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INSIGHT REGION™ INCLUSIVE PROSPERITY SERIES #2

Spreading the Wealth

Sustaining Economic Mobility across Northern Virginia's neighborhoods

Thirty years ago, children raised in Northern Virginia enjoyed the highest rate of economic mobility in the country; 19 percent of the region's children who grew up in lower-income homes in the 1980's and 1990's were earning in the top quintile for household income as adults, the highest rate of economic mobility across the 50 most populous metro areas. The region also produced the highest rates for its Black and Hispanic children.

The specific factors that produce these outcomes—including early achievement, high school persistence, college education, social capital, nuclear families, income equality, and residential inclusion—have long been present in the region. In 1990, Northern Virginia ranked consistently at the top across these metrics, and in 2015-19, the story is unchanged. As a region, Northern Virginia holds tremendous promise for its next generation of children.

Not all communities and neighborhoods in Northern Virginia have equal access to the conditions within the neighborhood—"opportunity factors"—that help produce

economic mobility. Among the 113,000 children who were living at or near poverty in Northern Virginia in 2015-19, nearly half lived in a neighborhood with "low" levels of college education, and over a third lived in neighborhoods with low levels of nuclear families, early achievement, social capital, and residential inclusion. These rates are in sharp contrast to the level of neighborhood opportunities available to children living in higher-income households in Northern Virginia.

"Spreading the wealth" of opportunity to all children in the region requires a concentrated investment in the residents of neighborhoods that offer the lowest rates of opportunity. The range of programs and services offered will depend on the neighborhood, but may begin with investments in evidence-based early education, strategies to upskill and match residents without a degree to living-wage employment, engaging residents in decision making, providing material and emotional support to single parents, and helping residents stay in their homes and communities.

Northern Virginia’s “Prosperity Bump”

Historically, most children who grow up poor in America will rise to better circumstances as adults.² Yet true economic mobility—the ability for a child raised in poverty to make it to the “top” as an adult—is uncommon. Nationally, only about 8 percent of children who grew up in a lower-income family in the 1980’s and 1990’s rose to the top quintile for household income as adults, compared to 37 percent of higher-income children. Black children (3 percent) and Hispanic children (7 percent) in lower-income families were particularly unlikely to experience such mobility.

In sharp contrast to these national rates, children growing up in lower-income families in Northern Virginia had exceptionally high rates of economic mobility, experiencing a universal “prosperity bump” that extended across racial and ethnic groups (see Figure 1; full rankings can be found in Appendix A):

- Northern Virginia had the highest rate of economic mobility (19 percent) among the 50 most populous metro areas—a full 11 percentage points above the national average.

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY...

Northern Virginia: The region of Virginia that includes Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William counties; and the independent cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas Park.

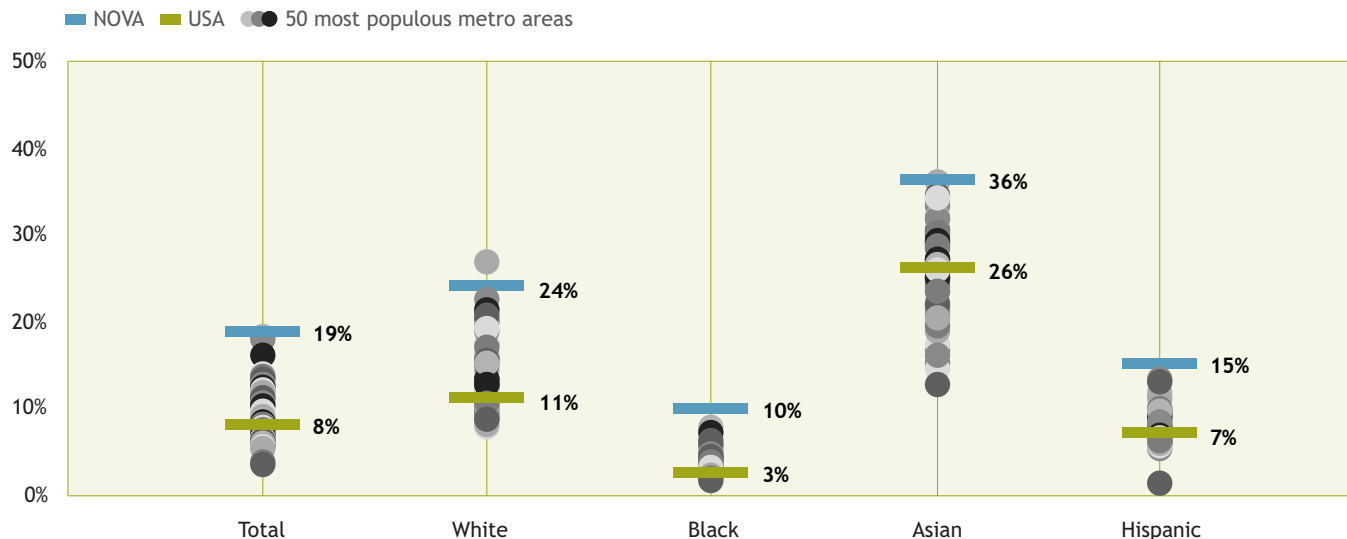
Economic Mobility: The percent of lower-income children (parental income in the bottom 25th percentile nationally) born between 1978 and 1983 who were earning in the top 20th percentile for household income by their mid-30s, based on a detailed analysis of federal income tax returns conducted by *Opportunity Insights*.

Opportunity Factors: Location-based factors shown by *Opportunity Insights* to have a causal effect on economic mobility within a region and jurisdiction and/or that correlate highly with a neighborhood’s level of economic mobility.

