

MARCH 2019

RACIAL
wealth
DIVIDE IN
Wilmington

PROSPERITY
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The Racial Wealth Divide in Wilmington, DE

Racial economic inequality is deeply embedded throughout the United States and profoundly impacts communities throughout the country. This inequality is so prevalent that it is almost a universal phenomenon in cities across the nation, though it is always shaped by unique local socio-economic conditions. The Racial Wealth Divide Initiative at Prosperity Now developed this profile to better understand how racial economic inequality affects the City of Wilmington, Delaware. This profile is also one of the first steps taken under the Building High Impact Nonprofits of Color project, funded by JPMorgan Chase. This project aims to advance best practices and strengthen resources for nonprofits of color to better address racial economic inequality.

How Do I Use This Data Profile?

The following profile presents data on the economic inequalities within Wilmington. These statistics may seem overwhelming; however, with more information about the challenges of racial economic inequality, there is greater opportunity to identify best practices and policies that can address racial economic inequality and its foundation, the racial wealth divide.

How Does Wilmington Compare to the Rest of the Nation?

Wilmington's median income of \$40,065 is substantially below the national median income of the United States, which is \$55,322. This is attributed to the large population of Black residents (57%) whose median household income is \$30,034, which is half of the White residents' household income in Wilmington (\$60,772). In addition, there is a growing Latino population in Wilmington with a low median household income of \$32,976. A small but growing population (about 1,000 people) of Asian Americans have a higher median household income of \$70,461. We also see a decline in median household income in Wilmington since 2000 which corresponds with the decline in the higher income White population and the growing majority of lower-income Black and Latino households. Overall, racial economic inequality in Wilmington is worse than what we see nationally for Black and Latino households.

What's Next?

Though we understand that nonprofit intervention is not enough to bridge a racial wealth divide that was created by national, state and local policies and practices we do believe it is important to build the capacity of nonprofits of color (see pages 14 and 15 for more information), so they can increase their impact in the communities that need them most. The lack of assets and resources experienced by nonprofits of color reflects the lack of assets and resources facing communities of color as a whole and has been a good beginning point for JPMorgan Chase and Prosperity Now to raise awareness about the racial wealth divide.

Sincerely,

Lillian Singh

Vice President

Racial Wealth Divide Initiative

Prosperity Now

Ebony White

Senior Program Manager

Racial Wealth Divide Initiative

Prosperity Now

The Racial Wealth Divide in Wilmington

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Economic inequality has expanded over the past decade, shutting the windows of opportunity to millions of Americans. In urban centers, this growing inequality has manifested through gentrification and the continued concentration of poverty in communities of color.

Wilmington is a microcosm of racial inequality in larger cities across the United States. Despite being a small city, the racial economic inequality seen across the country is reflected in Wilmington. Across all economic indicators, Black and Latino residents in Wilmington lag significantly behind their White counterparts. Regarding median income, the disparity between Black and Latino households and White households is markedly greater than the disparities at the county, state, and national levels. While White households earn a median income of \$60,772, Black households make half of that at \$30,034, and Latino households earn a median of \$32,976. Asian households in Wilmington have the highest median income of \$70,461. To further highlight how Wilmington reflects national racial economic disparity, the city's White income poverty rate of seven percent is less than a third of the income poverty rate of Black (26.9%) and Latino (25.3%) families, which is also true across the country.

One of the key gauges of financial security and wealth building is homeownership. While Wilmington's Black-White racial divide in homeownership is significant, it is smaller than the national divide. White residents in Wilmington have a homeownership rate of 58.2% versus the national White homeownership rate of 71.4%, while Blacks have a homeownership rate of 40.5%, similar to the national Black homeownership rate of 41.9%. Wilmington's Latino homeownership rate of 30.3% diverges the most from the national trend, with national Latino homeownership at 45.8%. The gap in median property value between Blacks and Whites in Wilmington is nearly the same as the national gap. The median property value for White homeowners is \$189,000 in Wilmington and \$200,000 nationally, while the property value for Black homeowners is \$125,000 in Wilmington and \$138,000 nationwide.

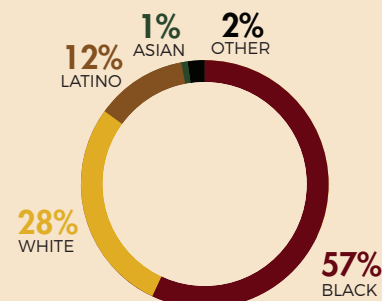
The Racial Wealth Divide Initiative of Prosperity Now understands that there will have to be significant change and commitment in Wilmington if the city wants to break away from racial economic inequality. Through work funded by JPMorgan Chase, the Racial Wealth Divide Initiative has launched the Building High Impact Nonprofits of Color project in Wilmington to strengthen nonprofits of color that support economically marginalized communities by creating innovative strategies to help these communities build wealth.



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WILMINGTON HIGHLIGHTS

POPULATION



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Black and Latino households' median income is

1/2
of White Households

COST-BURDENED RENTERS



3 in 5 of Black renters
are cost-burdened

INCOME POVERTY

Over

1/4

of Black and Latino families
are living in income poverty

GROWING DIVERSITY WITHOUT POPULATION GAINS

Wilmington's initial population growth was driven by industrialization and regional connectivity. Wilmington's industrial legacy began in the early 1800s when the DuPont Chemical Company started manufacturing gunpowder in the city. The 1837 completion of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad made the city accessible by water, road, and rail on the main north-south transportation route, providing easy reach to most markets. The regional economy flourished, and Wilmington steadily developed, providing resources for the growing industries. Economic and population growth would continue as both World Wars stimulated the city's industries, in turn attracting more companies and making it a national production center for ships, railroad cars, gunpowder, shoes, uniforms, and other war-related goods.¹ In 1860, there were 21,250 people in Wilmington. By 1920, that number had grown to 110,168.

