An aerial photograph of a sprawling suburban housing development. The houses are mostly two-story, with light-colored walls and brown tiled roofs. Some houses have solar panels installed on their roofs. The development is densely packed, with streets and parking lots visible. In the background, a range of mountains is visible under a clear blue sky. The mountains have some snow on their peaks, suggesting a high-altitude or winter setting. The overall scene depicts a typical suburban landscape in the Western United States.

Overlooked Suburbs: The Changing Metropolitan Geography of Poverty in the Western United States

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The logo of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, consisting of a teal circle.

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Disclaimer

The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco or the Federal Reserve System.

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Executive Summary

This report examines trends between 1990 and 2014–18 in the location of populations experiencing poverty, which we define as those with incomes below the federal poverty line, within metropolitan regions in the United States, with a particular focus on the western United States.

We explore how growing suburban poverty is distributed across jurisdictional boundaries that shape governance outcomes, including incorporated and unincorporated suburbs. The size of a suburb and its incorporation status affect its position within local-regional political structures, and smaller suburbs may be overlooked by public, private, and nonprofit organizations in the community development field. Size and incorporation status also affect a suburb's access to certain federal funds, including the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, a key source of funding for local antipoverty programs. Variation in the distribution of populations experiencing poverty across census regions and metropolitan areas has implications for public and philanthropic spending on social services for low- and moderate-income populations.

In this report, we first discuss average trends in the distribution of poverty across urban and suburban jurisdictions in five census regions. For comparison, we divide metropolitan areas into five geographies—the largest city in a metro area, other principal cities, large suburban cities, small suburban cities, and unincorporated areas. Next, we profile 14 metropolitan areas in the western United States through “data snapshots” showing changes in poverty rates and racial and ethnic demographics. We conclude by discussing the implications of these trends for community development practitioners seeking to promote economic participation and financial stability among low- and moderate-income communities and communities of color.

In the largest metropolitan areas in the western United States, the average share of the population with incomes below the federal poverty line rose in large suburban municipalities with populations over 50,000 and declined in the largest principal cities between 1990 and 2014–18.

- Although poverty rates remained high in the largest cities in the metropolitan area, the greatest share of people experiencing poverty lived in suburbs, with growth on this measure occurring primarily in large incorporated suburbs.

The growth of suburban poverty, primarily in large suburbs, puts the metropolitan areas in the western United States in a favorable position to assist people experiencing poverty, compared with other parts of the country.

- In the largest metropolitan areas in the Midwest, suburban poverty grew primarily in small incorporated suburbs between 1990 and 2014–18.

- Among small suburbs in the Midwest, poverty rates have grown unevenly. Increasingly, people experiencing poverty are living in small suburbs with poverty rates that exceed those of the metropolitan area and their neighboring suburbs.
- In the largest metropolitan areas in the Northeast, suburban poverty grew slightly in unincorporated suburbs, small suburban cities, and large suburban cities.
 - Among small and large suburban jurisdictions in the Northeast, poverty rates have grown unevenly, with higher- and lower-income people increasingly living in different suburban jurisdictions.
- In the South, suburban poverty grew primarily in unincorporated areas. Unincorporated population centers, governed by counties, may be more underresourced than their surrounding cities.
- In the Pacific West and Mountain West, large incorporated suburbs experienced most of the growth in suburban poverty.
 - With larger tax bases and direct access to federal dollars, suburban cities with populations over 50,000 have a greater ability to muster resources than do smaller municipalities or unincorporated areas.
 - Compared with other parts of the country, there are fewer jurisdictions in the western United States with elevated poverty rates, compared with their metropolitan area and surrounding suburbs.

Although many metropolitan areas in the western United States should be positioned to fare better from a governance perspective than other parts of the country, suburban poverty remains a largely overlooked and underresourced issue.

- Large suburbs should have a greater tax base and capacity for governance than small suburbs. However, where the poverty rates of large suburbs have grown faster than their metropolitan area and their neighbors, there may be a need for assistance from the community development field to better serve low-income populations.
- Small suburbs and unincorporated areas, particularly those whose poverty rates are significantly higher than the metro area and their surrounding suburbs, may face particular challenges serving low-income populations.
- The suburbanization of poverty is less pronounced in some of the smaller metropolitan areas in the western United States. With fewer competing jurisdictions, they may be able to better coordinate efforts to serve low-income populations. At the same time, they may have fewer philanthropic resources than larger metro areas.
- Pockets of suburban poverty in metropolitan areas in the western

United States present an area for the community development field to better understand and help raise awareness, particularly in relation to other ongoing trends—such as access to affordable housing, transit, and care infrastructure, climate adaptation and resilience work, and economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic—that impact participation by low- and moderate-income populations and communities of color in the regional economy. Reducing barriers to economic participation has implications for the Fed’s full employment mandate and for the resilience of metropolitan regions’ economies.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Why the size and incorporation status of suburbs matter for low-income people

In the mid-2000s, the number of residents living below the federal poverty line in suburbs surpassed the number of people experiencing poverty in central cities.ⁱ But because the term “suburb” encompasses a wide array of places with very different features, the impact that suburban poverty has on opportunity and access to resources varies widely.

Public services and infrastructure that help people participate in the regional economy, such as transit, workforce development, and housing, tend to be governed at the local level by cities and counties. Bigger cities tend to have greater capacity to compete for resources and provide these services. With more people, including low- and moderate-income workers, living outside of the traditional centers of metropolitan regions, the patchwork of cities and counties that govern opportunity and quality of life in the suburbs takes on greater importance. Yet in many places, low-income populations in suburbs are overlooked by the public and philanthropic sectors that engage in community development work, limiting the contribution of these populations to the regional economy.

The governance of suburbs is a critical factor in determining what suburban residence means for low-income people. Two features of local governance are particularly important in whether local governments have the capacity to provide services to low-income residents. The first is the size of the local jurisdiction. A second factor affecting capacity is whether an area is incorporated as a separate jurisdiction or is unincorporated. Lacking a municipal government, unincorporated areas are governed by the county. This affects the lives of low-income suburban residents.

The size of municipal jurisdictions matters for several reasons. Most large jurisdictions have access to a bigger tax base than do smaller jurisdictions. Moreover, cities with populations over 50,000 in a metropolitan region are entitled to directly receive funds from key federal programs that serve low-income populations, including the HOME Investment Partnerships Program and the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program.ⁱⁱⁱ Jurisdictions below 50,000 people must instead compete with each other to win the attention of county officials charged with distributing funds.^{iv} Research has shown that larger “entitlement” cities were more likely to receive funds from state and federal programs and grants than nonentitlement cities, controlling for race and income, among other factors.^v HOME, administered by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), provides funding (\$1.35 billion in 2021) for low-income, owner-occupied home rehabilitation and homebuyer assistance; rental housing rehabilitation, acquisition, and

construction; and tenant assistance.^{vi} CDBG, also administered by HUD, is a key source of funding (\$3.4 billion in 2019) for local programs that encourage economic participation by low- and moderate-income people through neighborhood revitalization, economic development, and job creation.^{vii} Local governments and the community-based organizations they fund use CDBG dollars for the construction and rehabilitation of housing and community facilities and to incorporate renewable energy and energy efficiency into these projects.^{viii} In the event of a federal disaster declaration, HUD allocates special funds through CDBG for recovery efforts.^{ix}

Incorporation status matters because residents in unincorporated areas, lacking municipal government, must rely on counties for services. Although many counties have expansive service capabilities, others remain quite limited.^{x xi} Counties may also face special challenges in addressing poverty. In many suburban counties, leapfrog development and selective incorporation or annexation have left pockets of unincorporated poverty interspersed among more affluent incorporated jurisdictions.^{xii xiii} Local politics and lack of capacity leave some unincorporated areas without basic infrastructure, such as reliable access to clean water.^{xiv xv} Even counties with relatively strong capabilities find it more difficult than bigger cities to address these scattered pockets of unincorporated poverty due to long distances and the low visibility of low-income people.

Additionally, suburbs remain overlooked by nonprofits that serve low-income populations, compounding the challenges of growing poverty and limited public-sector service expenditure.^{xvi} Philanthropic capacity and spending per person experiencing poverty remain disproportionately high in the historically largest cities in metropolitan regions.^{xvii} Spending by philanthropic organizations varies by region, with metro areas in the South and Southwest lacking the historic infrastructure of nonprofits and foundations in other parts of the country.^{xviii}

These features of local governance—jurisdiction size and incorporation status in relation to the suburbanization of poverty—display distinct patterns in different regions of the country.^{xix} In this report, we first compare the governance of suburban poverty across census regions. Next, we present snapshots of the governance of suburban poverty in 14 metropolitan regions in the western United States. We then discuss how patterns of suburban poverty and governance relate to community development policy and practice.

1.2. About our research

Research questions

For our analysis of the governance structures that impact low-income populations in metropolitan areas, we asked two questions:

- 1) What is the distribution of suburban poverty by “geography” or jurisdiction type in a metropolitan region?
- 2) What is the distribution of suburban poverty within each incorporated suburban geography?

Geographies

To distinguish different types of urban and suburban areas, we divided metro areas into the following geographies:

- **Largest city:** The first named city in a federally designated metropolitan statistical area (MSA), which is the largest city in an MSA. An MSA is an urbanized area of at least 50,000 people.
- **Other principal cities:** Up to two other major cities included in the name of an MSA, typically the second- and third-largest cities in a metro area.
- **Large suburbs:** Additional incorporated places in an MSA with a population over 50,000, the minimum size for direct federal CDBG eligibility.
- **Small suburbs:** Incorporated places in an MSA with a population below 50,000.
- **Unincorporated suburbs:** Any unincorporated areas, including census-designated places (CDPs), which are unincorporated population centers, and the remaining unincorporated populations within counties.

Hypothesis

We hypothesized that jurisdictional patterns in the suburbanization of poverty would vary by metropolitan “geography” in different parts of the country, which would have implications for regional governance, the distribution of local services, and capacity for serving low-income populations by the public and nonprofit sectors.

Data sources, methodology, and downloading the data

We used decennial demographic data from the 1990, 2000, and 2010 U.S. census and five-year estimates for 2014–18 from the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey to build a dataset organized by our geographies. To compare different parts of the country, we averaged data for the five largest metropolitan areas in the Northeast, South, Midwest, Mountain West, and Pacific West census regions. We then repeated this analysis for 14 metropolitan areas in the western United States.

For more detail about our methodology, definitions, and data sources, see the Methodological Appendix. Data for figures in this report are downloadable from the web version of this report.

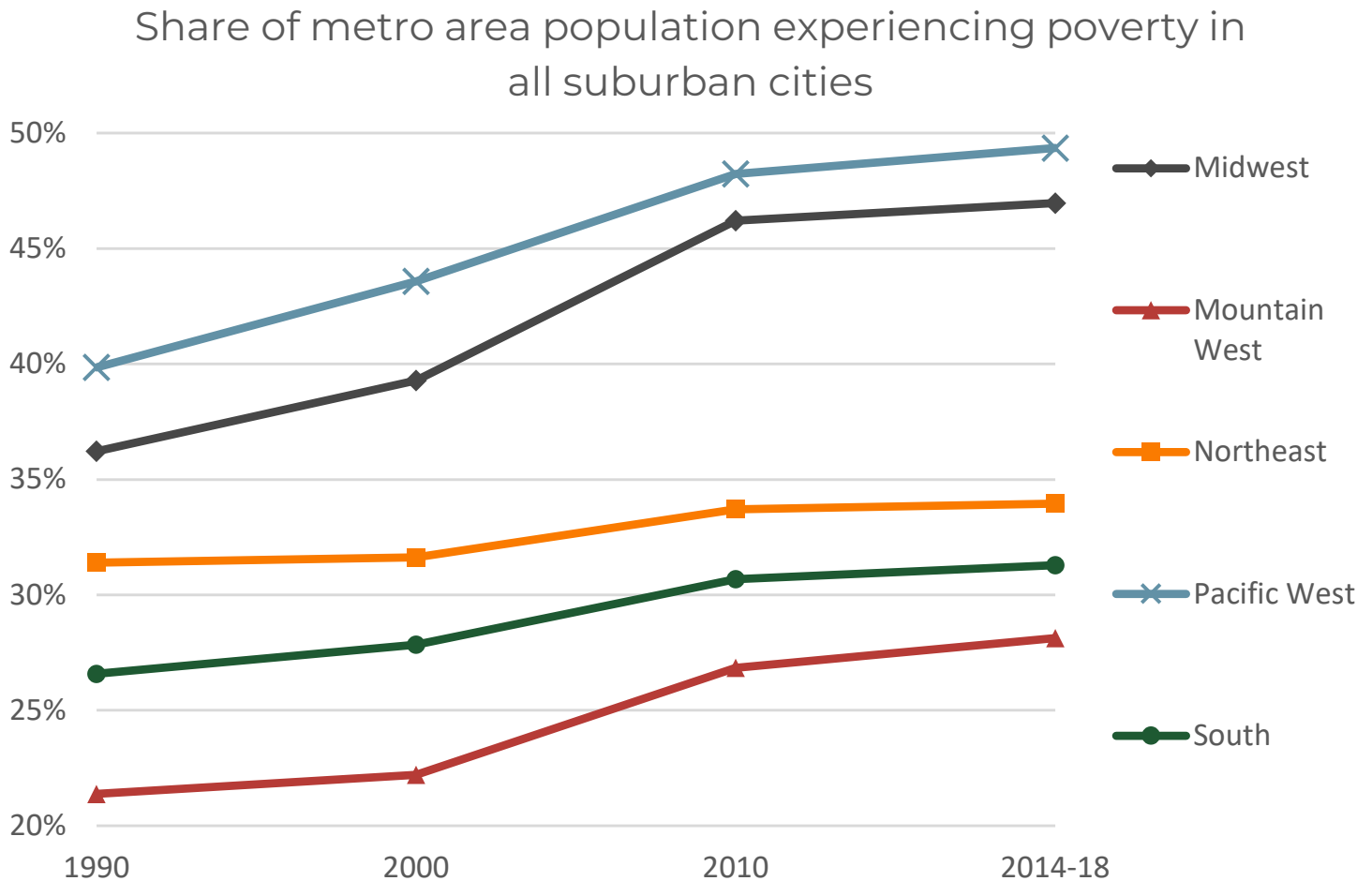
2. Trends in the Distribution of Poverty in U.S. Census Regions

To understand the distribution of poverty across our five jurisdictional “geographies”—the largest principal city in a region, other principal cities, large suburbs, small suburbs, and unincorporated areas—we analyzed data from the five largest metropolitan areas in the Midwest, Mountain West, Northeast, Pacific West, and South census regions (25 metros total).^{xx} We found differences in the suburbanization of poverty by census region. The distribution of people experiencing poverty across geographies within metro areas has changed substantially between 1990 and 2014–18. Although poverty rates remained high in many regions’ largest principal cities, they accounted for a smaller share of regional low-income populations. In the Midwest, poverty grew especially in smaller suburban cities. In the Northeast, growth in populations with incomes below the federal poverty line was distributed across large, small, and unincorporated suburbs. Suburban poverty grew primarily in unincorporated suburbs in the South. In the Pacific West and the Mountain West, suburban poverty grew primarily in large suburbs.

2.1. Cross-country trends

Figure 2.1.1.

The Pacific West and the Midwest continue to have the highest, and increasing, share of the metro area's population with incomes below the federal poverty line living in incorporated suburban jurisdictions of any size.

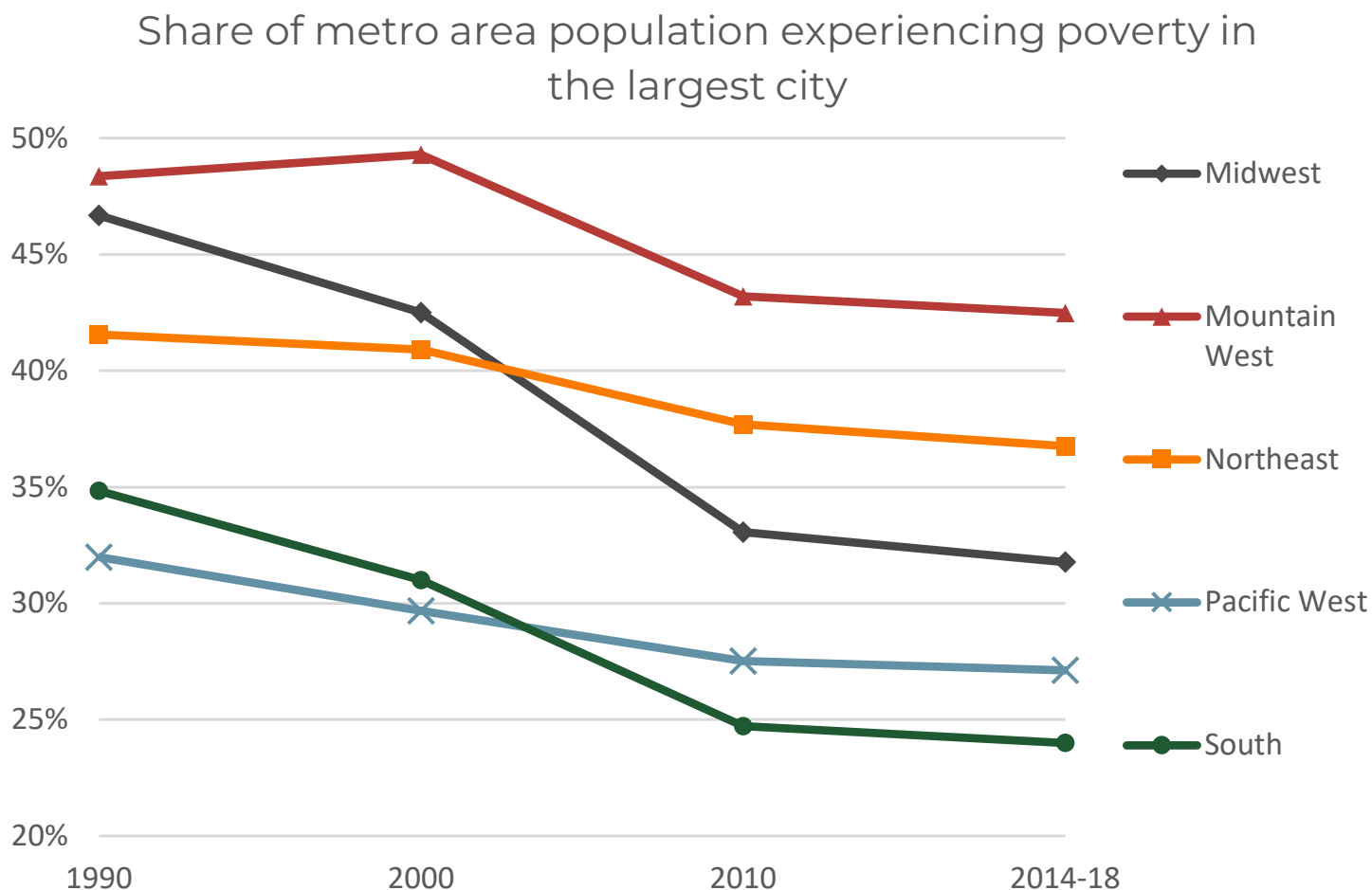


Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

In metro areas in the Pacific West, the average share of people experiencing poverty living in suburban cities increased from 40% to 49% between 1990 and 2014–18. In the Midwest, it increased from 36% to 47%.

Figure 2.1.2.

The Midwest and the South experienced the largest decreases in the average share of populations experiencing poverty living in the largest city in a metro area, even as poverty rates of those cities remained high.

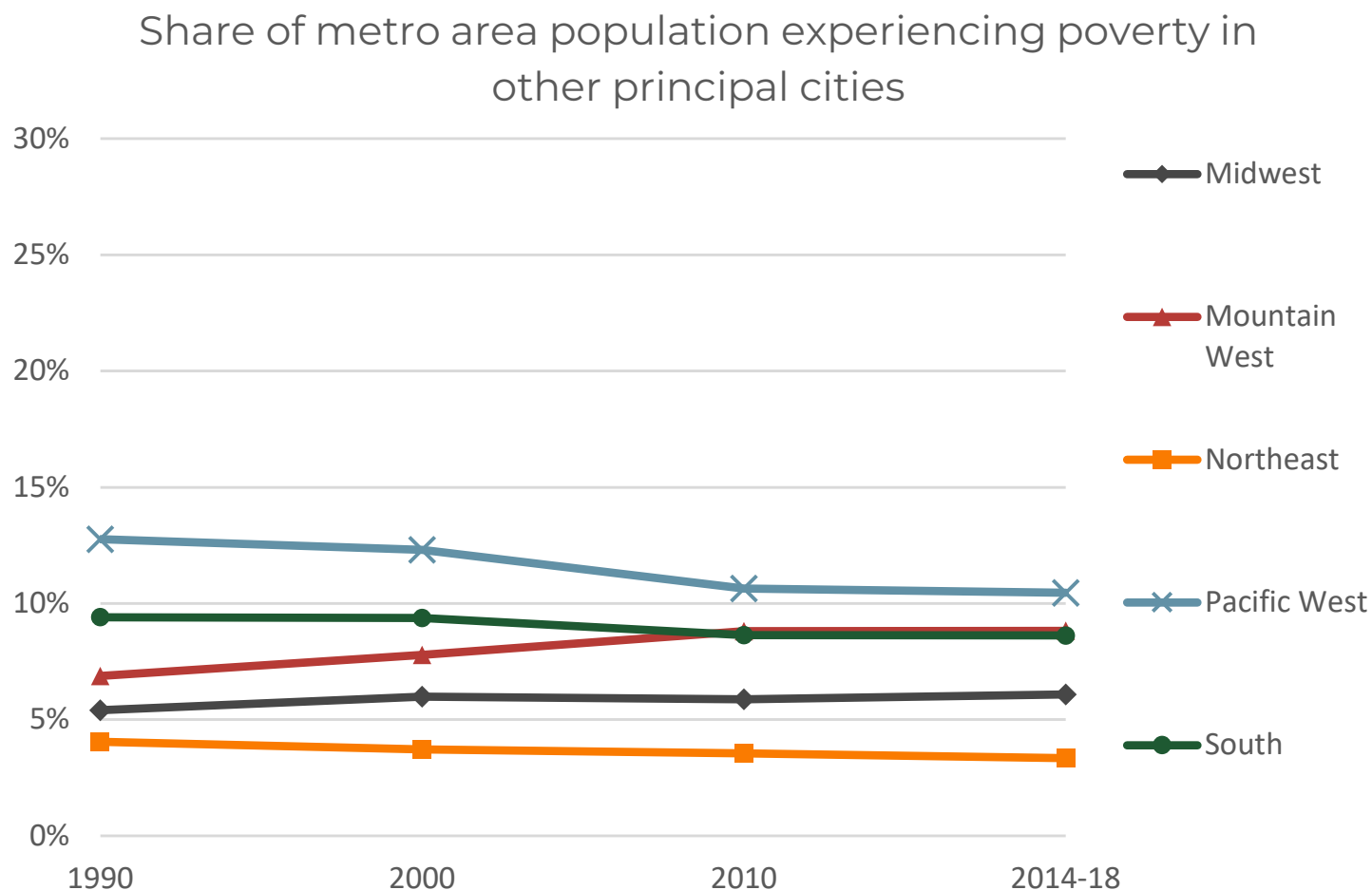


Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

In the Midwest, the average share of people experiencing poverty living in the largest city in a metro area decreased by 15 percentage points, from 47% to 32%. The South experienced a decrease of 11 percentage points, from 35% to 24%.

Figure 2.1.3.

Relatively small shares of people experiencing poverty lived in other principal cities between 1990 and 2014–18.

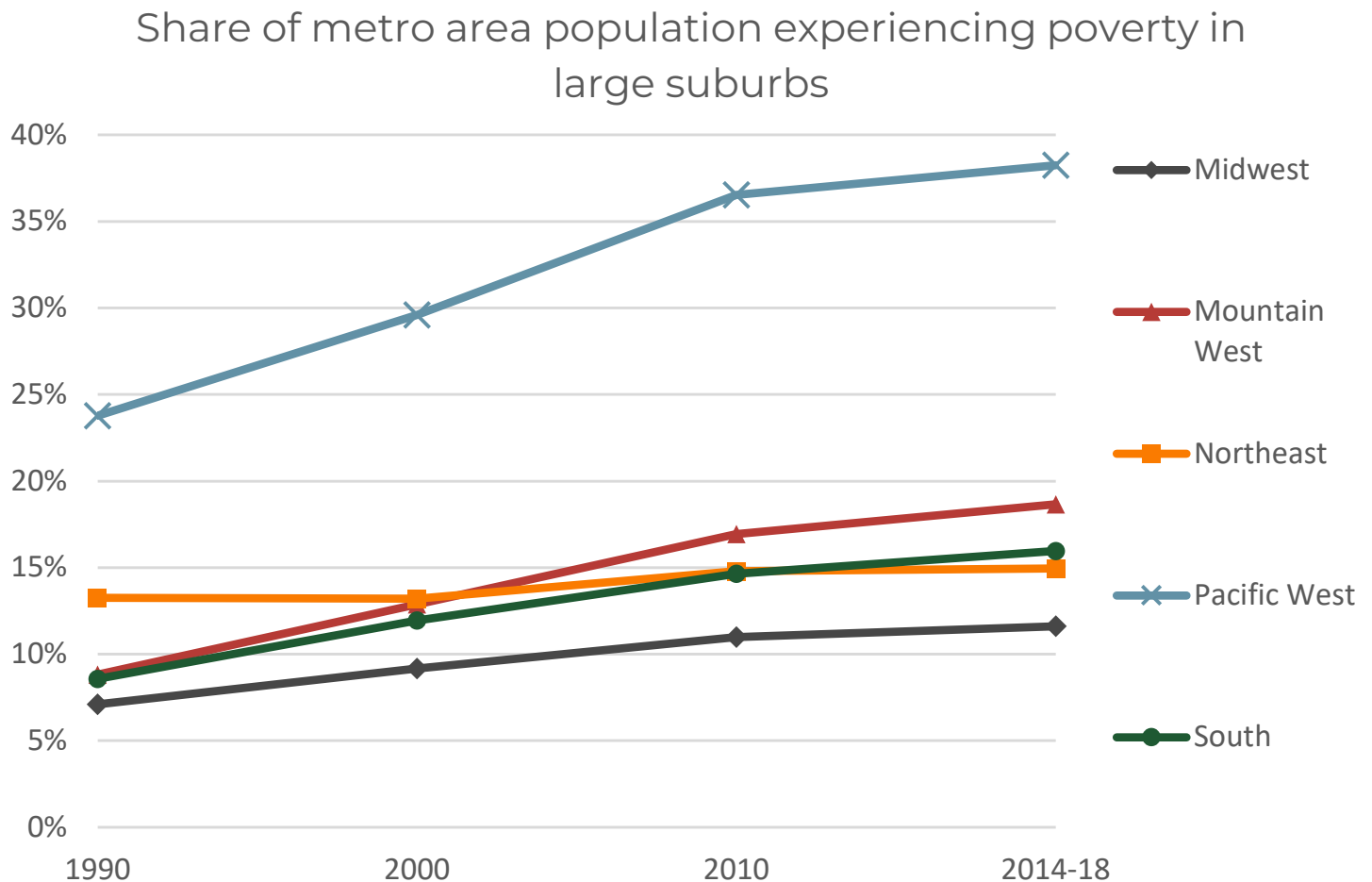


Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

Other principal cities, typically the second- and third-largest cities in a metro area, tended to be home to a relatively small share of metro area populations experiencing poverty. (Not all metro areas have other principal cities in their MSA name.) The Pacific West, which had the largest average share of people experiencing poverty living in other principal cities, saw a small decline in this measure, while the Mountain West saw a small increase.

Figure 2.1.4.

The Pacific West saw a large increase in the average share of populations experiencing poverty living in large incorporated suburban cities (with populations over 50,000), a metric by which it already led the country.

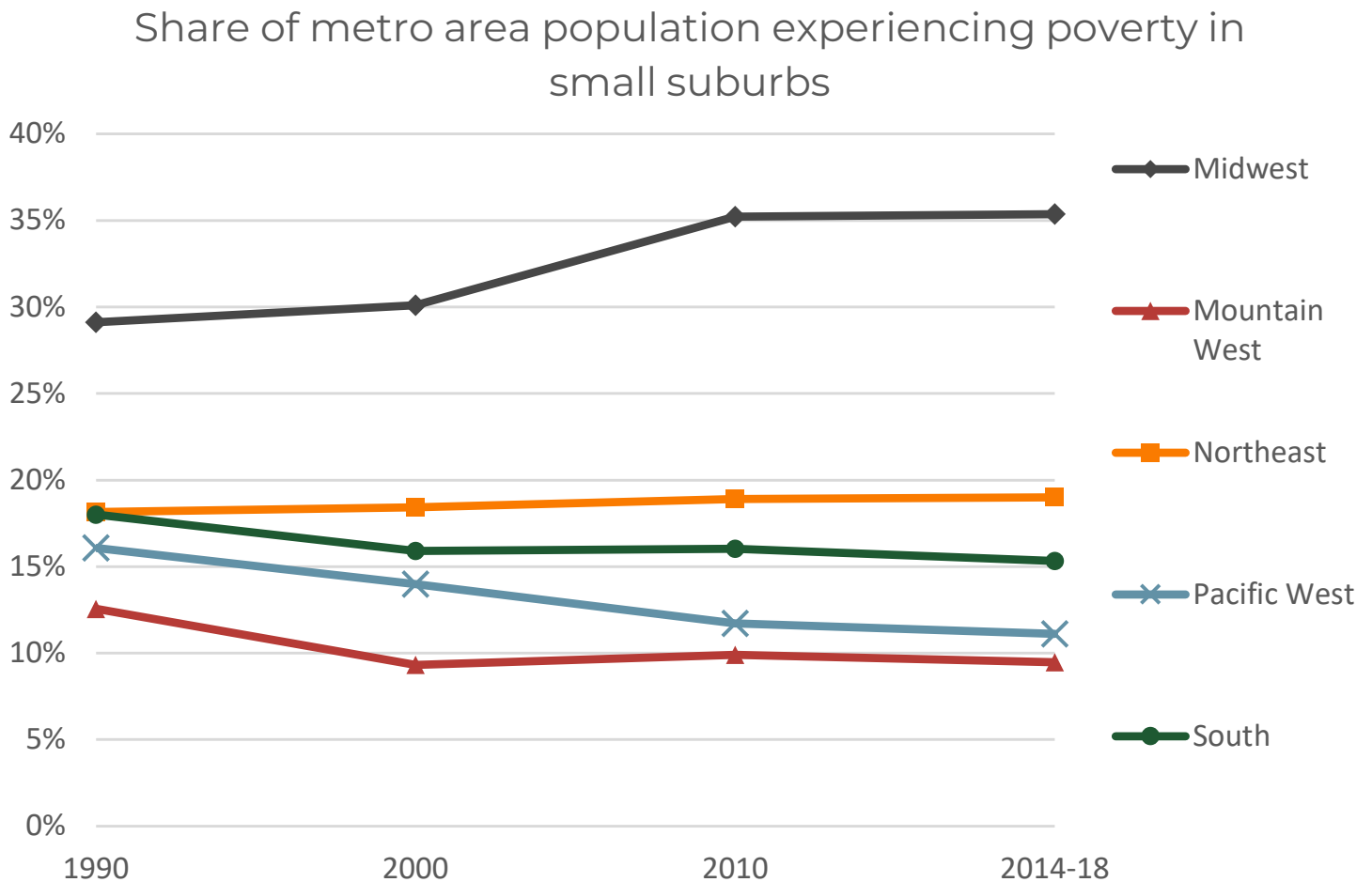


Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

The Pacific West experienced a 14-percentage-point increase in populations experiencing poverty living in a large suburb between 1990 and 2014–18, from 24% to 38%. The Mountain West experienced a 10-point increase, from 9% to 19%. This is partly, but not entirely, due to population growth. (Section 3 notes which suburbs crossed the 50,000 population mark between 1990 and 2014–18.) Other possible explanations not confirmed by our data include low-income people moving to large suburbs from other parts of the region and falling incomes in suburbs. Whether a large suburb’s population experiencing poverty increased or a small suburb grew into a large one, the governance picture is the same; large suburbs have a larger tax base and better access to federal funding, such as the CDBG, that helps them promote economic inclusion and participation among low- and moderate-income communities.

Figure 2.1.5.

The share of people experiencing poverty living in small suburbs (under 50,000 people) in the Midwest increased.

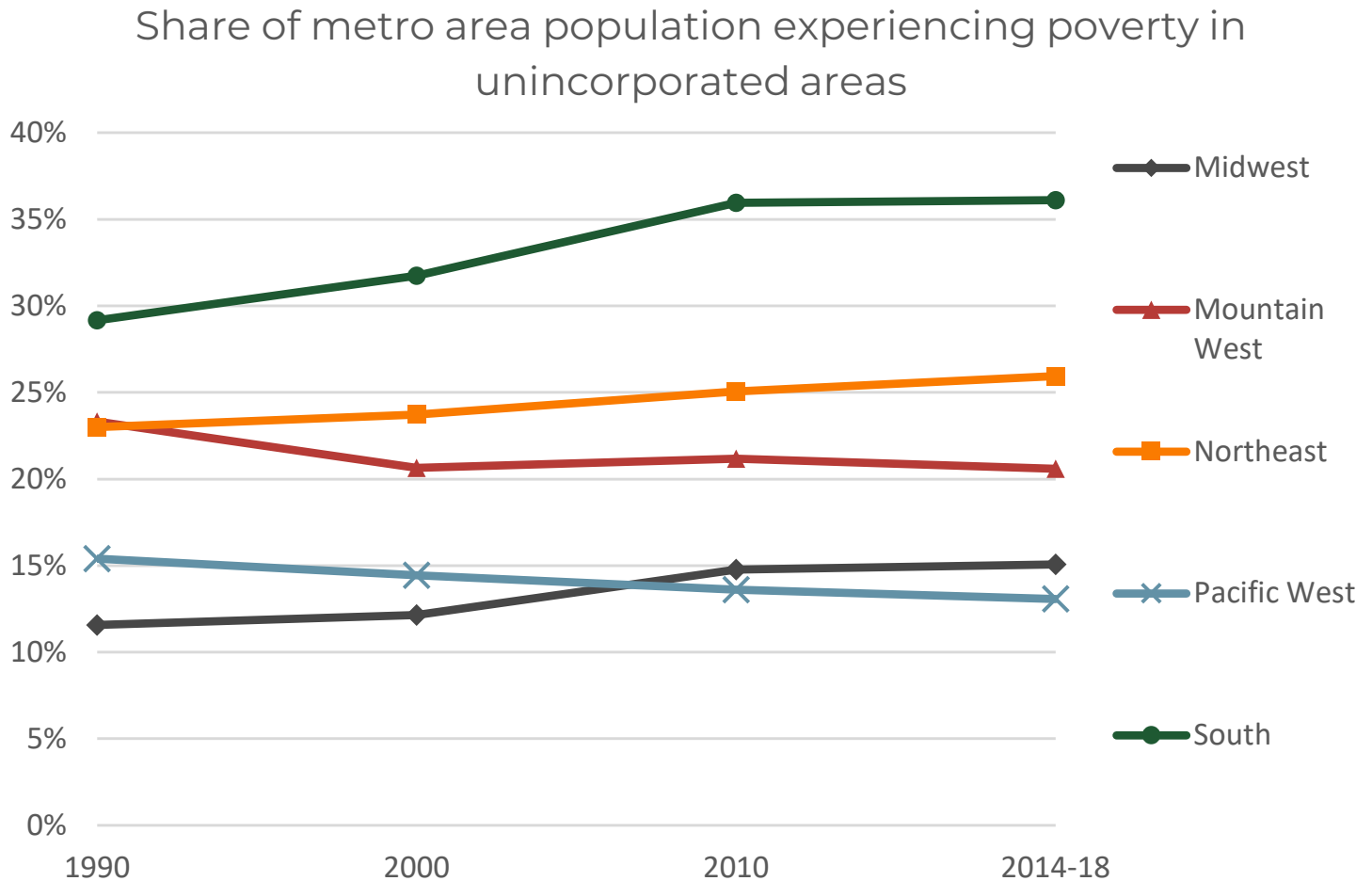


Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

The average share of metro area populations experiencing poverty living in small suburbs in the Midwest increased six percentage points, from 29% to 35%, between 1990 and 2014–18. The Midwest already had the largest share of people experiencing poverty living in small suburbs in 1990, and the gap with other census regions widened over time. From a governance perspective, this increases challenges for reaching low- and moderate-income communities with services and infrastructure to promote economic participation. In the Midwest, more than in any other census region, a greater share of people experiencing poverty live in suburbs that have small tax bases and must compete within their counties for federal community development funds (CDBG).

Figure 2.1.6.

The share of people experiencing poverty living in unincorporated areas increased in the South.



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

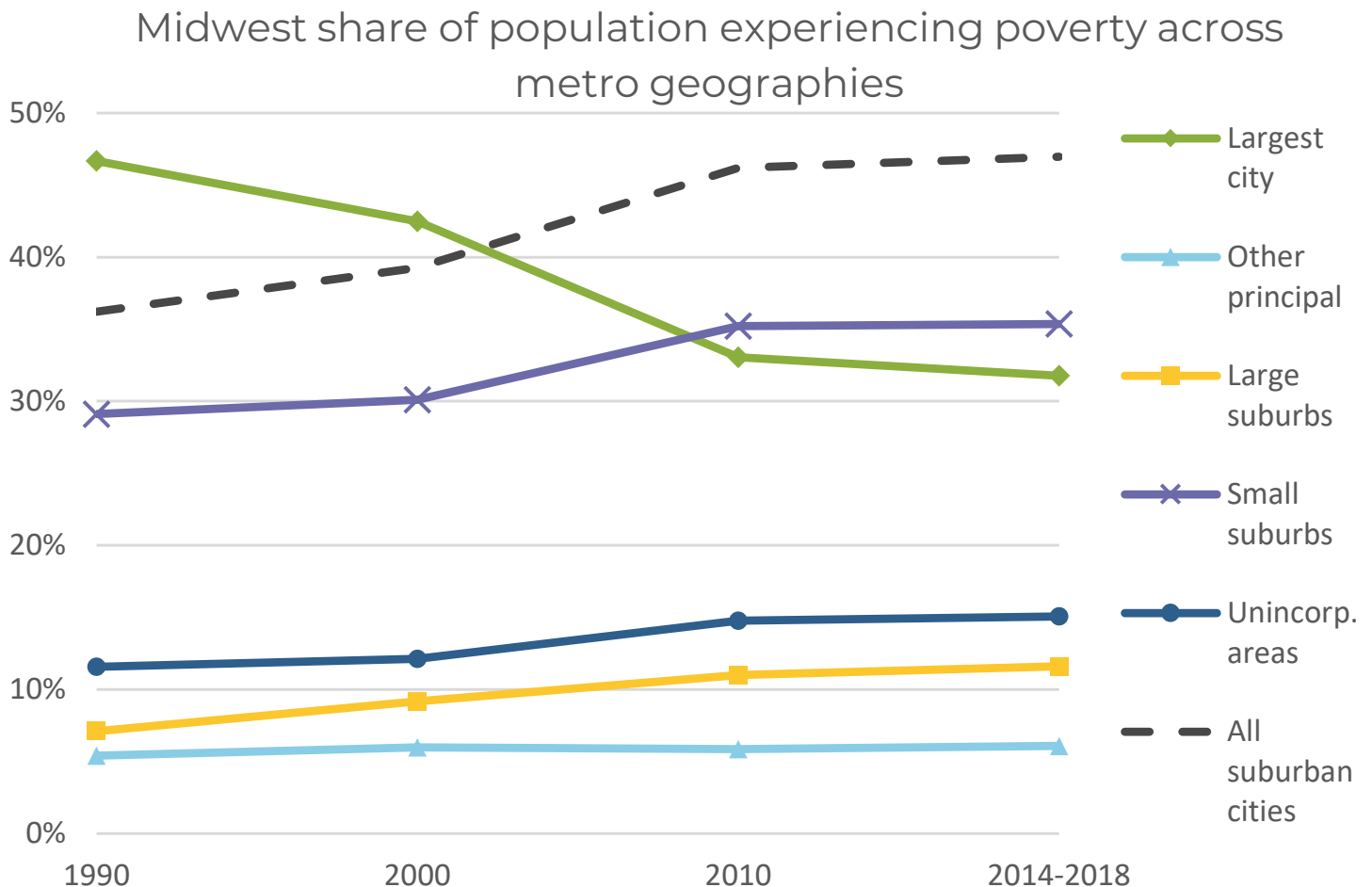
The average share of people experiencing poverty living in unincorporated areas in metro areas in the South increased seven points, from 29% to 36%, between 1990 and 2014–18. As poverty increased in these unincorporated suburbs, the Atlanta metro area, in particular, saw a number of incorporations of suburbs that were wealthier than their unincorporated surroundings.^{xxi} This increase in unincorporated poverty creates challenges because those areas do not have the same governance structure as incorporated cities. By their nature, unincorporated populations tend to be more geographically dispersed than cities, making them less visible and harder to reach with services and infrastructure. Unincorporated population centers (CDPs) must compete with small suburbs for resources, including federal funding for community development (CDBG).

2.2. Trends by census region

Looking at the same trends within each census region, we see a different perspective on the way the jurisdictional geography of the suburbanization of poverty differs across the country.

Figure 2.2.1.

In the Midwest, suburban poverty grew mostly in small suburbs.



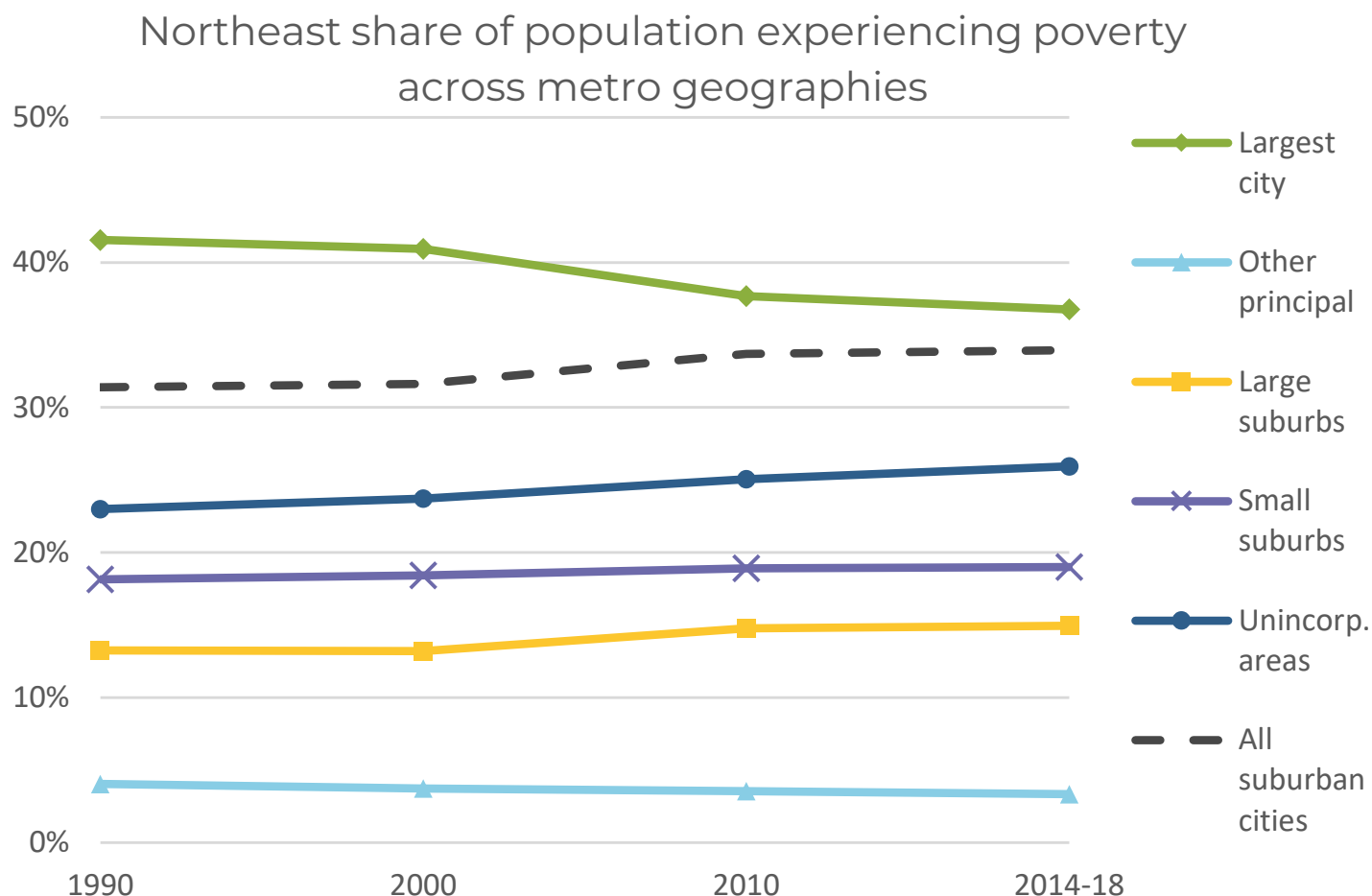
Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

In midwestern metro areas, the average share of people experiencing poverty declined in the largest cities between 1990 and 2014–18, even as the largest cities' poverty rates remained high. By the 2000s, there were more people experiencing poverty living in suburban cities in the Midwest than in the largest principal cities. In the 2010s, the share of people experiencing poverty living in small suburbs surpassed the share living in the largest cities in the Midwest. In 2014–18, 35% of people experiencing poverty lived in small suburbs in the Midwest, while 32% lived in the largest cities. This shift presents challenges from a governance perspective. Small suburbs, particularly those

with higher poverty rates, may lack the capacity and resources to provide infrastructure and services to encourage economic participation by low- and moderate-income people. Unincorporated areas were home to 15% of people experiencing poverty, and large suburbs were home to 12% of people experiencing poverty in large midwestern metro areas in 2014–18.

Figure 2.2.2.

In the Northeast, the largest share of metro areas' populations experiencing poverty remained in the largest principal cities, although the gap narrowed with incorporated suburbs.



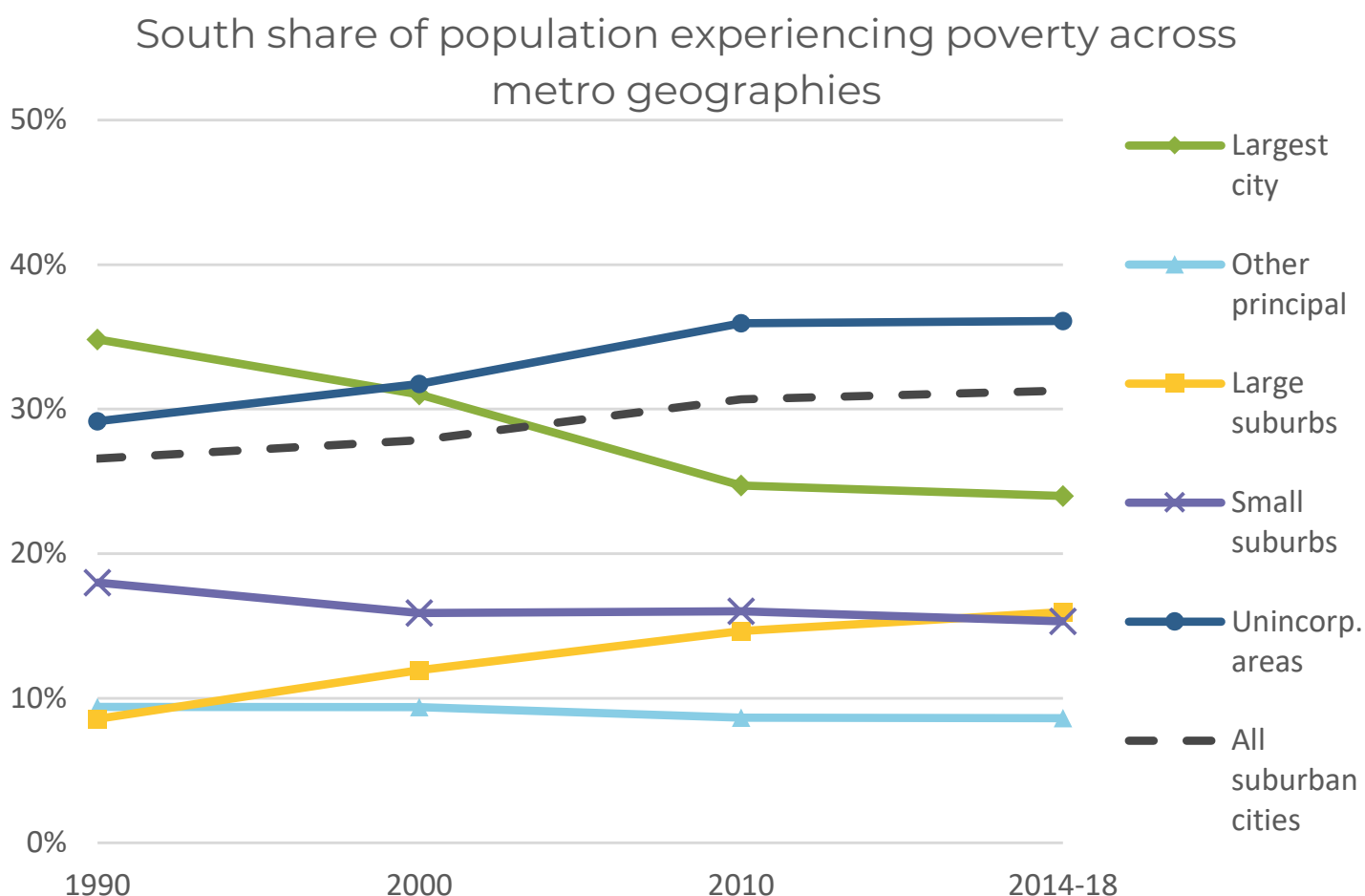
Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

In the Northeast, growth in suburban poverty was more flat and more evenly split among different suburban geographies than in other parts of the country between 1990 and 2014–18. The gap between the share of people experiencing poverty living in the largest principal cities and incorporated suburban jurisdictions narrowed due to the decrease in the share of people experiencing poverty in the largest cities and a small amount of growth in incorporated suburbs taken together. The largest cities decreased five percentage points to 37% of metro area populations experiencing poverty,

while all incorporated suburban jurisdictions grew three percentage points to 34% of metro area people experiencing poverty. Unincorporated areas grew by three percentage points, from 23% to 26% of metro area populations experiencing poverty. Small suburbs were home to the next-largest share of metro area populations experiencing poverty (19%), followed by large suburbs (15%). Small and large suburbs saw small amounts of growth (one to two percentage points) as a share of metro area populations experiencing poverty.

Figure 2.2.3.

In the South, the average share of the regional population experiencing poverty living in unincorporated suburbs surpassed the share living in the largest cities.



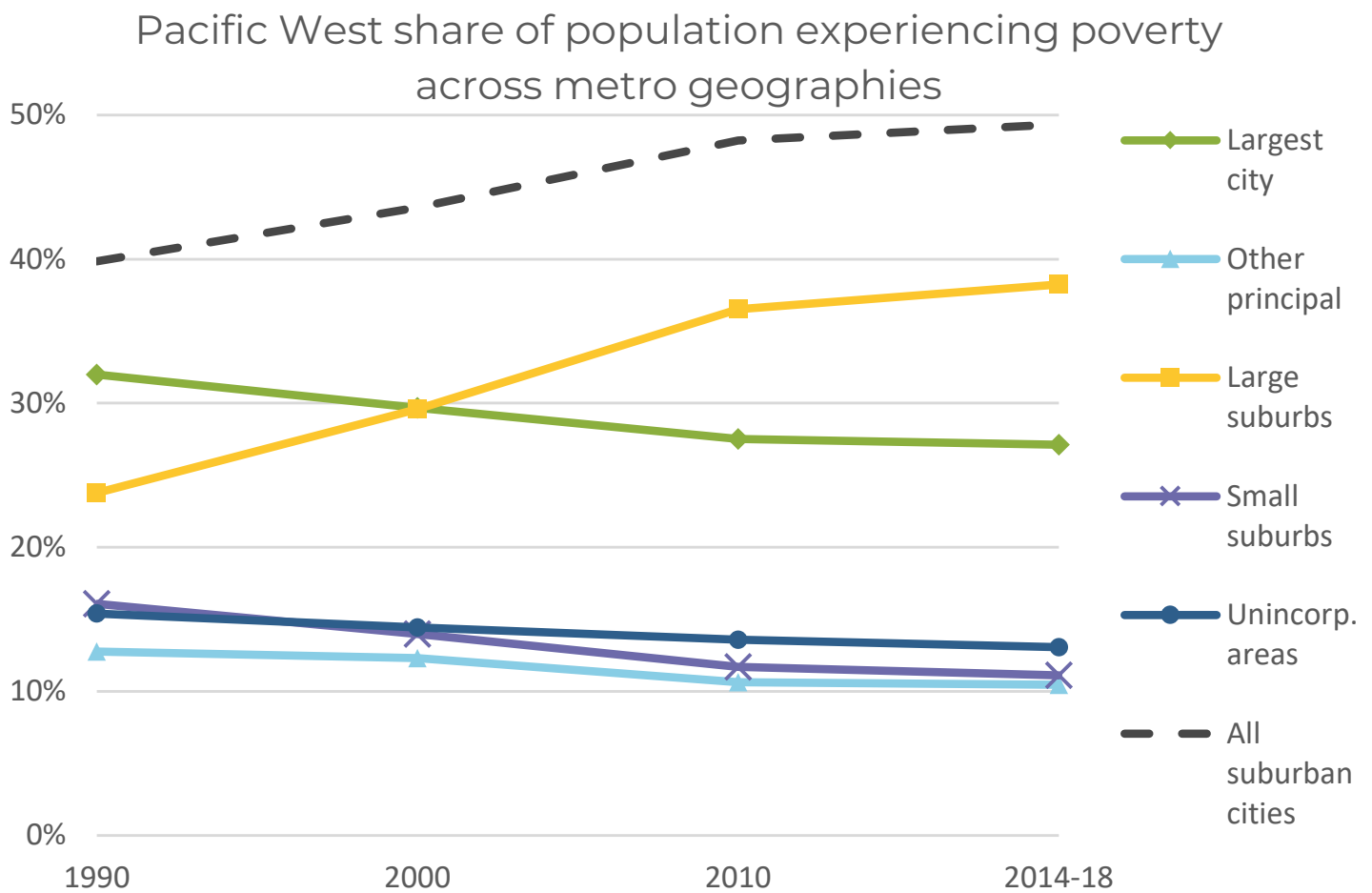
Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

As of the 2000s, a greater share of people experiencing poverty lived in unincorporated suburbs in the metro areas of the South than in the largest cities. (This includes both CDPs and the rest of unincorporated county populations.) The unincorporated share of metro area populations experiencing poverty grew seven percentage points, from 29% in 1990 to 36% in 2014–18. This shift presents challenges in terms of providing infrastructure and services to

encourage economic participation by low- and moderate-income populations for several reasons. Unincorporated populations tend to be geographically dispersed, have less representation in local governance structures, and have fewer resources than cities. The share of people experiencing poverty living in large suburbs in the South also grew by seven percentage points, from 9% to 16%. Small suburbs decreased by three percentage points to 15% of people experiencing poverty in the metro area.

Figure 2.2.4.

In the Pacific West, suburban poverty grew in large suburbs, surpassing the share of people experiencing poverty in the largest cities.



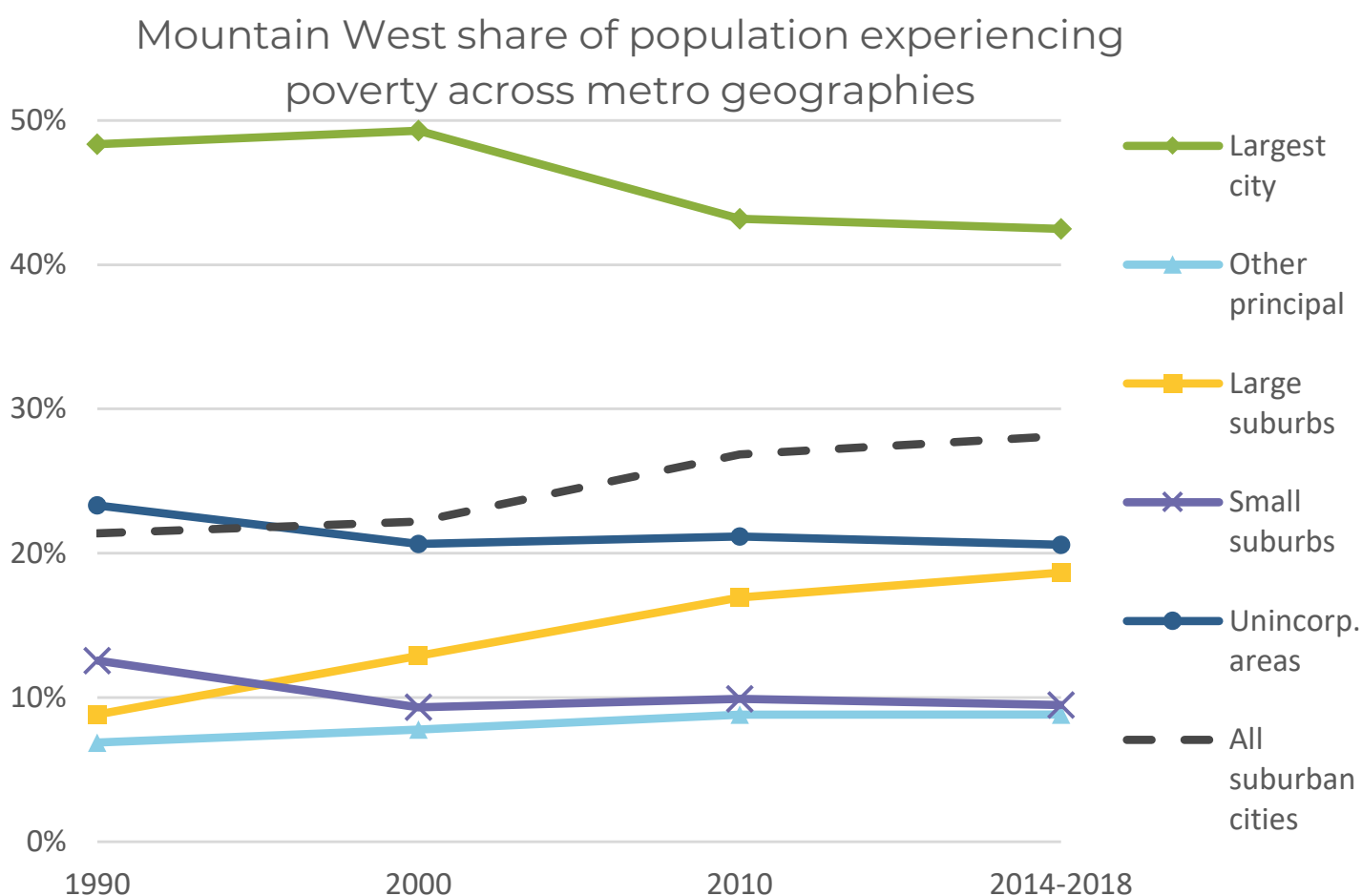
Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

In the 2000s, the average share of the metro area population experiencing poverty living in large suburbs in the Pacific West surpassed that of the largest cities. As noted previously, large suburbs grew 14 percentage points to 38% of people experiencing poverty in 2014–18, up from 24% in 1990. Small suburbs decreased five percentage points to 11% of people experiencing poverty, and unincorporated suburbs decreased two points

to 13%. Taken together, large and small suburbs already accounted for the largest share (40%) of people experiencing poverty in the Pacific West in 1990, and represented nearly half (49%) by 2014–18. Large suburbs should be better resourced than small or unincorporated suburbs, but compared with the largest cities in metro areas, they often face challenges to providing infrastructure and services to encourage economic participation by low- and moderate-income people. We discuss these challenges and strategies employed by community development practitioners in Section 4, Policy and Practice Discussion.

Figure 2.2.5.

The largest cities in the Mountain West continued to be home to the largest average share of metro area populations experiencing poverty, with an increase in large suburbs.



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

In the Mountain West, the largest cities continued to be home to the largest, but decreasing, share of metro area populations experiencing poverty between 1990 and 2014–18. On average, the largest cities decreased six percentage points, from 48% to 42% of people experiencing poverty in metro areas of

the Mountain West. Many metro areas in the Mountain West encompass geographically large areas that have accommodated population and housing growth within city limits in recent decades. At the same time, the share of people experiencing poverty living in large suburbs increased. Large suburbs in the Mountain West grew by 10 percentage points, from 9% to 19% of people experiencing poverty in the metro area between 1990 and 2014–18. With fewer cities and counties than other large metropolitan areas in the country, the typical metro area in the Mountain West should theoretically be well positioned to coordinate infrastructure and services that help low-income people participate in the regional economy.

2.3. Trends within suburban geographies

To understand how even or uneven the suburbanization of poverty has been at the jurisdictional level, we examined the distribution of suburban poverty within two of our metropolitan geographies—large suburbs (over 50,000 people) and small suburbs (under 50,000 people). We wanted to know whether the increase in poverty in large suburbs, for example, was similar or different among all large suburbs in a given metro area. In other words, if large or small suburbs were home to a larger average share of people experiencing poverty in 2014–18 than in 1990, how was this increase distributed among jurisdictions?

We chose a threshold to facilitate our comparison of the jurisdictional distribution of poverty, regardless of economic downturns or differences in metro areas' respective levels of economic activity and average income levels over time. For this descriptive analysis, we consider having a poverty rate that is 5% or more above the metro area poverty rate to indicate a “significantly elevated” poverty rate for a city, compared with its metro area, in a given year. The greater the share of people experiencing poverty living in suburbs with significantly elevated poverty rates, the more uneven the growth in suburban poverty is in a metro area.

We found that in the Midwest, Northeast, and to some extent the Pacific West, higher- and lower-income people increasingly do not live in the same suburban jurisdictions, with suburbs becoming more stratified by income between 1990 and 2014–18 (Table 2.3.1). This suggests that in some metro areas, the capacity and tax base necessary for suburban jurisdictions to provide infrastructure and services for low-income populations may be more limited than if poverty had grown evenly among suburbs.

Table 2.3.1.

On average, the suburbanization of poverty was unevenly distributed across jurisdictions.

Share (and Change) of Population Experiencing Poverty Living in Suburbs with Significantly Elevated Poverty Rates (5+ Points Above Metro Poverty Rate)

Census Region	All Suburban Cities	Large Suburbs	Small Suburbs
Midwest	15.7% (4.6%)	2.5% (0.1%)	13.3% (4.5%)
Mountain West	4.4% (-2.0%)	1.1% (1.1%)	3.3% (-3.1%)
Northeast	19.5% (6.2%)	9.9% (3.2%)	9.6% (3.0%)
Pacific West	10.7% (3.2%)	8.1% (3.6%)	2.5% (-0.4%)
South	8.9% (0.6%)	3.0% (1.1%)	6.0% (-0.5%)

Where poverty suburbanized, it did so unevenly across jurisdictional lines. The suburbanization of poverty was unevenly distributed in small suburbs in the Midwest. In the Midwest, about 16% of people experiencing poverty lived in a suburban jurisdiction with a poverty rate that was significantly elevated (five-plus points higher), compared with its metro area, in 2014–18, an increase of about five percentage points since 1990. Large and small suburbs in the Northeast grew more stratified by income over time. In the Northeast, about 20% of people experiencing poverty lived in incorporated suburbs with significantly elevated poverty rates in 2014–18, an increase of about six percentage points since 1990.

In the Pacific West, the suburbanization of poverty was more evenly distributed than elsewhere in the country, but there was some growth in income stratification among large suburban jurisdictions. About 11% of people experiencing poverty in the Pacific West lived in a suburban jurisdiction with a significantly elevated poverty rate, compared with its metro area, in 2014–18, an increase of about three percentage points since 1990, with growth mostly in large suburbs. Suburbs in the Mountain West became slightly less stratified by income. About 4% of people experiencing poverty in metro areas in the Mountain West lived in incorporated suburbs whose poverty rates were significantly elevated, compared with their metro area, in 2014–18, a decrease of about two percentage points since 1990.

3. Data Snapshots: Select Metropolitan Areas in the Western United States

The following “data snapshots” profile 14 metropolitan areas in the western United States. The distribution of populations experiencing poverty across metropolitan geographies and jurisdictional boundaries varies among metropolitan regions in the western United States. Many metro areas in the western United States have experienced large increases in suburban poverty, while some have experienced very little. Although many metropolitan areas examined here follow the broader trends in their respective census regions—the Pacific West and the Mountain West—some do not. Additionally, each region has distinct development patterns that shape its governance. For example, the Riverside metropolitan area has dozens of cities and unincorporated census-designated places (CDPs); in Honolulu, the county is the main unit of government encompassing the entire island, and in Las Vegas, one of the principal population centers is unincorporated.

Taking a deeper dive into individual metro areas is intended to give community development practitioners in these regions a clearer picture of where suburban poverty might be overlooked and how individual cities and CDPs are consistent with or different from the regional picture. Each snapshot explores the following questions:

- How much has poverty grown in a metro area’s large, small, and unincorporated suburbs, compared with their respective census region?
- Have the racial or ethnic demographics of suburbs with growing poverty rates changed faster than or become more disproportionate to the region’s racial/ethnic demographics?
- What specific cities or CDPs illustrate the trends in what kinds of suburbs have experienced growing poverty in a metro area? Where are there exceptions?
- Do these cities or CDPs newly have significantly elevated poverty rates, compared with their metro area, or did they previously?
- Have they experienced greater population increases than their respective metro area?

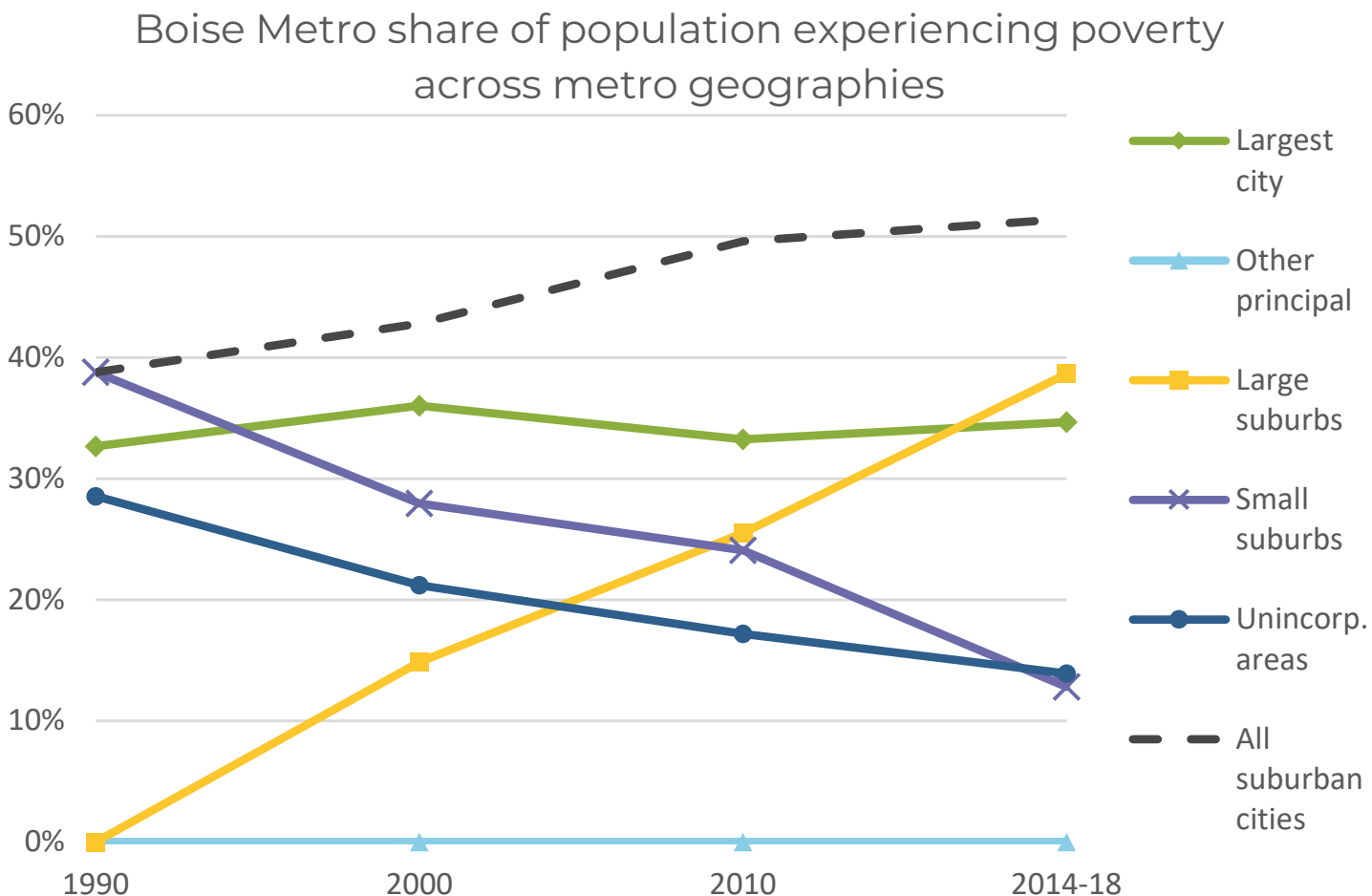
For each metropolitan area, these snapshots describe the trends in poverty levels and racial demographics in different metropolitan geographies—the largest city in a region, other principal cities, large suburbs (over 50,000), small suburbs (under 50,000), and unincorporated areas. We first plot trends in the suburbanization of poverty across metro geographies between 1990

and 2014–18. We note where metro areas diverge from the trends of the largest metro areas in their respective census regions, described earlier in this report. Then we chart how racial demographics have changed over time in different metro geographies, compared with their metro area, overall. Next, we map 1) where higher- and lower-income suburbs are located by geography type and 2) how poverty rates have changed in incorporated jurisdictions and unincorporated CDPs in metro areas over time. Finally, tables show demographic characteristics of individual cities and CDPs by poverty rate. We use the cutoff discussed earlier in the report of five-plus percentage points above the metro area poverty rate to describe a suburban place as having a significantly elevated poverty rate, compared with its metro area, in a given year.

Boise

Figure 3.1.1.

Large suburbs in the Boise City, Idaho, metro area are home to more people experiencing poverty than the largest city.



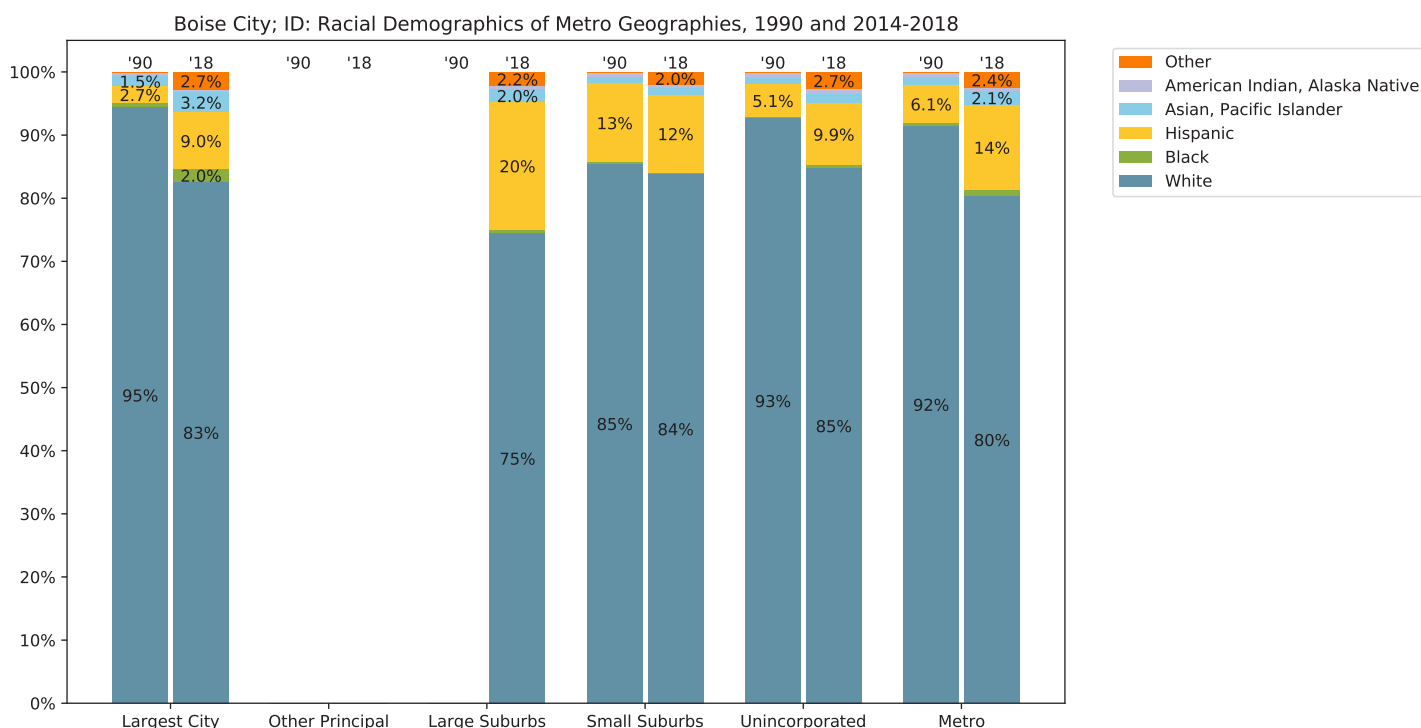
Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

Note: There are no "other principal" cities in the Boise metro area. In 1990, no suburb exceeded 50,000 people.

The share of the Boise metro area population with incomes below the federal poverty line living in large suburbs grew to 39% in 2014–18, surpassing the largest city, Boise, which was home to 35% of people experiencing poverty in 2014–18. This was partly due to small suburbs' growing to be more than 50,000 people. The share of metro area populations experiencing poverty living in all suburban cities in the Boise metro area rose from 39% to 51% between 1990 and 2014–18. This more closely mirrored the trend of the largest metro areas in the coastal Pacific West than the large metros in the Mountain West, where Boise is located. The share of the Boise metro area's population experiencing poverty living in unincorporated areas fell from 29% to 14%.

Figure 3.1.2.

Change in Racial Composition of Boise Metro Geographies



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

Note: Boise had no suburbs over 50,000 people in 1990. Boise has no other principal cities.

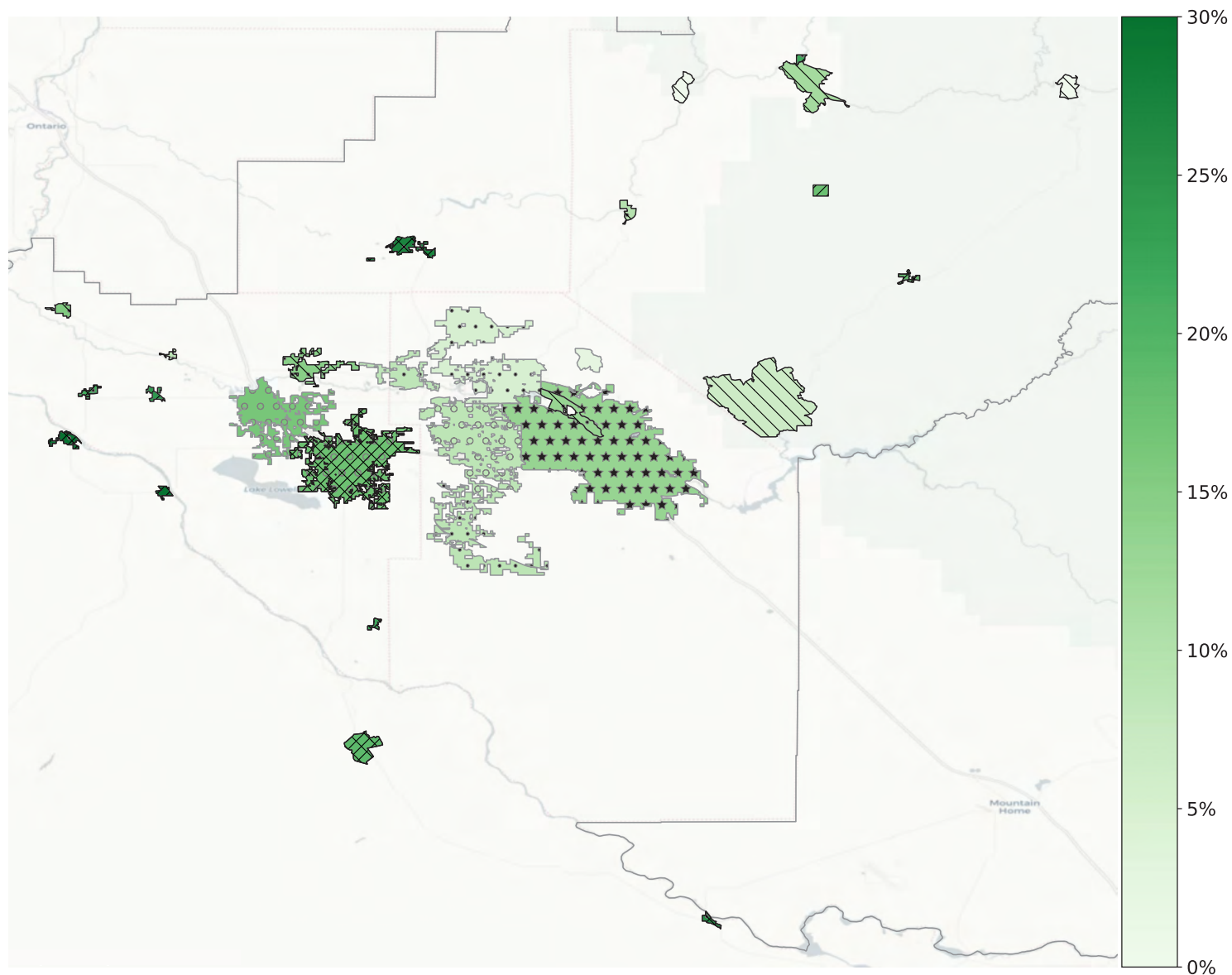
Although Boise's large suburbs are now home to the largest share of people experiencing poverty, compared with other geographies in the metro area, no suburbs had populations over 50,000 in 1990. In 2014-18, Boise's large suburbs were about 20% Hispanic and about 75% White. The Hispanic population was about seven percentage points overrepresented in large suburbs, compared with the Hispanic share of the metro area population, in 2014-18. The White population was about six points underrepresented in Boise's large suburbs, compared with the White share of the metro area population, in 2014-18.

