



Common
Good
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Common Good Labs

We help leaders find
**new solutions that
improve communities**
using data science.



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Our partners include:



BROOKINGS



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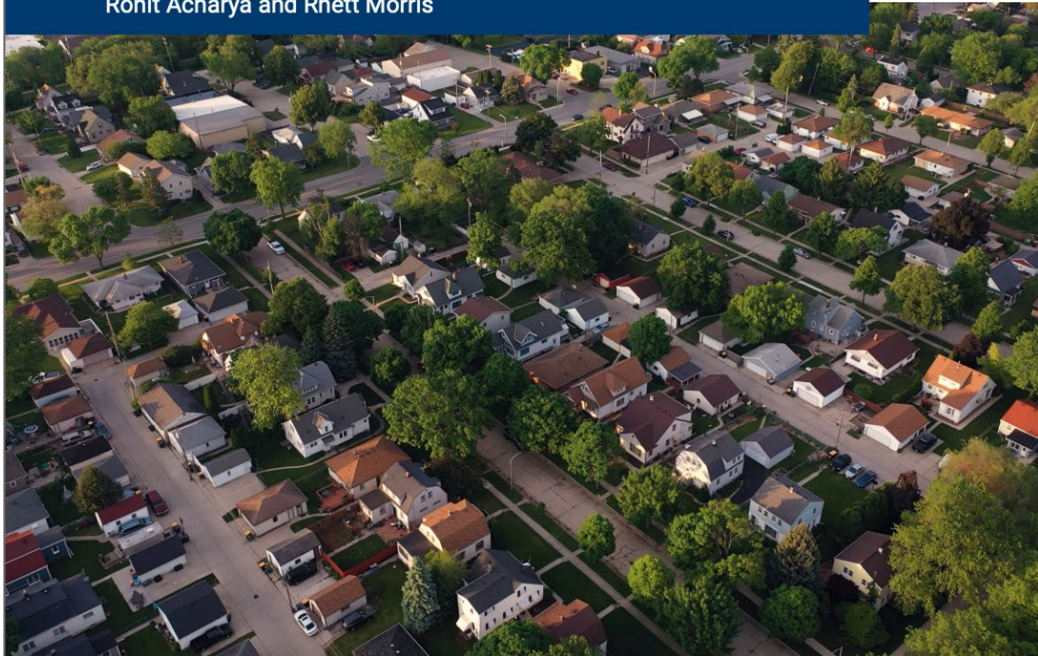
**TEACHFOR
AMERICA**

techstars

REDUCING POVERTY WITHOUT COMMUNITY DISPLACEMENT:

INDICATORS OF INCLUSIVE
PROSPERITY IN U.S.
NEIGHBORHOODS

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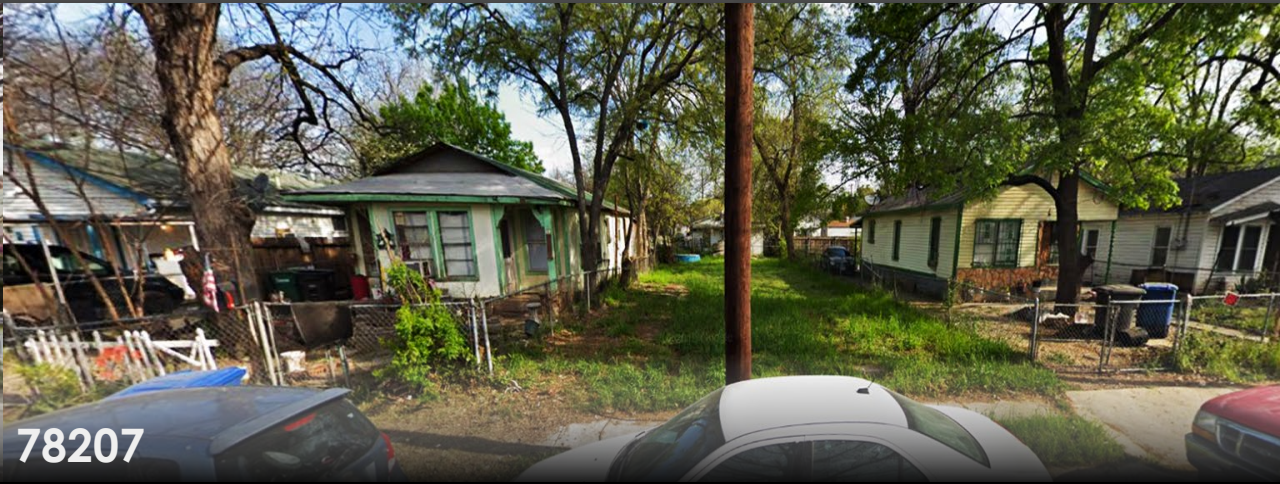
Philadelphia, PA 19130



