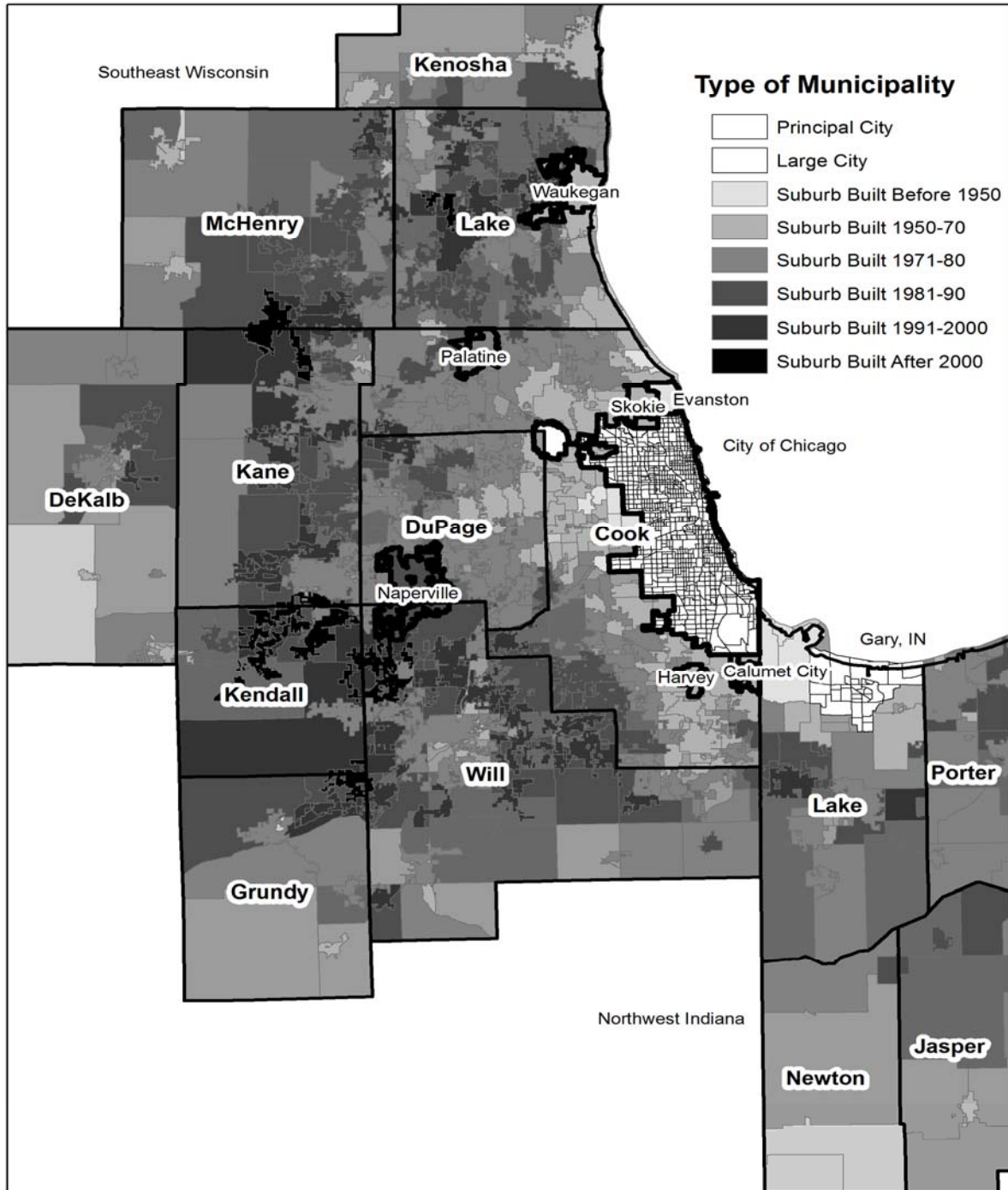


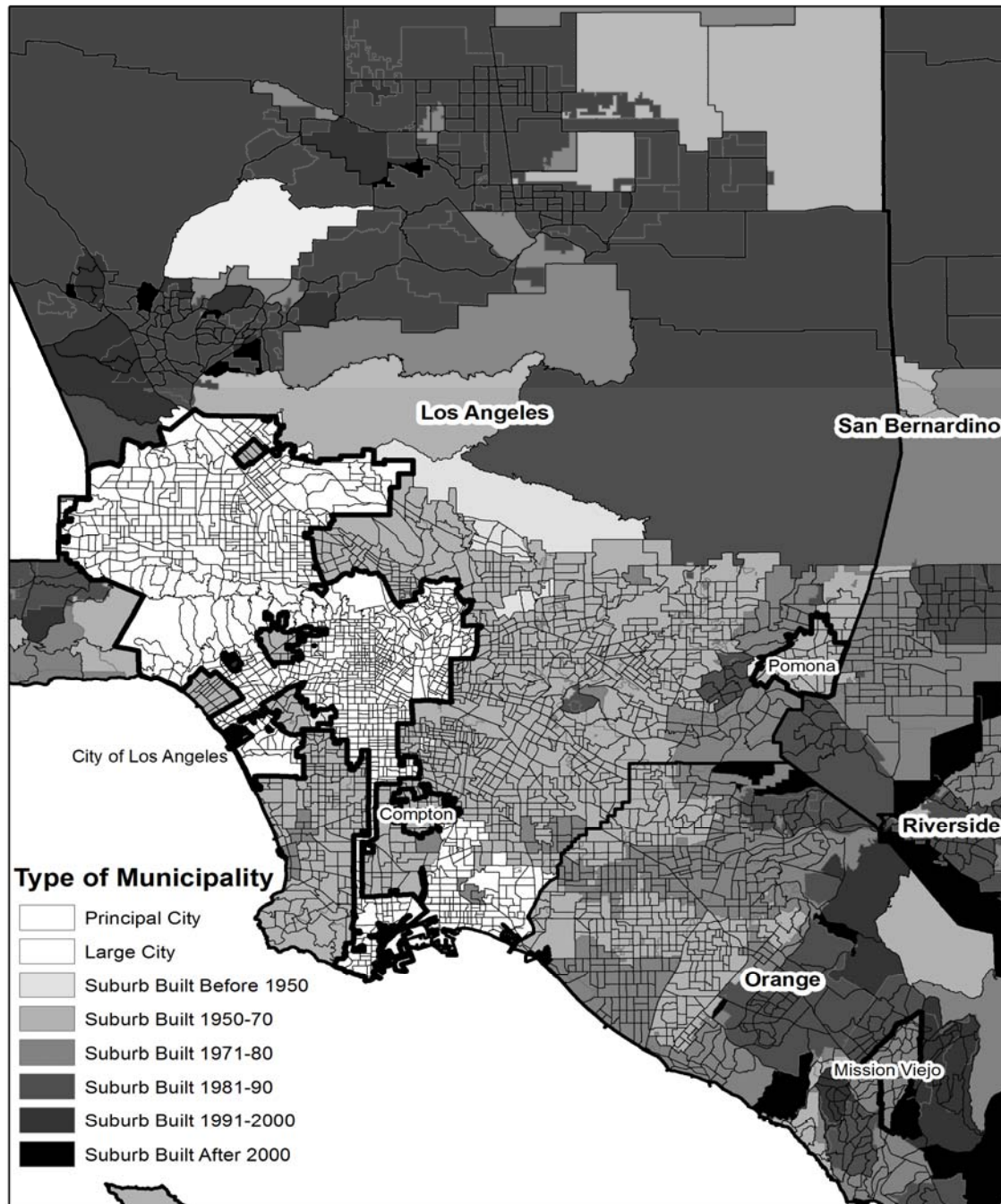
Figure WA.1 Defining Urban and Suburban Places in Metropolitan Chicago



Source: ACS, 2006-10.

Notes: Census tracts are categorized by the median year of housing construction. Counties are labeled in bold.

Figure WA.2 Defining Urban and Suburban Places in Metropolitan Los Angeles



Source: ACS, 2006-10.