Lower-Income: The state of being “at or near poverty” where household income is below 200 percent of federal poverty (under ~\$55,000 a year for a family of 4 in 2021).¹

FIGURE 1. All racial and ethnic groups experienced Northern Virginia’s “prosperity bump”

Percent of children in a lower-income family born between 1978 and 1983 who were earning in the top quintile for household income as adults, by race-ethnicity and where they grew up



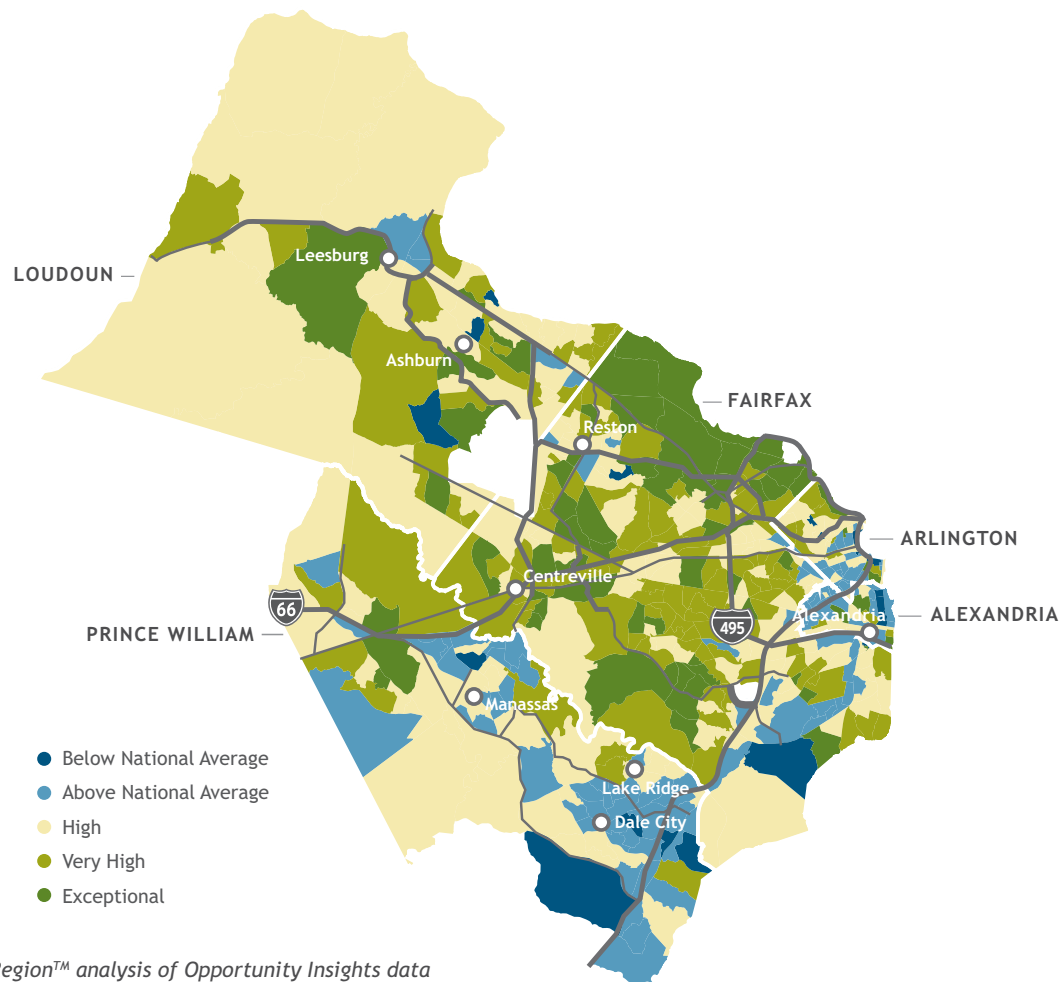
Source: Insight Region™ analysis of Opportunity Insights data

- Compared to the national average, Hispanic children raised in lower-income families in Northern Virginia were twice as likely to experience economic mobility (14 percent, versus 7 percent) and Black children were four times as likely (10 percent, versus 2.5 percent). They also had the highest rates of economic mobility among the 50 most populous metros.
- Children raised in poor, immigrant households—who tend to have higher rates of economic mobility, perhaps due to being the offspring of workers with “high levels of latent skill but low levels of observed income”³—also had high rates of mobility; compared to the 1,500 counties with an immigrant population, Fairfax County ranked #89, Loudoun #115, Arlington #292, Alexandria #355, and Prince William #452 for highest adult income among children raised in lower-income families.⁴

Within Northern Virginia, children in lower-income families growing up in communities in the central, northern part of the region had the highest rates of economic mobility, while those living along the southern and eastern edge had the lowest. Note that even communities with relatively low rates of mobility still exceeded the national average in most cases; just 19 of the region’s neighborhoods (4 percent) had rates of economic mobility below the national average. Northern Virginia’s neighborhoods with the highest rates of prosperity—shown in dark green—had rates of economic mobility in excess of 32 percent; that is, one-third of children raised in lower-income families in these neighborhoods were earning in the top 20th percentile as adults. See **Figure 2**.

FIGURE 2. In 1990, Northern Virginia provided a range of economic mobility across communities

Percent of children raised in lower-income families in Northern Virginia in top household income quintile as adults



Source: Insight Region™ analysis of Opportunity Insights data

Understanding the factors that shape economic mobility

Researchers at *Opportunity Insights* (the team that conducted the original analyses of children’s economic mobility) have identified several factors that exert a strong, causal effect on mobility, including high rates of early achievement, high school persistence, college education, social capital, nuclear families, income equality, and residential inclusion. All else being equal, regions, jurisdictions, and neighborhoods with higher levels of these **opportunity factors** have produced historically better outcomes for their most economically-disadvantaged children.⁵ See **Figure 3**.



FIGURE 3.

