, School Years 2017, 2018, & 2021; Oklahoma State Department of Education, Unpublished State Board of Education meeting report, Feb. 2024, Dec. 2024, Dec 2025; Oklahoma State Department of Education public records: Certified Staff Directory 2025-2026

Indicator 14. Postsecondary opportunities participation by english proficiency: Oklahoma State Department of Education, Oklahoma School Report Cards, School Years 2018, 2019, 2022, 2023, 2024, & 2025

Indicator 15. School report card score by income: Oklahoma State Department of Education, Oklahoma School Report Cards, School Years 2018, 2019, 2022, 2023, 2024, & 2025; Oklahoma State Department of Education, Low Income Report, School Years 2018, 2019, 2022, 2023, 2024, & 2025

Topic 3: Student Achievement

Indicator 16. Third grade reading proficiency by income: Tulsa Public Schools unpublished data, School Years 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, & 2025

Indicator 17. Graduation by English proficiency: Oklahoma State Department of Education, Oklahoma School Report Cards, School Years 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2024, & 2025

Indicator 18. College completion by race: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, & 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

THEME 3: HOUSING



Topic 1: Homeownership

Indicator 19. Homeownership by race: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, & 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Indicator 20. Home purchase loan denial by race: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act Database, Conventional Purchases by Race, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022, 2023, & 2024

Indicator 21. Housing cost burden by income: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, & 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Topic 2: Homelessness

Indicator 22. Youth homelessness by race: Homeless Management Information System, Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, for annual time periods beginning Oct. 1, 2016 to Sept. 30, 2020; A Way Home for Tulsa Interactive Data Dashboard, for annual time periods beginning Oct. 1, 2021 to Sept. 30, 2023; Tulsa Housing Solutions unpublished data for Oct. 1, 2023 to Sept. 30, 2025

Indicator 23. Homelessness by veteran status: Homeless Management Information System, Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, for annual time periods beginning Oct. 1, 2016 to Sept. 30, 2020; A Way Home for Tulsa Interactive Data Dashboard, for annual time periods beginning Oct. 1, 2021 to Sept. 30, 2023; Tulsa Housing Solutions unpublished data for Oct. 1, 2023 to Sept. 30, 2025

Indicator 24. Homelessness by disability status: Homeless Management Information System, Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, for annual time periods beginning Oct. 1, 2016 to Sept. 30, 2020; A Way Home for Tulsa Interactive Data Dashboard, for annual time periods beginning Oct. 1, 2021 to Sept. 30, 2023; Tulsa Housing Solutions unpublished data for Oct. 1, 2023 to Sept. 30, 2025

Topic 3: Tenant Stability

Indicator 25. Rent burden by income: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, & 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Indicator 26. Evictions by race: The Eviction Lab, 2015 & 2016; Open Justice Oklahoma, Oklahoma Policy Institute, unpublished data for calendar years 2019, 2020, 2023, & 2024

Indicator 27. Housing complaints by geography: Tulsa Health Department unpublished data, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, & 2023

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Indicator 30. Female arrests by comparison to national average: Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation unpublished data, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022, 2023, & 2024; Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting: National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022, 2023, & 2024

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Indicator 32. TPD workforce by gender: Tulsa Police Department, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2022 Internal Affairs Annual Report; Tulsa Police Department unpublished data, 2020; Tulsa Police Department, 2023 & 2024 Annual Report

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Indicator 34. Child abuse and neglect by comparison to national average: Oklahoma Department of Human Services, FY 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2023, & 2024 Annual Report Statistical Tables; U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau, Child Maltreatment 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2023, & 2024

Indicator 35. Homicide victimization by race: City of Tulsa unpublished data, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022, 2023, & 2024

Indicator 36. 911 Domestic violence calls by geography: City of Tulsa unpublished data, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022, 2023, & 2024

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Indicator 37. Health insurance by race: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, & 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Indicator 38. Emergency room use by geography: Tulsa Health Department unpublished data, 2017, 2018, 2022, 2023, & 2024

Indicator 39. Veterans Affairs appointment wait time by comparison to national average: U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs, Completed Appointment Wait Times National, Facility, and Division Level Summaries, Measured from Preferred Date for Reporting Periods Ending: Oct. 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and Feb. 2021; FOIA request to U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs, VSSC Access to Care PowerBI dashboard, Feb. 2024; FOIA request to U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs, Completed Appointment Wait Times, Jan. 2026

