# The Racial Wealth Gap in Oklahoma

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Oklahoma Policy Institute is a nonprofit, nonpartisan think tank that provides datadriven information, analysis, and ideas on state policy issues

# Building Economic Security Over a Lifetime









#### **Overview**

### I. Key Concepts

- → Measuring 'race' and wealth
- ♦ What is the wealth gap?
- → Historical roots of the gap

### II. Measuring the Racial Wealth Gap in Oklahoma

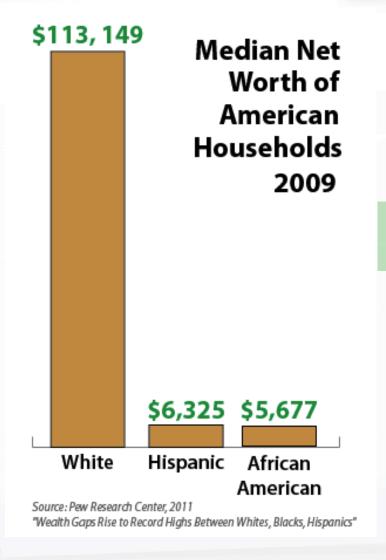
- 1. Foundational Assets
- 2. Generative Assets
- 3. Regenerative Assets

### III. Closing the Gap

# Measuring 'Race' & Wealth

Ethnicity:	☐ Hispanic or Latino	☐ Not Hispanic or Latino
Race:	American Indian or Alaska native	Asian Black or African American
		☐ White

- ♦ Racial categories are not *fixed* or *essential* demographic markers
- → 'Race' is constructed by social, cultural, & political forces
- → There is no direct causal relationship between race and wealth



# What is the Wealth Gap?

**Assets - Liabilities = Net Worth** 

White households possess 18x more wealth than Hispanic households and 20x more wealth than African American households

### What is Wealth?

#### ♦ Wealth is distinct from income

- ♦ This changes our conception of poverty
- ♦ Income poverty vs. asset poverty

#### ♦ Wealth is measured in terms of assets

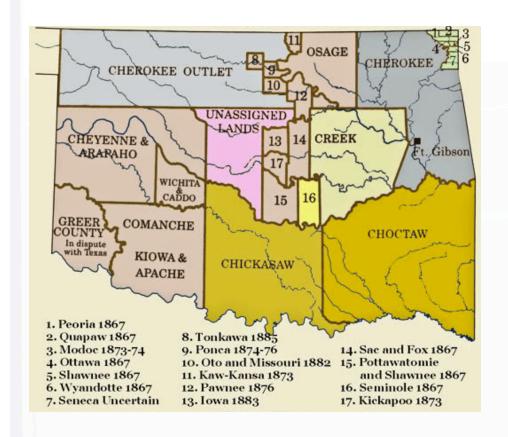
- → Tangible financial assets (i.e. savings account, property)
- ♦ Intangible assets (i.e. education, health)

# Households without sufficient net worth to subsist at the poverty level for 3 months, 39.1% Oklahoma 2008 Households White Households of Color

Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 4.
Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2009

# Asset poverty in Oklahoma

The asset poverty rate for households of color in Oklahoma is nearly double the rate for White households



# Historical Roots of the Gap

- → Homestead Act (1862)
- Large scale redistribution
   of land from autonomous
   tribes to farmers

# THE OSAGE INDIAN MURDERS



The true story of a multiple murder plot to acquire the estates of wealthy Osage Tribe members

# Historical Roots of the Gap

- Osage Reign of Terror (1920s)
- Mineral holdings were violently stripped from Osage members





# Historical Roots of the Gap

- → Tulsa Race Riot (1921)
- ♦ In a single day, hundreds of homes, banks, and businesses in North Tulsa were destroyed

### 



# Historical Roots of the Gap

→ Mortgage interest deduction



# Historical Roots of the Gap

♦ Intergenerational Wealth Transfers

**Grandparents A** 

House on 20 acres

**Parents**: Paid for college & law school

**You** earn significant income & build assets

**Grandparents B** 

\$35,000

Parents: Bought a house

**You** rent the house for monthly income

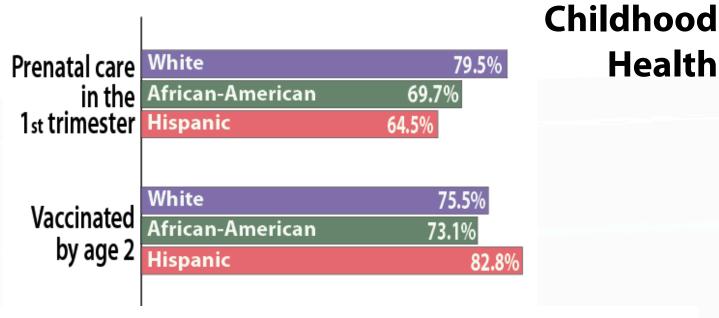
# II. Measuring the Racial Wealth Gap

- **1 Foundational Assets** (health, education, transportation) Prerequisites to employment that generates income
- **2 Generative Assets** (employment, income)

