

South Bend city - Indiana

Our mission is to bridge the gap between policymakers and investors to create economic security for workers and families.

We equip policymakers with data-driven insights to mobilize private capital to generate prosperity across the country. Our **535 Insights** series provides analytics specific to the constituencies of all 535 members of Congress.

6%

chance to become high-income with low-income parents¹

BOTTOM 21%

41%

of state residents have difficulty paying for usual expenses²

RANK 39 OUT OF 50

52%

of renters are burdened by housing costs³

BOTTOM 43%

52%

of state businesses are at risk of succession⁴

RANK 37 OUT OF 50

The opportunity to build wealth and economic security is the foundation of the American Dream. This is how South Bend city - Indiana is performing (ranked by desirability).

To revive the American Dream, South Bend city - Indiana needs a strategy to promote economic opportunity.

HERE'S WHERE WE'RE STARTING:

Affordable Housing

By making it easier to finance **affordable housing** and the expansion of **home ownership**, we can help build strong communities where families will thrive.

Employee Ownership

By expanding **employee ownership** through **ESOPs**, we can create generational wealth for American workers while enhancing U.S. competitiveness.

Worker Benefits

By expanding and improving **workplace benefits**, we can build good jobs that help workers thrive and communities prosper.

Turn the page to see how South Bend city - Indiana is doing on affordable housing, employee ownership and worker benefits.

Affordable Housing & Homeownership



South Bend city - Indiana is facing housing supply and affordability challenges. **This is contributing to unsustainable financial burdens for families and creates barriers to economic opportunity.**

38x

is what a typical family owning a home has in net worth compared to a family renting⁵

