

The Brookings Institution

Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy

Bruce Katz, Director



Building Inclusive, Multicultural Communities

Part 1

Council on Foundations
October 27, 2003



Building Inclusive, Multicultural Communities

- A. What are the major trends affecting metropolitan areas?
- B. What are the major consequences of the trends?
- C. What should foundations be thinking about?

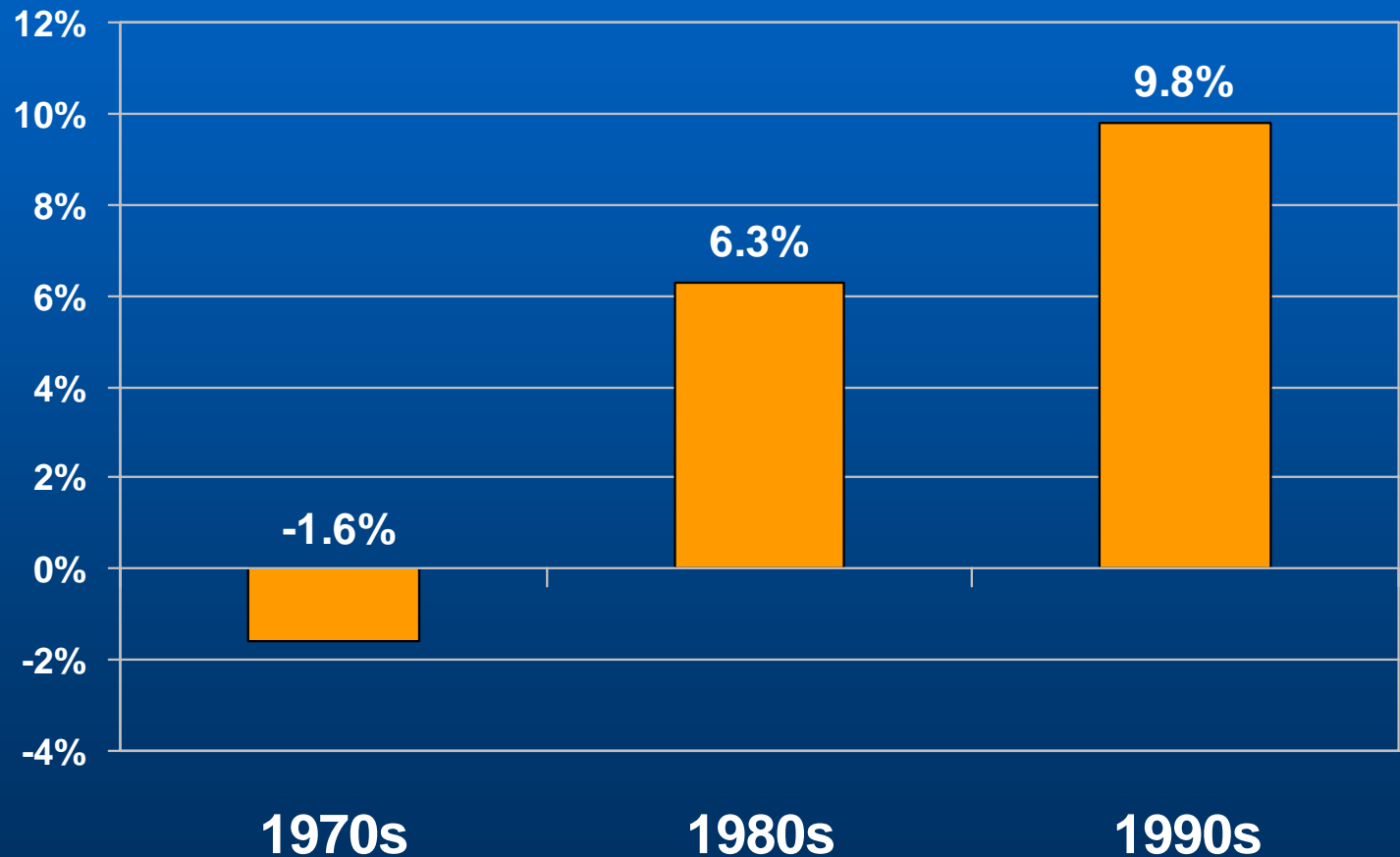


Building Inclusive, Multicultural Communities

1. Cities are growing, but metros are still sprawling
2. Cities and suburbs are becoming more diverse
3. The geography of work is changing
4. The geography of poverty is changing
5. The economy continues to restructure

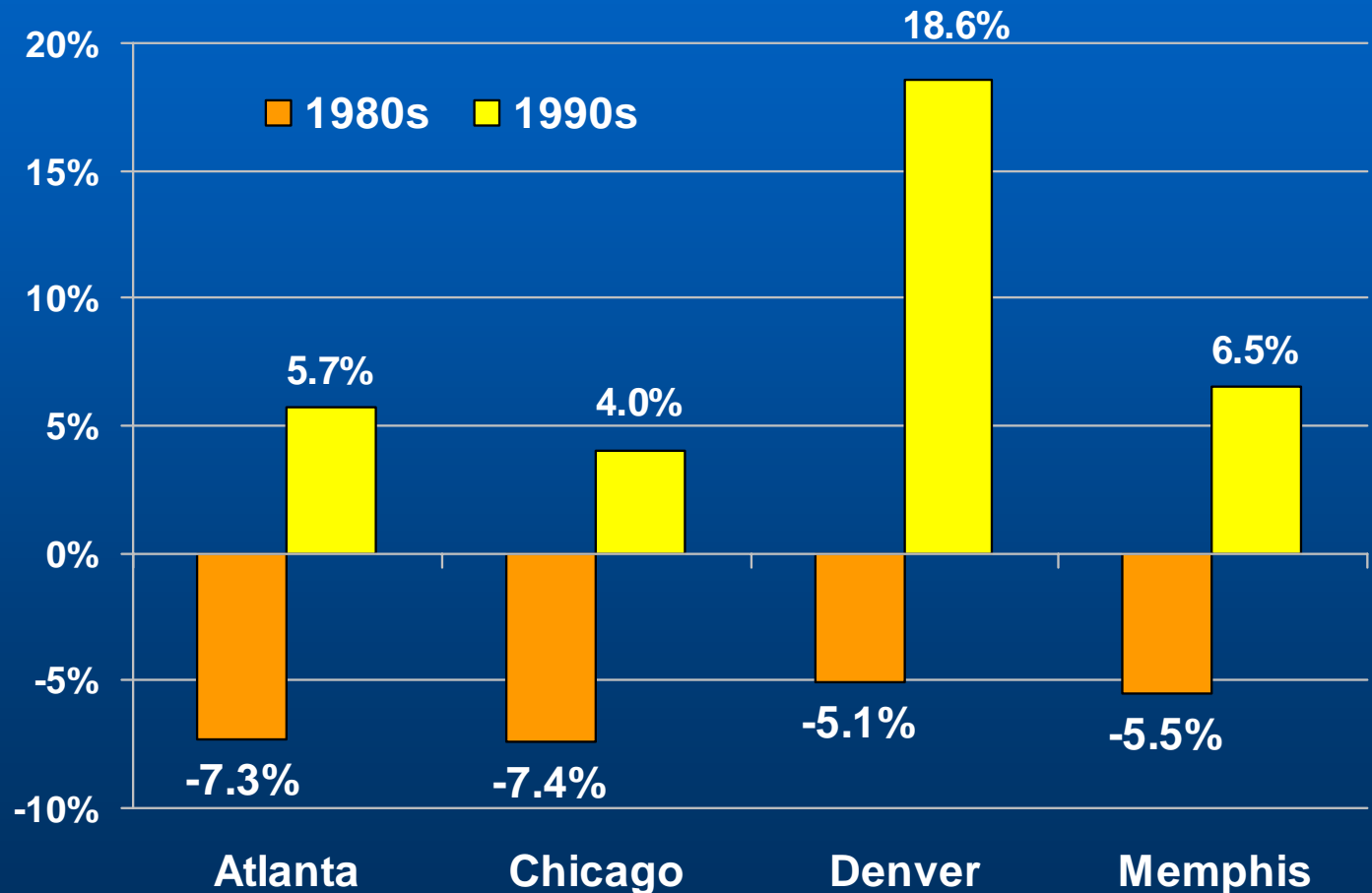
Large cities grew faster in the 1990s than they did in the 1980s and 1970s

50 largest cities,
population
1970-2000



Several large cities gained population during the 1990s after losing population in the 1980s

