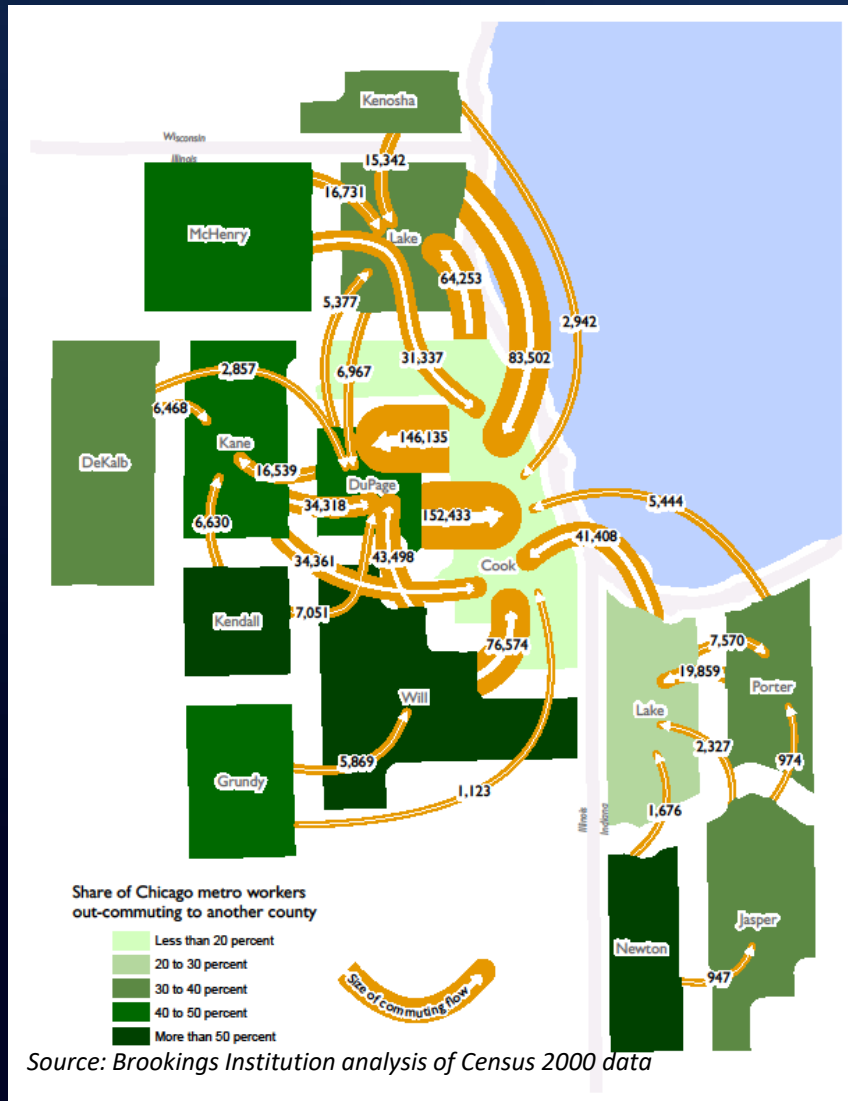


The Changing Geography of Poverty in the United States

Metropolitan areas are statistical representations of “commuter sheds” and, by extension, labor markets



PRIMARY CITY in the 100 largest metro areas: First city in the MSA name; Any other named city with a population over 100,000

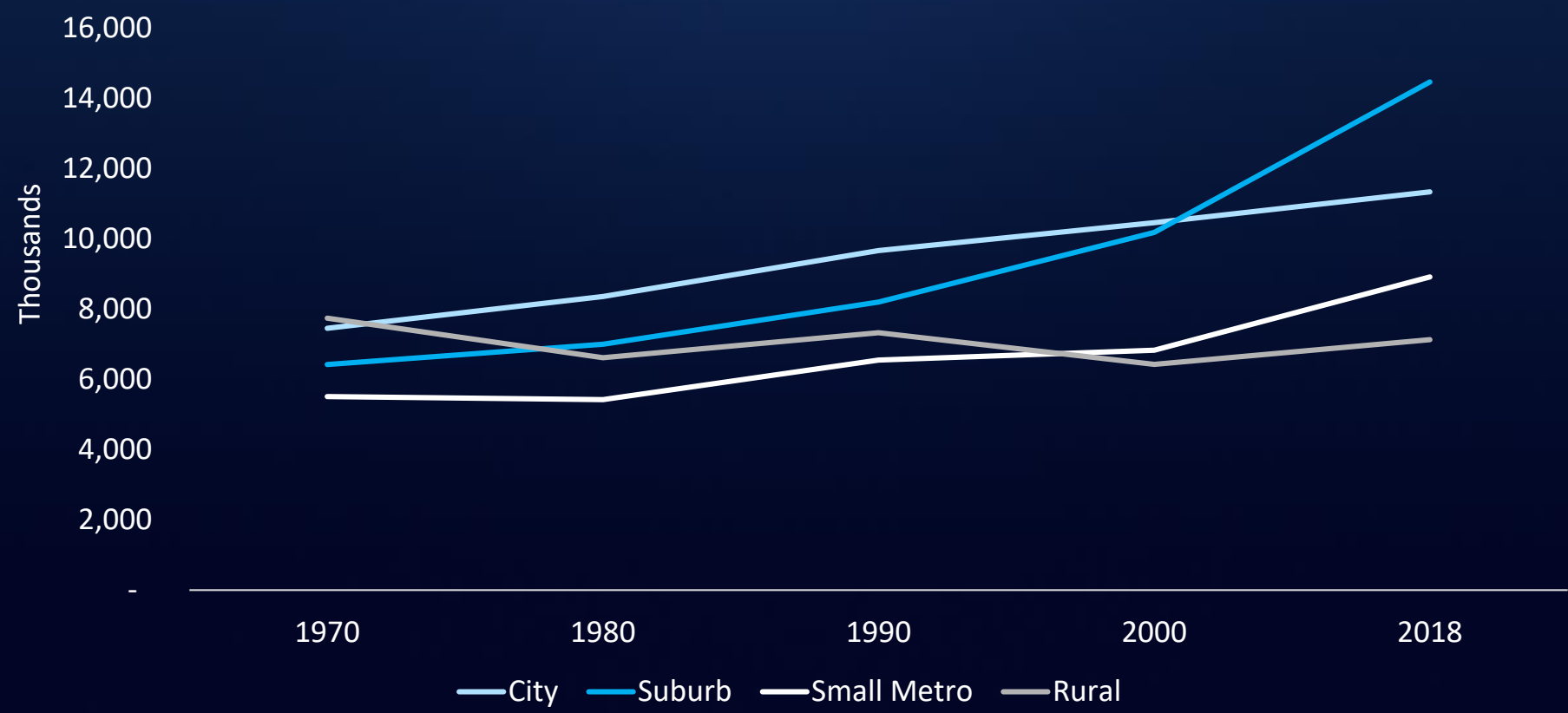
SUBURBS in the 100 largest metro areas: Remainder of the MSA outside the primary city or cities