After the Civil War, many corporations flocked to Wilmington due to Delaware's corporate-friendly tax laws. Today, more than half of all Fortune 500 companies have established offices in Wilmington. While many corporations located themselves in or near Wilmington, the increasing number of automobiles and roadways in the 1950s made commuting from the suburbs into the city possible and contributed to significant population losses in Wilmington. Urban renewal projects in the 1960s and 1970s—which cleared many blocks of housing—and the construction of I-95 also left their



mark on the city.² Despite substantial investment in central Wilmington, revitalization for communities has lagged, and the overall poverty rate continues to increase.

Though Wilmington's population has been stagnant since 1980, the city has experienced some noticeable demographic shifts. The White population has consistently declined for decades, from 45.1% in 1980 to 27.6% in 2016. Black residents have grown at a modest rate from 51.1% to 56.6% during this period, while Asian and Latinos grew at a higher rate, going from 0.2% to 1.4% and 4.9% to 12.2%, respectively.

The median incomes of different populations have also fluctuated in Wilmington over the last 40 years. Between 1980 and 1990, following the enactment of the Financial Center Development Act of Delaware in 1981, Wilmington saw an increase in income across all major racial and ethnic demographic groups. Overall median income rose from about \$39,000 in 1980 to \$51,000 ten years later.³ Between 1990 and 2000, income stagnated, with White median income staying around \$61,000, and Black and Latino income remaining around \$42,000. The Great Recession significantly regressed median incomes for Blacks by 26% and Latinos by 22% compared to median incomes in 2000. White median income in Wilmington only declined by less than 5% during this period, and since 2010, Black, Latino and White incomes have remained relatively stagnant.

1 "City History," The City of Wilmington Delaware, <https://www.wilmingtonde.gov/about-us/about-the-city-of-wilmington/city-history>.

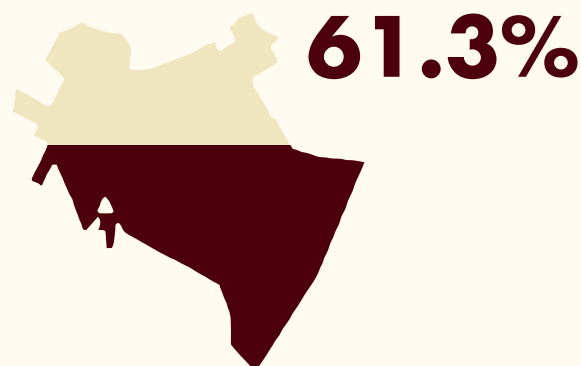
2 Ibid.

3 1980 Census. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 1980.

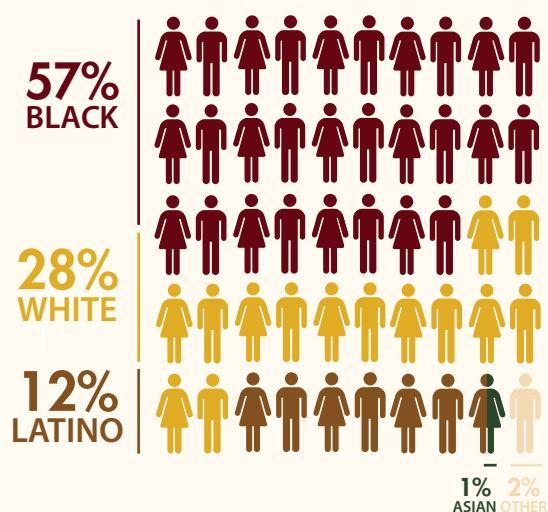
RACIAL WEALTH DIVIDE IN WILMINGTON, DE

Wilmington, DE is an example of how economic insecurity, which is common in Black and Latino households, can be seen clearly in small cities. The challenge for Wilmington, along with many majority-minority cities across the country, is as the population becomes majority Black and Latino the effects of deep racial economic inequality are more profound for the local economy as a whole.

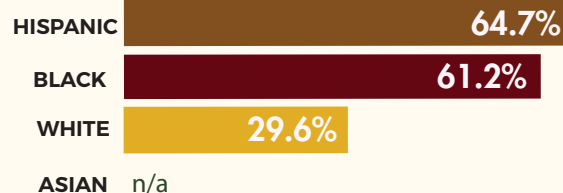
HOUSEHOLDS OF COLOR IN LIQUID ASSET POVERTY...



POPULATION



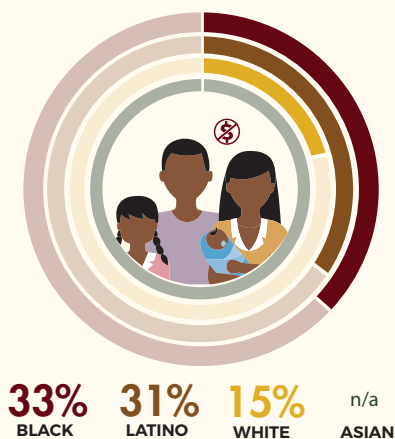
LIQUID ASSET POVERTY



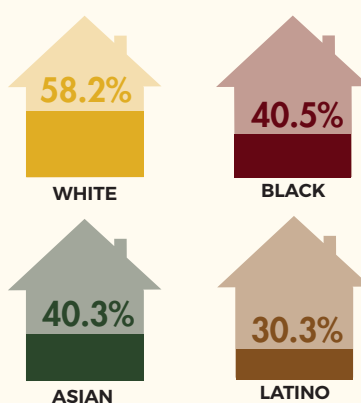
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