NATIONWIDE

52%

of renters are burdened by housing costs⁶

BOTTOM 43%

30%

of state residents are facing eviction or foreclosure⁷

RANK 27 OUT OF 50

49%

of residents live in high poverty areas⁸

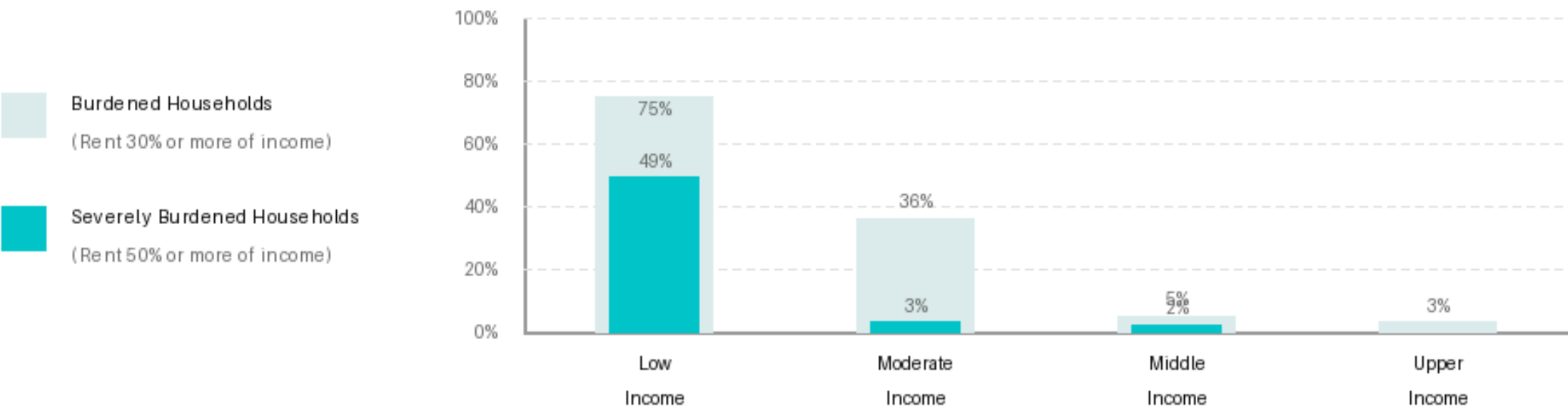
BOTTOM 16%

The United States is 4 million homes short of meeting national demand, a shortfall that has almost doubled over the past decade.⁹ **Indiana** has a shortfall of 28,310 units.¹⁰ This undersupply contributes to rising housing costs which force working-class families to spend an unsustainable portion of their income on rent and pushes many households into neighborhoods with high poverty rates.¹¹ Research demonstrates that living in such areas makes it harder for kids to rise up the income ladder.¹² Housing cost-burdens are also rising for middle- and higher-income families, making the American Dream of homeownership increasingly unattainable—narrowing pathways for families to build wealth.

Of the over \$200 billion that has been invested annually in housing in recent years, only a fraction supports projects affordable for working-class families.¹⁴ Innovative models capable of significantly boosting the supply of affordable housing exist but struggle to attract capital to scale. New policies, programs and financing tools are needed that redirect private capital into projects that promote financial stability and homeownership, and help build strong, resilient communities.

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Rent Burden by Income in South Bend city - Indiana¹⁵



\$1000

median rent¹⁶

TOP 39%

\$124K

median home value¹⁷

TOP 28%

59%

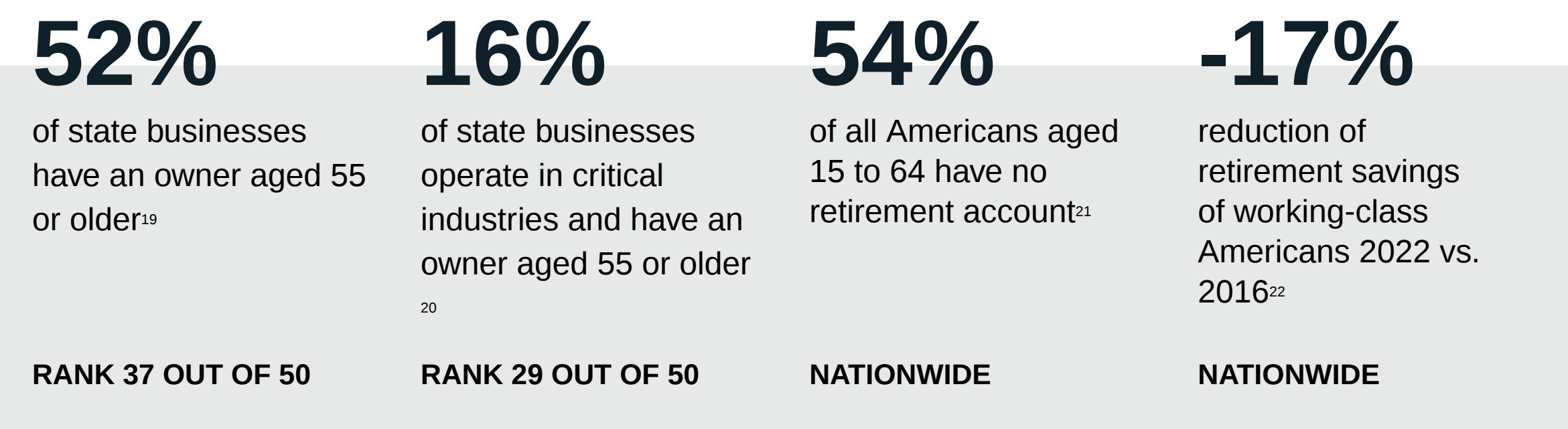
home ownership rate¹⁸

BOTTOM 20%

Learn more about affordable housing

Employee Ownership

The United States is confronting a **"silver tsunami"** of retiring business owners that are likely to sell their businesses over the next decade. Meanwhile, too many American workers and families are financially unprepared for retirement.