Opportunity Factors

- 1. Early Achievement** (*average score on third grade math assessments, controlling for parent income*) is critical for long-term economic mobility, as it predicts the ease with which children will progress through school and their potential for long-term academic and economic success.
- 2. High School Persistence** (*percent of 15-17 year olds enrolled in high school*) serves as proxy for high school completion, which historically provided a sufficient level of education to secure a living wage job. Today, it also serves as a necessary prerequisite for attending college, a credential that “acts as a leveler, dramatically reducing the correlation” between childhood income and adult income.⁶
- 3. College Education** (*percent of adults age 25 and over with a bachelor’s degree or higher*⁷) in a community signals the earning potential of its workforce—that is, the ability for residents to compete for and secure higher-pay employment. In the U.S., employers increasingly screen out candidates without a college degree, making the credential crucial for gainful employment and economic mobility. College graduates may also provide role models to children and serve as social capital to neighbors.
- 4. Social Capital** (*percent of households who voluntarily completed the Census*) refers to “the resources provided by one’s social network, includ[ing] social supports from close relations and access to information and other resources from extended relationships”⁸ such as connections to jobs, training opportunities, and capital. The concept is broad and difficult to measure, particularly over time, but census participation is used frequently as a proxy.⁹
- 5. Nuclear Families** (*percent of families with children that have two parents*) in a community tend to boost the chances of economic mobility for all kids, regardless of family structure. There are several factors that explain this connection, but household earning potential lies at the core, as two-parent households are increasingly synonymous with “two-earner” households. Single, female-headed households may experience acute earning constraints as they navigate gender pay inequities and also have less social support than male-headed households.¹⁰
- 6. Income Equality** (*GINI coefficient, reverse coded*) has a well-documented, positive association with economic mobility, known as the Great Gatsby curve. Recent research suggests that a “declining middle class [may] hamper intergenerational mobility more than... [upper] income growth.”¹¹ Income inequality may also contribute to decreased housing affordability and increase concentrated poverty/affluence, which was also highly associated with economic mobility in the *Opportunity Insights* study.
- 7. Residential Inclusion** (*the degree to which neighborhood composition reflects regional composition, based on the Dissimilarity Index between White and racial-ethnic minorities*)¹² affects economic mobility by creating a more even distribution of opportunity—including the six factors listed above—across neighborhoods in a broader region/ metro area.



In 1990—around the time that the children studied by Opportunity Insights were turning ten years old—Northern Virginia was an exemplar of these opportunity factors. Compared to the 50 most populous metros, the region had the highest rates of income equality, college education, and nuclear families. Northern Virginia had the third highest rate of residential inclusion. Students in the state of Virginia had test scores right in line with the national average,¹³ and the individual districts within Northern Virginia tended to produce some of the highest scores in the state.¹⁴

In 2015-19, the region continued to lead on opportunity, holding the top rank for income equality (although the overall rate decreased, following national trends), college education, high school persistence, and nuclear families. It had the fifth highest third grade math scores. In 2020, 79 percent of households in Northern Virginia responded to the Census, up from 74 percent in 2010 as the national average remained flat at 67 percent.¹⁵ Rates of residential inclusion remained high in Northern Virginia ranked at #3 nationally. See **Figure 4**; full rankings appear in **Appendix B**.

FIGURE 4.

Northern Virginia continues to rank highly on opportunity among the 50 most populous metro areas

OPPORTUNITY FACTORS	1990		2015-19	
	RATE	RANK	RATE	RANK
Early Achievement*	--	--	4.0	5
High School Persistence	--	--	99%	1
College Education	45%	1	60%	1
Social Capital	--	--	79%	--
Nuclear Families	95%	1	96%	1
Income Equality	64%	1	58%	1
Residential Inclusion	70%	3	68%	3
ECONOMIC MOBILITY	19%	1	?	--

Source: Insight Region™ analysis of data from the 2015-19 ACS, Opportunity Insights, and the 1990 census (Brown University American Communities Project). Early achievement based on 2013 data.

Where opportunity lives in Northern Virginia

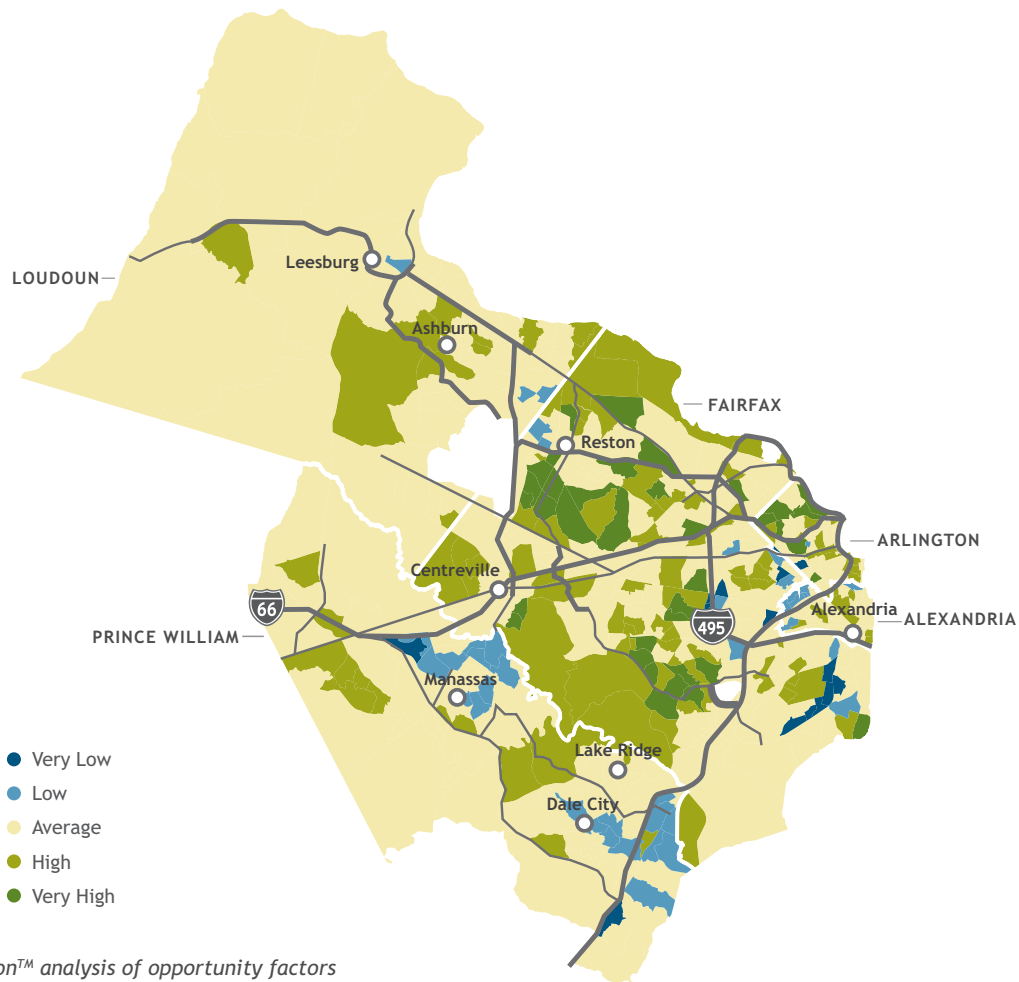
Opportunity—while abundant in Northern Virginia overall—also tends to cluster. In 2015-19, certain neighborhoods were much more likely to experience the seven “opportunity factors” than others. Most census tracts—out of approximately 500 in Northern Virginia—had average or high levels of opportunity across all seven factors. Those with high and very high levels of opportunity tended to be located in the same areas where economic mobility was present thirty years ago: north and central Northern Virginia.