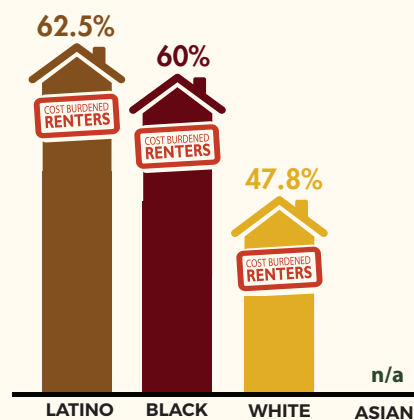
HOUSEHOLD WITH ZERO NET WORTH



HOMEOWNERSHIP RATE



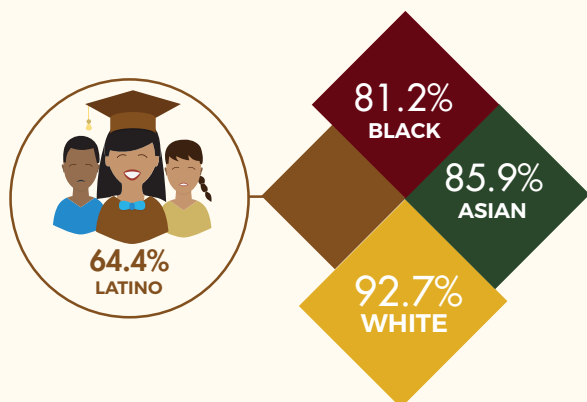
COST-BURDENED RENTERS



Note: Estimates of liquid asset poverty and households with zero net worth not published by [Prosperity Now Scorecard](https://prosperitynow.org) are derived from a statistical model to create geographic estimates at the local level and are not meant to directly reflect the Survey of Income & Program data. Caution should be used in interpreting the local estimates as the statistical model is based on national surveys of fewer than 50,000

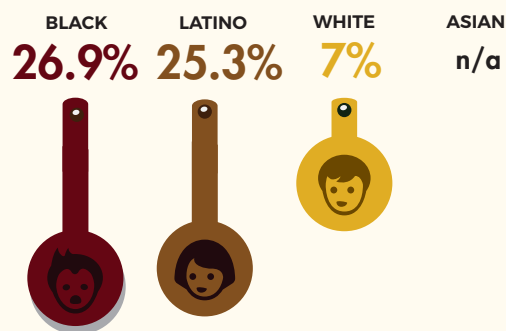
Wealth estimates based on New Castle County (East Central), Wilmington City, DE PUMA.

HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER



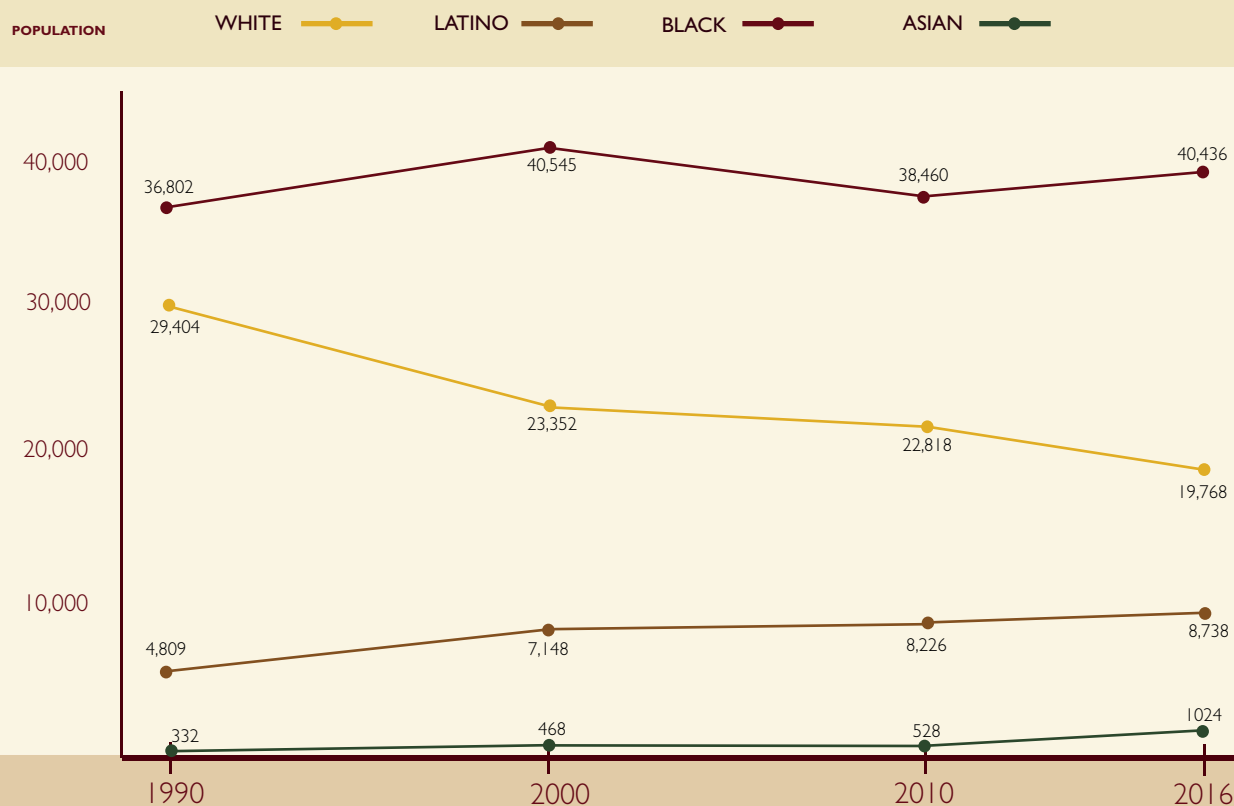
Over 35% of Latinos do not have at least a high school degree

