

ECONOMIC MOBILITY LEADERSHIP NETWORK



ADVANCING ECONOMIC MOBILITY AND OPPORTUNITY PROJECT SURVEY

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SURVEY OBJECTIVES

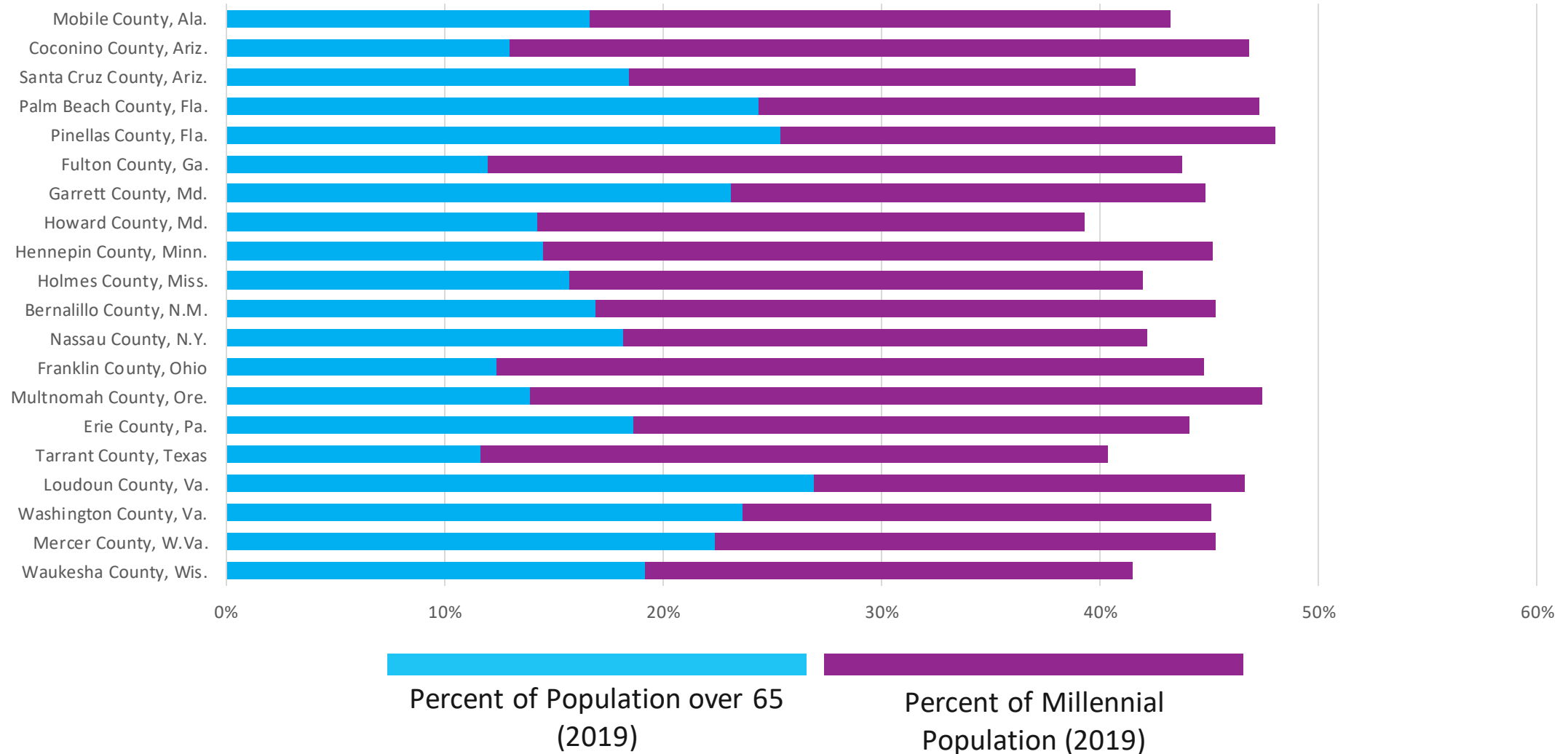
Economic Mobility Leadership Network participants were surveyed at the launch of the project with the following goals:

1. To better understand participants' baseline knowledge of economic mobility.
2. To learn about the work counties were doing to address economic mobility within their communities.
3. To document and track implementation and tangible goals for county leaders to take back to their communities.
4. To monitor language shifts in how county leaders are describing economic mobility in their communities.
5. To measure impact of convenings and NACo programming.

PARTICIPATING COUNTIES

County	State
Mobile County	Ala.
Coconino County	Ariz.
Santa Cruz County	Ariz.
Palm Beach County	Fla.
Pinellas County	Fla.
Fulton County	Ga.
Garrett County	Md.
Howard County	Md.
Hennepin County	Minn.
Holmes County	Miss.
Bernalillo County	N.M.
Nassau County	N.Y.
Franklin County	Ohio
Multnomah County	Ore.
Erie County	Pa.
Tarrant County	Texas
Loudoun County	Va.
Washington County	Va.
Mercer County	W.Va.
Waukesha County	Wis.

DEMOGRAPHICS OF PARTICIPATING COUNTIES



ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF PARTICIPATING COUNTIES

median household income

\$21,093 to \$117,730

unemployment rate

2.7% to 10.3%

poverty rate

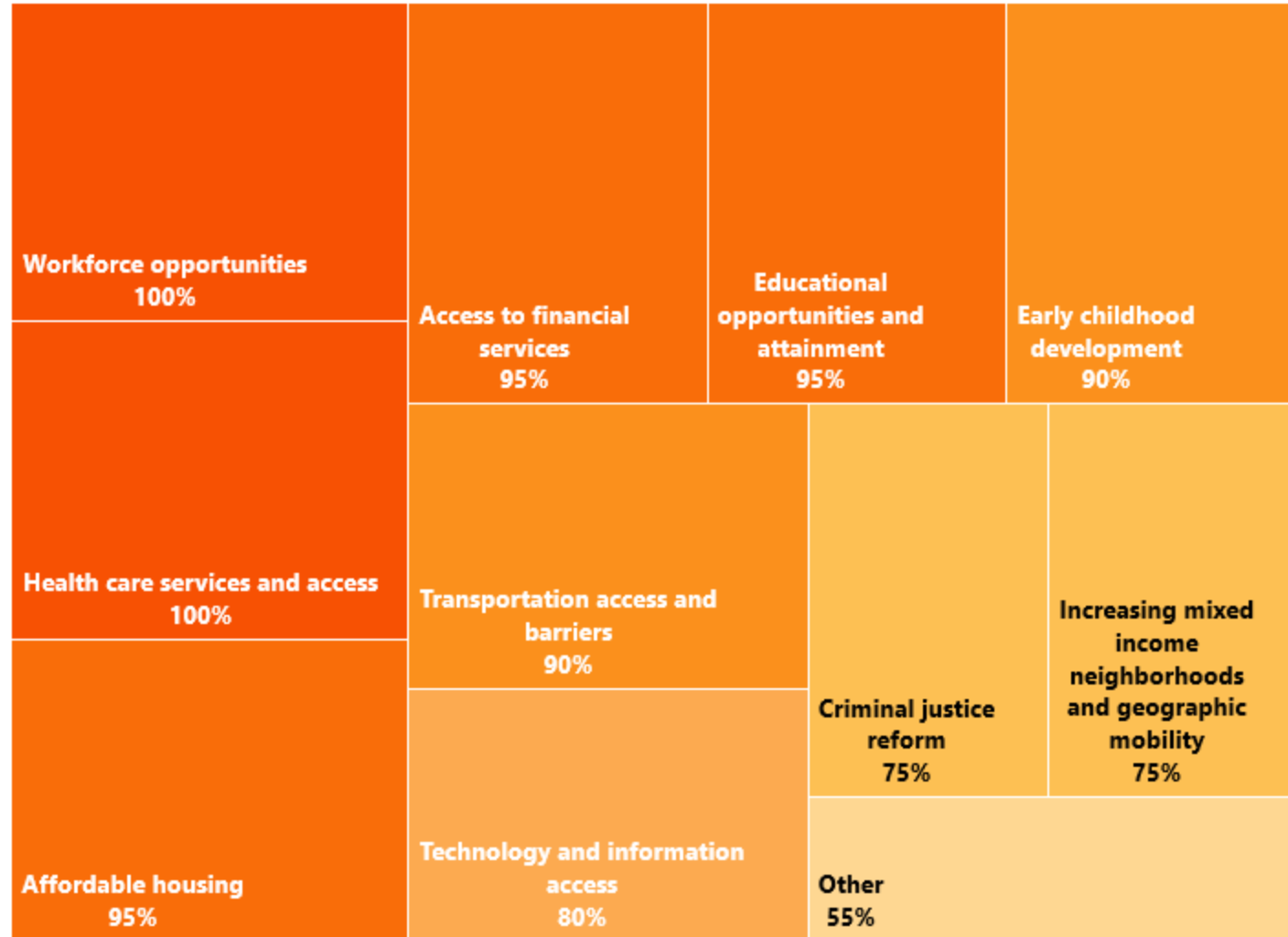
5% to 33%

SURVEY RESULTS

ECONOMIC MOBILITY LEADERSHIP NETWORK

ECONOMIC MOBILITY ACROSS THE NATION

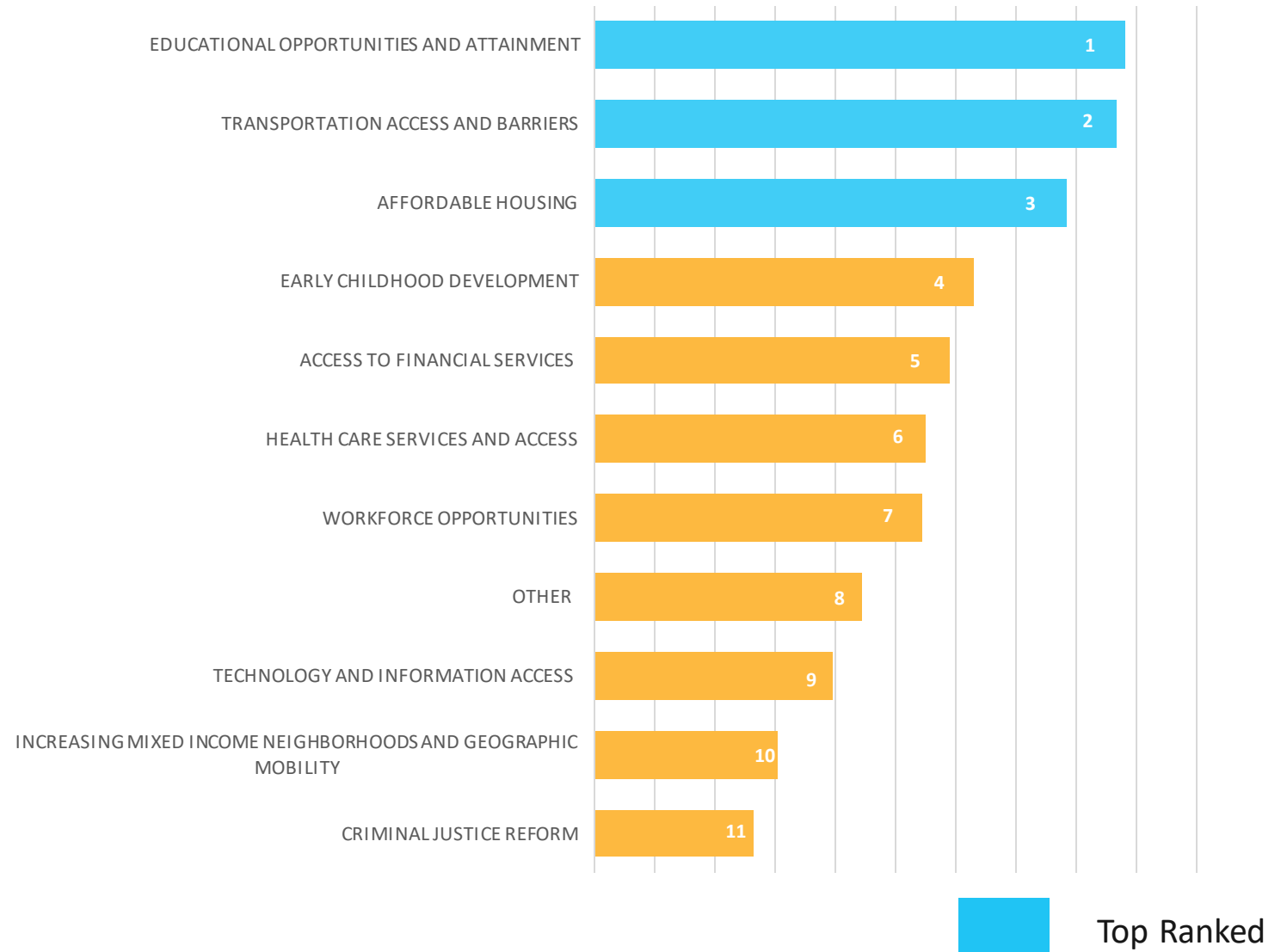
*Respondents were asked what they think of when they think about economic mobility **across the nation**.*