There were 56 census tracts with low and very low levels of opportunity. Geographically, they were located in



Manassas-Manassas Park, Sterling-Herndon, the inner beltway south of i-66, and the Route 1 corridor in Fairfax and Prince William counties. See Figure 5.

FIGURE 5. Opportunity remains clustered in northern and central parts of the region



Source: Insight Region™ analysis of opportunity factors

Unfortunately, the children most likely to benefit from these opportunities tend to live in neighborhoods where those resources are relatively scarce. Of the approximately 113,000 children (one in five) who lived at or near poverty in Northern Virginia in 2015-19, nearly half lived in a neighborhood with relatively low levels of college education, and over a third lived in neighborhoods with relatively low levels of nuclear families, early achievement, social capital, and residential inclusion. See **Figure 6**. These rates suggest a certain level of *opportunity isolation*—a concentrated shortage of the factors that are most critical to the long-term economic prospects of children at or near poverty in the neighborhoods where they are most likely to live.

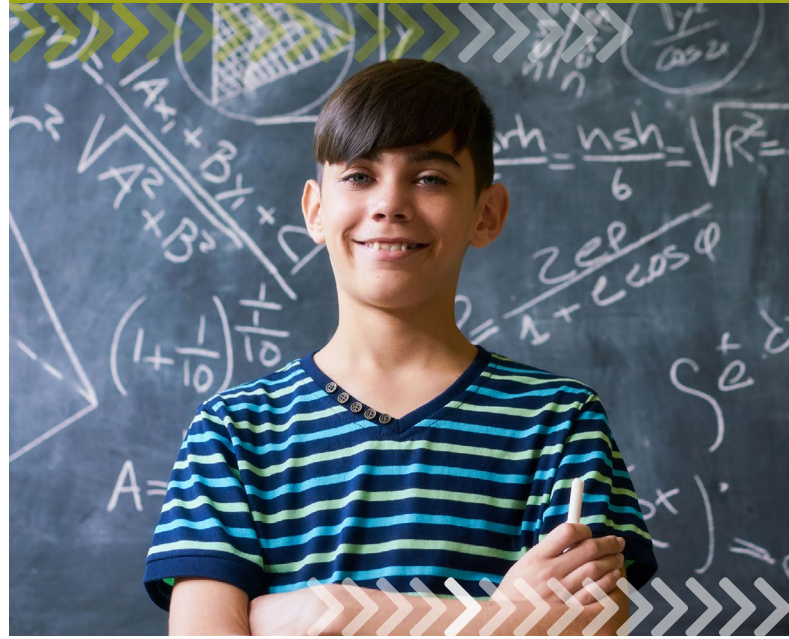
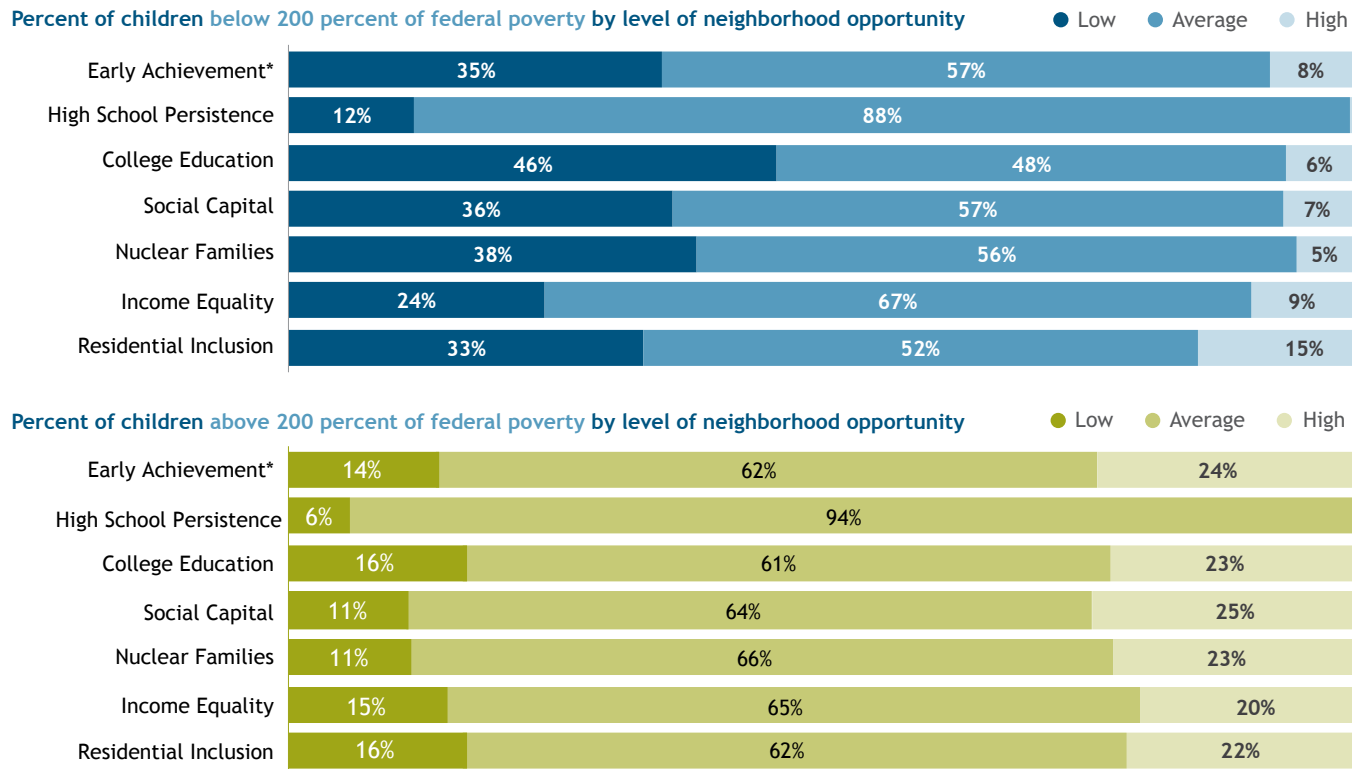


