

Measuring Inclusion in Small New England Cities

Summary and City Fact Sheets

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January 2020

In far too many cities across the US, prosperity is concentrated among a select few. But some communities have found ways to ensure that all residents, including historically excluded populations, can contribute to and benefit from economic prosperity. Previously, we analyzed the relationship between economic health, racial inclusion, and economic inclusion in 274 of the most populous US cities (Poethig et al. 2018). We have now applied this same general framework and methodology to a subset of small New England cities.

In this paper, we explore how 58 small, lower-income cities in New England fare on inclusion compared with all small cities across the country. Specifically, we look at cities in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island that are eligible for the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston's Working Cities Challenge/Working Communities Challenge (WCC) and cities in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont selected by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston that meet similar size, income, and poverty thresholds. We find that these small, lower-income New England cities are more economically inclusive than small cities nationally but less racially inclusive, making them less inclusive overall.

What Is Inclusion?

We define inclusion as the opportunity for all residents, especially historically excluded populations, to benefit from and contribute to economic prosperity (Poethig et al. 2018). We measure this by creating racial and economic inclusion indices that combine measures of housing affordability and

homeownership, educational attainment, and poverty and an overall inclusion index that combines all of these measures together (table 1).

We also construct a measure of economic health to examine alongside inclusion so that cities can track changes in inclusion as they grow or decline economically. The index of economic health captures the strength of a city’s local economy. This index is meant to assess the overall economic health of a city without directly measuring inclusion.

TABLE 1
Economic Inclusion, Racial Inclusion, Overall Inclusion, and Economic Health Indices

Overall Inclusion Index		Economic health index
Economic inclusion index	Racial inclusion index	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rent-burdened residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Racial homeownership gap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Median family income
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working-poor families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Racial poverty rate gap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment rate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proxy for high school dropout rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Racial educational attainment gap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing vacancy rate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share of the population who are people of color 	

Notes: The proxy for the dropout rate is the share of 16- to 19-year-olds not in school and without a high school degree. The three gap measures used in the racial inclusion index refer to the gap between residents of color and white non-Hispanic residents. We define people of color as any person identifying in US Census Bureau records as black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, other race, two or more races, or Hispanic or Latino.

Working Cities Challenge

WCC is an initiative led by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston to promote cross-sector collaboration and economic growth in small, low-income cities. Participant cities are chosen by an independent jury of experts that evaluates teams’ applications against criteria that reflect the core elements of the challenge: leading collaboratively across sectors, engaging community members, using evidence to track progress toward a shared goal, and working to improve the lives of low-income residents by changing systems.

Eligibility requirements for WCC vary from state to state. For instance, in Massachusetts, the population minimum is 35,000, whereas in Rhode Island, it is 15,000 (the population minimum of 15,000 was also set for Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine in our sample). In Connecticut, the population minimum is 25,000. Thresholds were chosen based on a combination of research (Kodrzycki et al. 2009) and steering committee processes in each state that helped identify small cities that are regionally important and struggling. Most of the cities are also required to have a median income lower than the

state median and a poverty rate above the state average. The initiative is being adapted as the Working Communities Challenge to support rural collaboration and growth.

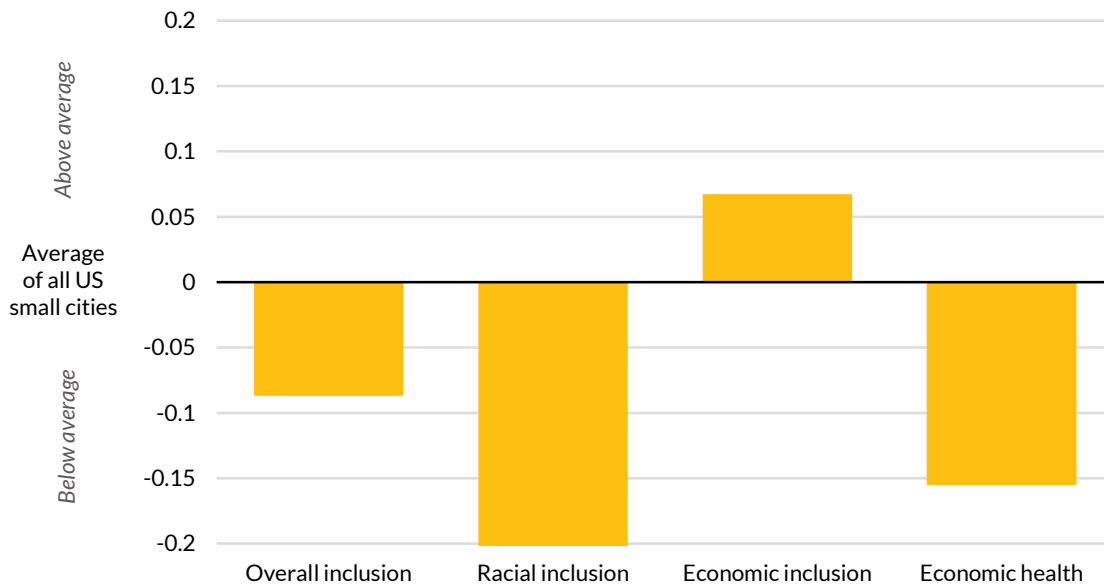
How Inclusive Are These Selected Small, Lower-Income New England Cities?

To understand how these 58 small New England cities fare on inclusion and economic health, we ranked them on inclusion and economic health out of a pool of 1,563 cities (incorporated places) across the country with populations between 15,000 and 250,000. As is expected considering the selection criteria, the selected New England cities tend to fare worse on economic health than small cities, on average, across the US (figure 1). However, despite this comparative economic disadvantage, they tend to be more economically inclusive than small cities nationally. This suggests that low-income residents in these New England cities can benefit from and contribute to economic prosperity to a greater extent than low-income residents of many other small cities across the US. This runs counter to our previous findings from our larger city study, where we found that less economically healthy cities often struggle to be inclusive.

However, the selected New England cities fare far worse on racial inclusion than small cities across the US. This means that people of color in those cities are less able to contribute to and benefit from economic prosperity than their counterparts in other small cities throughout the country. As a result, the overall inclusion scores of the selected New England cities are lower than those of small cities nationally.

FIGURE 1

Average Inclusion Scores for Selected New England Cities Versus All US Small Cities, 2015



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Source: Author analysis of US Census Bureau data.

Notes: On the y-axis, 0 is the average of all cities. Positive number are above average; negative numbers are below average on a scale of +/- 0.2 standard deviations from the mean. "Small cities" are any city with a population between 15,000 and 250,000 in all four years of our study (1990, 2000, 2010, and 2015).

Within the selected New England cities, Waterville, Maine, ranked highest on overall inclusion in 2015 compared with all small cities nationally, at 167th out of 1,563 (table 2). Holyoke, Massachusetts, ranked lowest, at 1,534th. Holyoke's low ranking is driven at least in part by large racial disparities across our gap measures, with a 41 percentage point racial homeownership gap, a 32 percentage point racial poverty gap, and a 24 percentage point racial educational attainment gap.

Central Falls, Rhode Island, ranked highest among the selected small, lower-income New England cities on racial inclusion, at 127th, and Meriden, Connecticut, ranked highest on economic inclusion, at 50th. Holyoke ranked lowest on racial inclusion, at 1,551st, and Central Falls ranked lowest on economic inclusion, at 1,413th. Central Falls's conflicting performance—leading the selected small, lower-income New England cities on racial inclusion and placing last among them on economic inclusion—is an exception to our broader findings across the small New England cities that they fare better, on average, on economic inclusion than racial inclusion. Although lower-income residents of Central Falls face significant challenges, it is home to a diverse population, and opportunity gaps by race and ethnicity are comparatively small.

For economic health, Somerville, Massachusetts, ranked highest in 2015 among the selected New England cities, placing 245th out of the 1,563 small US cities. The benefits of this relatively strong economy were shared comparatively well across incomes, with Somerville ranking 97th on economic inclusion nationally. But the economic benefits were less equally distributed by race, with Somerville ranking 474th on racial inclusion.

As a whole, the selected small, lower-income New England cities did relatively well on economic inclusion compared with small cities nationally yet have lagged behind on racial inclusion. Going forward, intentional policymaking must ensure that these New England cities share opportunity and prosperity across all residents, with special emphasis on disparities by race and ethnicity.

TABLE 2
Inclusion and Economic Health in Selected New England Cities, 2015

Place	Overall inclusion rank	Racial inclusion rank	Economic inclusion rank	Economic health rank
Waterville, ME	167	490	87	1,107
Somerville, MA	168	474	97	245
Warwick, RI	197	295	344	492
Revere, MA	333	193	873	723
Middletown, CT	352	670	254	635
West Haven, CT	384	342	720	1,192
Rutland, VT	411	334	793	916
Rochester, NH	426	903	176	463
Nashua, NH	431	820	245	380
Cranston, RI	455	608	510	599
Laconia, NH	465	484	674	1,462
Meriden, CT	470	1,219	50	1,050
Malden, MA	548	453	883	550
New Haven, CT	569	267	1,150	1,316
East Providence, RI	579	762	546	707
Norwich, CT	628	808	578	1,257
Keene, NH	672	1,141	317	468
Concord, NH	686	1,222	229	451
Bangor, ME	700	609	923	1,014
Everett, MA	704	213	1,325	836
Central Falls, RI	706	127	1,413	1,424
Augusta, ME	774	1,389	119	1,111
Manchester, NH	785	1,101	506	652
Dover, NH	791	1,164	440	300
Pawtucket, RI	805	673	1,004	1,283

Place	Overall inclusion rank	Racial inclusion rank	Economic inclusion rank	Economic health rank
Hartford, CT	811	495	1,193	1,523
Brockton, MA	824	702	984	1,062
Providence, RI	852	634	1,100	1,345
Bridgeport, CT	864	411	1,302	1,470
Fall River, MA	873	1,165	567	1,294
Burlington, VT	882	810	965	418
Worcester, MA	911	984	824	969
Auburn, ME	930	1,067	778	660
Lowell, MA	945	980	894	943
New Britain, CT	992	1,043	895	1,193
Biddeford, ME	1,037	1,459	289	964
Danbury, CT	1,061	1,187	783	819
Salem, MA	1,095	1,470	331	455
Portland, ME	1,109	1,506	227	659
Chelsea, MA	1,123	660	1,322	608
Westbrook, ME	1,141	1,304	742	523
Lawrence, MA	1,152	615	1,373	1,227
Lynn, MA	1,157	1,017	1,123	634
Bristol, CT	1,180	1,326	775	680
Torrington, CT	1,190	1,341	758	1,012
Taunton, MA	1,196	1,297	872	562
Waterbury, CT	1,221	1,183	1,045	1,446
New London, CT	1,243	1,180	1,087	1,400
Barnstable, MA	1,257	1,207	1,096	1,314
New Bedford, MA	1,271	1,145	1,189	1,144
Fitchburg, MA	1,274	1,421	769	1,226
Woonsocket, RI	1,276	1,048	1,258	1,244
Pittsfield, MA	1,331	1,451	837	1,024
Newport, RI	1,342	1,501	676	848
Chicopee, MA	1,379	1,485	868	908
Lewiston, ME	1,486	1,550	823	754
Springfield, MA	1,504	1,399	1,410	1,313
Holyoke, MA	1,534	1,551	1,276	1,256

Legend

More inclusive

Less inclusive

Source: Author analysis of US Census Bureau data.

Implications

The small, lower-income New England cities shown here have substantial room for improvement to become fully inclusive, particularly in terms of racial inclusion. These cities can work to reduce racial gaps in homeownership, poverty, and educational attainment. This is essential to ensuring that people of color feel welcome and are afforded equal opportunities. Working to overcome the lasting barriers of racist policies and practices can make cities stronger and can give all residents a chance to improve their quality of life.

No city is stuck in its ranking, either high or low. Substantial strides (or, under the wrong policies or practices, substantial slippage) can be made on inclusion at the city level through intentional policies and programs, even over relatively short periods of time.

For more details on strategies that cities can adopt, see *Inclusive Recovery in US Cities* (listed under Additional Reading), where we describe the following eight building blocks for creating a more racially and economically inclusive city:

- Adopt a shared vision.
- Inspire and sustain bold public leadership.
- Recruit partners from across sectors.
- Build voice and power.
- Leverage assets and intrinsic advantages.
- Think and act regionally.
- Reframe racial and economic inclusion as integral to growth.
- Adopt policies and programs to support inclusion.

The Working Cities Challenge/Working Communities Challenge seeks to promote these goals through their emphasis on leadership across sectors, community engagement, and shared vision.

Detailed results for each of the 58 selected New England cities are in appendix B. These display the overall inclusion, economic inclusion, and racial inclusion indices rankings for each city over time, as well as the individual metrics that make up these indices.

Appendix A. About This Project

In this analysis, we operationalize inclusion across three indices with a series of underlying measures. This section provides more detail on these measures and the methodology used.

How Do We Measure Inclusion?

“Overall inclusion” reflects the ability of historically excluded populations—in this case, lower-income residents and people of color—to contribute to and benefit from economic prosperity. We measure this by combining economic inclusion and racial inclusion.

- “Economic inclusion” reflects the ability of residents with lower incomes to contribute to and benefit from economic prosperity. We measure this by looking at housing affordability, the share of working-poor residents, and the high school dropout rate.
- “Racial inclusion” reflects the ability of residents of color to contribute to and benefit from economic prosperity. We measure this by examining racial gaps in homeownership, poverty, and educational attainment, as well as the share of the city’s population who are people of color.

To learn more about why we selected these indicators and how we measured them, see *Inclusive Recovery in US Cities*. In contrast to the research on larger cities and inclusive recovery, measures of inclusion for the small cities do not include income segregation or racial segregation. These measures are excluded from our study because of data constraints associated with smaller populations and subplace geographies.

How Do We Measure Economic Health?

Economic health captures the strength of a city’s local economy. We measure this by looking at the unemployment rate, the housing vacancy rate, and median family income.

About the Data

This analysis uses measures derived from the US Census Bureau’s 1990 Decennial Census, 2000 Decennial Census, 2008–12 American Community Survey, and 2013–17 American Community Survey (which are most representative of the middle year) and accessed through the National Historical Geographic Information System’s online portal (IPUMS NHGIS, University of Minnesota, www.nhgis.org).

For the purposes of this study, we define “small city” as any census-defined incorporated place with a population between 15,000 and 250,000 in all four years of our study (1990, 2000, 2010, and 2015). Incorporated townships in the six New England states (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont), New York, and Wisconsin are not considered “incorporated places” for the purposes of the US Census Bureau. These townships are therefore not included in our sample.

The racial inclusion index is made up of four measures: homeownership gap, educational attainment gap, poverty gap, and share of people of color. All racial gap measures calculate the disparity between white non-Hispanic residents and residents of color. For this analysis, we define people of color as any person identifying in US Census Bureau records as black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, other race, two or more races, or Hispanic or Latino. We recognize issues around treating all these groups under one umbrella but do so to compare a broad range of cities with differing demographic patterns while limiting the size of sampling error based on small populations.

The economic inclusion index is made up of three measures: share who are rent burdened, share of 16- to 19-year-olds who are not in school and have not graduated, and the percentage of families that are below the poverty line with a householder working full time. The overall inclusion index is the composite of the racial inclusion and economic inclusion indices. The economic health index is made up of three indicators: median family income, unemployment rate, and housing vacancy rate.

For some years, certain cities do not have available data on one or more of our indicators. For each index and year, we include only cities with data available across all indicators that make up the given index. When a city is missing data for an index in a given year, we do not include it in the index ranking calculation.

We chose to focus on cities rather than metropolitan areas because local decisions around policies, taxes, and services happen more often at the city level than the regional level. We include only incorporated cities in our analysis and exclude census-designated places because they lack a municipal government that can adopt policies that support economic growth or inclusion.

We include margins of error for any measures derived from the 2008–12 and 2013–17 American Community Survey. These help to contextualize the uncertainty resulting from small sample sizes, particularly as it pertains to race/ethnicity in certain cities. We do not include margins of error for measures derived from the 1990 or 2000 Decennial Census because the margins are smaller for those estimates and because they are not readily available.

Appendix B. City Fact Sheets

Contents

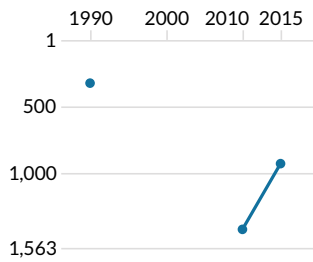
Auburn, ME	11	Manchester, NH	69
Augusta, ME	13	Meriden, CT	71
Bangor, ME	15	Middletown, CT	73
Barnstable, MA	17	Nashua, NH	75
Biddeford, ME	19	New Bedford, MA	77
Bridgeport, CT	21	New Britain, CT	79
Bristol, CT	23	New Haven, CT	81
Brockton, MA	25	New London, CT	83
Burlington, VT	27	Newport, RI	85
Central Falls, RI	29	Norwich, CT	87
Chelsea, MA	31	Pawtucket, RI	89
Chicopee, MA	33	Pittsfield, MA	91
Concord, NH	35	Portland, ME	93
Cranston, RI	37	Providence, RI	95
Danbury, CT	39	Revere, MA	97
Dover, NH	41	Rochester, NH	99
East Providence, RI	43	Rutland, VT	101
Everett, MA	45	Salem, MA	103
Fall River, MA	47	Somerville, MA	105
Fitchburg, MA	49	Springfield, MA	107
Hartford, CT	51	Taunton, MA	109
Holyoke, MA	53	Torrington, CT	111
Keene, NH	55	Warwick, RI	113
Laconia, NH	57	Waterbury, CT	115
Lawrence, MA	59	Waterville, ME	117
Lewiston, ME	61	Westbrook, ME	119
Lowell, MA	63	West Haven, CT	121
Lynn, MA	65	Woonsocket, RI	123
Malden, MA	67	Worcester, MA	125

Auburn, ME

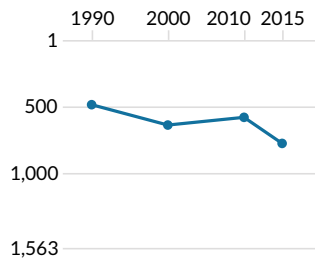
Population in 2015: 22,941

In 2015, Auburn ranked 930th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 778th on economic inclusion, and 1,067th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Auburn's economic health rank increased from 719th to 660th. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 1,424th to 930th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Auburn's economic health and inclusion measures below.

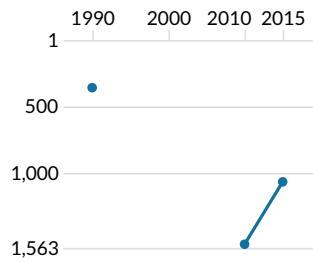
Overall inclusion rank



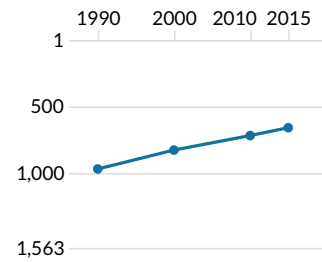
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

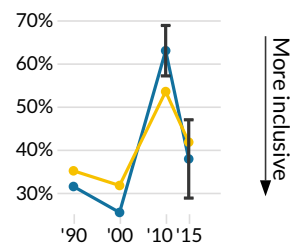


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Auburn, ME ●

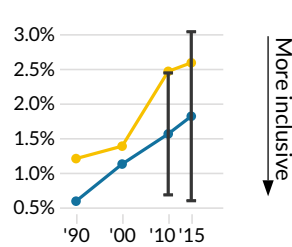
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



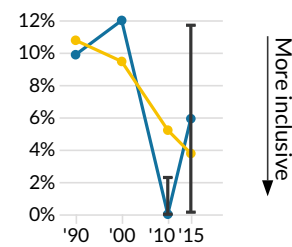
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

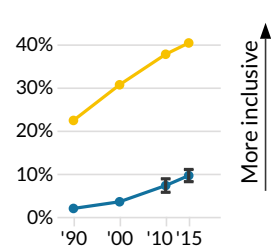


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Auburn, ME ●

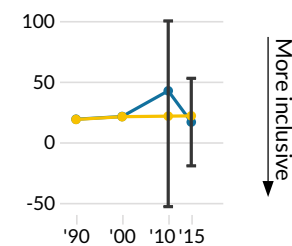
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



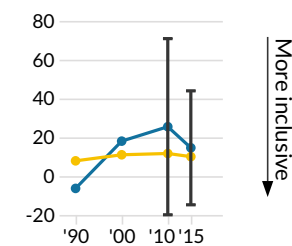
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



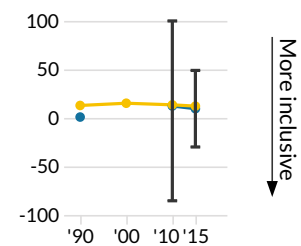
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

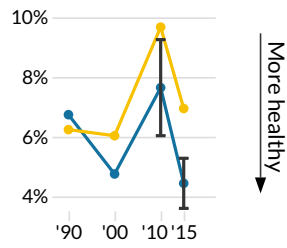


Economic health

Average across cities ● Auburn, ME ●

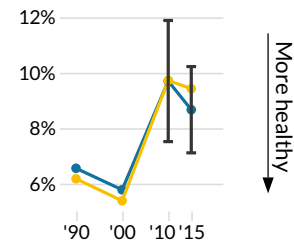
Unemployment rate

Percentage



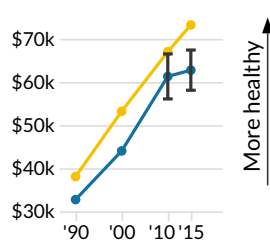
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

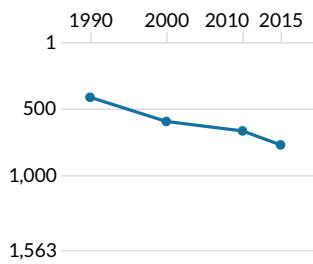
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Augusta, ME

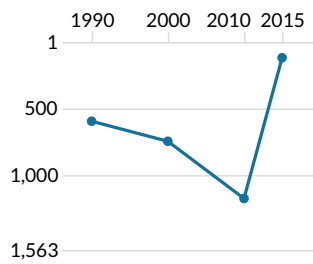
Population in 2015: 18,626

In 2015, Augusta ranked 774th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 119th on economic inclusion, and 1,389th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Augusta's economic health rank decreased from 889th to 1,111th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 669th to 774th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Augusta's economic health and inclusion measures below.

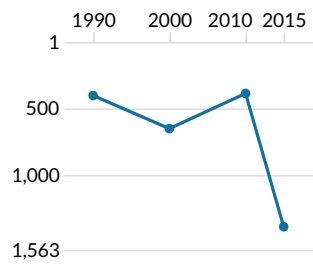
Overall inclusion rank



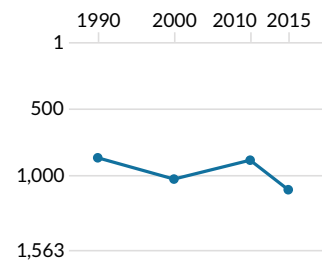
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

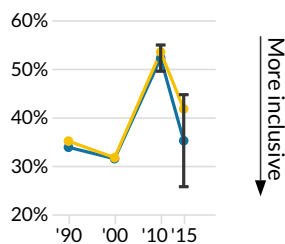


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Augusta, ME ●

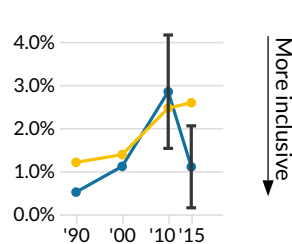
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



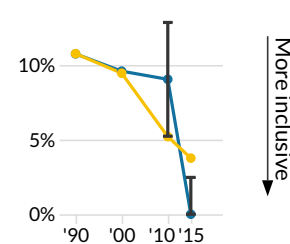
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

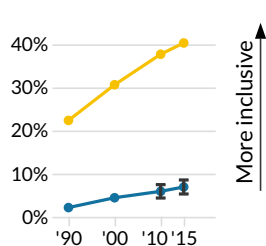


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Augusta, ME ●

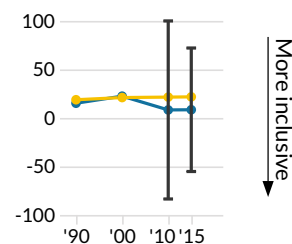
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



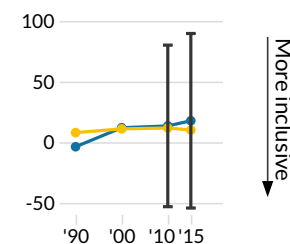
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



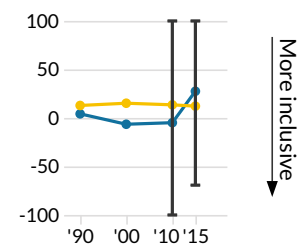
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

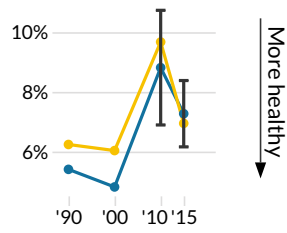


Economic health

Average across cities ● Augusta, ME ●

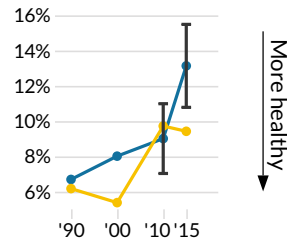
Unemployment rate

Percentage



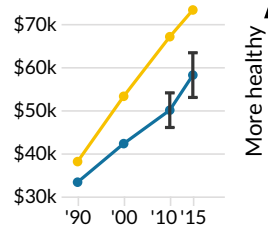
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



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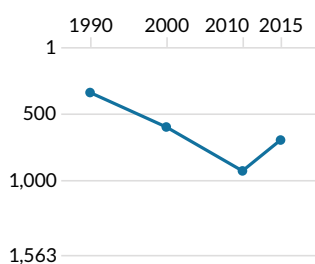
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Bangor, ME

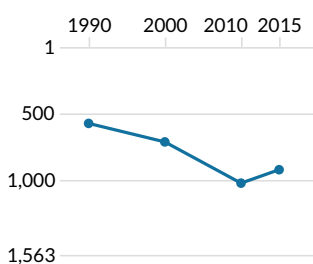
Population in 2015: 32,237

In 2015, Bangor ranked 700th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 923rd on economic inclusion, and 609th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Bangor's economic health rank decreased from 655th to 1,014th. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 932nd to 700th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Bangor's economic health and inclusion measures below.

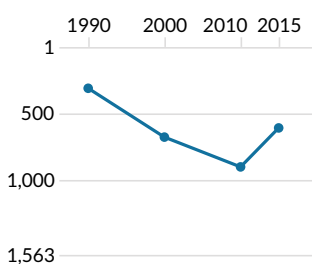
Overall inclusion rank



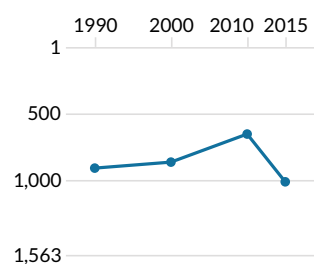
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

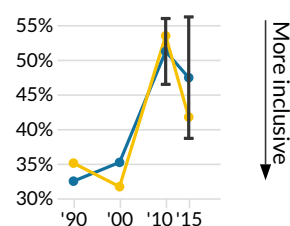


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Bangor, ME ●

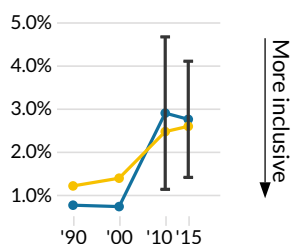
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



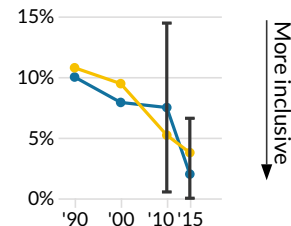
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

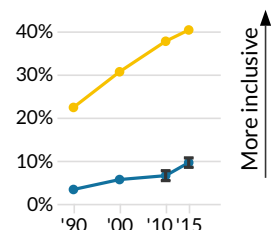


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Bangor, ME ●

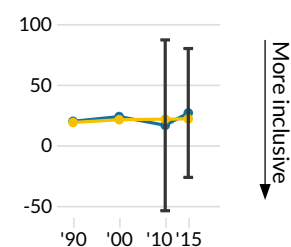
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



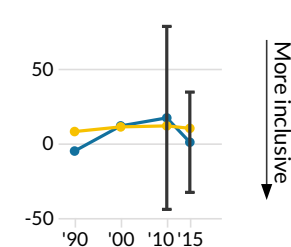
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



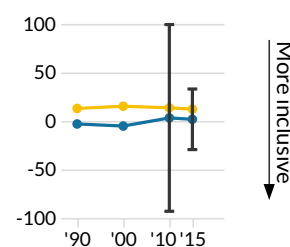
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

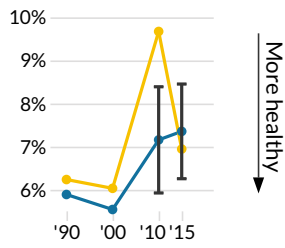


Economic health

Average across cities ● Bangor, ME ●

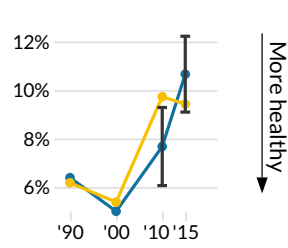
Unemployment rate

Percentage



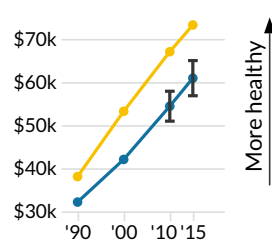
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

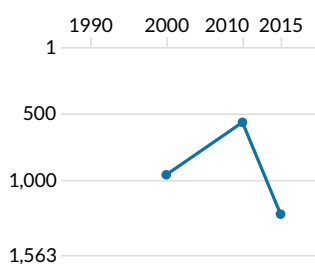
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Barnstable, MA

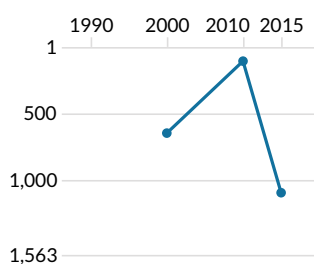
Population in 2015: 44,325

In 2015, Barnstable ranked 1,257th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 1,096th on economic inclusion, and 1,207th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Barnstable's economic health rank decreased from 1,287th to 1,314th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 567th to 1,257th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Barnstable's economic health and inclusion measures below.

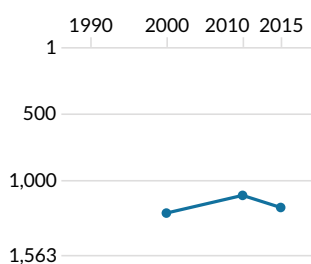
Overall inclusion rank



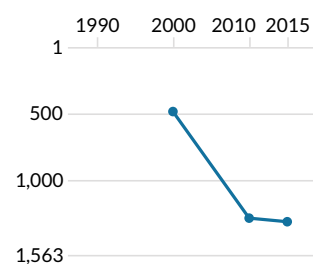
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

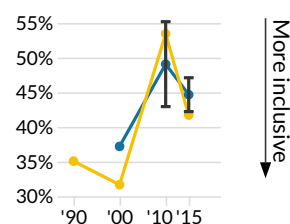


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Barnstable, MA ●

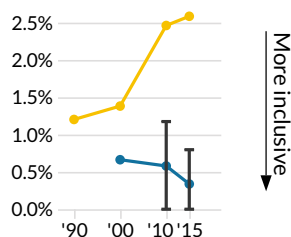
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



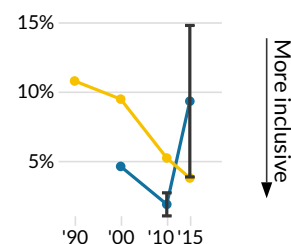
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

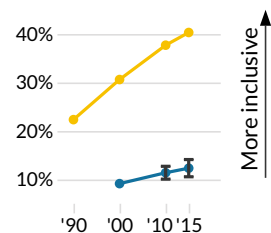


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Barnstable, MA ●

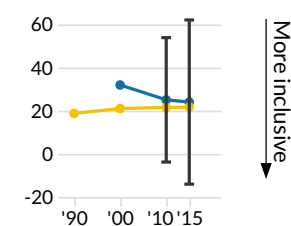
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



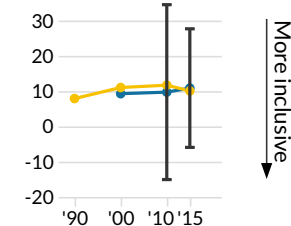
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



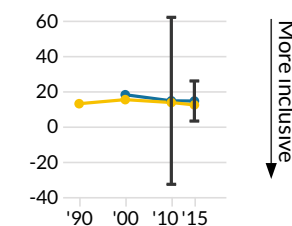
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

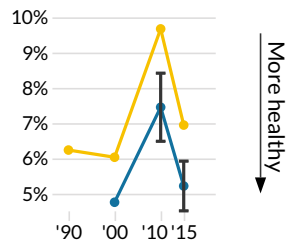


Economic health

Average across cities ● Barnstable, MA ●

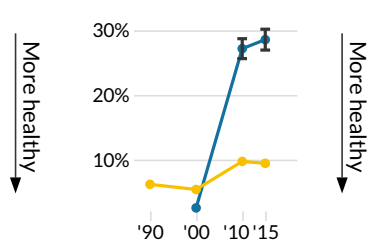
Unemployment rate

Percentage



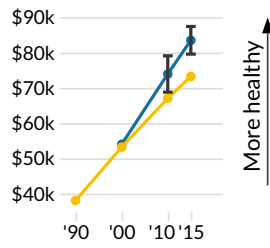
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

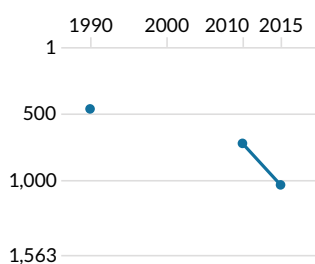
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Biddeford, ME

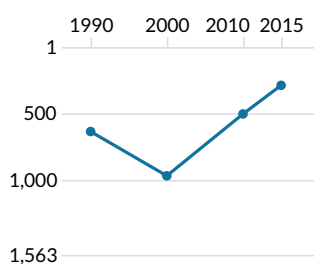
Population in 2015: 21,413

In 2015, Biddeford ranked 1,037th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 289th on economic inclusion, and 1,459th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Biddeford's economic health rank decreased from 870th to 964th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 725th to 1,037th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Biddeford's economic health and inclusion measures below.

