

A Lost Decade

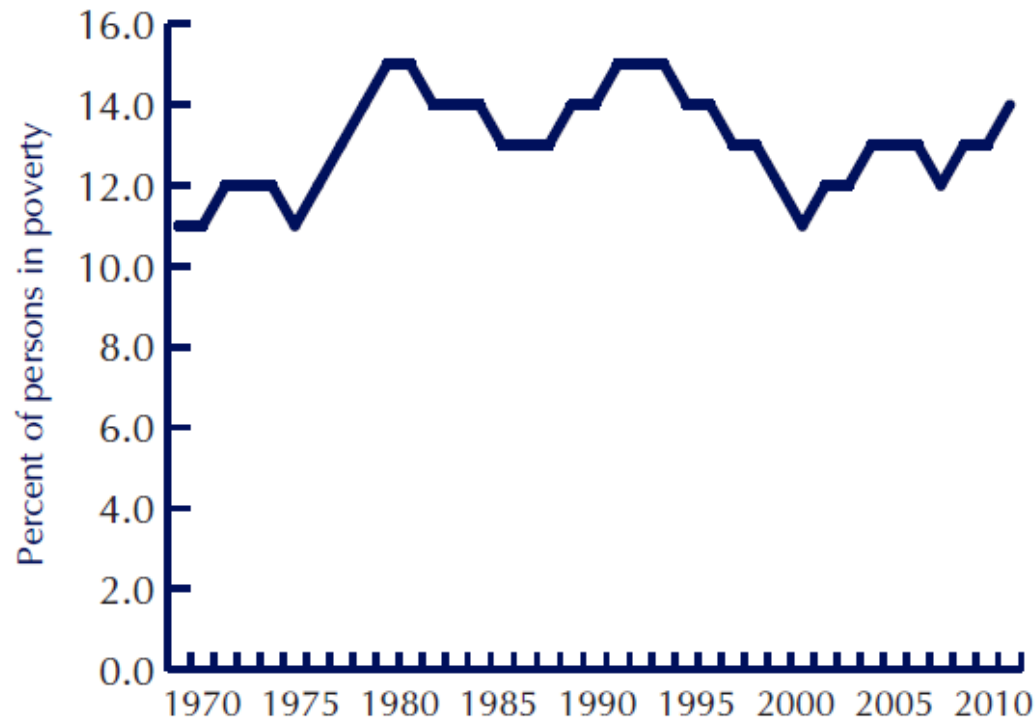
*Neighborhood Poverty and the
Urban Crisis of the 2000s*

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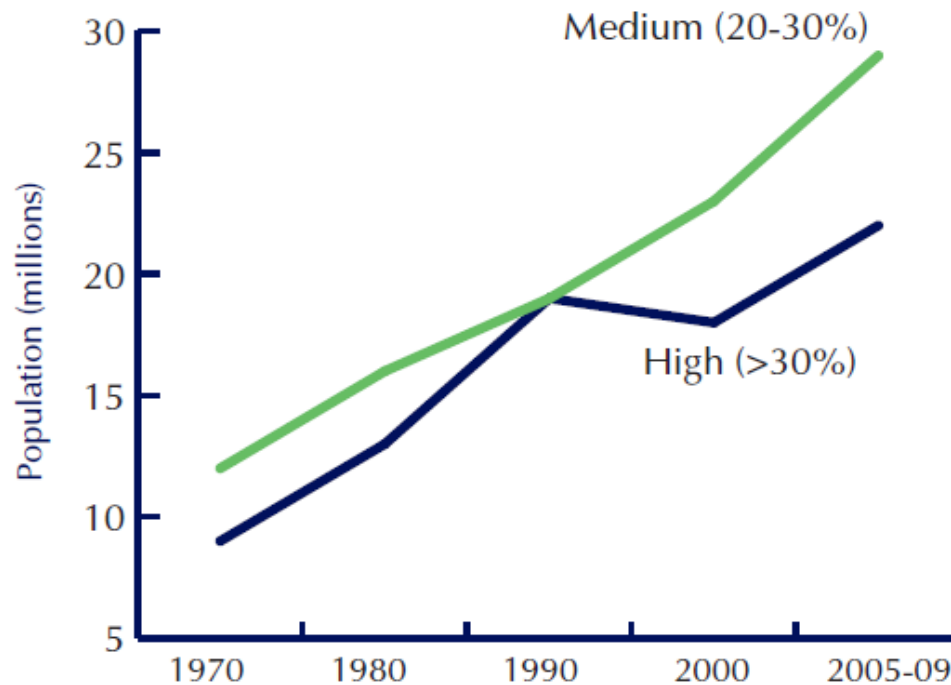
Poverty rate up since 2000 after 1990s improvement



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements.