Notes: Census tracts are categorized by the median year of housing construction. Counties are labeled in bold.

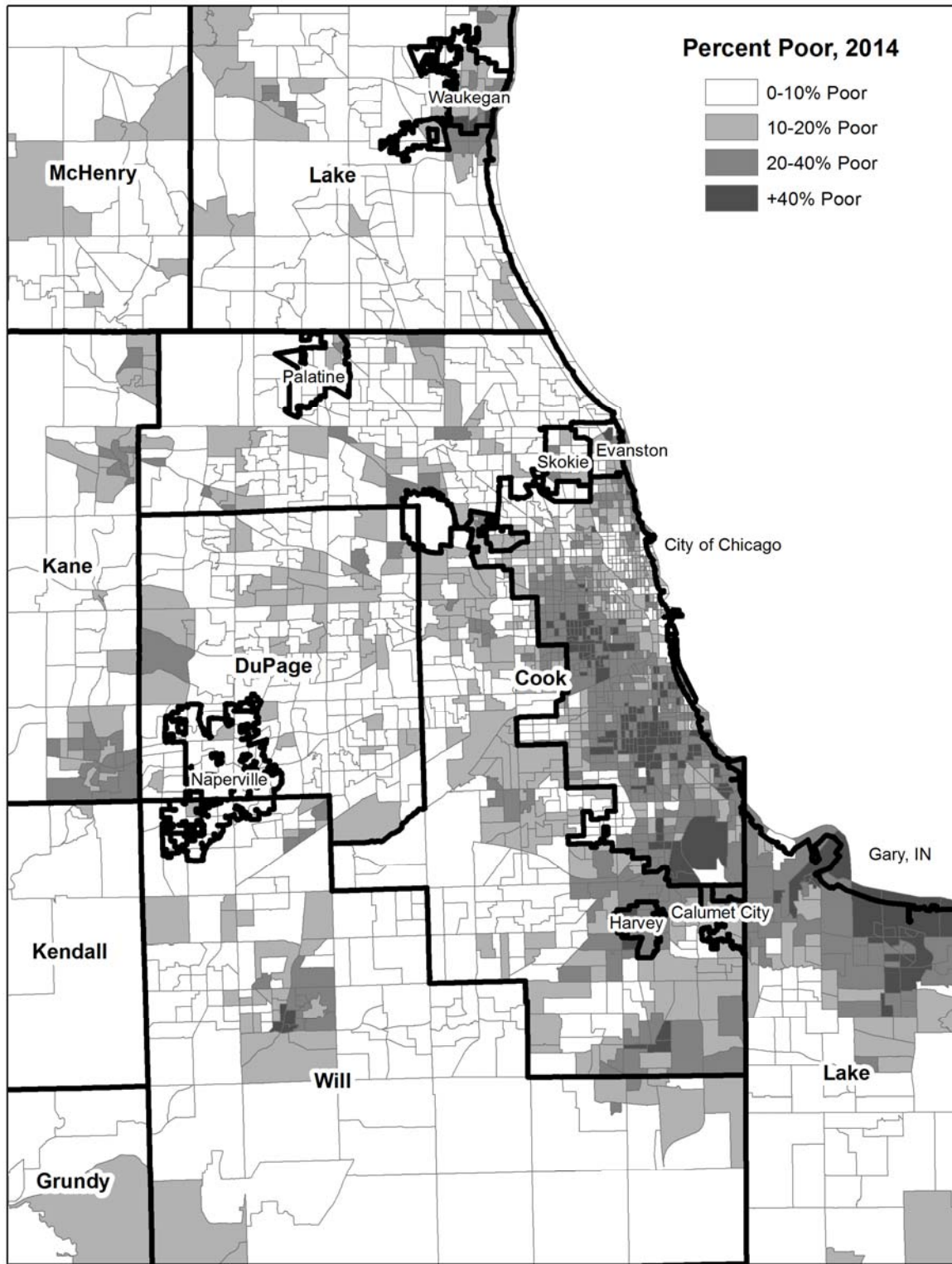
Figure WA.3 Defining Urban and Suburban Places in Metropolitan Washington, DC



Source: ACS, 2006-10.

Notes: Census tracts are categorized by the median year of housing construction. Counties or jurisdictional equivalents are labeled in bold.

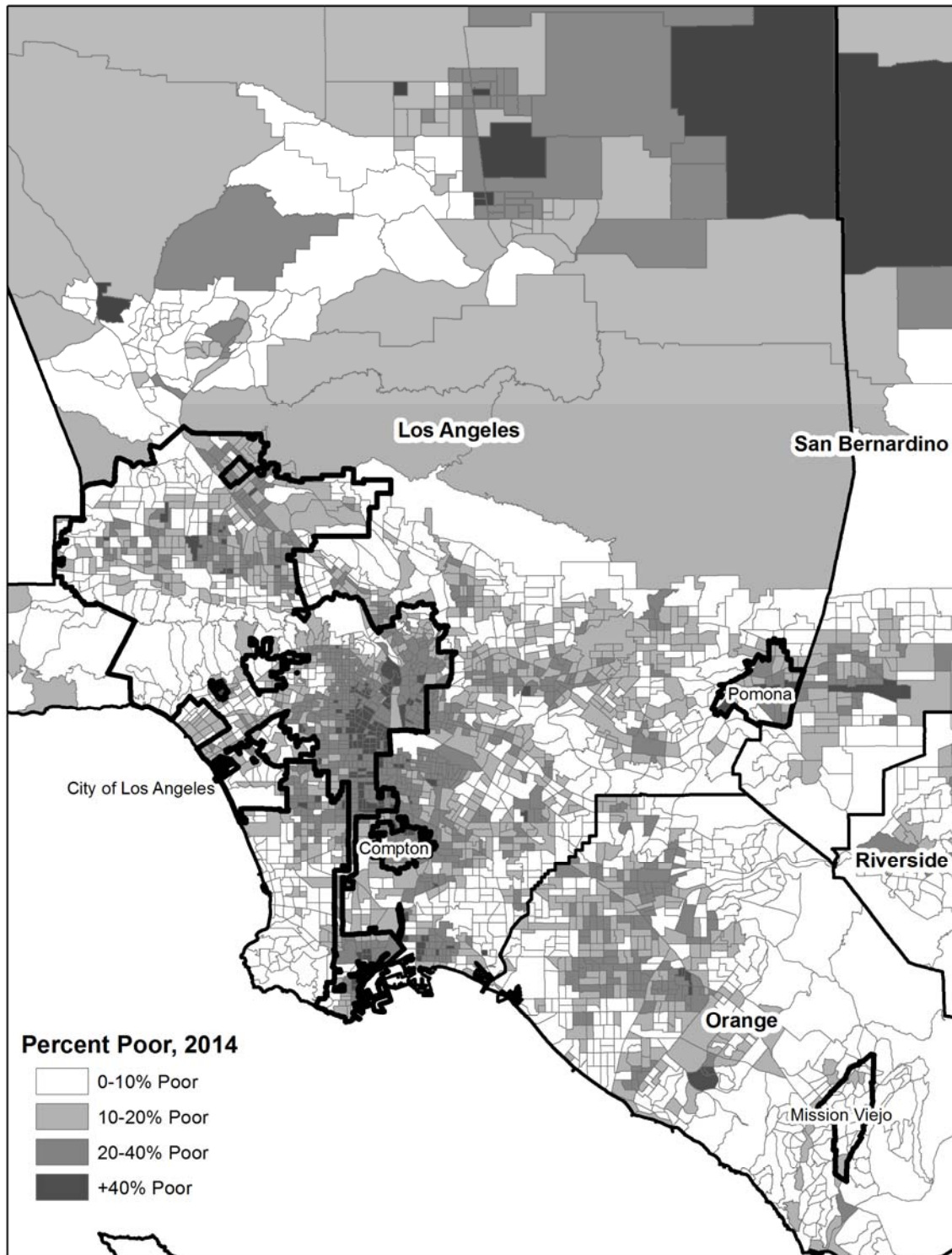
Figure WA.4 Census Tract Poverty Rates, Metropolitan Chicago, 2014



Source : ACS, 2010-14.