Topic 2: Mortality

Indicator 40. Infant mortality by race: Oklahoma State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Health Care Information, Vital Statistics 2014-16, 2015-17, 2016-18, 2017-19, 2018-20, 2019-21, 2020-22, & 2021-23

Indicator 41. Life expectancy by geography: Tulsa Health Department unpublished data, 2013-15, 2014-16, 2015-17, 2016-18, 2017-19, 2019-21, 2021-23, & 2022-24

Indicator 42. Cardiovascular disease mortality by race: Oklahoma State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Health Care Information, Vital Statistics 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, & 2023

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Indicator 44. Mentally unhealthy days by income: Oklahoma State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Health Care Information, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2021-22, 2022-23, & 2023-24

Indicator 45. Smoking by geography: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 500 Cities & Places: Local Data for Better Health, Model-based estimates for current smoking among adults aged ≥ 18 years, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2023, 2024, & 2025 releases; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, & 2023

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Indicator 46. Vacant housing by geography: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, & 2024 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Indicator 47. Internet access by race: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, & 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Indicator 48. Services for persons with developmental disabilities by comparison to national average: Larson, S. A., et al, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, & 2021, In-home and residential long-term supports and services for persons with intellectual or developmental disabilities: Status and trends 2014 through 2018; Larson, S. A., et al, 2022, 2024, Long-term supports and services for persons with intellectual or developmental disabilities: Status and trends through 2019, 2020

Topic 2: Political Empowerment

Indicator 49. Government representation by race: City of Tulsa open data, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, & 2025

Indicator 50. Voter turnout by geography: Oklahoma State Election Board data request, November 2016, 2018, & 2020 elections; Oklahoma State Election Board, OK Election Data Warehouse, November 2022, & 2024 general elections

Indicator 51. Neighborhood and homeowner associations by geography: City of Tulsa open data, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2024, Jan. 2025 & Dec. 2025

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Indicator 52. Bus stop concentration by geography: Metropolitan Tulsa Transit Authority unpublished data, 2018; INCOG unpublished data, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, & 2025

Indicator 53. Commute time by mode of transportation: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, & 2024 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Indicator 54. Vehicle access by race: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, & 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

Source Notes: In addition to indicators using the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) as the primary data source as noted above, ACS data were used in the calculation of rates for many other indicators. For example, ACS population counts for youth by race were used to calculate rates of homelessness for indicator 22, Youth homelessness by race. ACS 1-year estimates were used when possible, but in several instances 5-year estimates were required. For indicator 53, Commute time by mode of transportation, 5-year estimates were used because of excessively high margins of error associated with the 1-year estimates. Five-year estimates were used for all indicators making regional comparisons due to unavailability of ACS 1-year estimates at the zip code level.

Several of the indicators have one or more years for which new data were not available at the time of report preparation for that particular year. In those instances, the prior year's data and scores were repeated and were used to calculate topic, theme, and city scores. Indicators with repeated year(s) of data include:

Indicator	Repeated Data by Report Year
Emergency teacher certification by geography	2020, 2022
Postsecondary opportunities participation by English proficiency	2019, 2021
School report card score by income	2019, 2021
Graduation by English proficiency	2021
Evictions by race	2022, 2024
Housing Complaints by geography	2025
Emergency room use by geography	2020, 2021, 2022
Veterans Affairs appointment wait time by comparison to national average	2022
Cardiovascular disease mortality by race	2025
Food deserts by geography	2019
Services for persons with developmental disabilities by comparison to national average	2025
Voter turnout by geography	2019, 2023, 2025
Vehicle access by race	2020