ECONOMIC MOBILITY LEADERSHIP NETWORK

ECONOMIC MOBILITY NATIONALLY: MOST IMPORTANT

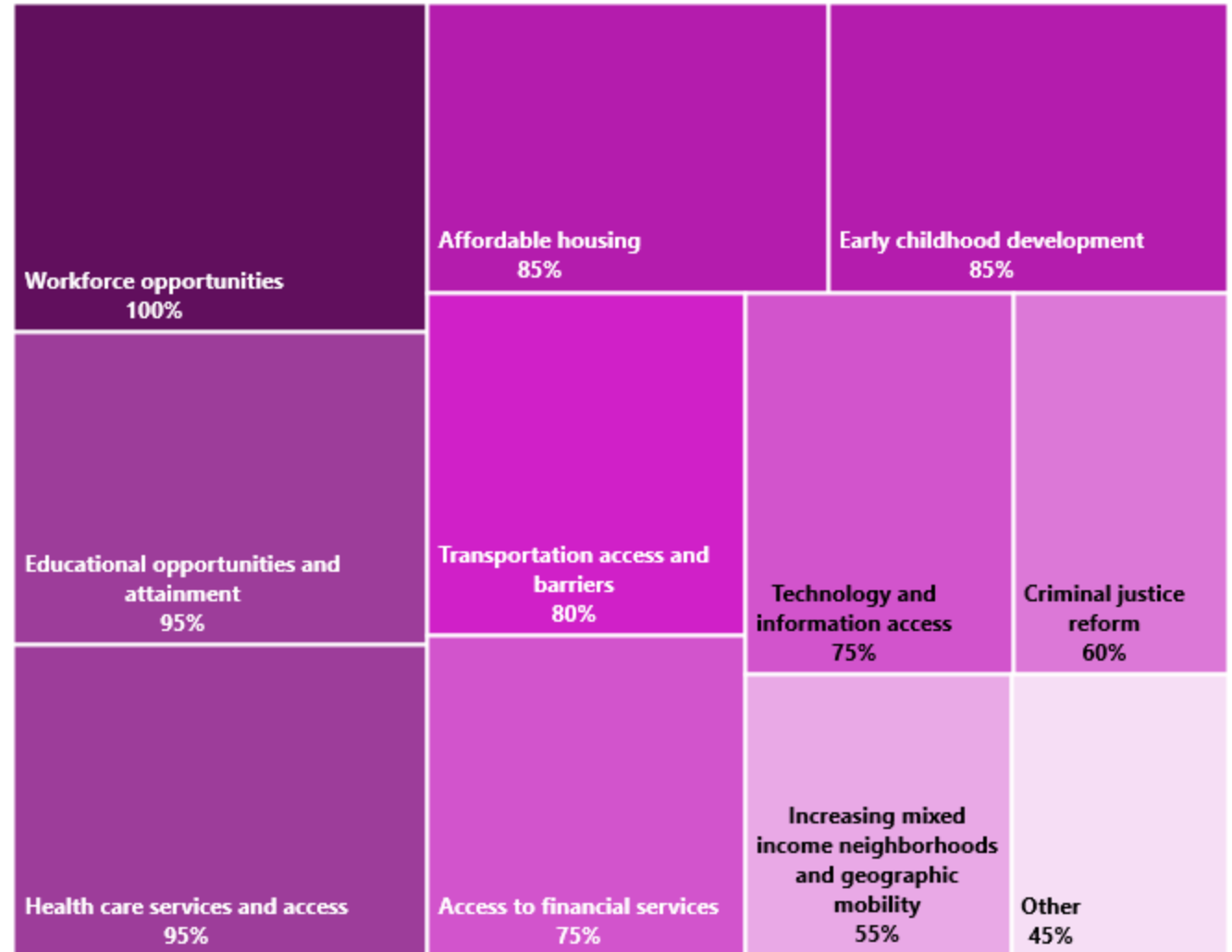
Respondents were asked to rank selected answers from the previous question in order of their importance to economic mobility.



ECONOMIC MOBILITY LEADERSHIP NETWORK

COUNTY ECONOMIC MOBILITY

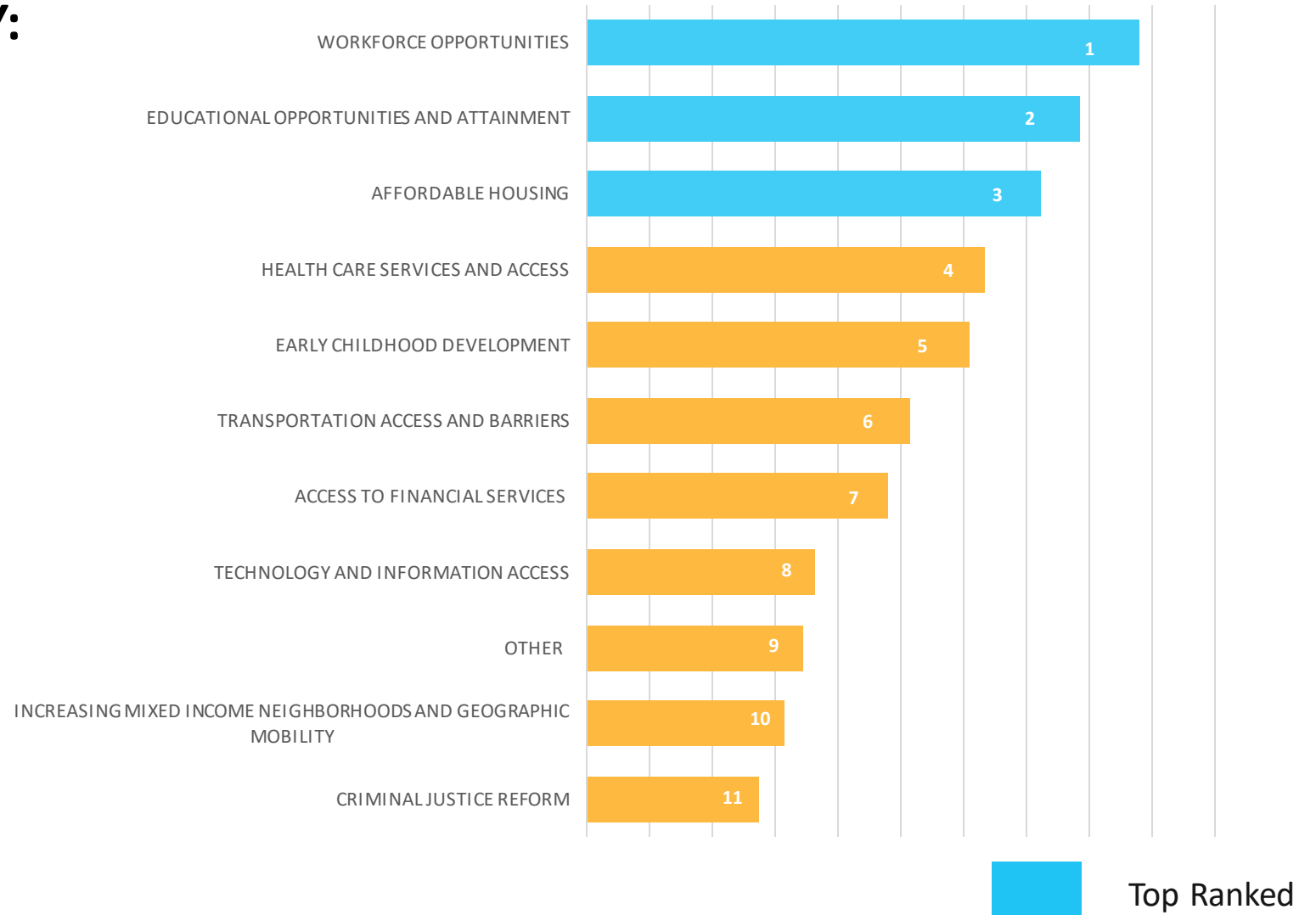
Respondents were asked what they think of when they think about economic mobility in their county.