Notes : Poverty is defined here as household income at or below the FPL. Counties are labeled in bold.

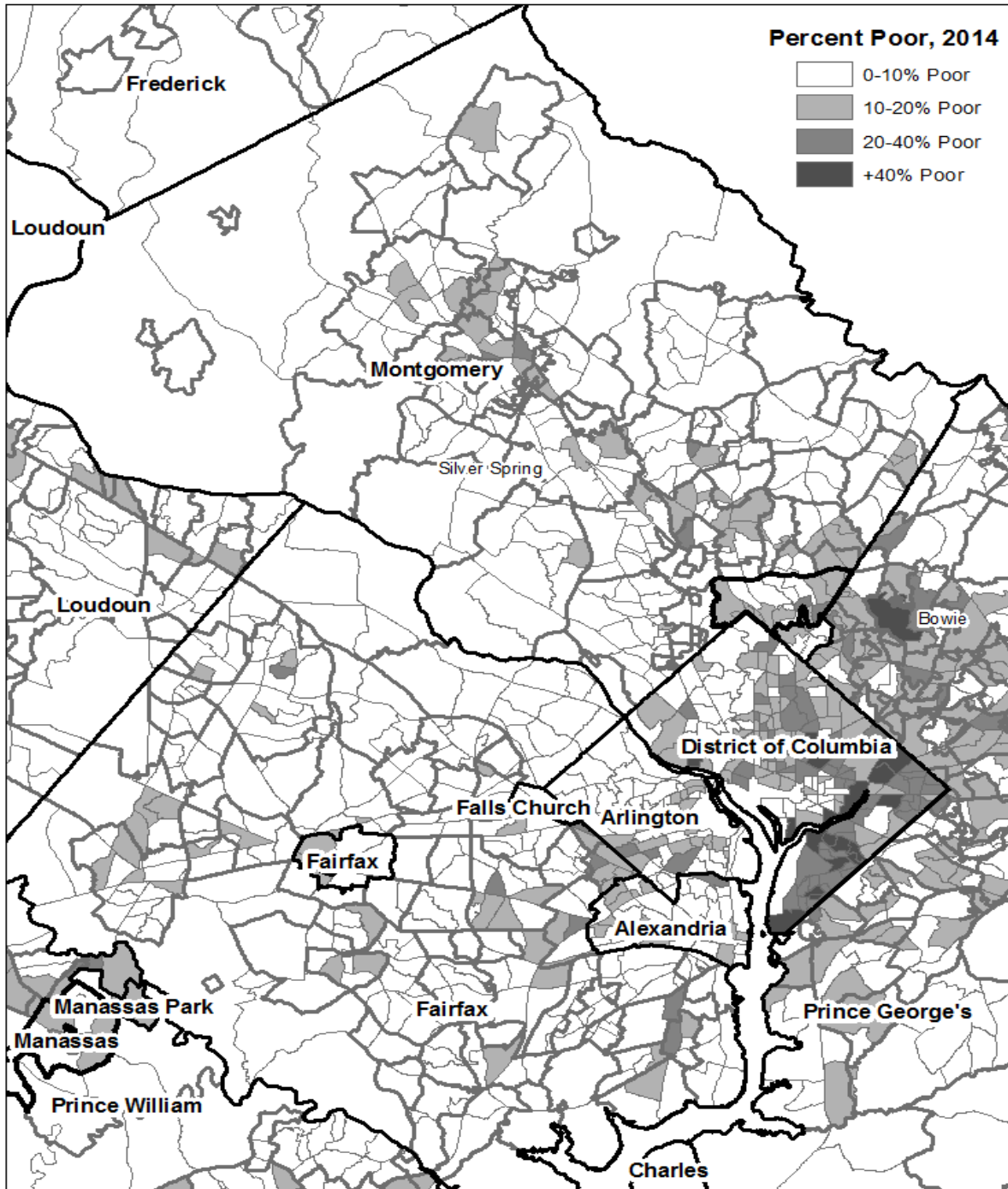
Figure WA.5 Tract Poverty Rates, Metropolitan Los Angeles, 2014



Source : ACS, 2010-14.

Notes : Poverty is defined here as household income at or below the FPL. Counties are labeled in bold.

Figure WA.6 Tract Poverty Rates, Metropolitan Washington, DC, 2014



Source: ACS, 2010-14.

Notes: Poverty is defined as household income at or below the FPL. Counties or jurisdictional equivalents are labeled in bold.

Table WA.1 Ranking Metro Areas by Change in Suburban Poverty, 1990-2014

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Suburbs		Cities		Total Metropolitan Population (in Thousands)	U.S. Rank in Total Metropolitan Population	Percentage Change in Total Population		
		Net Change in Total Number of Poor	Percent Change in Number of Poor	Net Change in Total Number of Poor	Percent Change in Number of Poor			Metro Area	Suburban	Urban
		1990-2014	1990-2014	1990-2014	1990-2014			1990-2014	1990-2014	1990-2014
Highest Net Increase in Total Number of Suburban Poor People										
1	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	523,932	248.6%	1,129	1.1%	5,437	9	77.1%	86.6%	12.4%
2	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	454,862	57.2%	233,600	32.8%	13,061	2	15.9%	18.6%	10.7%
3	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	414,999	101.4%	21,519	15.7%	5,775	8	42.4%	47.0%	11.5%
4	Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	402,133	141.9%	8,625	1.4%	9,516	3	16.3%	27.3%	-3.8%
5	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	396,882	163.5%	62,480	98.0%	4,345	12	67.9%	74.6%	30.6%
6	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	381,780	83.1%	342,808	22.5%	19,193	1	13.9%	14.0%	13.9%
7	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	321,893	155.2%	188,495	74.0%	6,647	4	66.6%	83.0%	38.7%
8	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	296,834	134.8%	150,321	45.1%	6,231	5	65.4%	97.3%	26.1%
9	Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ	241,385	167.4%	203,250	145.9%	4,338	13	93.8%	128.5%	50.7%
10	Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	224,123	109.5%	-53,528	-15.7%	4,293	14	1.0%	12.0%	-31.6%
Lowest Net Increase in Total Number of Suburban Poor People										
91	Tulsa, OK	13,584	27.7%	23,817	44.4%	954	54	25.4%	41.3%	8.2%
92	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	13,562	24.7%	-4,402	-16.2%	559	93	-8.9%	-4.8%	-31.1%
93	Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	13,458	109.8%	15,247	63.4%	591	88	41.9%	73.7%	5.4%
94	Madison, WI	13,441	111.4%	16,728	55.6%	583	89	34.9%	46.6%	21.9%
95	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	13,346	31.3%	7,811	41.6%	563	92	-2.2%	-0.2%	-9.2%
96	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	11,306	10.2%	-53,080	-34.9%	1,205	46	-4.7%	9.0%	-25.9%
97	Colorado Springs, CO	10,586	101.1%	28,801	95.1%	669	80	63.4%	86.4%	53.2%
98	Wichita, KS	8,989	69.5%	27,834	71.4%	628	86	22.9%	26.0%	21.1%
99	Jackson, MS	7,083	16.0%	6,817	15.7%	547	97	22.4%	50.2%	-11.6%
100	Pittsburgh, PA	594	0.3%	-10,469	-14.0%	2,359	22	-4.4%	-2.2%	-17.1%
Highest Percentage Increases in Total Number of Suburban Poor People										
1	Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	159,207	336.5%	75,735	257.3%	2,004	30	170.2%	194.0%	127.8%
2	Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	46,036	294.5%	26,003	177.7%	648	84	93.2%	105.4%	74.7%
3	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	523,932	248.6%	1,129	1.1%	5,437	9	77.1%	86.6%	12.4%
4	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	209,314	227.8%	23,199	80.9%	2,227	25	81.8%	91.4%	31.7%
5	Boise City-Nampa, ID	43,243	191.2%	19,037	147.8%	640	85	100.1%	148.5%	45.1%
6	Raleigh-Cary, NC	49,266	183.0%	42,460	177.9%	1,190	47	119.8%	150.7%	79.9%
7	Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ	241,385	167.4%	203,250	145.9%	4,338	13	93.8%	128.5%	50.7%
8	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	396,882	163.5%	62,480	98.0%	4,345	12	67.9%	74.6%	30.6%
9	Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	49,184	163.0%	85,006	94.0%	1,800	35	39.1%	72.5%	14.1%
10	Provo-Orem, UT	25,621	157.8%	8,810	37.5%	551	95	104.4%	139.7%	31.2%
Lowest Percentage Increases in Total Number of Suburban Poor People										
91	Springfield, MA	15,413	32.5%	14,303	47.3%	698	77	3.7%	5.4%	-1.8%
92	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	18,905	31.4%	34,517	24.9%	1,328	41	24.5%	75.9%	-5.0%
93	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	13,346	31.3%	7,811	41.6%	563	92	-2.2%	-0.2%	-9.2%
94	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	25,535	27.9%	14,941	22.5%	1,693	36	16.8%	26.2%	5.4%
95	Tulsa, OK	13,584	27.7%	23,817	44.4%	954	54	25.4%	41.3%	8.2%
96	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	13,562	24.7%	-4,402	-16.2%	559	93	-8.9%	-4.8%	-31.1%
97	Baton Rouge, LA	15,654	23.8%	1,035	1.8%	815	66	30.6%	45.7%	3.7%
98	Jackson, MS	7,083	16.0%	6,817	15.7%	547	97	22.4%	50.2%	-11.6%
99	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	11,306	10.2%	-53,080	-34.9%	1,205	46	-4.7%	9.0%	-25.9%
100	Pittsburgh, PA	594	0.3%	-10,469	-14.0%	2,359	22	-4.4%	-2.2%	-17.1%