Selected cities, population 1990-2000



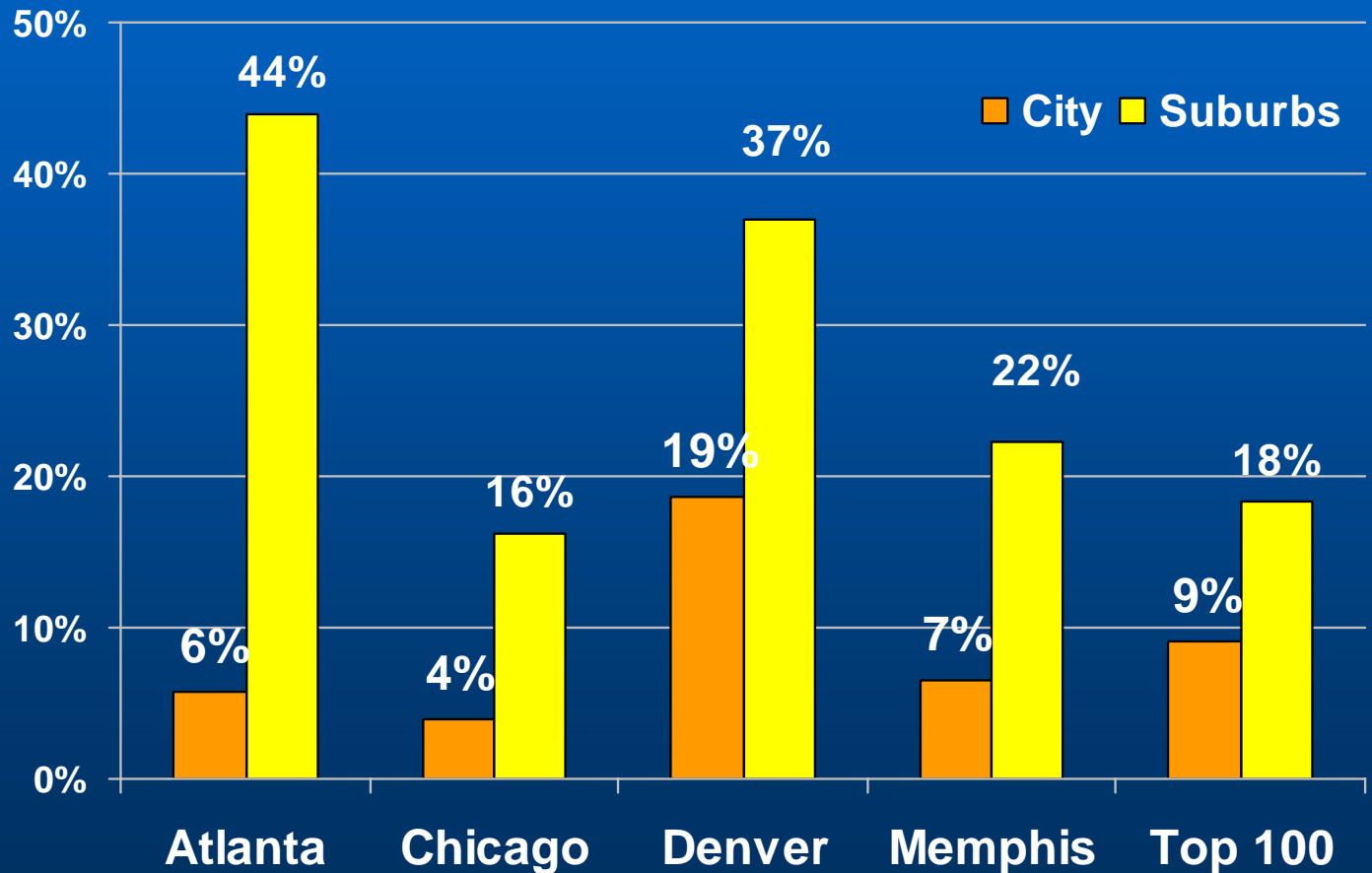


Cities in growing areas grew; cities in slow growth areas generally declined

City Category	Number of Cities	City Population Change	MSA Population Change
Rapid Growth (over 20%)	14	32%	25%
Significant Growth (10 to 20%)	22	15%	22%
Moderate Growth (2 to 10%)	36	7%	13%
No Growth (-2 to 2%)	6	0%	11%
Loss (below -2%)	20	-7%	6%

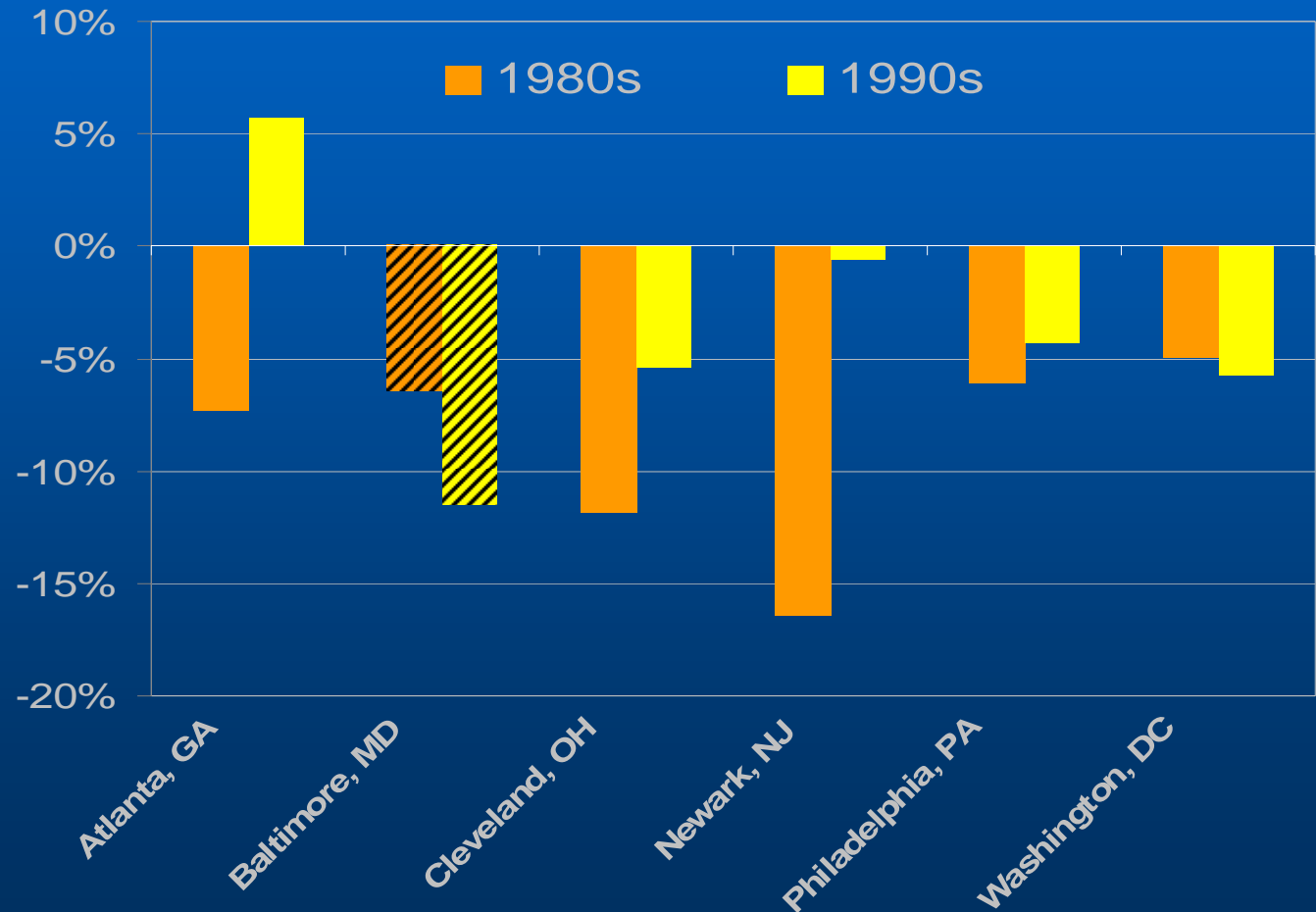
Still, population is decentralizing in nearly every U.S. metropolitan area

Selected cities and suburbs, population 1990-2000



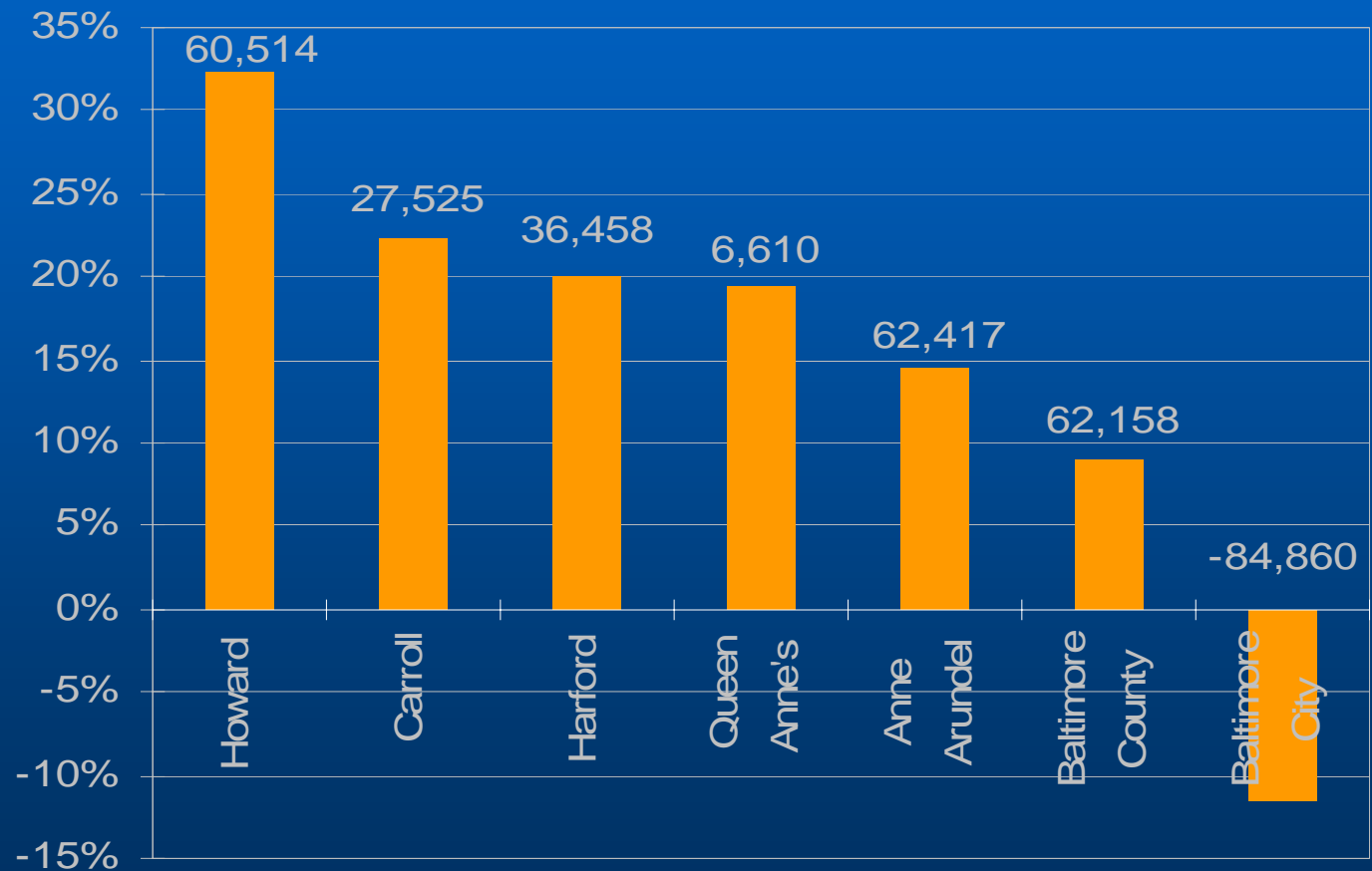
The city of Baltimore lost population at a faster rate in the 1990s than in the 1980s