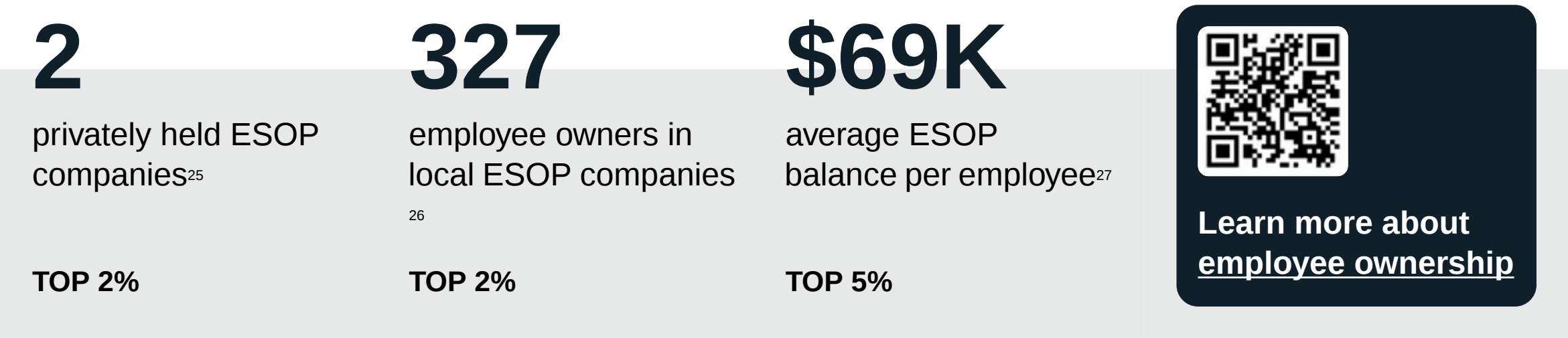
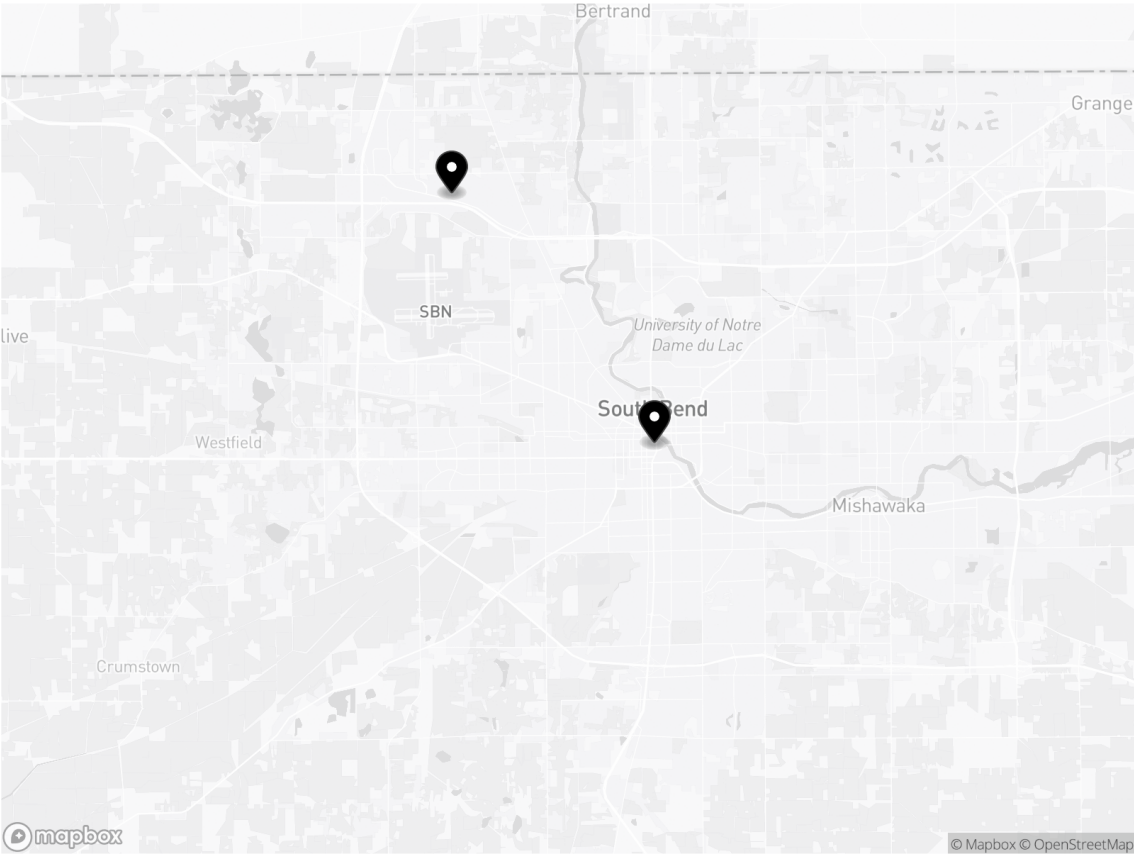