SMALL METRO AREA: Any other MSA not in the top 100

RURAL: Any county not in an official MSA

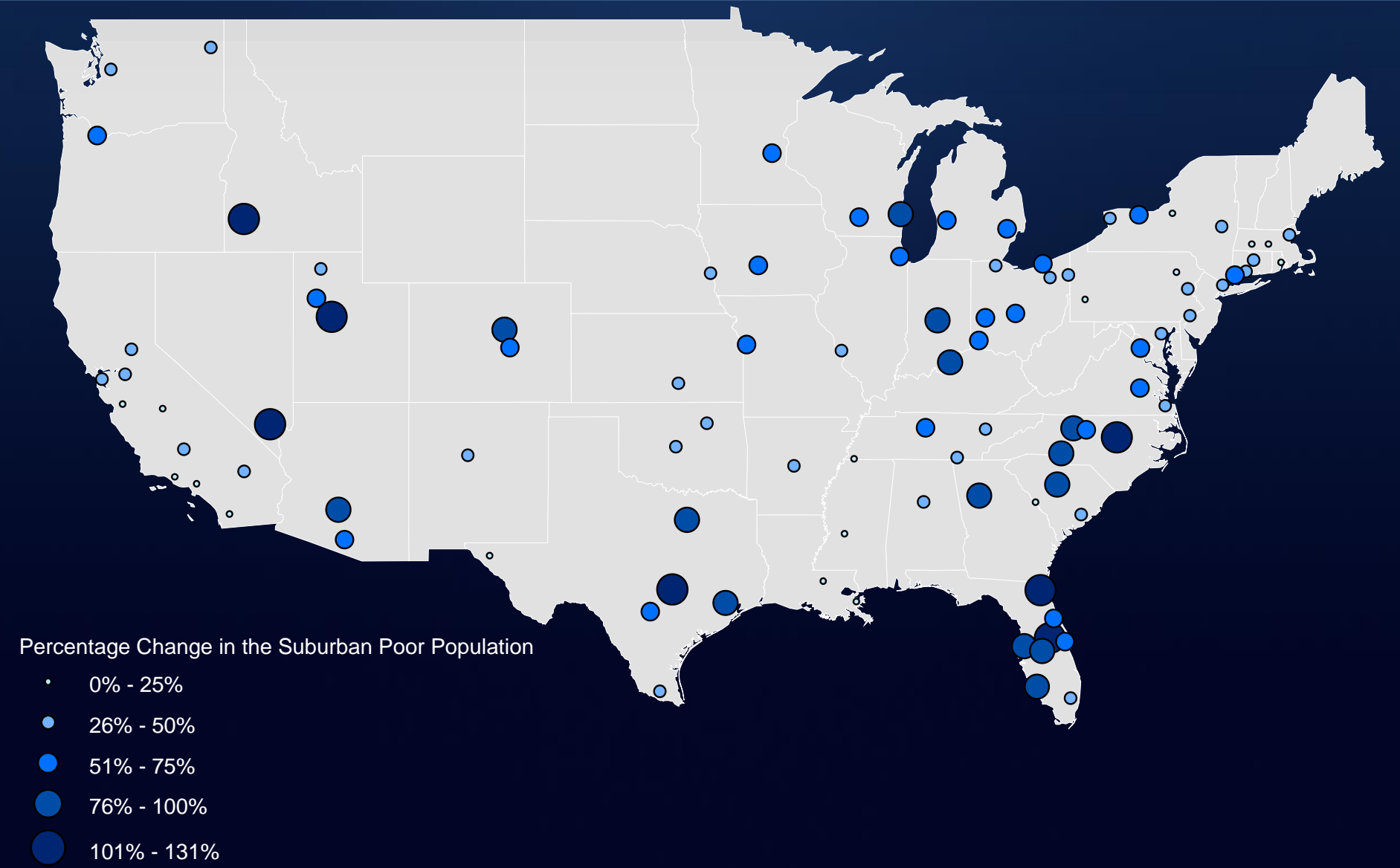
Suburbs are home to the nation's largest & fastest-growing poor population

Number of people below the federal poverty level in the United States, by community type, 1970 to 2018