Percent change
in population,
1980-2000



Howard County is the fastest growing county within the Baltimore metropolitan region, perhaps because of spillover from the Washington, DC PMSA

Percent change
in population,
1990-2000



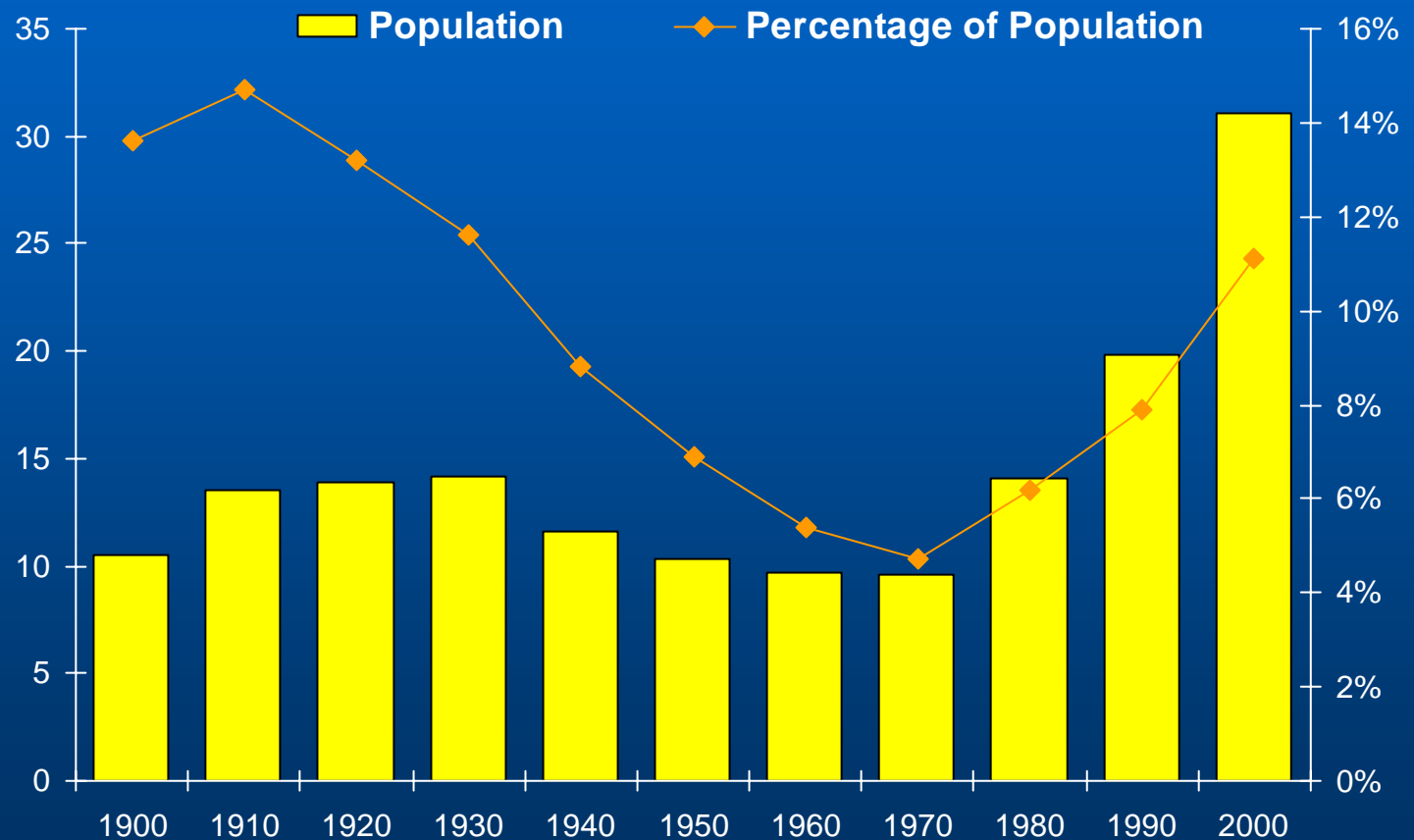


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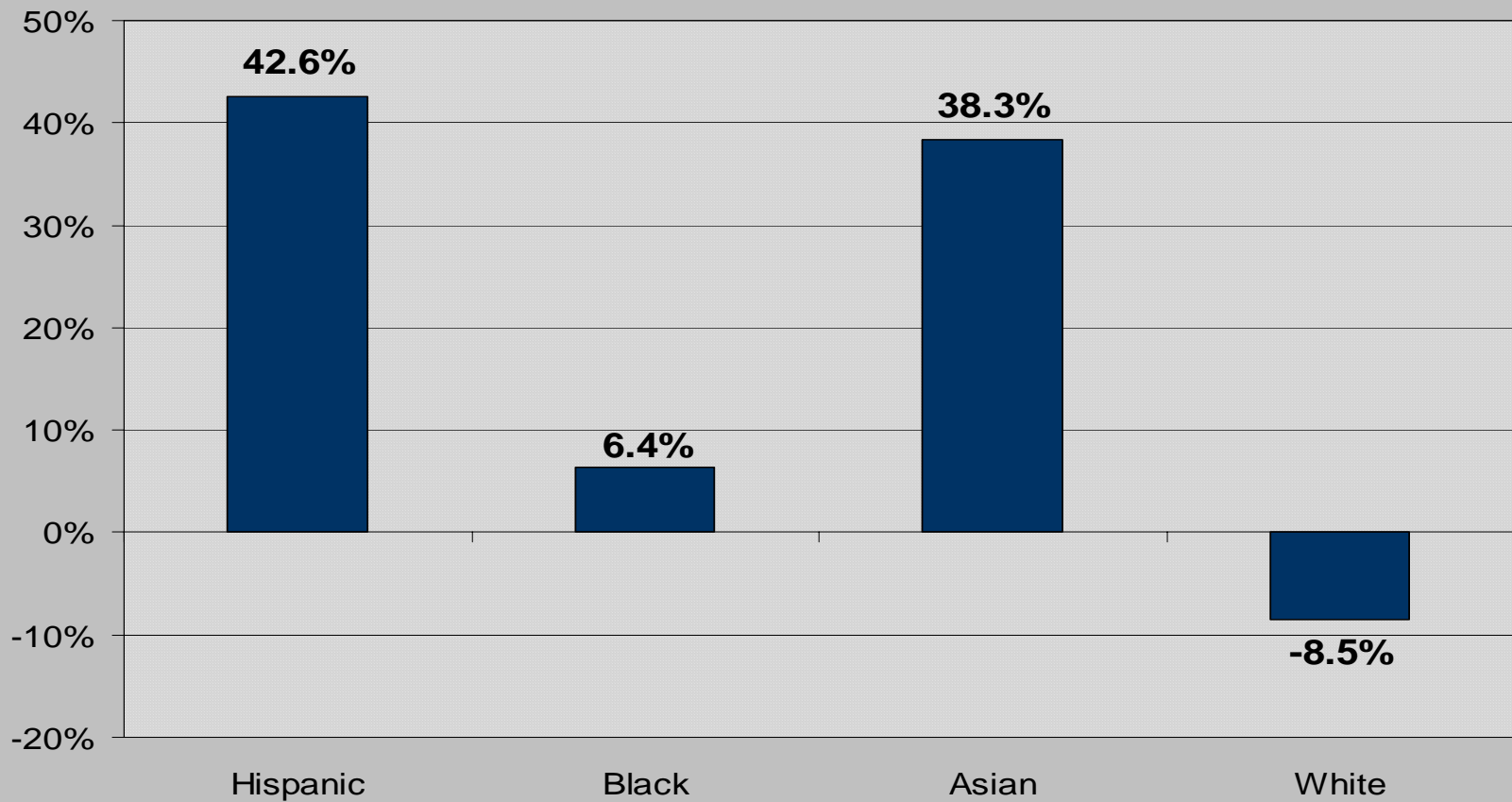
Immigration to the U.S. increased in the 1990s & the foreign-born share of population approaches that in the early 1900s

