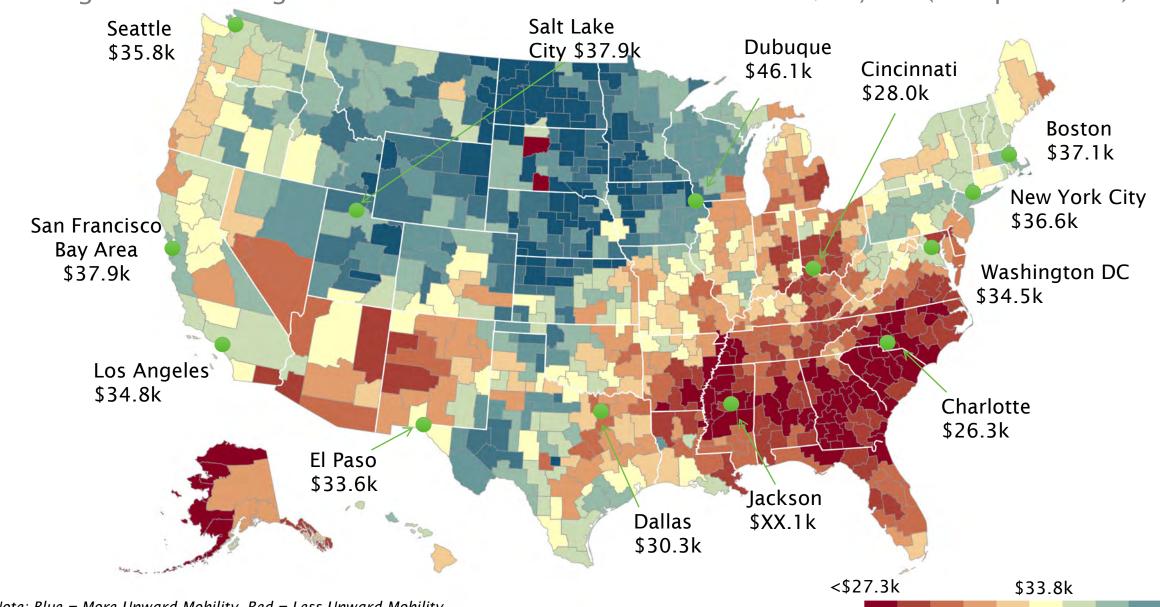


The Geography of Upward Mobility in the United States

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

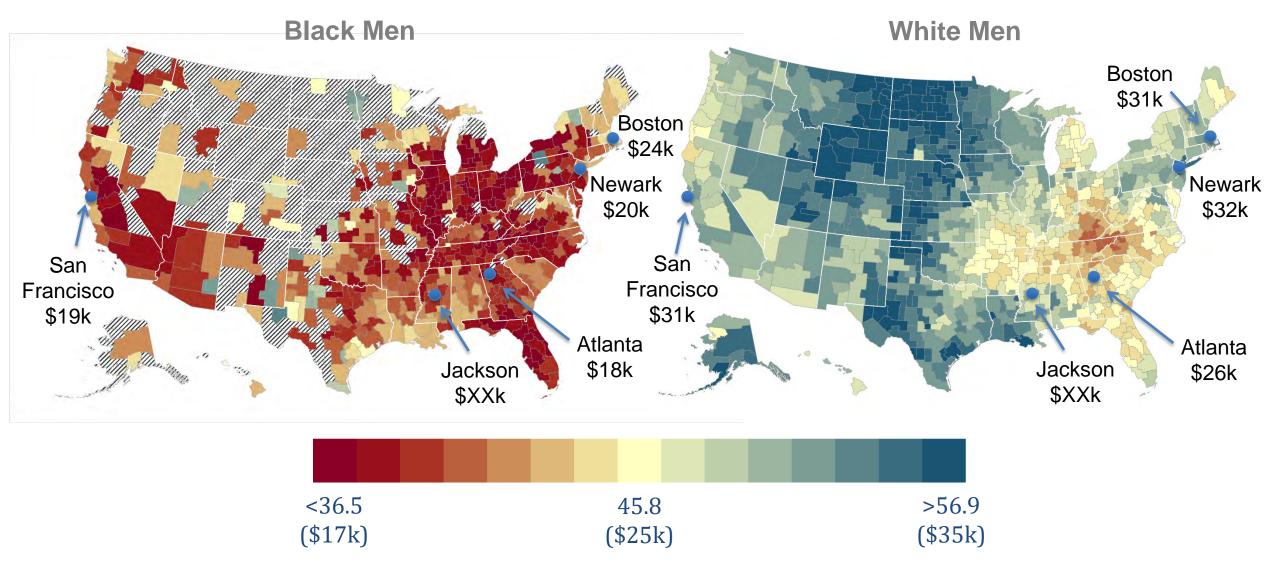


>\$45.7k

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

Two Americas: The Geography of Upward Mobility by Race

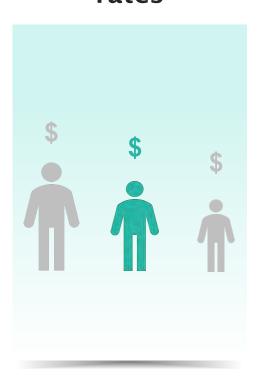
Average Individual Income Rank for Boys with Parents Earning \$25,000 (25th percentile)



Note: Green = More Upward Mobility, Red = Less Upward Mobility; Grey = Insufficient Data

