



UPWARD MOBILITY INITIATIVE

Upward Mobility Framework: Metrics for Chicago Civic Club's 6-County Region

REWARDING WORK

Financial security

Learn more about this predictor and promising policy interventions

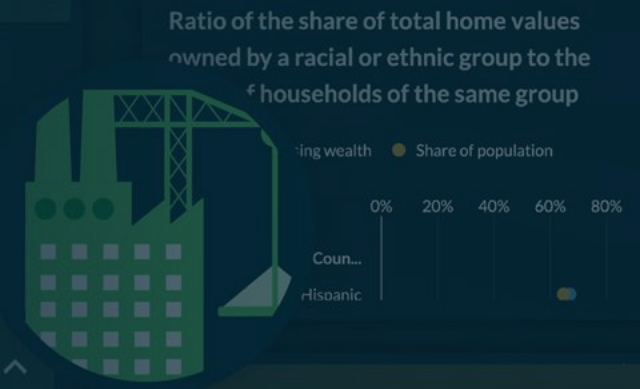
Share of adults with debt collection

Select between 1 and 6 communities

Search for any county or any city with a population greater than 75,000 in the US.

Search for the name of a city or a county

Chart

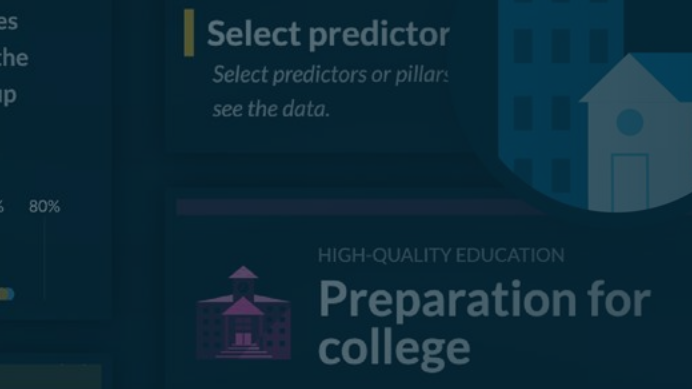


RESPONSIVE AND JUST GOVERNANCE

Descriptive representation

Learn more about this predictor and promising policy interventions

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



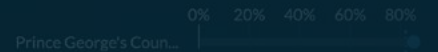
Preparation for college

Learn more about this predictor and promising policy interventions

Share of 19- and 20-year-olds with a high school diploma

Share of adults ages 25 to 54 who are employed

Share National median



REWARDING WORK

Employment opportunities

Expand This Card

Share of adults ages 25 to 54 who are employed



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UPWARD MOBILITY FRAMEWORK

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The Urban Institute's evidence-based foundation for community efforts to expand prosperity and narrow racial inequities.

PILLARS



PREDICTORS

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



Chicago Civic Club's 6-County Region:

- Cook County
- Lake County
- DuPage County
- Kane County
- Will County
- McHenry County



Rewarding Work

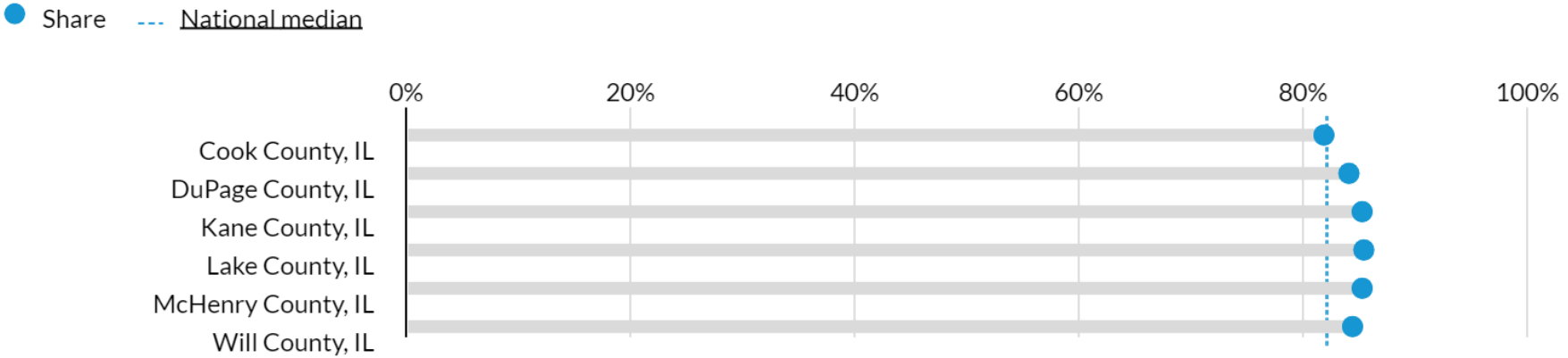


Employment opportunities

Share of adults ages 25 to 54 who are employed

This metric is comparable with the employment-to-population ratio used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.](#)



Sources and Notes

US Census Bureau's 2022 1-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (via [IPUMS](#)); [Missouri Census Data Center Geocorr 2022: Geographic Correspondence Engine](#). (Time period: 2022)

When a category is selected, the value for the "All" group may differ from the overall value shown when no category is selected. This is because category values may be derived from alternate data sources or calculation methods.

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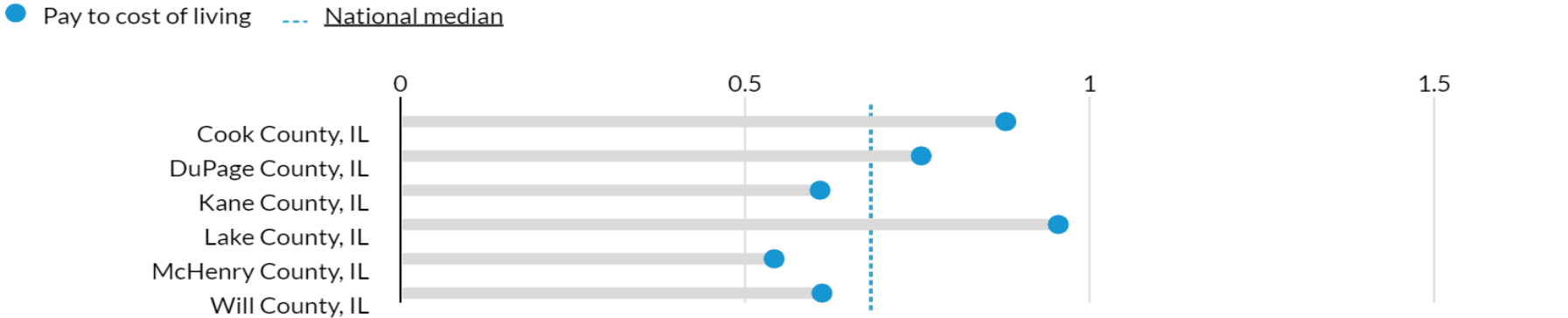
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Jobs paying living wages

Pay on an average job compared with the cost of living

The metric is computed by dividing the earnings for an average job in a community by the cost of basic expenses for a family of three (1 adult and 2 children) in that community. Values greater than 1 indicate that the average job pays more than the cost of living, and values less than 1 suggest the average job pays less.

[Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.](#)



Sources and Notes

US Bureau of Labor Statistics [Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages](#) (QCEW) data, 2022; Massachusetts Institute of Technology [Living Wage Calculator](#), 2022. (Time period: 2022)

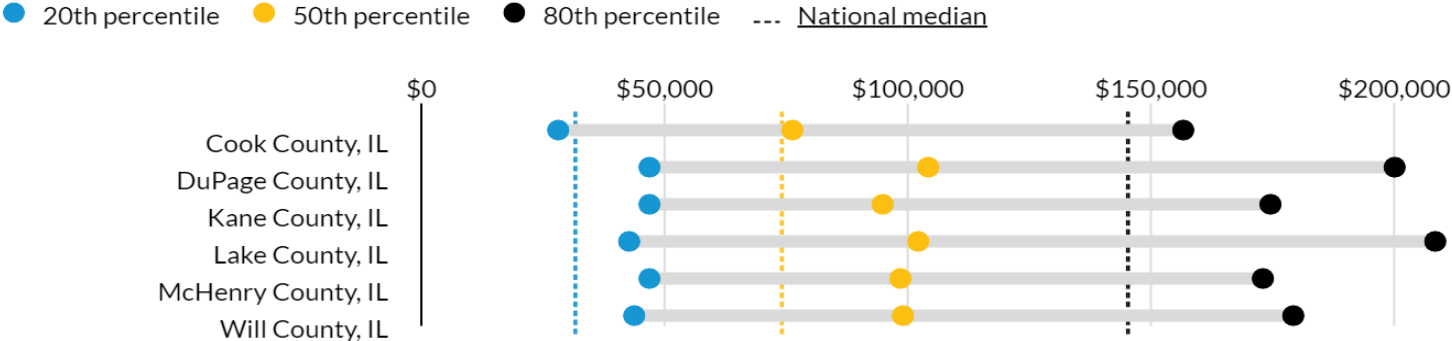
The confidence interval for this metric is not available because the underlying data lack the variation needed to calculate it. When a category is selected, the value for the "All" group may differ from the overall value shown when no category is selected. This is because category values may be derived from alternate data sources or calculation methods. City data are not available for this metric.

Opportunities for income

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

This metric captures the financial resources available to low-, middle-, and high-income households. The three levels help a community track how much and for whom incomes are changing, and whether incomes are rising for everyone or predominantly for those with higher incomes. To identify income percentiles, all households are ranked by income from lowest to highest in the community.

[Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.](#)



Sources and Notes

US Census Bureau's 2022 1-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (via IPUMS); [Missouri Census Data Center Geocorr 2022](#): Geographic Correspondence Engine. (Time Period: 2022)

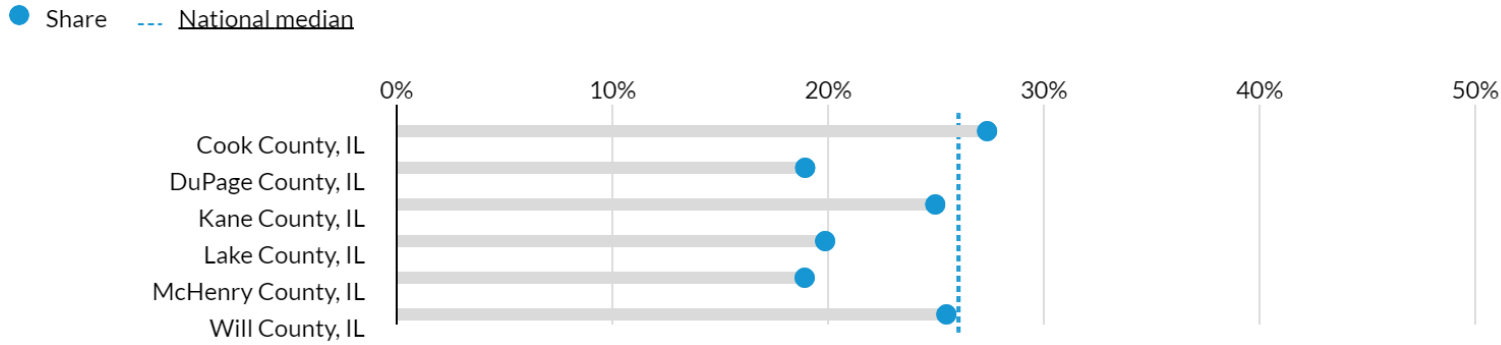
The 20th percentile reflects the poorest 20 percent of households in a community. The 50th percentile is the median household income, with half of households earning less and half earning more than households at this income level. The 80th percentile reflects the richest 20 percent of households. When a category is selected, the value for the "All" group may differ from the overall value shown when no category is selected. This is because category values may be derived from alternate data sources or calculation methods.