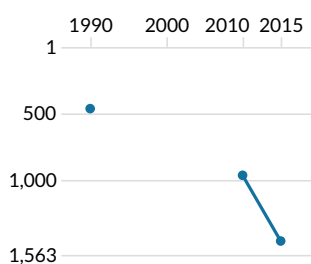
Overall inclusion rank



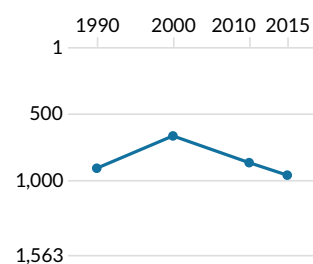
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

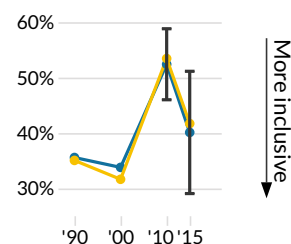


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Biddeford, ME ●

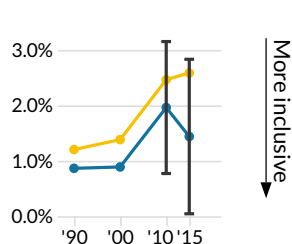
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



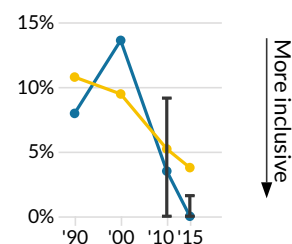
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

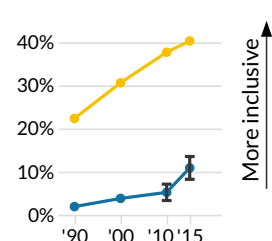


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Biddeford, ME ●

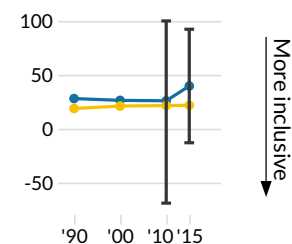
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



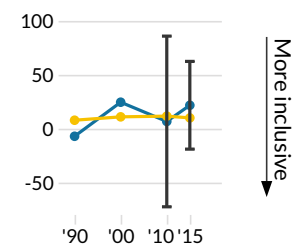
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



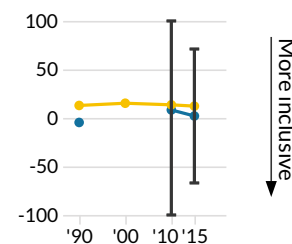
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

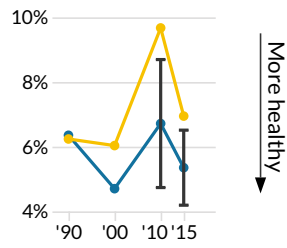


Economic health

Average across cities ● Biddeford, ME ●

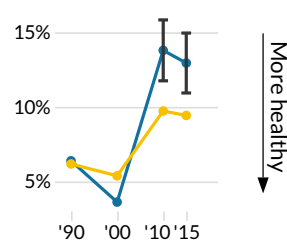
Unemployment rate

Percentage



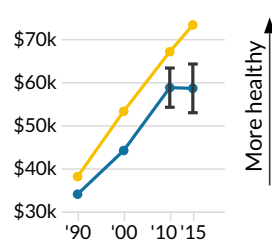
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



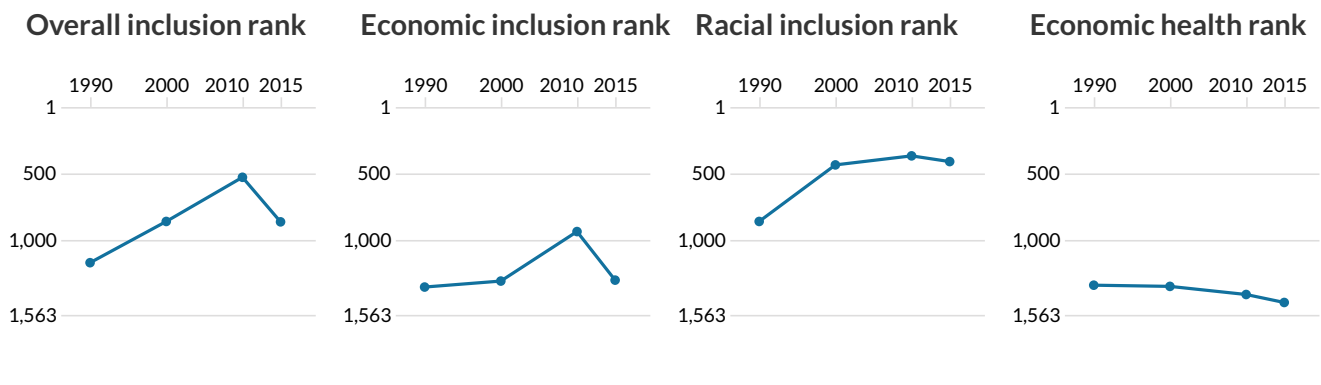
We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Bridgeport, CT

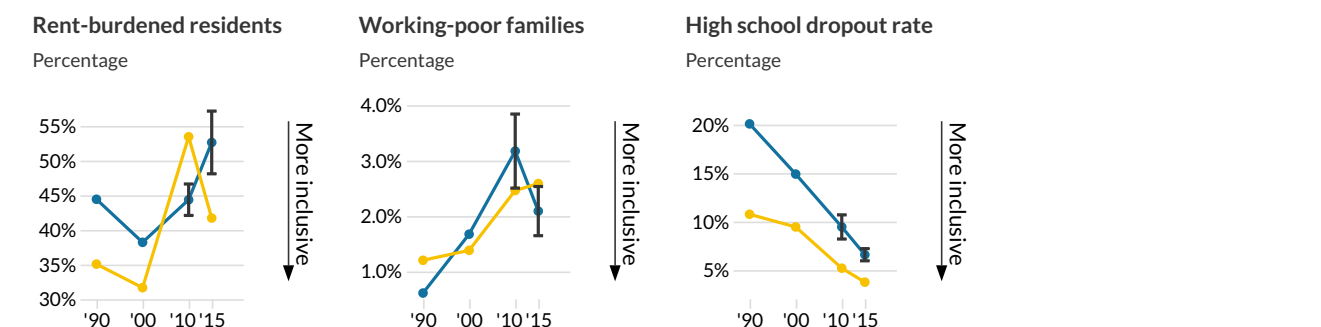
Population in 2015: 147,586

In 2015, Bridgeport ranked 864th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 1,302nd on economic inclusion, and 411th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Bridgeport's economic health rank decreased from 1,410th to 1,470th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 529th to 864th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Bridgeport's economic health and inclusion measures below.



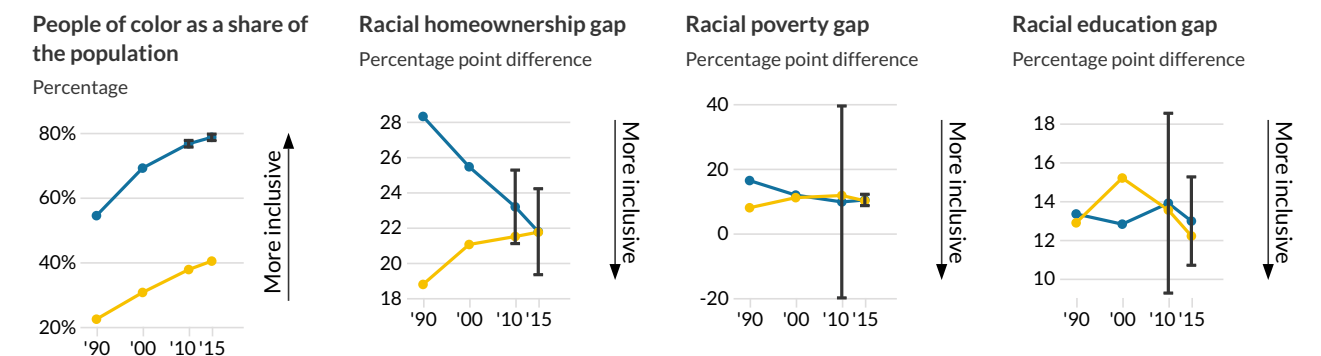
Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Bridgeport, CT ●



Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Bridgeport, CT ●

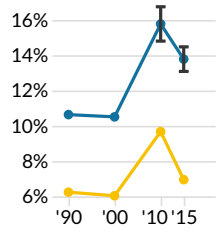


Economic health

Average across cities ● Bridgeport, CT ●

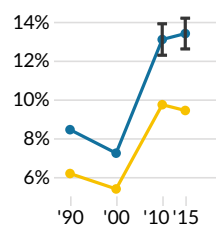
Unemployment rate

Percentage



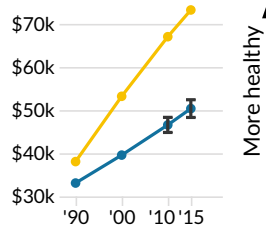
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

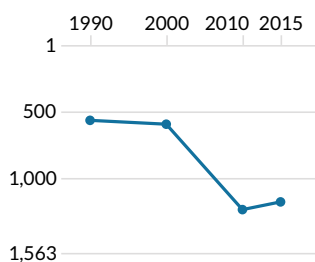
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Bristol, CT

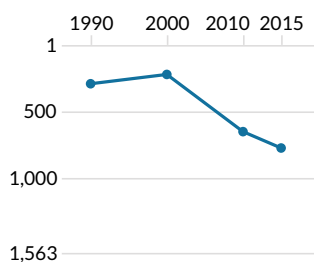
Population in 2015: 60,498

In 2015, Bristol ranked 1,180th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 775th on economic inclusion, and 1,326th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Bristol's economic health rank decreased from 548th to 680th. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 1,238th to 1,180th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Bristol's economic health and inclusion measures below.

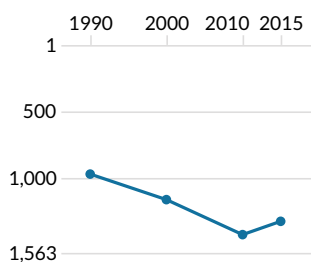
Overall inclusion rank



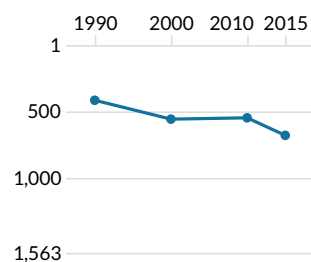
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

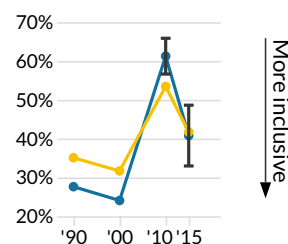


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Bristol, CT ●

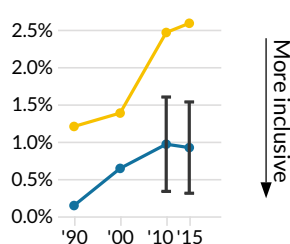
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



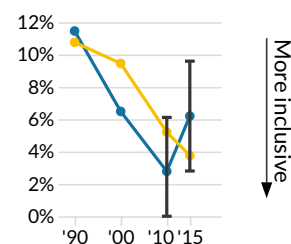
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

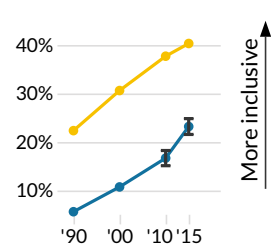


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Bristol, CT ●

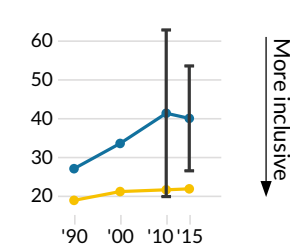
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



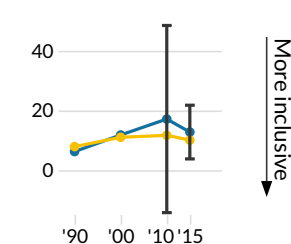
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



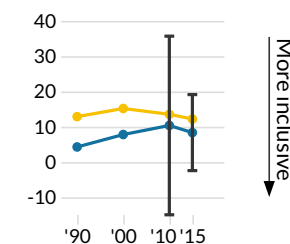
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

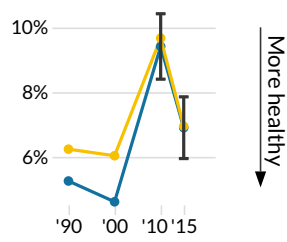


Economic health

Average across cities ● Bristol, CT ●

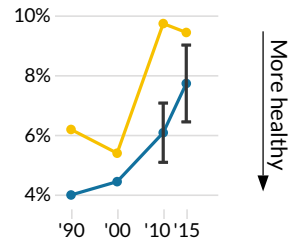
Unemployment rate

Percentage



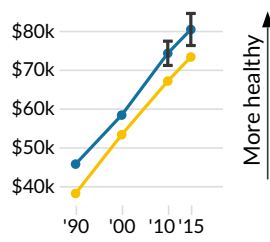
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

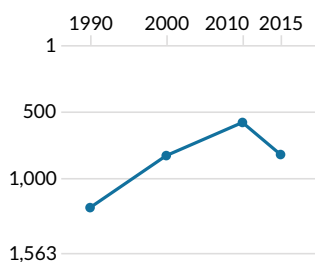
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Brockton, MA

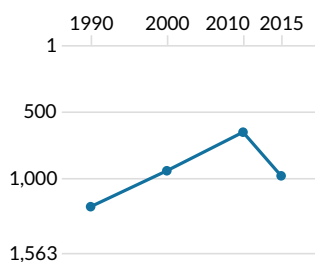
Population in 2015: 95,161

In 2015, Brockton ranked 824th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 984th on economic inclusion, and 702nd on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Brockton's economic health rank increased from 1,162nd to 1,062nd. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 583rd to 824th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Brockton's economic health and inclusion measures below.

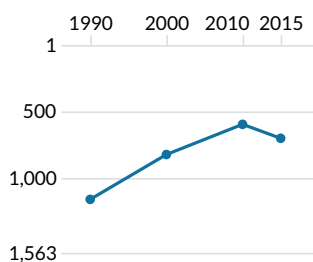
Overall inclusion rank



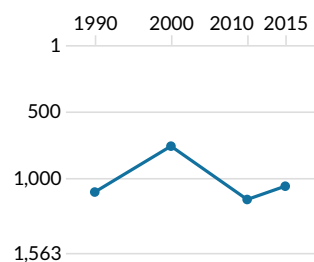
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

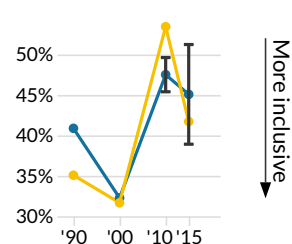


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Brockton, MA ●

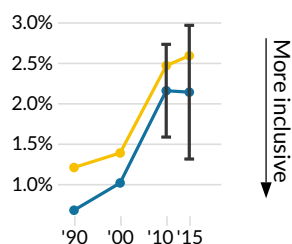
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



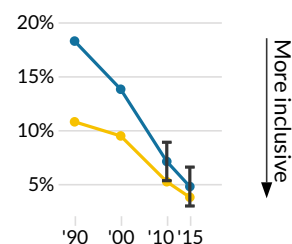
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

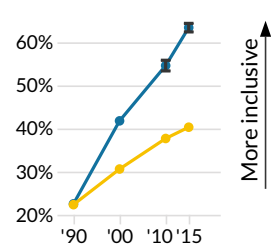


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Brockton, MA ●

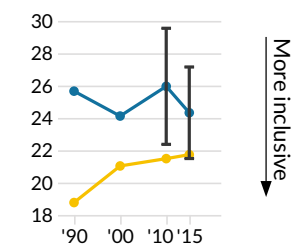
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



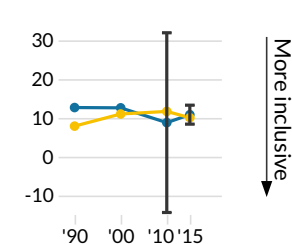
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



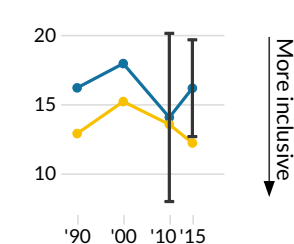
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

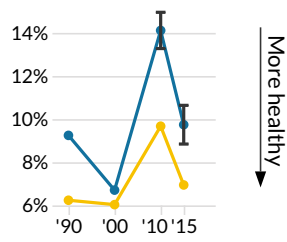


Economic health

Average across cities ● Brockton, MA ●

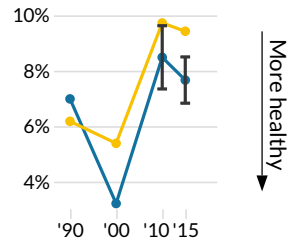
Unemployment rate

Percentage



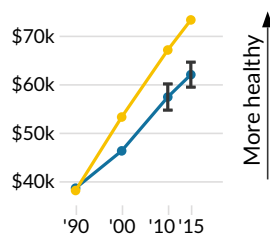
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



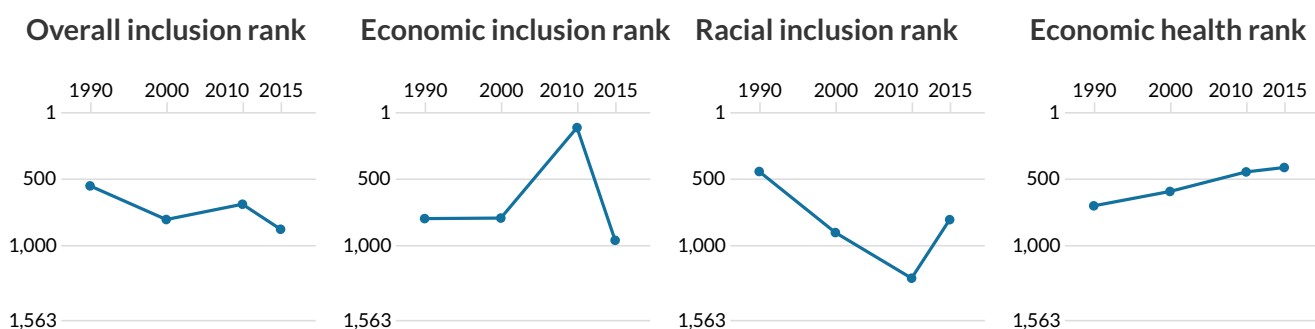
We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Burlington, VT

Population in 2015: 42,453

In 2015, Burlington ranked 882nd out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 965th on economic inclusion, and 810th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Burlington's economic health rank increased from 451st to 418th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 694th to 882nd in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Burlington's economic health and inclusion measures below.

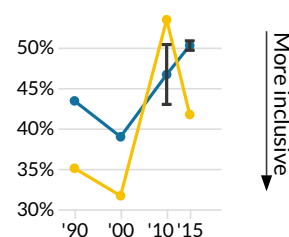


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Burlington, VT ●

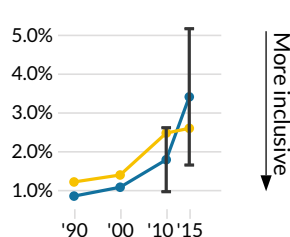
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



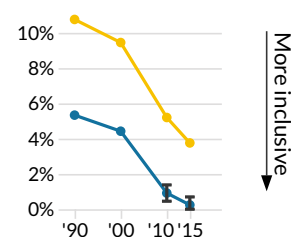
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

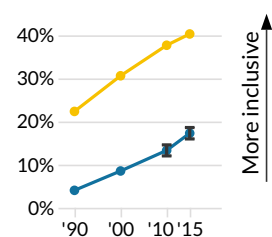


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Burlington, VT ●

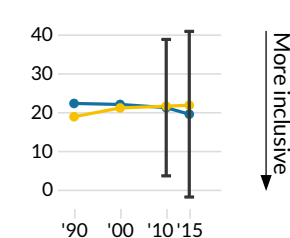
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



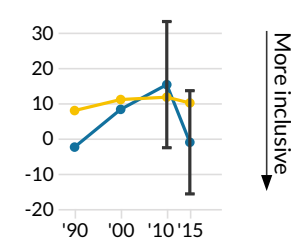
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



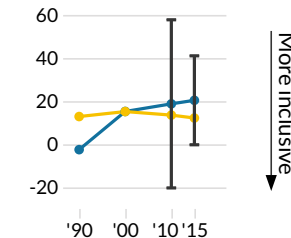
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

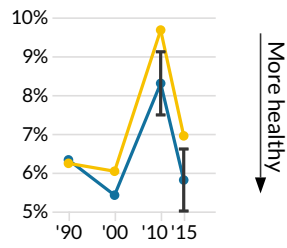


Economic health

Average across cities ● Burlington, VT ●

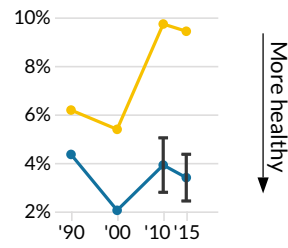
Unemployment rate

Percentage



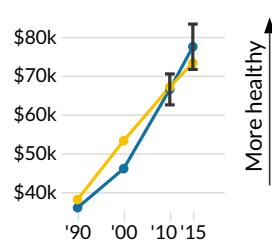
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



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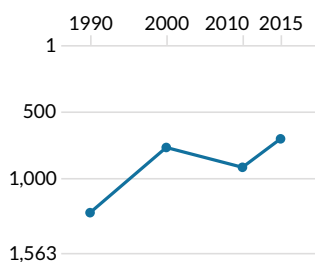
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Central Falls, RI

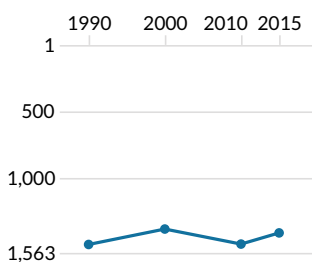
Population in 2015: 19,395

In 2015, Central Falls ranked 706th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 1,413th on economic inclusion, and 127th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Central Falls's economic health rank decreased from 1,336th to 1,424th. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 920th to 706th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Central Falls's economic health and inclusion measures below.

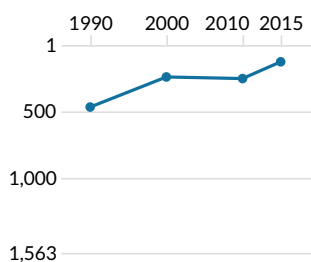
Overall inclusion rank



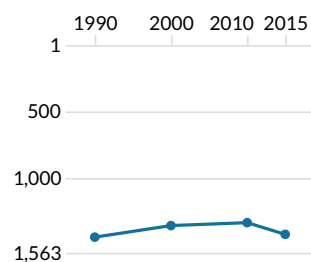
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

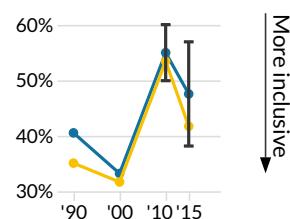


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Central Falls, RI ●

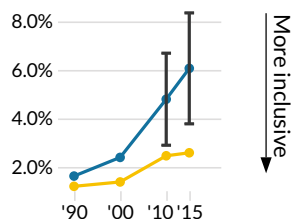
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



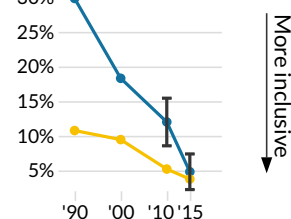
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

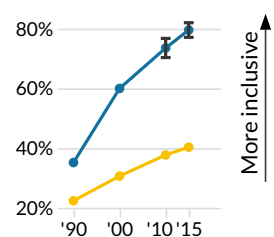


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Central Falls, RI ●

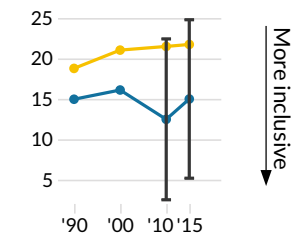
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



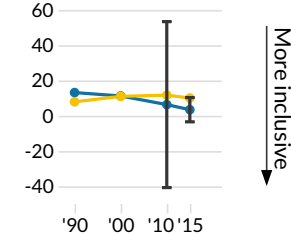
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



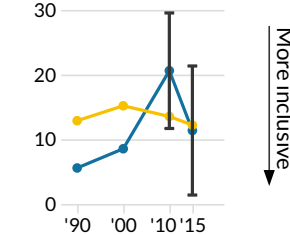
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

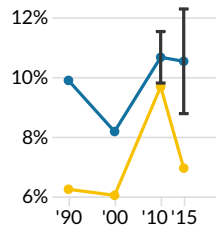


Economic health

Average across cities ● Central Falls, RI ●

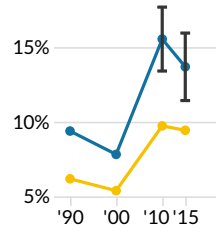
Unemployment rate

Percentage



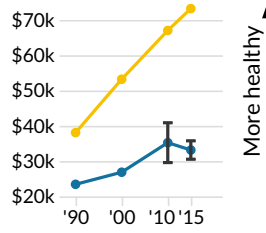
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



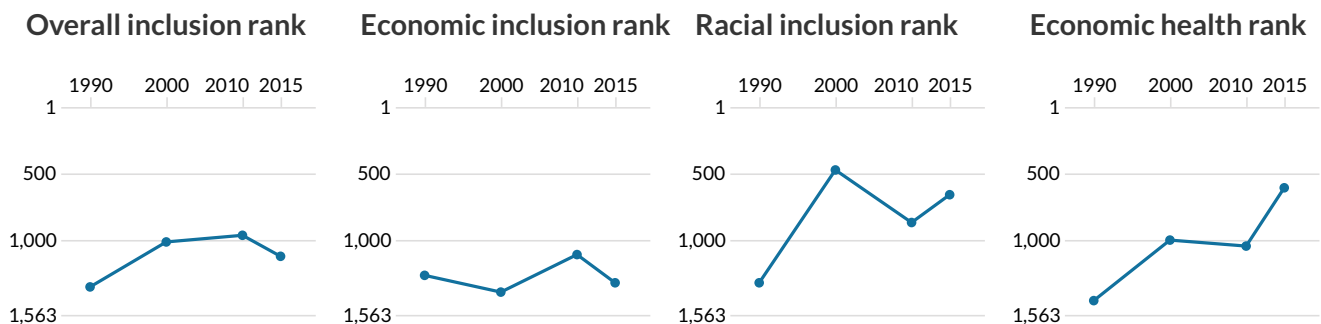
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Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Chelsea, MA

Population in 2015: 39,272

In 2015, Chelsea ranked 1,123rd out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 1,322nd on economic inclusion, and 660th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Chelsea's economic health rank increased from 1,046th to 608th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 965th to 1,123rd in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Chelsea's economic health and inclusion measures below.

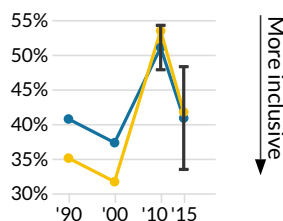


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Chelsea, MA ●

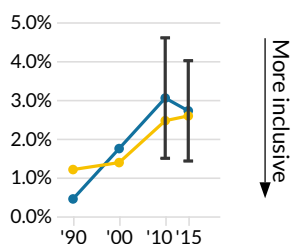
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



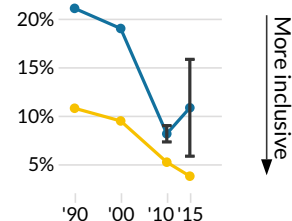
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

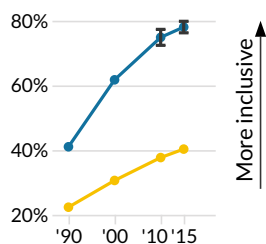


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Chelsea, MA ●

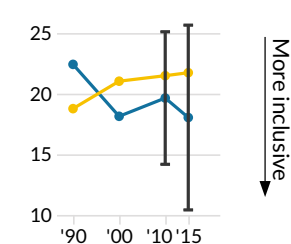
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



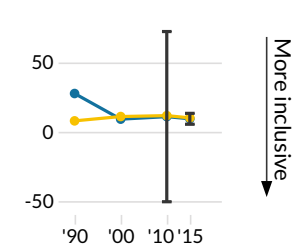
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



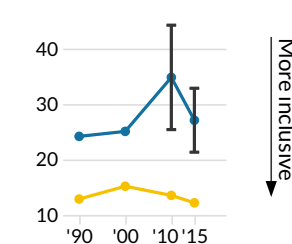
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

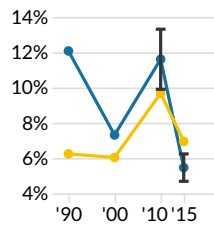


Economic health

Average across cities ● Chelsea, MA ●

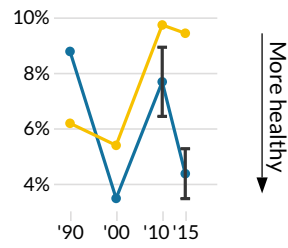
Unemployment rate

Percentage



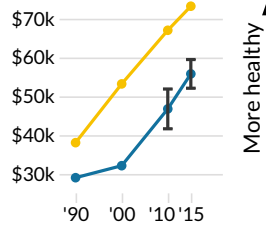
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



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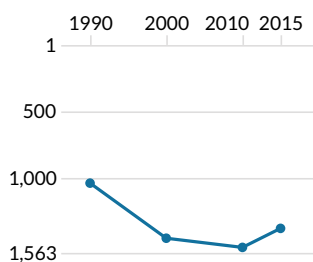
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Chicopee, MA

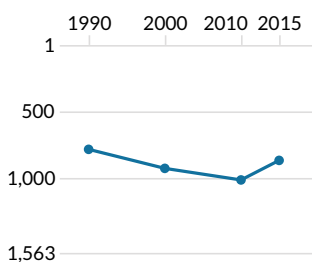
Population in 2015: 55,778

In 2015, Chicopee ranked 1,379th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 868th on economic inclusion, and 1,485th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Chicopee's economic health rank decreased from 827th to 908th. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 1,522nd to 1,379th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Chicopee's economic health and inclusion measures below.

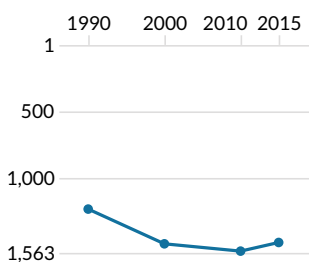
Overall inclusion rank



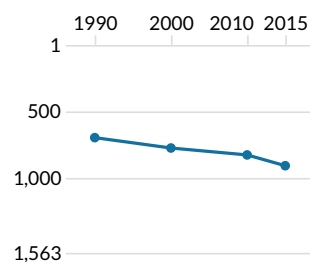
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

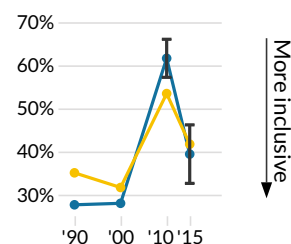


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Chicopee, MA ●

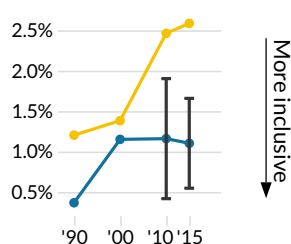
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



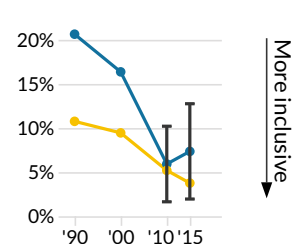
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

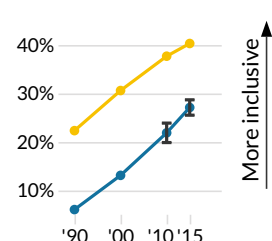


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Chicopee, MA ●

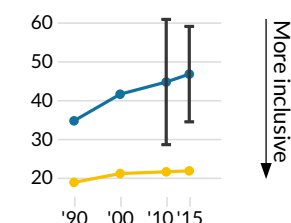
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



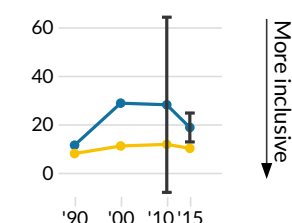
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



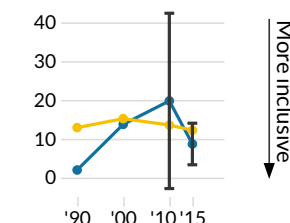
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

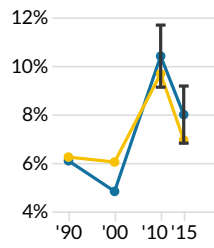


Economic health

Average across cities ● Chicopee, MA ●

Unemployment rate

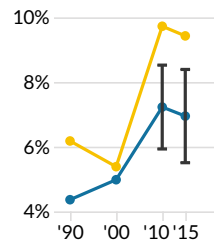
Percentage



More healthy
↓

Housing vacancy rate

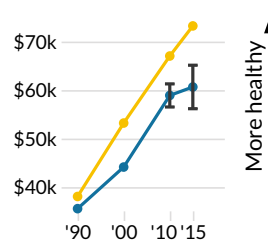
Percentage



More healthy
↓

Median family income

Dollars



More healthy
↑

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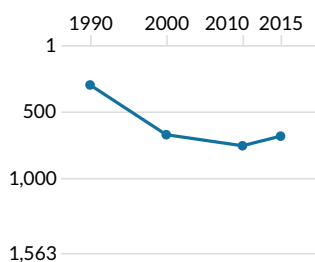
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Concord, NH

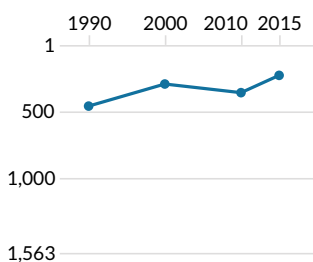
Population in 2015: 42,717

In 2015, Concord ranked 686th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 229th on economic inclusion, and 1,222nd on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Concord's economic health rank decreased from 382nd to 451st. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 758th to 686th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Concord's economic health and inclusion measures below.

