



Equality of Opportunity How Class, Race, and Place Impact Economic Mobility in Indianapolis

Erik Steiner, Matt Nowlin, Jeramy Townsley, Rebecca Nannery, Unai Miguel Andres, Sharon Kandris

SAVI Talks | Spring 2021

Presenters







Rebecca Nannery Senior Research Analyst, The Polis Center

Matt Nowlin User Experience Designer, The Polis Center

Erik Steiner Co-Director, Spatial History Project Stanford University



Panelists











Jill Sheridan, Moderator Health and science reporter, WFYI Patrice DuckettAllison LutheExecutive Director, FayExecutive Director atBiccard Glick CrookedMartin Luther KingCreek NeighborhoodCommunity CenterCenterCommunity Center

Amy Nelson Executive Director at Fair Housing Center of Central Indiana Pamela Ross Vice President of Opportunity, Equity & Inclusion, Central Indiana Community Foundation







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BROOKINGS



SOCIAL MOBILITY MEMOS

How many people are better off than their parents? Depends on how you cut the data.

Dimitrios Halikias and Richard V. Reeves · Wednesday, August 10, 2016



You have a better chance of achieving "the American dream" in Canada than in America

AD

Raj Chetty, called "the most influential economist alive," and Ezra Klein discuss the state of social mobility in the United States today.

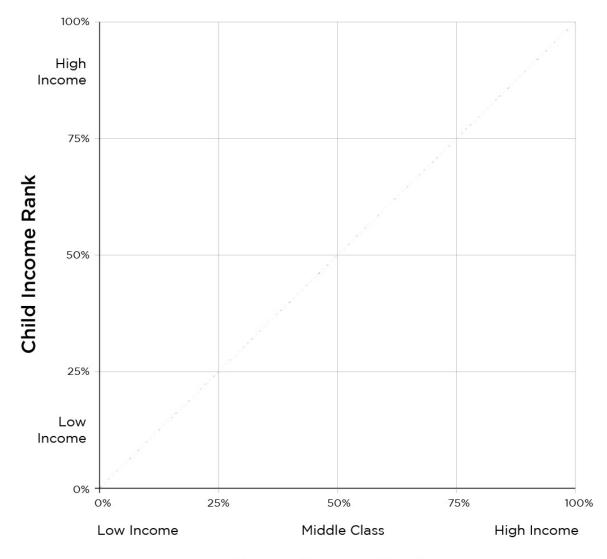
By Ezra Klein | @ezraklein | Aug 15, 2019, 11:00am EDT Transcription by Roge Karma



