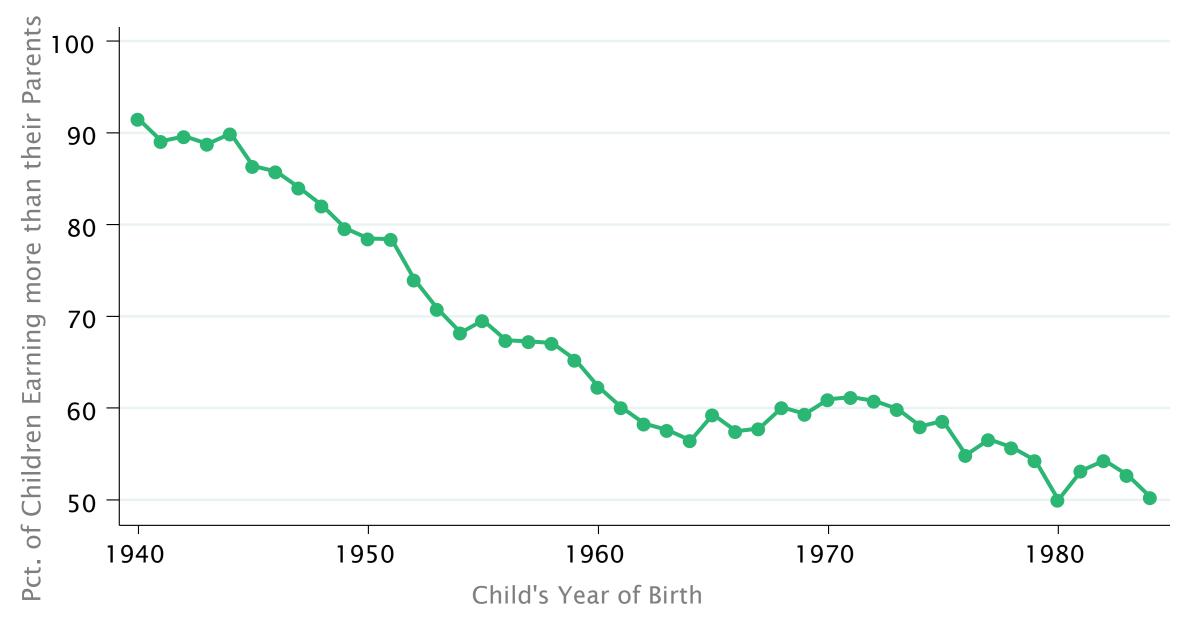


The Fading American Dream

Percent of Children Earning More than Their Parents, by Year of Birth



Source: Chetty, Grusky, Hell, Hendren, Manduca, Narang (Science 2017)

How Can We Restore the American Dream?



We use **big data** to study how to increase upward mobility



Analyze a broad range of interventions, from childhood to adulthood

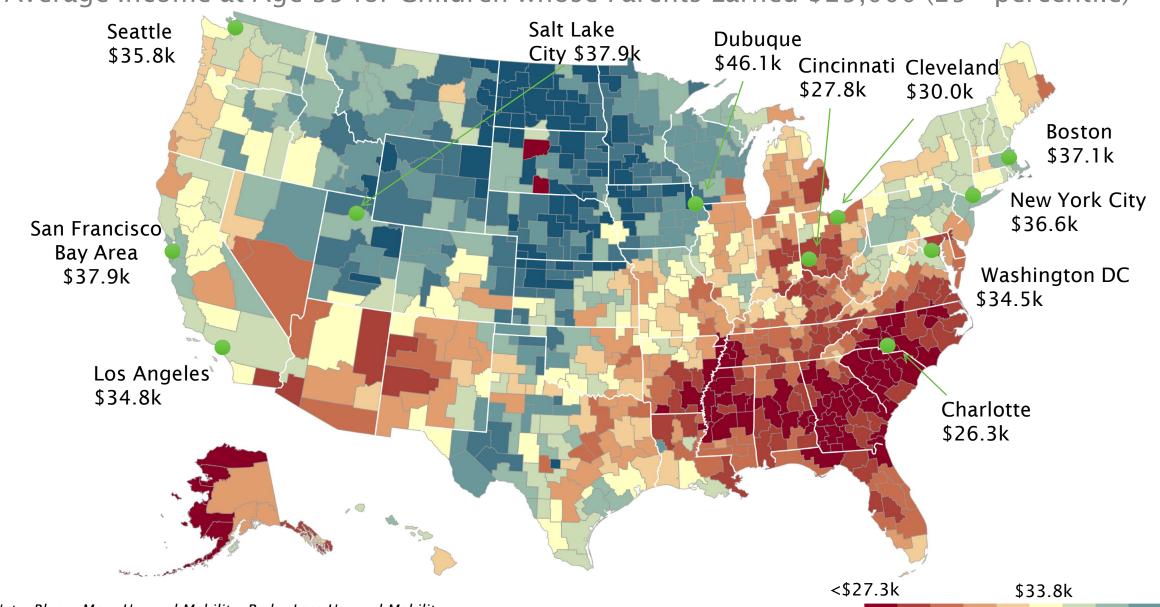


Starting point: sharp **local** differences in rates of upward mobility



The Geography of Upward Mobility in the United States

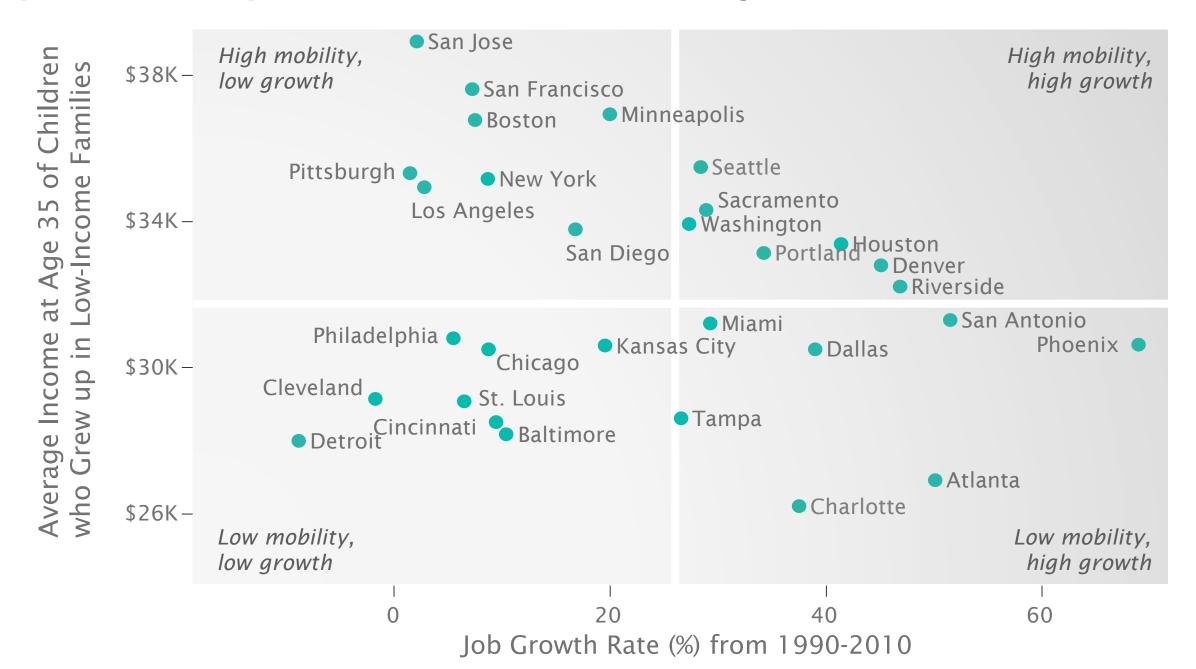
Average Income at Age 35 for Children whose Parents Earned \$25,000 (25th percentile)



>\$45.7k

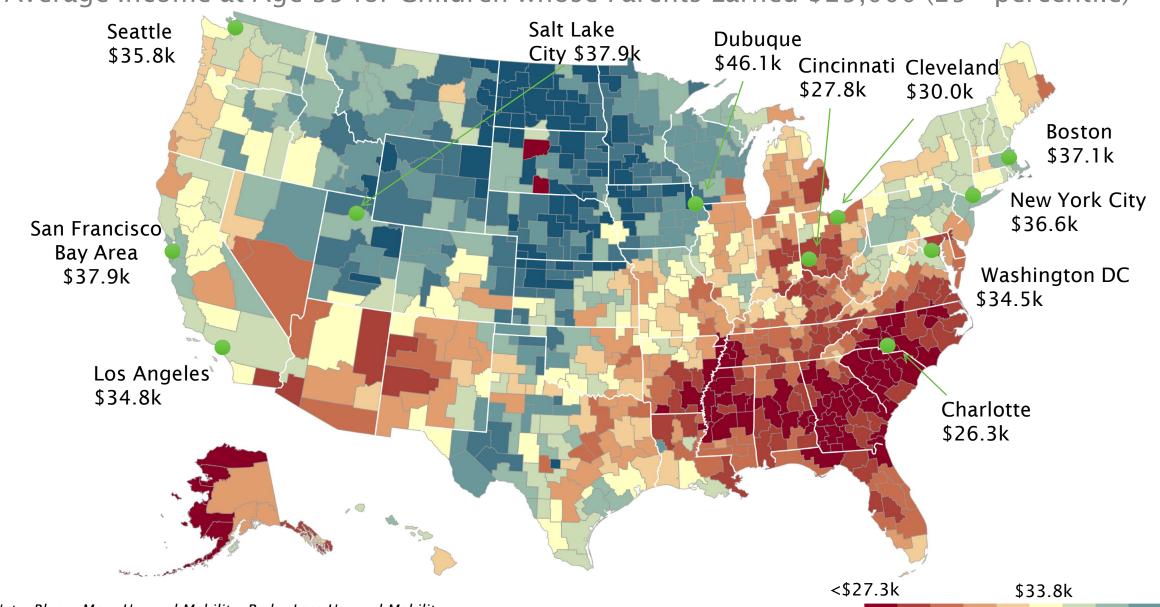
Note: Blue = More Upward Mobility, Red = Less Upward Mobility Source: Chetty, Friedman, Hendren, Jones, Porter 2018

Upward Mobility vs. Job Growth in the 30 Largest Metro Areas



The Geography of Upward Mobility in the United States

Average Income at Age 35 for Children whose Parents Earned \$25,000 (25th percentile)