INCOME POVERTY RATE



Blacks families have the highest income poverty rate

POPULATION GROWTH BROKEN DOWN BY RACE



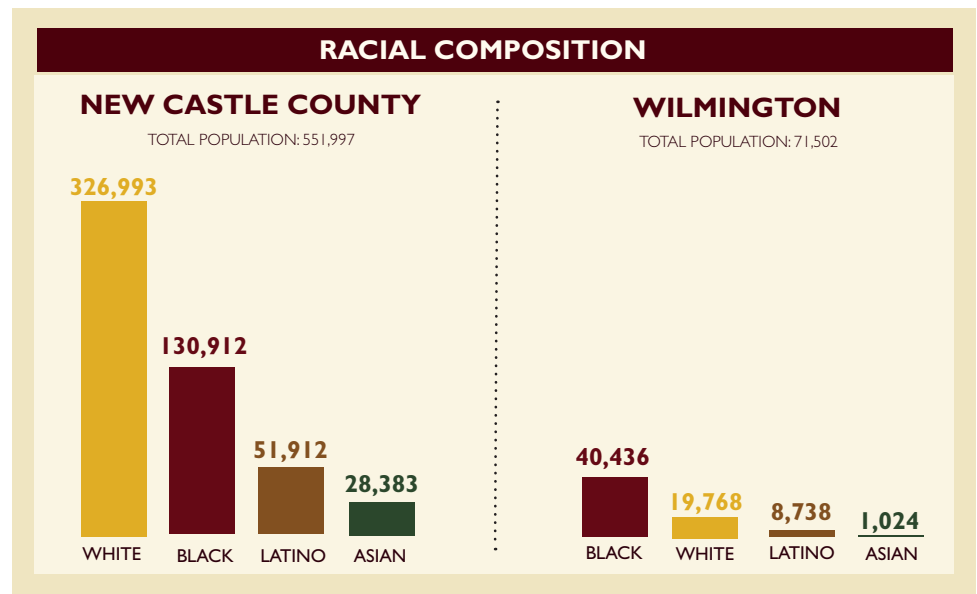
Source: 1990 Census. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 1990; 2000 Census. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2000; 2006-2010 American Community Survey. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2011; 2012-2016 American Community Survey. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2017.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY VS WILMINGTON

Wilmington is in New Castle County, one of only three counties that make up the state of Delaware. With a total population of 551,997, New Castle County has experienced significant population growth since the mid-20th century—a very different narrative from Wilmington.

During Wilmington’s population peak in 1940, New Castle had a population of 179,562, meaning that 63% of New Castle’s population was in Wilmington. But this would change rapidly. By 1980, Wilmington had only 18% of New Castle County’s population of 398,115.⁴

Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, Wilmington saw a considerable decrease in its White population and a significant increase in its Black population. In 1950, there were about 90,000 White residents in Wilmington and only 17,000 Black residents. By 1970, there were 35,000 Black residents and only 45,000 White residents. The Black population grew more slowly than the White population declined, leading to an overall population decrease in Wilmington.⁵ Meanwhile, New Castle County experienced rapid growth until the 1970s,



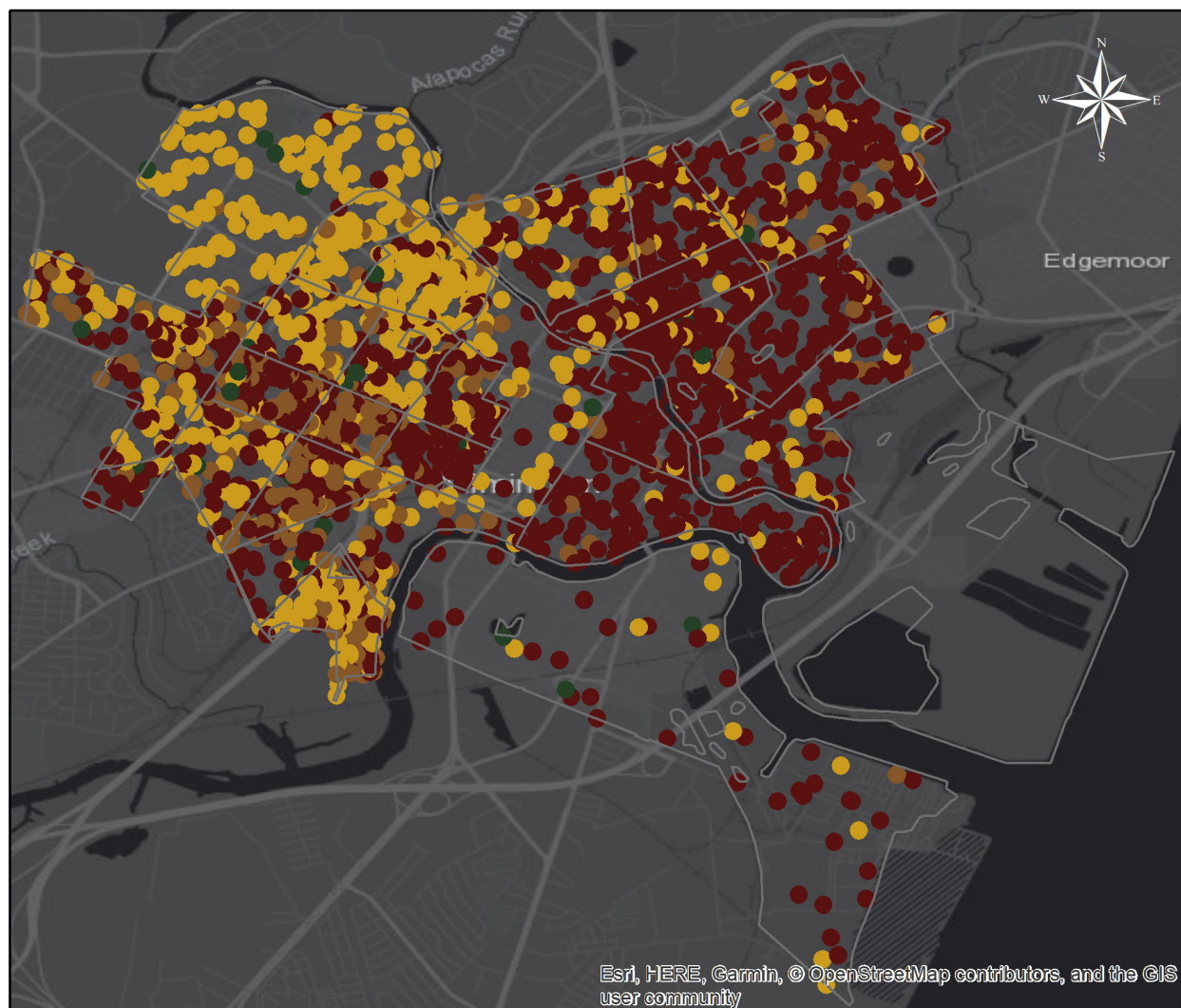
with its population more than doubling to 398,115. This was due to the expansion of roads and highways that made it possible for higher-income workers, disproportionately White, to move into the suburbs and commute to work.