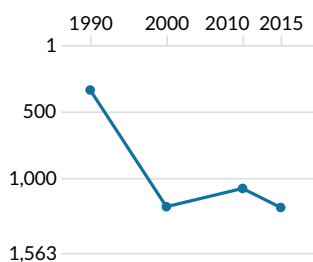
Overall inclusion rank



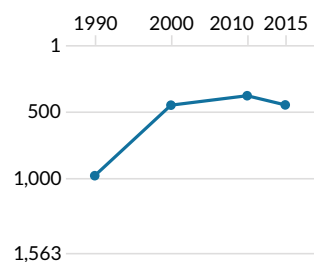
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

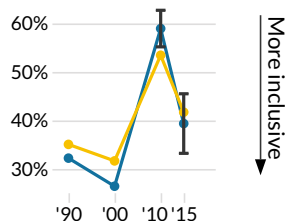


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Concord, NH ●

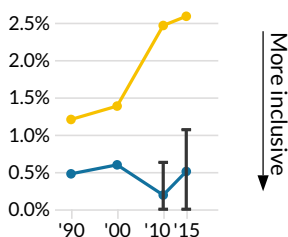
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



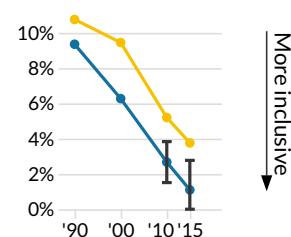
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

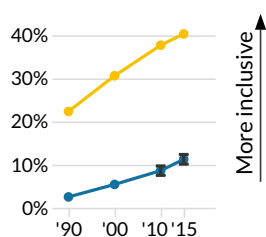


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Concord, NH ●

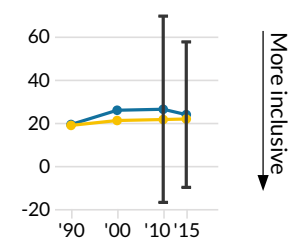
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



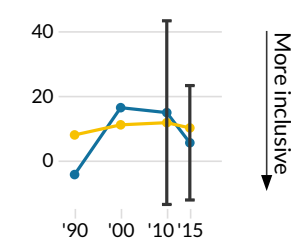
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



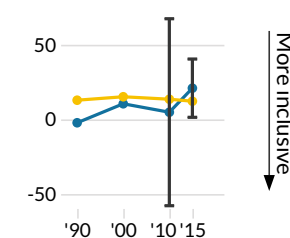
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

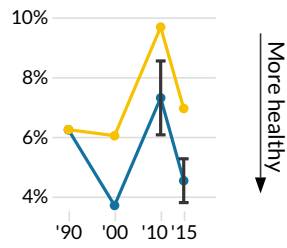


Economic health

Average across cities ● Concord, NH ●

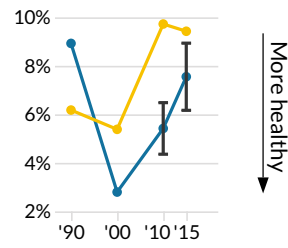
Unemployment rate

Percentage



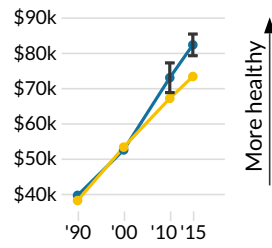
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



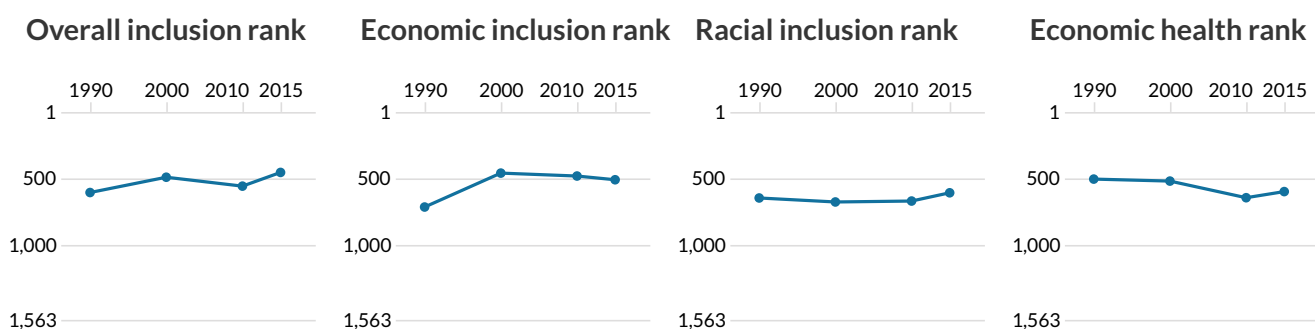
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Cranston, RI

Population in 2015: 80,979

In 2015, Cranston ranked 455th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 510th on economic inclusion, and 608th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Cranston's economic health rank increased from 645th to 599th. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 558th to 455th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Cranston's economic health and inclusion measures below.

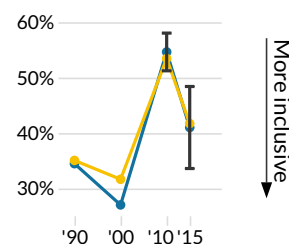


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Cranston, RI ●

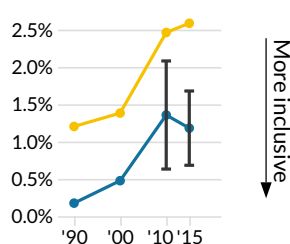
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



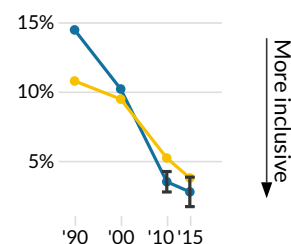
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

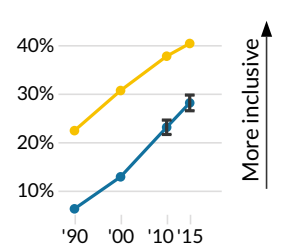


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Cranston, RI ●

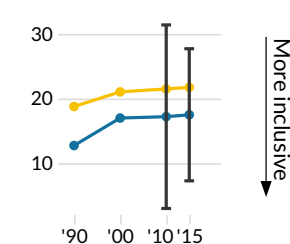
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



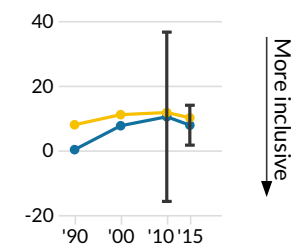
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



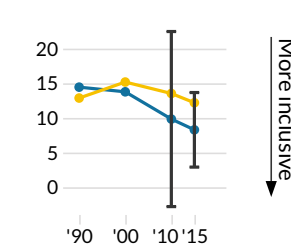
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

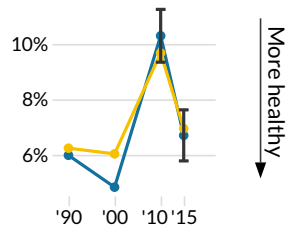


Economic health

Average across cities ● Cranston, RI ●

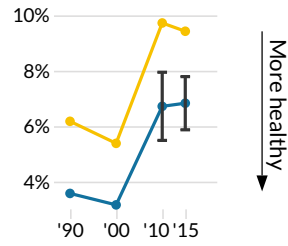
Unemployment rate

Percentage



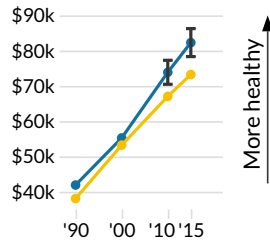
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

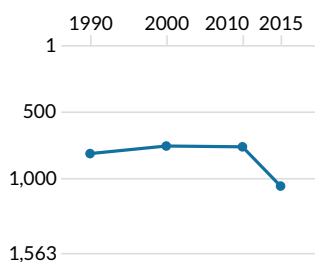
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Danbury, CT

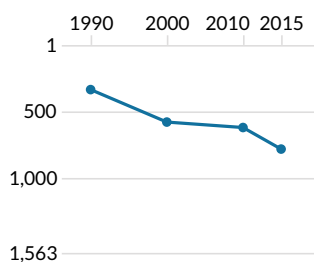
Population in 2015: 84,573

In 2015, Danbury ranked 1,061st out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 783rd on economic inclusion, and 1,187th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Danbury's economic health rank decreased from 590th to 819th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 766th to 1,061st in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Danbury's economic health and inclusion measures below.

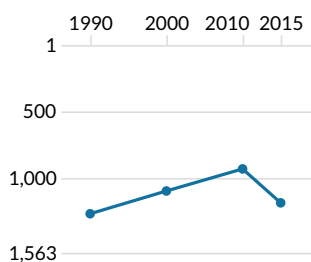
Overall inclusion rank



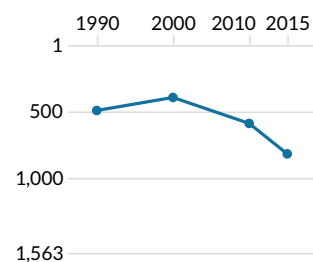
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

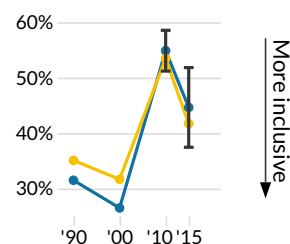


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Danbury, CT ●

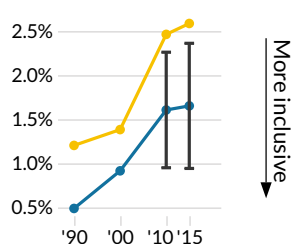
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



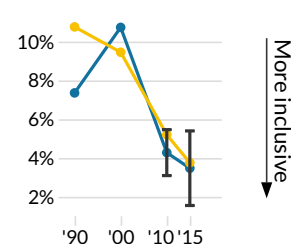
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

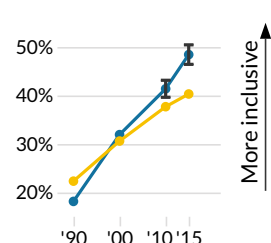


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Danbury, CT ●

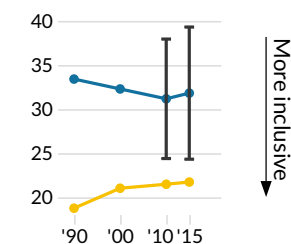
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



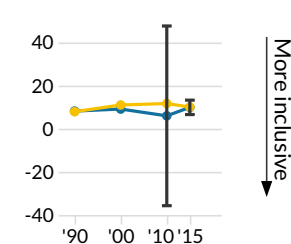
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



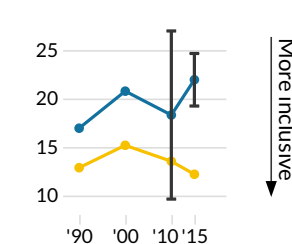
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

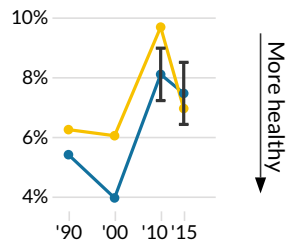


Economic health

Average across cities ● Danbury, CT ●

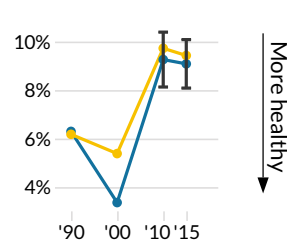
Unemployment rate

Percentage



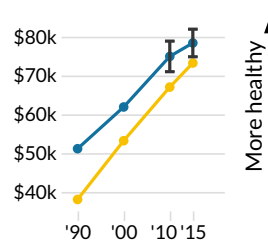
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



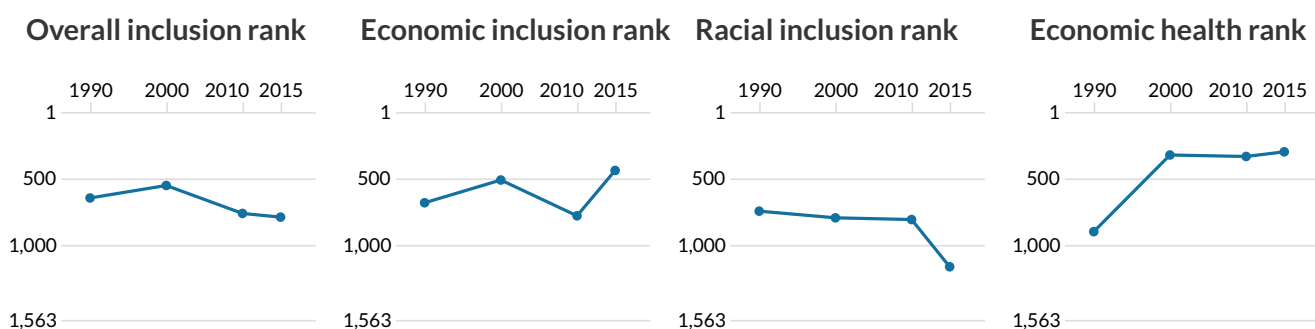
We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Dover, NH

Population in 2015: 30,901

In 2015, Dover ranked 791st out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 440th on economic inclusion, and 1,164th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Dover's economic health rank increased from 335th to 300th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 763rd to 791st in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Dover's economic health and inclusion measures below.

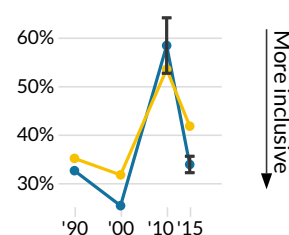


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Dover, NH ●

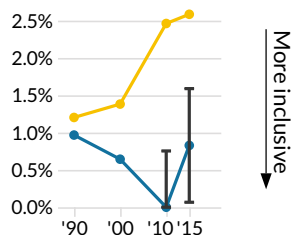
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



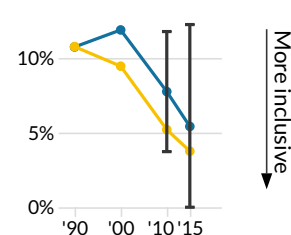
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

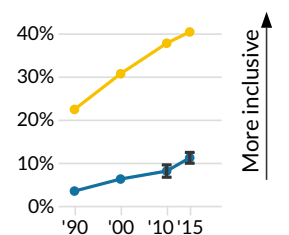


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Dover, NH ●

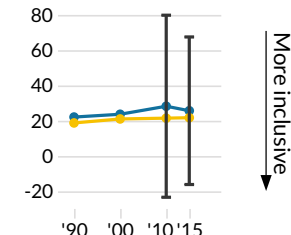
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



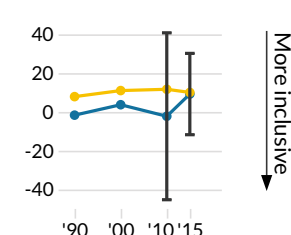
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



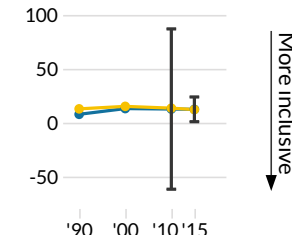
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

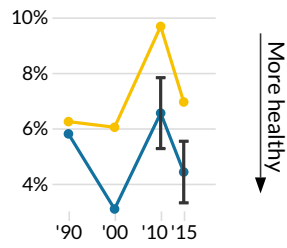


Economic health

Average across cities ● Dover, NH ●

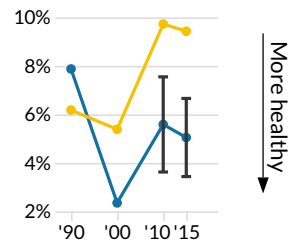
Unemployment rate

Percentage



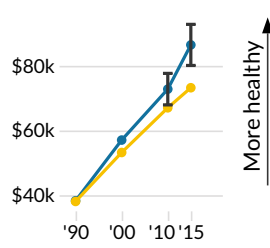
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



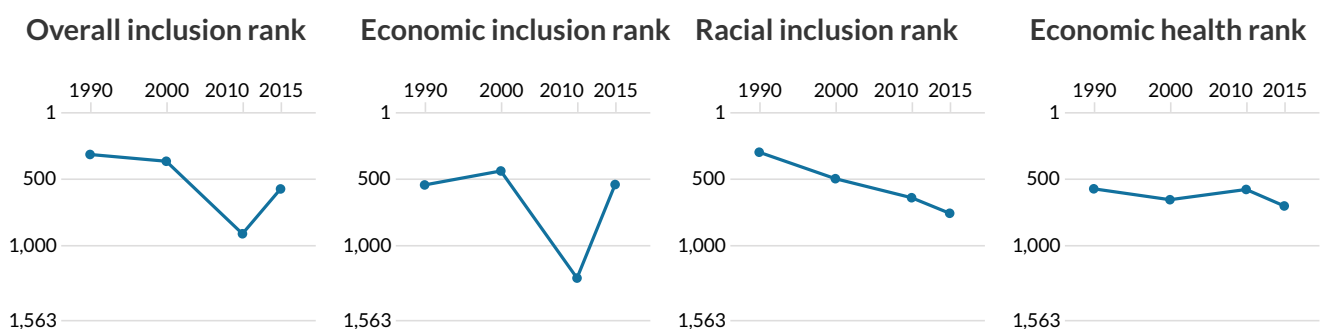
We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

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East Providence, RI

Population in 2015: 47,425

In 2015, East Providence ranked 579th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 546th on economic inclusion, and 762nd on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, East Providence's economic health rank decreased from 583rd to 707th. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 916th to 579th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into East Providence's economic health and inclusion measures below.

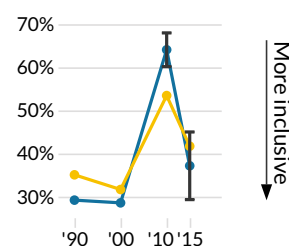


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● East Providence, RI ●

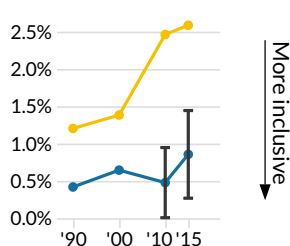
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



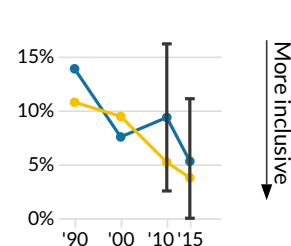
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

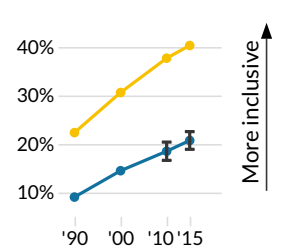


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● East Providence, RI ●

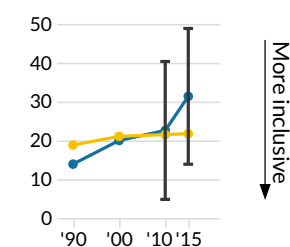
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



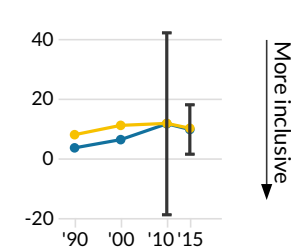
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



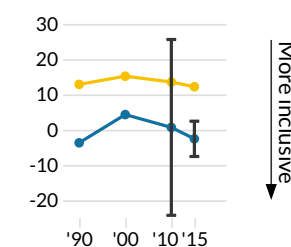
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

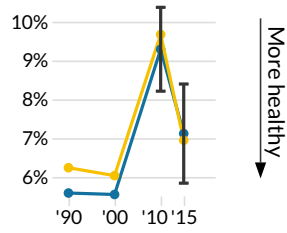


Economic health

Average across cities ● East Providence, RI ●

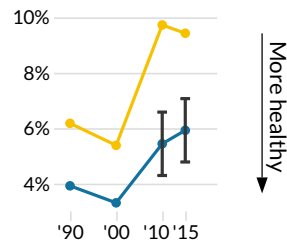
Unemployment rate

Percentage



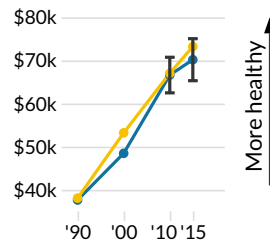
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



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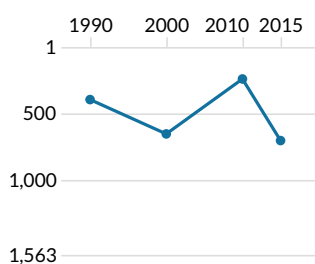
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Everett, MA

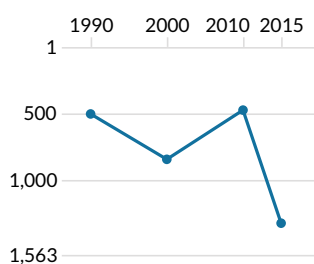
Population in 2015: 45,212

In 2015, Everett ranked 704th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 1,325th on economic inclusion, and 213th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Everett's economic health rank decreased from 751st to 836th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 241st to 704th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Everett's economic health and inclusion measures below.

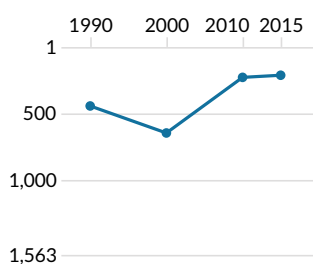
Overall inclusion rank



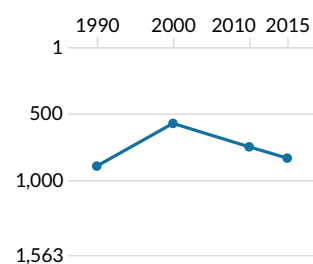
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

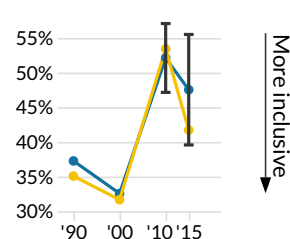


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Everett, MA ●

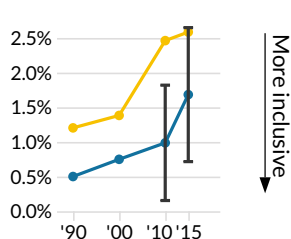
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



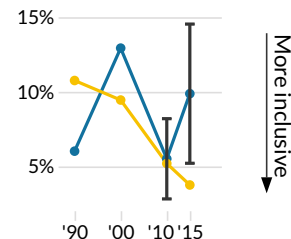
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

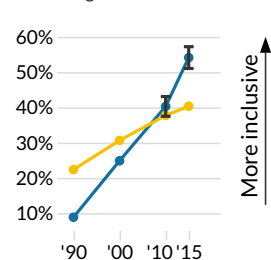


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Everett, MA ●

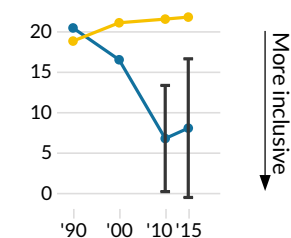
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



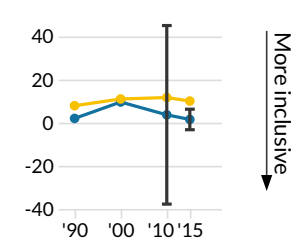
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



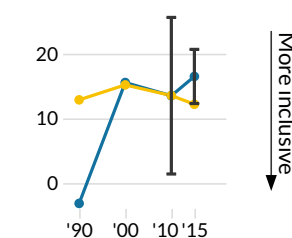
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

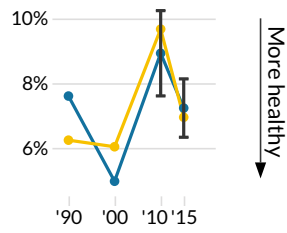


Economic health

Average across cities ● Everett, MA ●

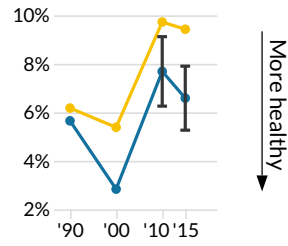
Unemployment rate

Percentage



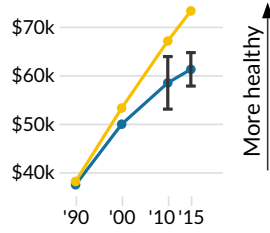
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



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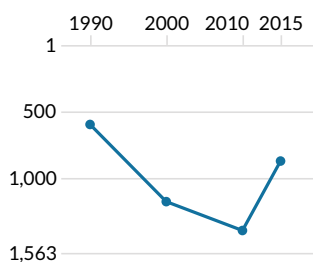
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Fall River, MA

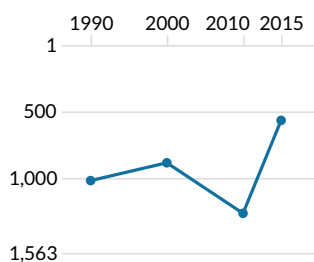
Population in 2015: 89,258

In 2015, Fall River ranked 873rd out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 567th on economic inclusion, and 1,165th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Fall River's economic health rank increased from 1,403rd to 1,294th. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 1,395th to 873rd in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Fall River's economic health and inclusion measures below.

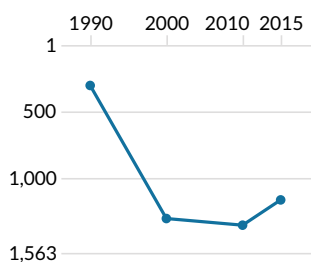
Overall inclusion rank



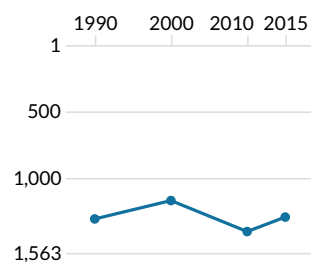
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

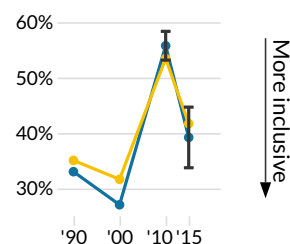


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Fall River, MA ●

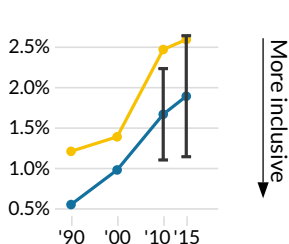
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



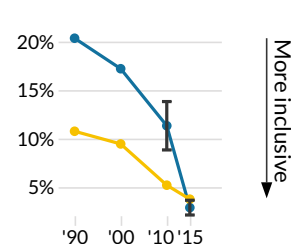
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

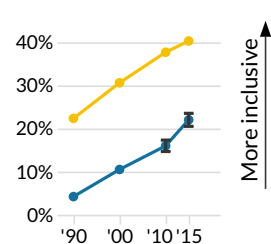


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Fall River, MA ●

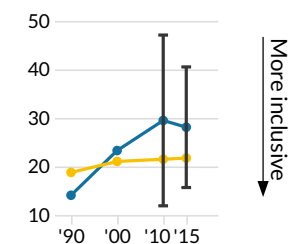
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



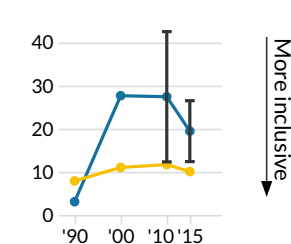
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



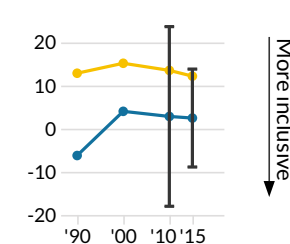
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

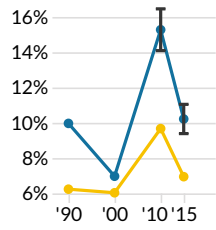


Economic health

Average across cities ● Fall River, MA ●

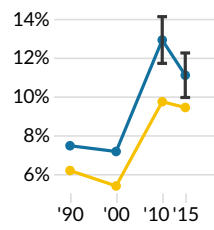
Unemployment rate

Percentage



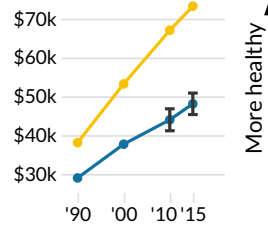
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



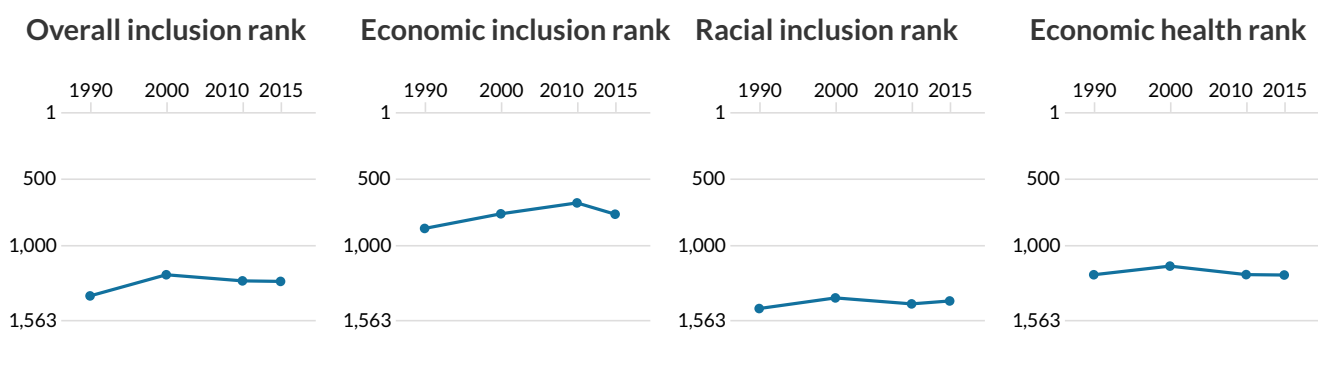
We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Fitchburg, MA

Population in 2015: 40,666

In 2015, Fitchburg ranked 1,274th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 769th on economic inclusion, and 1,421st on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Fitchburg's economic health rank decreased from 1,223rd to 1,226th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 1,270th to 1,274th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Fitchburg's economic health and inclusion measures below.

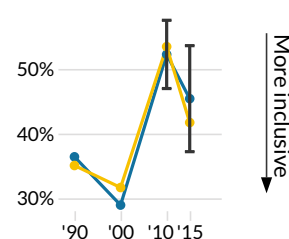


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Fitchburg, MA ●

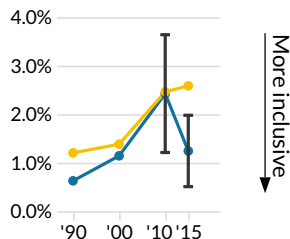
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



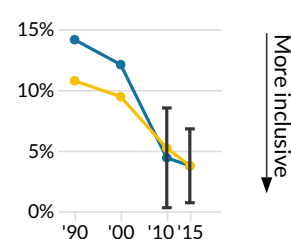
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

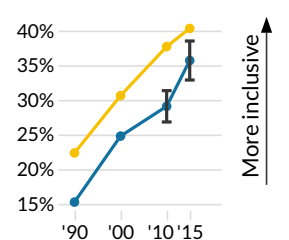


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Fitchburg, MA ●

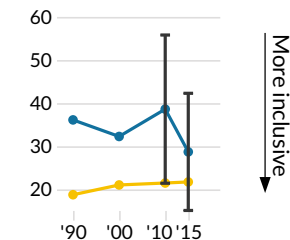
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



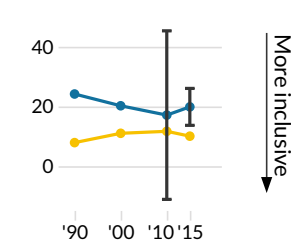
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



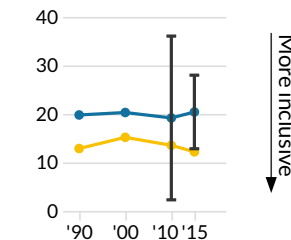
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

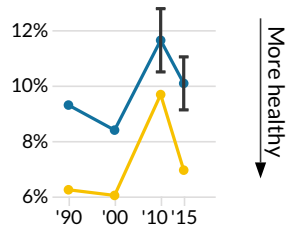


Economic health

Average across cities ● Fitchburg, MA ●

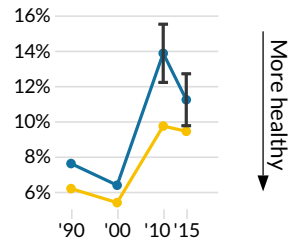
Unemployment rate

Percentage



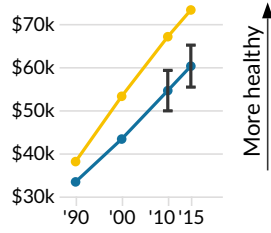
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



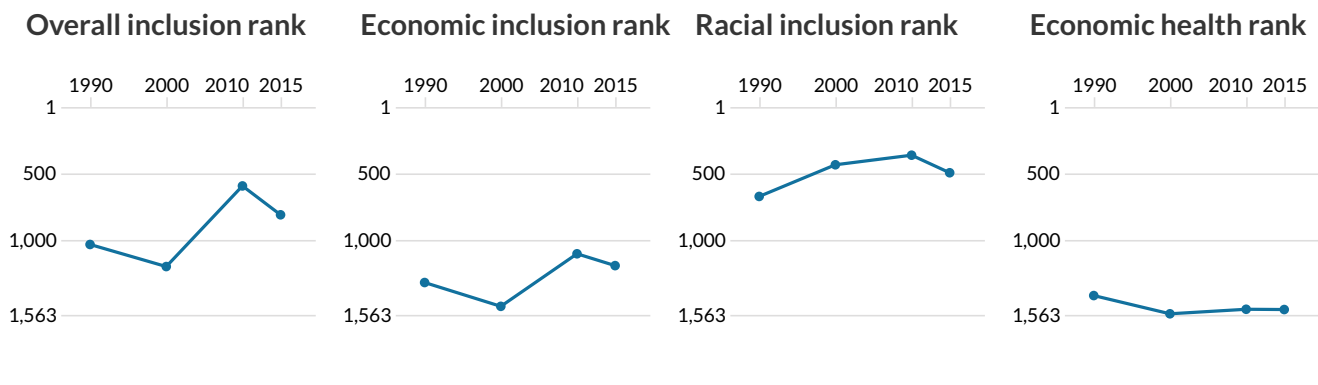
We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

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Hartford, CT

Population in 2015: 124,390

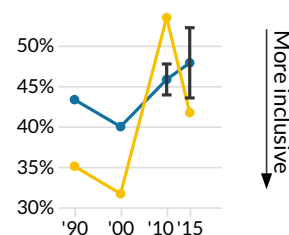
In 2015, Hartford ranked 811th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 1,193rd on economic inclusion, and 495th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Hartford's economic health rank decreased slightly from 1,521st to 1,523rd. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 594th to 811th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Hartford's economic health and inclusion measures below.