Financial security

Share of adults with debt in collections

This measure captures the share of adults with a credit bureau record that has progressed from being past due to being in collections. Debt in collections includes past-due credit lines that have been closed and charged off on the creditor's books and unpaid bills reported to the credit bureaus that the creditor is attempting to collect.

Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.



Sources and Notes

2022 credit bureau data from Urban Institute's [Debt in America](#) feature. (Time period: 2022)

This measure is calculated slightly differently for counties and cities. For counties, it reflects residents with credit bureau records who have debt in collections. For cities, it captures residents with credit bureau records who have debt in collections, as well as residents with delinquent debt (debt that is more than 60 days past due) or derogatory debt (debt that is more than 180 days past due). When a category is selected, the value for the "All" group may differ from the overall value shown when no category is selected. This is because category values may be derived from alternate data sources or calculation methods.

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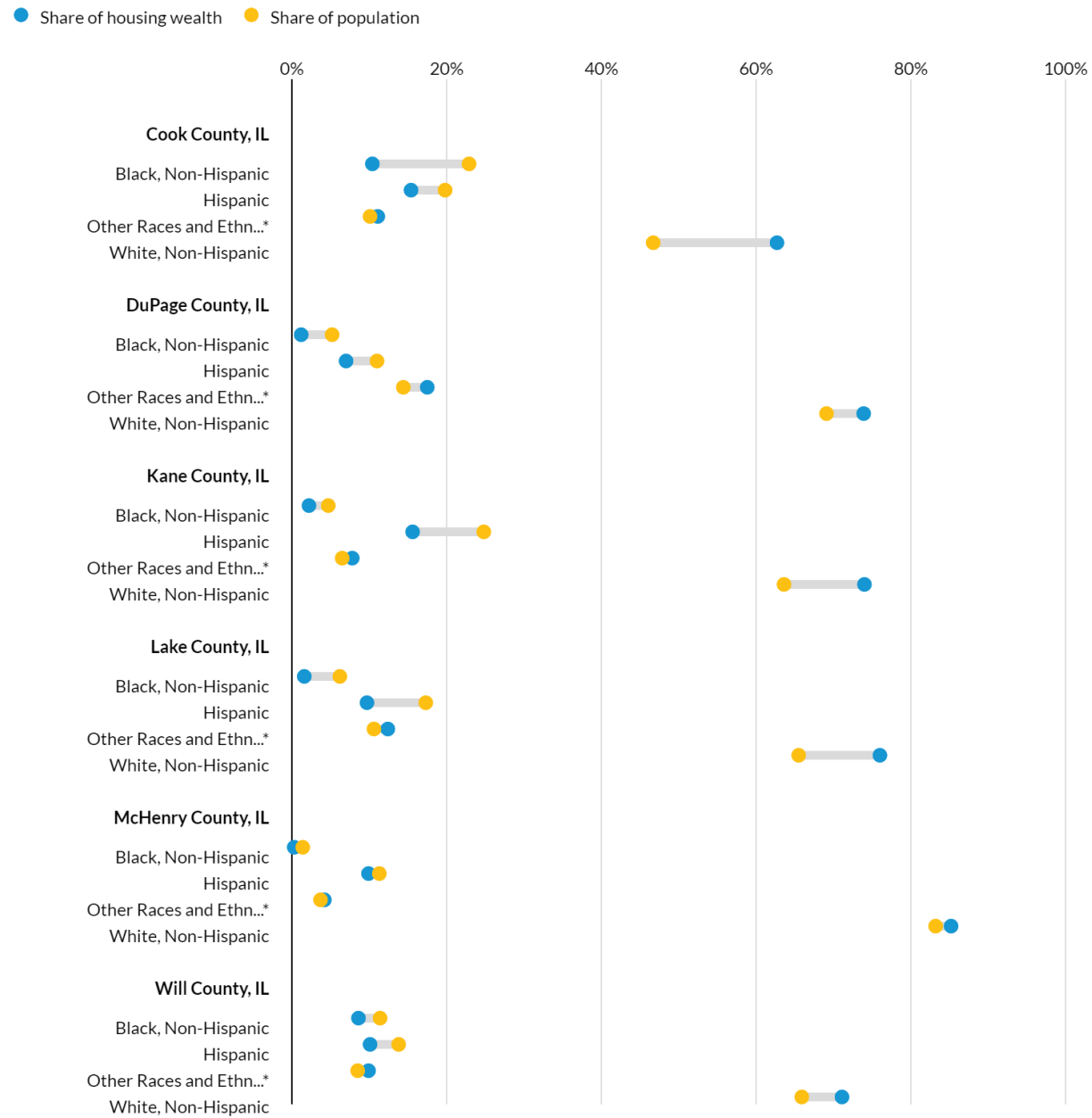


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Wealth-building opportunities

Ratio of the share of total home values owned by a racial or ethnic group to the share of households of the same group

This metric reflects the structural inequities in access to wealth among different racial and ethnic groups. Home value is based on the primary residence home and is self-reported. This metric does not account for the extent of mortgage debt, and does not account for other important demographic variations, such as differences in age composition across racial and ethnic groups. As such, this metric may not fully reflect the size of the housing wealth gap.



High-Quality Education

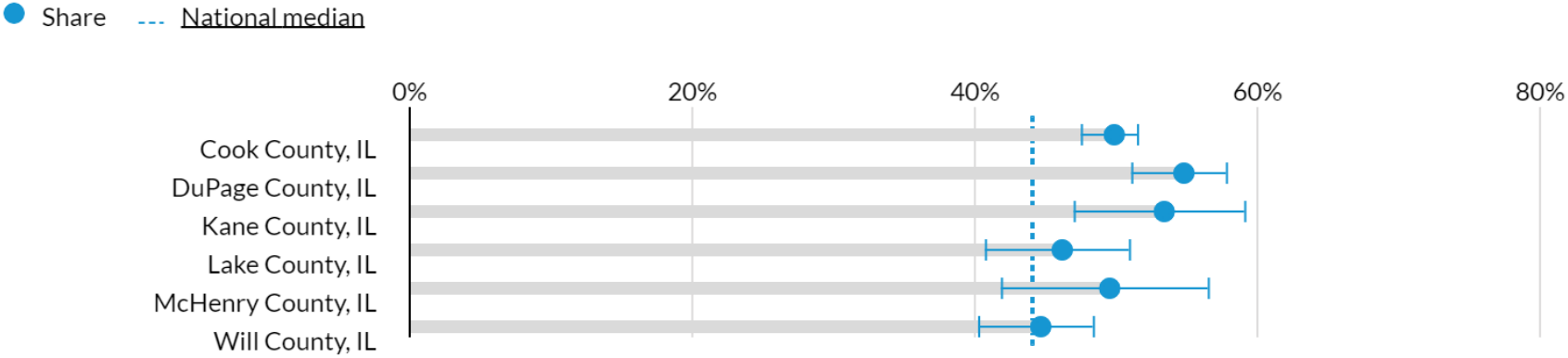


Access to preschool

Share of 3- and 4-year-old children enrolled in nursery school or preschool

This metric reflects enrollment in nursery or preschool as reported by parents.

[Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.](#)



Sources and Notes

US Census Bureau's 2021 5-Year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (via [IPUMS](#)); [Missouri Census Data Center Geocorr 2022: Geographic Correspondence Engine](#). (Time period: 2017-2021)

A small share of 4-year-olds are enrolled in kindergarten, and we include them in this calculation. When a category is selected, the value for the "All" group may differ from the overall value shown when no category is selected. This is because category values may be derived from alternate data sources or calculation methods.

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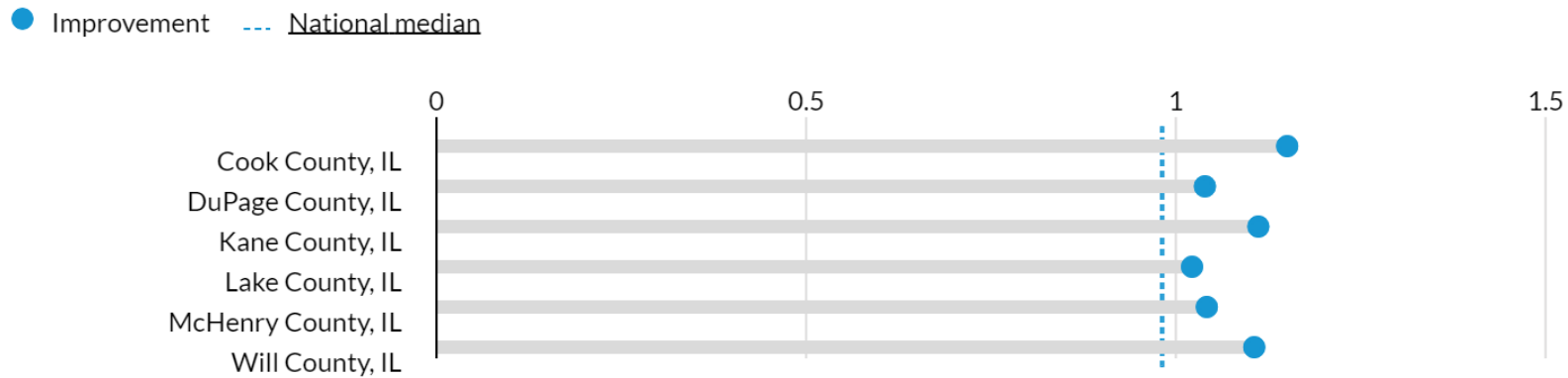
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Effective public education

Average annual improvement in English Language Arts

This metric reports the average per year improvement in English Language Arts (reading comprehension and written expression) among public school students between the third and eighth grades. Assessments are normalized such that typical learning growth is roughly one grade level a year.

[Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.](#)



Sources and Notes

[Stanford Education Data Archive](#), SY 2017-2018 (Version 4.1; Reardon, S. F. et al. 2021) (Time period: School Year 2017-2018)

A value of 1 indicates a community's students are learning at an average rate, below 1 is slower than average, and above 1 is faster than average. When a category is selected, the value for the "All" group may differ from the overall value shown when no category is selected. This is because category values may be derived from alternate data sources or calculation methods.