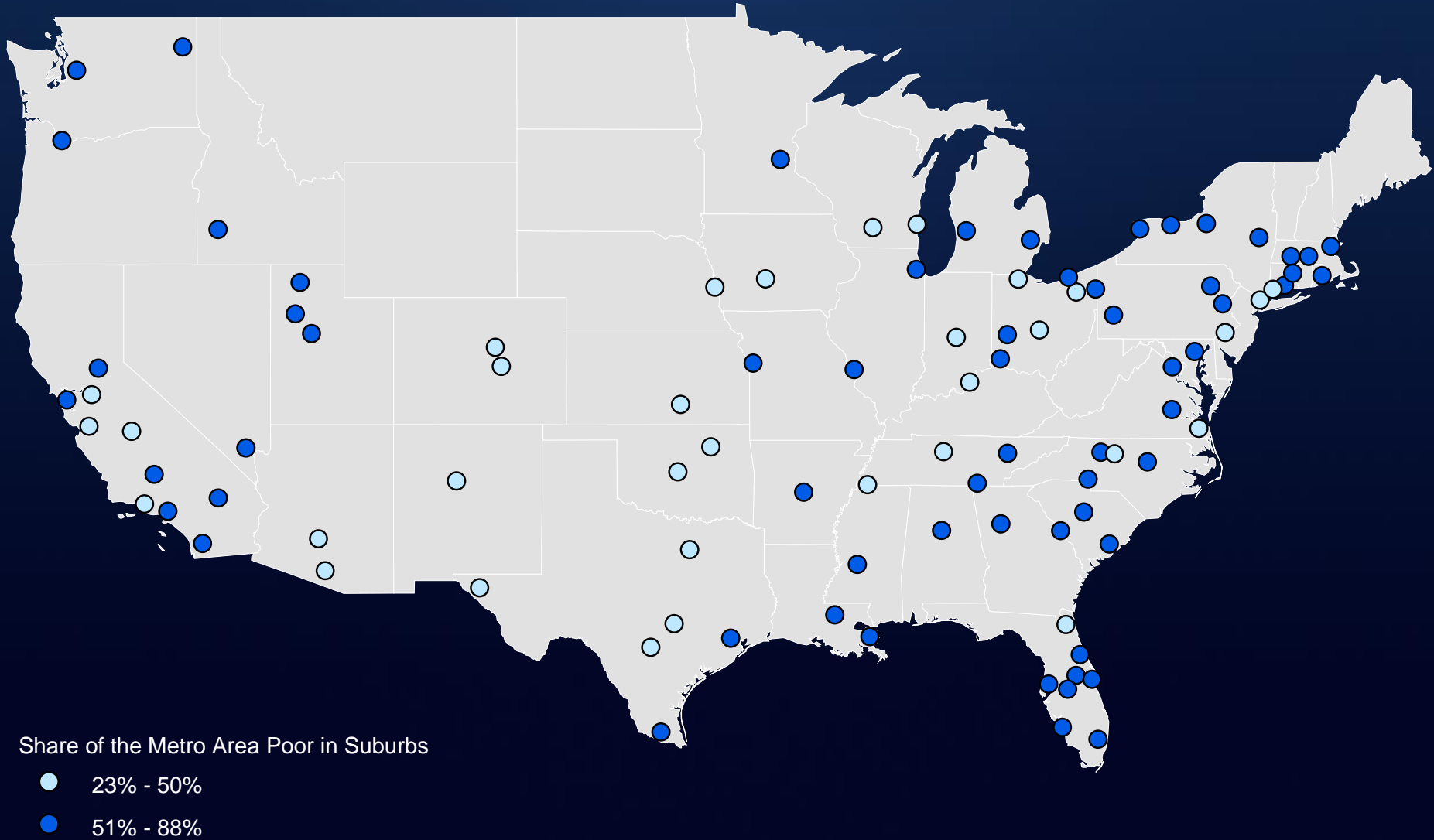
NOTE: The federal poverty threshold for a family of four was \$25,701 in 2018
Source: Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data

Between 2000 and 2018, the majority of major metro areas saw their suburban poor populations grow by more than half



Source: Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data

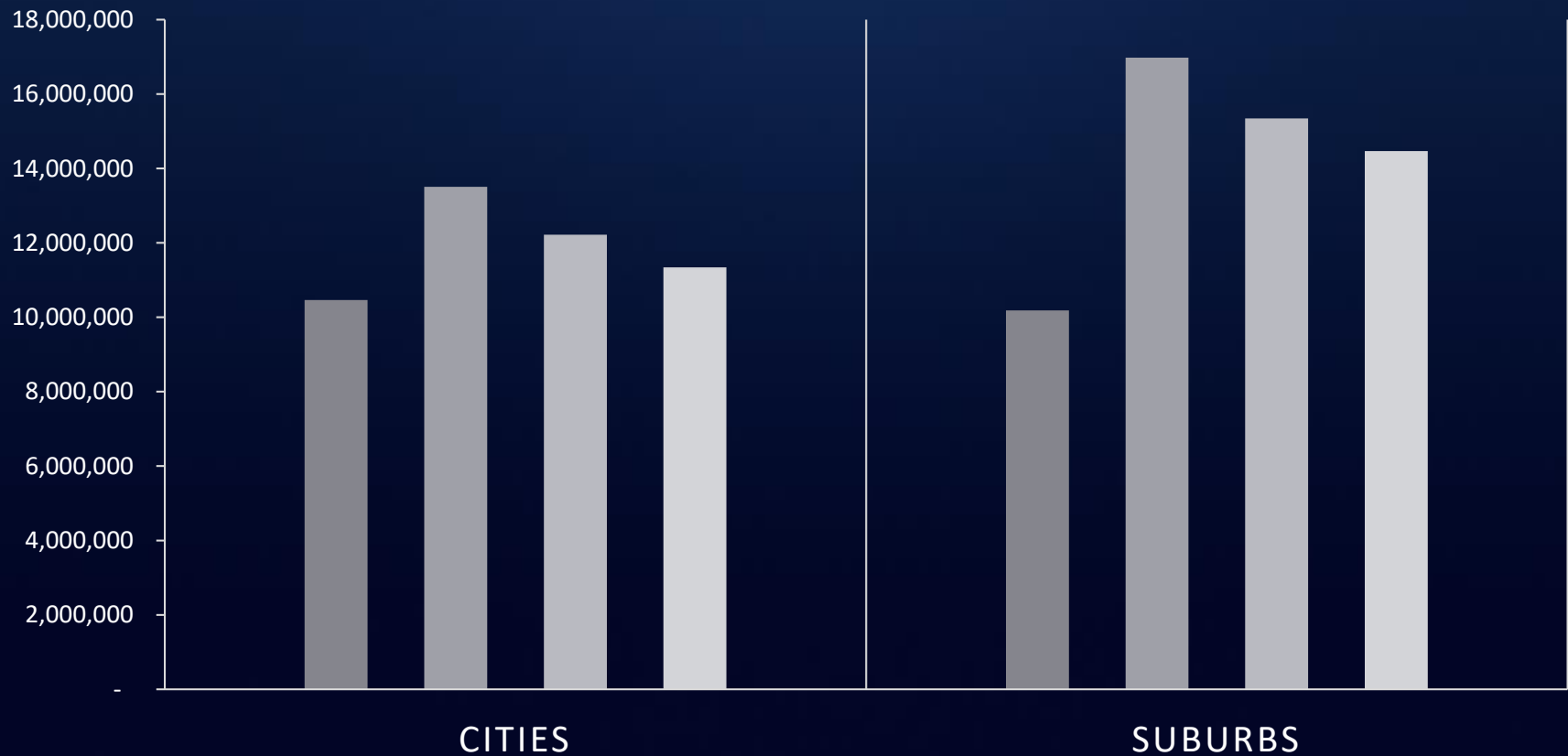
By 2018, 62 of the top 97 metros found the majority of their region's poor located in the suburbs