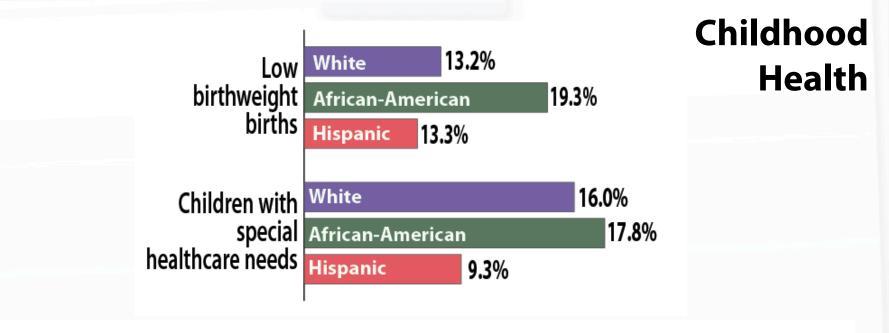
  The cash flow that enables financial security and asset-building
- 3 Regenerative Assets (savings, homeownership)
  Assets that generate wealth without labor

# 1. Foundational Assets: Health

- → Health is your most fundamental asset
- Poor health lowers quality of life, inhibits employment, and drains income
- Measuring the health gap
  - Childhood health
  - Smoking & obesity
  - ♦ Chronic disease
  - → Access to & quality of Care



- White mothers are accessing prenatal care at the highest rate
- > Hispanic children are accessing vaccinations at the highest rate
- African-American families are accessing both prenatal care & vaccinations at the lowest rates



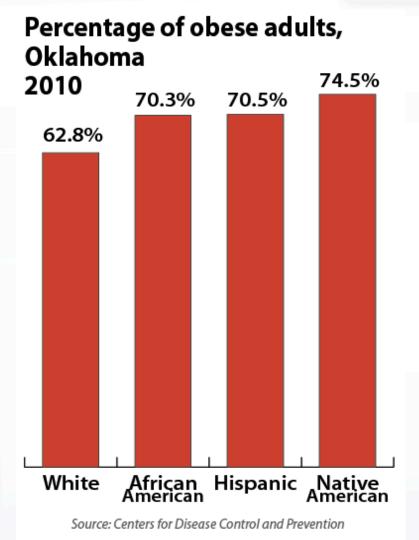
- African American children have the highest rate of low birthweight births and children with special healthcare needs
- Hispanic children have the lowest rate of children with special healthcare needs

# Percentage of adults who smoke, 31.5% 31.5% Oklahoma 2010 23.4% 21.2% Hispanic White African Native American American

# **Smoking**

African-Americans and Native Americans have the highest smoking rates

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

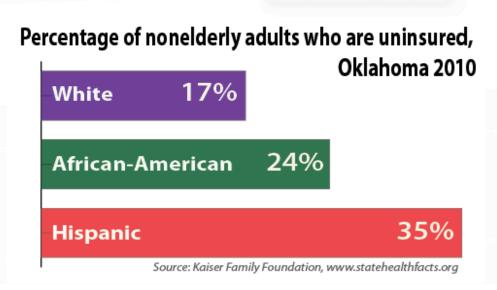


## **Obesity**

- By 2018, Oklahoma will have the highest obesity rate in the nation
  - The obesity rate is highest among people of color