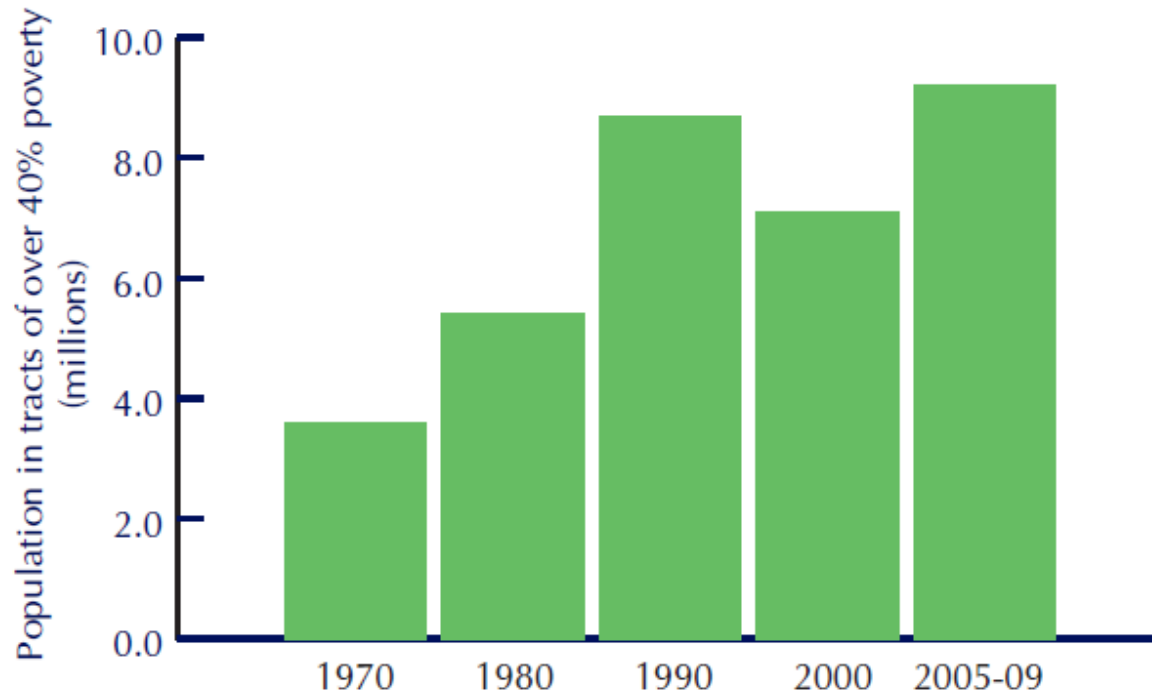
Steady rise in people in medium, high-poverty neighborhoods



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses of Population and Housing and American Communities Survey five-year estimates, based on authors' calculations.



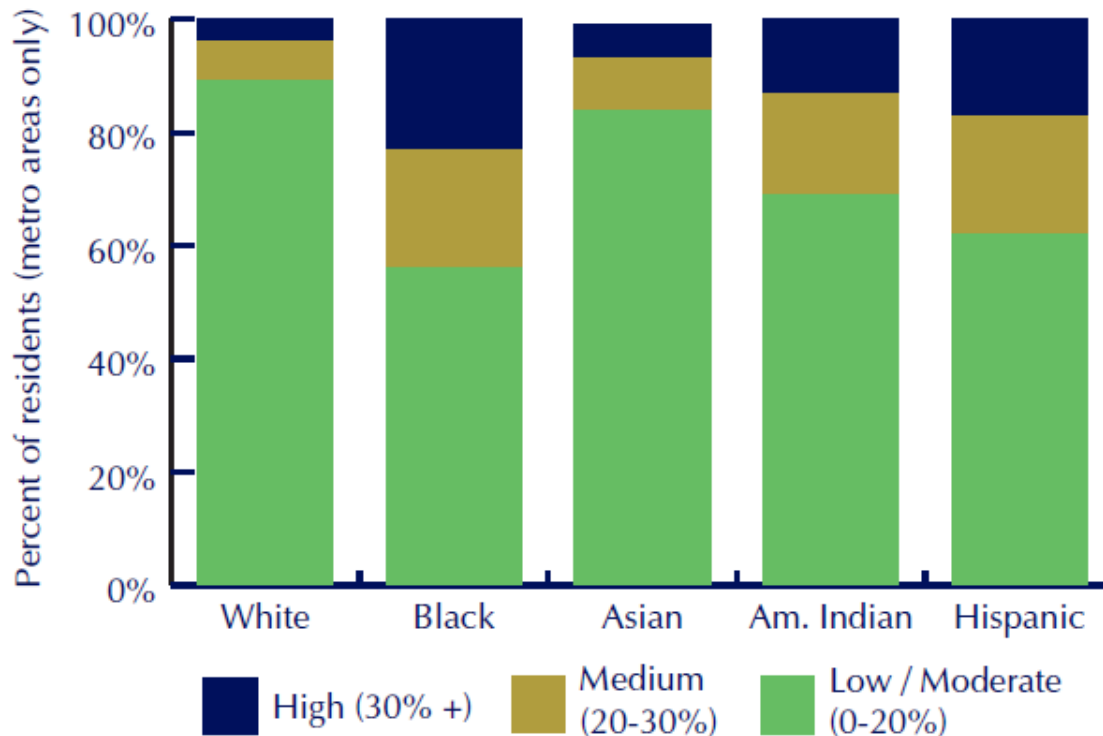
2000s: Poverty soars in extreme-poverty neighborhoods



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses of Population and Housing and American Communities Survey five-year estimates, based on authors' calculations.