Although the poor population has declined in recent years, it is still higher than it was in 2000

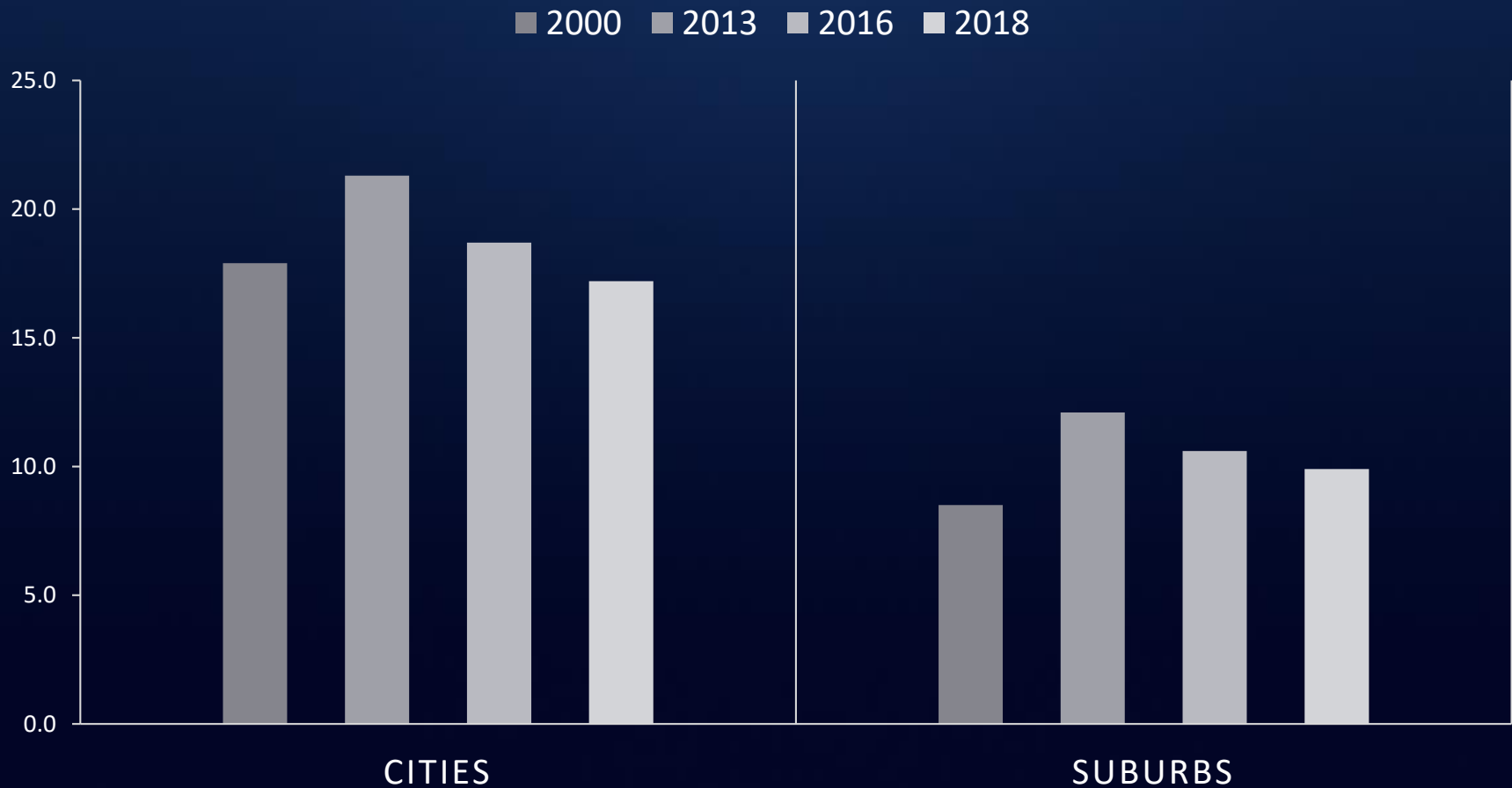
Poor Individuals in the nation's major metro areas

■ 2000 ■ 2013 ■ 2016 ■ 2018



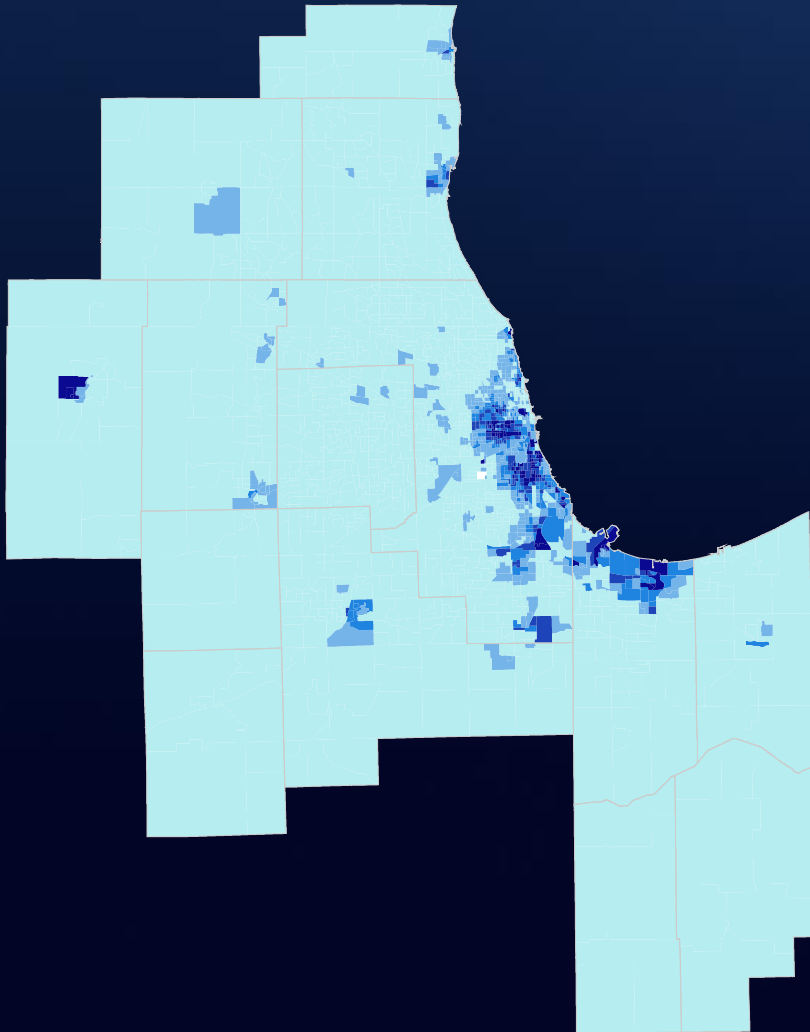
While city poverty rates have fully recovered, suburban poverty rates have not