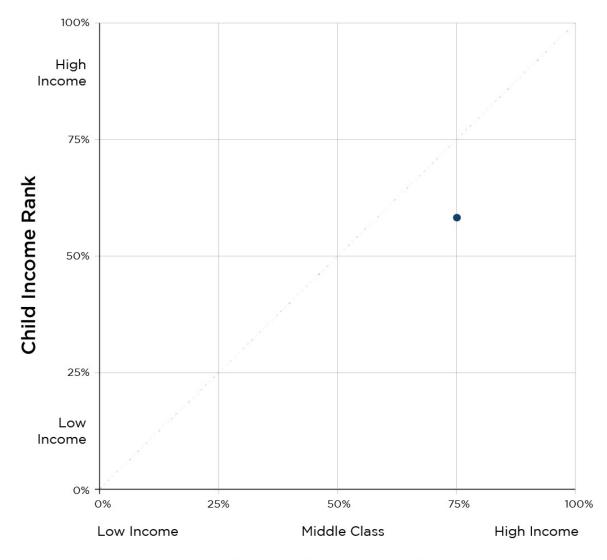




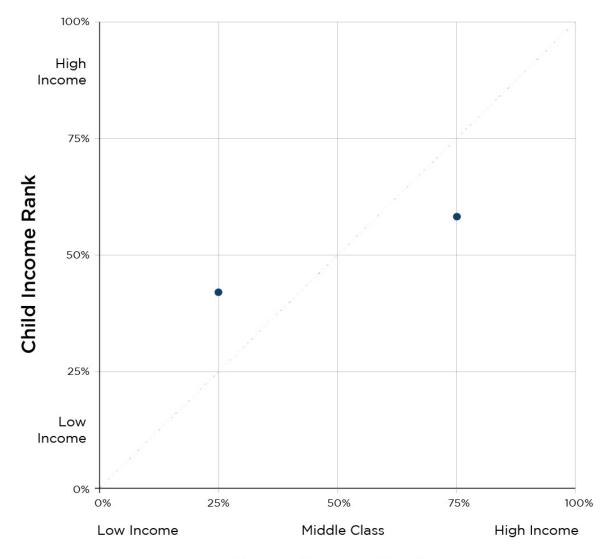




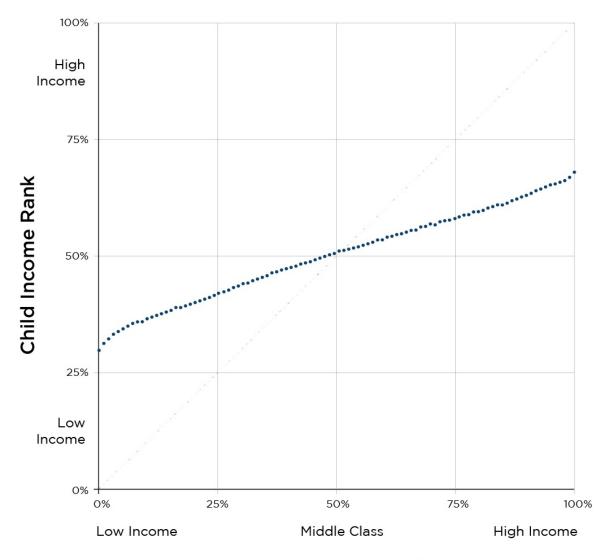




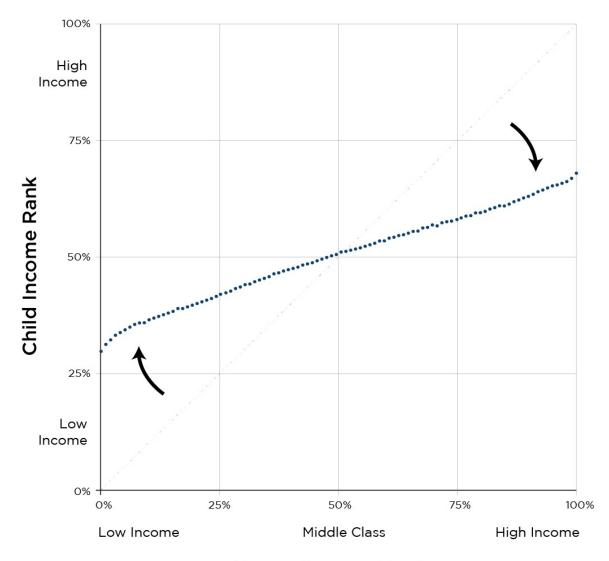




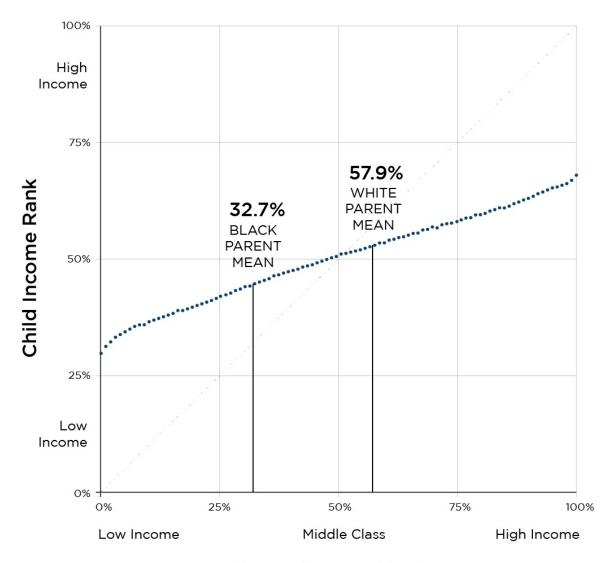






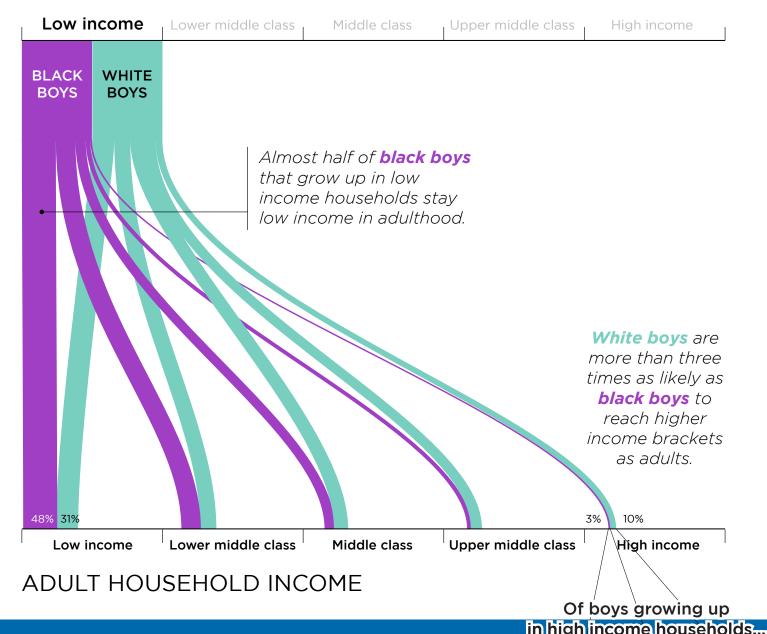








HOUSEHOLD INCOME GROWING UP



Chetty's conclusions on race:

- Black children are "stuck" in lower income brackets relative to white children
- Short-term policy solutions that don't affect multigenerational change will ultimately fail



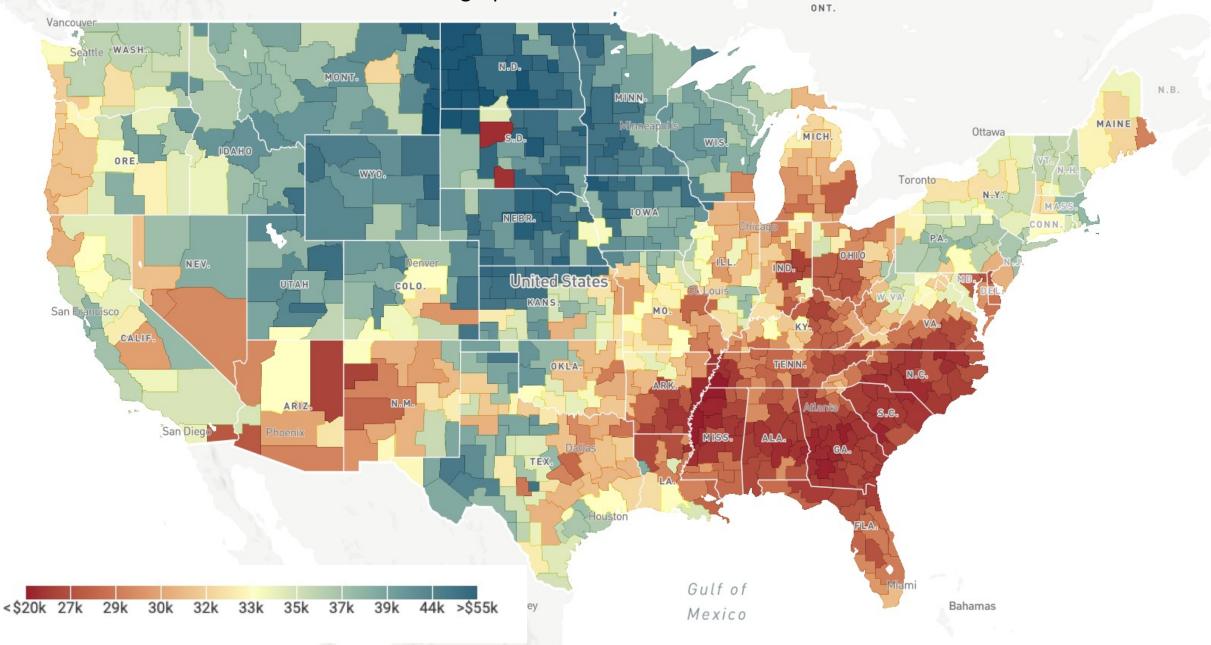
Chetty's conclusions on race:

- Black children are "stuck" in lower income brackets relative to white children
- Short-term policy solutions that don't affect multigenerational change will ultimately fail
- Relative their own parents, black children are not stuck in low-income brackets.
- Black children do slightly better in certain kinds of neighborhoods



PLACE

ABBRE BARRES PRABEL PRABEL



Median Adult Income of Children Growing Up in Low-Income Households

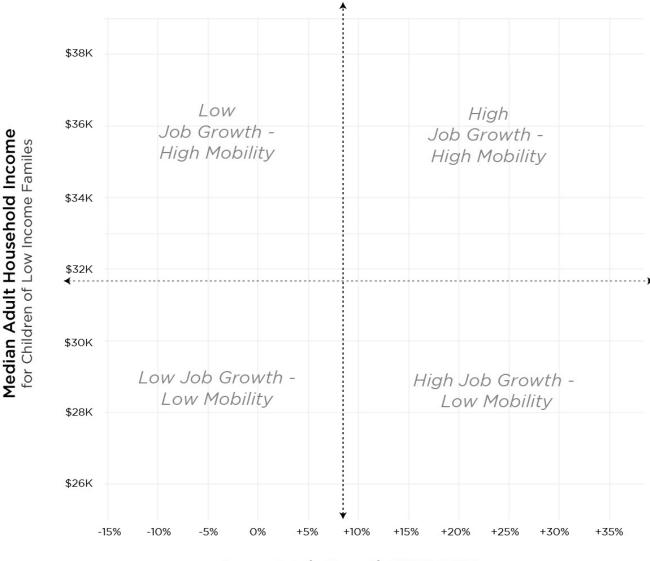
QUE.

Median Adult Household Income vs. Job Growth 1990-2010

Midwest Region, Commuting Zones >200K Population (1990)

Household

Place matters. Is it because of economic growth?



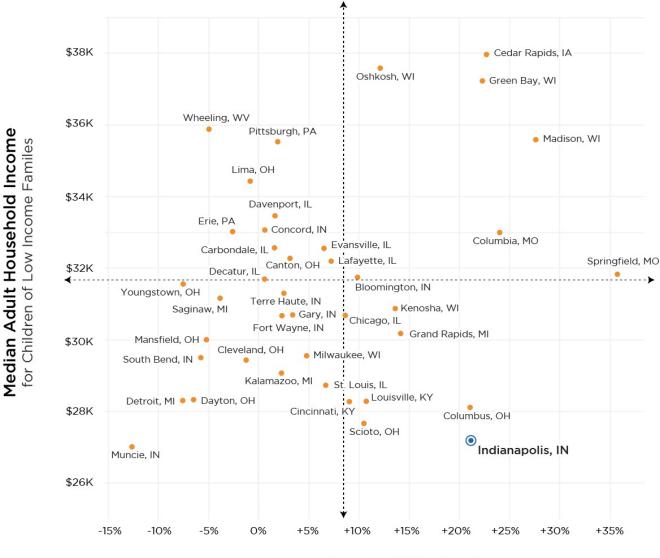
Percent Job Growth 1990-2010

Median Adult Household Income vs. Job Growth 1990-2010

Midwest Region, Commuting Zones >200K Population (1990)

Household

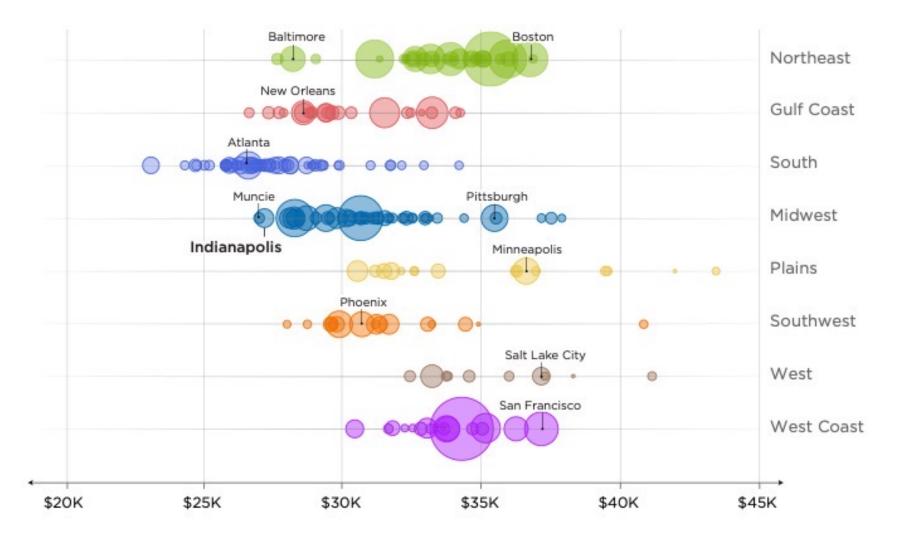
Place matters. Is it because of economic growth?