ECONOMIC MOBILITY LEADERSHIP NETWORK

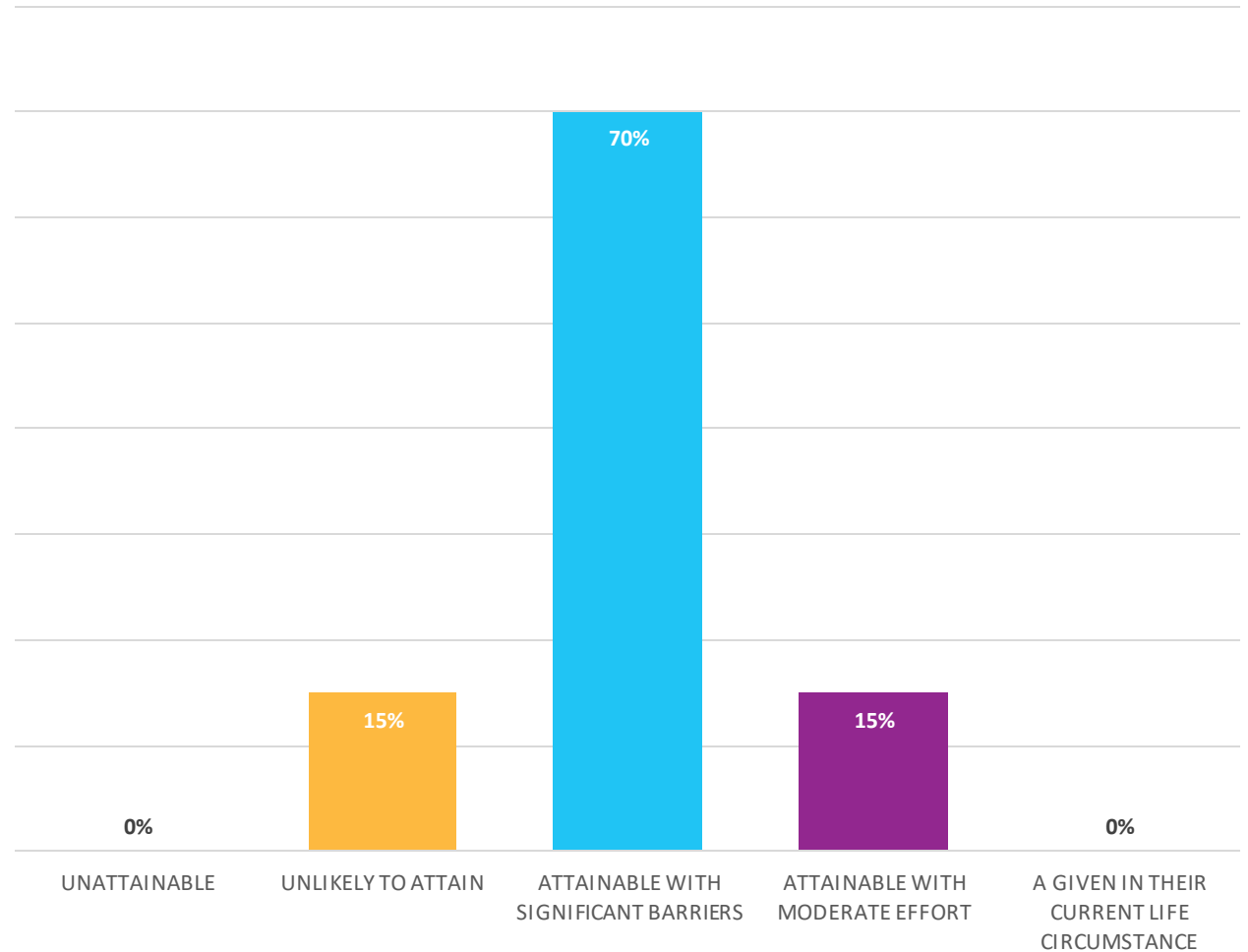
COUNTY ECONOMIC MOBILITY: MOST IMPORTANT

Respondents were asked to rank selected answers from the previous question in order of their importance to economic mobility.



UPWARD MOBILITY PERCEPTION

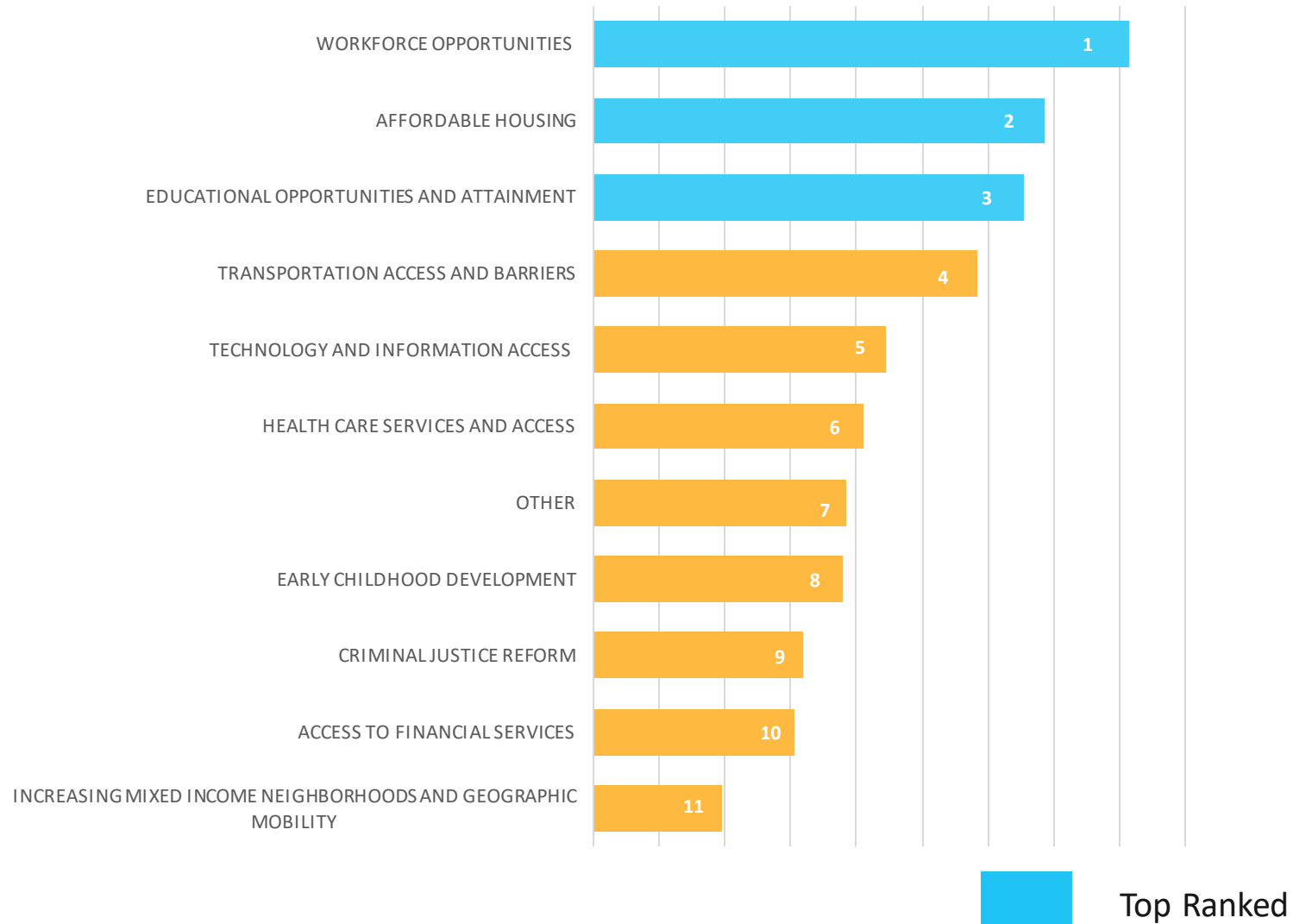
Respondents were asked how a resident in their county perceives personal upward mobility.



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COUNTY ECONOMIC MOBILITY: KEY TARGET AREAS

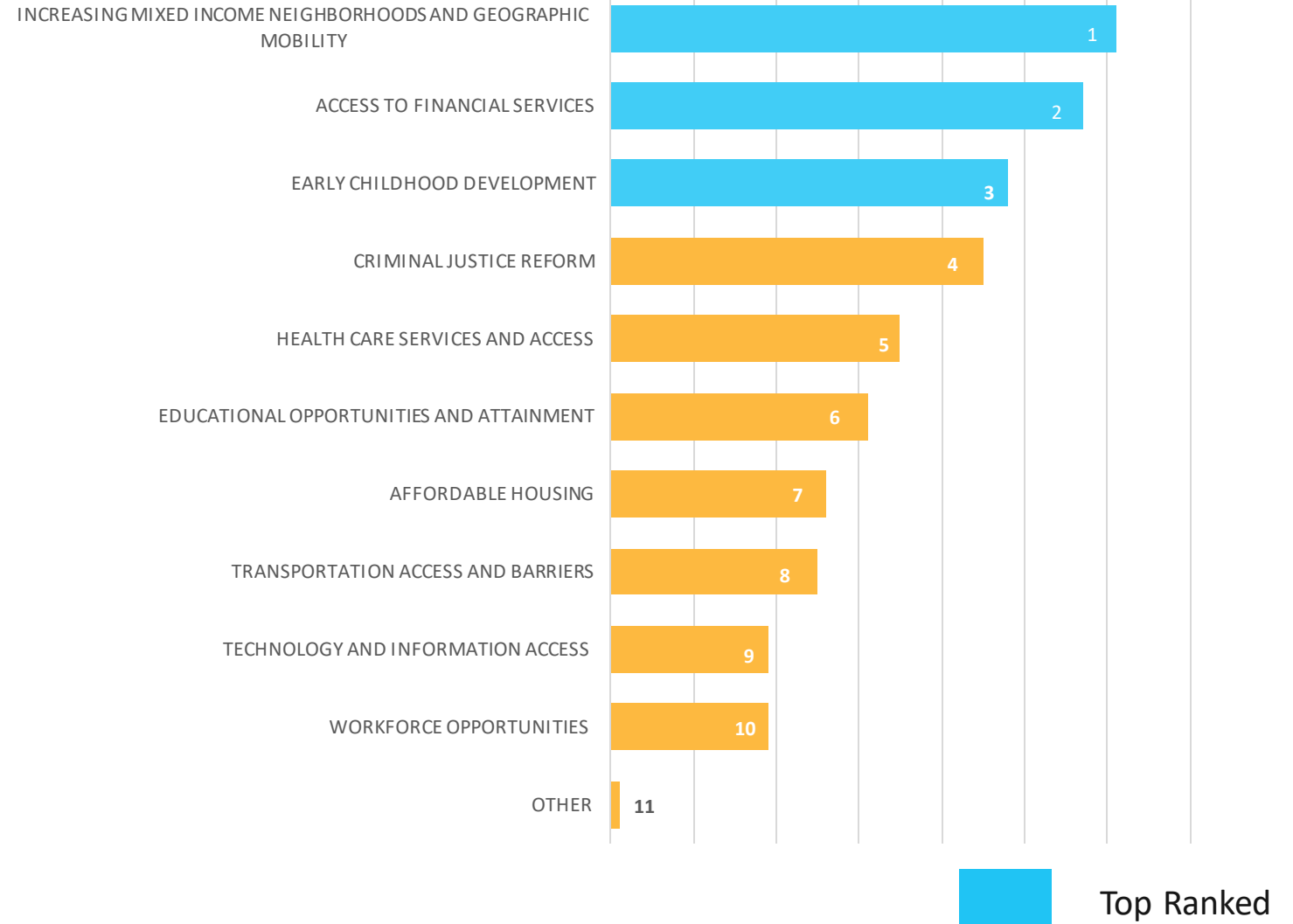
Respondents were asked to rank key target areas in county economic mobility in order of importance.