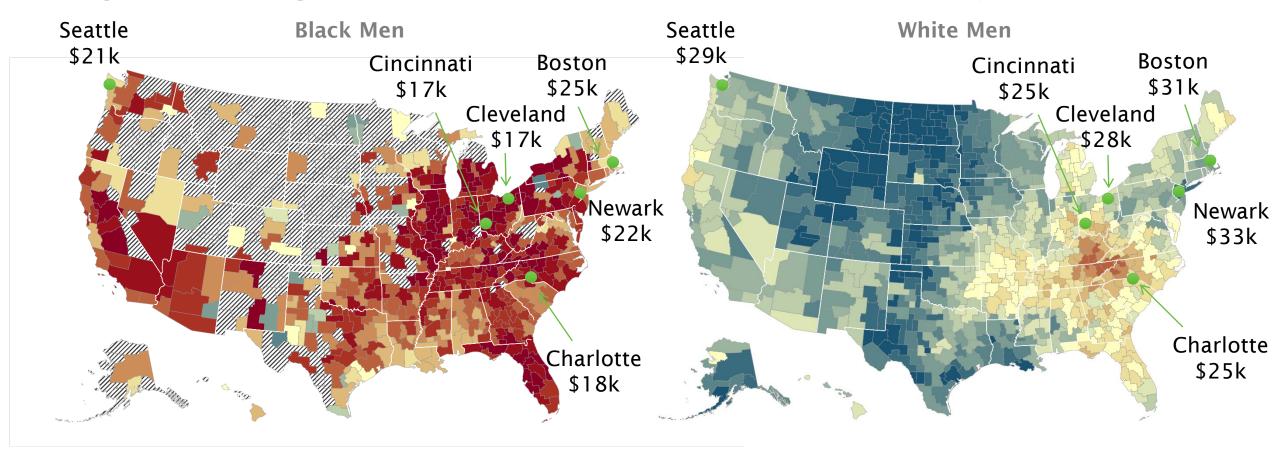


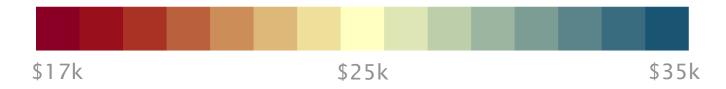
>\$45.7k

Note: Blue = More Upward Mobility, Red = Less Upward Mobility Source: Chetty, Friedman, Hendren, Jones, Porter 2018

Two Americas: The Geography of Upward Mobility For Black vs. White Men

Average Income at Age 35 For Men Whose Parents Earned \$27,000 (25th percentile)



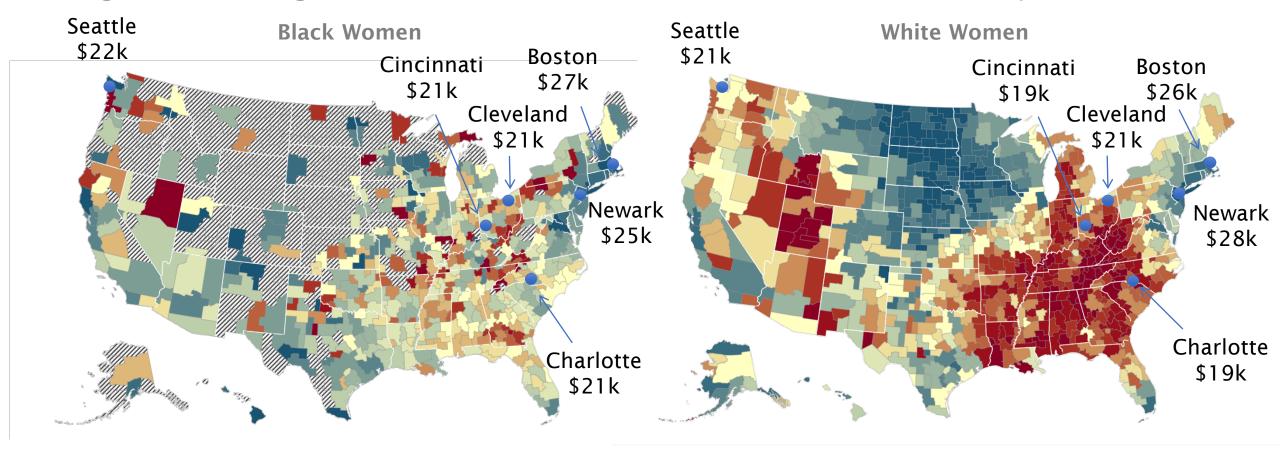


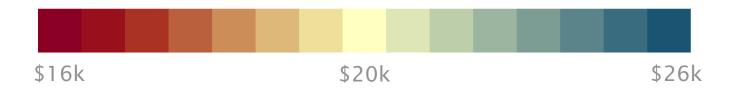
Note: Blue = More Upward Mobility, Red = Less Upward Mobility

Source: Chetty, Hendren, Jones, Porter 2018

The Geography of Upward Mobility For Black vs. White Women

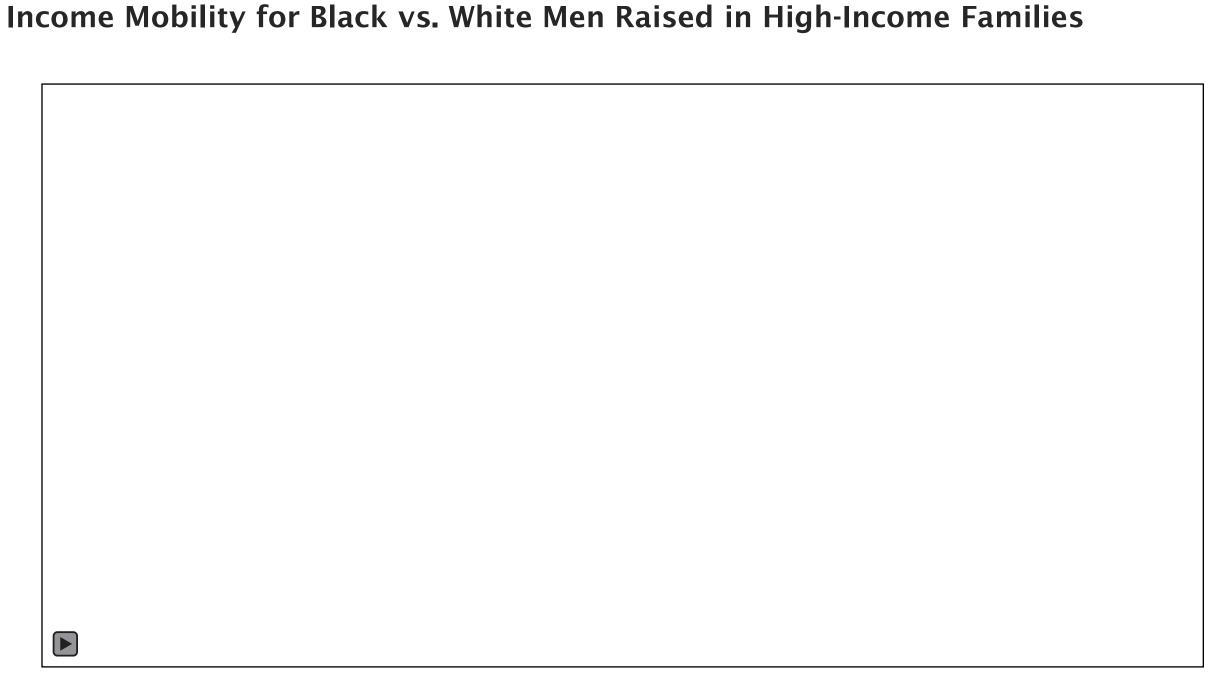
Average Income at Age 35 For Women Whose Parents Earned \$27,000 (25th percentile)





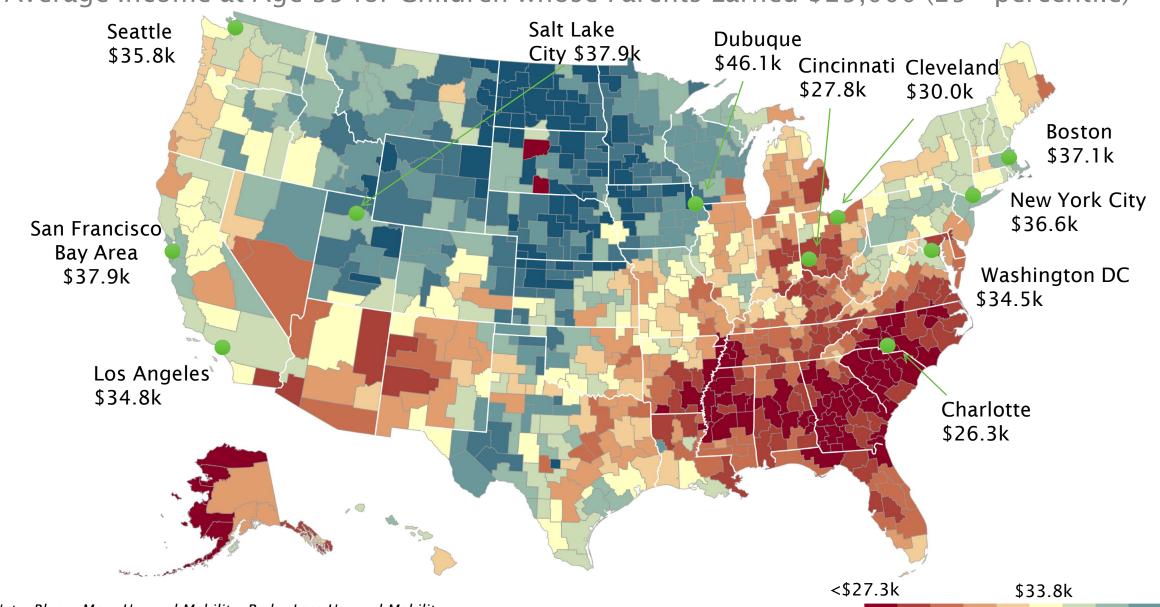
Note: Blue = More Upward Mobility, Red = Less Upward Mobility

Source: Chetty, Hendren, Jones, Porter 2018



The Geography of Upward Mobility in the United States

Average Income at Age 35 for Children whose Parents Earned \$25,000 (25th percentile)



>\$45.7k

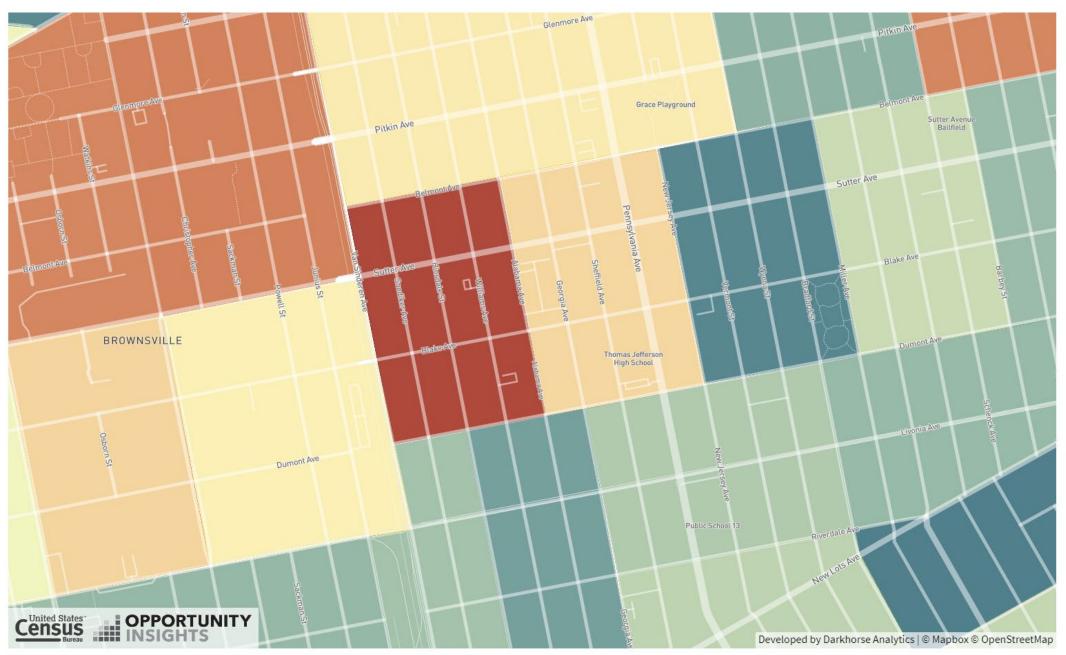
Note: Blue = More Upward Mobility, Red = Less Upward Mobility Source: Chetty, Friedman, Hendren, Jones, Porter 2018