Number of foreign-born and share of population, United States, 1900-2000



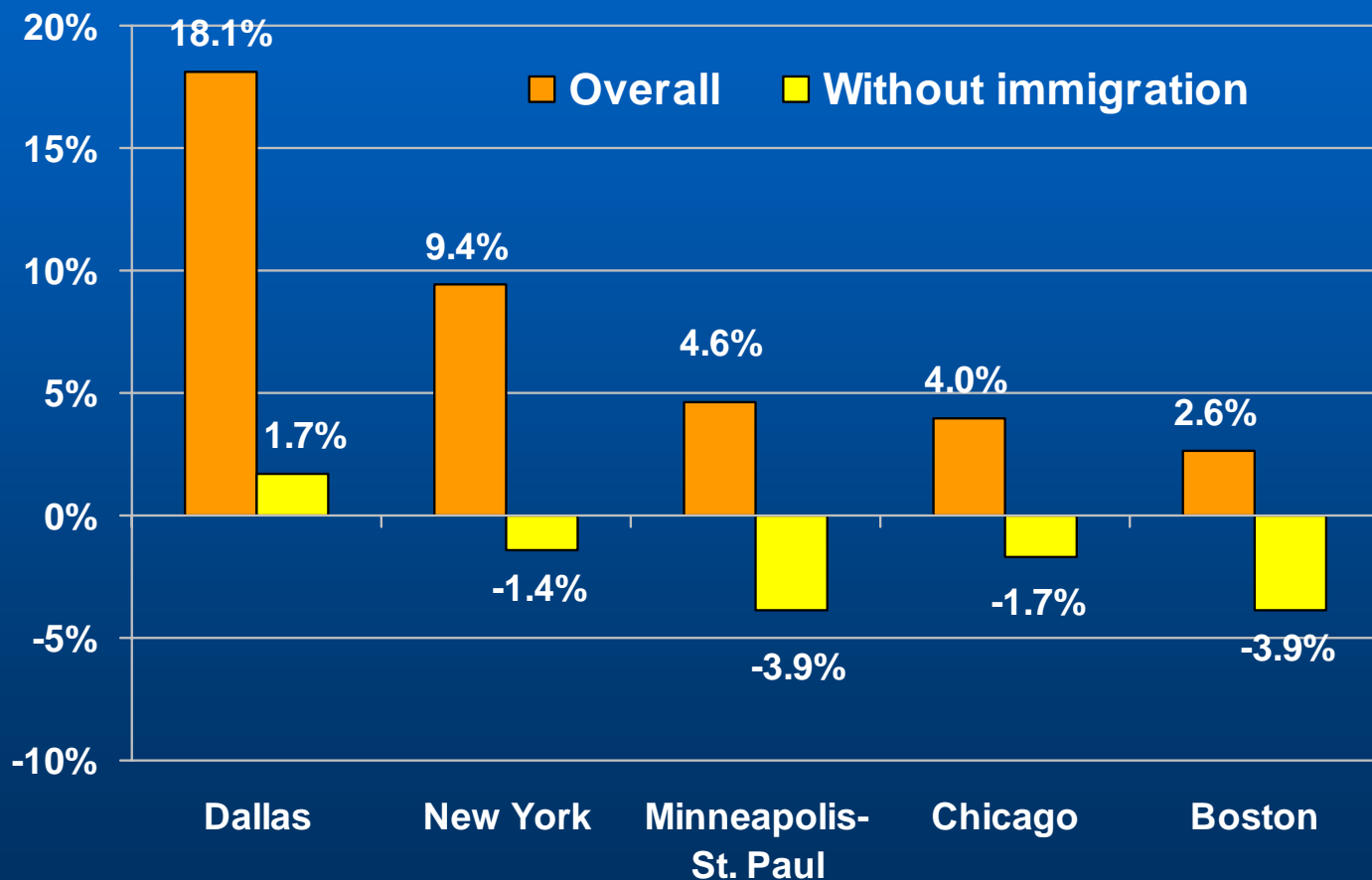


Central City Growth in the 1990s was fueled by Asians and Hispanics



If not for immigration, several of the nation's largest cities would not have grown during the 1990s

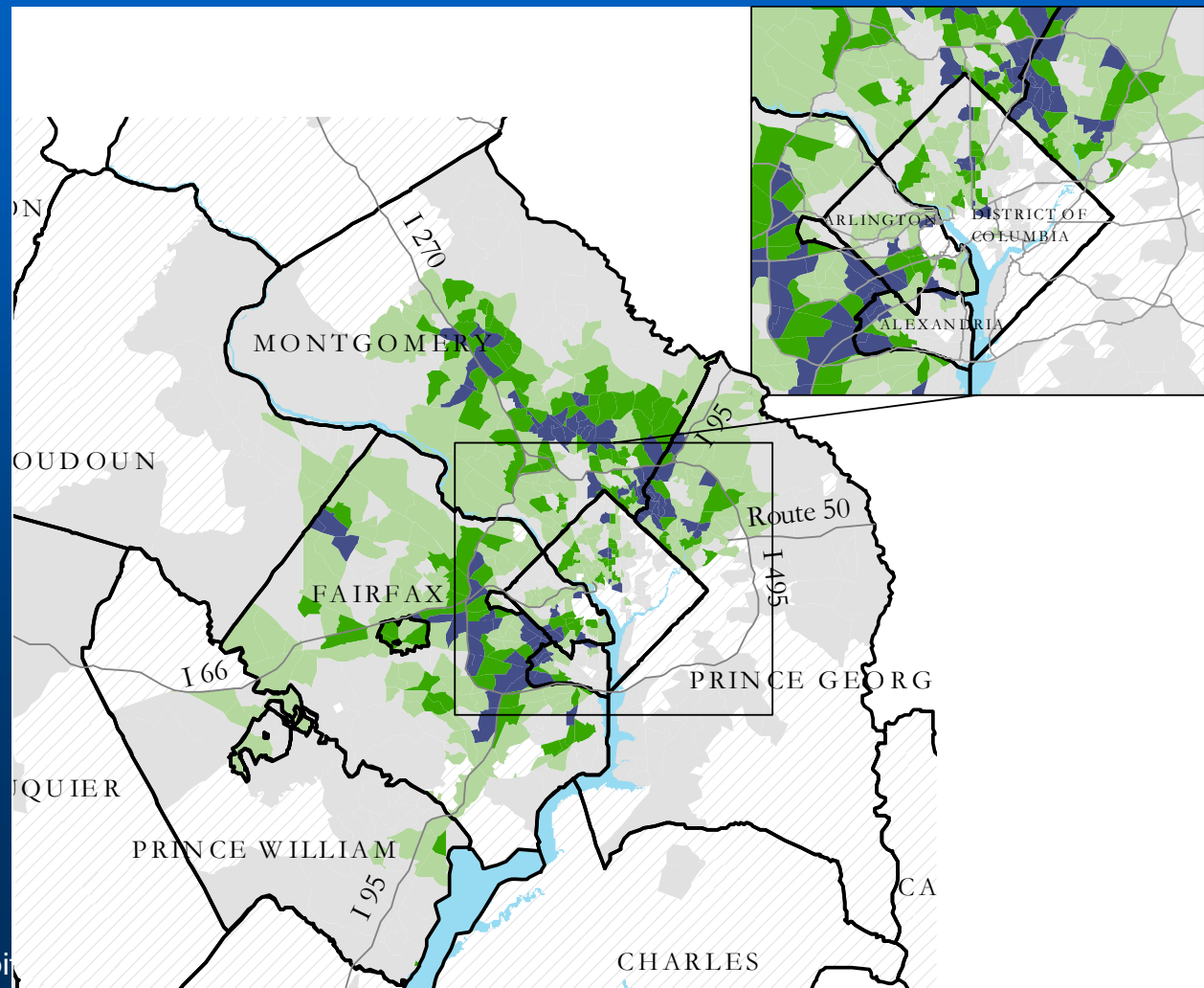
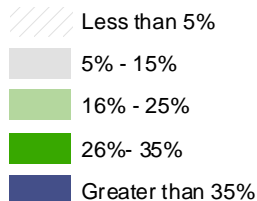
Selected cities, population with and without foreign-born, 1990-2000



In many metro areas, the locus of immigration is shifting from the central city to the suburbs

Washington region, share foreign-born by census tract, 2000

**Percent Foreign Born
(by Census Tract)**



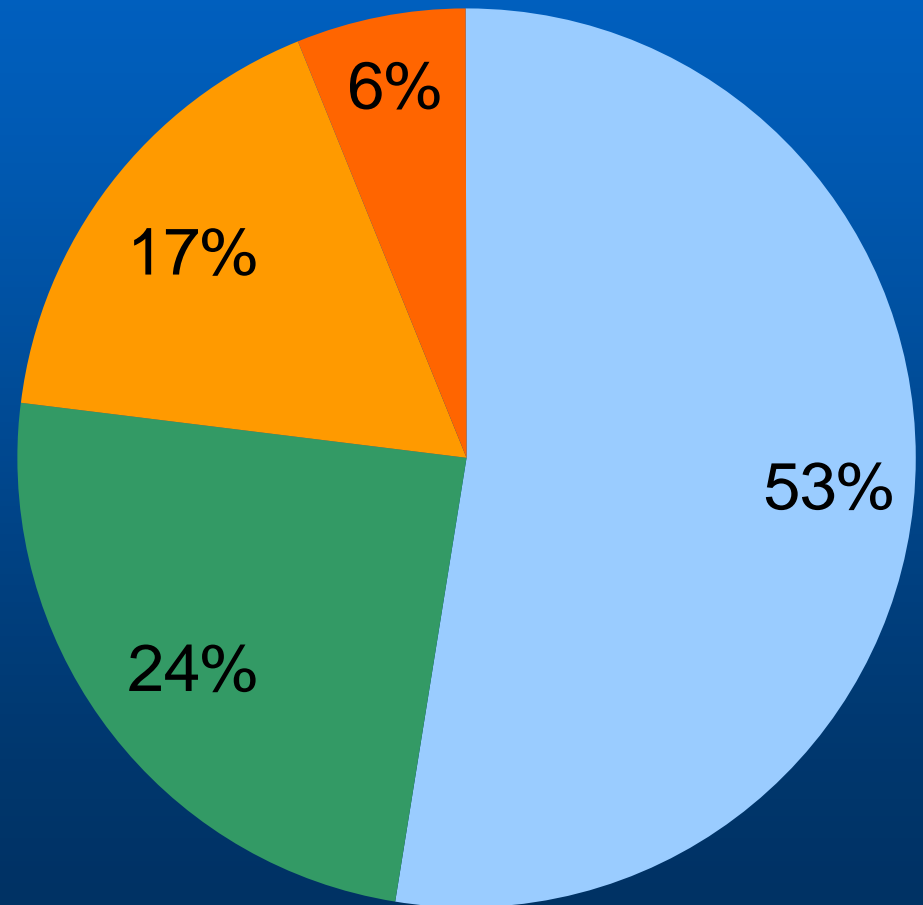
Source: Singer, "At Home in the Nation's Capital"



In aggregate, the racial makeup of the 100 largest cities has shifted....