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San Antonio, TX 78210



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Baton Rouge, LA 70808



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Neighborhoods with concentrated poverty

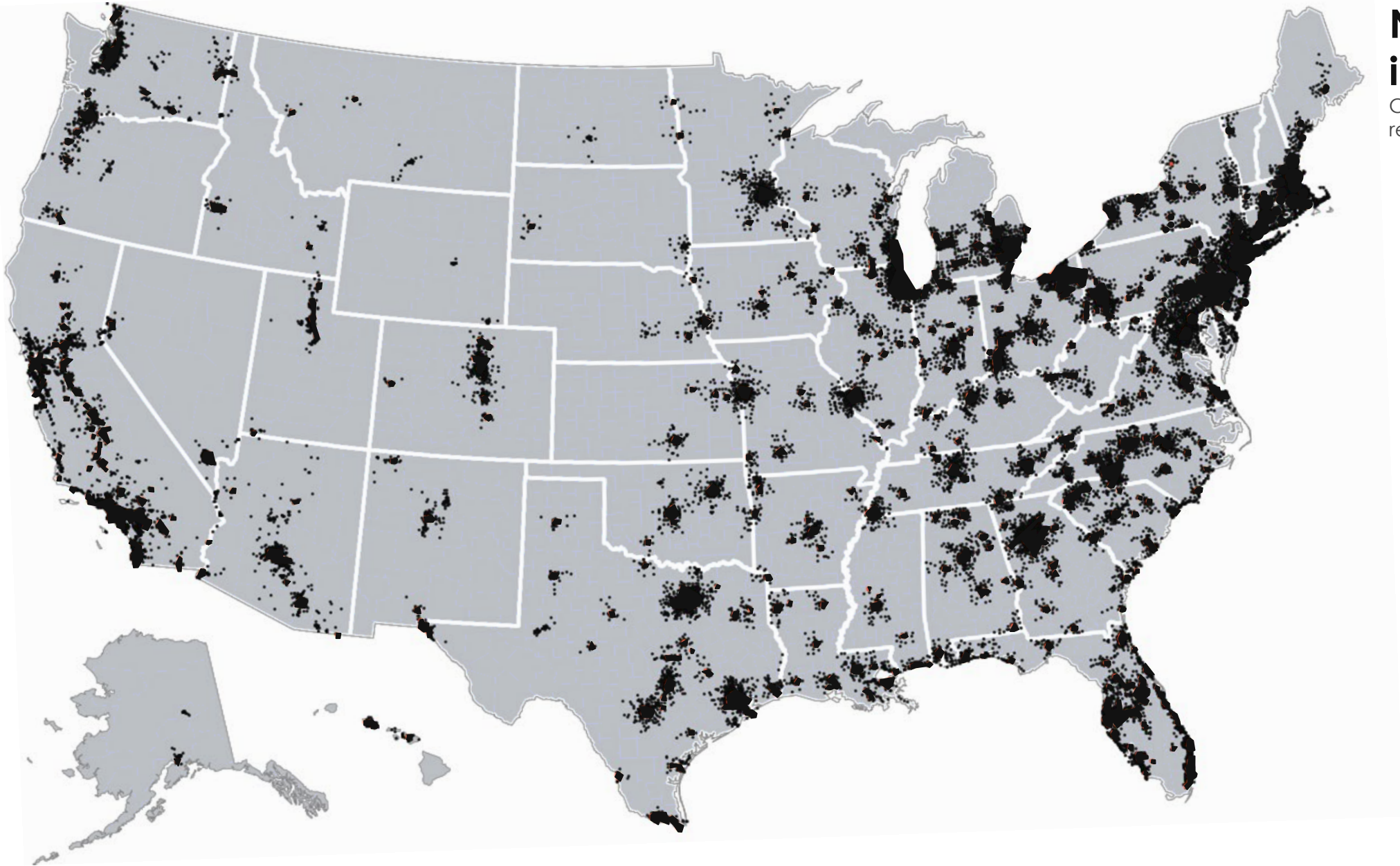


Neighborhoods

with concentrated poverty

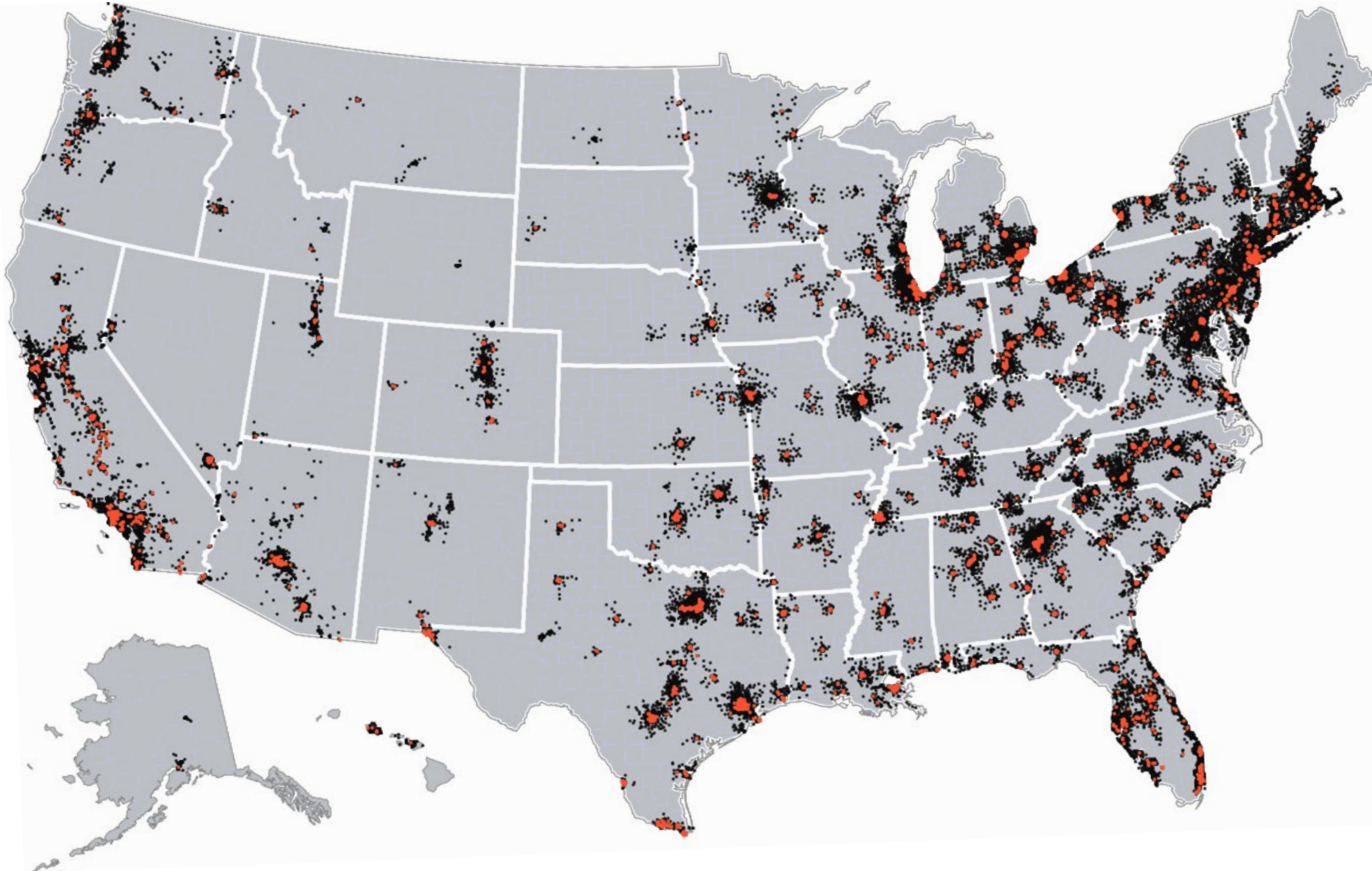
Census tracts where
30% or more of residents
live in poor households





