POOR NEIGHBORHOODS STAY POOR
75 percent of high-poverty neighborhoods in 1970 were still high poverty in 2010.

POOR NEIGHBORHOODS DISPLACE PEOPLE
Poor neighborhoods that stayed poor lost 40 percent of their population between 1970 and 2010.

POVERTY IS SPREADING
While poor neighborhoods lose population, they are spreading to more places—there are three times more high-poverty neighborhoods within 10 miles of the central business district than there were in 1970 (1,100 in 1970/3,100 in 2010).

POVERTY GROWS UNSEEN
People easily notice things that change quickly (gentrifying neighborhoods), but tend to ignore slower changes over time (increasing levels of concentrated poverty).

INCOME INTEGRATION IS GOOD
Black children growing up in neighborhoods that transition from high to low poverty have incomes that are 30 to 40 percent higher than otherwise similar black children who grow up in neighborhoods of concentrated poverty.

INCOME INTEGRATION INCREASES A POOR KID’S CHANCES
Intergenerational income mobility—the ability to move up the economic ladder—is significantly better for people living in metropolitan areas that have income integrated neighborhoods.

MORE AMERICANS IN POOR NEIGHBORHOODS
Two million people lived in neighborhoods of concentrated poverty in 1970. Today, there are four million people living in those neighborhoods.

INCOME INTEGRATION INCREASES
Data from the 2014 City Observatory report “Lost in Place.” For more, visit cityobservatory.org/lost-in-place/