ECONOMIC MOBILITY LEADERSHIP NETWORK

COUNTY ECONOMIC MOBILITY: KEY TARGET AREAS NOT CURRENTLY ENGAGED

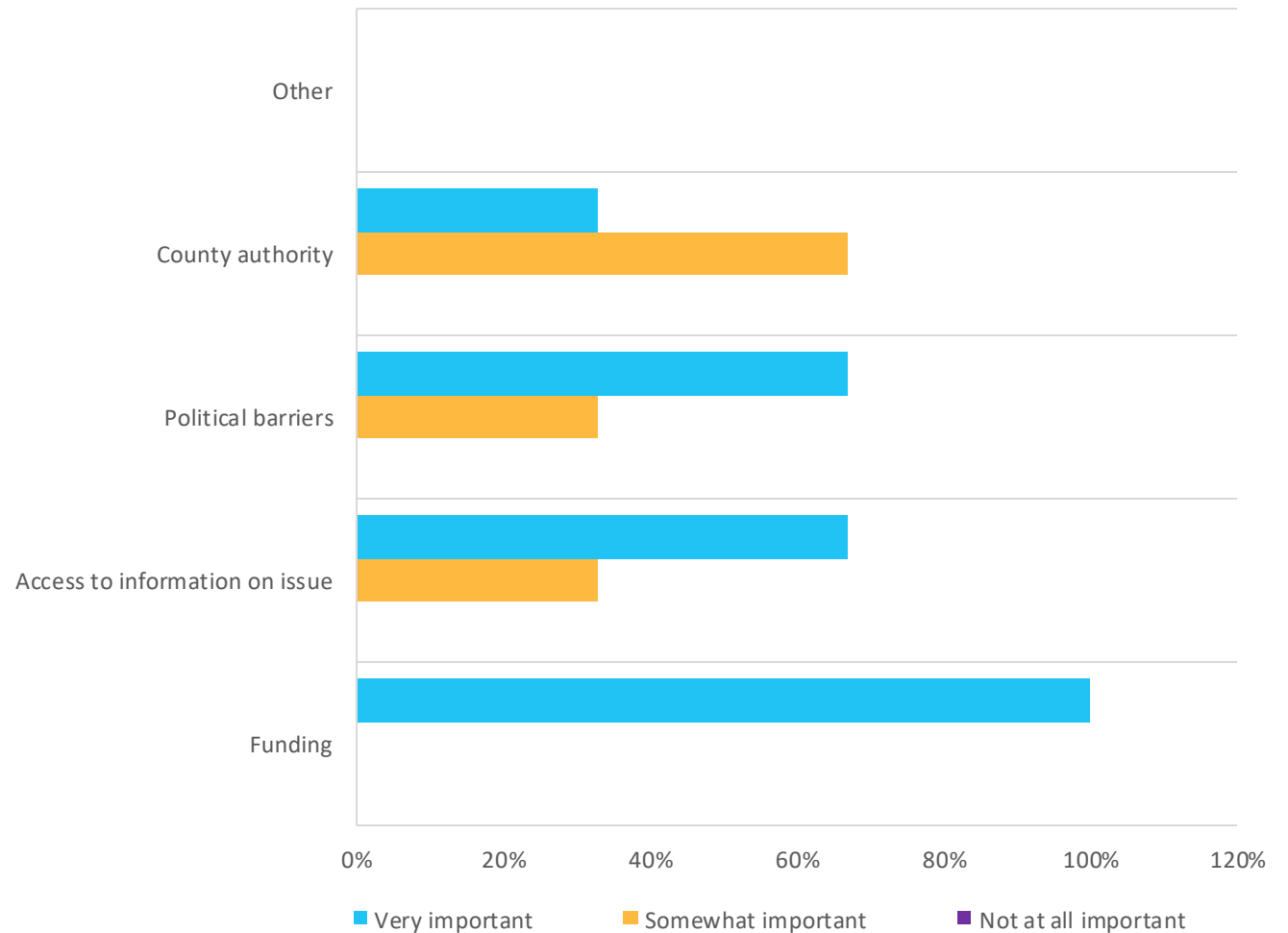
Respondents were asked to rank key target areas in county economic mobility, for which counties are not currently engaged, in order of importance.



**BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMS
THAT ADDRESS ECONOMIC MOBILITY**

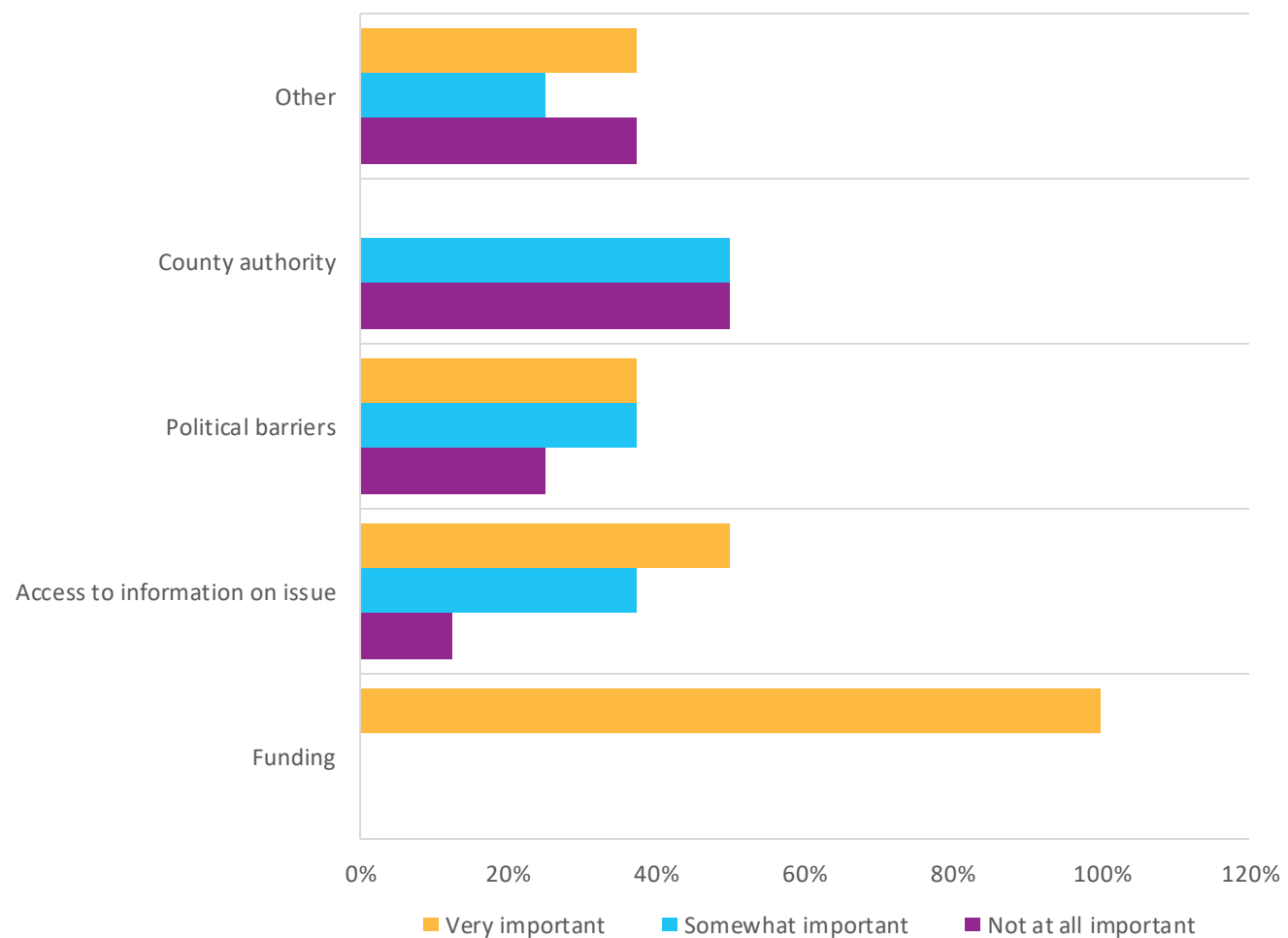
BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTING AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROGRAMS

Respondents were asked to indicate the importance of funding, access to information, political barriers and county authority as barriers to implementing affordable housing programs in addressing economic mobility.



BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTING FINANCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

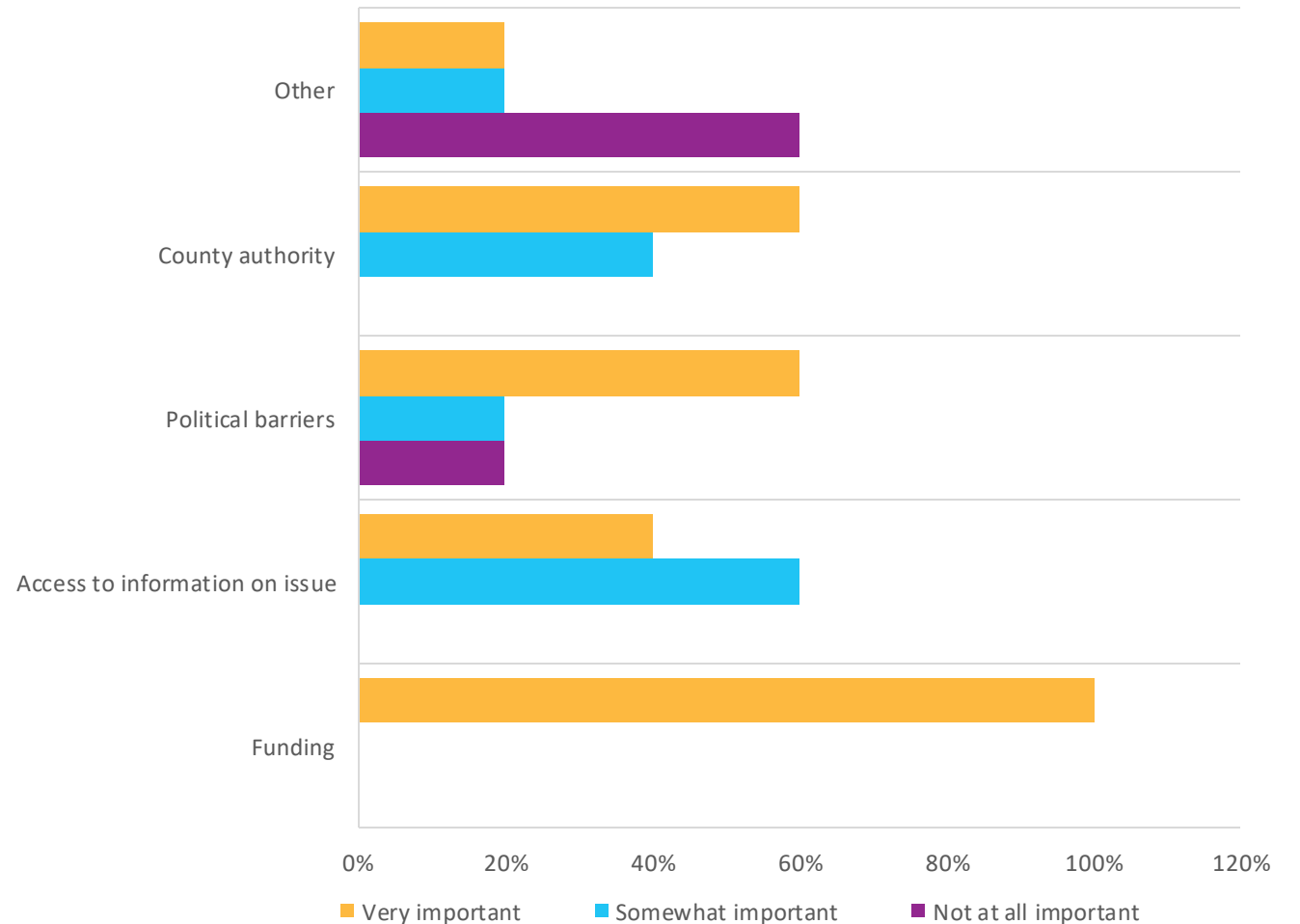
Respondents were asked to indicate the importance of funding, access to information, political barriers and county authority as barriers to implementing financial services programs in addressing economic mobility.