Share of population by
race and ethnicity,
1990

- White
- Black
- Hispanic
- Other

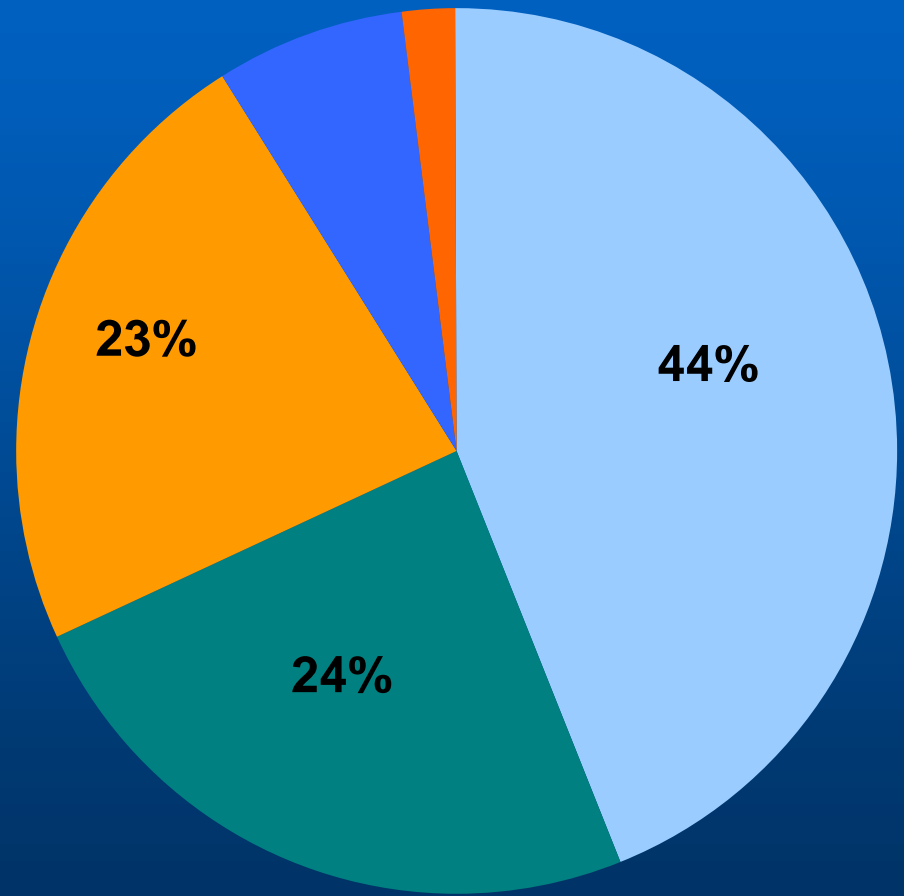




In 2000, the top hundred cities became majority minority

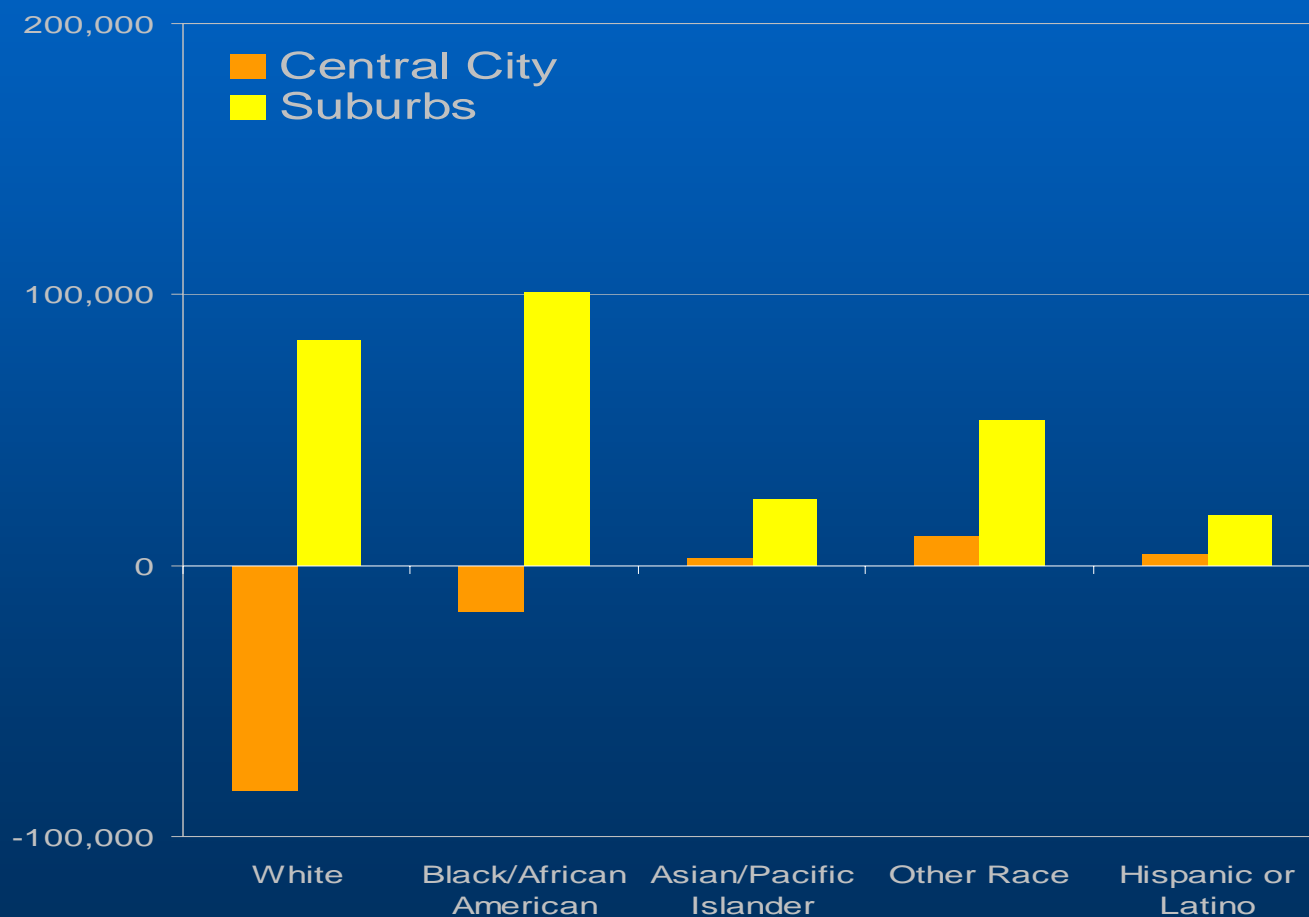
Share of population by
race and ethnicity,
2000

- White
- Black
- Hispanic
- Asian
- Multi-racial

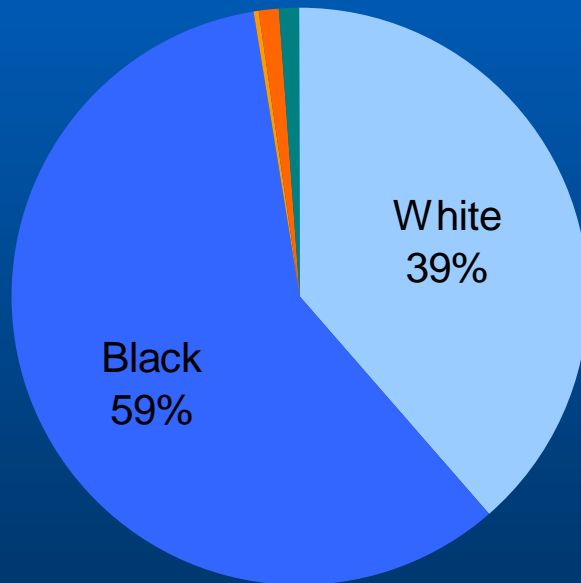


In city of Baltimore, both whites and blacks lost population in the central city while all groups saw gains in the suburbs

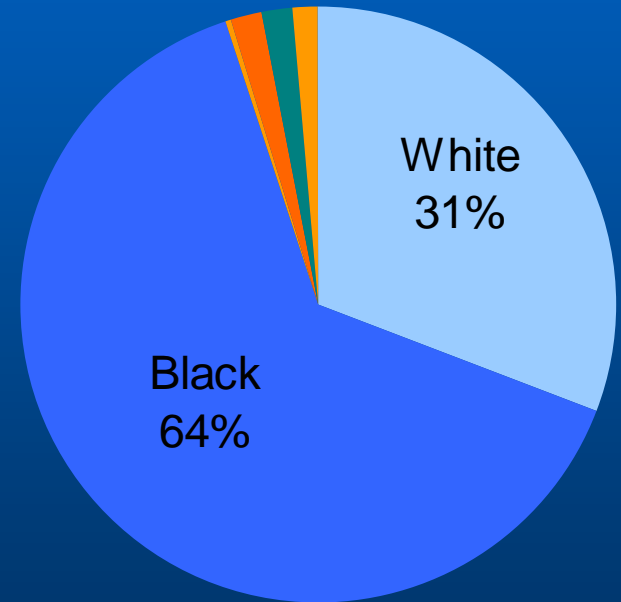
Absolute change in
population,
1990-2000