In the city of Boise, which was home to the second-largest share of people experiencing poverty in the metro area in 2014-18 after large suburbs, the changes in share of different racial/ethnic groups was similar to their respective changes in the metro area between 1990 and 2014-18. The Asian or Pacific Islander population increased by about two percentage points as a share of the largest city's population and about a point as a share of the metro area population. The Black population also increased about a percentage point in both the largest city and the metro area. The Hispanic population increased by about six percentage points in the largest city and about seven percentage points in the metro area. The White population decreased as a share of the city of Boise's population by about 12 percentage points and decreased as a share



of the metro area population by about 11 percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. No racial/ethnic group was more than about five percentage points over- or underrepresented in the city of Boise, compared with the Boise metro area, in 1990 or 2014–18.

Map 3.1.1.




Poverty Rates of Places by Metro Geography in Boise City, Idaho, Metro Area, 2014–18



Metro Geographies

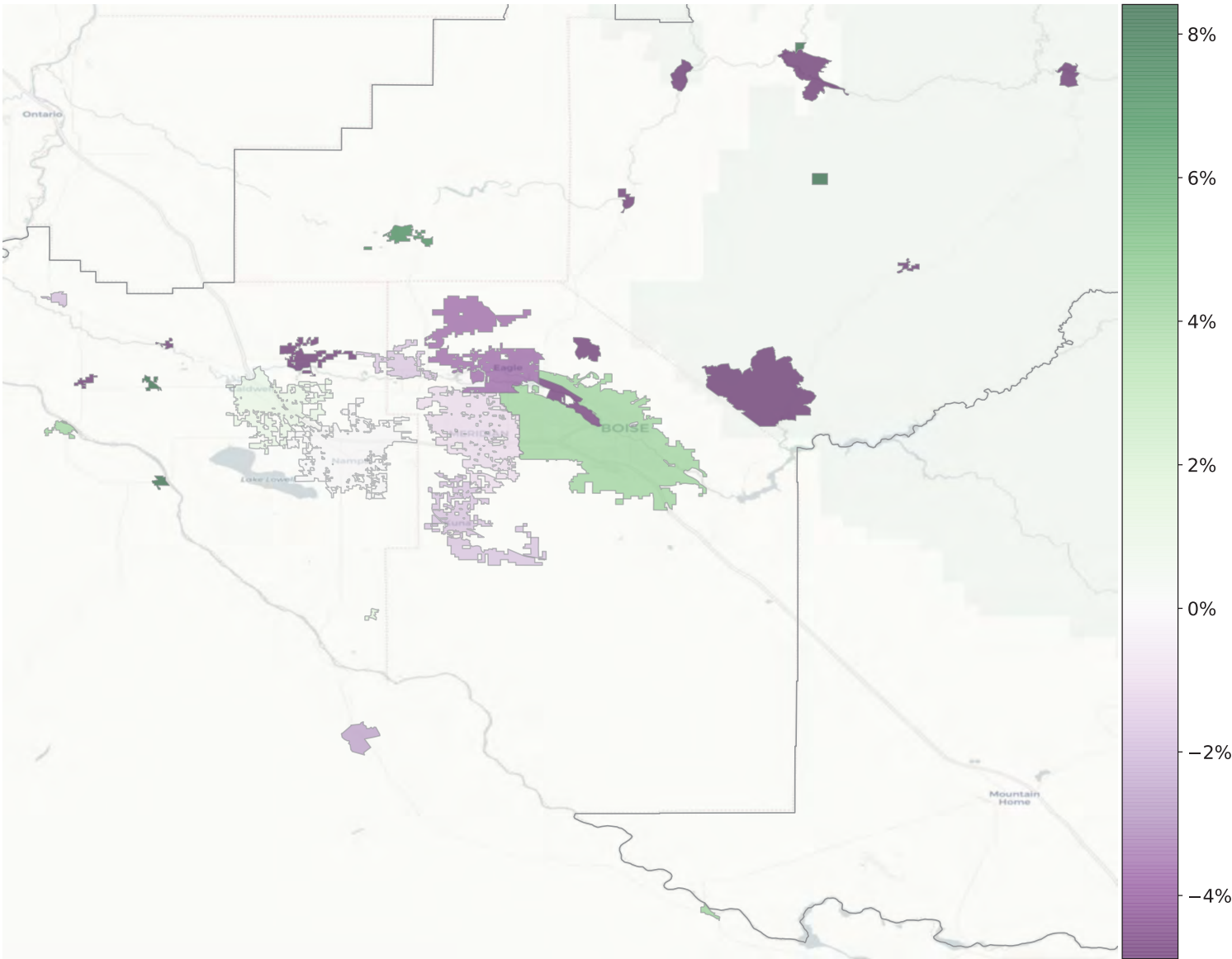
-  Largest Principal City
-  Other Principal Cities
-  Large Suburb
-  Small Suburb
-  Census-Designated Place

Elevated Poverty

-  5%+ above metro poverty rate in 1990
-  5%+ above metro poverty rate in 2014-2018
-  5%+ above metro poverty rate in 1990 and 2014-2018

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Map 3.1.2.
Change in Poverty Rate in Cities and Unincorporated Places in Boise City, Idaho, Metro Area from 1990 to 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Table 3.1.1.*Place and Metro Area Demographics for Boise City, Idaho, Metro Area*

Places by Poverty Rate (populations over 1,000)

Place Name	County	Place type 2014-18	Pov. rate 2014-18 (change since 1990)	Pop. 2014-18 (% change since 1990)	% Black (change)	% Hispanic (change)	% Asian or Pacific Islander (change)	% American Indian or Alaska Native (change)	% White (change)
Marsing city**	Owyhee ID	Small suburb	42% (16.0%)	1,382 (73%)	0.0% (0.0%)	53.7% (33.3%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	0.0% (-0.6%)	43.0% (-35.6%)
Homedale city**	Owyhee ID	Small suburb	32% (4.1%)	2,605 (33%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	54.4% (37.4%)	0.4% (-1.5%)	0.7% (-0.1%)	43.6% (-36.3%)
Emmett city**	Gem ID	Small suburb	27% (7.2%)	6,670 (45%)	0.0% (-0.0%)	18.3% (10.2%)	0.2% (-0.4%)	1.7% (1.0%)	78.8% (-11.8%)
Greenleaf city**	Canyon ID	Small suburb	24% (10.5%)	1,298 (100%)	0.0% (0.0%)	37.0% (23.9%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	0.6% (-0.0%)	60.2% (-25.7%)
Wilder city**	Canyon ID	Small suburb	21% (-13.8%)	1,666 (35%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	74.4% (6.2%)	1.3% (0.8%)	0.5% (0.1%)	23.0% (-6.3%)
Nampa city**†	Canyon ID	Large suburb	17% (-0.1%)	91,663 (223%)	0.5% (0.3%)	23.7% (11.0%)	1.4% (0.5%)	0.8% (-0.0%)	71.2% (-14.0%)
Caldwell city†	Canyon ID	Large suburb	16% (1.1%)	53,205 (189%)	0.3% (0.0%)	37.3% (16.8%)	0.8% (-0.3%)	0.9% (0.4%)	58.3% (-19.0%)
Parma city	Canyon ID	Small suburb	16% (-1.8%)	2,109 (32%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	31.7% (9.7%)	0.6% (-0.9%)	0.3% (-0.1%)	65.9% (-10.0%)
Middleton city	Canyon ID	Small suburb	15% (-10.6%)	7,115 (284%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	13.1% (8.1%)	0.6% (0.1%)	0.4% (-0.7%)	84.0% (-9.3%)
Boise City city	Ada ID	Largest city	13% (4.1%)	224,300 (78%)	2.0% (1.4%)	9.0% (6.3%)	3.2% (1.7%)	0.4% (-0.2%)	82.7% (-11.8%)
Garden City city	Ada ID	Small suburb	13% (-4.7%)	11,743 (84%)	0.8% (0.3%)	9.8% (6.0%)	0.4% (-1.0%)	0.1% (-0.9%)	87.6% (-5.7%)
Kuna city	Ada ID	Small suburb	9% (-1.7%)	18,445 (843%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	4.2% (3.5%)	0.7% (0.4%)	0.1% (-0.3%)	92.4% (-6.1%)
Meridian city†	Ada ID	Large suburb	9% (-1.0%)	97,008 (911%)	0.7% (0.4%)	7.6% (5.1%)	3.2% (2.5%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	86.6% (-9.6%)
Star city	Ada ID	Small suburb	9% (-1.6%)	8,495 (432%)	0.0% (-0.0%)	8.6% (5.3%)	0.5% (0.2%)	2.0% (1.2%)	87.6% (-7.9%)
Robie Creek CDP	Boise ID	CDP	7% (-14.9%)	1,418 (183%)	0.0% (0.0%)	2.5% (-11.6%)	1.9% (1.6%)	0.0% (-6.6%)	95.6% (16.6%)
Eagle city	Ada ID	Small suburb	5% (-3.6%)	25,075 (654%)	0.4% (0.3%)	4.6% (2.3%)	2.4% (1.5%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	90.1% (-6.2%)
Hidden Springs CDP	Ada ID	CDP	3% (-6.2%)	2,764 (391%)	0.0% (-0.0%)	1.9% (0.9%)	0.0% (-0.6%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	95.9% (-1.6%)
Boise City; ID		Metro. Area	12% (1.3%)	693,952 (117%)	0.9% (0.0%)	13.5% (0.0%)	2.1% (0.0%)	0.6% (0.0%)	80.4% (0.0%)

** = poverty rate 8%+ above metro in 2014-2018

* = poverty rate 5%+ above metro in 2014-2018

† = population grew from under 50,000 to over 50,000 between 1990 and 2014-2018

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

The Boise metro area had a poverty rate of 12% in 2014–18, an increase of about one percentage point since 1990. The region's population more than doubled (117% increase) between 1990 and 2014–18. The small number of jurisdictions overall, compared with other metro areas, should be an advantage in coordinating infrastructure and services that help people at lower income levels participate in the regional economy. The increase in the share of the Boise region's population experiencing poverty living in large suburbs, compared with small suburbs, should also be a good indicator for governance potential because large suburbs have direct access to federal community development block grant (CDBG) funding.

Large suburbs were home to the largest share of people experiencing poverty in the Boise metro area in 2014–18. However, only one large suburb had a poverty rate that was significantly elevated (five-plus points higher), compared with the metro area, a fact that should bode well for governance. **Nampa** is a large suburb that had a 17% poverty rate in 2014–18, five percentage points above the metro area poverty rate. Nampa's poverty rate was also significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 1990. Nampa's poverty remained about the same (less than a half-percentage-point change) between 1990 and 2014–18. Nampa's 2014–18 population was 91,663, more than triple its 1990 population (223% increase). Nampa crossed the 50,000 population threshold during this time, making it directly eligible for federal CDBG funding. Nampa's roughly 24% Hispanic population exceeds the region's Hispanic population by about 10 percentage points.

Caldwell is a large suburb of 53,205 whose population nearly tripled (189%

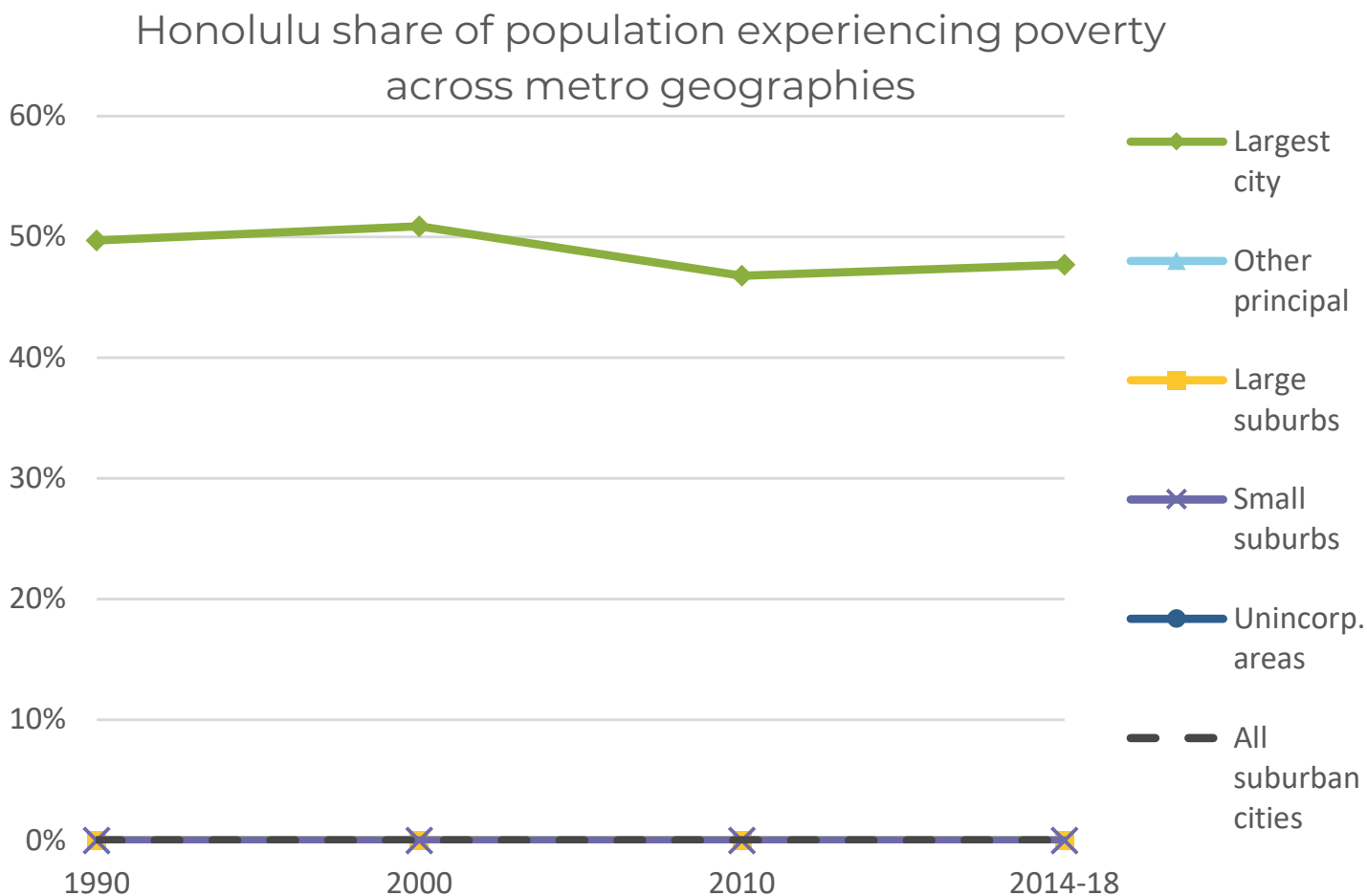
growth) between 1990 and 2014–18. By crossing the 50,000 population mark between 1990 and 2014–18, Caldwell became directly eligible for federal CDBG funding. Caldwell's 16% poverty rate was four points above the metro area in 2014–18 and increased by about one percentage point between 1990 and 2014–18. Caldwell's 37% Hispanic population was 23 points higher than the metro area in 2014–18.

The city of **Boise** was home to the second-largest share of people experiencing poverty in the region. Boise's 13% poverty rate in 2014–18 was only one percentage point above the metro area. Boise's poverty rate increased about four percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. The city experienced a 78% increase in population between 1990 and 2014–18.

Honolulu

Figure 3.2.1.

About half of the people experiencing poverty in the Urban Honolulu, Hawaii, metro area live in the largest population center.



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

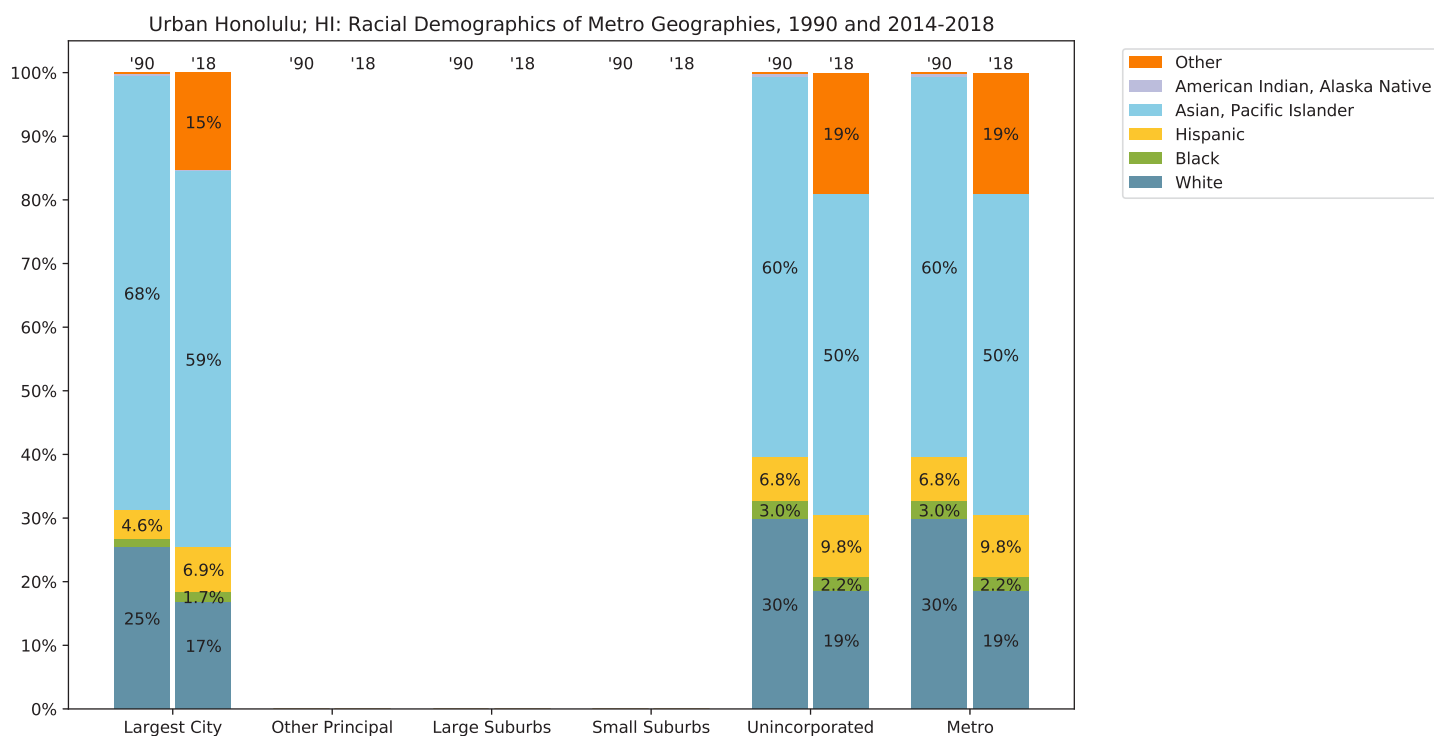
Note: The Honolulu metro area is entirely unincorporated and has no other principal cities or large or small suburbs. Although it is unincorporated, we show the principal population center, Urban Honolulu CDP (city of Honolulu), here as the “largest city” for comparison purposes. The unincorporated total (100%) is not shown.

From a governance perspective, having a single county government for the island should put the Honolulu metro area in a favorable position to address economic opportunity and quality-of-life issues for low-income populations. For example, nonprofit and private-sector community development practitioners should be able to partner with the public sector more easily than if there were multiple jurisdictions on the island. The County of Honolulu is the main unit of government on the island of Oahu, encompassing both the largest urbanized area and surrounding population centers. The census treats these as separate places in order to show more granular population data, although they are

under one county government. The main urbanized area, Urban Honolulu CDP, commonly referred to as the city of Honolulu, continues to be home to close to half of the island's population experiencing poverty, while the other half is divided among the smaller unincorporated population centers on the island that are also governed by the county. In 1990, 50% of people experiencing poverty on the island of Oahu lived in the Urban Honolulu CDP, and in 2014–18, 48% did.

Figure 3.2.2.

Change in Racial Composition of Urban Honolulu, Hawaii, Metro Geographies



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

Note: The Honolulu metro area is entirely unincorporated, and as such it has no other principal cities or large or small suburbs; “unincorporated” is interchangeable with “metro” here. Although it is unincorporated, we additionally break out the principal population center, Urban Honolulu CDP (city of Honolulu), here as the “largest city” for comparison purposes.

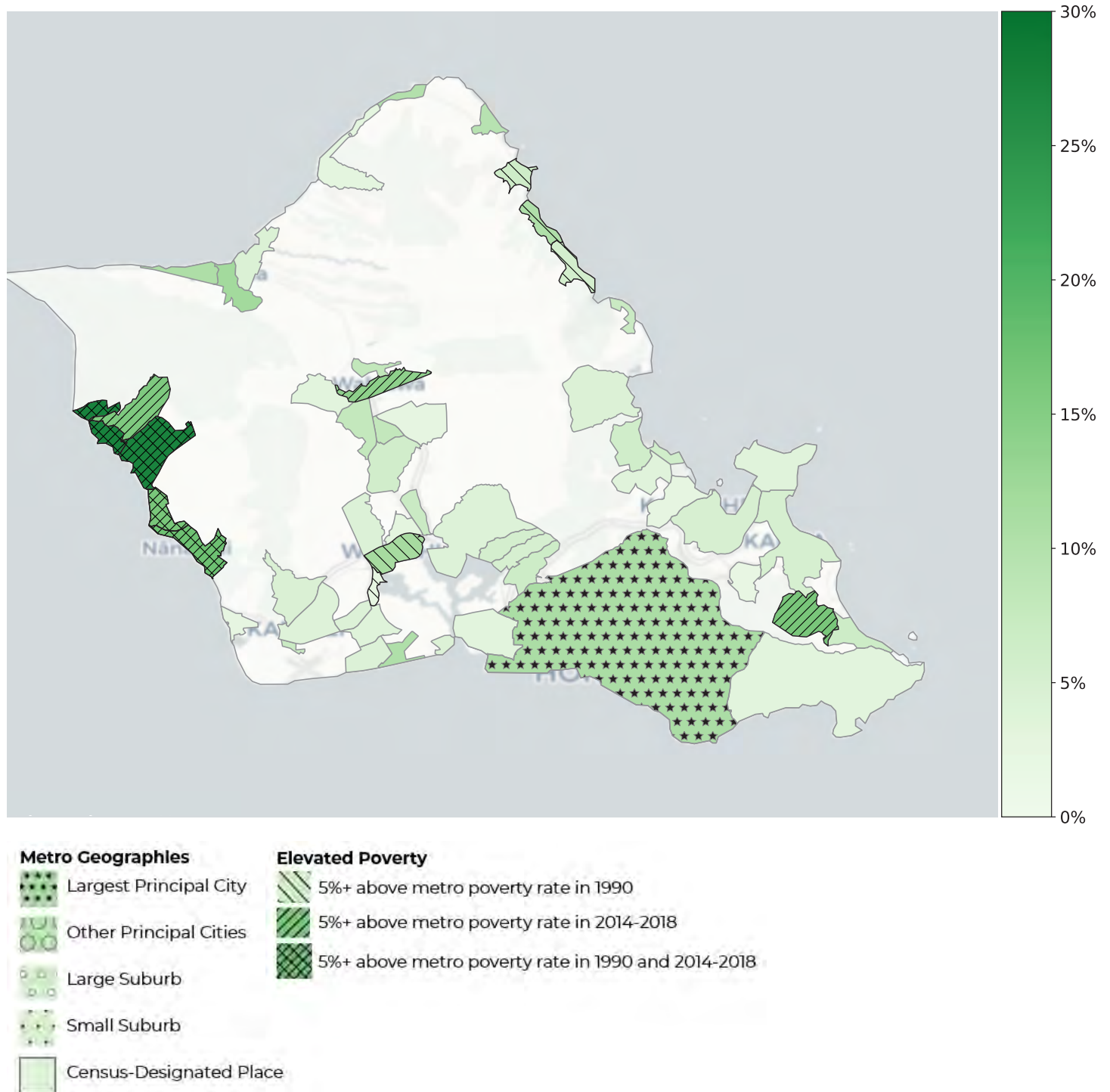
The changes in the racial/ethnic composition of the Urban Honolulu CDP (commonly referred to as the city of Honolulu), where about half of the island's population experiencing poverty lives, were similar to the changes in the metro area between 1990 and 2014–18. (Because the entire island is one unincorporated unit of government, figures for the metro area include Honolulu.) The Hispanic population increased by about two percentage points in Honolulu and about three percentage points in the metro area overall. The population that selected “other” on the census increased by about four points less in the city of Honolulu than in the metro area. The White population decreased slightly more slowly as a share of the Urban Honolulu

CDP than in the metro area; the White share of the Urban Honolulu CDP population decreased by about nine percentage points, while in the metro area the White population decreased by about 11 percentage points. The Asian or Pacific Islander population decreased as a share of the population by about nine points in both the Urban Honolulu CDP and the metro area.

The representation of different racial/ethnic groups in the Urban Honolulu CDP (the largest population center in the Honolulu metro area), compared with the metro area, did not change greatly (within five percentage points) between 1990 and 2014–18. The Black population of Honolulu was within a percentage point of the Black population of the metro area in 1990 and 2014–18. The Hispanic percentage of the largest population center was within three percentage points of the metro area Hispanic population in 1990 and 2014–18. The White population of the Urban Honolulu CDP was about four points less than the metro area in 1990 and about two points less than the metro area in 2014–18. The Asian or Pacific Islander population was overrepresented as a share of the population of the Urban Honolulu CDP by about eight percentage points, compared with the Asian or Pacific Islander share of the total metro area population, in 1990 and by about nine percentage points in 2014–18.

Map 3.2.1.

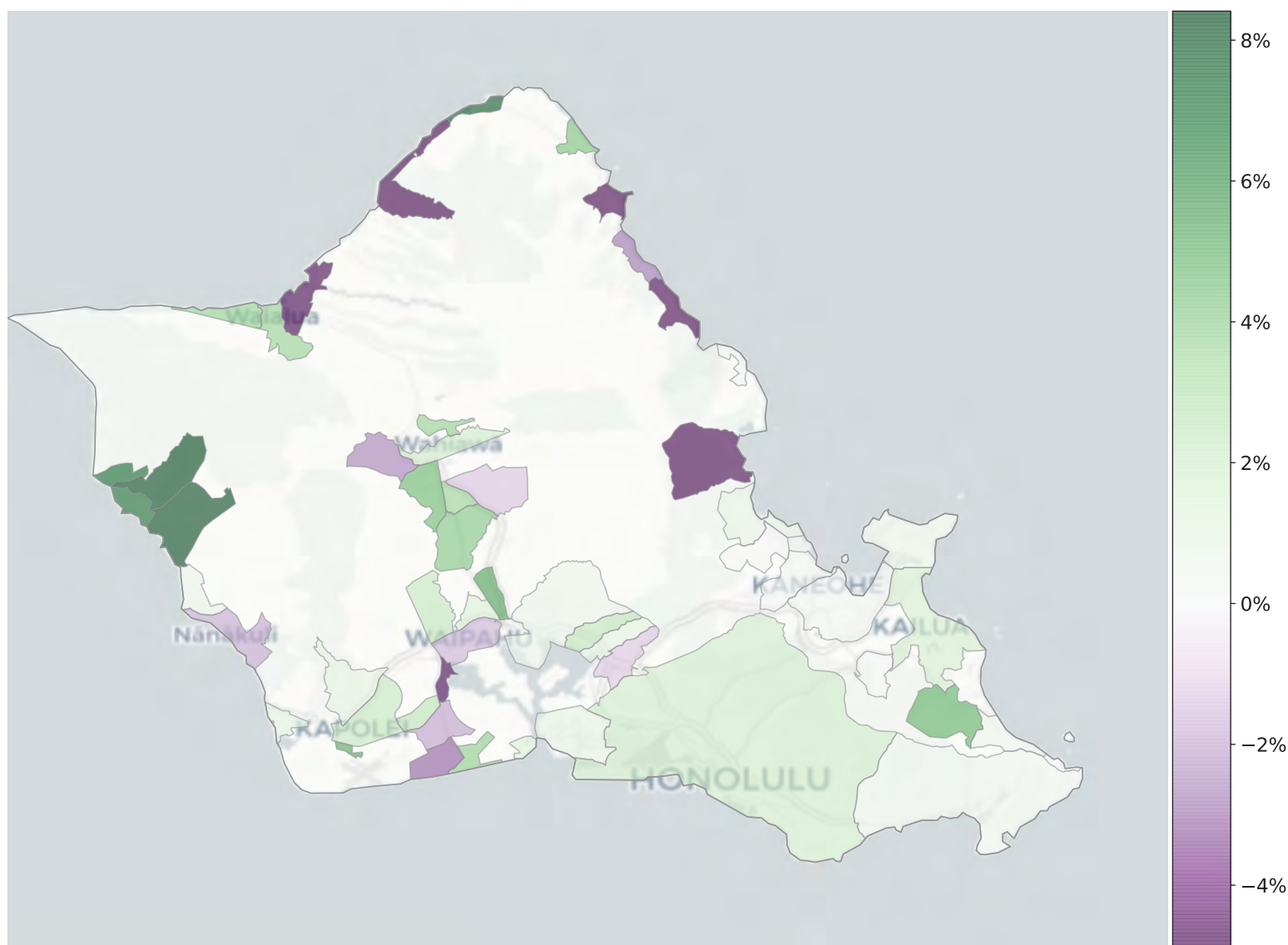
Poverty Rates of Places by Metro Geography in Urban Honolulu, Hawaii, Metro Area, 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Map 3.2.2.

Change in Poverty Rate in Cities and Unincorporated Places in Urban Honolulu, Hawaii, Metro Area from 1990 to 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Table 3.2.1.*Place and Metro Area Demographics for the Urban Honolulu, Hawaii, Metro Area*

Places by Poverty Rate (populations over 1,000)

Place Name	County	Place type 2014-18	Pov. rate 2014-18 (change since 1990)	Pop. 2014-18 (% change since 1990)	% Black (change)	% Hispanic (change)	% Asian or Pacific Islander (change)	% American Indian or Alaska Native (change)	% White (change)
Makaha CDP**	Honolulu HI	CDP	28% (7.3%)	8,740 (9%)	2.3% (0.8%)	20.1% (5.2%)	37.7% (-16.2%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	15.2% (-13.5%)
Waianae CDP**	Honolulu HI	CDP	27% (10.4%)	14,054 (60%)	0.5% (-0.5%)	20.8% (6.5%)	43.3% (-22.6%)	0.2% (-0.3%)	6.3% (-11.5%)
Nanakuli CDP**	Honolulu HI	CDP	18% (-2.0%)	11,742 (23%)	0.3% (-1.2%)	16.2% (4.0%)	52.9% (-20.0%)	0.2% (-0.3%)	3.5% (-9.1%)
Waimanalo CDP*	Honolulu HI	CDP	16% (5.0%)	6,135 (75%)	0.5% (0.3%)	10.9% (-3.3%)	40.9% (-27.3%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	9.1% (-7.5%)
Mali CDP*	Honolulu HI	CDP	16% (0.7%)	10,792 (78%)	1.2% (0.5%)	19.9% (1.4%)	41.0% (-20.8%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	12.4% (-5.8%)
Makaha Valley CDP*	Honolulu HI	CDP	16% (9.4%)	1,636 (62%)	1.3% (-8.4%)	26.3% (13.8%)	24.8% (24.8%)	0.0% (0.0%)	27.0% (-33.6%)
Wahiawa CDP*	Honolulu HI	CDP	14% (2.0%)	17,422 (0%)	1.2% (-2.6%)	11.1% (0.4%)	48.9% (-15.0%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	13.3% (-7.2%)
Waialua CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	12% (3.8%)	3,587 (-9%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	13.1% (6.4%)	48.4% (-22.5%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	17.7% (-3.7%)
Waipahu CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	12% (-1.7%)	40,427 (29%)	0.5% (-1.3%)	6.8% (-4.7%)	80.4% (3.8%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	3.1% (-6.6%)
Urban Honolulu CDP	Honolulu HI	Largest city	11% (2.0%)	350,003 (7%)	1.8% (-0.1%)	7.3% (2.3%)	60.1% (-8.2%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	15.8% (-8.5%)
Mokuleia CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	11% (3.8%)	1,807 (2%)	1.0% (-3.3%)	16.2% (4.5%)	8.5% (-14.2%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	60.6% (0.5%)
Ewa Beach CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	11% (4.0%)	14,717 (3%)	0.2% (-1.2%)	12.7% (1.3%)	60.0% (-6.0%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	7.1% (-13.5%)
Hauula CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	11% (-2.9%)	3,549 (2%)	0.0% (-1.1%)	9.9% (0.4%)	37.4% (-29.2%)	0.1% (-0.4%)	18.9% (-3.4%)
Kahuku CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	9% (4.3%)	2,245 (9%)	4.1% (3.9%)	7.2% (-6.7%)	43.7% (-30.8%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	9.9% (-1.1%)
Whitmore Village CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	8% (3.8%)	4,254 (26%)	0.8% (-0.6%)	7.9% (1.5%)	74.0% (-8.3%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	4.0% (-5.0%)
Waipio Acres CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	8% (3.7%)	5,443 (3%)	2.8% (-6.7%)	12.1% (2.2%)	38.9% (-5.6%)	0.0% (-0.6%)	15.6% (-19.5%)
Wheeler AFB CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	8% (4.7%)	2,391 (-8%)	16.2% (3.9%)	17.7% (11.3%)	6.9% (-1.7%)	0.4% (-0.0%)	50.6% (-21.3%)
Kaaawa CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	7% (0.3%)	1,181 (4%)	0.6% (-0.7%)	10.0% (2.7%)	26.6% (-14.1%)	0.5% (-0.9%)	32.1% (-16.9%)
Waipio CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	7% (5.4%)	11,508 (-3%)	1.5% (-1.5%)	10.5% (5.0%)	60.1% (-3.9%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	9.1% (-18.1%)
Halawa CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	7% (-1.3%)	14,640 (9%)	2.2% (0.3%)	8.5% (0.7%)	58.1% (58.1%)	0.0% (0.0%)	10.1% (-12.6%)
Waimanalo Beach CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	7% (0.5%)	3,826 (-9%)	0.6% (0.0%)	7.3% (0.4%)	38.6% (-36.7%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	9.2% (-7.5%)
Laie CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	6% (-8.6%)	6,111 (10%)	1.1% (0.3%)	7.7% (4.6%)	37.0% (-25.3%)	0.2% (-0.7%)	28.4% (-4.2%)
Kahaluu CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	6% (0.9%)	4,339 (41%)	0.2% (-0.9%)	10.7% (2.7%)	37.5% (-16.3%)	0.2% (-0.8%)	23.1% (-12.7%)
Mililani Town CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	6% (4.2%)	27,926 (-5%)	1.7% (-1.1%)	11.7% (6.3%)	45.6% (-13.0%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	15.4% (-17.3%)
Punaluu CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	6% (-14.2%)	1,186 (76%)	4.5% (3.3%)	13.5% (5.6%)	25.2% (-13.8%)	0.0% (-1.8%)	24.5% (-25.2%)
Waimalu CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	6% (2.5%)	13,384 (-55%)	3.3% (1.1%)	8.7% (3.1%)	53.4% (-11.7%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	13.7% (-12.8%)
Aiea CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	5% (1.1%)	9,439 (6%)	0.2% (-0.8%)	13.5% (7.1%)	50.0% (-19.9%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	14.7% (-7.8%)
Kailua CDP (Honolulu County)	Honolulu HI	CDP	5% (1.8%)	36,662 (-0%)	0.8% (-0.5%)	8.2% (2.7%)	22.4% (-14.7%)	0.1% (-0.3%)	44.3% (-11.1%)
Kaneohe CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	5% (0.2%)	33,739 (-5%)	0.8% (-0.3%)	7.0% (0.0%)	43.6% (-18.6%)	0.1% (-0.3%)	19.3% (-9.9%)
Makakilo CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	5% (0.9%)	20,920 (120%)	5.1% (2.3%)	12.0% (3.5%)	40.0% (-7.5%)	0.1% (-0.3%)	20.2% (-20.5%)
Haleiwa CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	5% (-7.4%)	4,040 (65%)	0.3% (-0.3%)	15.7% (7.3%)	32.5% (-29.5%)	0.5% (-0.1%)	29.9% (1.7%)
Iroquois Point CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	4% (1.5%)	3,550 (-15%)	9.0% (1.9%)	23.1% (16.7%)	7.7% (-1.2%)	0.2% (-0.6%)	45.0% (-31.4%)
Ocean Pointe CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	4% (-3.2%)	14,037 (888%)	3.6% (2.2%)	13.5% (3.7%)	35.8% (-25.9%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	26.2% (-0.2%)
Royal Kunia CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	4% (2.4%)	14,449 (91%)	2.0% (0.6%)	7.0% (-2.7%)	67.9% (-0.4%)	0.1% (-0.0%)	6.7% (-13.1%)
Ewa Villages CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	4% (2.7%)	7,118 (88%)	0.8% (0.6%)	9.6% (-2.1%)	65.4% (-16.3%)	0.3% (0.1%)	2.4% (-3.6%)
Pearl City CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	4% (0.6%)	46,129 (49%)	2.1% (-0.4%)	9.4% (2.8%)	56.6% (-14.2%)	0.1% (-0.1%)	11.9% (-7.8%)
Kapolei CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	4% (2.4%)	21,474 (2025%)	0.8% (0.3%)	13.6% (1.2%)	45.6% (-29.8%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	9.9% (-1.3%)
Ewa Gentry CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	4% (-2.1%)	25,752 (1193%)	3.5% (1.4%)	13.9% (6.4%)	45.9% (-14.9%)	0.2% (-0.5%)	13.2% (-15.7%)
Ahuimanu CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	4% (0.0%)	8,239 (-2%)	0.2% (-1.2%)	14.0% (6.3%)	36.0% (-20.3%)	0.7% (0.3%)	21.8% (-11.8%)
Kaneohe Station CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	4% (0.7%)	11,075 (-5%)	8.2% (-8.5%)	21.1% (8.4%)	3.0% (3.0%)	1.0% (1.0%)	61.1% (-2.8%)
Hickam Housing CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	3% (0.9%)	9,258 (41%)	6.6% (-6.3%)	16.5% (9.6%)	9.9% (-2.7%)	0.1% (-0.3%)	62.1% (-5.0%)
Schofield Barracks CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	3% (-2.7%)	19,796 (1%)	17.5% (-7.0%)	23.2% (12.5%)	6.6% (1.2%)	0.4% (-0.4%)	43.5% (-14.9%)
East Honolulu CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	3% (0.4%)	47,770 (8%)	0.9% (0.4%)	4.5% (1.7%)	52.0% (-7.5%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	24.7% (-12.1%)
Waikale CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	3% (1.6%)	7,062 (47%)	2.4% (-0.5%)	10.0% (4.5%)	48.1% (-15.9%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	18.1% (-9.2%)
Pupukea CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	3% (-5.7%)	4,613 (12%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	4.1% (-5.6%)	14.5% (-14.1%)	0.0% (-0.6%)	66.8% (6.6%)
Ko Olina CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	3% (1.2%)	1,625 (254%)	2.7% (2.2%)	11.0% (-1.4%)	15.3% (-60.2%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	62.7% (51.4%)
Heeia CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	3% (0.3%)	4,669 (-7%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	4.3% (-0.3%)	47.2% (-14.2%)	0.3% (0.1%)	20.6% (-12.4%)
Mililani Mauka CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	3% (-1.4%)	19,955 (321%)	2.4% (-6.7%)	8.0% (-1.7%)	52.4% (7.3%)	0.1% (-0.4%)	15.4% (-19.8%)
West Loch Estate CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	3% (-14.7%)	5,177 (137%)	0.6% (-1.1%)	11.0% (-4.3%)	57.9% (-10.9%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	18.0% (4.5%)
Maunawili CDP	Honolulu HI	CDP	2% (0.1%)	2,023 (-58%)	0.0% (-0.6%)	3.9% (-0.5%)	36.3% (-12.0%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	36.6% (-9.3%)
Urban Honolulu; HI		Metro. Area	8% (1.3%)	987,638 (18%)	2.2% (0.0%)	9.8% (0.0%)	50.4% (0.0%)	0.1% (0.0%)	18.5% (0.0%)

** = poverty rate 8%+ above metro in 2014-2018

* = poverty rate 5%+ above metro in 2014-2018

† = population grew from under 50,000 to over 50,000 between 1990 and 2014-2018

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Because the Honolulu metro area is governed by one county government with no incorporated cities, providing services to populations experiencing poverty has the potential to be more straightforward than in regions with many suburban jurisdictions. However, it is still important to understand where potentially overlooked population centers with high or increasing poverty rates are located on the island and how they have changed over time. The Honolulu metro area's population grew by 18% between 1990 and 2014–18. The region's poverty rate was 8% in 2014–18, roughly the same (a

one-percentage-point increase) as in 1990.

Several unincorporated census-designated places (CDPs) with populations over 10,000 had poverty rates that were elevated (five-plus points higher), compared with the Honolulu metro area, in 2014–18. **Waianae**, a CDP, had a 27% poverty rate in 2014–18, 19 percentage points higher than the metro area. Waianae's poverty rate increased about 10 percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. Its poverty rate was also significantly elevated (five-plus points higher), compared with the metro area, in 1990. It experienced a 60% increase in its 1990 population to 14,054 people in 2014–18. Waianae's Hispanic population was 21% in 2014–18, over double the island's roughly 10% Hispanic population.

Nanakuli, a CDP with a population of 11,742, had a poverty rate of 18% in 2014–18, 10 percentage points higher than the metro area poverty rate. Nanakuli's poverty rate decreased by two percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. Its poverty rate was also significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 1990. Nanakuli's population increased by 23% between 1990 and 2014–18. Nanakuli's Asian or Pacific Islander population was about 53% in 2014–18, three percentage points higher than the island's Asian or Pacific Islander population. Its Hispanic population was about 16%, six points higher than the island's Hispanic population.

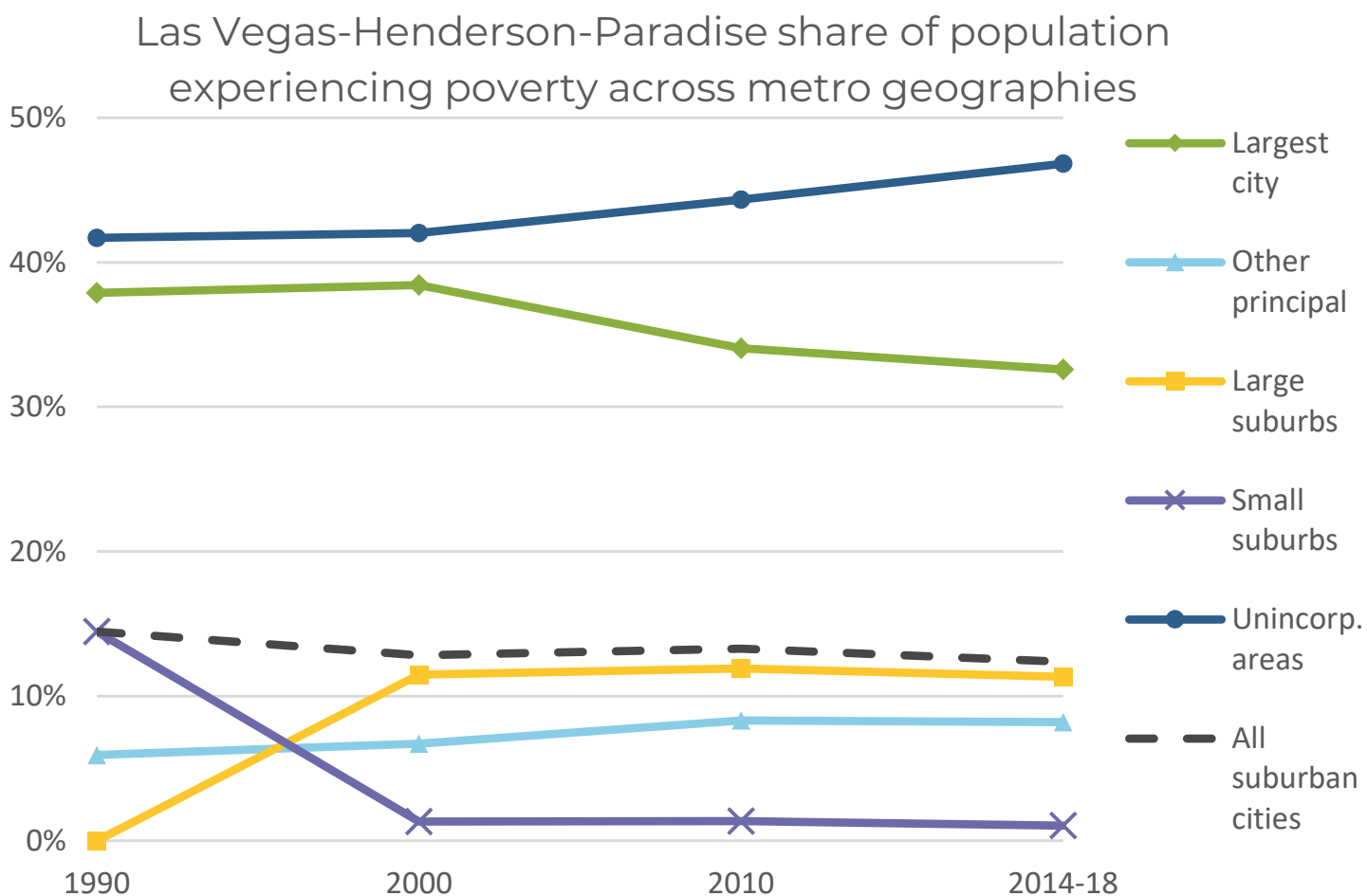
Mali is a CDP that had a population of 10,792 in 2014–18. Mali's poverty rate was 16% in 2014–18, double the metro area poverty rate. Mali's poverty rate increased about one percentage point between 1990 and 2014–18. Mali's poverty rate was also significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 1990. Mali experienced a 78% population increase between 1990 and 2014–18. In 2014–18, Mali's population was about 20% Hispanic, double the island's Hispanic population.

Wahiawa is a CDP with a population of 17,422 in 2014–18. Its poverty rate was 14% in 2014–18, six percentage points above the metro area. Wahiawa's poverty rate increased about two percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. Its poverty rate was not significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 1990. The size of Wahiawa's population remained about the same between 1990 and 2014–18.

Las Vegas

Figure 3.3.1.

Unincorporated areas continued to be home to the most, and an increasing share of, people experiencing poverty in the Las Vegas–Henderson–Paradise, Nevada, metro area.



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

Note: Although the census lists the Paradise CDP as a principal population area due to its size, it is unincorporated, and our analysis includes it with unincorporated areas.

Note: Las Vegas did not have any suburbs over 50,000 in 1990.

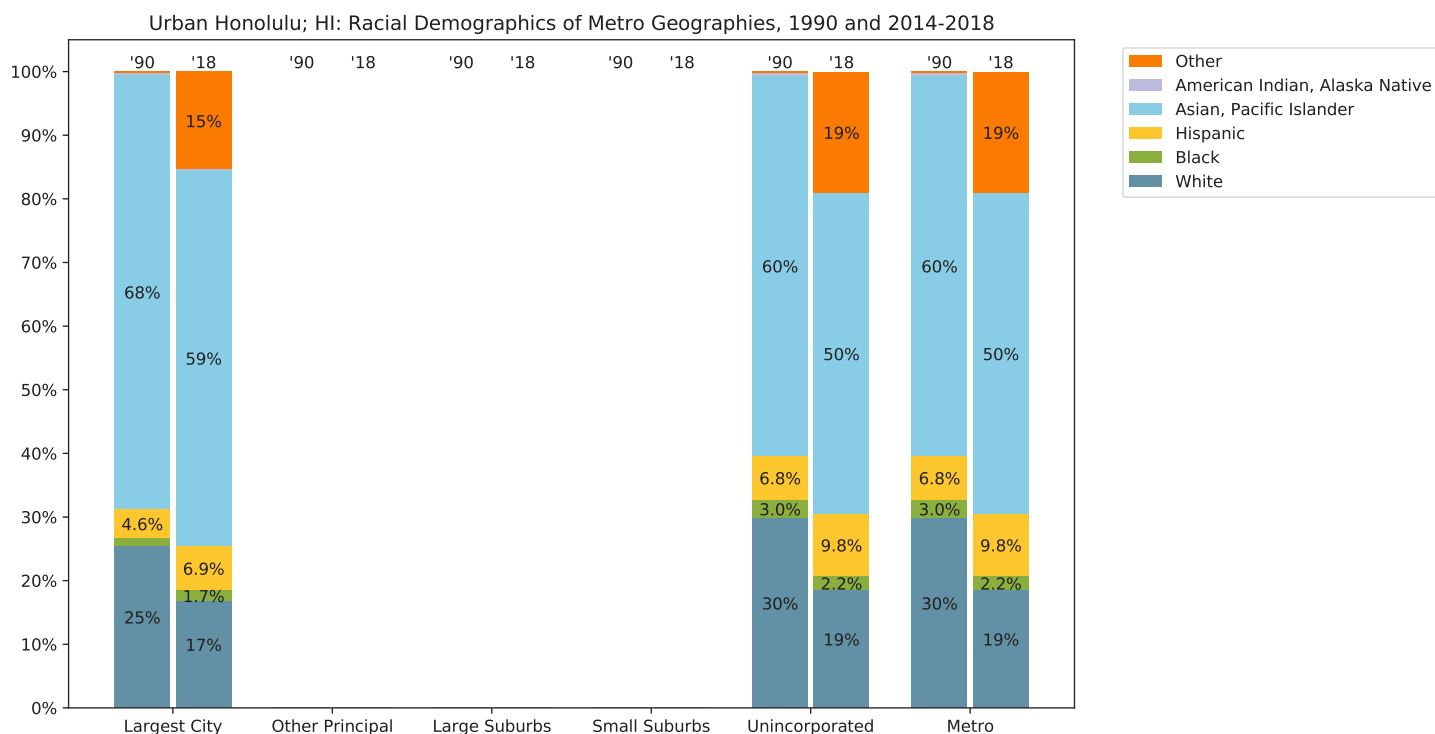
The Las Vegas–Henderson–Paradise, Nevada, metro area’s unincorporated areas were already home to the region’s largest share of people experiencing poverty in 1990, and this share increased between 1990 and 2014–18.

Unincorporated areas grew as a share of people experiencing poverty in the metro area, from 42% in 1990 to 47% in 2014–18. The region’s largest city, Las Vegas, was home to the second-largest share of people experiencing poverty. The share of the population experiencing poverty in the Las Vegas metro area

living in the city of Las Vegas decreased from 38% in 1990 to 33% in 2014–18. The share of the region’s population with incomes below the federal poverty line living in large suburbs (over 50,000) in the Las Vegas region increased to 11%, partly due to a large amount of population growth in the city of North Las Vegas. However, this share was still low, compared with other large metro areas in the Mountain West, where Las Vegas is located.

Figure 3.3.2.

Change in Racial Composition of Las Vegas–Henderson–Paradise, Nevada, Metro Geographies



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

Note: The Las Vegas metro area had no large suburbs in 1990.

There were differences between the changes in racial/ethnic demographics in the Las Vegas region’s unincorporated areas—which were home to the largest and an increasing share of people experiencing poverty—and the changes in the metro area between 1990 and 2014–18. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, and Hispanic populations grew by about three percentage points more as a share of unincorporated areas than they did as a share of the metro area population between 1990 and 2014–18. The White population’s share of unincorporated areas decreased by about nine points more than the decrease in the metro area White population.

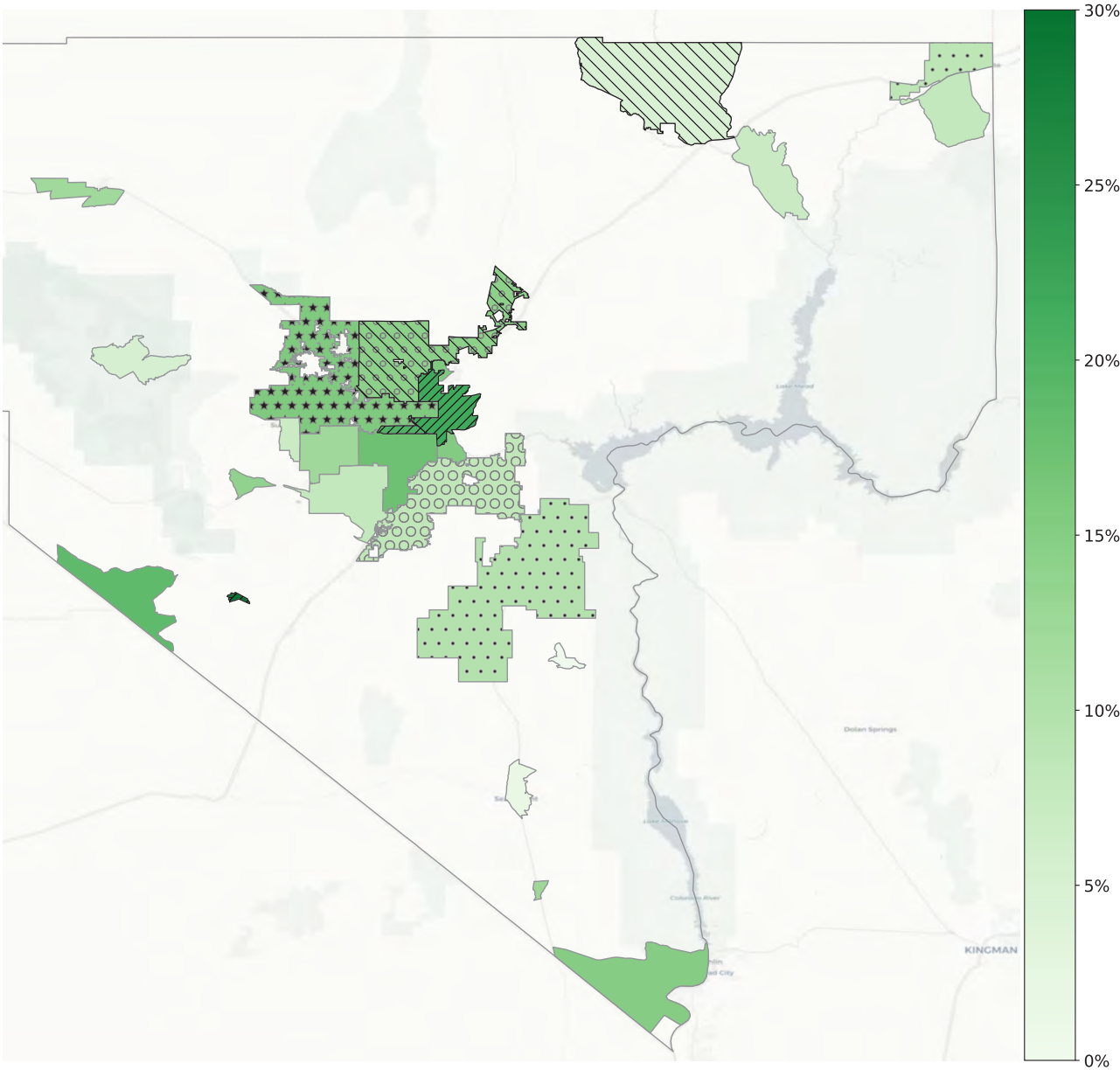
No racial/ethnic group was more than five percentage points over- or underrepresented in the Las Vegas region’s unincorporated areas, compared

with the metro area, in 1990 or 2014–18. In 1990, the Asian or Pacific Islander population of unincorporated areas was within about a percentage point of the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population; in 2014–18, the Asian or Pacific Islander population of unincorporated areas was about four percentage points higher than the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population. In 1990, the Black population of unincorporated areas was about three percentage points lower than the metro area Black population; in 2014–18, the Black population of unincorporated areas was within about a percentage point of the metro area Black population. The Hispanic population of unincorporated areas was about two percentage points lower than the metro area Hispanic population in 1990; in 2014–18, the unincorporated Hispanic population was about one percentage point higher than the metro area Hispanic population. In 1990, the White population of unincorporated areas was about five percentage points higher than the metro area White population; in 2014–18, the White population of unincorporated areas was about five percentage points lower than the metro area White population.

Different racial/ethnic groups experienced different levels of population change in the city of Las Vegas, which was home to the second-largest and decreasing share of people experiencing poverty, compared with the metro area, between 1990 and 2014–18. The Asian or Pacific Islander population increased by about three percentage points less as a share of the city of Las Vegas than as a share of the metro area. The Black population of the city of Las Vegas remained about the same (less than a one-percentage-point increase) but increased by about two percentage points in the metro area. The Hispanic population increased by a similar share (about 20 percentage points) in the city of Las Vegas and in the metro area. The White population decreased by about four percentage points less as a share of the city of Las Vegas than as a share of the metro area.

In the Las Vegas region's large suburbs, some racial/ethnic groups' population was disproportionate to their population in the metro area in 2014–18. The Hispanic population of large suburbs, taken together, was about 10 percentage points higher than the metro area Hispanic population in 2014–18. The Black population in large suburbs was about nine points higher than the metro area Black population. The White population of large suburbs was about 16 percentage points lower than the metro area White population.

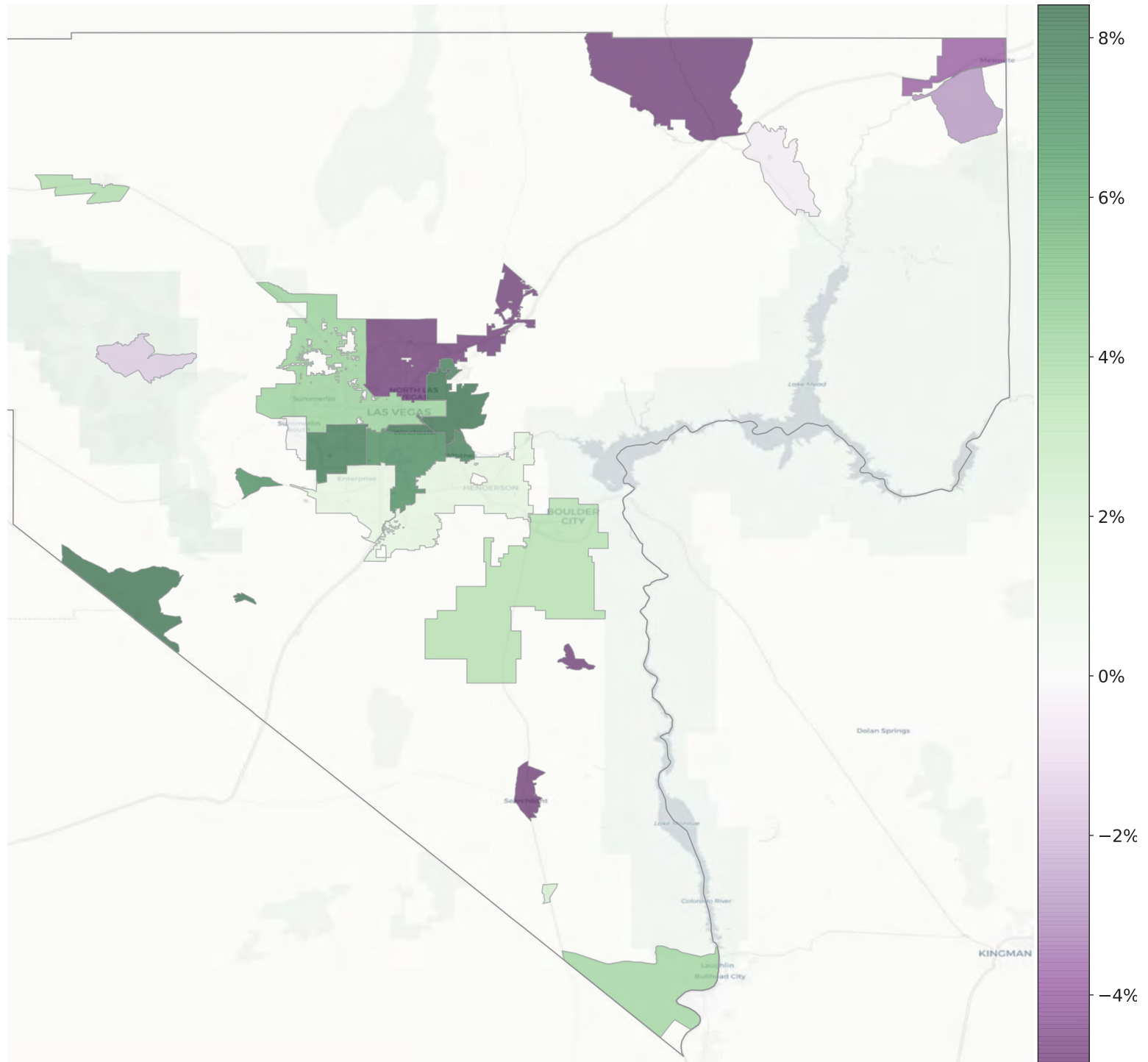
Map 3.3.1.
Poverty Rates of Places by Metro Geography in Las Vegas–Henderson-Paradise, Nevada, Metro Area, 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Map 3.3.2.

Change in Poverty Rate in Cities and Unincorporated Places in Las Vegas–Henderson-Paradise, Nevada, Metro Area from 1990 to 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Table 3.3.1.*Place and Metro Area Demographics for the Las Vegas–Henderson–Paradise, Nevada, Metro Area*

Places by Poverty Rate (populations over 1,000)

Place Name	County	Place type 2014-18	Pov. rate 2014-18 (change since 1990)	Pop. 2014-18 (% change since 1990)	% Black (change)	% Hispanic (change)	% Asian or Pacific Islander (change)	% American Indian or Alaska Native (change)	% White (change)
Sunrise Manor CDP*	Clark NV	CDP	22% (11.7%)	192,934 (102%)	13.1% (3.6%)	53.4% (43.5%)	6.0% (2.1%)	0.6% (-0.3%)	24.1% (-51.7%)
Winchester CDP*	Clark NV	CDP	20% (10.5%)	28,331 (21%)	9.2% (4.9%)	48.9% (37.2%)	6.1% (1.8%)	0.3% (-0.2%)	32.9% (-46.3%)
Sandy Valley CDP	Clark NV	CDP	19% (12.1%)	1,831 (336%)	0.8% (-9.4%)	30.5% (22.7%)	0.0% (-0.9%)	0.0% (-1.9%)	68.7% (-10.4%)
Paradise CDP	Clark NV	CDP	17% (7.3%)	233,689 (87%)	9.5% (4.8%)	34.5% (24.0%)	11.5% (7.7%)	0.5% (-0.0%)	40.1% (-40.2%)
Nellis AFB CDP	Clark NV	CDP	16% (7.9%)	3,342 (-60%)	23.7% (8.7%)	10.5% (1.9%)	4.5% (0.8%)	0.1% (-0.6%)	53.8% (-18.0%)
Las Vegas city	Clark NV	Largest city	16% (4.3%)	626,637 (143%)	11.6% (0.5%)	32.9% (20.3%)	7.2% (3.8%)	0.5% (-0.3%)	44.2% (-27.9%)
Whitney CDP	Clark NV	CDP	15% (7.7%)	43,072 (129%)	9.8% (6.3%)	36.3% (27.0%)	14.4% (12.0%)	1.1% (0.5%)	32.3% (-51.8%)
Laughlin CDP	Clark NV	CDP	15% (4.1%)	7,502 (57%)	5.8% (5.0%)	14.3% (6.1%)	2.3% (1.1%)	0.4% (-0.5%)	76.1% (-12.8%)
North Las Vegas city†	Clark NV	Large suburb	14% (-6.8%)	236,986 (397%)	20.2% (-16.6%)	41.1% (18.9%)	6.7% (4.6%)	0.4% (-0.5%)	27.3% (-10.6%)
Spring Valley CDP	Clark NV	CDP	12% (8.1%)	199,722 (286%)	11.4% (8.4%)	24.0% (17.1%)	19.4% (14.4%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	39.7% (-45.0%)
Boulder City city	Clark NV	Small suburb	10% (3.6%)	15,680 (25%)	0.3% (-0.3%)	7.4% (3.7%)	1.5% (0.6%)	0.9% (0.3%)	86.5% (-7.7%)
Mesquite city	Clark NV	Small suburb	9% (-3.9%)	17,904 (857%)	0.8% (0.5%)	20.9% (9.4%)	2.9% (2.1%)	0.5% (-0.4%)	73.3% (-13.0%)
Henderson city	Clark NV	Other principal city	8% (1.4%)	291,346 (349%)	5.4% (2.8%)	16.4% (8.2%)	8.1% (6.2%)	0.4% (-0.5%)	66.0% (-20.4%)
Bunkerville CDP	Clark NV	CDP	8% (-2.9%)	1,122 (13%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	27.3% (16.1%)	2.8% (2.0%)	0.0% (-0.9%)	70.0% (-16.8%)
Enterprise CDP†	Clark NV	CDP	8% (1.3%)	164,314 (2463%)	9.8% (8.5%)	19.0% (12.9%)	23.6% (22.3%)	0.3% (-0.3%)	41.8% (-48.7%)
Moapa Valley CDP	Clark NV	CDP	7% (-0.5%)	6,843 (99%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	7.9% (-0.8%)	1.3% (0.7%)	0.6% (-0.3%)	89.3% (-0.4%)
Summerlin South CDP	Clark NV	CDP	7% (0.2%)	27,506 (15442%)	5.1% (-5.1%)	10.7% (2.8%)	12.4% (11.5%)	0.0% (-1.8%)	67.7% (-11.4%)
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise; NV		Metro. Area	14% (3.6%)	2,141,574 (189%)	11.0% (0.0%)	30.9% (0.0%)	10.1% (0.0%)	0.4% (0.0%)	43.5% (0.0%)

** = poverty rate 8%+ above metro in 2014-2018

* = poverty rate 5%+ above metro in 2014-2018

† = population grew from under 50,000 to over 50,000 between 1990 and 2014-2018

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

The share of people experiencing poverty in the Las Vegas region living in unincorporated areas, already the largest, increased between 1990 and 2014–18, highlighting the role of county government in providing services and infrastructure. Because this is not a new phenomenon, the county government should be well positioned to meet the needs of unincorporated low-income populations. Additionally, the Las Vegas region has a relatively small number of unincorporated population centers that experience higher poverty than the metro area, compared with other regions in the western United States. However, because they are not represented by a city government and typically are more geographically dispersed than urban low-income populations, unincorporated low-income populations can still go overlooked. The Las Vegas metro area's population increased 189% between 1990 and 2014–18, and its poverty rate increased about four percentage points to 14%.

Two unincorporated census-designated places (CDPs) with populations over 10,000 had significantly elevated poverty rates (five-plus points higher), compared with the Las Vegas metro area. **Sunrise Manor**, with a population of 192,934, is a CDP that had a 22% poverty rate in 2014–18, eight percentage points higher than the metro area. Sunrise Manor's poverty rate increased about 12 percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, eight points more than the increase in the metro area poverty rate. Its poverty rate was not significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 1990. Its population more than doubled (102% increase) during that time, making it larger than many cities. Sunrise Manor's 53% Hispanic population greatly exceeded the region's 31%, and its 13% Black population exceeded the region's 11%.

Winchester, a CDP of 28,331, had a poverty rate of 20% in 2014–18, six percentage points higher than the metro area. Winchester's poverty rate

increased by 11 percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, seven points more than the increase in the metro area poverty rate. Its poverty rate was not significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 1990. Winchester's population increased by 21% during that time. Winchester's 49% Hispanic population exceeded the metro area's Hispanic population by 18 percentage points in 2014–18.

Two unincorporated places had large populations and slightly higher poverty rates than the Las Vegas region. **Paradise**, a CDP with a population of 233,689 in 2014–18, accounts for a large share of the region's unincorporated population. Paradise is the third-largest population center in the Las Vegas region, after the cities of Las Vegas and Henderson, but is governed by Clark County. Paradise had a 17% poverty rate in 2014–18, three percentage points higher than the region. Paradise's poverty rate increased about seven percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. Its racial demographics were within five percentage points of the demographics of the metro area for all groups in 2014–18.

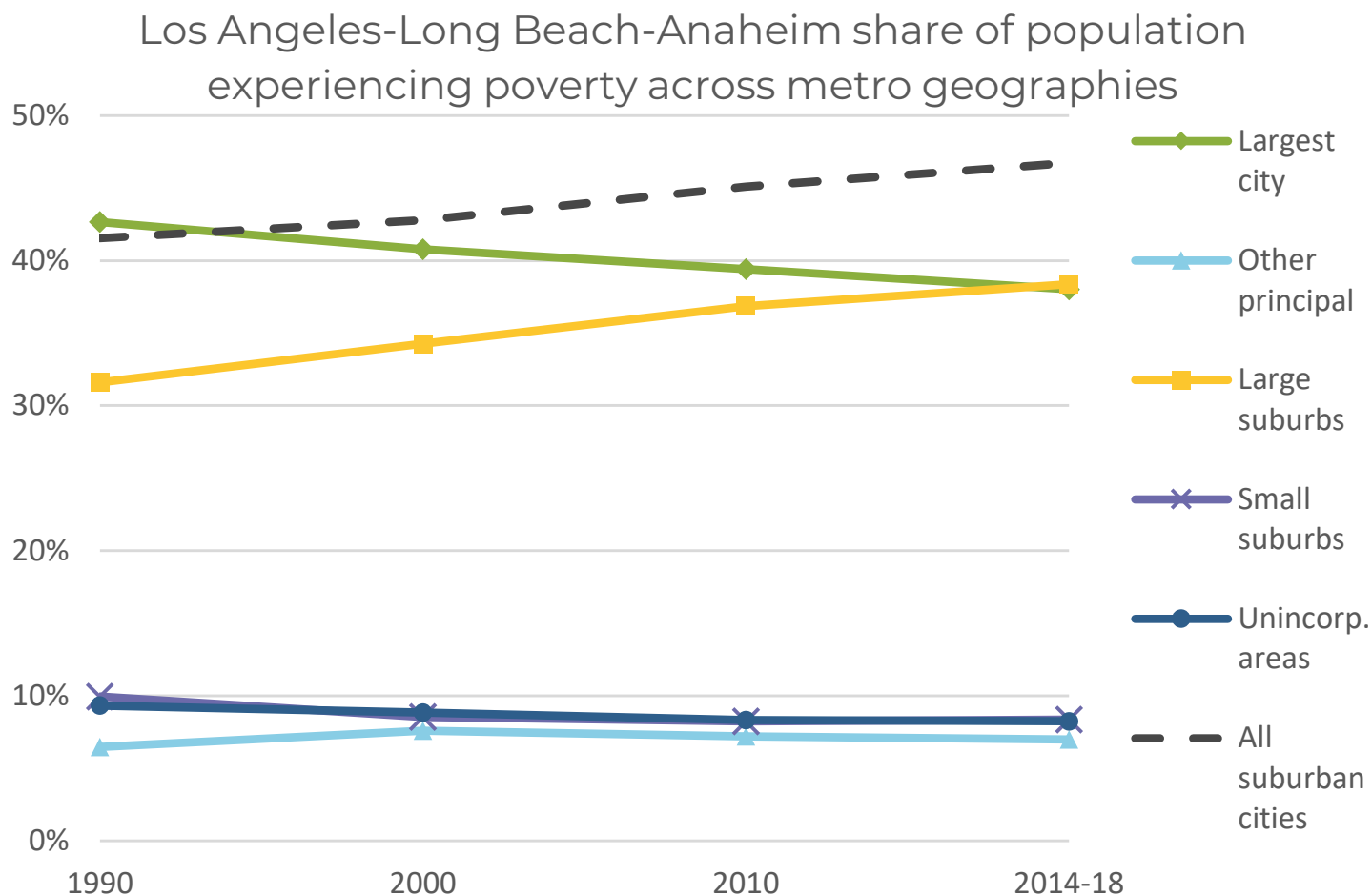
Whitney, population 43,072, is another sizable CDP whose poverty rate exceeded the Las Vegas metro area's poverty rate. In 2014–18, Whitney's poverty rate was 15%, one percentage point higher than the region. Its poverty rate increased about eight percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. Its population more than doubled (129% increase) during that time.

Although large suburbs (over 50,000) accounted for a relatively small share of the Las Vegas region's population experiencing poverty, one large suburb helped drive growth in this measure. **North Las Vegas** is an incorporated city whose poverty rate was in the bracket of zero to four percentage points higher than the metro area and became a large suburb between 1990 and 2014–18. Its population was under 50,000 in 1990 and grew nearly five times (397%) to become a large suburb of 236,986 people in 2014–18. North Las Vegas's 14% poverty rate, which decreased seven percentage points since 1990, was about the same as the metro area in 2014–18. North Las Vegas's roughly 20% Black population exceeded the region's Black population by about nine percentage points in 2014–18. Its roughly 41% Hispanic population exceeded the region's Hispanic population by about 10 percentage points.

Los Angeles

Figure 3.4.1.

Large suburbs in the Los Angeles–Long Beach–Anaheim, California, metro area increased as a share of people experiencing poverty in the region between 1990 and 2014–18. By 2014–18, large suburbs were tied with the largest city, Los Angeles, by this measure.



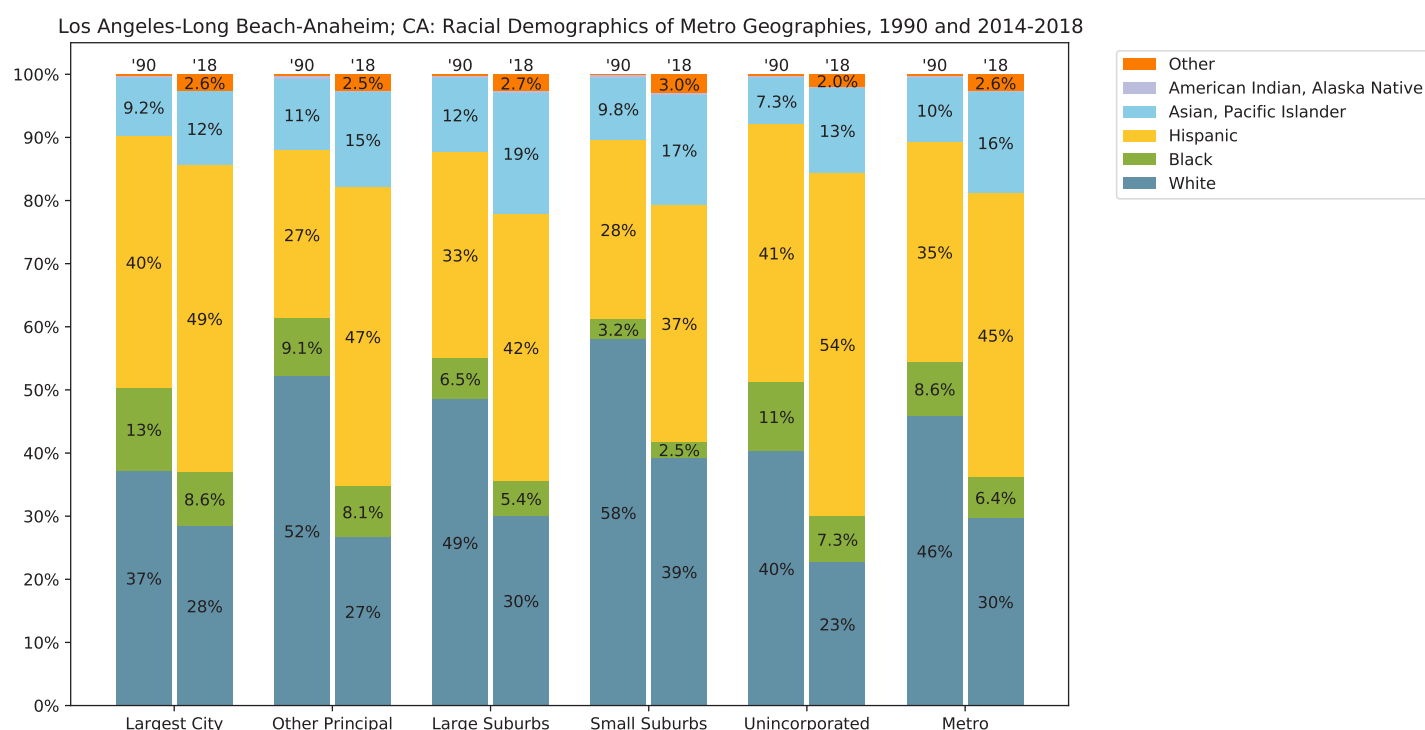
Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

By 2014–18, large suburbs (over 50,000) in the Los Angeles–Long Beach–Anaheim, California, metro area were tied with the largest city’s, the city of Los Angeles’s, share of the region’s population experiencing poverty and were on a trajectory to surpass the city. Large suburbs increased from 32% to 38% of the Los Angeles region’s population experiencing poverty between 1990 and 2014–18. At the same time, the share of the region’s population experiencing poverty living in the city of Los Angeles decreased from 43% to 38% between 1990 and 2014–18. In 1990, the city of Los Angeles, the largest city in the metro area, was home to only one percentage point more of the region’s population experiencing poverty than all suburban cities. Taken together, all suburban

cities surpassed the city of Los Angeles by this measure during the 1990s, growing from 42% to 47% of the region's population experiencing poverty. Unincorporated suburbs and small suburbs continued to be home to 10% or less of the Los Angeles metro area's population experiencing poverty between 1990 and 2014–18.