ECONOMIC MOBILITY LEADERSHIP NETWORK

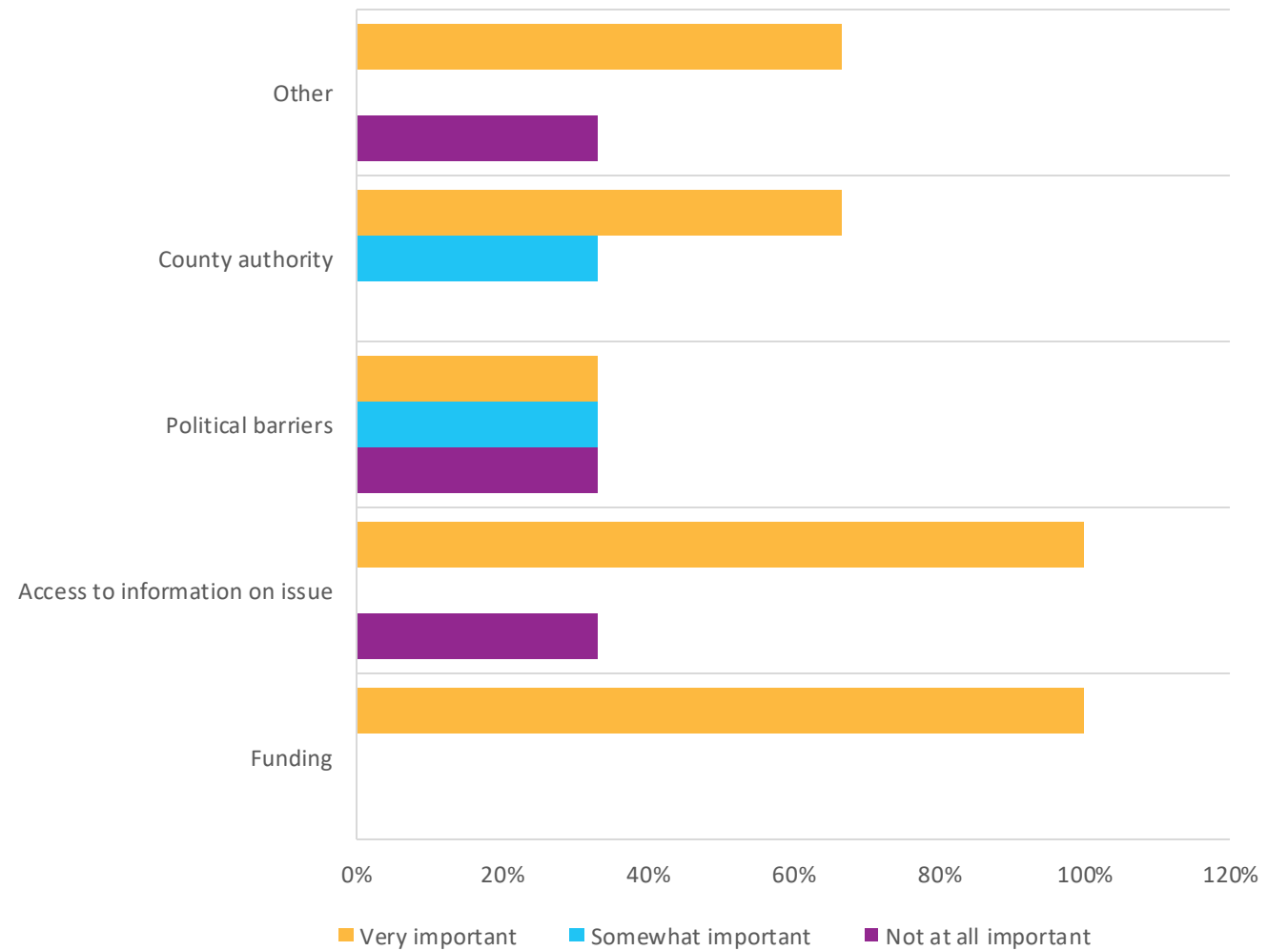
BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTING EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAMS

*Respondents were asked to indicate the importance of **funding, access to information, political barriers and county authority** as barriers to implementing **early childhood** programs in addressing economic mobility.*



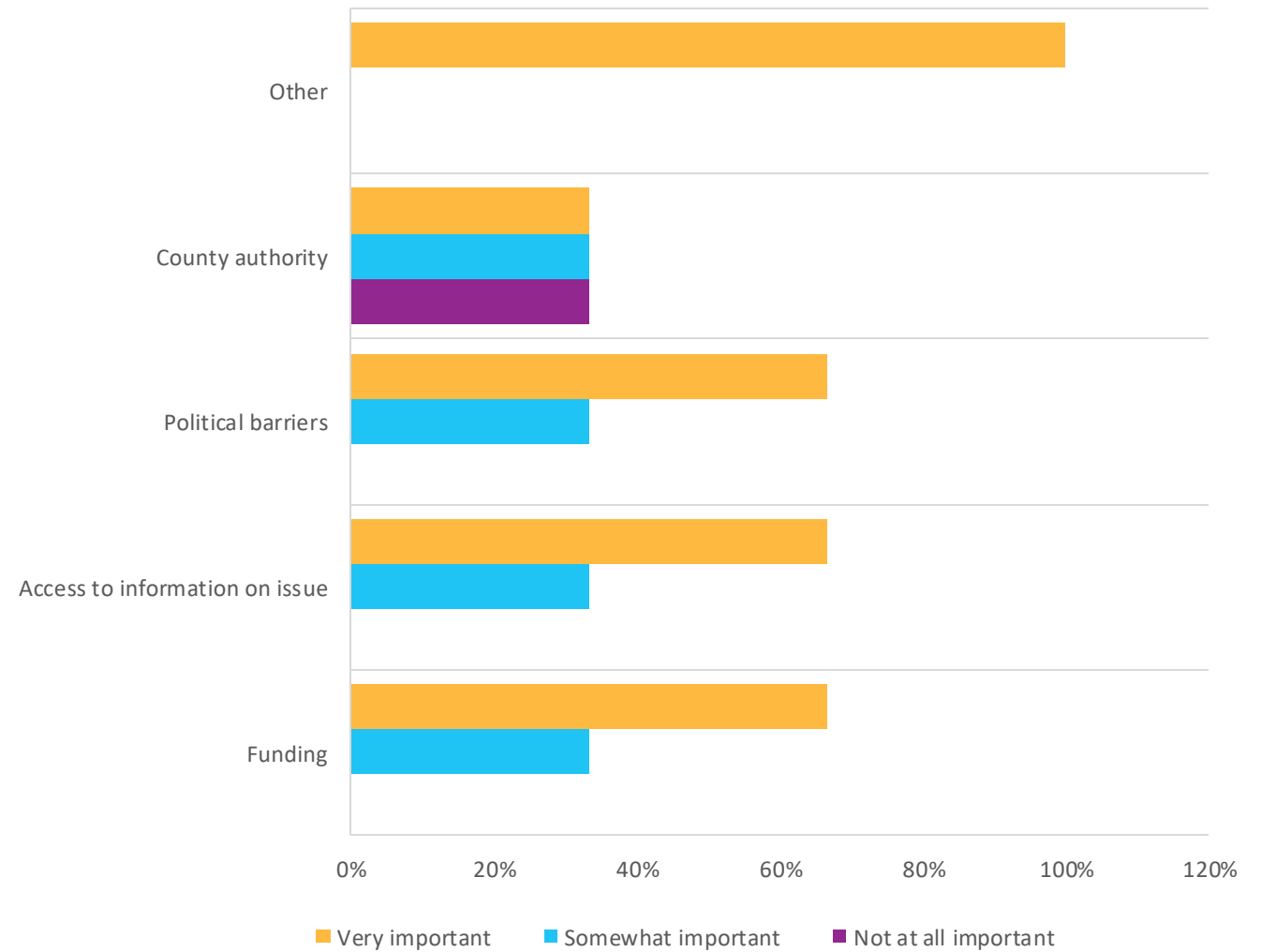
BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTING EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND ATTAINMENT PROGRAMS

Respondents were asked to indicate the importance of funding, access to information, political barriers and county authority as barriers to implementing educational opportunities and attainment programs in addressing economic mobility.



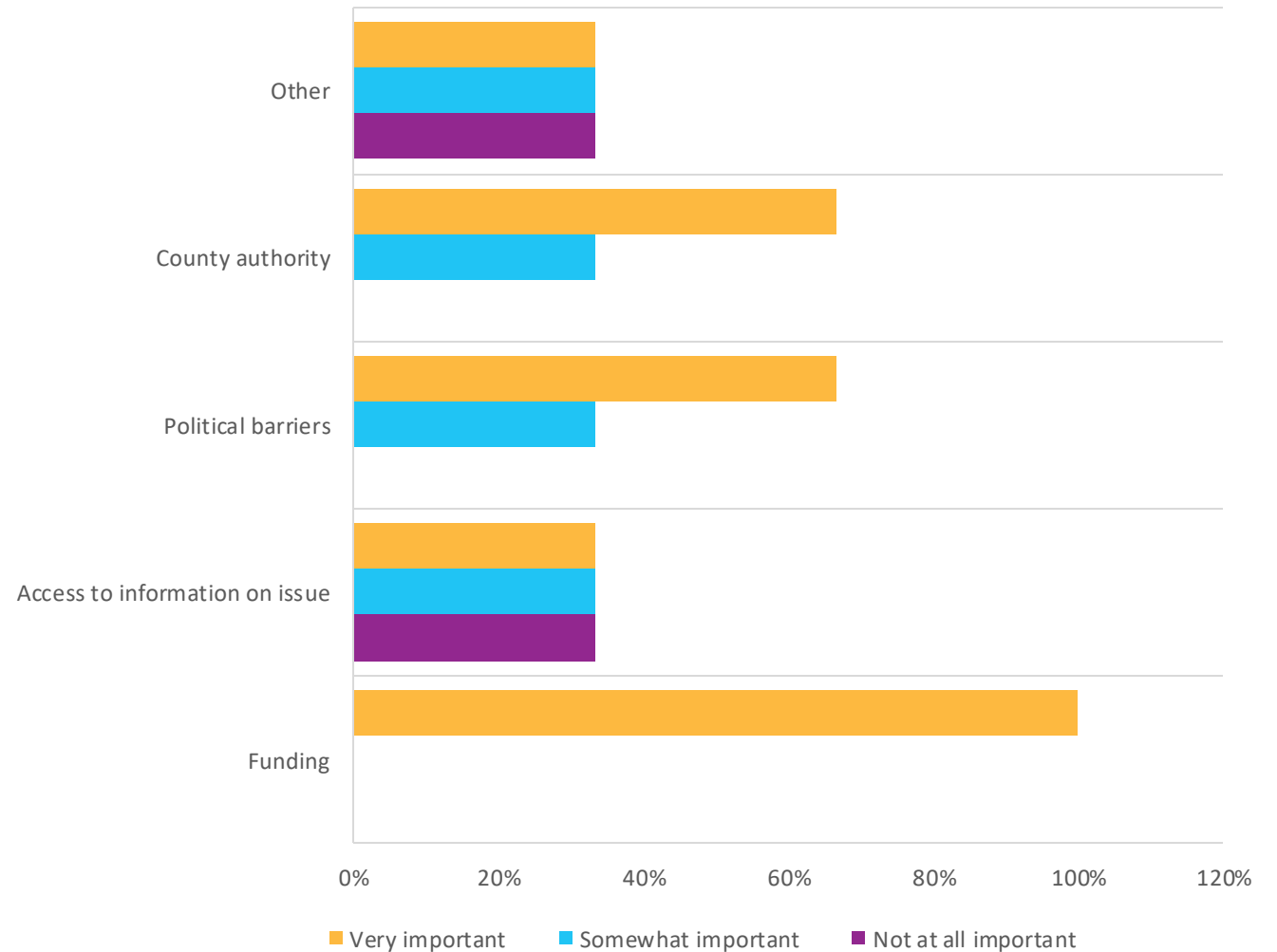
BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTING WORKFORCE OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAMS

Respondents were asked to indicate the importance of funding, access to information, political barriers and county authority as barriers to implementing workforce opportunities programs in addressing economic mobility.