FIGURE 6.
Lower-income children face limited neighborhood opportunity



* Because early achievement data were not available at the tract level from *Opportunity Insights*, Insights Region™ estimated the percent of elementary school students proficient in math based on a three-year average of Virginia SOL exam results (2017-2019). Schools were assigned to census tracts using a crosswalk obtained through special request from Dr. Peter Rich at Cornell University.

Source: *Insight Region™ analysis*. Thresholds based on a weighted standard deviation, consistent with Chetty et al 2017. The average range for early education was 71-91%, high school persistence was 86-100%, college education was 43-77%, social capital was 72-89%, nuclear families was 67-91%, and income equality was 57-68%. Data derived from ACS estimates (2015-19) and the Virginia DOE (2017-19).

Coming Together Around Solutions

Thirty years ago, children in our region growing up in a lower-income family had exceptionally high odds of attaining wealth as adults, a near universal “prosperity bump” that extended across racial-ethnic groups.

Seven key opportunity factors likely played a major role in this success, and since 1990, Northern Virginia has maintained its high levels of opportunity. However, opportunity is not distributed evenly across the region and has meant that many children at or near poverty—those who would benefit most from opportunity—are concentrated in neighborhoods with limited resources.



“Spreading the wealth” means extending the opportunities available to most neighborhoods to all neighborhoods, concentrating on locations where children at or near poverty live. This analysis identified 56 census tracts with relatively low or very low levels of opportunity present in every jurisdiction in Northern Virginia. See **Figure 7**.

FIGURE 7.

Communities in Northern Virginia with relatively low and very low levels of opportunity