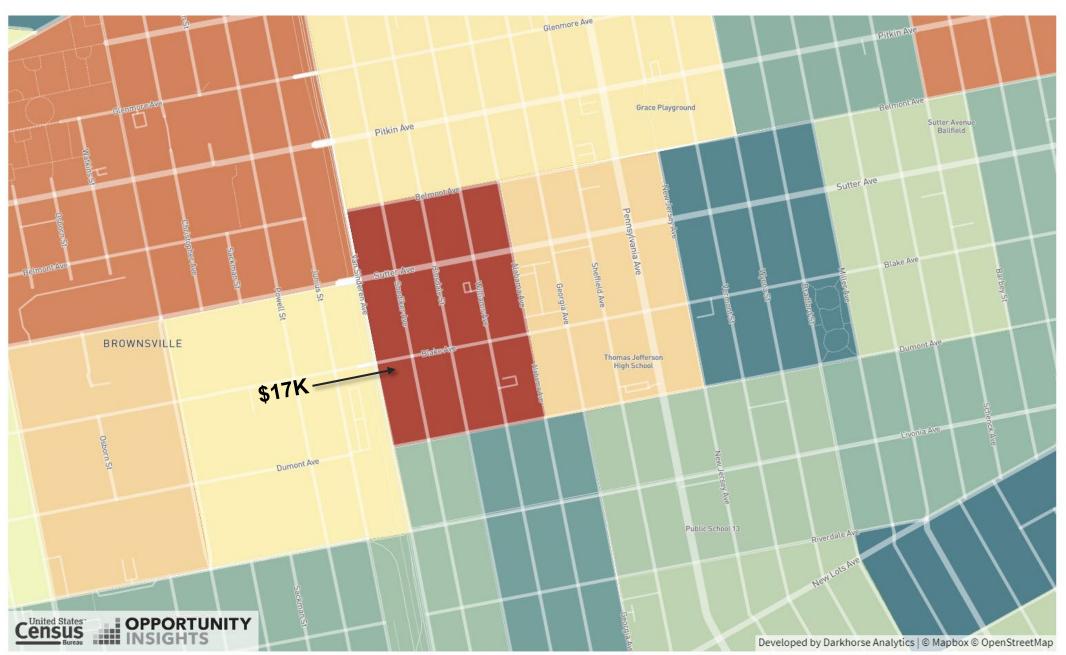


Household Income for Black Children of Low Income Parents

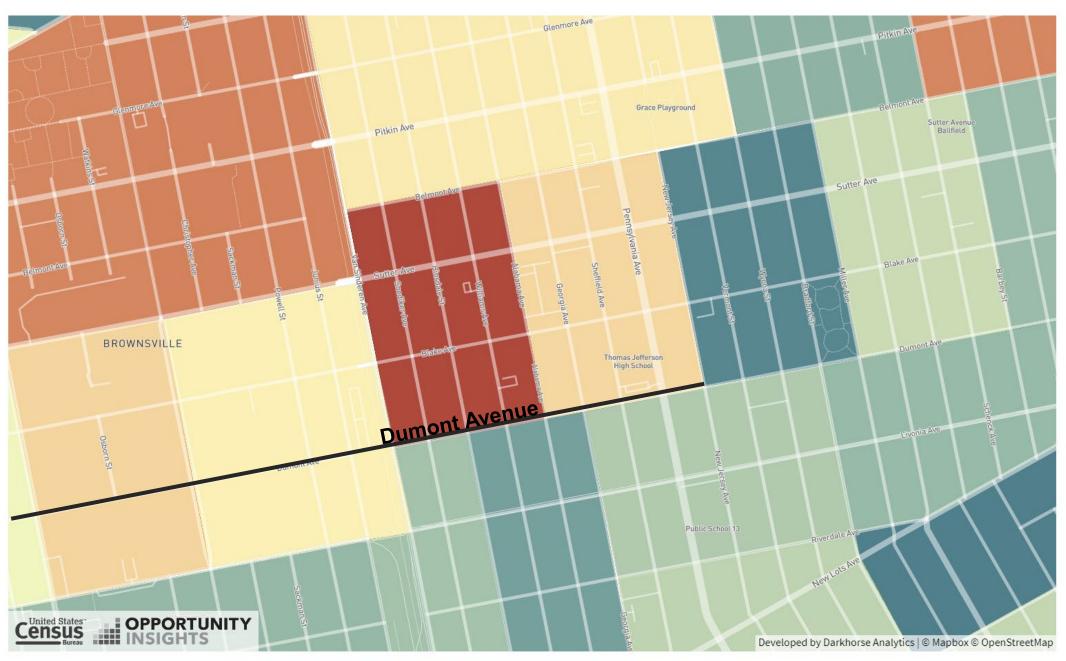




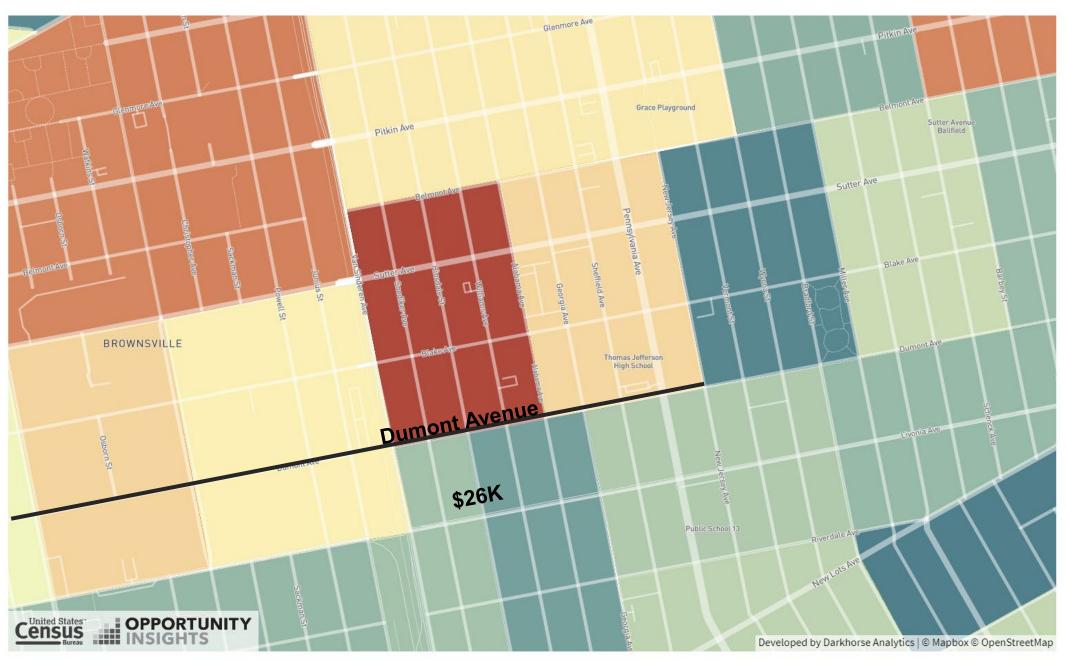








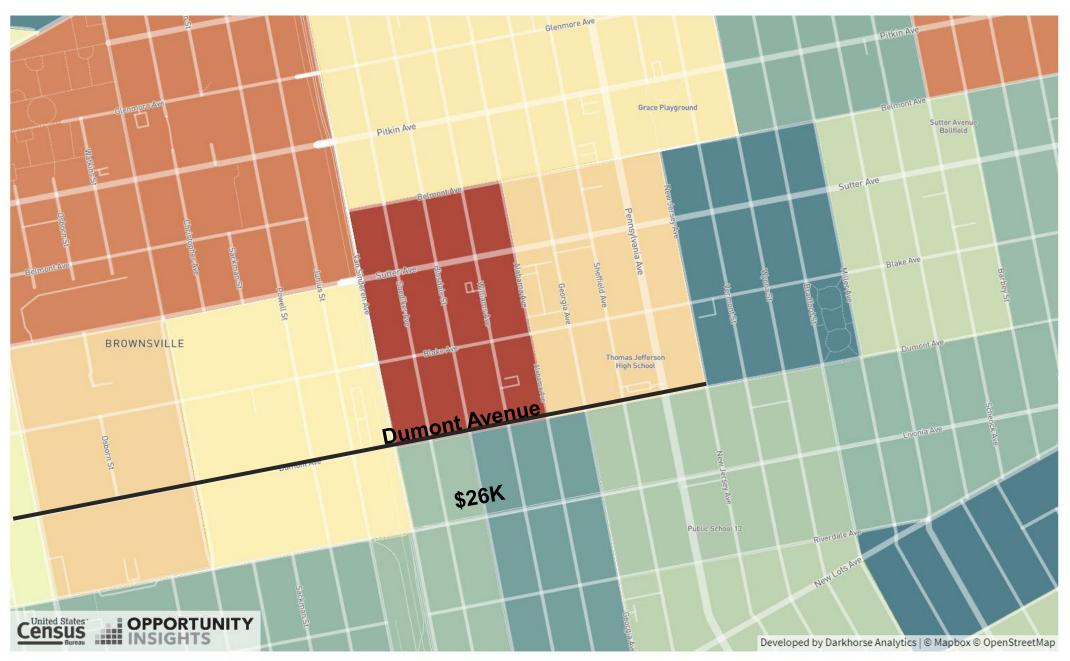




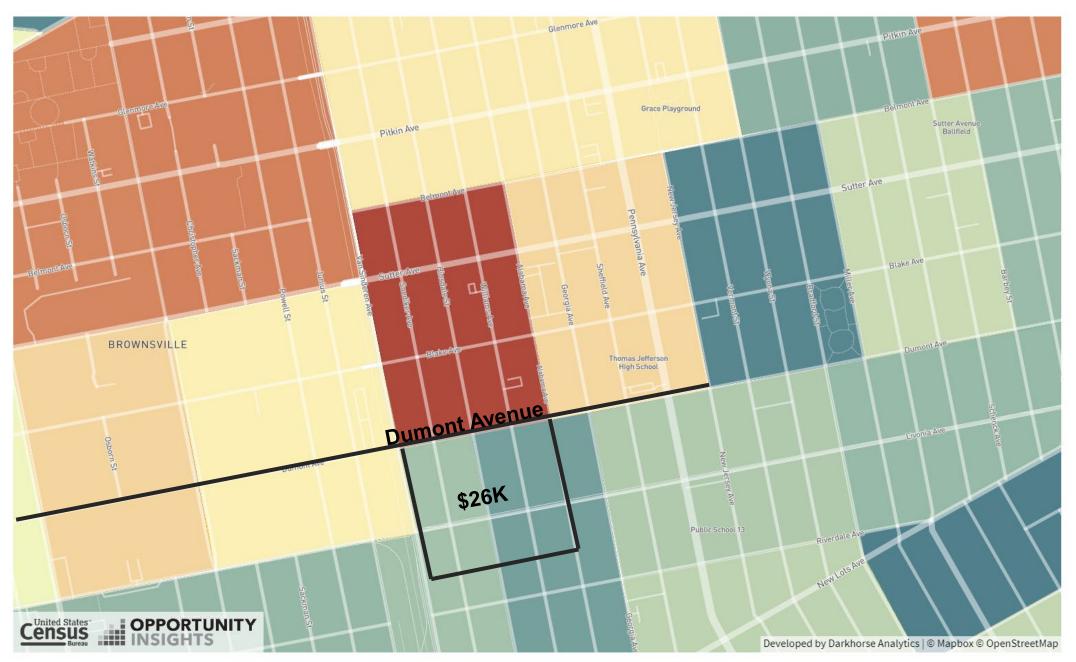


Household Income for Black Children of Low Income Parents











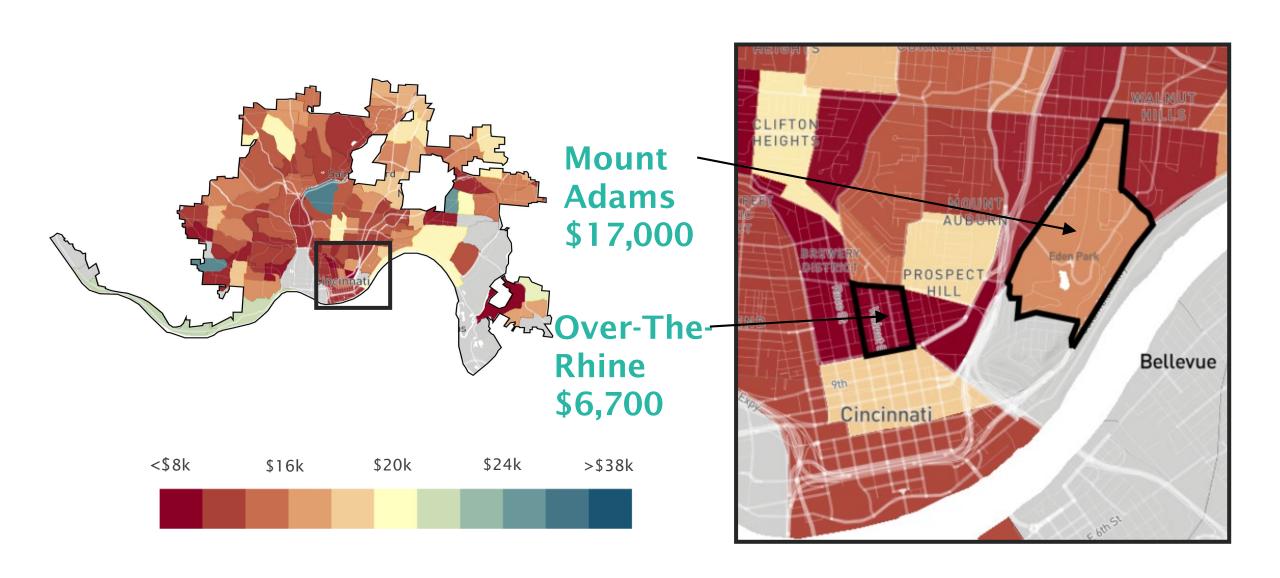






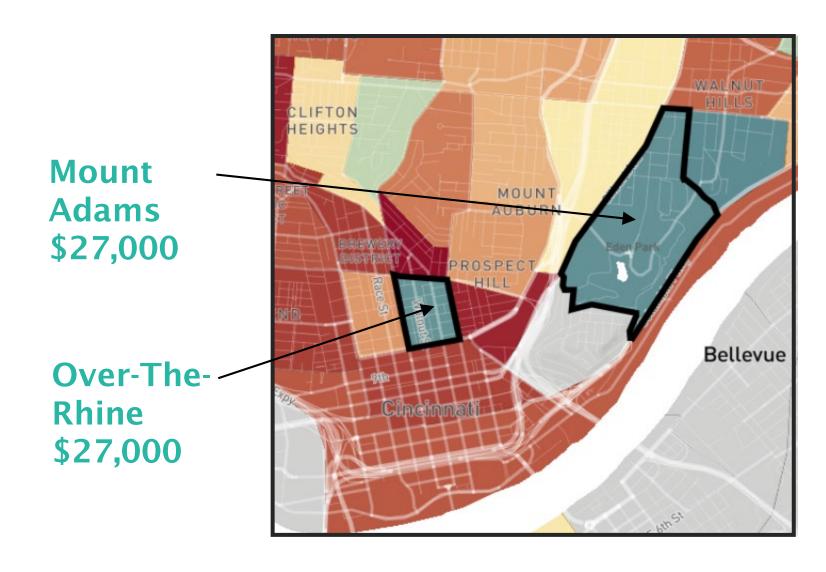
The Geography of Upward Mobility for Black Men in Cincinnati