Without a policy strategy to address business succession, we risk the loss of American businesses and their local jobs. Too often, the sale of a business to an out-of-state or foreign buyer results in the loss of local jobs and investment. With many businesses in critical industries—e.g., those with implications for national and economic security—facing the challenges of business succession, promoting employee ownership can be part of a broader competition framework to maintain our leadership in strategic sectors while investing in American workers.

What is an ESOP? Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) is both a retirement plan and corporate finance vehicle that allows retiring business owners to sell their business to employees. Employees do not pay for their shares—employee ownership is instead an incremental benefit on top of wages and benefits. ESOPs have been demonstrated to create over 2.5 times more retirement wealth for workers—in addition to superior pay and benefits—compared to traditional companies.²³ Employee-owned businesses have also been shown to innovate more frequently and exhibit greater resilience during an economic downturn.²⁴

As baby boomers prepare to retire and sell their businesses, ESOPs can play an important role in maintaining domestic ownership and productive capacity across manufacturing and other strategic sectors—a win-win for U.S. economic security and for American workers across the country.

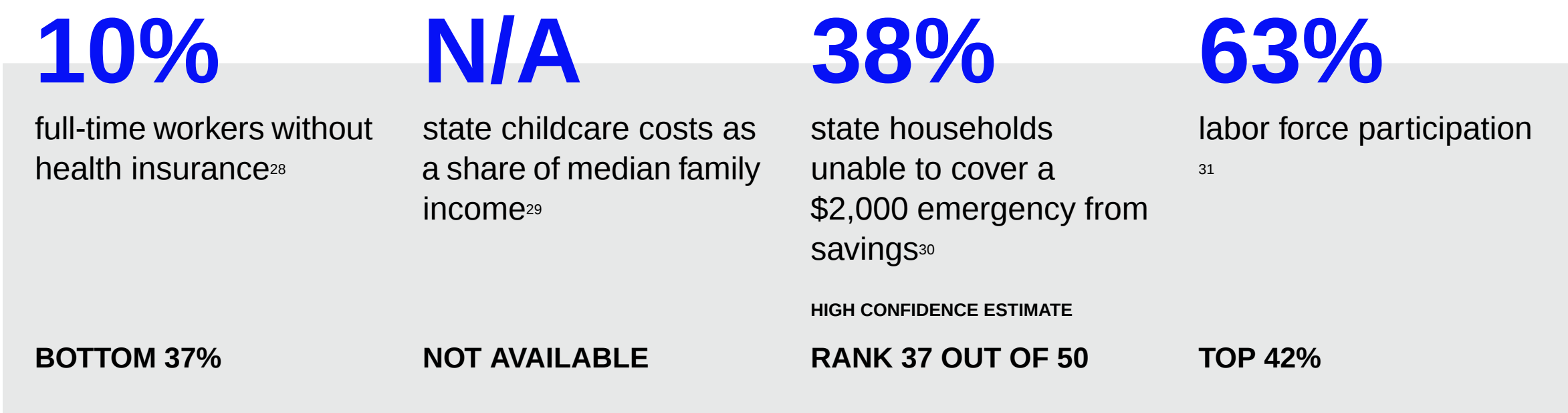
Privately Held ESOP Companies in South Bend city



Job Quality and Worker Benefits



States and local jurisdictions have the opportunity to develop an employee benefits agenda to increase benefits access, close participation gaps and improve worker financial security.