Percent Job Growth 1990-2010

Regional Differences in Intergenerational Economic Mobility Median Adult Household Income for Children of Low Income Households

Circles are sized by 1990 Population





LLC Decienc

Median Adult Household Income for Children of Low Income Familes

Top 50 Largest Commuting Zones (1990)

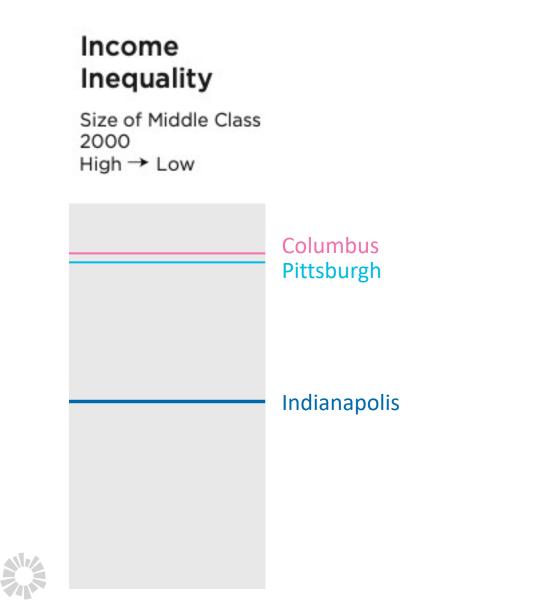
Midwestern Cities



Chetty finds five factors that have a strong relationship with opportunity

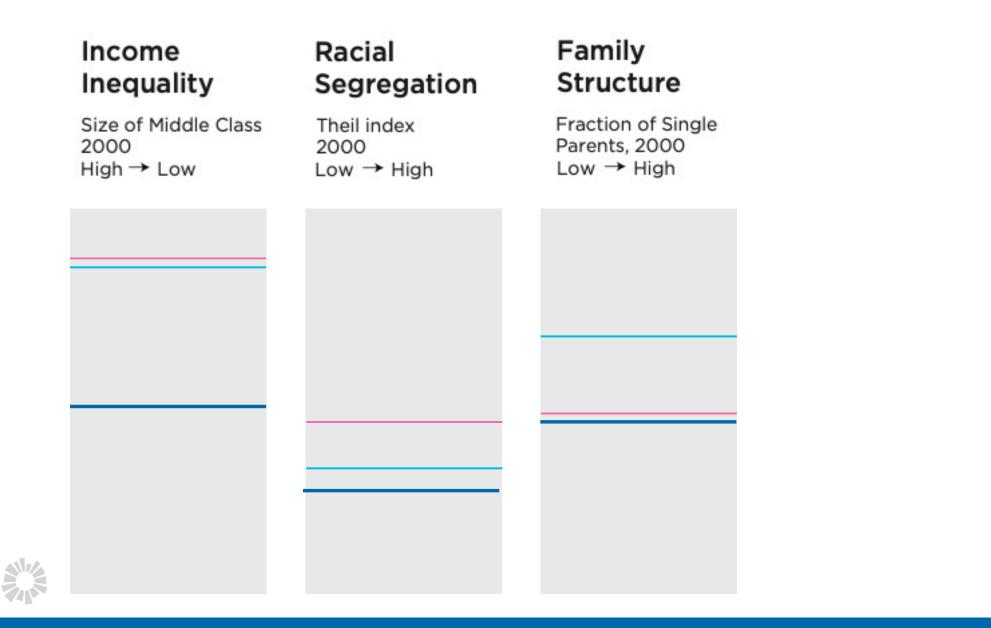
- Income Inequality
- Segregation (both racial and economic)
- Family Structure
- School Quality
- Social Capital