Characteristics of High-Mobility Neighborhoods

Lower poverty rates



More stable family structure



Better school quality

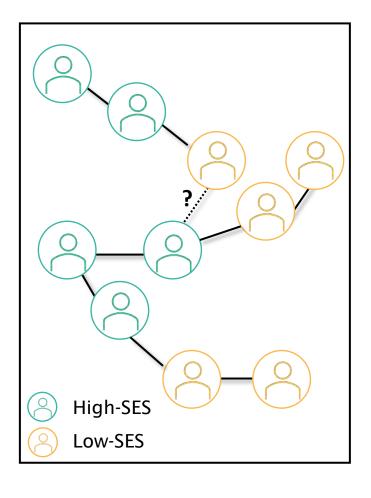


Greater social capital

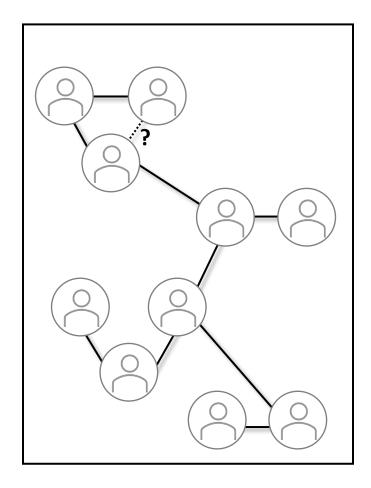