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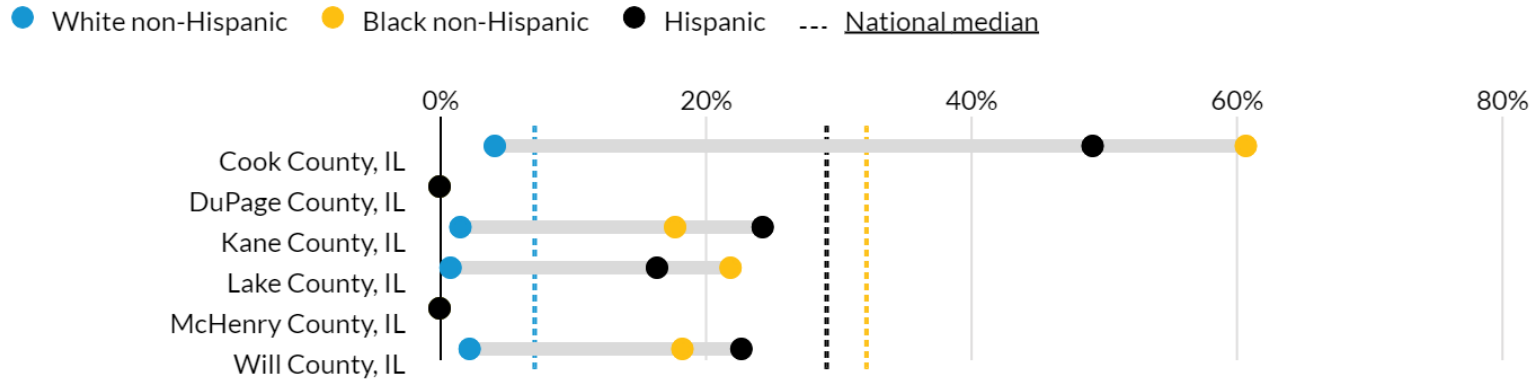
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School economic diversity

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

This set of metrics is constructed separately for each racial or ethnic group. It reports the share of students attending schools in which more than 20 percent of students come from households with incomes at or below the federal poverty level.

[Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.](#)



Sources and Notes

National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), SY 2020–2021; Urban Institute Modeled Estimates of Poverty in Schools (via Education Data Portal v. 0.21.0, Urban Institute, under ODC Attribution License). (Time period: School Year 2020–2021)

The confidence interval for this metric is not available because the underlying data lack the variation needed to calculate it.

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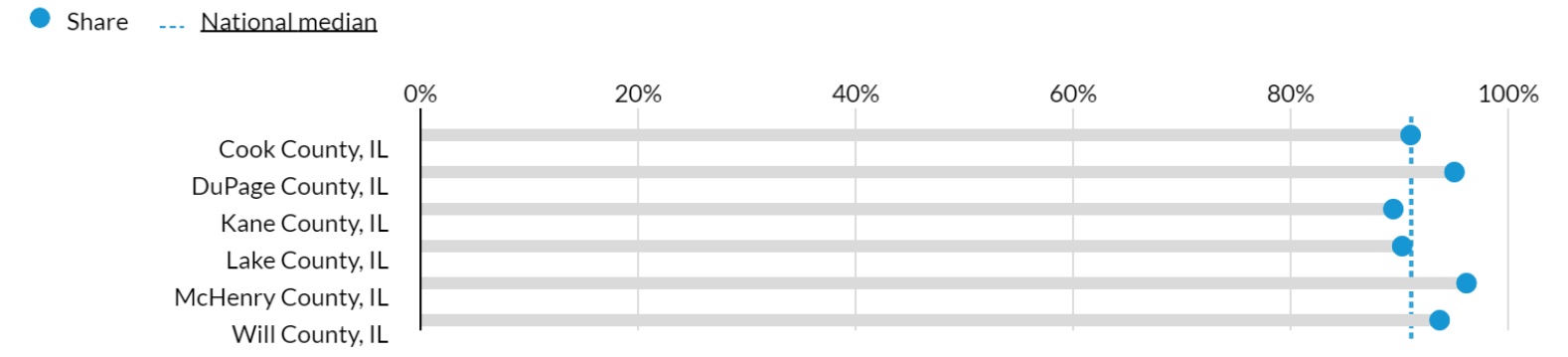
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Preparation for college

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

Diverse educational pathways, such as adult education programs or GED completion, allow people outside this age range to complete high school. However, students traditionally complete high school around ages 18 and 19, so focusing on this group allows us to evaluate the success of the traditional K-12 educational model and capture when most young adults enter the labor market or higher education. High school degree refers to high school graduation or completion of GED for this age group.

[Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.](#)



Sources and Notes

US Census Bureau's 2021 5-Year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (via [IPUMS](#)); [Missouri Census Data Center Geocorr 2022](#); [Geographic Correspondence Engine](#). (Time period: 2017-2021)

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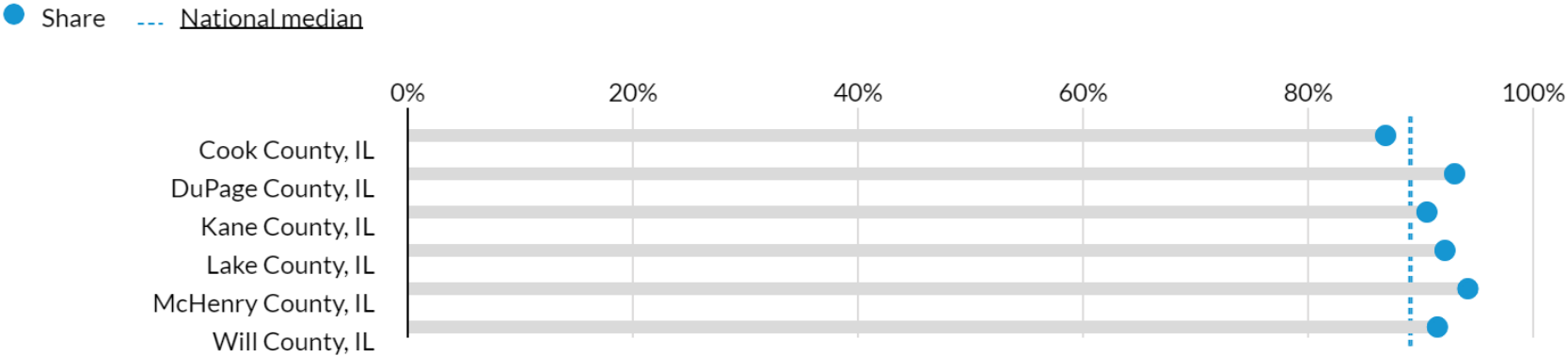


Digital access

Share of households with a computer and broadband internet subscription in the home

This metric reflects a community's digital divide in in-home access to the internet. A computer includes a desktop, laptop, smartphone, or tablet. Broadband internet includes DSL, cable modem, cellular data, or fiber.

[Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.](#)



Sources and Notes

US Census Bureau's 2022 5-Year [American Community Survey](#). (Time period: 2018-2022)

When a category is selected, the value for the "All" group may differ from the overall value shown when no category is selected. This is because category values may be derived from alternate data sources or calculation methods.

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Opportunity-Rich & Inclusive Neighborhoods

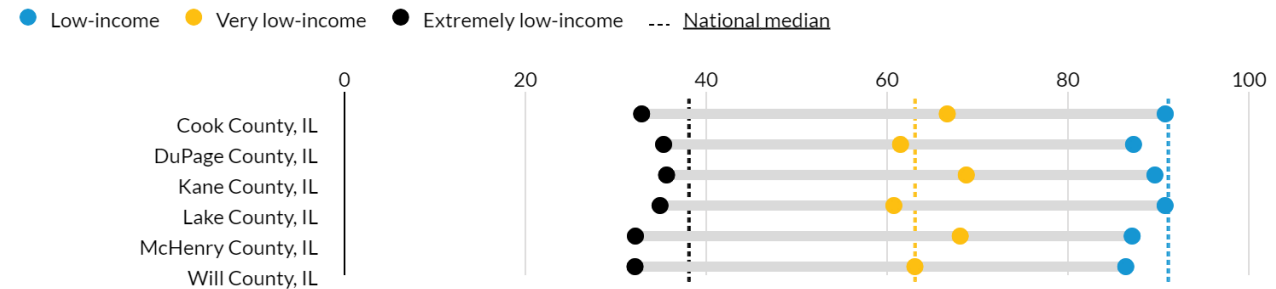


Housing affordability

Number of affordable and available housing units per 100 households with low, very low, and extremely low incomes

This metric reports the number of housing units that are affordable and available for every 100 households with low incomes (below 80 percent of area median income, or AMI), every 100 households with very low incomes (below 50 percent of AMI), and every 100 households with extremely low incomes (below 30 percent of AMI). It includes owners and renters. Values below 100 suggest the housing stock does not meet the need.

[Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.](#)



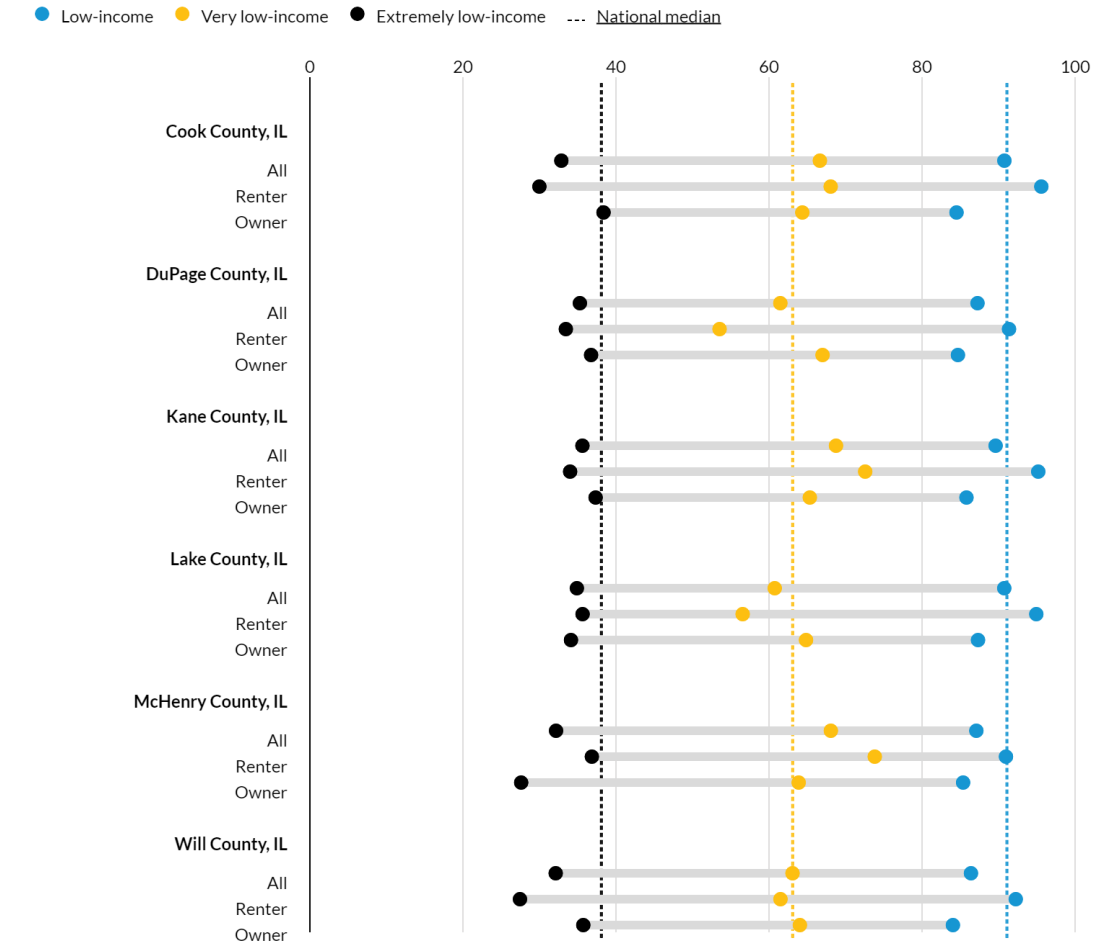
Sources and Notes

US Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Policy Development and Research [Fair Market Rents and Income Limits](#), FY 2022; US Census Bureau's 2022 1-Year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (via [JPUMS](#)); MCDC [Geocorr 2022: Geographic Correspondence Engine](#). (Time period: 2022)