Figure 3.4.2.

Change in Racial Composition of Los Angeles–Long Beach–Anaheim, California, Metro Geographies



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

In large suburbs in the Los Angeles metro area, which were tied with the city of Los Angeles for the largest share of the population experiencing poverty in the region in 2014–18, changes in racial demographics between 1990 and 2014–18 largely mirrored those in the metro area. In large suburbs in the Los Angeles region, the changes in the share of the Asian or Pacific Islander, Hispanic, Black, and White populations were all within about three percentage points of their respective change in shares of the metro area population. None of these racial/ethnic groups made up a disproportionately large or small share of the population of large suburbs in 1990 or 2014–18. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Hispanic, Black, and White populations of large suburbs were within three points of their respective shares of the metro area population in both 1990 and 2014–18.

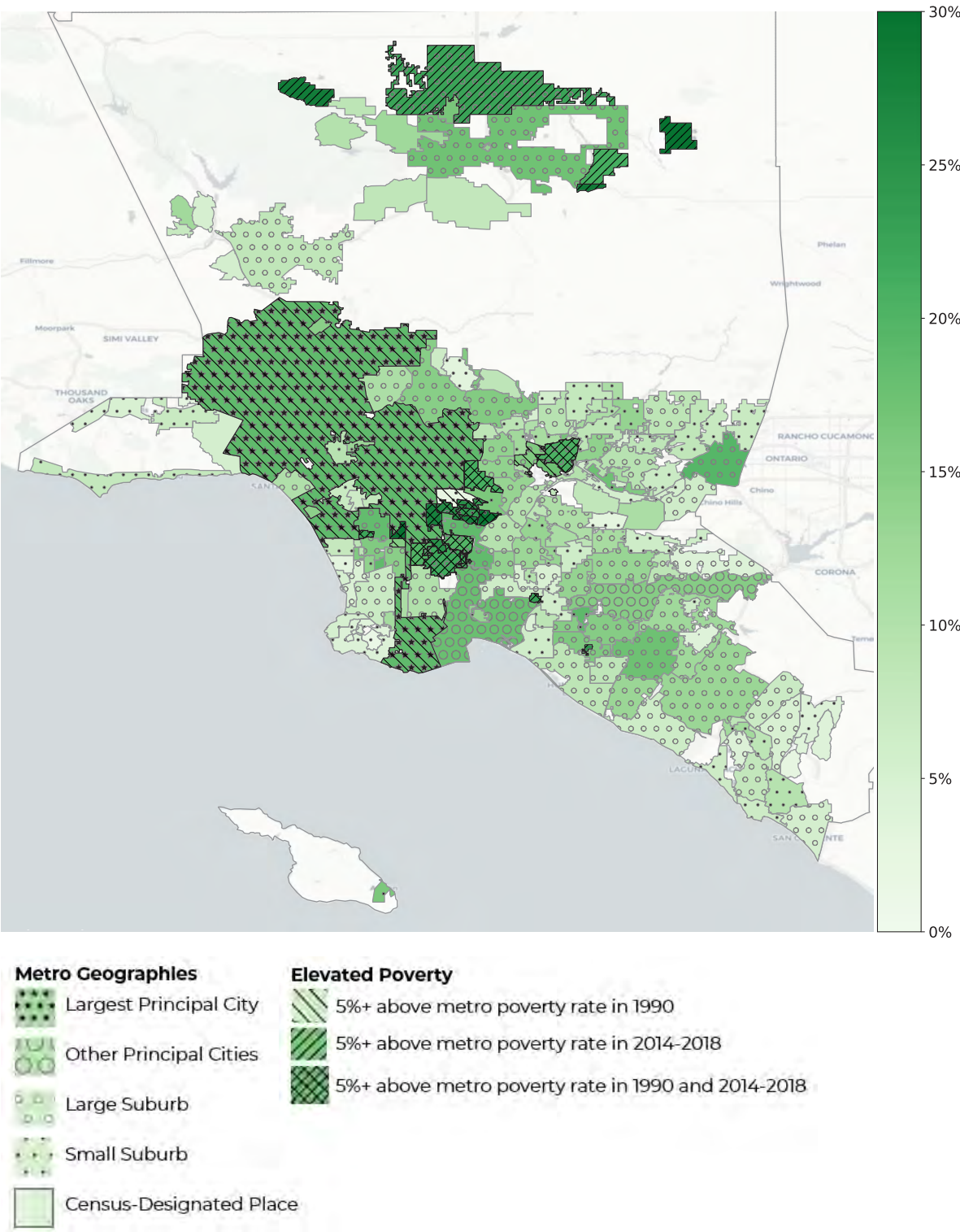
The city of Los Angeles has been home to disproportionately large and small shares of different racial/ethnic groups in 1990 and 2014–18, with some

changes. In 1990, the Black population was disproportionately large in the metro area's largest city, and the White population was disproportionately small; since then, both gaps have narrowed. In 1990, the Black population in the city of Los Angeles was about four percentage points higher than in the metro area, while in 2014–18, Los Angeles's Black population was only about two points higher than the metro area Black population. In 1990, the White population of the city of Los Angeles was about nine points lower than the region, and in 2014–18, Los Angeles's White population was about a point lower than the metro area White population. For the Hispanic population, the gap remained about the same; Los Angeles's Hispanic population was about five points higher than the metro area Hispanic population in 1990 and about four points higher in 2014–18. The gap grew for the Asian or Pacific Islander population; in 1990, the Asian or Pacific Islander population of the city of Los Angeles was about one point lower than the region, and in 2014–18, it was about four points lower.

In unincorporated areas of the Los Angeles metropolitan region, which were home to a relatively small share (about 8%) of the region's total population experiencing poverty in 2014–18, the Hispanic population grew slightly more than it did in the metro area; the Hispanic population grew by about four percentage points more in unincorporated areas than in the metro area between 1990 and 2014–18. For the Asian and Pacific Islander, Black, and White populations, the change in share of the unincorporated population was similar to (within two percentage points of) the change in share of the metro area population. The Hispanic population was already overrepresented in unincorporated areas, compared with the metro area, in 1990 and became slightly more so in 2014–18; the unincorporated Hispanic population was about six points higher than the Hispanic share of the metro area population in 1990 and about nine points higher in 2014–18.

In Los Angeles's small suburbs, which also made up a small share (about 8%) of the metro area's population experiencing poverty in 2014–18, Blacks and Hispanics were a disproportionately small share of the population. The Black population of small suburbs was about five points lower than the metro area Black population in 1990 and about four points lower in 2014–18. The Hispanic population of small suburbs was about six points lower than the metro area Hispanic population in 1990 and eight points lower in 2014–18. The Asian or Pacific Islander population of small suburbs was similar to the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population in 1990 and 2014–18. Whites made up a disproportionately large share of the population of small suburbs, compared with the metro area, in both 1990 and 2014–18; small suburbs' White population was about 12 points higher than the metro area White population in 1990 and about nine points higher in 2014–18.

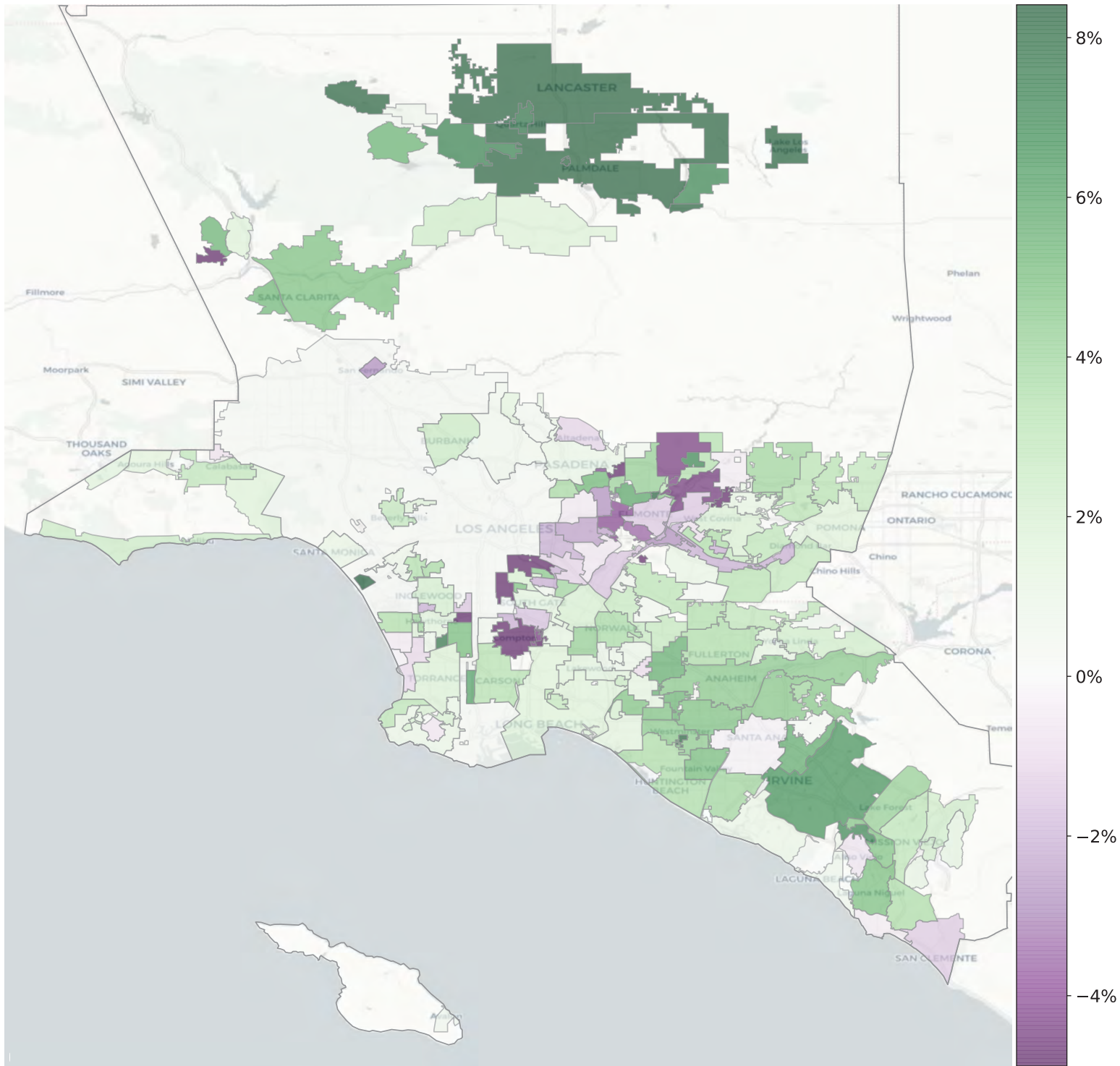
Map 3.4.1.
Poverty Rates of Places by Metro Geography in Los Angeles–Long Beach–Anaheim, California, Metro Area, 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Map 3.4.2.

Change in Poverty Rate in Cities and Unincorporated Places in Los Angeles–Long Beach–Anaheim, California, Metro Area from 1990 to 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Table 3.4.1.*Place and Metro Area Demographics for the Los Angeles–Long Beach–Anaheim, California, Metro Area*

Places by Poverty Rate (populations over 1,000)

Place Name	County	Place type 2014-18	Pov. rate 2014-18 (change since 1990)	Pop. 2014-18 (% change since 1990)	% Black (change)	% Hispanic (change)	% Asian or Pacific Islander (change)	% American Indian or Alaska Native (change)	% White (change)
Lake Los Angeles CDP**	Los Angeles CA	CDP	30% (22.9%)	11,469 (44%)	9.1% (2.7%)	57.6% (38.0%)	1.0% (-1.1%)	0.0% (-0.6%)	30.6% (-40.3%)
Westmont CDP**	Los Angeles CA	CDP	30% (-1.6%)	33,723 (9%)	44.5% (-25.8%)	52.5% (25.0%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	1.7% (0.5%)
Bell Gardens city**	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	30% (3.9%)	42,641 (1%)	0.6% (0.3%)	95.6% (8.1%)	0.9% (-0.1%)	0.1% (-0.6%)	2.7% (-7.4%)
Littlerock CDP**	Los Angeles CA	CDP	29% (18.8%)	1,766 (34%)	1.8% (-2.0%)	81.9% (51.5%)	0.7% (-0.7%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	14.2% (-49.4%)
Cudahy city**	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	28% (0.6%)	24,016 (5%)	0.4% (-0.5%)	95.7% (6.8%)	0.7% (-0.7%)	0.1% (-0.5%)	2.8% (-5.0%)
Florence-Graham CDP**	Los Angeles CA	CDP	28% (-5.8%)	64,162 (12%)	6.4% (-15.0%)	92.4% (15.2%)	0.1% (-0.0%)	0.1% (-0.1%)	0.5% (-0.3%)
Huntington Park city**	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	26% (1.9%)	58,694 (5%)	0.9% (0.1%)	96.7% (4.8%)	0.7% (-0.7%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	1.5% (-3.9%)
Maywood city**	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	26% (4.5%)	27,542 (-1%)	0.3% (0.2%)	98.0% (4.9%)	0.2% (-0.3%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	1.3% (-4.3%)
Willowbrook CDP**	Los Angeles CA	CDP	25% (-2.1%)	22,402 (-32%)	18.7% (-34.5%)	79.1% (34.5%)	0.4% (-0.0%)	0.7% (0.6%)	1.1% (-0.3%)
Midway City CDP**	Orange CA	CDP	25% (15.2%)	8,374 (24%)	0.3% (-0.6%)	28.0% (9.5%)	57.1% (34.8%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	13.5% (-44.2%)
Bell city**	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	24% (-2.1%)	35,809 (4%)	1.5% (0.9%)	91.7% (5.6%)	0.9% (-0.1%)	0.1% (-0.4%)	5.5% (-6.1%)
Hawaiian Gardens city**	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	23% (2.6%)	14,411 (6%)	5.4% (1.2%)	76.6% (10.0%)	10.3% (1.4%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	6.2% (-13.5%)
Lancaster city*	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	23% (13.3%)	159,662 (64%)	21.3% (14.1%)	39.7% (24.5%)	4.5% (1.0%)	0.4% (-0.4%)	31.1% (-42.1%)
Lennox CDP*	Los Angeles CA	CDP	22% (-2.1%)	21,329 (-6%)	2.6% (-2.9%)	92.9% (7.3%)	2.8% (0.4%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	1.4% (-4.6%)
East Rancho Dominguez CDP*	Los Angeles CA	CDP	22% (-4.4%)	16,734 (34%)	13.4% (-26.7%)	83.1% (29.0%)	0.8% (-1.2%)	0.3% (0.1%)	1.0% (-2.2%)
Compton city*	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	22% (-5.2%)	97,301 (8%)	28.9% (-23.8%)	68.2% (24.5%)	1.1% (-0.6%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	1.2% (-0.3%)
East Los Angeles CDP*	Los Angeles CA	CDP	21% (-2.1%)	119,827 (-5%)	0.4% (-0.8%)	95.9% (1.2%)	1.2% (0.3%)	0.1% (0.0%)	2.0% (-0.7%)
Sun Village CDP*	Los Angeles CA	CDP	21% (7.1%)	13,516 (51%)	9.4% (-2.6%)	65.6% (40.0%)	1.1% (-0.6%)	0.9% (-0.2%)	21.6% (-37.6%)
El Monte city*	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	21% (-1.5%)	115,669 (9%)	0.5% (-0.3%)	65.8% (-6.7%)	29.0% (17.9%)	0.1% (-0.1%)	4.0% (-11.2%)
West Rancho Dominguez CDP*	Los Angeles CA	CDP	20% (0.6%)	22,932 (317%)	43.2% (-25.8%)	52.4% (26.3%)	1.3% (-0.3%)	0.1% (-0.0%)	1.5% (-1.2%)
Lynwood city*	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	20% (-1.6%)	71,022 (15%)	8.3% (-12.7%)	87.5% (17.2%)	1.1% (-0.6%)	0.3% (0.2%)	2.4% (-4.0%)
Pomona city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	20% (1.6%)	152,494 (16%)	5.6% (-8.0%)	71.5% (20.3%)	9.8% (3.5%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	11.0% (-17.2%)
Stanton city	Orange CA	Small suburb	19% (5.3%)	38,509 (26%)	1.4% (-0.7%)	49.2% (15.7%)	27.5% (16.1%)	0.6% (0.2%)	19.2% (-33.3%)
Walnut Park CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	19% (4.8%)	16,034 (9%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	97.6% (5.4%)	0.7% (-0.1%)	0.1% (-0.0%)	1.3% (-5.0%)
South Gate city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	19% (1.4%)	95,103 (10%)	0.7% (-0.7%)	95.0% (11.9%)	0.9% (-0.4%)	0.1% (-0.1%)	3.1% (-10.6%)
Los Angeles city	Los Angeles CA	Largest city	19% (0.2%)	3,959,657 (14%)	8.6% (-4.4%)	48.6% (8.6%)	11.6% (2.4%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	28.5% (-8.8%)
Alondra Park CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	19% (7.7%)	8,097 (-34%)	12.7% (4.4%)	47.2% (19.7%)	14.8% (-3.5%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	22.0% (-23.1%)
Paramount city [†]	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	19% (1.2%)	54,776 (15%)	9.8% (-0.4%)	80.8% (20.0%)	3.4% (-1.9%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	4.8% (-18.0%)
Inglewood city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	18% (2.1%)	110,327 (1%)	41.1% (-9.1%)	49.9% (11.4%)	2.2% (0.0%)	0.3% (0.0%)	4.0% (-4.5%)
Long Beach city	Los Angeles CA	Other principal city	18% (1.7%)	468,883 (9%)	12.5% (-0.8%)	42.5% (18.9%)	13.7% (0.8%)	0.3% (-0.2%)	28.1% (-21.4%)
La Puente city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	17% (3.5%)	40,268 (9%)	0.9% (-2.2%)	84.2% (9.4%)	10.8% (3.7%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	3.4% (-11.0%)
South El Monte city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	17% (-3.5%)	20,727 (-1%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	84.0% (-0.6%)	12.8% (7.9%)	0.1% (-0.1%)	2.8% (-7.0%)
Santa Ana city	Orange CA	Large suburb	17% (-0.3%)	333,499 (14%)	0.9% (-1.3%)	76.8% (11.6%)	11.9% (2.7%)	0.1% (-0.1%)	9.4% (-13.7%)
Palmdale city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	17% (8.4%)	156,904 (128%)	12.2% (6.1%)	60.2% (38.2%)	4.8% (0.6%)	0.5% (-0.2%)	20.1% (-46.7%)
North El Monte CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	17% (12.3%)	4,028 (19%)	0.4% (-0.2%)	28.6% (7.5%)	42.9% (30.5%)	0.1% (-0.1%)	26.1% (-39.6%)
Quartz Hill CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	16% (7.8%)	10,164 (6%)	7.0% (3.5%)	31.3% (20.6%)	3.8% (1.8%)	1.4% (0.6%)	54.3% (-28.6%)
Commerce city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	16% (-1.2%)	12,933 (7%)	1.4% (0.7%)	95.2% (4.5%)	0.7% (-0.4%)	0.9% (0.4%)	1.2% (-5.6%)
Avalon city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	16% (0.7%)	3,763 (29%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	59.0% (18.9%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	39.6% (-18.9%)
Westminster city	Orange CA	Large suburb	16% (4.5%)	91,417 (17%)	0.9% (-0.2%)	22.8% (3.8%)	49.3% (27.4%)	0.3% (-0.2%)	24.7% (-32.8%)
Rosemead city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	16% (-4.1%)	54,417 (5%)	0.2% (-0.3%)	34.5% (-15.2%)	60.6% (27.0%)	0.2% (0.0%)	3.8% (-12.1%)
South San Jose Hills CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	16% (2.7%)	20,593 (16%)	1.6% (-0.6%)	84.8% (8.9%)	10.3% (3.6%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	2.7% (-11.9%)
Hawthorne city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	15% (1.7%)	87,370 (22%)	23.9% (-3.3%)	53.7% (22.6%)	8.2% (-2.9%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	9.5% (-21.2%)
Pasadena city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	15% (0.9%)	141,246 (7%)	9.3% (-8.5%)	34.8% (7.6%)	17.0% (9.3%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	35.4% (-11.2%)
Anaheim city	Orange CA	Other principal city	15% (4.5%)	349,668 (31%)	2.3% (-0.1%)	54.0% (22.5%)	16.9% (7.8%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	24.8% (-31.9%)
West Athens CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	15% (-11.8%)	8,574 (-3%)	53.0% (-8.5%)	44.5% (11.7%)	0.6% (-2.1%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	0.7% (-1.5%)
Garden Grove city	Orange CA	Large suburb	15% (4.8%)	174,010 (22%)	0.9% (-0.5%)	37.0% (13.6%)	40.6% (20.6%)	0.3% (-0.2%)	19.8% (-34.9%)
Glendale city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	15% (0.6%)	200,372 (11%)	1.5% (0.4%)	18.2% (-2.8%)	15.4% (1.7%)	0.2% (-0.0%)	62.0% (-1.7%)
Gardena city [†]	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	15% (5.0%)	59,924 (20%)	22.8% (-0.1%)	38.6% (15.5%)	25.6% (-6.8%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	9.7% (-11.3%)
San Fernando city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	15% (-2.8%)	24,585 (9%)	0.9% (-0.0%)	93.0% (10.3%)	1.1% (0.1%)	0.4% (0.1%)	4.5% (-10.2%)
Marina del Rey CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	14% (10.2%)	9,771 (31%)	7.2% (3.1%)	11.8% (7.4%)	8.9% (4.5%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	68.7% (-18.2%)
Baldwin Park city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	14% (-1.5%)	76,222 (10%)	1.8% (-0.3%)	74.2% (3.4%)	19.5% (8.1%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	4.0% (-11.2%)
Monterey Park city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	14% (-2.4%)	60,792 (0%)	0.4% (-0.2%)	26.9% (-4.5%)	66.9% (10.9%)	0.4% (0.2%)	3.9% (-7.8%)
Alhambra city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	14% (-0.5%)	84,974 (3%)	2.0% (0.2%)	35.9% (-0.2%)	51.1% (13.7%)	0.3% (0.1%)	9.0% (-15.2%)
Lawndale city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	14% (0.9%)	33,007 (21%)	8.1% (0.5%)	63.5% (29.3%)	11.0% (-0.2%)	0.1% (-0.4%)	15.0% (-31.1%)
Bellflower city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	14% (4.3%)	77,529 (25%)	12.2% (6.1%)	55.7% (31.8%)	13.2% (3.6%)	0.2% (-0.4%)	16.4% (-43.3%)
Desert View Highlands CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	14% (10.3%)	2,496 (16%)	5.8% (3.2%)	56.5% (37.5%)	0.0% (-2.0%)	0.0% (-1.2%)	31.5% (-43.4%)
Buena Park city	Orange CA	Large suburb	13% (5.5%)	82,781 (20%)	3.0% (0.6%)	38.4% (13.8%)	31.8% (18.0%)	0.2% (-0.3%)	24.4% (-34.2%)
Signal Hill city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	13% (2.8%)	11,538 (38%)	11.4% (1.0%)	33.4% (11.6%)	23.6% (12.9%)	0.3% (-0.4%)	28.0% (-28.3%)
Azusa city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	13% (-0.4%)	49,544 (20%)	3.1% (-0.4%)	63.6% (10.2%)	12.2% (6.0%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	18.8% (-17.4%)
Montebello city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	13% (-0.6%)	63,099 (6%)	1.0% (0.2%)	77.9% (10.3%)	13.1% (-1.3%)	0.2% (0.0%)	7.2% (-9.6%)
Santa Fe Springs city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	13% (2.7%)	17,791 (15%)	3.9% (2.2%)	74.3% (6.9%)	6.8% (2.7%)	0.5% (0.1%)	12.7% (-13.4%)
Fullerton city	Orange CA	Large suburb	13% (3.5%)	139,866 (23%)	2.5% (0.4%)	37.2% (15.9%)	24.8% (12.9%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	32.3% (-32.0%)
West Hollywood city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	13% (1.6%)	36,384 (1%)	3.6% (0.4%)	10.7% (2.0%)	5.4% (2.4%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	75.8% (-8.9%)
Irvine city	Orange CA	Large suburb	13% (6.6%)	265,502 (141%)	1.8% (0.0%)	10.3% (4.0%)	42.3% (24.4%)	0.1% (-0.0%)	40.7% (-33.1%)
Costa Mesa city	Orange CA	Large suburb	13% (3.9%)	113,198 (17%)	1.8% (0.7%)	36.1% (16.1%)	8.9% (2.7%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	49.8% (-23.3%)
Norwalk city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	13% (3.6%)	105,886 (12%)	4.0% (1.0%)	70.1% (22.3%)	14.2% (2.6%)	0.2% (-0.3%)	10.4% (-26.4%)
Orange city	Orange CA	Large suburb	12% (4.6%)	139,873 (26%)	1.7% (0.5%)	38.2% (15.3%)	11.9% (4.3%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	45.4% (-22.4%)
Tustin city	Orange CA	Large suburb	12% (5.7%)	80,140 (58%)	2.4% (-3.0%)	41.8% (21.1%)	21.6% (11.7%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	30.6% (-32.8%)
Leona Valley CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	12% (7.2%)	1,581 (25%)	0.9% (-1.1%)	12.3% (3.5%)	0.6% (-1.8%)	2.0% (1.1%)	83.7% (-2.1%)
San Gabriel city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	12% (-2.7%)	40,242 (8%)	0.7% (-0.3%)	26.3% (-10.0%)	59.9% (28.0%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	11.9% (-18.5%)
Hasley Canyon CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	12% (5.5%)	1,085 (42%)	2.1% (-1.8%)	21.8% (-3.5%)	0.0% (-5.7%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	71.7% (7.2%)
Laguna Woods city	Orange CA	Small suburb	12% (7.1%)	16,228 (2%)	0.4% (-0.1%)	5.1% (1.5%)	19.4% (17.2%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	73.8% (-19.7%)
South Monrovia Island CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	12% (-4.3%)	7,192 (21%)	9.0% (-14.4%)	73.1% (21.4%)	8.5% (6.2%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	7.6% (-14.8%)
Valinda CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	12% (3.6%)	25,296 (35%)	1.1% (-3.7%)	77.8% (19.7%)	15.4% (5.3%)	0.2% (-0.0%)	5.2% (-21.4%)
Lomita city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	12% (1.0%)	20,628 (6%)	4.8% (2.0%)	34.3% (14.9%)	15.1% (6.5%)	0.3% (-0.4%)	40.9% (-27.6%)
La Habra city	Orange CA	Large suburb	11% (3.4%)	61,910 (21%)	1.0% (0.2%)	59.5% (25.6%)	11.9% (8.1%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	26.0% (-34.9%)

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Temple City city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	11% (5.9%)	36,137 (16%)	0.6% (0.0%)	19.9% (1.1%)	62.2% (43.0%)	0.3% (0.0%)	15.4% (-45.5%)
South Whittier CDP†	Los Angeles CA	CDP	11% (0.5%)	60,096 (21%)	0.8% (-0.2%)	77.9% (26.1%)	5.3% (1.5%)	0.3% (-0.1%)	13.7% (-29.1%)
Rowland Heights CDP†	Los Angeles CA	CDP	11% (3.2%)	50,602 (19%)	1.5% (-3.3%)	26.2% (-3.6%)	62.0% (33.8%)	0.4% (0.1%)	8.4% (-28.3%)
West Carson CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	11% (6.1%)	22,537 (12%)	10.7% (1.0%)	36.1% (13.1%)	34.3% (13.8%)	0.1% (-0.4%)	16.3% (-29.9%)
Duarte city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	11% (3.4%)	21,713 (5%)	6.4% (-2.2%)	49.9% (15.3%)	16.9% (5.9%)	0.4% (0.1%)	24.0% (-21.3%)
Charter Oak CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	11% (3.8%)	9,760 (10%)	4.3% (0.1%)	54.8% (32.1%)	14.3% (7.1%)	0.1% (-0.5%)	23.4% (-41.8%)
Burbank city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	11% (2.5%)	104,275 (11%)	2.6% (1.0%)	23.7% (1.1%)	12.3% (5.9%)	0.3% (-0.1%)	56.7% (-12.1%)
Whittier city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	11% (3.1%)	86,523 (11%)	1.0% (-0.2%)	67.5% (28.5%)	4.6% (1.5%)	0.3% (-0.1%)	24.7% (-31.6%)
East San Gabriel CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	10% (4.1%)	15,932 (25%)	1.7% (-0.2%)	26.8% (7.8%)	50.7% (27.7%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	19.0% (-36.7%)
Santa Monica city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	10% (1.1%)	92,078 (6%)	4.3% (-0.0%)	15.9% (1.8%)	9.9% (3.7%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	64.3% (-10.7%)
South San Gabriel CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	10% (-2.4%)	8,643 (12%)	0.3% (-0.2%)	34.6% (-17.3%)	57.0% (24.6%)	0.1% (-0.0%)	7.3% (-7.5%)
Carson city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	10% (3.3%)	92,517 (10%)	23.2% (-2.5%)	38.8% (10.9%)	27.7% (4.0%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	7.3% (-14.9%)
West Puente Valley CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	10% (-0.8%)	23,629 (17%)	2.2% (-1.6%)	82.0% (6.9%)	11.6% (4.0%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	3.5% (-9.5%)
Avocado Heights CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	10% (-2.8%)	15,903 (12%)	0.5% (-0.2%)	78.2% (10.7%)	14.1% (3.1%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	6.9% (-13.3%)
Artesia city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	10% (0.8%)	16,817 (9%)	2.9% (0.4%)	39.8% (-0.3%)	37.0% (21.6%)	0.3% (-0.0%)	16.8% (-24.7%)
Pico Rivera city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	10% (-1.6%)	63,432 (7%)	0.6% (0.1%)	90.6% (7.4%)	2.8% (0.1%)	0.3% (0.1%)	5.4% (-7.7%)
Downey city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	10% (2.0%)	112,901 (23%)	3.0% (-0.1%)	73.9% (41.5%)	7.4% (-1.0%)	0.1% (-0.4%)	14.4% (-41.0%)
San Juan Capistrano city	Orange CA	Small suburb	10% (3.6%)	35,952 (37%)	0.3% (-0.0%)	36.3% (14.5%)	2.6% (0.8%)	0.4% (-0.1%)	57.7% (-17.8%)
West Covina city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	9% (1.8%)	107,242 (12%)	4.0% (-4.1%)	53.2% (18.6%)	29.6% (13.3%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	11.3% (-29.1%)
Beverly Hills city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	9% (2.9%)	34,362 (7%)	1.6% (-0.0%)	6.2% (0.8%)	9.5% (4.2%)	0.1% (0.0%)	77.6% (-9.8%)
Arcadia city†	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	9% (4.2%)	58,207 (21%)	1.6% (0.9%)	12.3% (1.6%)	60.9% (37.7%)	0.3% (0.0%)	21.9% (-43.2%)
San Marino city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	9% (5.2%)	13,285 (3%)	2.0% (1.8%)	4.3% (-0.8%)	59.8% (27.7%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	30.5% (-31.9%)
Los Alamitos city	Orange CA	Small suburb	9% (4.7%)	11,628 (-0%)	5.7% (2.8%)	26.0% (13.5%)	14.8% (8.1%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	46.6% (-30.8%)
East Whittier CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	9% (N/A)	1039100% (N/A)	0% (N/A)	55% (N/A)	5% (N/A)	0% (N/A)	39% (N/A)
Mayflower Village CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	9% (3.0%)	5,822 (17%)	0.4% (-1.0%)	29.2% (9.6%)	41.4% (31.4%)	0.8% (0.5%)	26.2% (-42.6%)
Citrus CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	9% (1.1%)	10,771 (14%)	0.7% (-2.7%)	78.6% (30.5%)	8.6% (2.2%)	0.3% (-0.1%)	11.7% (-30.0%)
Placentia city†	Orange CA	Large suburb	9% (1.3%)	52,049 (26%)	1.6% (-0.1%)	39.4% (14.7%)	17.3% (9.4%)	0.1% (-0.3%)	39.1% (-26.1%)
Del Aire CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	9% (3.9%)	10,065 (25%)	5.6% (3.4%)	45.8% (22.3%)	8.8% (0.7%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	35.6% (-30.0%)
Glendora city†	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	9% (3.9%)	51,773 (8%)	1.9% (0.9%)	33.9% (18.8%)	10.6% (5.2%)	0.5% (0.1%)	49.2% (-28.7%)
Elizabeth Lake CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	9% (0.6%)	1,895 (410%)	0.0% (-3.4%)	26.9% (9.7%)	0.5% (-3.1%)	2.6% (1.8%)	66.2% (-8.4%)
Irwindale city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	9% (-4.5%)	1,405 (34%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	92.5% (6.8%)	0.7% (-1.4%)	0.0% (0.0%)	6.5% (-5.5%)
Huntington Beach city	Orange CA	Large suburb	9% (3.6%)	200,606 (11%)	1.3% (0.4%)	20.0% (8.8%)	12.2% (4.2%)	0.4% (-0.1%)	61.8% (-17.4%)
West Whittier-Los Nietos CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	9% (0.6%)	27,144 (12%)	0.8% (0.4%)	88.8% (14.3%)	0.9% (-1.0%)	1.2% (1.0%)	7.9% (-14.6%)
Laguna Hills city	Orange CA	Small suburb	9% (4.7%)	31,185 (-33%)	1.8% (0.9%)	21.0% (15.2%)	14.9% (8.8%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	58.5% (-28.4%)
South Pasadena city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	9% (3.7%)	25,824 (8%)	2.6% (-0.4%)	19.5% (6.1%)	29.8% (8.9%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	42.4% (-19.8%)
Covina city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	9% (1.1%)	48,403 (12%)	3.4% (-0.4%)	58.7% (33.2%)	12.9% (5.7%)	0.3% (-0.1%)	22.4% (-40.5%)
Fountain Valley city	Orange CA	Large suburb	9% (5.1%)	56,372 (5%)	0.8% (-0.3%)	15.8% (7.7%)	34.9% (17.4%)	0.1% (-0.3%)	45.4% (-27.6%)
Altadena CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	9% (-1.2%)	45,146 (6%)	21.0% (-16.8%)	28.1% (13.9%)	6.5% (2.5%)	0.1% (-0.3%)	40.0% (-3.3%)
Santa Clarita city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	8% (4.8%)	209,478 (89%)	3.8% (2.3%)	33.5% (20.2%)	10.9% (6.9%)	0.3% (-0.1%)	47.5% (-33.1%)
San Dimas city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	8% (3.2%)	34,239 (6%)	3.2% (-0.5%)	33.4% (16.0%)	14.4% (6.1%)	0.5% (0.1%)	45.9% (-24.3%)
Agua Dulce CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	8% (2.2%)	3,728 (88%)	0.1% (-2.3%)	18.5% (7.5%)	2.5% (0.7%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	77.4% (-6.4%)
Rose Hills CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	8% (-11.7%)	2,612 (-6%)	0.4% (-6.6%)	54.4% (4.8%)	17.1% (13.9%)	0.0% (-2.0%)	26.1% (-11.9%)
Hacienda Heights CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	8% (1.1%)	54,970 (5%)	1.0% (-0.9%)	45.3% (13.3%)	40.4% (14.0%)	0.1% (-0.3%)	11.9% (-27.2%)
Laguna Niguel city†	Orange CA	Large suburb	8% (4.9%)	65,652 (48%)	1.4% (0.1%)	17.1% (9.3%)	10.4% (2.8%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	66.1% (-17.0%)
Acton CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	8% (1.7%)	7,185 (388%)	1.4% (0.0%)	17.7% (7.5%)	2.0% (1.3%)	0.0% (-1.0%)	76.9% (-9.8%)
View Park-Windsor Hills CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	8% (3.7%)	11,580 (-2%)	79.2% (-7.3%)	6.7% (3.3%)	2.6% (1.1%)	0.7% (0.4%)	6.0% (-1.8%)
Malibu city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	8% (2.4%)	12,846 (34%)	1.1% (-0.8%)	8.7% (1.4%)	2.1% (-1.0%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	84.6% (-2.7%)
Monrovia city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	8% (-4.4%)	37,006 (3%)	5.6% (-4.0%)	40.7% (12.2%)	14.4% (10.2%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	35.2% (-21.8%)
El Segundo city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	8% (3.5%)	16,850 (11%)	3.7% (2.9%)	12.9% (3.8%)	9.7% (4.9%)	0.1% (-0.3%)	64.0% (-20.7%)
San Pasqual CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	8% (-4.0%)	1,932 (-8%)	5.9% (1.7%)	19.0% (5.9%)	24.3% (10.8%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	48.4% (-20.5%)
La Verne city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	8% (3.2%)	32,358 (5%)	3.1% (0.3%)	36.7% (18.3%)	9.2% (2.3%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	48.8% (-22.6%)
Val Verde CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	8% (-10.0%)	2,996 (77%)	3.6% (-6.1%)	70.2% (17.0%)	3.5% (2.0%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	21.5% (-13.8%)
Culver City city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	7% (0.8%)	39,295 (1%)	8.2% (-1.8%)	23.4% (3.7%)	16.2% (4.5%)	0.1% (-0.3%)	46.5% (-11.3%)
Claremont city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	7% (2.8%)	36,025 (11%)	5.0% (0.1%)	25.3% (15.0%)	14.4% (6.1%)	0.5% (0.2%)	50.2% (-25.9%)
Calabasas city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	7% (2.9%)	24,077 (58%)	0.8% (-0.5%)	8.3% (2.6%)	9.5% (3.9%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	76.0% (-11.1%)
Walnut city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	7% (3.0%)	30,008 (3%)	3.3% (-3.1%)	20.1% (-3.3%)	63.0% (26.6%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	11.2% (-22.3%)
Lake Forest city†	Orange CA	Large suburb	7% (4.1%)	82,911 (56%)	2.0% (0.2%)	22.7% (12.4%)	16.9% (8.3%)	0.4% (0.0%)	54.0% (-25.0%)
Torrance city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	7% (1.8%)	146,392 (10%)	2.5% (1.1%)	17.5% (7.4%)	36.7% (15.1%)	0.3% (0.0%)	38.2% (-28.3%)
Ladera Heights CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	7% (3.4%)	7,090 (12%)	66.6% (9.7%)	5.0% (1.2%)	7.3% (3.6%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	14.8% (-20.0%)
Laguna Beach city	Orange CA	Small suburb	7% (0.7%)	23,147 (-0%)	0.8% (0.1%)	7.4% (0.5%)	3.9% (2.3%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	84.7% (-5.8%)
La Crescenta-Montrose CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	7% (1.4%)	19,500 (15%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	17.0% (8.1%)	27.8% (19.2%)	0.1% (-0.3%)	52.3% (-29.6%)
Dana Point city	Orange CA	Small suburb	7% (-0.4%)	33,913 (6%)	1.3% (0.7%)	17.7% (3.8%)	3.2% (1.0%)	0.1% (-0.3%)	74.5% (-8.4%)
Newport Beach city	Orange CA	Large suburb	7% (1.0%)	86,280 (29%)	0.7% (0.3%)	9.0% (5.0%)	8.3% (5.5%)	0.2% (-0.0%)	79.5% (-13.2%)
Brea city	Orange CA	Small suburb	6% (2.9%)	42,330 (29%)	1.8% (0.8%)	30.7% (15.2%)	20.5% (14.5%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	43.6% (-33.6%)
La Mirada city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	6% (2.7%)	48,974 (21%)	2.0% (0.7%)	41.8% (16.0%)	20.2% (12.4%)	0.3% (-0.1%)	33.0% (-31.4%)
Lakewood city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	6% (1.5%)	80,771 (10%)	7.2% (3.7%)	34.2% (19.5%)	19.6% (10.7%)	0.1% (-0.4%)	35.5% (-36.8%)
Villa Park city	Orange CA	Small suburb	6% (3.8%)	9,912 (-6%)	0.6% (0.2%)	12.8% (7.6%)	12.8% (2.3%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	70.4% (-13.3%)
Diamond Bar city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	6% (2.8%)	56,434 (5%)	3.8% (-1.7%)	19.3% (2.3%)	55.4% (31.1%)	0.3% (0.0%)	19.0% (-33.7%)
Seal Beach city	Orange CA	Small suburb	6% (1.4%)	24,364 (-3%)	2.0% (1.0%)	12.3% (7.3%)	10.7% (6.7%)	0.3% (0.1%)	71.1% (-18.6%)
Cypress city	Orange CA	Small suburb	6% (1.3%)	48,955 (15%)	3.8% (1.9%)	19.5% (6.0%)	34.4% (21.2%)	0.2% (-0.3%)	37.9% (-32.9%)
Sierra Madre city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	6% (0.5%)	11,006 (2%)	1.1% (0.3%)	16.1% (6.3%)	12.5% (7.6%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	65.6% (-18.6%)
Stevenson Ranch CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	6% (5.2%)	19,364 (1092%)	2.5% (1.8%)	17.1% (5.4%)	23.6% (11.9%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	51.7% (-23.8%)
Topanga CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	6% (1.7%)	7,449 (-29%)	1.6% (0.9%)	6.9% (2.5%)	5.9% (0.7%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	82.3% (-7.0%)
San Clemente city†	Orange CA	Large suburb	6% (-1.4%)	65,045 (58%)	0.6% (0.0%)	17.1% (4.3%)	4.8% (2.2%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	73.4% (-10.1%)
Palos Verdes Estates city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	5% (3.1%)	13,523 (0%)	0.3% (-0.9%)	9.6% (6.7%)	21.1% (7.5%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	65.6% (-16.6%)
Hermosa Beach city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	5% (-0.3%)	19,650 (8%)	1.3% (0.3%)	9.8% (2.8%)	6.2% (2.5%)	0.8% (0.4%)	77.2% (-10.5%)
Castaic CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	5% (1.7%)	18,921 (15%)	3.6% (-8.9%)	28.1% (-19.8%)	10.7% (8.0%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	54.6% (18.2%)
East Pasadena CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	5% (-6.7%)	5,971 (1%)	2.3% (0.6%)	38.8% (9.4%)	28.2% (13.0%)	0.1% (-0.5%)	27.2% (-25.9%)
Agoura Hills city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	5% (1.5%)	20,636 (1%)	2.5% (1.4%)	10.8% (4.7%)	8.0% (1.3%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	75.1% (-10.6%)
Mission Viejo city	Orange CA	Large suburb	5% (3.0%)	96,124 (32%)	0.8% (-0.1%)	17.5% (9.8%)	11.0% (5.0%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	66.3% (-18.7%)
La Palma city	Orange CA	Small suburb	5% (-0.9%)	15,733 (2%)	5.5% (1.4%)	17.5% (5.4%)	47.2% (16.6%)	0.6% (0.3%)	25.6% (-27.1%)
Cerritos city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	5% (0.9%)	50,172 (-6%)	7.3% (0.1%)	13.5% (0.9%)	60.1% (16.1%)	0.3% (0.0%)	14.9% (-20.8%)
Westlake Village city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	5% (1.5%)	8,424 (13%)	1.4% (0.7%)	7.6% (3.4%)	7.6% (2.0%)	0.1% (-0.0%)	78.4% (-10.9%)
Vincent CDP	Los Angeles CA	CDP	5% (-4.9%)	17,008 (24%)	1.0% (-1.6%)	75.0% (29.4%)	9.1% (9.1%)	0.0% (0.0%)	12.4% (-32.1%)

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Redondo Beach city	Los Angeles CA	Large suburb	5% (-1.1%)	67,700 (13%)	2.9% (1.4%)	17.4% (5.9%)	12.8% (6.2%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	60.4% (-19.4%)
Rossmore CDP	Orange CA	CDP	4% (2.1%)	11,160 (13%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	12.4% (7.6%)	10.4% (6.1%)	0.7% (0.3%)	72.7% (-17.4%)
Yorba Linda city	Orange CA	Large suburb	4% (2.3%)	67,815 (29%)	1.5% (0.4%)	17.3% (7.8%)	18.8% (8.9%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	58.8% (-20.4%)
Rancho Palos Verdes city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	4% (1.1%)	42,271 (1%)	1.8% (-0.1%)	9.0% (3.7%)	31.5% (11.1%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	52.3% (-19.8%)
Aliso Viejo city†	Orange CA	Large suburb	4% (-0.7%)	50,925 (569%)	1.8% (0.3%)	19.1% (6.8%)	15.0% (7.2%)	0.3% (-0.1%)	59.4% (-18.5%)
Rancho Santa Margarita city	Orange CA	Small suburb	4% (2.3%)	48,792 (328%)	2.9% (1.5%)	20.7% (9.1%)	10.4% (2.3%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	61.9% (-16.5%)
Coto de Caza CDP	Orange CA	CDP	4% (1.2%)	14,931 (423%)	0.8% (0.2%)	9.8% (4.7%)	8.6% (5.1%)	0.1% (-0.3%)	77.5% (-12.8%)
North Tustin CDP	Orange CA	CDP	4% (0.3%)	24,736 (16%)	0.7% (-0.0%)	15.1% (8.2%)	11.3% (3.7%)	0.4% (0.1%)	70.3% (-14.2%)
Las Flores CDP (Orange County)	Orange CA	CDP	4% (2.2%)	5,877 (199%)	0.0% (-1.0%)	13.5% (4.0%)	16.7% (11.2%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	65.3% (-18.5%)
Rolling Hills Estates city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	4% (2.0%)	8,187 (5%)	2.0% (1.3%)	9.4% (5.1%)	29.0% (13.0%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	55.4% (-23.3%)
La Canada Flintridge city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	3% (0.5%)	20,374 (5%)	0.6% (0.2%)	8.8% (4.2%)	30.3% (18.0%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	56.0% (-26.6%)
Manhattan Beach city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	3% (-0.5%)	35,573 (11%)	0.4% (-0.2%)	8.3% (3.2%)	11.9% (7.5%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	74.3% (-15.3%)
La Habra Heights city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	3% (0.3%)	5,383 (-14%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	26.2% (15.3%)	18.3% (11.6%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	54.4% (-27.3%)
Hidden Hills city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	3% (-0.8%)	1,634 (-5%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	7.8% (0.4%)	4.0% (1.2%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	87.4% (-1.8%)
Ladera Ranch CDP	Orange CA	CDP	3% (1.1%)	30,288 (7384%)	2.0% (1.0%)	15.4% (6.0%)	11.4% (5.9%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	65.9% (-17.9%)
Rolling Hills city	Los Angeles CA	Small suburb	2% (-0.6%)	1,630 (-13%)	1.7% (0.3%)	6.2% (2.0%)	16.9% (6.9%)	0.0% (0.0%)	71.2% (-13.1%)
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim; CA		Metro. Area	15% (1.3%)	13,262,234 (18%)	6.4% (0.0%)	45.0% (0.0%)	15.9% (0.0%)	0.2% (0.0%)	29.8% (0.0%)

** = poverty rate 8%+ above metro in 2014-2018

* = poverty rate 5%+ above metro in 2014-2018

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

The growth in the population experiencing poverty in large suburbs in the Los Angeles region highlights the potential governance challenges for these large suburbs, such as attracting new philanthropic funding, adequately funding public services, and understanding where low-income populations live and what their needs are. The Los Angeles region's population grew by 18%, and its poverty rate grew by about one percentage point between 1990 and 2014–18. In 2014–18, the share of people experiencing poverty in the Los Angeles metro area living in large suburbs (with populations over 50,000) was 38%, roughly equal to the share living in the city of Los Angeles. Several large suburbs had poverty rates that were significantly elevated (five-plus points higher), compared with the Los Angeles region, in 2014–18. Additionally, although small suburbs and unincorporated suburbs each were home to less than 10% of the region's population experiencing poverty, there were some that stood out as having significantly elevated poverty rates, compared with the region's roughly 15% poverty rate, in 2014–18.

Several large suburbs had poverty rates that were significantly elevated, compared with the Los Angeles region. **Huntington Park**, population 58,694, had a 26% poverty rate in 2014–18, about 11 percentage points higher than the metro area. Huntington Park's poverty rate increased by two percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. Huntington Park also had a significantly elevated poverty rate, compared with the region's poverty rate, in 1990. Huntington Park had a 5% population increase since 1990. Its population was 97% Hispanic in 2014–18, 52 points higher than the region's Hispanic population.

Lancaster, a large suburb of 159,662 people, had a 23% poverty rate in 2014–18, which was nearly eight percentage points higher than the region. Lancaster experienced a roughly 13-percentage-point increase in its poverty rate since 1990, 12 points more than the increase in the metro area poverty rate. Lancaster's poverty rate was not significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 1990. Lancaster's population increased by 64% between 1990 and 2014–18. In 2014–18, Lancaster's population was about 21% Black, over three times the region's 6% Black population.

Compton, population 97,301, had a 22% poverty rate in 2014–18, about seven percentage points above the metro area. Compton's poverty rate decreased about five percentage points since 1990, compared with a one-point increase in the metro area poverty rate. In 1990, Compton's poverty rate was also significantly elevated, compared with the region's poverty rate. Compton's population increased by about 8% between 1990 and 2014–18. Compton's population in 2014–18 was about 29% Black, over four times the region's Black population. Its 68% Hispanic population was 23 percentage points higher than the region's Hispanic population.

El Monte, population 115,669, had a 21% poverty rate in 2014–18. El Monte's poverty rate exceeded the region's by about seven percentage points in 2014–18; its poverty rate was also significantly elevated in 1990. El Monte's poverty rate decreased about two percentage points, and its population increased 9% between 1990 and 2014–18. El Monte's population was about 66% Hispanic in 2014–18, exceeding the region's Hispanic population by 21 percentage points. El Monte's Asian or Pacific Islander population was about 29%, exceeding the region's Asian or Pacific Islander population by 13 percentage points.

Lynwood, population 71,022, had a 20% poverty rate in 2014–18, about five points higher than the metro area. Its poverty rate was not significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 1990. Lynwood's poverty rate decreased by about two percentage points, and its population increased about 15% between 1990 and 2014–18. Lynwood's population was about 88% Hispanic in 2014–18, nearly double the region's Hispanic population.

Several small suburbs in the Los Angeles metro area had poverty rates that were significantly elevated, compared with the region, in 2014–18. Although small suburbs are incorporated, they rely on the county for federal community development block grant (CDBG) funding. **Bell Gardens**, population 42,641, had a poverty rate of 30% in 2014–18, about double the region's poverty rate; its poverty rate was also significantly elevated, compared with the region's, in 1990. Its poverty rate increased four percentage points since 1990, three points more than the metro area, and its population stayed about the same size (within one percentage point). Bell Gardens' population was 96% Hispanic in 2014–18, over double the percentage of the region's Hispanic population.

Bell, a small suburb of 35,809 people, had a 24% poverty rate in 2014–18, about nine points above the region's poverty rate; its poverty rate was also significantly elevated, compared with the region's, in 1990. Bell's poverty rate decreased about two percentage points, and its population increased 4% between 1990 and 2014–18. Bell's population was 92% Hispanic in 2014–18, over double the region's Hispanic population.

Maywood, population 27,542, had a 26% poverty rate in 2014–18, 11 points above the region; its poverty rate was also significantly elevated, compared with the region's, in 1990. Maywood's poverty rate increased about five percentage

points, four points more than the metro area, and its population remained about the same (within one percentage point) between 1990 and 2014–18. Its population was about 98% Hispanic in 2014–18, over double the region's Hispanic population.

Hawaiian Gardens, population 14,411, had a 23% poverty rate in 2014–18, eight percentage points above the metro area's poverty rate. Hawaiian Gardens' poverty rate was also significantly elevated, compared with the region's, in 1990. Its poverty rate increased about three percentage points, two points more than the metro area, and its population increased about 6% between 1990 and 2014–18. Hawaiian Gardens' Hispanic population was about 77%, over 30 points above the Hispanic share of the regional population.

Two unincorporated census-designated places (CDPs) with populations over 50,000 had poverty rates that were significantly elevated (five-plus points higher), compared with the Los Angeles region. Despite having populations as large as some large incorporated suburbs, these unincorporated places rely on the county for services. Based on their size, they would be eligible for federal CDBG funding if they were incorporated. East Los Angeles, population 119,827, is a CDP that had a poverty rate of 21% in 2014–18, six points above the region; its poverty rate was also significantly elevated, compared with the region's, in 1990. East Los Angeles's poverty rate decreased by about two percentage points since 1990, and its population decreased by about 5% between 1990 and 2014–18. East Los Angeles's population was about 96% Hispanic in 2014–18, over double the region's Hispanic population.

Florence-Graham, population 64,162, is a CDP that had a 26% poverty rate in 2014–18, about 11 percentage points higher than the region; its poverty rate was also significantly elevated, compared with the region, in 1990. Florence-Graham's poverty rate decreased six percentage points, and its population increased by 12% between 1990 and 2014–18. Florence-Graham's population was about 92% Hispanic in 2014–18, over double the region's Hispanic population.

Several CDPs with populations from 10,000 to 50,000 in the Los Angeles metro area had poverty rates in 2014–18 that were significantly elevated, compared with the region's poverty rate. **Lake Los Angeles**, population 11,469, is a CDP that had a poverty rate of 30% in 2014–18, double the metro area's poverty rate and the highest of any population center in the region; its poverty rate was not significantly elevated, compared with the region, in 1990. Lake Los Angeles's poverty rate increased about 23 percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, 22 points more than the increase in the metro area poverty rate. Lake Los Angeles's population increased 44% during this time. Lake Los Angeles's Hispanic population was about 58% in 2014–18, exceeding the region's Hispanic population by about 13 percentage points.

Westmont, population 33,723, is a CDP that had a 30% poverty rate in 2014–18, roughly double the region's poverty rate; its poverty rate was also significantly

elevated, compared with the region's, in 1990. Westmont's poverty rate has stayed roughly the same, decreasing two points since 1990, while its population experienced a 9% increase. Westmont's population was 44% Black in 2014–18, over seven times the region's 6% Black population.

Willowbrook, population 22,402, is a CDP that had a 25% poverty rate in 2014–18, 10 points above the region; its poverty rate was also significantly elevated, compared with the region's, in 1990. Willowbrook's poverty rate decreased by about two percentage points, and its population decreased by 32% between 1990 and 2014–18. Willowbrook's population was about 19% Black in 2014–18, over three times the region's Black population. Willowbrook's population was about 79% Hispanic in 2014–18, about 34 points higher than the region.

Lennox, population 21,329, is a CDP that had a 22% poverty rate in 2014–18, about seven percentage points higher than the region's poverty rate. Its poverty rate was also significantly elevated in 1990. Lennox's poverty rate decreased by about two percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, and it experienced a population decrease of about 6% during that time. Lennox's population was about 93% Hispanic in 2014–18, over double the region's Hispanic population.

East Rancho Dominguez, population 16,734, is a CDP that had a poverty rate of 22% in 2014–18, six points above the region's poverty rate; its poverty rate was also significantly elevated, compared with the region's, in 1990. East Rancho Dominguez's poverty rate decreased by about four percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, and its population increased by about 34% during this time. East Rancho Dominguez's population was about 83% Hispanic, about 28 points above the region, and about 13% Black, about six points above the region.

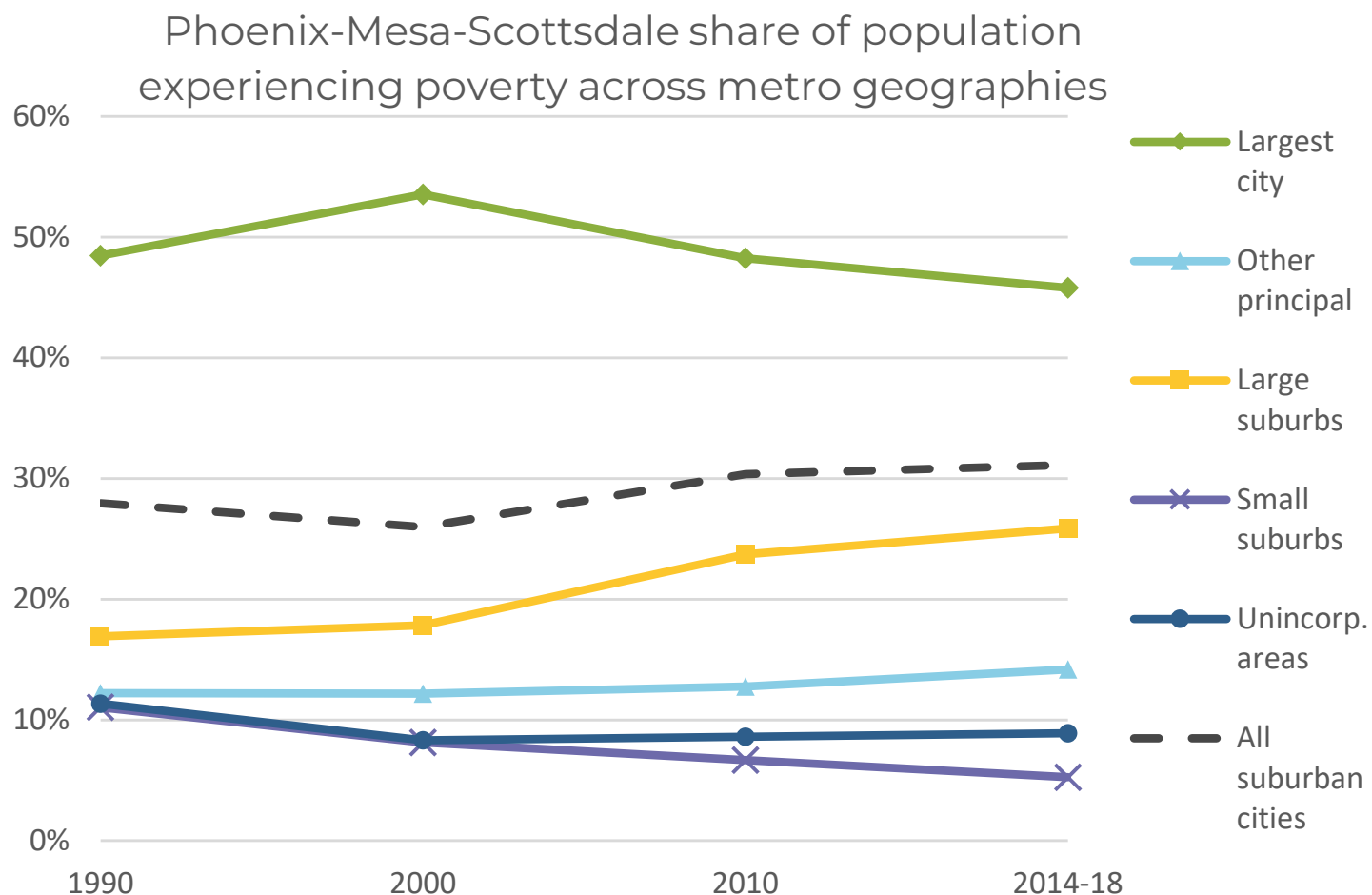
Sun Village, population 13,516, is a CDP that had a 21% poverty rate in 2014–18, six points above the region; its poverty rate was not significantly elevated, compared with the region's, in 1990. Sun Village's poverty rate increased about seven percentage points, six points more than the metro area, between 1990 and 2014–18, and its population increased by about 51%. Sun Village's population was about 66% Hispanic in 2014–18, over 20 points higher than the region.

West Rancho Dominguez, population 22,932, is a CDP had a 20% poverty rate in 2014–18, five points above the region; its poverty rate was also significantly elevated, compared with the region's, in 1990. Its poverty rate remained roughly the same (within one percentage point) between 1990 and 2014–18, but its population more than quadrupled (317% increase). West Rancho Dominguez's population in 2014–18 was about 43% Black, over seven times the region's Black population. West Rancho Dominguez's population was 52% Hispanic in 2014–18, about seven points higher than the region's Hispanic population.

Phoenix

Figure 3.5.1.

Phoenix, the largest city in the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, Arizona, metro area, continued to be home to the largest share of people experiencing poverty, although large suburbs increased as a share of the region's population experiencing poverty.

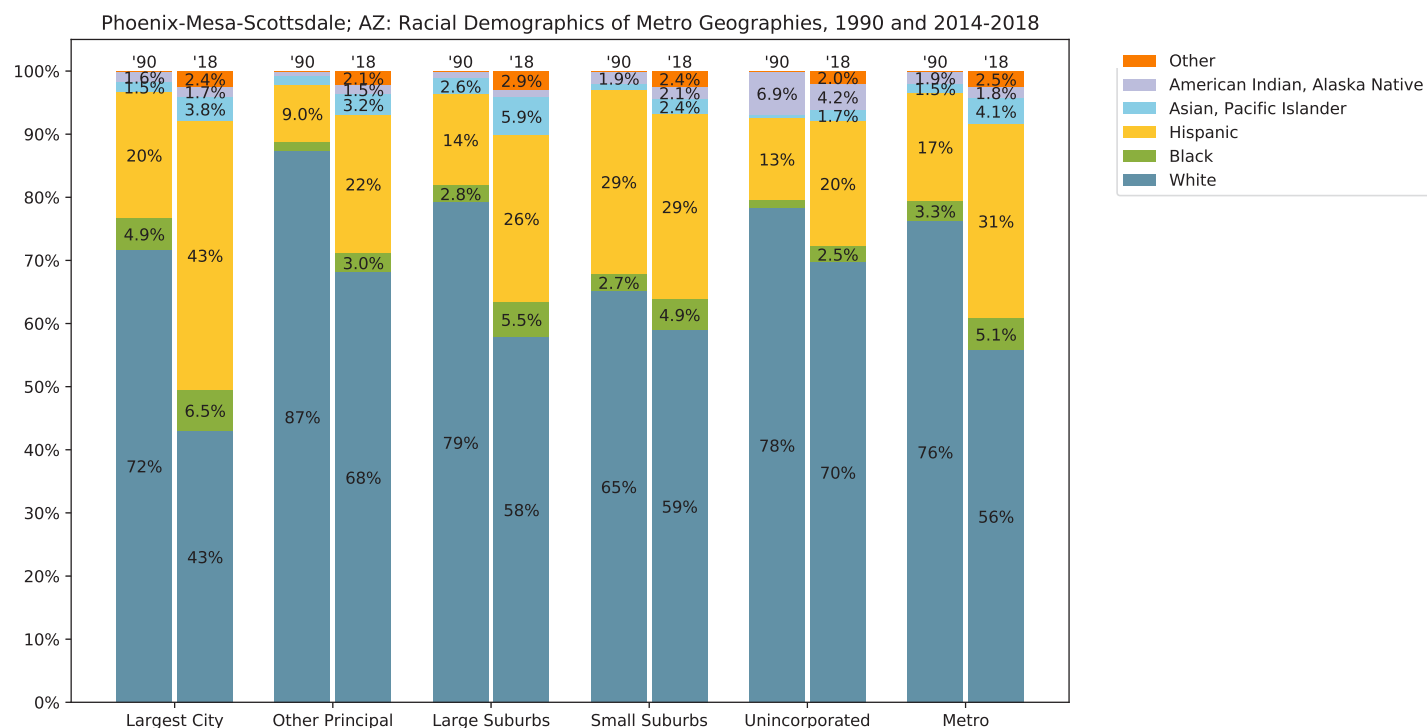


Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

The city of Phoenix, the largest city in the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, Arizona, metro area, remained home to the region's largest share of people experiencing poverty, down slightly to 46% in 2014–18 from 48% in 1990. Like other large metropolitan areas in the Mountain West, the share of the region's population with incomes below the federal poverty line living in suburbs was smaller than the share living in the largest city in the region. The share of the Phoenix region's population with incomes below the federal poverty line living in large suburban jurisdictions (over 50,000) increased from 17% to 26% between 1990 and 2014–18. The share of the region's population experiencing poverty living in unincorporated areas and small suburbs, already low, declined from 11% to 9% and 5%, respectively.

Figure 3.5.2.

Change in Racial Composition of Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, Arizona, Metro Geographies



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

In the city of Phoenix, which continued to be home to the region's largest share of people experiencing poverty, there were differences in how much different racial/ethnic groups' change in share of the population tracked the metro area between 1990 and 2014–18. The changes in the Asian or Pacific Islander and Black populations of the city of Phoenix were within a percentage point of their respective changes in share of the metro area population. The increase in the Hispanic population of Phoenix exceeded its increase as a percentage of the metro area population by about nine percentage points. The decrease in the White population of the city of Phoenix exceed the decrease in the metro area White population by about nine percentage points.

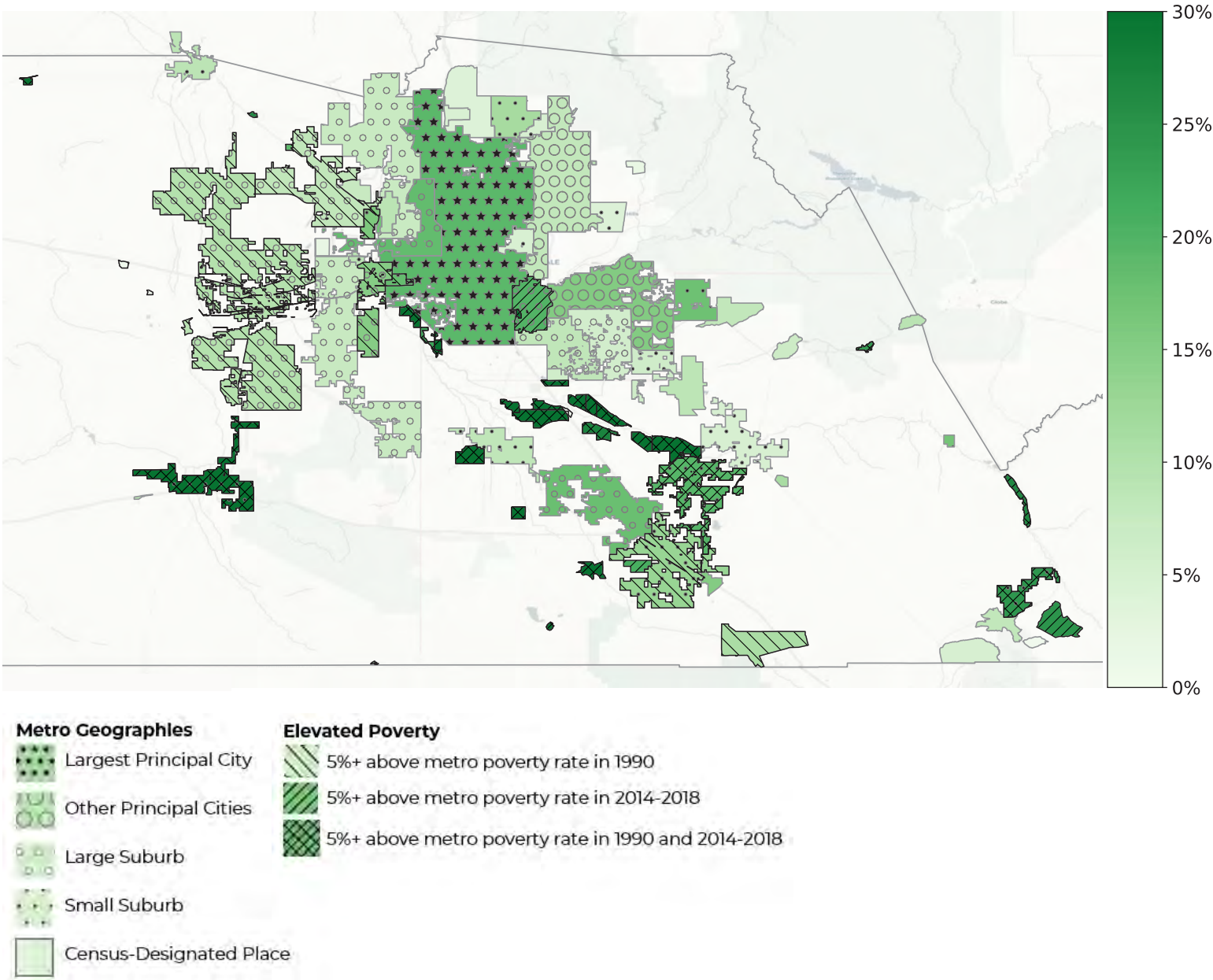
For some racial/ethnic groups, the percentage of the city of Phoenix's population was roughly proportional to the metro area in 2014–18, while others were over- or underrepresented. The American Indian or Alaska Native population, the Asian or Pacific Islander population, and the Black population of the city of Phoenix were all within about a percentage point of their respective percentages of the metro area population in 1990, as well as in 2014–18. Phoenix's Hispanic population was about three percentage points higher than the metro area in 1990 and about 12 percentage points higher than

the metro area in 2014–18. In 1990, Phoenix's White population was three points lower than the metro area White population, while in 2014–18 it was 13 points lower than the metro area.

In large suburbs in the Phoenix region, which made up the second-largest and growing share of the metro area's population experiencing poverty, the changes in share of different racial/ethnic groups roughly mirrored their respective changes in share of the metro area population. The changes in share of the American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, Hispanic, and White populations in large suburbs were all within two percentage points of their respective changes in share of the metro area population.

Different racial/ethnic groups were not greatly over- or underrepresented in Phoenix's large suburbs, compared with the metro area, in 1990 or 2014–18. The American Indian or Alaska Native population of large suburbs was within one percentage point of the metro area American Indian or Alaska Native population in 1990 and 2014–18. The Asian or Pacific Islander population of large suburbs was within two percentage points of the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population in 1990 and 2014–18. The Black population of large suburbs was within a percentage point of the metro area Black population in 1990 and 2014–18. The Hispanic population of large suburbs was about three points lower than the metro area Hispanic population in 1990 and about four points lower in 2014–18. The White population of large suburbs was about three points higher than the metro area White population in 1990 and about two points higher in 2014–18.

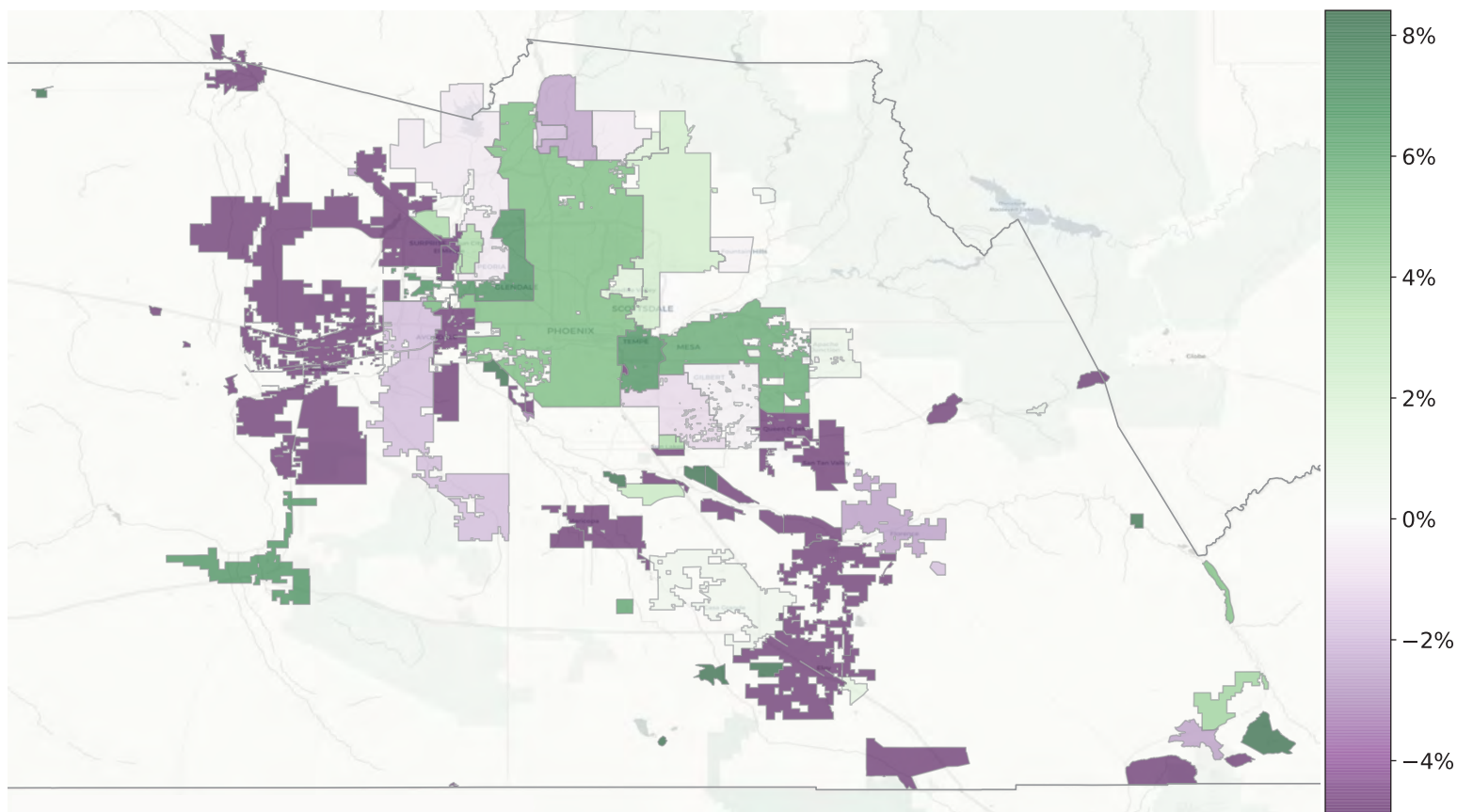
Map 3.5.1.
Poverty Rates of Places by Metro Geography in Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, Arizona, Metro Area, 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Map 3.5.2.