Sources : U.S. Census 1990; ACS, 2010-14.

Notes : These data reflect the largest 100 metropolitan areas. Poverty status is defined as household income at or below the FPL.

Table WA.2 County-level Urban and Suburban Trends in Population and Poverty by Region, 1990-2014

Region and County Type	Total Population (in Thousands)		Percentage Change in Total Population	Total Number of Poor People (in Thousands)		Percentage Change in Total Number of Poor People	Poverty Rate	
	1990	2014	1990-2014	1990	2014	1990-2014	1990	2014
Northeast								
Urban	21,223	22,678	6.9%	2,563	3,483	35.9%	10.8%	14.4%
Suburban	24,530	27,774	13.2%	2,088	3,012	44.3%	8.2%	10.6%
Rural	5,056	5,354	5.9%	563	703	24.9%	11.9%	13.9%
Midwest								
Urban	29,253	31,314	7.0%	3,834	5,313	38.6%	12.7%	16.6%
Suburban	15,943	20,730	30.0%	1,208	2,104	74.2%	9.9%	11.3%
Rural	14,472	15,310	5.8%	1,929	2,244	16.3%	15.2%	14.6%
South								
Urban	41,124	55,872	35.9%	6,375	10,116	58.7%	16.4%	19.3%
Suburban	25,061	38,884	55.2%	2,646	4,805	81.6%	15.2%	15.5%
Rural	19,261	22,564	17.1%	4,045	4,577	13.2%	22.9%	21.6%
West								
Urban	39,156	54,400	38.9%	4,923	8,790	78.5%	13.5%	16.4%
Suburban	8,052	12,010	49.2%	670	1,391	107.6%	11.6%	13.0%
Rural	5,562	7,202	29.5%	898	1,215	35.3%	16.5%	16.4%

Sources : U.S. Census 1990; ACS, 2010-14.

Note : Poverty is defined as household income at or below the FPL.

Table WA.3 Racial and Ethnic Change in Urban and Suburban Areas

	Total Population			Non-Hispanic White Population			Black Population			Hispanic Population		
	(in Thousands)		Percentage Change	(in Thousands)		Percentage Change	(in Thousands)		Percentage Change	(in Thousands)		Percentage Change
	1990	2014	2000-2014	1990	2014	2000-2014	1990	2014	2000-2014	1990	2014	2000-2014
One hundred largest metro areas	159,042	206,259	29.7%	113,165	116,186	2.7%	21,813	29,358	34.6%	17,685	41,824	136.5%
Urban tracts	52,408	59,961	14.4%	27,577	23,842	-13.5%	13,612	13,910	2.2%	8,634	16,042	85.8%
Suburban tracts	106,634	146,299	37.2%	85,588	92,344	7.9%	8,201	15,448	88.4%	9,051	25,782	184.9%
Before 1950	9,007	8,918	-1.0%	7,017	5,388	-23.2%	938	1,109	18.2%	834	1,817	117.9%
1950-1970	38,751	40,439	4.4%	29,924	24,228	-19.0%	3,330	4,481	34.6%	3,970	8,163	105.6%
1970-1979	28,475	32,585	14.4%	23,280	21,245	-8.7%	1,973	3,231	63.8%	2,074	5,307	155.9%
1980-1989	21,142	30,643	44.9%	17,645	20,069	13.7%	1,332	3,127	134.8%	1,505	5,026	234.0%
1990-1999	8,027	24,033	199.4%	6,760	15,788	133.6%	523	2,457	369.8%	545	3,619	564.0%
2000 and later	1,231	9,681	686.4%	963	5,626	484.2%	106	1,043	884.0%	123	1,850	1404.1%

Sources : U.S. Census 1990; ACS, 2010-14.

Notes : Data reflect population figures for the largest 100 metropolitan areas in 2010. See Technical Appendix for more detail about how metro areas and suburban areas are defined.

Table WA.4 Mobility Status of Poor Persons by Race and Ethnicity, 1990 to 2014

	Percentage of People at or below the FPL					
	Central city			Outside central city		
	Same House	Moved to County		Same House	Moved to County	
Moved within County		from In-state or Out-of-State	Moved within County		from In-state or Out-of-State	
All Poor Persons						
1990	73.04	21.25	5.71	71.62	18.25	10.13
2000	73.81	18.71	7.48	73.63	15.41	10.96
2010	75.30	19.96	4.74	78.84	15.18	5.98
2014	78.97	16.61	4.42	82.99	12.56	4.45
White						
1990	70.62	22.37	7.01	71.39	18.17	10.45
2000	73.95	17.90	8.15	74.75	15.33	9.92
2010	76.82	18.66	4.51	79.50	14.72	5.78
2014	79.13	16.39	4.48	83.23	12.29	4.48
Non-Hispanic White						
1990	68.90	20.95	10.15	72.50	16.60	10.91
2000	69.54	20.09	10.37	73.71	15.03	11.26
2010	72.05	20.08	7.87	79.62	13.90	6.48
2014	76.66	16.87	6.47	80.72	13.51	5.78
Black						
1990	75.94	20.27	3.79	71.30	18.64	10.06
2000	75.53	17.91	6.56	68.91	16.83	14.27
2010	72.76	22.22	5.02	75.21	17.77	7.01
2014	78.23	18.30	3.48	80.37	15.13	4.50
Hispanic						
1990	71.85	24.53	3.62	68.37	22.89	8.74
2000	77.68	16.10	6.22	76.02	17.71	6.27
2010	78.95	18.17	2.87	78.84	16.38	4.77
2014	81.34	15.62	3.04	88.42	9.45	2.13

Sources : Current Population Survey, 1990, 2000, 2014.

Notes : Poverty is defined as household income at or below the FPL. Figures reflect only those respondents with valid data regarding geographic location and residential movement.