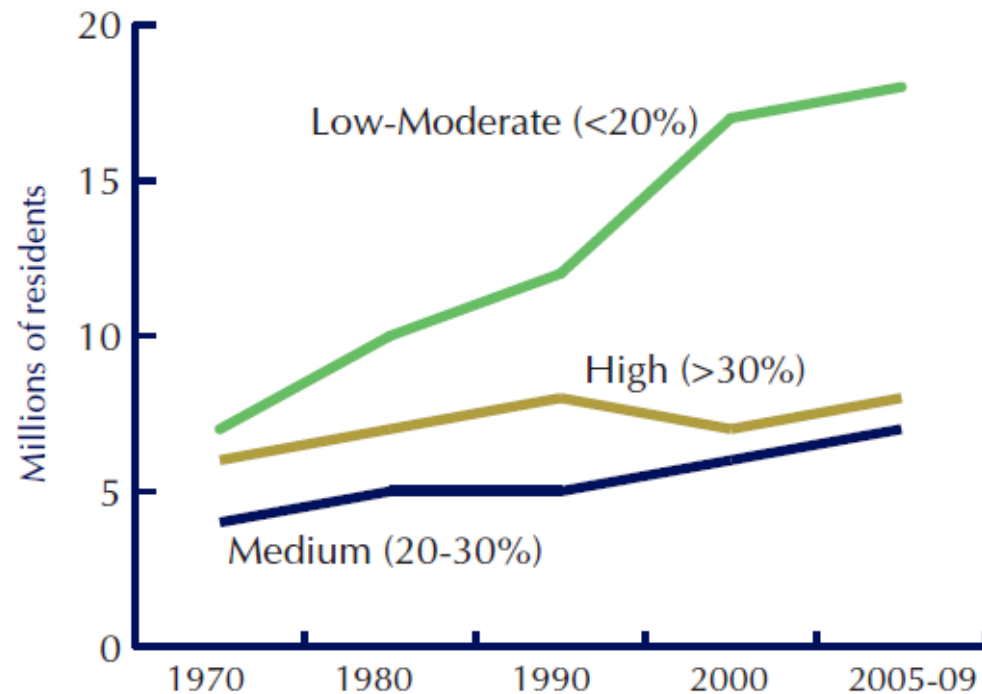
Blacks, Hispanics, Amer. Indians overconcentrated in high-poverty tracts



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses of Population and Housing and American Communities Survey five-year estimates, based on authors' calculations.



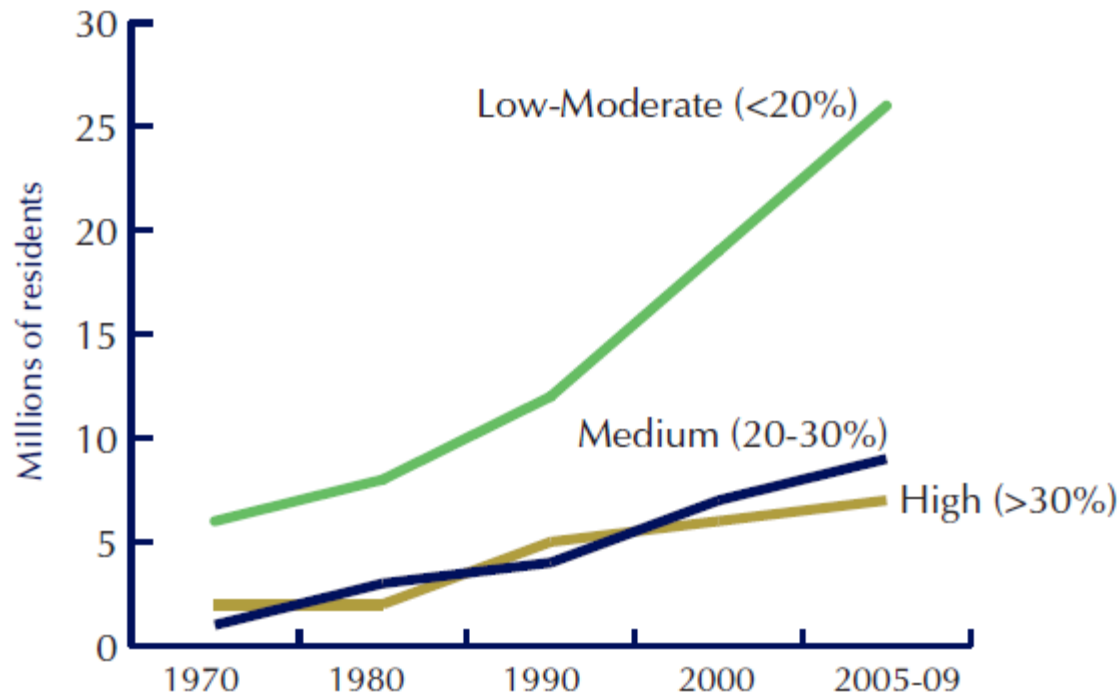
Blacks' progress toward low poverty neighborhoods stalls



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses of Population and Housing and American Communities Survey five-year estimates, based on authors' calculations.