● Very Low ● Low ● Average ● High ● Very High

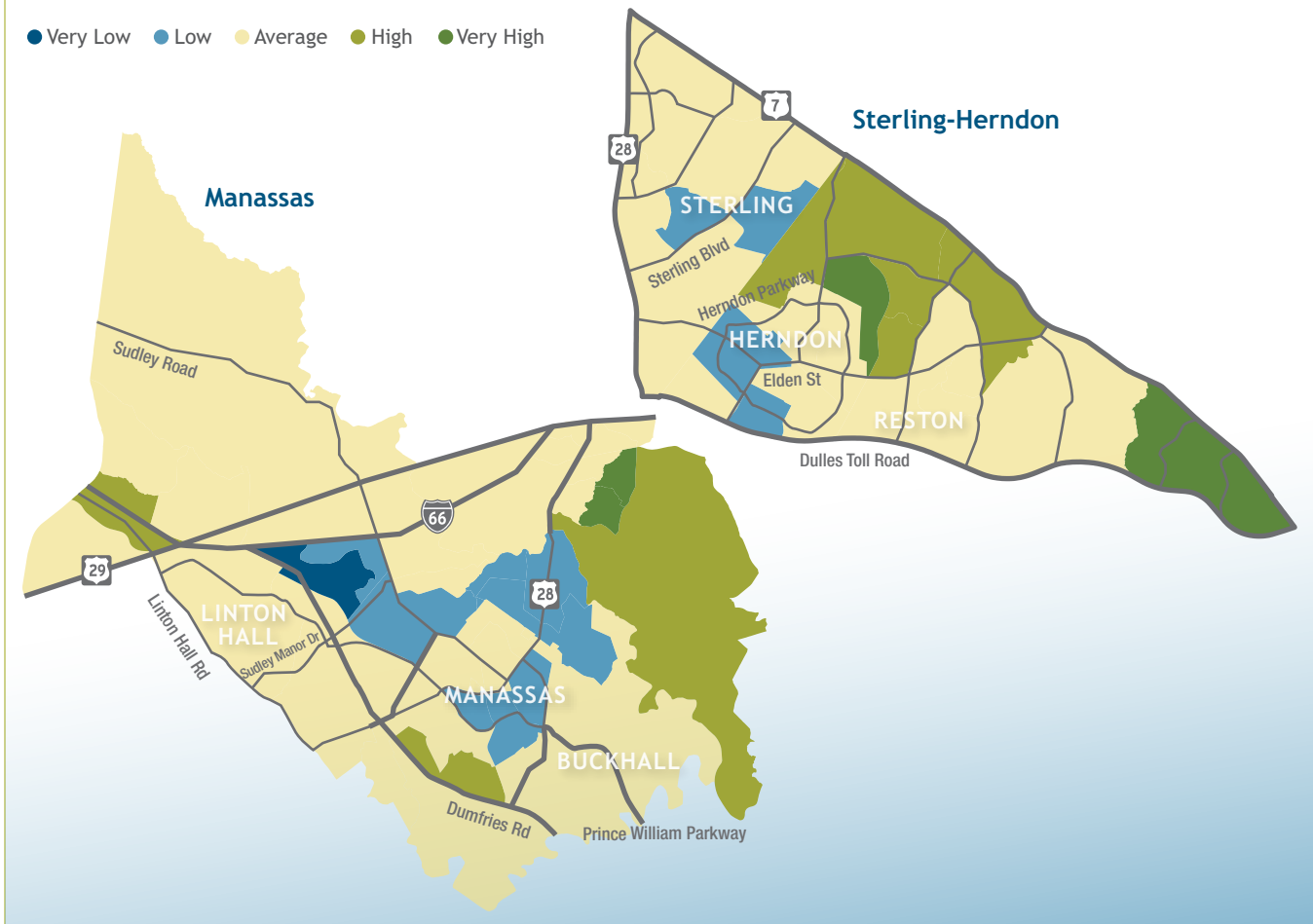
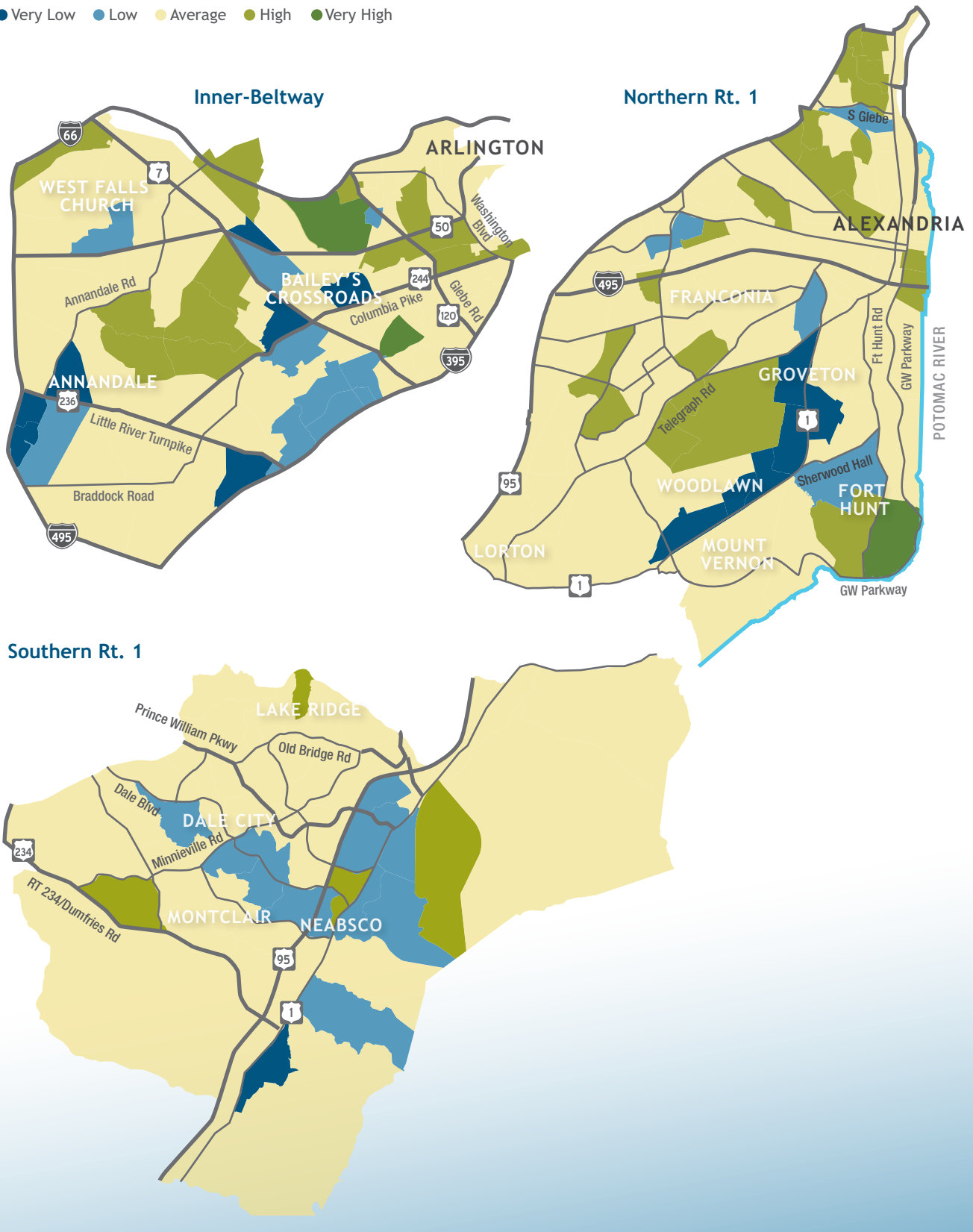


FIGURE 7.

Communities in Northern Virginia with relatively low and very low levels of opportunity

● Very Low ● Low ● Average ● High ● Very High



Investing in the residents of these neighborhoods will be key, concentrating first on the specific opportunity factors that children at or near poverty experience at disproportionately high rates. Efforts should focus on understanding and addressing the underlying cause of each factor's connection to economic mobility, not changing the characteristics of the population.

Early Achievement: Invest in evidence-based early education

A number of programs have been proven to improve early school achievement¹⁶ particularly if they focus on the needs of the entire family by providing, for example, financial and material relief, education and training, services and supports tailored to client-driven goals, and family-like relationships between participants and staff.¹⁷ Access to high-quality, affordable pre-kindergarten programs can help prepare children for school while promoting positive socioemotional development.

College Education: Upskill and match residents without a degree to living-wage employment

Services that helps parents pursue a bachelor's degree through, for example, tuition and childcare assistance are laudable, but it is unrealistic to expect—or even want—every resident to pursue higher education, particularly if the individual already has marketable skills that have been overlooked because of their limited credentials. Training programs focused on increasing basic digital skills, which have been found to pay a 17 percent premium for “middle skill” jobs that do not require a degree,¹⁸ and other locally in-demand skills can provide candidates with an edge when seeking employment. Training will need to be accompanied by career services that promote workers without a college degree to employers and commitments from employers to not overlook this pool of candidates, such as Presidential Executive Order 13932 (2020), which sought to promote skills-based hiring and to narrow “the use of educational qualifications in the Federal hiring process.”¹⁹

Social Capital: Engage residents in decision making

At a very basic level, individuals and communities with low levels of social capital have limited networks, particularly those that can connect them to jobs, training opportunities, and capital. Building these networks can be challenging and will take time, but a useful first step is to provide multiple opportunities for residents to work with each other and with leaders across government, business,

and philanthropy on efforts to increase neighborhood opportunity. A breadth of voices should be encouraged, including those that can represent the neighborhood's demographic, ideological, and socioeconomic diversity, versus one or two single ambassadors of a community.