Neighborhoods in U.S. cities

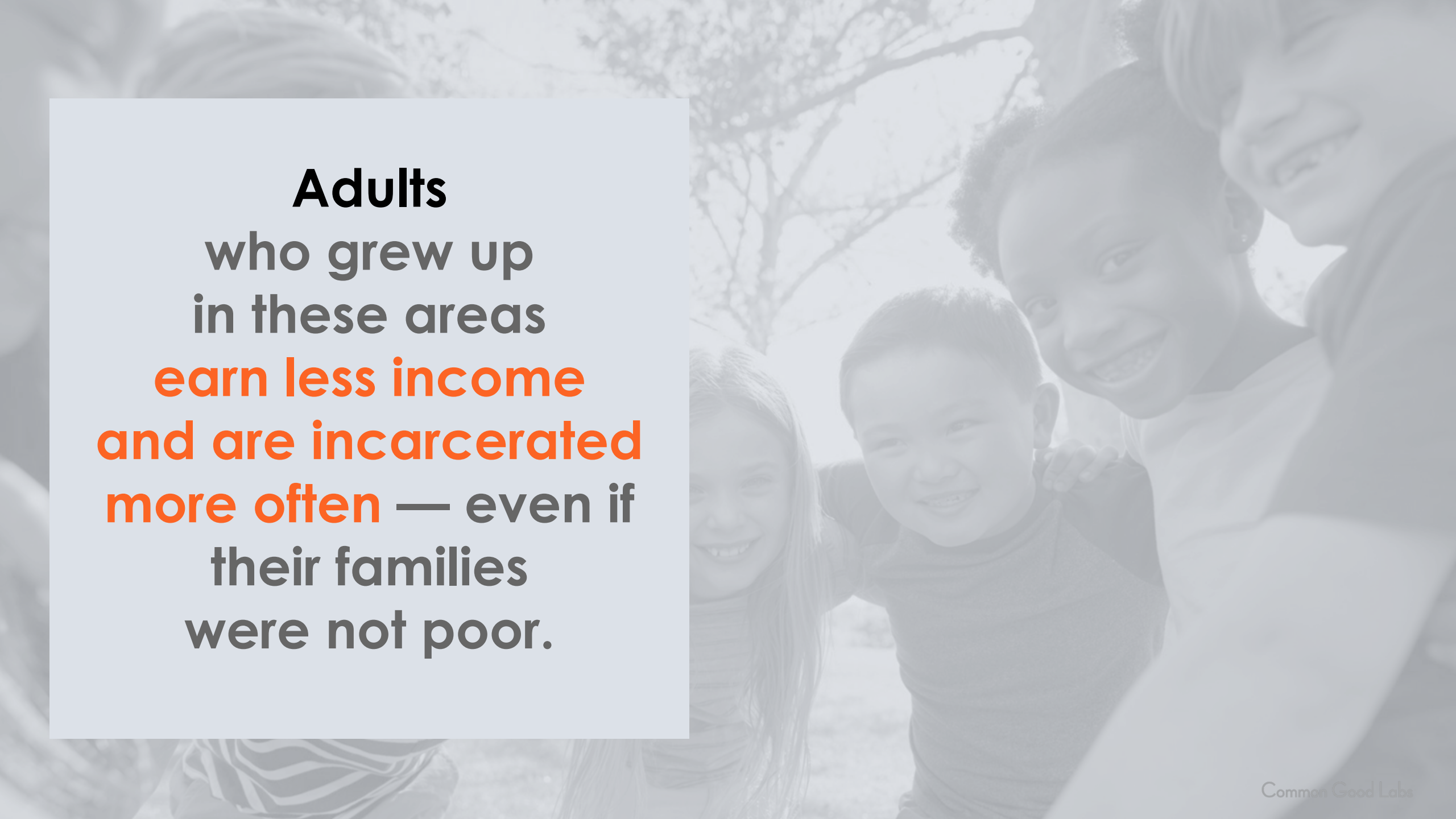
Census tracts with at least 1,000
residents per square mile