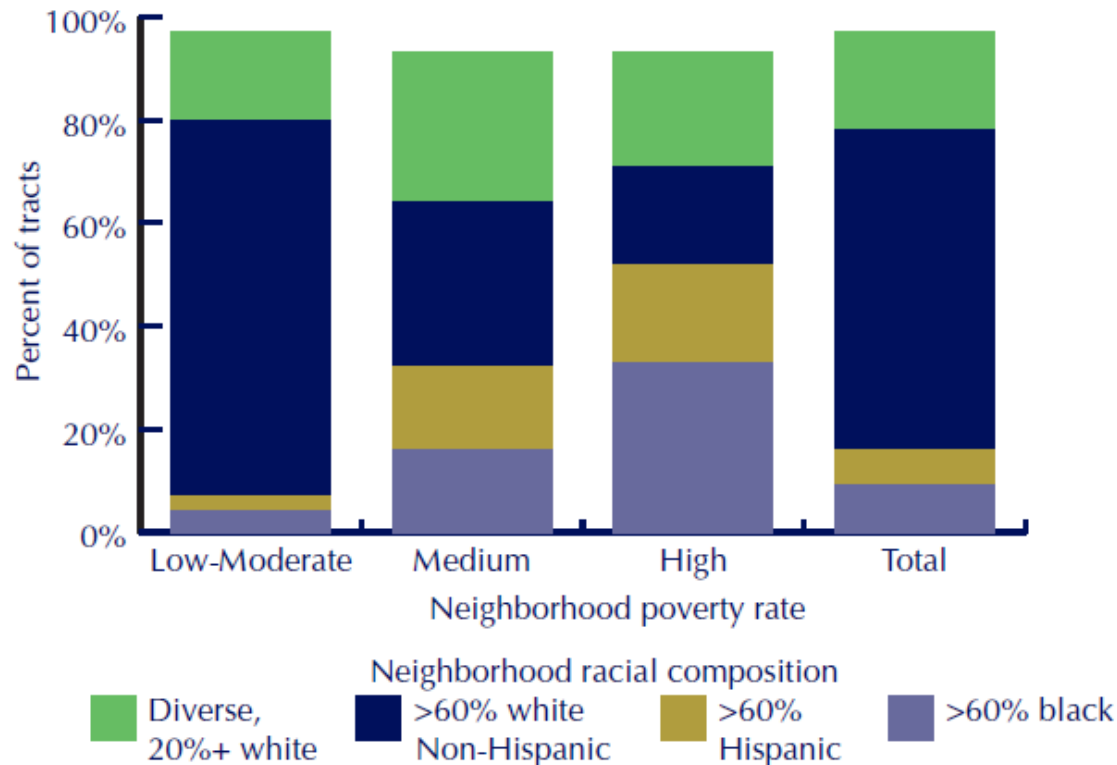
Continual Hispanic growth in medium-, high-poverty tracts



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses of Population and Housing and American Communities Survey five-year estimates, based on authors' calculations.



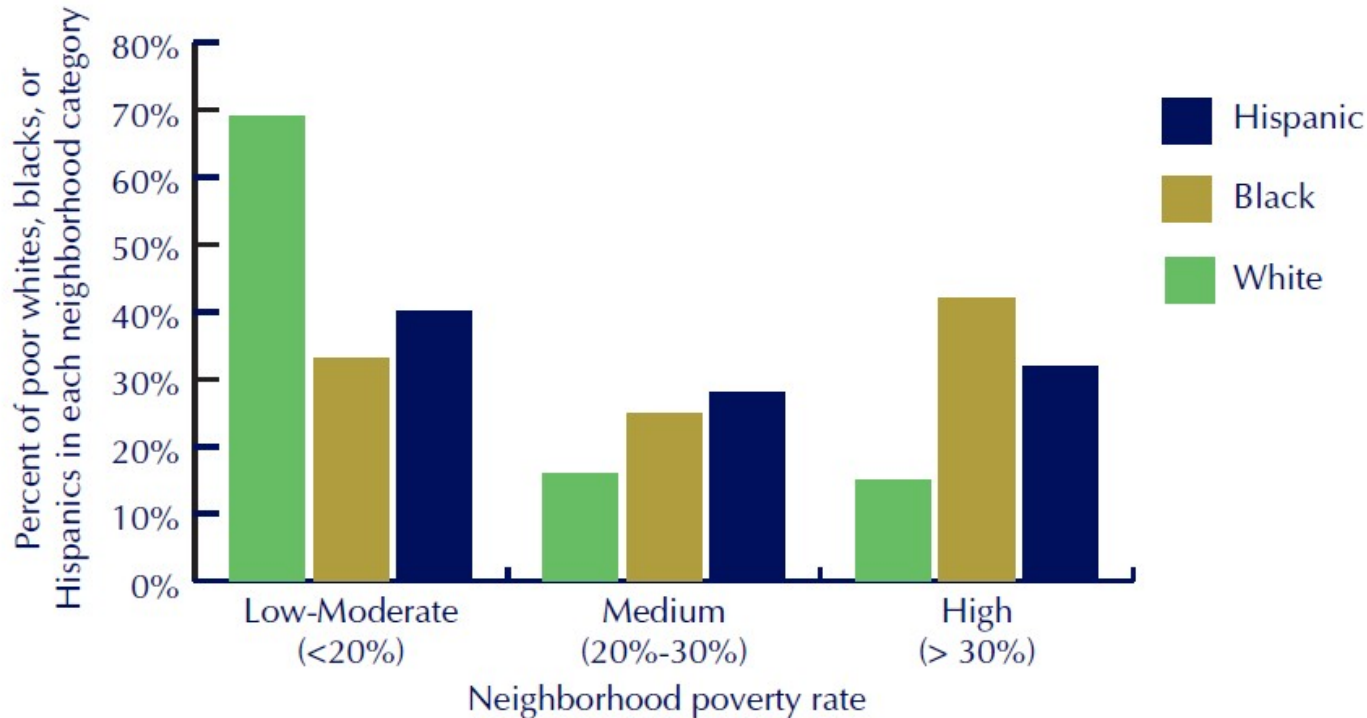
Many medium-high poverty tracts are racially diverse



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses of Population and Housing and American Communities Survey five-year estimates, based on authors' calculations.



