



APRIL 25, 2024

Mobility Metrics Workshop

Upward Mobility Framework



Agenda and Housekeeping

- Background on the Mobility Metrics
- What the Metrics can be used to do
- How to access/walkthrough of the Data Tables and the Data Catalog
- Interpreting "tricky metrics"
- Short activity
- Q&A
 - **Please use the chat function as questions arise during the presentation**
- **Today's presentation will be recorded and shared!**

Mobility Metrics: Testing and Revision

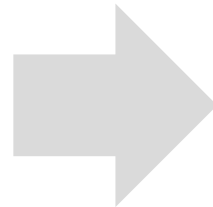




Mobility Metrics Revision Process

Beta Testing the Framework (2021 to mid 2022)

- County cohort TA
- Original survey data collection
- Other feedback from national and local stakeholders



Revising the Framework (late 2022)

- Mobility Metrics Working Group



What we hoped to learn by beta testing the metrics

- Understand the ease with which local decisionmakers can use the data
- See how well the metrics worked for a wide range of jurisdictions
- Learn how the Mobility Metrics can best inform local decisionmaking

How Mobility Metrics connect to the Framework



Components of the Frame

UPWARD MOBILITY FROM POVERTY

The Three-Part Definition



The Pillars



ENSURE EQUITABLE ACCESS FOR ALL, INCLUDING PEOPLE OF COLOR & OTHER MARGINALIZED GROUPS

Focus on Racial Equity

The Predictors

Housing affordability	Access to preschool	Employment opportunities	Access to health services	Political participation
Housing stability	Effective public education	Jobs paying living wages	Neonatal health	Descriptive representation
Economic inclusion	School economic diversity	Opportunities for income	Environmental quality	Safety from crime
Racial diversity	Preparation for college	Financial security	Safety from trauma	Just policing
Social capital	Digital access	Wealth-building opportunities		
Transportation access				

Mobility Metric

Rate of juvenile justice arrests





Why Mobility Metrics?

- Communities needed something:
 - Actionable
 - Comprehensive
 - Concise
- Which could help:
 - Assess current conditions of upward mobility and equity
 - Develop strategies
 - Monitor progress





Which Mobility Metrics?

- Criteria for evaluation:
 - Valid measure of the Predictor
 - Repeated at regular intervals
 - Available for cities and counties nationwide
 - Consistently collected and calculated
 - Not overly sensitive to residential moves in and out of jurisdictions
 - Available for important subgroups
 - Reflect structural conditions





Pillar



HIGH-QUALITY
EDUCATION

Predictor

Digital access

Mobility Metric

*Share of
households with
broadband access
in the home*



OPPORTUNITY-RICH & INCLUSIVE NEIGHBORHOODS

Housing affordability

Ratio of affordable housing units to households with low, very low, and extremely low-income levels

Housing stability

Number and share of public-school children who are ever homeless during the school year

Economic inclusion

Share of people experiencing poverty who live in high-poverty neighborhoods

Racial diversity

Index of people's exposure to neighborhoods of different races and ethnicities

Social capital

Number of membership associations per 10,000 people

Transportation access

Ratio of Facebook friends with higher socioeconomic status to Facebook friends with lower socioeconomic status

Transit trips index

Transportation cost index



HIGH-QUALITY EDUCATION

Access to preschool

Effective public education

School economic diversity

Preparation for college

Digital access



REWARDING WORK

Employment opportunities

Jobs paying living wages

Opportunities for income

Financial security

Wealth-building opportunities



HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT & ACCESS TO GOOD HEALTH CARE

Access to health services

Neonatal health

Environmental quality

Safety from trauma



RESPONSIVE & JUST GOVERNANCE

Political participation

Descriptive representation

Safety from crime

Just policing



OPPORTUNITY-RICH & INCLUSIVE NEIGHBORHOODS

HIGH-QUALITY EDUCATION

REWARDING WORK

HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT & ACCESS TO GOOD HEALTH CARE

RESPONSIVE & JUST GOVERNANCE

Housing affordability

Access to preschool

Share of children enrolled in nursery school or preschool

Employment opportunities

Access to health services

Political participation

Housing stability

Effective public education

Average per-grade change in English Language Arts achievement between third and eighth grades

Jobs paying living wages

Neonatal health

Descriptive representation

Economic inclusion

School economic diversity

Share of students attending high-poverty schools, by student race or ethnicity

Opportunities for income

Environmental quality

Safety from crime

Racial diversity

Preparation for college

Share of 19- to 20-year-olds with a high school degree

Financial security

Safety from trauma

Just policing

Social capital

Digital access

Share of households with broadband access in the home

Wealth-building opportunities

Transportation access



OPPORTUNITY-RICH & INCLUSIVE NEIGHBORHOODS

HIGH-QUALITY EDUCATION

REWARDING WORK

HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT & ACCESS TO GOOD HEALTH CARE