Neighborhoods in U.S. cities

Census tracts with at least 1,000 residents per square mile

Neighborhoods with concentrated poverty
30% or more of residents live in poor households

A faded, grayscale background image of a family of four smiling outdoors. A woman is on the right, smiling, with her hand on the shoulder of a young boy in the center. To the left of the boy is a young girl, also smiling. The background shows trees and a bright sky.

Adults
who grew up
in these areas
earn less income
and are incarcerated
more often — even if
their families
were not poor.

A group of diverse children, including a boy in the foreground and several girls behind him, are smiling and looking towards the camera. They are outdoors, with trees and foliage visible in the background. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent white box containing text.

Children
living in these
neighborhoods
are projected to
die 5.7 years earlier
than those in other
residential areas.

Opportunities:

New data on thousands of characteristics across every U.S. neighborhood has been released in the last decade.

New tools for conducting advanced analyses, including machine learning, are also available.

2000s



Better Waverly
Baltimore





Source: Google Maps.

2000s

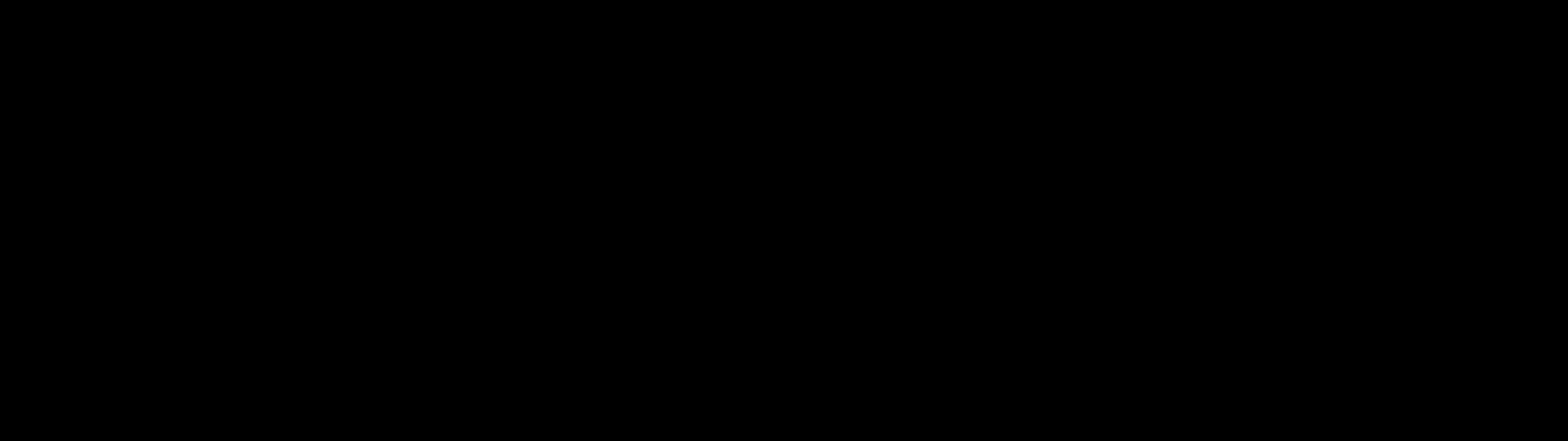
Scotlandville
Baton Rouge





2000s

Bronzeville
Chicago





2000s

Bronzeville
Chicago

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2016

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source: Google Maps.