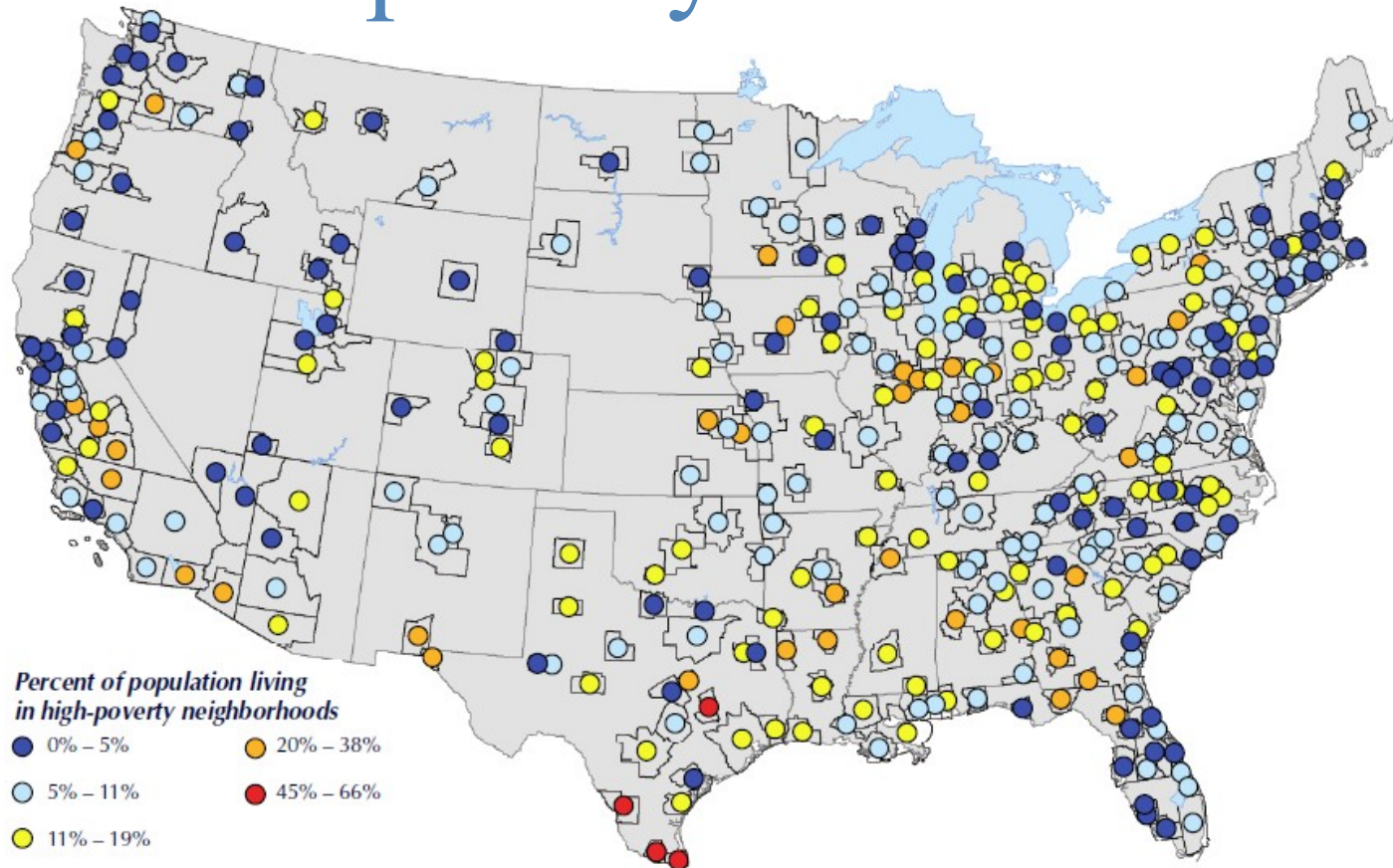
Most poor blacks, Hispanics live in medium-high poverty tracts



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses of Population and Housing and American Communities Survey five-year estimates, based on authors' calculations.

