THE SUBURBANIZATION OF POVERTY IN THE BAY AREA

MONDAY APRIL 16, 2012 MATTHEW SOURSOURIAN | frbsf



METHODOLOGY

DATA SOURCES

- > Nine-County Bay Area
- > 2000 Census and 2005-2009 ACS 5-Year Estimates
- > Urban/Suburban definitions borrowed from Metropolitan Transportation Commission







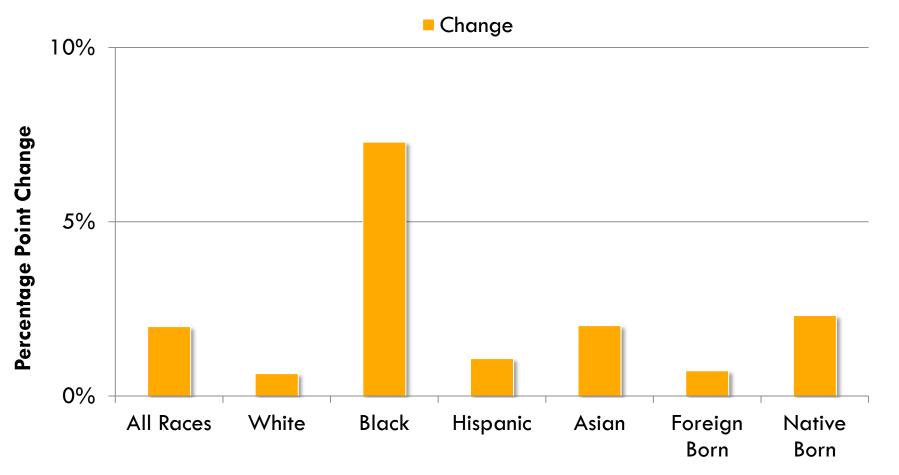
The population in poverty rose more in suburban tracts and varied across racial groups and nativity status

Bay Area Percent Growth in Population and Number of Poor Individuals 2000-2009

	Total	Growth of Population in Poverty						
	Population	Total Poor					Foreign	Native
	Growth	Population	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Born	Born
Urban	2.5%	7.2%	9.9%	-11.3%	22.8%	3.8%	4.1%	9.2%
Suburban	2.6%	16.1%	13.2%	19.9%	28.2%	12.8%	7.2%	20.0%

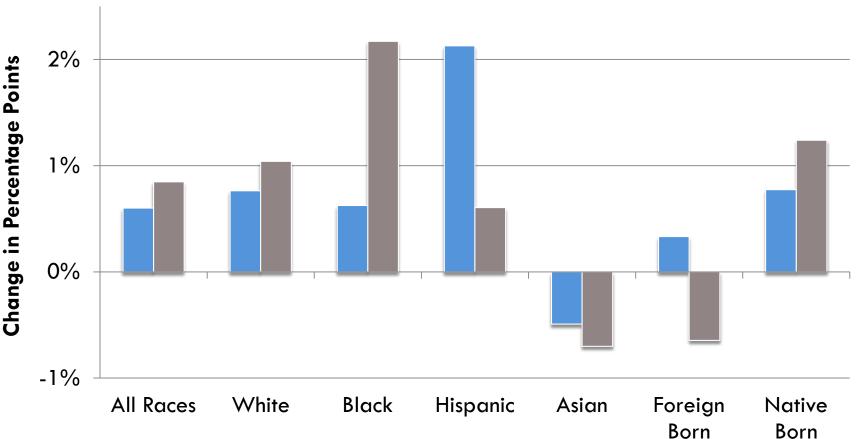
Blacks in poverty experienced the largest shift toward suburban areas