Housing units are defined as affordable if the monthly costs do not exceed 30 percent of a household's monthly income. Affordability addresses whether the housing stock would be sufficient if units were allocated solely to people who could afford them, regardless of whether they are currently occupied by a household that could afford the unit. A unit is affordable and available at a given income level if it (1) meets our definition of affordable for that income level and (2) is either vacant or occupied by a renter or owner with the same or a lower income. Income groups are defined for a local family of four.

The confidence interval for this metric is not available because the underlying data lack the variation needed to calculate it. When a category is selected, the value for the "All" group may differ from the overall value shown when no category is selected. This is because category values may be derived from alternate data sources or calculation methods.

Disaggregated by Tenure

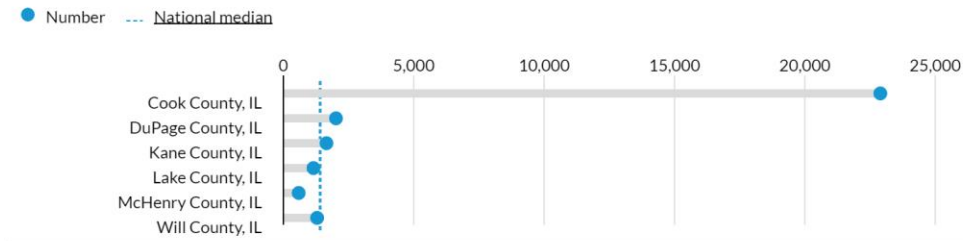


Housing stability

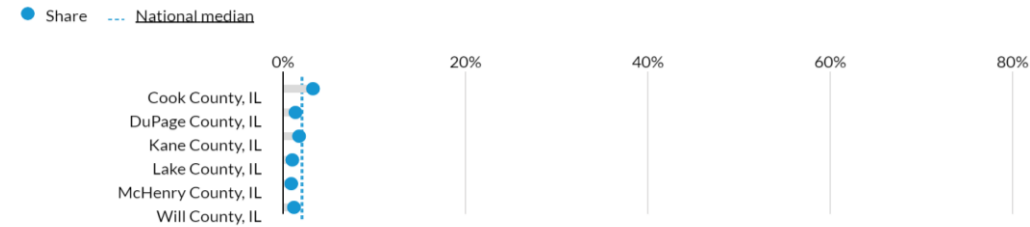
Number of public-school children who are ever homeless during the school year

The number of students experiencing homelessness is based on the number of children (age 3 through 12th grade) who are enrolled in public schools and reported by local education agencies as having one of the following as their primary nighttime residence at any time during a school year: a shelter, transitional housing, or awaiting foster care placement; unsheltered (e.g., a car, park, campground, temporary trailer, or abandoned building); a hotel or motel, because of the lack of alternative, adequate accommodations; or in other people's housing because of a loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason.

[Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.](#)



Share of public-school children who are ever homeless during the school year



Sources and Notes

US Department of Education Local Education Agency data, SY 2021 - 2022 (via [EDFacts Homeless Students Enrolled](#)). (Time period: School Years 2021 - 2022)

When a category is selected, the value for the "All" group may differ from the overall value shown when no category is selected. This is because category values may be derived from alternate data sources or calculation methods.

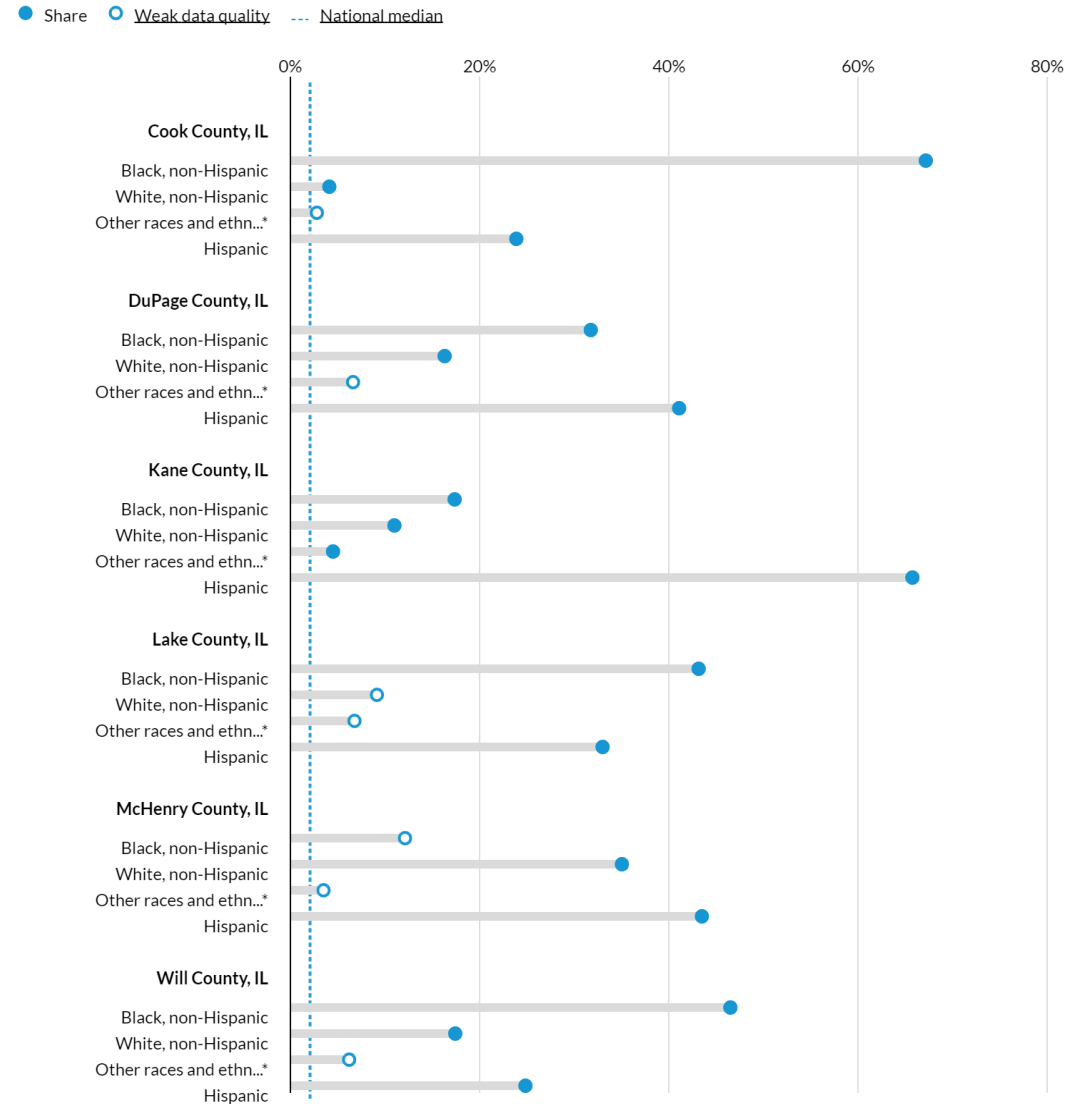
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Of public-school children who experienced homeless during the school year, the share by Race/Ethnicity

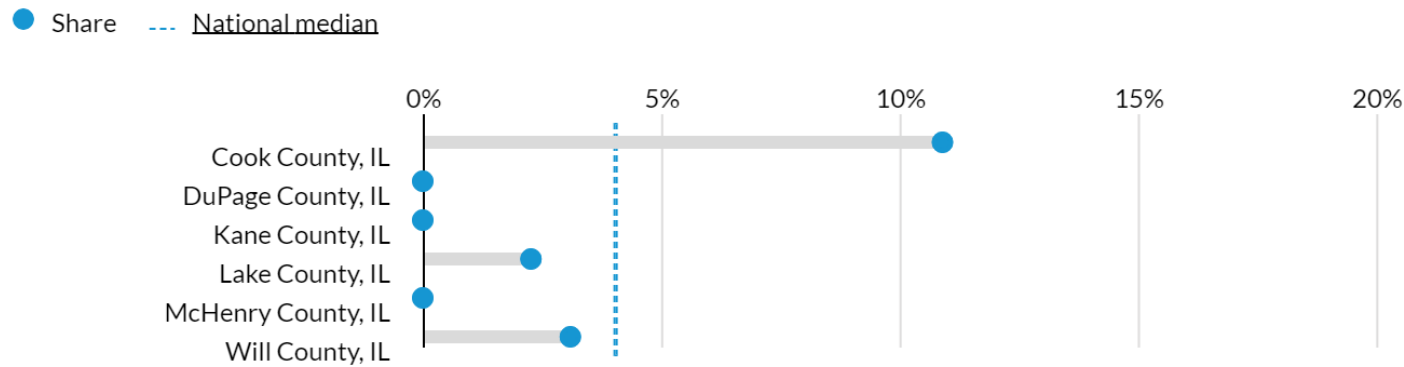


Economic inclusion

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

A high-poverty neighborhood is a census tract where more than 40 percent of residents live in poverty, meaning their income (before taxes and excluding capital gains or noncash benefits) is below their poverty threshold. Poverty thresholds are defined by the US Census Bureau and vary by the size of the family and age of its members, but do not vary geographically. They are updated for inflation.

[Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.](#)



Sources and Notes

US Census Bureau's 2021 1-Year [American Community Survey](#). (Time period: 2021)

The confidence interval for this metric is not available because the underlying data lack the variation needed to calculate it. When a category is selected, the value for the "All" group may differ from the overall value shown when no category is selected. This is because category values may be derived from alternate data sources or calculation methods.