RESPONSIVE & JUST GOVERNANCE

Housing affordability

Access to preschool

Employment opportunities

Employment-to-population ratio for adults ages 25 to 54

Access to health services

Political participation

Housing stability

Effective public education

Jobs paying living wages

Ratio of pay on an average job to the cost of living

Neonatal health

Descriptive representation

Economic inclusion

School economic diversity

Opportunities for income

Household income at 20th, 50th, and 80th percentiles

Environmental quality

Safety from crime

Racial diversity

Preparation for college

Financial security

Share of households with debt in collections

Safety from trauma

Just policing

Social capital

Digital access

Wealth-building opportunities

Ratio of the share of a community's housing wealth held by a racial or ethnic group to the share of households of the same group

Transportation access



OPPORTUNITY-RICH & INCLUSIVE NEIGHBORHOODS

HIGH-QUALITY EDUCATION

REWARDING WORK

HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT & ACCESS TO GOOD HEALTH CARE

RESPONSIVE & JUST GOVERNANCE

Housing affordability

Access to preschool

Employment opportunities

Access to health services

Ratio of population per primary care physician

Political participation

Housing stability

Effective public education

Jobs paying living wages

Neonatal health

Share of low-weight births

Descriptive representation

Economic inclusion

School economic diversity

Opportunities for income

Environmental quality

Air quality index

Safety from crime

Racial diversity

Preparation for college

Financial security

Safety from trauma

Deaths due to injury per 100,000 people

Just policing

Social capital

Digital access

Wealth-building opportunities

Transportation access



OPPORTUNITY-RICH & INCLUSIVE NEIGHBORHOODS

HIGH-QUALITY EDUCATION

REWARDING WORK

HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT & ACCESS TO GOOD HEALTH CARE

RESPONSIVE & JUST GOVERNANCE

Housing affordability

Access to preschool

Employment opportunities

Access to health services

Political participation

Share of the voting-age population who turn out to vote

Housing stability

Effective public education

Jobs paying living wages

Neonatal health

Descriptive representation

Ratio of the share of local elected officials of a racial or ethnic group to the share of residents of the same racial or ethnic group

Economic inclusion

School economic diversity

Opportunities for income

Environmental quality

Safety from crime

Reported property crimes per 100,000 people and reported violent crimes per 100,000 people

Racial diversity

Preparation for college

Financial security

Safety from trauma

Just policing

Juvenile arrests per 100,000 juveniles

Social capital

Digital access

Wealth-building opportunities

Transportation access



Pillar



HIGH-QUALITY
EDUCATION

Predictor

Digital access

Mobility Metric

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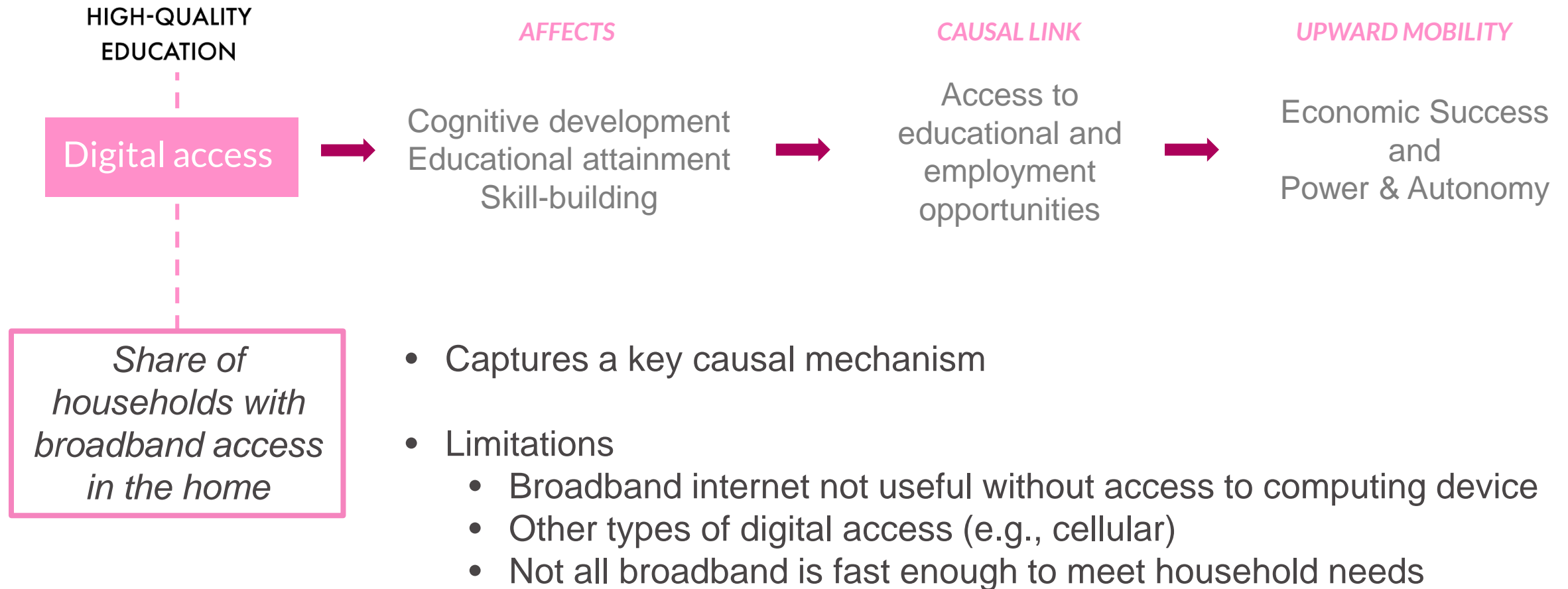