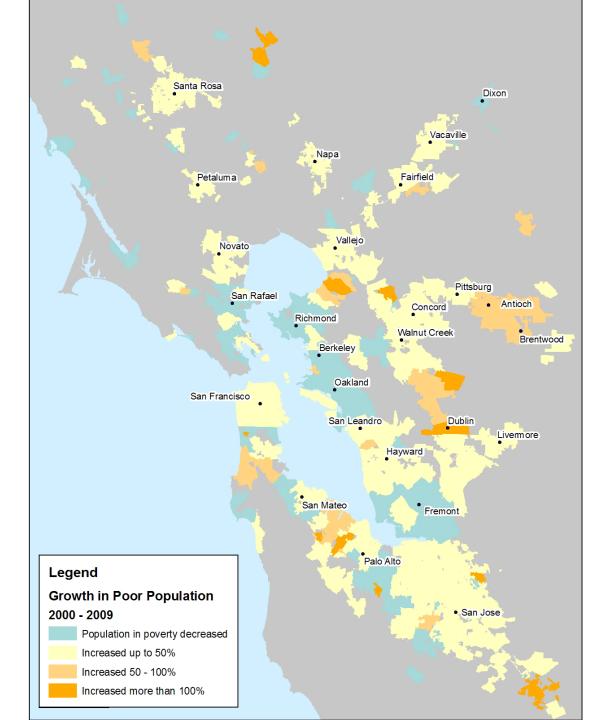
Changes in urban and suburban poverty rates also varied between racial categories and nativity status.

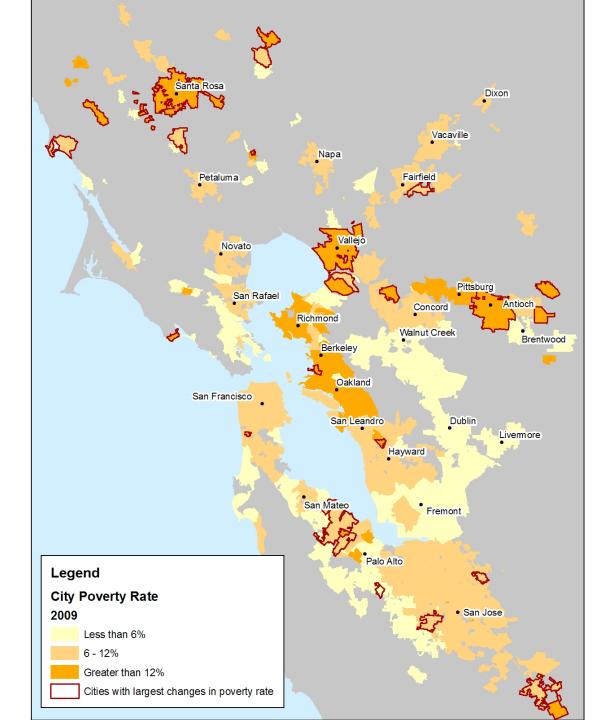
Bay Area Changes in Poverty Rates, 2000-2009

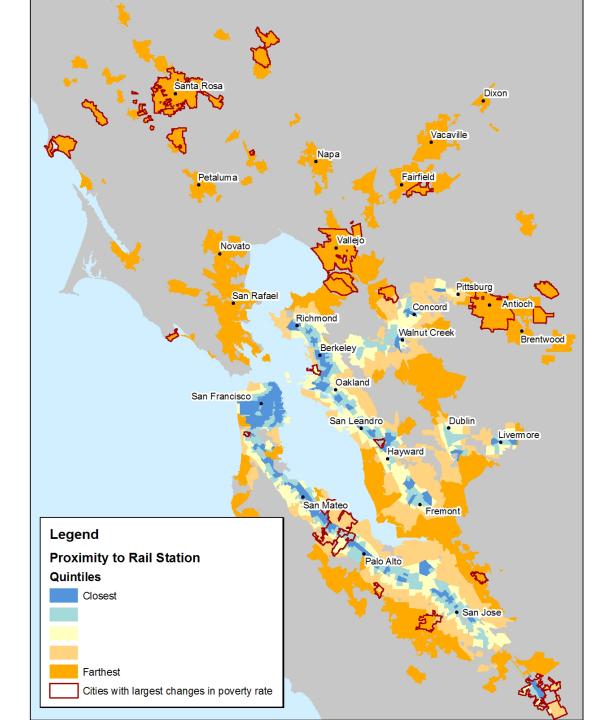


Urban Suburban









Implications for Bay Area Stakeholders

- > Access to social services
- > Public transit
- > Inter-jurisdictional coordination
- > Institutional capacity

Implications for Community Development Finance

- > Lag in updating eligibility for federal programs
 - > Community Reinvestment Act
 - > New Markets Tax Credit
- > Lag in allocation strategy
 - > Community Development Block Grants
 - > Low Income Housing Tax Credit



CONCLUSION