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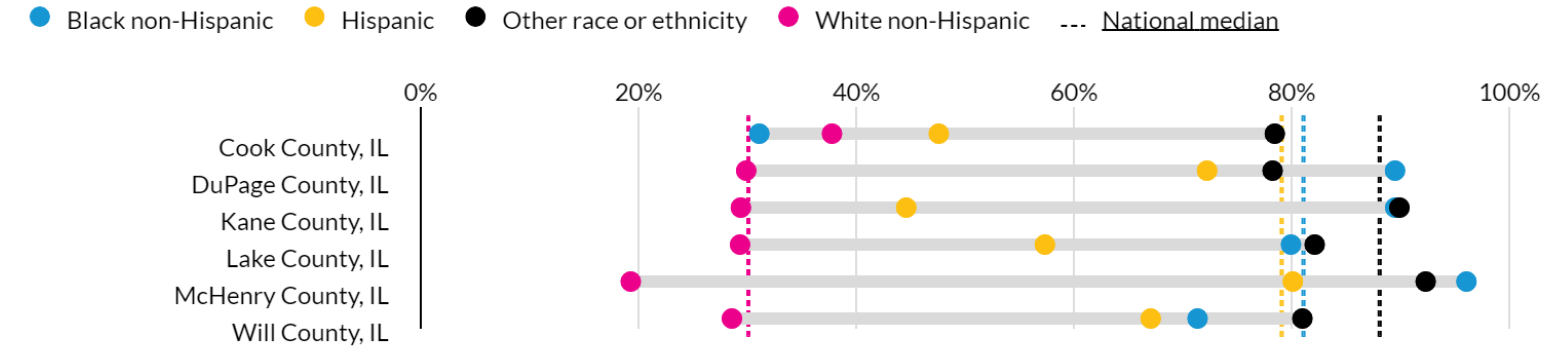
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Racial diversity

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

This set of metrics is constructed separately for each racial or ethnic group and reports the average share of that group's neighbors who are members of other racial or ethnic groups. It reports the shares of people who are Black or Latinx in the census tract of the average white person, the shares of people who are white or Latinx in the census tract of the average Black person, and the shares of people who are Black or white in the census tract of the average Latinx person. A higher value indicates greater exposure to people of different races and ethnicities.

[Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.](#)



Sources and Notes

US Census Bureau's 2021 5-Year [American Community Survey](#). (Time period: 2017-2021)

The confidence interval for this metric is not available because the underlying data lack the variation needed to calculate it.

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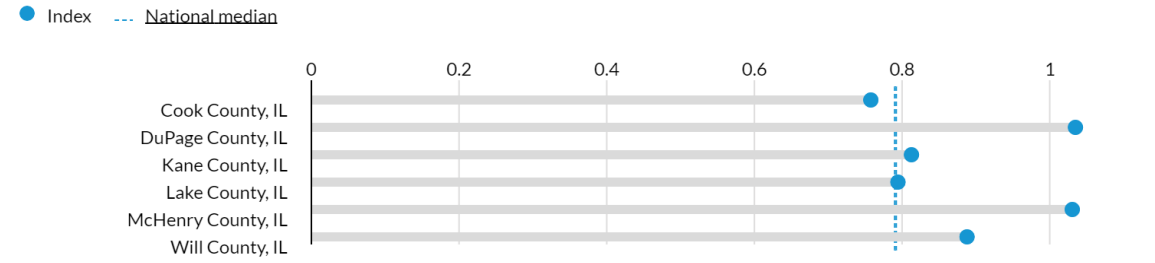
Upward Mobility Initiative

Social capital

Economic connectedness index

Economic connectedness measures the extent to which people with low socioeconomic status and people with high socioeconomic status are friends with each other, as measured through connections on Facebook. Put another way, it captures community members' exposure to people with different levels of social capital. Specifically, the economic connectedness metric is twice the average share of high-socioeconomic-status friends (i.e., individuals from households ranked in the top half of all income-earning households) among low-socioeconomic-status individuals (i.e., those from households ranked in the lower half of all income-earning households) in a given community.

[Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.](#)



Sources and Notes

Opportunity Insights' Social Capital Atlas, 2022. (Time period: 2022)

An economic connectedness measure of 1 represents a community that is perfectly integrated across socioeconomic status, with half of all low-socioeconomic status individuals' friends having high socioeconomic status. The confidence interval for this metric is not available because the underlying data lack the variation needed to calculate it.

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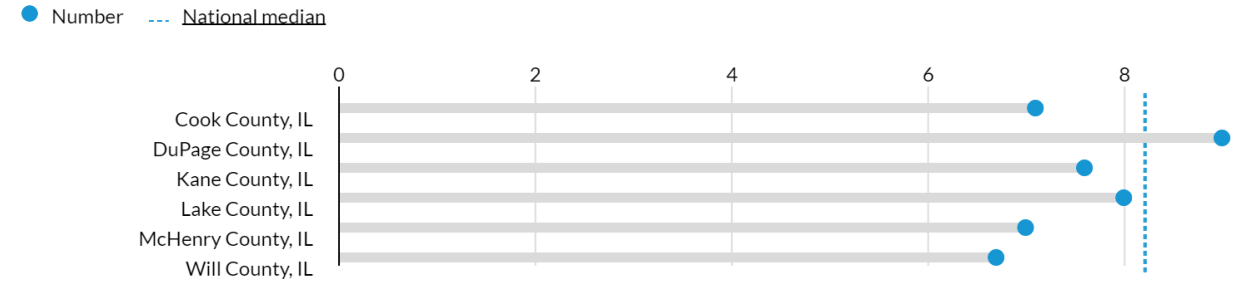


Social capital

Number of membership associations per 10,000 people

This metric measures the number of membership associations (as self-reported by businesses and organizations) per 10,000 people in a community. It captures the total number and type of membership associations in all counties in the US (e.g., civic organizations, bowling centers, golf clubs, fitness centers, sports organizations, religious organizations, political organizations, labor organizations, business organizations, and professional organizations).

[Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.](#)



Sources and Notes

US Census Bureau's [County Business Patterns Survey](#), 2021 and [Population Estimation Program](#), 2021; [Missouri Census Data Center Geocorr 2022: Geographic Correspondence Engine](#). (Time period: 2021)

The confidence interval for this metric is not available because the underlying data lack the variation needed to calculate it.

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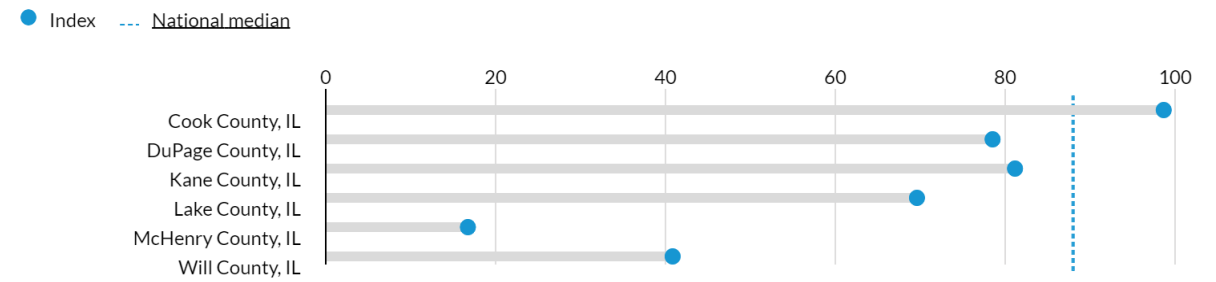


Transportation access

Transit trips index

This index captures the average number of public transit trips taken annually by an average household earning 80 percent of the area median income for a community's region. These households have the regional average household size and average number of commuters per household. The region is defined as the census core-based statistical area. The number is percentile-ranked nationally with values ranging from 0 to 100.

[Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.](#)



Sources and Notes

Center for Neighborhood Technology's [Housing and Transportation Affordability Index](#), 2019. (Time period: 2019)
A higher value indicates that a greater number of households use public transit. The confidence interval for this metric is not available because the underlying data lack the variation needed to calculate it. When a category is selected, the value for the "All" group may differ from the overall value shown when no category is selected. This is because category values may be derived from alternate data sources or calculation methods.

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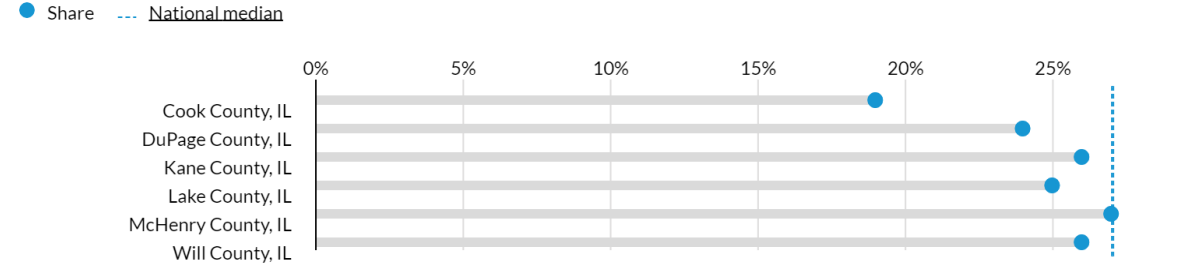


Transportation access

Share of income spent on transportation

This metric is the percentage of income spent on transportation among an average household earning 80 percent of the area median income for a community's region. These households also have the regional average household size and average number of commuters per household. The region is the census core-based statistical area.

[Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.](#)



Sources and Notes

Center for Neighborhood Technology Housing and Transportation (H+T) Affordability Index, 2019. (Time period: 2019)
A higher value indicates a household spends a greater share of income on transportation. The confidence interval for this metric is not available because the underlying data lack the variation needed to calculate it. When a category is selected, the value for the "All" group may differ from the overall value shown when no category is selected. This is because category values may be derived from alternate data sources or calculation methods.

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Healthy Environment & Access to Good Health Care

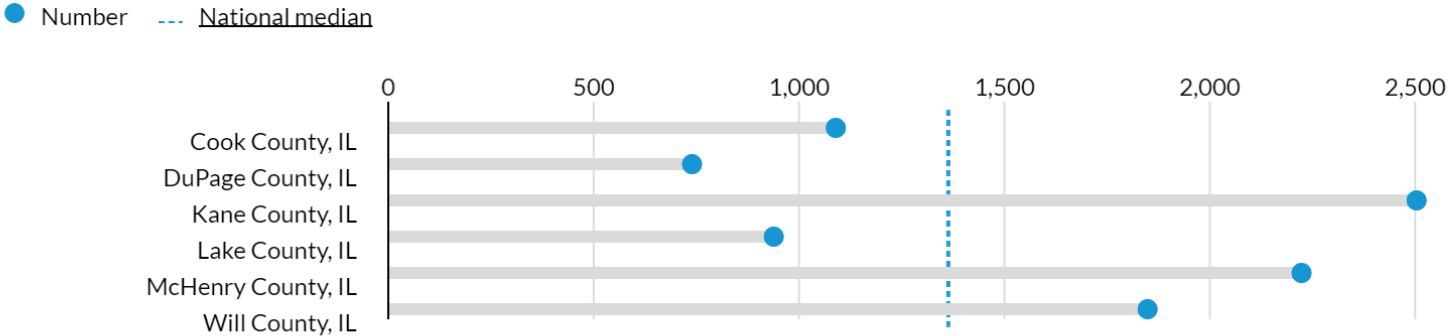


Access to health services

Number of people per primary care physician

This metric represents the number of people served for each primary care physician in a community. It assumes the population is equally distributed across physicians and does not account for actual physician patient load. Primary care physicians include practicing nonfederal physicians (MDs and DOs) under age 75 specializing in general practice medicine, family medicine, internal medicine, and pediatrics.

[Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.](#)



Sources and Notes

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resources File (AHRF), 2021 (using 2021-2022, 2022-2023 files) (using American Medical Association Physician Masterfile). (Time period: 2021)

The metric excludes nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and other primary care providers who are not physicians. A value of 0 means the community has no primary care physicians. The confidence interval for this metric is not available because the underlying data lack the variation needed to calculate it. City data are not available for this metric.

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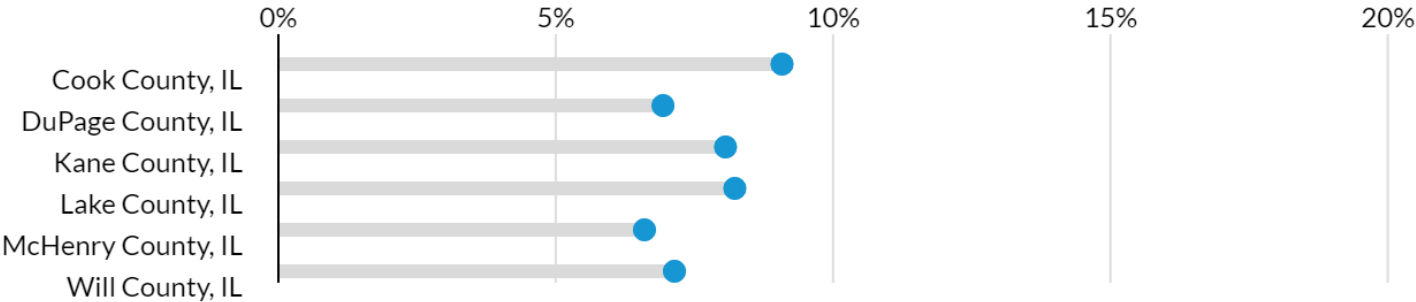
Neonatal health

Share of infants with low birth weight

This metric reflects the share of infants born weighing fewer than 5 pounds 8 ounces (or 2,500 grams) out of all live births.

Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.

● Share



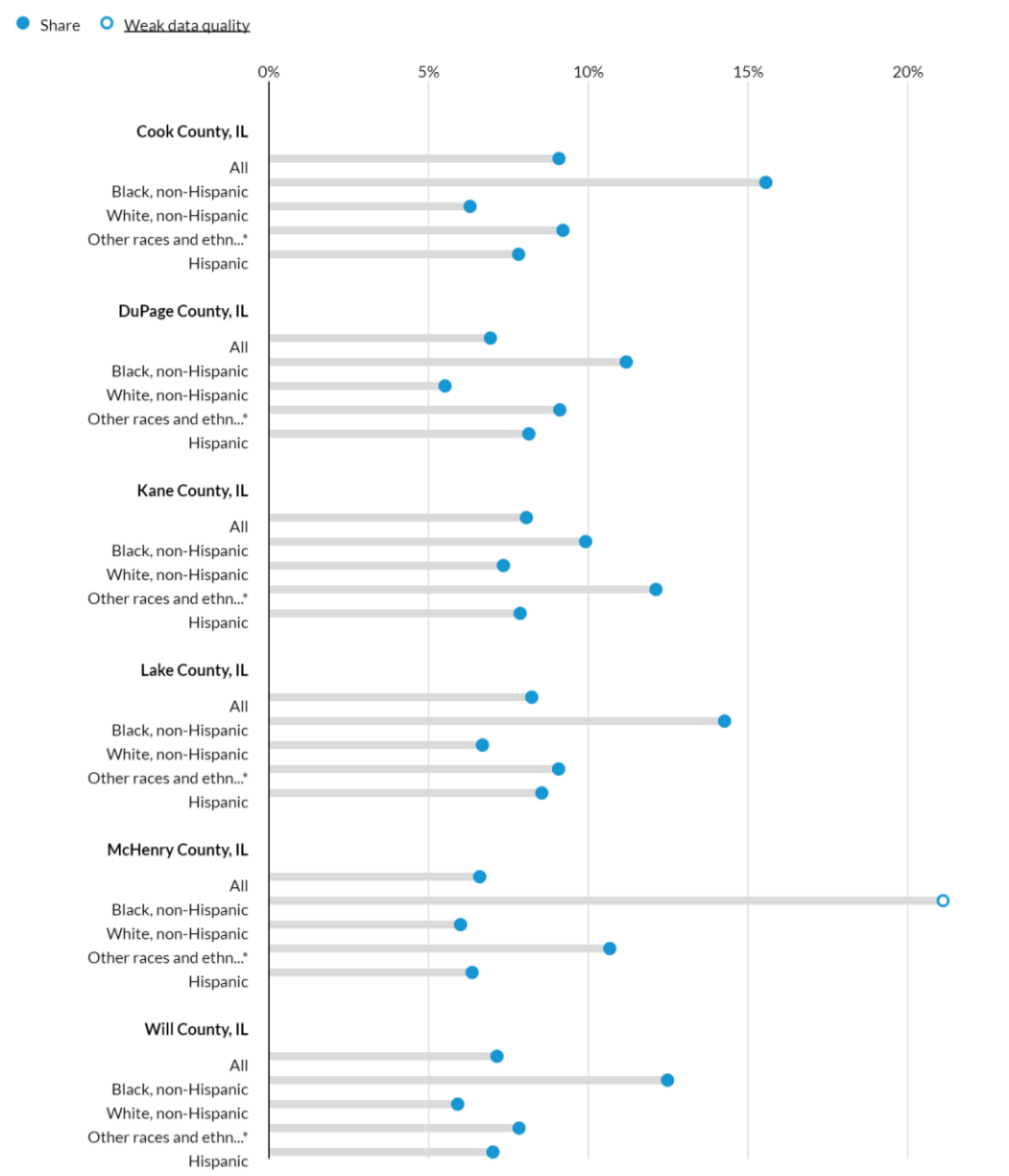
Sources and Notes

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, Natality data, 2022 (via [CDC WONDER](#)). (Time period: 2022)

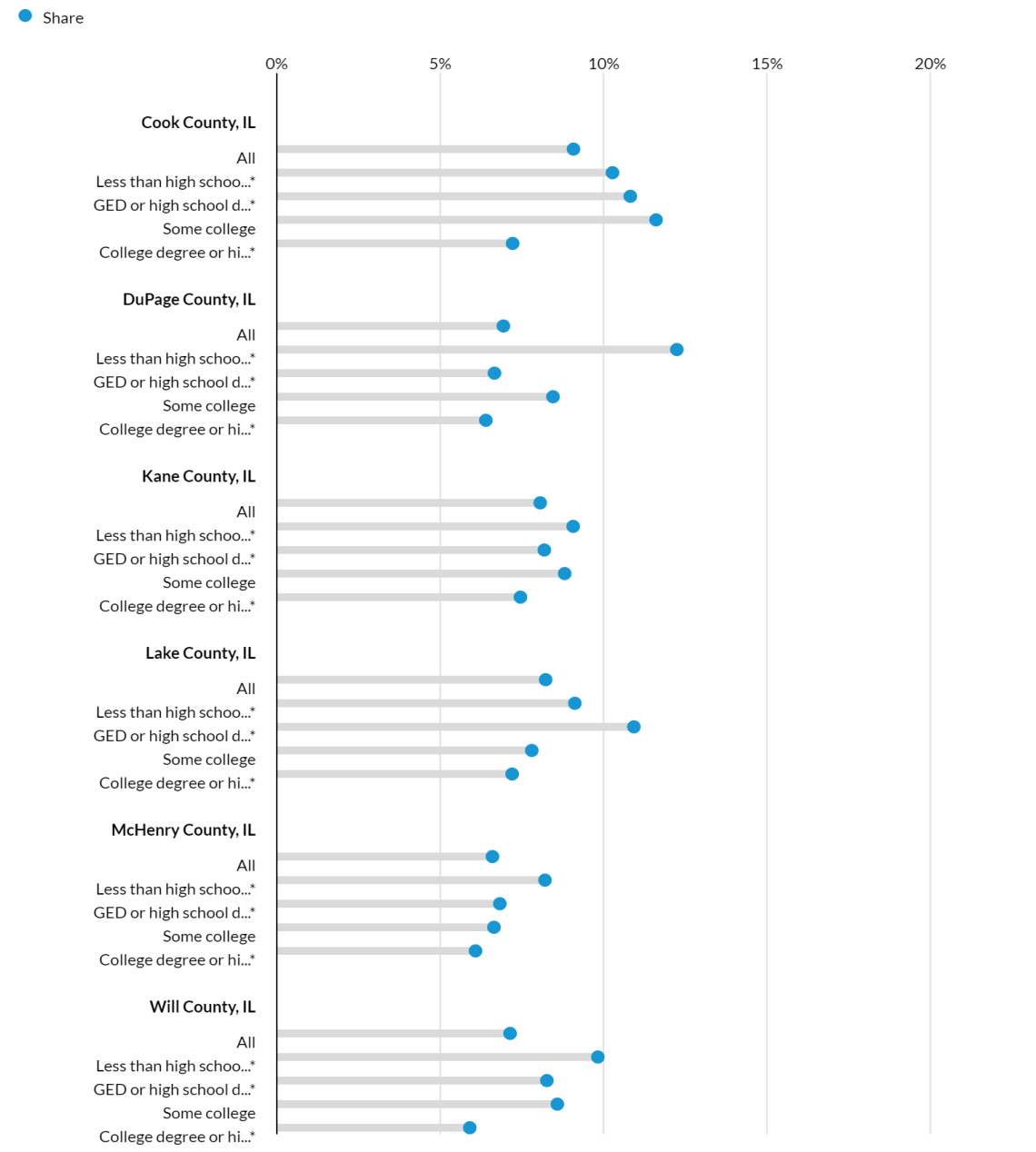
When a category is selected, the value for the "All" group may differ from the overall value shown when no category is selected. This is because category values may be derived from alternate data sources or calculation methods. City data are not available for this metric.