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APPENDIX C

RATIO TO SCORE CONVERSION TABLE

Score Range	Ratio from	Ratio to	Increase by
100	1.000	1.004	n/a
99	1.005	1.009	+0.005
98	1.010	1.014	+0.005
97	1.015	1.019	+0.005
96	1.020	1.024	+0.005
95	1.025	1.029	+0.005
94	1.030	1.034	+0.005
93	1.035	1.039	+0.005
92	1.040	1.044	+0.005
91	1.045	1.049	+0.005
90	1.050	1.054	+0.005
89	1.055	1.059	+0.005
88	1.060	1.064	+0.005
87	1.065	1.069	+0.005
86	1.070	1.074	+0.005
85	1.075	1.079	+0.005
84	1.080	1.084	+0.005
83	1.085	1.089	+0.005
82	1.090	1.094	+0.005
81	1.095	1.099	+0.005
80	1.100	1.119	+0.020
79	1.120	1.139	+0.020
78	1.140	1.159	+0.020
77	1.160	1.179	+0.020
76	1.180	1.199	+0.020
75	1.200	1.219	+0.020
74	1.220	1.239	+0.020
73	1.240	1.259	+0.020
72	1.260	1.279	+0.020
71	1.280	1.299	+0.020
70	1.300	1.319	+0.020
69	1.320	1.339	+0.020
68	1.340	1.359	+0.020
67	1.360	1.379	+0.020
66	1.380	1.399	+0.020
65	1.400	1.419	+0.020
64	1.420	1.439	+0.020
63	1.440	1.459	+0.020
62	1.460	1.479	+0.020
61	1.480	1.499	+0.020
60	1.500	1.524	+0.025
59	1.525	1.549	+0.025
58	1.550	1.574	+0.025
57	1.575	1.599	+0.025
56	1.600	1.624	+0.025
55	1.625	1.649	+0.025
54	1.650	1.674	+0.025
53	1.675	1.699	+0.025
52	1.700	1.724	+0.025
51	1.725	1.749	+0.025

Score Range	Ratio from	Ratio to	Increase by
50	1.750	1.774	+0.025
49	1.775	1.799	+0.025
48	1.800	1.824	+0.025
47	1.825	1.849	+0.025
46	1.850	1.874	+0.025
45	1.875	1.899	+0.025
44	1.900	1.924	+0.025
43	1.925	1.949	+0.025
42	1.950	1.974	+0.025
41	1.975	1.999	+0.025
40	2.000	2.149	+0.150
39	2.150	2.299	+0.150
38	2.300	2.449	+0.150
37	2.450	2.599	+0.150
36	2.600	2.749	+0.150
35	2.750	2.899	+0.150
34	2.900	3.049	+0.150
33	3.050	3.199	+0.150
32	3.200	3.349	+0.150
31	3.350	3.499	+0.150
30	3.500	3.649	+0.150
29	3.650	3.799	+0.150
28	3.800	3.949	+0.150
27	3.950	4.099	+0.150
26	4.100	4.249	+0.150
25	4.250	4.399	+0.150
24	4.400	4.549	+0.150
23	4.550	4.699	+0.150
22	4.700	4.849	+0.150
21	4.850	4.999	+0.150
20	5.000	5.249	+0.250
19	5.250	5.499	+0.250
18	5.500	5.749	+0.250
17	5.750	5.999	+0.250
16	6.000	6.249	+0.250
15	6.250	6.499	+0.250
14	6.500	6.749	+0.250
13	6.750	6.999	+0.250
12	7.000	7.249	+0.250
11	7.250	7.499	+0.250
10	7.500	7.749	+0.250
9	7.750	7.999	+0.250
8	8.000	8.249	+0.250
7	8.250	8.499	+0.250
6	8.500	8.749	+0.250
5	8.750	8.999	+0.250
4	9.000	9.249	+0.250
3	9.250	9.499	+0.250
2	9.500	9.749	+0.250
1	9.750	9.999	+0.250