Too many workers lack access to benefits that make work secure and sustainable. Across the country, employer-sponsored benefits like health insurance and retirement savings are out of reach for millions of working people. Gaps in access to these benefits lead to rising rates of medical debt, student loan default, and underinsurance. These effects are even more pronounced among lower income workers who are 3-4 times less likely to participate in medical and retirement benefits.³²

The growing benefits gap leaves working families vulnerable to economic insecurity, with limited tools to build savings and assets. As a result, many workers make tradeoffs between immediate needs and long-term financial stability. The workplace benefits gap is particularly acute for small and medium-sized businesses (SMBs), which employ 46 percent of the private American workforce.³³ These small and mid-sized employers often face challenges in navigating the cost, complexity, and suitability of available benefit options for their employees.

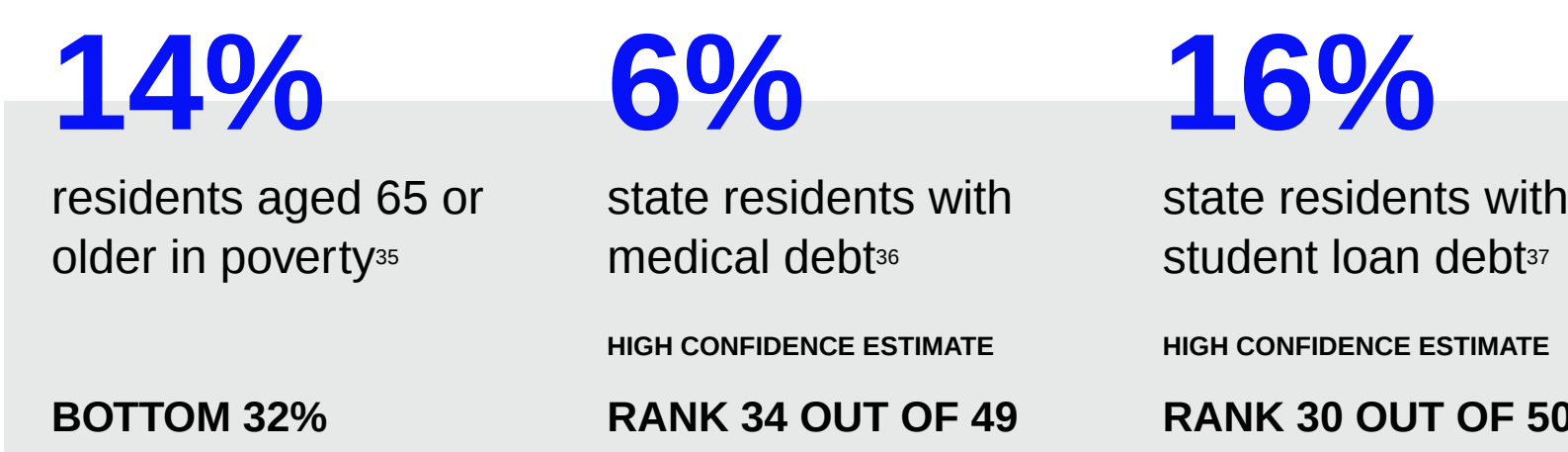
Strong worker benefits drive economic growth. Businesses that offer competitive benefits keep workers longer and see better performance. Workers with access to health coverage, retirement savings, and childcare are less burdened by financial stress and able to invest in their futures. The whole economy benefits from a more stable and productive workforce.