Change in Poverty Rate in Cities and Unincorporated Places in Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, Arizona, Metro Area from 1990 to 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Table 3.5.1.**Place and Metro Area Demographics for the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, Arizona, Metro Area**

Places by Poverty Rate (populations over 1,000)

Place Name	County	Place type 2014-18	Pov. rate 2014-18 (change since 1990)	Pop. 2014-18 (% change since 1990)	% Black (change)	% Hispanic (change)	% Asian or Pacific Islander (change)	% American Indian or Alaska Native (change)	% White (change)
Casa Blanca CDP**	Pinal AZ	CDP	66% (2.8%)	1,044 (-46%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	2.5% (-8.2%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	92.3% (4.9%)	5.2% (3.5%)
Aguila CDP**	Maricopa AZ	CDP	56% (34.8%)	1,164 (332%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	95.2% (74.3%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	0.0% (-0.9%)	4.0% (-73.6%)
Komatke CDP**	Maricopa AZ	CDP	52% (-15.2%)	1,156 (4%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	15.6% (-0.7%)	1.8% (1.8%)	79.8% (79.8%)	0.7% (0.3%)
Blackwater CDP**	Pinal AZ	CDP	47% (-24.9%)	1,566 (292%)	0.6% (0.4%)	8.5% (-11.5%)	1.5% (0.8%)	84.0% (6.5%)	3.4% (1.9%)
Gila Bend town**	Maricopa AZ	Small suburb	38% (7.0%)	1,782 (2%)	3.3% (1.0%)	62.2% (19.7%)	0.0% (-1.3%)	6.8% (0.4%)	27.7% (-19.7%)
Ak-Chin Village CDP**	Pinal AZ	CDP	37% (-11.8%)	1,185 (236%)	0.7% (0.4%)	16.7% (2.5%)	0.0% (0.0%)	76.5% (76.5%)	1.5% (1.0%)
Guadalupe town**	Maricopa AZ	Small suburb	33% (-7.1%)	6,405 (17%)	2.6% (2.2%)	68.4% (-4.3%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	23.9% (-1.0%)	4.2% (2.6%)
Sacaton CDP**	Pinal AZ	CDP	27% (-25.3%)	2,051 (41%)	0.1% (-0.1%)	10.4% (3.3%)	0.4% (0.4%)	76.8% (-13.3%)	6.7% (4.2%)
San Manuel CDP**	Pinal AZ	CDP	25% (15.9%)	3,753 (-6%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	60.2% (12.8%)	0.0% (-0.0%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	39.4% (-12.0%)
Mammoth town**	Pinal AZ	Small suburb	25% (4.2%)	1,856 (1%)	0.0% (0.0%)	72.4% (1.7%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	1.8% (1.6%)	22.7% (-6.2%)
Superior town**	Pinal AZ	Small suburb	24% (0.6%)	3,018 (-13%)	0.5% (0.5%)	70.6% (0.4%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	1.0% (0.7%)	27.7% (-1.5%)
Arizona City CDP*	Pinal AZ	CDP	21% (10.4%)	11,761 (506%)	2.3% (1.2%)	41.4% (33.2%)	0.2% (-0.3%)	5.7% (4.8%)	48.8% (-40.4%)
Tempe city*	Maricopa AZ	Large suburb	20% (7.0%)	183,652 (29%)	6.2% (3.1%)	22.4% (11.5%)	9.0% (5.1%)	2.4% (1.2%)	56.8% (-24.0%)
Coolidge city*	Pinal AZ	Small suburb	20% (-16.5%)	12,503 (80%)	6.4% (-1.2%)	43.3% (10.0%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	4.7% (1.2%)	40.7% (-14.0%)
Phoenix city	Maricopa AZ	Largest city	19% (5.2%)	1,610,071 (64%)	6.5% (1.6%)	42.6% (22.5%)	3.8% (2.3%)	1.7% (0.1%)	43.0% (-28.7%)
Glendale city	Maricopa AZ	Large suburb	18% (7.1%)	245,514 (66%)	6.5% (3.7%)	37.2% (21.7%)	4.8% (2.8%)	1.0% (0.2%)	47.7% (-31.0%)
Tolleson city	Maricopa AZ	Small suburb	18% (0.2%)	7,184 (62%)	9.8% (9.3%)	81.2% (6.6%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	3.2% (2.2%)	5.4% (-17.0%)
Casa Grande city†	Pinal AZ	Large suburb	18% (0.6%)	54,316 (185%)	3.1% (-1.8%)	43.5% (9.0%)	1.7% (1.0%)	5.0% (2.3%)	44.2% (-13.0%)
Apache Junction city	Pinal AZ	Small suburb	17% (0.9%)	39,674 (119%)	1.1% (0.8%)	15.6% (10.0%)	1.0% (0.7%)	2.0% (1.3%)	78.3% (-14.6%)
Youngtown town	Maricopa AZ	Small suburb	17% (3.7%)	6,747 (165%)	4.5% (3.5%)	33.9% (27.2%)	1.3% (1.2%)	0.7% (0.6%)	55.5% (-36.7%)
Kearny town	Pinal AZ	Small suburb	17% (8.2%)	2,263 (0%)	0.8% (0.4%)	47.8% (12.4%)	2.3% (2.0%)	0.3% (-0.0%)	41.4% (-22.3%)
El Mirage city	Maricopa AZ	Small suburb	16% (-16.6%)	35,004 (600%)	8.4% (6.1%)	46.4% (-32.5%)	2.1% (2.1%)	0.5% (0.4%)	39.9% (21.6%)
Mesa city	Maricopa AZ	Other principal city	15% (6.0%)	491,194 (70%)	3.6% (1.8%)	27.7% (16.9%)	2.4% (0.9%)	1.9% (1.0%)	62.1% (-22.8%)
Avondale city†	Maricopa AZ	Large suburb	15% (-12.8%)	83,392 (416%)	9.8% (5.6%)	50.9% (-0.3%)	3.8% (2.8%)	1.2% (0.4%)	32.0% (-10.5%)
Eloy city	Pinal AZ	Small suburb	13% (-23.3%)	18,083 (151%)	7.9% (0.5%)	57.1% (-10.3%)	5.8% (5.3%)	2.6% (-1.6%)	25.0% (4.7%)
Cave Creek town	Maricopa AZ	Small suburb	12% (-0.5%)	5,569 (90%)	0.6% (0.5%)	3.8% (-1.4%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	1.7% (1.2%)	92.0% (-1.8%)
Red Rock CDP (Pinal County)	Pinal AZ	CDP	11% (-55.0%)	3,775 (2482%)	0.6% (0.6%)	27.4% (26.9%)	0.0% (-0.0%)	0.5% (-95.8%)	67.3% (64.3%)
Buckeye city†	Maricopa AZ	Large suburb	10% (-14.7%)	65,630 (1203%)	7.9% (4.2%)	36.5% (8.9%)	2.0% (1.2%)	1.4% (-0.4%)	49.9% (-16.2%)
Litchfield Park city	Maricopa AZ	Small suburb	9% (5.5%)	5,899 (79%)	1.3% (0.7%)	14.7% (11.5%)	3.3% (0.8%)	1.9% (1.7%)	77.7% (-15.7%)
Sun City CDP	Maricopa AZ	CDP	9% (3.7%)	39,348 (3%)	2.0% (1.8%)	4.2% (3.7%)	1.0% (0.9%)	0.2% (0.1%)	92.2% (-7.0%)
Wickenburg town	Maricopa AZ	Small suburb	9% (-6.3%)	7,021 (56%)	0.0% (-0.0%)	12.3% (6.1%)	0.3% (-0.0%)	5.9% (4.8%)	80.6% (-11.6%)
San Tan Valley CDP	Pinal AZ	CDP	9% (-8.2%)	93,230 (5540%)	4.2% (4.0%)	22.7% (13.8%)	2.7% (2.4%)	1.0% (0.1%)	66.2% (-23.3%)
Chandler city	Maricopa AZ	Large suburb	8% (-1.1%)	248,631 (175%)	5.1% (2.6%)	21.3% (4.1%)	10.4% (8.1%)	1.3% (0.4%)	58.7% (-18.3%)
Maricopa city	Pinal AZ	Small suburb	8% (-6.5%)	47,314 (924%)	11.0% (10.4%)	27.5% (18.5%)	4.6% (4.0%)	0.9% (-1.4%)	51.7% (-35.9%)
Surprise city†	Maricopa AZ	Large suburb	8% (-19.0%)	132,904 (1766%)	5.8% (4.3%)	18.9% (-36.1%)	2.7% (2.6%)	0.3% (-0.1%)	69.7% (26.9%)
Oracle CDP	Pinal AZ	CDP	8% (-2.6%)	3,920 (29%)	0.0% (0.0%)	33.0% (-2.6%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	1.2% (0.6%)	61.4% (-2.1%)
Scottsdale city	Maricopa AZ	Other principal city	8% (2.3%)	246,026 (89%)	1.7% (1.0%)	10.4% (5.6%)	4.9% (3.7%)	0.7% (0.2%)	80.3% (-12.4%)
Gold Canyon CDP	Pinal AZ	CDP	8% (N/A)	1103800% (N/A)	1% (N/A)	5% (N/A)	1% (N/A)	0% (N/A)	91% (N/A)
Goodyear city†	Maricopa AZ	Large suburb	7% (-1.9%)	77,476 (1138%)	8.3% (1.5%)	27.8% (-0.6%)	4.9% (3.6%)	0.9% (-1.1%)	54.8% (-6.5%)
Sun City West CDP	Maricopa AZ	CDP	7% (3.9%)	25,444 (59%)	0.7% (0.3%)	0.9% (0.7%)	0.7% (0.6%)	0.2% (0.1%)	97.0% (-2.1%)
Peoria city	Maricopa AZ	Large suburb	7% (-0.5%)	164,572 (225%)	3.1% (1.0%)	20.0% (4.5%)	4.4% (3.0%)	0.6% (0.1%)	69.1% (-11.3%)
Queen Creek town	Maricopa AZ	Small suburb	6% (-6.1%)	36,053 (1252%)	2.3% (1.3%)	16.1% (-13.3%)	2.3% (1.6%)	0.4% (-0.4%)	76.3% (8.6%)
Sun Lakes CDP	Maricopa AZ	CDP	6% (3.7%)	14,582 (122%)	0.7% (0.3%)	2.3% (1.3%)	0.3% (0.2%)	0.4% (0.2%)	95.2% (-3.0%)
Gilbert town†	Maricopa AZ	Large suburb	6% (-0.3%)	237,484 (714%)	3.4% (2.0%)	16.9% (5.3%)	6.0% (4.4%)	0.8% (0.4%)	69.7% (-15.1%)
Saddlebrooke CDP	Pinal AZ	CDP	5% (-6.1%)	10,530 (875%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	4.1% (-4.1%)	1.5% (1.1%)	0.7% (-0.1%)	93.3% (3.1%)
Florence town	Pinal AZ	Small suburb	5% (-2.6%)	26,350 (251%)	6.9% (-2.6%)	38.8% (7.4%)	1.0% (0.5%)	3.4% (0.4%)	48.3% (-7.1%)
Carefree town	Maricopa AZ	Small suburb	5% (1.8%)	3,749 (125%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	3.5% (2.3%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	0.1% (0.1%)	96.3% (-1.4%)
Paradise Valley town	Maricopa AZ	Small suburb	5% (1.6%)	14,215 (22%)	0.9% (0.6%)	5.2% (3.2%)	5.5% (4.0%)	0.6% (0.4%)	85.3% (-10.6%)
Anthem CDP	Maricopa AZ	CDP	5% (-1.9%)	22,570 (17145%)	1.5% (-3.6%)	8.4% (-0.4%)	2.0% (1.3%)	0.4% (-1.1%)	85.7% (1.9%)
Fountain Hills town	Maricopa AZ	Small suburb	4% (-0.2%)	24,490 (144%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	4.6% (2.0%)	2.6% (2.1%)	0.2% (-0.4%)	91.8% (-4.1%)
New River CDP	Maricopa AZ	CDP	4% (-2.6%)	15,808 (501%)	0.1% (-5.1%)	9.4% (0.6%)	1.6% (0.9%)	0.0% (-1.5%)	87.5% (3.7%)
Citrus Park CDP	Maricopa AZ	CDP	2% (-11.6%)	5,033 (198%)	1.7% (-1.2%)	12.9% (-4.7%)	3.1% (0.2%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	81.6% (5.6%)
Rio Verde CDP	Maricopa AZ	CDP	2% (0.3%)	2,107 (786%)	0.0% (0.0%)	0.9% (-0.6%)	0.0% (-0.7%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	99.1% (1.5%)
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale; AZ Metro. Area			14% (1.8%)	4,673,634 (109%)	5.1% (0.0%)	30.7% (0.0%)	4.1% (0.0%)	1.8% (0.0%)	55.8% (0.0%)

** = poverty rate 8%+ above metro in 2014-2018

* = poverty rate 5%+ above metro in 2014-2018

† = population grew from under 50,000 to over 50,000 between 1990 and 2014-2018

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Having the largest share of people experiencing poverty (46%) living in the region's largest city should put the Phoenix region in a favorable position to coordinate social services, public transit, and other infrastructure to support economic and individual well-being for low-income populations. Although a sizable share (26%) of people experiencing poverty lived in large suburbs in the Phoenix region in 2014–18, the relatively small number of large suburbs with poverty rates that exceed the region's should increase the potential for inter-

jurisdictional coordination and governance. The fact that only one of the four large suburbs with a higher poverty rate than the region's is over five points higher than the region (and none of them is over eight points higher than the region's poverty rate) should put them in a favorable position to leverage their tax base to promote economic inclusion for their low-income populations. Although they make up a small share of people experiencing poverty in the region, a number of small suburbs and unincorporated census-designated places (CDPs) had poverty rates that exceeded the Phoenix region in 2014–18. Many of these had small populations, increasing the potential for their low-income populations to be overlooked in terms of infrastructure and services. The Phoenix region's population more than doubled (109% growth), and its poverty rate grew slightly (about two percentage points) to 14% between 1990 and 2014–18.

The City of **Phoenix** had a 19% poverty rate in 2014–18, nearly five percentage points higher than the metro area. Phoenix's poverty rate increased about five percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, three points more than the metro area. Its population increased 64% between 1990 and 2014–18. Phoenix's Hispanic population exceeded the region's by 13 percentage points in 2014–18.

Tempe was the region's only large suburb that had a significantly elevated poverty rate (five-plus percentage points higher), compared with the Phoenix region's poverty rate, in 2014–18. Tempe, a college town, grew 29% to 183,652 people between 1990 and 2014–18. Its poverty rate grew seven percentage points, five points more than the metro area, to about 20% between 1990 and 2014–18. Tempe's poverty rate was six points higher than the region in 2014–18. Its poverty rate was not significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 1990. Tempe's roughly 9% Asian or Pacific Islander population was double the region's roughly 4% Asian or Pacific Islander population in 2014–18.

Three large suburbs in the Phoenix region had a poverty rate that was one to four points higher than the metro area in 2014–18. Two of them, Casa Grande and Avondale, grew from under 50,000 people to over 50,000 between 1990 and 2014–18, putting them in the large-suburb category and giving them more direct access to federal community development block grant (CDBG) funding for infrastructure and services that impact low-income populations.

Glendale is a large suburb of 245,514 people with an 18% poverty rate in 2014–18, four percentage points higher than the metro area poverty rate. Glendale's poverty rate grew about seven percentage points, five points more than the metro area, between 1990 and 2014–18. Glendale's roughly 37% Hispanic population exceeded the region's Hispanic population by about six percentage points in 2014–18.

Casa Grande, a large suburb of 54,315, had an 18% poverty rate in 2014–18, four percentage points above the metro area. Its poverty rate remained roughly the same between 1990 and 2014–18. Casa Grande's population more than doubled (185% growth) between 1990 and 2014–18. This growth pushed Casa Grande

into the large-suburb category, crossing the 50,000 mark between 1990 and 2014–18.

Avondale is a large suburb of 83,392 with a poverty rate of 15% in 2014–18, about a percentage point above the metro area. Avondale's poverty rate increased about two percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. Its population doubled (109% growth) during that time, surpassing 50,000 people to become a large suburb.

Only one small suburb in the Phoenix region had a population over 10,000 and a significantly elevated poverty rate (five-plus points higher), compared with the region's poverty rate, in 2014–18. **Coolidge** is a small suburb of 12,503 people with a poverty rate of 20% in 2014–18, about six points above the metro area poverty rate. Coolidge's poverty rate decreased about 17 percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. Its population increased 80% during this time. Coolidge's poverty rate was also significantly elevated, compared with the region's, in 1990.

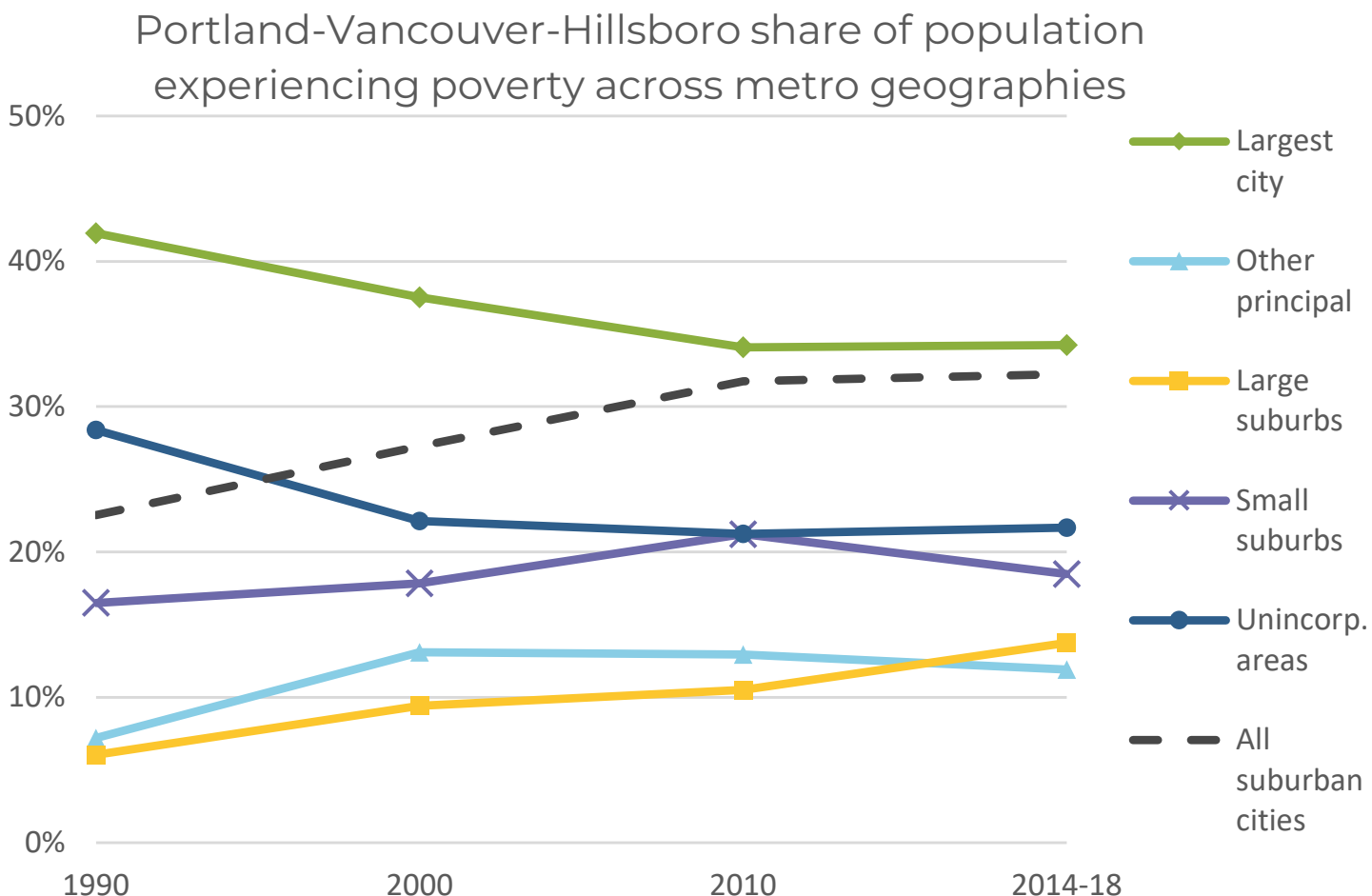
The unincorporated CDPs in the Phoenix region that exceeded the metro area poverty rate tended to have relatively small populations and large American Indian or Alaska Native populations. **Arizona City** grew 506% from its 1990 population to 11,761 people in 2014–18. Its 21% poverty rate increased 10 percentage points since 1990, eight points more than the increase in the metro area poverty rate. Its poverty rate was not significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 1990. Arizona City's roughly 6% American Indian or Alaska Native population was about triple the region's roughly 2% American Indian or Alaska Native population.

Several very small CDPs with populations under 2,000 and very high poverty rates had American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) populations that far exceeded the region, including **Casa Blanca** (66% poverty rate, 92% AIAN), **Komatke** (52% poverty rate, 80% AIAN), **Blackwater** (47% poverty rate, 84% AIAN), and **Ak-Chin Village** (37% poverty rate, 77% AIAN). **Guadalupe** (33% poverty rate, 24% AIAN) had a population over 6,000, and **Sacaton** (27% poverty rate, 78% AIAN) had a population over 2,000 in 2014–18.

Portland

Figure 3.6.1.

The share of the Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, Oregon-Washington, metro area's population experiencing poverty living in the largest city of Portland decreased between 1990 and 2014–18, while large suburbs increased as a share of the region's population experiencing poverty.



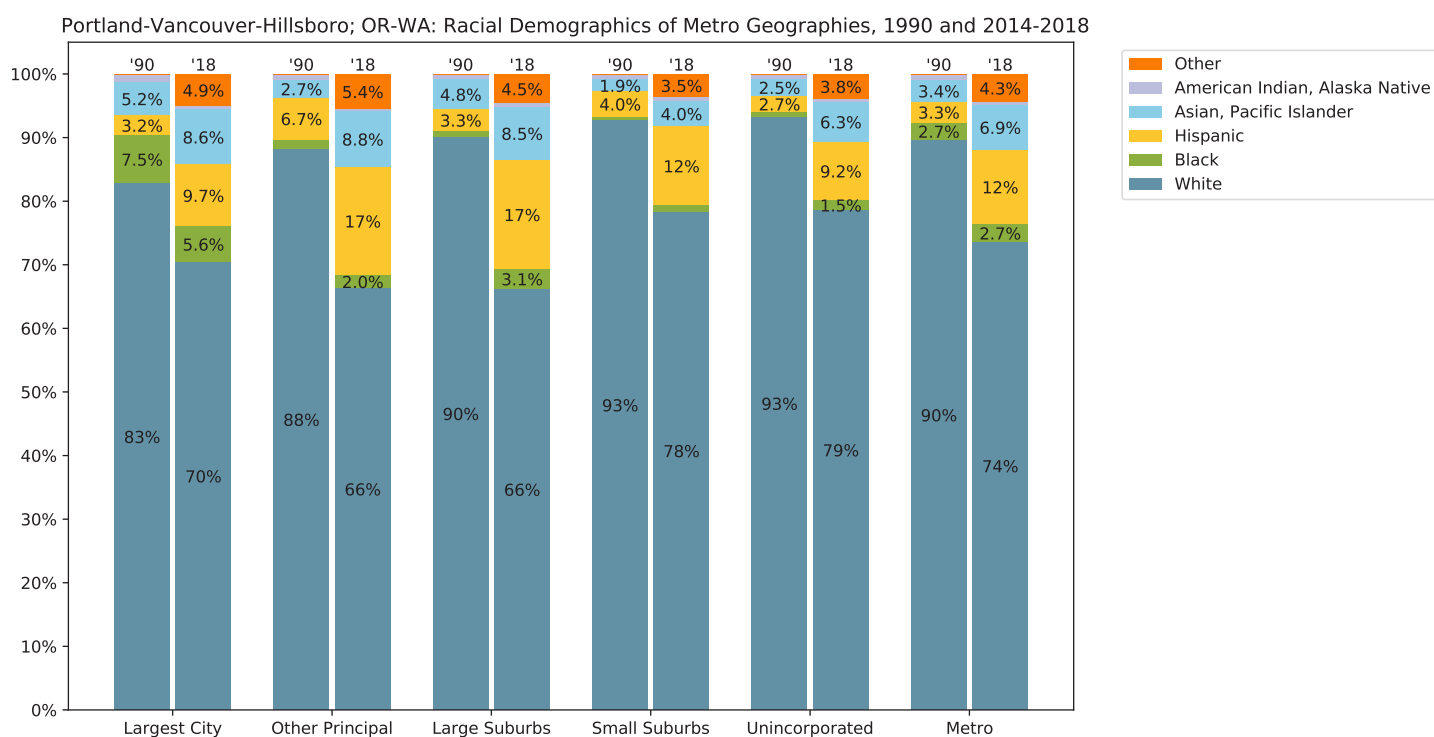
Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

The city of Portland, the largest city in the Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, Oregon-Washington, metro area, remained home to the region's largest share of people experiencing poverty, although this share decreased between 1990 and 2014–18. The city of Portland decreased from 36% to 28% of the metro area's population with incomes below the federal poverty line between 1990 and 2014–18. Having the largest city be home to the largest share of people experiencing poverty more closely matched the largest metro areas in the Mountain West than the largest metro areas of the Pacific West, where Portland is located. Unincorporated areas were home to the second-largest share (22%) of the Portland region's population experiencing poverty in 2014–18, down from 28% in 1990. Unlike the Pacific West or the Mountain

West, small suburbs exceeded large ones as a share of the Portland metro area population experiencing poverty, accounting for the third-largest share of people experiencing poverty in the metro area. Small suburbs increased from 16% to 18% of the Portland metro area's population experiencing poverty between 1990 and 2014–18. However, large suburbs (over 50,000) experienced more growth as a share of the region's population experiencing poverty, partly due to population growth. Large suburbs increased from 6% to 14% of the Portland metro area's population experiencing poverty between 1990 and 2014–18.

Figure 3.6.2.

Change in Racial Composition of Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, Oregon-Washington, Metro Geographies



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

In the city of Portland, which was home to the largest but decreasing share of people experiencing poverty in the Portland region, the change in share of some racial/ethnic groups was more similar to their respective changes in share of the metro area population than others. The changes in share of the Black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and Hispanic populations were within about one percentage point of their respective changes in share of the metro area population between 1990 and 2014–18. The White population decreased about three points less as a share of the largest city than of the metro area.

Different racial/ethnic groups experienced different changes in how over- or

underrepresented they were in the city of Portland, the metro area's largest city, between 1990 and 2014–18. The Asian or Pacific Islander population was about two percentage points higher as a share of Portland's population than the metro area in 1990 and 2014–18. In 1990, the Black population was overrepresented by about five percentage points as a share of Portland's population, compared with the metro area, and by about three percentage points in 2014–18. Portland's Hispanic population was within one percentage point of the metro area population in 1990 and about two percentage points lower than the metro area in 2014–18. The White population was about seven points underrepresented in the city of Portland, compared with the metro area, in 1990; in 2014–18, the White population was about three percentage points lower as a share of the city of Portland's population than the metro area population.

In unincorporated areas in the Portland region, where the second-largest share of the region's population experiencing poverty lived in 2014–18, the changes in share of different racial/ethnic groups was similar to (within about one percentage point of) their respective changes in share of the metro area population between 1990 and 2014–18.

The representation of different racial/ethnic groups in Portland's unincorporated areas was similar to their percentage shares of the metro area in 1990 and 2014–18. The Black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and Hispanic populations of unincorporated areas were all about one percentage point lower than in the metro area in 1990. The same was true of the Black and Asian or Pacific Islander populations in 2014–18, while the Hispanic population's share of unincorporated areas was about three points lower than the metro area Hispanic population in 2014–18. The White population of unincorporated areas was about four points higher than the metro area White population in 1990 and about five points higher in 2014–18.

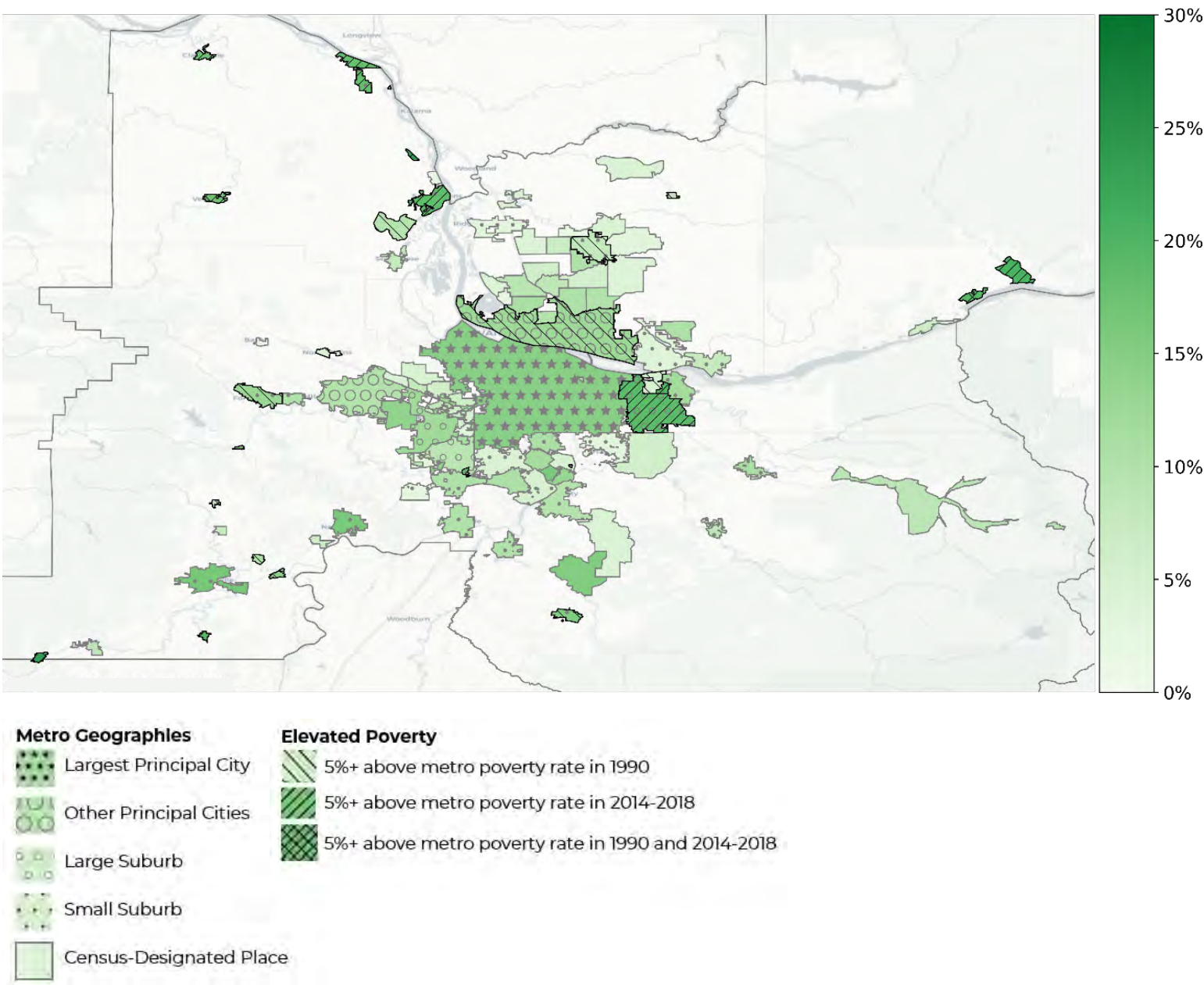
Changes in the share of different racial/ethnic groups in Portland's small suburbs, which were home to the third-largest share of people experiencing poverty in 2014–18, largely mirrored the region. Changes in the Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, Hispanic, and White populations in small suburbs were within about one percentage point of changes in these populations, respectively, in the metro area. None of these groups were over- or underrepresented in small suburbs by more than five percentage points in 1990 or 2014–18. The Asian or Pacific Islander population of small suburbs was about two points lower than the metro area in 1990 and about three points lower in 2014–18. The Black population of small suburbs was about two points lower than the metro area Black population in both 1990 and 2014–18. The Hispanic population of small suburbs was within one percentage point of the metro area Hispanic population in both 1990 and 2014–18. The White population of small suburbs was about three percentage points higher than the metro area in 1990 and about five points higher in 2014–18.

In the Portland region's large suburbs, which experienced growth in their

share of the metro area population experiencing poverty, different racial/ethnic groups experienced different levels of change in size, compared with the metro area, between 1990 and 2014–18. The increase in large suburbs' Asian or Pacific Islander population was roughly the same as the increase in the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population between 1990 and 2014–18. The Black population of large suburbs in the Portland region increased by about two percentage points, while there was no change (less than a percentage point) in the metro area Black population. The increase in the Hispanic population of large suburbs was about six points higher than the increase in the metro area Hispanic population. The decrease in the White population of large suburbs exceeded the decrease in the region's White population by about eight percentage points.

No racial or ethnic group was over- or underrepresented as a share of the population of Portland's large suburbs, compared with the metro area, by more than one percentage point in 1990 or 2014–18.

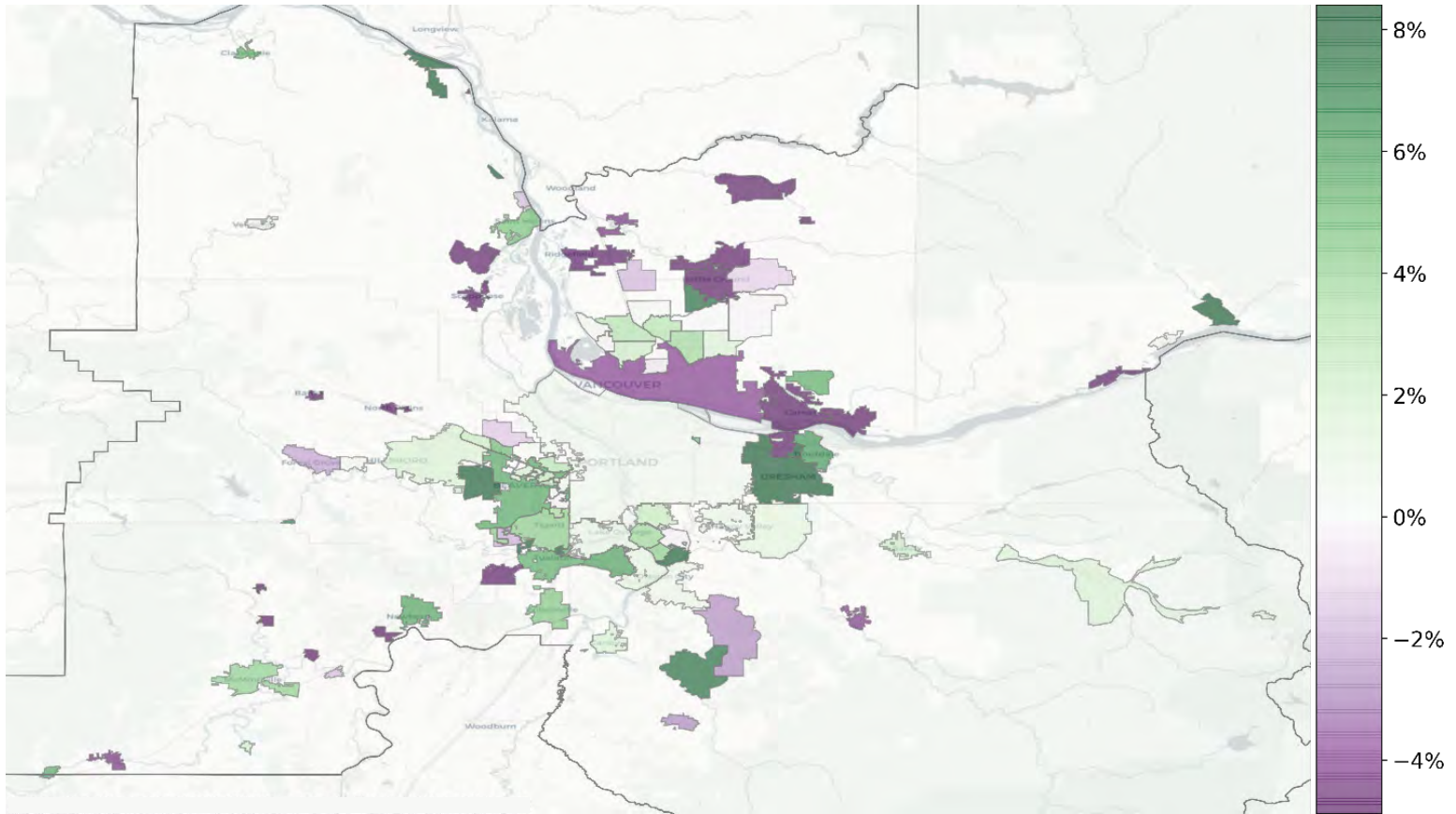
Map 3.6.1.
Poverty Rates of Places by Metro Geography in Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, Oregon-Washington, Metro Area, 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Map 3.6.2.

Change in Poverty Rate in Cities and Unincorporated Places in Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, Oregon-Washington, Metro Area from 1990 to 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Table 3.6.1.*Place and Metro Area Demographics for the Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, Oregon-Washington, Metro Area*

Places by Poverty Rate (populations over 1,000)

Place Name	County	Place type 2014-18	Pov. rate 2014-18 (change since 1990)	Pop. 2014-18 (% change since 1990)	% Black (change)	% Hispanic (change)	% Asian or Pacific Islander (change)	% American Indian or Alaska Native (change)	% White (change)
Willamina city**	Yamhill OR	Small suburb	24% (5.6%)	2,412 (40%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	6.4% (3.1%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	2.9% (-4.5%)	86.3% (-2.4%)
Carson CDP**	Skamania WA	CDP	20% (9.1%)	2,703 (46%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	12.6% (11.4%)	1.5% (0.8%)	4.8% (3.4%)	81.1% (-15.4%)
Wood Village city**	Multnomah OR	Small suburb	20% (12.6%)	4,036 (43%)	0.7% (-0.1%)	52.6% (48.8%)	3.6% (2.5%)	0.7% (-0.5%)	40.9% (-52.1%)
Amity city*	Yamhill OR	Small suburb	19% (2.2%)	1,782 (52%)	0.0% (0.0%)	17.5% (13.5%)	0.5% (-1.3%)	2.8% (1.8%)	75.6% (-17.6%)
Stevenson city*	Skamania WA	Small suburb	19% (0.8%)	1,503 (31%)	1.6% (1.6%)	4.0% (0.2%)	0.7% (-0.4%)	2.1% (0.5%)	91.2% (-2.4%)
Gresham city*	Multnomah OR	Large suburb	19% (10.8%)	110,770 (62%)	4.9% (3.9%)	20.5% (17.2%)	4.5% (1.9%)	0.8% (-0.1%)	64.2% (-27.8%)
Durham city*	Washington OR	Small suburb	19% (17.5%)	1,724 (130%)	2.0% (1.2%)	20.0% (18.3%)	10.8% (6.6%)	0.2% (0.2%)	62.3% (-30.6%)
St. Helens city*	Columbia OR	Small suburb	18% (4.7%)	13,446 (78%)	0.3% (0.3%)	8.0% (6.1%)	1.8% (0.7%)	1.4% (0.1%)	84.7% (-10.9%)
Rainier city*	Columbia OR	Small suburb	18% (11.5%)	2,109 (26%)	1.0% (1.0%)	8.8% (6.6%)	1.5% (0.4%)	1.8% (0.4%)	80.6% (-14.4%)
Vernonia city*	Columbia OR	Small suburb	17% (0.7%)	1,851 (2%)	1.1% (1.1%)	4.0% (1.9%)	0.0% (-1.1%)	0.2% (-0.5%)	93.6% (-2.4%)
Clatskanie city*	Columbia OR	Small suburb	17% (5.2%)	1,668 (2%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	10.3% (8.8%)	0.4% (-0.6%)	0.0% (-2.4%)	82.5% (-12.6%)
McMinnville city	Yamhill OR	Small suburb	16% (4.1%)	33,662 (88%)	1.3% (1.1%)	23.2% (15.4%)	2.0% (0.3%)	0.6% (-0.3%)	69.9% (-19.6%)
Jennings Lodge CDP	Clackamas OR	CDP	16% (4.2%)	8,138 (25%)	2.3% (1.3%)	13.0% (10.2%)	2.7% (0.6%)	1.5% (0.8%)	78.5% (-14.8%)
Newberg city	Yamhill OR	Small suburb	16% (5.8%)	23,167 (77%)	0.2% (-0.0%)	14.0% (7.9%)	2.1% (0.8%)	0.7% (0.1%)	79.7% (-12.1%)
Mulino CDP	Clackamas OR	CDP	15% (7.8%)	2,413 (22%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	8.7% (5.9%)	1.4% (0.7%)	0.3% (-0.1%)	86.0% (-9.8%)
Molalla city	Clackamas OR	Small suburb	15% (-2.8%)	9,082 (149%)	0.2% (0.1%)	18.5% (12.1%)	1.1% (0.4%)	0.6% (-0.5%)	77.5% (-14.4%)
Portland city	Multnomah OR	Largest city	15% (0.4%)	639,387 (46%)	5.6% (-1.9%)	9.7% (6.5%)	8.6% (3.5%)	0.6% (-0.5%)	70.5% (-12.4%)
King City city	Washington OR	Small suburb	14% (10.1%)	3,807 (85%)	2.7% (2.7%)	9.0% (8.6%)	5.5% (5.5%)	0.8% (0.7%)	80.9% (-18.7%)
Dayton city	Yamhill OR	Small suburb	14% (-1.7%)	2,643 (73%)	0.3% (0.0%)	36.6% (10.7%)	0.7% (0.0%)	0.2% (-0.6%)	58.4% (-13.9%)
Aloha CDP†	Washington OR	CDP	14% (8.3%)	55,492 (62%)	4.2% (3.6%)	22.8% (19.0%)	10.2% (3.9%)	0.4% (-0.2%)	58.5% (-30.1%)
Gladstone city	Clackamas OR	Small suburb	13% (9.4%)	12,045 (19%)	1.0% (0.5%)	13.3% (11.2%)	1.6% (-0.6%)	0.7% (0.1%)	80.3% (-14.2%)
Forest Grove city	Washington OR	Small suburb	13% (-2.3%)	23,923 (76%)	0.4% (-0.0%)	23.4% (13.7%)	3.9% (1.3%)	0.2% (-0.6%)	66.9% (-19.4%)
Vancouver city†	Clark WA	Other principal city	12% (-4.0%)	178,413 (285%)	2.0% (-0.2%)	13.3% (10.3%)	6.8% (3.7%)	0.4% (-0.7%)	72.1% (-18.4%)
Beaverton city	Washington OR	Large suburb	12% (5.7%)	97,012 (82%)	2.0% (1.0%)	16.6% (13.3%)	13.2% (5.7%)	0.3% (-0.2%)	63.6% (-24.0%)
Troutdale city	Multnomah OR	Small suburb	12% (6.3%)	16,559 (111%)	1.8% (0.0%)	13.7% (10.5%)	5.8% (3.7%)	0.9% (0.4%)	73.3% (-19.1%)
Oak Grove CDP	Clackamas OR	CDP	11% (3.8%)	17,183 (37%)	0.8% (0.4%)	10.9% (7.5%)	1.3% (-0.7%)	0.2% (-0.4%)	83.7% (-10.0%)
Hazel Dell CDP	Clark WA	CDP	11% (2.2%)	21,066 (53%)	2.6% (1.5%)	13.0% (10.4%)	3.3% (1.3%)	0.7% (-0.1%)	76.7% (-16.7%)
Metzger CDP	Washington OR	CDP	11% (3.7%)	3,477 (10%)	0.3% (-0.5%)	7.5% (5.1%)	1.5% (-1.0%)	0.4% (0.1%)	84.0% (-9.9%)
Sandy city	Clackamas OR	Small suburb	11% (2.1%)	10,834 (161%)	0.6% (0.6%)	9.7% (7.2%)	0.6% (-0.8%)	0.4% (-0.7%)	84.9% (-10.1%)
Milwaukie city	Clackamas OR	Small suburb	11% (2.4%)	20,955 (12%)	1.4% (0.7%)	9.1% (7.0%)	3.1% (0.7%)	0.5% (-0.1%)	83.6% (-10.7%)
Fern Prairie CDP	Clark WA	CDP	10% (5.6%)	2,140 (105%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	3.7% (2.7%)	0.0% (-1.1%)	1.4% (0.9%)	93.6% (-3.5%)
Stafford CDP	Clackamas OR	CDP	10% (6.0%)	1,807 (114%)	1.2% (0.8%)	0.0% (-1.3%)	1.1% (-0.8%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	96.2% (0.1%)
Five Corners CDP	Clark WA	CDP	10% (3.7%)	18,559 (174%)	1.4% (0.5%)	8.9% (5.7%)	4.4% (2.3%)	1.5% (0.7%)	78.3% (-14.8%)
Tualatin city	Washington OR	Small suburb	10% (5.5%)	27,338 (82%)	1.4% (0.9%)	17.4% (14.8%)	4.1% (2.1%)	0.4% (-0.0%)	73.8% (-20.8%)
Wilsonville city	Clackamas OR	Small suburb	10% (4.5%)	23,418 (230%)	1.3% (0.9%)	11.4% (9.1%)	5.5% (4.1%)	1.4% (0.6%)	76.2% (-18.9%)
Canby city	Clackamas OR	Small suburb	10% (1.7%)	17,527 (95%)	0.1% (0.1%)	17.0% (8.6%)	1.6% (0.1%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	78.7% (-10.8%)
Meadow Glade CDP	Clark WA	CDP	10% (7.9%)	2,906 (83%)	0.4% (0.4%)	1.7% (-0.3%)	2.1% (1.1%)	0.3% (-0.7%)	89.2% (-6.7%)
Lafayette city	Yamhill OR	Small suburb	10% (-9.3%)	4,105 (218%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	32.3% (22.5%)	1.0% (0.3%)	1.6% (0.9%)	61.8% (-26.9%)
Cornelius city	Washington OR	Small suburb	10% (0.2%)	12,575 (105%)	1.1% (0.8%)	51.5% (35.9%)	2.1% (0.6%)	0.4% (-0.5%)	42.2% (-39.5%)
Minnehaha CDP	Clark WA	CDP	10% (-0.6%)	12,092 (25%)	2.7% (1.5%)	11.8% (9.5%)	4.3% (2.2%)	0.2% (-0.7%)	76.0% (-17.3%)
Hillsboro city†	Washington OR	Other principal city	10% (1.7%)	104,730 (179%)	2.0% (1.6%)	23.4% (12.2%)	12.1% (9.9%)	0.3% (-0.2%)	56.8% (-28.9%)
Orchards CDP	Clark WA	CDP	10% (1.5%)	23,020 (199%)	1.8% (0.9%)	9.9% (7.5%)	5.5% (4.2%)	0.2% (-1.2%)	76.3% (-17.7%)
Oregon City city	Clackamas OR	Small suburb	10% (0.7%)	36,040 (145%)	1.1% (0.8%)	7.1% (5.0%)	1.4% (0.2%)	1.3% (0.4%)	85.1% (-10.5%)
Warren CDP	Columbia OR	CDP	9% (-6.9%)	2,053 (194%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	5.6% (0.5%)	0.0% (-1.2%)	0.0% (-1.9%)	93.7% (1.9%)
Tigard city†	Washington OR	Large suburb	9% (4.3%)	52,368 (78%)	1.2% (0.5%)	10.7% (8.4%)	7.9% (4.6%)	0.3% (-0.3%)	75.7% (-17.3%)
Salmon Creek CDP	Clark WA	CDP	9% (3.1%)	21,299 (78%)	1.5% (0.6%)	8.0% (5.8%)	3.9% (1.7%)	0.1% (-0.4%)	81.9% (-12.2%)
Mount Hood Village CDP	Clackamas OR	CDP	9% (1.7%)	4,587 (105%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	5.0% (0.2%)	1.7% (1.7%)	0.0% (-1.1%)	92.8% (-1.1%)
Barborton CDP	Clark WA	CDP	9% (3.0%)	6,941 (66%)	0.9% (-0.2%)	5.3% (3.1%)	6.9% (5.7%)	0.5% (-0.1%)	84.7% (-10.2%)
Sheridan city	Yamhill OR	Small suburb	8% (-4.4%)	6,106 (53%)	5.1% (-0.3%)	14.5% (6.2%)	3.1% (1.6%)	1.7% (-1.6%)	72.1% (-9.4%)
Yacolt town	Clark WA	Small suburb	8% (-9.8%)	1,575 (162%)	0.0% (0.0%)	3.6% (1.2%)	0.0% (0.0%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	94.6% (-2.7%)
Estacada city	Clackamas OR	Small suburb	8% (-4.2%)	3,270 (62%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	3.4% (-0.1%)	0.7% (0.2%)	0.6% (-0.2%)	91.2% (-3.6%)
Battle Ground city	Clark WA	Small suburb	8% (-12.8%)	19,932 (430%)	0.2% (-0.0%)	8.9% (6.0%)	1.8% (1.0%)	0.3% (-0.3%)	86.7% (-8.6%)
Oak Hills CDP	Washington OR	CDP	8% (5.0%)	11,962 (85%)	1.7% (0.9%)	7.5% (5.6%)	12.8% (4.0%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	72.1% (-16.1%)
Cedar Hills CDP	Washington OR	CDP	8% (2.0%)	8,480 (-9%)	0.3% (-0.8%)	15.0% (12.5%)	5.8% (0.0%)	0.7% (0.1%)	75.1% (-14.9%)
Washougal city	Clark WA	Small suburb	8% (-7.1%)	15,484 (225%)	1.5% (1.5%)	4.7% (3.0%)	3.6% (2.9%)	0.3% (-0.9%)	86.3% (-10.0%)
Scappoose city	Columbia OR	Small suburb	7% (-6.1%)	7,125 (102%)	0.1% (-0.0%)	4.2% (1.5%)	2.7% (2.1%)	0.7% (-0.6%)	89.1% (-6.2%)
Carlton city	Yamhill OR	Small suburb	7% (-5.5%)	2,032 (58%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	9.5% (5.0%)	2.2% (1.7%)	0.5% (-0.2%)	84.5% (-9.6%)
Yamhill city	Yamhill OR	Small suburb	7% (-10.1%)	1,353 (56%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	7.8% (-0.0%)	2.5% (0.4%)	0.4% (-2.2%)	83.1% (-4.4%)
West Haven-Sylvan CDP	Washington OR	CDP	6% (3.1%)	8,434 (40%)	2.4% (1.5%)	5.9% (4.5%)	8.1% (8.1%)	0.0% (0.0%)	79.4% (-14.3%)
Dundee city	Yamhill OR	Small suburb	6% (-6.4%)	3,219 (94%)	0.5% (0.5%)	10.3% (4.4%)	1.6% (0.5%)	0.0% (-0.6%)	82.3% (-10.0%)
North Bonneville city	Skamania WA	Small suburb	6% (-6.2%)	1,155 (181%)	1.5% (1.5%)	3.7% (3.7%)	1.0% (0.3%)	0.0% (-2.2%)	93.0% (-4.1%)
Mount Vista CDP	Clark WA	CDP	6% (0.3%)	8,703 (432%)	0.7% (0.3%)	3.1% (1.0%)	5.2% (3.5%)	0.2% (-0.5%)	85.9% (-9.3%)
West Slope CDP	Washington OR	CDP	6% (2.6%)	7,498 (-6%)	7.5% (6.6%)	4.9% (3.2%)	2.7% (-1.0%)	0.4% (0.1%)	80.3% (-13.0%)
Damascus CDP	Clackamas OR	CDP	6% (1.2%)	12,024 (43%)	0.6% (0.4%)	9.0% (7.7%)	5.0% (3.9%)	1.6% (0.8%)	81.9% (-14.7%)
Cedar Mill CDP	Washington OR	CDP	6% (0.2%)	17,897 (85%)	1.6% (1.1%)	5.0% (3.3%)	18.4% (12.4%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	69.4% (-21.9%)
Brush Prairie CDP	Clark WA	CDP	6% (-0.0%)	2,820 (6%)	0.9% (0.6%)	6.8% (4.1%)	3.2% (2.2%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	84.1% (-11.5%)
Fairview city	Multnomah OR	Small suburb	5% (-9.9%)	9,303 (289%)	4.3% (3.6%)	13.2% (9.0%)	2.3% (0.8%)	1.8% (0.6%)	75.9% (-16.6%)
West Linn city	Clackamas OR	Small suburb	5% (1.1%)	26,511 (62%)	1.7% (1.2%)	4.9% (3.0%)	6.1% (4.2%)	0.3% (-0.2%)	83.6% (-11.6%)
Oatfield CDP	Clackamas OR	CDP	5% (-0.2%)	13,531 (-12%)	2.2% (2.0%)	4.6% (2.8%)	3.6% (1.5%)	0.3% (-0.2%)	86.7% (-8.7%)
Raleigh Hills CDP	Washington OR	CDP	5% (0.6%)	5,892 (-3%)	1.3% (1.0%)	4.0% (2.4%)	8.6% (6.0%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	84.8% (-10.4%)
Bethany CDP	Washington OR	CDP	5% (-1.4%)	24,396 (1493%)	2.4% (2.2%)	4.7% (3.2%)	38.5% (36.9%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	48.5% (-47.7%)
Rockcreek CDP	Washington OR	CDP	5% (2.4%)	9,898 (20%)	0.9% (0.4%)	14.9% (12.7%)	7.2% (1.6%)	0.6% (0.2%)	73.2% (-18.0%)

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Lake Oswego city	Clackamas OR	Small suburb	5% (0.9%)	38,705 (27%)	0.7% (0.2%)	5.2% (3.6%)	7.2% (4.6%)	0.6% (0.3%)	82.8% (-12.1%)
La Center city	Clark WA	Small suburb	4% (-4.4%)	3,172 (603%)	1.4% (1.4%)	5.3% (3.7%)	2.7% (2.0%)	0.5% (0.1%)	89.3% (-8.0%)
Lewisville CDP	Clark WA	CDP	4% (-7.1%)	1,671 (122%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	11.0% (8.5%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	0.5% (-0.3%)	88.5% (-7.0%)
Amboy CDP	Clark WA	CDP	4% (-7.8%)	2,022 (62%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	0.6% (-2.0%)	0.5% (0.1%)	0.2% (-1.4%)	98.1% (2.9%)
Beavercreek CDP	Clackamas OR	CDP	4% (-2.7%)	4,322 (-0%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	1.7% (-0.7%)	1.0% (0.2%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	96.7% (0.7%)
Felida CDP	Clark WA	CDP	4% (0.2%)	8,311 (167%)	1.1% (0.4%)	4.6% (2.8%)	5.9% (4.4%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	83.8% (-11.8%)
Duluth CDP	Clark WA	CDP	4% (-1.8%)	1,563 (-15%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	5.3% (3.2%)	1.9% (0.3%)	2.4% (1.7%)	90.5% (-4.7%)
Hockinson CDP	Clark WA	CDP	4% (-0.1%)	5,001 (167%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	1.3% (-0.8%)	2.7% (1.7%)	0.3% (-0.3%)	90.9% (-5.1%)
Camas city	Clark WA	Small suburb	4% (-7.7%)	22,615 (251%)	0.5% (0.2%)	4.7% (3.2%)	7.6% (6.5%)	0.5% (-0.3%)	82.1% (-14.1%)
North Plains city	Washington OR	Small suburb	4% (-14.8%)	2,427 (150%)	0.0% (0.0%)	9.3% (-9.6%)	1.6% (0.2%)	0.5% (-0.4%)	85.0% (6.4%)
Garden Home-Whitford CDP	Washington OR	CDP	4% (-0.3%)	6,666 (0%)	1.1% (-0.0%)	1.7% (-0.3%)	2.6% (-0.5%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	89.9% (-3.5%)
Ridgefield city	Clark WA	Small suburb	3% (-6.3%)	7,178 (453%)	0.3% (-0.1%)	3.0% (0.9%)	4.9% (4.3%)	0.0% (-1.0%)	88.5% (-7.5%)
Venetsborg CDP	Clark WA	CDP	3% (-1.2%)	4,349 (145%)	0.6% (0.3%)	2.6% (0.6%)	1.7% (0.9%)	0.7% (-0.0%)	91.8% (-4.3%)
Happy Valley city	Clackamas OR	Small suburb	3% (0.8%)	19,471 (1182%)	1.3% (0.7%)	4.4% (3.9%)	18.6% (16.4%)	0.4% (-0.1%)	69.4% (-26.8%)
Lake Shore CDP	Clark WA	CDP	3% (-0.1%)	7,909 (26%)	0.9% (0.0%)	12.8% (10.6%)	1.8% (-0.8%)	0.3% (-0.5%)	81.7% (-11.7%)
Sherwood city	Washington OR	Small suburb	3% (-6.5%)	19,337 (525%)	0.1% (-0.4%)	5.9% (2.6%)	3.7% (3.3%)	0.4% (-0.2%)	86.7% (-8.3%)
Bull Mountain CDP	Washington OR	CDP	2% (-1.9%)	9,591 (248%)	1.3% (1.0%)	6.0% (4.3%)	11.4% (9.4%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	76.8% (-18.9%)
Columbia City city	Columbia OR	Small suburb	2% (-1.6%)	2,065 (106%)	1.3% (1.3%)	5.8% (4.2%)	1.8% (1.1%)	3.1% (2.4%)	82.8% (-14.2%)
Banks city	Washington OR	Small suburb	2% (-11.7%)	1,811 (222%)	0.3% (0.2%)	5.1% (0.3%)	1.5% (1.3%)	0.3% (-1.3%)	90.0% (-3.2%)
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro; OR-WA		Metro. Area	11% (1.6%)	2,417,931 (59%)	2.7% (0.0%)	11.8% (0.0%)	6.9% (0.0%)	0.6% (0.0%)	73.7% (0.0%)

** = poverty rate 8%+ above metro in 2014-2018

* = poverty rate 5%+ above metro in 2014-2018

† = population grew from under 50,000 to over 50,000 between 1990 and 2014-2018

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

The largest share (28%) of people experiencing poverty live in the largest city in the Portland region, which, due to its size, should have a greater capacity to provide services. Having the second-largest share (22%) of people experiencing poverty living in unincorporated areas in the Portland region poses a challenge for governance because these population centers rely on the county for services. Pockets of poverty in unincorporated areas can easily go overlooked because they are scattered and do not have their own local government below the county level. Small suburbs, which were also home to a substantial share (18%) of people experiencing poverty in the Portland region, can also go overlooked because although they are incorporated, they rely on the county for federal community development block grant (CDBG) funding. However, the presence of a strong regional government in the Portland metro area should bode well for coordination across city and county lines of infrastructure and services that help low-income people participate in the economy and achieve financial stability and resilience. A potential further complication to regional coordination of community development activities is the fact that the Portland metro area crosses state lines between Washington and Oregon.

The Portland metro area's population grew by 59%, and its poverty rate grew by about two percentage points to 11% between 1990 and 2014–18. The city of **Portland's** population grew by 46%, and its poverty rate remained about the same (within one percentage point) between 1990 and 2014–18. Portland's 15% poverty rate in 2014–18 was about four percentage points higher than the metro area. The city of Portland's Black population (about 6%) was roughly double the metro area's Black population (about 3%) in 2014–18. The city of Portland's White population (about 70%) was slightly lower than the region's White population (about 74%) in 2014–18.

Although a few unincorporated census-designated places (CDPs) in the Portland region had higher poverty rates than the metro area, only one had

a significantly elevated poverty rate (five-plus points higher), compared with the region, in 2014–18. This suggests that low-income populations in unincorporated parts of the Portland region are more dispersed geographically and therefore potentially more challenging to reach with services and infrastructure than in some other regions. **Carson, WA**, had a poverty rate nine points above the region but a relatively small population of 2,703. **Jennings Lodge, OR; Mulino, OR; and Oak Grove, OR**, had poverty rates about one to four points above the region and populations under 10,000 in 2014–18. **Aloha, OR**, had a poverty rate about three points above the region and a population of 55,492 in 2014–18. Aloha crossed the 50,000 mark between 1990 and 2014–18, and as such it would have direct access to federal CDBG funding for services for low-income people if it was an incorporated place.

St. Helens, population 13,446, was the only small suburb over 10,000 people in the Portland region that had a significantly elevated poverty rate, compared with the metro area poverty rate, in 2014–18. St. Helens' 17% poverty rate was about six points above the region's and increased about five percentage points since 1990, three points more than the increase in the metro area poverty rate. St. Helens' poverty rate was not significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 1990. St. Helens' 85% White population is about 11 percentage points higher than the region's White population.

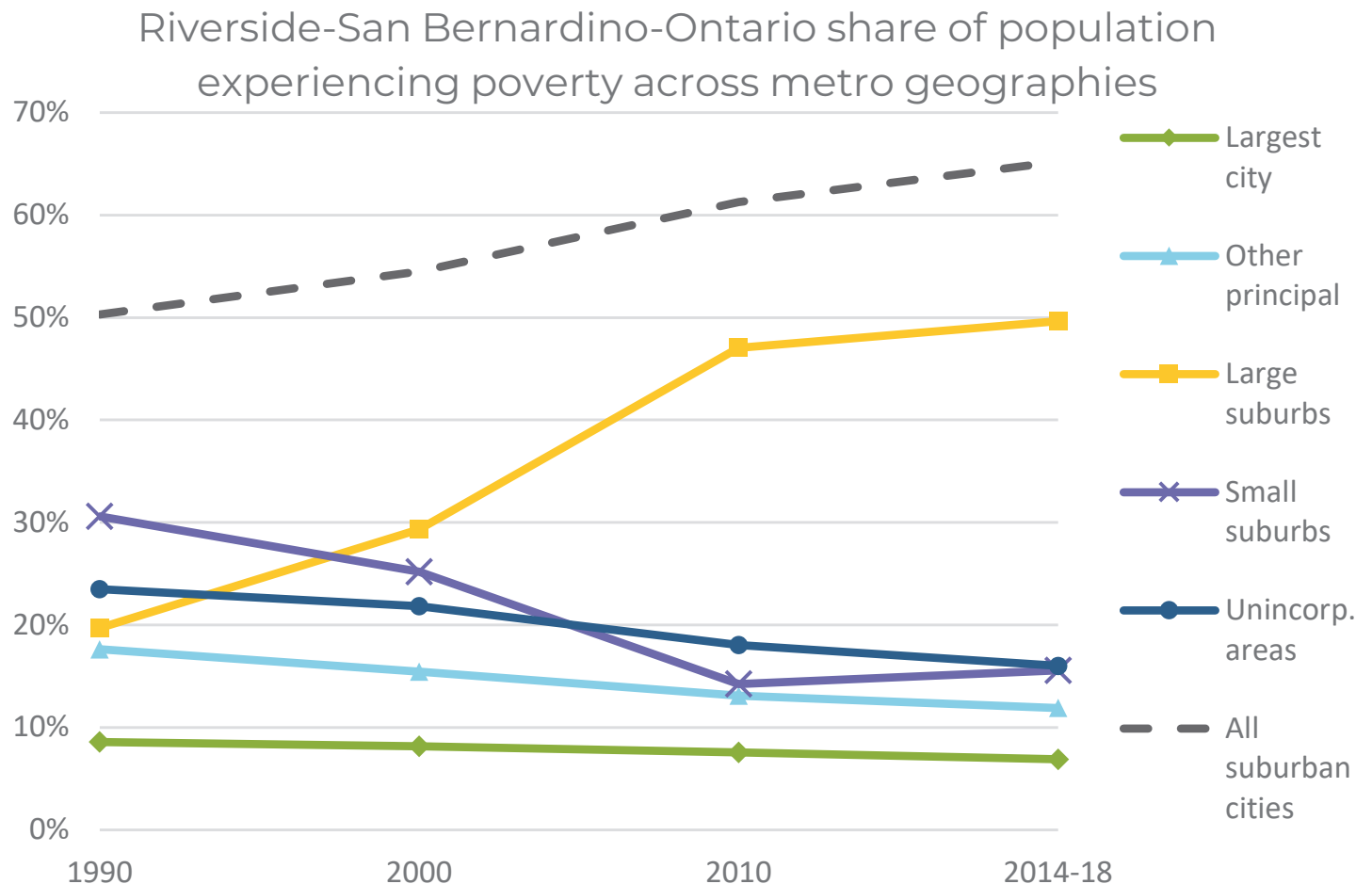
McMinnville (population 33,662) and **Newberg** (population 23,167) are small suburbs over 10,000 people that each had a poverty rate just under five points higher than the Portland metro area in 2014–18. McMinnville's Hispanic population (about 23%) was nearly double the region's (about 12%) in 2014–18.

Gresham, population 110,770, was the only large suburb that had a significantly elevated poverty rate, compared with the Portland metro area, in 2014–18. Its 19% poverty rate was about eight points higher than the metro area in 2014–18 but was not significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 1990. Gresham's population increased 62%, and its poverty rate increased about 11 percentage points, nine points more than the metro area, between 1990 and 2014–18.

Riverside

Figure 3.7.1.

The share of people experiencing poverty living in large suburbs increased in the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, California, metro area.



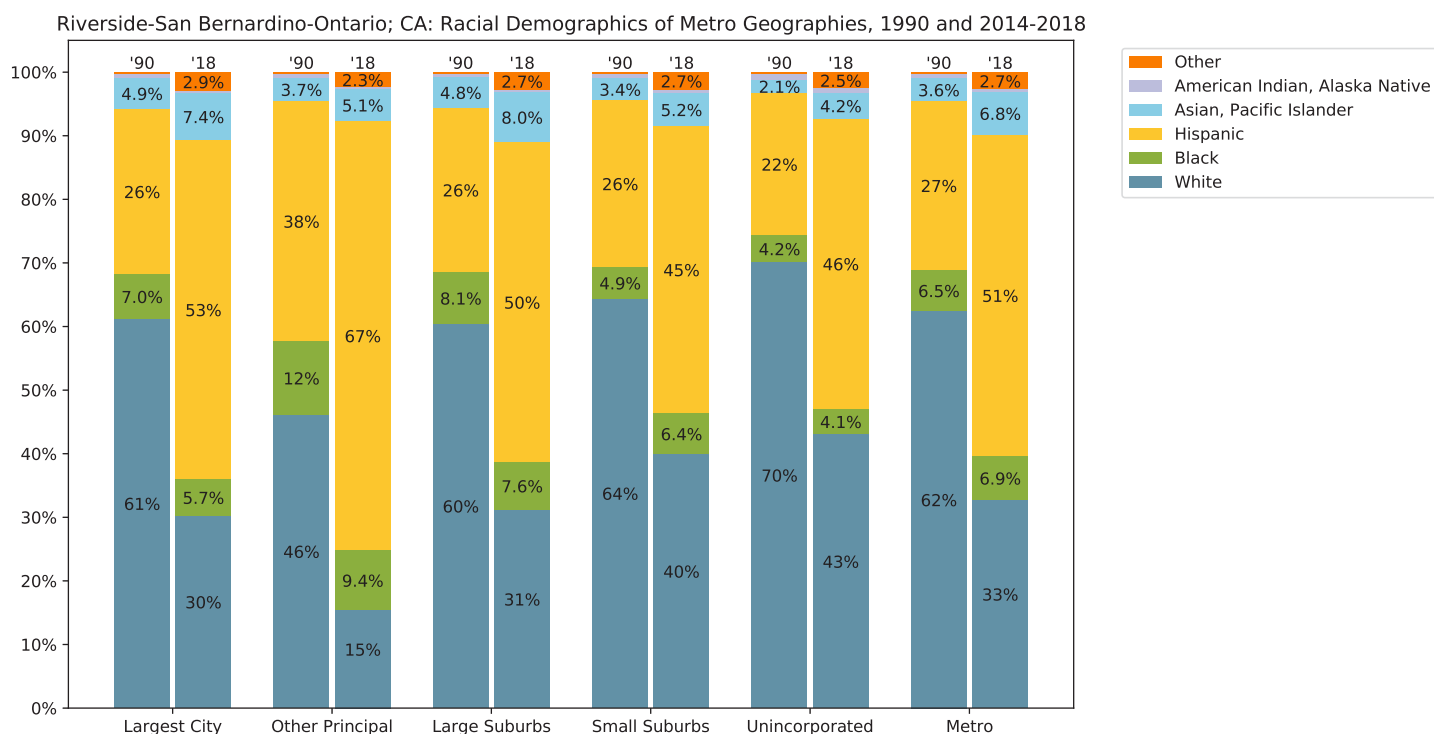
Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

The share of the Riverside–San Bernardino–Ontario metro area population experiencing poverty living in large suburbs (over 50,000) increased from 20% to 50% between 1990 and 2014–18, partly due to population growth. Small suburbs decreased from 31% to 16% of the Inland Empire’s population experiencing poverty, and unincorporated areas decreased from 23% to 16%. Other principal cities (San Bernardino and Ontario) decreased from 18% to 12% of the metro area’s population experiencing poverty. The city of Riverside, the largest city in the region, was already home to a much smaller share (9%) of the metro area’s population experiencing poverty than other large metro areas in the Pacific West on average in 1990, and this share decreased slightly to 7% in 2014–18. Like other large metro areas in the Pacific West, around half

of the Riverside–San Bernardino–Ontario, California, metro area’s population experiencing poverty already lived in an incorporated suburban jurisdiction of any size in 1990, a share that increased over time.

Figure 3.7.2.

Change in Racial Composition of Riverside–San Bernardino–Ontario, California, Metro Geographies



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

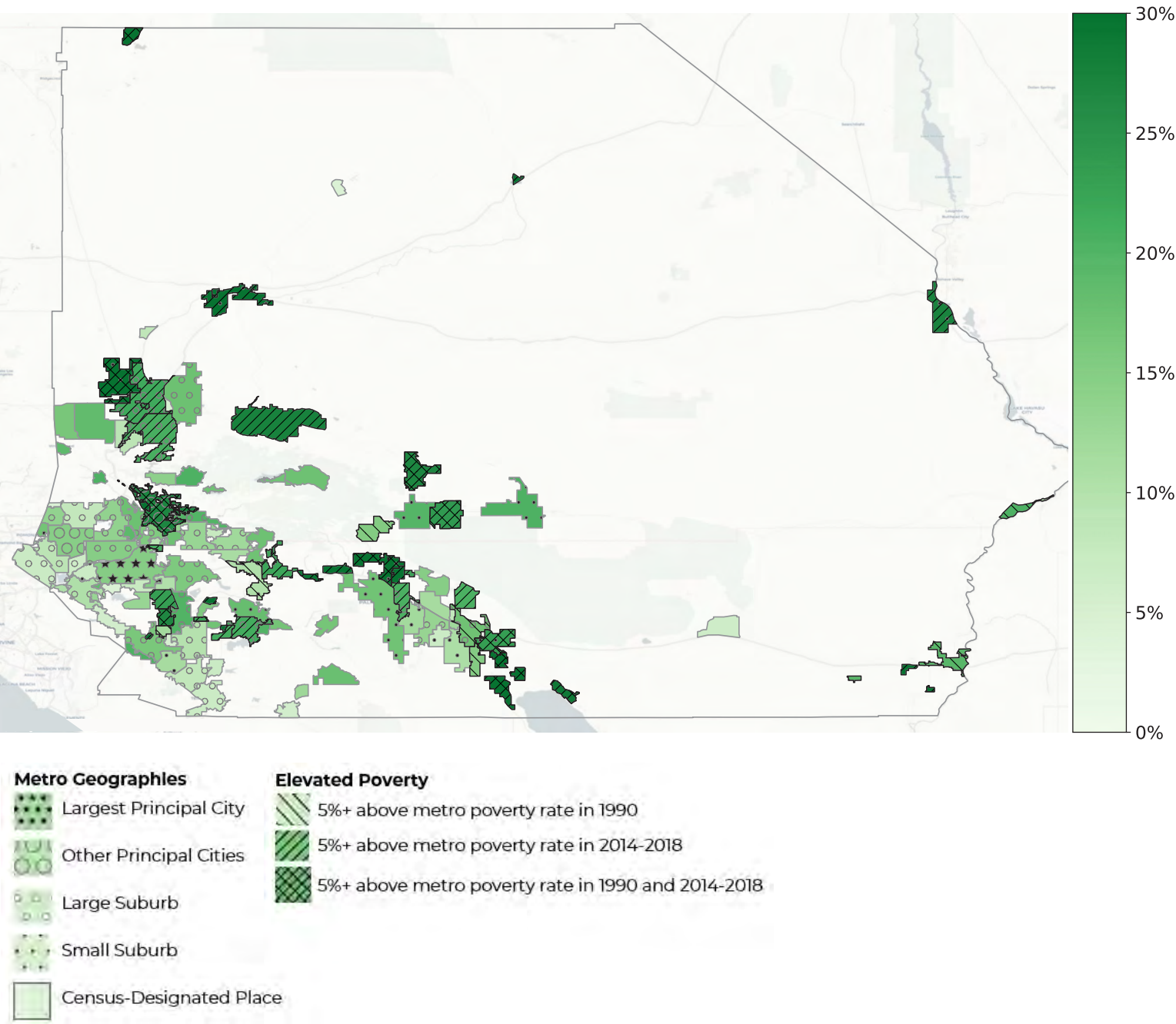
Compared with other metro areas in the western United States, different racial/ethnic groups did not grow faster in certain metro geographies in the Riverside region than they did in the metro area as a whole. Also in contrast with other metro areas, different racial/ethnic groups did not make up a larger share of certain metro geographies than in the Riverside region as a whole.

In the Riverside region’s large suburbs, where the share of people experiencing poverty increased the most and was the largest in the region, the change in different racial/ethnic groups’ respective shares of the population was roughly equivalent to their change in share of the metro area population between 1990 and 2014–18. In the Riverside metro area, the Hispanic share of the metro area population increased about 24 percentage points, the Asian or Pacific Islander population increased about three points, the Black population increased by less than 1%, and the White population decreased about 30 points between 1990 and 2014–18.

The Riverside region’s large suburbs experienced changes in population of

different racial/ethnic groups that were within about a percentage point of the change in each group's population in the metro area. In 1990 and 2014–18, the Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, Hispanic, and White populations of the Riverside region were not greatly over- or underrepresented in large suburbs; each group was within about a percentage point of its respective proportion of the metro area population.

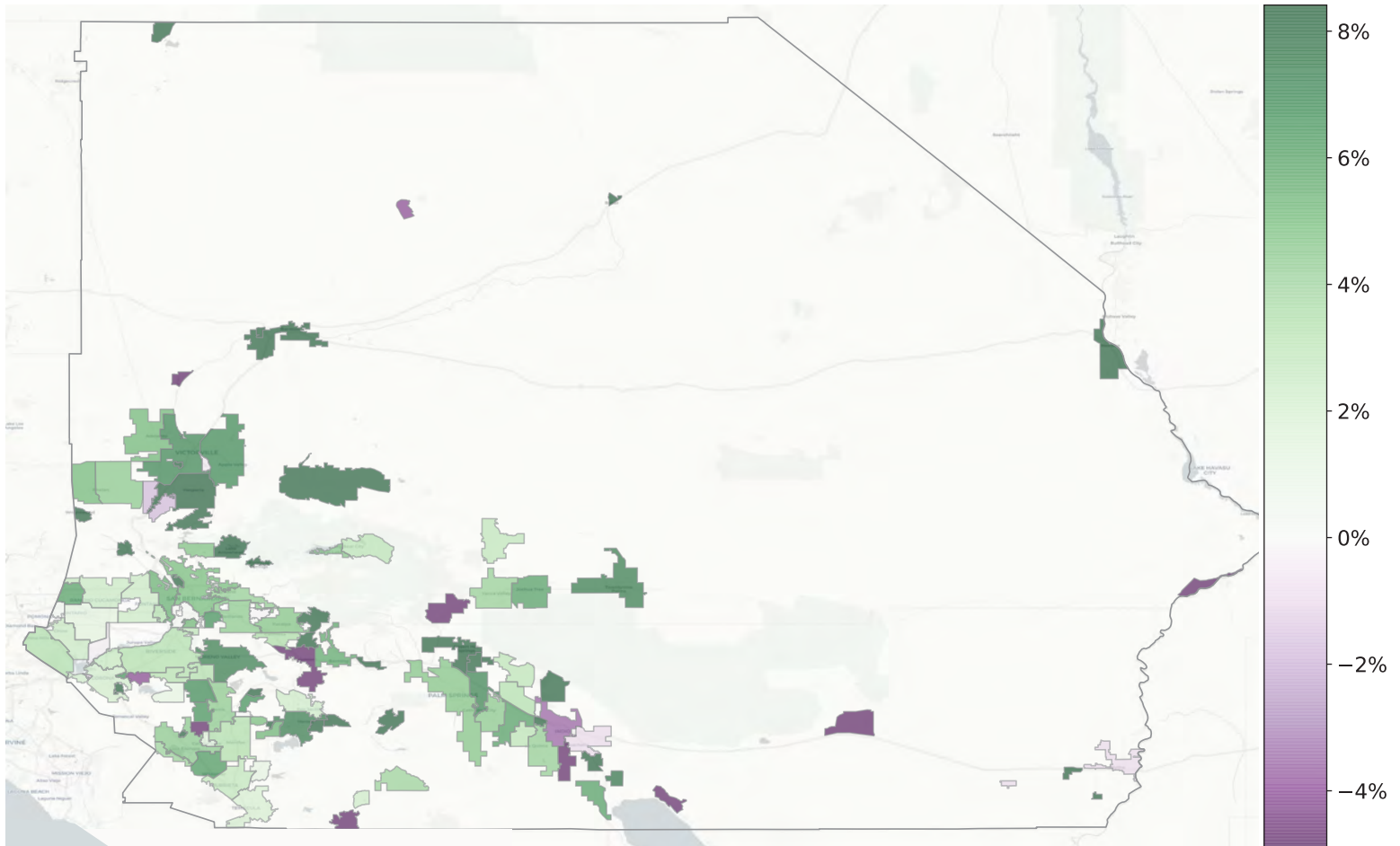
Map 3.7.1.
Poverty Rates of Places by Metro Geography in Riverside–San Bernardino–Ontario, California, Metro Area, 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Map 3.7.2.