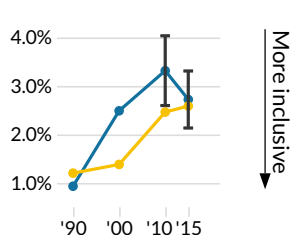
Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Hartford, CT ●

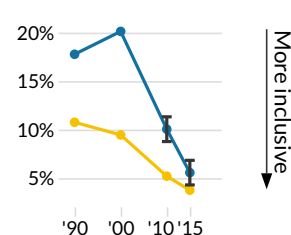
Rent-burdened residents
Percentage



Working-poor families
Percentage



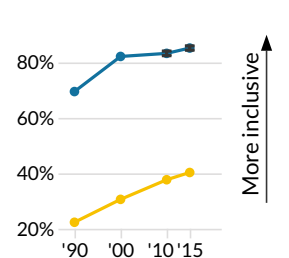
High school dropout rate
Percentage



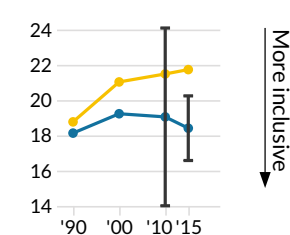
Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Hartford, CT ●

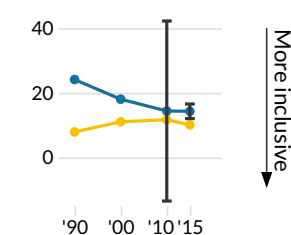
People of color as a share of the population
Percentage



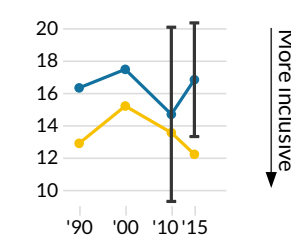
Racial homeownership gap
Percentage point difference



Racial poverty gap
Percentage point difference



Racial education gap
Percentage point difference

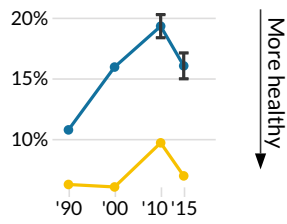


Economic health

Average across cities ● Hartford, CT ●

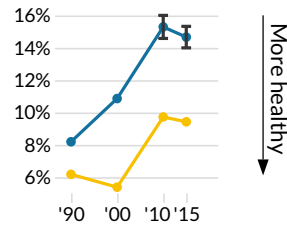
Unemployment rate

Percentage



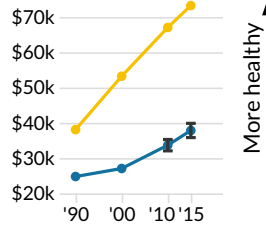
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



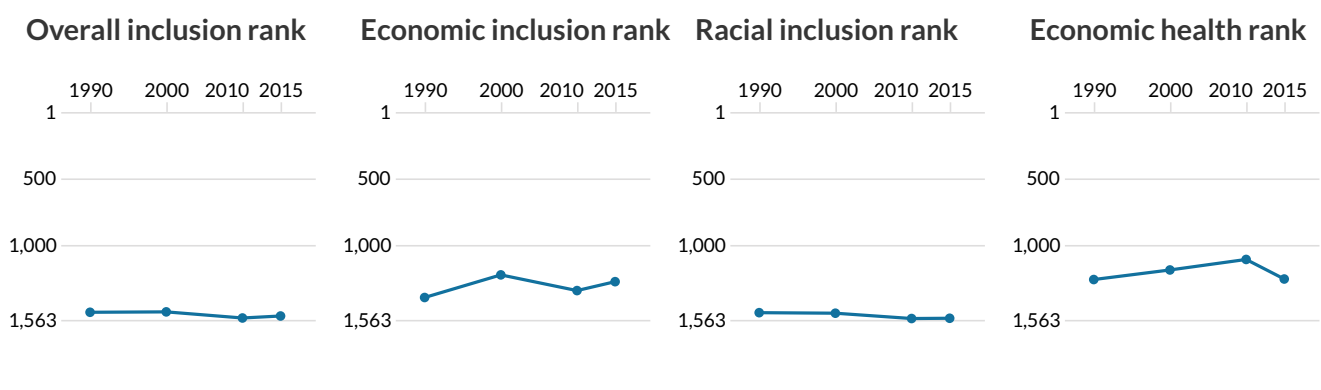
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Holyoke, MA

Population in 2015: 40,362

In 2015, Holyoke ranked 1,534th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 1,276th on economic inclusion, and 1,551st on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Holyoke's economic health rank decreased from 1,109th to 1,256th. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 1,549th to 1,534th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Holyoke's economic health and inclusion measures below.

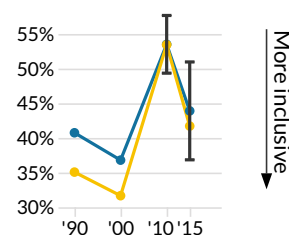


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Holyoke, MA ●

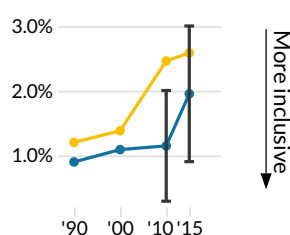
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



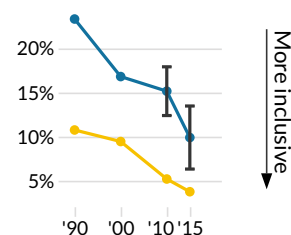
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

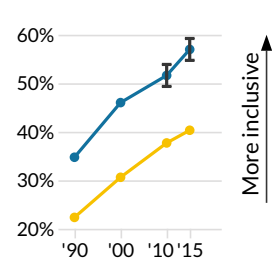


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Holyoke, MA ●

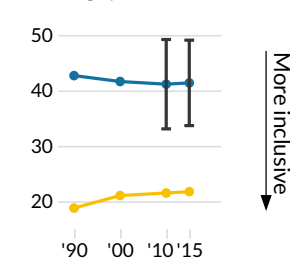
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



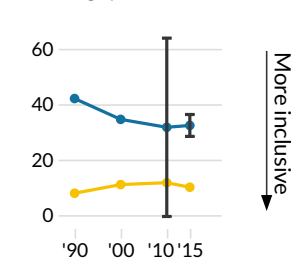
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



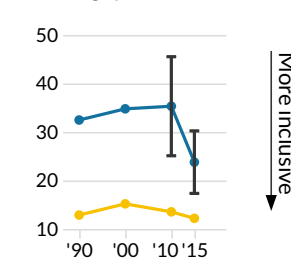
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

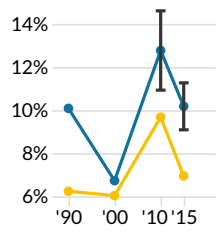


Economic health

Average across cities ● Holyoke, MA ●

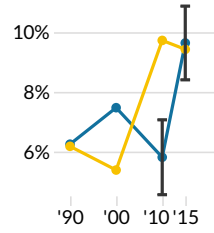
Unemployment rate

Percentage



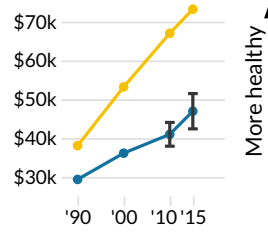
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



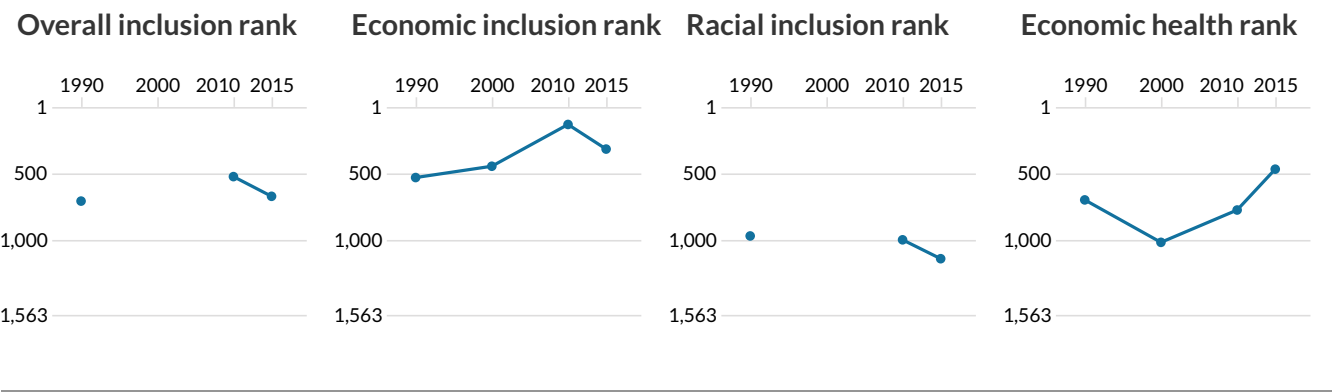
We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

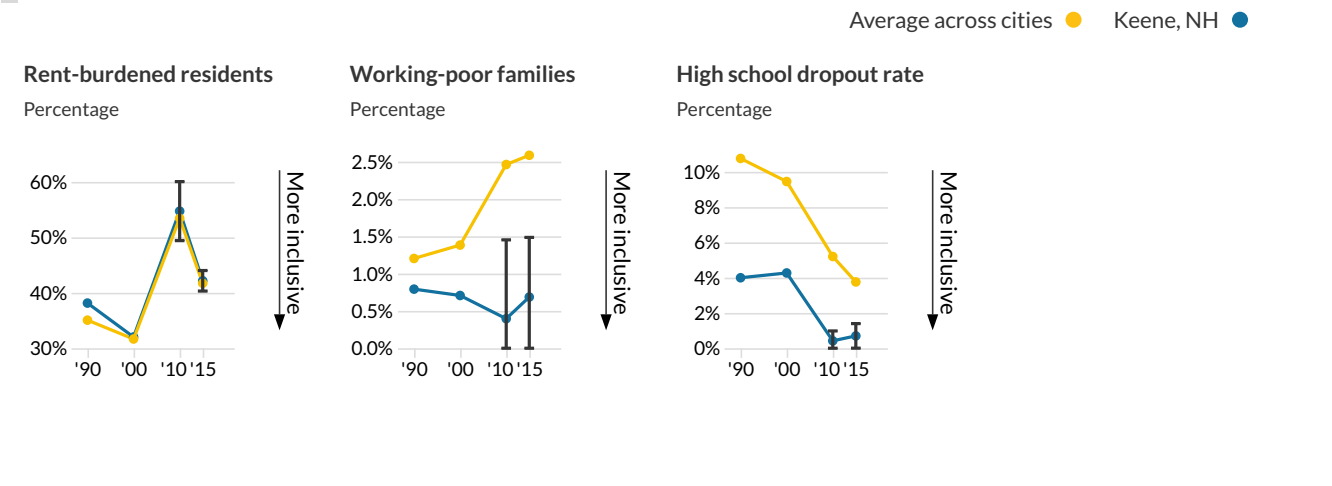
Keene, NH

Population in 2015: 23,204

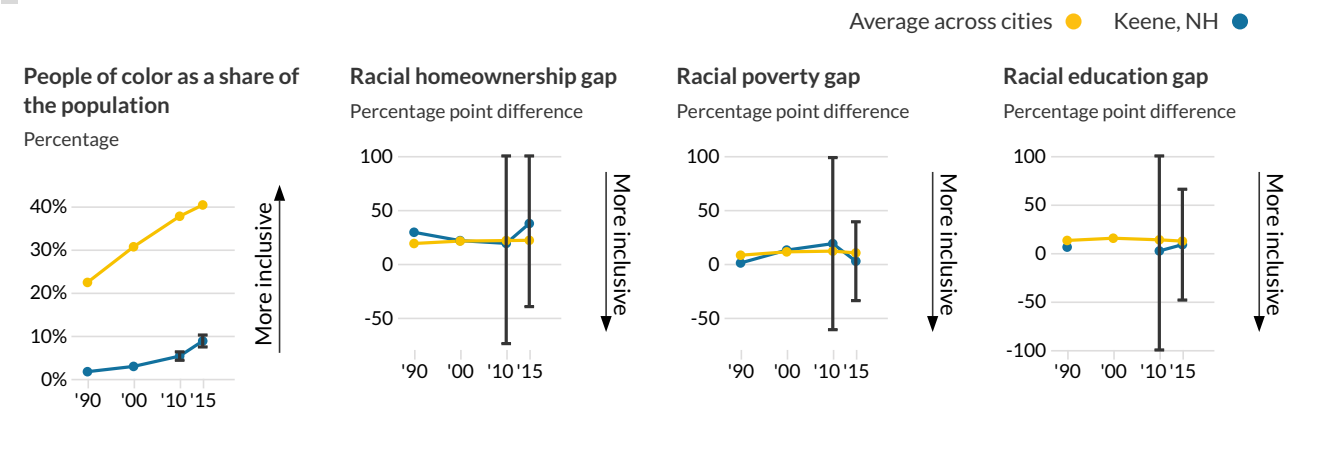
In 2015, Keene ranked 672nd out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 317th on economic inclusion, and 1,141st on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Keene’s economic health rank increased from 775th to 468th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 524th to 672nd in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Keene’s economic health and inclusion measures below.



Economic inclusion



Racial inclusion

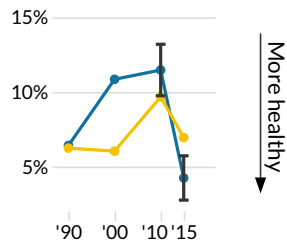


Economic health

Average across cities ● Keene, NH ●

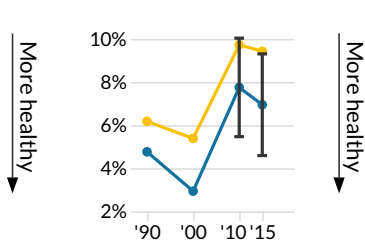
Unemployment rate

Percentage



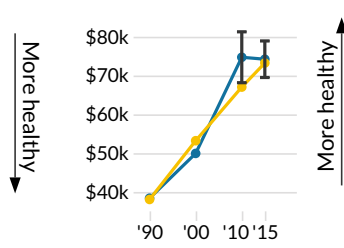
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



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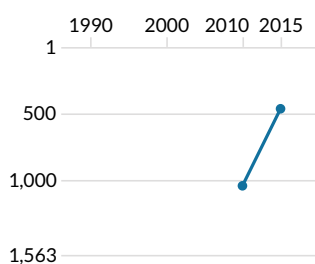
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Laconia, NH

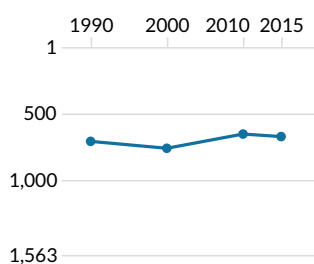
Population in 2015: 16,237

In 2015, Laconia ranked 465th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 674th on economic inclusion, and 484th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Laconia's economic health rank decreased from 1,454th to 1,462nd. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 1,044th to 465th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Laconia's economic health and inclusion measures below.

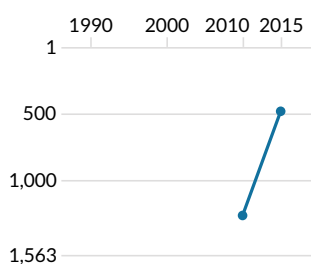
Overall inclusion rank



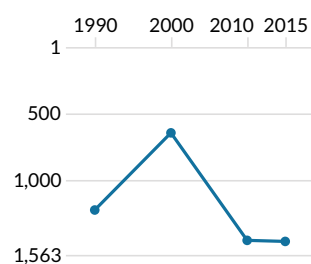
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

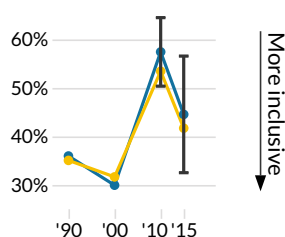


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Laconia, NH ●

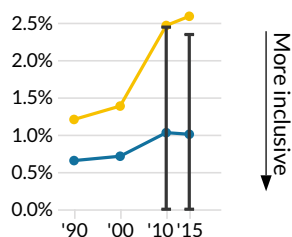
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



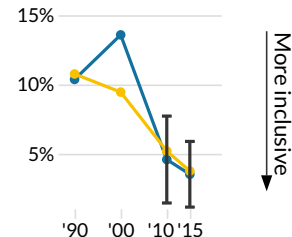
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

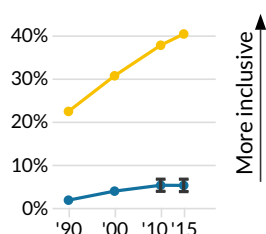


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Laconia, NH ●

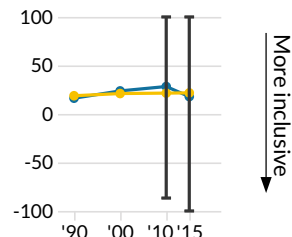
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



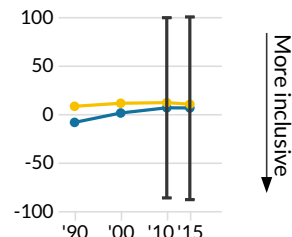
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



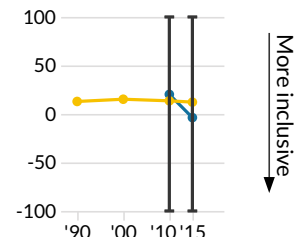
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

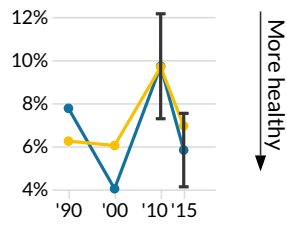


Economic health

Average across cities ● Laconia, NH ●

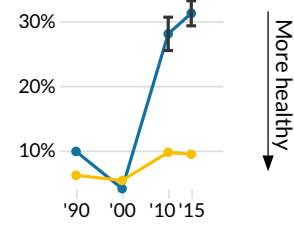
Unemployment rate

Percentage



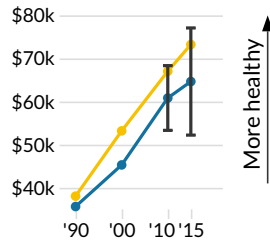
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



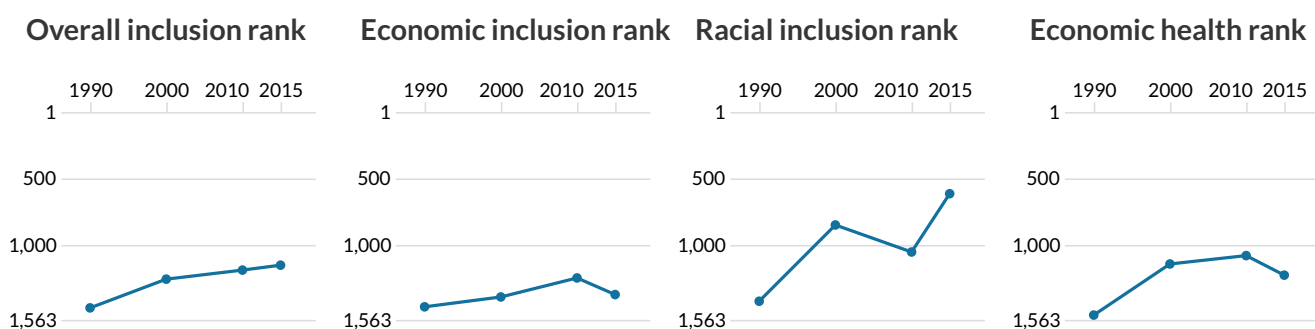
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Lawrence, MA

Population in 2015: 79,497

In 2015, Lawrence ranked 1,152nd out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 1,373rd on economic inclusion, and 615th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Lawrence's economic health rank decreased from 1,080th to 1,227th. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 1,189th to 1,152nd in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Lawrence's economic health and inclusion measures below.

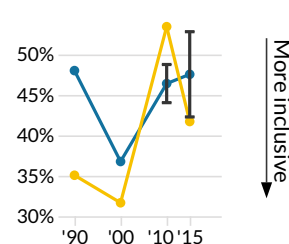


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Lawrence, MA ●

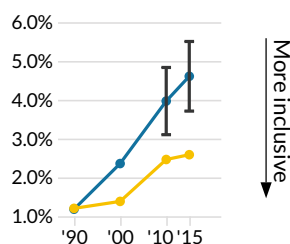
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



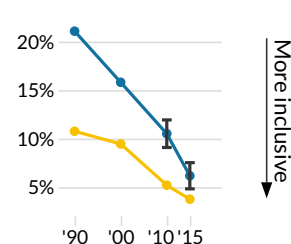
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

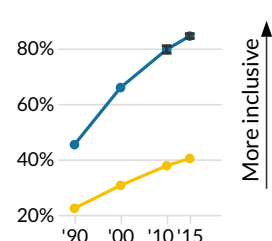


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Lawrence, MA ●

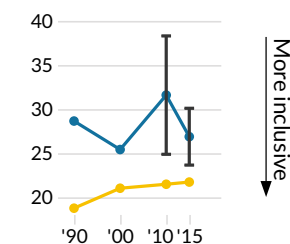
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



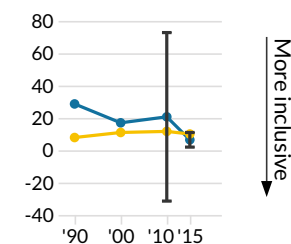
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



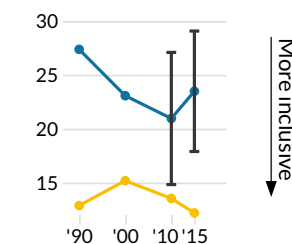
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

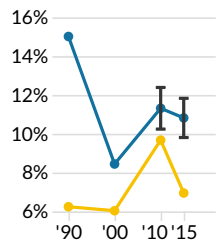


Economic health

Average across cities ● Lawrence, MA ●

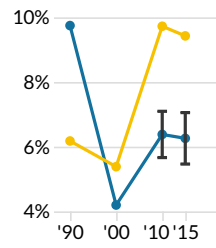
Unemployment rate

Percentage



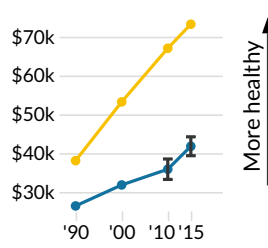
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



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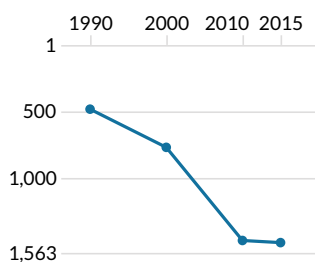
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Lewiston, ME

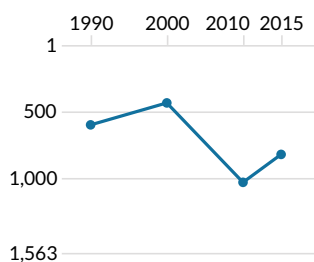
Population in 2015: 36,211

In 2015, Lewiston ranked 1,486th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 823rd on economic inclusion, and 1,550th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Lewiston's economic health rank increased from 1,040th to 754th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 1,470th to 1,486th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Lewiston's economic health and inclusion measures below.

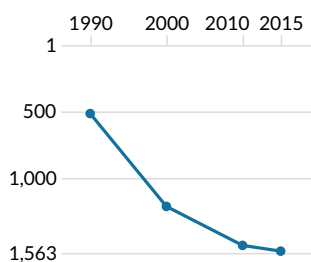
Overall inclusion rank



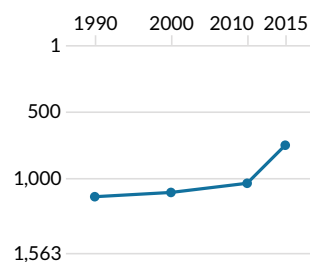
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

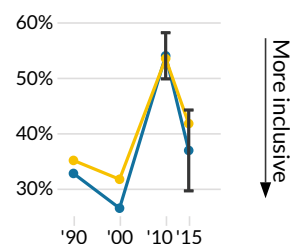


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Lewiston, ME ●

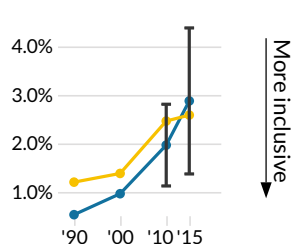
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



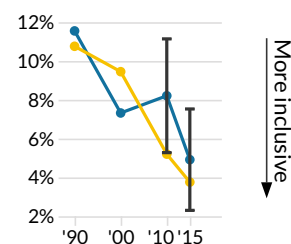
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

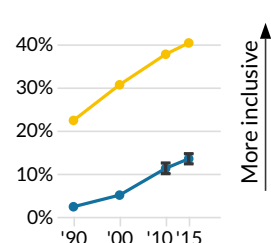


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Lewiston, ME ●

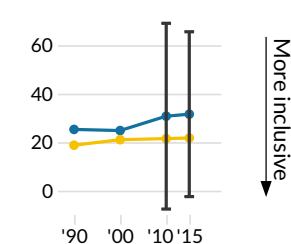
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



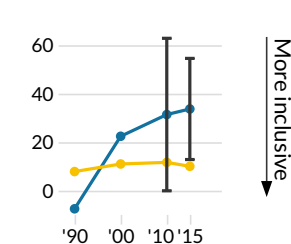
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



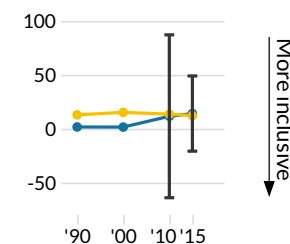
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

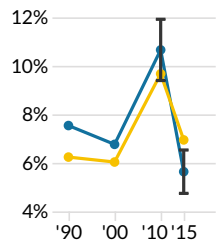


Economic health

Average across cities ● Lewiston, ME ●

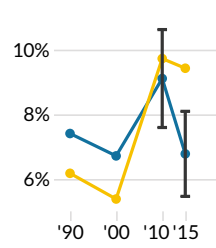
Unemployment rate

Percentage



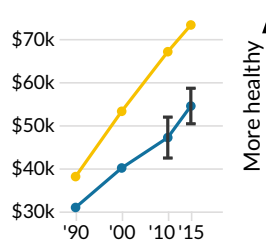
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



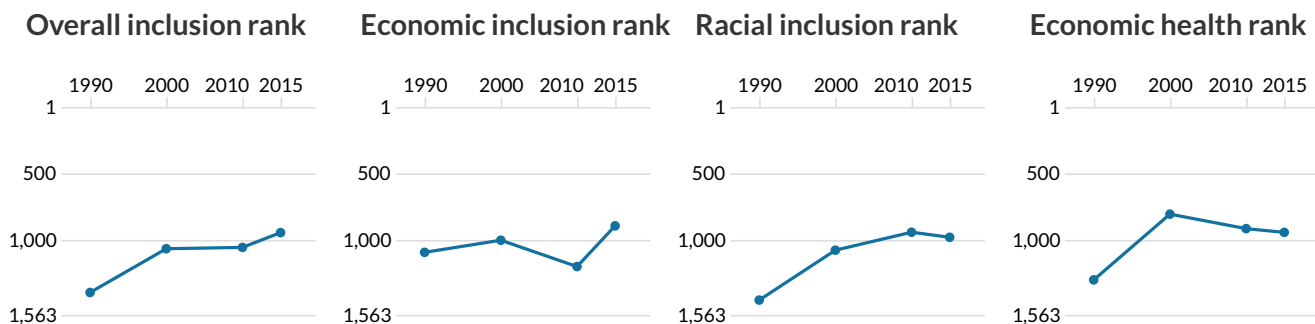
We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Lowell, MA

Population in 2015: 110,964

In 2015, Lowell ranked 945th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 894th on economic inclusion, and 980th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Lowell's economic health rank decreased from 915th to 943rd. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 1,056th to 945th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Lowell's economic health and inclusion measures below.

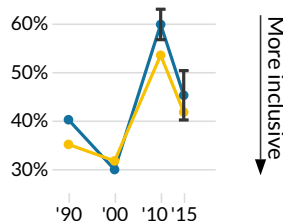


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Lowell, MA ●

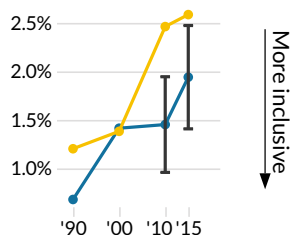
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



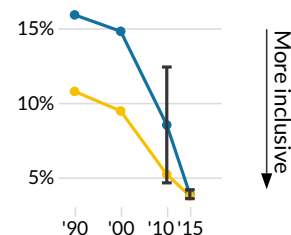
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

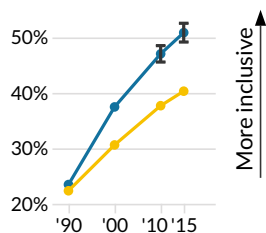


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Lowell, MA ●

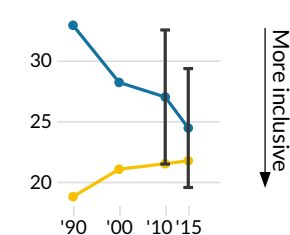
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



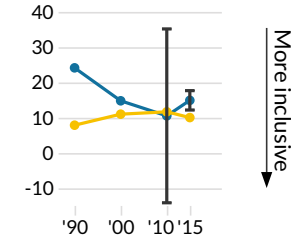
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



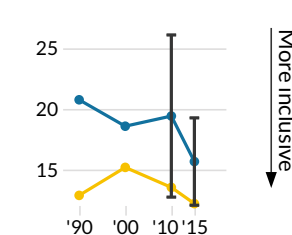
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

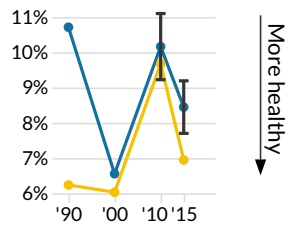


Economic health

Average across cities ● Lowell, MA ●

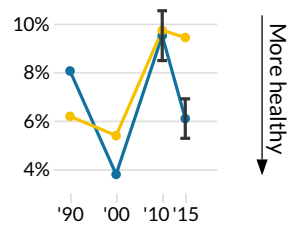
Unemployment rate

Percentage



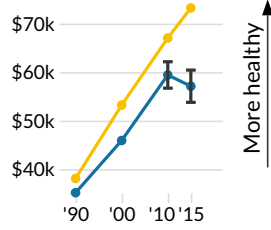
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

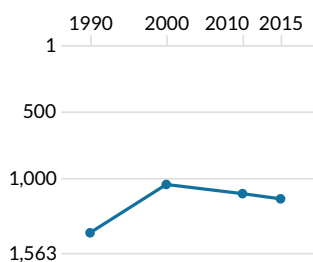
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Lynn, MA

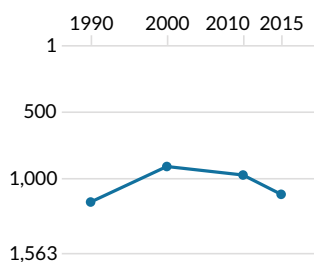
Population in 2015: 93,069

In 2015, Lynn ranked 1,157th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 1,123rd on economic inclusion, and 1,017th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Lynn's economic health rank increased from 971st to 634th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 1,118th to 1,157th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Lynn's economic health and inclusion measures below.

