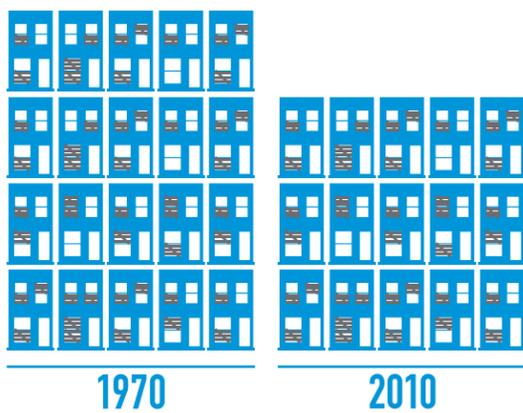


Concentrated poverty is a bigger problem than gentrification

Neighborhoods where more than 30 percent of the population qualifies as poor are neighborhoods of concentrated poverty. As difficult as it is to be poor anywhere, all of the negative effects of poverty are magnified when your neighbors are also poor. This makes the persistence and spread of concentrated poverty our greatest urban challenge.

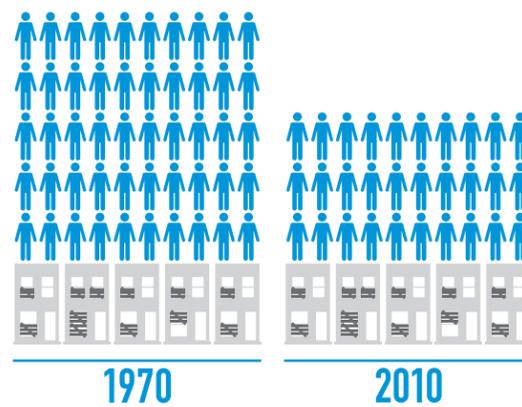
POOR NEIGHBORHOODS STAY POOR

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



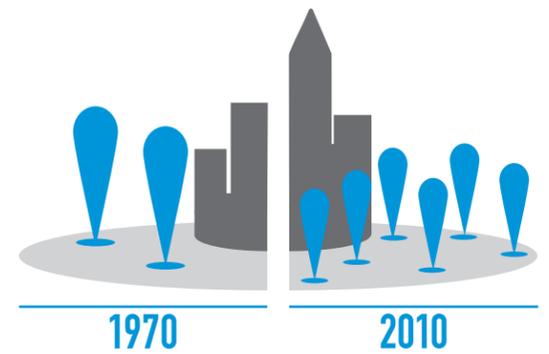
POOR NEIGHBORHOODS DISPLACE PEOPLE

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).



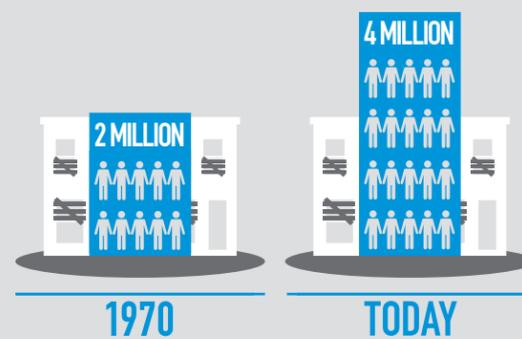
GENTRIFICATION IS RARE

Whether a neighborhood remains in concentrated poverty (75%), or becomes a place slightly less poor (25%), the likelihood of a neighborhood rebounding is just 1 in 20.



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.



POVERTY GROWS UNSEEN

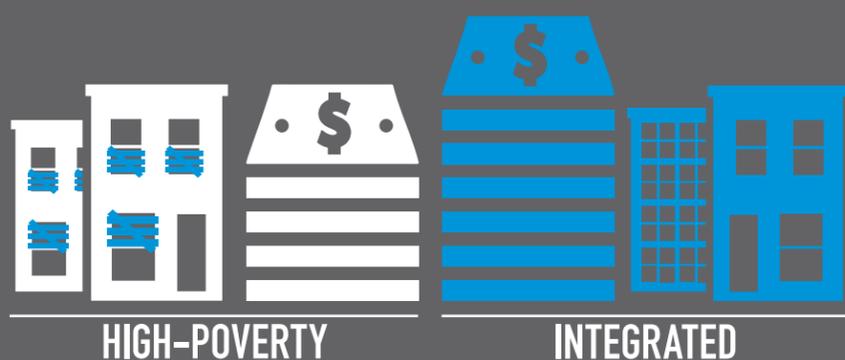
People easily notice things that change quickly (gentrifying neighborhoods), but tend to ignore slower changes over time (increasing levels of concentrated poverty).



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.

(Sharkey (2013), Stuck in place: Urban neighborhoods and the end of progress toward racial equality)



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.

(Chetty, Hendren Kline & Saez (2013), The Equality of Opportunity Project and Sharkey & Graham (2013), Mobility and the Metropolis: How Communities Factor into Economic Mobility)