Change in Poverty Rate in Cities and Unincorporated Places in Riverside–San Bernardino–Ontario, California, Metro Area from 1990 to 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Table 3.7.1.*Place and Metro Area Demographics for the Riverside–San Bernardino–Ontario, California, Metro Area*

Places by Poverty Rate (populations over 1,000)

Place Name	County	Place type 2014-18	Pov. rate 2014-18 (change since 1990)	Pop. 2014-18 (% change since 1990)	% Black (change)	% Hispanic (change)	% Asian or Pacific Islander (change)	% American Indian or Alaska Native (change)	% White (change)
Oasis CDP**	Riverside CA	CDP	43% (6.1%)	3,020 (76%)	0.1% (-0.1%)	94.3% (7.5%)	1.6% (-0.3%)	1.7% (0.2%)	2.4% (-7.3%)
Lakeview CDP**	Riverside CA	CDP	40% (31.8%)	2,566 (77%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	80.0% (51.9%)	0.0% (-1.1%)	0.0% (-1.0%)	19.0% (-50.1%)
Mecca CDP**	Riverside CA	CDP	39% (7.8%)	7,174 (265%)	0.0% (0.0%)	99.9% (4.8%)	0.0% (-3.1%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	0.1% (-1.7%)
Muscoy CDP**	San Bernardino CA	CDP	38% (13.1%)	13,726 (82%)	2.0% (-7.0%)	89.3% (49.7%)	1.8% (-0.2%)	0.0% (-1.6%)	6.2% (-41.3%)
Green Acres CDP**	Riverside CA	CDP	38% (26.5%)	2,542 (106%)	1.4% (0.4%)	53.0% (37.6%)	2.2% (1.0%)	1.8% (1.0%)	41.0% (-40.5%)
Garnet CDP**	Riverside CA	CDP	37% (20.0%)	5,057 (26%)	5.0% (2.4%)	61.9% (43.3%)	0.5% (-0.7%)	0.0% (-0.9%)	29.1% (-47.4%)
Barstow city**	San Bernardino CA	Small suburb	36% (21.9%)	23,812 (11%)	17.4% (7.5%)	44.9% (13.5%)	4.0% (0.9%)	1.9% (0.2%)	26.6% (-27.2%)
Lenwood CDP**	San Bernardino CA	CDP	35% (25.3%)	3,884 (22%)	5.0% (2.2%)	50.5% (22.3%)	0.6% (-0.6%)	0.0% (-1.8%)	41.4% (-24.5%)
Thermal CDP**	Riverside CA	CDP	34% (8.9%)	1,359 (-46%)	0.1% (-0.7%)	99.7% (20.8%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	0.2% (-18.9%)
Desert Hot Springs city**	Riverside CA	Small suburb	33% (12.2%)	28,430 (144%)	9.1% (5.3%)	56.4% (36.0%)	2.8% (1.0%)	0.3% (-0.9%)	28.7% (-44.0%)
Warm Springs CDP**	Riverside CA	CDP	33% (21.7%)	1,903 (54%)	0.0% (-3.2%)	45.9% (22.4%)	1.5% (-0.5%)	0.0% (-0.7%)	45.0% (-25.4%)
Adelanto city**	San Bernardino CA	Small suburb	32% (5.2%)	33,416 (292%)	19.3% (5.7%)	64.7% (47.4%)	1.3% (-2.5%)	0.0% (-1.3%)	11.9% (-51.8%)
Searles Valley CDP**	San Bernardino CA	CDP	32% (14.7%)	1,646 (-40%)	5.4% (4.7%)	16.0% (3.7%)	2.3% (1.3%)	0.2% (-2.2%)	74.5% (-8.8%)
Cabazon CDP**	Riverside CA	CDP	30% (10.3%)	3,367 (112%)	2.8% (-2.1%)	50.1% (30.4%)	1.9% (1.7%)	6.3% (4.8%)	38.0% (-35.7%)
North Shore CDP**	Riverside CA	CDP	29% (-8.5%)	2,892 (94%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	92.6% (5.0%)	0.0% (-1.9%)	0.0% (-1.5%)	6.9% (-1.8%)
Lucerne Valley CDP**	San Bernardino CA	CDP	28% (11.7%)	5,423 (35%)	2.2% (-1.3%)	26.3% (16.2%)	1.1% (0.2%)	1.6% (0.3%)	66.4% (-17.5%)
Needles city**	San Bernardino CA	Small suburb	28% (11.0%)	4,962 (-4%)	3.4% (2.3%)	23.5% (6.5%)	0.6% (-1.1%)	7.3% (2.4%)	61.9% (-13.3%)
San Bernardino city**	San Bernardino CA	Other principal city	27% (5.0%)	215,182 (31%)	12.8% (-2.4%)	64.8% (30.2%)	4.3% (0.5%)	0.3% (-0.4%)	15.3% (-30.2%)
Homestead Valley CDP**	San Bernardino CA	CDP	27% (2.9%)	2,723 (25%)	1.0% (0.3%)	17.2% (10.6%)	2.1% (1.6%)	2.5% (1.7%)	73.4% (-17.9%)
Good Hope CDP**	Riverside CA	CDP	27% (6.6%)	9,173 (32%)	1.8% (-15.9%)	89.6% (59.0%)	0.1% (-1.2%)	0.4% (-0.4%)	7.8% (-41.4%)
Joshua Tree CDP**	San Bernardino CA	CDP	24% (6.1%)	6,980 (79%)	1.3% (-0.1%)	19.3% (10.4%)	2.3% (1.7%)	0.2% (-0.8%)	70.6% (-17.5%)
Mountain View Acres CDP*	San Bernardino CA	CDP	24% (9.4%)	4,260 (73%)	10.5% (2.5%)	61.3% (37.8%)	1.7% (-2.0%)	0.0% (-1.3%)	25.1% (-38.6%)
Mead Valley CDP*	Riverside CA	CDP	23% (6.9%)	19,925 (322%)	7.9% (-8.1%)	75.3% (48.9%)	0.5% (-1.1%)	0.2% (-0.5%)	14.7% (-40.3%)
Coachella city*	Riverside CA	Small suburb	23% (-1.0%)	44,849 (165%)	0.5% (0.1%)	97.9% (2.5%)	0.2% (-0.3%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	1.3% (-2.0%)
Desert Edge CDP*	Riverside CA	CDP	23% (10.9%)	3,343 (33%)	0.0% (-1.2%)	28.2% (9.1%)	0.3% (-0.2%)	0.7% (0.0%)	70.4% (-7.9%)
Romoland CDP*	Riverside CA	CDP	22% (0.1%)	2,227 (-4%)	0.0% (-2.2%)	69.8% (34.4%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	0.0% (-0.7%)	28.2% (-32.9%)
Banning city*	Riverside CA	Small suburb	22% (5.8%)	30,942 (50%)	8.1% (-0.9%)	46.6% (23.3%)	5.0% (-1.5%)	2.0% (0.5%)	36.1% (-23.5%)
Victorville city*†	San Bernardino CA	Large suburb	22% (7.1%)	121,861 (200%)	16.1% (6.9%)	54.1% (31.1%)	3.9% (0.6%)	0.2% (-0.6%)	22.2% (-41.3%)
Hemet city*†	Riverside CA	Large suburb	21% (7.5%)	84,069 (133%)	7.2% (6.6%)	43.3% (28.4%)	3.7% (2.6%)	0.8% (0.1%)	42.5% (-40.2%)
Winchester CDP*	Riverside CA	CDP	21% (5.4%)	2,931 (74%)	0.3% (-0.9%)	56.2% (39.1%)	0.4% (-0.9%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	40.0% (-40.0%)
Highgrove CDP*	Riverside CA	CDP	21% (2.9%)	4,986 (57%)	1.0% (-4.2%)	68.4% (25.4%)	4.5% (0.2%)	0.2% (-0.4%)	25.7% (-21.2%)
Hesperia city*	San Bernardino CA	Large suburb	21% (8.5%)	93,609 (86%)	4.7% (2.4%)	57.9% (38.9%)	2.1% (0.9%)	0.7% (0.0%)	33.1% (-43.5%)
Cathedral City city*†	Riverside CA	Large suburb	21% (7.2%)	54,037 (80%)	2.1% (0.0%)	59.6% (22.4%)	5.6% (2.5%)	0.4% (-0.1%)	30.4% (-26.6%)
Lakeland Village CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	21% (4.0%)	13,170 (155%)	2.4% (1.3%)	54.7% (40.5%)	2.8% (1.9%)	0.3% (-0.5%)	38.3% (-44.7%)
Big River CDP	San Bernardino CA	CDP	20% (-5.7%)	1,145 (62%)	0.6% (-2.5%)	14.9% (7.4%)	0.4% (0.3%)	3.1% (0.6%)	78.6% (-8.2%)
Lake Arrowhead CDP	San Bernardino CA	CDP	20% (13.9%)	9,765 (49%)	0.7% (0.4%)	23.1% (13.6%)	1.6% (0.7%)	0.6% (-0.1%)	69.6% (-18.9%)
Twentynine Palms city	San Bernardino CA	Small suburb	20% (7.5%)	26,109 (121%)	11.1% (2.7%)	51.8% (11.5%)	4.3% (0.3%)	1.0% (-0.2%)	55.8% (-20.0%)
East Hemet CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	20% (11.3%)	20,679 (17%)	2.6% (2.0%)	49.4% (34.6%)	2.2% (0.9%)	1.0% (0.1%)	41.8% (-40.6%)
Perris city†	Riverside CA	Large suburb	20% (4.4%)	76,276 (255%)	9.6% (-2.7%)	76.0% (40.1%)	3.6% (0.6%)	0.2% (-0.5%)	9.2% (-38.6%)
Highland city†	San Bernardino CA	Large suburb	20% (4.3%)	54,859 (59%)	7.9% (-2.8%)	53.1% (30.3%)	9.0% (4.5%)	0.4% (-0.4%)	27.1% (-34.0%)
Yucca Valley town	San Bernardino CA	Small suburb	20% (4.1%)	21,543 (57%)	4.8% (3.4%)	19.1% (12.0%)	1.4% (0.2%)	0.6% (-0.3%)	69.2% (-20.1%)
Blythe city	Riverside CA	Small suburb	19% (-1.0%)	19,581 (132%)	11.5% (3.7%)	57.8% (11.4%)	2.4% (1.9%)	0.2% (-0.6%)	25.4% (-18.9%)
Bloomington CDP	San Bernardino CA	CDP	19% (3.4%)	21,783 (44%)	1.9% (-0.9%)	82.6% (43.1%)	1.3% (0.3%)	0.1% (-0.9%)	13.0% (-42.4%)
Wrightwood CDP	San Bernardino CA	CDP	19% (15.4%)	4,283 (29%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	19.8% (15.2%)	0.6% (-0.0%)	0.5% (-0.5%)	74.3% (-19.3%)
Home Gardens CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	19% (6.5%)	11,442 (47%)	2.9% (1.6%)	78.1% (20.3%)	4.7% (1.6%)	0.4% (-0.1%)	12.8% (-24.3%)
Phelan CDP	San Bernardino CA	CDP	19% (4.5%)	15,532 (172%)	1.7% (0.6%)	35.4% (21.8%)	4.8% (4.1%)	0.1% (-1.1%)	57.0% (-26.4%)
San Jacinto city	Riverside CA	Small suburb	18% (2.3%)	47,474 (193%)	6.2% (5.1%)	54.1% (20.4%)	3.9% (3.0%)	1.1% (-0.5%)	32.1% (-30.6%)
Anza CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	18% (4.0%)	3,151 (60%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	15.4% (-6.8%)	7.0% (6.2%)	2.6% (0.7%)	70.7% (-3.5%)
Apple Valley town†	San Bernardino CA	Large suburb	18% (7.0%)	72,359 (57%)	8.5% (4.8%)	36.3% (23.7%)	2.8% (0.5%)	0.2% (-0.7%)	49.4% (-31.1%)
Rialto city	San Bernardino CA	Large suburb	18% (5.5%)	102,873 (42%)	11.5% (-8.1%)	74.2% (42.7%)	2.4% (-0.9%)	0.2% (-0.5%)	10.3% (-34.5%)
Big Bear City CDP	San Bernardino CA	CDP	17% (3.0%)	13,312 (171%)	0.6% (0.5%)	20.3% (11.8%)	1.3% (0.6%)	0.5% (-0.5%)	75.0% (-14.7%)
Loma Linda city	San Bernardino CA	Small suburb	17% (6.8%)	24,078 (38%)	11.4% (5.3%)	24.7% (11.1%)	27.0% (6.6%)	0.1% (-0.4%)	33.5% (-25.8%)
Running Springs CDP	San Bernardino CA	CDP	17% (12.8%)	4,296 (2%)	3.1% (2.7%)	12.3% (6.2%)	2.0% (1.0%)	0.4% (-0.5%)	77.4% (-14.2%)
Cherry Valley CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	17% (8.6%)	7,755 (30%)	3.4% (2.9%)	20.4% (9.9%)	3.2% (2.6%)	3.8% (3.0%)	66.5% (-20.9%)
Indio city†	Riverside CA	Large suburb	17% (-3.6%)	88,291 (140%)	2.5% (-0.7%)	65.6% (-2.5%)	2.4% (1.4%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	28.3% (1.1%)
Palm Springs city	Riverside CA	Small suburb	17% (4.7%)	47,525 (18%)	3.5% (-0.8%)	27.8% (9.2%)	5.0% (1.8%)	0.7% (0.1%)	60.7% (-12.4%)
Homeland CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	17% (5.0%)	7,326 (121%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	62.2% (50.4%)	2.6% (1.9%)	0.1% (-0.4%)	33.6% (-53.2%)
Big Bear Lake city	San Bernardino CA	Small suburb	17% (4.4%)	5,229 (-2%)	1.0% (0.6%)	28.2% (20.4%)	1.4% (0.7%)	1.0% (-0.1%)	68.2% (-21.8%)
Montclair city	San Bernardino CA	Small suburb	17% (0.4%)	38,865 (37%)	2.9% (-6.2%)	70.3% (32.1%)	10.8% (4.6%)	0.2% (-0.4%)	13.5% (-32.1%)
Valle Vista CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	17% (8.8%)	16,879 (93%)	6.4% (6.1%)	36.0% (28.7%)	2.3% (1.0%)	0.7% (0.2%)	51.5% (-39.2%)
Idyllwild-Pine Cove CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	17% (13.0%)	2,459 (-14%)	4.7% (4.4%)	11.0% (6.5%)	2.8% (2.0%)	0.7% (0.3%)	80.7% (-13.2%)
Pinon Hills CDP	San Bernardino CA	CDP	16% (5.2%)	7,592 (327%)	0.0% (-1.6%)	28.3% (17.7%)	4.5% (0.8%)	0.4% (-0.1%)	65.5% (-18.0%)
Lake Elsinore city†	Riverside CA	Large suburb	16% (4.5%)	64,037 (250%)	5.5% (1.9%)	53.8% (27.8%)	5.0% (2.9%)	0.3% (-0.5%)	31.3% (-36.0%)
Moreno Valley city	Riverside CA	Large suburb	16% (7.5%)	205,034 (73%)	17.8% (4.6%)	58.0% (35.1%)	6.6% (0.5%)	0.2% (-0.4%)	15.5% (-41.6%)
Nuevo CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	16% (6.7%)	7,033 (134%)	0.7% (-0.5%)	57.5% (39.1%)	0.1% (-1.2%)	0.5% (-0.4%)	40.2% (-37.9%)
Colton city†	San Bernardino CA	Large suburb	16% (0.3%)	54,415 (35%)	6.9% (-1.5%)	69.3% (19.6%)	4.8% (0.9%)	0.4% (-0.2%)	17.5% (-19.7%)
Morongo Valley CDP	San Bernardino CA	CDP	15% (-8.0%)	3,262 (111%)	0.4% (0.3%)	13.9% (7.6%)	0.9% (0.1%)	0.6% (-0.5%)	81.9% (-10.0%)
Vista Santa Rosa CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	15% (-10.6%)	2,967 (41%)	0.0% (-0.7%)	86.7% (7.7%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	2.1% (1.7%)	11.0% (-8.0%)
Riverside city	Riverside CA	Largest city	15% (3.4%)	323,935 (43%)	5.7% (-1.3%)	53.3% (27.3%)	7.4% (2.5%)	0.3% (-0.3%)	30.3% (-30.9%)
Sky Valley CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	15% (3.1%)	2,430 (75%)	0.0% (-1.2%)	41.6% (22.5%)	1.1% (0.6%)	0.0% (-0.7%)	54.1% (-24.3%)
Jurupa Valley city	Riverside CA	Large suburb	15% (N/A)	103,784 (00%) (N/A)	3% (N/A)	71% (N/A)	3% (N/A)	0% (N/A)	21% (N/A)
Ontario city	San Bernardino CA	Other principal city	15% (1.3%)	173,580 (30%)	5.2% (-1.7%)	70.8% (29.1%)	6.1% (2.5%)	0.3% (-0.1%)	15.6% (-31.5%)
Crestline CDP	San Bernardino CA	CDP	14% (4.7%)	9,381 (9%)	2.3% (1.7%)	19.6% (11.7%)	1.0% (0.3%)	1.9% (1.3%)	72.1% (-17.7%)
Upland city	San Bernardino CA	Large suburb	14% (6.1%)	76,382 (21%)	5.3% (0.1%)	43.2% (25.7%)	8.8% (2.0%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	39.3% (-30.7%)
Fontana city	San Bernardino CA	Large suburb	14% (2.5%)	208,943 (139%)	8.1% (-0.2%)	69.3% (33.2%)	6.3% (2.1%)	0.1% (-0.5%)	13.8% (-36.5%)
Palm Desert city†	Riverside CA	Large suburb	13% (6.2%)	52,124 (124%)	2.3% (1.5%)	25.5% (11.8%)	5.2% (3.5%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	64.5% (-18.7%)
Lake Mathews CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	13% (1.2%)	6,848 (1%)	2.5% (-11.4%)	45.1% (23.9%)	5.0% (2.9%)	0.7% (0.2%)	44.5% (-17.7%)
El Cerrito CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	13% (10.0%)	5,471 (22%)	1.4% (0.7%)	53.4% (25.9%)	3.7% (1.8%)	0.6% (0.3%)	38.1% (-31.4%)

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Redlands city	San Bernardino CA	Large suburb	13% (4.4%)	71,012 (18%)	6.0% (2.4%)	32.5% (13.5%)	8.1% (3.9%)	0.2% (-0.3%)	50.0% (-22.5%)
Lake Riverside CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	12% (2.3%)	1,049 (48%)	0.0% (-1.1%)	14.5% (-1.1%)	0.0% (-0.6%)	0.0% (-1.4%)	83.5% (2.4%)
Bermuda Dunes CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	12% (9.5%)	6,817 (49%)	2.1% (1.0%)	34.2% (22.1%)	2.9% (0.4%)	1.7% (1.1%)	57.1% (-26.4%)
Yucaipa city [†]	San Bernardino CA	Large suburb	12% (4.7%)	53,264 (62%)	1.1% (0.6%)	33.8% (22.8%)	3.5% (2.6%)	0.3% (-0.4%)	59.7% (-27.1%)
Meadowbrook CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	12% (-8.1%)	3,033 (15%)	2.3% (-15.2%)	48.3% (17.8%)	4.5% (3.1%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	44.7% (-4.8%)
Rancho Mirage city	Riverside CA	Small suburb	12% (4.5%)	18,075 (85%)	2.2% (1.0%)	9.8% (2.9%)	5.1% (4.2%)	0.4% (0.1%)	81.0% (-9.5%)
Wildomar city	Riverside CA	Small suburb	11% (6.4%)	36,162 (247%)	4.4% (3.6%)	41.2% (28.6%)	5.1% (3.5%)	0.3% (-0.3%)	46.0% (-38.2%)
Thousand Palms CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	11% (3.4%)	7,814 (90%)	2.7% (2.1%)	57.4% (26.7%)	1.0% (0.3%)	0.4% (-0.2%)	38.5% (-28.9%)
Calimesa city	Riverside CA	Small suburb	11% (3.6%)	8,651 (86%)	1.2% (1.1%)	29.3% (18.8%)	1.5% (0.4%)	0.1% (-0.6%)	66.3% (-21.3%)
La Quinta city	Riverside CA	Small suburb	11% (4.2%)	40,704 (263%)	1.7% (0.0%)	34.1% (7.8%)	3.7% (2.4%)	0.1% (-0.8%)	58.0% (-11.7%)
Corona city	Riverside CA	Large suburb	10% (2.2%)	165,355 (117%)	5.7% (3.2%)	43.9% (13.6%)	11.4% (4.6%)	0.1% (-0.4%)	36.0% (-23.7%)
Beaumont city	Riverside CA	Small suburb	10% (-12.8%)	45,403 (369%)	7.3% (4.9%)	43.2% (19.3%)	8.2% (6.3%)	0.3% (-1.1%)	38.5% (-31.7%)
March ARB CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	10% (3.4%)	1,150 (-79%)	4.3% (-15.7%)	18.4% (8.8%)	6.2% (-0.2%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	70.5% (7.4%)
Menifee city	Riverside CA	Large suburb	10% (3.4%)	88,515 (143%)	6.0% (4.9%)	35.9% (26.0%)	5.8% (4.6%)	0.5% (-0.0%)	48.7% (-38.6%)
Oak Hills CDP	San Bernardino CA	CDP	9% (-1.8%)	9,700 (118%)	3.4% (1.5%)	37.1% (21.3%)	6.3% (4.9%)	0.3% (-0.4%)	51.5% (-28.6%)
Chino city	San Bernardino CA	Large suburb	9% (2.5%)	87,735 (47%)	6.1% (-1.5%)	52.0% (15.8%)	13.5% (10.3%)	0.3% (-0.0%)	24.5% (-28.0%)
Grand Terrace city	San Bernardino CA	Small suburb	9% (5.2%)	12,482 (14%)	4.4% (0.8%)	50.3% (32.1%)	6.3% (0.8%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	36.1% (-35.8%)
Silver Lakes CDP	San Bernardino CA	CDP	9% (-8.2%)	5,966 (124%)	7.9% (7.5%)	17.1% (14.1%)	3.3% (2.7%)	0.0% (-4.3%)	67.8% (-23.9%)
Murrieta city [†]	Riverside CA	Large suburb	8% (2.8%)	111,427 (6744%)	5.0% (4.4%)	29.7% (12.5%)	9.5% (9.2%)	0.4% (-1.3%)	49.8% (-30.3%)
Desert Palms CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	8% (0.1%)	6,947 (72%)	3.7% (0.7%)	3.3% (-22.2%)	0.7% (-1.4%)	0.0% (-0.6%)	90.3% (21.8%)
Rancho Cucamonga city	San Bernardino CA	Large suburb	8% (2.5%)	175,679 (73%)	8.9% (3.2%)	37.9% (17.9%)	12.8% (7.6%)	0.4% (-0.0%)	36.8% (-31.7%)
Mentone CDP	San Bernardino CA	CDP	8% (-0.1%)	9,847 (74%)	2.6% (-0.1%)	37.4% (18.9%)	7.5% (5.2%)	0.1% (-0.6%)	48.7% (-27.2%)
Woodcrest CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	7% (3.3%)	17,310 (122%)	7.2% (3.8%)	43.9% (30.5%)	4.6% (1.7%)	0.1% (-0.7%)	42.7% (-36.5%)
Chino Hills city [†]	San Bernardino CA	Large suburb	7% (3.4%)	79,298 (187%)	4.0% (-0.8%)	29.1% (12.5%)	33.8% (20.6%)	0.3% (-0.2%)	29.6% (-35.1%)
French Valley CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	7% (1.2%)	33,818 (1492%)	7.8% (6.9%)	28.0% (14.0%)	12.4% (10.2%)	0.5% (-0.1%)	44.4% (-37.8%)
Indian Wells city	Riverside CA	Small suburb	7% (3.1%)	5,317 (101%)	1.1% (0.8%)	5.3% (3.3%)	1.7% (0.4%)	0.0% (0.0%)	90.5% (-5.8%)
Temecula city [†]	Riverside CA	Large suburb	7% (1.9%)	112,230 (314%)	4.5% (3.0%)	29.6% (15.0%)	8.8% (6.2%)	0.4% (-0.1%)	52.7% (-28.1%)
Norco city	Riverside CA	Small suburb	7% (2.7%)	26,569 (14%)	4.0% (-3.6%)	31.2% (11.6%)	4.0% (2.7%)	0.3% (-0.2%)	57.8% (-13.0%)
Eastvale city	Riverside CA	Large suburb	6% (-0.3%)	61,337 (1643%)	8.0% (7.0%)	40.5% (12.1%)	25.9% (25.0%)	0.3% (0.3%)	20.1% (-49.4%)
Temescal Valley CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	6% (N/A)	2670900% (N/A)	8% (N/A)	33% (N/A)	10% (N/A)	0% (N/A)	45% (N/A)
Canyon Lake city	Riverside CA	Small suburb	5% (1.6%)	11,106 (40%)	0.7% (-0.3%)	12.3% (5.9%)	3.7% (2.4%)	0.2% (-0.4%)	80.2% (-10.4%)
Spring Valley Lake CDP	San Bernardino CA	CDP	5% (-0.4%)	7,744 (54%)	5.9% (2.4%)	18.0% (-42.7%)	3.0% (-14.2%)	0.3% (0.2%)	72.8% (54.6%)
San Antonio Heights CDP	San Bernardino CA	CDP	5% (2.7%)	3,034 (3%)	0.0% (-1.3%)	25.2% (18.2%)	16.0% (10.6%)	0.7% (0.1%)	55.1% (-30.4%)
El Sobrante CDP (Riverside County)	Riverside CA	CDP	5% (-4.0%)	13,966 (46%)	5.3% (3.1%)	24.0% (-16.1%)	16.6% (11.0%)	0.5% (0.0%)	52.0% (0.4%)
Fort Irwin CDP	San Bernardino CA	CDP	4% (-4.0%)	9,086 (20%)	18.7% (2.6%)	15.6% (3.5%)	9.3% (5.9%)	0.3% (-0.7%)	49.0% (-18.2%)
Coronita CDP	Riverside CA	CDP	3% (-0.9%)	3,138 (25%)	0.6% (-1.5%)	56.4% (37.5%)	2.6% (-7.0%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	39.6% (-29.1%)
	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario; CA	Metro. Area	16% (3.8%)	4,518,699 (75%)	6.9% (0.0%)	50.5% (0.0%)	6.8% (0.0%)	0.4% (0.0%)	32.7% (0.0%)

** = poverty rate 8%+ above metro in 2014-2018

* = poverty rate 5%+ above metro in 2014-2018

† = population grew from under 50,000 to over 50,000 between 1990 and 2014-2018

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

The increase in the proportion of the Riverside metro area's population experiencing poverty who live in large suburbs has potentially positive implications for governance. For example, large and newly large suburbs have direct access to federal community development block grant (CDBG) funding. They should, in theory, also have a larger tax base and larger staff capacity than small suburbs. However, rapid population growth and large increases in the poverty rate in some places may mean that they are still catching up in terms of public-sector and other community development capacity and may not have the revenue to meet increased need.

The large number of incorporated and unincorporated places in the Riverside region points to the potential usefulness of governance and collaboration efforts that span multiple cities and counties for reducing barriers to economic participation for low-income communities. The Inland Empire has dozens of incorporated and unincorporated places, comparable to the Los Angeles or San Francisco regions. Partly due to its size, the Riverside metro area has more individual incorporated and unincorporated places with poverty rates that exceed the metro area poverty rate than any other large region in the western United States.

The Riverside metro area experienced population growth of 75% between 1990 and 2014–18. The region's poverty rate was 16% in 2014–18, an increase of about

four percentage points since 1990. Large suburbs were home to the largest share (50%) of people experiencing poverty in 2014–18, although many small suburbs and census-designated places (CDPs) had poverty rates that were significantly elevated (five-plus points higher), compared with the metro area.

Unlike some other metro areas, the Riverside region's other principal city of **San Bernardino** had a poverty rate that was significantly elevated, compared with the metro area. San Bernardino had a poverty rate of 27% in 2014–18, 11 points higher than the metro area. San Bernardino's poverty rate increased by about five percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, one point more than the metro area. San Bernardino's poverty rate was also significantly elevated in 1990. San Bernardino's population increased about 13% between 1990 and 2014–18. San Bernardino's roughly 13% Black population was nearly double the region's Black population (about 7%) in 2014–18. San Bernardino's 65% Hispanic population exceeded the region's Hispanic population by 14 percentage points.

Several large suburbs in the Riverside region had significantly elevated poverty rates, compared with the metro area, in 2014–18. **Victorville** is a large suburb of 121,861 people whose population tripled (200% growth) between 1990 and 2014–18. Victorville's population crossed the 50,000 threshold between 1990 and 2014–18, pushing it into the large-suburb category and making it directly eligible for federal CDBG funding. Victorville's poverty rate in 2014–18 was 22%, which was about six percentage points above the metro area poverty rate. Its poverty rate increased by about seven percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, three points more than the metro area. Victorville's poverty rate was not significantly elevated in 1990, compared with the metro area poverty rate. Victorville's population was about 16% Black in 2014–18, over double the metro area Black population.

Hemet is a large suburb with a population of 84,069. Its population more than doubled (133% growth) between 1990 and 2014–18. Hemet became a large suburb during this time, making it directly eligible for federal CDBG funding. Hemet had a 21% poverty rate in 2014–18, which was about five percentage points above the metro area poverty rate. Its poverty rate increased by about eight percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, twice the increase in the metro area poverty rate. Hemet's poverty rate was not significantly elevated, compared with the metro area poverty rate, in 1990. Hemet's White population (about 42%) is nine percentage points higher than the metro area White population.

Hesperia, population 93,609, is a large suburb whose population increased by 86% between 1990 and 2014–18. Hesperia's poverty rate was 21% in 2014–18, about five percentage points above the metro area poverty rate. Its poverty rate increased by about nine percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, five points more than the metro area. Hesperia's poverty rate was not significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 1990.

Cathedral City is a large suburb with a population of 54,037 in 2014–18.

Cathedral City's population increased 80% between 1990 and 2014–18, pushing it over the 50,000 mark into the large-suburb category. Cathedral City's poverty rate was 21% in 2014–18, about five percentage points above the metro area. Its poverty rate increased about seven percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, three points more than the increase in the metro area poverty rate. Cathedral City did not have a significantly elevated poverty rate in 1990. Cathedral City's population was about 60% Hispanic in 2014–18, nine percentage points higher than the region's Hispanic population.

Although unincorporated population centers or CDPs made up a relatively small share of the Riverside region's population experiencing poverty, several had significantly elevated poverty rates, compared with the metro area.

Muscoy is a CDP that had a population of 13,726 in 2014–18, an increase of 82% since 1990. Muscoy had a 38% poverty rate in 2014–18, which was about 22 percentage points higher than the region. Its poverty rate increased by about 13 percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, nine points more than the metro area. Muscoy's poverty rate was also elevated in 1990. Muscoy's population was about 89% Hispanic in 2014–18, exceeding the metro area's roughly 51% Hispanic population.

Mead Valley is a CDP with a population of 19,925 in 2014–18, which quadrupled since 1990 (322% increase). Mead Valley's poverty rate was 23% in 2014–18, about seven percentage points higher than the metro area's roughly 16% poverty rate. Its poverty rate increased by seven percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, three points more than the metro area. Mead Valley's poverty rate was not significantly elevated, compared with the region's poverty rate, in 1990. Mead Valley's roughly 76% Hispanic population was 38 percentage points higher than the region's Hispanic population.

Lakeland Village is a CDP of 13,170 people whose population more than doubled (155% increase) between 1990 and 2014–18. Lakeland Village's roughly 21% poverty rate is just under five percentage points higher than the metro area poverty rate. Its poverty rate increased four percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18.

Although small suburbs made up a relatively small share of the Riverside region's population experiencing poverty, several small suburbs had significantly elevated poverty rates, compared with the metro area, in 2014–18.

Barstow is a small incorporated suburb with a population of 23,812 in 2014–18, an increase of 11% since 1990. Barstow's poverty rate was 36% in 2014–18, which was about 20 percentage points higher than the metro area. Its poverty rate increased by about 22 percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, 18 points more than the increase in the metro area poverty rate. Barstow's poverty rate was not significantly elevated, compared with the metro area poverty rate, in 1990. Barstow's population was about 17% Black in 2014–18, more than double the region's Black population.

Desert Hot Springs is a small suburb with a population of 28,430 in 2014–18

whose population more than doubled (144% increase) since 1990. Desert Hot Springs' poverty rate was 33% in 2014–18, about 17 percentage points higher than the metro area. Its poverty rate increased about 12 percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, eight points more than the metro area. Desert Hot Springs' poverty rate was also significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 1990.

Adelanto is a small suburb with a population of 33,416 in 2014–18. Adelanto's population nearly quadrupled (292% increase) since 1990. Adelanto's poverty rate was 32% in 2014–18, roughly double the metro area poverty rate. Its poverty rate increased by about five percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. Adelanto's poverty rate was also significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 1990.

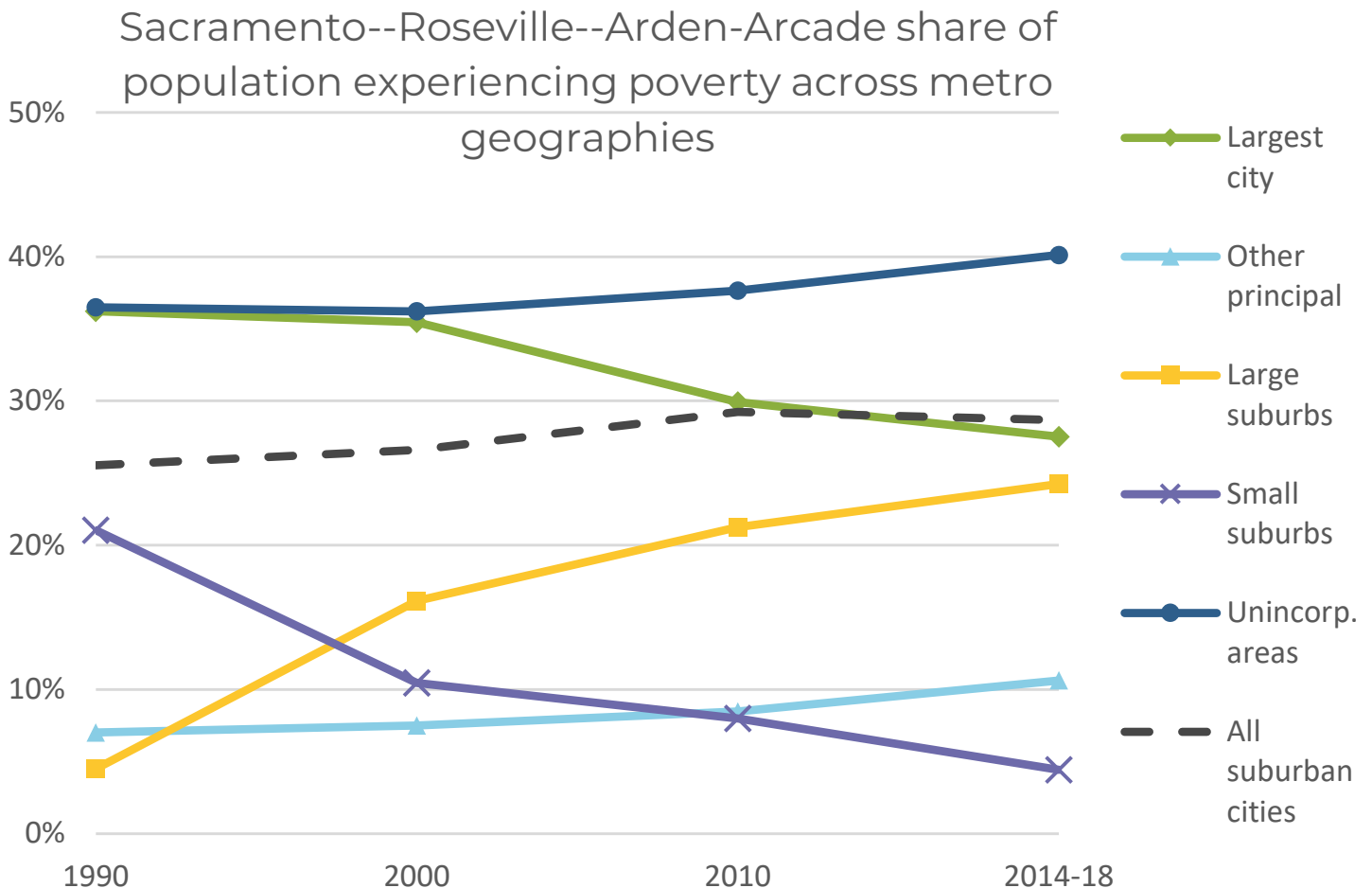
Coachella is a small suburb with a population of 44,849 in 2014–18, more than double its 1990 population (165% increase). Coachella's poverty rate was 23% in 2014–18, which was similar to its 1990 poverty rate (about a one-percentage-point decrease) and about seven percentage points higher than the metro area poverty rate in 2014–18. Coachella's population was about 98% Hispanic in 2014–18, 47 percentage points higher than the region's Hispanic population. Coachella's poverty rate was also significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 1990.

Banning is a small suburb with a population of 30,942 in 2014–18, a 50% increase since 1990. Banning's poverty rate was 22% in 2014–18, which was about six percentage points higher than the metro area. Its poverty rate increased by about six percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, two points more than the metro area. Banning's poverty rate was not significantly elevated, compared with the metro area poverty rate, in 1990.

Sacramento

Figure 3.8.1.

The largest, and increasing, share of the Sacramento–Roseville–Arden-Arcade, California, metro area’s population experiencing poverty lived in unincorporated areas in 2014–18.



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

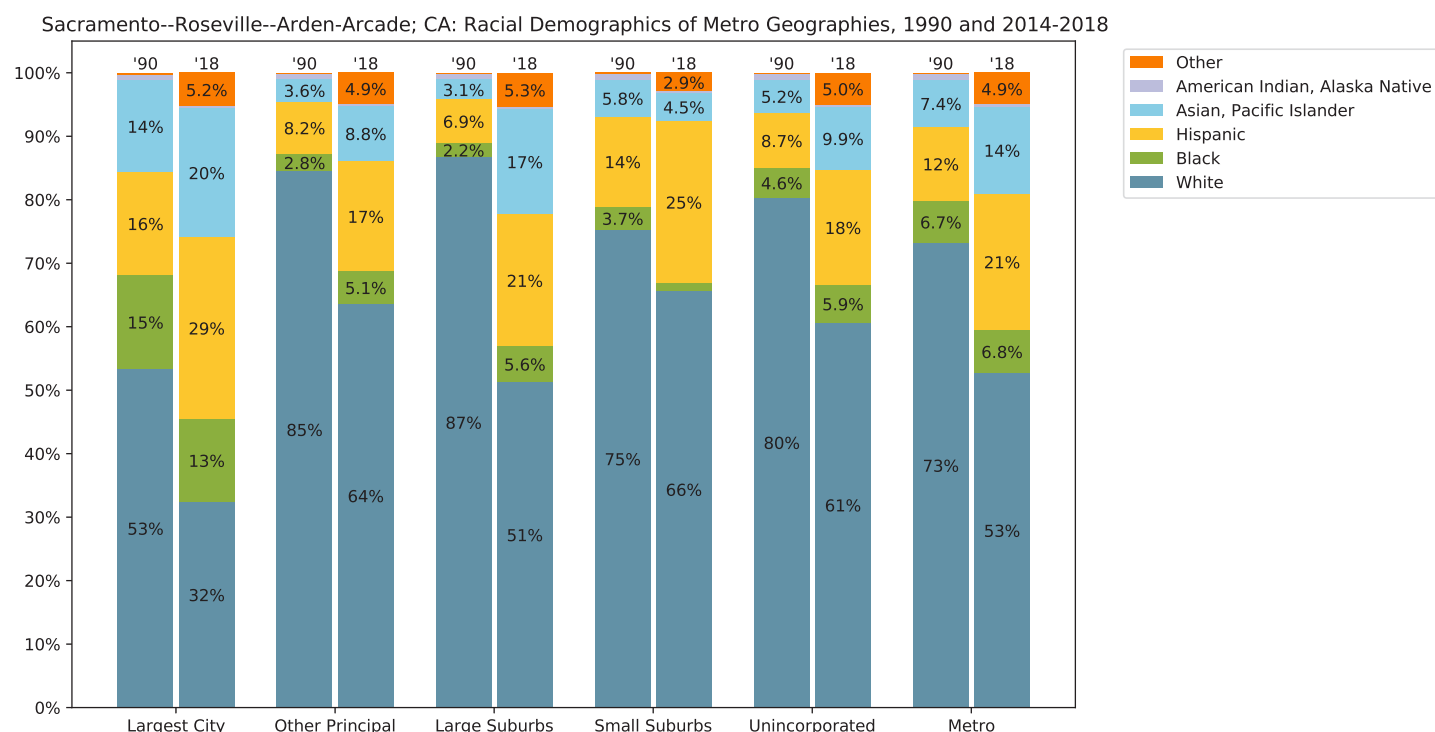
Note: Although the census lists the Arden-Arcade CDP as a principal population center due to its size, it is unincorporated, and our analysis includes it with unincorporated areas.

In the Sacramento–Roseville–Arden-Arcade, California, metro area, unincorporated areas increased as a share of the region’s population experiencing poverty between 1990 and 2014–18. In 2014–18, unincorporated areas were home to 40% of the Sacramento metro area’s population experiencing poverty, an increase of about four percentage points since 1990. The largest city in the region, the city of Sacramento, was home to the second-largest share (28%) of people experiencing poverty in the region in 2014–18, a decrease of about eight percentage points since 1990. Like the largest metro areas in the Pacific West, the Sacramento region saw an increase in the share of people experiencing pov-

erty living in large suburbs, but unlike those regions, a greater share of people experiencing poverty lived in unincorporated areas. In the Sacramento region, 24% of people experiencing poverty lived in large suburbs in 2014–18.

Figure 3.8.2.

Change in Racial Composition of Sacramento–Roseville–Arden-Arcade, California, Metro Geographies



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

In unincorporated areas of the Sacramento region, where the largest and an increasing share of people experiencing poverty lived, the change in racial demographics largely mirrored the metro area between 1990 and 2014–18. The Asian or Pacific Islander population, the Black population, and the Hispanic population grew about one percentage point less, respectively, as a share of the unincorporated population than their growth as a share of the metro area population. The White population’s decrease in share of unincorporated areas was roughly the same (less than a one-percentage-point difference) as its decrease in share of the metro area population.

How disproportionately high or low the populations of different racial/ethnic groups were in unincorporated areas, compared with the Sacramento metro area, did not change greatly between 1990 and 2014–18. The Asian or Pacific Islander population of unincorporated areas was about two percentage points lower than the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population in 1990 and about four points lower than the metro area in 2014–18. The Hispanic share

of unincorporated areas was about three points lower than the metro area Hispanic population in 1990 and about four points lower in 2014–18. The Black population of unincorporated areas was about three points lower than the metro area Black population in 1990 but was within one percentage point of the metro area in 2014–18. The White population of unincorporated areas was about seven points higher than the metro area White population in 1990 and about eight points higher in 2014–18.

In the city of Sacramento, which was home to the second-largest share of the region's population experiencing poverty in 2014–18, changes in different racial/ethnic groups' share of the population between 1990 and 2014–18 largely mirrored the region. The changes in Sacramento's Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, Hispanic, and White populations were all within about two percentage points of their respective changes in the metro area population between 1990 and 2014–18.

The representation of different racial/ethnic groups in the city of Sacramento, compared with the metro area, was similar in 1990 and 2014–18. The Asian or Pacific Islander population was overrepresented by about seven percentage points in Sacramento, compared with the metro area, in both 1990 and 2014–18. The Hispanic population was overrepresented by about five percentage points in Sacramento, compared with the metro area, in 1990 and by about seven points in 2014–18. The Black population was overrepresented by about eight percentage points in Sacramento, compared with the metro area, in 1990 and by about six points in 2014–18. The White population was underrepresented in the city of Sacramento by about 20 percentage points, compared with the metro area, in both 1990 and 2014–18.

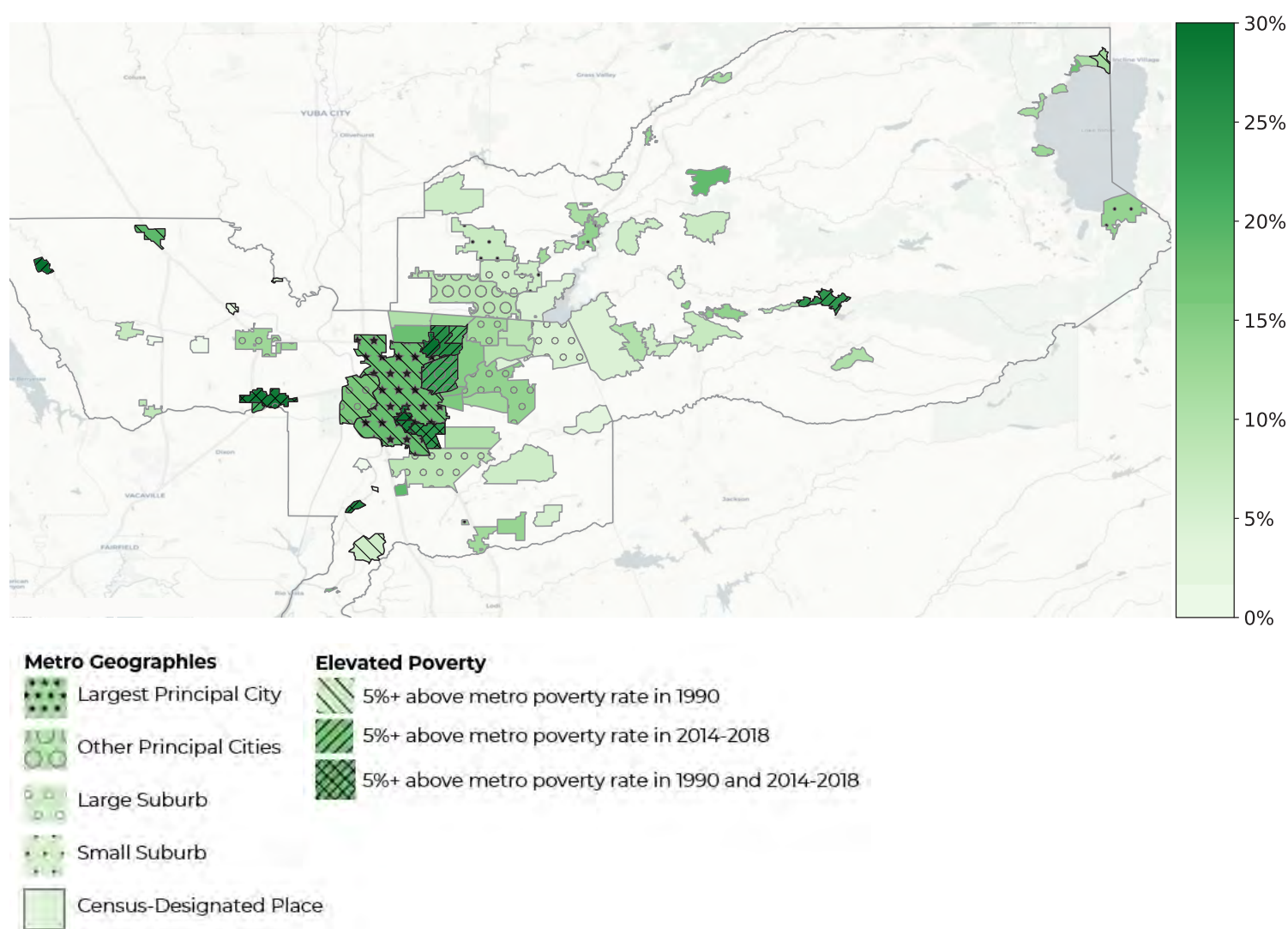
In large suburbs in the Sacramento region, which saw the most growth as a proportion of the region's population experiencing poverty, changes in different racial/ethnic groups as a share of the population diverged from the metro area. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, and Hispanic populations grew more in large suburbs than in the metro area, and the White population decreased as a share of large suburbs' population more than in the metro area. The Asian or Pacific Islander population of large suburbs grew eight percentage points more than the Sacramento region's Asian or Pacific Islander population between 1990 and 2014–18. The growth in the Hispanic population of large suburbs was within one percentage point of the growth in the metro area Hispanic population. The Black population grew about three percentage points more in large suburbs than in the metro area, where growth in the Black population was less than one percentage point. The White population of large suburbs decreased by about 15 percentage points more than in the metro area.

Sacramento's large suburbs saw some changes in how over- or underrepresented different racial/ethnic groups were, compared with the metro area. In 1990, the Asian or Pacific Islander population of large suburbs was about four percentage points lower than the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population; in 2014–18, the Asian or Pacific Islander population of large

suburbs was three points higher than the metro area. In 1990, the Hispanic population of large suburbs was about five points lower than the metro area Hispanic population, compared with about one point lower in 2014–18. The Black population of Sacramento’s large suburbs was about four percentage points lower than the metro area Black population in 1990, compared with one point lower in 2014–18. The White population of large suburbs was about 14 percentage points higher than the metro area White population 1990, compared with one percentage point lower than the metro area White population in 2014–18.

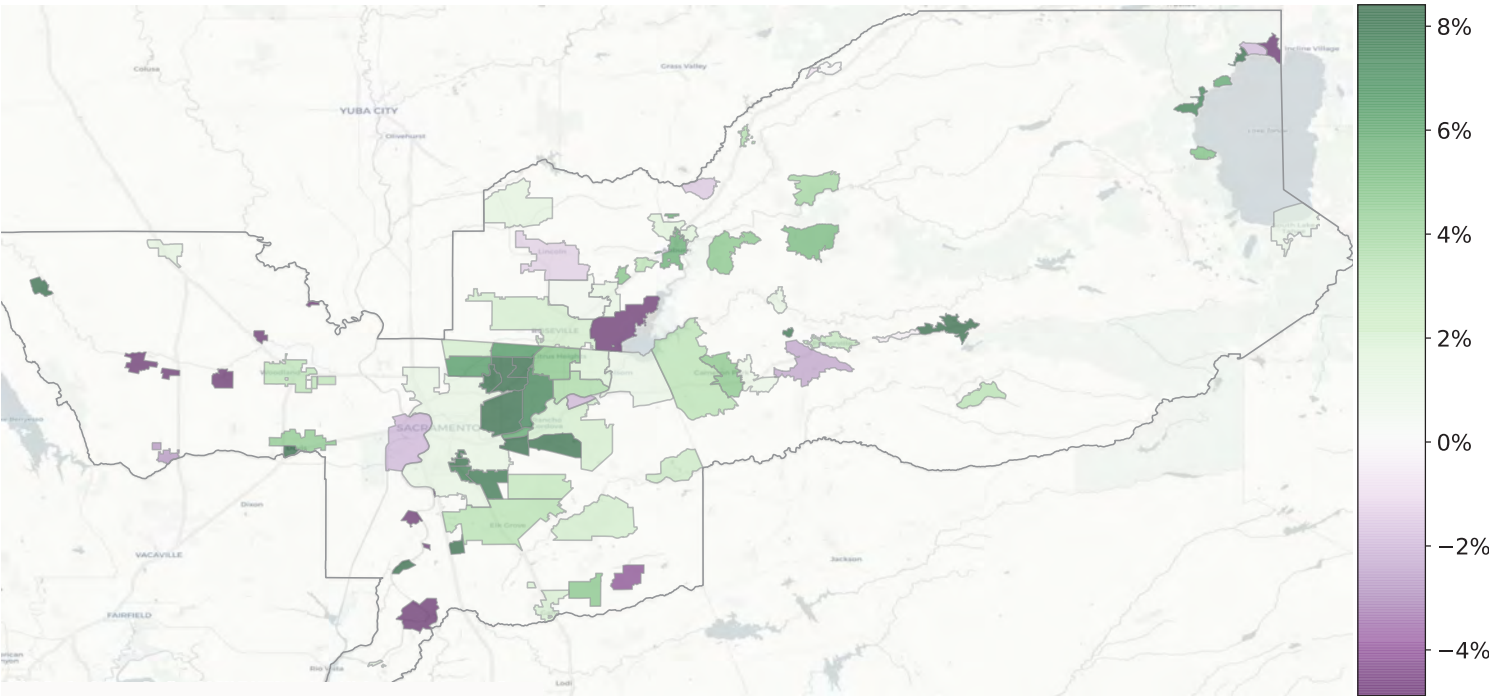
Map 3.8.1.

Poverty Rates of Places by Metro Geography in Sacramento–Roseville–Arden-Arcade, California, Metro Area, 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Map 3.8.2.
Change in Poverty Rate in Cities and Unincorporated Places in Sacramento–Roseville–Arden-Arcade, California, Metro Area from 1990 to 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Table 3.8.1.*Place and Metro Area Demographics for the Sacramento-Roseville-Arden-Arcade, California, Metro Area*

Places by Poverty Rate (populations over 1,000)

Place Name	County	Place type 2014-18	Pov. rate 2014-18 (change since 1990)	Pop. 2014-18 (% change since 1990)	% Black (change)	% Hispanic (change)	% Asian or Pacific Islander (change)	% American Indian or Alaska Native (change)	% White (change)
Lemon Hill CDP**	Sacramento CA	CDP	38% (20.3%)	14,096 (17%)	12.9% (0.4%)	40.7% (14.9%)	18.2% (12.1%)	0.2% (-1.2%)	17.1% (-37.0%)
Fruitridge Pocket CDP**	Sacramento CA	CDP	36% (21.9%)	6,215 (45%)	18.9% (11.7%)	37.8% (13.3%)	24.9% (20.4%)	0.0% (-0.6%)	13.9% (-49.4%)
Davis city**†	Yolo CA	Large suburb	29% (4.6%)	67,988 (47%)	2.2% (-0.6%)	13.9% (6.5%)	22.2% (9.3%)	0.2% (-0.4%)	55.7% (-20.4%)
Parkway CDP**	Sacramento CA	CDP	28% (7.7%)	15,885 (22%)	18.7% (8.6%)	41.5% (20.0%)	17.7% (9.0%)	0.4% (-0.6%)	14.5% (-44.1%)
North Highlands CDP**	Sacramento CA	CDP	26% (10.6%)	48,968 (16%)	13.2% (3.5%)	25.0% (15.7%)	7.9% (1.6%)	0.4% (-0.9%)	48.5% (-24.7%)
Florin CDP**	Sacramento CA	CDP	25% (8.0%)	49,132 (102%)	11.8% (-0.8%)	28.7% (15.0%)	34.8% (19.6%)	0.7% (-0.3%)	18.4% (-38.8%)
Pollock Pines CDP**	El Dorado CA	CDP	24% (16.0%)	6,905 (61%)	0.1% (-0.1%)	10.3% (7.1%)	1.2% (0.4%)	2.0% (0.9%)	84.4% (-10.3%)
Arden-Arcade CDP**	Sacramento CA	Other principal city	22% (12.5%)	100,548 (9%)	9.6% (5.9%)	20.2% (13.3%)	6.8% (3.0%)	0.3% (-0.5%)	57.2% (-27.4%)
University of California-Davis CDP*	Yolo CA	CDP	21% (11.9%)	7,379 (50%)	1.9% (-2.5%)	17.8% (6.5%)	45.6% (18.2%)	0.1% (-0.6%)	28.6% (-27.4%)
Foothill Farms CDP*	Sacramento CA	CDP	20% (9.9%)	33,749 (97%)	10.1% (1.1%)	22.9% (14.1%)	6.2% (2.6%)	0.5% (-0.6%)	53.2% (-24.3%)
Dunnigan CDP	Yolo CA	CDP	19% (1.3%)	1,278 (19%)	7.0% (0.9%)	52.4% (14.5%)	0.0% (-1.6%)	0.0% (-1.5%)	39.7% (-12.8%)
Foresthill CDP	Placer CA	CDP	19% (3.9%)	1,546 (10%)	0.0% (-1.3%)	23.9% (18.8%)	0.0% (-0.6%)	0.0% (-2.6%)	76.1% (-14.1%)
Sacramento city	Sacramento CA	Largest city	18% (1.1%)	495,011 (34%)	13.0% (-1.7%)	28.7% (12.4%)	20.3% (5.9%)	0.3% (-0.6%)	32.5% (-20.9%)
Rio Linda CDP	Sacramento CA	CDP	18% (6.5%)	15,460 (63%)	1.9% (0.5%)	20.9% (13.6%)	8.1% (5.9%)	0.3% (-1.8%)	65.9% (-20.9%)
La Riviera CDP	Sacramento CA	CDP	16% (6.0%)	10,851 (-1%)	9.7% (3.4%)	24.6% (16.1%)	9.6% (0.9%)	0.3% (-0.5%)	50.9% (-24.6%)
West Sacramento city†	Yolo CA	Large suburb	16% (-2.0%)	52,826 (83%)	4.5% (2.3%)	31.0% (6.6%)	10.7% (2.2%)	0.4% (-1.1%)	46.5% (-16.6%)
Rosemont CDP	Sacramento CA	CDP	16% (8.7%)	23,617 (3%)	10.7% (2.7%)	22.4% (12.6%)	12.2% (1.2%)	0.3% (-0.7%)	47.6% (-22.4%)
Carmichael CDP†	Sacramento CA	CDP	15% (7.5%)	64,785 (33%)	4.4% (2.3%)	13.2% (8.1%)	5.1% (2.0%)	0.3% (-0.5%)	70.6% (-18.4%)
Placerville city	El Dorado CA	Small suburb	14% (2.8%)	10,860 (30%)	0.7% (0.5%)	19.1% (12.5%)	0.6% (-0.1%)	0.6% (-0.9%)	77.7% (-13.2%)
Auburn city	Placer CA	Small suburb	14% (5.7%)	13,946 (32%)	0.2% (-0.3%)	10.3% (6.0%)	2.0% (0.5%)	0.1% (-0.8%)	83.8% (-9.0%)
Rancho Cordova city†	Sacramento CA	Large suburb	14% (2.2%)	72,056 (48%)	8.8% (-1.0%)	21.6% (13.8%)	13.8% (6.8%)	0.3% (-0.7%)	49.1% (-25.2%)
Colfax city	Placer CA	Small suburb	14% (3.5%)	2,029 (55%)	3.3% (2.8%)	9.4% (3.2%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	1.6% (-0.1%)	81.2% (-10.1%)
South Lake Tahoe city	El Dorado CA	Small suburb	13% (0.9%)	21,814 (1%)	1.3% (0.4%)	27.4% (8.9%)	6.0% (0.0%)	0.3% (-0.6%)	63.4% (-10.1%)
Herald CDP	Sacramento CA	CDP	13% (4.8%)	1,058 (-4%)	5.2% (4.1%)	26.2% (16.9%)	4.0% (1.7%)	0.3% (0.2%)	61.4% (-24.5%)
Woodland city†	Yolo CA	Large suburb	13% (3.2%)	59,044 (48%)	1.5% (0.4%)	48.6% (22.5%)	8.1% (5.3%)	0.3% (-0.7%)	39.2% (-29.4%)
Antelope CDP	Sacramento CA	CDP	12% (6.6%)	47,326 (215%)	8.1% (-2.2%)	15.9% (8.3%)	12.1% (2.1%)	0.1% (-0.6%)	59.1% (-12.0%)
Mather CDP	Sacramento CA	CDP	12% (8.2%)	4,408 (-18%)	7.5% (-8.6%)	15.1% (7.5%)	16.6% (10.0%)	2.5% (1.7%)	53.1% (-15.8%)
Galt city	Sacramento CA	Small suburb	12% (2.0%)	25,675 (189%)	1.4% (0.9%)	43.4% (18.8%)	4.8% (2.7%)	0.0% (-0.9%)	46.6% (-25.1%)
Citrus Heights city	Sacramento CA	Large suburb	12% (4.8%)	87,061 (-19%)	3.6% (1.5%)	18.9% (12.1%)	3.7% (0.6%)	0.3% (-0.6%)	69.6% (-17.1%)
Kings Beach CDP	Placer CA	CDP	12% (-8.8%)	2,833 (1%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	30.3% (-2.7%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	67.4% (2.2%)
Sunnyside-Tahoe City CDP	Placer CA	CDP	12% (7.6%)	1,222 (-26%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	6.9% (2.2%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	1.3% (0.8%)	89.4% (-4.7%)
North Auburn CDP	Placer CA	CDP	11% (1.7%)	13,707 (33%)	0.3% (-0.2%)	15.7% (10.7%)	3.0% (1.6%)	0.3% (-0.9%)	77.2% (-14.5%)
Tahoe Vista CDP	Placer CA	CDP	11% (-1.9%)	1,288 (13%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	26.5% (20.3%)	0.0% (-0.7%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	73.5% (-18.9%)
Grizzly Flats CDP	El Dorado CA	CDP	10% (3.4%)	1,087 (0%)	0.0% (-4.8%)	16.7% (-1.4%)	0.0% (-2.4%)	2.8% (2.0%)	74.1% (0.1%)
Elverta CDP	Sacramento CA	CDP	10% (2.3%)	5,821 (3%)	1.7% (-1.7%)	14.3% (5.9%)	7.0% (4.3%)	2.0% (0.1%)	73.7% (-9.8%)
Cameron Park CDP	El Dorado CA	CDP	10% (4.7%)	19,902 (67%)	0.9% (0.5%)	16.9% (11.7%)	3.2% (1.7%)	0.2% (-0.3%)	74.7% (-17.7%)
Vineyard CDP	Sacramento CA	CDP	10% (3.0%)	28,315 (458%)	8.8% (1.0%)	19.0% (9.2%)	32.6% (22.9%)	0.3% (-0.9%)	32.2% (-39.2%)
Fair Oaks CDP	Sacramento CA	CDP	10% (3.8%)	31,002 (15%)	2.4% (1.1%)	11.8% (7.0%)	4.4% (1.3%)	0.1% (-0.6%)	75.2% (-14.7%)
Roseville city†	Placer CA	Other principal city	9% (2.2%)	133,049 (198%)	1.7% (0.9%)	15.2% (4.4%)	10.3% (7.1%)	0.2% (-0.6%)	68.5% (-15.8%)
Orangevale CDP	Sacramento CA	CDP	9% (1.8%)	34,757 (32%)	1.3% (0.5%)	12.2% (6.6%)	3.0% (1.1%)	0.5% (-0.5%)	77.7% (-12.8%)
Elk Grove city†	Sacramento CA	Large suburb	9% (3.4%)	168,503 (864%)	10.9% (8.8%)	18.0% (8.4%)	29.6% (25.6%)	0.4% (-0.4%)	34.8% (-48.7%)
Camino CDP	El Dorado CA	CDP	9% (-0.4%)	1,799 (7%)	0.0% (-45.8%)	7.4% (-0.6%)	3.4% (-22.9%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	85.3% (65.7%)
Winters city	Yolo CA	Small suburb	8% (-2.7%)	7,132 (54%)	0.6% (0.3%)	48.3% (8.0%)	0.6% (-0.7%)	0.5% (-0.1%)	49.4% (-8.0%)
Newcastle CDP	Placer CA	CDP	8% (3.2%)	1,167 (23%)	0.3% (0.0%)	8.1% (3.6%)	2.2% (0.0%)	0.8% (-0.6%)	80.5% (-11.0%)
Esparto CDP	Yolo CA	CDP	8% (-7.0%)	3,783 (154%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	53.2% (23.7%)	10.4% (9.9%)	0.0% (-1.2%)	34.8% (-33.4%)
Diamond Springs CDP	El Dorado CA	CDP	8% (-2.4%)	11,989 (317%)	0.1% (0.0%)	8.4% (1.2%)	1.7% (1.3%)	0.3% (-0.8%)	84.9% (-6.2%)
Lincoln city	Placer CA	Small suburb	7% (-1.3%)	46,939 (548%)	1.8% (1.6%)	20.5% (-4.3%)	6.5% (5.6%)	0.1% (-0.8%)	68.2% (-5.0%)
Georgetown CDP	El Dorado CA	CDP	7% (5.3%)	2,668 (266%)	0.3% (-2.3%)	23.6% (17.1%)	0.5% (-4.8%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	74.1% (-11.1%)
Shingle Springs CDP	El Dorado CA	CDP	7% (1.0%)	3,865 (89%)	0.8% (0.5%)	7.7% (2.7%)	2.1% (1.3%)	0.0% (-2.0%)	89.1% (-2.8%)
Auburn Lake Trails CDP	El Dorado CA	CDP	7% (4.7%)	3,499 (-23%)	0.0% (-2.6%)	1.3% (-5.1%)	0.5% (-4.9%)	0.4% (0.1%)	94.7% (9.6%)
Wilton CDP	Sacramento CA	CDP	6% (2.2%)	5,307 (38%)	2.5% (1.5%)	24.0% (17.2%)	6.4% (3.9%)	0.4% (-1.2%)	64.0% (-24.3%)
Sheridan CDP	Placer CA	CDP	6% (1.4%)	1,250 (86%)	0.0% (-1.2%)	23.6% (10.6%)	4.4% (1.3%)	0.0% (-1.1%)	66.5% (-15.0%)
Walnut Grove CDP	Sacramento CA	CDP	6% (-10.6%)	1,300 (0%)	0.7% (0.2%)	46.3% (13.0%)	4.7% (-4.5%)	0.0% (-1.2%)	46.6% (-9.1%)
Loomis town	Placer CA	Small suburb	6% (1.2%)	6,753 (18%)	0.4% (-0.0%)	6.9% (-0.4%)	1.8% (-1.6%)	0.0% (-1.2%)	85.0% (-2.7%)
Rocklin city†	Placer CA	Large suburb	6% (0.5%)	63,127 (232%)	2.0% (1.3%)	13.1% (6.1%)	9.5% (6.9%)	0.4% (-0.5%)	70.4% (-18.4%)
Clay CDP	Sacramento CA	CDP	5% (-4.1%)	1,083 (-22%)	0.0% (-1.1%)	14.9% (5.4%)	3.4% (1.1%)	0.9% (-0.1%)	78.5% (-7.2%)
Folsom city†	Sacramento CA	Large suburb	5% (1.0%)	77,007 (158%)	3.3% (-6.4%)	11.8% (0.9%)	17.2% (13.8%)	0.4% (-0.1%)	62.1% (-13.0%)
Meadow Vista CDP	Placer CA	CDP	5% (-1.6%)	3,460 (13%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	5.1% (1.3%)	1.2% (0.6%)	1.5% (0.8%)	91.2% (-3.7%)
El Dorado Hills CDP	El Dorado CA	CDP	4% (3.3%)	45,599 (613%)	1.5% (0.9%)	9.9% (5.9%)	11.1% (9.1%)	0.3% (-0.1%)	72.8% (-20.0%)
Granite Bay CDP	Placer CA	CDP	4% (-9.8%)	22,439 (101%)	2.4% (1.8%)	9.4% (-13.0%)	7.4% (5.3%)	0.4% (-0.2%)	76.4% (2.1%)
Gold River CDP	Sacramento CA	CDP	4% (-2.0%)	7,523 (-47%)	2.2% (-1.6%)	5.3% (-3.9%)	19.8% (16.5%)	0.2% (-0.5%)	68.7% (-14.4%)
Rancho Murieta CDP	Sacramento CA	CDP	3% (2.6%)	5,603 (140%)	4.9% (3.4%)	10.0% (6.5%)	2.4% (0.1%)	0.7% (0.3%)	79.2% (-13.1%)
Monument Hills CDP	Yolo CA	CDP	0% (-9.3%)	1,700 (180%)	0.0% (-1.7%)	32.1% (6.4%)	0.0% (-1.4%)	0.0% (-1.1%)	66.3% (-4.0%)
Sacramento-Roseville-Arden-Arcade; CA		Metro. Area	14% (2.5%)	2,291,738 (55%)	6.8% (0.0%)	21.4% (0.0%)	13.7% (0.0%)	0.4% (0.0%)	52.7% (0.0%)

** = poverty rate 8%+ above metro in 2014-2018

* = poverty rate 5%+ above metro in 2014-2018

† = population grew from under 50,000 to over 50,000 between 1990 and 2014-2018

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

The largest share of people experiencing poverty (40%) in the Sacramento region lived in unincorporated areas in 2014–18, creating the potential for low-income populations to go overlooked and underserved by public transit

and other infrastructure and services that reduce barriers to economic participation and employment. Several unincorporated places with poverty rates higher than the region's have populations close to or over the 50,000 population threshold that would make them a large suburb and eligible for federal community development block grant (CDBG) funding if they were incorporated. Although the region's share of people experiencing poverty living in large suburbs increased between 1990 and 2014–18, only one large suburb's poverty rate exceeded the region's by five or more percentage points, suggesting that the remaining low-income population is dispersed across different large suburbs, some of which have lower poverty rates than the metro area. From this perspective, the large suburbs in the Sacramento region should be better positioned than some to leverage their resources to encourage economic participation among low-income populations. The Sacramento region's poverty rate was about 14% in 2014–18, an increase of about three percentage points since 1990. Its population increased by about 55% between 1990 and 2014–18.

The Sacramento region had several unincorporated census-designated places (CDPs) with populations over 10,000 and poverty rates that were significantly elevated (five-plus points higher), compared with the metro area, in 2014–18. Lemon Hill, population 14,096, had a 38% poverty rate in 2014–18. Lemon Hill's poverty rate was about 24 percentage points higher than the metro area in 2014–18. It increased about 20 percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, 17 points more than the increase in the metro area poverty rate. Its poverty rate was also significantly elevated, compared with the region, in 1990. Lemon Hill's population increased about 17% between 1990 and 2014–18. Lemon Hill's roughly 13% Black population was nearly double the metro area's roughly 7% Black population in 2014–18. Its roughly 18% Asian or Pacific Islander population exceeded the region's Asian or Pacific Islander population by about four percentage points.

Parkway, a CDP in the Sacramento region, had a population of 15,885 and a 28% poverty rate in 2014–18. Parkway's poverty rate was about 22 percentage points higher than the metro area in 2014–18. Its poverty rate increased about eight percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, five points more than the increase in the metro area poverty rate. Parkway also had a significantly elevated poverty rate, compared with the region, in 1990. Its population increased by about 22% between 1990 and 2014–18. Parkway's roughly 19% Black population was more than double the region's roughly 7% Black population in 2014–18. Parkway's roughly 42% Hispanic population was double the metro area's roughly 21% Hispanic population. Its roughly 18% Asian or Pacific Islander population was about four percentage points higher than the metro area's roughly 14% Asian or Pacific Islander population.

North Highlands is a CDP in the Sacramento region that had a population of 48,968 in 2014–18. Its 26% poverty rate was about 12 percentage points higher than the metro area in 2014–18. North Highlands' poverty rate increased by

about 11 percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, eight points more than the metro area. North Highlands' poverty rate was not significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 1990s. Its population increased by about 16% between 1990 and 2014–18. North Highlands' Black population was about 13% in 2014–18, nearly double (about six points higher than) the metro area Black population.

Florin, a CDP of 49,132 in the Sacramento region, had a poverty rate of 25% in 2014–18, about 11 points higher than the metro area. Its poverty rate increased about eight percentage points, five points more than the metro area, and its population roughly doubled (102% increase) between 1990 and 2014–18. Florin's poverty rate was also elevated, compared with the metro area, in 1990. Its roughly 12% Black population was about five points higher than the metro area Black population in 2014–18. Florin's Hispanic population was about 29% in 2014–18, about eight points higher than the metro area Hispanic population. Its 35% Asian or Pacific Islander population was more than double (about 21 points higher than) the metro area.

Arden-Arcade is a CDP in the Sacramento region that had a population of 100,548 in 2014–18, higher than many incorporated large suburbs. Arden-Arcade had a 22% poverty rate in 2014–18, which was about eight percentage points higher than the region. Arden-Arcade's poverty rate increased about 13 percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, 10 points more than the increase in the metro area poverty rate. Arden-Arcade's poverty rate was not significantly elevated, compared with the region, in 1990. Its population increased about 9% between 1990 and 2014–18.

Foothill Farms is a CDP in the Sacramento region with a population of 33,749 and a poverty rate of 20% in 2014–18, which was about six points higher than the metro area. Foothill Farms' poverty rate increased about 10 percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, seven points more than the metro area. Foothill Farms' poverty rate was not significantly elevated, compared with the region, in 1990. Its population nearly doubled (97% increase) during that time.

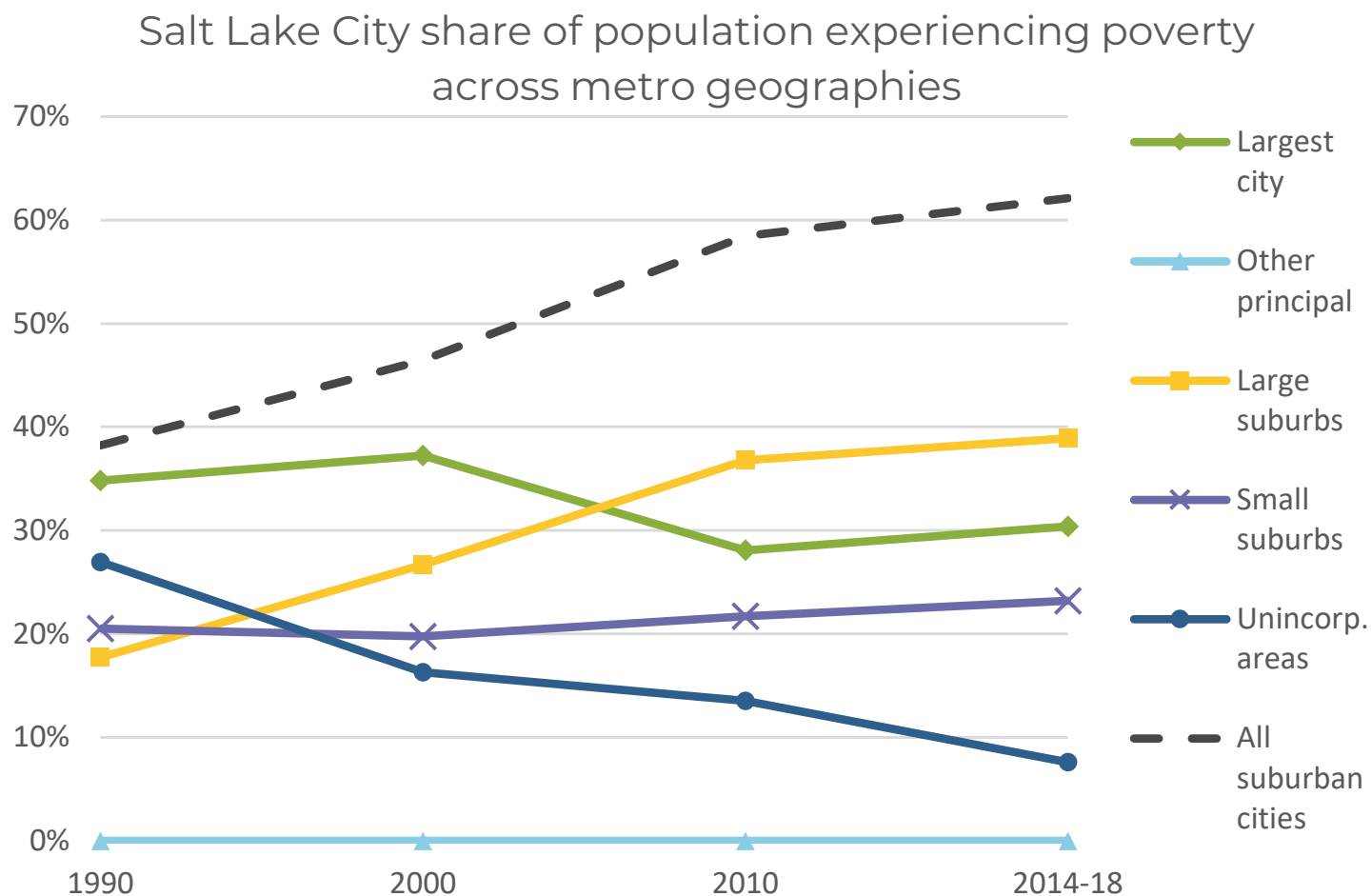
Only one large suburb in the Sacramento region, **Davis**, had a poverty rate that was significantly elevated, compared with the metro area. Davis is a large suburb and college town in the Sacramento metro area that had a poverty rate of 28%, about 15 points higher than the metro area, in 2014–18. Its poverty rate increased about five percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, two points more than the metro area. Davis's poverty rate was also significantly elevated, compared with the region, in 1990. Its population increased by 47% during that time.

West Sacramento is a large suburb in the Sacramento region with a poverty rate that was two percentage points higher than the region in 2014–18 and crossed the 50,000 population mark between 1990 and 2014–18. Becoming a large suburb means that West Sacramento should no longer be reliant on the county for federal CDBG funding for community development purposes.

Salt Lake City

Figure 3.9.1.

The largest share of the population experiencing poverty in the Salt Lake City, Utah, metro area lived in large suburbs in 2014–18.



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

Note: The Salt Lake City metro area does not have any other principal cities.