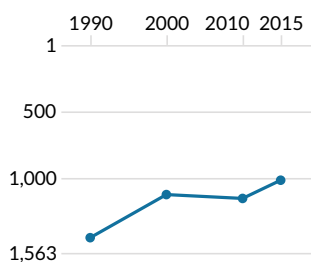
Overall inclusion rank



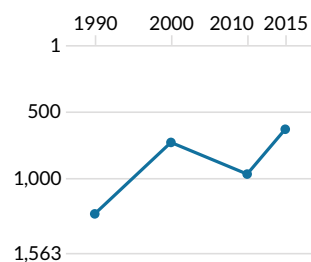
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

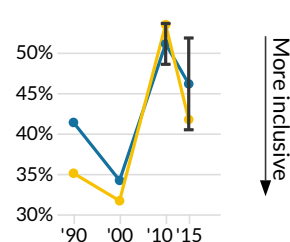


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Lynn, MA ●

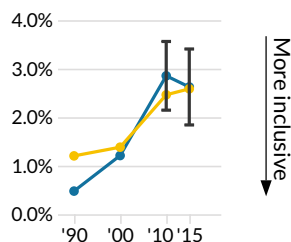
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



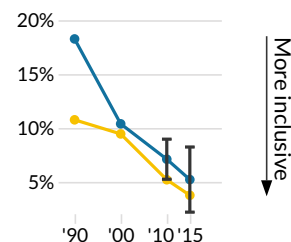
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

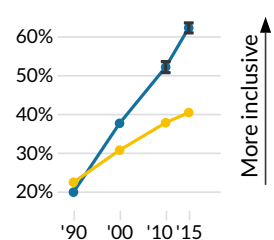


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Lynn, MA ●

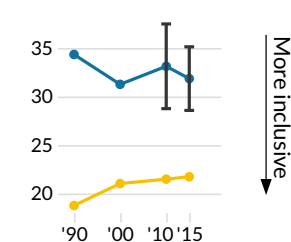
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



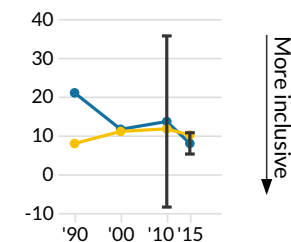
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



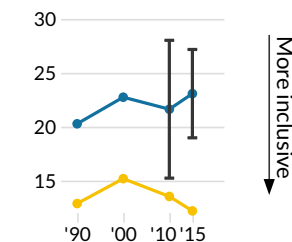
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

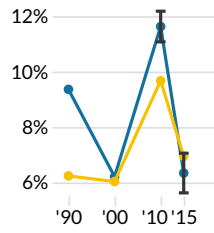


Economic health

Average across cities ● Lynn, MA ●

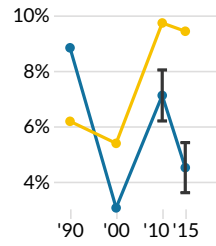
Unemployment rate

Percentage



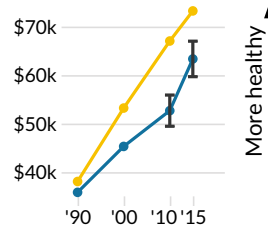
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

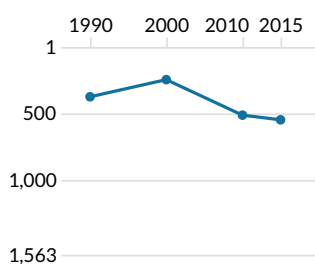
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Malden, MA

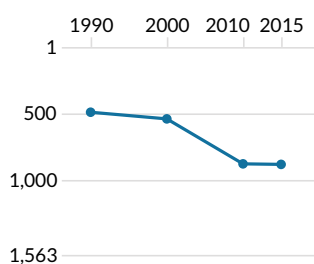
Population in 2015: 61,212

In 2015, Malden ranked 548th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 883rd on economic inclusion, and 453rd on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Malden's economic health rank increased from 824th to 550th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 513th to 548th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Malden's economic health and inclusion measures below.

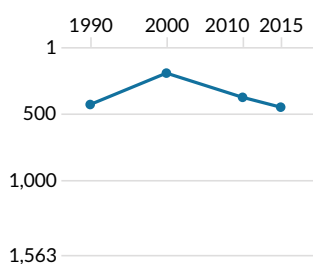
Overall inclusion rank



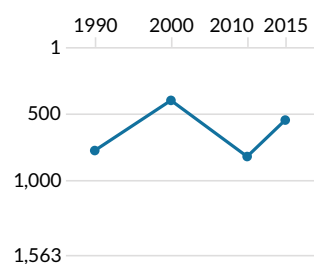
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

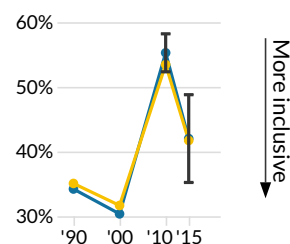


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Malden, MA ●

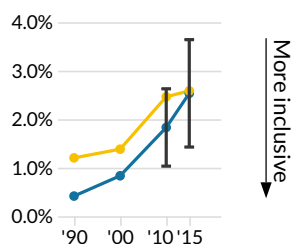
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



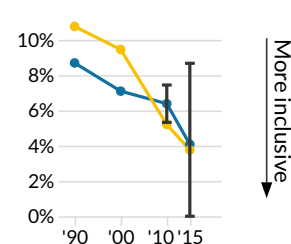
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

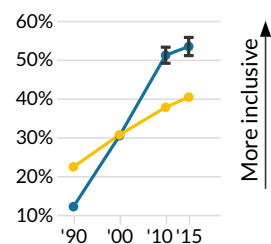


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Malden, MA ●

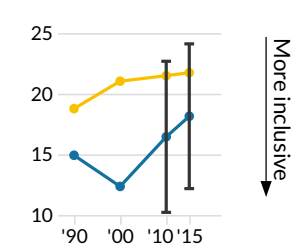
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



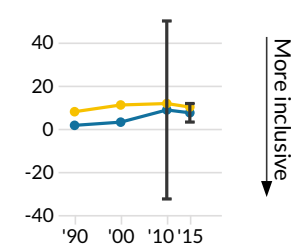
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



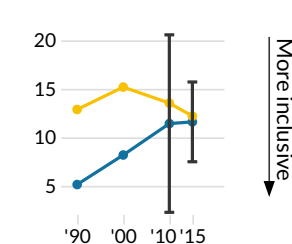
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

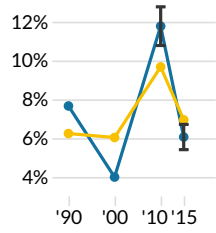


Economic health

Average across cities ● Malden, MA ●

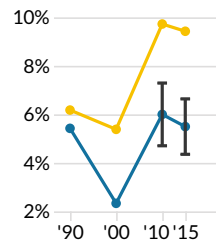
Unemployment rate

Percentage



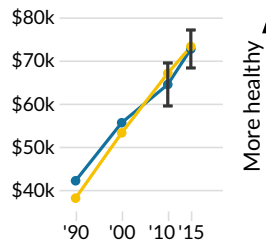
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



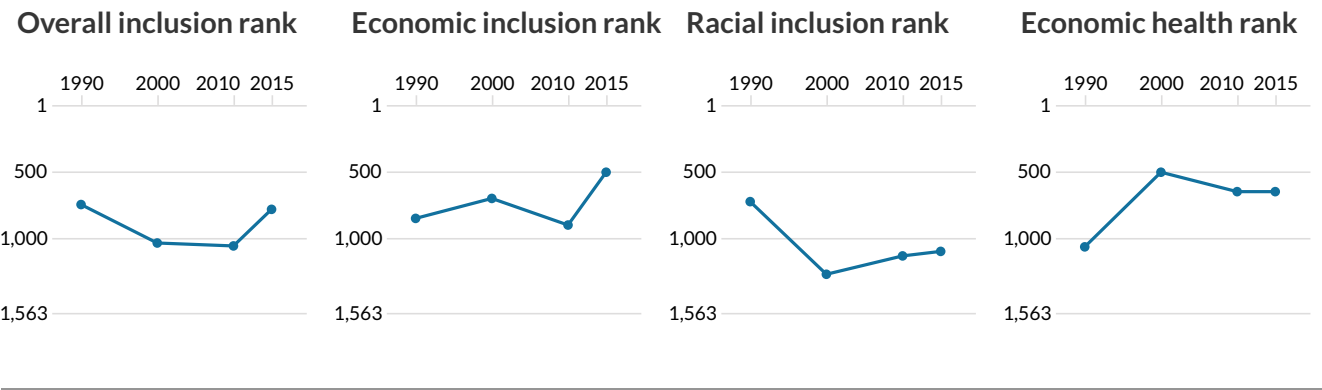
We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

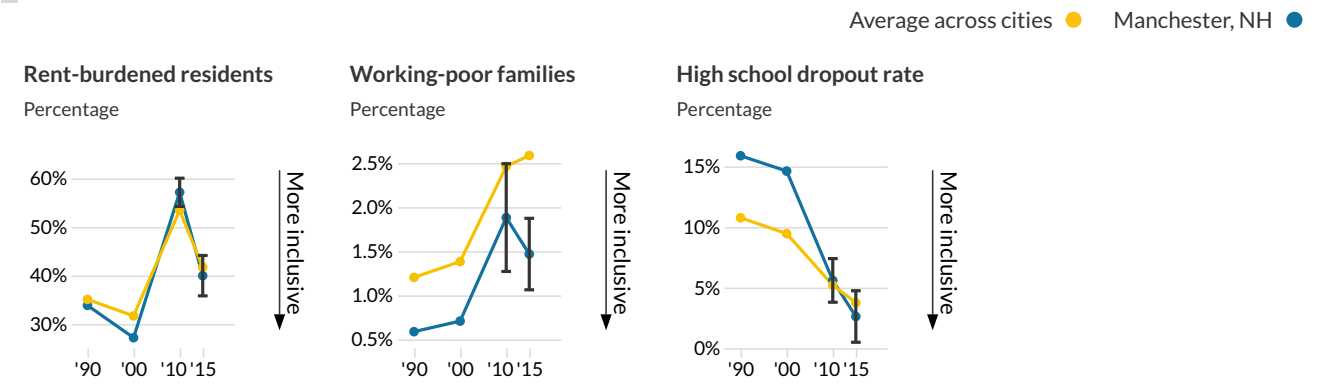
Manchester, NH

Population in 2015: 110,601

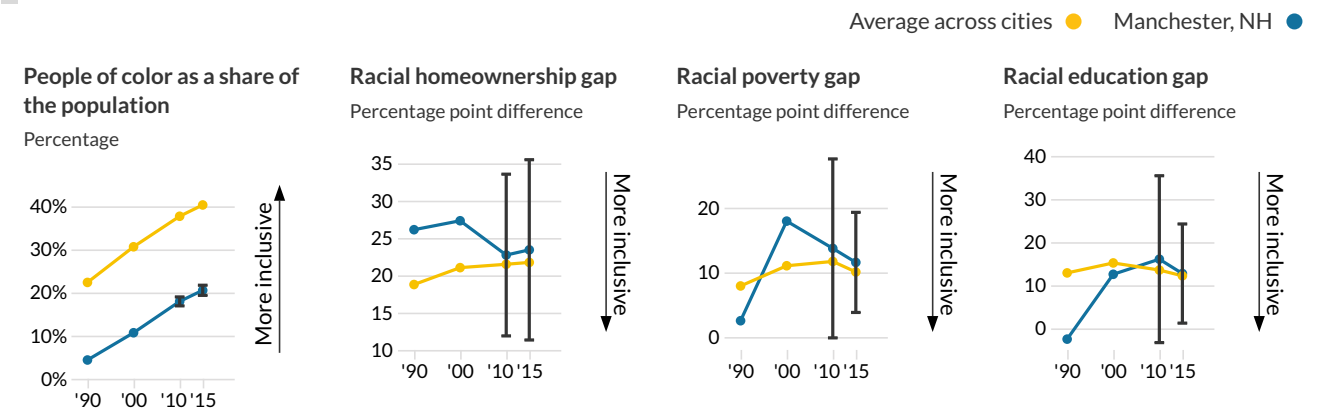
In 2015, Manchester ranked 785th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 506th on economic inclusion, and 1,101st on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Manchester's economic health rank stayed the same, at 652nd. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 1,060th to 785th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Manchester's economic health and inclusion measures below.



Economic inclusion



Racial inclusion

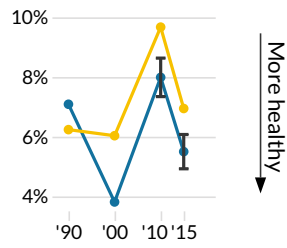


Economic health

Average across cities ● Manchester, NH ●

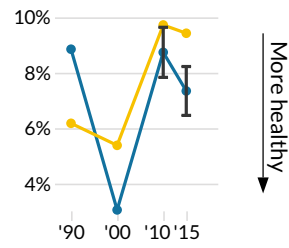
Unemployment rate

Percentage



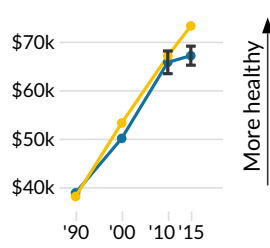
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

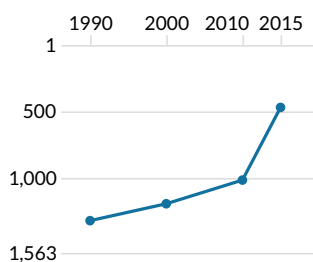
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Meriden, CT

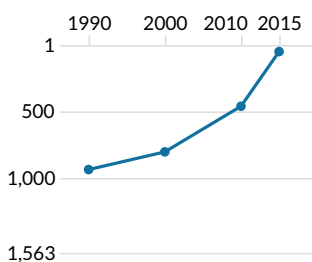
Population in 2015: 60,241

In 2015, Meriden ranked 470th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 50th on economic inclusion, and 1,219th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Meriden's economic health rank decreased from 1,021st to 1,050th. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 1,016th to 470th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Meriden's economic health and inclusion measures below.

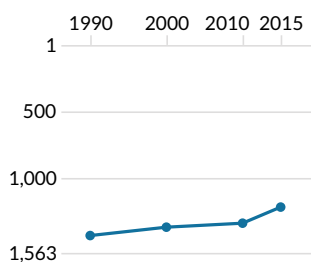
Overall inclusion rank



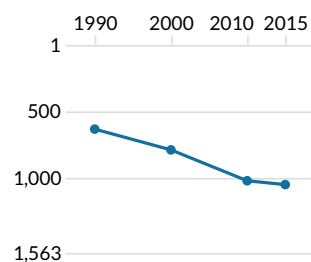
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

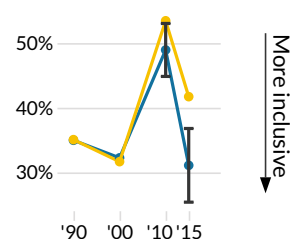


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Meriden, CT ●

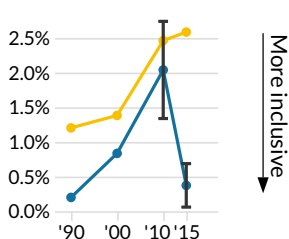
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



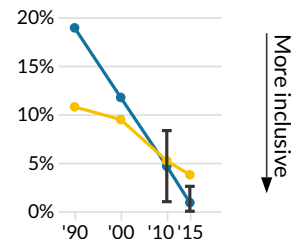
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

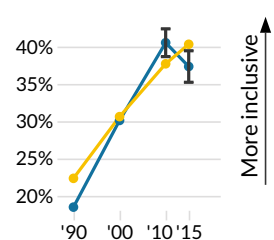


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Meriden, CT ●

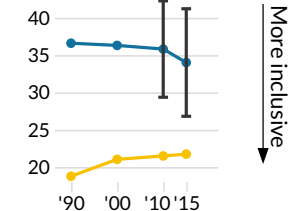
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



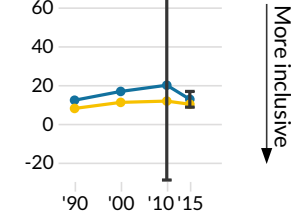
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



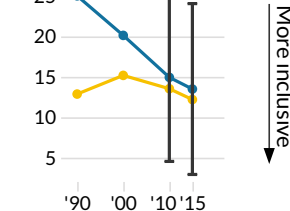
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

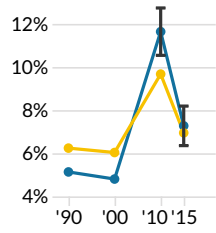


Economic health

Average across cities ● Meriden, CT ●

Unemployment rate

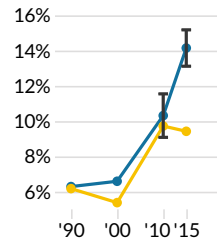
Percentage



More healthy ↓

Housing vacancy rate

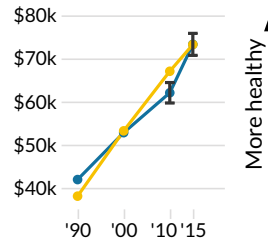
Percentage



More healthy ↓

Median family income

Dollars



More healthy ↑

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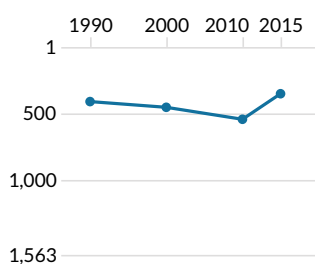
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Middletown, CT

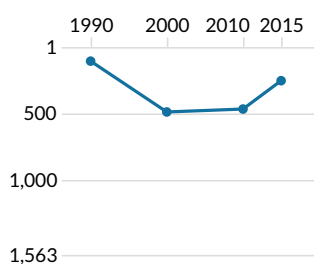
Population in 2015: 46,747

In 2015, Middletown ranked 352nd out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 254th on economic inclusion, and 670th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Middletown's economic health rank decreased from 409th to 635th. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 544th to 352nd in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Middletown's economic health and inclusion measures below.

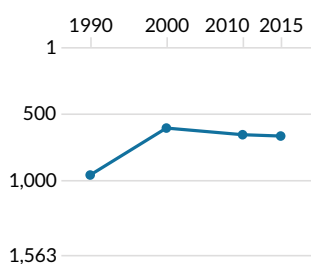
Overall inclusion rank



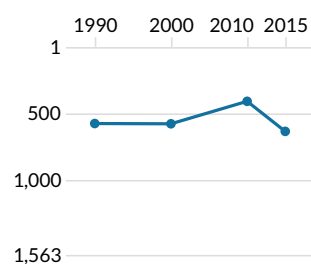
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

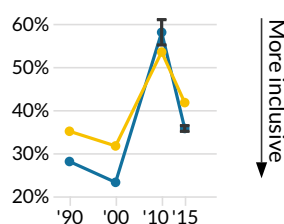


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Middletown, CT ●

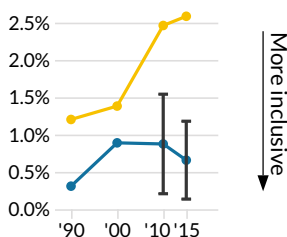
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



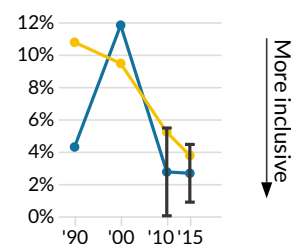
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

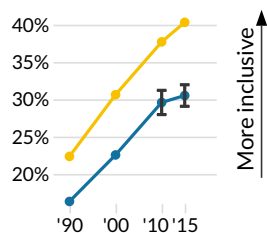


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Middletown, CT ●

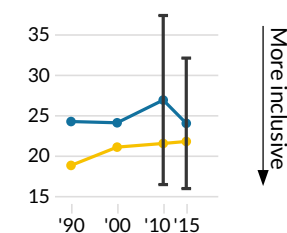
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



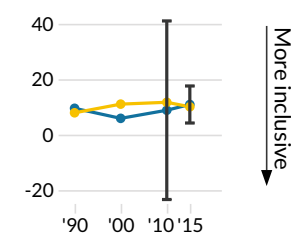
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



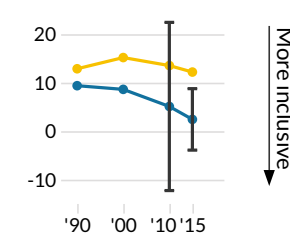
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

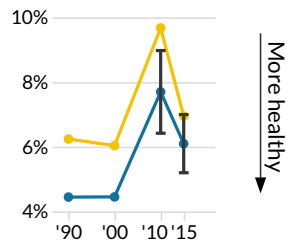


Economic health

Average across cities ● Middletown, CT ●

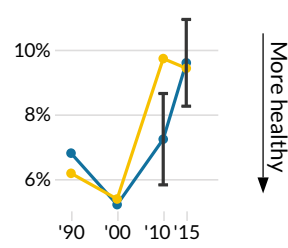
Unemployment rate

Percentage



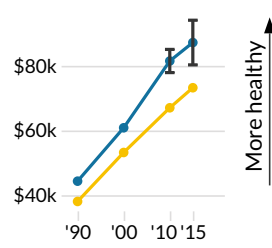
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

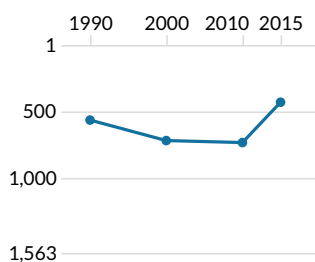
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Nashua, NH

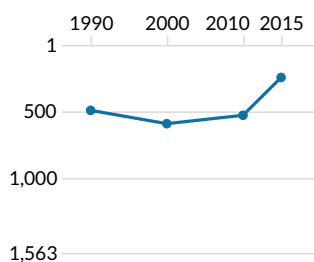
Population in 2015: 87,642

In 2015, Nashua ranked 431st out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 245th on economic inclusion, and 820th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Nashua's economic health rank decreased from 355th to 380th. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 734th to 431st in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Nashua's economic health and inclusion measures below.

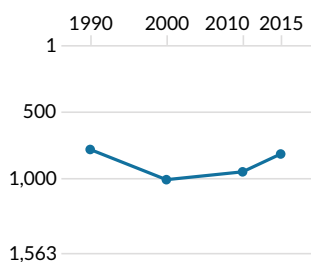
Overall inclusion rank



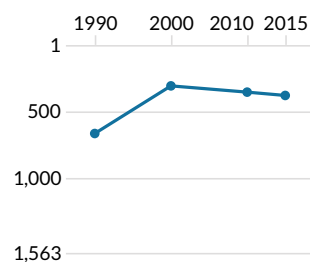
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

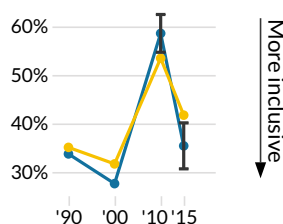


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Nashua, NH ●

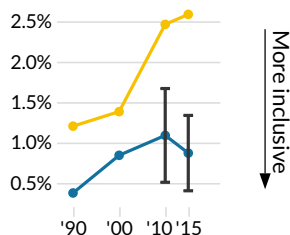
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



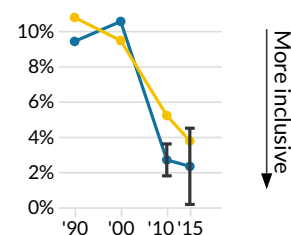
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

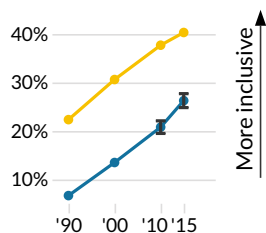


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Nashua, NH ●

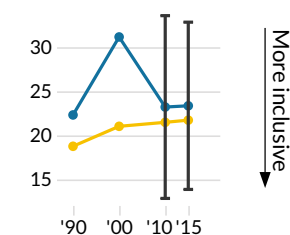
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



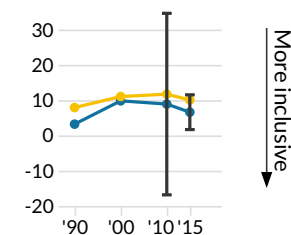
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



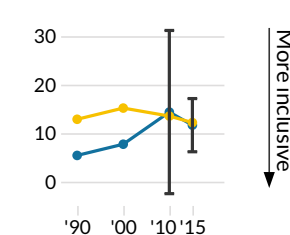
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

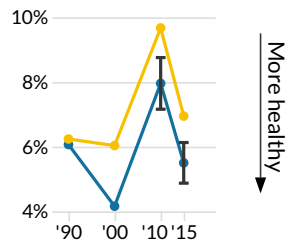


Economic health

Average across cities ● Nashua, NH ●

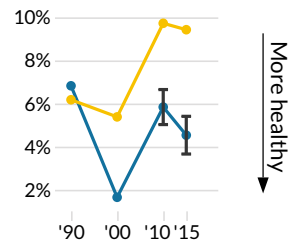
Unemployment rate

Percentage



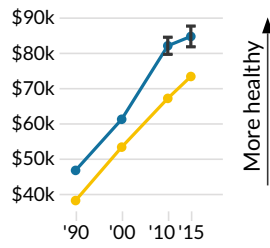
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



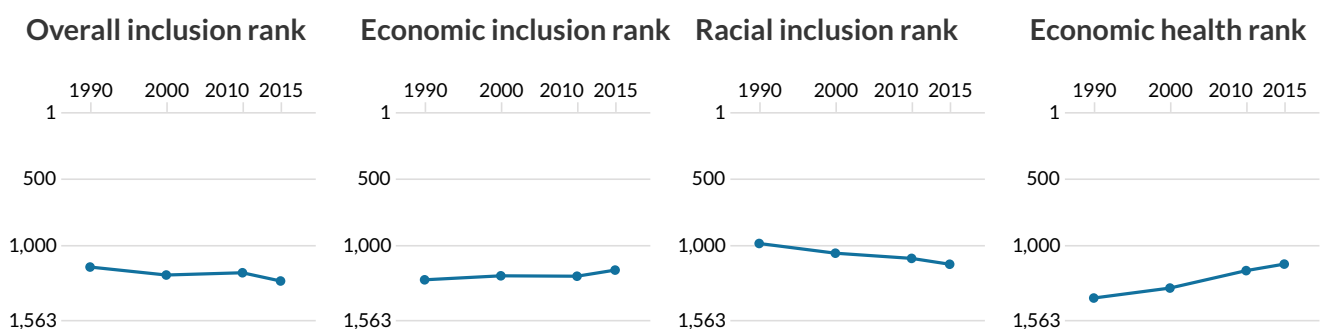
We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

New Bedford, MA

Population in 2015: 95,125

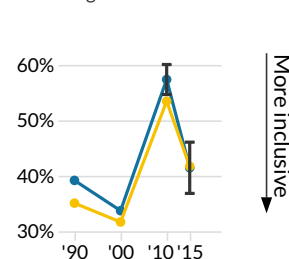
In 2015, New Bedford ranked 1,271st out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 1,189th on economic inclusion, and 1,145th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, New Bedford's economic health rank increased from 1,193rd to 1,144th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 1,209th to 1,271st in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into New Bedford's economic health and inclusion measures below.



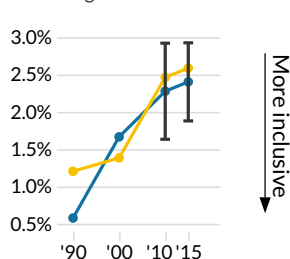
Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● New Bedford, MA ●

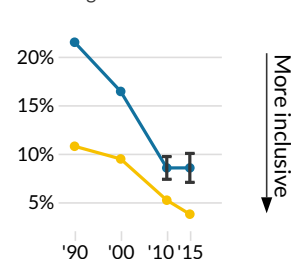
Rent-burdened residents
Percentage



Working-poor families
Percentage



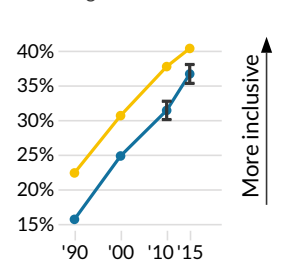
High school dropout rate
Percentage



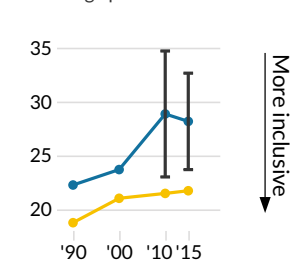
Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● New Bedford, MA ●

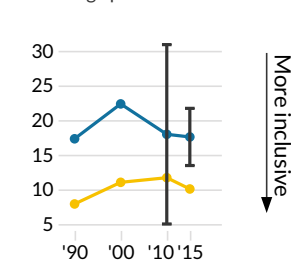
People of color as a share of the population
Percentage



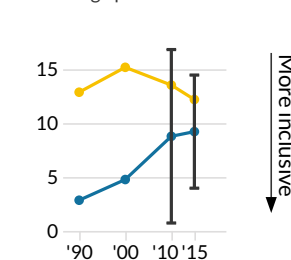
Racial homeownership gap
Percentage point difference



Racial poverty gap
Percentage point difference



Racial education gap
Percentage point difference

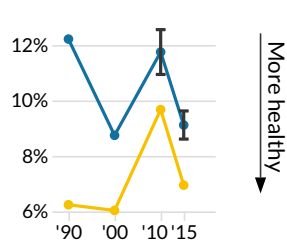


Economic health

Average across cities ● New Bedford, MA ●

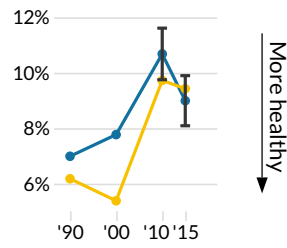
Unemployment rate

Percentage



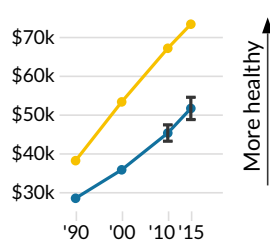
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



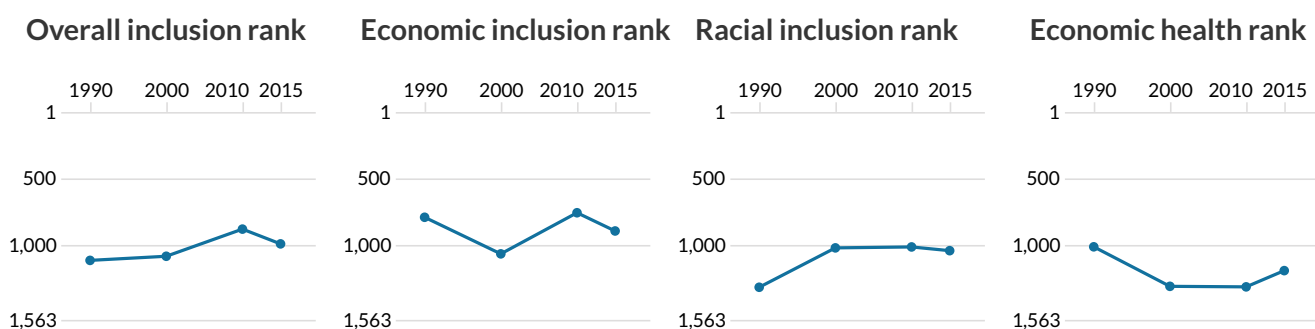
We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

New Britain, CT

Population in 2015: 73,069

In 2015, New Britain ranked 992nd out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 895th on economic inclusion, and 1,043rd on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, New Britain's economic health rank increased from 1,315th to 1,193rd. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 881st to 992nd in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into New Britain's economic health and inclusion measures below.

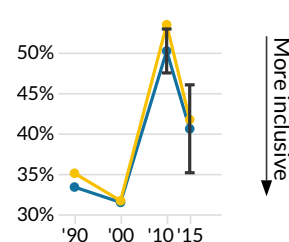


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● New Britain, CT ●

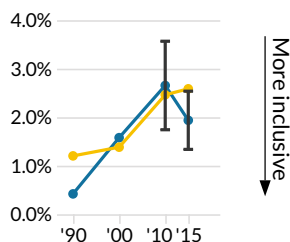
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



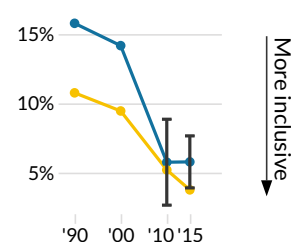
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

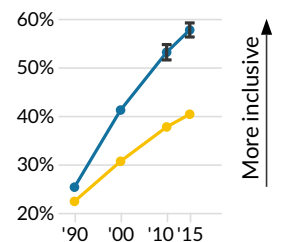


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● New Britain, CT ●

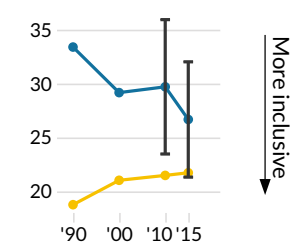
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



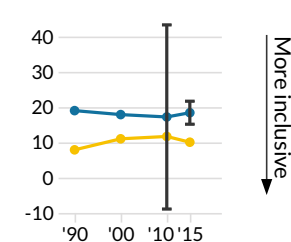
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



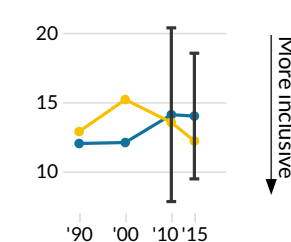
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

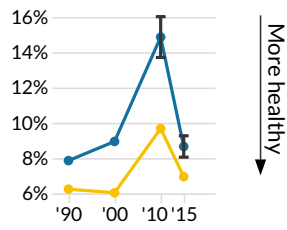


Economic health

Average across cities ● New Britain, CT ●

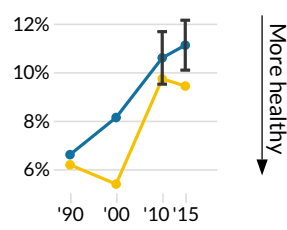
Unemployment rate

Percentage



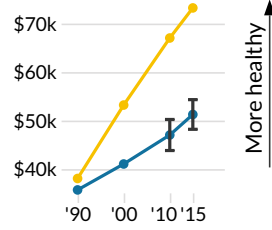
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

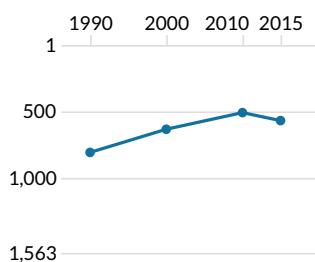
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

New Haven, CT

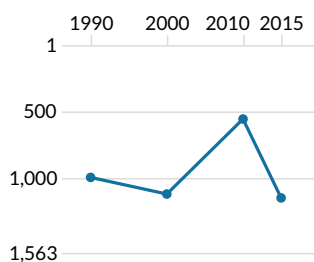
Population in 2015: 130,884

In 2015, New Haven ranked 569th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 1,150th on economic inclusion, and 267th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, New Haven's economic health rank increased from 1,345th to 1,316th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 509th to 569th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into New Haven's economic health and inclusion measures below.