Nuclear Families: Provide material and emotional support to single parents

Families with children require approximately \$90,000 in income to be self-sufficient in Northern Virginia, an amount that is difficult for many households to attain on the single income produced by most single-parent households.²⁰ Supporting single parents in Northern Virginia will likely include targeted outreach for many of the same services listed above—that is, early education programs focused on the whole family, training and career services to help secure living wage employment, and exposure to new career and training networks. Single parents may also benefit from increased social supports, particularly if they moved to the area recently or are in a linguistically isolated community.

Residential Inclusion: Help residents stay in their homes and communities

As the region grows and prospers, it will become increasingly attractive to individuals from outside of Northern Virginia, adding to the incredible diversity of the region. However, the growing population and influx of wealth may only aggravate intense disparities in affordable housing across the region.²¹ Efforts to help residents and improve neighborhood conditions will need to be accompanied by a plan to preserve and expand affordable housing, as revitalization efforts may raise housing costs that benefit home owners (including aspiring and current business owners who can leverage the equity) but will make it increasingly hard for others to remain. Broader efforts to increase affordability throughout the region can also promote neighborhood choice—the ability of all families regardless of income or race/ethnicity to afford to live in a high quality, high mobility neighborhoods—and improve outcomes for children whose families are able to move.

Appendix A.

Rates of economic mobility in the 50 largest metro areas, by child race-ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
Northern Virginia	19%	24%	10%	36%	15%
San Jose	18%	21%	8%	34%	12%
San Francisco	18%	22%	5%	33%	13%
Boston	16%	21%	7%	29%	9%
Seattle	14%	15%	6%	26%	11%
New York	14%	27%	6%	32%	10%
Minneapolis	13%	17%	4%	15%	8%
Pittsburgh	13%	16%	3%	30%	10%
Sacramento	13%	16%	4%	25%	9%
Providence	13%	16%	5%	17%	7%
Los Angeles	12%	20%	4%	30%	9%
San Diego	12%	17%	5%	23%	10%
Houston	12%	20%	5%	36%	11%
Salt Lake City	11%	13%	5%	21%	7%
Washington DC (includes NOVA)	11%	21%	6%	34%	13%
Portland	11%	12%	4%	22%	7%
Philadelphia	11%	19%	4%	32%	6%
Oklahoma City	10%	13%	4%	27%	8%
Chicago	10%	19%	3%	34%	8%
Denver	9%	14%	4%	21%	6%
Dallas	9%	15%	3%	30%	7%
Austin	9%	16%	3%	29%	6%
Phoenix	8%	13%	5%	24%	5%
Raleigh	8%	13%	3%	26%	9%
Las Vegas	8%	11%	3%	17%	7%
USA	8%	11%	3%	26%	7%
New Orleans	8%	17%	4%	28%	10%
San Antonio	8%	15%	4%	25%	7%
Orlando	8%	11%	3%	25%	8%
Tampa	8%	10%	3%	21%	8%
Cleveland	8%	12%	2%	29%	6%
Kansas City	8%	11%	3%	20%	6%
St. Louis	7%	12%	3%	27%	7%
Cincinnati	7%	10%	2%	29%	8%
Louisville	7%	9%	3%	22%	8%
Baltimore	7%	15%	3%	26%	9%
Columbus	7%	9%	3%	26%	7%
Detroit	7%	12%	3%	27%	6%
Milwaukee	7%	12%	2%	14%	5%
Nashville	6%	9%	3%	19%	6%
Virginia Beach	6%	11%	4%	19%	7%
Atlanta	6%	13%	3%	26%	7%
Birmingham	6%	10%	3%	26%	7%
Jacksonville	6%	9%	3%	16%	8%
Richmond	6%	13%	3%	25%	7%
Indianapolis	6%	8%	3%	26%	7%
Charlotte	5%	8%	2%	20%	6%
Memphis	4%	10%	2%	23%	6%

Source: Insight Region™ analysis of Opportunity Insights county level data. Calculations for Metropolitan Statistical Area based on a population-weighted average for the size of the population in poverty for each racial-ethnic group.

Appendix B.

Opportunity Factors, 1990 versus now (2015-19)