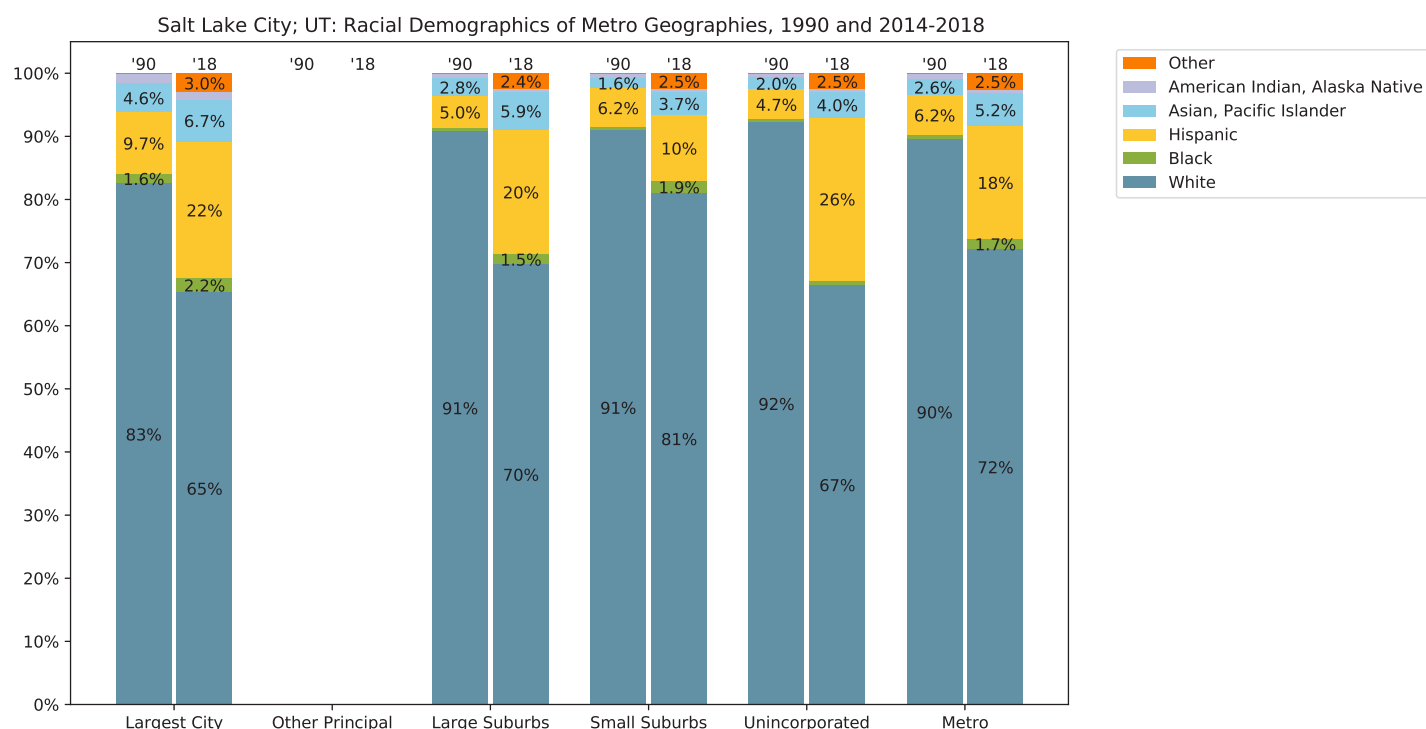
In the Salt Lake City, Utah, metro area, large suburbs surpassed the largest city in the metro area, Salt Lake City, in their share of the region's population experiencing poverty between 1990 and 2014–18. Large suburbs (over 50,000) increased from 18% to 39% of the metro area population experiencing poverty between 1990 and 2014–18, partly due to population growth. Salt Lake City decreased from 35% to 30% of the region's population experiencing poverty between 1990 and 2014–18. Small suburbs increased from 20% to 23% of the region's population experiencing poverty, and unincorporated areas decreased from 27% to 8%. All suburban cities, taken together, already exceeded other individual metro geographies as a share of the region's population

experiencing poverty in 1990; suburban cities of any size grew from 38% to 62% of the Salt Lake City metro area population experiencing poverty.

In general, the trends in the Salt Lake City region more closely resembled the large metro areas of the Pacific West than the Mountain West, where Salt Lake City is located. On average in the Mountain West, the largest city accounted for a greater share of people experiencing poverty than any other individual metro geography, as well as large and small suburban cities taken together, in 1990 and 2014–18. The Salt Lake City metro area mirrored the largest metros in the Pacific West, where large suburbs typically surpassed the largest city's share of people experiencing poverty in the region between 1990 and 2014–18. Also like the Salt Lake City metro area, large and small suburban cities, taken together, were home to the largest share of people experiencing poverty in the Pacific West in 1990 and 2014–18.

Figure 3.9.2.

Change in Racial Composition of Salt Lake City, Utah, Metro Geographies



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

Note: The Salt Lake City metro area does not have any other principal cities.

In Salt Lake City's large suburbs, which were home to the largest share of people experiencing poverty in 2014–18, growth rates differed among different racial/ethnic groups between 1990 and 2014–18. The changes in large suburbs' Hispanic and White populations exceeded the respective

changes in the metro area Hispanic and White populations between 1990 and 2014–18. Large suburbs' Hispanic population increased about three points more than the increase in the metro area Hispanic population. Large suburbs' White population decreased by about four percentage points more than the percentage decrease in the metro area White population.

The representation of different racial/ethnic groups in Salt Lake City's large suburbs, compared with the metro area, was similar in 1990 and 2014–18. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, Hispanic, and White populations of large suburbs were within about two percentage points of their respective proportions of the metro area population in both 1990 and 2014–18.

In the largest city in the region, Salt Lake City, which was home to the second-largest share of people experiencing poverty in the region, the changes in the shares of different racial/ethnic groups mirrored those of the metro area. The changes in share of the American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, Hispanic, and White populations in Salt Lake City between 1990 and 2014–18 were within one percentage point of their respective changes in the metro area population.

The representation of different racial/ethnic groups in Salt Lake City, compared with the region, remained roughly the same between 1990 and 2014–18. The Hispanic population of Salt Lake City was about four percentage points higher than the metro area Hispanic population in 1990 and 2014–18. Salt Lake City's White population was about seven points lower than the metro area White population in 1990 and 2014–18.

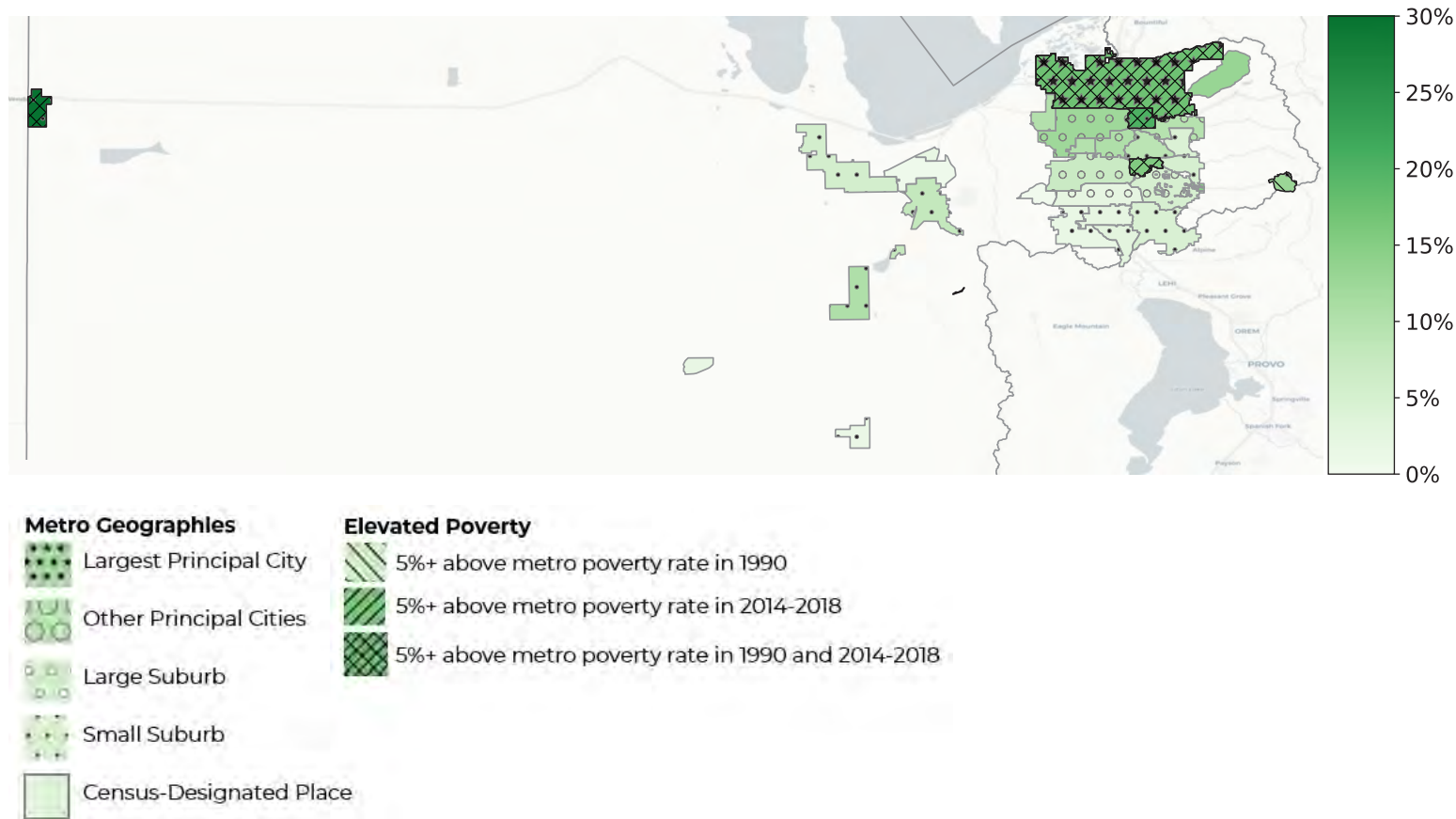
In small suburbs in the Salt Lake City metro area, which were home to the region's third-largest share of people experiencing poverty in 2014–18, growth differed across different racial/ethnic groups between 1990 and 2014–18. The growth in small suburbs' Asian or Pacific Islander and Black populations was similar to the growth in the metro area of about two percentage points and one percentage point, respectively. The growth in small suburbs' Hispanic population was eight percentage points lower than in the metro area. The decrease in small suburbs' White population was seven points lower than the decrease in the metro area White population.

Representation in Salt Lake City's small suburbs, compared with the metro area, differed across different racial/ethnic groups. Small suburbs' American Indian or Alaska Native population and Black population were each within one percentage point of their respective metro area populations in 1990 and 2014–18. Small suburbs' Asian or Pacific Islander population was between one and two points lower than the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population in 1990 and 2014–18. Small suburbs' Hispanic population was within one percentage point of the metro area Hispanic population in 1990 but about seven percentage points lower than the metro area Hispanic population in 2014–18. Small suburbs' White population was about one percentage point higher than the metro area White population in 1990 but about nine

percentage points higher than the metro area White population in 2014–18.

Map 3.9.1.

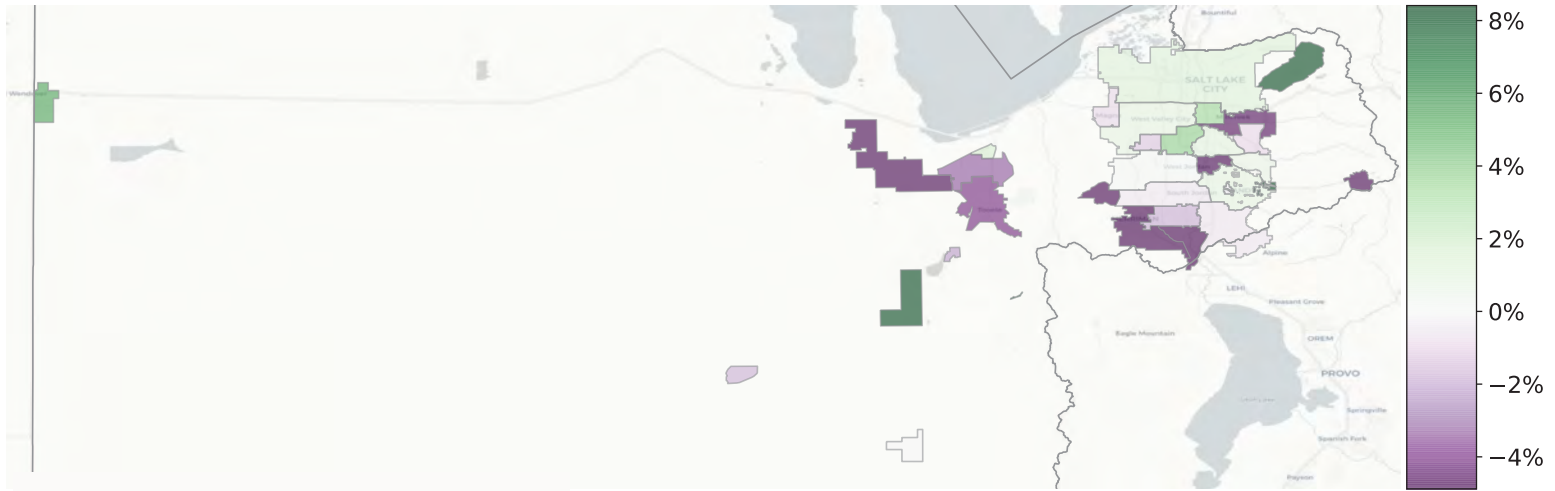
Poverty Rates of Places by Metro Geography in Salt Lake City, Utah, Metro Area, 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Map 3.9.2.

Change in Poverty Rate in Cities and Unincorporated Places in Salt Lake City, Utah, Metro Area from 1990 to 2014-18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Table 3.9.1.*Place and Metro Area Demographics for the Salt Lake City, Utah, Metro Area*

Places by Poverty Rate (populations over 1,000)

Place Name	County	Place type 2014-18	Pov. rate 2014-18 (change since 1990)	Pop. 2014-18 (% change since 1990)	% Black (change)	% Hispanic (change)	% Asian or Pacific Islander (change)	% American Indian or Alaska Native (change)	% White (change)
Wendover city**	Tooele UT	Small suburb	33% (5.4%)	1,118 (-1%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	83.8% (30.8%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	0.0% (-2.5%)	15.7% (-28.0%)
South Salt Lake city**	Salt Lake UT	Small suburb	20% (3.5%)	24,860 (145%)	9.9% (8.6%)	16.3% (6.6%)	12.8% (9.4%)	1.5% (-0.6%)	56.2% (-27.1%)
Salt Lake City city*	Salt Lake UT	Largest city	17% (1.4%)	195,701 (22%)	2.2% (0.6%)	21.6% (11.9%)	6.7% (2.1%)	1.1% (-0.3%)	65.4% (-17.2%)
Midvale city*	Salt Lake UT	Small suburb	15% (-5.2%)	32,893 (177%)	3.3% (3.0%)	23.6% (8.3%)	5.6% (1.8%)	0.3% (-0.7%)	64.1% (-15.3%)
Emigration Canyon CDP	Salt Lake UT	CDP	13% (10.8%)	1,828 (-15%)	2.4% (2.3%)	7.6% (6.4%)	0.9% (-1.4%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	88.5% (-7.8%)
West Valley City city	Salt Lake UT	Large suburb	12% (1.0%)	135,985 (56%)	2.3% (1.5%)	38.1% (31.0%)	9.9% (6.0%)	0.9% (-0.1%)	46.5% (-40.6%)
Taylorsville city†	Salt Lake UT	Large suburb	10% (3.8%)	60,294 (19%)	1.7% (1.0%)	23.1% (17.3%)	6.4% (3.6%)	0.6% (-0.0%)	65.0% (-25.1%)
Magna CDP	Salt Lake UT	CDP	10% (-0.9%)	27,454 (54%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	32.6% (24.3%)	2.7% (1.3%)	0.2% (-0.5%)	61.1% (-27.9%)
Kearns CDP	Salt Lake UT	CDP	10% (-1.3%)	37,748 (33%)	1.0% (0.6%)	35.3% (27.8%)	6.3% (3.9%)	1.0% (0.3%)	53.9% (-35.2%)
Millcreek city†	Salt Lake UT	Large suburb	10% (-4.6%)	60,557 (88%)	1.9% (0.8%)	9.8% (4.2%)	3.9% (1.3%)	0.9% (-0.0%)	81.5% (-8.3%)
Murray city	Salt Lake UT	Small suburb	9% (1.1%)	49,118 (57%)	1.6% (1.0%)	10.5% (6.2%)	3.0% (1.6%)	0.3% (-0.2%)	81.3% (-11.9%)
Tooele city	Tooele UT	Small suburb	8% (-4.0%)	33,805 (143%)	0.6% (0.3%)	14.1% (2.9%)	0.6% (-0.1%)	0.8% (-0.1%)	81.5% (-5.1%)
West Jordan city†	Salt Lake UT	Large suburb	7% (0.1%)	113,089 (164%)	1.6% (1.4%)	19.1% (12.6%)	4.9% (3.1%)	0.4% (-0.2%)	71.4% (-19.4%)
White City CDP	Salt Lake UT	CDP	7% (-0.2%)	5,527 (-15%)	0.8% (0.6%)	11.4% (7.4%)	3.2% (1.8%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	81.7% (-12.4%)
Grantsville city	Tooele UT	Small suburb	6% (-6.0%)	10,566 (135%)	0.3% (0.2%)	4.8% (0.0%)	3.0% (2.6%)	0.5% (-0.6%)	89.4% (-4.2%)
Cottonwood Heights city	Salt Lake UT	Small suburb	5% (0.8%)	34,170 (19%)	0.5% (0.2%)	5.9% (3.7%)	4.2% (2.8%)	0.4% (0.1%)	86.7% (-9.2%)
Sandy city	Salt Lake UT	Large suburb	5% (1.0%)	95,420 (27%)	0.5% (0.3%)	8.6% (6.1%)	3.8% (2.1%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	84.9% (-10.4%)
Draper city	Salt Lake UT	Small suburb	5% (-0.5%)	47,402 (553%)	0.7% (-2.0%)	6.9% (-0.7%)	4.7% (3.4%)	0.4% (-0.6%)	85.1% (-2.2%)
Holladay city	Salt Lake UT	Small suburb	5% (-1.0%)	30,746 (19%)	2.0% (1.8%)	4.7% (2.6%)	2.4% (0.9%)	0.1% (-0.1%)	89.1% (-6.9%)
Bluffdale city	Salt Lake UT	Small suburb	3% (-8.5%)	12,114 (463%)	2.8% (2.8%)	5.2% (4.1%)	0.8% (0.7%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	88.6% (-9.6%)
Riverton city	Salt Lake UT	Small suburb	3% (-1.8%)	42,680 (279%)	0.4% (0.3%)	9.1% (6.3%)	1.8% (1.3%)	0.2% (0.1%)	87.9% (-8.6%)
South Jordan city†	Salt Lake UT	Large suburb	3% (-0.5%)	68,491 (460%)	1.1% (1.0%)	5.8% (3.7%)	4.1% (3.3%)	0.1% (-0.1%)	86.4% (-10.5%)
Stansbury Park CDP	Tooele UT	CDP	2% (1.7%)	9,173 (774%)	0.6% (-0.6%)	9.2% (5.2%)	1.6% (-0.1%)	0.0% (-0.9%)	86.5% (-5.7%)
Herriman city	Salt Lake UT	Small suburb	2% (-8.4%)	35,640 (756%)	1.4% (1.2%)	7.3% (2.1%)	2.7% (0.9%)	0.2% (-0.8%)	84.8% (-7.1%)
Erda CDP	Tooele UT	CDP	0% (-3.3%)	2,666 (140%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	3.2% (-0.8%)	0.4% (0.2%)	0.5% (0.1%)	94.7% (-0.5%)
Copperton CDP	Salt Lake UT	CDP	0% (-10.2%)	1,041 (118%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	15.9% (10.8%)	0.0% (-1.8%)	0.0% (-0.9%)	84.1% (-7.8%)
Salt Lake City; UT		Metro. Area	9% (-0.3%)	1,185,990 (58%)	1.7% (0.0%)	17.8% (0.0%)	5.2% (0.0%)	0.6% (0.0%)	72.2% (0.0%)

** = poverty rate 8%+ above metro in 2014-2018

* = poverty rate 5%+ above metro in 2014-2018

† = population grew from under 50,000 to over 50,000 between 1990 and 2014-2018

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Large suburbs were home to the largest share (39%) of people experiencing poverty in the Salt Lake City metro area in 2014–18, followed by the largest city of Salt Lake City (30%) and small suburbs (23%). The Salt Lake City metro area experienced a 58% increase in its population between 1990 and 2014–18. The region's 9% poverty rate remained about the same (less than a half-percentage-point change) during that time.

No large suburbs in the Salt Lake City region had a poverty rate that was significantly elevated (five-plus points higher), compared with the metro area, in 2014–18, despite large suburbs' accounting for the largest share of people experiencing poverty in the region. Several large suburbs had poverty rates that were one to four points higher than the Salt Lake City metro area, and none of these had a large (more than four percentage points) increase in their poverty rates between 1990 and 2014–18. This suggests that these large suburbs are more likely to have the resources and capacity to provide services and infrastructure that helps promote economic participation by low-income communities, compared with other municipalities in the western United States that have higher poverty rates relative to their regions. Several suburban jurisdictions in the Salt Lake City region crossed the 50,000 population mark between 1990 and 2014–18. Becoming large suburbs makes them eligible

for direct federal community development block grant (CDBG) funding, a potential improvement in their ability to provide services and infrastructure.

West Valley City is a large suburb of 135,985 people in the Salt Lake City region that had a 12% poverty rate, three percentage points above the metro area, in 2014–18. Its poverty rate remained roughly the same (a one-percentage-point increase) between 1990 and 2014–18. West Valley City’s roughly 38% Hispanic population is more than double the region’s roughly 18% Hispanic population.

Taylorsville is a large suburb in the Salt Lake City region with a population of 60,294. Its 10% poverty rate was one point above the region’s poverty rate in 2014–18. Its population increased 19% between 1990 and 2014–18. Taylorsville became a large suburb during this time by crossing the 50,000 mark, contributing to the increase in the share of the region’s population experiencing poverty living in large suburbs.

Millcreek is a large suburb in the Salt Lake City region with a population of 60,557 in 2014–18, an 88% increase in population since 1990. Millcreek became a large suburb between 1990 and 2014–18 by crossing the 50,000 mark. It had a 10% poverty rate in 2014–18, one percentage point above the region. Its 82% White population was 10 percentage points higher than the region’s White population.

The city of **Salt Lake City** was home to the second-highest share of people experiencing poverty in the metro area. Its population increased 22% between 1990 and 2014–18. Salt Lake City’s poverty rate was 17% in 2014–18, eight percentage points higher than the metro area. Its poverty rate remained roughly the same (1% increase) between 1990 and 2014–18.

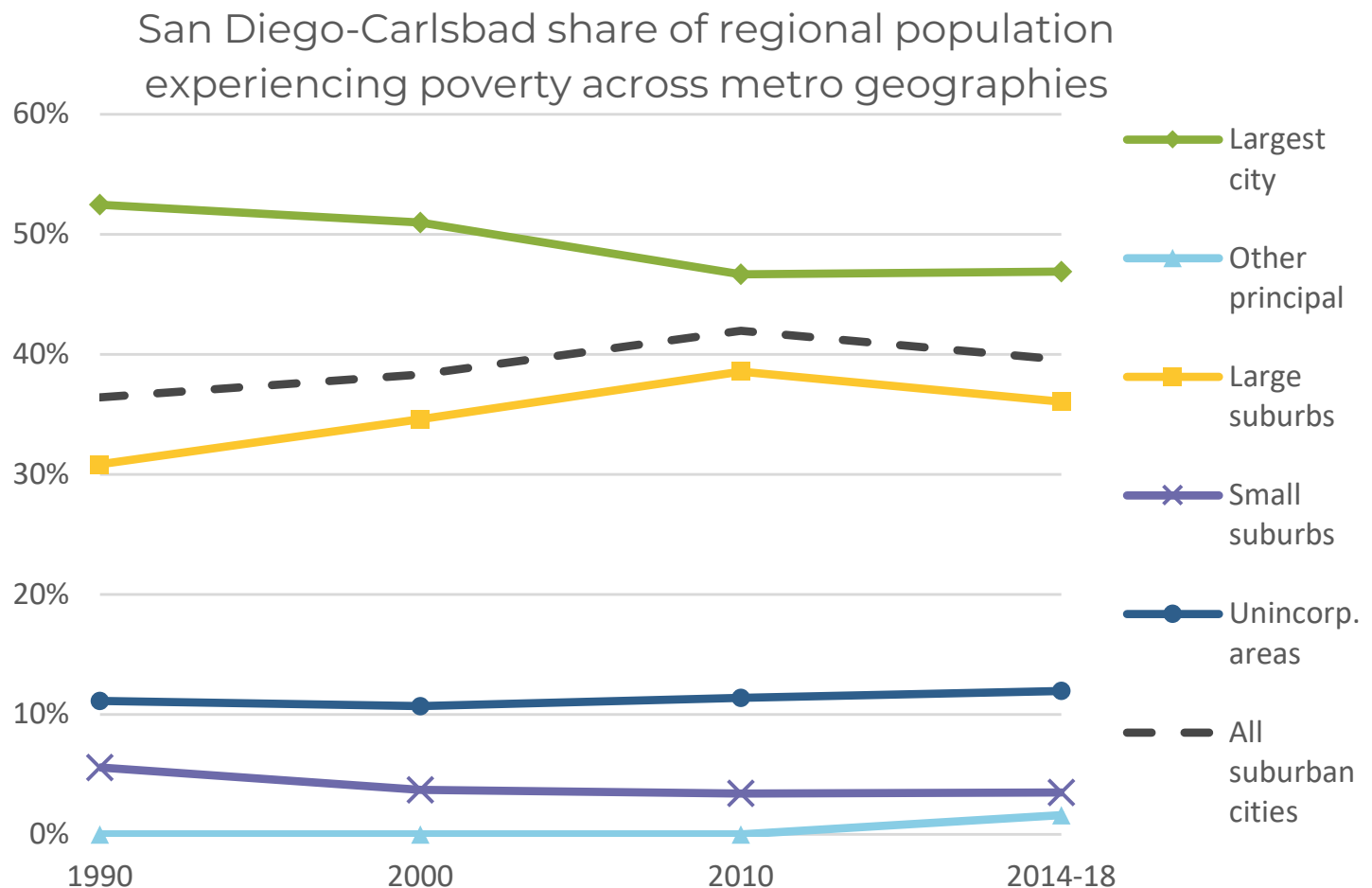
Two small suburbs had poverty rates that were significantly elevated, compared with the **Salt Lake City** metro area, in 2014–18. South Salt Lake City is a small suburb of 24,860 people. South Salt Lake City had a 20% poverty rate in 2014–18, more than double the metro area’s 9% poverty rate. Its poverty rate increased about four percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. Its poverty rate was also significantly elevated in 1990.

Midvale is a small suburb in the Salt Lake City metro area with a population of 32,893. Its poverty rate was 15% in 2014–18, six points higher than the region. Midvale’s poverty rate decreased by about five percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. Its poverty rate was also significantly elevated in 1990.

San Diego

Figure 3.10.1.

In the San Diego–Carlsbad, California, metro area, the largest city, San Diego, continued to be home to the largest share of people experiencing poverty, with some increase in large suburbs.



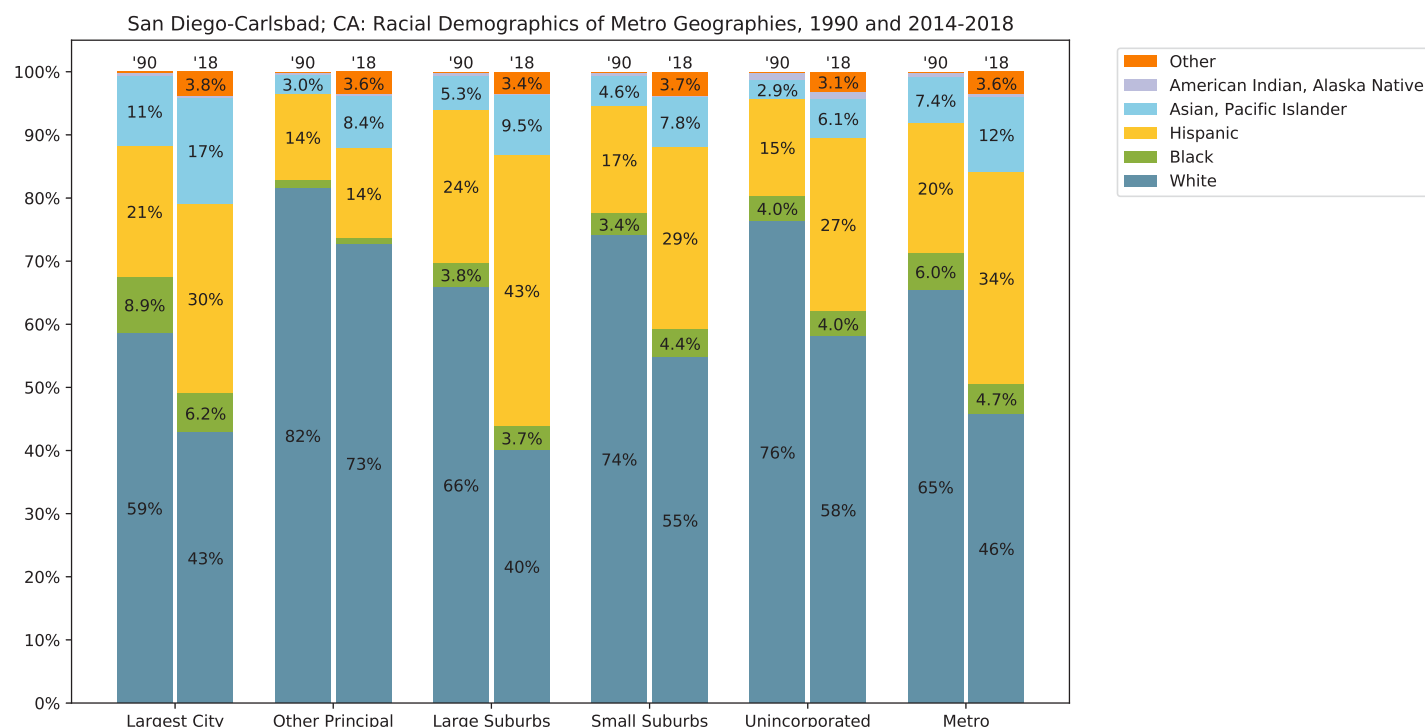
Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

In the San Diego–Carlsbad, California, region, the largest city, San Diego, remained home to the region's largest share of people experiencing poverty, even as this share decreased, between 1990 and 2014–18. The city of San Diego decreased from 52% to 47% of the region's population experiencing poverty. Large suburbs made up the second-largest share of the region's population with incomes below the federal poverty line; large suburbs increased from 31% to 36% of the region's population experiencing poverty. Unincorporated areas and small suburbs remained a relatively small share of the San Diego region's population experiencing poverty; unincorporated areas were home to 12% and small suburbs were home to 3% of the metro area's population experiencing poverty in 2014–18. In having the largest share of people experiencing poverty

living in the largest city in the region over time, the San Diego region more closely mirrored the large metro areas of the Mountain West than the Pacific West, where San Diego is located.

Figure 3.10.2.

Change in Racial Composition of San Diego–Carlsbad, California, Metro Geographies



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

In the city of San Diego, which continued to be home to the largest share of the metro area's population experiencing poverty, changes in some racial/ethnic groups tracked the changes in the region, while others differed. The change in the Asian or Pacific Islander and Black populations roughly mirrored the region, while the changes in the Hispanic and White populations diverged slightly more from the region between 1990 and 2014–18. San Diego's Asian or Pacific Islander population increased at a similar rate (within about one percentage point) to the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population. San Diego's Black population decreased about two points more than the percentage decrease in the metro area Black population. San Diego's Hispanic population increased four percentage points more than the metro area's Hispanic population. San Diego's White population decreased about four percentage points more than the percentage decrease in the metro area White population.

The city of San Diego experienced some small changes in the representation

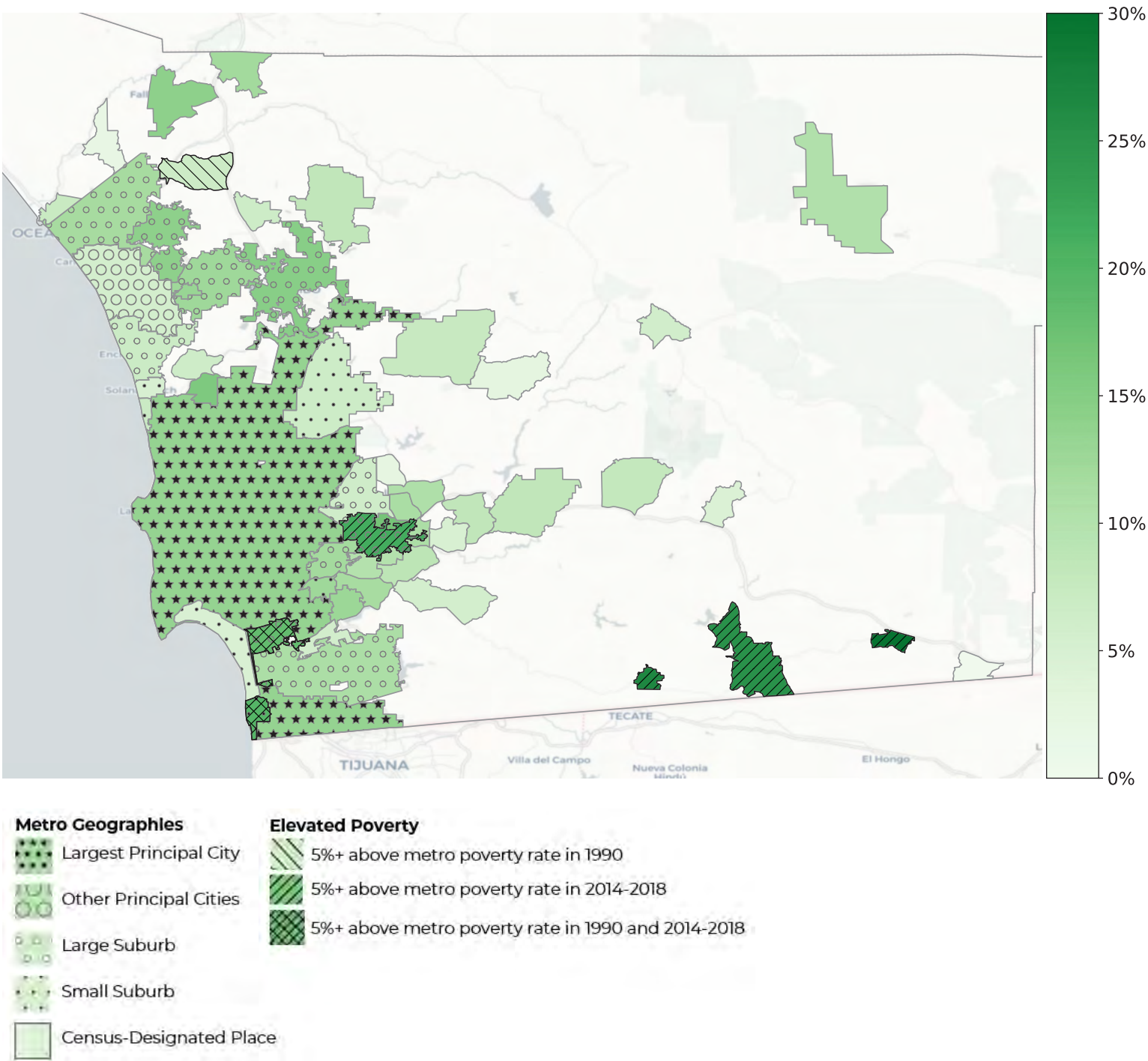
of different racial/ethnic groups, compared with the metro area, between 1990 and 2014–18. In 1990, San Diego's Asian or Pacific Islander population was about four percentage points higher than the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population, compared with about five points higher in 2014–18. In 1990, San Diego's Black population was about three percentage points higher than the metro area Black population, compared with about one percentage point higher in 2014–18. San Diego's Hispanic population was similar to (one percentage point higher than) the metro area Hispanic population in 1990, while in 2014–18, San Diego's Hispanic population was about three points lower than the metro area Hispanic population. San Diego's White population was about seven percentage points lower than the metro area White population in 1990 and about three points lower in 2014–18.

In San Diego's large suburbs, which were home to the second-largest share of people experiencing poverty in the region, there was variation in how closely the percentage changes in different racial/ethnic groups tracked the metro area between 1990 and 2014–18. The changes in the Asian or Pacific Islander and Black populations roughly mirrored the region, while the changes in the Hispanic and White populations diverged from the region. Large suburbs' Asian or Pacific Islander population grew by about four percentage points, compared with growth of five percentage points in the region. Large suburbs' Black population decreased by less than one percentage point, compared with about a one-percentage-point percentage decrease in the metro area Black population. Large suburbs' Hispanic population increased by six points more than the percentage increase in the metro area Hispanic population. Large suburbs' White population decreased by about six points more than the percentage decrease in the metro area White population.

In large suburbs in the San Diego region, there were differences in how over- or underrepresented different racial/ethnic groups were, compared with the metro area, and in how much this changed, between 1990 and 2014–18. In 1990, large suburbs' Asian or Pacific Islander population was about two percentage points lower than the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population; in 2014–18, large suburbs' Asian or Pacific Islander population was about two points higher than the metro area. Large suburbs' Black population was about two percentage points lower than the metro area Black population in 1990 and about one percentage point lower in 2014–18. Large suburbs' Hispanic population was about four percentage points higher than the metro area Hispanic population in 1990, compared with about 10 percentage points higher in 2014–18. Large suburbs' White population was about one percentage point higher than the metro area in 1990; in 2014–18, large suburbs' White population was about six percentage points lower than the metro area White population.

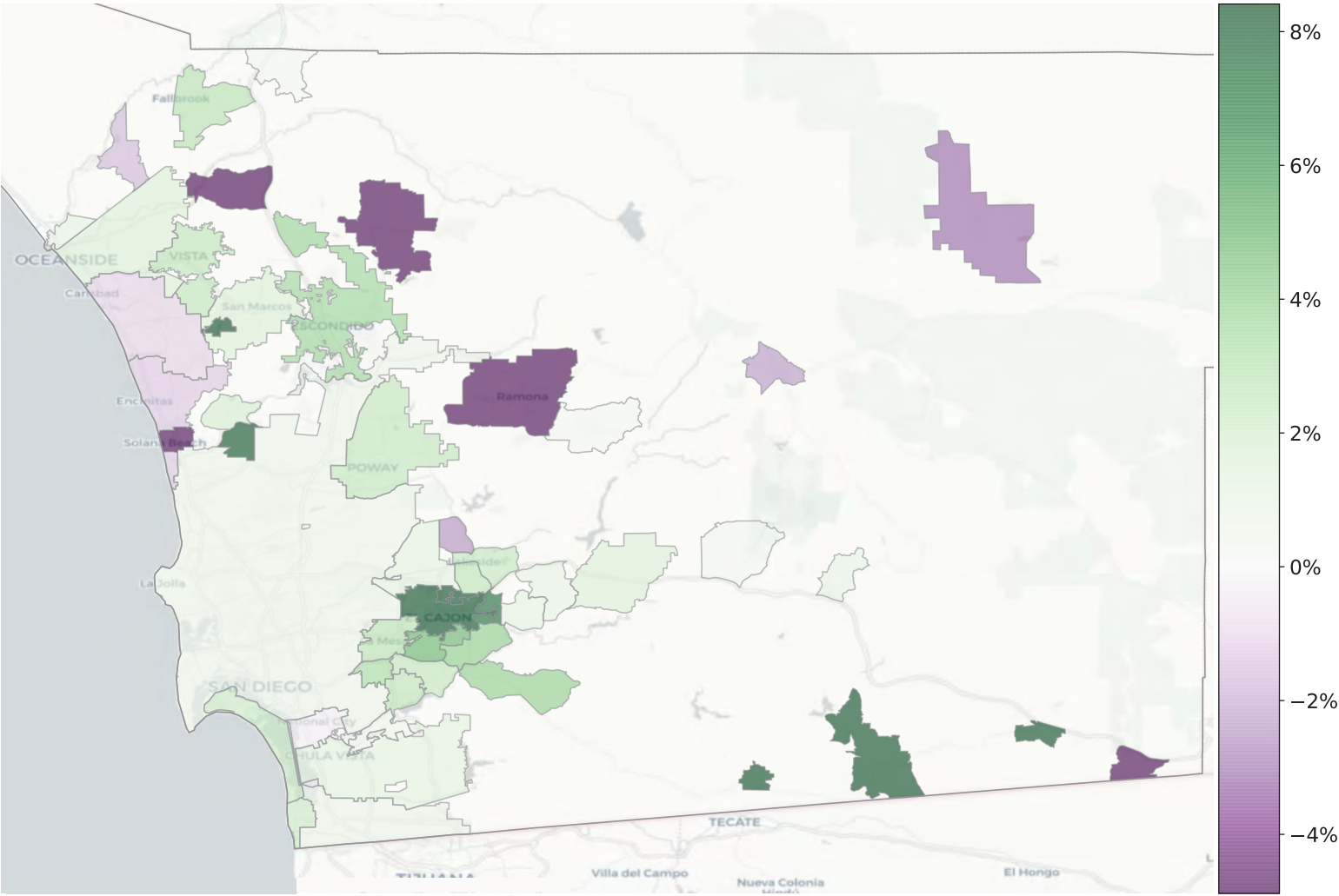
Map 3.10.1.

Poverty Rates of Places by Metro Geography in San Diego–Carlsbad, California, Metro Area, 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Map 3.10.2.
Change in Poverty Rate in Cities and Unincorporated Places in San Diego–Carlsbad, California, Metro Area from 1990 to 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Table 3.10.1.*Place and Metro Area Demographics for the San Diego–Carlsbad, California, Metro Area*

Places by Poverty Rate (populations over 1,000)

Place Name	County	Place type 2014-18	Pov. rate 2014-18 (change since 1990)	Pop. 2014-18 (% change since 1990)	% Black (change)	% Hispanic (change)	% Asian or Pacific Islander (change)	% American Indian or Alaska Native (change)	% White (change)
Campo CDP**	San Diego CA	CDP	25% (18.4%)	3,482 (151%)	0.8% (-1.9%)	46.1% (35.6%)	0.5% (-6.1%)	2.6% (2.3%)	48.6% (-30.9%)
El Cajon city**	San Diego CA	Large suburb	21% (8.7%)	103,285 (16%)	5.5% (2.8%)	28.5% (14.5%)	4.1% (1.5%)	0.2% (-0.6%)	57.1% (-22.7%)
Imperial Beach city*	San Diego CA	Small suburb	20% (2.2%)	27,290 (3%)	4.4% (-0.1%)	52.3% (24.0%)	7.2% (-0.2%)	1.1% (0.1%)	30.7% (-27.9%)
National City city*	San Diego CA	Large suburb	18% (-0.2%)	60,896 (12%)	4.5% (-3.3%)	63.8% (14.2%)	19.8% (3.9%)	0.2% (-0.3%)	10.2% (-15.7%)
Bostonia CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	17% (9.1%)	17,530 (28%)	5.7% (3.1%)	34.5% (24.5%)	3.6% (2.2%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	51.4% (-33.6%)
Fairbanks Ranch CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	16% (8.2%)	2,901 (58%)	0.0% (-1.0%)	13.7% (2.9%)	0.0% (-6.9%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	86.3% (5.3%)
Escondido city	San Diego CA	Large suburb	15% (3.7%)	151,115 (39%)	2.2% (1.0%)	51.9% (28.5%)	6.9% (3.4%)	0.4% (-0.2%)	35.5% (-35.9%)
Fallbrook CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	14% (3.0%)	33,021 (49%)	2.4% (0.8%)	47.2% (19.1%)	2.8% (1.1%)	0.3% (-0.2%)	45.7% (-22.4%)
Vista city	San Diego CA	Large suburb	14% (2.7%)	100,108 (39%)	2.9% (-1.2%)	50.3% (25.5%)	4.5% (0.9%)	0.1% (-0.4%)	40.1% (-26.7%)
San Diego city	San Diego CA	Largest city	13% (0.7%)	1,401,932 (26%)	6.2% (-2.7%)	30.1% (9.4%)	16.8% (5.7%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	42.9% (-15.8%)
Lake San Marcos CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	13% (9.2%)	4,890 (29%)	1.7% (1.5%)	13.0% (9.5%)	7.2% (6.0%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	70.2% (-24.7%)
La Presa CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	13% (2.8%)	37,437 (20%)	10.9% (1.2%)	48.5% (27.9%)	11.9% (3.1%)	0.4% (-0.4%)	24.7% (-35.2%)
San Marcos city†	San Diego CA	Large suburb	12% (1.6%)	94,709 (143%)	2.5% (1.3%)	40.2% (12.7%)	10.1% (7.4%)	0.4% (-0.1%)	43.2% (-22.4%)
Lemon Grove city	San Diego CA	Small suburb	12% (3.4%)	26,767 (12%)	13.5% (5.9%)	46.7% (26.9%)	6.4% (1.3%)	0.1% (-0.6%)	28.9% (-37.3%)
Rainbow CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	12% (0.2%)	1,994 (-1%)	1.6% (-0.0%)	30.4% (5.1%)	2.0% (-0.9%)	0.3% (-0.2%)	63.9% (-15.5%)
La Mesa city	San Diego CA	Large suburb	12% (2.9%)	59,562 (13%)	7.1% (4.2%)	25.9% (16.1%)	6.8% (3.9%)	0.1% (-0.3%)	55.5% (-28.4%)
Oceanside city	San Diego CA	Large suburb	12% (1.6%)	175,389 (37%)	4.5% (-2.9%)	34.9% (12.3%)	8.1% (2.5%)	0.3% (-0.2%)	48.3% (-15.4%)
Spring Valley CDP (San Diego County)	San Diego CA	CDP	11% (2.5%)	31,591 (-43%)	11.8% (3.6%)	36.2% (17.2%)	6.7% (-0.5%)	0.4% (-0.4%)	39.9% (-25.1%)
Winter Gardens CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	11% (2.7%)	23,088 (20%)	1.7% (0.8%)	20.4% (11.5%)	2.2% (1.0%)	0.9% (0.2%)	71.1% (-17.2%)
Granite Hills CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	11% (7.3%)	2,833 (-10%)	0.4% (-0.4%)	21.1% (14.4%)	0.6% (-0.1%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	74.0% (-17.1%)
Chula Vista city	San Diego CA	Large suburb	11% (1.1%)	266,468 (97%)	4.0% (-0.3%)	58.8% (21.5%)	16.0% (8.0%)	0.1% (-0.4%)	17.9% (-31.9%)
Lakeside CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	11% (2.4%)	22,560 (-43%)	2.8% (2.1%)	18.6% (9.3%)	3.4% (2.2%)	1.0% (0.4%)	72.4% (-15.6%)
Borrego Springs CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	10% (-3.2%)	2,252 (0%)	4.8% (4.8%)	28.6% (3.7%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	66.6% (-7.8%)
Casa de Oro-Mount Helix CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	10% (4.9%)	19,635 (-36%)	5.0% (2.6%)	25.3% (17.2%)	2.6% (0.1%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	63.6% (-23.0%)
Rancho San Diego CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	9% (4.0%)	21,289 (205%)	2.6% (-0.4%)	19.6% (9.2%)	3.9% (-2.3%)	0.1% (-0.4%)	69.5% (-10.5%)
Valley Center CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	8% (-5.5%)	9,059 (429%)	0.7% (0.0%)	20.7% (7.2%)	4.4% (4.1%)	0.9% (-0.3%)	69.1% (-15.1%)
Harbison Canyon CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	8% (0.9%)	4,223 (99%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	22.5% (13.5%)	1.5% (-0.0%)	2.2% (0.9%)	72.0% (-15.7%)
Alpine CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	8% (1.5%)	15,233 (57%)	1.2% (0.7%)	10.9% (3.1%)	1.8% (0.6%)	0.5% (-0.2%)	82.9% (-6.8%)
Descanso CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	8% (0.3%)	1,644 (18%)	0.0% (-3.4%)	7.9% (-6.2%)	0.0% (-1.0%)	0.0% (-2.9%)	87.3% (8.8%)
Ramona CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	7% (-4.9%)	20,260 (55%)	0.5% (-0.2%)	33.3% (15.3%)	3.6% (2.3%)	0.4% (-0.9%)	59.1% (-19.5%)
Camp Pendleton South CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	7% (0.9%)	11,459 (1%)	11.4% (-10.1%)	26.7% (10.8%)	0.6% (0.6%)	1.9% (1.9%)	57.3% (3.1%)
Del Mar city	San Diego CA	Small suburb	7% (-1.3%)	4,340 (-11%)	0.5% (-0.1%)	7.3% (3.6%)	2.3% (-0.3%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	89.0% (-3.9%)
Encinitas city	San Diego CA	Large suburb	7% (-1.3%)	62,713 (13%)	0.7% (0.2%)	13.1% (-2.2%)	3.8% (1.0%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	79.5% (-1.6%)
Bonsall CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	7% (-13.6%)	4,464 (137%)	1.3% (0.7%)	25.7% (-4.7%)	6.3% (4.8%)	0.4% (-0.8%)	63.2% (-3.0%)
Hidden Meadows CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	7% (3.8%)	3,386 (43%)	0.4% (0.0%)	10.6% (2.4%)	12.0% (11.1%)	0.5% (-0.0%)	71.7% (-18.3%)
Poway city	San Diego CA	Small suburb	7% (2.6%)	49,842 (15%)	1.2% (-0.2%)	18.1% (11.2%)	11.7% (5.7%)	0.1% (-0.4%)	64.8% (-20.3%)
Rancho Santa Fe CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	6% (1.8%)	2,591 (-17%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	19.6% (9.8%)	0.0% (-2.5%)	0.0% (-0.0%)	80.4% (-6.9%)
Santee city	San Diego CA	Large suburb	6% (1.1%)	57,615 (9%)	1.9% (0.8%)	18.1% (7.4%)	5.5% (2.7%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	69.1% (-15.7%)
Bonita CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	6% (0.5%)	13,324 (6%)	2.3% (-0.4%)	44.9% (23.1%)	12.8% (5.0%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	34.4% (-32.8%)
Jamul CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	6% (3.9%)	5,384 (138%)	1.6% (0.8%)	14.8% (0.3%)	3.9% (2.3%)	1.4% (0.7%)	75.1% (-7.3%)
Carlsbad city	San Diego CA	Other principal city	6% (-1.1%)	113,670 (80%)	0.8% (-0.3%)	14.3% (0.5%)	8.4% (5.3%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	72.8% (-8.8%)
Solana Beach city	San Diego CA	Small suburb	5% (-4.9%)	13,370 (3%)	0.8% (0.5%)	16.7% (2.0%)	5.8% (2.9%)	0.1% (-0.1%)	73.6% (-8.1%)
Crest CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	5% (1.1%)	2,746 (14%)	0.5% (0.2%)	17.1% (9.2%)	1.5% (0.6%)	0.3% (-0.5%)	74.8% (-15.3%)
Coronado city	San Diego CA	Small suburb	5% (2.2%)	23,620 (-11%)	3.4% (-3.3%)	15.6% (7.4%)	3.7% (0.5%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	74.4% (-7.0%)
Pine Valley CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	4% (0.9%)	1,669 (29%)	1.1% (1.1%)	15.2% (10.9%)	1.7% (1.6%)	0.8% (0.2%)	79.2% (-15.9%)
San Diego Country Estates CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	3% (0.3%)	10,381 (51%)	1.0% (0.4%)	13.3% (6.5%)	1.7% (0.3%)	0.7% (0.5%)	80.8% (-10.0%)
Eucalyptus Hills CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	3% (-2.4%)	6,017 (276%)	2.1% (1.8%)	14.4% (6.1%)	5.8% (4.7%)	0.0% (-4.8%)	74.3% (-11.1%)
Camp Pendleton North CDP	San Diego CA	CDP	2% (-1.7%)	7,903 (-24%)	3.2% (-14.6%)	28.2% (16.1%)	3.2% (-0.8%)	0.8% (-0.7%)	62.3% (-2.2%)
San Diego-Carlsbad; CA		Metro. Area	12% (1.3%)	3,302,833 (32%)	4.7% (0.0%)	33.5% (0.0%)	12.0% (0.0%)	0.4% (0.0%)	45.9% (0.0%)

** = poverty rate 8%+ above metro in 2014-2018

* = poverty rate 5%+ above metro in 2014-2018

† = population grew from under 50,000 to over 50,000 between 1990 and 2014-2018

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

The city of San Diego, the largest city in the region, is home to the region's largest share (47%) of people experiencing poverty, followed by large suburbs (36%). The San Diego region has a small number of jurisdictions, and a relatively small number experiencing higher poverty than the region, compared with other large metro areas in the western United States. Only one small suburb and two large suburbs had significantly elevated poverty rates (five-plus points higher), compared with the San Diego metro area, in 2014–18. No unincorporated areas over 10,000 people had a significantly elevated poverty rate, compared with the region. All of these characteristics put the San Diego region in a relatively strong position to engage in collaborative governance to provide infrastructure and services that help low-income people participate

in the economy and enjoy a high quality of life. The San Diego metro area had a 12% poverty rate in 2014–18, which remained about the same (about a one-percentage-point increase) since 1990. The region experienced a 32% population increase between 1990 and 2014–18.

The city of **San Diego's** poverty rate was 13% in 2014–18, roughly the same as it was in 1990 (about a one-percentage-point increase) and one percentage point higher than the metro area's poverty rate. The city's population grew 26% between 1990 and 2014–18. The city of San Diego's Asian or Pacific Islander population (17%) was about five percentage points higher than the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population (12%) in 2014–18.

Two large suburbs in the San Diego region had poverty rates that were significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 2014–18. El Cajon is a large suburb of 103,285 people that had a 21% poverty rate in 2014–18, about nine points higher than the metro area. **El Cajon** experienced a roughly nine-percentage-point increase in its poverty rate between 1990 and 2014–18. El Cajon's poverty rate was not significantly elevated in 1990. El Cajon's population increased by 16% between 1990 and 2014–18. Its White population (57%) was about 11 points higher than the metro area White population (46%) in 2014–18.

National City is a large suburb in the San Diego metro area that had a population of 60,896 and an 18% poverty rate in 2014–18. Its poverty rate was six percentage points higher than the metro area in 2014–18, and its poverty rate remained about the same (within one percentage point) between 1990 and 2014–18. National City's poverty rate was not significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 1990. National City's Hispanic population (64%) was 29 points higher than the metro area Hispanic population (34%) in 2014–18. Its Asian or Pacific Islander population (20%) was about eight points higher than the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population (12%).

One large suburb with a higher poverty rate than the metro area became a large suburb between 1990 and 2014–18, contributing to the growth in the share of the region's population experiencing poverty living in large suburbs.

San Marcos is a large suburb of 94,709 in the San Diego metro area with a 12% poverty rate in 2014–18, roughly the same as the metro area. Its poverty rate increased about two percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, and its population more than doubled (143% growth). San Marcos became a large suburb by crossing the 50,000 mark between 1990 and 2014–18, making it eligible for direct access to federal community development block grant (CDBG) funding.

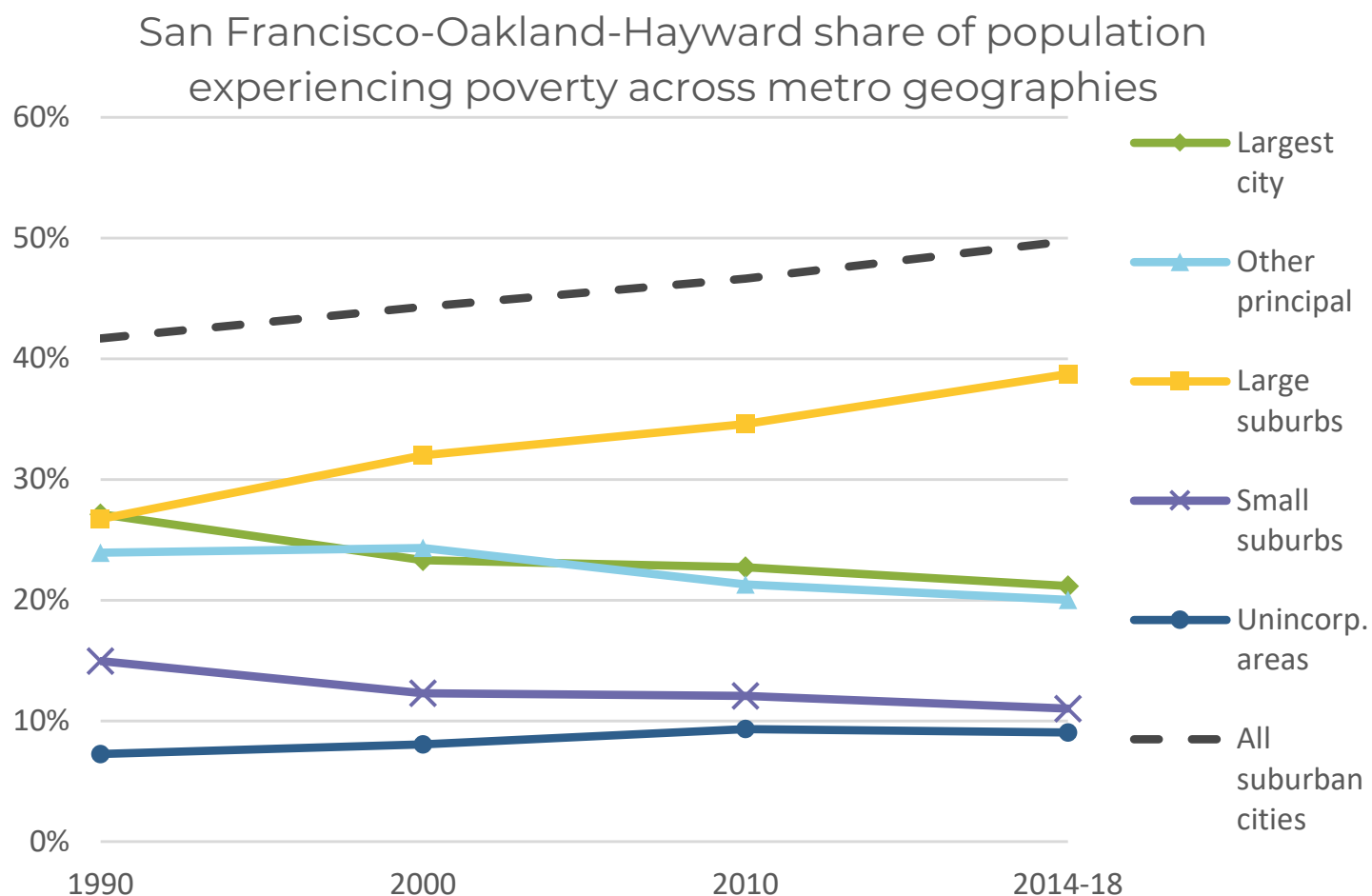
Small suburbs made up a small share of the San Diego region's population experiencing poverty (3%), but one small suburb with a population over 10,000 had a significantly elevated poverty rate, compared with the metro area, in 2014–18. **Imperial Beach** is a small suburb of 27,290 people that had a poverty rate of 20% in 2014–18, about eight points higher than the metro area. Imperial Beach's poverty rate increased slightly (about one percentage point) between

1990 and 2014–18. Imperial Beach's poverty rate was also significantly elevated in 1990. Imperial Beach had a 52% Hispanic population in 2014–18, about 18 percentage points higher than the metro area Hispanic population.

San Francisco

Figure 3.11.1.

The share of the metro area population experiencing poverty living in large suburbs grew in the San Francisco–Oakland–Hayward, California, metro area.



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

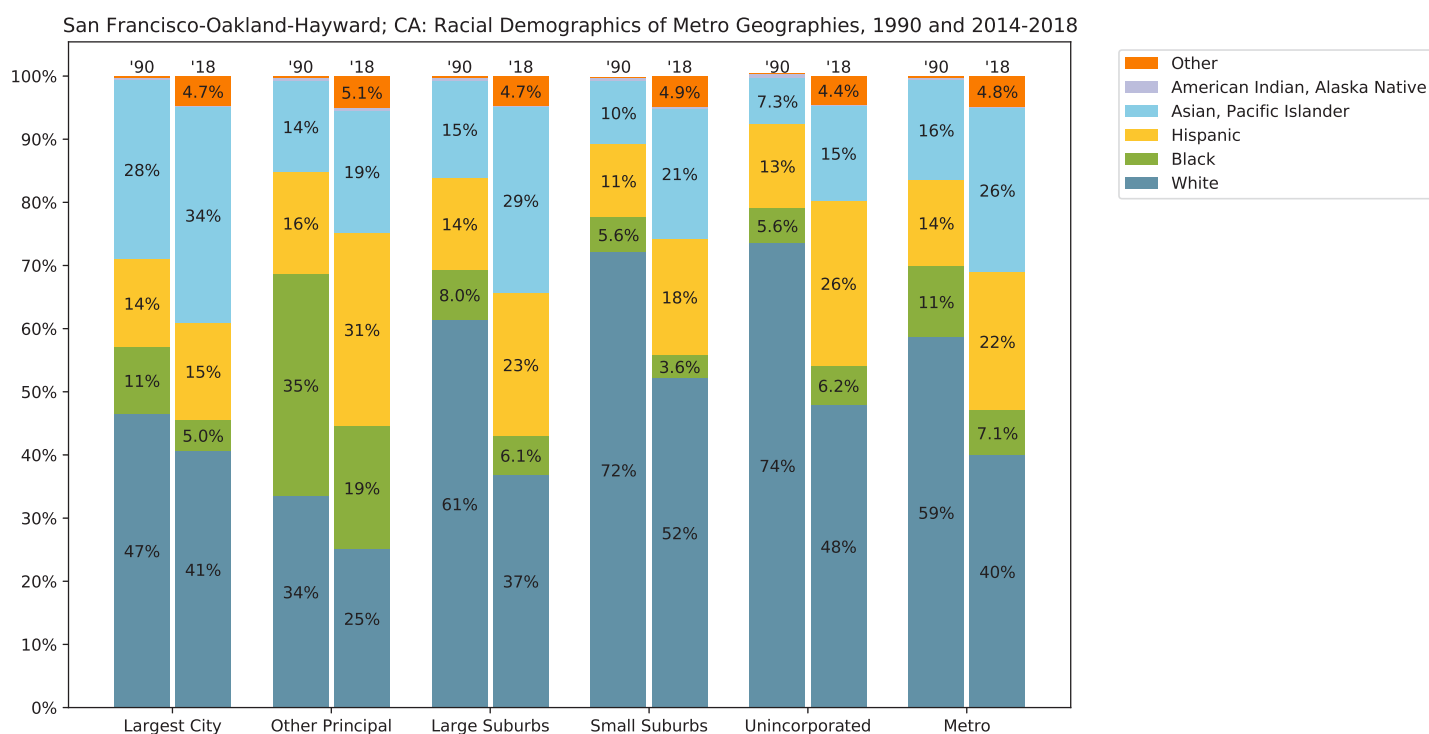
The San Francisco–Oakland–Hayward, California, metro area saw an increase in the share of its population experiencing poverty living in large suburbs between 1990 and 2014–18. Large suburbs (over 50,000) increased from 27% to 39% of the San Francisco metro area’s population experiencing poverty. Large suburbs went from the second-largest to the largest share of people experiencing poverty by a wide margin. In 1990, large suburbs were home to a similar share of the metro area’s population experiencing poverty to the metro area’s largest city, San Francisco, but San Francisco decreased in its share of the metro area population experiencing poverty. The city of San Francisco decreased from being home to 27% to 21% of the metro area’s population experiencing poverty and from the first- to the second-largest share in the

metro area, between 1990 and 2014–18. The region's other principal cities, Oakland and Hayward, also decreased as a share of the metro area's population experiencing poverty. Taken together, other principal cities accounted for the third-largest share of people experiencing poverty in the region in 2014–18. Other principal cities decreased from 24% to 20% of the metro area population experiencing poverty between 1990 and 2014–18, which was still higher than other regions in the Pacific West. Small suburbs decreased from 15% to 11% of the region's population experiencing poverty. Unincorporated areas increased from 7% to 9% of the metro area population experiencing poverty.

Like other large metro areas in the Pacific West, the San Francisco–Oakland–Hayward metropolitan statistical area already had a greater share of people with incomes below the federal poverty line living in incorporated suburban jurisdictions, large or small, than any other part of the region as of 1990. This share increased over time, mostly due to the increase in the share of people experiencing poverty living in large suburbs. Combined, all suburban cities increased from 42% to 50% of the region's population with incomes below the federal poverty line.

Figure 3.11.2.

Change in Racial Composition of San Francisco–Oakland–Hayward, California, Metro Geographies



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

In the San Francisco region's large suburbs, which saw a large increase in share of the region's population experiencing poverty between 1990 and 2014–18, racial/ethnic groups increased or decreased as a share of the population at different rates. The increase in the Asian or Pacific Islander population of large suburbs exceeded growth in the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population by about four percentage points. The increase in the Hispanic population of large suburbs was within about one percentage point of the increase in the metro area Hispanic population. The Black population of San Francisco's large suburbs decreased at half the rate of (about two percentage points less than) the decrease in the metro area Black population. Large suburbs' White population decreased about five percentage points more than the percentage decrease in the metro area White population.

In San Francisco's large suburbs, the percentage of different racial/ethnic groups was mostly proportional to their respective metro area populations in 1990 and 2014–18. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Hispanic, Black, and White populations of large suburbs were within three percentage points of their metro area population in 1990 and 2014–18. Large suburbs' Asian or Pacific Islander population was about one percentage point higher than the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population in 1990; in 2014–18, large suburbs' Asian or Pacific Islander population was about three percentage points higher than the metro area. Large suburbs' Hispanic population was about one percentage point higher than the metro area Hispanic population in both 1990 and 2014–18. Large suburbs' Black population was about three percentage points lower than the metro area Black population in 1990 and about one percentage point lower in 2014–18. Large suburbs' White population was about three percentage points higher than the metro area White population in 1990 and about three percentage points lower than the metro area White population in 2014–18.

Changes in the racial demographics of the city of San Francisco, which declined in its share of the metro area's population experiencing poverty, differed from the metro area between 1990 and 2014–18. The growth in San Francisco's Asian or Pacific Islander population was about four points lower than the growth in the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population. The growth in San Francisco's Hispanic population was about seven percentage points lower than the growth in the metro area Hispanic population. The decrease in San Francisco's Black population exceeded the decrease in the metro area Black population by about two percentage points. The decrease in San Francisco's White population was about 13 points smaller than the percentage decrease in the metro area White population.

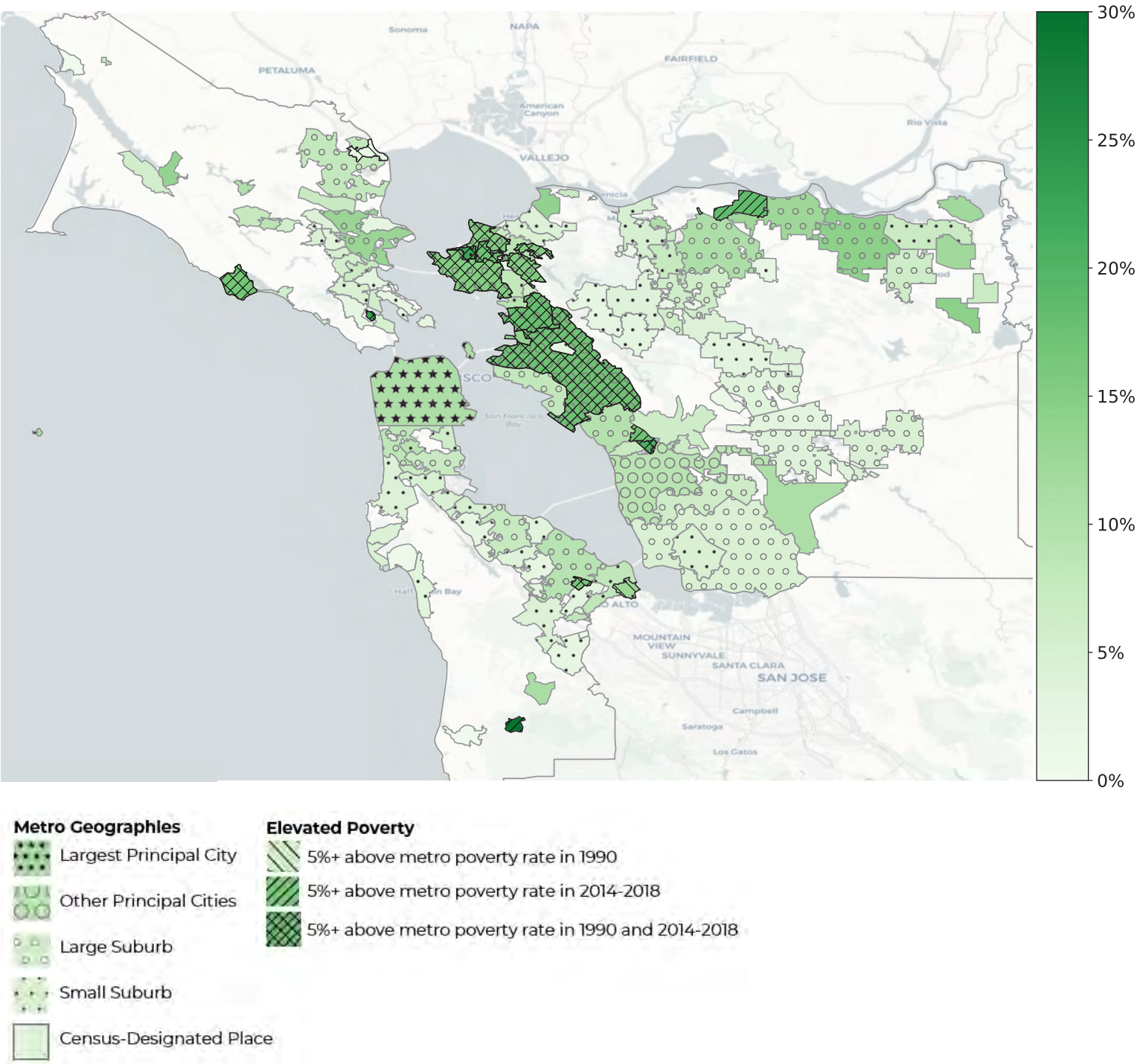
The proportion of San Francisco's population of different racial/ethnic groups to their respective metro area populations has changed between 1990 and 2014–18. In 1990, San Francisco's Asian or Pacific Islander population was about 13 percentage points higher than the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population, compared with about eight percentage points higher in

2014–18. In 1990, San Francisco’s Hispanic population was comparable to the region (about one percentage point higher), while in 2014–18, San Francisco’s Hispanic population was about seven percentage points lower than the metro area Hispanic population. San Francisco’s Black population was about one percentage point lower than the metro area Black population in 1990 and about two percentage points lower than the metro area Black population in 2014–18. San Francisco’s White population was about 25 percentage points lower than the metro area White population in 1990 and about 15 percentage points lower in 2014–18.

The other principal cities of the San Francisco region, Oakland and Hayward, which decreased in their collective share of the metro area population experiencing poverty, underwent collective changes in racial demographics that differed from the metro area between 1990 and 2014–18. Other principal cities’ Asian or Pacific Islander population increased by about five percentage points less than the increase in the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population. Other principal cities’ Hispanic population increased by about six percentage points more than the increase in the metro area Hispanic population. Other principal cities’ Black population decreased by about four percentage points more than the decrease in the metro area Black population. Other principal cities’ White population decreased by about 10 points more than the percentage decrease in the metro area White population.

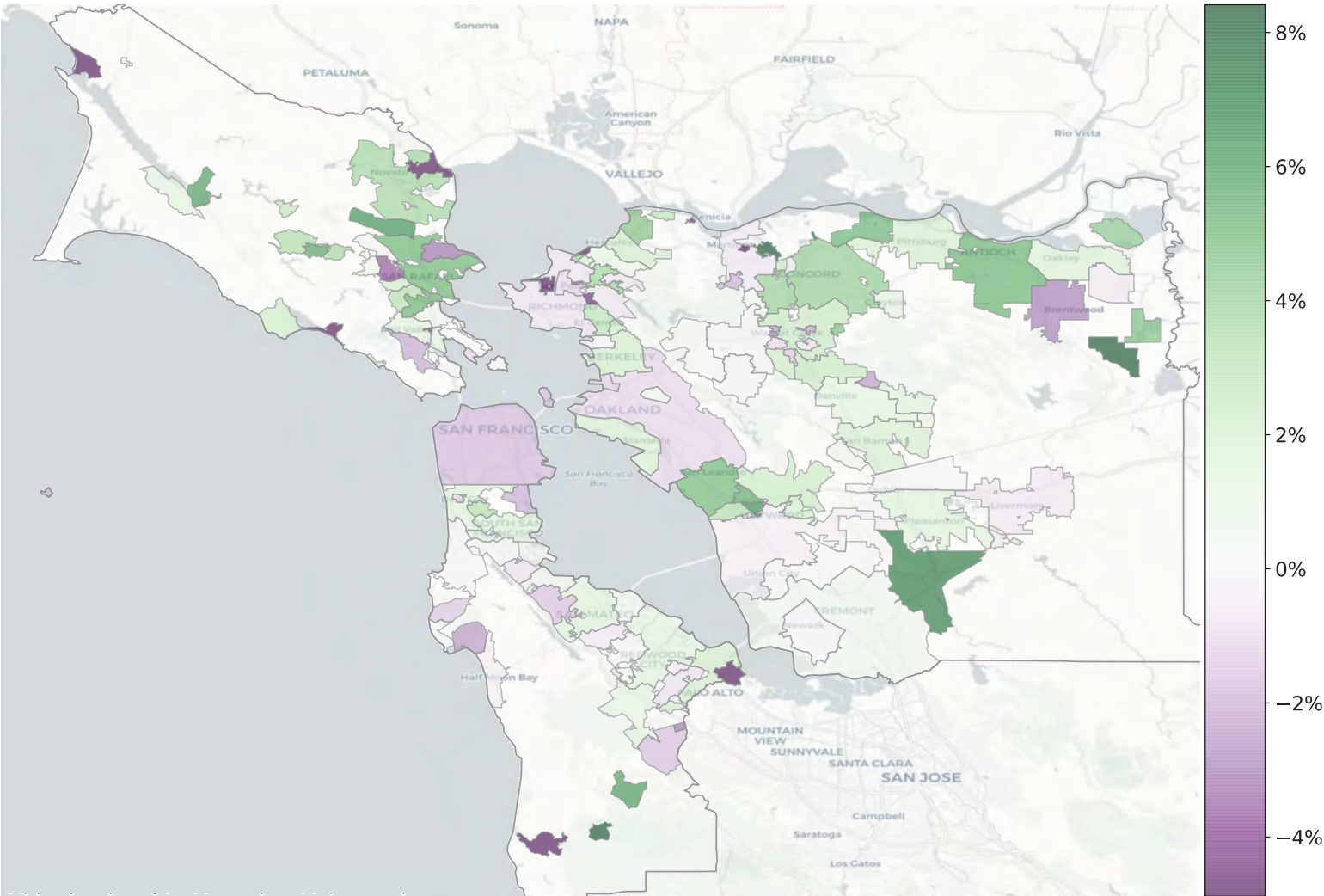
The representation of different racial/ethnic groups in the other principal cities of Oakland and Hayward, compared with the San Francisco metro area, changed between 1990 and 2014–18. In 1990, the Asian or Pacific Islander population of other principal cities was about one point lower than the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population; in 2014–18, it was about seven points lower than the region. The Hispanic population of other principal cities was about two points higher than the metro area Hispanic population in 1990; in 2014–18, other principal cities’ Hispanic population was about nine percentage points higher than the metro area Hispanic population. The Black population of other principal cities was about 24 percentage points higher than the metro area Black population in 1990; in 2014–18, other principal cities’ Black population was 12 percentage points higher than the metro area Black population. In 1990, other principal cities’ White population was about 25 percentage points lower than the metro area White population; in 2014–18, other principal cities’ White population was about 15 percentage points lower than the metro area White population.

Map 3.11.1.
Poverty Rates of Places by Metro Geography in San Francisco–Oakland–Hayward, California, Metro Area, 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Map 3.11.2.
Change in Poverty Rate in Cities and Unincorporated Places in San Francisco–Oakland–Hayward, California, Metro Area from 1990 to 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Table 3.11.1.