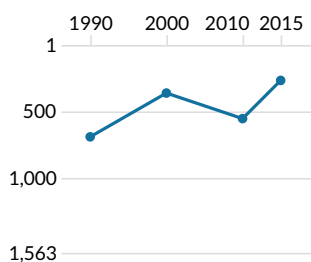
Overall inclusion rank



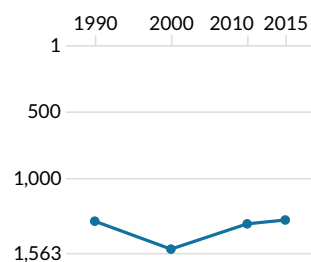
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

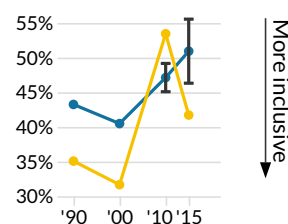


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● New Haven, CT ●

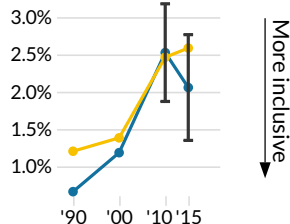
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



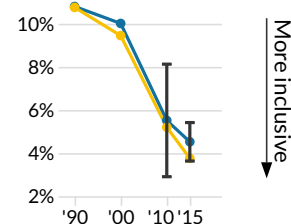
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

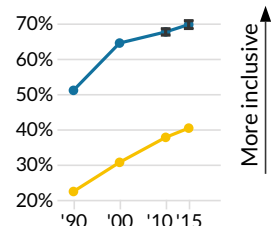


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● New Haven, CT ●

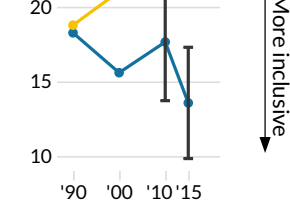
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



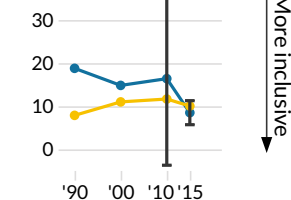
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



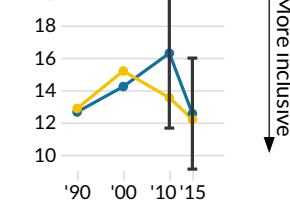
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

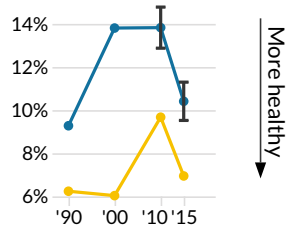


Economic health

Average across cities ● New Haven, CT ●

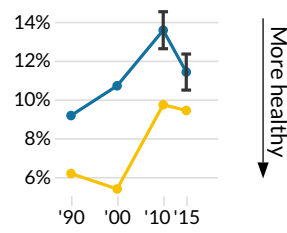
Unemployment rate

Percentage



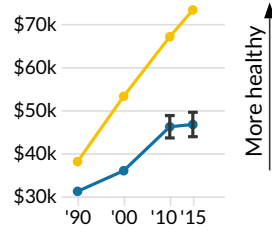
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



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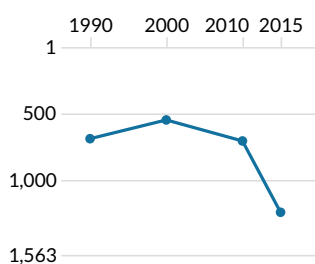
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

New London, CT

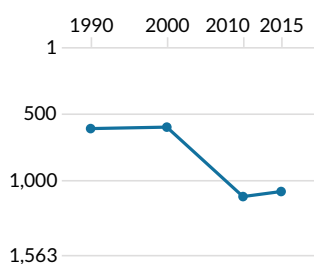
Population in 2015: 27,147

In 2015, New London ranked 1,243rd out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 1,087th on economic inclusion, and 1,180th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, New London's economic health rank decreased from 1,230th to 1,400th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 707th to 1,243rd in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into New London's economic health and inclusion measures below.

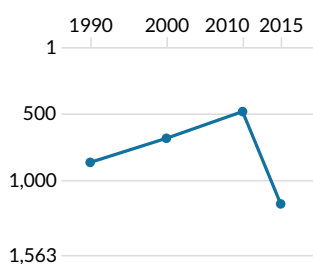
Overall inclusion rank



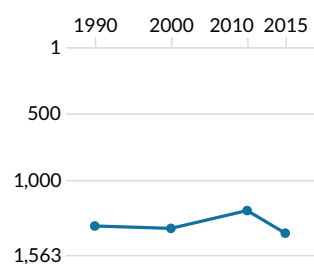
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

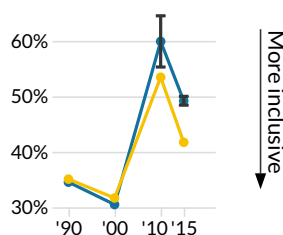


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● New London, CT ●

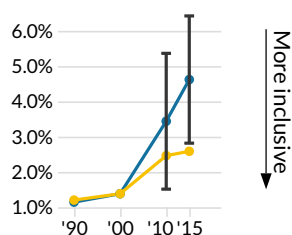
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



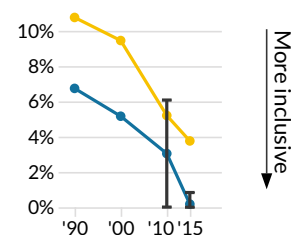
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

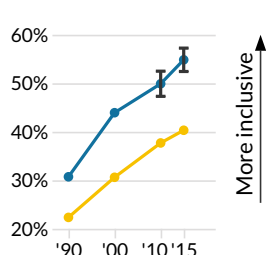


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● New London, CT ●

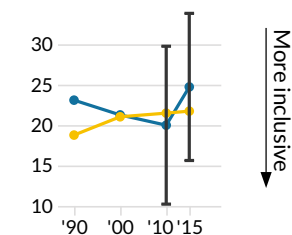
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



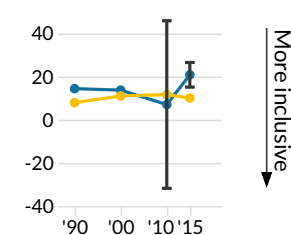
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



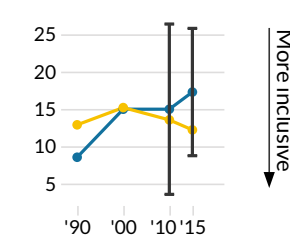
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

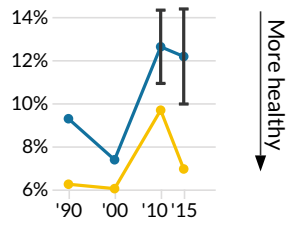


Economic health

Average across cities ● New London, CT ●

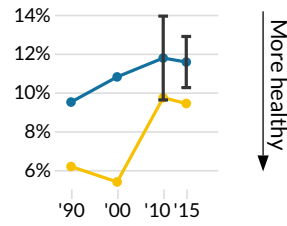
Unemployment rate

Percentage



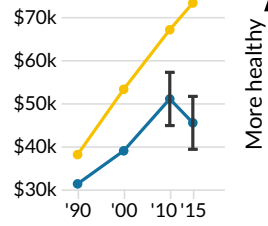
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

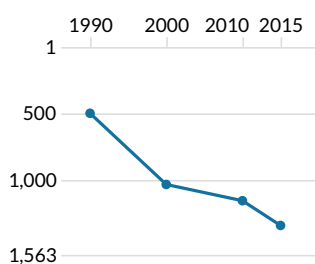
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Newport, RI

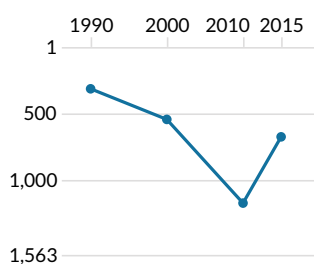
Population in 2015: 24,745

In 2015, Newport ranked 1,342nd out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 676th on economic inclusion, and 1,501st on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Newport's economic health rank decreased from 806th to 848th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 1,156th to 1,342nd in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Newport's economic health and inclusion measures below.

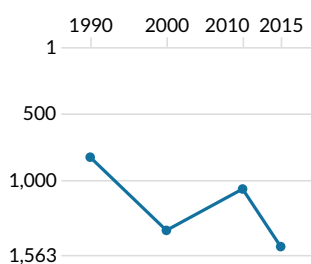
Overall inclusion rank



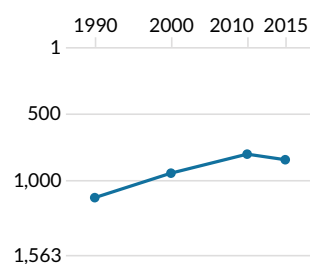
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

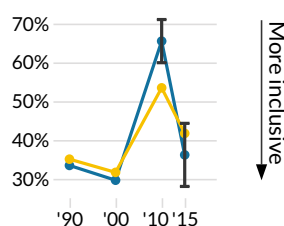


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Newport, RI ●

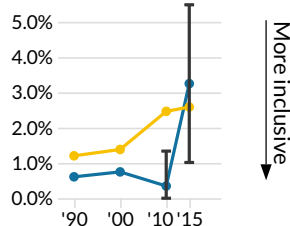
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



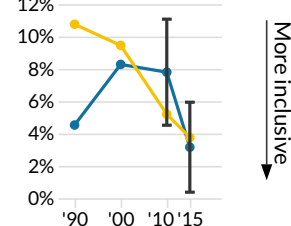
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

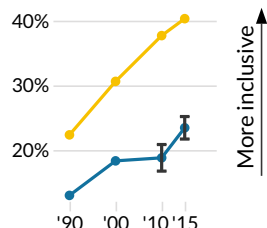


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Newport, RI ●

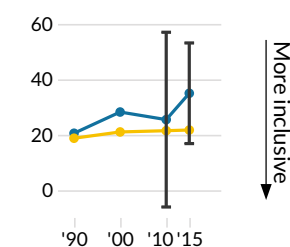
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



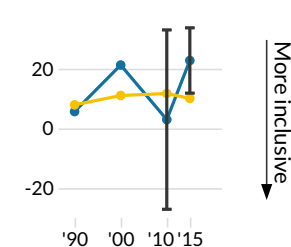
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



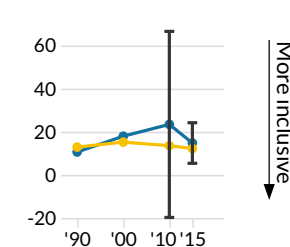
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

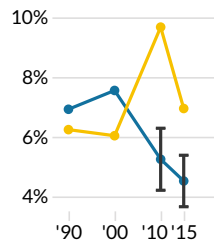


Economic health

Average across cities ● Newport, RI ●

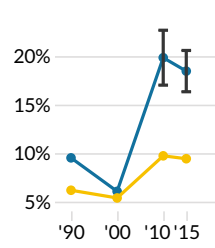
Unemployment rate

Percentage



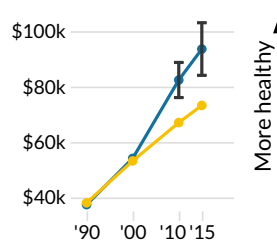
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



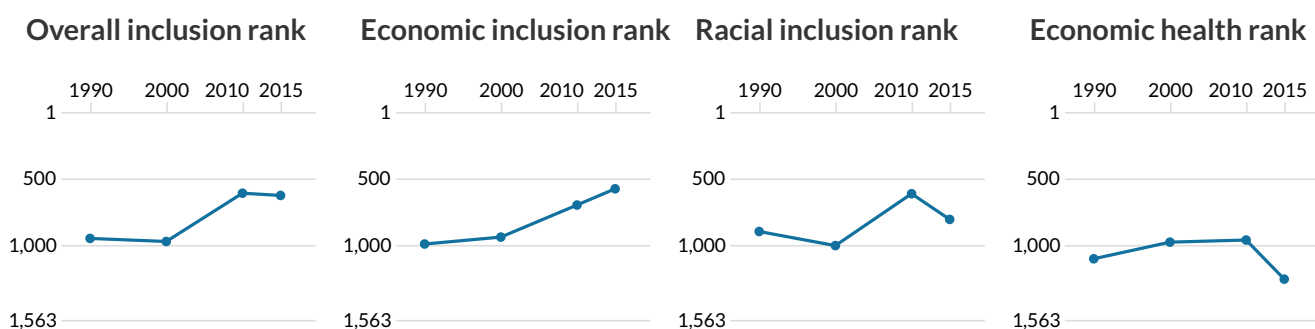
We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

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Norwich, CT

Population in 2015: 39,875

In 2015, Norwich ranked 628th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 578th on economic inclusion, and 808th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Norwich's economic health rank decreased from 963rd to 1,257th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 611th to 628th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Norwich's economic health and inclusion measures below.

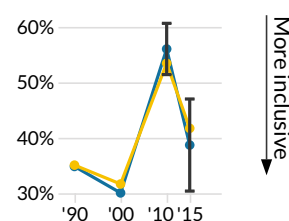


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Norwich, CT ●

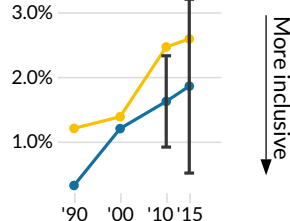
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



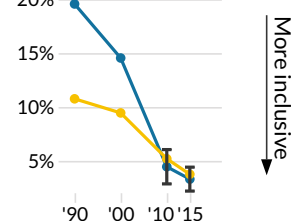
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

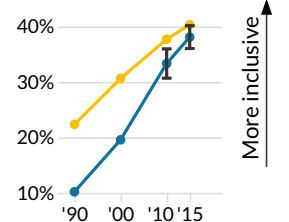


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Norwich, CT ●

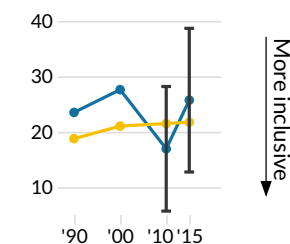
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



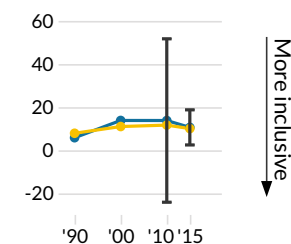
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



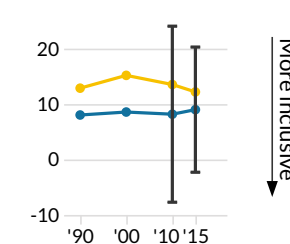
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

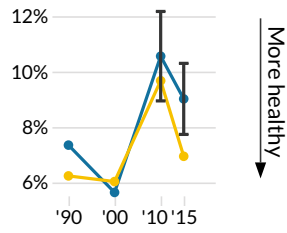


Economic health

Average across cities ● Norwich, CT ●

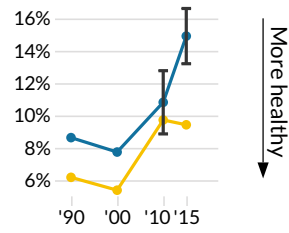
Unemployment rate

Percentage



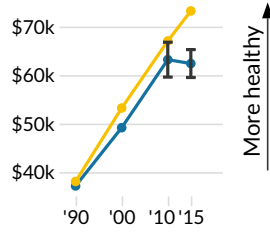
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



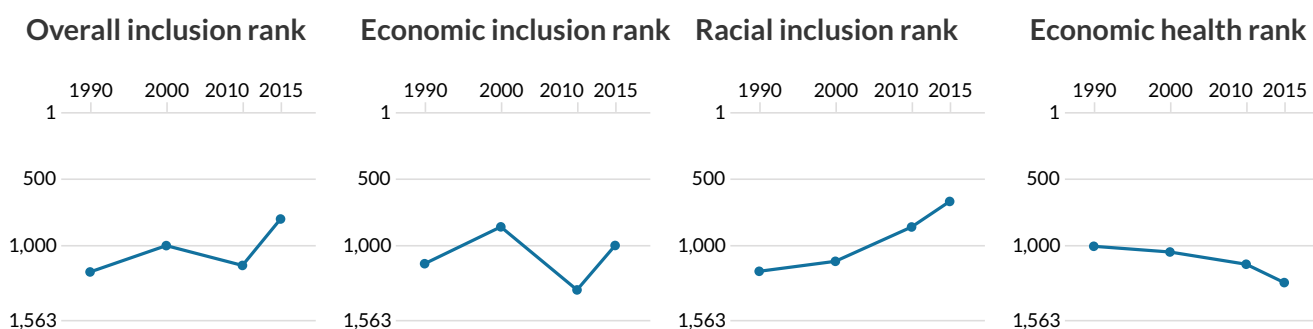
We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

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Pawtucket, RI

Population in 2015: 71,770

In 2015, Pawtucket ranked 805th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 1,004th on economic inclusion, and 673rd on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Pawtucket's economic health rank decreased from 1,145th to 1,283rd. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 1,154th to 805th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Pawtucket's economic health and inclusion measures below.

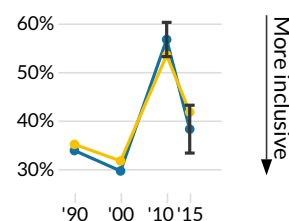


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Pawtucket, RI ●

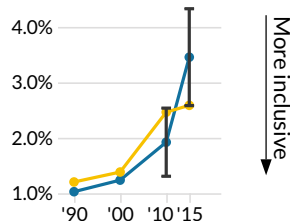
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



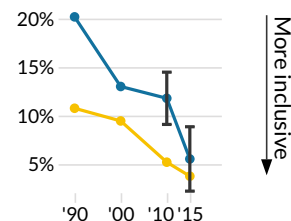
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

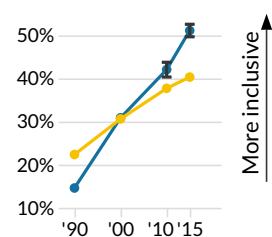


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Pawtucket, RI ●

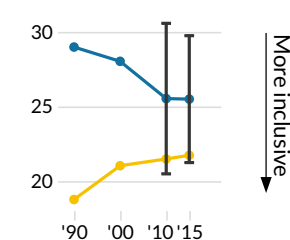
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



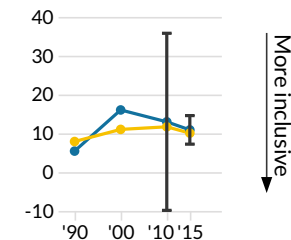
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



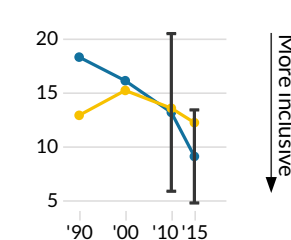
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

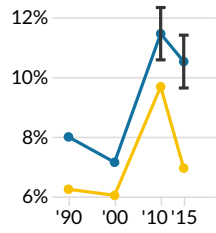


Economic health

Average across cities ● Pawtucket, RI ●

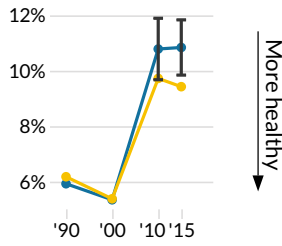
Unemployment rate

Percentage



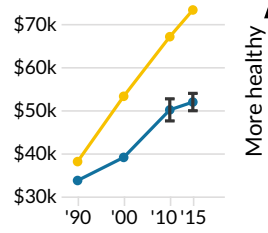
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



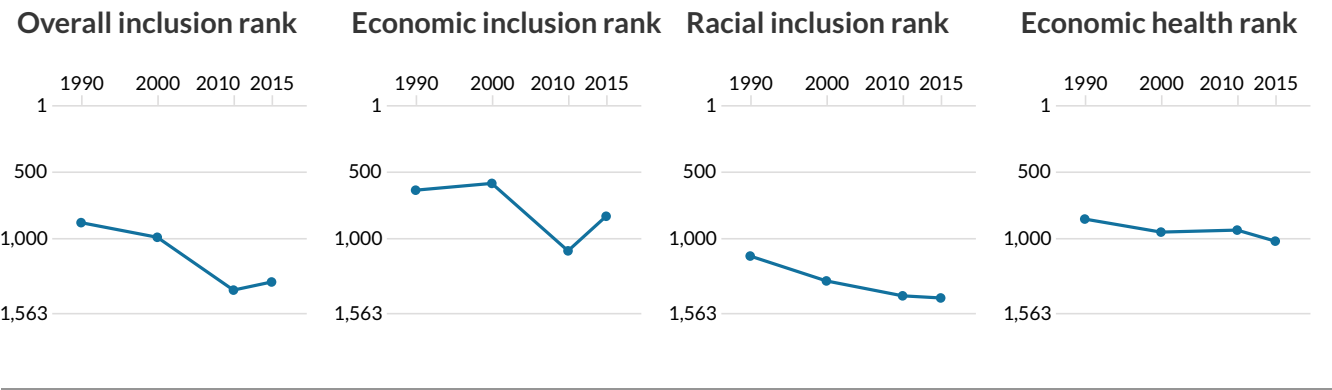
We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

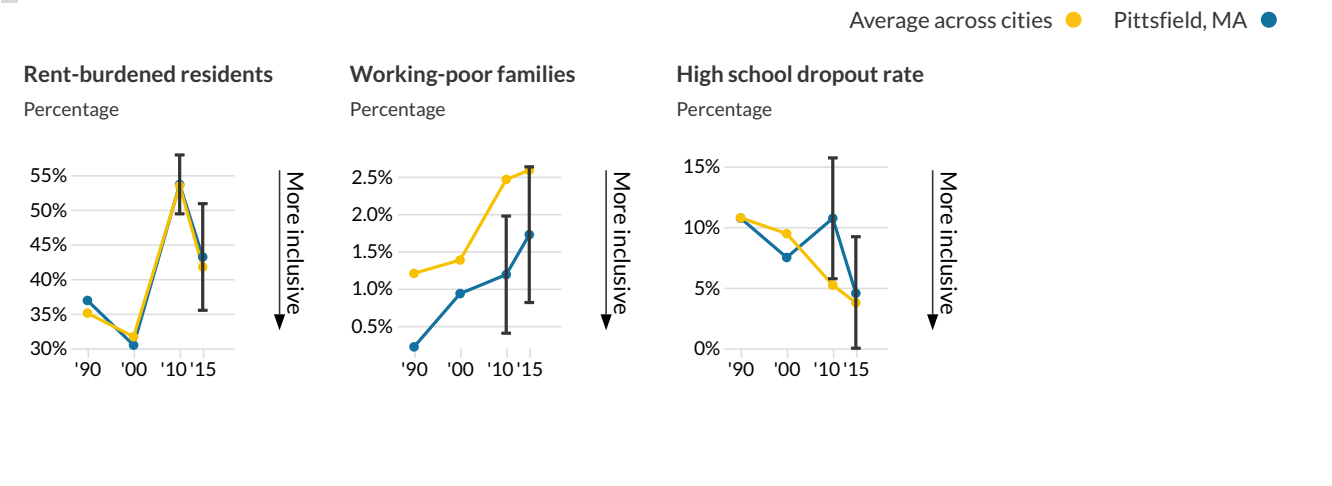
Pittsfield, MA

Population in 2015: 43,289

In 2015, Pittsfield ranked 1,331st out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 837th on economic inclusion, and 1,451st on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Pittsfield’s economic health rank decreased from 941st to 1,024th. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 1,392nd to 1,331st in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Pittsfield’s economic health and inclusion measures below.



Economic inclusion



Working-poor families

Percentage

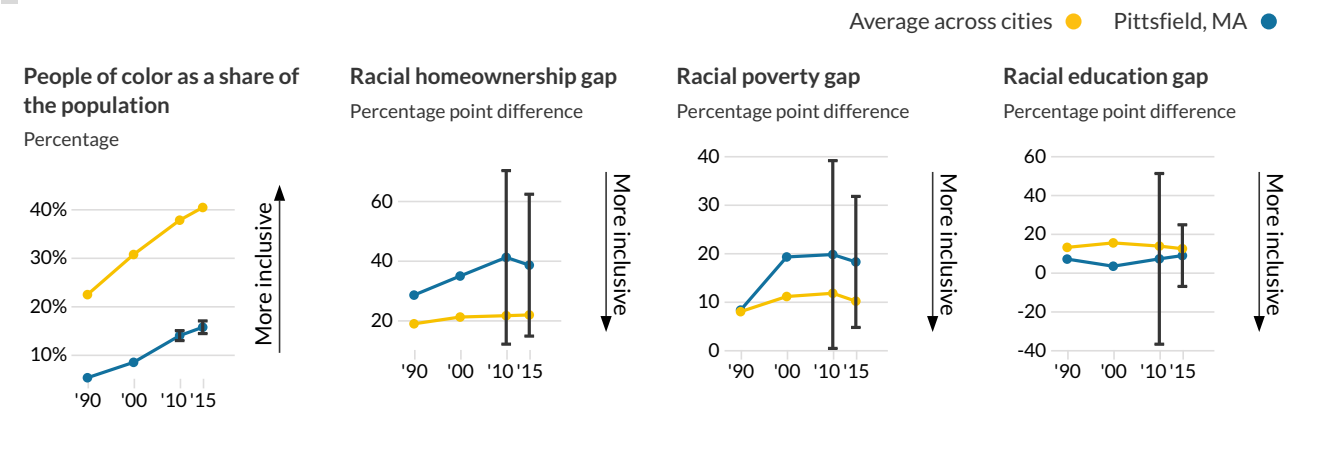
More inclusive

High school dropout rate

Percentage

More inclusive

Racial inclusion



Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference

More inclusive

Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference

More inclusive

Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

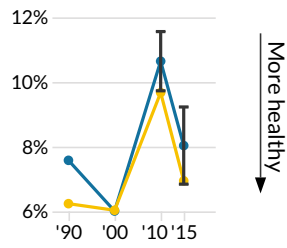
More inclusive

Economic health

Average across cities ● Pittsfield, MA ●

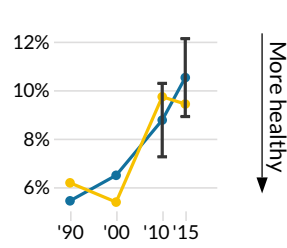
Unemployment rate

Percentage



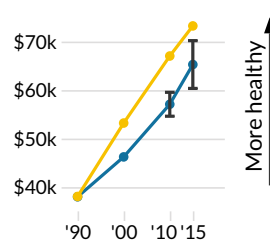
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



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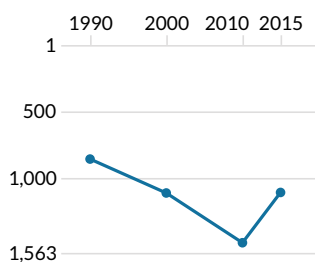
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Portland, ME

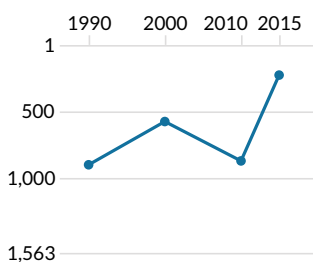
Population in 2015: 66,715

In 2015, Portland ranked 1,109th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 227th on economic inclusion, and 1,506th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Portland's economic health rank decreased from 599th to 659th. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 1,487th to 1,109th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Portland's economic health and inclusion measures below.

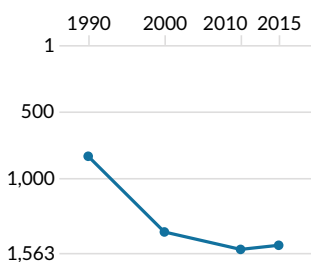
Overall inclusion rank



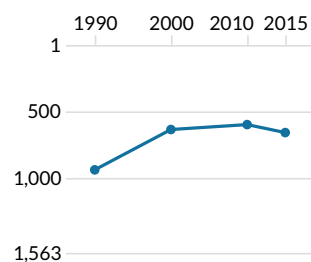
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

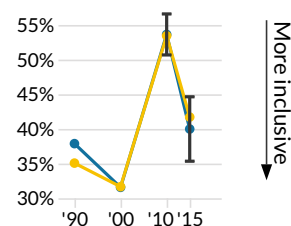


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Portland, ME ●

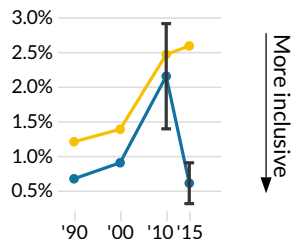
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



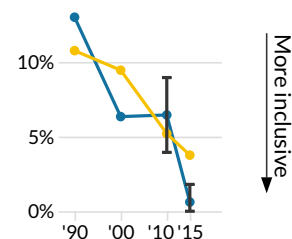
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

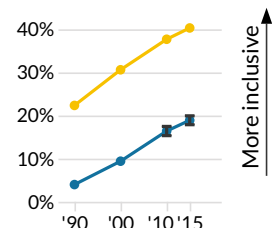


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Portland, ME ●

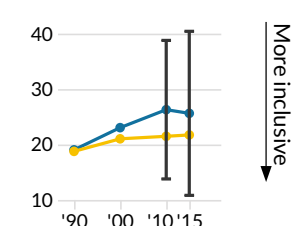
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



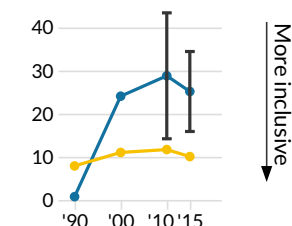
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



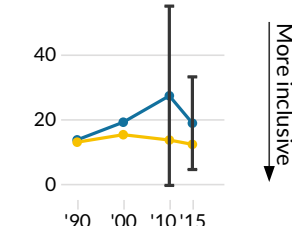
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

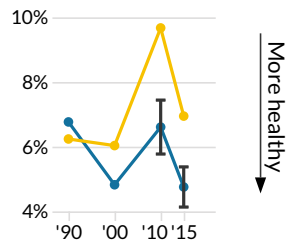


Economic health

Average across cities ● Portland, ME ●

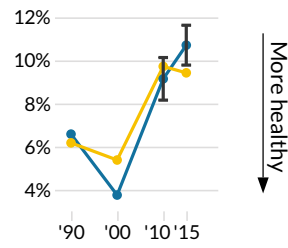
Unemployment rate

Percentage



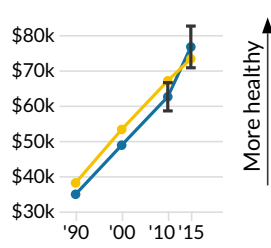
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



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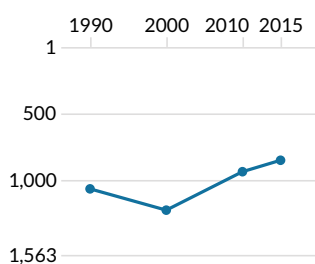
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Providence, RI

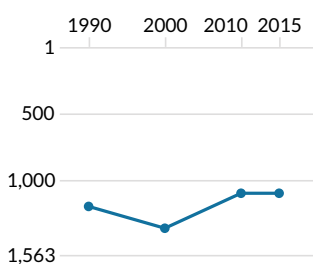
Population in 2015: 179,509

In 2015, Providence ranked 852nd out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 1,100th on economic inclusion, and 634th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Providence's economic health rank increased from 1,424th to 1,345th. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 938th to 852nd in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Providence's economic health and inclusion measures below.

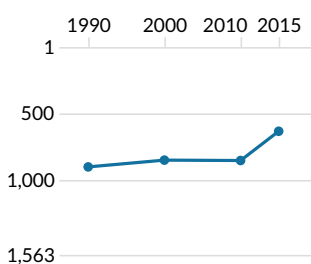
Overall inclusion rank



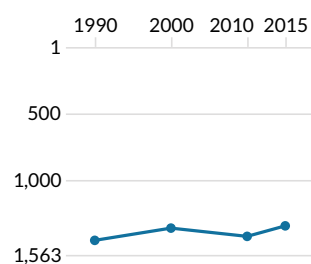
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

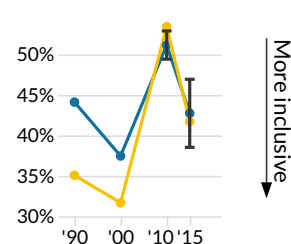


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Providence, RI ●

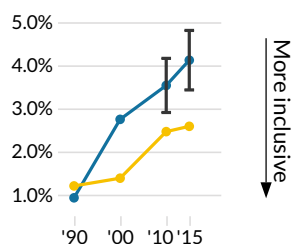
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



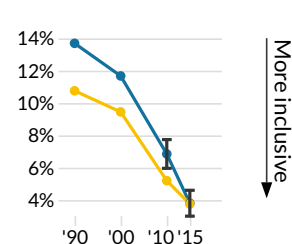
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

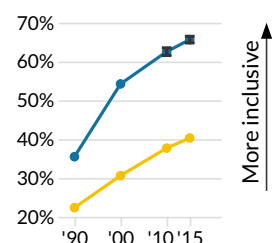


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Providence, RI ●

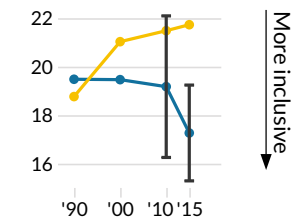
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



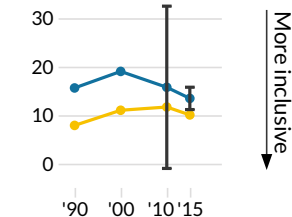
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



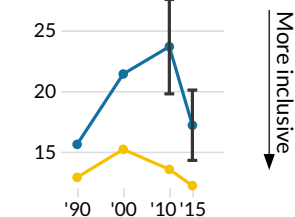
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

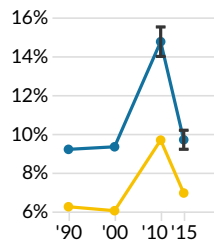


Economic health

Average across cities ● Providence, RI ●

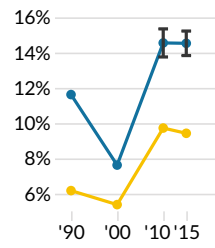
Unemployment rate

Percentage



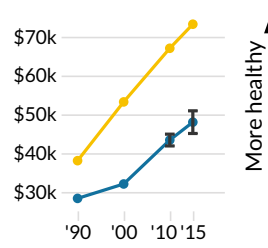
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

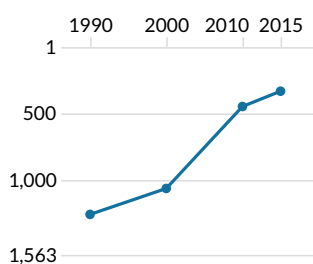
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Revere, MA

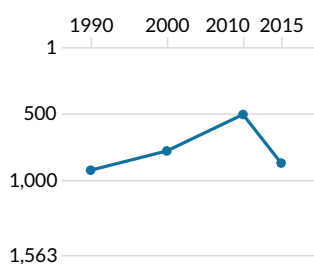
Population in 2015: 53,864

In 2015, Revere ranked 333rd out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 873rd on economic inclusion, and 193rd on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Revere's economic health rank increased from 829th to 723rd. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 448th to 333rd in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Revere's economic health and inclusion measures below.