Between 1990 and 2000, African Americans' share of the city of Baltimore's population rose 5 percentage points



1990



2000

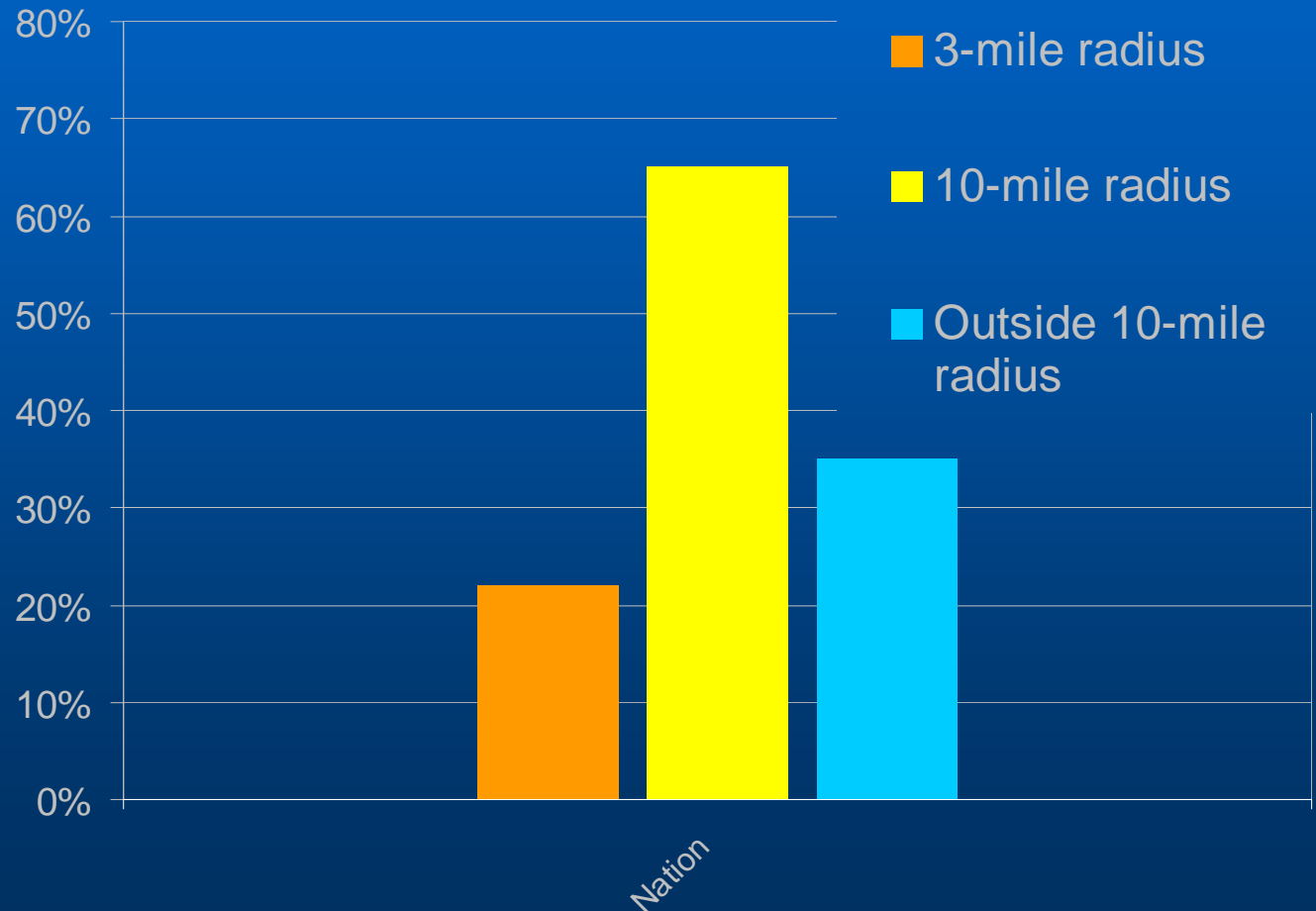


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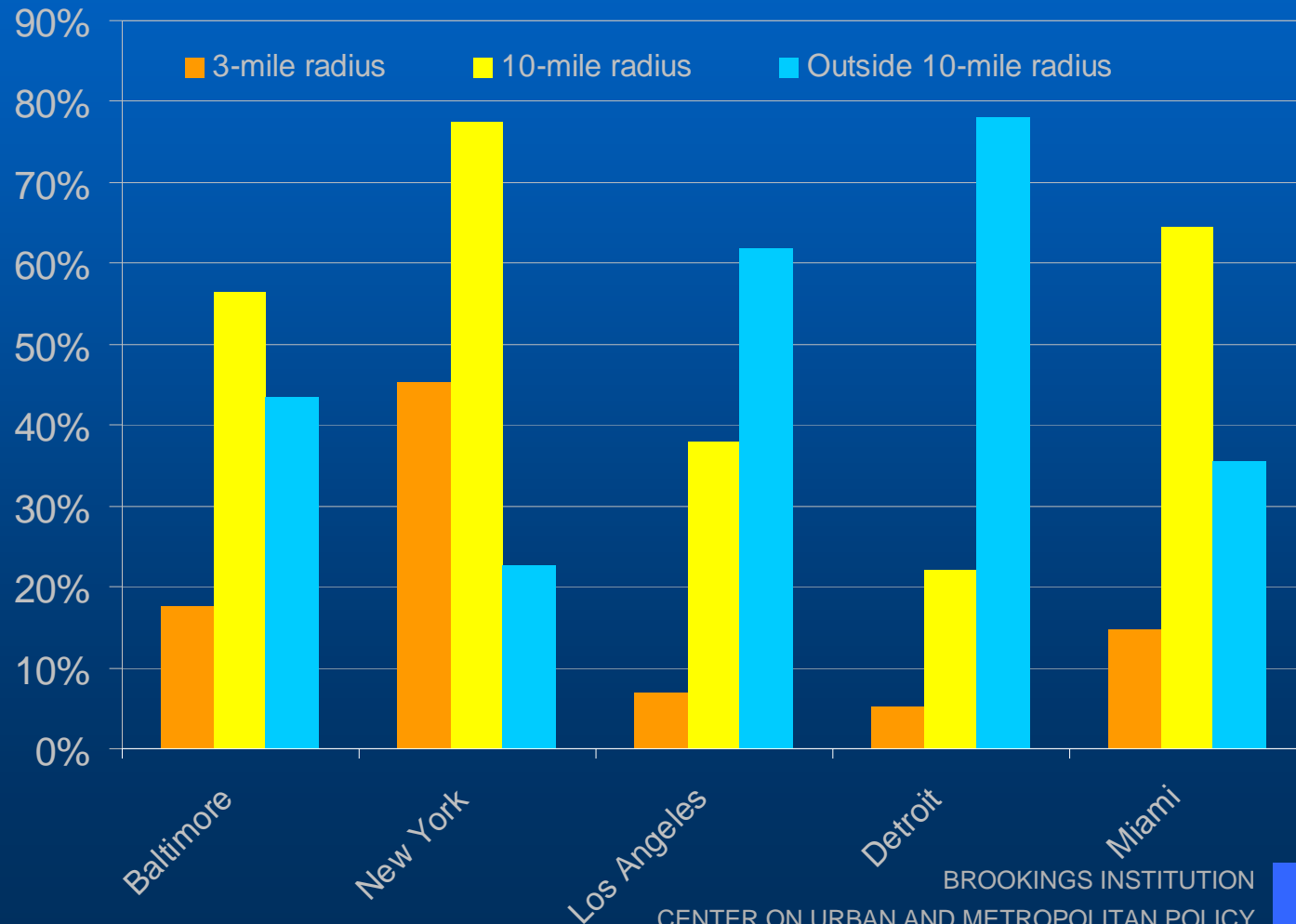
Nationally, one-third of jobs are located outside a 10-mile radius of the central business district