Like many former industrial cities driven by their manufacturing sectors, Wilmington never found an industry to replace the jobs that manufacturing supplied. The Financial Center Development Act of Delaware in 1981 brought many credit card operations to Wilmington, strengthening the economies of Wilmington and especially New Castle County. Since 1980, New Castle County’s economy has been much stronger than Wilmington’s overall. The data show that New Castle County residents are better positioned financially than Wilmington’s across all racial groups. In New Castle, median income is \$73,539 for White residents, \$50,266 for Black residents, \$46,100 for Latino residents and \$93,125 for Asian residents. Wilmington’s median income of \$40,065 is substantially below the national median income of the United States, which is \$55,322. The low Wilmington median income can be attributed to the large Black population, whose median income is \$30,034 (below the national Black median income of about \$36,000), and a growing Latino population in Wilmington with a low median income of \$32,976. A small but growing population (about 1000 people) of Asian Americans have a strong median income of \$70,461, which is good news for a city that otherwise sees growing communities of color with lower incomes.

4 Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware. (1996). Demographic and Commuting Trends in Delaware. Retrieved from <http://128.175.63.72/projects/DOCUMENTS/florida7.pdf>.

5 David Ames, et al., African American Population of Delaware: 1800 to 1980, <http://udspace.udel.edu/bitstream/handle/19716/1596/CHAD13.pdf;sequence=1>

RACIAL BREAKDOWN BY CENSUS TRACT

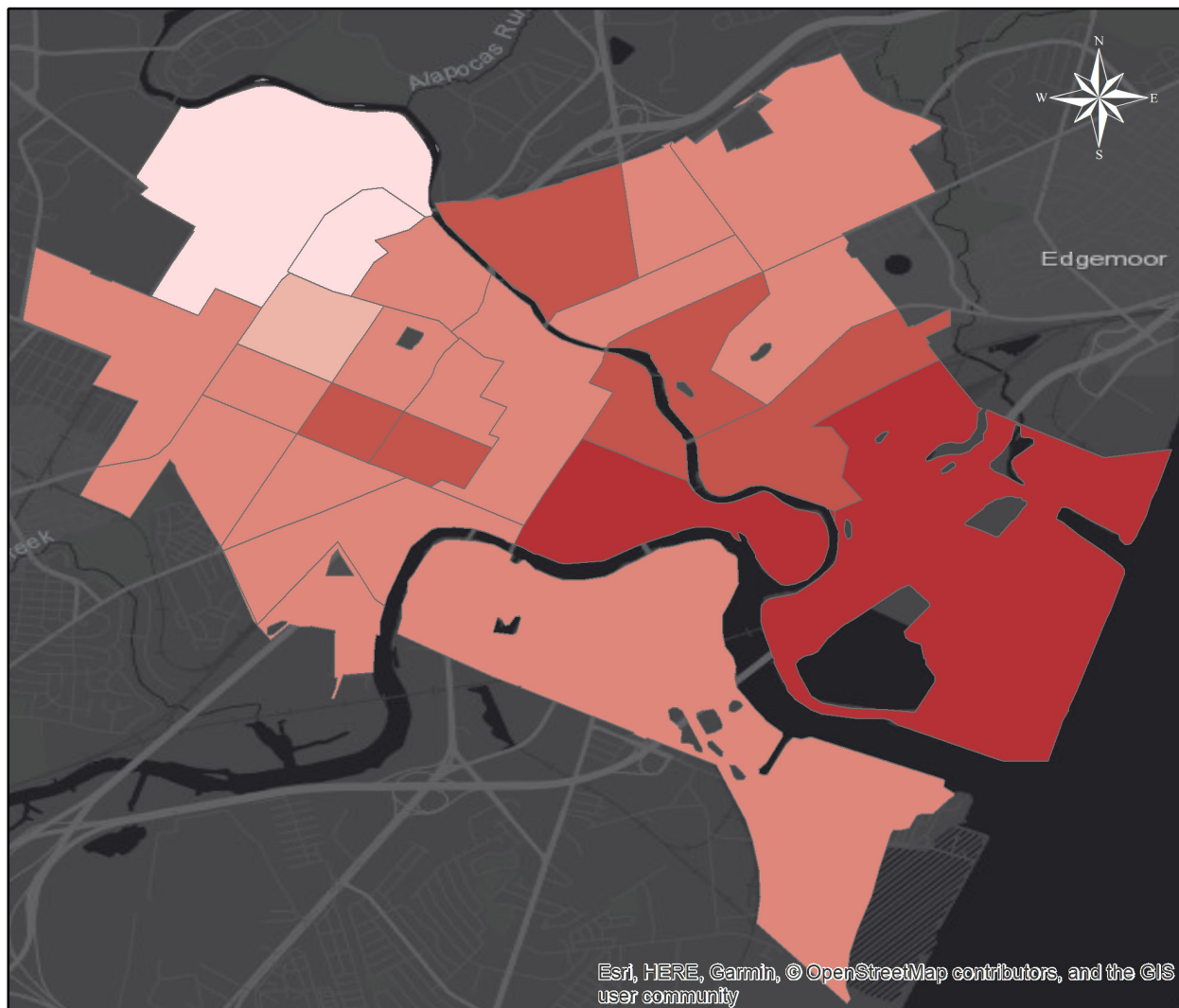


Legend

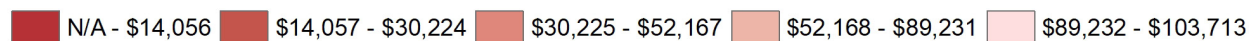
Race and Ethnicity

1 Dot = 35 ● Latino ● White ● Black ● Asian

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Legend





A SMALL CITY WITH BIG CITY PROBLEMS

With a population of 71,502, Wilmington is one of the smallest cities to be included in a major metro area (Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD) in the U.S. While smaller metro areas tend to have lower rates of racial and economic segregation, Wilmington is an outlier, with high rates of concentrated poverty (racially and geographically), elevated murder rates and limited avenues for economic mobility.⁶ Wilmington has faced a population decline and stagnation similar to larger cities, like Detroit and Chicago.