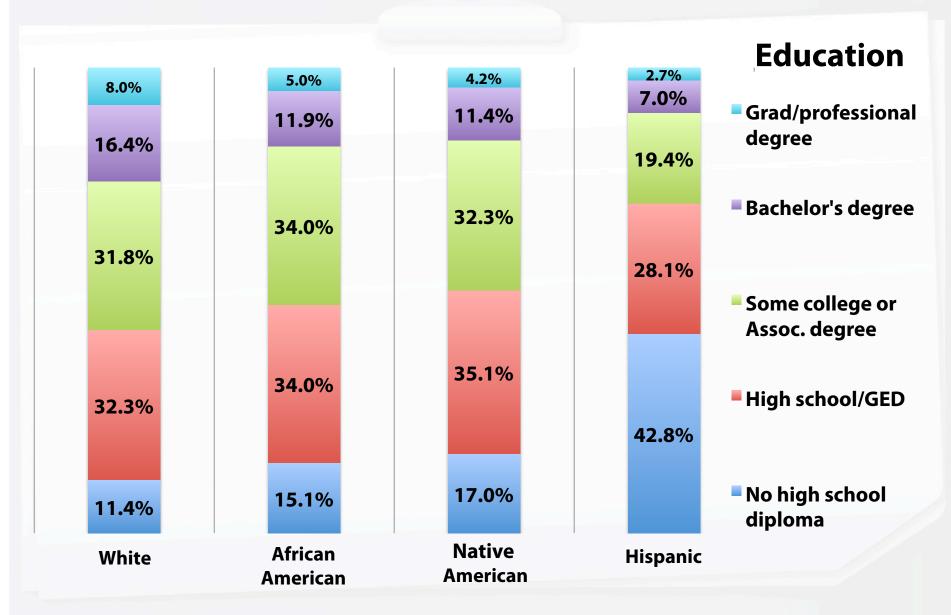
### **Chronic Disease**

- African-American residents are more likely than White and Hispanic residents to develop cancer and die from the disease
- African-American residents have the highest mortality rate for heart disease and are more than twice as likely to die from diabetes as White residents
- Native Americans (15.1%) and African-Americans (14.7%) have the highest prevalence of diabetes



# Access to & Quality of Care

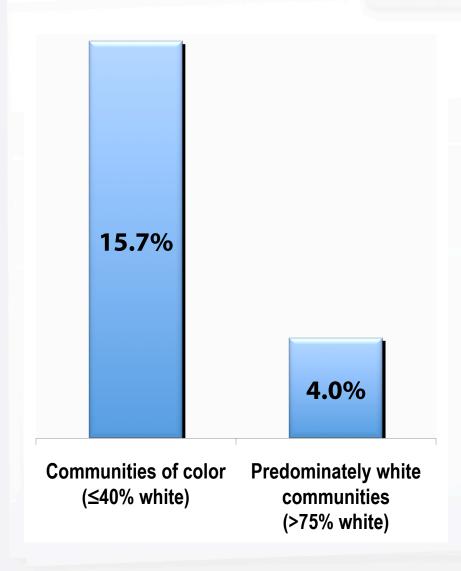
- Hispanic adults have the highest rate of uninsurance
- > Treatment disparities also contribute to the health gap
- Even insured adults face barriers, i.e. underinsurance, low incomes, lack of transportation, time off work, availability of PCP



Educational Attainment, 25 yrs. and older, Oklahoma 2010

### **Education**

- Hispanic Oklahomans face the widest gap in educational attainment
- Enrollment in higher education reflects the state's demographics, with the exception of Hispanic students
- However, there are still significant gaps in graduation rates from 4-yr colleges and universities
  - The average gap in graduation rates between white students and students of color is 11 percentage points
  - Northwestern Oklahoma State University and Langston University have achieved parity



# **Transportation**

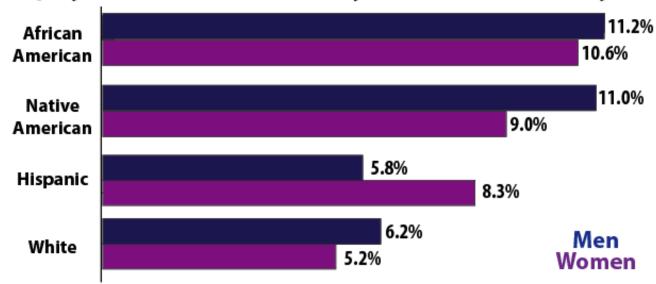
Households in communities of color are nearly 4x as likely as households in predominately white communities to report having no access to a vehicle

### 2. Generative Assets

- ♦ Generating sufficient cash flow is a prerequsite to asset-building
- ♦ Measuring the generative assests gap
  - ♦ Employment
  - ♦ Income

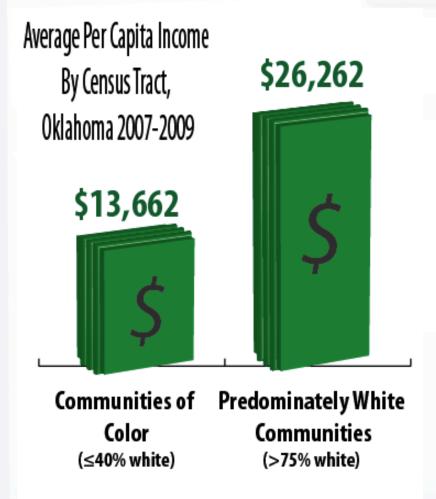
### **Employment**

#### Unemployment Rate in Oklahoma by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2008-2010



Source: U.S. Gensus Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Unemployment rate for the working age population (16 - 64 yrs)

Native American and African American workers are unemployed at nearly twice the rate of White workers