	MOBILITY	EARLY ACH.	HS PERS.	COLLEGE ED.		NUCLEAR FAMS.		INCOME EQUAL.		REGIONAL INCL.	
	1990	2013	2019	1990	2019	1990	2019	1990	2019	1990	2019
Northern Virginia	19%	4.0	99%	45%	60%	95%	96%	64%	58%	70%	68%
San Jose	18%	3.5	98%	32%	53%	94%	96%	60%	53%	60%	62%
San Francisco	18%	3.0	98%	32%	51%	93%	96%	56%	54%	55%	58%
Boston	16%	4.2	98%	30%	49%	94%	95%	57%	52%	44%	52%
Seattle	14%	3.9	98%	27%	44%	93%	96%	60%	55%	65%	69%
New York	14%	3.5	97%	26%	42%	92%	94%	55%	49%	34%	44%
Minneapolis	13%	4.4	98%	26%	43%	94%	95%	60%	56%	53%	59%
Pittsburgh	13%	3.7	97%	19%	36%	94%	96%	55%	53%	37%	52%
Sacramento	13%	2.4	97%	23%	34%	92%	94%	59%	54%	61%	62%
Providence	13%	3.5	96%	20%	33%	93%	93%	58%	54%	47%	50%
Los Angeles	12%	2.7	98%	24%	36%	92%	94%	54%	51%	45%	47%
San Diego	12%	2.9	98%	25%	40%	93%	95%	57%	54%	57%	59%
Houston	12%	3.4	96%	24%	33%	91%	92%	55%	52%	50%	52%
Salt Lake City	11%	3.2	97%	23%	37%	93%	95%	60%	51%	70%	64%
Washington DC	11%	3.5	97%	37%	51%	93%	94%	61%	56%	48%	55%
Portland	11%	3.5	98%	23%	40%	93%	95%	59%	56%	71%	73%
Philadelphia	11%	3.2	97%	23%	39%	92%	93%	58%	51%	33%	48%
Oklahoma City	10%	3.1	98%	22%	32%	92%	93%	56%	53%	61%	67%
Chicago	10%	3.1	98%	24%	39%	92%	94%	57%	52%	34%	48%
Denver	9%	3.6	96%	29%	46%	93%	96%	59%	56%	57%	59%
Dallas	9%	3.2	96%	26%	36%	92%	93%	57%	54%	51%	55%
Austin	9%	3.6	94%	31%	46%	93%	95%	55%	54%	59%	65%
Phoenix	8%	3.4	97%	22%	32%	93%	94%	57%	55%	55%	58%
Raleigh	8%	4.3	97%	30%	48%	93%	93%	59%	55%	62%	66%
Las Vegas	8%	2.8	97%	14%	26%	92%	93%	57%	53%	67%	67%
New Orleans	8%	2.7	98%	19%	32%	88%	93%	52%	51%	40%	47%
San Antonio	8%	3.1	96%	19%	29%	90%	93%	55%	54%	51%	59%
Orlando	8%	3.5	97%	21%	33%	93%	93%	59%	54%	62%	61%
Tampa	8%	3.0	97%	18%	32%	94%	94%	57%	53%	48%	61%
Cleveland	8%	3.5	95%	19%	32%	92%	93%	56%	53%	27%	41%
Kansas City	8%	3.4	97%	24%	38%	92%	94%	60%	56%	40%	57%
St. Louis	7%	3.0	98%	21%	36%	92%	94%	59%	56%	30%	44%
Cincinnati	7%	3.7	98%	20%	35%	92%	94%	57%	53%	31%	50%
Louisville	7%	3.4	97%	17%	31%	91%	93%	56%	54%	36%	55%
Baltimore	7%	3.9	96%	24%	42%	91%	94%	59%	54%	35%	49%
Columbus	7%	3.5	99%	23%	38%	92%	93%	58%	54%	41%	53%
Detroit	7%	2.7	97%	18%	32%	90%	94%	57%	53%	22%	43%
Milwaukee	7%	3.3	98%	21%	36%	91%	93%	60%	54%	30%	41%
Nashville	6%	3.6	97%	20%	39%	92%	94%	57%	54%	45%	57%
Virginia Beach	6%	3.4	98%	20%	33%	91%	92%	61%	56%	57%	61%
Atlanta	6%	3.3	96%	26%	40%	91%	93%	58%	53%	40%	51%
Birmingham	6%	2.5	97%	18%	32%	91%	93%	54%	51%	32%	46%
Jacksonville	6%	3.5	97%	18%	33%	91%	93%	57%	54%	51%	60%
Richmond	6%	3.8	98%	23%	38%	91%	94%	59%	53%	47%	56%
Indianapolis	6%	4.1	97%	20%	35%	92%	94%	59%	52%	33%	52%
Charlotte	5%	3.7	98%	19%	36%	92%	93%	59%	53%	52%	55%
Memphis	4%	2.7	98%	18%	29%	87%	91%	54%	51%	37%	45%
Miami	3%	3.4	97%	19%	33%	92%	93%	52%	49%	38%	48%

Source: Insight Region™ analysis

Appendix C. End Notes

- Note that other measures of “lower-income” that adjust for cost of living will be much higher, such as the HUD standard that earnings fall below 80 percent of a metro area’s median income (around \$80,000 for a family of 4) and the various “self-sufficiency” thresholds that estimate the amount needed to pay for essentials, which range from \$75,000 to over \$90,000 depending on family size and composition.
- Among lower-income children born in the late 1970s and early 1980s, 83 percent of Asian children, 75 percent of Hispanic children, 71 percent of White children, and 63 percent of Black children rose to a *higher* income bracket as adults. See p. 59 of Chetty, R., N. Hendren, M. R. Jones, & S. R. Porter. 2019. *Race and Economic Opportunity in the United States: An Intergenerational Perspective*.
- Chetty, Hendren, Jones, & Porter, 2019
- Economic mobility rates were not available for this population, so adult income was examined instead.
- For a complete list of regional and jurisdictional factors and their causal effects on mobility, see pp. 72-73 of Chetty, R. & N. Hendren. 2017. *The Impacts of Neighborhoods on Intergenerational Mobility II: County-Level Estimates*. For tract-level correlations, see p. 74 of Chetty, R., J. N. Friedman, N. Hendren, M. R. Jones, & S.R. Porter. 2018. *The Opportunity Atlas: Mapping the Childhood Roots of Social Mobility*.
- Reeves, R. V. and E. Krause. 2018. Raj Chetty in 14 charts: Big findings on opportunity and mobility we should all know. The Brookings Institution. For original analysis, see Chetty, R., J. N. Friedman, E. Saez, N. Turner, & D. Yagan. 2017. *Mobility Report Cards: The Role of Colleges in Intergenerational Mobility*.
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About the Community Foundation for Northern Virginia

The Community Foundation for Northern Virginia is a trusted public charity that grows philanthropy to respond to need, seed innovation and lead and convene the community. Comprised of donor advised funds, permanent funds, giving circles, and other charitable endowments, the Community Foundation works to address some of the most complex civic and social challenges we face through community dialogue and strategic investments.

In 2020 the Community Foundation awarded more than \$13 million in grants and scholarships and currently reports \$70 million in managed philanthropic assets.

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About Insight Region™

Launched in 2020, Insight Region™ is a research center at the Community Foundation for Northern Virginia that analyzes local trends, convenes civic leaders, and promotes civic and social action. It is a growing hub for reliable, well-researched, and actionable data and analyses on issues critical to Northern Virginia.

In 2021, Insight Region™ is focused on understanding and promoting Inclusive Prosperity – increasing self-sufficiency, expanding economic opportunity, and forging pathways for long-term movements out of poverty for all of Northern Virginia's residents.

www.cfnova.org/insight-region

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