It is not covered as much as other cities, but Wilmington also struggles with high incarceration rates and high levels of violence.⁷ The Center for Disease Control reports that in some of the small city's more violent neighborhoods 60% of children have experienced trauma while only a fifth of children living in the rest of Delaware has this type of experience. Similarly, though only 22% of Delaware residents are Black, they make up about 60% of the prison population.⁸

Overall, White residents are doing better in educational attainment compared to Whites nationally; this cannot be said for residents of color. The percentage of White residents in Wilmington with a bachelor's degree is 22.9%, which is 2.6 times higher than that of Black resident's bachelor's degree attainment and 3.5 times higher compared to Latinos. Asian Americans are performing better at 20.3% than other residents of color. In a time when a college degree is often a minimum requirement to secure a job, it is unsurprising that the unemployment rate is two times higher for Black residents.

6 Richard Florida, "The U.S. Cities Where the Poor Are Most Segregated From Everyone Else," City Lab, March 24, 2014, <https://www.citylab.com/equity/2014/03/us-cities-where-poor-are-most-segregated/8655/>.

7 Delaware Online, "Wilmington: Most Dangers Place in America for Youth," <https://www.delawareonline.com/story/news/crime/2017/09/08/our-babies-killing-each-other/100135370/>.

8 Delaware Online, "Del. Chief Justice Targets Prison Racial Disparities," <https://www.delawareonline.com/story/news/crime/2015/01/19/chief-justice-mass-incarceration-make-us-safer/22001803/>.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Data Measures	Wilmington, Delaware	New Castle County, Delaware	Delaware	United States
Total Population	71,502	551,997	934,695	318,558,162
White	19,768	326,993	593,565	197,362,672
Black or African American	40,436	130,912	197,550	39,098,319
Asian	1,024	28,383	34,163	16,425,317
Hispanic or Latino	8,738	51,912	82,662	55,199,107
Total Households	28,306	202,524	348,051	117,716,237
White	10,001	130,655	241,128	81,079,482
Black or African American	14,953	46,749	69,420	14,343,764
Asian	424	9,342	11,188	5,203,997
Hispanic or Latino	2,565	13,899	21,617	14,725,771
U.S. Citizenship Rate	96.4%	94.4%	95.3%	93.0%
White	99.0%	99.0%	99.2%	98.5%
Black or African American	99.1%	96.8%	96.7%	95.9%
Asian	57.9%	59.4%	62.4%	72.2%
Hispanic or Latino	82.9%	78.3%	77.1%	77.0%
Speak English Less Than "Very Well"	4.4%	4.9%	4.5%	8.5%
White	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.6%
Black or African American	0.8%	1.3%	1.8%	3.0%
Asian	22.5%	26.8%	28.1%	34.3%
Hispanic or Latino	28.6%	28.8%	30.3%	31.6%

HOUSEHOLD FINANCES

Data Measures	Wilmington, Delaware	New Castle County, Delaware	Delaware	United States
Median Household Income	\$40,065	\$66,283	\$61,017	\$55,322
White	\$60,772	\$73,539	\$66,238	\$61,018
Black or African American	\$30,034	\$50,266	\$47,450	\$36,651
Asian	\$70,461	\$93,125	\$87,520	\$76,667
Hispanic or Latino	\$32,976	\$46,100	\$44,835	\$44,254
Income Poverty Rate	21.2%	7.2%	8.2%	11.0%
White	7.0%	3.6%	4.8%	6.9%
Black or African American	26.9%	13.3%	14.2%	22.3%
Asian	-	3.3%	4.0%	8.9%
Hispanic or Latino	25.3%	22.7%	24.9%	20.9%
Asset Poverty Rate	35.6%	22.6%	-	25.5%
White	20.7%	15.6%	-	19.0%
Black or African American	48.5%	39.0%	-	44.5%
Asian	-	15.6%	-	19.2%
Hispanic or Latino	47.4%	38.5%	-	39.7%
Liquid Asset Poverty Rate	47.1%	31.8%	-	36.8%
White	29.6%	23.4%	-	28.2%
Black or African American	61.2%	50.7%	-	56.7%
Asian	-	22.1%	-	30.5%
Hispanic or Latino	64.7%	55.2%	-	60.7%
Households with Zero Net Worth	24.3%	16.1%	-	16.9%
White	14.9%	11.6%	-	13.1%
Black or African American	32.6%	27.2%	-	30.1%
Asian	-	10.4%	-	9.5%
Hispanic or Latino	30.9%	25.2%	-	23.7%

Note: Estimates of liquid asset poverty and households with zero net worth not published by Prosperity Now Scorecard are derived from a statistical model to create geographic estimates at the local level and are not meant to directly reflect the Survey of Income & Program data. Caution should be used in interpreting the local estimates as the statistical model is based on national surveys of fewer than 50,000 households.

"-" indicates that no data is available

EMPLOYMENT AND BUSINESS OWNERSHIP

Data Measures	Wilmington, Delaware	New Castle County, Delaware	Delaware	United States
Labor Force Participation Rate	62.0%	65.5%	62.9%	63.3%
White	65.3%	64.5%	61.2%	62.6%
Black or African American	60.1%	66.7%	65.6%	62.1%
Asian	71.1%	65.4%	65.4%	64.7%
Hispanic or Latino	61.5%	69.3%	69.2%	67.2%
Unemployment Rate	11.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.8%
White	6.8%	4.7%	4.8%	4.6%
Black or African American	16.1%	8.8%	8.0%	10.1%
Asian	-	3.8%	4.1%	4.5%
Hispanic or Latino	-	5.0%	5.9%	6.7%
Businesses W/o Paid Employees	62.8%	72.3%	75.2%	80.4%
White	65.5%	73.6%	76.4%	79.4%
Black or African American	92.7%	93.6%	93.6%	95.8%
Asian	48.3%	65.9%	65.0%	74.9%
Hispanic or Latino	82.6%	88.4%	88.5%	91.3%
Business Value	\$6,593,900	\$2,956,280	\$2,059,183	\$1,213,944
White	\$1,022,674	\$633,898	\$539,731	\$508,406
Black or African American	\$62,127	\$46,859	\$44,151	\$58,119
Asian	\$501,247	\$416,193	\$392,439	\$364,717
Hispanic or Latino	-	\$163,899	\$151,104	\$143,271