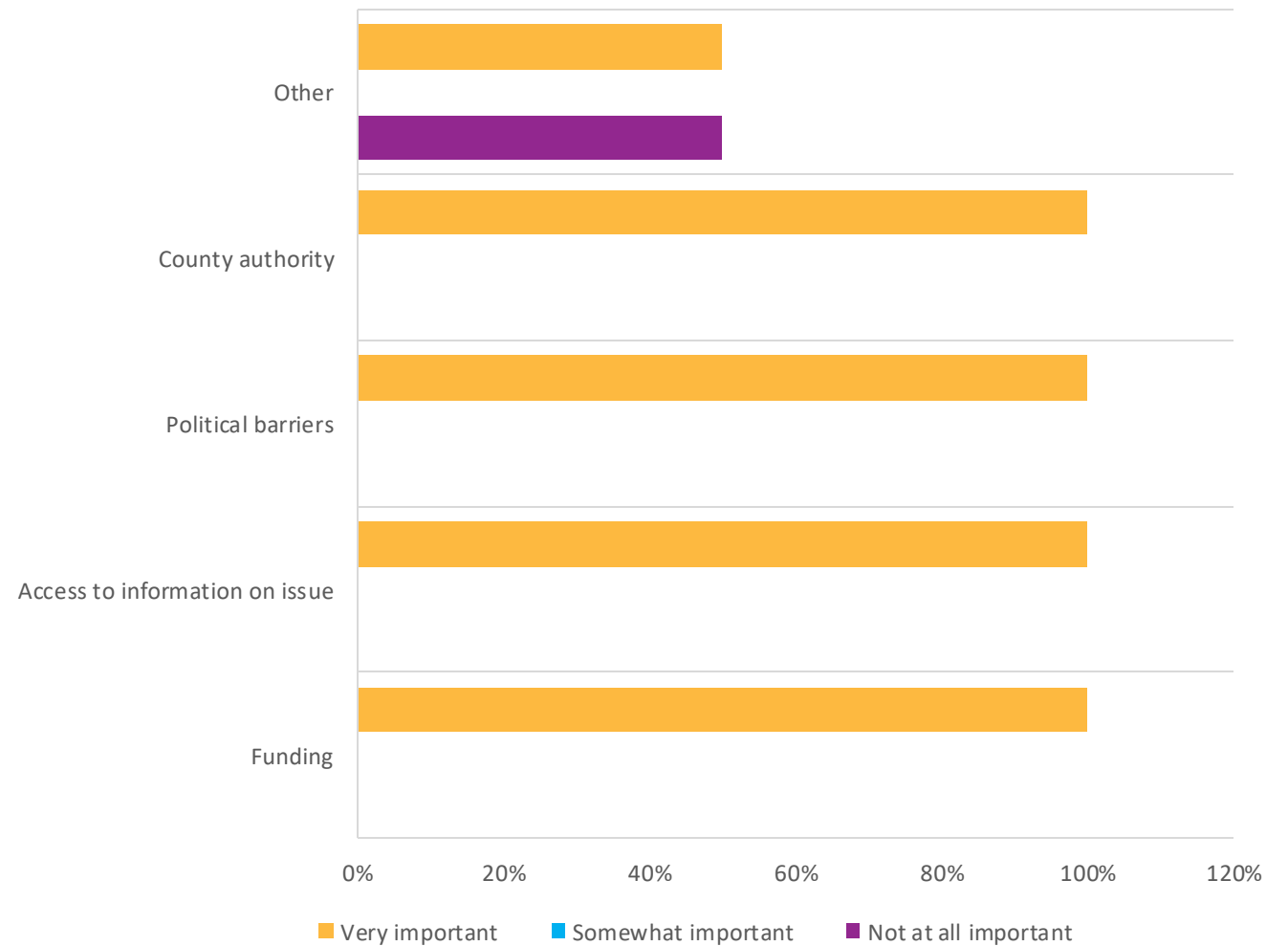
BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTING TRANSPORTATION ACCESSIBILITY PROGRAMS

Respondents were asked to indicate the importance of funding, access to information, political barriers and county authority as barriers to implementing transportation accessibility programs in addressing economic mobility.



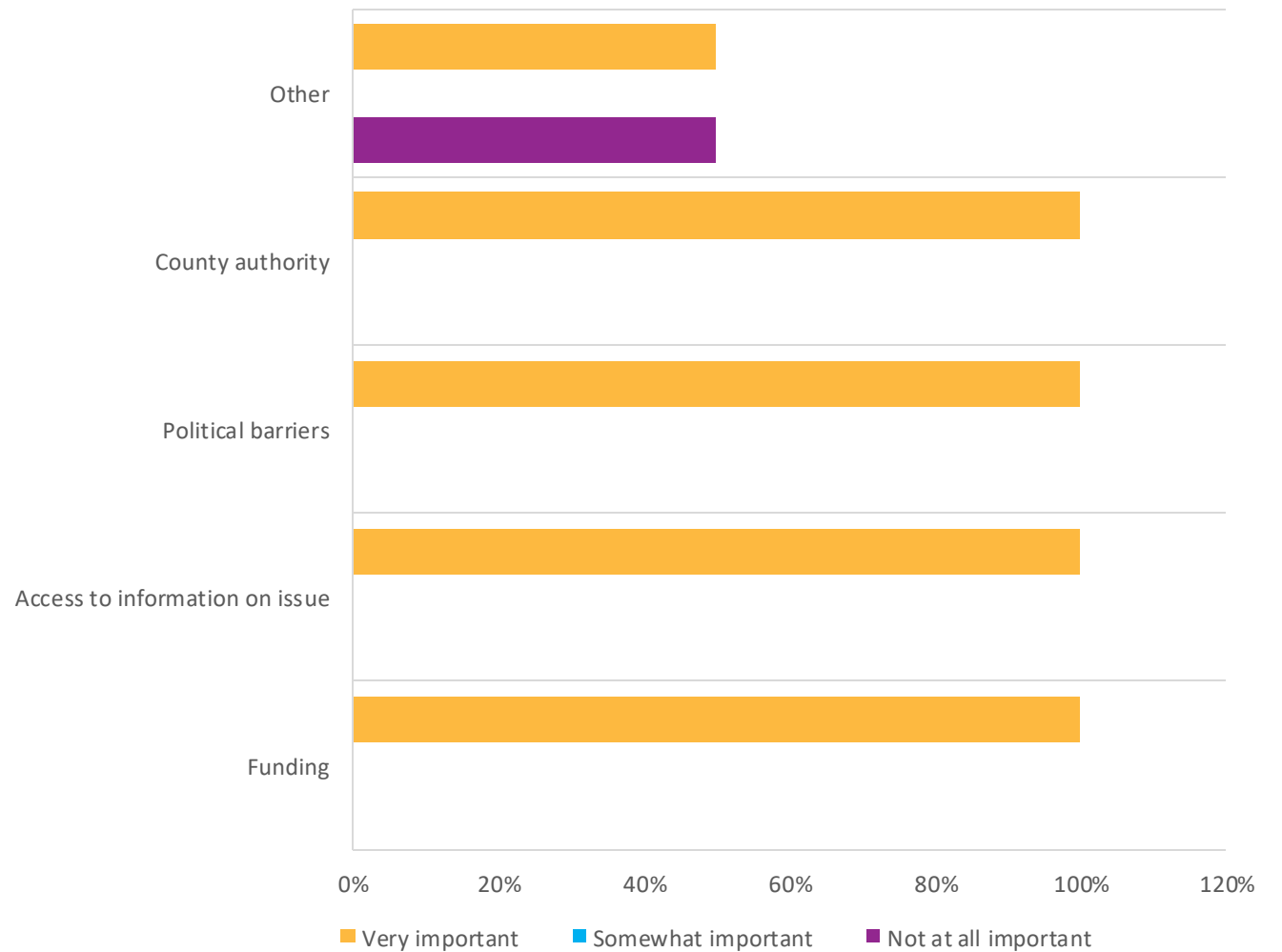
BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTING HEALTHCARE SERVICES AND ACCESSIBILITY PROGRAMS

Respondents were asked to indicate the importance of funding, access to information, political barriers and county authority as barriers to implementing healthcare services and accessibility programs in addressing economic mobility.



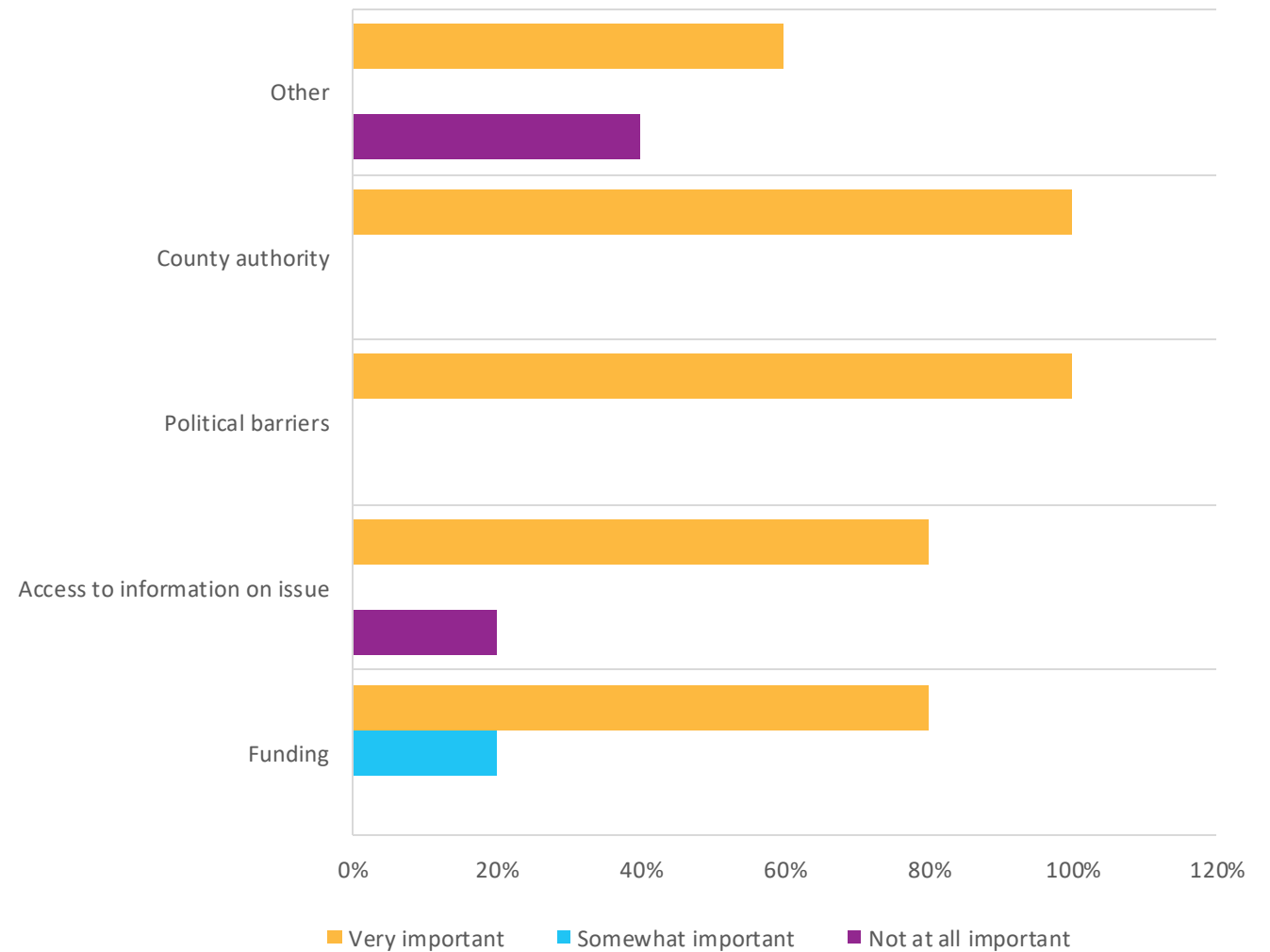
BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTING TECHNOLOGY AND INFORMATION ACCESSIBILITY PROGRAMS