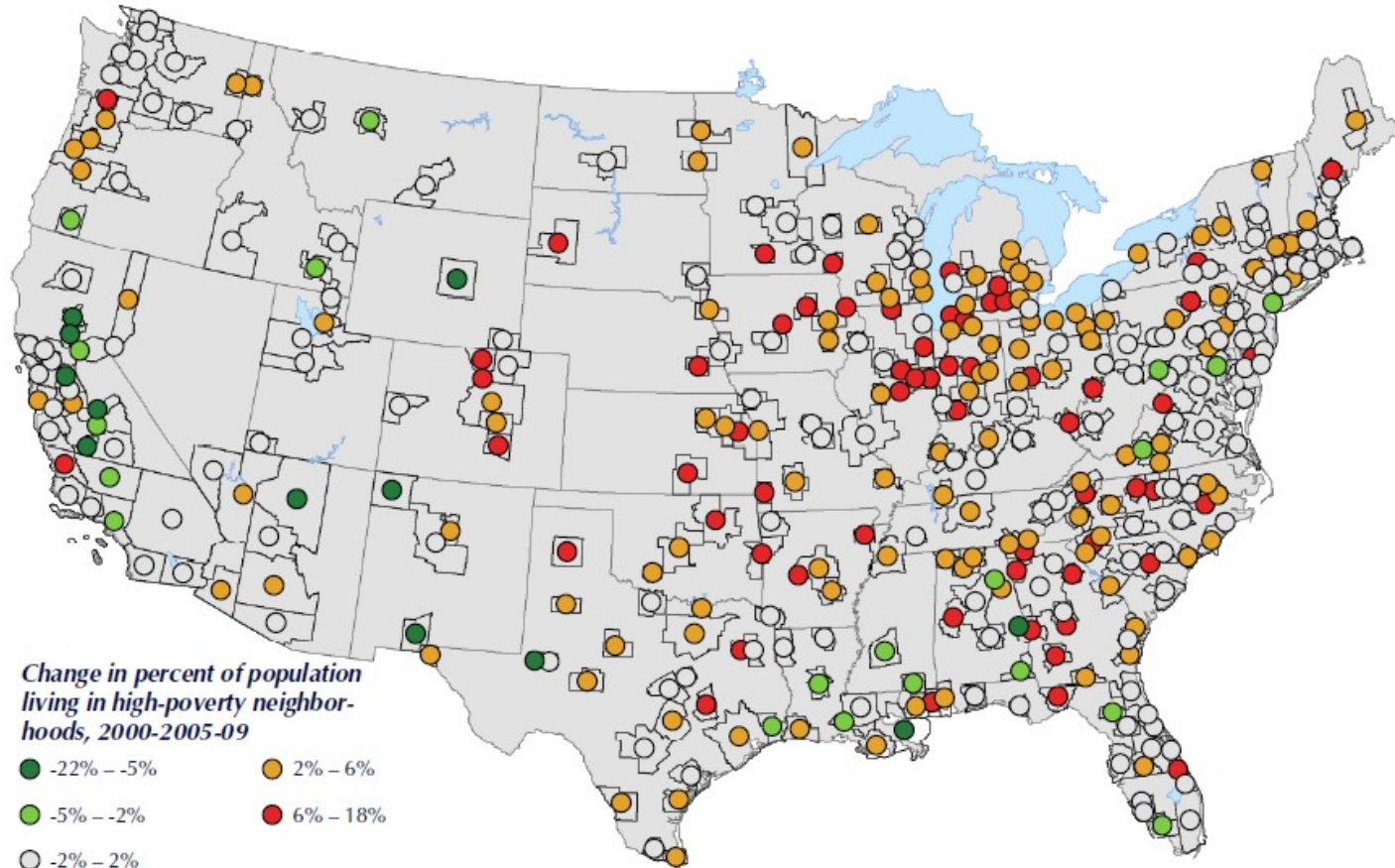


Wide variations in concentrated poverty levels



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses of Population and Housing and American Communities Survey five-year estimates, based on authors' calculations.

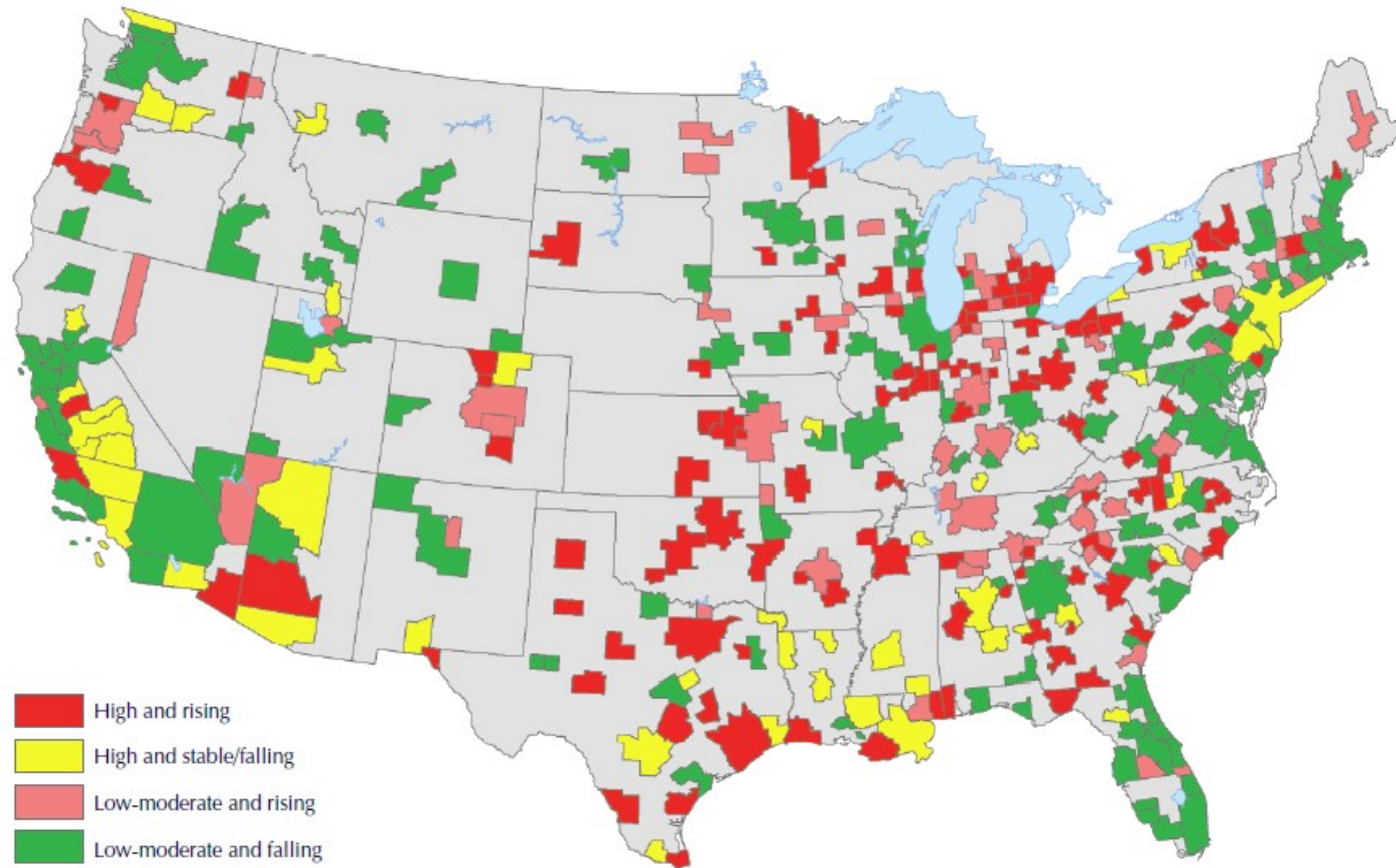
Growth in concentrated poverty severe in Midwest, Texas



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses of Population and Housing and American Communities Survey five-year estimates, based on authors' calculations.