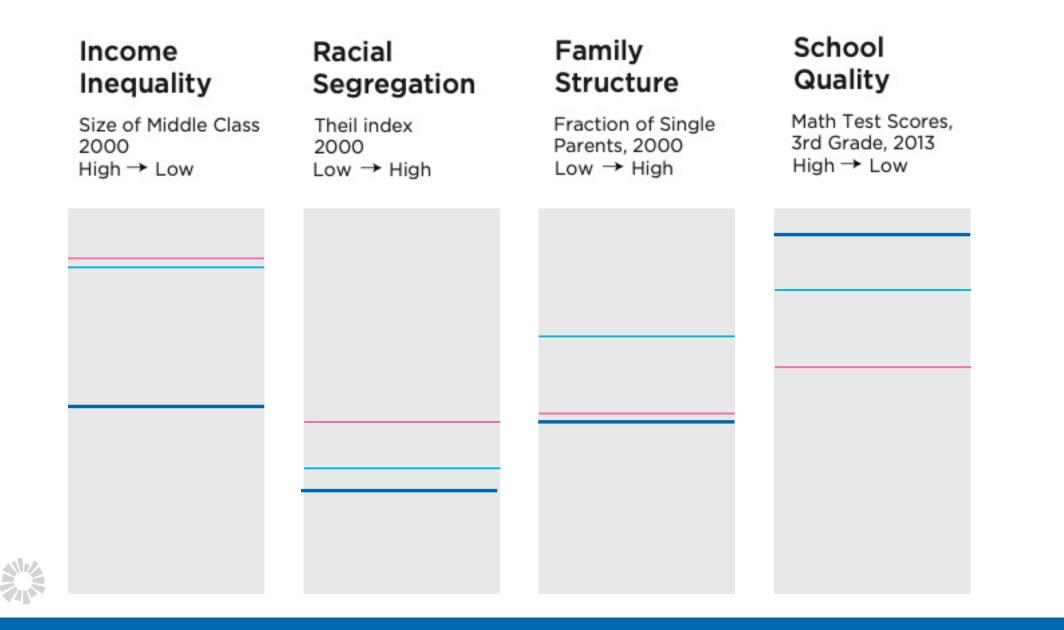


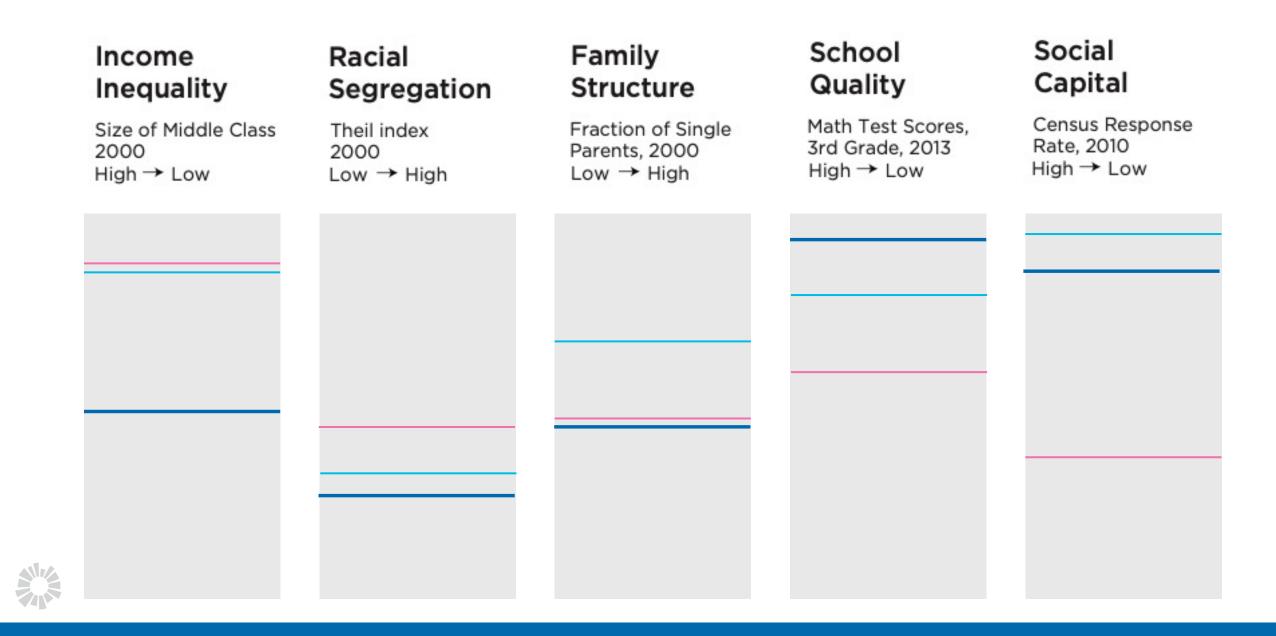






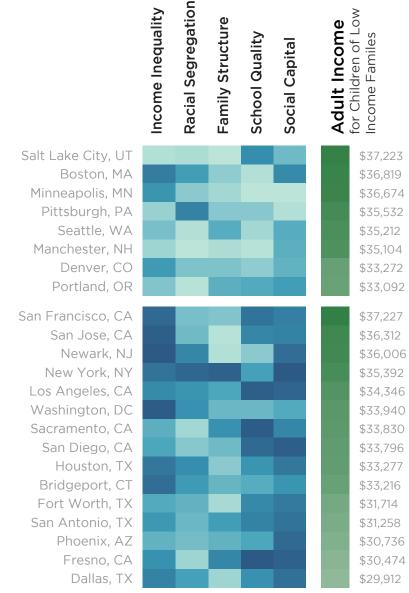






Cluster Analysis Five Strongest Indicators

Top 50 Largest Commuting Zones



CLUSTER 1

White Northern cities

Generally high mobility driven by high ranks on most measures; characterized by low Black populations.

CLUSTER 2

Diverse Coastal and Southwestern cities

Have relatively high rates of mobility despite high levels of income inequality, low levels of social capital and poor schools. Characterized by their diversity and large Latino populations.