HOUSING & HOMEOWNERSHIP

Data Measures	Wilmington, Delaware	New Castle County, Delaware	Delaware	United States
Homeownership Rate	45.9%	68.7%	70.9%	63.6%
White	58.2%	78.5%	79.3%	71.4%
Black or African American	40.5%	50.8%	52.2%	41.9%
Asian	40.3%	56.1%	59.1%	57.9%
Hispanic or Latino	30.3%	46.0%	45.8%	45.8%
Median Property Value	\$162,400	\$244,300	\$233,100	\$184,700
White	\$189,000	\$250,000	\$230,000	\$200,000
Black or African American	\$125,000	\$185,000	\$180,000	\$138,000
Asian	-	\$325,000	\$300,000	\$350,000
Hispanic or Latino	-	\$180,000	\$180,000	\$160,000
Cost Burdened Renters	56.4%	48.8%	49.5%	51.1%
White	47.8%	47.9%	47.9%	44.0%
Black or African American	60.0%	53.7%	52.9%	56.7%
Asian	-	29.9%	30.5%	44.5%
Hispanic or Latino	62.5%	57.7%	58.4%	56.0%
Cost Burdened Owners	33.1%	28.5%	30.6%	30.8%
White	27.8%	25.0%	27.5%	24.3%
Black or African American	40.4%	36.0%	37.9%	35.8%
Asian	-	31.3%	32.6%	34.7%
Hispanic or Latino	-	38.3%	37.0%	38.1%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data Measures	Wilmington, Delaware	New Castle County, Delaware	Delaware	United States
High School Degree or Higher	83.6%	90.5%	88.8%	87.0%
White	92.7%	93.8%	91.7%	92.0%
Black or African American	81.2%	88.9%	86.8%	84.3%
Asian	85.9%	92.1%	91.2%	86.3%
Hispanic or Latino	64.4%	64.6%	63.9%	65.7%
Bachelor's Degree	15.7%	20.9%	18.1%	18.8%
White	22.9%	23.8%	20.1%	20.9%
Black or African American	8.8%	15.1%	13.7%	12.5%
Asian	20.3%	30.2%	28.8%	29.9%
Hispanic or Latino	6.5%	11.7%	10.8%	10.0%
Graduate or Professional Degree	11.3%	14.6%	12.4%	11.5%
White	14.9%	15.0%	12.7%	12.8%
Black or African American	3.9%	8.6%	7.8%	7.3%
Asian	-	42.2%	38.6%	22.2%
Hispanic or Latino	3.2%	6.3%	5.8%	4.6%

"-" indicates that no data is available

DATA MEASURES & SOURCES

	Data Measure	Measure Description	Source
Population Demographics	Total Households	Total number of households	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey
	Total Population	Total population	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey
	White	Total White, non-Hispanic population	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey
	Black or African American	Total Black or African American alone population	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey
	Asian	Total Asian alone population	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey
	Hispanic or Latino	Total Hispanic or Latino population of any race	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey
	Other	Total population indentifying as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, Some other race alone, or Two or more races	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey
	Population with Disability	Percentage of population living with a disability	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey
	U.S. Citizenship Rate	Percentage of population that are U.S. citizens	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey
	Speak English Less Than "Very Well"	Percentage of population that speaks English less than "very well"	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey
Household Finances	Median Household Income	Median household income in the past 12 months	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey
	Income Poverty Rate	Percentage of all families with income in the past 12 months below the federal poverty threshold	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey
	Asset Poverty Rate	Percentage of households without enough net worth (the value of all assets minus all debts and liabilities) to replace income at the poverty level for 3 months—\$6,275 for a family of four in 2018—if they experience a sudden job loss, a medical emergency or another financial crisis leading to a loss of stable income.	Estimates calculated by Marin Economic Consulting, based on U.S. Census Bureau's 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation, Wave 1 (2013) and 2011-2015 American Community Survey
	Liquid Asset Poverty Rate	Percentage of households without enough savings (money in the bank, cash or financial accounts) to replace income at the poverty level for 3 months—\$6,275 for a family of four in 2018—if they experience a sudden job loss, a medical emergency or another financial crisis leading to a loss of stable income.	Estimates calculated by Marin Economic Consulting, based on U.S. Census Bureau's 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation, Wave 1 (2013) and 2011-2015 American Community Survey
	Households with Zero Net Worth	Percentage of households with zero or negative net worth	Estimates calculated by Marin Economic Consulting, based on U.S. Census Bureau's 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation, Wave 1 (2013) and 2011-2015 American Community Survey
Employment & Business Ownership	Labor Force Participation Rate	Percentage of civilian labor force who are employed or unemployed but actively searching for employment	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey
	Unemployment Rate	Percentage of civilian labor force who are unemployed but actively searching for employment	U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey
	Businesses Without Paid Employees	Percentage of total businesses that do not employ paid workers	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Survey of Business Owners
	Business Value	Average sales or receipts earned per firm	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Survey of Business Owners
Housing & Homeownership	Homeownership Rate	Percentage of occupied housing units that are owner occupied	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey
	Median Property Value	Median value, in 2014 dollars, of owner-occupied housing units.	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey
	Cost Burdened Renters	Percentage of renter-occupied units spending 30% or more of household income on rent and utilities	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey
	Cost Burdened Owners	Percentage of mortgaged owners spending 30% or more of household income on selected monthly owner costs	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey
Educational Attainment	High School Degree or higher	Percentage of population 25 and older who have a high school degree, GED or alternative degree only	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey
	Bachelor's Degree	Percentage of population 25 and older who have at least a bachelor's (4 year college) degree	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey
	Graduate or Professional Degree	Percentage of population 25 and older who have a graduate or professional degree	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey

BUILDING HIGH IMPACT NONPROFITS OF COLOR PROJECT

To bridge the national racial wealth divide, the assets of communities of color must grow. Nonprofits of color are essential institutions that must be strengthened to build assets and advance economic security. Prosperity Now's Racial Wealth Divide Initiative aims to support nonprofits of color as part of our asset development work targeting communities of color in our Building High Impact Nonprofits of Color project. The project has three key goals: to build leadership and organizational capacity, improve organizations' understanding of the connection between assets and the racial wealth divide, and provide networking and convening opportunities so organizations of color can build strong relationships within and across networks.