Adding up severity & growth

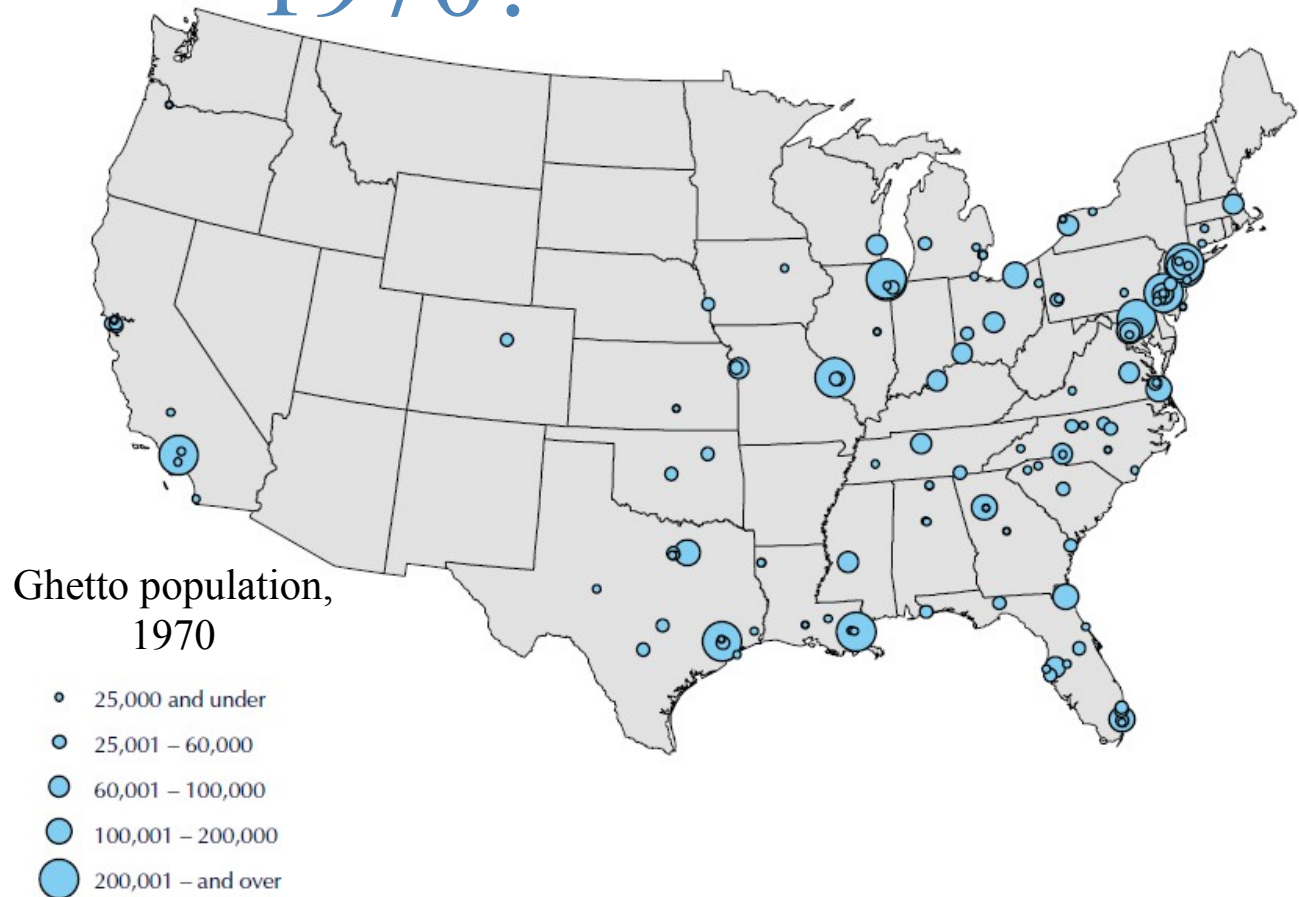


Break points: For concentrated poverty, 9% (2005/09).
For change in concentrated poverty, 2 percentage points

Ghetto poverty: Changes since 1970?

Definitions:

- Core tracts:
>30% poverty &
>80% nonwhite
- Adjacent tracts:
>20% poverty or
>50% nonwhite

