

Opening Mobility Pathways by Closing the Financial Services Gap

Webinar

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- Webinar is being recorded
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- Type your questions or comments into the Questions box on the right. Be sure to include your name and organization.



#MobilityFromPoverty

 Questions 	5
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The Partnership

David T. Ellwood, Chair Harvard Kennedy School

Nisha G. Patel, Executive Director

Elisabeth Babcock Economic Mobility Pathways

Joshua Bolten Business Roundtable

Arthur C. Brooks American Enterprise Institute

William J. Bynum Hope Enterprise Corporation

Raj Chetty Stanford University

Rev. Luis Cortés, Jr. Esperanza

Jennifer L. Eberhardt Stanford University Kathryn Edin Johns Hopkins University

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Lawrence Katz Harvard University

N. Gregory Mankiw Harvard University

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Marta Tienda Princeton University

Jeremy Travis Laura and John Arnold Foundation

Roxane White The Aspen Institute

Hirokazu Yoshikawa New York University



Strategies



Economic Mobility – Financial Services Continuum



Low mobility and financial service access are inextricably connected

> 16.8%

12.9% - 16.8%

11.3% - 12.9%

9.9% - 11.3%

6.1% - 7.1%4.8% - 6.1%

< 4.8%

Insufficient Data

The Geography of Upward Mobility in the United States Chances of Reaching the Top Fifth Starting from the Bottom Fifth by Metro Area Seattle 10.9% Minneapolis 8.5% Cleveland 5.1% New York City 10.5% San Washington DC 11.0% Jose 12.9% Charlotte 4.4% Atlanta 4.5% Salt Lake City 10.8% 9.0% - 9.9%8.1% - 9.0%7.1% - 8.1%

Note: Green = More Upward Mobility, Red = Less Upward Mobility Source: The Equality of Opportunity Project

Unbanked by County



Source: Prosperity Now Assets and Opportunity Local Data Center

Financial Service Gaps track Mobility Gaps

	# of Persistent Poverty Counties	Median White Population Share	Median Bank Branches per 1,000 residents	Median Mortgage Originations per 1,000 residents	Median Small Business Lending per 1,000 residents
50 Highest- Mobility Counties	0	96.5%	0.94	11	\$86,836
50 Lowest- Mobility Counties	36	33.2%	0.26	6	\$35,235
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Total Spent on Alternative Financial Service Providers (AFSP) Fees by the Unbanked Population

	Share of unbanked using AFSP	Fees spent per person annually	Estimated total spent annually among the unbanked on AFSP fees
Used money orders	43.9%	\$19.20	\$131,459,328
Used check cashers	24.7%	\$253.44	\$975,778,713
Used payday lenders	9.8%	\$520.00	\$797,409,600
Used tax refund loan	7.4%	\$30.00	\$34,538,400

Estimated annual fees spent by the unbanked population on AFSP	\$1,939,186,041
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Proposals for Increasing Access to Financial Services for Individuals and Communities

- Triple Bank Lending, Services and Investment in Underserved Markets
- Strengthen Community Development Financial Institutions
- Establishing Universal Basic Accounts for All Americans
- Cultivate a Fair and Responsible Financial Marketplace for All Americans





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For further information



www.MobilityPartnership.org