Living Wage in Indiana³⁴

High Confidence Estimate

	1 Adult	1 Adult 1 Child	2 Adults 1 Child	2 Adults 2 Children
Living Wage	\$20.44	\$35.67	\$20.11	\$24.76
Median Wage	\$19.39	\$19.39	\$38.79	\$38.79
Annual Difference	-\$2184.00	-\$33862.40	\$38854.40	\$29182.40

RANK 33 OUT OF 50 by annual difference for one adult, assuming a full-time 2080 hours worked per year, 2023 data, see footnote for details.



Learn more about
[**Job Quality**](#)

Let's talk.

Connect with us at 535@lafayettesquareinstitute.org



Want to learn more?

[Visit our website!](#)

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2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2024, *Household Pulse Survey, Phase 4.2, Cycle 09*: Percentage of adults in households where it has been somewhat or very difficult to pay for usual household expenses in the last 7 days.
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4. LSI calculation based on Project Equity, 2023, *Silver Tsunami*; U.S. Census Bureau, 2021, *Annual Business Survey: Characteristics of Business Owners (Employer Businesses)* and U.S. Census Bureau, 2021, *Statistics of U.S. Businesses Annual Data Tables by Establishment Industry: State by congressional district, NAICS sectors*.
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11. Benzow, A. and Fikri, K. Economic Innovation Group, 2020, *The Expanded Geography of High-Poverty Neighborhoods*.
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16. See (3).
17. Ibid.
18. Ibid.
19. See (4).
20. Ibid for owner ages per industry. LSI; identifying critical industries using the U.S. Department of Commerce, 2024, *Critical Sectors and Key Goods for Potential Cooperation under the IPEF Supply Chain Agreement* and the Department of Defense, 2024, *National Critical and Emerging Technologies*.
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22. Federal Reserve Board, 2023, *2022 Survey of Consumer Finances*: Mean retirement savings among those with an individual retirement account or a defined contribution plan, 0–49.9 percentile of usual income, 2016–22 surveys.
23. National Center for Employee Ownership, 2018, *Research on Employee Ownership, Corporate Performance, and Employee Compensation*; Kruse, D. IZA World of Labor, 2016, *Does Employee Ownership Improve Performance?* And Employee Ownership Foundation, Rutgers School of Management and Labor Relations, 2020, *Employee-Owned Firms in the COVID-19 Pandemic: How Majority-Owned ESOP & Other Companies Have Responded to the COVID-19 Health and Economic Crises*.
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25. National Center of Employee Ownership, 2024, [*ESOP Database 2023*](#). Note: Some public companies feature low percentages of ESOP ownership. We present privately held company data only given our focus on business succession risk.
26. Ibid. For privately held ESOP companies.
27. Ibid. For privately held ESOP companies.
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37. LSI, Urban Institute, 2024: [*Debt in America 2024, State and County student loan debt data 2023*](#). See below for LSI County to Congressional District Imputation Method.

All data sourced and managed with the support of Potomac X Lafayette Square.

LSI County and PUMA to Congressional District Imputation Methods

Congressional District Estimate based on LSI imputation method using Geocorr 2022: [*Geographic Correspondence Engine, 2020 County and 2010 PUMA to 119th Congressional District*](#), crosswalks weighted by population.

High Confidence Estimates: Districts where at least 75% of the population comes from counties or PUMAs that contribute at least 80% of their population to the district, and the largest county or PUMA contribution is at least 85%.

Medium Confidence Estimates: Districts where either at least 40% of the population comes from well-aligned counties or PUMAs (contributing at least 80% of their population), or the largest county or PUMA contribution is at least 60% with fewer than 4 poorly aligned counties or 3 poorly aligned PUMAs (contributing <50% of their population).

Lower Confidence Estimates: All remaining districts with lower alignment.

Use County Data: Districts where at least 85% of the district population comes from a single county that contributes less than 80% of its population to the district, for example Los Angeles County that spans 17 districts.