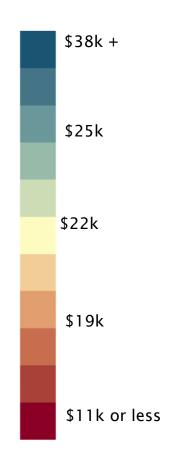
Average Income at Age 35 for Black Men with Parents Earning \$25,000 (25th percentile)



The Geography of Upward Mobility for Black Women in Cincinnati

Average Income at Age 35 for Black Women with Parents Earning \$25,000 (25th percentile)

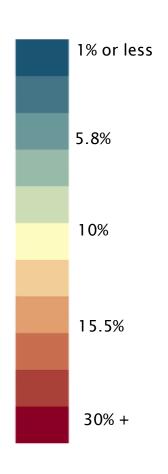




The Geography of Incarceration Rates for Black Men in Cincinnati

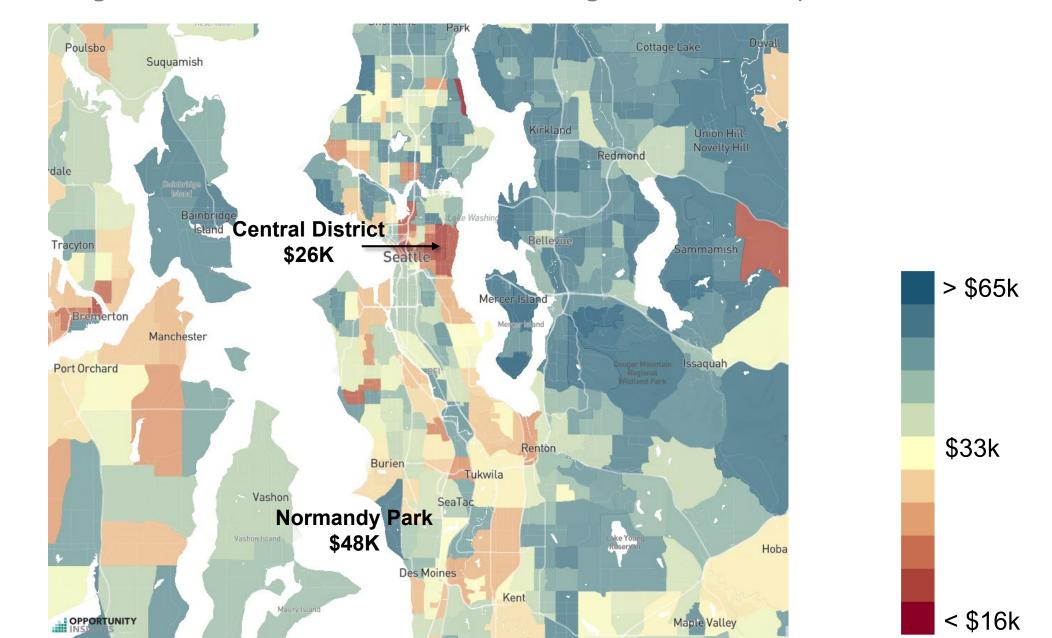
Incarceration Rates for Black Men with Parents Earning \$25,000 (25th percentile)