What is "Social Capital"? Three Concepts

Connectedness



Cohesiveness

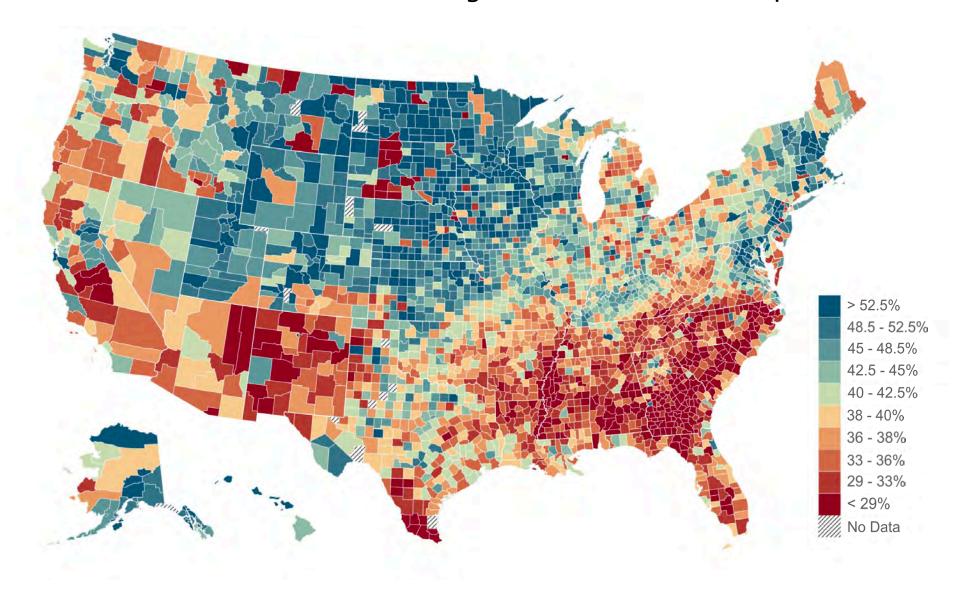


Civic Engagement

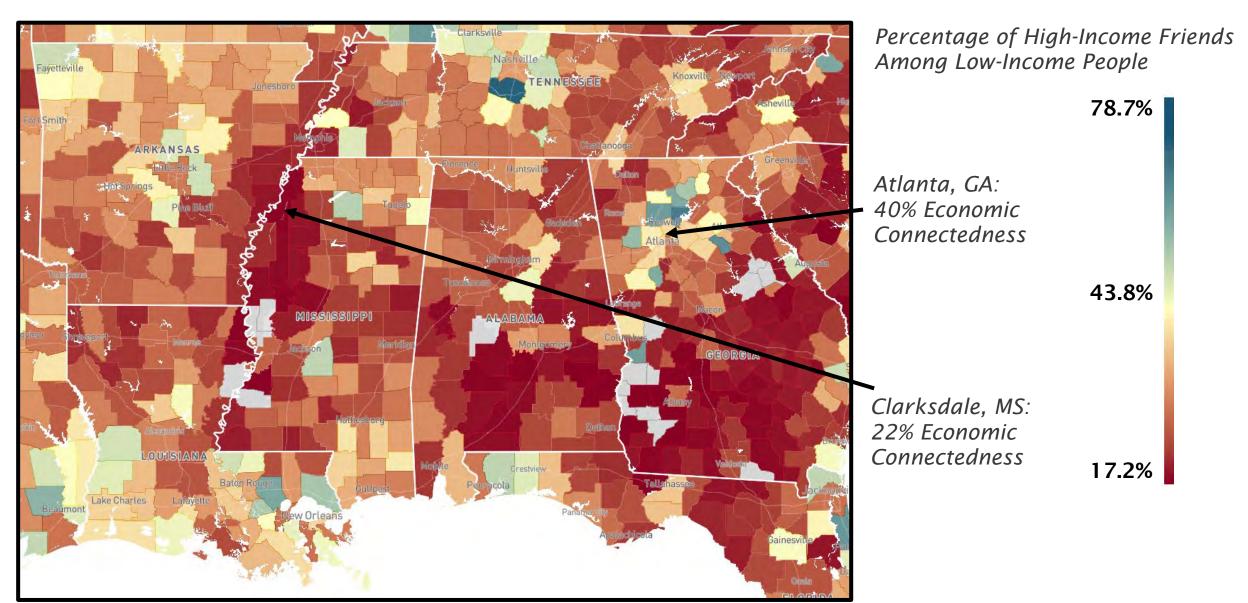


Economic Connectedness of Low-SES Individuals, by County