Table WA.5 Poverty and Demographic Change in Urban and Suburban Areas

Percentage Point Change in Poverty Rate by Geography, 1990-2014	Mean Percentage of People without College Degree		Mean Percentage of Single Parent Households		Mean Unemployment Rate		Average Median Income in Tract		Number of Census Tracts
	1990	2014	1990	2014	1990	2014	1990	2014	
One hundred largest metro areas	79.3%	69.4%	17.3%	22.5%	6.5%	10.0%	\$48,489	\$63,097	46,714
Urban tracts	80.5%	71.0%	25.6%	30.5%	9.0%	12.1%	\$44,346	\$50,713	15,446
Percentage point decrease	80.7%	64.0%	30.8%	29.0%	11.1%	10.9%	\$40,718	\$57,693	4,524
0 to 5 percentage point increase	75.3%	64.1%	20.8%	24.8%	7.2%	10.0%	\$51,829	\$61,410	3,829
More than 5 percentage point increase	83.2%	79.3%	24.9%	34.6%	8.5%	14.1%	\$43,160	\$40,227	6,933
Suburban tracts	78.7%	68.7%	13.3%	18.6%	5.3%	9.0%	\$50,536	\$69,188	31,268
Percentage point decrease	78.9%	64.4%	12.9%	14.7%	5.6%	7.5%	\$45,665	\$80,009	8,146
0 to 5 percentage point increase	75.2%	63.5%	11.5%	15.7%	4.5%	7.9%	\$59,835	\$77,846	11,998
More than 5 percentage point increase	82.4%	77.5%	15.4%	24.9%	5.8%	11.3%	\$44,931	\$51,476	10,861
Mature (pre-1970)	79.3%	69.8%	16.4%	21.8%	5.9%	9.7%	\$63,746	\$65,537	12,164
Percentage point decrease	77.0%	64.4%	16.7%	18.8%	6.4%	8.3%	\$65,650	\$76,636	4,656
0 to 5 percentage point increase	74.9%	63.1%	14.0%	17.9%	5.0%	8.2%	\$74,769	\$76,624	4,613
More than 5 percentage point increase	84.9%	79.4%	18.5%	27.4%	6.7%	11.9%	\$52,833	\$48,290	2,783
Newer (post-1970)	78.3%	67.9%	11.3%	16.6%	4.8%	8.5%	\$42,131	\$71,509	19,102
Percentage point decrease	79.8%	64.4%	11.1%	12.9%	5.2%	7.1%	\$36,322	\$81,585	7,176
0 to 5 percentage point increase	75.3%	63.7%	9.9%	14.2%	4.2%	7.6%	\$50,079	\$78,645	7,767
More than 5 percentage point increase	80.5%	76.0%	13.1%	22.9%	5.1%	10.7%	\$38,857	\$53,925	3,968

Sources : U.S. Census 1990, 2000; ACS, 2010-14.

Notes : These data reflect the largest 100 metropolitan areas. Poverty is defined as household income at or below the FPL. Income is inflation adjusted to 2014.

Table WA.6 Poverty and Economic Change in Urban and Suburban Areas

Percentage Point Change in Poverty Rate by Geography, 2000-2010	Mean Percentage Change, 2002-2010								Mean Unemployment Rate		Number of Census Tracts
	All Jobs	All Workers	Jobs Paying More than \$3,333/month	Workers Earning More than \$3,333/month	Jobs Paying \$3,333 to \$1,251/month	Workers Earning \$3,333 to \$1,251/month	Jobs Paying Less than \$1,250/month	Workers Earning Less than \$1,250/month	2000	2010	
Urban tracts	15.5%	2.7%	58.3%	54.3%	10.5%	-9.6%	-4.3%	-17.8%	9.0%	10.5%	15,446
Percentage point decrease	21.0%	6.5%	67.3%	67.1%	16.1%	-7.9%	-1.4%	-18.2%	10.0%	9.7%	6,399
0 to 5 percentage point increase	17.2%	3.6%	60.4%	47.6%	12.6%	-9.9%	-1.6%	-15.6%	7.0%	9.0%	4,125
More than 5 percentage point increase	6.4%	-5.2%	44.8%	40.8%	1.2%	-14.0%	-10.6%	-20.7%	9.2%	12.9%	4,733
Suburban tracts	18.4%	12.8%	59.3%	47.3%	11.0%	-0.7%	0.0%	-5.1%	4.9%	7.5%	31,268
Percentage point decrease	21.6%	15.7%	63.2%	52.5%	13.5%	0.8%	2.3%	-3.8%	5.1%	6.9%	11,832
0 to 5 percentage point increase	18.4%	12.7%	58.9%	44.2%	10.8%	-1.4%	0.2%	-5.1%	4.2%	7.0%	12,380
More than 5 percentage point increase	12.4%	6.4%	52.8%	42.9%	6.4%	-3.8%	-4.7%	-9.1%	5.6%	9.6%	6,751
Mature (pre-1970)	5.0%	5.1%	43.2%	39.4%	-2.0%	-7.5%	-13.2%	-12.1%	5.6%	8.2%	12,164
Percentage point decrease	8.7%	6.4%	47.5%	42.9%	1.9%	-7.0%	-10.6%	-12.7%	5.8%	7.4%	4,656
0 to 5 percentage point increase	3.6%	6.4%	40.7%	37.5%	-3.7%	-7.0%	-14.2%	-10.4%	4.7%	7.5%	4,613
More than 5 percentage point increase	0.9%	-2.0%	39.8%	34.6%	-5.8%	-11.5%	-15.8%	-17.2%	6.5%	10.5%	2,783
Newer (post-1970)	27.0%	18.0%	69.7%	52.5%	19.3%	3.7%	8.4%	-0.3%	4.4%	7.1%	19,102
Percentage point decrease	30.2%	22.0%	73.8%	59.0%	21.2%	6.1%	10.9%	2.3%	4.6%	6.5%	7,176
0 to 5 percentage point increase	27.1%	16.6%	69.7%	48.2%	19.3%	2.0%	8.6%	-1.7%	3.8%	6.8%	7,767
More than 5 percentage point increase	20.6%	12.5%	62.2%	49.0%	15.0%	1.8%	3.2%	-3.0%	5.0%	9.0%	3,968

Sources : U.S. Census 2000; ACS, 2006-10; LEHD 2002, 2010.

Notes : These data reflect the largest 100 metropolitan areas. Poverty is defined as household income at or below the FPL. Tracts with changes in employment greater than 500% are excluded from these analyses.

Table WA.7 Urban, Suburban, Rural County Trends in Safety Net Caseloads, 2000-2010

Region and County Type	Number of Poor and Near-Poor People (in Thousands)			Number of SNAP Recipients (in Thousands)			Number of EITC Filings (in Thousands)			Number of TANF Recipients (in Thousands)		
	2000	2010	Percentage Change, 2000-	2000	2010	Percentage Change, 2000-	2000	2010	Percentage Change, 2000-	2000	2010	Percentage Change, 2000-
			2010			2010			2010			
Metropolitan Counties	45,331	54,389	20.0%	13,236	35,118	165.3%	15,055	21,277	41.3%	3,832	2,683	-30.0%
Urban Counties	32,408	38,205	17.9%	9,877	24,749	150.6%	10,498	14,512	38.2%	3,260	2,206	-32.3%
Suburban Counties	12,924	16,184	25.2%	3,359	10,369	208.7%	4,557	6,765	48.5%	572	477	-16.6%
Rural Counties	11,989	13,402	11.8%	3,828	8,597	124.6%	3,741	4,635	23.9%	478	328	-31.4%
One hundred largest metro areas	34,416	41,093	19.4%	9,970	26,512	165.9%	11,473	16,343	42.4%	3,168	2,162	-31.8%
Urban County: 0 to 33% Suburban	5,364	6,074	13.2%	2,052	4,529	120.7%	1,813	2,367	30.6%	429	287	-33.1%
Urban County: 33 to 66% Suburban	10,944	12,566	14.8%	2,972	7,313	146.1%	3,392	4,608	35.8%	1,507	916	-39.2%
Urban County: +66% Suburban	7,049	8,492	20.5%	2,156	5,732	165.9%	2,345	3,456	47.4%	738	537	-27.2%
Suburban County	11,060	13,962	26.2%	2,790	8,938	220.4%	3,923	5,912	50.7%	494	423	-14.4%
Northeast												
Urban	4,543	4,847	6.7%	1,652	3,615	118.8%	1,377	1,805	31.1%	309	213	-31.1%
Suburban	4,061	4,328	6.6%	1,123	2,803	149.6%	1,293	1,772	37.0%	107	70	-34.6%
Rural	1,045	1,144	9.5%	300	723	141.0%	310	395	27.4%	44	33	-25.0%
Midwest												
Urban	5,860	7,346	25.4%	2,250	5,346	137.6%	1,908	2,647	38.7%	791	541	-31.6%
Suburban	2,161	3,075	42.3%	596	2,013	237.8%	772	1,285	66.5%	135	136	0.7%
Rural	3,010	3,557	18.2%	810	2,143	164.6%	893	1,217	36.3%	124	134	8.1%
South												
Urban	11,414	13,943	22.2%	3,482	9,414	170.4%	4,204	5,859	39.4%	632	336	-46.8%
Suburban	5,173	6,860	32.6%	1,356	4,567	236.8%	2,050	3,054	49.0%	206	160	-22.3%
Rural	6,243	6,908	10.7%	2,221	4,625	108.2%	2,080	2,448	17.7%	246	114	-53.7%
West												
Urban	10,591	12,070	14.0%	2,492	6,375	155.8%	3,009	4,201	39.6%	1,528	1,116	-27.0%
Suburban	1,529	1,921	25.6%	284	985	246.8%	442	654	48.0%	123	111	-9.8%
Rural	1,689	1,789	5.9%	498	1,106	122.1%	457	577	26.3%	64	47	-26.6%