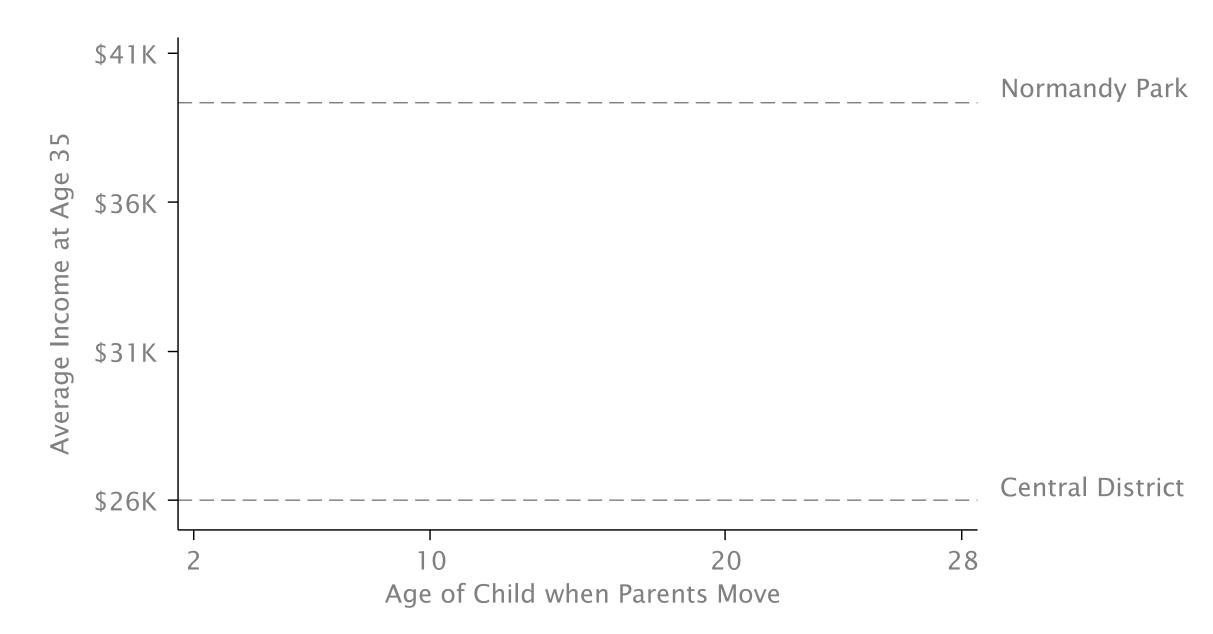


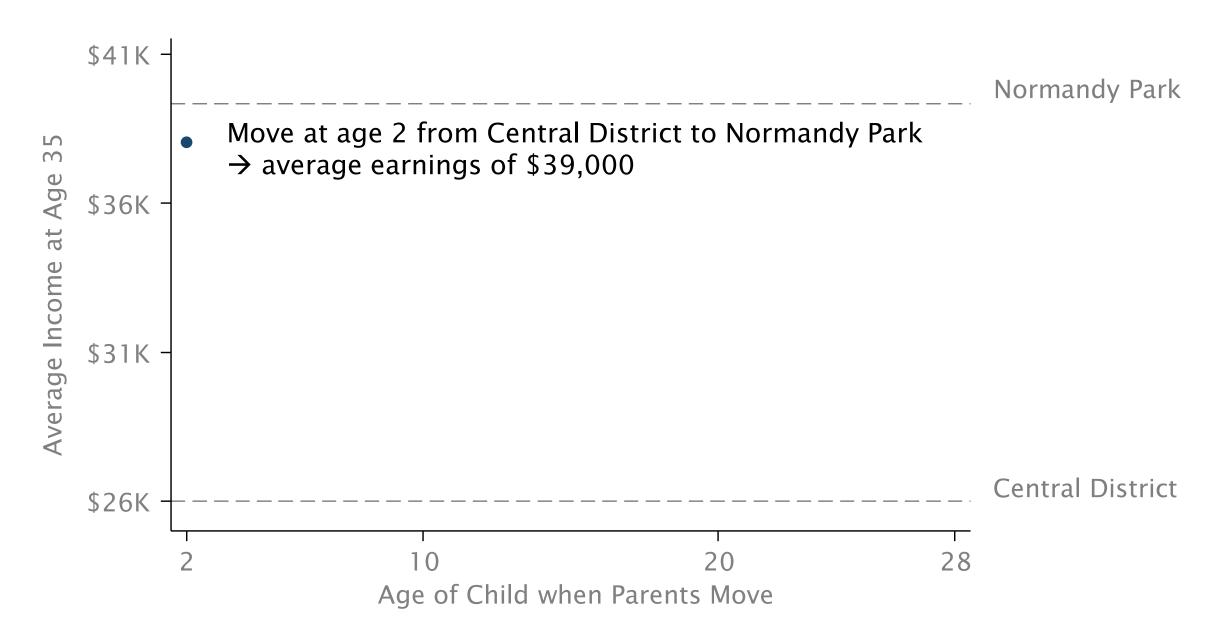


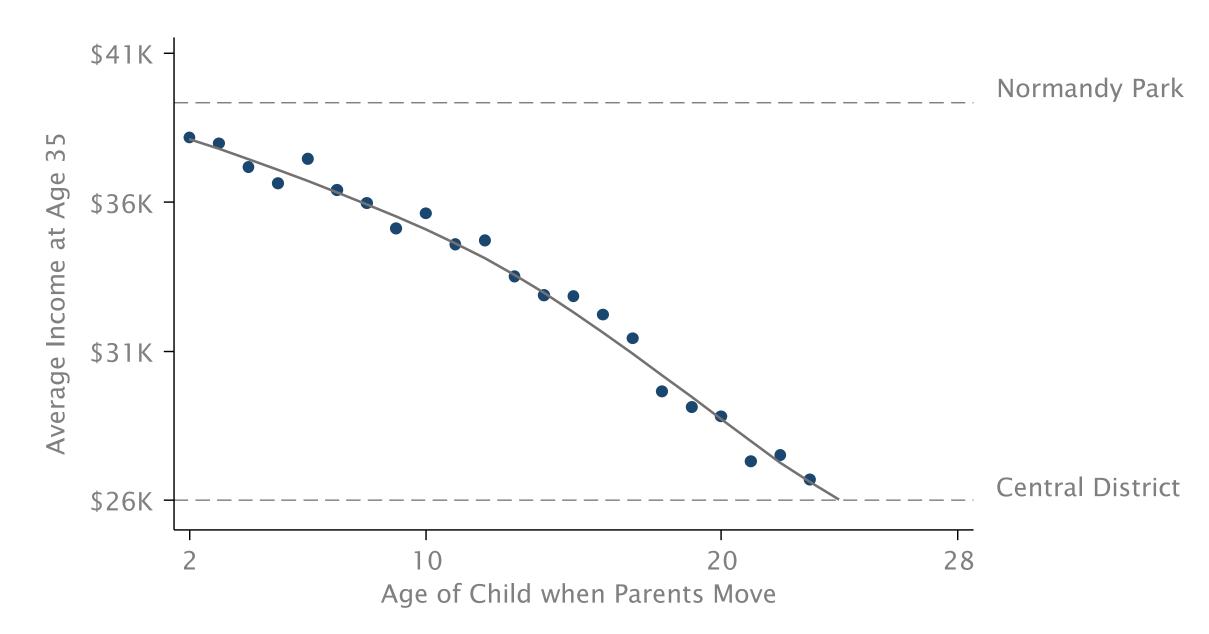
The Geography of Upward Mobility in Seattle

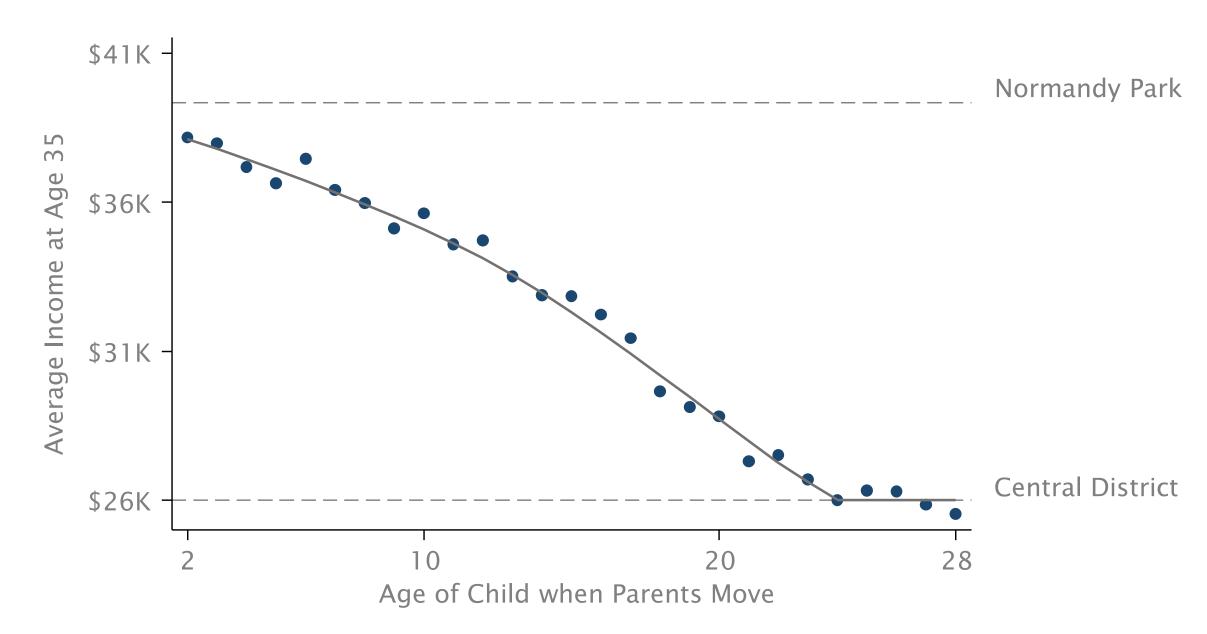
Average Income at Age 35 for Children with Parents Earning \$25,000 (25th percentile)





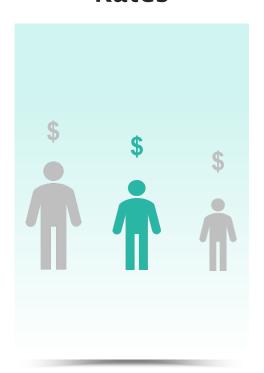






Characteristics of High-Mobility Neighborhoods

Lower Poverty Rates



More stable family structure



Greater social capital

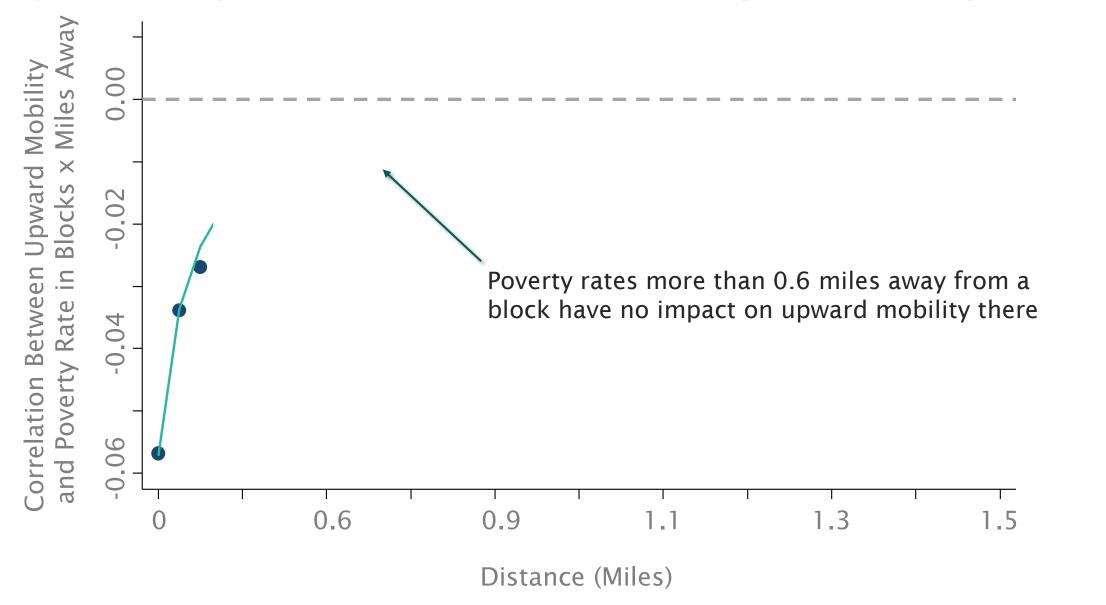


Better school quality



How Big Is a "Neighborhood"?

Spatial Decay in Association Between Poverty Rates and Upward Mobility

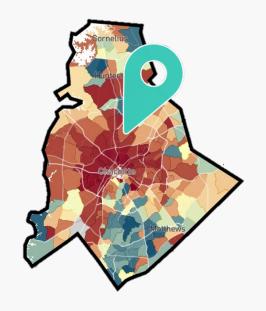


From Research to Policy: Three Pillars

Reducing Segregation



Help Low-Income Families Move to High-Opportunity Areas Place-Based Investments



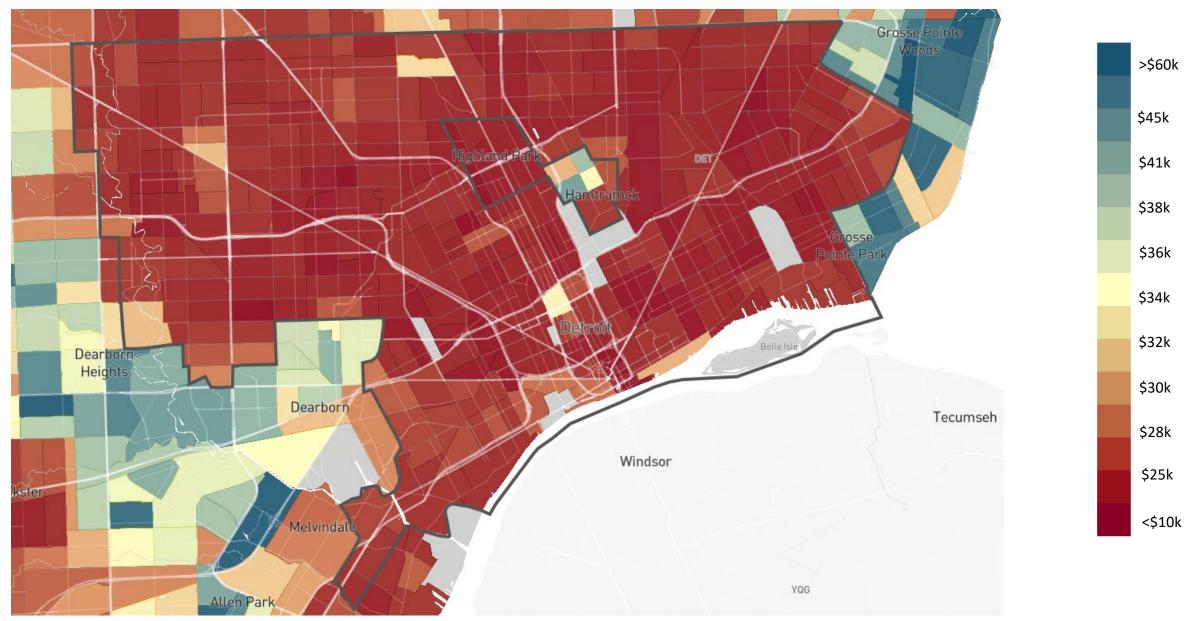
Increase Upward Mobility in Low-Opportunity Areas Improving Higher Education