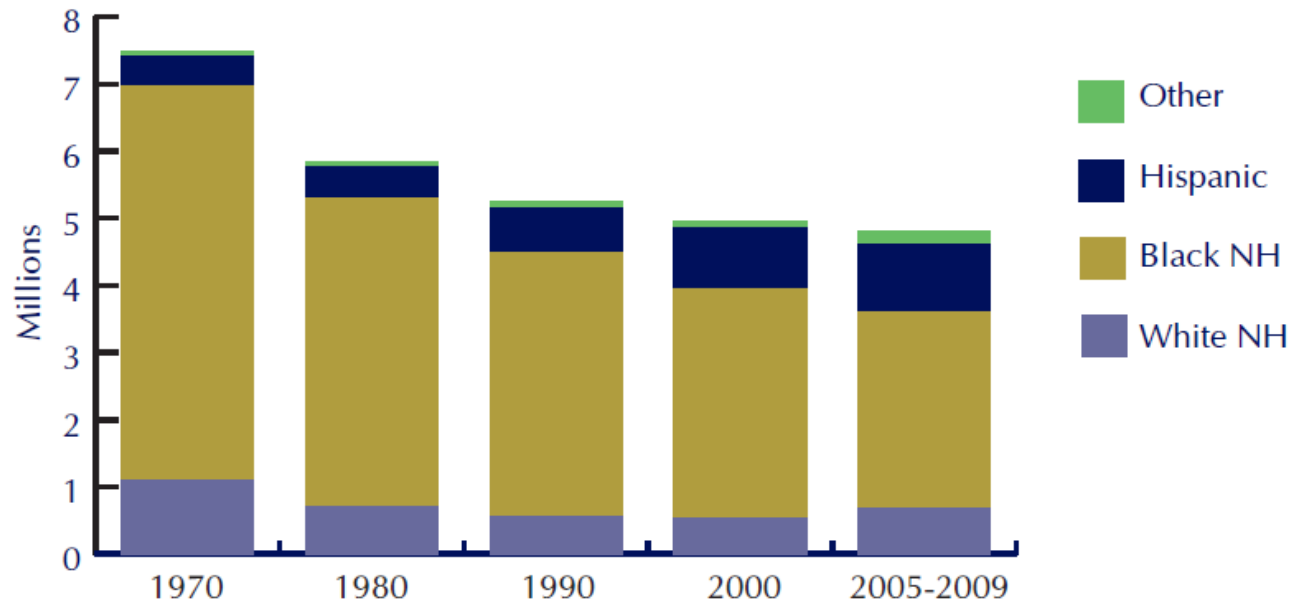


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses of Population and Housing and American Communities Survey five-year estimates, based on authors' calculations.



Population declining, more diverse, but still mostly black

Population (millions of people) living in ghettos,
1970 to 2005-2009

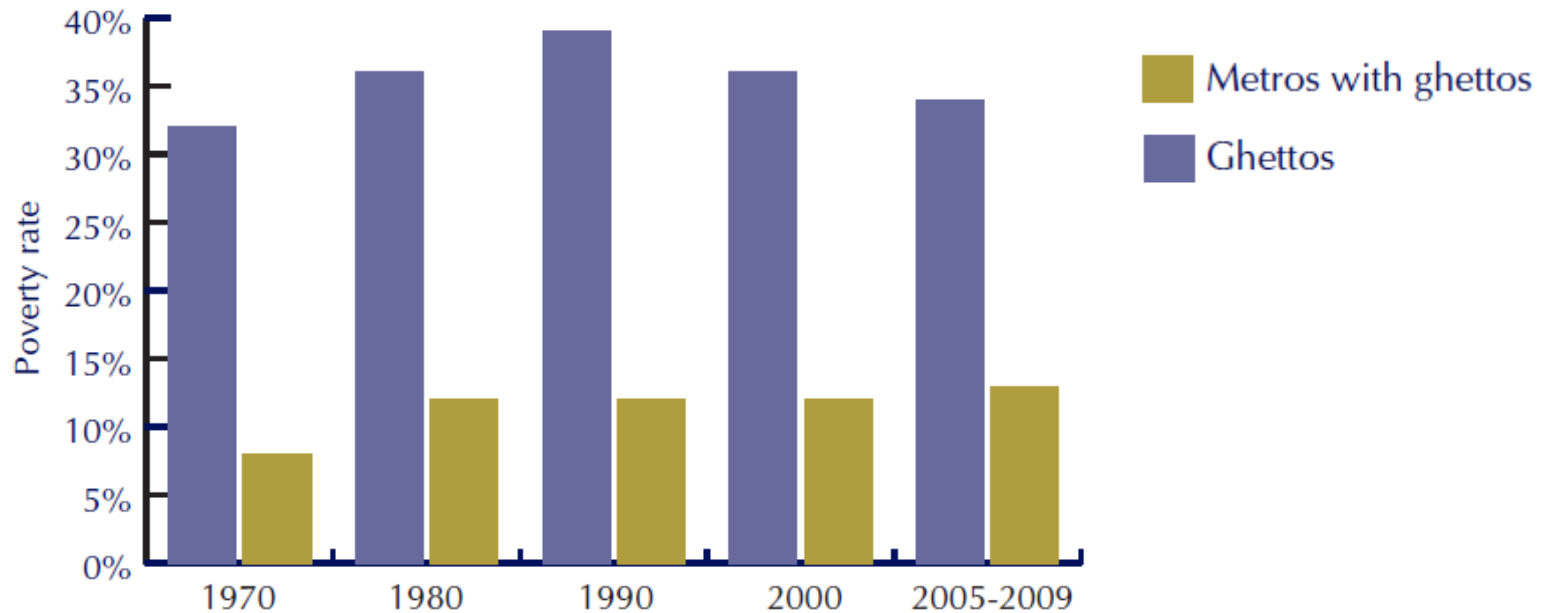


Source: U.S. Census and American Communities Survey 5-year estimates

Note: The 1970 numbers for Black non-Hispanic and White non-Hispanic are estimates derived in order to make the data comparable to data from 1980 through 2005-2009.



Ghettos remain much poorer than their metro areas



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses of Population and Housing and American Communities Survey five-year estimates, based on authors' calculations.



Conclusions

- Concentrated poverty rising
 - Fastest rise for “extreme poverty”
 - Blacks, Hispanics, American Indians at higher risk
 - Most serious in Midwest, Texas, Central Valley
- From ghettos to concentrated poverty