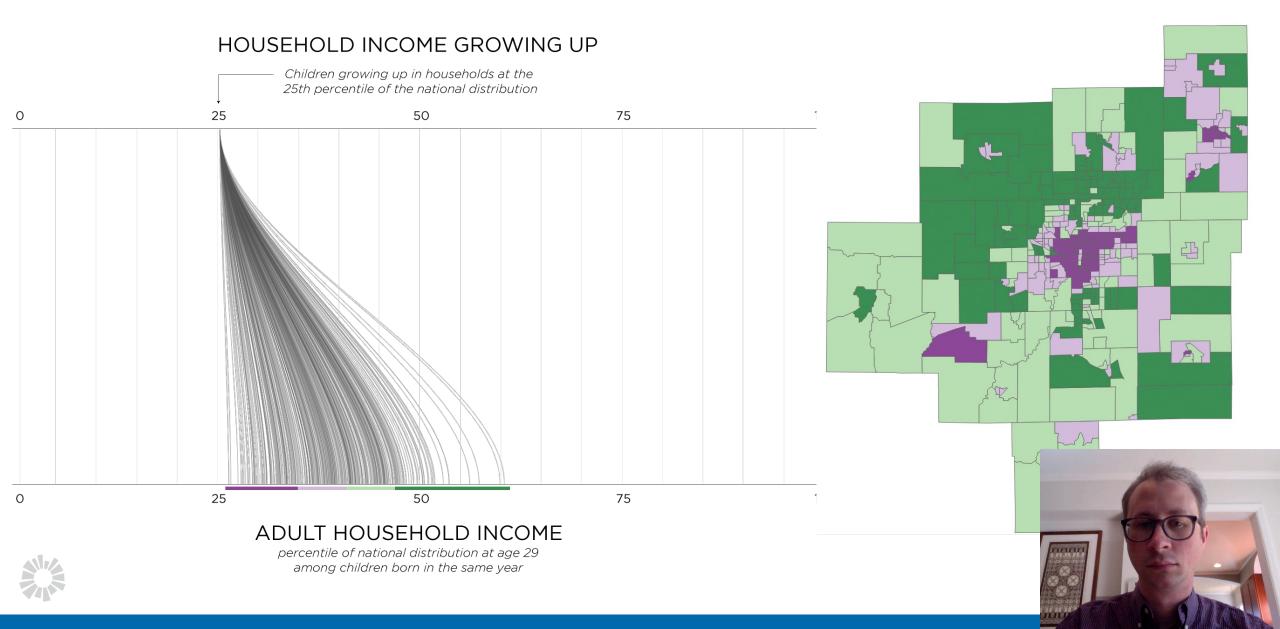


Influences on mobility in Indianapolis neighborhoods



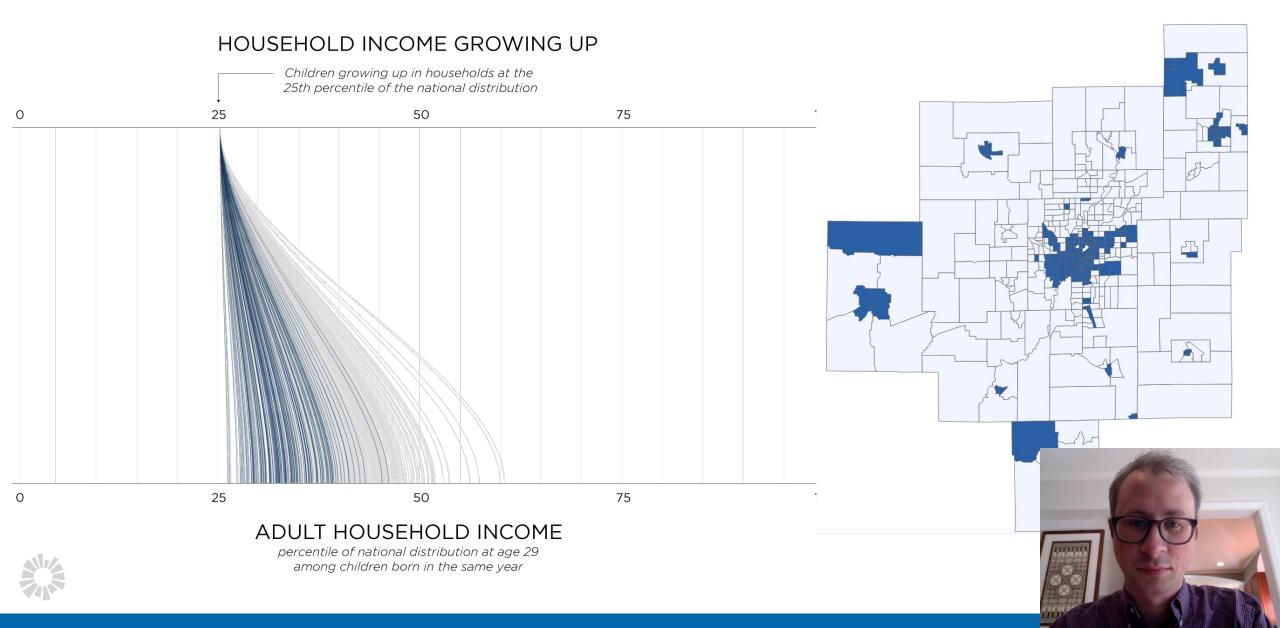
ALL LOW INCOME CHILDREN

Central Indiana Intergenerational Economic Mobility ~1990-2015



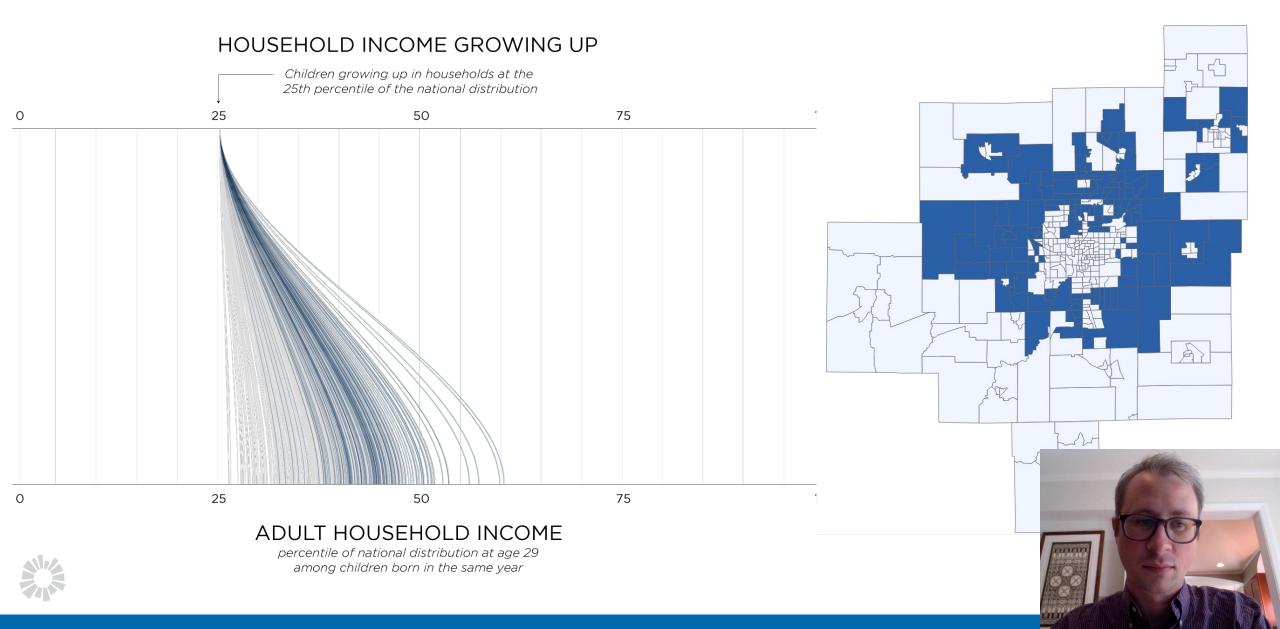
LOW INCOME CHILDREN GROWING UP IN LOW INCOME NEIGHBORHOODS

Central Indiana Intergenerational Economic Mobility ~1990-2015