Share of infants with low birth weight

Disaggregated by Race/Ethnicity



Disaggregated by Mother's Education



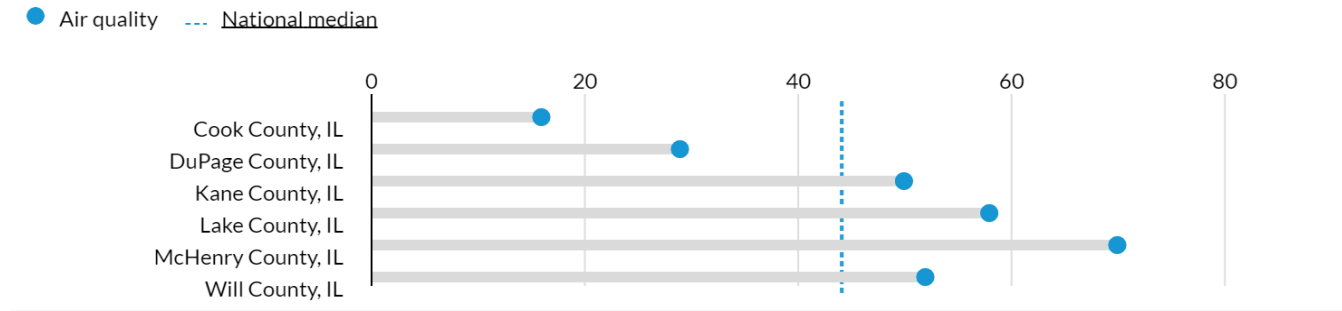
Other races and ethnicities*

Environmental quality

Air quality

This index is a combination of standardized Environmental Protection Agency estimates of carcinogenic, respiratory, and neurological hazards in the air measured at the census-tract level. Values are inverted and then percentile-ranked nationally and range from 0 to 100.

Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.



Sources and Notes

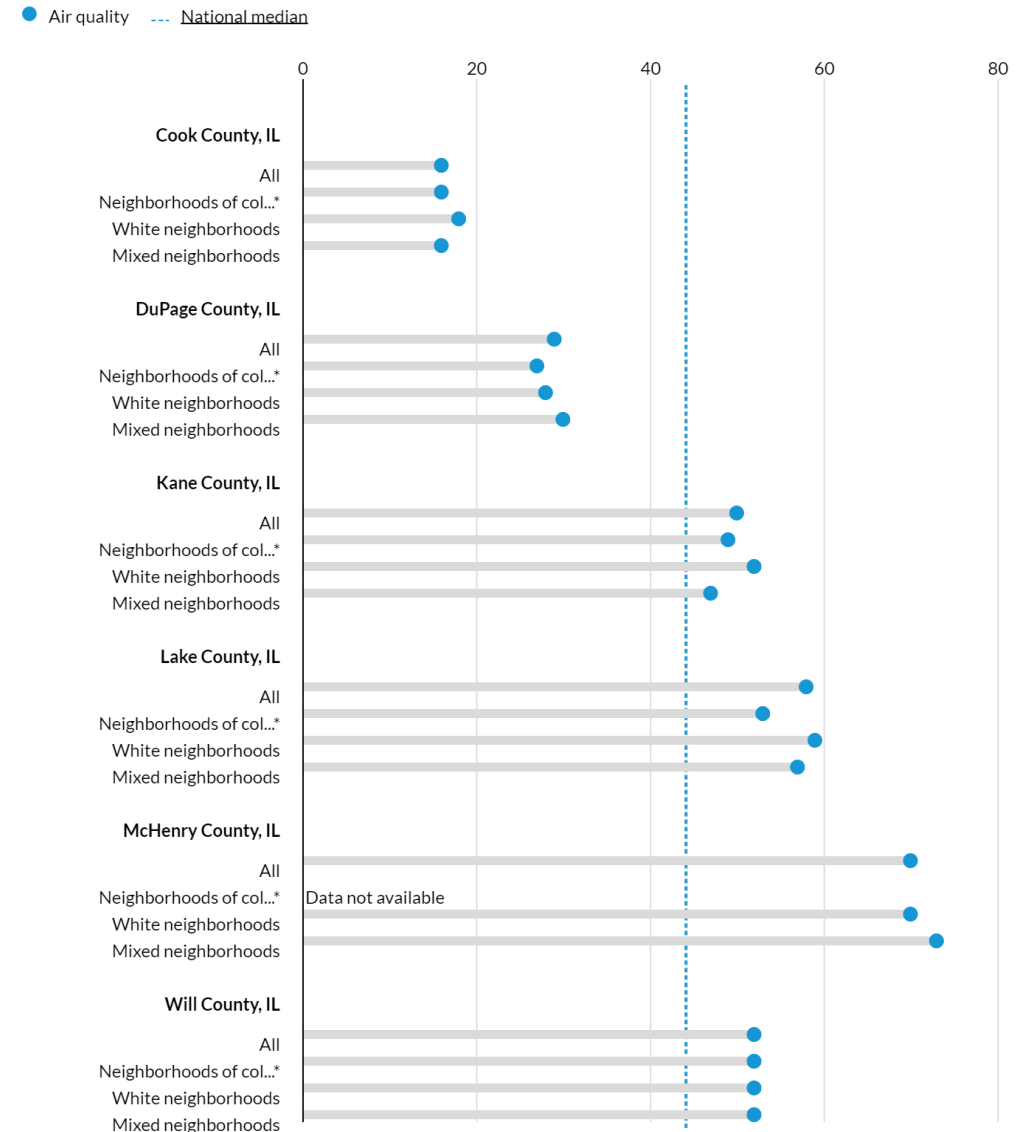
US Environmental Protection Agency's [AirToxScreen](#) data, 2019. (Time period: 2018 - 2019)

A higher index value indicates lower exposure to toxins harmful to human health. The confidence interval for this metric is not available because the underlying data lack the variation needed to calculate it. When a category is selected, the value for the "All" group may differ from the overall value shown when no category is selected. This is because category values may be derived from alternate data sources or calculation methods.

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Disaggregated by Race/Ethnicity of Neighborhoods



Neighborhoods of color*



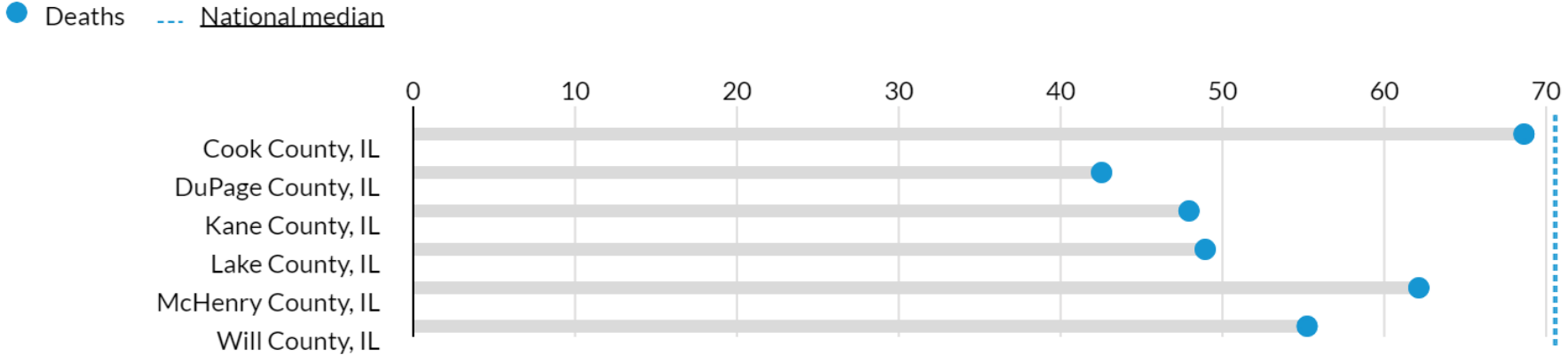
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Safety from trauma

Deaths caused by injury per 100,000 people

This includes the number of deaths from planned (e.g., homicide or suicide) and unplanned (e.g., motor vehicle deaths) injuries per 100,000 people. Deaths due to injury are counted by the deceased person’s county of residence, not the county where the death occurred.

Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.



Sources and Notes

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, Mortality data, 2020 (via [CDC WONDER](#)). (Time period: 2016-2020)

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Responsive & Just Governance

PILLARS



PREDICTORS

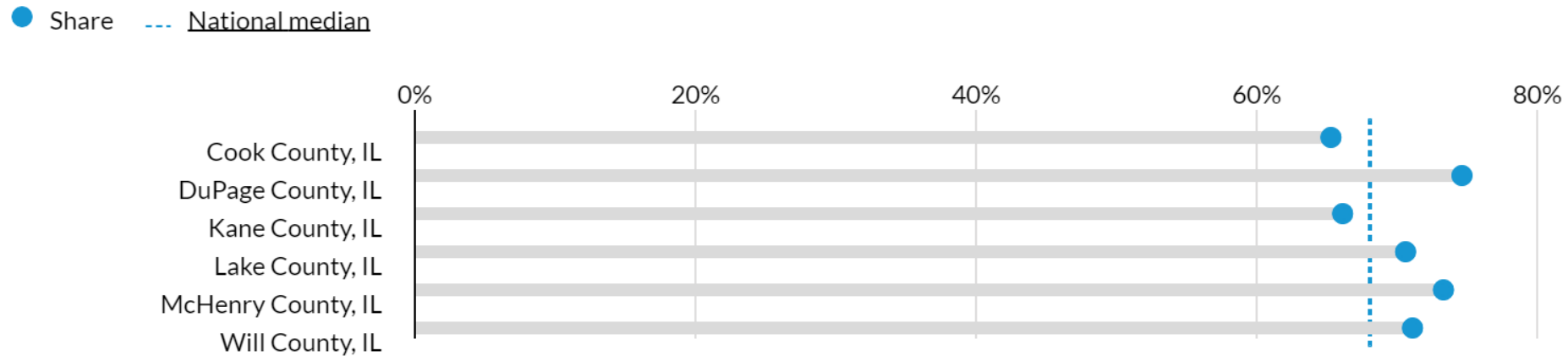
- ▶ Political participation
- ▶ Descriptive representation
- ▶ Safety from crime
- ▶ Just policing

Political participation

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

This metric measures voter turnout in presidential election years.

Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.



Sources and Notes

[Massachusetts Institute of Technology Election Data and Science Lab](#), 2020; US Census Bureau's 2020 5-Year American Community Survey [Citizen Voting Age Population Special Tabulation](#). (Time period: 2016-2020)

The confidence interval for this metric is not available because the underlying data lack the variation needed to calculate it.

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Descriptive representation

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

This metric is intended to capture the extent to which groups are represented by their community’s elected leaders. Though we provide a community’s shares of residents by racial and ethnic group, we do not have data on the racial or ethnic makeup of local, elected officials. Communities will need to calculate these missing percentages to complete the descriptive representation metric. View our Planning Guide for Local Action to learn how to collect the information needed to complete this metric.

Location	Black non-Hispanic (denominator)	Hispanic (denominator)	Other race or ethnicity (denominator)	White non-Hispanic (denominator)
Cook County, IL	22.6%	25.6%	10.1%	41.6%
DuPage County, IL	4.8%	14.5%	15.2%	65.4%
Kane County, IL	5.1%	32.2%	6.4%	56.3%
Lake County, IL	6.5%	22.3%	11.2%	59.9%
McHenry County, IL	1.5%	13.8%	5.2%	79.5%
Will County, IL	11.2%	18.1%	8.6%	62.0%

Sources and Notes

US Census Bureau's 2021 5-Year [American Community Survey](#). (Time period: 2017-2021).