Sources : U.S. Census 2000; ACS, 2006-10; U.S. Census Bureau 2015d; Brookings Institution 2015; state TANF administrative data.

Notes : Poverty is defined as household income at or below the FPL. Near poverty is defined as household income at or below 150 percent of the FPL.

Table WA.8 Per Poor/Near-Poor Person Urban, Suburban, and Rural Caseloads, 2000-2010

Region and County Type	Mean Ratio of SNAP Caseload to Persons within 150% of FPL			Mean Ratio of EITC Filing to Households within 150% of FPL			Mean Ratio of TANF Recipients to Persons within 150% of FPL			Mean Ratio of TANF Caseload per Poor Female Headed Household		
	2000	2010	Percentage	2000	2010	Percentage	2000	2010	Percentage	2000	2010	Percentage
			Change, 2000-			Change, 2000-			Change, 2000-			
Metropolitan Counties	0.28	0.65	132.1%	1.67	2.00	19.8%	0.07	0.05	-28.6%	0.55	0.36	-34.5%
Urban Counties	0.30	0.66	120.0%	1.66	1.96	18.1%	0.09	0.06	-33.3%	0.61	0.42	-31.1%
Suburban Counties	0.27	0.64	137.0%	1.67	2.01	20.4%	0.05	0.04	-20.0%	0.52	0.33	-36.5%
Rural Counties	0.28	0.58	107.1%	1.37	1.66	21.2%	0.05	0.04	-20.0%	0.49	0.42	-14.3%
One hundred largest metro areas												
Urban County: 0 to 33% Suburban	0.37	0.73	97.3%	1.77	2.11	19.2%	0.12	0.07	-41.7%	0.67	0.44	-34.3%
Urban County: 33 to 66% Suburban	0.30	0.64	113.3%	1.65	1.97	19.4%	0.12	0.09	-25.0%	0.86	0.60	-30.2%
Urban County: +66% Suburban	0.30	0.68	126.7%	1.67	2.03	21.6%	0.12	0.08	-33.3%	0.78	0.54	-30.8%
Suburban County	0.26	0.66	153.8%	1.77	2.12	19.8%	0.05	0.04	-20.0%	0.45	0.34	-24.4%
Northeast												
Urban	0.30	0.70	133.3%	1.60	1.96	22.5%	0.10	0.07	-30.0%	0.62	0.48	-22.6%
Suburban	0.25	0.62	148.0%	1.63	2.06	26.4%	0.08	0.05	-37.5%	0.60	0.42	-30.0%
Rural	0.28	0.62	121.4%	1.47	1.77	20.4%	0.07	0.04	-42.9%	0.59	0.47	-20.3%
Midwest												
Urban	0.32	0.67	109.4%	1.69	1.95	15.4%	0.10	0.07	-30.0%	0.61	0.42	-31.1%
Suburban	0.25	0.60	140.0%	1.65	2.01	21.8%	0.05	0.05	0.0%	0.50	0.40	-20.0%
Rural	0.23	0.52	126.1%	1.39	1.64	18.0%	0.04	0.05	25.0%	0.52	0.41	-21.2%
South												
Urban	0.31	0.67	116.1%	1.72	2.04	18.6%	0.06	0.03	-50.0%	0.36	0.20	-44.4%
Suburban	0.29	0.68	134.5%	1.71	2.03	18.7%	0.05	0.03	-40.0%	0.50	0.25	-50.0%
Rural	0.34	0.65	91.2%	1.40	1.63	16.4%	0.05	0.02	-60.0%	0.41	0.20	-51.2%
West												
Urban	0.25	0.59	136.0%	1.54	1.85	20.1%	0.13	0.12	-7.7%	1.13	0.97	-14.2%
Suburban	0.21	0.57	171.4%	1.55	1.83	18.1%	0.10	0.10	0.0%	0.86	1.04	20.9%
Rural	0.24	0.51	112.5%	1.30	1.74	33.8%	0.08	0.05	-37.5%	0.66	1.41	113.6%

Sources: U.S. Census 2000; ACS, 2006-10; U.S. Census Bureau 2015d; Brookings Institution 2015; state TANF administrative data.

Note: Near poverty is defined as household income at or below 150 percent of the FPL.

Table WA.9 Safety Net Caseloads in Metropolitan Chicago, Los Angeles, and Washington, DC, 2000-2010

Metropolitan Area and County/Equivalent	Number of Poor and		SNAP						EITC					
	Number of Poor and	Near-Poor	Recipients (in Thousands)			Mean Ratio of Recipients to Persons within 150% of FPL			Filings (in Thousands)			Mean Ratio of Filings to Households within 150% of FPL		
	Near-Poor People	Households	2000	2010	Percentage Change, 2000-2010	2000	2010	Percentage Change, 2000-2010	2000	2010	Percentage Change, 2000-2010	2000	2010	Percentage Change, 2000-2010
Chicago														
Cook County	10.6%	8.6%	482.1	901.9	87.1%	0.42	0.72	71.4%	389.1	481.1	23.6%	1.76	2.01	14.2%
DuPage County	59.3%	73.4%	9.8	52.2	432.7%	0.17	0.56	229.4%	21.8	43.3	98.6%	1.98	2.26	14.1%
Kane County	69.4%	76.9%	13.3	59.1	344.4%	0.27	0.71	163.0%	17.5	30.7	75.4%	1.85	1.84	-0.5%
Lake County	33.3%	33.1%	14.7	54.1	268.0%	0.22	0.61	177.3%	22.6	38.1	68.6%	1.80	2.27	26.1%
McHenry County	83.3%	93.3%	2.0	15.9	695.0%	0.11	0.48	336.4%	6.8	13.9	104.4%	1.90	2.01	5.8%
Will County	79.5%	83.2%	14.7	54.7	272.1%	0.33	0.70	112.1%	19.2	38.5	100.5%	2.18	2.39	9.6%
Los Angeles														
Los Angeles County	-6.4%	-7.3%	618.7	971.0	56.9%	0.22	0.37	68.2%	770.9	898.9	16.6%	1.45	1.82	25.5%
Orange County	0.2%	5.1%	63.1	170.6	170.4%	0.12	0.32	166.7%	139.4	187.0	34.1%	1.56	1.99	27.6%
Riverside County	32.1%	28.3%	58.7	220.1	275.0%	0.16	0.45	181.3%	117.5	190.5	62.1%	1.62	2.05	26.5%
San Bernardino County	14.5%	9.2%	124.4	312.7	151.4%	0.28	0.61	117.9%	135.0	203.9	51.0%	1.51	2.08	37.7%
Washington, DC														
Washington, DC	-7.7%	-18.6%	74.7	131.4	75.9%	0.48	0.92	91.7%	49.3	48.8	-1.0%	1.73	2.10	21.4%
Alexandria city, VA	-15.0%	-19.5%	4.3	8.3	93.0%	0.22	0.48	118.2%	6.6	8.1	22.7%	1.83	2.77	51.4%
Arlington, VA	-12.5%	-10.2%	3.8	6.5	71.1%	0.16	0.31	93.8%	6.9	7.6	10.1%	1.91	2.36	23.6%
Fairfax County, VA	19.7%	16.1%	11.6	38.0	227.6%	0.15	0.42	180.0%	29.5	48.9	65.8%	2.09	2.98	42.6%
Loudoun County, VA	100.0%	71.0%	1.4	7.7	450.0%	0.18	0.48	166.7%	3.7	10.3	178.4%	2.45	3.94	60.8%
Prince William County, VA	58.3%	54.1%	7.3	24.9	241.1%	0.30	0.66	120.0%	12.2	25.3	107.4%	2.48	3.34	34.7%
Montgomery County, MD	17.3%	15.0%	12.8	51.4	301.6%	0.16	0.54	237.5%	33.5	51.6	54.0%	2.16	2.90	34.3%
Prince George's County, MD	12.0%	-1.9%	16.7	93.0	456.9%	0.17	0.83	388.2%	57.0	69.5	21.9%	2.94	3.65	24.1%