Place and Metro Area Demographics for the San Francisco–Oakland–Hayward, California, Metro Area

Places by Poverty Rate (populations over 1,000)

Place Name	County	Place type 2014-18	Pov. rate 2014-18 (change since 1990)	Pop. 2014-18 (% change since 1990)	% Black (change)	% Hispanic (change)	% Asian or Pacific Islander (change)	% American Indian or Alaska Native (change)	% White (change)
Marin City CDP**	Marin CA	CDP	23% (0.7%)	3,173 (68%)	24.8% (-24.1%)	28.8% (24.7%)	8.4% (5.3%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	29.2% (-14.5%)
North Richmond CDP**	Contra Costa CA	CDP	22% (-23.2%)	4,233 (165%)	11.2% (-54.1%)	73.2% (61.0%)	10.6% (-2.2%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	3.4% (-5.5%)
Cherryland CDP**	Alameda CA	CDP	21% (6.6%)	16,387 (48%)	13.4% (8.0%)	53.5% (26.0%)	13.9% (8.1%)	0.1% (-0.8%)	17.7% (-42.7%)
Bay Point CDP**	Contra Costa CA	CDP	19% (5.2%)	25,165 (52%)	10.6% (-0.6%)	61.4% (40.3%)	8.9% (-1.2%)	0.8% (-0.3%)	14.7% (-41.6%)
Berkeley city**	Alameda CA	Large suburb	18% (2.1%)	120,926 (18%)	7.9% (-10.3%)	11.4% (3.0%)	20.5% (6.1%)	0.3% (-0.2%)	53.8% (-4.5%)
San Pablo city**	Contra Costa CA	Small suburb	18% (-1.1%)	30,839 (23%)	10.6% (-10.3%)	61.7% (34.9%)	16.2% (0.1%)	0.1% (-1.0%)	8.4% (-26.3%)
Oakland city*	Alameda CA	Other principal city	17% (-1.0%)	421,042 (13%)	23.1% (-19.8%)	26.9% (13.0%)	16.2% (1.9%)	0.4% (-0.1%)	28.2% (-0.1%)
Ashland CDP*	Alameda CA	CDP	17% (5.4%)	23,635 (42%)	18.2% (5.9%)	44.4% (23.2%)	22.4% (12.0%)	0.2% (-0.8%)	12.4% (-42.4%)
Bolinas CDP*	Marin CA	CDP	17% (2.2%)	1,077 (-2%)	0.0% (-1.3%)	2.2% (-0.5%)	3.1% (1.9%)	0.0% (-0.7%)	86.0% (-7.8%)
North Fair Oaks CDP*	San Mateo CA	CDP	16% (-0.4%)	14,547 (5%)	1.3% (-1.7%)	70.2% (9.3%)	7.3% (3.1%)	0.1% (-0.5%)	18.9% (-12.4%)
Richmond city*	Contra Costa CA	Large suburb	15% (-0.7%)	109,340 (25%)	19.6% (-23.3%)	41.1% (26.5%)	16.7% (5.4%)	0.2% (-0.3%)	17.9% (-12.7%)
Antioch city	Contra Costa CA	Large suburb	14% (5.2%)	110,730 (78%)	19.8% (17.3%)	33.6% (18.0%)	11.4% (6.9%)	0.2% (-1.0%)	29.0% (-47.3%)
Byron CDP	Contra Costa CA	CDP	14% (9.7%)	1,348 (11%)	2.4% (1.1%)	38.6% (28.3%)	1.6% (0.1%)	1.9% (1.1%)	55.0% (-30.9%)
Rodeo CDP	Contra Costa CA	CDP	14% (4.6%)	10,411 (37%)	14.8% (4.0%)	33.6% (20.6%)	17.0% (4.2%)	0.3% (-0.2%)	25.1% (-37.8%)
Emeryville city	Alameda CA	Small suburb	14% (-1.3%)	11,724 (104%)	13.5% (-9.1%)	10.7% (0.8%)	28.5% (10.3%)	0.1% (-0.3%)	41.9% (-6.8%)
Montalvin Manor CDP	Contra Costa CA	CDP	14% (4.0%)	3,023 (106%)	11.1% (-12.9%)	66.5% (52.1%)	8.3% (-3.9%)	1.0% (0.0%)	11.7% (-36.6%)
San Rafael city†	Marin CA	Large suburb	13% (5.1%)	58,939 (22%)	2.1% (-0.6%)	31.4% (17.1%)	5.9% (0.6%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	56.5% (-20.8%)
Rollingwood CDP	Contra Costa CA	CDP	13% (-3.3%)	3,110 (45%)	3.8% (-18.8%)	70.7% (53.7%)	13.7% (-3.3%)	0.0% (-1.3%)	11.1% (-31.1%)
Pittsburg city†	Contra Costa CA	Large suburb	13% (1.9%)	70,492 (48%)	16.6% (-0.4%)	41.8% (18.1%)	16.3% (5.0%)	0.2% (-0.4%)	18.9% (-28.2%)
East Palo Alto city	San Mateo CA	Small suburb	12% (-4.9%)	29,633 (26%)	11.3% (-30.2%)	62.1% (25.8%)	15.2% (6.0%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	8.1% (-4.0%)
Knighten CDP	Contra Costa CA	CDP	12% (-0.5%)	1,500 (219%)	0.0% (-0.6%)	23.9% (-9.3%)	0.5% (-1.2%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	74.7% (12.1%)
Bethel Island CDP	Contra Costa CA	CDP	12% (4.4%)	2,010 (-5%)	2.4% (1.5%)	25.6% (20.8%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	0.0% (-1.0%)	71.0% (-22.1%)
San Francisco city	San Francisco CA	Largest city	11% (-1.7%)	870,044 (20%)	5.0% (-5.5%)	15.2% (1.3%)	34.2% (5.8%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	40.6% (-5.9%)
Concord city	Contra Costa CA	Large suburb	11% (4.0%)	128,758 (16%)	3.5% (1.2%)	29.9% (18.5%)	12.0% (3.7%)	0.1% (-0.5%)	49.6% (-27.7%)
Vine Hill CDP	Contra Costa CA	CDP	10% (8.4%)	3,887 (21%)	1.0% (-0.8%)	34.0% (17.2%)	11.0% (7.9%)	0.0% (-1.6%)	45.0% (-31.5%)
San Leandro city	Alameda CA	Large suburb	10% (4.9%)	90,103 (32%)	10.3% (4.7%)	27.3% (12.1%)	35.1% (21.9%)	0.5% (-0.1%)	23.3% (-42.0%)
Redwood City city	San Mateo CA	Large suburb	10% (1.4%)	85,217 (29%)	1.8% (-1.6%)	37.2% (13.1%)	14.8% (8.8%)	0.3% (-0.2%)	42.4% (-23.5%)
Albany city	Alameda CA	Small suburb	9% (-0.2%)	19,758 (21%)	2.4% (-3.4%)	12.7% (4.6%)	30.2% (10.8%)	0.6% (0.0%)	46.0% (-19.9%)
Colma town	San Mateo CA	Small suburb	9% (3.2%)	1,450 (31%)	3.5% (1.9%)	41.5% (7.5%)	25.6% (2.3%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	25.8% (-14.7%)
Hayward city	Alameda CA	Other principal city	9% (-0.4%)	158,241 (42%)	9.9% (0.5%)	40.8% (16.9%)	27.7% (13.1%)	0.4% (-0.3%)	16.9% (-34.2%)
El Sobrante CDP (Contra Costa County)	Contra Costa CA	CDP	9% (3.8%)	13,736 (39%)	10.0% (4.6%)	30.0% (20.6%)	17.5% (9.8%)	0.1% (-0.9%)	36.4% (-40.0%)
Contra Costa Centre CDP	Contra Costa CA	CDP	9% (N/A)	649,700% (N/A)	4% (N/A)	10% (N/A)	26% (N/A)	0% (N/A)	54% (N/A)
Daly City city	San Mateo CA	Large suburb	9% (1.4%)	106,638 (16%)	3.1% (-4.4%)	23.9% (1.5%)	57.3% (15.0%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	12.8% (-14.6%)
Menlo Park city	San Mateo CA	Small suburb	8% (2.1%)	33,869 (21%)	4.3% (-7.8%)	15.7% (6.0%)	14.7% (8.9%)	0.6% (0.3%)	59.8% (-12.3%)
El Cerrito city	Contra Costa CA	Small suburb	8% (3.0%)	25,203 (10%)	5.3% (-3.6%)	10.8% (4.2%)	28.5% (6.3%)	0.4% (0.1%)	48.1% (-13.5%)
Alameda city	Alameda CA	Large suburb	8% (1.9%)	78,462 (3%)	7.0% (0.5%)	12.0% (2.9%)	31.2% (12.7%)	0.2% (-0.4%)	42.8% (-22.4%)
Novato city†	Marin CA	Large suburb	8% (3.7%)	55,523 (17%)	2.6% (-0.1%)	18.7% (11.4%)	7.3% (2.6%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	65.2% (-19.5%)
Lagunitas-Forest Knolls CDP	Marin CA	CDP	8% (3.4%)	1,504 (-17%)	0.2% (-0.5%)	8.3% (5.6%)	0.0% (-1.2%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	87.7% (-7.1%)
Pleasant Hill city	Contra Costa CA	Small suburb	8% (4.0%)	34,785 (10%)	1.8% (0.4%)	13.6% (7.0%)	13.7% (6.9%)	0.1% (-0.4%)	64.8% (-19.8%)
San Mateo city	San Mateo CA	Large suburb	8% (1.5%)	104,035 (22%)	1.9% (-1.6%)	24.8% (9.3%)	24.7% (11.8%)	0.3% (-0.0%)	43.1% (-24.6%)
South San Francisco city	San Mateo CA	Large suburb	7% (1.7%)	67,294 (24%)	1.7% (-2.1%)	33.7% (6.6%)	40.4% (16.7%)	0.1% (-0.4%)	20.1% (-24.5%)
Crockett CDP	Contra Costa CA	CDP	7% (2.9%)	3,094 (-4%)	3.2% (2.1%)	22.5% (11.5%)	3.0% (1.1%)	1.2% (-0.5%)	62.4% (-22.7%)
San Lorenzo CDP	Alameda CA	CDP	7% (3.3%)	25,388 (27%)	3.5% (2.2%)	42.8% (26.9%)	24.9% (14.6%)	0.3% (-0.3%)	24.8% (-47.1%)
Lucas Valley-Marino CDP	Marin CA	CDP	7% (6.4%)	6,841 (14%)	0.1% (-1.0%)	11.9% (7.2%)	6.3% (-0.2%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	76.8% (-10.9%)
Discovery Bay CDP	Contra Costa CA	CDP	7% (4.7%)	15,981 (199%)	5.0% (3.9%)	16.9% (11.7%)	6.3% (4.7%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	67.2% (-24.2%)
Larkspur city	Marin CA	Small suburb	7% (5.2%)	12,375 (12%)	0.6% (-0.2%)	8.3% (4.4%)	5.4% (2.5%)	0.4% (0.3%)	81.7% (-10.6%)
Oakley city	Contra Costa CA	Small suburb	7% (1.7%)	40,669 (121%)	7.9% (6.5%)	36.9% (15.5%)	6.6% (3.4%)	0.7% (-0.1%)	42.9% (-29.8%)
Tara Hills CDP	Contra Costa CA	CDP	7% (2.1%)	5,405 (8%)	14.9% (3.3%)	39.5% (26.7%)	16.7% (7.5%)	0.6% (-0.2%)	23.3% (-42.0%)
Pacheco CDP	Contra Costa CA	CDP	7% (2.2%)	4,355 (31%)	2.8% (0.7%)	31.3% (23.4%)	14.1% (9.4%)	0.0% (-1.3%)	47.4% (-36.7%)
Fairview CDP	Alameda CA	CDP	7% (2.0%)	10,299 (14%)	20.6% (2.2%)	22.1% (11.8%)	15.9% (6.8%)	0.1% (-0.5%)	34.9% (-26.5%)
Brentwood city†	Contra Costa CA	Large suburb	7% (-2.9%)	60,446 (699%)	6.6% (6.0%)	21.8% (-10.0%)	11.0% (9.5%)	0.4% (-0.2%)	53.5% (-10.9%)
Brisbane city	San Mateo CA	Small suburb	7% (-2.0%)	4,692 (59%)	6.0% (4.5%)	18.8% (4.8%)	27.7% (20.1%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	43.9% (-32.4%)
Kensington CDP	Contra Costa CA	CDP	6% (2.2%)	5,415 (9%)	1.7% (-1.2%)	7.7% (4.6%)	12.1% (3.3%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	71.4% (-13.4%)
Union City city	Alameda CA	Large suburb	6% (-0.1%)	74,601 (39%)	4.9% (-3.2%)	20.6% (-4.5%)	55.8% (23.9%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	14.7% (-19.5%)
Castro Valley CDP†	Alameda CA	CDP	6% (2.2%)	63,288 (30%)	7.6% (4.8%)	16.2% (7.0%)	26.9% (18.6%)	0.3% (-0.1%)	43.6% (-35.7%)
Walnut Creek city	Contra Costa CA	Large suburb	6% (2.4%)	69,007 (14%)	1.6% (0.6%)	9.8% (5.1%)	14.8% (8.2%)	0.1% (-0.1%)	69.0% (-18.4%)
Inverness CDP	Marin CA	CDP	6% (1.4%)	1,127 (-21%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	3.2% (0.1%)	0.0% (-1.0%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	95.7% (0.9%)
Strawberry CDP (Marin County)	Marin CA	CDP	6% (1.0%)	5,759 (32%)	0.9% (-1.4%)	8.5% (4.8%)	13.5% (7.5%)	0.0% (-1.1%)	70.0% (-17.8%)
Woodacre CDP	Marin CA	CDP	6% (3.7%)	1,303 (-12%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	2.0% (-2.7%)	1.3% (-0.4%)	2.3% (2.1%)	94.4% (1.3%)
Kentfield CDP	Marin CA	CDP	6% (3.3%)	6,930 (15%)	1.2% (0.8%)	4.2% (1.5%)	3.5% (0.6%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	88.3% (-5.6%)
Ross town	Marin CA	Small suburb	6% (2.1%)	2,309 (9%)	2.0% (1.9%)	4.6% (2.5%)	1.3% (-0.2%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	91.1% (-5.0%)
Burlingame city	San Mateo CA	Small suburb	5% (0.9%)	30,459 (14%)	1.5% (0.6%)	12.4% (2.3%)	25.1% (16.5%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	55.0% (-25.0%)
Martinez city	Contra Costa CA	Small suburb	5% (-0.5%)	38,117 (20%)	3.5% (0.2%)	17.5% (9.1%)	8.9% (3.4%)	0.2% (-0.5%)	65.4% (-16.6%)
Sausalito city	Marin CA	Small suburb	5% (0.1%)	7,139 (-0%)	1.5% (0.5%)	6.8% (3.6%)	3.7% (0.3%)	0.2% (0.1%)	87.2% (-5.1%)
San Bruno city	San Mateo CA	Small suburb	5% (0.4%)	43,114 (11%)	1.3% (-2.7%)	27.5% (8.9%)	32.8% (15.6%)	0.1% (-0.4%)	32.5% (-26.9%)
Newark city	Alameda CA	Small suburb	5% (-0.1%)	46,276 (22%)	4.8% (0.7%)	33.5% (10.6%)	33.1% (18.1%)	0.3% (-0.1%)	24.6% (-32.8%)
Moss Beach CDP	San Mateo CA	CDP	5% (0.3%)	3,799 (27%)	0.4% (-0.7%)	36.5% (25.2%)	2.4% (0.1%)	0.2% (-0.5%)	54.0% (-30.4%)
Fremont city	Alameda CA	Large suburb	5% (0.6%)	233,083 (34%)	3.0% (-0.6%)	13.1% (-0.2%)	59.1% (40.3%)	0.4% (-0.2%)	20.7% (-42.8%)
Pinole city	Contra Costa CA	Small suburb	5% (1.1%)	19,264 (10%)	9.8% (2.9%)	21.8% (12.0%)	26.8% (9.8%)	0.1% (-0.6%)	33.3% (-32.1%)
Mill Valley city	Marin CA	Small suburb	5% (1.5%)	14,343 (10%)	0.5% (-0.9%)	6.5% (3.7%)	4.3% (0.6%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	83.8% (-7.9%)
Fairfax town	Marin CA	Small suburb	5% (0.8%)	7,591 (10%)	0.4% (-0.9%)	8.6% (3.8%)	4.9% (3.0%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	81.8% (-9.6%)
Millbrae city	San Mateo CA	Small suburb	5% (-0.7%)	22,703 (11%)	0.7% (-0.3%)	11.9% (0.7%)	47.9% (31.5%)	0.2% (-0.0%)	34.2% (-36.7%)
Livermore city	Alameda CA	Large suburb	5% (-0.6%)	89,027 (57%)	1.7% (0.2%)	20.2% (10.4%)	11.3% (7.0%)	0.1% (-0.5%)	62.6% (-21.1%)
Livestock CDP	San Mateo CA	CDP	4% (-1.4%)	2,692 (5%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	7.3% (-0.6%)	1.2% (-1.2%)	0.0% (-0.6%)	84.5% (-4.0%)
Woodside town	San Mateo CA	Small suburb	4% (1.2%)	5,541 (10%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	8.0% (4.2%)	7.3% (3.3%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	81.1% (-10.6%)
Pacific city	San Mateo CA	Small suburb	4% (-0.1%)	39,065 (4%)	1.9% (-3.2%)	18.9% (5.4%)	21.2% (8.2%)	0.1% (-0.4%)	53.1% (-14.6%)
West Menlo Park CDP	San Mateo CA	CDP	4% (-0.1%)	4,116 (4%)	2.1% (1.4%)	5.1% (0.9%)	19.1% (12.8%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	69.8% (-18.8%)
Sleepy Hollow CDP	Marin CA	CDP	4% (-0.2%)	2,200 (4%)	1.0% (0.2%)	9.2% (5.5%)	5.3% (2.9%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	83.9% (-8.9%)
Hercules city	Contra Costa CA	Small suburb	4% (2.0%)	25,343 (51%)	14.9% (2.4%)	14.9% (4.5%)	46.5% (4.8%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	17.9% (-17.1%)

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Alamo CDP	Contra Costa CA	CDP	4% (2.5%)	15,317 (25%)	0.8% (0.2%)	6.4% (2.5%)	7.8% (2.7%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	80.9% (-9.3%)
Belmont city	San Mateo CA	Small suburb	4% (-0.5%)	27,110 (12%)	0.9% (-0.7%)	10.8% (3.5%)	27.8% (18.0%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	55.2% (-25.8%)
Lafayette city	Contra Costa CA	Small suburb	4% (-0.1%)	26,060 (11%)	0.9% (0.3%)	7.8% (4.6%)	12.1% (6.3%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	74.6% (-15.5%)
Pleasanton city	Alameda CA	Large suburb	4% (1.6%)	80,847 (60%)	1.9% (0.6%)	9.3% (2.6%)	33.2% (27.8%)	0.3% (-0.1%)	51.3% (-34.8%)
Blackhawk CDP	Contra Costa CA	CDP	4% (1.5%)	9,860 (67%)	1.3% (-4.2%)	6.2% (-0.4%)	19.8% (11.3%)	0.0% (-0.6%)	69.4% (-9.1%)
San Anselmo town	Marin CA	Small suburb	4% (-3.6%)	12,567 (7%)	0.9% (0.1%)	5.3% (0.8%)	4.0% (1.5%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	87.2% (-4.4%)
Camino Tassajara CDP	Contra Costa CA	CDP	4% (1.3%)	3,798 (493%)	2.2% (-0.8%)	9.1% (3.6%)	48.5% (40.5%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	34.8% (-48.0%)
San Ramon city [†]	Contra Costa CA	Large suburb	4% (1.9%)	75,384 (114%)	2.5% (0.5%)	7.4% (1.5%)	46.2% (37.4%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	38.8% (-44.2%)
Foster City city	San Mateo CA	Small suburb	4% (0.6%)	33,784 (20%)	2.5% (-0.6%)	8.1% (2.4%)	47.5% (25.8%)	0.2% (0.0%)	37.3% (-31.8%)
Half Moon Bay city	San Mateo CA	Small suburb	4% (-0.4%)	12,706 (43%)	0.1% (-0.4%)	29.2% (7.0%)	8.2% (4.7%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	60.9% (-12.4%)
Dublin city [†]	Alameda CA	Large suburb	3% (-0.0%)	59,172 (155%)	3.5% (-7.7%)	10.5% (0.0%)	45.1% (39.5%)	0.3% (-0.4%)	35.3% (-36.3%)
Corte Madera town	Marin CA	Small suburb	3% (0.5%)	9,866 (19%)	1.5% (0.6%)	8.2% (4.0%)	5.5% (0.4%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	78.6% (-11.0%)
Mountain View CDP	Contra Costa CA	CDP	3% (-5.7%)	2,066 (-6%)	0.8% (-0.9%)	29.5% (17.5%)	5.4% (3.0%)	2.3% (1.3%)	56.4% (-26.3%)
Danville town	Contra Costa CA	Small suburb	3% (1.2%)	44,417 (42%)	0.9% (0.1%)	6.3% (2.2%)	12.8% (6.4%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	76.3% (-12.1%)
Atherton town	San Mateo CA	Small suburb	3% (-0.7%)	7,185 (0%)	0.9% (0.1%)	4.8% (0.7%)	20.6% (13.5%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	70.0% (-17.9%)
Emerald Lake Hills CDP	San Mateo CA	CDP	3% (0.5%)	4,594 (38%)	0.7% (0.1%)	8.5% (2.8%)	7.2% (3.8%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	78.0% (-11.9%)
Broadmoor CDP	San Mateo CA	CDP	3% (-0.9%)	5,286 (41%)	0.1% (-2.1%)	30.9% (15.2%)	46.1% (16.3%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	21.7% (-30.3%)
Moraga town	Contra Costa CA	Small suburb	3% (-0.2%)	17,398 (10%)	1.0% (0.3%)	7.3% (3.8%)	16.7% (16.7%)	0.3% (0.3%)	69.4% (-17.1%)
San Carlos city	San Mateo CA	Small suburb	3% (0.2%)	30,080 (15%)	0.5% (-0.4%)	8.6% (2.1%)	16.4% (10.4%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	68.5% (-17.9%)
Highlands-Baywood Park CDP	San Mateo CA	CDP	3% (1.7%)	4,564 (9%)	1.0% (-1.5%)	5.5% (-0.1%)	32.9% (17.7%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	54.3% (-21.9%)
Santa Venetia CDP	Marin CA	CDP	3% (-3.1%)	4,790 (42%)	3.1% (0.7%)	7.0% (-2.9%)	10.3% (4.4%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	71.8% (-9.5%)
Reliez Valley CDP	Contra Costa CA	CDP	3% (0.5%)	3,575 (8%)	2.8% (2.0%)	8.6% (4.5%)	15.5% (8.7%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	69.6% (-18.3%)
Hillsborough town	San Mateo CA	Small suburb	3% (-1.5%)	11,439 (7%)	1.0% (0.3%)	4.1% (-0.0%)	30.9% (12.3%)	0.0% (-0.0%)	58.8% (-17.7%)
Piedmont city	Alameda CA	Small suburb	3% (0.9%)	11,308 (7%)	1.9% (0.5%)	3.6% (0.3%)	17.0% (4.7%)	0.2% (0.1%)	71.7% (-11.3%)
East Richmond Heights CDP	Contra Costa CA	CDP	3% (-4.5%)	3,214 (-2%)	14.9% (-2.0%)	18.9% (12.2%)	8.3% (-3.1%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	53.8% (-10.6%)
Tiburon town	Marin CA	Small suburb	3% (-0.1%)	9,151 (21%)	0.3% (-0.6%)	8.1% (4.7%)	3.4% (-0.2%)	0.3% (0.2%)	81.9% (-10.0%)
Tamalpais-Homestead Valley CDP	Marin CA	CDP	3% (-2.1%)	11,261 (17%)	1.8% (0.5%)	4.7% (1.2%)	6.1% (2.1%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	83.0% (-7.9%)
Orinda city	Contra Costa CA	Small suburb	3% (0.2%)	19,431 (17%)	1.2% (0.4%)	5.5% (3.1%)	15.7% (9.0%)	0.1% (-0.1%)	72.2% (-17.6%)
Portola Valley town	San Mateo CA	Small suburb	2% (-1.5%)	4,594 (10%)	0.3% (0.0%)	7.2% (4.3%)	7.2% (4.1%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	81.1% (-12.2%)
Clayton city	Contra Costa CA	Small suburb	2% (1.3%)	11,967 (64%)	1.9% (0.9%)	10.6% (5.3%)	6.8% (1.9%)	1.0% (0.8%)	73.7% (-14.9%)
Belvedere city	Marin CA	Small suburb	2% (-1.0%)	2,098 (-2%)	0.0% (0.0%)	3.1% (1.2%)	3.2% (2.2%)	0.0% (0.0%)	91.1% (-6.0%)
Black Point-Green Point CDP	Marin CA	CDP	2% (-14.6%)	1,655 (-39%)	0.0% (-3.3%)	2.7% (-9.2%)	11.0% (7.9%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	83.6% (3.0%)
San Miguel CDP (Contra Costa County)	Contra Costa CA	CDP	2% (-0.8%)	2,993 (-20%)	0.0% (-0.7%)	2.7% (-1.1%)	12.3% (8.1%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	79.2% (-11.8%)
Saranap CDP	Contra Costa CA	CDP	1% (-0.9%)	6,492 (37%)	2.1% (1.7%)	8.7% (4.6%)	10.9% (7.2%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	74.9% (-16.5%)
Bayview CDP (Contra Costa County)	Contra Costa CA	CDP	1% (-8.0%)	1,954 (113%)	6.7% (-16.5%)	31.6% (17.3%)	18.9% (6.7%)	0.0% (-1.0%)	42.8% (-6.4%)
Ladera CDP	San Mateo CA	CDP	1% (-3.0%)	1,465 (-12%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	0.0% (-3.0%)	6.6% (2.9%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	86.3% (-6.3%)
El Granada CDP	San Mateo CA	CDP	1% (-2.4%)	5,819 (31%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	19.9% (12.5%)	5.7% (2.8%)	0.0% (-0.6%)	72.4% (-16.0%)
Castle Hill CDP	Contra Costa CA	CDP	0% (-1.4%)	1,145 (18%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	9.0% (5.3%)	5.3% (2.1%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	85.7% (-6.8%)
Shell Ridge CDP	Contra Costa CA	CDP	0% (-2.0%)	1,281 (47%)	5.4% (4.7%)	13.7% (10.3%)	20.6% (16.2%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	51.8% (-39.5%)
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward; CA Metro. Area			9% (0.4%)	4,673,221 (27%)	7.1% (0.0%)	21.8% (0.0%)	26.1% (0.0%)	0.2% (0.0%)	40.0% (0.0%)

** = poverty rate 8%+ above metro in 2014-2018

* = poverty rate 5%+ above metro in 2014-2018

† = population grew from under 50,000 to over 50,000 between 1990 and 2014-2018

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Although the largest share of people experiencing poverty in the San Francisco metro area lived in large suburbs, only two large suburbs had poverty rates that exceeded the region by five or more percentage points in 2014–18. This means that many large suburbs should have a greater capacity to provide infrastructure and services that help people participate in the economy. Although the share of people experiencing poverty living in unincorporated areas in the San Francisco region is relatively small, it has increased. Several large unincorporated census-designated places (CDPs) in the San Francisco metro area have large percentages of people experiencing poverty, increasing the likelihood that these populations will go overlooked. The San Francisco–Oakland-Hayward metropolitan region had a 9% poverty rate in 2014–18, which was roughly the same as its 1990 poverty rate (less than a half-percentage-point change). The region experienced a 27% increase in population between 1990 and 2014–18.

Two large suburbs in the San Francisco metro area had poverty rates that were significantly elevated (five-plus points higher), compared with the region. **Berkeley** is a large suburb and college town of 120,926 that had an 18% poverty rate in 2014–18, nine points above the metro area poverty rate. Berkeley's poverty rate increased about two percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. Berkeley's poverty rate was also significantly elevated in 1990.

Berkeley's 54% White population was about 14 percentage points higher than the metro area.

Richmond is a large suburb of 109,340, an increase of 25% between 1990 and 2014–18. Richmond's poverty rate was 15% in 2014–18, six percentage points higher than the metro area and roughly the same (within one percentage point) as its 1990 poverty rate. Richmond's poverty rate was also significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 1990. Richmond's Black population was about 20% in 2014–18, about 13 percentage points higher than the metro area. Its Hispanic population was 41% in 2014–18, about 19 points higher than the metro area.

Antioch is a large suburb in the San Francisco metro area that had a poverty rate that was nearly (within half a percentage point) five points higher than the metro area in 2014–18. Antioch's poverty rate was about 14% in 2014–18 and increased about five percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. Antioch's population was 110,730 in 2014–18 and had increased by 78% over its 1990 population. Antioch's Black population was about 20% in 2014–18, over double (about 13 percentage points higher than) the metro area Black population. Its Hispanic population was about 34%, about 12 percentage points higher than the metro area Hispanic population.

Two large suburbs that had poverty rates that were higher than the San Francisco region became large suburbs between 1990 and 2014–18. Becoming a large suburb makes municipalities eligible for direct access to federal community development block grant (CDBG) dollars and contributes to the increase in the region's population experiencing poverty living in large suburbs. **San Rafael**, population 58,939, crossed the 50,000 population mark to become a large suburb between 1990 and 2014–18. San Rafael's 13% poverty rate was four points higher than the San Francisco metro area in 2014–18.

Pittsburg, population 70,492, is a large suburb with a 13% poverty rate in 2014–18, about four points above the metro area poverty rate. Pittsburg's population increased by 48% between 1990 and 2014–18, crossing the 50,000 threshold to become a large suburb. Pittsburg's poverty rate increased by about two percentage points during this time. Pittsburg's 17% Black population was double (10 points higher than) the region's Black population in 2014–18. Pittsburg's 42% Hispanic population was nearly double (20 points higher than) the metro area Hispanic population.

The city of **San Francisco** was home to the second-largest share of people experiencing poverty after large suburbs in 2014–18. San Francisco's 11% poverty rate was about two percentage points higher than the metro area in 2014–18 and had decreased about two percentage points since 1990. Its population increased by 20% between 1990 and 2014–18. San Francisco's 34% Asian or Pacific Islander population was about eight percentage points higher than the metro area in 2014–18.

Other principal cities, Oakland and Hayward, the second- and third-largest cities in the San Francisco region, were collectively home to the third-largest share of people experiencing poverty in the metro area. **Oakland** had about a 17% poverty rate in 2014–18, nearly eight percentage points higher than the metro area (within half a percentage point). By comparison, Hayward had roughly the same poverty rate as the metro area (about 9%). Oakland's population increased 13% between 1990 and 2014–18, and its poverty rate decreased about one percentage point. Oakland's poverty rate was also significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 1990. Oakland's 23% Black population was over triple the metro area Black population (16 percentage points higher) in 2014–18, and its 27% Hispanic population exceeded the region's Hispanic population by about five percentage points.

Although small suburbs made up a small share of the San Francisco region's population experiencing poverty, one small suburb had a poverty rate that was significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 2014–18. **San Pablo**, population 30,839, had an 18% poverty rate in 2014–18, nine points higher than the region. San Pablo's poverty rate decreased about one percentage point since 1990. Its poverty rate was also elevated in 1990.

Unincorporated areas made up a small share of the San Francisco region's population experiencing poverty, yet several CDPs with populations over 10,000 had significantly elevated poverty rates, compared with the region, in 2014–18. **Cherryland** is a CDP with a population of 16,387 and a 21% poverty rate in 2014–18, 12 points higher than the metro area poverty rate. Cherryland's poverty rate increased by about seven percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. Its poverty rate was also significantly elevated in 1990. Cherryland's population increased by 48% between 1990 and 2014–18. Its roughly 14% Black population was double (about seven points higher than) the metro area Black population in 2014–18. Its 54% Hispanic population was more than double the metro area Hispanic population.

Bay Point is a CDP with a population of 25,165 and a 19% poverty rate in 2014–18, 10 points higher than the metro area poverty rate. Bay Point's poverty rate increased by about five percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. Its poverty rate was not significantly elevated, compared with the region, in 1990. Bay Point's 11% Black population was four points higher than the metro area Black population, and its 61% Hispanic population was 39 points higher than the metro area Black population.

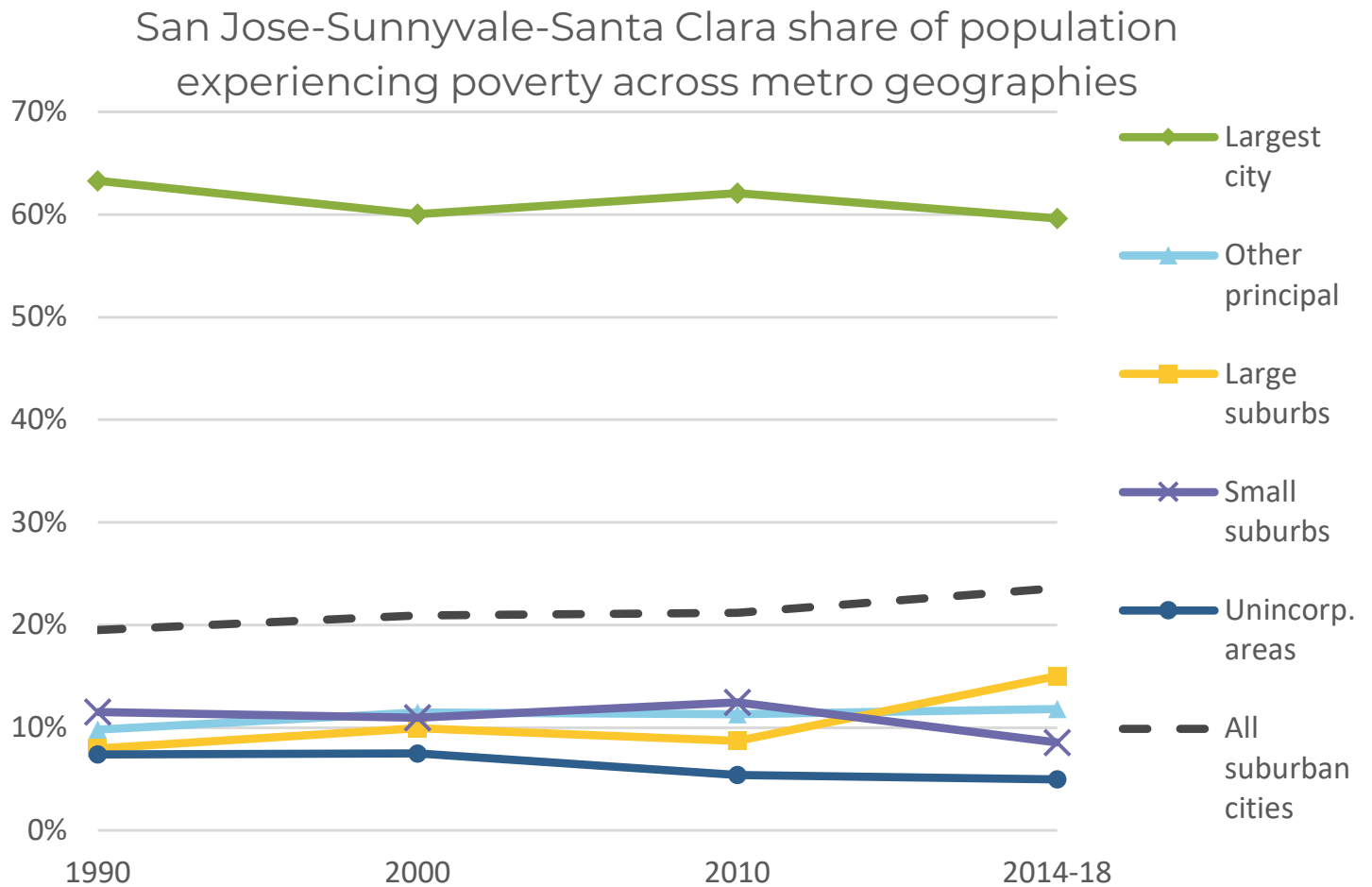
Ashland is a CDP with a population of 23,635 and a poverty rate of 17% in 2014–18, nearly eight points higher than the metro area (within half a percentage point). Ashland's poverty rate increased by about five percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. Ashland's poverty rate was not significantly elevated, compared with the metro area. Ashland's population increased 42% over its 1990 population by 2014–18. Ashland's 18% Black population exceeded the metro area Black population by 11 percentage points, and its 44% Hispanic population was roughly double the metro area Hispanic population.

North Fair Oaks is a CDP with a population of 14,547 that had a 16% poverty rate in 2014–18, seven percentage points higher than the San Francisco region. Its poverty rate remained roughly the same (within one percentage point) between 1990 and 2014–18. North Fair Oaks' poverty rate was also significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 2014–18. Its population increased by 5% between 1990 and 2014–18. North Fair Oaks' Hispanic population was 70% in 2014–18, 48 percentage points higher than the metro area Hispanic population.

San Jose

Figure 3.12.1.

The largest share of people experiencing poverty in the San Jose–Sunnyvale–Santa Clara, California, metro area lived in the largest city, San Jose, in 1990 and 2014–18.



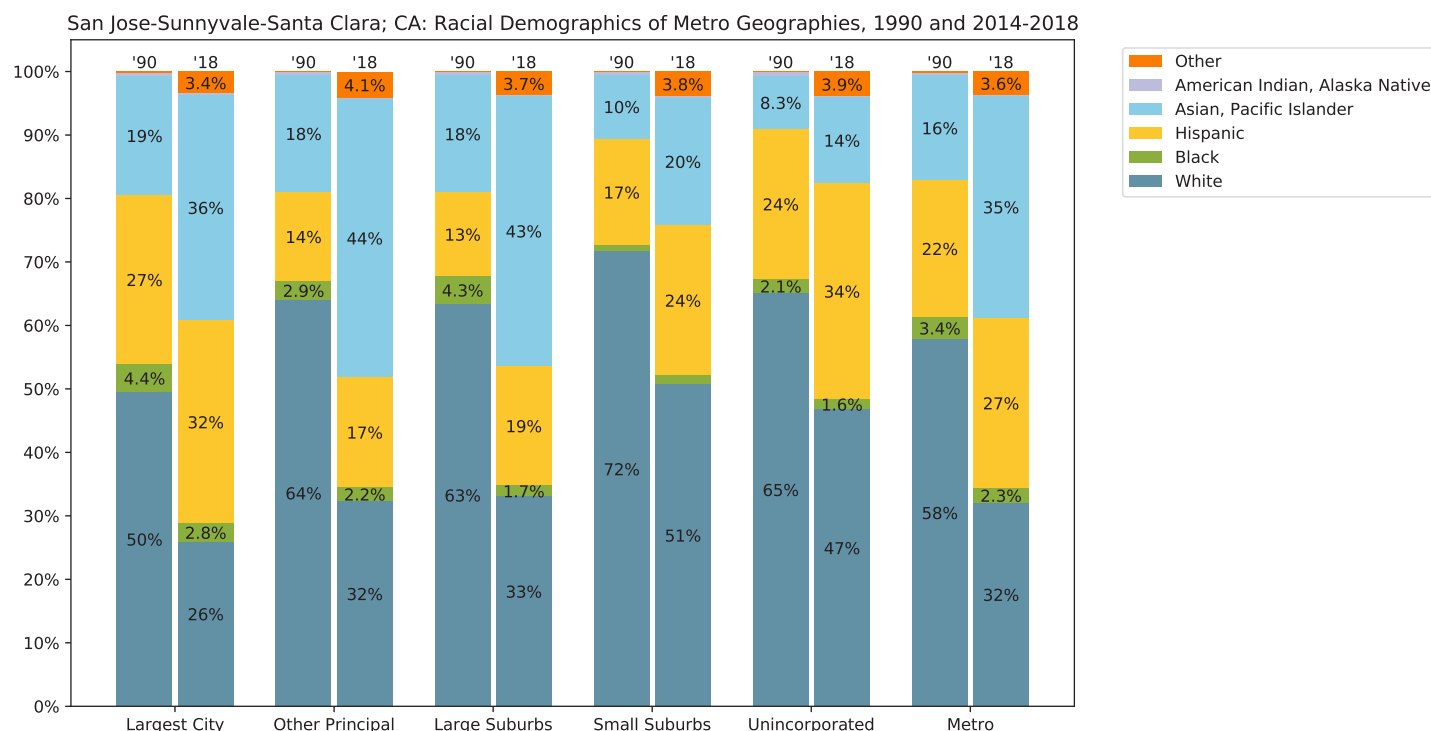
Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

In the San Jose–Sunnyvale–Santa Clara, California, metropolitan statistical area, the largest city of San Jose continued to be home to the largest share of people experiencing poverty between 1990 and 2014–18. In this regard, the San Jose metro area more closely resembled the large metro areas of the Mountain West than the Pacific West, where it is located. The city of San Jose decreased slightly, from 63% to 60% of the metro area population experiencing poverty. Large suburbs grew from 8% to 15% of people experiencing poverty between 1990 and 2014–18. Other principal cities, Sunnyvale and Santa Clara, increased from 10% to 12% of the region's population experiencing poverty. Small suburbs decreased from 12% to 9%, and unincorporated areas decreased from 7% to 5% of the metro

area's population experiencing poverty. Taken together, all suburban cities increased from 20% to 24% of the metro area's population with incomes below the federal poverty line.

Figure 3.12.2.

Change in Racial Composition of San Jose–Sunnyvale–Santa Clara, California, Metro Geographies



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

Changes in the percentage of different racial/ethnic groups in the city of San Jose, which was home to the largest share of people experiencing poverty in the region, closely tracked the metro area. The change in racial/ethnic composition of the city of San Jose was within about two percentage points of the respective changes in the metro area for the Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, Hispanic, and White populations between 1990 and 2014–18. San Jose's Asian or Pacific Islander population increased by about 17 percentage points, compared with about 19 percentage points in the metro area. San Jose's Black population decreased by about one percentage point, compared with a two-percentage-point decrease in the metro area Black population. San Jose's Hispanic population and the metro area's Hispanic population increased by about five percentage points. San Jose's White population decreased by about 24 percentage points, compared with a roughly 26-percentage-point decrease in the metro area.

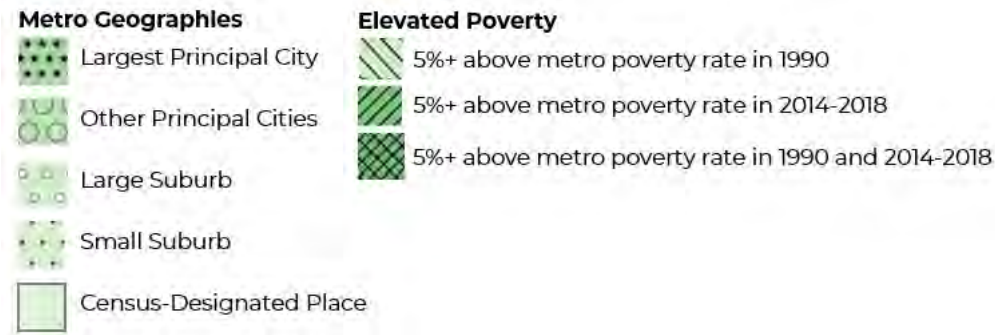
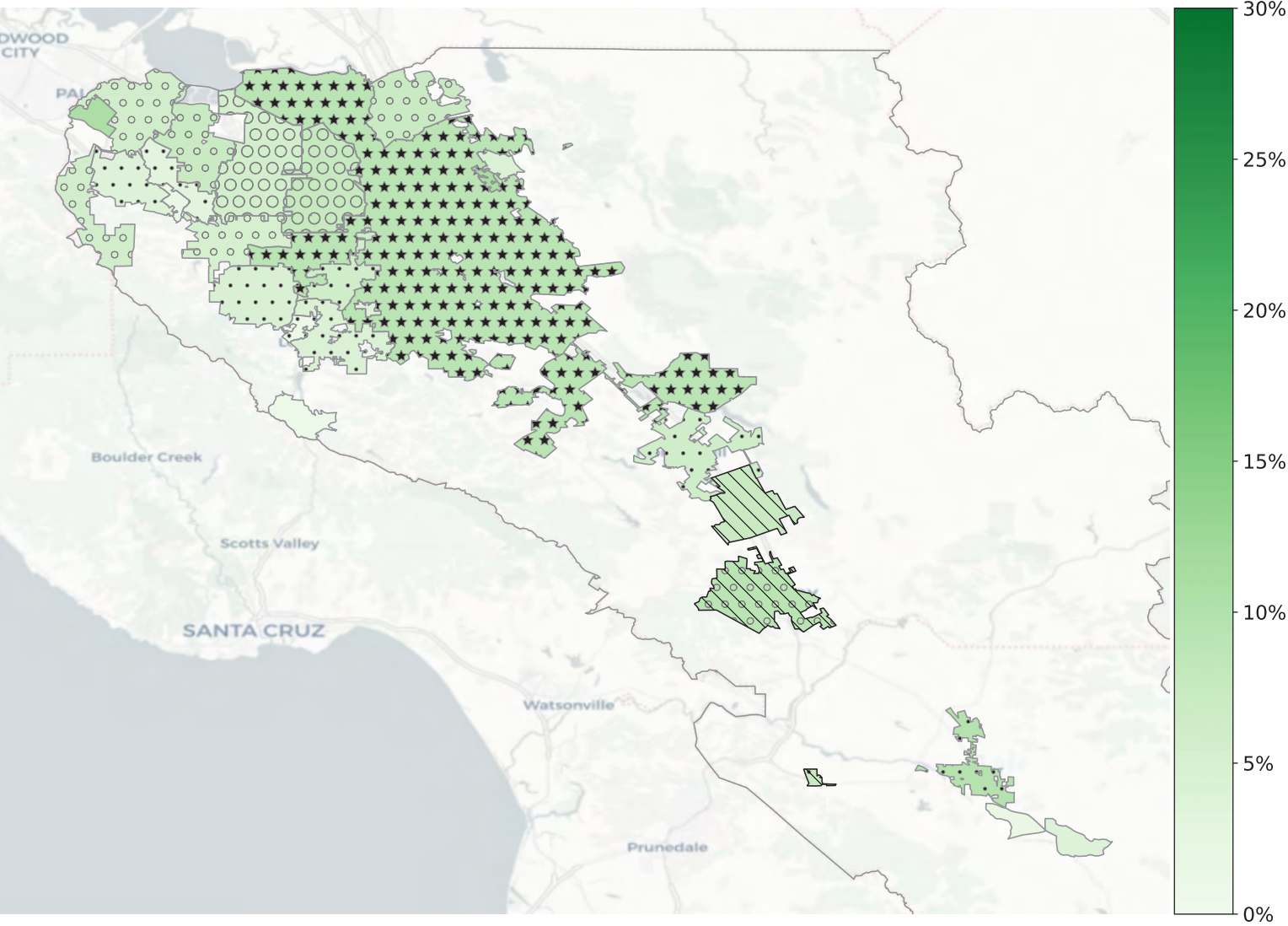
The representation of different racial/ethnic groups in the city of San Jose,

compared with the metro area's population, was similar in 1990 and 2014–18. San Jose's Asian or Pacific Islander population was about two percentage points higher than the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population in 1990 and about one percentage point higher in 2014–18. San Jose's Black population was about one percentage point higher than the metro area Black population in 1990 and 2014–18. San Jose's Hispanic population was about five percentage points higher than the metro area Hispanic population in 1990 and in 2014–18. In 1990, San Jose's White population was about eight percentage points lower than the metro area White population, and in 2014–18, it was about six percentage points lower.

In the large suburbs of the San Jose region, which were home to a small but increasing share of people experiencing poverty, there were differences in how closely changes in racial/ethnic groups tracked the metro area between 1990 and 2014–18. The Asian or Pacific Islander and White populations of large suburbs changed at a different pace than their respective metro area populations, and the Black and Hispanic populations changed at a roughly similar rate to the metro area between 1990 and 2014–18. The Asian or Pacific Islander population of large suburbs increased by five percentage points more than the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population. The White population of large suburbs decreased by four percentage points more than the decrease in the metro area White population. Large suburbs' Black population decreased by about two percentage points more than the percentage decrease in the metro area Black population. Large suburbs' Hispanic population increased by about one percentage point more than the metro area Hispanic population.

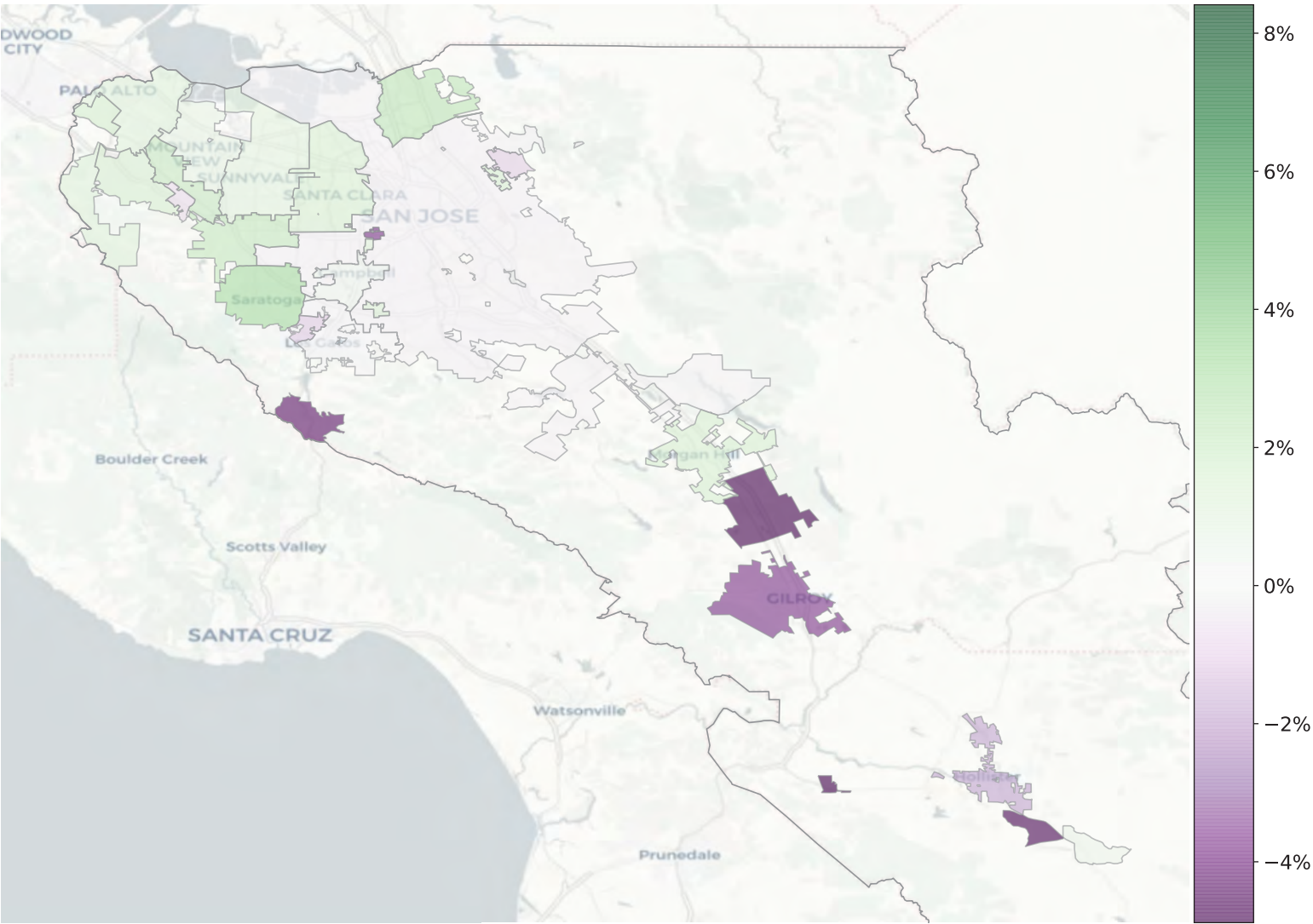
The changes in representation of different racial/ethnic groups in San Jose's large suburbs, compared with the metro area, were relatively small between 1990 and 2014–18. In 1990, large suburbs' Asian or Pacific Islander population was about two points higher than the metro area; in 2014–18, the Asian or Pacific Islander population was about eight points overrepresented in large suburbs. Large suburbs' Black population was one point higher than the metro area in 1990 and one point lower in 2014–18. The Hispanic population was about eight points underrepresented in large suburbs, compared with the metro area Hispanic population in 1990 and 2014–18. The White population was about six percentage points overrepresented as a share of the population of large suburbs in 1990; in 2014–18, large suburbs' White population was one point higher than the metro area.

Map 3.12.1.
Poverty Rates of Places by Metro Geography in San Jose–Sunnyvale–Santa Clara, California, Metro Area, 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Map 3.12.2.
Change in Poverty Rate in Cities and Unincorporated Places in San Jose–Sunnyvale–Santa Clara, California, Metro Area from 1990 to 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHCIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Table 3.12.1.*Place and Metro Area Demographics for the San Jose–Sunnyvale–Santa Clara, California, Metro Area*

Places by Poverty Rate (populations over 1,000)

Place Name	County	Place type 2014-18	Pov. rate 2014-18 (change since 1990)	Pop. 2014-18 (% change since 1990)	% Black (change)	% Hispanic (change)	% Asian or Pacific Islander (change)	% American Indian or Alaska Native (change)	% White (change)
Alum Rock CDP	Santa Clara CA	CDP	11% (1.7%)	11,791 (-5%)	0.9% (-3.2%)	71.7% (19.2%)	15.5% (1.7%)	0.2% (-0.4%)	9.7% (-19.1%)
Stanford CDP	Santa Clara CA	CDP	11% (1.8%)	15,668 (-13%)	3.3% (-1.8%)	14.7% (6.7%)	27.8% (6.8%)	0.2% (-0.4%)	47.0% (-18.2%)
Hollister city	San Benito CA	Small suburb	10% (-2.0%)	37,835 (97%)	0.7% (0.2%)	67.4% (11.3%)	2.4% (0.4%)	0.5% (0.1%)	27.3% (-13.5%)
San Jose city	Santa Clara CA	Largest city	9% (-0.1%)	1,026,658 (31%)	2.8% (-1.5%)	32.0% (5.3%)	35.6% (16.8%)	0.2% (-0.3%)	26.0% (-23.5%)
Gilroy city†	Santa Clara CA	Large suburb	9% (-3.7%)	55,525 (76%)	1.2% (0.2%)	58.2% (10.9%)	8.4% (5.0%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	29.8% (-17.9%)
Santa Clara city	Santa Clara CA	Other principal city	8% (1.6%)	126,209 (35%)	2.9% (0.4%)	17.4% (2.1%)	41.4% (23.5%)	0.1% (-0.3%)	33.8% (-30.0%)
San Martin CDP	Santa Clara CA	CDP	7% (-12.0%)	7,010 (309%)	0.8% (0.1%)	50.4% (-5.3%)	3.5% (-1.0%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	41.9% (3.6%)
San Juan Bautista city	San Benito CA	Small suburb	7% (-9.0%)	2,106 (34%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	54.4% (8.9%)	3.1% (1.3%)	0.0% (-0.7%)	40.8% (-10.2%)
Milpitas city	Santa Clara CA	Large suburb	7% (2.5%)	77,457 (53%)	3.0% (-2.5%)	14.9% (-3.7%)	67.2% (34.2%)	0.1% (-0.6%)	10.9% (-31.0%)
Mountain View city	Santa Clara CA	Large suburb	7% (0.8%)	80,993 (20%)	1.6% (-3.1%)	17.8% (1.8%)	31.6% (17.4%)	0.1% (-0.3%)	44.6% (-20.0%)
Burbank CDP	Santa Clara CA	CDP	6% (-3.7%)	5,252 (7%)	1.1% (-1.3%)	47.6% (16.7%)	11.2% (5.8%)	0.0% (-0.7%)	33.8% (-26.7%)
Campbell city	Santa Clara CA	Small suburb	6% (0.5%)	42,470 (18%)	3.1% (1.2%)	18.8% (8.1%)	20.0% (10.9%)	0.3% (-0.3%)	52.8% (-25.0%)
Morgan Hill city	Santa Clara CA	Small suburb	6% (1.7%)	43,876 (83%)	1.9% (0.4%)	32.9% (9.5%)	11.7% (6.7%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	49.5% (-20.0%)
Palo Alto city	Santa Clara CA	Large suburb	6% (1.3%)	67,019 (20%)	1.5% (-1.2%)	5.7% (0.7%)	32.7% (22.5%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	55.2% (-26.4%)
Sunnyvale city	Santa Clara CA	Other principal city	6% (1.1%)	152,323 (30%)	1.6% (-1.6%)	17.3% (4.1%)	45.9% (27.2%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	31.2% (-33.1%)
Cupertino city†	Santa Clara CA	Large suburb	5% (2.3%)	60,614 (51%)	0.7% (-0.2%)	3.6% (-1.3%)	67.8% (45.0%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	25.0% (-46.1%)
Saratoga city	Santa Clara CA	Small suburb	5% (3.2%)	30,886 (10%)	0.4% (0.0%)	3.1% (-0.3%)	49.1% (34.2%)	0.4% (0.3%)	43.5% (-37.6%)
East Foothills CDP	Santa Clara CA	CDP	5% (-1.1%)	6,278 (-58%)	0.7% (-2.1%)	30.1% (-11.7%)	20.2% (13.9%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	47.2% (-1.3%)
Los Gatos town	Santa Clara CA	Small suburb	4% (-0.1%)	30,922 (13%)	1.5% (0.8%)	8.4% (3.4%)	14.4% (9.5%)	0.1% (-0.3%)	71.7% (-17.2%)
Los Altos Hills town	Santa Clara CA	Small suburb	4% (1.6%)	8,517 (13%)	0.6% (-0.1%)	4.2% (1.5%)	31.2% (16.0%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	60.9% (-20.4%)
Cambrian Park CDP	Santa Clara CA	CDP	4% (1.5%)	3,094 (3%)	0.3% (-0.1%)	17.5% (6.0%)	9.0% (5.4%)	0.4% (-0.2%)	64.5% (-19.5%)
Los Altos city	Santa Clara CA	Small suburb	3% (2.2%)	30,588 (16%)	0.4% (-0.0%)	4.3% (1.3%)	29.4% (19.4%)	0.2% (0.0%)	60.5% (-25.9%)
Ridgemark CDP	San Benito CA	CDP	2% (-4.7%)	3,062 (-52%)	0.5% (-0.6%)	19.7% (12.3%)	1.7% (-1.9%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	76.6% (-10.7%)
Loyola CDP	Santa Clara CA	CDP	2% (-0.7%)	3,364 (9%)	0.1% (-0.1%)	4.3% (1.4%)	31.0% (19.3%)	0.1% (0.1%)	58.4% (-26.7%)
Lexington Hills CDP	Santa Clara CA	CDP	1% (-4.4%)	2,603 (26%)	0.1% (-0.3%)	5.0% (0.2%)	5.0% (3.0%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	86.9% (-5.6%)
Monte Sereno city	Santa Clara CA	Small suburb	1% (-1.2%)	3,492 (6%)	1.6% (1.3%)	5.2% (1.0%)	16.6% (7.0%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	74.6% (-11.1%)
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara; CA		Metro. Area	8% (0.5%)	1,981,616 (29%)	2.3% (0.0%)	26.8% (0.0%)	35.0% (0.0%)	0.2% (0.0%)	32.1% (0.0%)

** = poverty rate 8%+ above metro in 2014-2018

* = poverty rate 5%+ above metro in 2014-2018

† = population grew from under 50,000 to over 50,000 between 1990 and 2014-2018

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Because a majority of people experiencing poverty in the San Jose region live in the largest city, San Jose, the region should be well positioned to coordinate governance of infrastructure and services that help people at all income levels participate in the economy. The metro area's largest city, San Jose, was home to 60% of the region's population experiencing poverty in 2014–18. Large suburbs, other principal cities, small suburbs, and unincorporated areas were each home to relatively small shares of the region's population experiencing poverty (15% or less each). An additional advantage that the San Jose region has, compared with other metro areas in the western United States, is that none of its incorporated or unincorporated places has a poverty rate that is more than about three percentage points higher than the region. A relatively small number of jurisdictions and relatively low poverty rates for individual jurisdictions should bode well for the presence of municipal resources and capacity to serve low-income populations and to coordinate efforts across jurisdictions. The San Jose–Sunnyvale–Santa Clara metro area had an 8% poverty rate in 2014–18 and experienced a 29% increase in population between 1990 and 2014–18.

The city of San Jose, which was home to the largest share of people experiencing poverty in the region, had a 9% poverty rate in 2014–18, roughly the same (a one-percentage-point decrease) as its poverty rate in 1990 and one

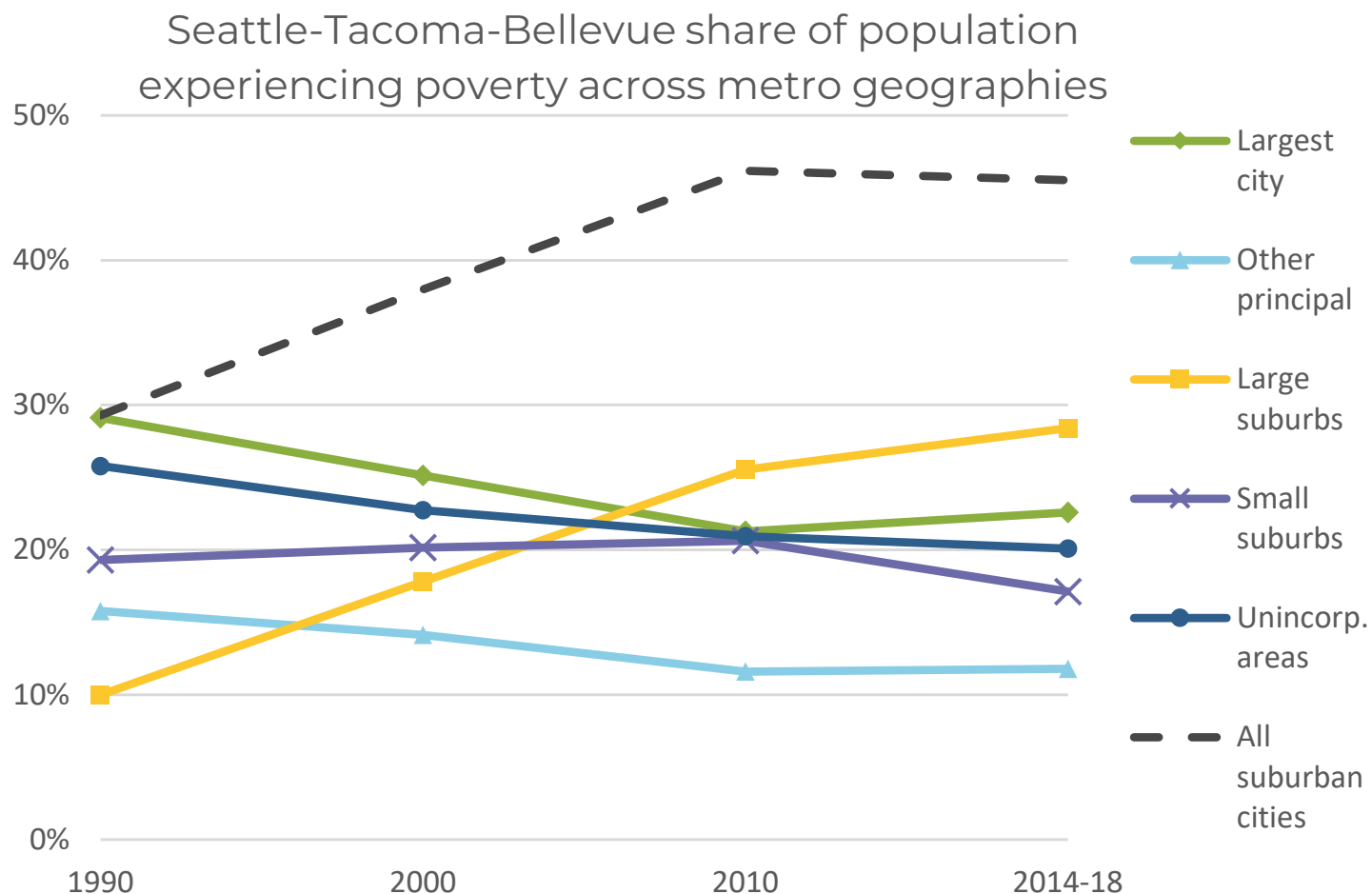
percentage point higher than the region. San Jose's population grew by 31% between 1990 and 2014–18. San Jose's 32% Hispanic population was about five percentage points higher than the metro area.

One large suburb, **Gilroy**, which had a 9% poverty rate (one percentage point higher than the region) in 2014–18, crossed the 50,000 population mark between 1990 and 2014–18 to become a large suburb, making it eligible for direct access to federal community development block grant (CDBG) funding. Gilroy had a population of 55,525 in 2014–18, an increase of 76% over its 1990 population and over twice the regional growth rate. Gilroy's 58% Hispanic population exceeded the metro area by 31 percentage points.

Seattle

Figure 3.13.1.

The share of people experiencing poverty in the Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Washington, metro area living in large suburbs increased a large amount between 1990 and 2014–18, surpassing the city of Seattle's share of the population experiencing poverty.



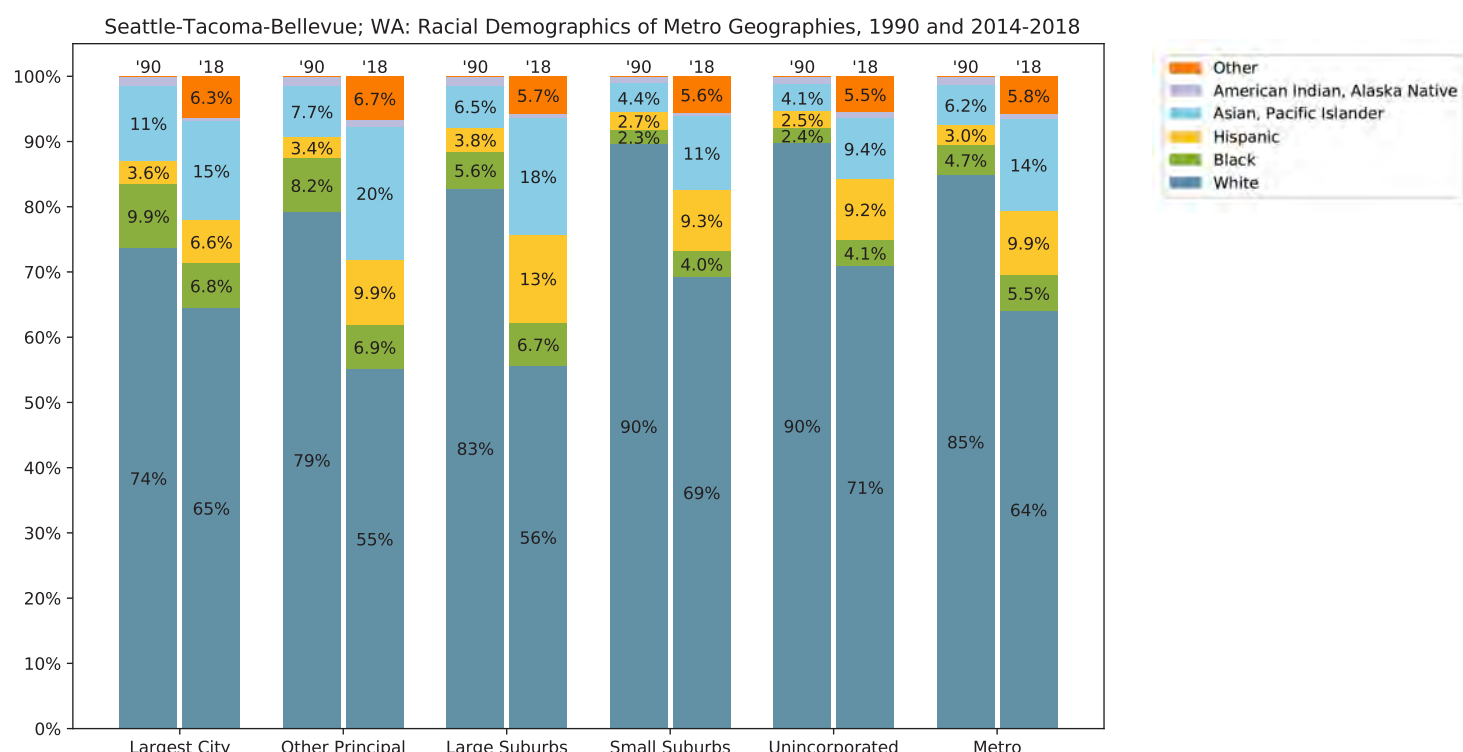
Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

The Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Washington, metro area saw a large increase in the share of people experiencing poverty living in large suburban cities between 1990 and 2014–18. Large suburbs (over 50,000) increased from 10% to 28% of the region's population experiencing poverty, the largest single share among different metro geographies. The largest city in the region, Seattle, decreased as a share of the metro area population with incomes below the federal poverty line, falling below large suburbs for the first time. The city of Seattle decreased from 29% to 23% of the Seattle metro area's population experiencing poverty between 1990 and 2014–18. The city of Seattle was home to a similar share of the region's population experiencing poverty as suburban cities, taken together, in 1990, but the gap between them increased over time.

The share of the region's population with incomes below the federal poverty line in unincorporated areas, small suburbs, and other principal cities (Tacoma and Bellevue) also decreased. Unincorporated areas decreased from 26% to 20% of the region's population experiencing poverty, small suburbs decreased from 19% to 17%, and other principal cities decreased from 16% to 12%. Incorporated suburbs, large and small, collectively increased from 29% to 46% of the metro area's population experiencing poverty.

Figure 3.13.2.

Change in Racial Composition of Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Washington, Metro Geographies



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

In Seattle's large suburbs, which were home to the region's largest share of people experiencing poverty in 2014–18, changes in racial/ethnic demographics since 1990 varied in how closely they tracked the metro area. Large suburbs' Asian or Pacific Islander population increased by about three percentage points more than the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population. The Black population increased by about one percentage point as a share of both large suburbs and the Seattle metro area. The Hispanic population of large suburbs increased by about three percentage points more than the metro area Hispanic population. The White population of large suburbs decreased by about six percentage points more than the decrease in the metro area White population.

Large suburbs in the Seattle metro area saw different changes in the representation of racial/ethnic groups, compared with the metro area. In 1990, the Asian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic populations were roughly the same proportion of large suburbs as the metro area (within about one percentage point each); in 2014–18, each group was overrepresented in large suburbs by about four percentage points. The Black population's share of large suburbs was within one percentage point of the metro area in both 1990 and 2014–18. The White population of large suburbs was about two percentage points lower than the metro area in 1990 and about eight percentage points lower in 2014–18.

In the city of Seattle, which was home to the second-largest share of people experiencing poverty in the region, there were differences in levels of change in racial/ethnic demographics, compared with the metro area. The Asian or Pacific Islander population increased in the city of Seattle by about four percentage points less than the growth in the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population. Seattle's Black population decreased about three percentage points, compared with an increase of about one percentage point in the metro area Black population. Seattle's Hispanic population grew by about four percentage points less than the growth in the metro area Hispanic population. Seattle's White population decreased by about 12 percentage points less than the percentage decrease in the metro area White population.

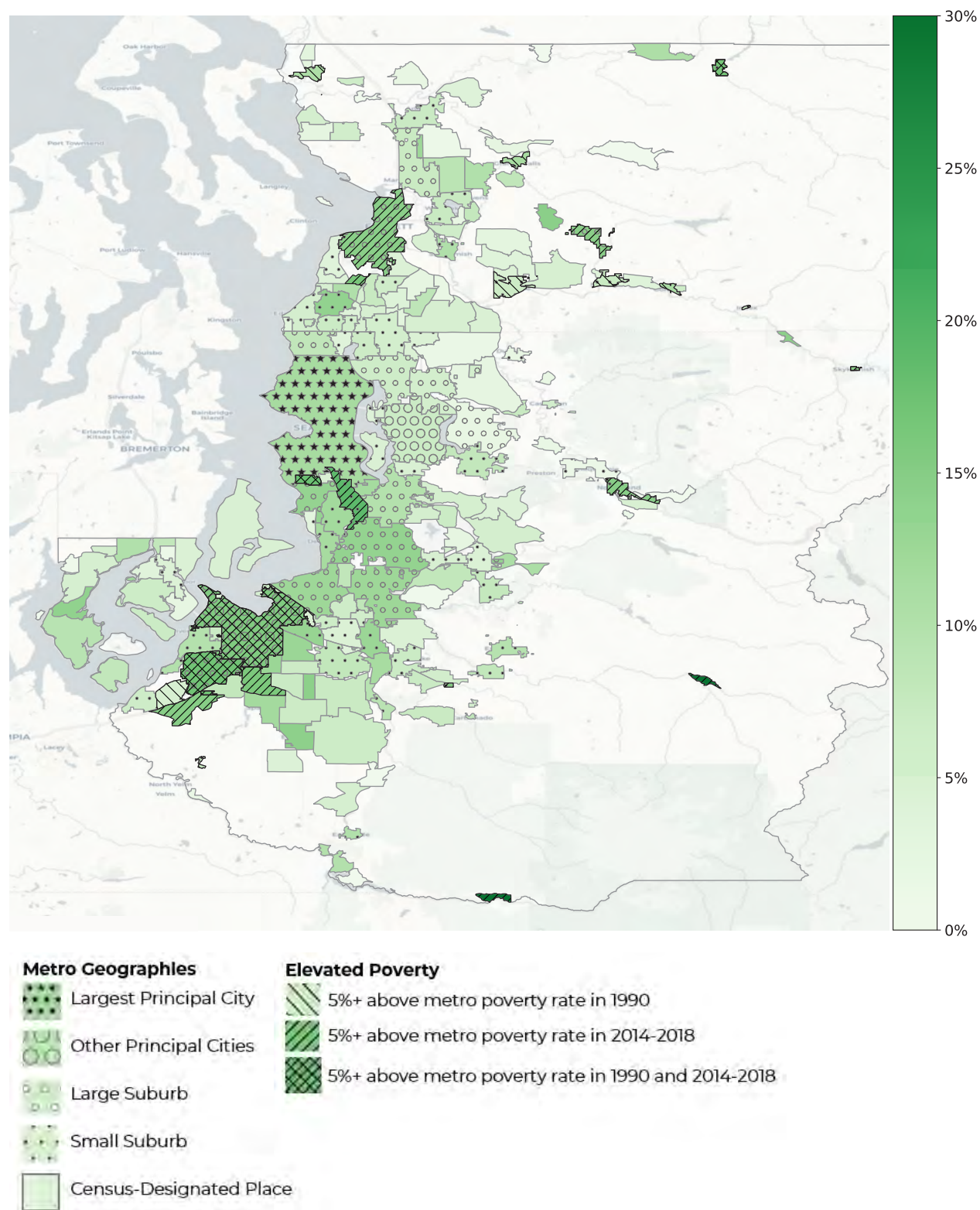
Representation of different racial/ethnic groups in the city of Seattle has changed over time. Seattle's Asian or Pacific Islander population was about five percentage points higher than the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population in 1990, compared with about one point higher in 2014–18. Seattle's Black population was about five percentage points higher than the metro area Black population in 1990, compared with about one point higher in 2014–18. Seattle's Hispanic population was about one percentage point higher than the metro area Hispanic population in 1990, compared with about three points lower in 2014–18. Seattle's White population was about 11 points lower than the metro area White population in 1990; in 2014–18, Seattle's White population was comparable to the metro area (less than a half-percentage-point difference).

In Seattle's unincorporated areas, which were home to about a fifth of the region's population experiencing poverty in 2014–18, changes since 1990 in different racial/ethnic groups were similar to the region. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, Hispanic, and White populations of unincorporated areas experienced changes that were within three percentage points of their respective changes in the metro area population.

The representation of different racial/ethnic groups in unincorporated areas, compared with the metro area, did not change by more than three percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. Unincorporated areas' Asian or Pacific Islander population was about two percentage points higher than the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population in 1990, compared with about

five percentage points higher in 2014–18. The Black and Hispanic populations of unincorporated areas were each within about one percentage point of their respective metro area populations in 1990 and 2014–18. Unincorporated areas' White population was about five percentage points higher than the metro area White population in 1990 and about seven percentage points higher in 2014–18.