We present this metric as a ratio of percentages to provide important context. For example, if 9 out of 10 elected officials in a community were non-Hispanic white but half the population were non-Hispanic white, the metric would read 90.0%:50.0%. If the share of local officials of a specific racial or ethnic group is higher than their share of people in the community, then the group is overrepresented. If the share of local officials is lower than the share of people in the community, then the group is underrepresented.

The confidence interval for this metric is not available because the underlying data lack the variation needed to calculate it.

Example of ratio calculations

Location	Black non-Hispanic elected officials	Black non-Hispanic residents	Ratio
Cook County, IL	??	22.6%	?? : 22.6%
DuPage County, IL	??	4.8%	?? : 4.8%
Kane County, IL	??	5.1%	?? : 5.1%
Lake County, IL	??	6.5%	?? : 6.5%
McHenry County, IL	??	1.5%	?? : 1.5%
Will County, IL	??	11.2%	?? : 11.2%

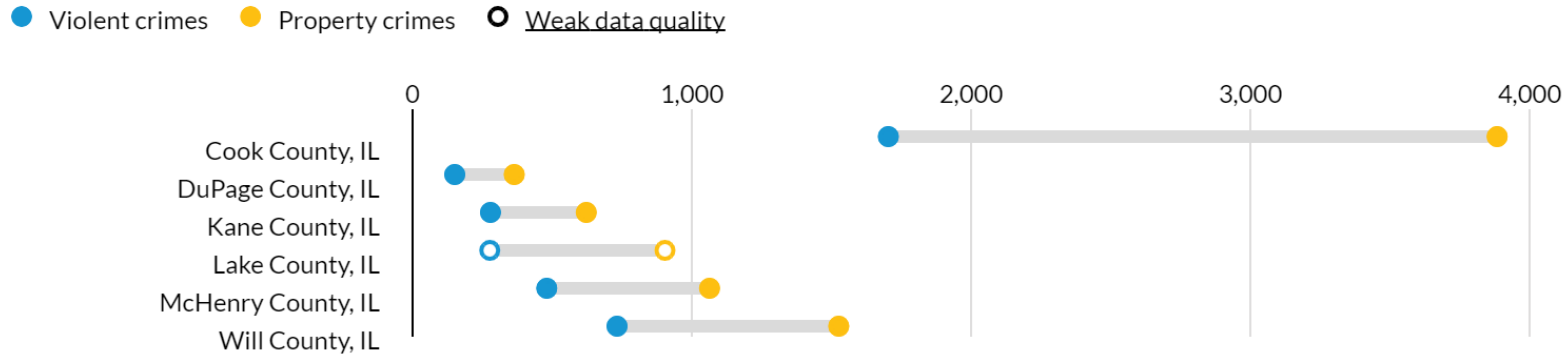


Safety from crime

Numbers of reported violent crimes and property crimes per 100,000 people

This metric uses the numbers of property and violent crimes that local law enforcement agencies report to the FBI to illustrate community safety levels. Though the National Incident-Based Reporting System is the best national data source, the FBI cautions against using it to rank or compare communities, because numerous factors can cause the nature and type of crime to vary from place to place. Communities should use their local data if they are available.

Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.



Sources and Notes

Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) [National Incident-Based Reporting System](#) (in [Jacob Kaplan's Concatenated Files V9 via ICPSR](#) (2022)). US Census Bureau's 2022 5-Year [American Community Survey](#). (Time period: 2018-2022)

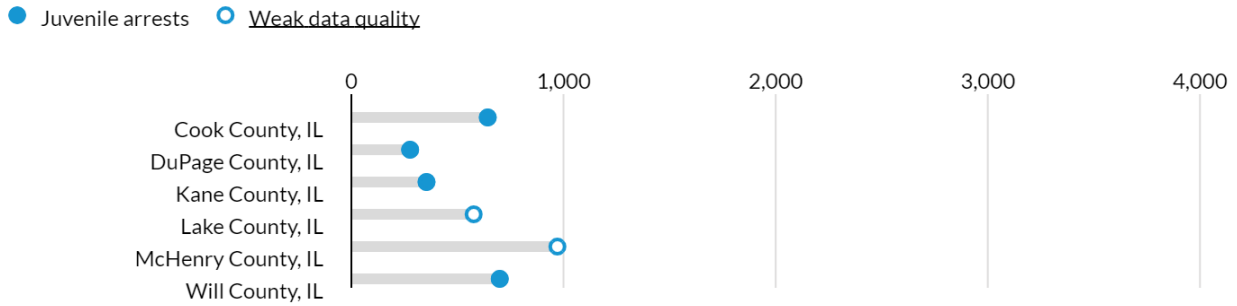
The confidence interval for this metric is not available because the underlying data lack the variation needed to calculate it.

Just policing

Juvenile arrests per 100,000 juveniles

Juveniles are young people ages 10 to 17. Arrests are for any crime or status offense. Because people can be arrested multiple times, the data report the number of arrests, not the number of people. Though the National Incident-Based Reporting System is the best national data source, the FBI cautions against using it to rank or compare communities, because numerous factors can cause the nature and type of crime to vary from place to place. Communities should use their local data if they are available.

Learn more about the Mobility Metrics and how they were selected.



Sources and Notes

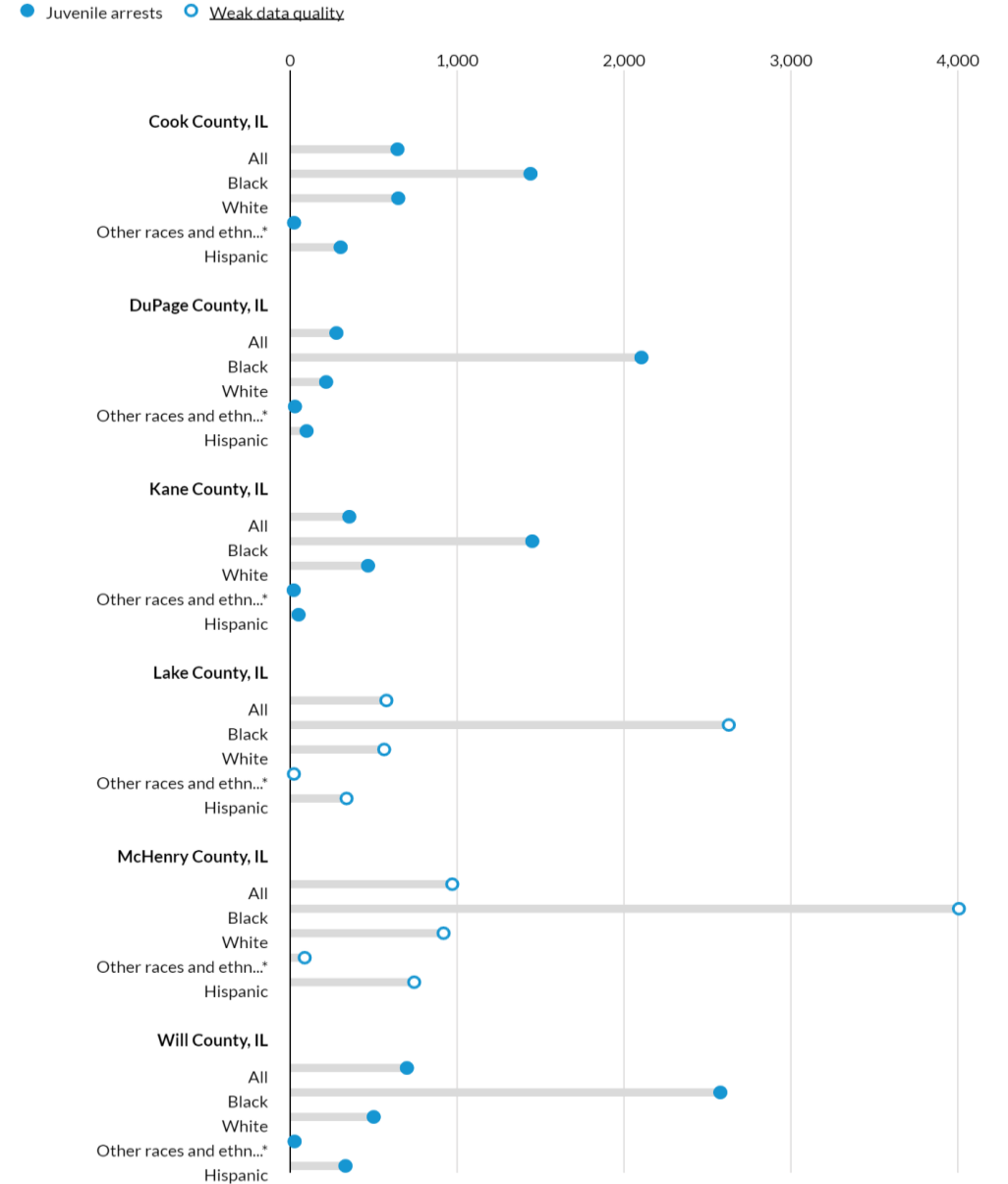
Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) [National Incident-Based Reporting System](#) (in [Jacob Kaplan's Concatenated Files V9 via ICPSR](#) (2022)). US Census Bureau's 2022 5-Year [American Community Survey](#). (Time period: 2018-2022)

The confidence interval for this metric is not available because the underlying data lack the variation needed to calculate it. When a category is selected, the value for the "All" group may differ from the overall value shown when no category is selected. This is because category values may be derived from alternate data sources or calculation methods.

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Disaggregated by Race/Ethnicity



Other races and ethnicities*



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Upward Mobility Initiative Resources

The Upward Mobility Framework

- [Restoring the American Dream: What Would It Take to Dramatically Increase Mobility from Poverty? – from the US Partnership on Mobility from Poverty](#)
- [The Upward Mobility Framework](#)
- [Boosting Upward Mobility: Metrics to Inform Local Action \(technical appendix; first edition\)](#)
- [Upward Mobility Virtual Workshop: Overview](#)
- [Evidence Resource Library \[forthcoming\]](#)

Using the Mobility Metrics and other local data

- [Upward Mobility Data Dashboard](#)
- [Data Catalog and GitHub](#)
- [Upward Mobility Virtual Workshop: Mobility Metrics](#)
- [Mobility Metrics Selection Criteria and Available Data](#)
- [Six Ways to Use the Mobility Metrics](#)
- [How to Examine Your Mobility Metrics](#)
- [Obtaining More Local Data](#)
- [Using the Mobility Metrics data for research](#)

Strategies for increasing upward mobility

- [Boosting Upward Mobility: Exemplars \(examples of successful programs\)](#)
- [Boosting Mobility and Advancing Equity Through Systems Change](#)
- [Boosting Upward Mobility: A Planning Guide for Local Action](#)
- [Mobility Action Plans from the Upward Mobility Cohort](#)
- [Creating Mobility from Poverty: An Overview of Strategies](#)
- [Promising Local Policy Interventions](#)
- [Upward Mobility Virtual Workshop: Local Action](#)