Common Good Labs

We found **almost 200 neighborhoods with concentrated poverty** that changed in these ways from 2000 to 2015.

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**Large decrease
in poverty**

*Poverty fell at least 10
percentage points*

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**Preserved their
existing community**

*The number of people in
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**“Inclusive
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*High rates of residential
retention and increases in
home values and small
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**“Inclusive
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*High rates of residential
retention and increases in
home values and small
business lending*

What made **these neighborhoods
different from other low-income areas?**

Eight indicators separate the neighborhoods that reduced poverty and preserved their communities.

Positive economic growth



Lower homicide rates



Low risk of displacement



Higher homeownership rates



Less residential vacancy



Increased housing density



Greater rates of self employment

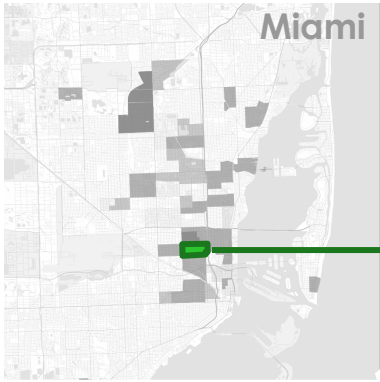
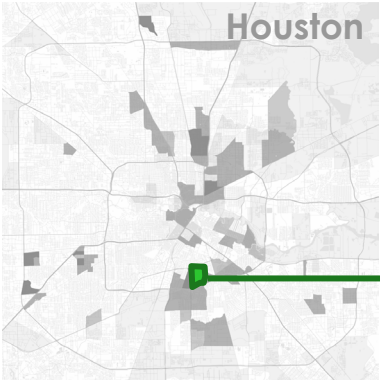


Presence of community organizations



Examples in neighborhoods that reduced poverty without community displacement

Examples in neighborhoods that reduced poverty without community displacement




Crestmont Park

Central Allapattah

East Kensington

	External indicators			Internal indicators				
	Positive economic growth	Lower homicide rates	Low risk of displacement	Higher home-ownership rates	Lower residential vacancy levels	Increased housing density	Greater self-employment	Presence of community organizations
Crestmont Park	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
Central Allapattah	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
East Kensington	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓

Examples in neighborhoods that reduced poverty without community displacement



	External indicators			Internal indicators				
	Positive economic growth	Lower homicide rates	Low risk of displacement	Higher home-ownership rates	Lower residential vacancy levels	Increased housing density	Greater self-employment	Presence of community organizations
Crestmont Park	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Central Allapattah	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
East Kensington	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓

“Necessary, but not sufficient”