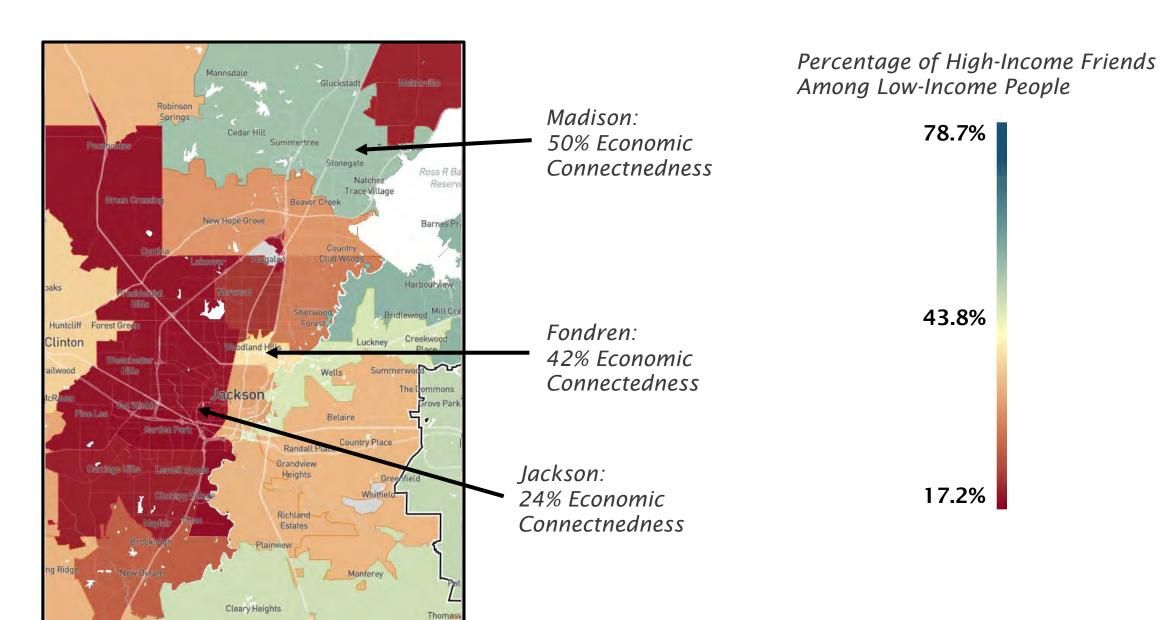
Share of Above-Median-SES Friends Among Below-Median-SES People in Facebook Data



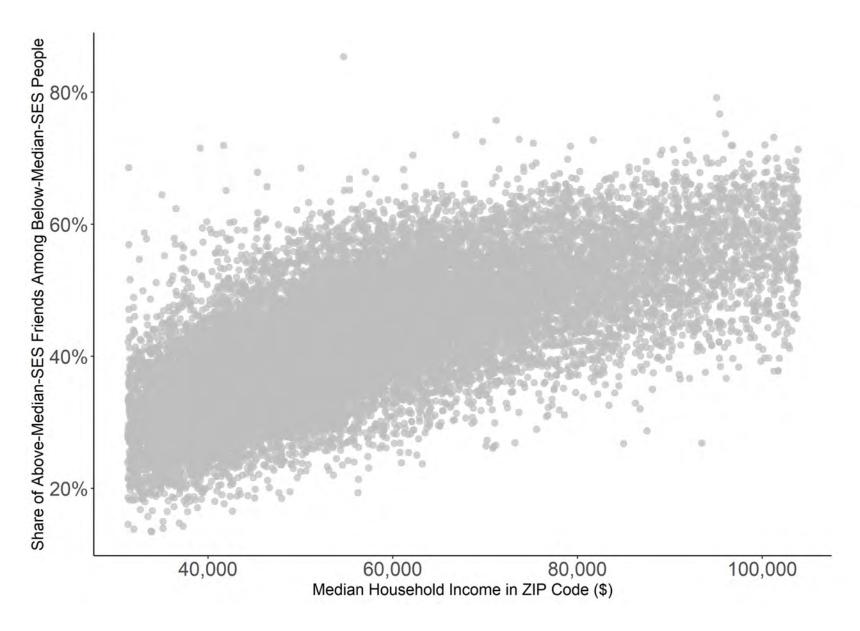
Economic Connectedness Across CountiesSoutheast