Respondents were asked to indicate the importance of funding, access to information, political barriers and county authority as barriers to implementing technology and information accessibility programs in addressing economic mobility.



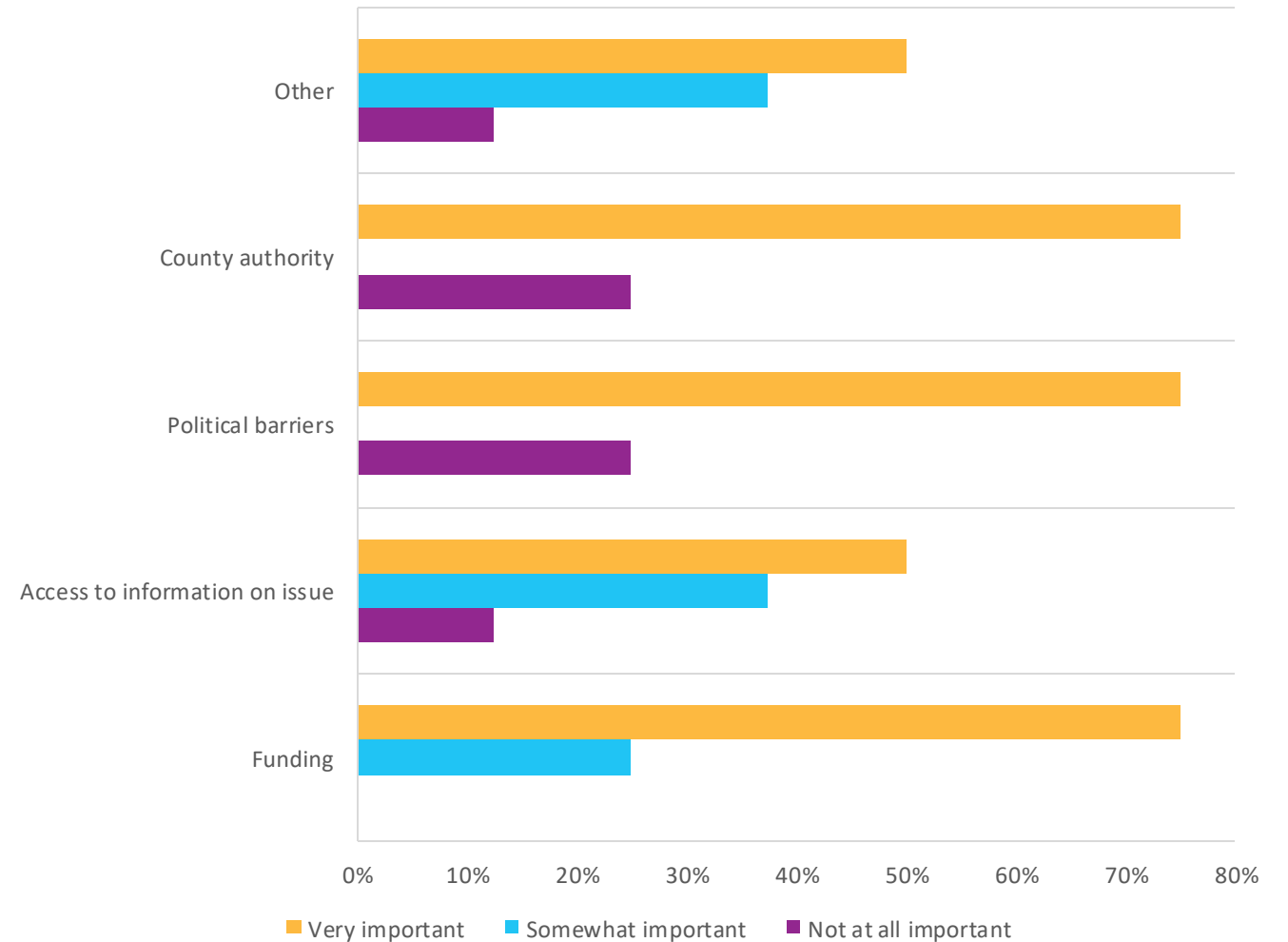
BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM PROGRAMS

Respondents were asked to indicate the importance of funding, access to information, political barriers and county authority as barriers to implementing criminal justice reform programs in addressing economic mobility.



BARRIERS TO INCREASING MIXED INCOME NEIGHBORHOODS AND GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY PROGRAMS

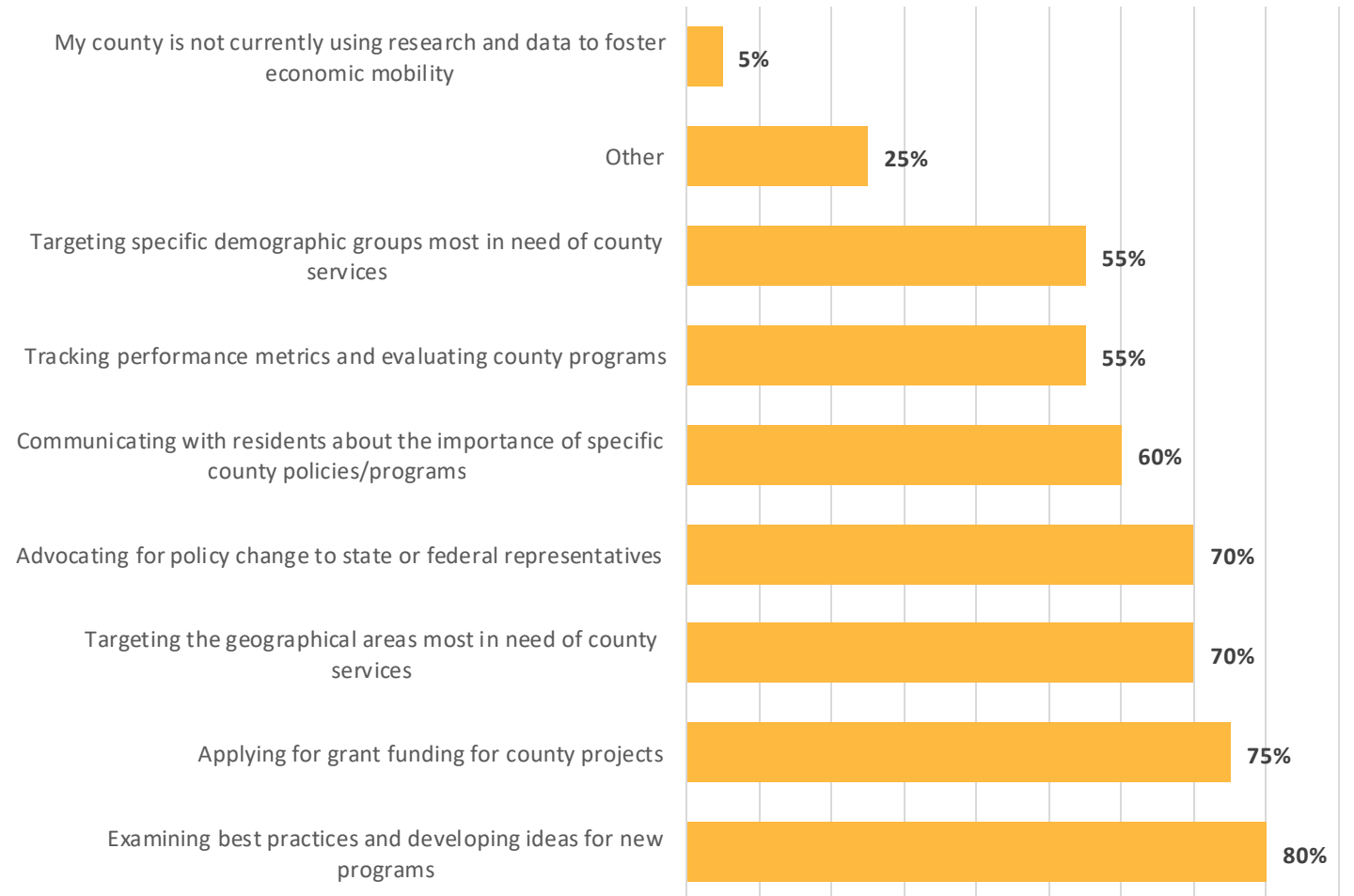
Respondents were asked to indicate the importance of funding, access to information, political barriers and county authority as barriers to implementing increasing mixed income neighborhoods and geographic mobility programs in addressing economic mobility.