Poverty Rates of Places by Metro Geography in Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Washington, Metro Area, 2014-18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Change in Poverty Rate in Cities and Unincorporated Places in Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Washington, Metro Area from 1990 to 2014-18

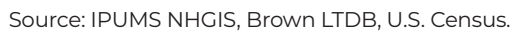


Table 3.13.1.*Place and Metro Area Demographics for the Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Washington, Metro Area*

Places by Poverty Rate (populations over 1,000)

Place Name	County	Place type 2014-18	Pov. rate 2014-18 (change since 1990)	Pop. 2014-18 (% change since 1990)	% Black (change)	% Hispanic (change)	% Asian or Pacific Islander (change)	% American Indian or Alaska Native (change)	% White (change)
Tukwila city**	King WA	Small suburb	19% (9.7%)	20,198 (70%)	16.7% (10.4%)	13.5% (9.8%)	26.9% (19.8%)	0.6% (-0.9%)	33.9% (-47.5%)
White Center CDP**	King WA	CDP	18% (-1.6%)	15,852 (34%)	12.0% (7.7%)	23.1% (17.9%)	18.5% (1.2%)	0.8% (-1.7%)	39.8% (-30.9%)
Lakewood city*	Pierce WA	Large suburb	17% (1.7%)	59,606 (2%)	11.6% (-0.6%)	16.4% (10.9%)	10.6% (1.6%)	1.5% (0.3%)	50.9% (-20.9%)
Darrington town*	Snohomish WA	Small suburb	17% (1.9%)	1,178 (13%)	1.0% (1.0%)	2.6% (1.4%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	1.8% (-0.7%)	87.7% (-8.3%)
Lake Stickney CDP*	Snohomish WA	CDP	16% (7.1%)	10,584 (198%)	9.9% (7.4%)	18.2% (14.0%)	25.1% (22.3%)	0.5% (-0.6%)	41.9% (-47.4%)
Parkland CDP*	Pierce WA	CDP	16% (3.3%)	37,185 (78%)	13.5% (8.5%)	14.7% (11.5%)	10.4% (4.4%)	0.8% (-0.3%)	51.6% (-32.9%)
Tacoma city*	Pierce WA	Other principal city	16% (-0.6%)	210,103 (19%)	9.7% (-1.4%)	11.9% (8.1%)	10.2% (3.6%)	1.4% (-0.4%)	58.7% (-17.7%)
Fort Lewis CDP*	Pierce WA	CDP	15% (9.0%)	12,933 (-42%)	14.9% (-9.9%)	21.0% (12.2%)	6.8% (1.5%)	0.2% (-0.9%)	52.2% (-7.6%)
North Bend city*	King WA	Small suburb	15% (8.5%)	6,830 (165%)	1.3% (0.6%)	13.4% (11.2%)	1.8% (1.1%)	0.0% (-0.6%)	81.7% (-14.0%)
Everett city*	Snohomish WA	Large suburb	15% (2.8%)	108,941 (56%)	4.4% (2.8%)	15.6% (12.8%)	10.4% (6.6%)	0.7% (-0.9%)	63.5% (-26.6%)
Summit View CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	14% (10.1%)	7,621 (97%)	3.9% (2.3%)	8.1% (5.8%)	4.7% (2.6%)	0.2% (-0.7%)	74.1% (-19.0%)
Elk Plain CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	14% (5.3%)	14,065 (15%)	3.0% (-0.4%)	9.5% (6.9%)	3.5% (-0.7%)	1.1% (-0.2%)	75.5% (-12.7%)
Home CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	14% (5.1%)	1,164 (50%)	0.0% (-1.5%)	0.2% (-2.1%)	0.2% (-1.1%)	0.0% (-1.3%)	98.5% (4.9%)
Lynnwood city	Snohomish WA	Small suburb	14% (4.7%)	37,671 (31%)	7.3% (5.4%)	14.8% (11.8%)	18.2% (10.9%)	0.2% (-0.8%)	53.0% (-33.7%)
Kent city ¹	King WA	Large suburb	14% (4.8%)	128,057 (237%)	12.4% (8.7%)	16.1% (12.2%)	21.4% (17.2%)	0.8% (-0.5%)	43.7% (-43.2%)
Burien city ¹	King WA	Large suburb	13% (5.1%)	51,326 (105%)	7.7% (5.7%)	24.6% (20.8%)	14.0% (9.6%)	0.5% (-0.7%)	57.2% (-20.3%)
Fife city	Pierce WA	Small suburb	13% (3.2%)	9,968 (158%)	10.3% (6.4%)	15.0% (7.9%)	19.0% (15.2%)	2.2% (-1.5%)	44.9% (-36.5%)
Sumner city	Pierce WA	Small suburb	13% (0.2%)	9,898 (58%)	1.4% (1.1%)	8.6% (5.3%)	1.5% (-0.4%)	1.5% (-0.1%)	80.0% (-12.8%)
Waller CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	13% (7.8%)	7,894 (23%)	1.3% (0.1%)	7.6% (5.6%)	3.8% (2.1%)	2.2% (1.0%)	81.7% (-12.2%)
Midland CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	13% (3.1%)	9,208 (65%)	10.5% (5.5%)	29.3% (26.6%)	8.0% (3.6%)	2.0% (0.1%)	44.7% (-41.1%)
Federal Way city	King WA	Large suburb	13% (6.8%)	96,110 (42%)	13.1% (9.1%)	18.6% (15.3%)	16.0% (9.0%)	0.7% (-0.2%)	45.4% (-39.5%)
Auburn city ¹	King WA	Large suburb	12% (1.9%)	79,110 (139%)	4.9% (3.6%)	16.2% (13.2%)	13.2% (10.3%)	1.8% (-0.1%)	56.6% (-34.1%)
SeaTac city	King WA	Small suburb	12% (4.5%)	28,925 (27%)	23.8% (19.4%)	18.2% (14.7%)	18.6% (13.2%)	0.9% (-0.8%)	32.0% (-52.9%)
Spanaway CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	12% (2.2%)	32,150 (114%)	9.7% (2.2%)	13.6% (8.6%)	12.0% (3.3%)	0.5% (-0.7%)	57.2% (-20.3%)
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP	King WA	CDP	12% (5.7%)	18,347 (47%)	26.3% (7.1%)	8.6% (5.4%)	32.9% (20.5%)	0.3% (-0.5%)	26.2% (-37.9%)
Des Moines city	King WA	Small suburb	12% (4.8%)	31,518 (82%)	6.9% (3.2%)	19.6% (16.5%)	15.1% (10.2%)	0.2% (-0.7%)	51.6% (-35.7%)
Seattle city	King WA	Largest city	11% (-0.5%)	708,823 (37%)	6.8% (-3.0%)	6.6% (3.0%)	15.2% (3.8%)	0.5% (-0.8%)	64.5% (-9.2%)
Alderton CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	11% (4.0%)	3,280 (50%)	0.4% (0.0%)	11.8% (9.1%)	1.6% (-0.3%)	0.0% (-0.7%)	83.4% (-10.9%)
Granite Falls city	Snohomish WA	Small suburb	11% (-2.3%)	3,575 (237%)	0.9% (0.5%)	0.4% (-1.3%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	1.2% (0.4%)	90.8% (-6.2%)
Gold Bar city	Snohomish WA	Small suburb	11% (-3.1%)	1,911 (77%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	5.8% (5.4%)	0.0% (-0.6%)	1.6% (0.5%)	90.7% (-7.0%)
Ravensdale CDP	King WA	CDP	11% (6.0%)	1,873 (90%)	0.0% (-0.7%)	0.0% (-1.8%)	4.0% (2.8%)	0.0% (-1.1%)	86.5% (-8.8%)
Stanwood city	Snohomish WA	Small suburb	11% (-5.3%)	6,973 (256%)	0.3% (0.3%)	7.9% (5.5%)	1.3% (0.6%)	0.5% (-0.1%)	84.5% (-11.5%)
North Lynnwood CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	10% (3.8%)	21,608 (183%)	5.0% (3.1%)	18.2% (15.7%)	17.4% (12.6%)	0.4% (-0.6%)	50.1% (-39.4%)
Snohomish city	Snohomish WA	Small suburb	10% (3.8%)	9,875 (52%)	0.4% (-0.1%)	9.7% (8.2%)	2.9% (1.7%)	0.9% (0.1%)	82.0% (-13.9%)
Lochsloy CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	10% (-0.3%)	2,664 (1371%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	3.6% (1.6%)	1.2% (0.9%)	5.0% (4.0%)	83.8% (-12.5%)
Wauna CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	10% (2.7%)	4,323 (38%)	1.5% (0.1%)	3.3% (1.4%)	2.5% (1.5%)	3.1% (2.3%)	82.5% (-12.2%)
Eatonville town	Pierce WA	Small suburb	10% (-1.6%)	2,945 (114%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	6.3% (4.3%)	1.0% (1.0%)	0.0% (-2.0%)	89.0% (-6.9%)
Steilacoom town	Pierce WA	Small suburb	10% (3.1%)	6,270 (9%)	5.6% (-3.3%)	10.5% (6.0%)	8.5% (2.9%)	0.1% (-0.7%)	67.4% (-12.7%)
University Place city	Pierce WA	Small suburb	10% (3.3%)	32,907 (19%)	6.7% (-0.1%)	7.0% (4.0%)	11.4% (7.2%)	0.6% (-0.2%)	65.4% (-19.8%)
Renton city ¹	King WA	Large suburb	10% (2.9%)	101,054 (142%)	9.7% (3.3%)	13.9% (10.9%)	25.2% (17.7%)	0.4% (-0.7%)	44.6% (-37.3%)
Enumclaw city	King WA	Small suburb	10% (0.3%)	11,768 (63%)	0.2% (0.0%)	11.1% (9.5%)	1.6% (0.7%)	0.7% (-0.2%)	82.5% (-13.9%)
Longbranch CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	9% (2.3%)	3,798 (37%)	0.5% (-5.1%)	1.8% (-1.7%)	1.8% (0.6%)	0.4% (-1.6%)	83.8% (-3.8%)
McMillin CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	9% (0.9%)	1,745 (252%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	2.7% (-0.2%)	1.7% (0.2%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	89.3% (-4.9%)
Orting city	Pierce WA	Small suburb	9% (-3.0%)	7,732 (267%)	2.5% (2.4%)	6.8% (3.3%)	1.4% (0.8%)	2.8% (1.8%)	80.5% (-14.2%)
Lake Cassidy CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	9% (3.3%)	3,511 (132%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	8.7% (6.8%)	5.7% (4.4%)	0.0% (-0.9%)	81.1% (-14.5%)
Clearview CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	9% (3.9%)	3,932 (73%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	8.7% (7.4%)	5.9% (3.8%)	0.0% (-0.7%)	83.1% (-12.2%)
Algona city	King WA	Small suburb	8% (0.0%)	3,191 (88%)	5.3% (4.5%)	19.4% (15.0%)	15.2% (12.3%)	1.0% (-1.7%)	53.8% (-35.0%)
Shoreline city ¹	King WA	Large suburb	8% (2.7%)	56,020 (7%)	5.8% (4.2%)	7.7% (5.4%)	15.5% (6.5%)	0.5% (-0.4%)	65.5% (-20.7%)
Lake Bosworth CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	8% (-2.2%)	1,007 (1796%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	0.0% (-2.0%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	0.0% (-1.0%)	100.0% (3.7%)
Lakeland North CDP	King WA	CDP	8% (3.4%)	12,820 (-11%)	7.1% (5.4%)	15.3% (12.6%)	14.3% (8.4%)	1.1% (0.3%)	57.8% (-31.0%)
Purdy CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	8% (2.3%)	1,682 (76%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	21.7% (19.9%)	2.0% (0.7%)	0.5% (-0.1%)	72.1% (-23.4%)
Anderson Island CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	8% (1.2%)	1,187 (56%)	1.5% (-4.2%)	1.2% (-2.3%)	1.3% (0.1%)	0.0% (-2.0%)	91.4% (3.9%)
Lake Morton-Berrydale CDP	King WA	CDP	8% (4.0%)	11,295 (101%)	0.9% (0.2%)	9.9% (8.0%)	3.1% (1.5%)	0.9% (-0.3%)	80.5% (-14.2%)
Buckley city	Pierce WA	Small suburb	8% (1.9%)	4,680 (33%)	0.8% (-0.3%)	4.1% (3.1%)	1.5% (0.9%)	0.0% (-0.8%)	91.9% (-4.6%)
Puyallup city	Pierce WA	Small suburb	8% (1.3%)	40,305 (69%)	2.2% (1.5%)	8.4% (6.3%)	6.3% (3.6%)	0.6% (-0.5%)	76.3% (-17.1%)
Issaquah city	King WA	Small suburb	8% (1.2%)	36,938 (374%)	2.4% (2.1%)	9.1% (7.0%)	20.9% (18.6%)	0.1% (-0.5%)	63.7% (-30.8%)
McChord AFB CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	8% (-0.4%)	3,265 (-28%)	8.1% (-4.1%)	28.1% (22.7%)	7.4% (2.4%)	1.4% (0.5%)	49.6% (-26.7%)
Black Diamond city	King WA	Small suburb	8% (-0.7%)	4,434 (212%)	0.5% (0.4%)	6.7% (5.4%)	3.0% (2.3%)	0.8% (-0.7%)	87.2% (-9.2%)
Martha Lake CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	7% (3.6%)	19,954 (96%)	3.4% (2.7%)	9.1% (7.3%)	18.1% (15.1%)	0.2% (-0.5%)	64.1% (-29.6%)
Ames Lake CDP	King WA	CDP	7% (4.8%)	1,597 (10%)	0.6% (0.1%)	3.5% (1.9%)	5.6% (3.5%)	0.0% (-0.6%)	85.5% (-9.7%)
Lake Stevens city	Snohomish WA	Small suburb	7% (-2.1%)	31,778 (840%)	1.6% (1.4%)	11.4% (9.6%)	4.7% (3.3%)	0.4% (-0.5%)	76.4% (-19.1%)
Sultan city	Snohomish WA	Small suburb	7% (-6.5%)	5,040 (125%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	12.8% (11.8%)	2.8% (2.7%)	1.0% (-0.9%)	79.4% (-17.3%)
Marysville city ¹	Snohomish WA	Large suburb	7% (0.3%)	67,567 (554%)	1.1% (0.7%)	10.3% (7.9%)	8.0% (6.2%)	0.7% (-1.6%)	74.3% (-18.9%)
South Hill CDP [†]	Pierce WA	CDP	7% (2.0%)	58,164 (349%)	3.3% (2.5%)	12.3% (9.9%)	7.8% (5.7%)	1.1% (0.5%)	68.2% (-25.8%)
Crocker CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	7% (0.3%)	1,180 (44%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	10.7% (9.8%)	0.0% (-0.9%)	0.0% (-1.7%)	86.4% (-9.8%)
Prairie Ridge CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	7% (-1.0%)	12,550 (52%)	0.5% (0.0%)	8.9% (6.5%)	0.6% (-0.0%)	1.2% (0.0%)	82.8% (-12.5%)
Arlington city	Snohomish WA	Small suburb	7% (0.9%)	19,154 (374%)	1.4% (1.2%)	9.8% (8.4%)	3.2% (2.3%)	0.9% (-0.1%)	80.2% (-16.3%)
Clover Creek CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	7% (0.8%)	6,902 (56%)	2.3% (0.5%)	8.8% (7.0%)	5.8% (3.2%)	1.1% (0.3%)	74.7% (-18.2%)
Dash Point CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	7% (-19.8%)	1,019 (-48%)	0.3% (0.2%)	1.9% (-25.4%)	10.7% (7.1%)	2.2% (-20.6%)	79.1% (33.1%)
Bellevue city	King WA	Other principal city	7% (1.3%)	142,242 (64%)	2.7% (0.5%)	6.9% (4.4%)	35.6% (25.8%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	49.8% (-35.2%)
Fox Island CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	7% (2.7%)	3,692 (83%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	2.8% (2.3%)	0.9% (-1.1%)	1.3% (0.6%)	88.8% (-7.6%)
Mountlake Terrace city	Snohomish WA	Small suburb	7% (0.3%)	21,106 (9%)	6.6% (4.6%)	10.7% (7.6%)	13.2% (6.2%)	0.4% (-0.7%)	63.6% (-23.1%)
Maple Heights-Lake Desire CDP	King WA	CDP	7% (5.1%)	3,682 (101%)	3.1% (2.7%)	0.8% (-0.6%)	9.3% (7.3%)	0.0% (-0.7%)	81.2% (-14.2%)
Bonney Lake city	Pierce WA	Small suburb	7% (0.1%)	20,313 (171%)	1.1% (0.9%)	7.6% (5.3%)	3.0% (1.8%)	1.0% (0.2%)	80.9% (-14.5%)
Fircrest city	Pierce WA	Small suburb	7% (2.4%)	6,711 (28%)	6.1% (3.3%)	6.5% (4.5%)	6.1% (3.9%)	1.1% (0.8%)	71.8% (-20.8%)

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Esperance CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	7% (2.7%)	4,213 (-63%)	1.2% (0.1%)	4.5% (2.9%)	6.6% (1.8%)	1.1% (0.2%)	81.7% (-9.8%)
Monroe city	Snohomish WA	Small suburb	7% (-7.5%)	18,503 (333%)	3.3% (2.7%)	18.0% (14.3%)	2.3% (1.6%)	0.5% (-1.4%)	70.0% (-23.2%)
Kenmore city	King WA	Small suburb	7% (2.3%)	22,546 (153%)	1.3% (0.3%)	8.1% (5.8%)	12.1% (6.6%)	0.2% (-0.4%)	74.6% (-15.7%)
Summit CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	7% (1.1%)	8,435 (34%)	3.5% (2.7%)	8.5% (6.8%)	2.9% (1.3%)	1.9% (1.0%)	77.6% (-17.4%)
Frederickson CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	7% (-2.4%)	22,935 (555%)	8.7% (7.3%)	9.0% (6.3%)	10.1% (7.8%)	0.1% (-0.8%)	61.9% (-30.7%)
Graham CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	7% (-1.2%)	28,194 (140%)	4.1% (2.6%)	8.2% (5.7%)	4.0% (1.7%)	1.7% (0.8%)	76.8% (-15.9%)
Artondale CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	7% (1.7%)	13,172 (84%)	0.7% (0.2%)	5.6% (3.5%)	2.0% (0.7%)	0.8% (0.1%)	86.5% (-9.0%)
Milton city	Pierce WA	Small suburb	7% (0.5%)	7,543 (51%)	2.4% (1.8%)	8.3% (6.0%)	4.2% (2.2%)	0.2% (-0.9%)	81.0% (-13.0%)
Kirkland city†	King WA	Large suburb	6% (0.9%)	88,079 (120%)	1.1% (-0.4%)	7.6% (5.2%)	14.3% (10.0%)	0.2% (-0.4%)	72.0% (-19.3%)
DuPont city	Pierce WA	Small suburb	6% (-3.1%)	9,379 (1484%)	13.8% (5.5%)	7.1% (2.6%)	5.8% (-2.0%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	67.8% (-11.1%)
Lakeland South CDP	King WA	CDP	6% (4.1%)	13,849 (53%)	4.1% (2.8%)	10.4% (8.4%)	6.9% (4.1%)	2.1% (1.2%)	71.9% (-21.0%)
Bunk Foss CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	6% (2.0%)	3,872 (36%)	0.2% (-0.3%)	4.4% (2.2%)	1.9% (0.6%)	0.3% (-0.5%)	90.1% (-5.0%)
Mill Creek city	Snohomish WA	Small suburb	6% (4.3%)	20,164 (181%)	2.0% (1.1%)	5.3% (3.8%)	17.9% (10.4%)	0.3% (0.0%)	68.6% (-21.1%)
Lake Goodwin CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	6% (3.0%)	3,842 (58%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	5.0% (3.9%)	0.7% (0.1%)	0.9% (0.2%)	91.6% (-5.8%)
Brier city	Snohomish WA	Small suburb	6% (2.8%)	6,819 (21%)	1.7% (1.0%)	3.7% (1.6%)	7.4% (0.4%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	82.3% (-7.4%)
Pacific city	King WA	Small suburb	6% (-3.1%)	7,177 (55%)	3.8% (3.3%)	21.6% (18.5%)	17.3% (12.8%)	0.5% (-0.8%)	51.2% (-39.3%)
Prairie Heights CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	6% (-2.0%)	4,256 (107%)	0.2% (-0.5%)	22.5% (21.0%)	0.7% (0.0%)	0.2% (-0.9%)	75.4% (-20.5%)
Carnation city	King WA	Small suburb	6% (-5.0%)	1,767 (42%)	0.6% (0.3%)	16.2% (13.2%)	1.5% (-6.4%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	77.1% (-11.3%)
Redmond city†	King WA	Large suburb	6% (2.1%)	63,197 (77%)	1.8% (0.5%)	7.3% (4.9%)	35.5% (29.4%)	0.2% (-0.3%)	51.1% (-38.4%)
Bothell city	King WA	Small suburb	6% (2.1%)	44,994 (264%)	2.2% (1.4%)	9.1% (7.2%)	15.1% (11.9%)	0.3% (-0.4%)	67.7% (-25.7%)
Hobart CDP	King WA	CDP	6% (3.1%)	7,182 (4%)	0.3% (-0.5%)	5.5% (3.9%)	1.3% (0.5%)	0.0% (-0.6%)	90.1% (-6.1%)
Fairwood CDP (King County)	King WA	CDP	6% (1.5%)	19,428 (25%)	7.8% (4.0%)	8.2% (5.6%)	18.3% (9.2%)	0.6% (0.0%)	57.8% (-26.1%)
Warm Beach CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	6% (-1.3%)	2,699 (70%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	3.4% (2.0%)	3.4% (2.6%)	0.4% (-0.6%)	91.3% (-5.1%)
Edmonds city	Snohomish WA	Small suburb	6% (0.9%)	41,770 (36%)	1.2% (0.4%)	6.9% (5.0%)	8.5% (4.5%)	0.3% (-0.6%)	78.0% (-14.3%)
Stansberry Lake CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	6% (-3.8%)	2,768 (224%)	1.4% (1.2%)	7.0% (5.1%)	1.6% (0.3%)	0.4% (-0.8%)	85.8% (-9.5%)
East Renton Highlands CDP	King WA	CDP	5% (2.4%)	11,745 (-11%)	0.7% (-0.5%)	5.7% (4.2%)	7.1% (4.5%)	0.1% (-0.8%)	79.9% (-13.8%)
Key Center CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	5% (-4.1%)	3,823 (112%)	0.5% (0.2%)	4.0% (2.1%)	0.9% (-0.3%)	0.0% (-1.2%)	89.5% (-5.9%)
Browns Point CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	5% (N/A)	108800% (N/A)	1% (N/A)	10% (N/A)	1% (N/A)	0% (N/A)	86% (N/A)
Woods Creek CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	5% (-0.4%)	5,907 (63%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	10.1% (8.2%)	0.2% (-0.5%)	0.2% (-0.8%)	83.1% (-12.8%)
Covington city	King WA	Small suburb	5% (0.1%)	20,447 (69%)	4.6% (2.9%)	8.2% (5.5%)	11.8% (9.6%)	0.2% (-0.9%)	68.7% (-23.6%)
North Fort Lewis CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	5% (-10.9%)	5,701 (82%)	14.3% (-8.8%)	17.1% (8.3%)	7.5% (1.9%)	0.1% (-1.4%)	52.3% (-8.4%)
Bothell West CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	5% (2.2%)	20,307 (79%)	1.2% (0.2%)	8.1% (5.9%)	20.3% (16.1%)	0.6% (-0.2%)	62.5% (-29.2%)
Meadowdale CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	5% (-0.5%)	3,152 (9%)	5.2% (3.7%)	6.7% (3.8%)	8.3% (1.4%)	0.2% (-0.8%)	74.5% (-13.2%)
Larch Way CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	5% (1.2%)	4,257 (114%)	3.3% (2.5%)	9.8% (8.0%)	34.5% (31.7%)	0.7% (0.0%)	47.5% (-46.3%)
Maltby CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	5% (2.5%)	12,350 (60%)	0.5% (0.3%)	5.7% (4.1%)	5.2% (3.2%)	0.3% (-0.3%)	84.1% (-11.4%)
Riverbend CDP	King WA	CDP	5% (0.3%)	2,302 (58%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	5.0% (2.3%)	0.7% (-0.1%)	0.0% (-0.9%)	94.3% (-0.7%)
Newcastle city	King WA	Small suburb	5% (3.1%)	11,559 (85%)	2.7% (1.0%)	3.9% (2.0%)	32.0% (23.7%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	56.8% (-31.0%)
Vashon CDP	King WA	CDP	5% (-0.7%)	10,036 (8%)	0.1% (-0.3%)	4.9% (3.2%)	1.5% (0.1%)	0.5% (-0.4%)	92.3% (-3.2%)
Clyde Hill city	King WA	Small suburb	5% (1.7%)	3,295 (11%)	0.9% (0.6%)	1.9% (1.1%)	21.1% (16.3%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	70.8% (-23.2%)
Fobes Hill CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	5% (-1.6%)	3,052 (61%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	2.4% (1.1%)	2.4% (1.6%)	0.0% (-0.6%)	94.1% (-3.0%)
High Bridge CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	5% (2.6%)	3,076 (34%)	1.4% (1.1%)	6.8% (5.6%)	1.8% (0.2%)	0.0% (-0.9%)	88.1% (-8.0%)
Mercer Island city	King WA	Small suburb	5% (2.4%)	25,492 (22%)	1.2% (-0.3%)	3.3% (1.8%)	19.9% (11.9%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	71.5% (-17.4%)
Boulevard Park CDP	King WA	CDP	5% (-8.1%)	3,723 (-21%)	14.5% (7.5%)	27.3% (22.4%)	13.8% (5.7%)	0.9% (-0.8%)	40.0% (-38.1%)
Edgewood city	Pierce WA	Small suburb	5% (-0.3%)	10,599 (12%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	7.2% (5.4%)	2.7% (0.6%)	2.2% (1.3%)	83.9% (-10.8%)
Lake Tapps CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	4% (0.1%)	12,771 (71%)	0.5% (0.2%)	7.1% (5.2%)	2.6% (1.6%)	0.2% (-0.6%)	84.3% (-11.6%)
Monroe North CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	4% (-3.7%)	1,744 (56%)	0.0% (-2.3%)	10.6% (7.0%)	0.0% (-0.9%)	0.0% (-1.7%)	89.4% (-1.9%)
Maple Valley city	King WA	Small suburb	4% (2.8%)	25,953 (2043%)	1.0% (0.4%)	6.0% (4.1%)	5.2% (3.4%)	0.6% (0.1%)	80.6% (-14.7%)
Woodinville city	King WA	Small suburb	4% (1.2%)	12,026 (-49%)	0.6% (0.0%)	4.9% (2.6%)	11.0% (8.5%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	78.1% (-15.9%)
Maplewood CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	4% (-1.1%)	5,163 (26%)	0.6% (-0.0%)	1.9% (0.2%)	4.6% (3.2%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	91.1% (-4.5%)
Gig Harbor city	Pierce WA	Small suburb	4% (-2.9%)	9,382 (190%)	0.7% (0.0%)	2.3% (0.5%)	4.5% (3.4%)	1.0% (0.7%)	88.7% (-7.4%)
Eastmont CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	4% (1.4%)	21,686 (76%)	2.2% (1.5%)	7.2% (5.1%)	12.7% (8.9%)	0.2% (-0.3%)	71.5% (-21.2%)
Fife Heights CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	4% (-32.4%)	2,333 (0%)	6.3% (6.1%)	10.8% (-16.6%)	8.0% (6.1%)	1.2% (-30.1%)	69.7% (30.8%)
South Creek CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	4% (-2.6%)	2,716 (268%)	1.3% (0.5%)	3.2% (0.3%)	0.0% (-1.0%)	1.1% (-0.2%)	93.3% (-0.8%)
Mirrormont CDP	King WA	CDP	4% (2.2%)	3,717 (57%)	0.3% (-0.1%)	3.7% (2.5%)	4.6% (3.2%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	88.1% (-8.4%)
Ruston town	Pierce WA	Small suburb	4% (-3.9%)	1,233 (78%)	0.8% (-3.5%)	6.2% (3.4%)	4.7% (0.8%)	0.0% (-1.6%)	83.1% (-4.2%)
Medina city	King WA	Small suburb	4% (1.4%)	3,260 (9%)	1.0% (0.8%)	3.6% (2.3%)	22.2% (18.6%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	67.0% (-27.8%)
Mill Creek East CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	4% (2.0%)	21,523 (153%)	1.5% (0.7%)	6.2% (4.2%)	24.9% (20.4%)	0.1% (-0.5%)	62.9% (-29.1%)
Picnic Point CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	4% (-0.3%)	8,976 (38%)	3.4% (2.4%)	5.2% (2.7%)	13.5% (6.7%)	0.0% (-0.7%)	72.0% (-16.9%)
Arlington Heights CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	4% (-2.1%)	2,573 (34%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	2.1% (0.6%)	0.9% (0.1%)	0.0% (-1.1%)	94.8% (-1.5%)
Alderwood Manor CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	4% (-0.6%)	9,257 (26%)	5.4% (4.3%)	8.4% (5.6%)	20.3% (13.4%)	0.1% (-1.0%)	60.5% (-27.5%)
Mukilteo city	Snohomish WA	Small suburb	4% (2.2%)	21,264 (203%)	2.0% (1.3%)	6.0% (3.8%)	19.1% (16.9%)	0.6% (-0.1%)	67.4% (-26.8%)
Chain Lake CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	4% (-1.3%)	4,942 (90%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	2.0% (0.4%)	0.8% (-0.1%)	1.6% (0.5%)	90.4% (-5.5%)
Lake Forest Park city	King WA	Small suburb	4% (-0.7%)	13,378 (232%)	1.4% (0.3%)	5.7% (3.7%)	7.7% (3.1%)	0.1% (-0.1%)	79.0% (-13.1%)
North Puyallup CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	4% (-8.5%)	1,722 (-40%)	1.5% (0.3%)	5.3% (3.1%)	3.9% (2.7%)	3.1% (1.2%)	84.4% (-9.1%)
Rosedale CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	4% (-3.8%)	4,512 (81%)	4.6% (3.2%)	4.5% (2.5%)	3.6% (2.6%)	0.8% (-0.1%)	78.5% (-16.2%)
Bothell East CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	3% (0.5%)	10,682 (172%)	1.9% (1.2%)	4.8% (2.6%)	37.7% (34.8%)	1.0% (0.4%)	50.8% (-42.7%)
Woodway city	Snohomish WA	Small suburb	3% (-2.3%)	1,189 (30%)	0.0% (-0.7%)	1.9% (1.0%)	11.9% (9.3%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	82.9% (-12.8%)
Normandy Park city	King WA	Small suburb	3% (0.9%)	6,678 (-0%)	0.5% (-0.3%)	5.1% (3.6%)	8.0% (4.6%)	0.0% (-0.7%)	84.8% (-8.8%)
Three Lakes CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	3% (-1.9%)	3,560 (58%)	0.4% (0.2%)	1.1% (-0.4%)	3.1% (2.3%)	0.3% (-0.7%)	94.4% (-2.1%)
Kayak Point CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	3% (N/A)	172600% (N/A)	1% (N/A)	5% (N/A)	3% (N/A)	0% (N/A)	86% (N/A)
Yarrow Point town	King WA	Small suburb	3% (1.0%)	1,168 (21%)	0.2% (0.2%)	1.3% (-0.1%)	16.3% (13.5%)	0.0% (0.0%)	79.0% (-16.8%)
Union Hill-Novelty Hill CDP	King WA	CDP	3% (0.3%)	22,034 (204%)	1.1% (0.6%)	4.3% (2.6%)	23.9% (21.8%)	0.2% (-0.3%)	67.5% (-27.7%)
Canyon Creek CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	3% (-5.4%)	3,520 (103%)	1.2% (0.9%)	2.6% (0.8%)	0.3% (-0.3%)	0.9% (-0.1%)	92.0% (-4.3%)
Silver Firs CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	3% (0.1%)	22,052 (242%)	2.8% (2.1%)	7.8% (5.2%)	13.5% (8.7%)	0.3% (-0.6%)	70.1% (-20.9%)
Shadow Lake CDP	King WA	CDP	3% (-0.2%)	2,286 (11%)	1.1% (0.2%)	4.6% (2.4%)	7.8% (5.7%)	0.0% (-0.9%)	81.8% (-11.9%)
Wollochet CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	2% (-1.4%)	6,390 (53%)	2.3% (1.4%)	3.6% (1.7%)	4.8% (2.9%)	1.3% (0.9%)	82.6% (-12.3%)
Sammamish city†	King WA	Large suburb	2% (1.0%)	64,049 (195%)	1.1% (0.5%)	4.3% (2.6%)	29.6% (26.9%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	60.9% (-33.7%)
Bryant CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	2% (-3.1%)	2,003 (55%)	1.7% (1.6%)	6.1% (4.6%)	0.0% (-0.7%)	0.0% (-3.5%)	89.3% (-5.0%)
Duvall city	King WA	Small suburb	2% (-2.0%)	7,811 (182%)	1.1% (0.9%)	5.8% (3.2%)	3.5% (3.0%)	0.0% (-0.6%)	87.1% (-8.8%)
Cavalero CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	2% (-2.2%)	5,320 (204%)	0.2% (-0.2%)	4.6% (3.3%)	1.3% (0.5%)	0.1% (-1.1%)	88.8% (-7.3%)
Lake Marcel-Stillwater CDP	King WA	CDP	2% (-1.9%)	1,335 (192%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	7.3% (5.2%)	0.0% (-0.7%)	0.0% (-0.7%)	89.1% (-7.2%)
Cathcart CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	2% (-1.0%)	2,665 (42%)	2.0% (1.8%)	0.0% (-1.6%)	1.4% (-0.2%)	0.0% (-0.7%)	90.1% (-5.7%)

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Fall City CDP	King WA	CDP	2% (-0.3%)	2,313 (46%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	12.1% (11.2%)	7.6% (6.0%)	0.0% (-1.5%)	70.1% (-25.7%)
Cottage Lake CDP	King WA	CDP	2% (-1.2%)	23,955 (29%)	1.0% (0.5%)	4.1% (1.9%)	7.9% (5.5%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	82.0% (-12.2%)
Snoqualmie city	King WA	Small suburb	1% (-11.7%)	13,317 (761%)	0.6% (0.5%)	3.8% (-0.2%)	11.8% (10.9%)	0.2% (-2.5%)	78.4% (-13.9%)
Sisco Heights CDP	Snohomish WA	CDP	1% (-2.2%)	2,518 (55%)	0.7% (0.6%)	4.0% (2.6%)	2.1% (0.8%)	1.8% (1.1%)	88.2% (-8.3%)
Canterwood CDP	Pierce WA	CDP	1% (-4.4%)	3,018 (58%)	0.9% (0.2%)	7.0% (5.3%)	8.0% (6.6%)	0.0% (-0.5%)	81.9% (-13.7%)
Wilderness Rim CDP	King WA	CDP	1% (-3.5%)	1,457 (40%)	6.8% (6.3%)	2.3% (-0.4%)	3.7% (2.8%)	0.0% (-0.9%)	79.1% (-15.9%)
Lake Holm CDP	King WA	CDP	0% (-4.3%)	3,254 (5%)	0.0% (-0.6%)	3.2% (1.3%)	7.2% (6.0%)	0.5% (-0.7%)	88.0% (-7.0%)
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue; WA			Metro. Area	9% (1.2%)	3,809,717 (49%)	5.5% (0.0%)	9.9% (0.0%)	14.0% (0.0%)	0.7% (0.0%)

** = poverty rate 8%+ above metro in 2014-2018

* = poverty rate 5%+ above metro in 2014-2018

† = population grew from under 50,000 to over 50,000 between 1990 and 2014-2018

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

The Seattle metro area has a large number of incorporated and unincorporated places with poverty rates that are higher than the region. The large number of jurisdictions involved in providing services and infrastructure that help low-income populations participate in the economy suggests that governance across jurisdictions could require more effort in the Seattle region than in metro areas with a larger proportion of people experiencing poverty living in a smaller number of jurisdictions. However, coordination across jurisdictions could improve capacity for public-, private-, and nonprofit-driven community development work.

Populations with incomes below the federal poverty line were more evenly distributed across metropolitan geographies in the Seattle region than in some other regions in the western United States in 2014–18. In the Seattle metro area, 28% of the population experiencing poverty lived in large suburbs, 23% lived in the largest city of Seattle, 20% lived in unincorporated areas, and 17% lived in small suburbs. Reaching all of these populations could be facilitated by understanding the governance structure of each of these geographies and their cities and counties. The Seattle metro area had a poverty rate of 9% in 2014–18, an increase of about one percentage point since 1990. Its population increased 49% during that time.

Two large suburbs in the Seattle region had significantly elevated poverty rates (five-plus points higher), compared with the metro area, in 2014–18. **Lakewood**, a large suburb of 59,606 people, had a poverty rate of 17% in 2014–18, nearly eight points higher than the metro area. Lakewood's poverty rate increased by about two percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. Its poverty rate was also significantly elevated in 1990. Lakewood's population increased by 2% between 1990 and 2014–18. Lakewood's roughly 12% Black population was double the metro area Black population, and its 16% Hispanic population was about six points higher than the metro area Hispanic population in 2014–18.

Everett, a large suburb of 108,941, had a 15% poverty rate in 2014–18. Everett's poverty rate increased by about three percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. Its poverty rate was not significantly elevated, compared with the metro area, in 1990. Everett's population increased by 56% between 1990 and 2014–18. Its 16% Hispanic population was about six points higher than the metro area Hispanic population in 2014–18.

Four of the Seattle region's large suburbs with poverty rates higher than the

metro area's surpassed the 50,000 population mark between 1990 and 2014–18. **Kent, Burien, Auburn, and Renton** all became large suburbs between 1990 and 2014–18, making them eligible for direct access to federal community development block grant (CDBG) funding.

The city of **Seattle** had an 11% poverty rate in 2014–18, two points higher than the metro area, roughly the same (less than a one-percentage-point change) as its 1990 poverty rate. Seattle experienced a 37% increase in population during that time.

Four unincorporated population centers with populations over 10,000 had poverty rates that were significantly elevated, compared with the Seattle metro area, in 2014–18. **White Center**, a CDP with a population of 15,852, had an 18% poverty rate in 2014–18. This was about eight points higher than the metro area poverty rate and represented a roughly two-percentage-point decrease since 1990. White Center's poverty rate was also significantly elevated in 1990. White Center's population increased 34% between 1990 and 2014–18. White Center's 12% Black population is roughly double the metro area Black population, and its 23% Hispanic population is about 13 percentage points higher than the metro area Hispanic population.

Lake Stickney is a CDP that had a population of 10,584 in 2014–18, roughly triple its 1990 population. Lake Stickney's poverty rate was 16% in 2014–18, about seven percentage points higher than the metro area poverty rate. Lake Stickney's poverty rate increased by seven percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, six points more than the increase in the metro area poverty rate. Lake Stickney's poverty rate was not significantly elevated in 1990. Lake Stickney's roughly 10% Black population was about four points higher than the metro area Black population in 2014–18, and its 25% Hispanic population was about 11 points higher than the metro area Hispanic population.

Parkland is a CDP with a population of 37,185 in 2014–18, a 78% increase over its 1990 population. Parkland's poverty rate was 16% in 2014–18, about seven points higher than the metro area. Parkland's poverty rate increased about three percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. Its poverty rate was not significantly elevated in 1990. Parkland's 14% Black population was eight points higher (more than double) the metro area Black population in 2014–18. Parkland's roughly 15% Hispanic population was about five points higher than the metro area.

Fort Lewis is a CDP of 12,933 people with a poverty rate of 15% in 2014–18. Fort Lewis's poverty rate was six points higher than the metro area in 2014–18. Its poverty rate increased by nine percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, eight points more than the increase in the metro area poverty rate. Fort Lewis's poverty rate was not significantly elevated in 1990. The population of Fort Lewis decreased by 42% between 1990 and 2014–18. Fort Lewis's roughly 15% Black population was about nine points higher than the metro area Black population in 2014–18. Its 21% Hispanic population was more than double (11 points higher

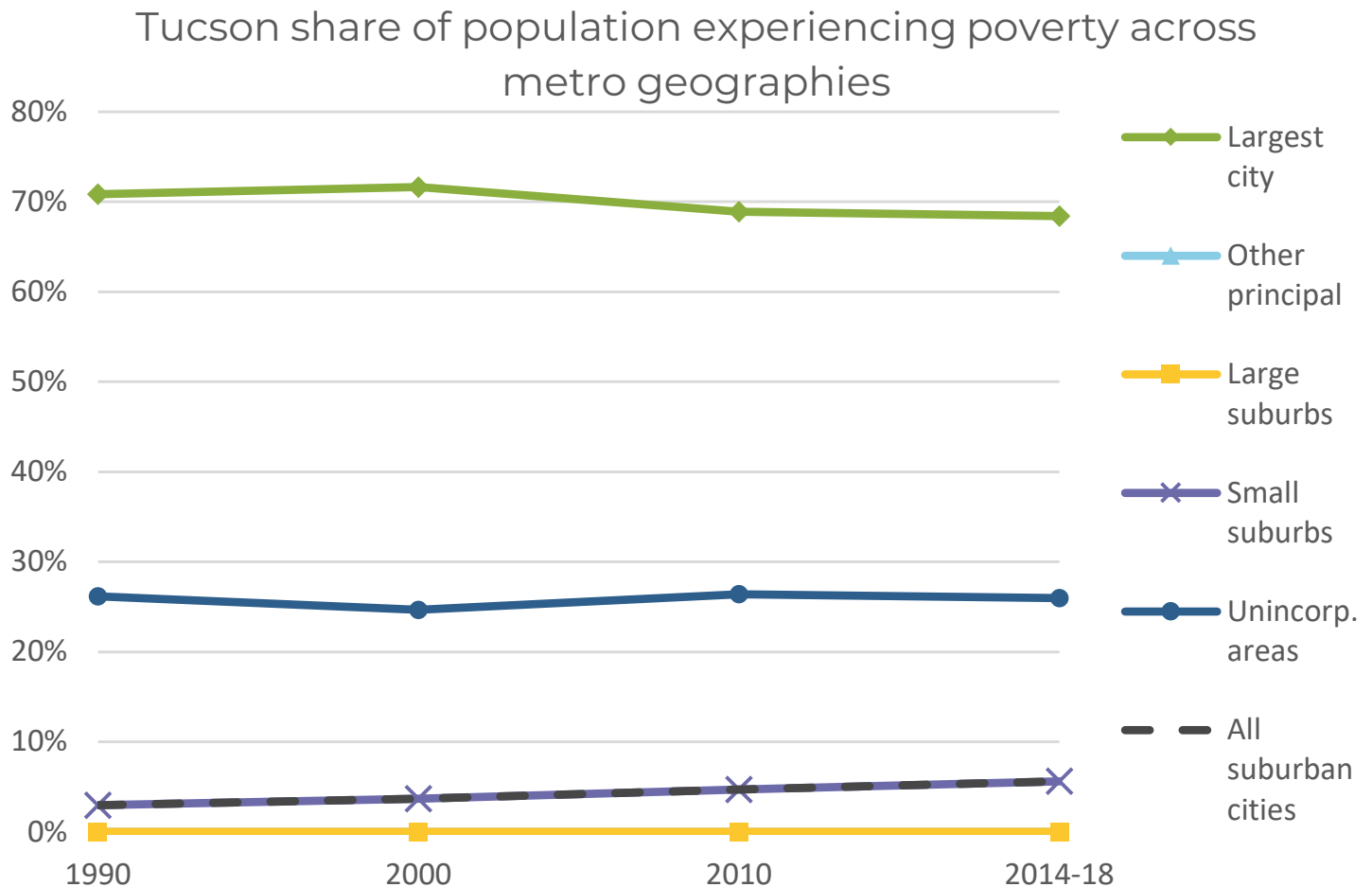
than) the region's Hispanic population.

One small suburb in the Seattle metro area with a population over 10,000 had a poverty rate that was significantly elevated, compared with the metro area. **Tukwila**, a small suburb of 20,198 people, had a poverty rate of 19% in 2014–18, 10 points higher than the metro area. Tukwila's population increased by 70% between 1990 and 2014–18, and its poverty rate increased about 10 percentage points, nine points more than the increase in the metro area poverty rate. Tukwila's poverty rate was not significantly elevated in 1990. Tukwila's 17% Black population was nearly triple (11 points higher than) the metro area Black population. Tukwila's roughly 27% Asian or Pacific Islander population was nearly double (13 points higher than) the metro area Asian or Pacific Islander population.

Tucson

Figure 3.14.1.

The largest city in the region, Tucson, continued to be home to the largest share of people experiencing poverty in the Tucson, Arizona, metro area.



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

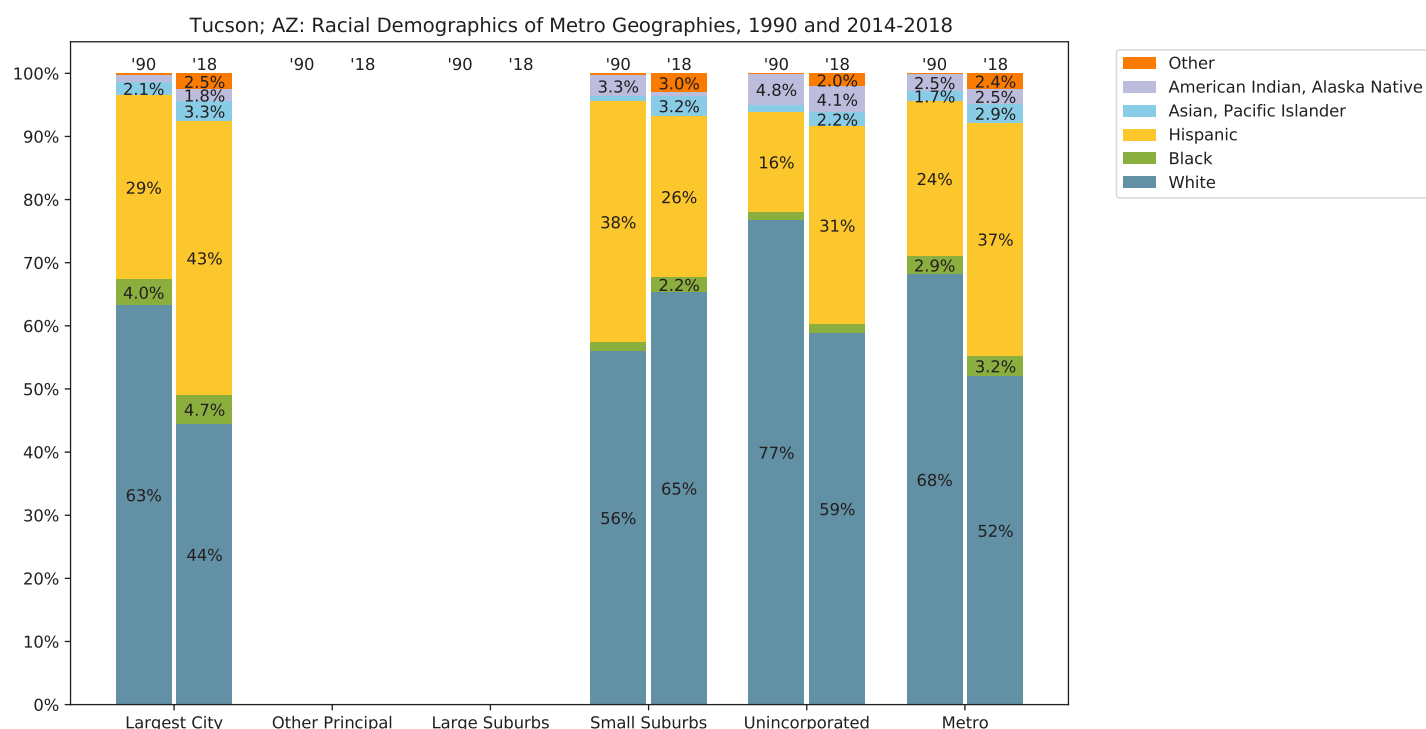
Note: The Tucson metro area does not have any large suburbs (over 50,000 people) or any other principal cities.

Although the Tucson, Arizona, metro area largely does not fit the profile of the suburbanization of poverty seen in other parts of the country, it has a significant proportion of people experiencing poverty living in unincorporated areas that could go overlooked in terms of services and infrastructure to promote economic participation. The city of Tucson is home to a majority of people experiencing poverty in the Tucson metro area, a proportion that was relatively unchanged between 1990 and 2014–18. The city of Tucson decreased slightly from 71% to 68% of the region’s population with incomes below the federal poverty line. Unincorporated areas made up the next-largest share of people experiencing poverty in 2014–18, and small suburbs made up a small share. Unincorporated areas remained unchanged at 26% of the metro area’s

population experiencing poverty in both 1990 and 2014–18. Small suburbs increased from 3% to 6% of the metro area’s population experiencing poverty.

Figure 3.14.2.

Change in Racial Composition of Tucson, Arizona, Metro Geographies



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, U.S. Census.

Note: The Tucson metro area does not have any large suburbs (over 50,000 people) or any other principal cities.

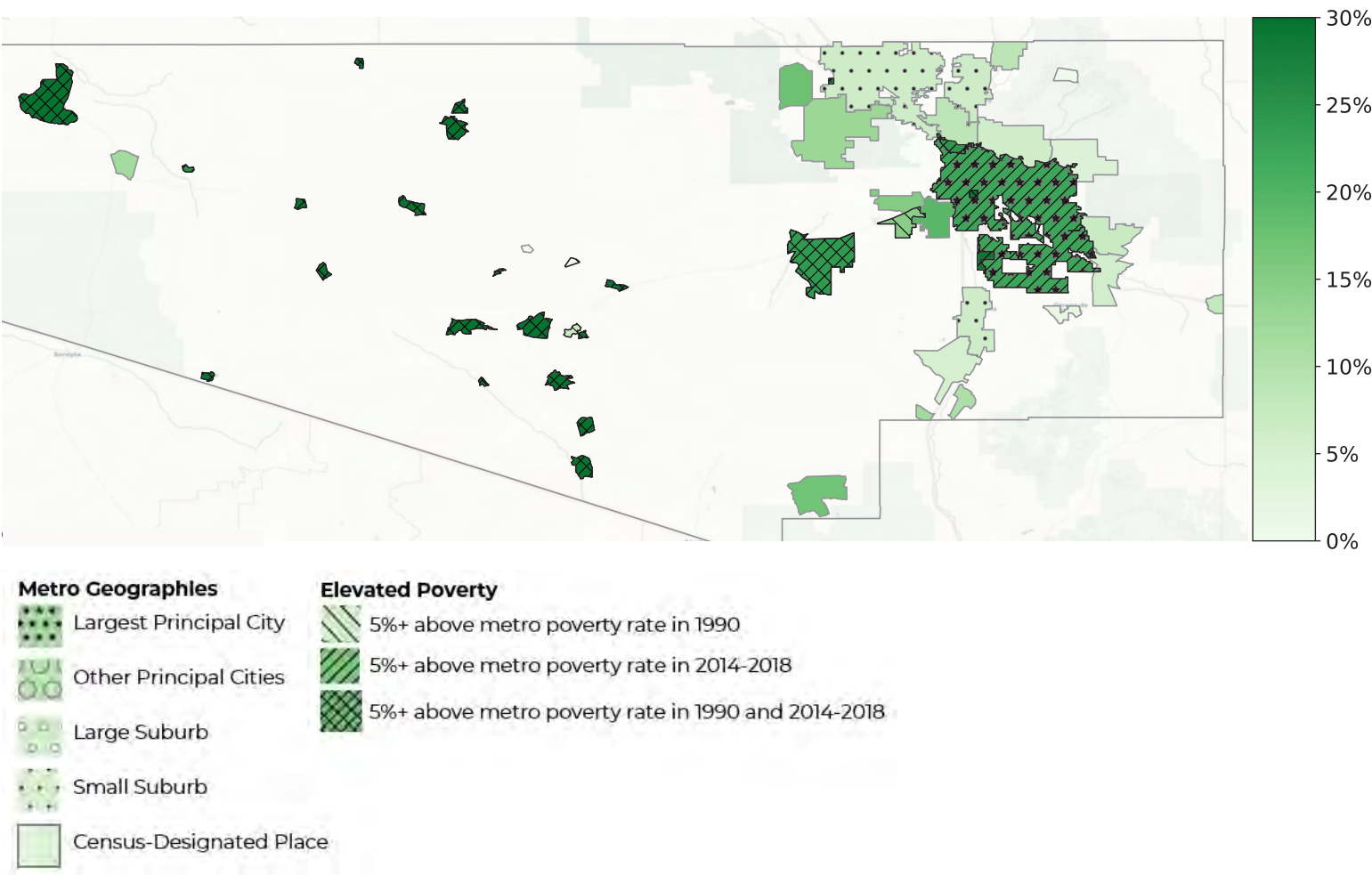
In the city of Tucson, which was home to over 70% of the metro area population experiencing poverty in 2014–18, there were no major differences in how much each racial/ethnic group grew as a share of the population, compared with the metro area, between 1990 and 2014–18. Tucson’s American Indian or Alaska Native population remained at about 2% of the metro area population. The Asian or Pacific Islander population increased by about a percentage point in the city of Tucson and in the metro area. The Black population grew by less than one percentage point in Tucson and in the metro area. Tucson’s Hispanic population grew by about two percentage points more than the metro area Hispanic population. Tucson’s White population decreased by about three percentage points more than the decrease in the metro area White population.

There were no major changes in the representation of different racial/ethnic groups in the city of Tucson, compared with the metro area, between 1990 and 2014–18. In fact, no group was more than 10 points over- or

underrepresented in either year. This is largely due to the fact that most of the region's population lives in Tucson. Tucson's Hispanic population was about five percentage points higher than the metro area Hispanic population in 1990 and about six points higher in 2014–18. Tucson's Black population was within about one percentage point of the metro area Black population in 1990 and 2014–18. Tucson's White population was about five percentage points lower than the metro area White population in 1990 and about eight points lower in 2014–18.

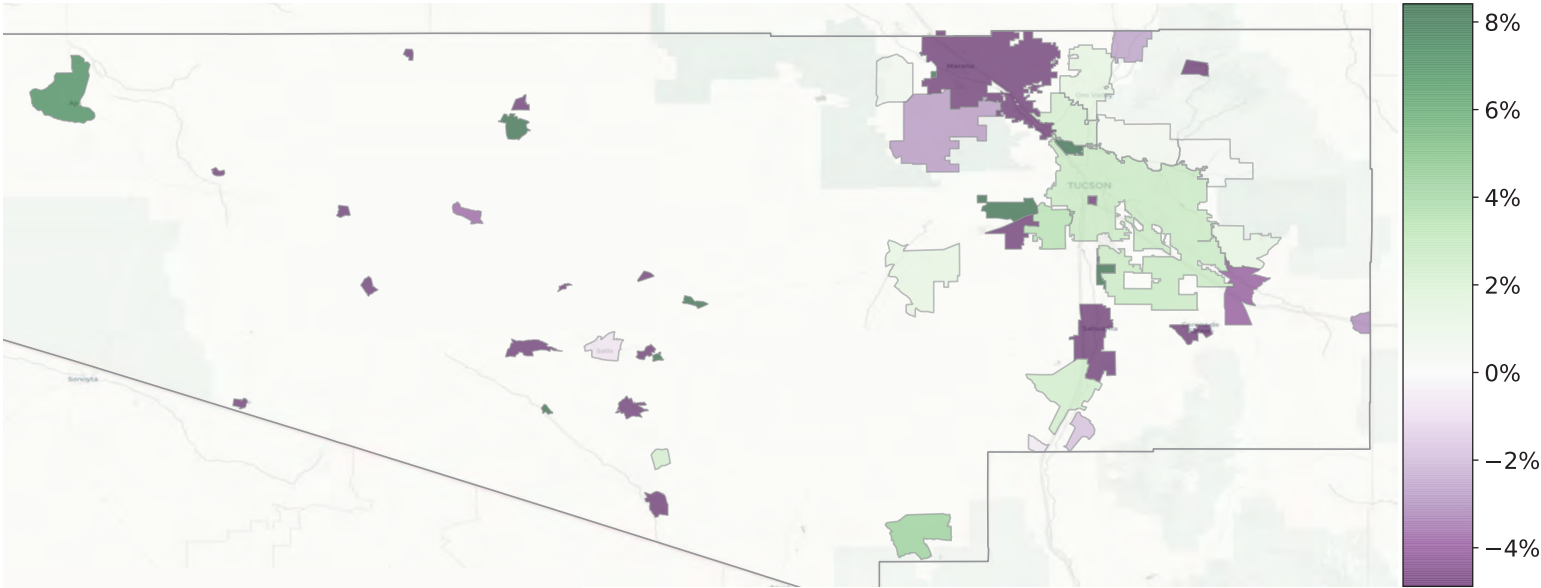
In the Tucson region's unincorporated areas, which were home to about a quarter of the metro area population experiencing poverty, there were some relatively small differences in the change in racial/ethnic composition, compared with the metro area. The Hispanic population's growth as a share of unincorporated areas exceeded the growth in the metro area Hispanic population by about three percentage points. Unincorporated areas' White population decreased by two percentage points less than the decrease in the metro area White population.

Map 3.14.1.
Poverty Rates of Places by Metro Geography in Tucson, Arizona, Metro Area, 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Map 3.14.2.
Change in Poverty Rate in Cities and Unincorporated Places in Tucson, Arizona, Metro Area from 1990 to 2014–18



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

Table 3.14.1.*Place and Metro Area Demographics for the Tucson, Arizona, Metro Area*

Places by Poverty Rate (populations over 1,000)

Place Name	County	Place type 2014-18	Pov. rate 2014-18 (change since 1990)	Pop. 2014-18 (% change since 1990)	% Black (change)	% Hispanic (change)	% Asian or Pacific Islander (change)	% American Indian or Alaska Native (change)	% White (change)
Sells CDP**	Pima AZ	CDP	48% (-0.8%)	2,749 (-0%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	0.6% (-3.2%)	0.6% (0.5%)	96.7% (4.2%)	1.7% (-1.6%)
South Tucson city**	Pima AZ	Small suburb	40% (-10.5%)	5,666 (11%)	3.2% (1.0%)	76.4% (-6.9%)	0.1% (-0.2%)	6.7% (0.3%)	12.4% (5.4%)
Ajo CDP**	Pima AZ	CDP	30% (7.2%)	3,279 (12%)	0.0% (-0.1%)	42.3% (-0.8%)	1.3% (0.7%)	16.5% (8.3%)	38.4% (-9.7%)
Summit CDP**	Pima AZ	CDP	30% (17.2%)	5,027 (1313%)	0.0% (-3.9%)	86.0% (55.7%)	0.3% (-0.2%)	0.2% (-1.6%)	13.4% (-50.0%)
Flowing Wells CDP*	Pima AZ	CDP	24% (9.2%)	15,290 (9%)	1.5% (1.1%)	48.5% (36.2%)	3.6% (3.1%)	0.7% (-0.2%)	44.2% (-41.7%)
Three Points CDP*	Pima AZ	CDP	24% (1.3%)	5,161 (137%)	1.6% (0.9%)	34.5% (7.0%)	0.8% (0.2%)	1.6% (0.2%)	59.9% (-9.8%)
Tucson city*	Pima AZ	Largest city	22% (2.8%)	539,216 (33%)	4.7% (0.7%)	43.2% (14.0%)	3.3% (1.2%)	1.8% (0.7%)	44.5% (-18.9%)
Drexel Heights CDP	Pima AZ	CDP	19% (3.5%)	29,514 (60%)	2.1% (-0.6%)	75.7% (28.4%)	0.4% (-0.5%)	2.5% (-1.4%)	18.3% (-26.8%)
Avra Valley CDP	Pima AZ	CDP	17% (0.6%)	5,966 (75%)	0.8% (-0.4%)	26.7% (11.2%)	1.9% (1.5%)	0.0% (-2.1%)	67.1% (-13.7%)
Tucson Estates CDP	Pima AZ	CDP	15% (9.4%)	11,758 (342%)	3.8% (3.6%)	37.0% (35.0%)	0.4% (0.1%)	1.2% (1.0%)	56.9% (-40.5%)
Valencia West CDP	Pima AZ	CDP	15% (-13.1%)	11,919 (264%)	1.7% (0.2%)	70.3% (24.5%)	1.5% (1.3%)	3.3% (2.3%)	22.8% (-28.7%)
Picture Rocks CDP	Pima AZ	CDP	13% (-2.8%)	9,452 (135%)	1.2% (0.8%)	19.2% (8.5%)	0.0% (-0.2%)	0.1% (-1.0%)	78.2% (-9.3%)
Arivaca Junction CDP	Pima AZ	CDP	12% (-0.6%)	1,233 (-54%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	87.7% (68.1%)	0.0% (-0.4%)	0.0% (-0.7%)	12.3% (-66.5%)
Catalina CDP	Pima AZ	CDP	9% (-2.6%)	7,635 (57%)	0.9% (0.4%)	19.9% (3.9%)	0.5% (0.1%)	1.3% (0.5%)	76.5% (-5.7%)
Casas Adobes CDP†	Pima AZ	CDP	9% (2.3%)	69,615 (52%)	1.9% (0.8%)	27.3% (16.4%)	3.4% (1.7%)	0.5% (0.1%)	63.1% (-22.6%)
Rincon Valley CDP	Pima AZ	CDP	7% (1.3%)	5,469 (307%)	1.1% (-1.3%)	15.7% (2.1%)	1.1% (-0.7%)	0.0% (-0.3%)	77.7% (-4.2%)
Oro Valley town	Pima AZ	Small suburb	7% (1.4%)	43,815 (557%)	1.8% (1.3%)	14.1% (7.7%)	3.3% (2.3%)	0.2% (-0.1%)	78.1% (-13.5%)
Sahuarita town	Pima AZ	Small suburb	7% (-5.9%)	28,949 (2132%)	2.7% (0.0%)	33.5% (7.1%)	1.7% (1.3%)	0.0% (-1.4%)	59.0% (-9.9%)
Marana town	Pima AZ	Small suburb	6% (-11.4%)	43,606 (1894%)	2.3% (0.8%)	25.2% (-4.5%)	4.6% (3.3%)	0.4% (-4.8%)	63.9% (1.6%)
Catalina Foothills CDP†	Pima AZ	CDP	6% (0.5%)	50,426 (19%)	1.0% (-0.0%)	12.0% (5.9%)	5.4% (3.5%)	0.7% (0.4%)	78.6% (-12.0%)
Vail CDP	Pima AZ	CDP	6% (-4.0%)	12,044 (135%)	1.1% (-2.2%)	18.7% (-5.1%)	3.0% (2.1%)	0.2% (-1.0%)	73.5% (3.0%)
Green Valley CDP	Pima AZ	CDP	5% (2.4%)	21,723 (64%)	0.2% (-0.0%)	6.0% (3.2%)	0.5% (0.2%)	0.2% (0.1%)	92.7% (-3.7%)
Tanque Verde CDP	Pima AZ	CDP	4% (0.2%)	15,860 (-5%)	0.6% (-0.5%)	8.3% (0.5%)	2.9% (1.6%)	0.8% (0.4%)	85.4% (-3.9%)
Corona de Tucson CDP	Pima AZ	CDP	2% (-10.3%)	8,326 (289%)	4.3% (0.4%)	24.9% (-5.3%)	0.6% (0.1%)	0.5% (-1.3%)	68.5% (5.1%)
Tucson; AZ		Metro. Area	17% (0.5%)	1,019,722 (53%)	3.2% (0.0%)	37.0% (0.0%)	2.9% (0.0%)	2.5% (0.0%)	52.1% (0.0%)

** = poverty rate 8%+ above metro in 2014-2018

* = poverty rate 5%+ above metro in 2014-2018

† = population grew from under 50,000 to over 50,000 between 1990 and 2014-2018

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, Brown LTDB, U.S. Census.

The Tucson region has a small number of cities and unincorporated population centers with poverty rates higher than the metro area, compared with other regions in the western United States, and most of the population experiencing poverty lived in the largest city, Tucson. These characteristics should put the Tucson region in a favorable position to coordinate governance for providing infrastructure and services that help low-income populations participate in the economy. Only two unincorporated census-designated places (CDPs) with a population over 10,000 had a poverty rate that exceeded the metro area poverty rate. No small suburbs with populations over 10,000 had poverty rates that exceeded the region's. One small suburb, South Tucson, population 5,666, had a higher poverty rate (40%) than the region. The Tucson metro area had a 17% poverty rate in 2014–18, roughly the same (less than a one-percentage-point difference) as its 1990 poverty rate. The Tucson region experienced a 53% increase in its population between 1990 and 2014–18.

The city of **Tucson** had a 22% poverty rate in 2014–18, five points higher than the metro area. Tucson's poverty rate increased by about three percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, and its population increased by 33%. The city's 43% Hispanic population was about six points higher than the metro area in 2014–18.

Although over a quarter of people experiencing poverty in the Tucson region

lived in unincorporated areas in 2014–18, only one CDP with a population over 10,000 had a poverty rate that was significantly elevated (five-plus points higher), compared with the region. **Flowing Wells**, a CDP of 15,290 people, had a poverty rate of 24% in 2014–18, seven points higher than the metro area. Flowing Wells's poverty rate increased by about nine percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. Flowing Wells's poverty rate was not significantly elevated in 1990. Flowing Wells's population increased by nine percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18. Its 48% Hispanic population was about 11 percentage points higher than the metro area in 2014–18.

Drexel Heights is a CDP of 29,514 people with a poverty rate of 22% in 2014–18, two points higher than the metro area. Drexel Heights's poverty rate increased by about four percentage points between 1990 and 2014–18, and its population increased by 60% during this time. Its 75% Hispanic population exceeded the metro area Hispanic population by 22 percentage points in 2014–18.

4. Policy and Practice Discussion

This report provides a descriptive understanding of the distribution of poverty in five census regions and 14 metropolitan areas in the western United States. It shows that the distribution of low-income populations across types and sizes of jurisdictions varies across census regions and among the metropolitan areas profiled. Suburban poverty has grown unevenly, with increasing separation of higher- and lower-income residents by jurisdiction between 1990 and the five-year period ending in 2018. Suburbs are often seen as having greater levels of opportunity for low-income people than higher-poverty neighborhoods in big cities.^{xxii} However, further research and engagement is needed by the community development field to understand how uneven poverty rates in suburban cities, neighborhoods, and unincorporated towns and places affect access to opportunity.

Suburban poverty is often overlooked for several reasons. Suburbs surpassed major cities in population in the 1970s, several decades before low-income suburban populations surpassed urban low-income populations in the 2000s.^{xxiii} Additionally, public-sector and nonprofit social service spending in suburbs per person experiencing poverty mostly trails larger urban areas.^{xxiv xxv} Studies on the suburbanization of poverty have documented growth in low-income populations in suburbs that were built during different time periods and variations in fiscal capacity across communities in metropolitan regions.^{xxvi xxvii} Researchers have also documented the racial/ethnic diversification of suburbs and the growth of immigrant populations in suburbs.^{xxviii xxix} However, a focus on suburban poverty has mostly lagged in the community development field, even in metro areas with robust philanthropic and nonprofit sectors, such as the San Francisco Bay Area.^{xxx} This is, in no small part, due to the complexity of the governance landscape. Fragmented jurisdictional boundaries separate low-income populations into different suburban cities and county population centers, each with their own governance structure.

A greater focus on suburban poverty should not take away from addressing poverty in big cities; the largest cities in metropolitan areas still have high poverty rates and historically disadvantaged communities. However, addressing increasing suburban poverty comes with a different set of challenges. Suburban jurisdictional fragmentation makes the provision of services and infrastructure more complicated.^{xxxi} It involves more actors, potentially fewer public resources, and less public- and philanthropic-sector capacity than often exists in a single, large city. The distances people have to travel to reach in-person services are often greater, and public transportation is, on the whole, less accessible in suburbs. Jurisdictional fragmentation and distance complicate public participation in planning and other civic processes by community members and community development professionals. State and federal funding sources for a single small jurisdiction tend to require a similar investment of time by local municipal staff as in larger jurisdictions,

reducing their ability to attract competitive funds.

The largest amount of growth in suburban poverty in the larger metropolitan areas in the western United States has been in large suburbs with over 50,000 people that have direct access to CDBG funding. Community development practitioners in large suburban cities where poverty has grown may have more tools at their disposal to serve low-income communities because of the larger tax base and public-sector capacity, compared with small suburbs. However, large suburbs may still face challenges if their poverty rate has grown rapidly, if providing services to low-income people is a relatively new muscle for them to exercise, or if philanthropic and nonprofit resources, which can be multipliers for public and private funding sources, are lacking.

Small suburban cities where poverty rates have risen or where poverty rates remain high face the challenge of providing services with limited resources. Both small suburban cities and unincorporated towns and places must compete for CDBG funding at the county level. Some unincorporated areas have more than 50,000 people, yet must still compete at the county level for CDBG funds. Scattered small suburbs and unincorporated population centers are at a further capacity disadvantage in attracting private and philanthropic investment and competitive state and federal funds.

Although jurisdiction type and size shape governance potential, there are a number of strategies that community development practitioners in the public, private, and nonprofit sectors have available to encourage economic participation and resilience among overlooked suburban low-income populations and to strengthen the economies of metropolitan regions:

- **Planning for equity:** Increasing economic participation by people who have traditionally faced such barriers as racial and gender discrimination can increase economic activity and help metropolitan regions weather economic downturns and prosper in the long run.^{xxxii xxxiii xxxiv}
- **Thinking regionally:** Efficient, equitable solutions to such problems as housing affordability and access to transportation options often stretch beyond the boundaries of one jurisdiction. Working across multiple suburban cities to attract jobs, build infrastructure, and provide affordable housing and transportation options can make public and private resources go further, reduce competition between jurisdictions, and improve economic opportunity and quality of life for low-income populations.
- **Building capacity:** The community development field can help promote collaboration across jurisdictional boundaries on regional issues in low-capacity suburbs. Funding for regional initiatives should consider capacity-building grants, planning grants, and other strategies for helping underresourced suburban jurisdictions establish and sustain cross-sector collaboration and attract funding to increase economic participation and well-being for low- and moderate-income communities.

Technical assistance from community development practitioners and grants that reward multiple jurisdictions working in collaboration can help reduce the application and reporting load for small jurisdictions.

- **Working across traditional policy areas:** Such goals as increasing employment for low-income people, reducing climate-related risk for vulnerable populations, and building a metropolitan area's resilience to and recovery from economic downturns all cut across traditional policy areas. Achieving these goals can be aided by connecting the dots between policies and funding sources that promote housing, health, transportation, and jobs for low- and moderate-income populations across metropolitan areas. Public, private, and nonprofit entities whose work touches metropolitan areas can create opportunities to convene stakeholders across policy silos and reduce the siloing created by funding sources.
- **Championing collaboration and data-sharing:** Regional entities have the ability to bring together officials and residents from multiple jurisdictions to promote economic participation and well-being for low- and moderate-income communities and communities of color. Champions of long-term data-gathering and data-sharing, as well as capacity-building/leveraging, include regional nonprofits, business groups, and public agencies that span different cities and counties with common issues. Public-sector examples include county transportation authorities, regional economic development agencies, councils of governments, and metropolitan planning organizations.

Understanding the jurisdictional geography of poverty and the governance landscape is a first step for enabling economic participation and resilience for low- and moderate-income communities throughout a metropolitan region. More research is needed to understand where the barriers and opportunities exist to invest in and strengthen suburban low-income populations across the western United States.

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Methodological Appendix

U.S. Census Regions and the Western United States

Table A1 shows the metro areas included in our comparison of census regions. We included the five largest metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) for each census region as of 2014–18. There are four major census regions: Midwest, Northeast, South, and West. We used the census divisions of “Pacific” and “Mountain” within the “West” census region but refer to them as census regions throughout.^{xxxv}

We chose to focus the data snapshots on MSAs in the Mountain West and Pacific West census regions because their boundaries largely overlap with the 12th Federal Reserve District. The 12th Federal Reserve District, served by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

For our data snapshots, we analyzed the MSAs listed in Table A1 for the Pacific West and the Mountain West, except for Denver, which is outside the 12th Federal Reserve District. We additionally analyzed the following MSAs: San Jose–Sunnyvale–Santa Clara; CA (Metro), Sacramento–Roseville–Arden–Arcade; CA (Metro), Portland–Vancouver–Hillsboro; OR-WA (Metro), Urban Honolulu; HI (Metro), and Boise City; ID (Metro). We sought to include diversity in these additional metro areas by state and size within the Pacific West and Mountain West. Although we would have liked to represent Alaska in this study, the Anchorage metro area and its governance structure did not lend itself to an analysis of suburban poverty trends as they exist in the rest of the country. We believe that further research on the geography of poverty in Alaska is needed within its own context, rather than fitting this report’s framework to the state.

Table A1. The Five Largest MSAs by Census Region, 2014–18

Midwest	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin; IL-IN-WI (Metro) Cincinnati; OH-KY-IN (Metro) Detroit-Warren-Dearborn; MI (Metro) Minneapolis–St. Paul–Bloomington; MN-WI (Metro) St. Louis; MO-IL (Metro)
Mountain West	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood; CO (Metro) Las Vegas–Henderson-Paradise; NV (Metro) Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale; AZ (Metro) Salt Lake City; UT (Metro) Tucson; AZ (Metro)
Northeast	Boston-Cambridge-Newton; MA-NH (Metro) New York–Newark–Jersey City; NY-NJ-PA (Metro) Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington; PA-NJ-DE-MD (Metro) Pittsburgh; PA (Metro) Providence-Warwick; RI-MA (Metro)
Pacific West	Los Angeles–Long Beach–Anaheim; CA (Metro) Riverside–San Bernardino–Ontario; CA (Metro) San Diego–Carlsbad; CA (Metro) San Francisco–Oakland-Hayward; CA (Metro) Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue; WA (Metro)
South	Atlanta–Sandy Springs–Roswell; GA (Metro) Dallas–Fort Worth–Arlington; TX (Metro) Houston–The Woodlands–Sugar Land; TX (Metro) Miami–Fort Lauderdale–West Palm Beach; FL (Metro) Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater; FL (Metro)

Defining Metropolitan Geographies

The census uses the definition of metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), or urbanized areas over 50,000 people, as determined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). For this study, we considered cities included in an MSA name to be urban and surrounding areas within an MSA to be suburban.^{xxxvi}

The first city in an MSA name is the largest city in a region. OMB includes up to two other principal population centers in the name of an MSA based on a formula that includes their size (which must be at least one-third of the size of the first named city), commute patterns, and local opinion.^{xxxvii xxxviii} We refer to the second and third cities in an MSA name, if they are incorporated, as “other principal cities.” A few population centers in MSA names are unincorporated. If a named population center (e.g., Paradise, NV, and Arden-Arcade, CA) is unincorporated, we included it in our tally for unincorporated, and therefore suburban, areas, rather than with other principal cities. We did so because, from a governance perspective, unincorporated areas generally have fewer resources than cities and are less well represented politically.

We considered all other incorporated cities over 50,000 people in an MSA to be “large suburbs” because, from a governance perspective, they are eligible for federal community development block grant (CDBG) funding. We considered the remaining incorporated cities in an MSA under 50,000 people to be “small suburbs.” Our definition of unincorporated areas includes both census-designated places (CDPs) and the remaining unincorporated populations. We discuss CDPs individually, where noted in the data snapshots.

Data Sources

We used nominal decennial census data for places (cities and CDPs), counties, and metro areas for 1990, 2000, and 2010, as well as the five-year American Community Survey (ACS) census estimates for 2014–18, downloaded from the University of Minnesota IPUMS National Household Geographic Information Survey (NHGIS).^{xxxix} The five-year estimates are the most accurate at small geographical scales. The nominal data tables use current political boundaries in a given year, incorporating boundary changes of a place over time.

To estimate the allocation of populations for places that spill over county lines, we used the Missouri Census Data Center’s Geographic Correspondence Engine (Geocorr).^{xl} For race and poverty variables, the allocation factor is an estimate, but because it applies only to a small portion of the population of a limited number of places, it does not change our results for MSAs.

To build MSA-level unincorporated figures, we subtracted incorporated place populations from county population totals for an unincorporated total. We then summed all counties’ unincorporated totals for an MSA unincorporated figure.

To build place-level race and poverty variables in our metro area data snapshots for CDPs that had not been named by the census in 1990, we used tract-level data from the Brown University Longitudinal Tract Data Base (LTDB).^{xli} We used tract-level data to show change in those variables over time for CDPs that had been named as of 2014–18. Race variables were available in

the LTDB full-count data, and poverty variables were available in the sample data for 1990. We used the 2014 Geocorr tract-level crosswalk to pair 1990 tracts with 2014 places.

Using the federal poverty rate

The federal poverty rate is a consistent but imperfect metric for comparing places over time. It is useful because as a variable it is included in full-count (decennial) and sample (ACS one- to five-year) census data over time. Its limitation is that for each year there is a specific dollar income that is used across all places. The newer census supplemental poverty measure (SPM) accounts for cost of living in different metro areas. However, the SPM is not currently available for longitudinal studies extending prior to 2009. For our analysis, a regional cost-of-living adjusted poverty measure would paint a more accurate picture of a region's total share of people experiencing poverty. However, it would likely not change the relative shares of people experiencing poverty in one metro geography, compared with another, or how these ratios compare across metro areas and census regions, which is the primary purpose of this report.

Census race variables

Our analysis of MSAs and places in the western United States included the 2014–18 census race/ethnicity variables and their 1990 equivalents for the following groups: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, Hispanic, and White. Data for all groups (except Hispanic) use the non-Hispanic race variables. A limitation of comparing changes in racial/ethnic groups at the MSA level is the small size of certain groups. We used the census's combined variables of “American Indian and Alaska Native” and “Asian and Pacific Islander” to facilitate comparisons with other groups at the MSA level. We use the race/ethnicity terminology used by the census throughout this report for consistency when referring to figures derived from census data. We use the capitalization style recommended by the National Association of Black Journalists, which is to consistently capitalize terms used to describe a race.^{xlii}

Margins of error

The census reports margins of error (MOE) for all variables. In general, the larger the figure, the smaller the percentage-point margin of error for that variable. Variable MOE do not change the conclusions we draw about metro areas or census regions. Our results are generally descriptive. The variables for population, poverty, and race for individual places in the data snapshot tables should be interpreted for descriptive purposes. We do not report percentages

or changes for places with populations under 1,000, in part to reduce the impact of MOE on the discussion of suburban poverty. Where places are just below the cutoff for what we designated a significantly elevated poverty rate (compared with a metro area in a given year), we err on the side of discussing issues of suburban poverty that they may be experiencing as qualitatively similar to the issues facing places with poverty rates just over the cutoff. The MOE for the poverty rates of places with 10,000 or more people are typically less than two percentage points. The MOE for places with populations from one to 10,000 are typically less than three percentage points. We display places in the tables with 1,000–9,999 people for reference, but in the text we discuss only places with 10,000 or more people.

Figures, maps, and tables

We created the graphs in this report with Microsoft Excel, and we include lines between data points as a guide for the eye. We generated bar charts with Matplotlib and maps with GeoPandas. We used Census TIGER/Line cartographic boundary shapefiles for place and MSA boundaries, and we used basemaps from CARTO. The maps' projection is EPSG 4269, NAD83. We generated tables in the report using LaTeX.

Notes

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xxxviii For more discussion on the definitions of MSAs and principal cities and their use for the CDBG program, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/03-30748/p-14>.

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