Amplify Impacts of Colleges on Mobility

The Geography of Upward Mobility in Detroit

Average Income at Age 35 for Children with Parents Earning \$25,000 (25th percentile)

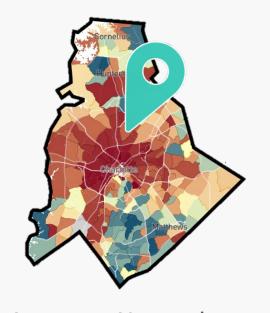


From Research to Policy: Three Pillars

Reducing Segregation



Help Low-Income Families Move to High-Opportunity Areas Place-Based Investments



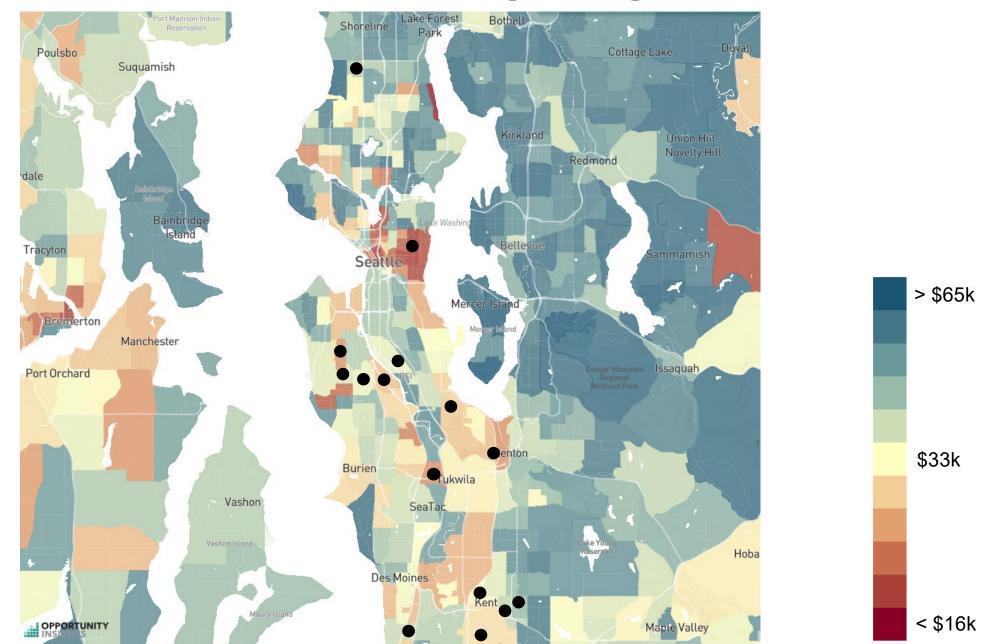
Increase Upward Mobility in Low-Opportunity Areas Improving Higher Education



Amplify Impacts of Colleges on Mobility

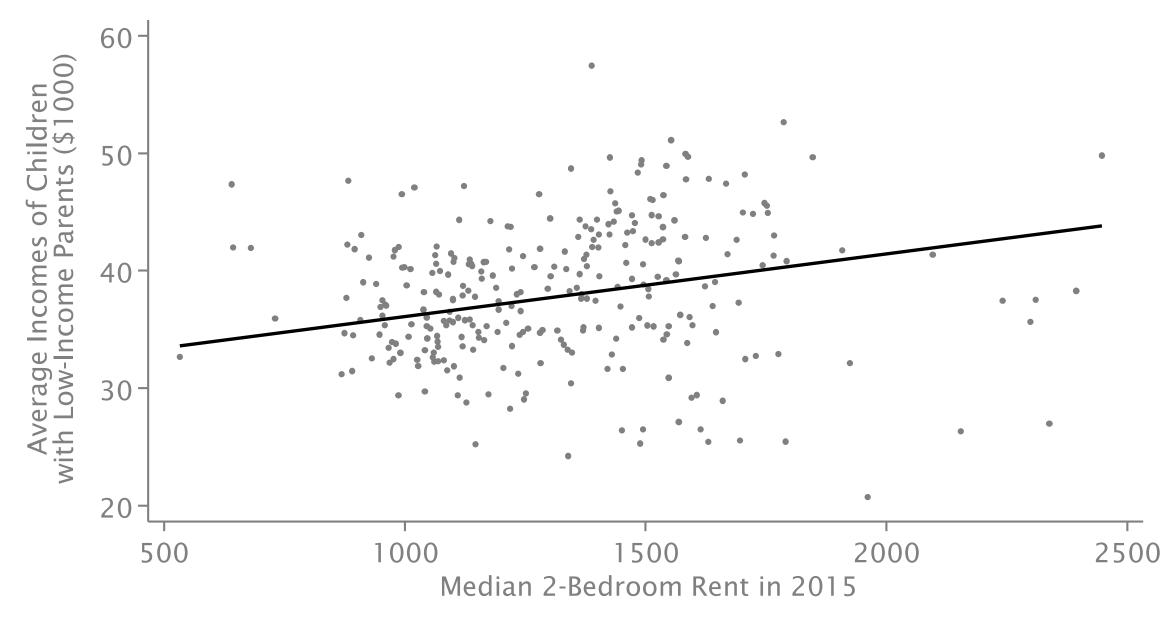
Is Affordable Housing in Seattle Maximizing Opportunities for Upward Mobility?

Most Common Current Locations of Families Receiving Housing Vouchers



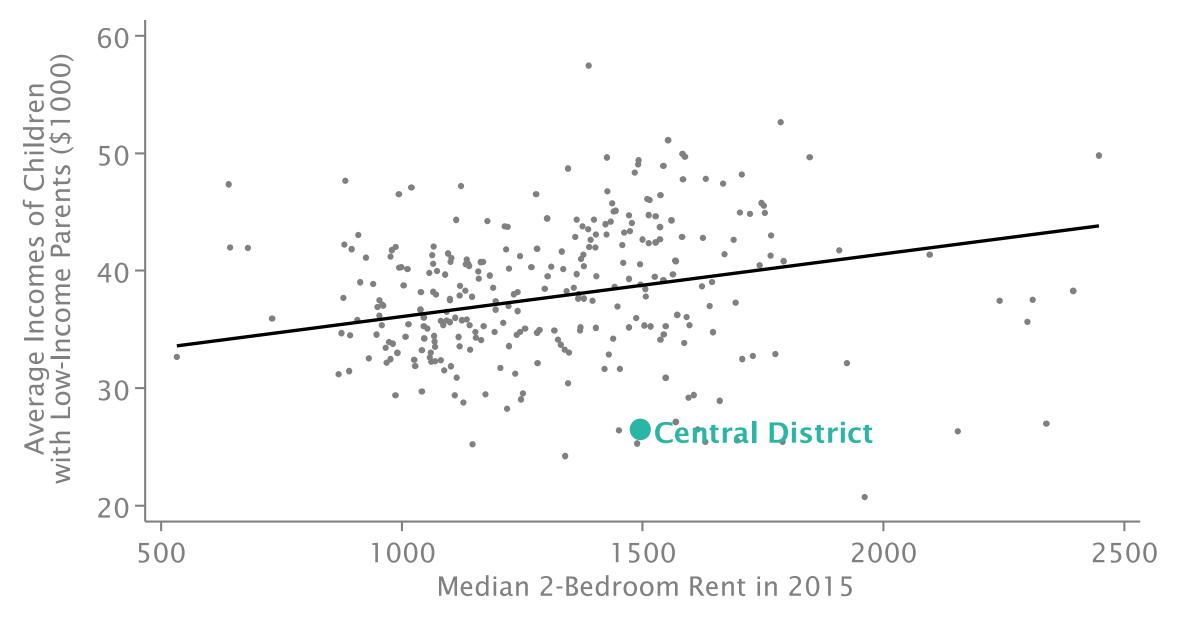
The Price of Opportunity in Seattle and King County

Upward Mobility versus Median Rent by Neighborhood



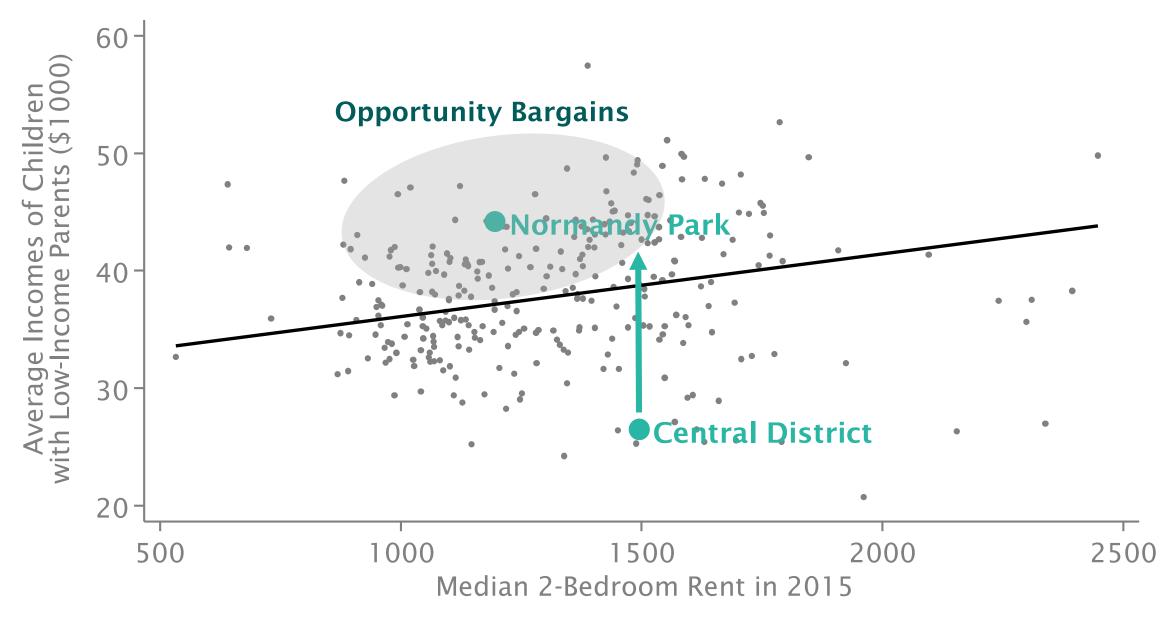
The Price of Opportunity in Seattle and King County

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The Price of Opportunity in Seattle and King County