Share of jobs within 3-, 10-, and greater- than-10-mile radius of center, 1996



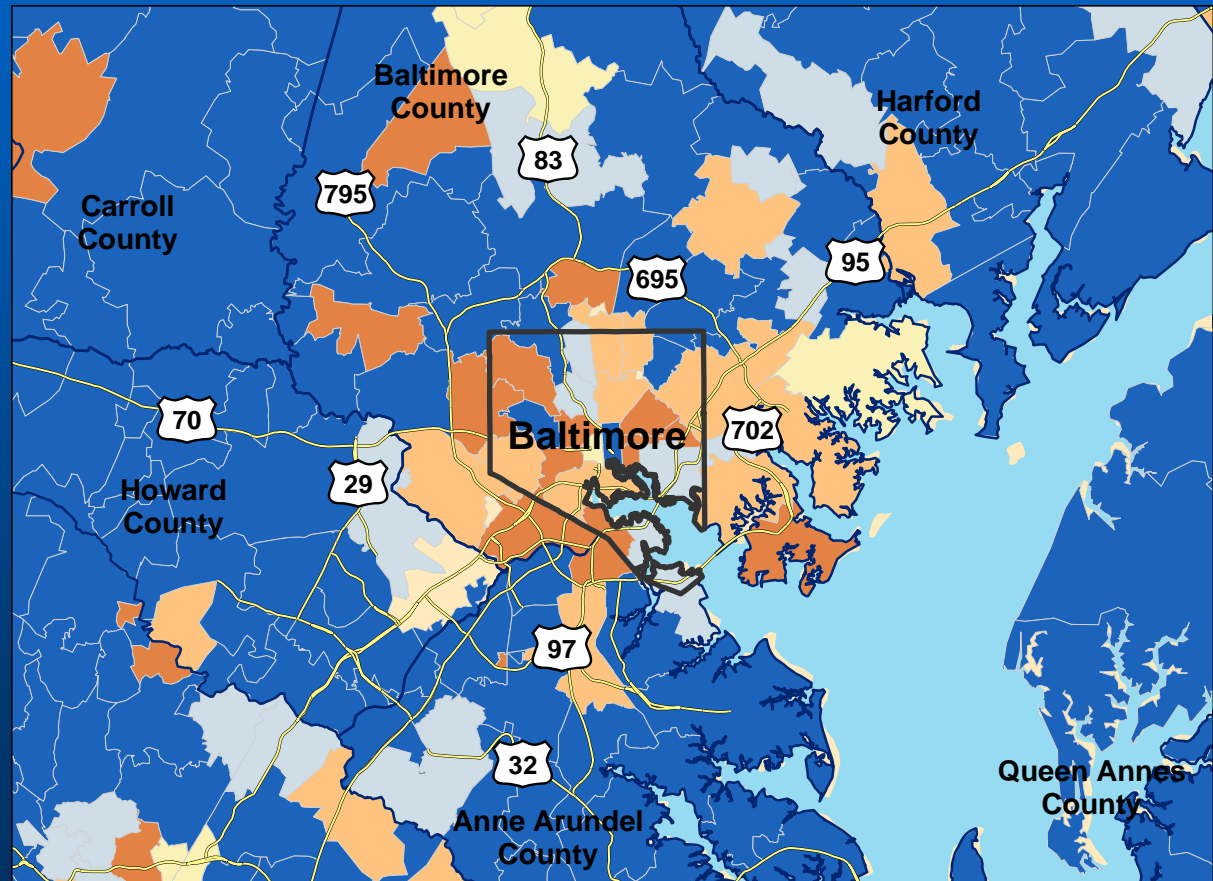
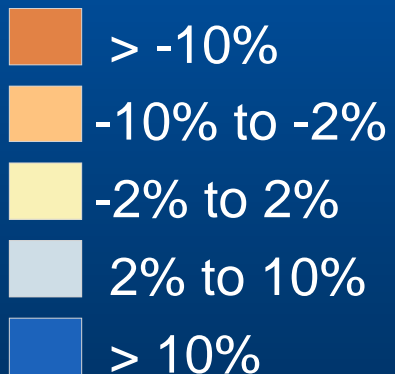
44% of the Baltimore's jobs are located outside a 10-mile radius of the CBD

Share of jobs within 3-, 10-, and greater- than-10-mile radius of center, 1996



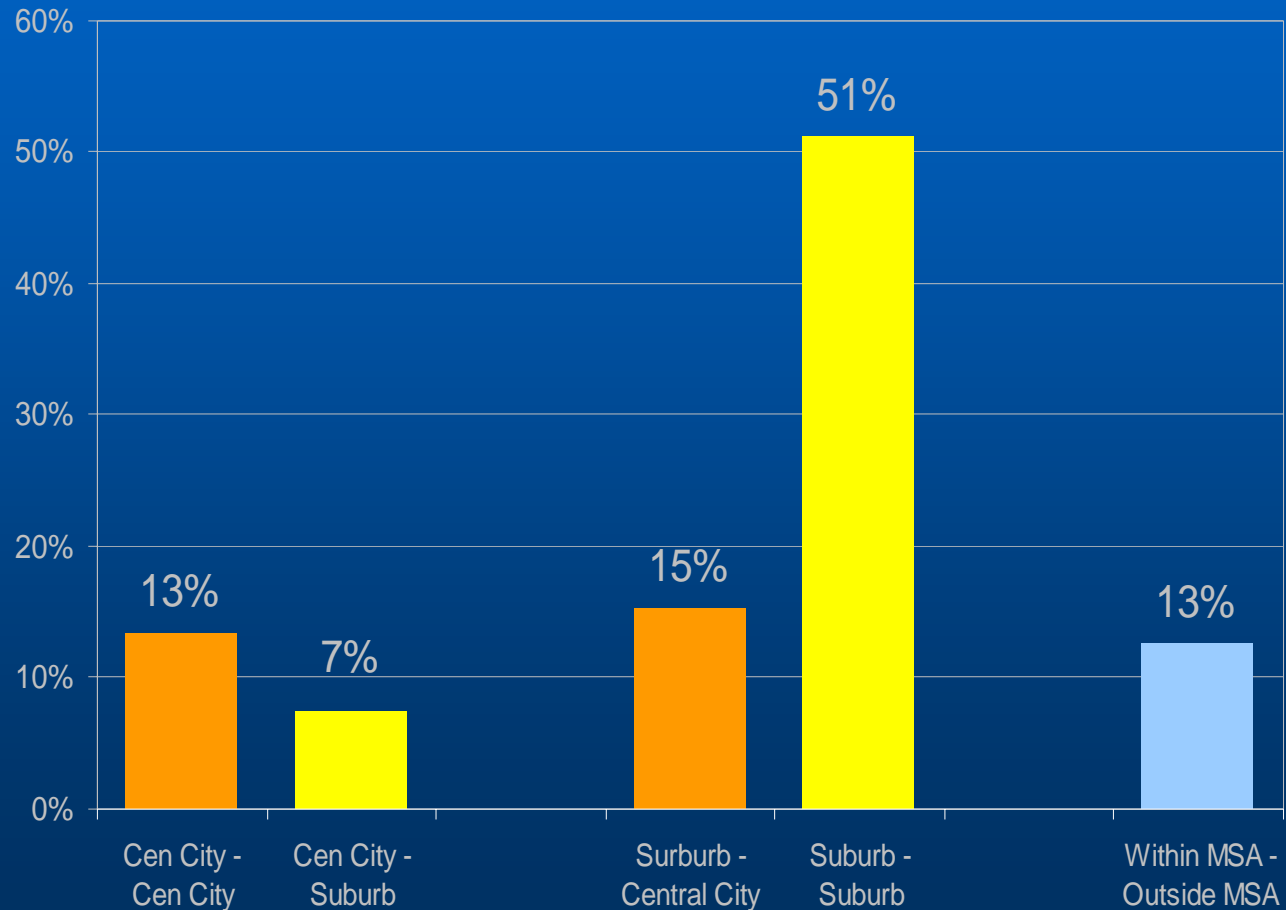
Most employment growth occurred outside of the city of Baltimore and its immediate suburbs

Change in
employment,
1994-2000



Consequently, a majority of metropolitan commutes begin and end within the Baltimore suburbs

Share of commuters,
2000



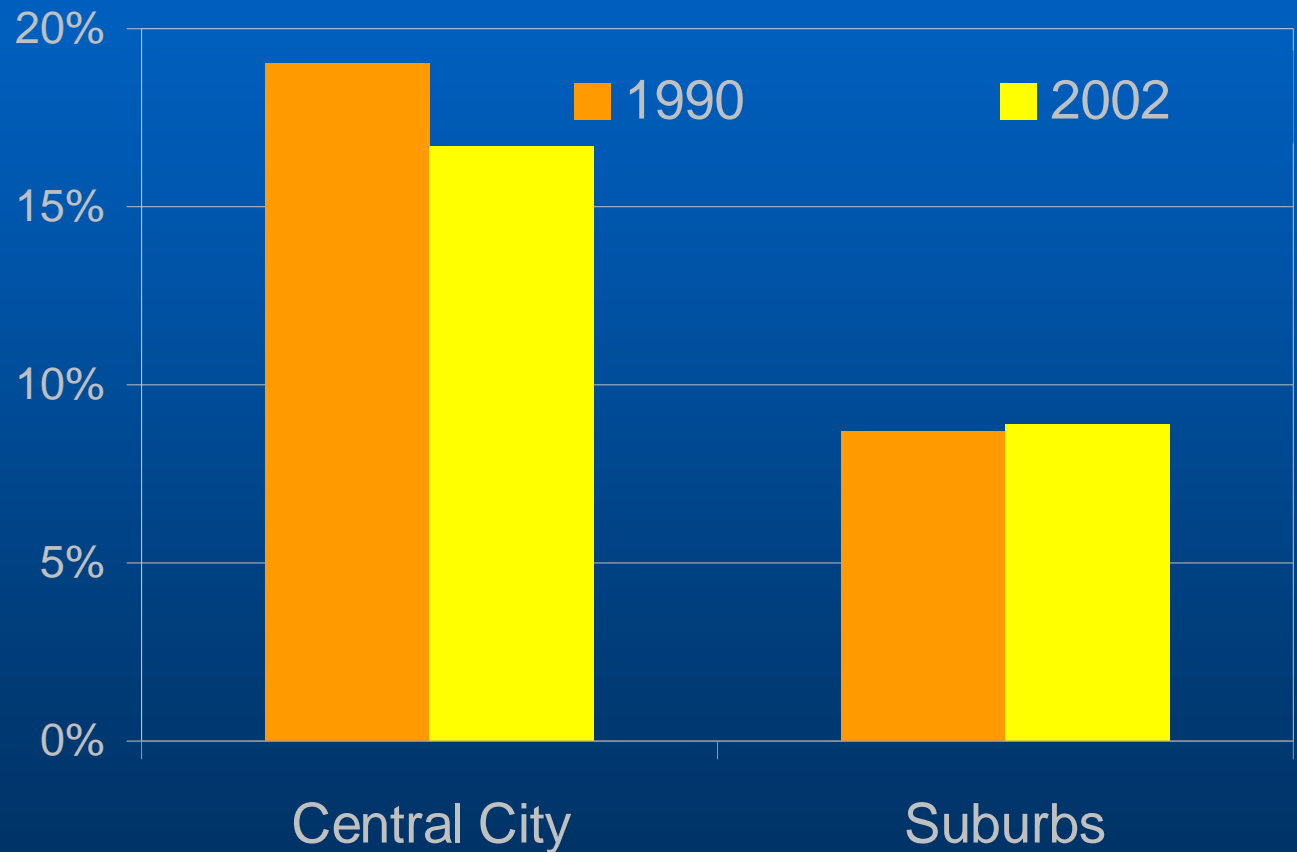


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Poverty rates in central cities have declined over the 1990s, while poverty rates in the suburbs have increased slightly