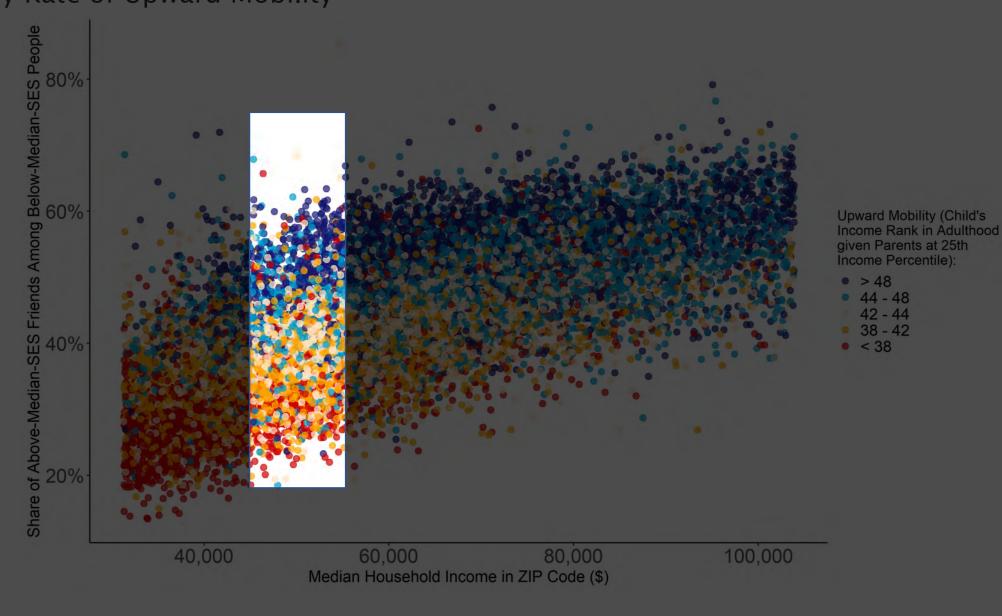
Economic Connectedness in Jackson, MS



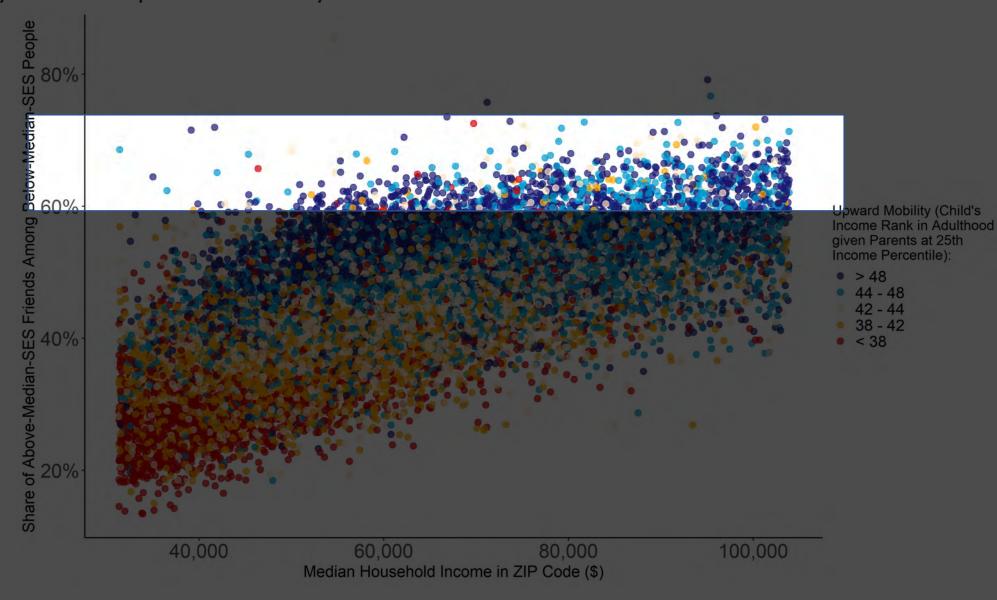
Economic Connectedness vs. Household Median Income, by ZIP Code



Economic Connectedness vs. Household Median Income, by ZIP Code Colored by Rate of Upward Mobility



Economic Connectedness vs. Household Median Income, by ZIP Code Colored by Rate of Upward Mobility



Determinants of Economic Connectedness

Segregation

VS.