Metrics: Evidence and Limitations





Metrics: Evidence and Limitations





Emphasis on Racial Equity

HIGH-QUALITY
EDUCATION

Digital access

*Share of
households with
broadband access
in the home*

ENSURE EQUITABLE ACCESS FOR ALL,
INCLUDING PEOPLE OF COLOR & OTHER MARGINALIZED GROUPS

- An estimated 1/3 of children who are students residing in Black, Latinx, and American Indian/Alaska Native households **lack high-speed internet access**
- A **digital divide** exists for people with lower incomes, people of color, people residing in rural areas, people living on tribal land, and people with disabilities, who have less digital access than the rest of the country



Using the Mobility Metrics





Using the Metrics

Compare

Reveal

Prioritize

**Highlight
Interconnections**

Set Targets

Monitor





Using the Metrics

Diagnosis

Compare

Reveal

Prioritize

**Highlight
Interconnections**

Tracking

Set Targets

Monitor



Using the Metrics

Diagnosis

PRO

- Overall community value
- Variations by subgroups
- Prior years of data
- Peer comparison

CON

- Based on national data
- Limited metrics

Tracking

PRO

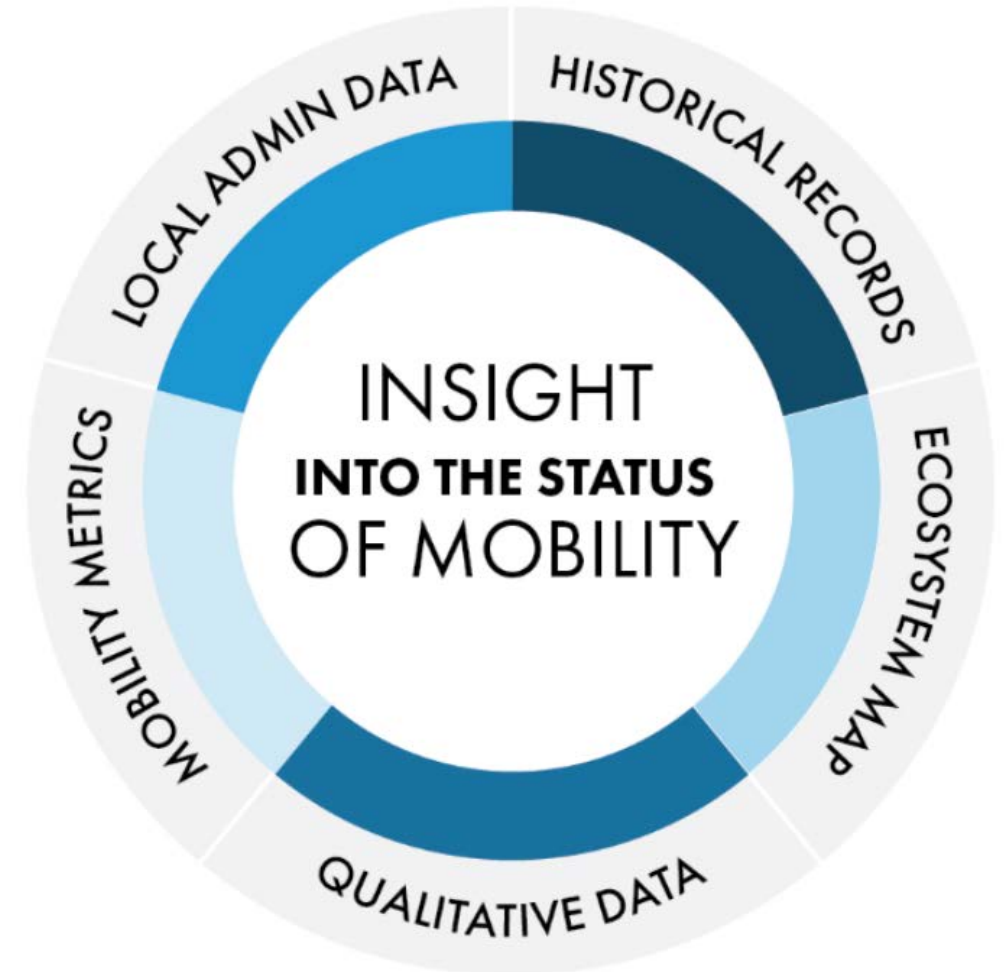
- Accessible & readily available
- Consistently measured over time & space
- Annual updates