Building High Impact Nonprofits of Color started in 4 cities: New Orleans, Baltimore, Chicago, and Miami. In 2018 this project also launched in Dallas, Texas and Wilmington, Delaware. This project will equip more organizations with strategies and skills to start, expand or improve wealth-building initiatives for communities of color across the country. Prosperity Now's Racial Wealth Divide Initiative will continue partnering with organizations to support their growth and development, share Prosperity Now resources and analysis, and advance the development of best practices for addressing racial economic inequality at the local level.

Below are the seven nonprofit organizations of color that the Racial Wealth Divide Initiative is working within Wilmington. Each of these organizations is working within their respective communities to help bridge the racial wealth divide and promote financial literacy and capability in their communities. Despite the widening racial wealth divide, these organizations and others like them are developing, piloting, managing and replicating programs and best practices to address the inequalities in Wilmington and the nation.

BUILDING HIGH IMPACT NONPROFITS OF COLOR IN WILMINGTON



CHRISTINA CULTURAL ARTS CENTER (CCAC) (<http://www.ccacde.org>)

Christina Cultural Arts Center's (CCAC's) mission is to make affordable arts, education, career training, exhibitions, and live performances accessible to youth and adults in a welcoming learning environment. CCAC has affordable arts, education, career pathways, a gallery and live performance programs available to all in a safe, welcoming atmosphere. The engagement of youth adults from low-to-moderate income families is emphasized. For nearly 70 years, CCAC has been an anchor in the Delaware arts community and Wilmington's Creative District, focusing on the tenets of Hope, Knowledge, Inspiration, and Passion by providing instruction and performance/exhibition opportunities in music, dance, drama, visual arts, and poetry.



DELAWARE CENTER FOR HOMELESS VETERANS (DCHV) (<http://dchv.org>)

The Delaware Center for Homeless Veterans, Inc., (DCHV) is a 501(c) (3) nonprofit that has provided veteran-specific community-based housing, intensive case management, and supportive services throughout Delaware since 2009. Its mission is to provide safe and affordable permanent housing coupled with supportive services for homeless veterans, men, women and their families to improve their lives, develop greater economic self-sufficiency, enhance the quality of services provided by other agencies and help strengthen the community.



DELAWARE COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACTION COUNCIL, INC. (DCRAC)
(<http://www.dcrac.org/>)

DRAC's mission is to ensure equitable treatment and equal access to credit and capital through advocacy, education, legislation and outreach. DCRAC's vision is to be recognized as a trusted and caring advocate for Delawareans by providing consumer protections, financial services, educational programs and counseling that empowers their success. We provide free education on matters related to money, credit, home-ownership, foreclosure prevention and taxes.



FIRST STATE COMMUNITY LOAN FUND (CLF) (<http://firststateloan.org>)

First State Community Loan Fund (CLF) supports small businesses and community organizations through its lending and technical assistance programs. The mission of First State CLF is to educate, empower and elevate business owners and entrepreneurs by augmenting professional expertise, increasing access to capital and stimulating business growth throughout Delaware and southeastern Pennsylvania. First State CLF's primary focus for its lending and technical assistance program are underserved communities. Since its incorporation in 1992, First State CLF has disbursed over \$36 million to small businesses and community organizations and made over 1,265 loans.



KINGSWOOD COMMUNITY CENTER (KCC) (<http://www.kgwcc.org>)

Founded in 1946, Kingswood Community Center is in the heart of the Riverside neighborhood, offering programs for all ages including an early learning center for children ages 12 months to 5 years, before, after-school, and evening programming for children and youth ages 6-18 and a senior center. KCC also provides a range of adult resources to help residents in Northeast Wilmington realize their full potential for economic, social, and personal well-being. They are also leaders in a new partnership with the renowned Purpose Built Communities neighborhood redevelopment organization and other community partners in a holistic housing, education, and wellness revitalization effort in Riverside.



METROPOLITAN WILMINGTON URBAN LEAGUE (MWUL) (<https://mwul.org/>)

The mission of the Metropolitan Wilmington Urban League is to empower people of color to achieve economic self-reliance, parity, power, and civil rights. The MWUL envisions a community where people, from a wide array of backgrounds and experiences, contribute to and benefit from an alliance that is committed to action-oriented public policy research and principled advocacy. The MWUL is the Voice of Equity for those in Delaware who would otherwise not be heard.



THE LATIN AMERICAN COMMUNITY CENTER (LACC)
(<http://www.thelatincenter.org>)

Latin American Community Center (LACC) is a community-based non-profit organization located in the City of Wilmington's Hilltop neighborhood on the city's West Side. Our mission is to empower the Latino community through education, advocacy, partnerships, and exceptional services. Our vision is to eliminate the achievement gap for Latinos in Delaware. LACC offers a broad spectrum of services for youth and their families including early development care, before and after school programs, summer camp, English as a second language classes, and more.

RACIAL WEALTH DIVIDE PARTNERS IN WILMINGTON

Prosperity Now (formerly CFED) believes that everyone deserves a chance to prosper. Since 1979, we have helped make it possible for millions of people, especially people of color and those of limited incomes, to achieve financial security, stability and, ultimately, prosperity. We offer a unique combination of scalable practical solutions, in-depth research and proven policy solutions, all aimed at building wealth for those who need it most.

Racial Wealth Divide Initiative (RWDI) at Prosperity Now works to strengthen the ability of all Prosperity Now's programs to proactively address racial wealth inequality and deepen the analysis of asset poverty challenges impacting communities of color. RWDI launches and implements projects that highlight best practices for eradicating racial wealth inequality, including collaborating with local and regional organizations. RWDI supports the efforts of Prosperity Now and its partners to drive policy solutions that reduce racial economic inequality at the national, state and local levels.

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