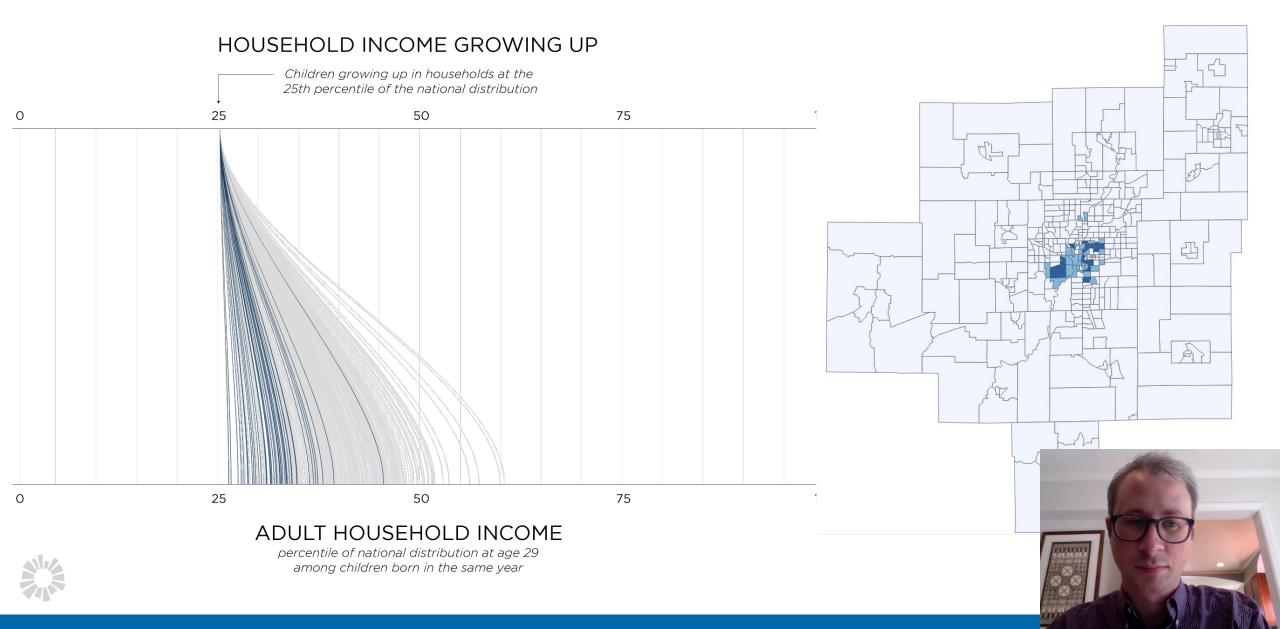
LOW INCOME CHILDREN GROWING UP IN HIGH INCOME NEIGHBORHOODS

Central Indiana Intergenerational Economic Mobility ~1990-2015



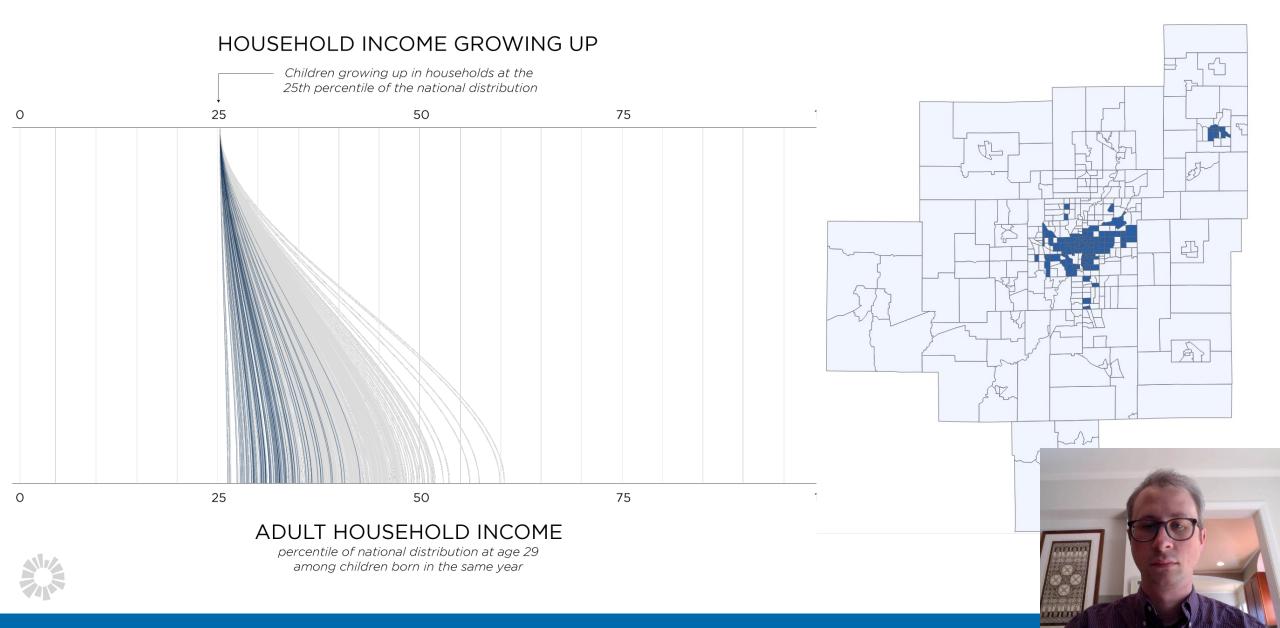
LOW INCOME CHILDREN GROWING UP IN HISTORICALLY REDLINED NEIGHBORHOODS (HOLC D)

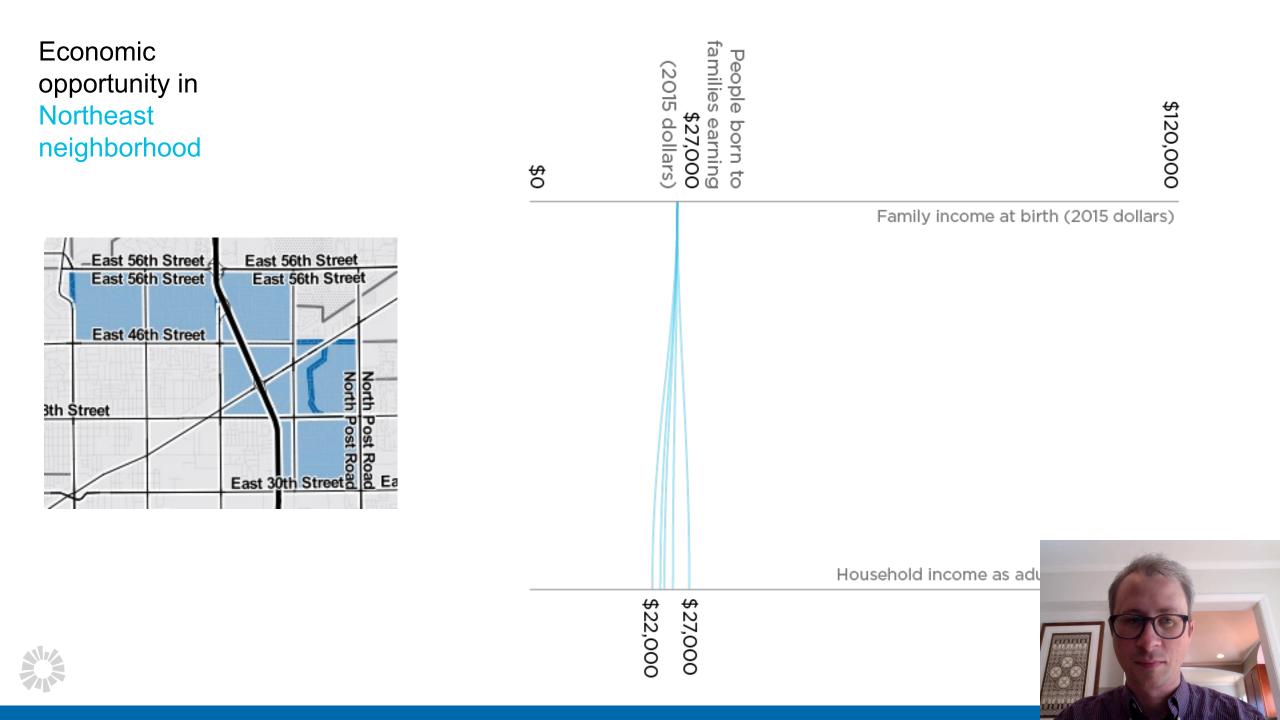
Central Indiana Intergenerational Economic Mobility ~1990-2015