CON

- Medium-term measures
- Limited metrics

Supplementing with Local Data

- Mobility Metrics as a starting point
 - Predictors as a guiding mechanism
- Level of geography
 - National data is not appropriate for measuring or tracking neighborhood programs
- Collection & reporting
 - Frequency and contemporaneous tracking
- Identify underlying causes
 - Local data can offer more metrics & insights





Questions?



Tutorial: Accessing the Mobility Metrics Data Tables and the Data Catalog



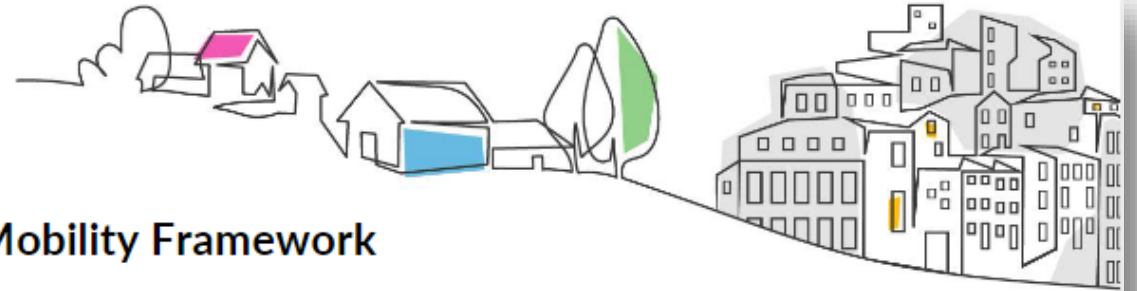


Interpreting “Tricky Metrics”





Upward Mobility Framework



Interpretation Guidance

Interpretation Guidance for the UMF Mobility Metrics

Please use this resource to help you contextualize each of the mobility metrics figures in a full sentence so that you can better interpret their value. Refer to the "More Data" tab for the metrics that have it, or the Detail tab otherwise. For further information about how terms are defined for each metric, check the Tables Notes under each metric table within the Data Tables.

Housing Affordability

Ratio of affordable housing units (per 100 households) with low-, very low-, and extremely low-income levels

In 2021, there were X affordable housing units for every 100 low-income households.

In 2021, there were X affordable housing units for every 100 very low-income households.

In 2021, there were X affordable housing units for every 100 extremely low-income households.



Your turn!





Available Resources & Future Trainings

Resources mentioned:

- [Upward Mobility Framework](#)
- [Mobility Metrics Data Tables](#)
- [Data Catalog](#)
- [GitHub Repository](#)

Other resources:

- [A Planning Guide for Local Action](#)
- [Evidence Resource Library](#)
- [Upward Mobility Blog](#)
 - [How Policymakers Can Use Measures of Mobility from Poverty Affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic](#) (February 2024)

Future Trainings:

- **Summertime, Local Action Workshop:** For leaders ready to take the next steps on mobility planning, join our experts for a walk through the practical strategies illustrated in the [Planning Guide for Local Action](#).

Contact us! Email upwardmobility@urban.org to reach a member of the team



Questions?



Survey!



Scan me! or
visit... <https://app.smartsheet.com/b/form/bb24839a8272418dbf9747d4f5810146>