Poverty rates in the nation's major metro areas

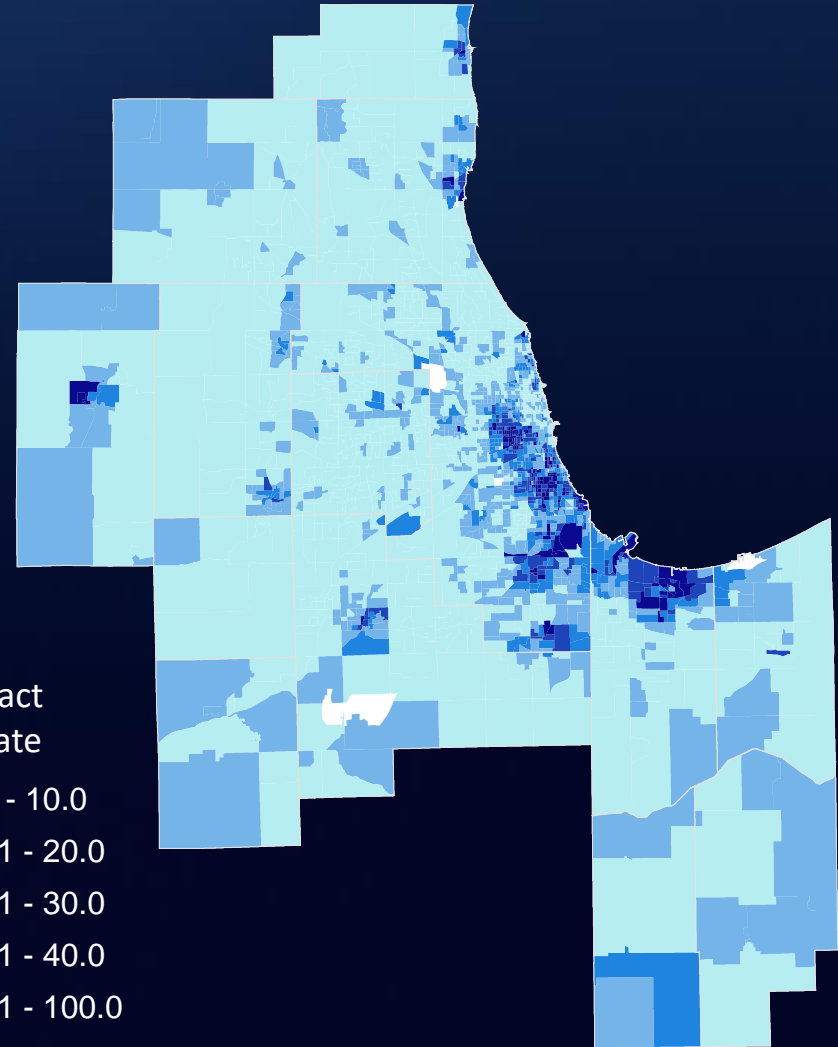


Poverty has not spread evenly as it has suburbanized

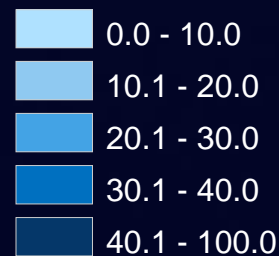
2000



2013-17

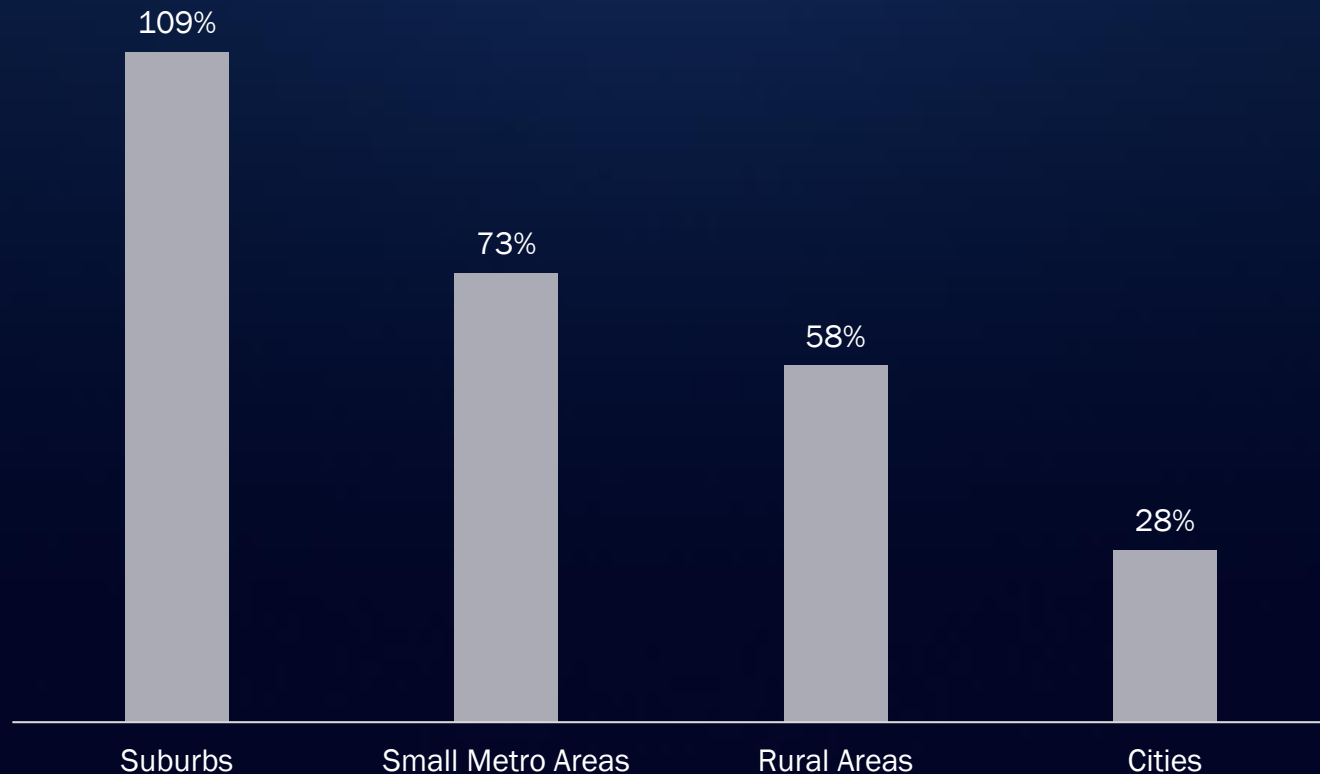


Census tract
Poverty rate



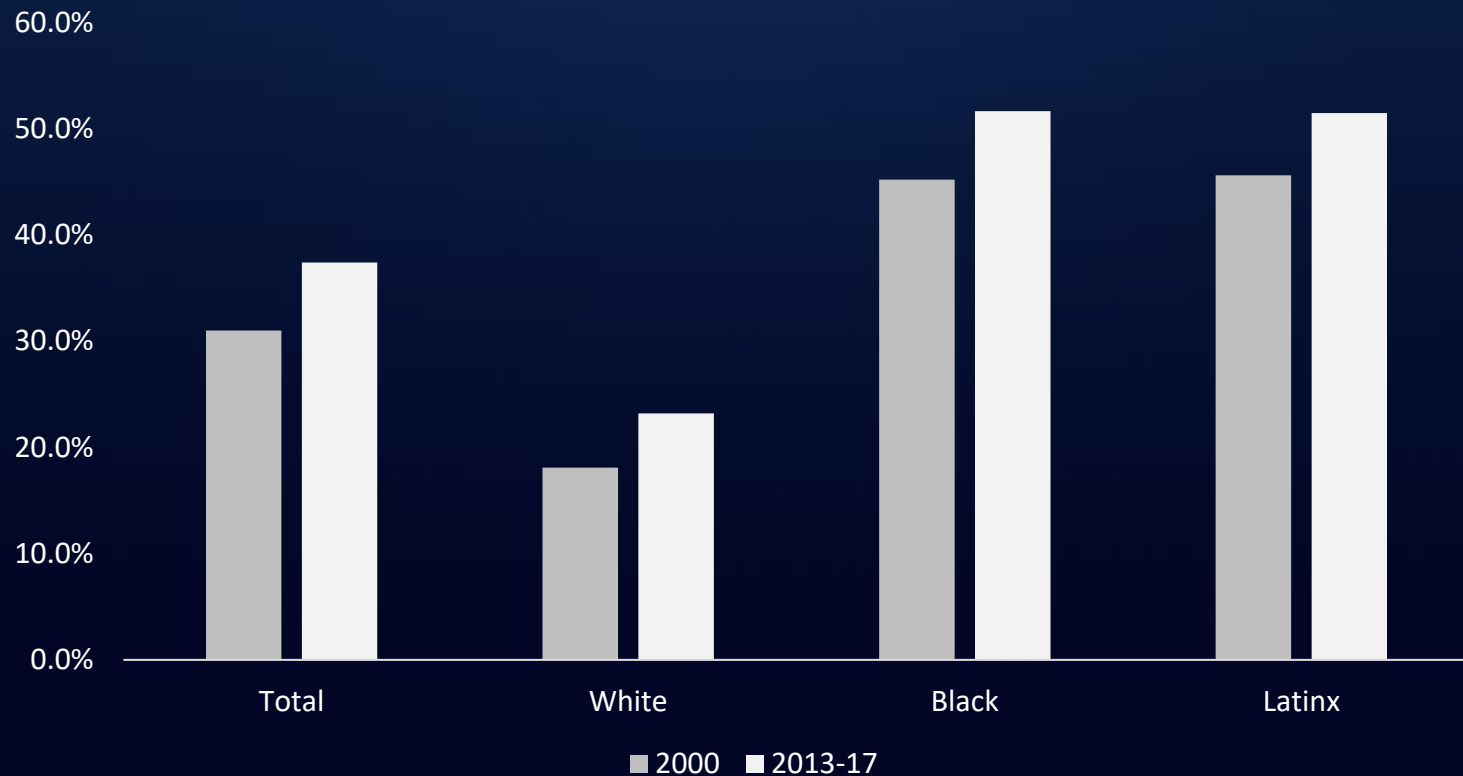
Poverty has not spread evenly as it has suburbanized

Change in the Number of Poor Residents Living in Tracts with Poverty Rates of 20% or More, Top 100 Metro Areas, 2000 to 2013-17



Nearly 40% of suburban poor live in a high poverty tract and the shares climb higher for people of color