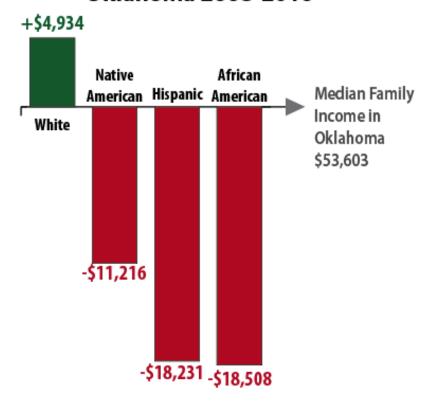


**Income** 

Predominately white communities earn nearly twice as much income per capita as communities of color

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Average per capita income in the past 12 months (in 2009 inflation-adjusted dollars) by census tract

#### Median Family Income Gap by Race/Ethnicity, Oklahoma 2008-2010

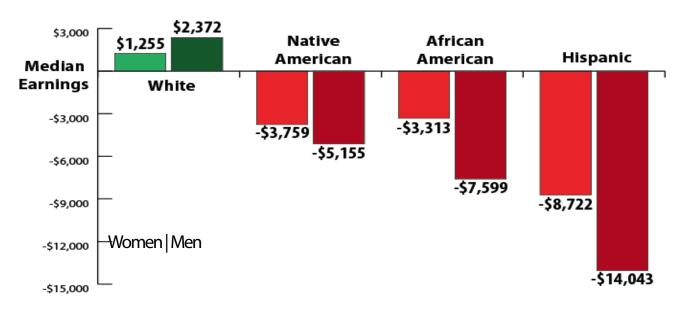


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates Median family income in the past 12 months (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars)

### **Income**

- The median income for White families is nearly \$5k more than the median income for all Oklahoma families
- Minority families earn
   between \$11k and \$19k
   less than the state's median family income

#### Median Earnings Gap for Full-Time Year-Round Workers in Oklahoma by Sex by Race/Ethnicity, 2008-2010



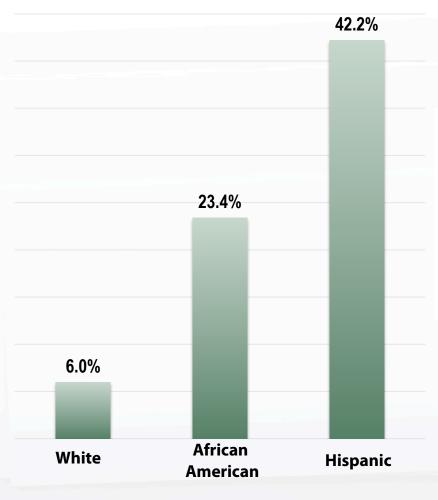
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Median earnings in the past 12 months (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars) by sex by work experience for the population 16 years and over with earnings in the past 12 months

Hispanic workers have the lowest median earnings, while White workers have the highest

### 3. Renerative Assets

- ♦ These assets yield income not earned directly through labor
- ♦ Measuring the regenerative assests gap
  - ♦ Savings & Investment
  - ♦ Homeownership

#### Percent of Households that are Unbanked in Oklahoma, 2009

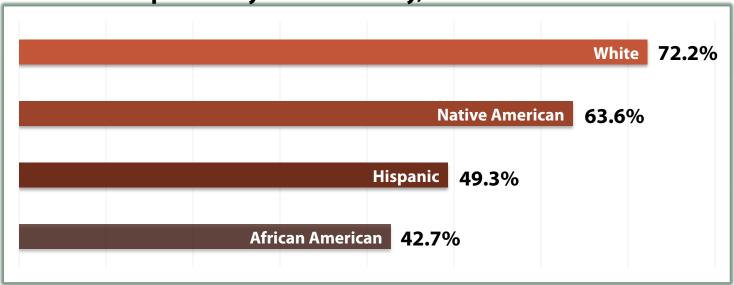


# **Banking**

- Just under half of Hispanic households are unbanked
- Just under a quarter of African-American households are unbanked

Homeownership

Homeownership Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Oklahoma 2010



- Just under half of Hispanic and African American households own homes
- Between 1970 and 2004, the gap in homeownership rates between White and African American residents of Oklahoma City more than doubled

# III. Closing the Gap

#### 1. Foundational Assets

- Invest in early childhood health
- Expand health coverage and improving access
- College completion initiatives targeting students of color and colleges/universities
- Broaden public transportation infrastructure
- Control the cost of borrowing to boost vehicle ownership

#### 2. Generative Assets

- Invest in Workforce Oklahoma
- Preserve Equal Opportunity Employment
- Reform discriminatory policing tactics and sentencing policies & reduce overincarceration
- Reduce hiring discrimination in the private sector

# III. Closing the Gap

#### 3. Regenerative Assets

- Encourage use of traditional financial sector and encourage traditional banks to expand into underserved communities
- Homeowner education, foreclosure prevention, and homebuyer assistance