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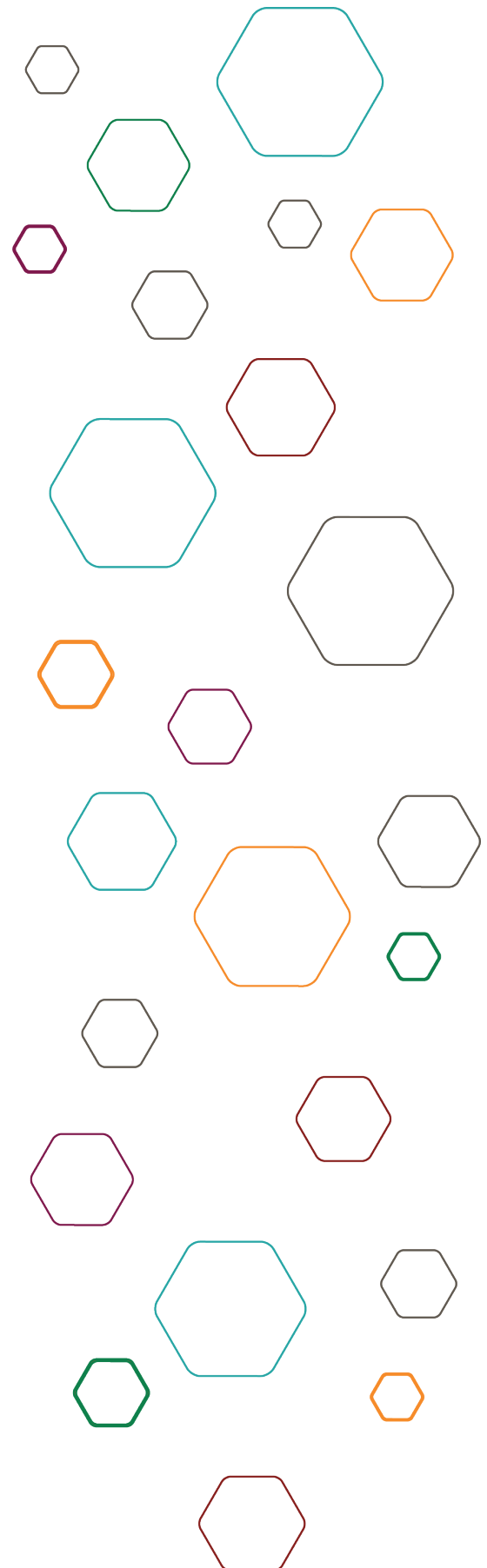
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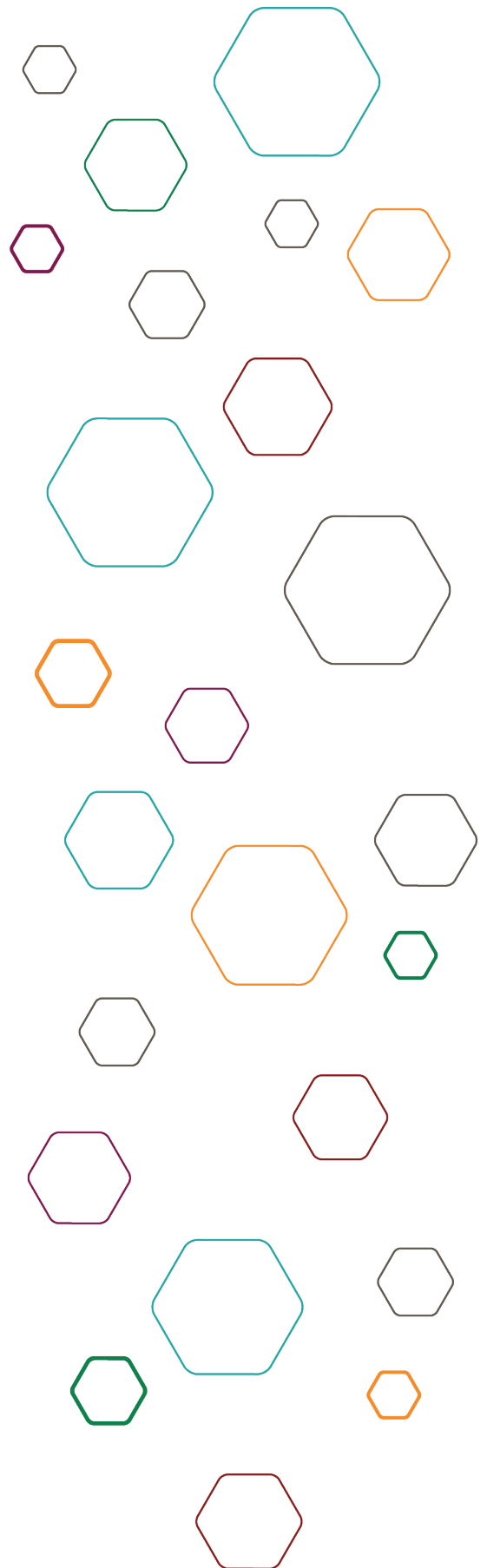
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Tulsa Equality Indicators team would like to thank the following people and organizations for their subject matter expertise and assistance with data collection and analysis which helped make this report possible:

- Alisia Myers, Neighborhood Liaison, City of Tulsa Department of City Experience
- Amanda Fullerton, Data Analyst, Tulsa Health Department
- Christopher Cordova, Statistical Research Specialist, Statistical Analysis Center, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation
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TULSA EQUALITY INDICATORS

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