Share of Suburban Poor in Tracts with Poverty Rates of 20% or More, Top 100 Metro Areas, 2000 to 2013-17



Multiple factors have driven the growth of poverty in the suburbs

Poor people move to the suburbs

People in the suburbs become poor

Housing shapes these trends in a number of ways...

Impact of the Foreclosure Crisis



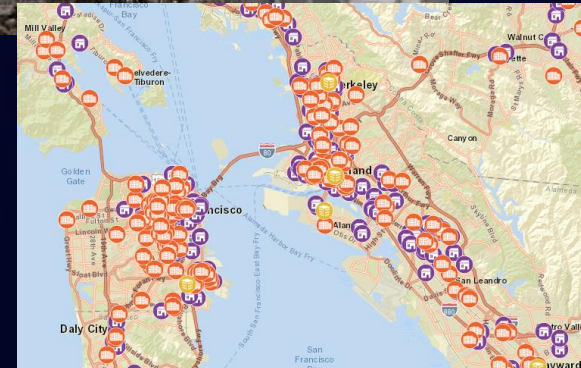
Housing Price Pressures



Location of Affordable Options

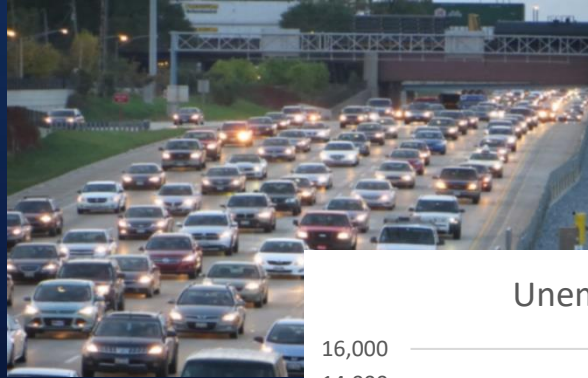


Location of Housing Subsidies



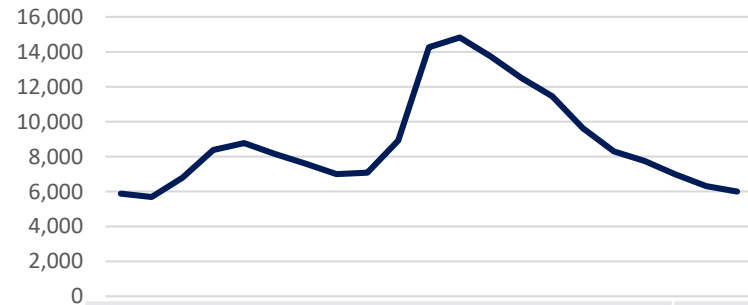
...And so do employment patterns and trends