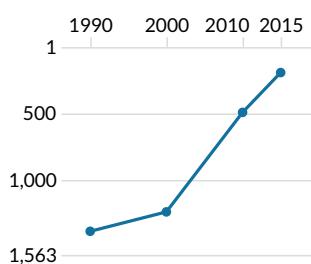
Overall inclusion rank



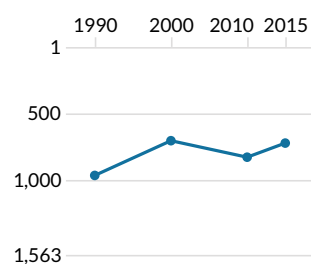
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

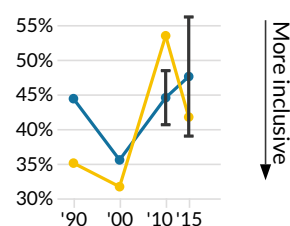


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Revere, MA ●

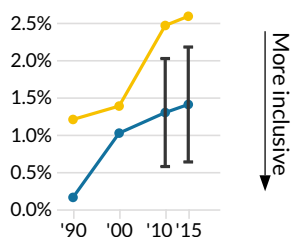
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



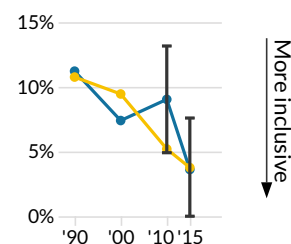
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

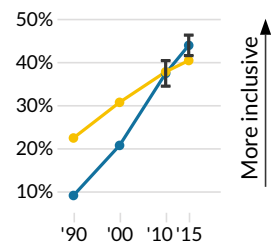


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Revere, MA ●

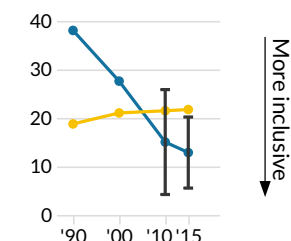
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



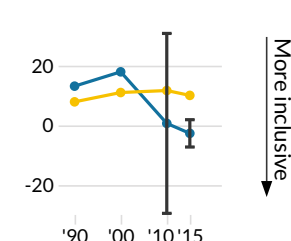
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



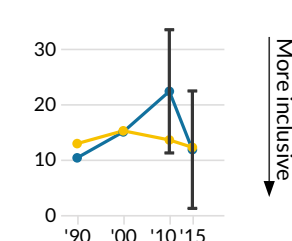
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

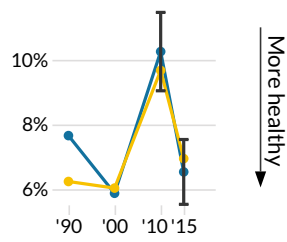


Economic health

Average across cities ● Revere, MA ●

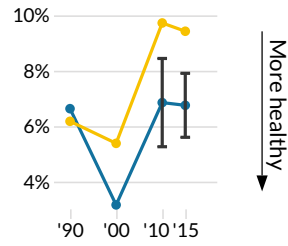
Unemployment rate

Percentage



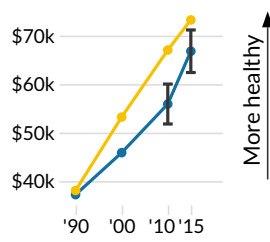
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



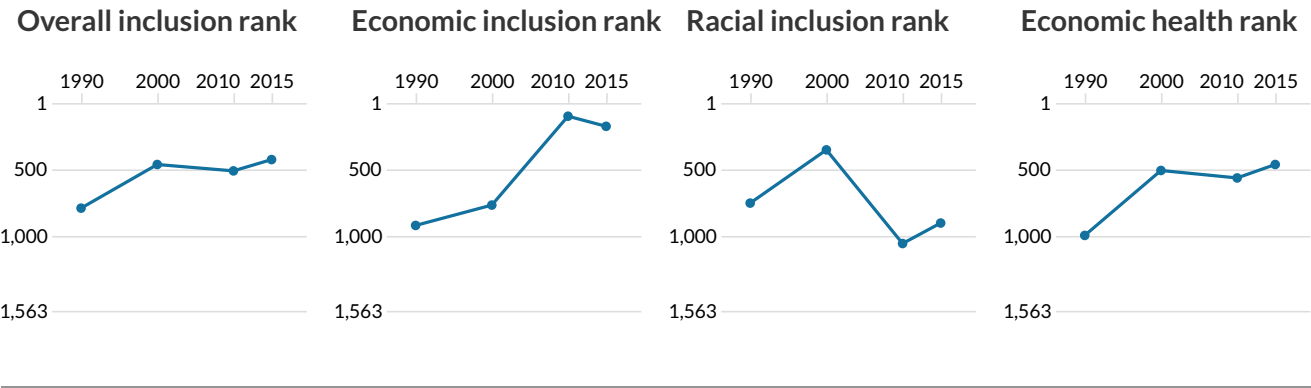
We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

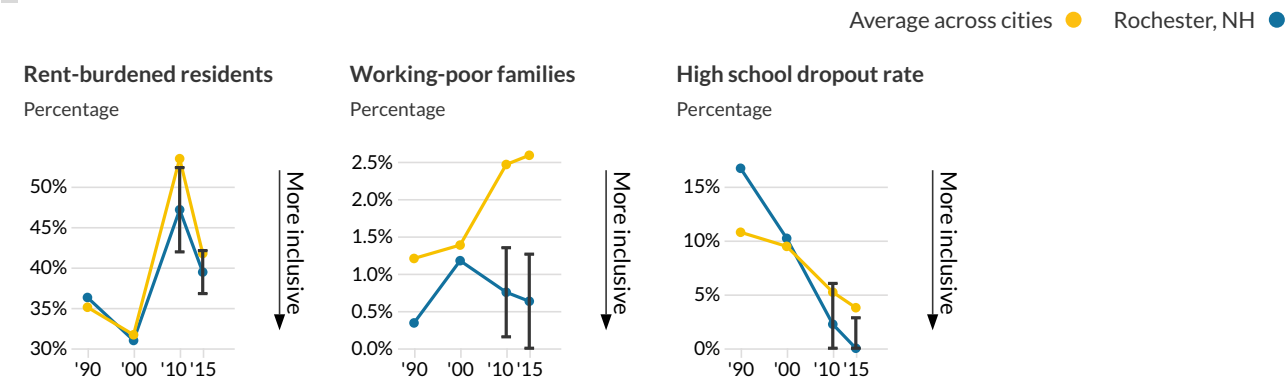
Rochester, NH

Population in 2015: 30,212

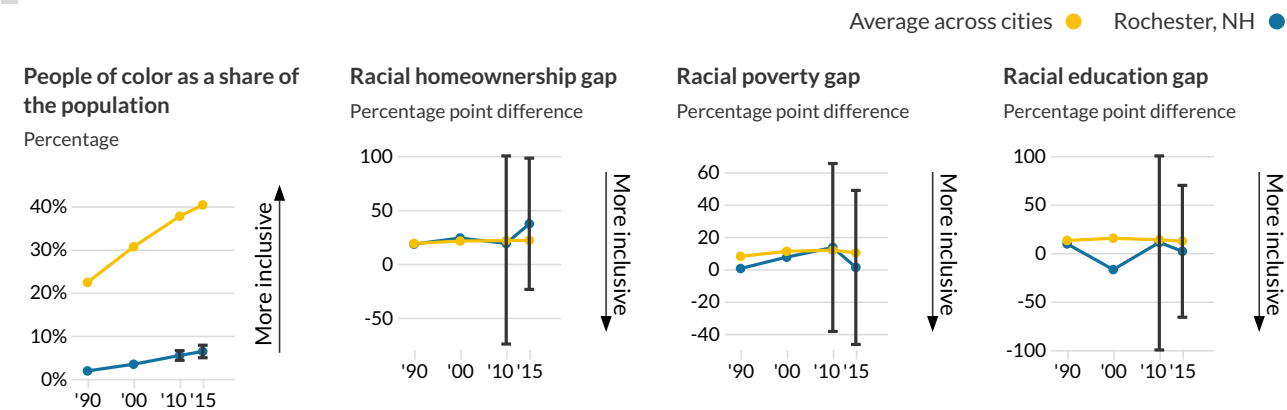
In 2015, Rochester ranked 426th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 176th on economic inclusion, and 903rd on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Rochester’s economic health rank increased from 564th to 463rd. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 511th to 426th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Rochester’s economic health and inclusion measures below.



Economic inclusion



Racial inclusion

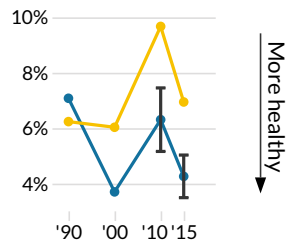


Economic health

Average across cities ● Rochester, NH ●

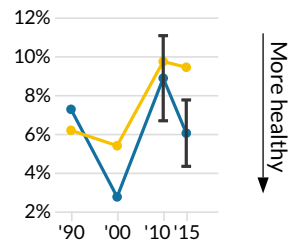
Unemployment rate

Percentage



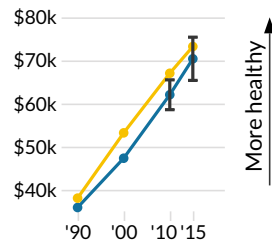
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

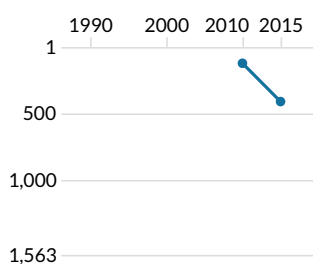
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Rutland, VT

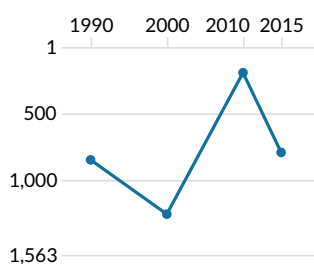
Population in 2015: 15,740

In 2015, Rutland ranked 411th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 793rd on economic inclusion, and 334th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Rutland's economic health rank decreased from 899th to 916th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 123rd to 411th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Rutland's economic health and inclusion measures below.

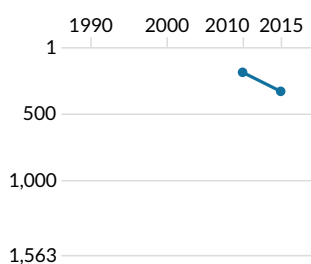
Overall inclusion rank



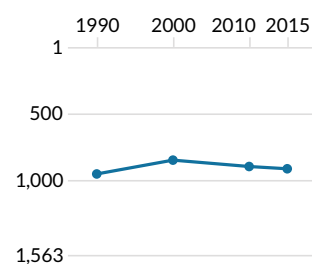
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

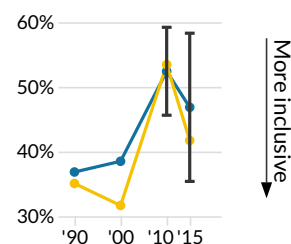


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Rutland, VT ●

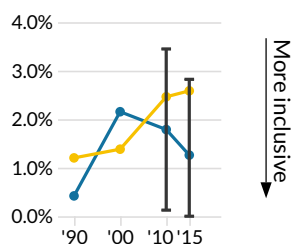
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



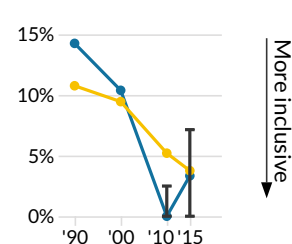
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

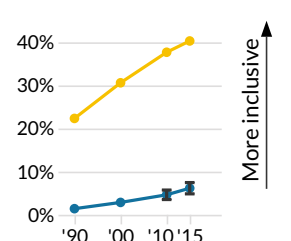


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Rutland, VT ●

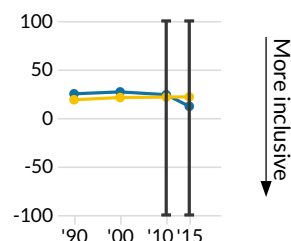
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



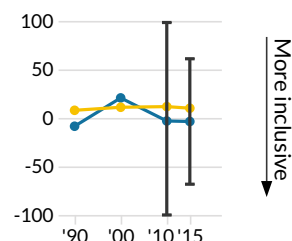
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



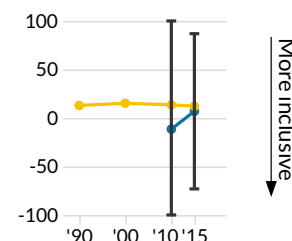
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

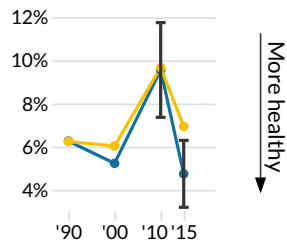


Economic health

Average across cities ● Rutland, VT ●

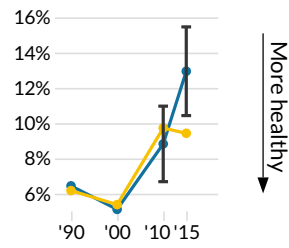
Unemployment rate

Percentage



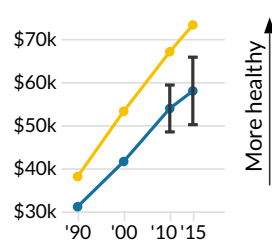
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

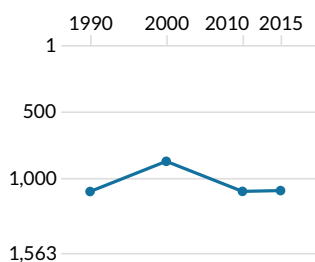
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Salem, MA

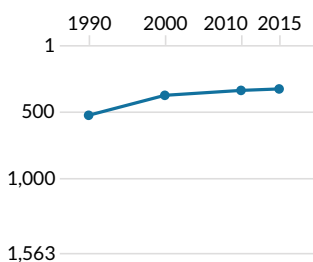
Population in 2015: 43,146

In 2015, Salem ranked 1,095th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 331st on economic inclusion, and 1,470th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Salem's economic health rank increased from 744th to 455th. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 1,101st to 1,095th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Salem's economic health and inclusion measures below.

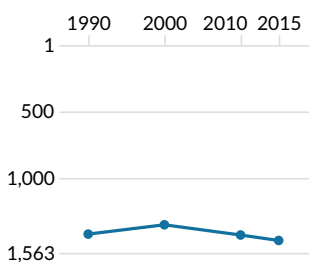
Overall inclusion rank



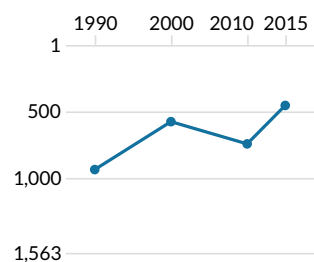
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

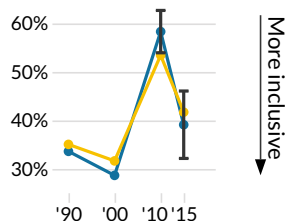


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Salem, MA ●

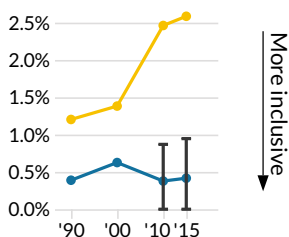
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



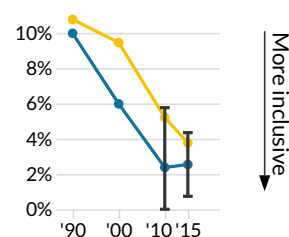
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

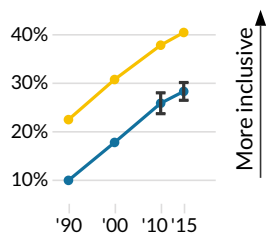


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Salem, MA ●

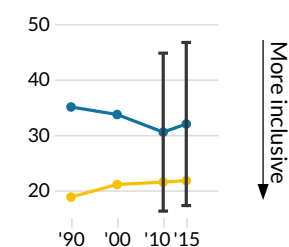
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



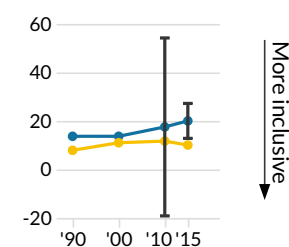
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



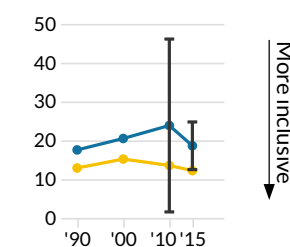
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

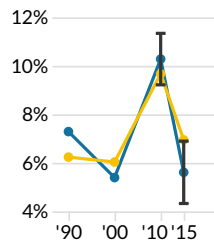


Economic health

Average across cities ● Salem, MA ●

Unemployment rate

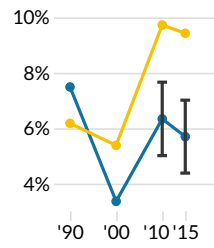
Percentage



More healthy
↓

Housing vacancy rate

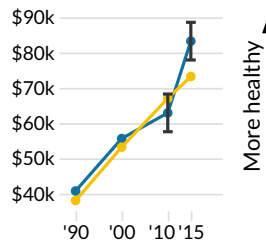
Percentage



More healthy
↓

Median family income

Dollars



More healthy
↑

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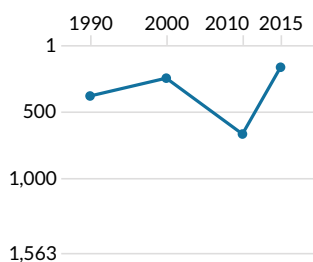
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Somerville, MA

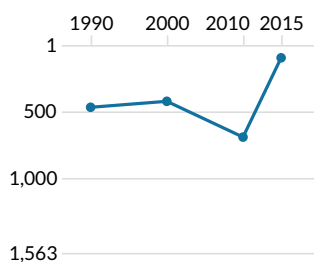
Population in 2015: 79,983

In 2015, Somerville ranked 168th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 97th on economic inclusion, and 474th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Somerville's economic health rank increased from 309th to 245th. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 670th to 168th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Somerville's economic health and inclusion measures below.

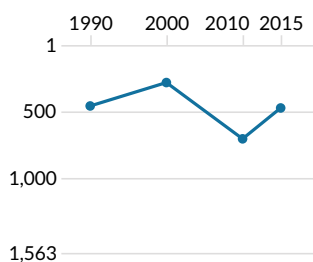
Overall inclusion rank



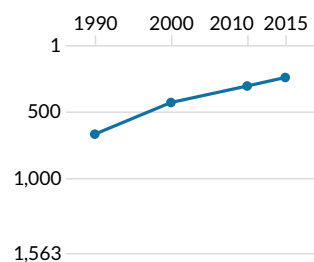
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

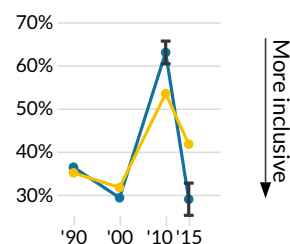


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Somerville, MA ●

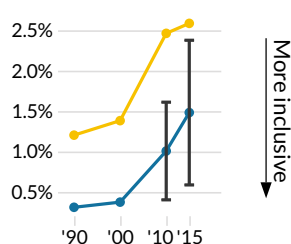
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



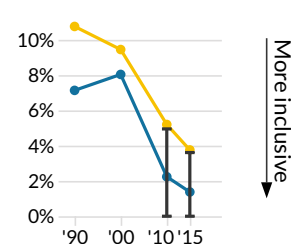
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

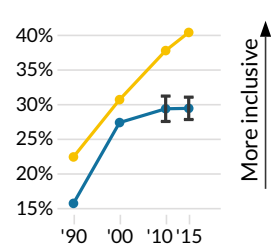


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Somerville, MA ●

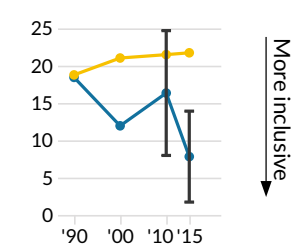
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



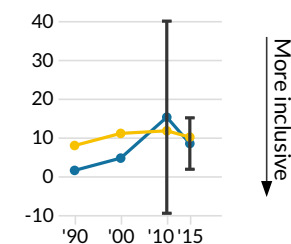
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



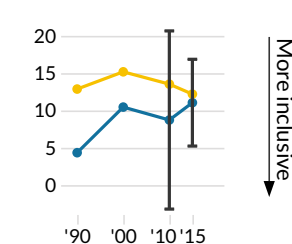
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

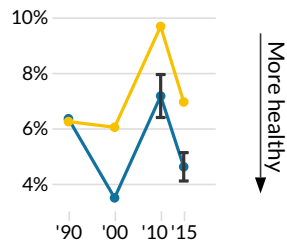


Economic health

Average across cities ● Somerville, MA ●

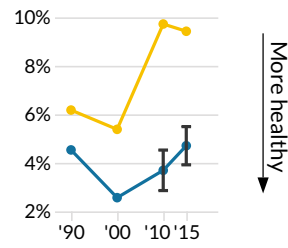
Unemployment rate

Percentage



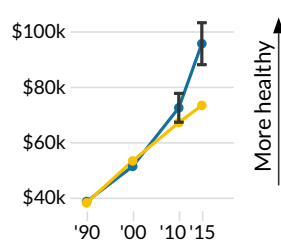
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



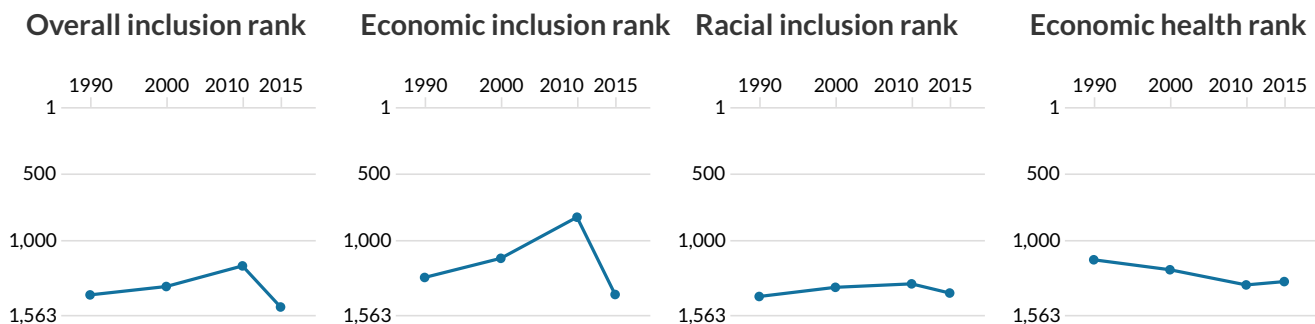
We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Springfield, MA

Population in 2015: 154,613

In 2015, Springfield ranked 1,504th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 1,410th on economic inclusion, and 1,399th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Springfield's economic health rank increased from 1,338th to 1,313th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 1,195th to 1,504th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Springfield's economic health and inclusion measures below.

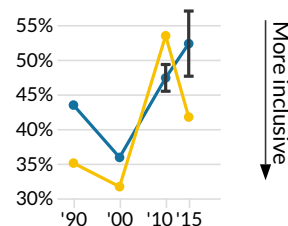


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Springfield, MA ●

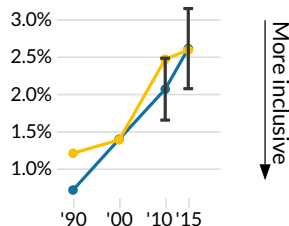
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



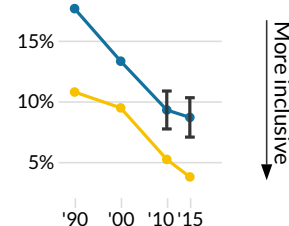
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

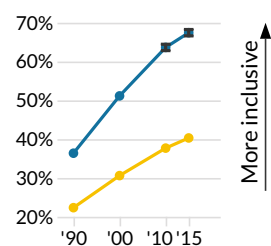


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Springfield, MA ●

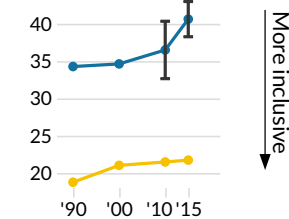
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



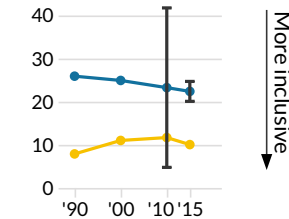
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



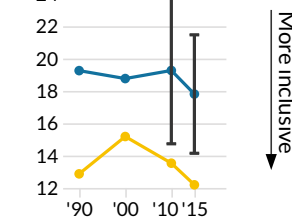
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

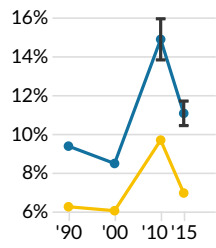


Economic health

Average across cities ● Springfield, MA ●

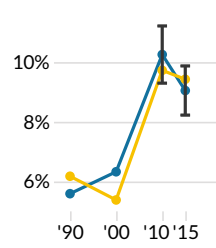
Unemployment rate

Percentage



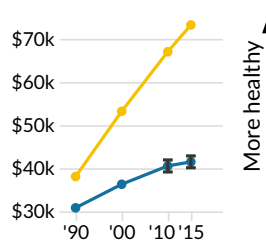
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

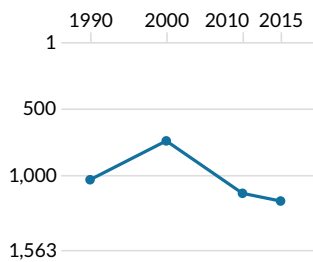
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Taunton, MA

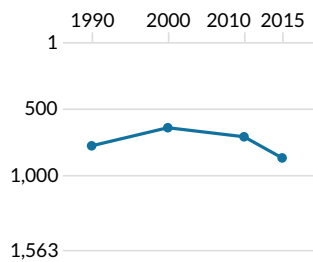
Population in 2015: 56,826

In 2015, Taunton ranked 1,196th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 872nd on economic inclusion, and 1,297th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Taunton's economic health rank increased from 871st to 562nd. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 1,138th to 1,196th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Taunton's economic health and inclusion measures below.

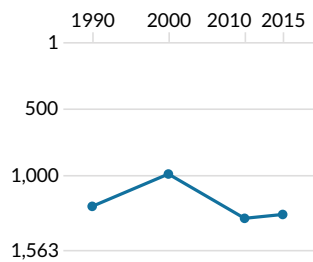
Overall inclusion rank



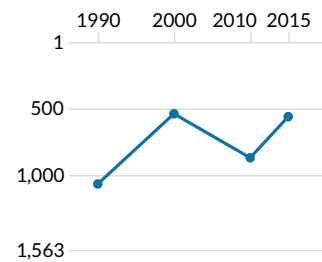
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

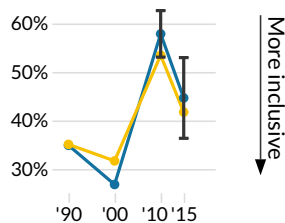


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Taunton, MA ●

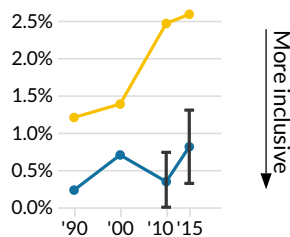
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



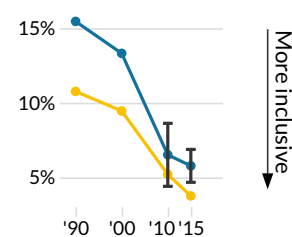
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

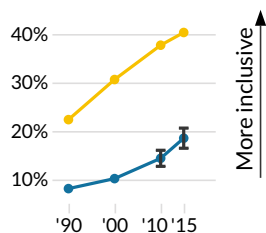


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Taunton, MA ●

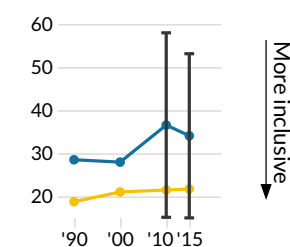
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



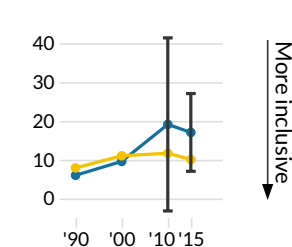
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



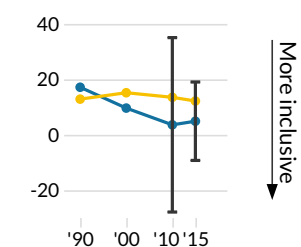
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

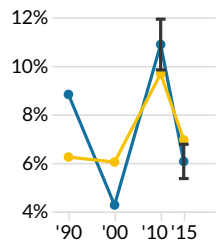


Economic health

Average across cities ● Taunton, MA ●

Unemployment rate

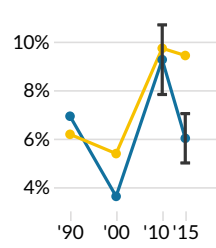
Percentage



More healthy
↓

Housing vacancy rate

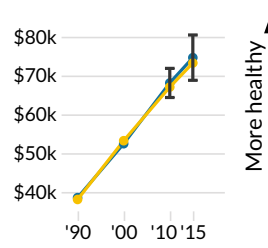
Percentage



More healthy
↓

Median family income

Dollars



More healthy
↑

We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

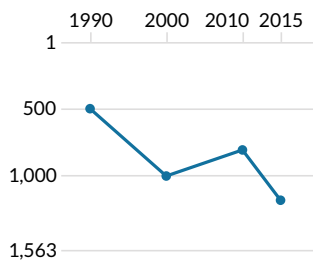
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Torrington, CT

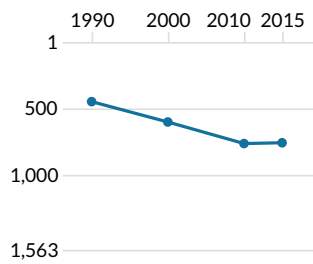
Population in 2015: 35,078

In 2015, Torrington ranked 1,190th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 758th on economic inclusion, and 1,341st on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Torrington's economic health rank decreased from 849th to 1,012th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 812th to 1,190th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Torrington's economic health and inclusion measures below.

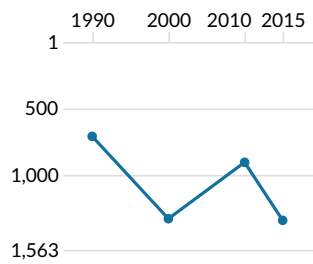
Overall inclusion rank



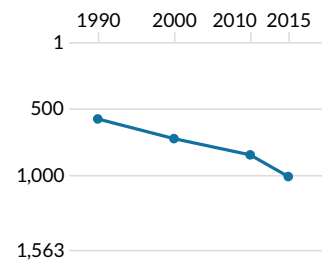
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

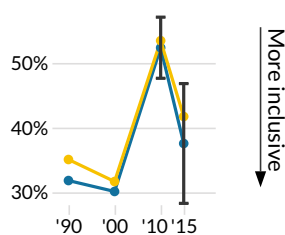


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Torrington, CT ●

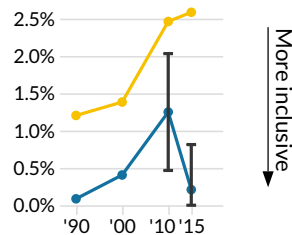
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



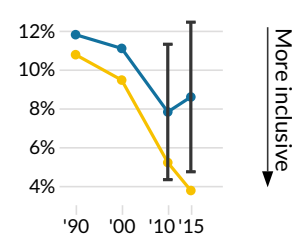
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

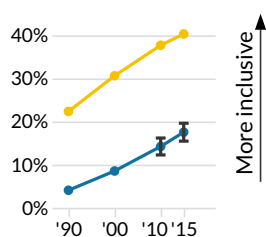


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Torrington, CT ●

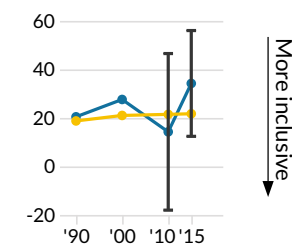
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



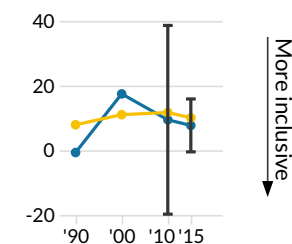
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



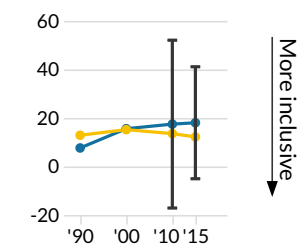
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

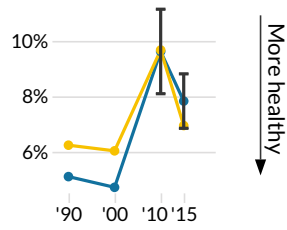


Economic health

Average across cities ● Torrington, CT ●

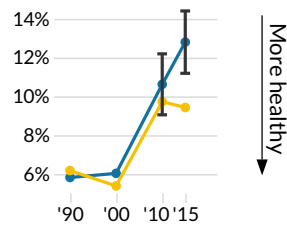
Unemployment rate

Percentage



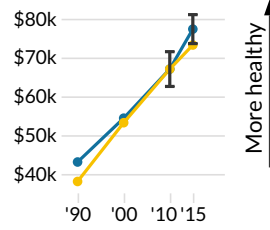
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

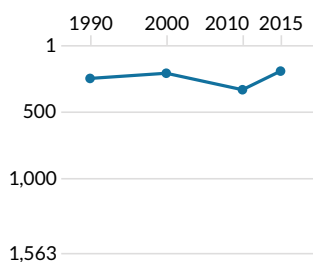
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Warwick, RI

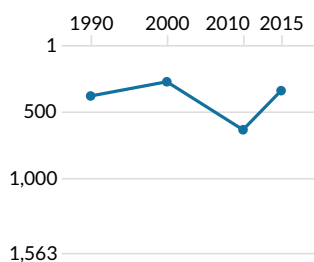
Population in 2015: 81,218

In 2015, Warwick ranked 197th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 344th on economic inclusion, and 295th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Warwick's economic health rank decreased from 481st to 492nd. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 337th to 197th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Warwick's economic health and inclusion measures below.