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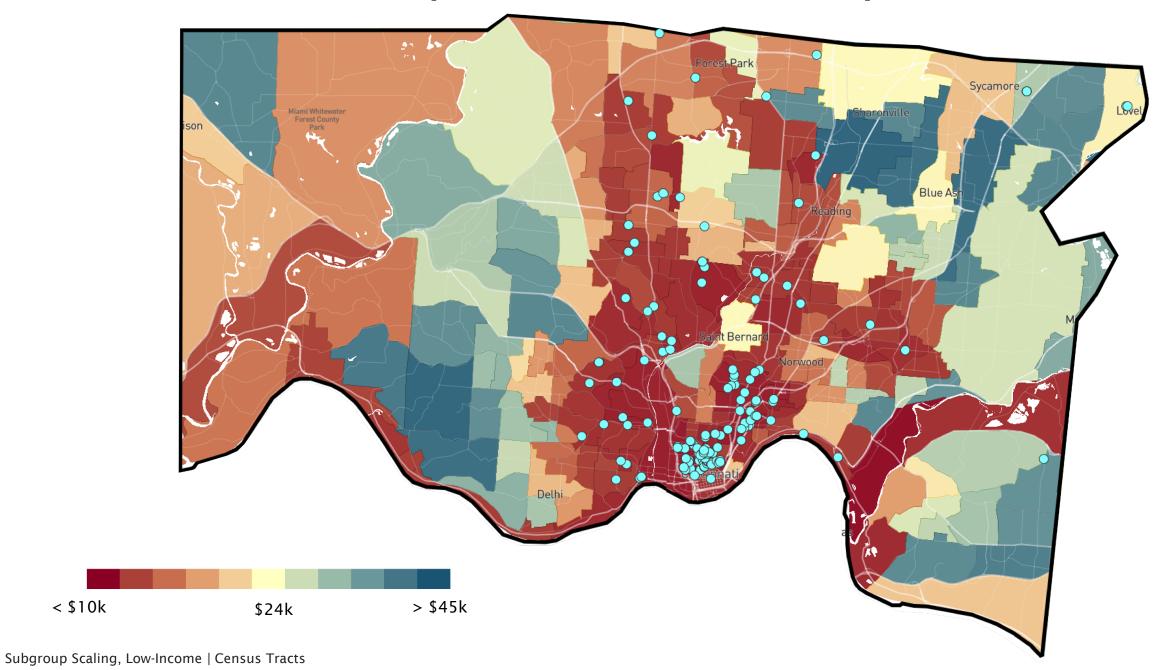
Creating Moves to Opportunity

Pilot study to help families with housing vouchers move to high-opportunity areas in Seattle using three approaches:

- Providing information to tenants
- Recruiting landlords
- Offering housing search assistance



Location of LIHTC Developments in Hamilton County

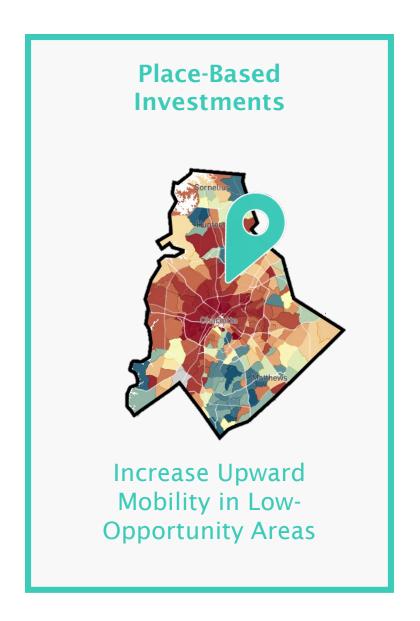


From Research to Policy: Three Pillars

Reducing Segregation



Help Low-Income Families Move to High-Opportunity Areas



Improving Higher Education



Amplify Impacts of Colleges on Mobility

A Life-Course Approach to Place-Based Investment

















































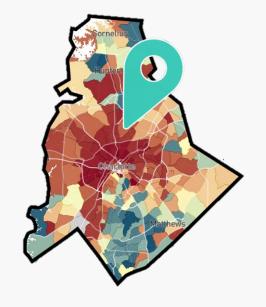


From Research to Policy: Three Pillars

Reducing Segregation



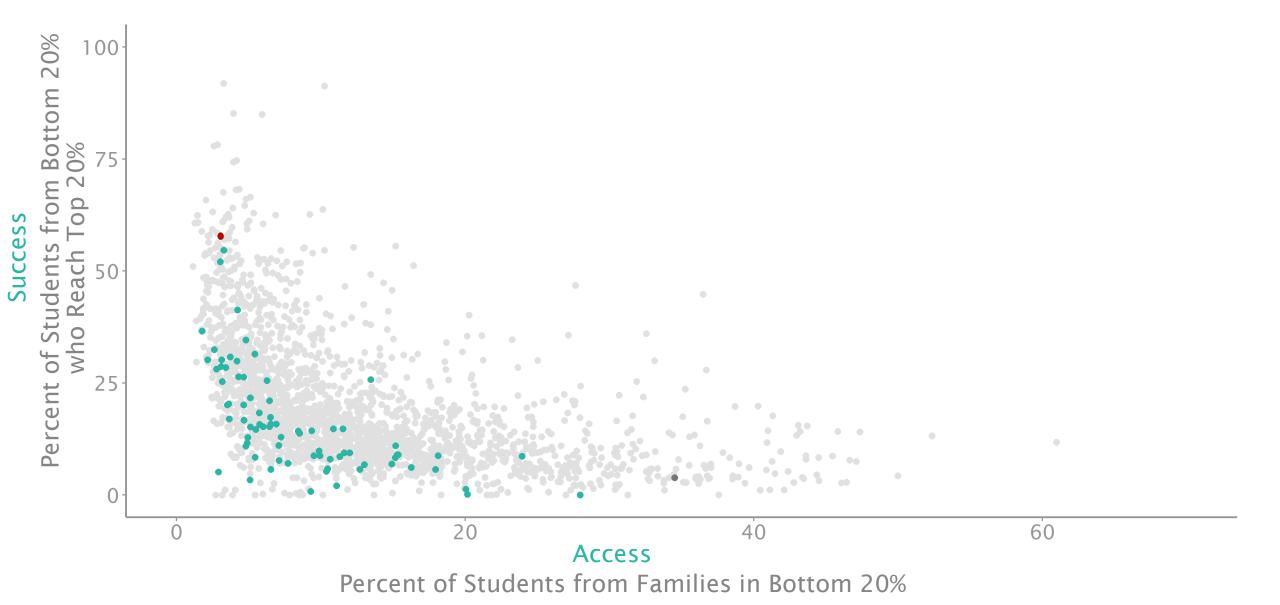
Help Low-Income Families Move to High-Opportunity Areas Place-Based Investments

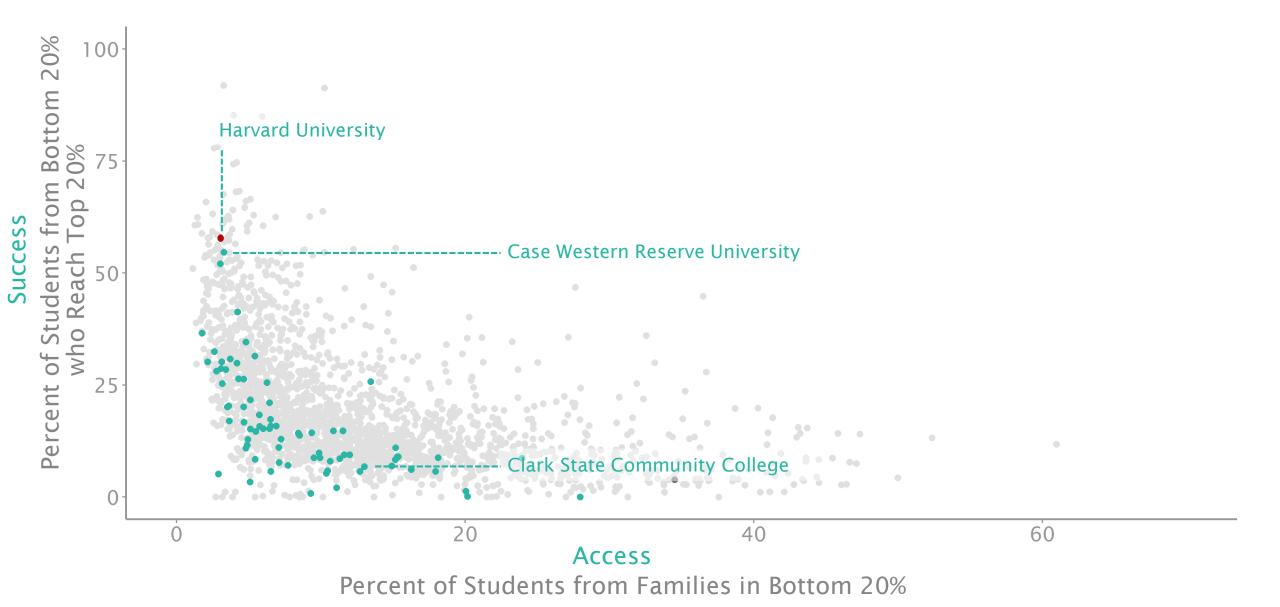


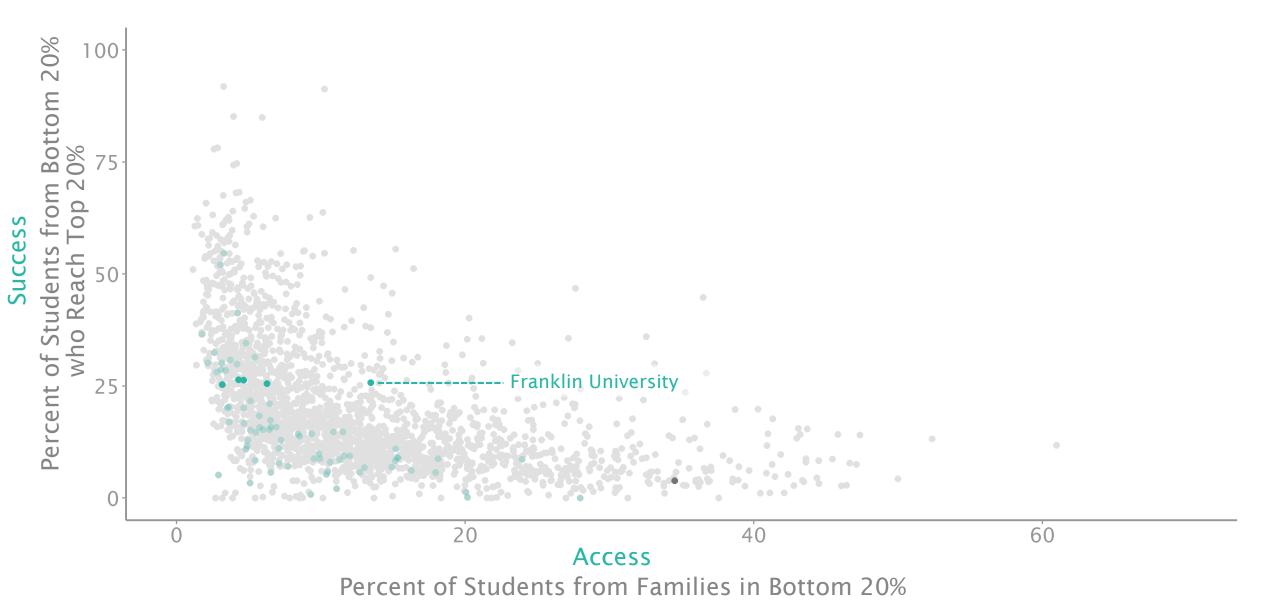
Increase Upward Mobility in Low-Opportunity Areas **Improving Higher Education**