Location of Jobs



The Economic Cycle

Unemployed Population



Quality of Jobs

Occupations with Most Job Growth,
2018-2028

Median Wage,
2018

Personal care aides

\$38,640

Food preparation and service

\$24,020

Registered nurses

\$21,250

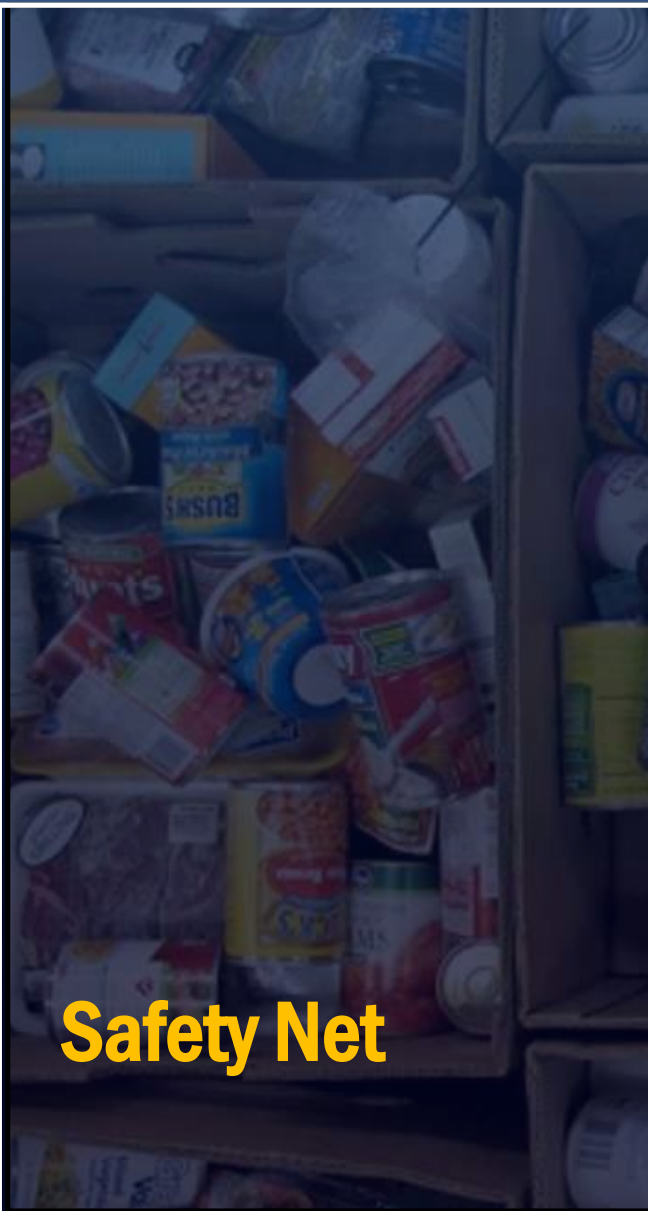
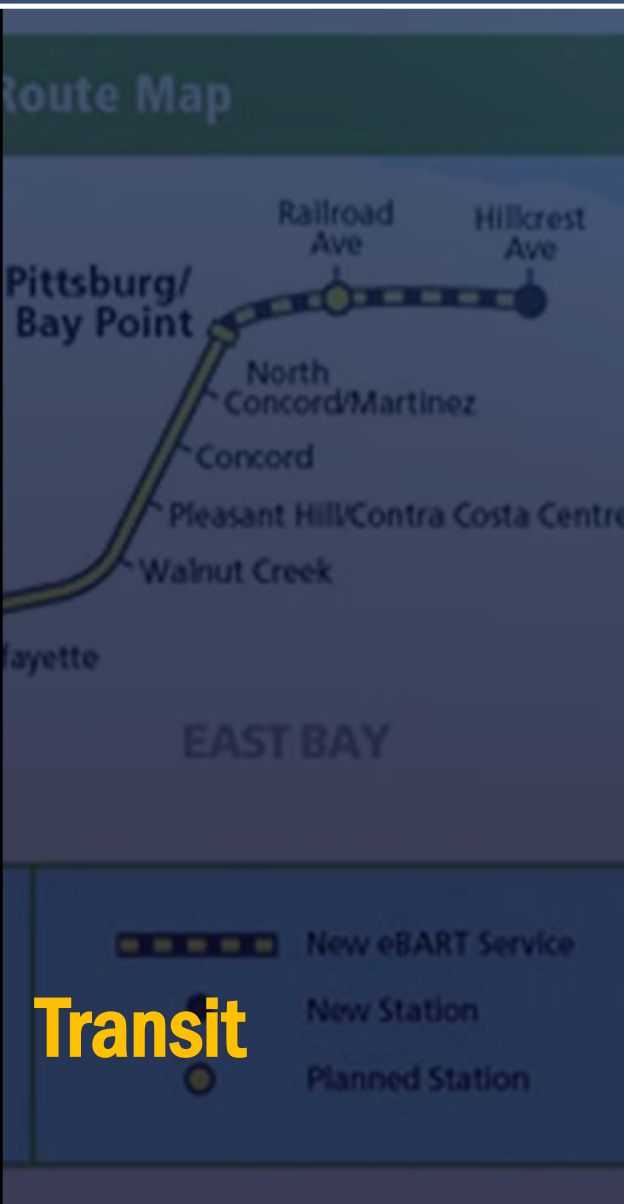
Home health aides

\$71,730

Cooks, restaurant

\$24,200

Suburban infrastructure and institutions often are not equipped to deal with growing poverty