Sources : U.S. Census 2000; ACS, 2006-10; U.S. Census Bureau 2015d; Brookings Institution 2015.

Notes : Poverty is defined as household income at or below the FPL. Near poverty is defined as household income at or below 150 percent of the FPL.

Table WA.10 TANF Caseloads in Metropolitan Chicago, Los Angeles, and Washington, DC, 2000-2010

Metropolitan Area and County/Equivalent	Number of Poor and Near-Poor People		Recipients (in Thousands)		Mean Ratio of Recipients per Person <150% FPL			Mean Ratio of Recipients per Poor Female Headed Household		
	Percentage Change,		Percentage Change,		Percentage Change,			Percentage Change,		
	2000-2010	2000	2010	2000-2010	2000	2010	2000-2010	2000	2010	2000-2010
Chicago										
Cook County	10.6%	217.1	49.6	-77.2%	0.19	0.04	-78.9%	0.94	0.24	-74.5%
DuPage County	59.3%	1.7	0.9	-47.1%	0.03	0.01	-66.7%	0.27	0.08	-70.4%
Kane County	69.4%	2.2	1.6	-27.3%	0.04	0.02	-50.0%	0.33	0.14	-57.6%
Lake County	33.3%	3.2	2.1	-34.4%	0.05	0.02	-60.0%	0.34	0.19	-44.1%
McHenry County	83.3%	0.1	0.1	0.0%	0.01	0.002	-80.0%	0.10	0.03	-70.0%
Will County	79.5%	3.2	2.0	-37.5%	0.07	0.02	-71.4%	0.50	0.18	-64.0%
Los Angeles										
Los Angeles County	-6.4%	608.2	339.9	-44.1%	0.22	0.13	-40.9%	1.72	1.13	-34.3%
Orange County	0.2%	61.1	49.7	-18.7%	0.28	0.09	-67.9%	1.47	1.07	-27.2%
Riverside County	32.1%	65.7	72.8	10.8%	0.18	0.15	-16.7%	1.45	1.32	-9.0%
San Bernardino County	14.5%	116.4	102.6	-11.9%	0.26	0.20	-23.1%	1.78	1.59	-10.7%
Washington, DC										
Washington, DC	-7.7%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alexandria city, VA	-15.0%	1.3	1.1	-15.4%	0.07	0.06	-14.3%	0.62	0.46	-25.8%
Arlington, VA	-12.5%	0.9	0.6	-33.3%	0.04	0.03	-25.0%	0.60	0.31	-48.3%
Fairfax County, VA	19.7%	2.7	3.1	14.8%	0.04	0.03	-25.0%	0.43	0.39	-9.3%
Loudoun County, VA	100.0%	0.3	0.6	100.0%	0.03	0.04	33.3%	0.32	0.61	90.6%
Prince William County, VA	58.3%	2.8	2.9	3.6%	0.12	0.08	-33.3%	0.92	0.73	-20.7%
Montgomery County, MD	17.3%	2.3	3.0	30.4%	0.03	0.03	0.0%	0.26	0.22	-15.4%
Prince George's County, MD	12.0%	8.9	9.5	6.7%	0.09	0.09	0.0%	0.57	0.60	5.3%

Sources : U.S. Census 2000; ACS, 2006-10; state TANF administrative data.

Notes : Poverty is defined as household income at or below the FPL. Near poverty is defined as household income at or below 150 percent of the FPL.

Table WA.11 Nonprofit Social Services in Urban, Suburban, and Rural Counties, 2000-2010

Region and County Type	Number of Poor and Near-Poor People		Expenditures - All Nonprofits (in \$2010 millions)				Expenditures - Nonprofits with \$10million or less in Revenue (in \$2010 millions)		% Counties with No Reported Nonprofit Expenditures		
	Percentage Change,			Percentage Change,			Percentage Change,			Percentage Change,	
	2000-2010	2000	2010	2000-2010	2000	2010	2000-2010	2000	2010	2000-2010	
Metropolitan Counties	20.0%	\$44,133	\$65,926	49.4%	\$20,547	\$21,006	2.2%	20.9%	14.5%	-30.6%	
Urban Counties	17.9%	\$31,984	\$47,954	49.9%	\$14,911	\$14,890	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Suburban Counties	25.2%	\$12,149	\$17,972	47.9%	\$5,636	\$6,116	8.5%	31.6%	22.1%	-30.1%	
Rural Counties	11.8%	\$4,852	\$7,068	45.7%	\$3,561	\$3,754	5.4%	45.9%	35.5%	-22.7%	
One hundred largest metro areas											
Urban County: 0 to 33% Suburban	13.2%	\$6,778	\$10,669	57.4%	\$2,826	\$2,874	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Urban County: 33 to 66% Suburban	14.8%	\$10,149	\$15,090	48.7%	\$4,037	\$3,969	-1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Urban County: +66% Suburban	20.5%	\$7,399	\$11,316	52.9%	\$3,548	\$3,638	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Suburban County	26.2%	\$11,692	\$17,251	47.5%	\$5,278	\$5,679	7.6%	20.0%	14.2%	-29.0%	
Northeast											
Urban	6.7%	\$7,095	\$10,783	52.0%	\$3,190	\$3,076	-3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Suburban	6.6%	\$7,149	\$9,976	39.5%	\$2,753	\$2,759	0.2%	1.4%	0.0%	-100.0%	
Rural	9.5%	\$890	\$1,340	50.6%	\$643	\$686	6.7%	5.3%	3.2%	-39.6%	
Midwest											
Urban	25.4%	\$8,192	\$11,161	36.2%	\$3,831	\$3,521	-8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Suburban	42.3%	\$1,812	\$2,926	61.5%	\$954	\$1,157	21.3%	28.0%	17.5%	-37.5%	
Rural	18.2%	\$1,682	\$2,273	35.1%	\$1,340	\$1,389	3.7%	45.9%	38.1%	-17.0%	
South											
Urban	22.2%	\$8,290	\$12,566	51.6%	\$3,992	\$4,120	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Suburban	32.6%	\$2,269	\$3,613	59.2%	\$1,332	\$1,506	13.1%	39.6%	28.1%	-29.0%	
Rural	10.7%	\$1,520	\$2,290	50.7%	\$957	\$939	-1.9%	51.1%	37.3%	-27.0%	
West											
Urban	14.0%	\$8,407	\$13,445	59.9%	\$3,898	\$4,174	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Suburban	25.6%	\$918	\$1,457	58.7%	\$598	\$694	16.1%	26.5%	24.4%	-7.9%	
Rural	5.9%	\$759	\$1,164	53.4%	\$621	\$740	19.2%	42.8%	33.1%	-22.7%	

Sources: U.S. Census 2000; ACS, 2006-10; National Center for Charitable Statistics, 2000, 2010.