Amplify Impacts of Colleges on Mobility





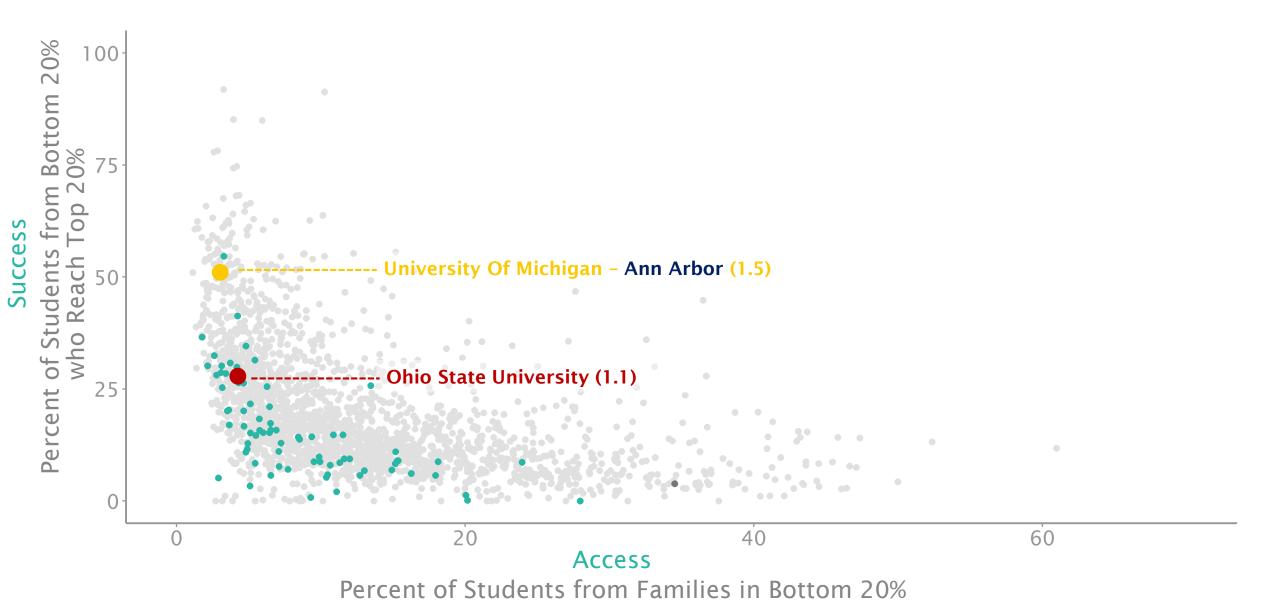


Collegiate Leaders in Increasing Mobility



Partnership between Opportunity Insights and 400 colleges across the U.S. that seeks to help colleges:

- Increase access to qualified lowincome students
- Maximize the success of students from disadvantaged backgrounds

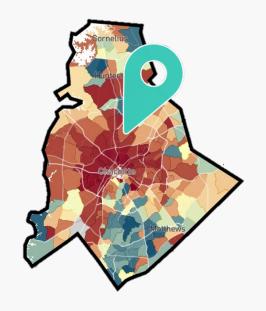


From Research to Policy: Three Pillars

Reducing Segregation



Help Low-Income Families Move to High-Opportunity Areas Place-Based Investments



Increase Upward Mobility in Low-Opportunity Areas Improving Higher Education



Amplify Impacts of Colleges on Mobility

A Wake-Up Call for Charlotte-Mecklenburg

Land of opportunity? Not by a long shot

Charlotte is nation's worst big city for climbing out of poverty

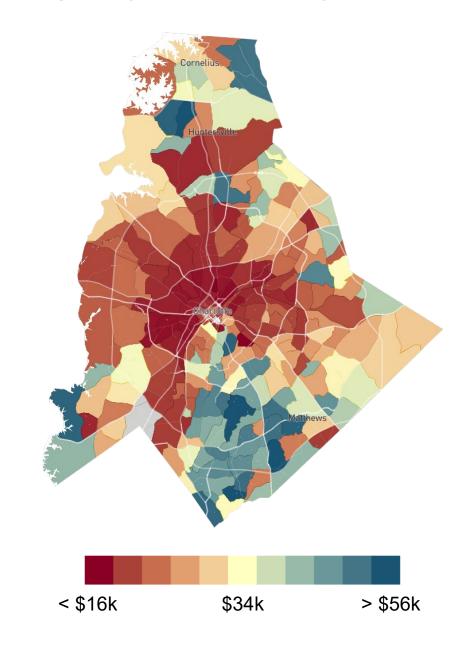
The Charlotte Observer

Over the last several decades,
Charlotte-Mecklenburg has
transformed from a small southern
town to one of the country's largest
and most dynamic communities. We
continue to attract people—nearly 50 a
day— who move here to take
advantage of our strong business
climate, favorable weather and

geographic location, and our reputation as a great place to live and raise a family. Accolades from the outside regularly tell us how tall we stand among other communities. As recently as February 7, 2017, U.S. News and World Report ranked us as the 14th best place to live in the country.

Yet, in 2013 when the headline broke about the Harvard University/UC Berkeley study that ranked Charlotte-Mecklenburg 50th out of 50 in upward mobilityⁱⁱ for children born into our lowest income quintile, many in our community responded with disbelief. How, on the one hand, can we be such a vital and opportunity-rich community, and on the other, be ranked dead last in the odds that our lowest income children and youth will be able to move up the economic ladder as they become adults?

The Geography of Opportunity in Charlotte















Web: www.opportunityinsights.org



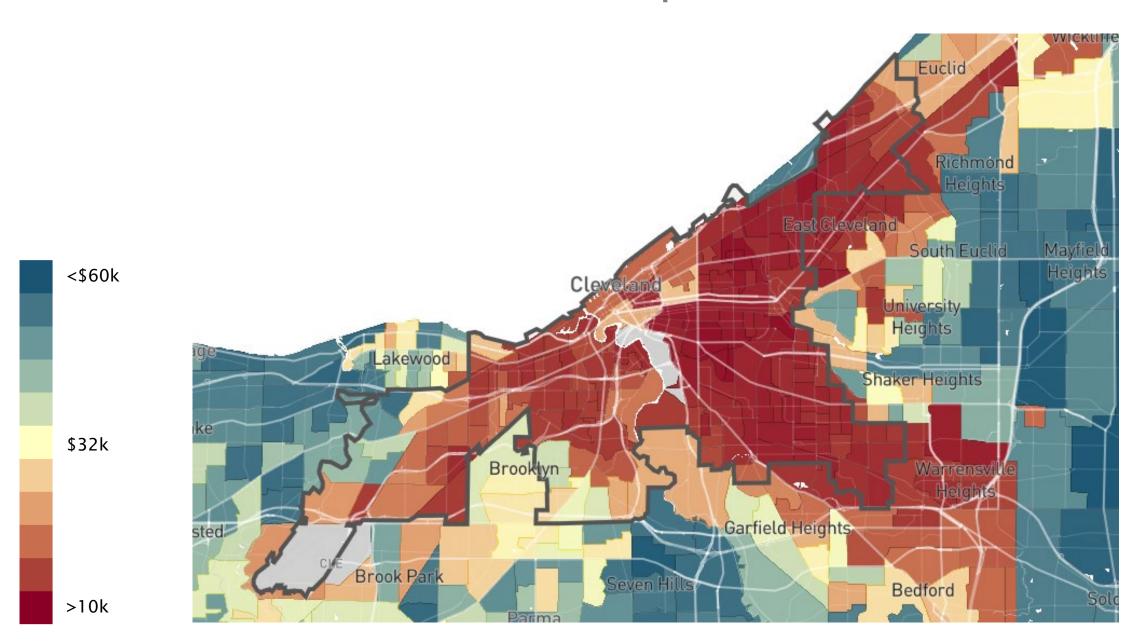
Twitter: @OppInsights



Email: policy@opportunityinsights.org

Opportunity Atlas

Income in Adulthod for Children who Grow up in Low Income Families



Opportunity Atlas

Income in Adulthod for Black Men who Grow up in Low Income Families

100D OAST Lakefront Reservation FOGEWATER BATTERY \$16K/year OHIO DETROIT-\$3.8K/year SHOREWAY Berea Rd adison Ave Western Ave orthwest Fwy LITTLE Storer Ave. ARABIA

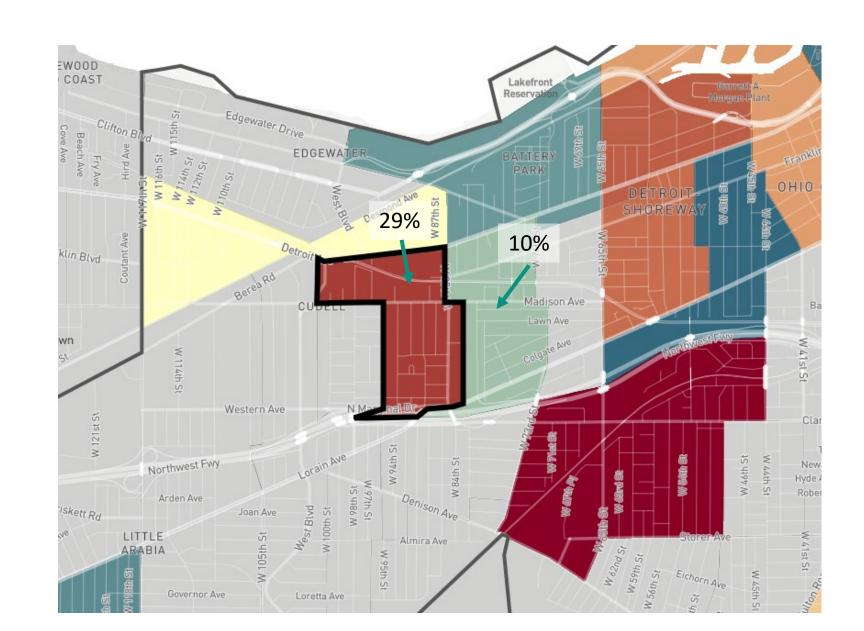
>\$28k

\$14k

<\$1k

Opportunity Atlas

Incarceration Rates for Black Men who Grow up in Low Income Families



<1%

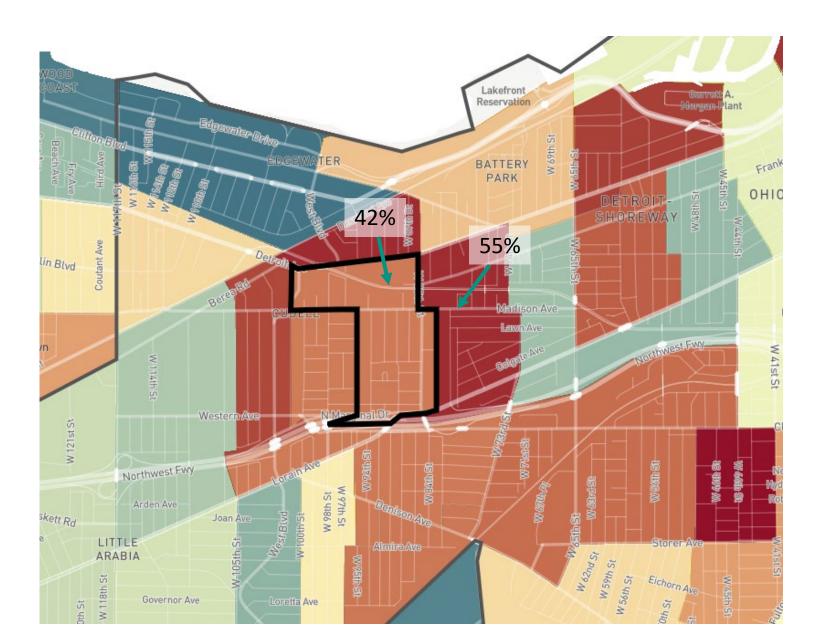
14%

>40%

Opportunity Atlas Poverty Rates

<0%

33%



>70%