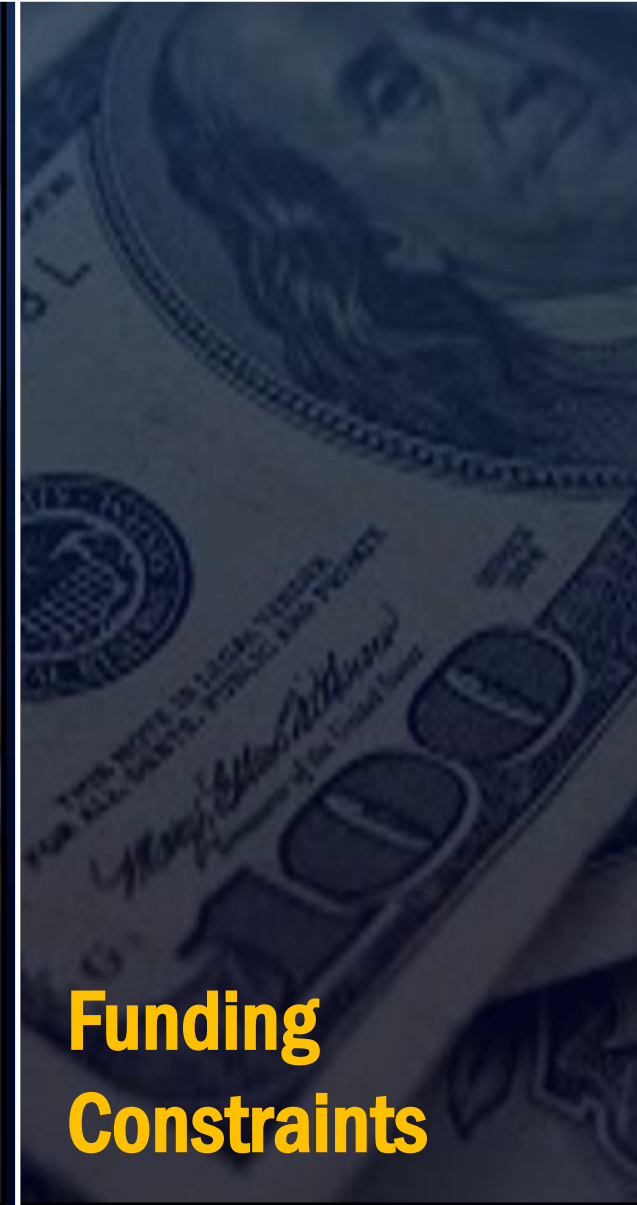
And suburban jurisdictions often struggle with additional hurdles



Fragmentation



Lack of Capacity



Funding Constraints

The legacy system of place-based anti-poverty programs developed over decades does not map easily onto the suburban landscape

\$82 billion

81 federal programs

10 agencies

Housing

Emergency Food and Shelter Program; Tenant-based Rental Assistance; Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grant Program; Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Family Self-Sufficiency; Housing Counseling Assistance

Food Assistance

Child and Adult Care Food Program; The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP); Summer Food Service Program; Commodity Supplemental Food Program; WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP)

Job Training

Job Corps; WIA Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities; WIA Youth Appropriation; WIA Adult Program; WIA Dislocated Worker National Emergency Grants; YouthBuild; Learn and Serve America; School and Community Based Programs; Supported Employment State Grants; Work Opportunity Tax Credit; Child Care and Development Block Grant

Education

Title I — Improving The Academic Achievement Of The Disadvantaged; Head Start and Early Head Start; Improving Teacher Quality State Grants; Adult Basic and Literacy Education State Grants; TRIO: Upward Bound; Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP); Teacher Incentive Fund; TRIO: Student Support Services; College Access Challenge Grant Program; Mathematics and Science Partnerships; TRIO: Talent Search; Race to the Top -- Early Learning Challenge; TRIO: Educational Opportunity Centers; TRIO: Upward Bound Math Science; Parental Information and Resource Centers; Advanced Placement Program (Advanced Placement Test Fee; Advanced Placement Incentive Program Grants); School Leadership Program; Innovative Approaches to Literacy; Assets for Independence (AFI); IRS Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA); 21st Century Community Learning Centers; Child Care Access Means Parents in School Program; Advanced Placement Incentive Program Grants; Qualified zone academy bonds (QZAB); Charter Schools Program

Social Services

Substance Abuse Treatment Block Grant; Social Services Block Grant; Substance Abuse Prevention Block Grant; Community Mental Health Services Block Grant (MHSBG); Access to Recovery (ATR)

Health

Consolidated Health Centers (Community Health Centers, Migrant Health Centers, Health Care for the Homeless, Public Housing Primary Care, and School Based Health Centers); Affordable Care Act (ACA) Grants for Capital Development in Health Centers; Title V Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant Program; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program

Economic Development

New Markets Tax Credit; Renewal Community Tax Incentives; Community Development Financial Institutions Program; ARRA- Investments for Public Works and Economic Development; Recovery Zone Bonds; ARRA- Economic Adjustment Assistance; Economic Development Support for Planning Organizations; Community Economic Development; Technical Assistance; Bank Enterprise Award; Economic Development; Technical Assistance; Community Services Block Grant; Community Services Block Grant; Discretionary Awards

Housing

Emergency Food and Shelter Program; Tenant-based Rental Assistance; Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grant Program; Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Family Self-Sufficiency; Housing Counseling Assistance

Food Assistance

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Job Training

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Policymakers, funders, and practitioners are finding ways to...



Achieve scale

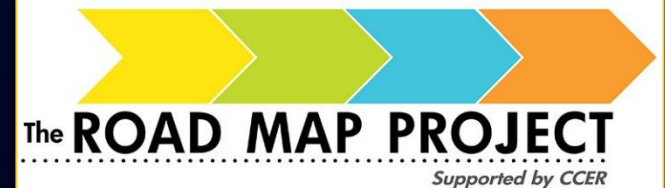


**Collaborate
and integrate**



**Fund
strategically**

Lessons can be learned from innovative models across the country



Each of these models has common elements

A strong “backbone”

Intentional partnerships

Data driven decisions

Steps could be taken to make it easier to expand these kinds of models

Making sure key decisionmakers and stakeholders are informed of shifting need

Investing in capacity

Revisiting and updating funding formulas

Making it easier to braid funding sources

ekneebone@berkeley.edu