Notes: Poverty is defined as household income at or below the FPL. Near poverty is defined as household income at or below 150 percent of the FPL.

Table WA.12 Per Poor Person Nonprofit Social Service Expenditures in Urban, Suburban, and Rural Counties, 2000-2010

Region and County Type	Number of Poor and Near-Poor People	Median Annual Expenditure Per Person < 150% of FPL - All Nonprofits		Median Annual Expenditure Per Person <150% of FPL - Nonprofits with \$10million or less in Revenue			
	Percentage Change, 2000-2010	2000	2010	Percentage Change, 2000-2010	2000	2010	Percentage Change, 2000-2010
Northeast							
Urban	6.7%	\$1,518	\$1,930	27.1%	\$741	\$610	-17.7%
Suburban	6.6%	\$1,017	\$1,292	27.0%	\$546	\$595	9.0%
Rural	9.5%	\$515	\$735	42.7%	\$480	\$500	4.2%
Midwest							
Urban	25.4%	\$1,089	\$1,153	5.9%	\$667	\$481	-27.9%
Suburban	42.3%	\$117	\$175	49.6%	\$103	\$129	25.2%
Rural	18.2%	\$23	\$51	121.7%	\$2	\$4	100.0%
South							
Urban	22.2%	\$529	\$646	22.1%	\$327	\$250	-23.5%
Suburban	32.6%	\$2	\$5	150.0%	\$2	\$4	100.0%
Rural	10.7%	\$0	\$2	--	\$0	\$1	--
West							
Urban	14.0%	\$698	\$802	14.9%	\$441	\$368	-16.6%
Suburban	25.6%	\$155	\$226	45.8%	\$8	\$16	100.0%
Rural	5.9%	\$4	\$10	150.0%	\$3	\$9	200.0%

Sources : U.S. Census 2000; ACS, 2006-10; National Center for Charitable Statistics, 2000, 2010.

Notes : Poverty is defined as household income at or below the FPL. Near poverty is defined as household income at or below 150 percent of the FPL.

Table WA.13 Nonprofit Human Services in Metropolitan Chicago, Los Angeles, and Washington, DC, 1990-2010

Metropolitan Area	Percentage of all Poor and Near-Poor People in Metro Area	Number of Poor and Near-Poor People	Percentage of All Metro Area Nonprofit Expenditures	Total Expenditures - All Nonprofits (in \$2010 millions)		Total Expenditures - Nonprofits with \$10million or less in Revenue (in \$2010 millions)		Expenditure Per Person <150% of FPL - All Nonprofits		Expenditure Per Person <150% of FPL - Nonprofits with \$10million or less in Revenue					
	2010	Percentage Change, 2000-2010	2010	2000	2010	Percentage Change, 2000-2010	2000	2010	Percentage Change, 2000-2010	2000	2010	Percentage Change, 2000-2010	2000	2010	Percentage Change, 2000-2010
Chicago															
Cook County	76.9%	10.6%	80.6%	\$2,110.3	\$2,933.2	39.0%	\$599.1	\$570.5	-4.8%	\$1,859	\$2,338	25.8%	\$528	\$455	-13.8%
DuPage County	5.8%	59.3%	12.2%	\$196.2	\$445.7	127.2%	\$42.7	\$73.0	71.0%	\$3,322	\$4,748	42.9%	\$722	\$777	7.6%
Kane County	5.1%	69.4%	2.3%	\$48.8	\$85.0	74.2%	\$30.9	\$27.3	-11.7%	\$1,000	\$1,022	2.2%	\$634	\$328	-48.3%
Lake County	5.4%	33.3%	1.9%	\$26.6	\$67.8	154.9%	\$26.6	\$37.6	41.4%	\$406	\$770	89.7%	\$406	\$427	5.2%
McHenry County	2.0%	83.3%	0.5%	\$12.8	\$18.9	47.7%	\$12.8	\$18.9	47.7%	\$693	\$571	-17.6%	\$693	\$571	-17.6%
Will County	4.8%	79.5%	2.5%	\$24.3	\$90.4	272.0%	\$8.3	\$10.1	21.7%	\$556	\$1,151	107.0%	\$189	\$129	-31.7%
Los Angeles															
Los Angeles County	63.0%	-6.4%	79.6%	\$1,564.5	\$2,430.6	55.4%	\$646.1	\$672.9	4.1%	\$560	\$930	66.1%	\$231	\$258	11.7%
Orange County	12.7%	0.2%	8.3%	\$202.7	\$252.0	24.3%	\$125.3	\$140.4	12.1%	\$385	\$478	24.2%	\$238	\$266	11.8%
Riverside County	11.9%	32.1%	6.6%	\$83.7	\$200.2	139.2%	\$65.5	\$71.4	9.0%	\$224	\$405	80.8%	\$175	\$144	-17.7%
San Bernardino County	12.4%	14.5%	5.6%	\$159.2	\$170.2	6.9%	\$93.2	\$90.1	-3.3%	\$355	\$332	-6.5%	\$208	\$175	-15.9%
Washington, DC															
Washington, DC	26.8%	-7.7%	53.4%	\$591.3	\$765.4	29.4%	\$274.7	\$247.0	-10.1%	\$3,814	\$5,369	40.8%	\$1,772	\$1,733	-2.2%
Alexandria city, VA	3.2%	-15.0%	4.6%	\$22.5	\$65.6	191.6%	\$22.5	\$53.5	137.8%	\$1,134	\$3,765	232.0%	\$1,134	\$3,073	171.0%
Arlington, VA	3.9%	-12.5%	15.7%	\$180.6	\$224.3	24.2%	\$22.8	\$19.2	-15.8%	\$7,608	\$10,588	39.2%	\$961	\$904	-5.9%
Fairfax County, VA	17.1%	19.7%	6.8%	\$122.8	\$97.1	-20.9%	\$39.7	\$62.0	56.2%	\$1,615	\$1,068	-33.9%	\$522	\$682	30.7%
Loudoun County, VA	3.0%	100.0%	1.2%	\$11.5	\$17.1	48.7%	\$11.5	\$6.6	-42.6%	\$1,396	\$1,058	-24.2%	\$1,396	\$410	-70.6%
Prince William County, VA	7.1%	58.3%	0.6%	\$3.8	\$8.1	113.2%	\$3.8	\$8.1	113.2%	\$157	\$216	37.6%	\$157	\$216	37.6%
Montgomery County, MD	17.8%	17.3%	12.7%	\$121.0	\$181.6	50.1%	\$85.7	\$97.2	13.4%	\$1,485	\$1,903	28.1%	\$1,052	\$1,019	-3.1%
Prince George's County, MD	21.0%	12.0%	5.1%	\$75.8	\$73.0	-3.7%	\$28.5	\$45.4	59.3%	\$755	\$651	-13.8%	\$284	\$405	42.6%

Sources : U.S. Census 2000; ACS, 2006-10; National Center for Charitable Statistics, 2000, 2010.

Notes : Poverty is defined as household income at or below the FPL. Near poverty is defined as household income at or below 150 percent of the FPL.

Table WA.14 Urban, Suburban, Rural County Safety Net Sample, 2000-2010

County Type	Number of Counties with Data				Nonprofit Human Services Data
	Total	SNAP	EITC	TANF	
Metropolitan Counties	1,100	1,099	1,099	773	1,100
Urban Counties	379	379	379	267	379
Suburban Counties	721	720	720	506	721
Rural Counties	2,043	2,037	2,038	1,238	2,043
One hundred largest metro areas	573	572	572	398	573
Urban Counties	114	114	114	76	114
Urban County: 0 to 33% Suburban	30	30	30	18	30
Urban County: 33 to 66% Suburban	39	39	39	27	39
Urban County: +66% Suburban	45	45	45	31	45
Suburban County	459	458	458	322	459

Sources : U.S. Census 2000; ACS, 2006-10; U.S. Census Bureau 2015d; Brookings Institution 2015; state TANF administrative data; National Center for Charitable Statistics 2000, 2010.

Note : Counties are only included in analysis if data is observed in 2000 and 2009 or 2010.