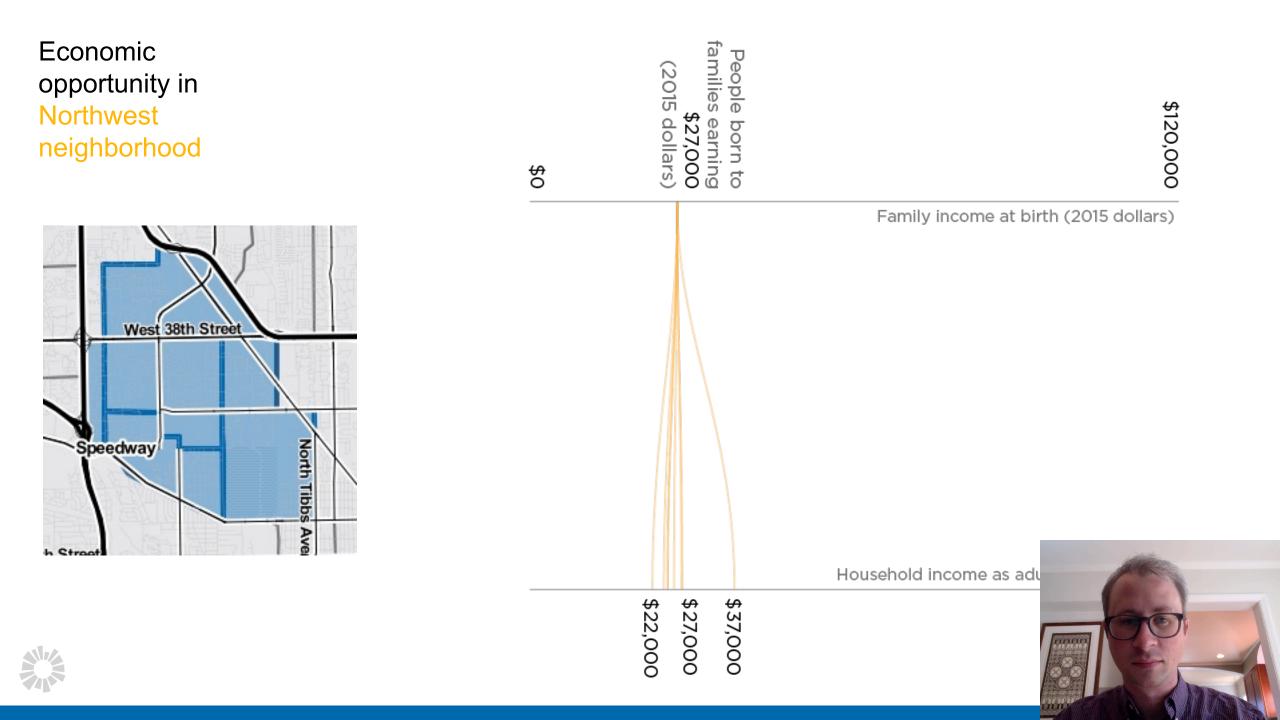


LOW INCOME CHILDREN GROWING UP IN SINGLE-PARENT NEIGHBORHOODS (>50% SHARE)

Central Indiana Intergenerational Economic Mobility ~1990-2015







Equity of opportunity in Northeast and Northwest neighborhoods		\$0	People born to families earning \$27,000 (2015 dollars)	\$120,000
	<text></text>		\$32,000 \$30,000 \$22,000	Family income at birth (2015 dollars) Household income as ad

Building Economic Opportunity: Approach and Solutions



Communities already have what they need for growth

- Endogenous Growth Theory:
 - Human capital
 - Physical capital
 - Labor
 - Technology



Communities already have what they need for growth

- The importance of social capital in communities
 - Bonding
 - Bridging
 - Linking



Taking action by fostering growth

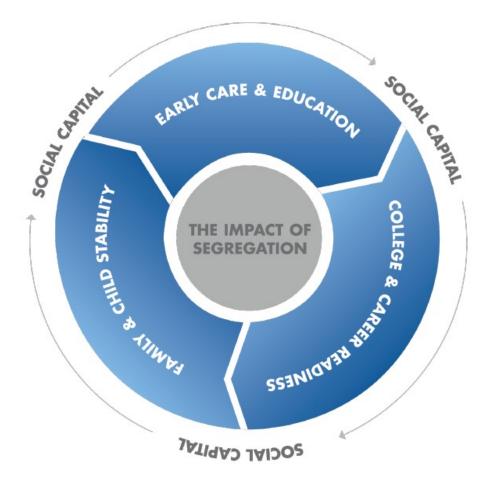
- Early law and policy impacted areas that are lower-opportunity today
- We need to invest in communities and their existing strengths
 - Purposeful planning
 - Partnerships
 - Resources



Planning for equitable growth

Case study:

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Leading on Opportunity





Leveraging partnerships and resources