Examples in neighborhoods that reduced poverty without community displacement



Crestmont Park



Central Allapattah



East Kensington

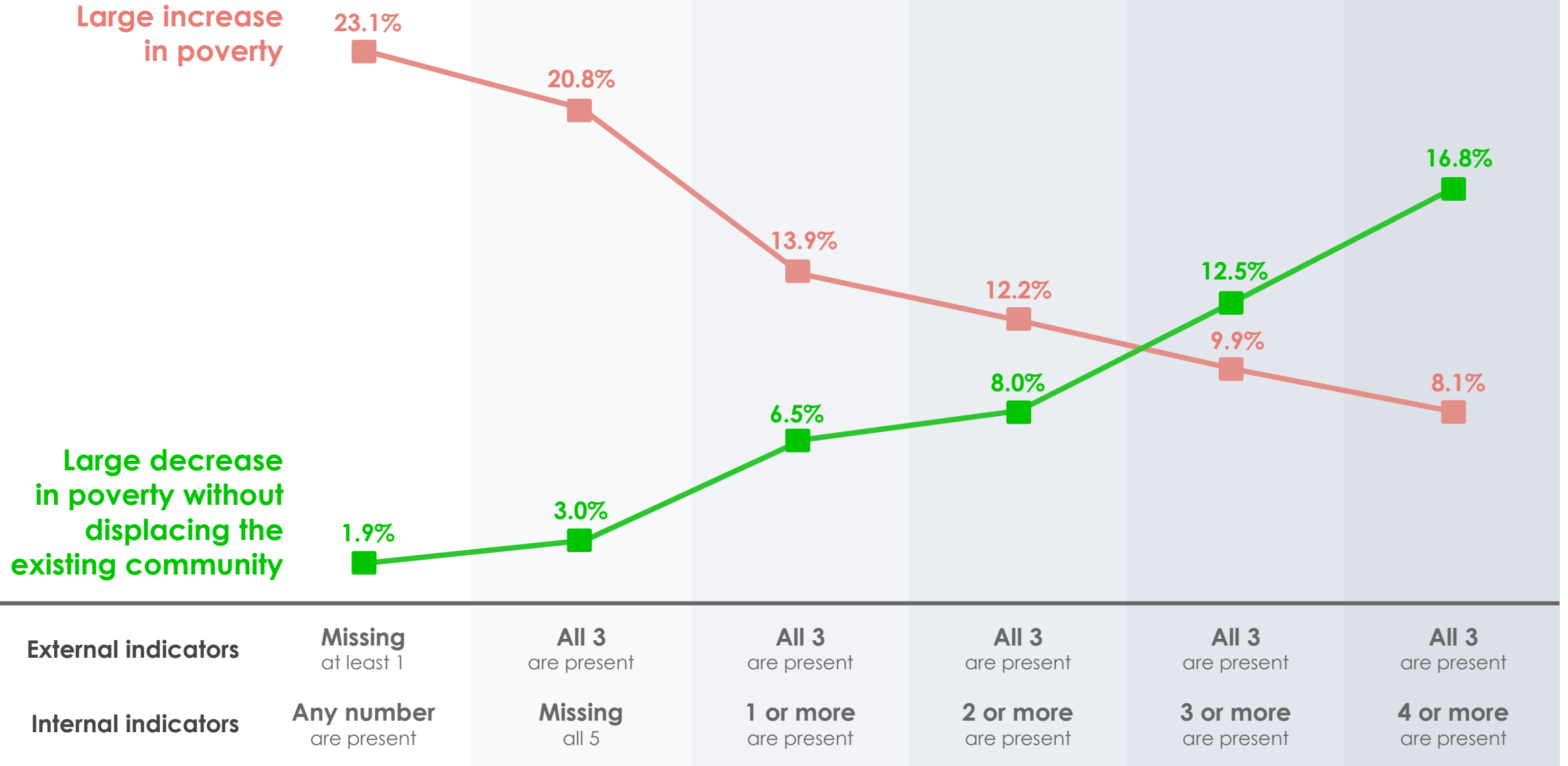
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Crestmont Park	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
Central Allapattah	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
East Kensington	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓

“Necessary, but not sufficient”

“Powerful when added together”

Prevalence of changes in neighborhoods with concentrated poverty

Prevalence of changes in neighborhoods with concentrated poverty



How can leaders use these indicators in individual neighborhoods?

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Eight indicators of inclusive prosperity

External indicators

Positive
economic growth

Lower
homicide rates

Low risk of
displacement

Internal indicators

Higher
homeownership rates

Lower
residential vacancy

Increased
housing density

Greater
self-employment

Presence of
community organizations

How can leaders use these indicators in individual neighborhoods?

Eight indicators of inclusive prosperity

External indicators

Positive economic growth

Lower homicide rates

Low risk of displacement

Internal indicators

Higher homeownership rates

Lower residential vacancy

Increased housing density

Greater self-employment

Presence of community organizations

We are launching pilot programs in U.S. cities to **give civic leaders neighborhood-level data** on these indicators.