COUNTY DATA AND RESEARCH

COUNTY USE OF RESEARCH AND DATA

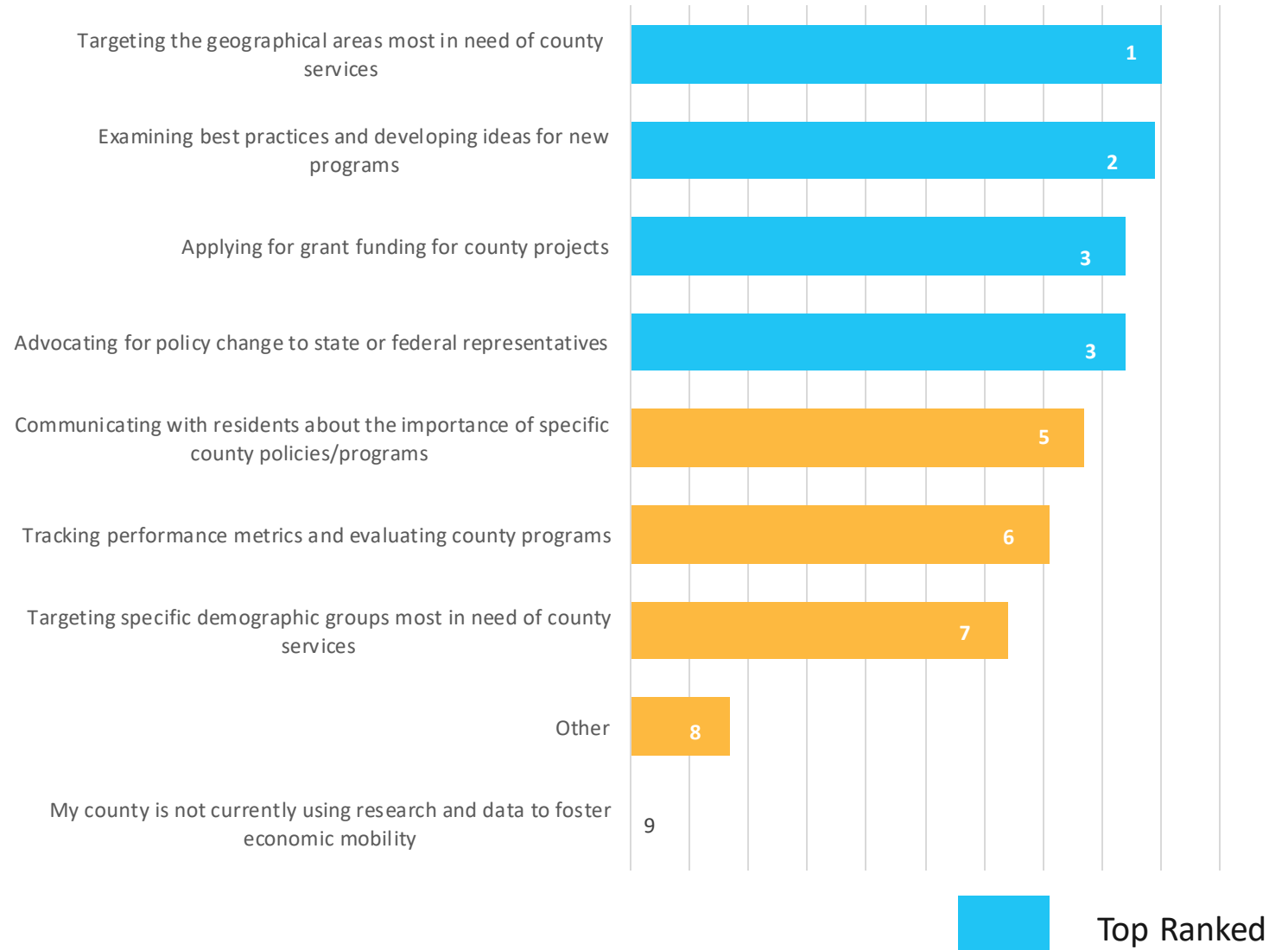
Respondents were asked to indicate how their county is using research and data to foster mobility for residents.



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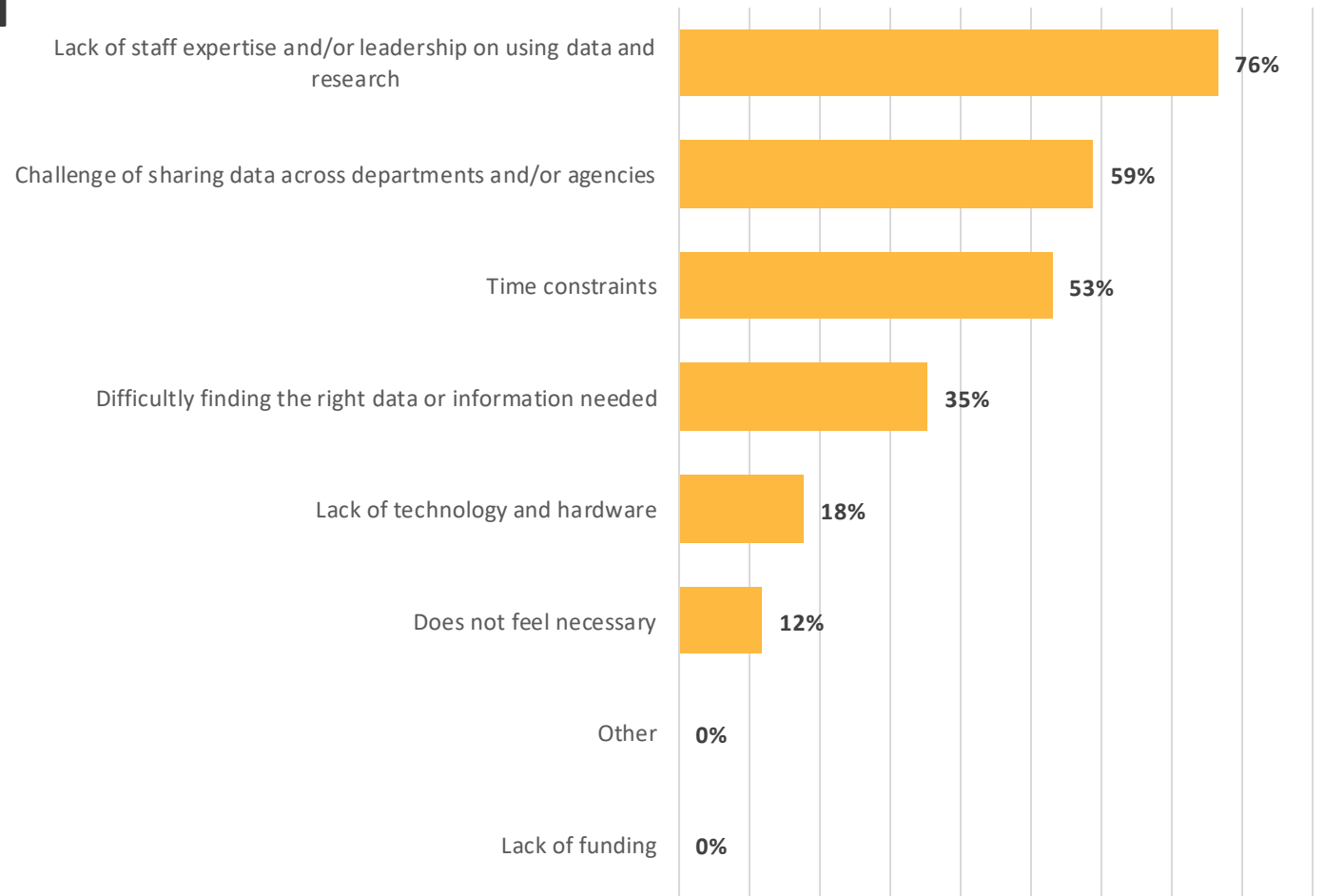
WHERE THE USE OF RESEARCH AND DATA HAS BEEN MOST USEFUL TO COUNTIES

Respondents were asked to indicate based on the previous options where the use of research and data has been most useful in their county.



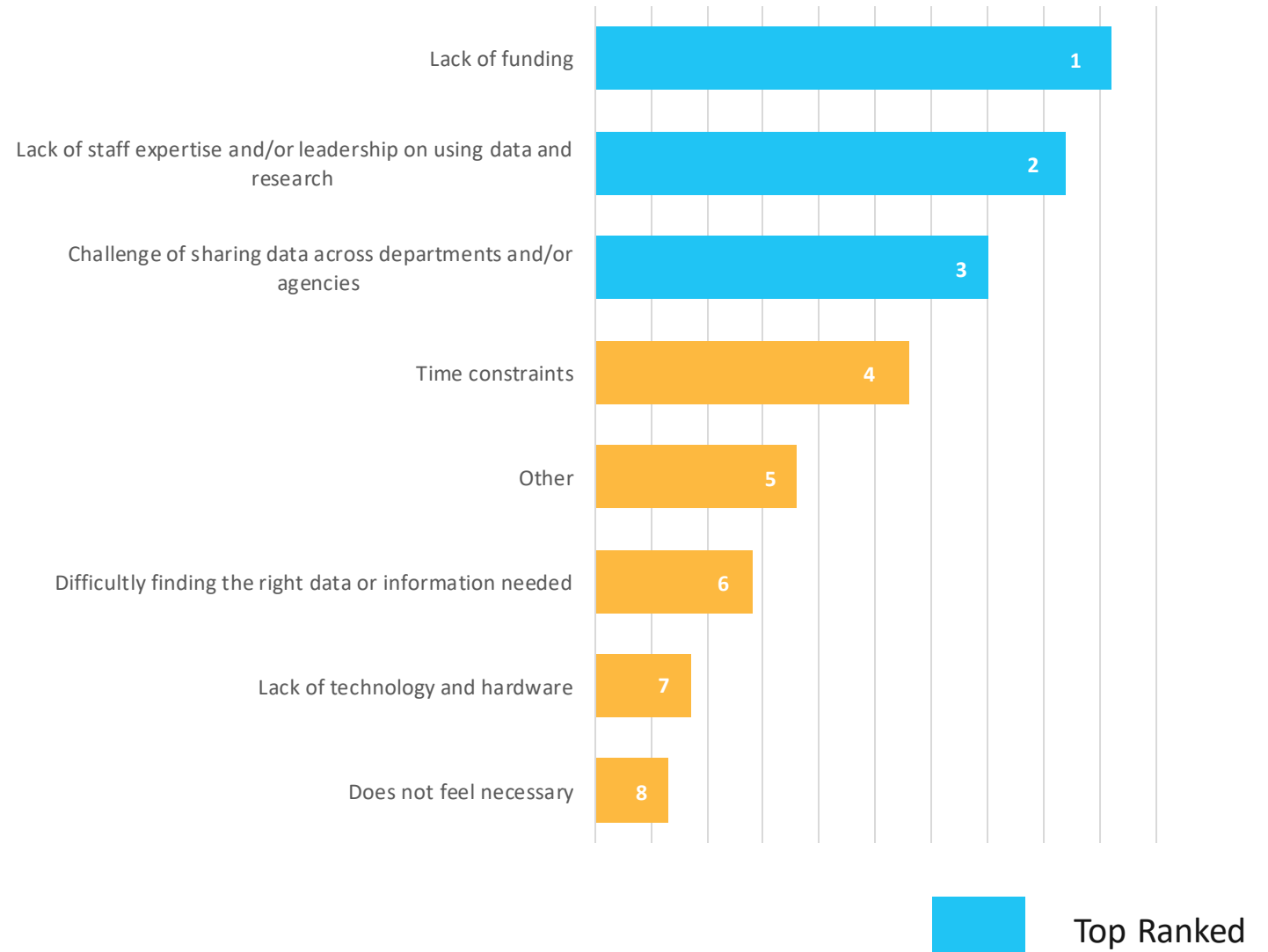
BARRIERS TO USE OF RESEARCH AND DATA IN COUNTY OPERATIONS AND PROGRAMS

Respondents were asked to indicate the barriers their county faces in incorporating more data and research into their operations and programs.



BARRIERS TO USE OF RESEARCH AND DATA IN COUNTY OPERATIONS AND PROGRAMS: MOST IMPORTANT

Respondents ranked selected answers in the previous question in order of their importance.



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