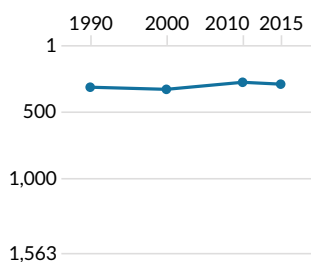
Overall inclusion rank



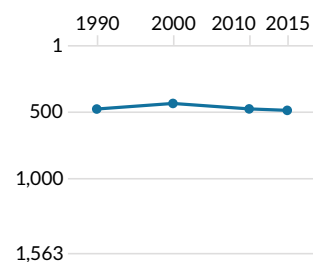
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

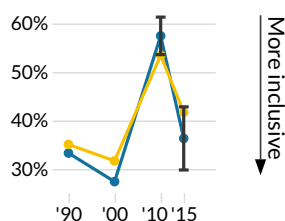


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Warwick, RI ●

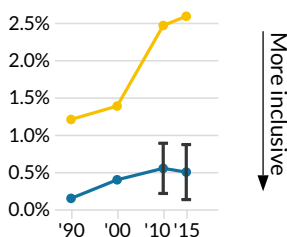
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



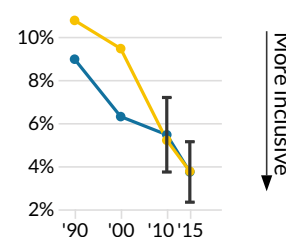
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

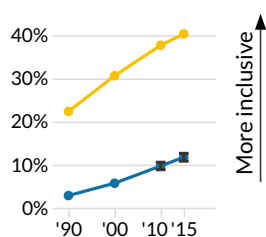


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Warwick, RI ●

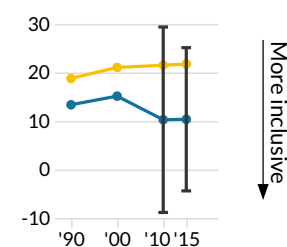
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



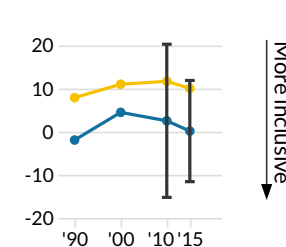
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



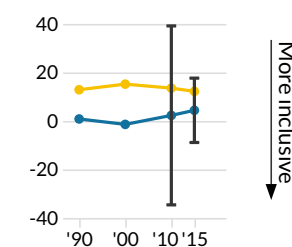
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

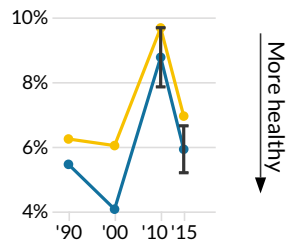


Economic health

Average across cities ● Warwick, RI ●

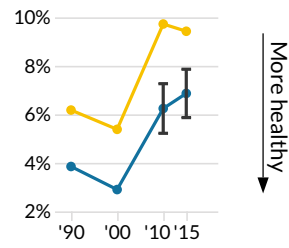
Unemployment rate

Percentage



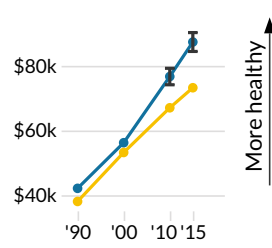
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



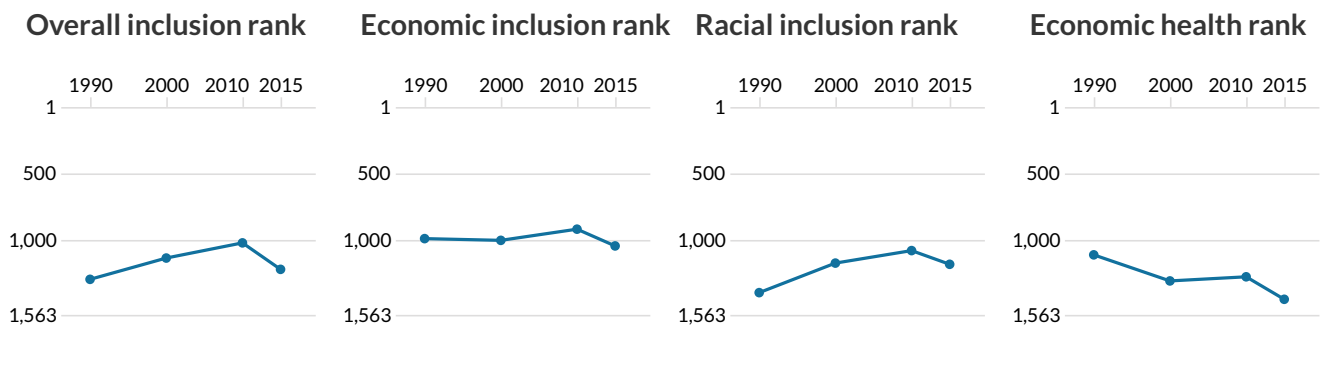
We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Waterbury, CT

Population in 2015: 109,250

In 2015, Waterbury ranked 1,221st out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 1,045th on economic inclusion, and 1,183rd on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Waterbury's economic health rank decreased from 1,277th to 1,446th. Over the same time period, the city became less inclusive, falling from 1,022nd to 1,221st in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Waterbury's economic health and inclusion measures below.

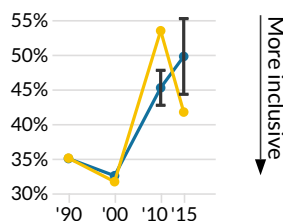


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Waterbury, CT ●

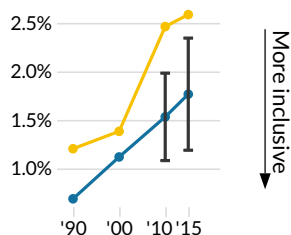
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



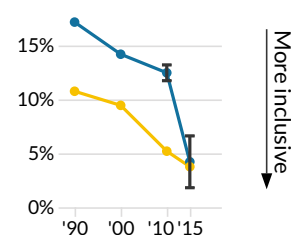
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

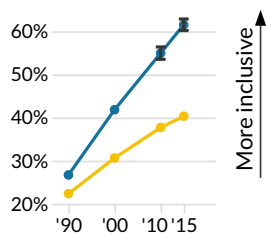


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Waterbury, CT ●

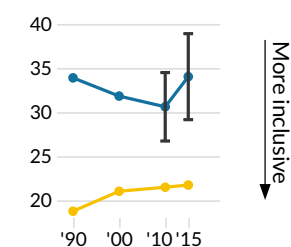
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



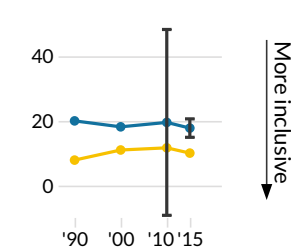
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



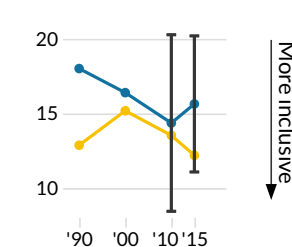
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

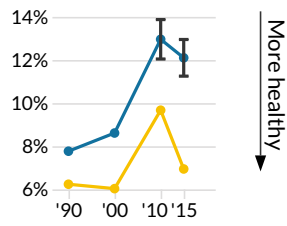


Economic health

Average across cities ● Waterbury, CT ●

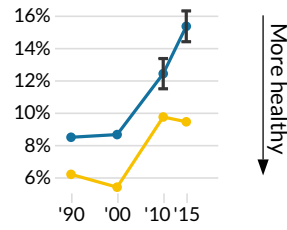
Unemployment rate

Percentage



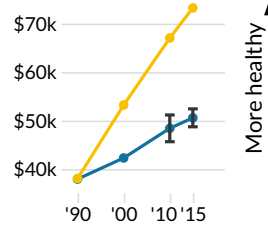
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



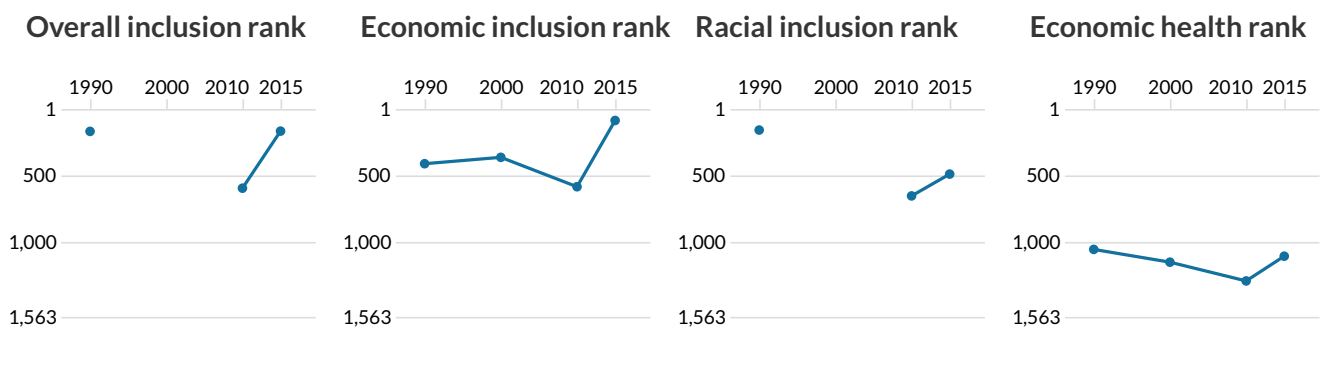
We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

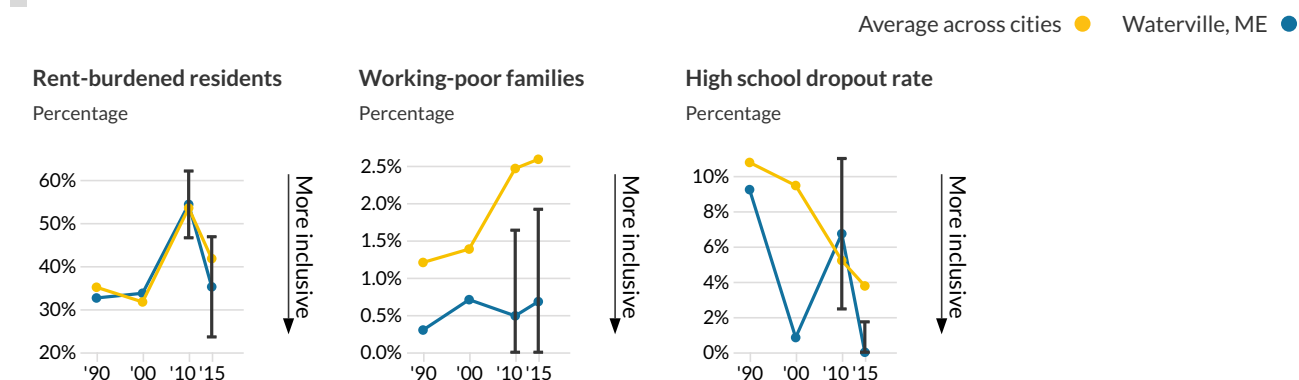
Waterville, ME

Population in 2015: 16,374

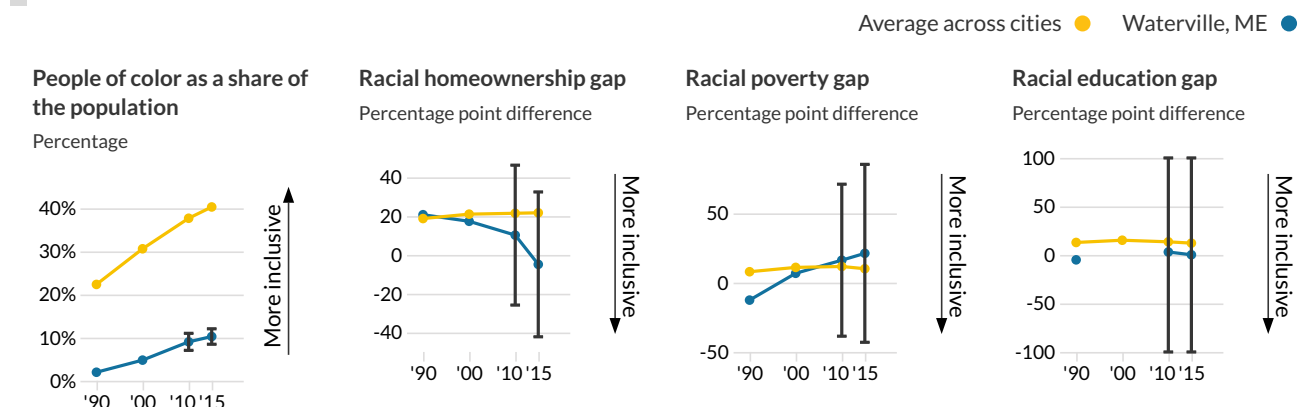
In 2015, Waterville ranked 167th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 87th on economic inclusion, and 490th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Waterville's economic health rank increased from 1,293rd to 1,107th. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 596th to 167th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Waterville's economic health and inclusion measures below.



Economic inclusion



Racial inclusion

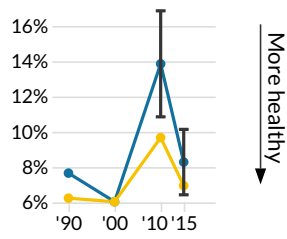


Economic health

Average across cities ● Waterville, ME ●

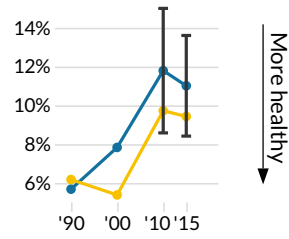
Unemployment rate

Percentage



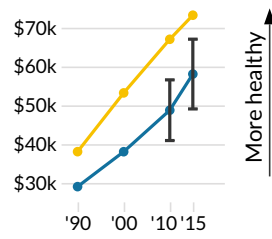
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

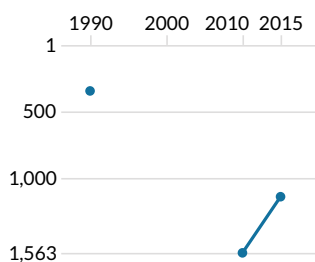
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Westbrook, ME

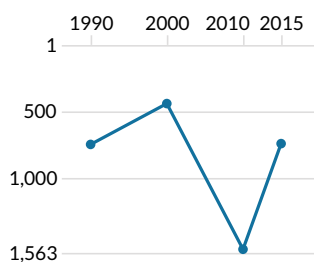
Population in 2015: 18,156

In 2015, Westbrook ranked 1,141st out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 742nd on economic inclusion, and 1,304th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Westbrook's economic health rank increased from 532nd to 523rd. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 1,563rd to 1,141st in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Westbrook's economic health and inclusion measures below.

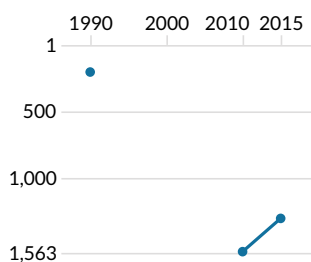
Overall inclusion rank



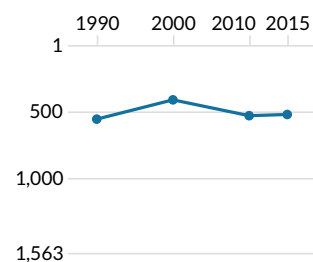
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

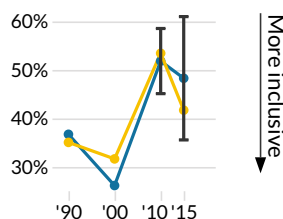


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Westbrook, ME ●

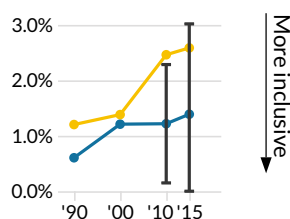
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



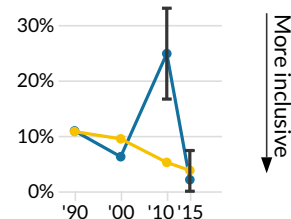
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

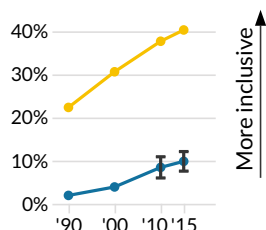


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Westbrook, ME ●

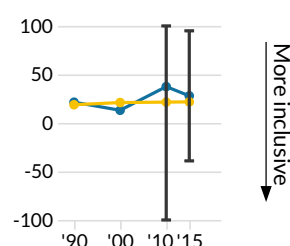
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



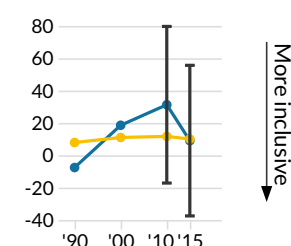
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



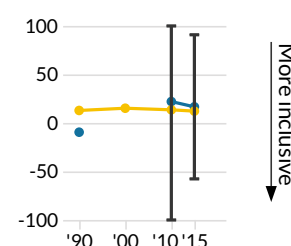
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

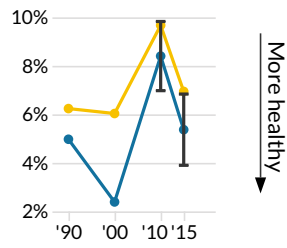


Economic health

Average across cities ● Westbrook, ME ●

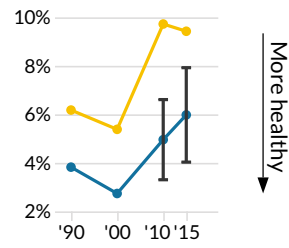
Unemployment rate

Percentage



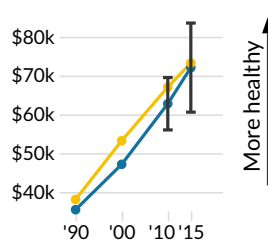
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



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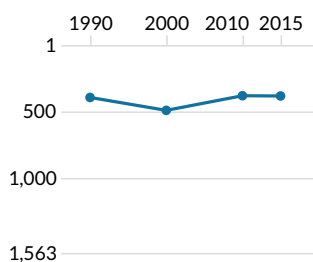
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

West Haven, CT

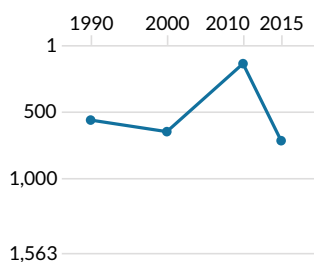
Population in 2015: 55,044

In 2015, West Haven ranked 384th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 720th on economic inclusion, and 342nd on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, West Haven's economic health rank decreased from 957th to 1,192nd. Over the same time period, the city became slightly less inclusive, falling from 382nd to 384th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into West Haven's economic health and inclusion measures below.

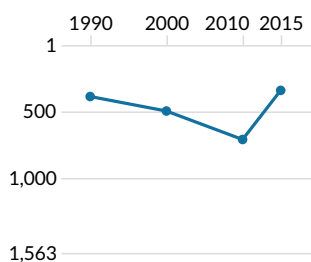
Overall inclusion rank



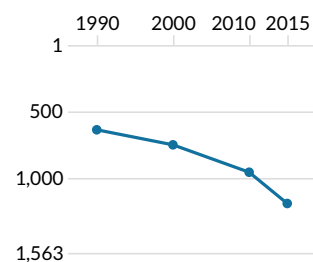
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

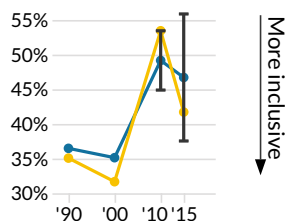


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● West Haven, CT ●

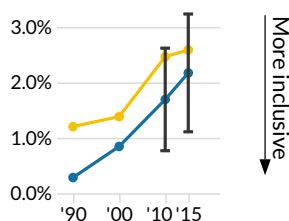
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



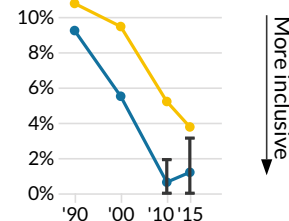
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

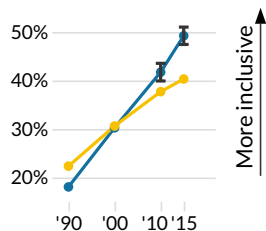


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● West Haven, CT ●

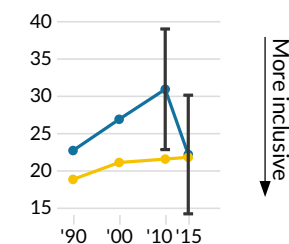
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



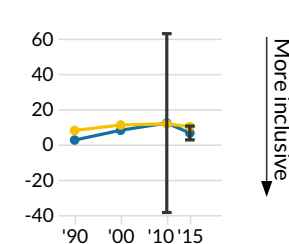
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



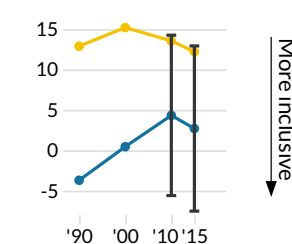
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

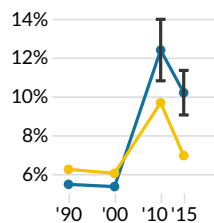


Economic health

Average across cities ● West Haven, CT ●

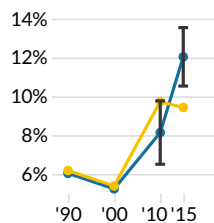
Unemployment rate

Percentage



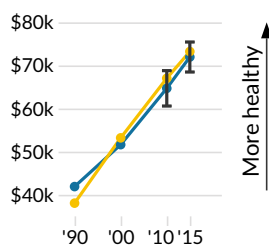
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



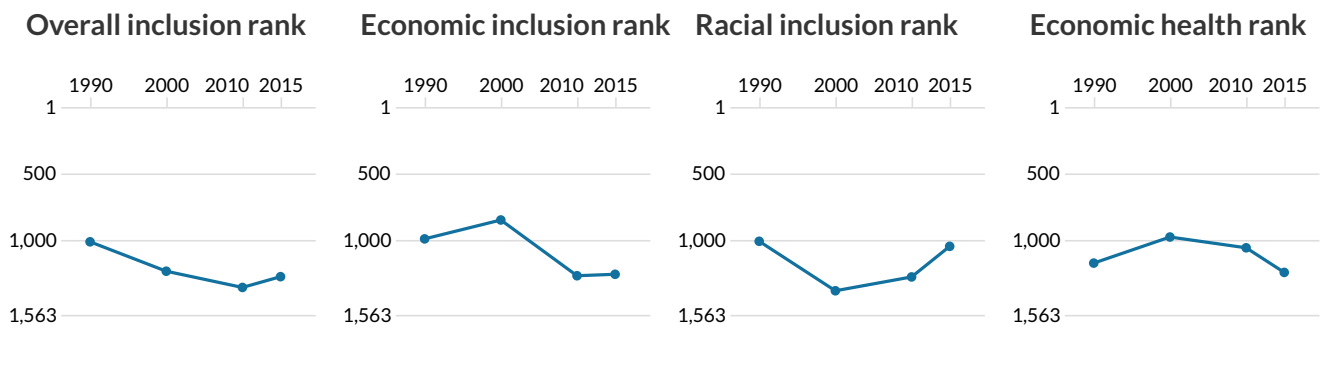
We display margin-of-error bars to show the upper and lower bounds of each indicator in 2010 and 2015. These demonstrate the possible range of values given random sampling error in the American Community Survey, which can be particularly large when dealing with smaller populations. Margins of error for the long-form decennial census were not readily available.

Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Woonsocket, RI

Population in 2015: 41,508

In 2015, Woonsocket ranked 1,276th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 1,258th on economic inclusion, and 1,048th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Woonsocket's economic health rank decreased from 1,059th to 1,244th. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 1,357th to 1,276th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Woonsocket's economic health and inclusion measures below.

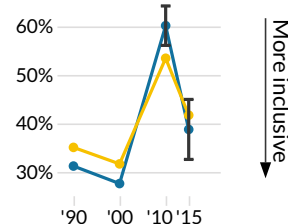


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Woonsocket, RI ●

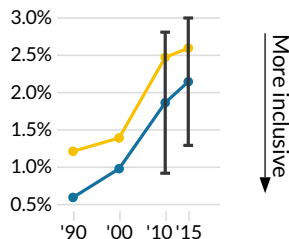
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



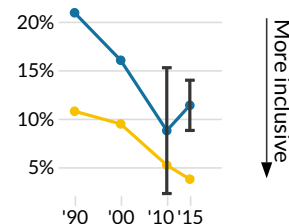
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

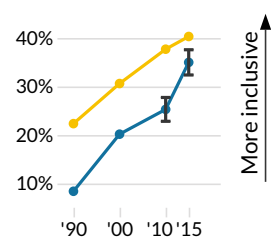


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Woonsocket, RI ●

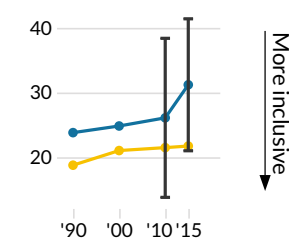
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



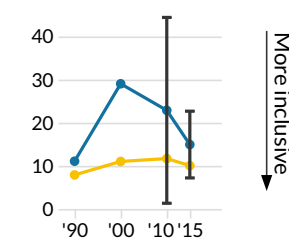
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



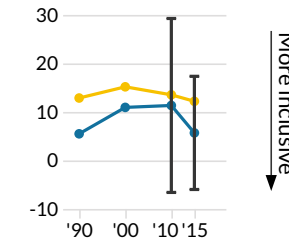
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

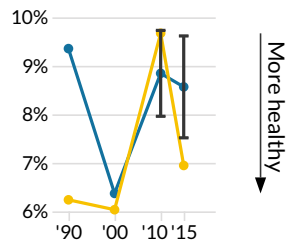


Economic health

Average across cities ● Woonsocket, RI ●

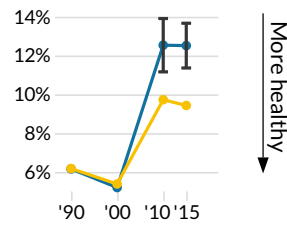
Unemployment rate

Percentage



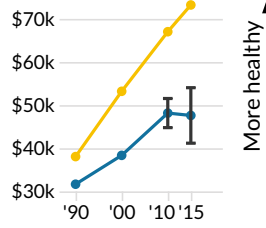
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



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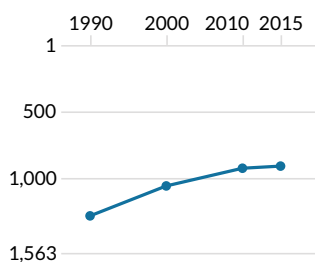
Data were missing for some measures in earlier years of the decennial census, likely because of small sample sizes. When a city was missing data for an index in a given year, we did not include it in the index ranking calculation.

Worcester, MA

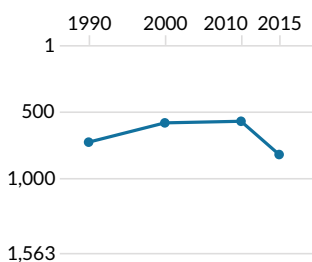
Population in 2015: 184,743

In 2015, Worcester ranked 911th out of 1,563 cities on overall inclusion, 824th on economic inclusion, and 984th on racial inclusion. From 2010 to 2015, Worcester's economic health rank increased from 1,013th to 969th. Over the same time period, the city became more inclusive, rising from 927th to 911th in the overall inclusion rankings. Dive deeper into Worcester's economic health and inclusion measures below.

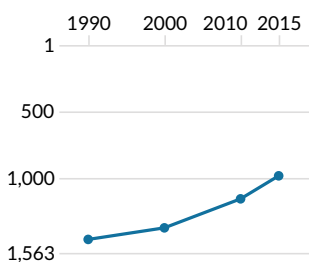
Overall inclusion rank



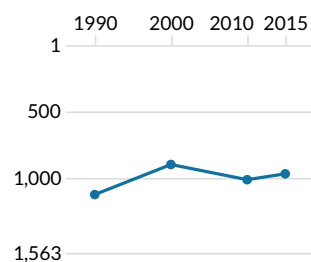
Economic inclusion rank



Racial inclusion rank



Economic health rank

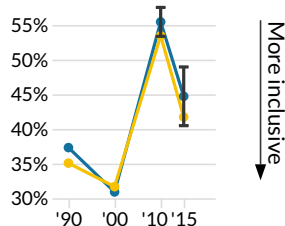


Economic inclusion

Average across cities ● Worcester, MA ●

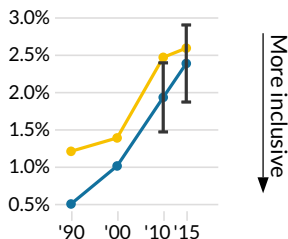
Rent-burdened residents

Percentage



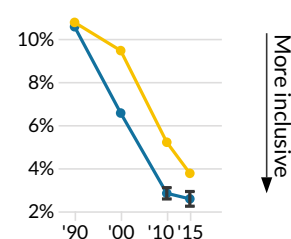
Working-poor families

Percentage



High school dropout rate

Percentage

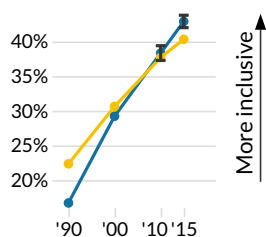


Racial inclusion

Average across cities ● Worcester, MA ●

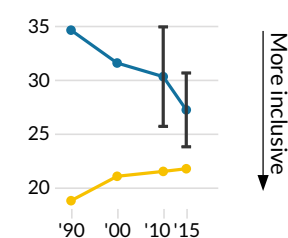
People of color as a share of the population

Percentage



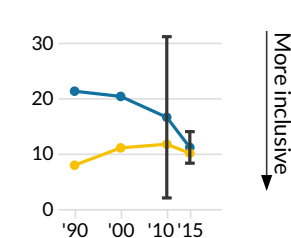
Racial homeownership gap

Percentage point difference



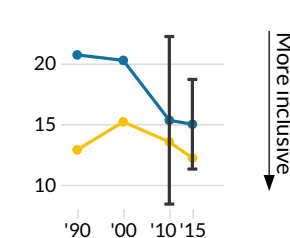
Racial poverty gap

Percentage point difference



Racial education gap

Percentage point difference

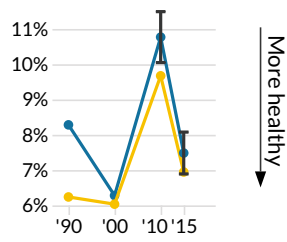


Economic health

Average across cities ● Worcester, MA ●

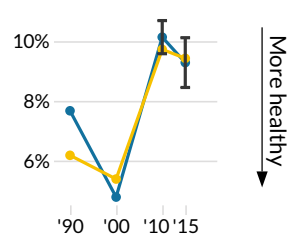
Unemployment rate

Percentage



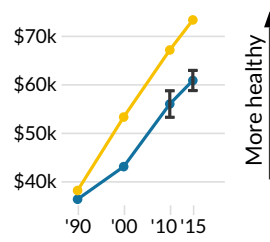
Housing vacancy rate

Percentage



Median family income

Dollars



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Additional Reading

Measuring Inclusion in America's Cities

Erika Poethig, Solomon Greene, Christina Stacy, Tanaya Srini, and Brady Meixell
apps.urban.org/features/inclusion/index.html?topic=map

Inclusive Recovery in US Cities

Erika Poethig, Solomon Greene, Christina Stacy, Tanaya Srini, and Brady Meixell
www.urban.org/research/publication/inclusive-recovery-us-cities

Inequality Versus Inclusion in US Cities

Christina Stacy, Brady Meixell, and Tanaya Srini
www.urban.org/research/publication/inequality-versus-inclusion-us-cities

Racial Inclusion and Racial Diversity: How They Compare and Diverge across Cities

Brady Meixell, Tanaya Srini, and Solomon Greene
<https://www.urban.org/urban-wire/racial-inclusion-and-racial-diversity-how-they-compare-and-diverge-across-cities>

What Separates the Most- and Least-Inclusive Cities in the Country?

Tanaya Srini, Brady Meixell, and Christina Stacy
<https://www.urban.org/urban-wire/what-separates-most-and-least-inclusive-cities-country>

References

Kodrzycki, Yolanda K., Ana Patricia Muñoz, Lynn Elaine Browne, DeAnna Green, Marques Benton, Prabal Chakrabarti, David Plasse, Richard Walker, and Bo Zhao. 2009. “Reinvigorating Springfield’s Economy: Lessons from Resurgent Cities.” Boston: Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

Poethig, Erika, Solomon Greene, Christina Stacy, Tanaya Srini, and Brady Meixell. 2018. *Inclusive Recovery in US Cities*. Washington, DC: Urban Institute.

About the Authors

Christina Stacy is a senior research associate in the Metropolitan Housing and Communities Policy Center at the Urban Institute, where she specializes in urban economics and inclusion. Her work focuses on the intersection of economics and urban spaces and how housing, local economies, health, and crime interact.

Brady Meixell is a research analyst in the Metropolitan Housing and Communities Policy Center. His work focuses on community and economic development, racial and economic disparities, and place-based interventions to address poverty and related issues.

Acknowledgments

This research was funded by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. We are grateful to them and to all our funders, who make it possible for Urban to advance its mission.

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We are grateful to our technical reviewer, Solomon Greene, for guidance throughout and comments on a draft of this paper. Meghan Ashford-Grooms improved this work with clarifying comments and edits. Christopher Davis was a useful sounding board on issues of research design. A special thanks to the staff members at the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston who reviewed and supported this work: Tamar Kotelchuck, Marybeth Mattingly, and Catherine Tonsberg.



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