Bias

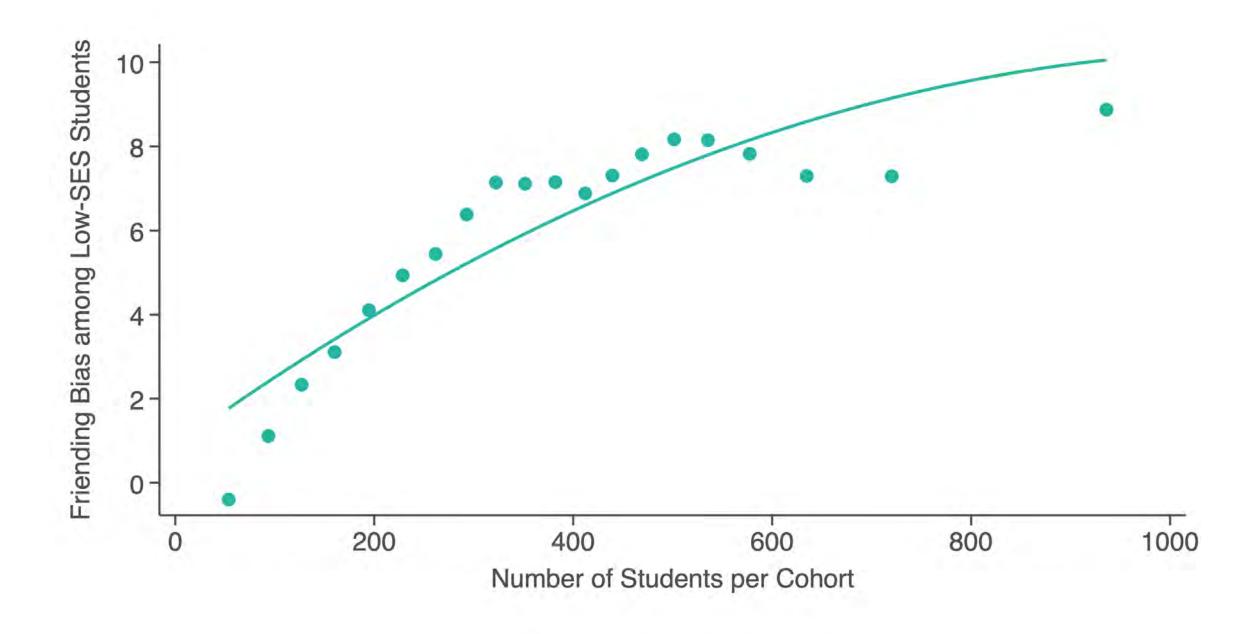




"Every time I walked across Eutaw Street, I witnessed the exchange of realities. As I grew older, I've come to learn that this was how Baltimore works. Millionaires could live on one side of a street, and the projects could be on the other side. Those two worlds would never cross, never make friends, never acknowledge each other. Everybody was OK with it, especially the rich.

- Carmelo Anthony (2021), Where Tomorrows Aren't Promised

Friending Bias in High Schools vs. School Size



Implications for Improving Economic Opportunity



Local **childhood environment** plays a central role in shaping prospects for upward mobility



Social capital and connections are central: financial institutions can provide **social support** beyond financial resources



Big data can help us **target interventions** to specific schools, colleges, and neighborhoods



Social capital – the strength of our relationships and communities – has been shown to play an important role in outcomes ranging from income to health. Using privacy-protected data on **21 billion friendships** from Facebook, we measure three types of social capital in each neighborhood, high school, and college in the United States:



Economic Connectedness

The degree to which low-income and highincome people are friends with each other



Cohesiveness

The degree to which social networks are fragmented into cliques



Civic Engagement

Rates of volunteering and participation in community organizations

Use this tool to find where these different forms of social capital are lacking or flourishing; explore their connection to children's chances of rising out of poverty; and develop solutions to increase social capital in your community.

EXPLORE THE DATA

Chetty, Jackson, Kuchler, Stroebel, et al. Nature 2022 >

socialcapital.org



From Jasmine, 7 years old, whose family moved to a high-opportunity area in Seattle in the Creating Moves to Opportunity study







Web: www.opportunityinsights.org



Twitter: @OppInsights



Email: info@opportunityinsights.org