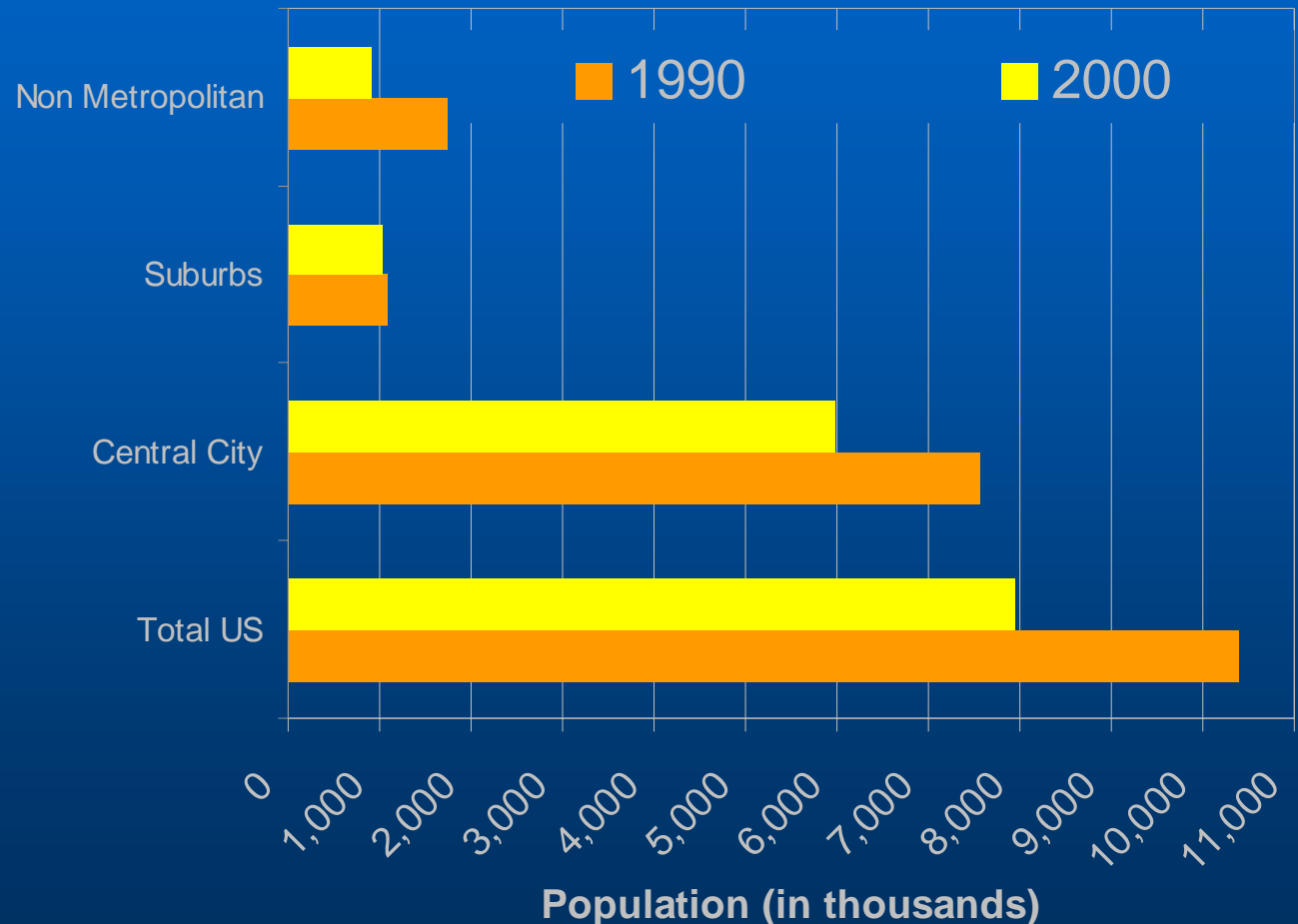
Poverty rates for central cities and suburbs, 1990-2001



Source: Current Population Survey, 2002

The number of people living in high poverty neighborhoods has declined

Population of high-poverty neighborhoods by location, 1990-2000



Source: Paul Jargowsky, "Stunning Progress, Hidden Problems: The Dramatic Decline of Concentrated Poverty in the 1990s" 2003

In 1990, 35 census tracts had concentrated poverty and contained 33% of Baltimore residents living in poverty

Concentrated poverty census tracts (poverty rate above 40%), 1990



By 2000, the number of concentrated poverty tracts dropped to 30 and the share of poor residents to 23%

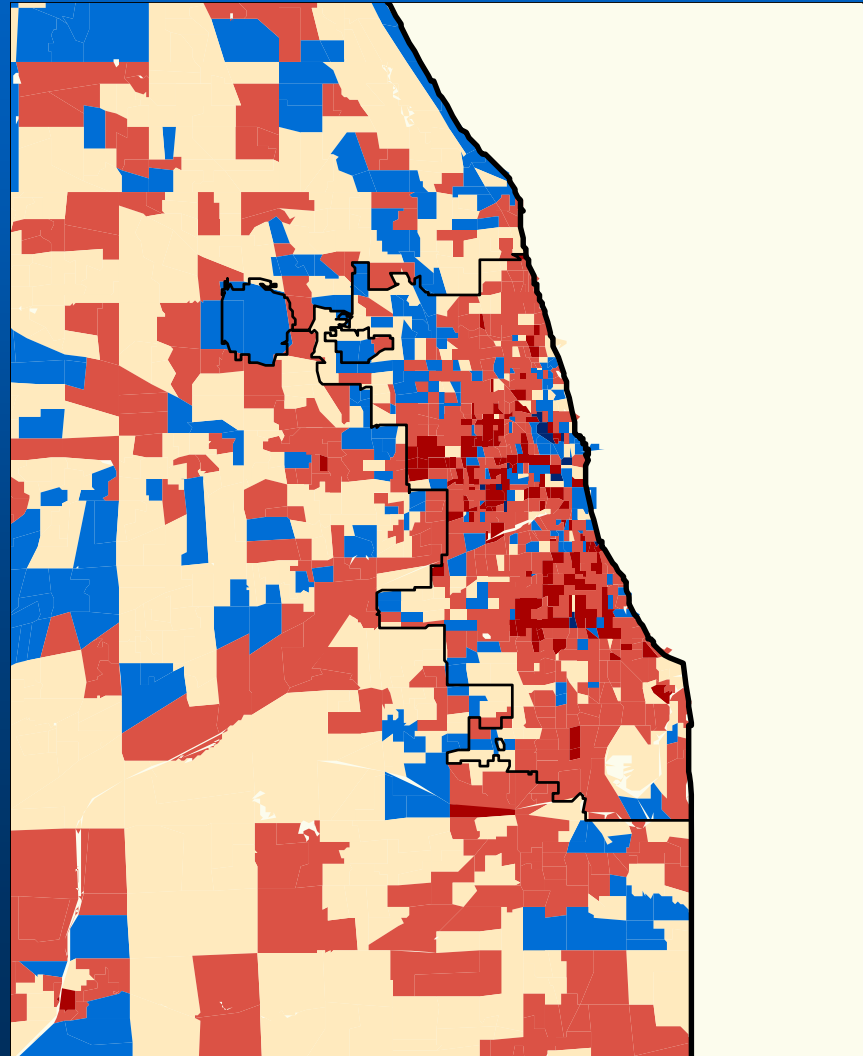
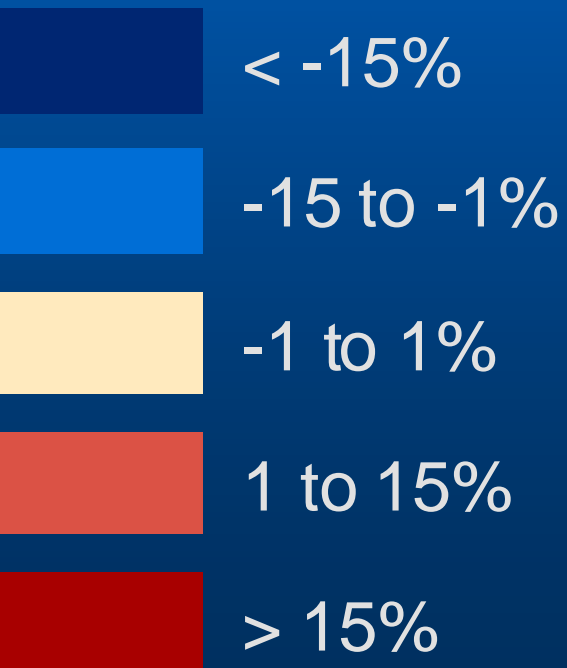
Concentrated
poverty census
tracts (poverty
rate above 40%),
2000





Between 1970 and 1980, the city of Chicago became poorer

Change in poverty,
1970 - 1980





The pattern continued in the 1980s

Change in poverty,
1980 - 1990

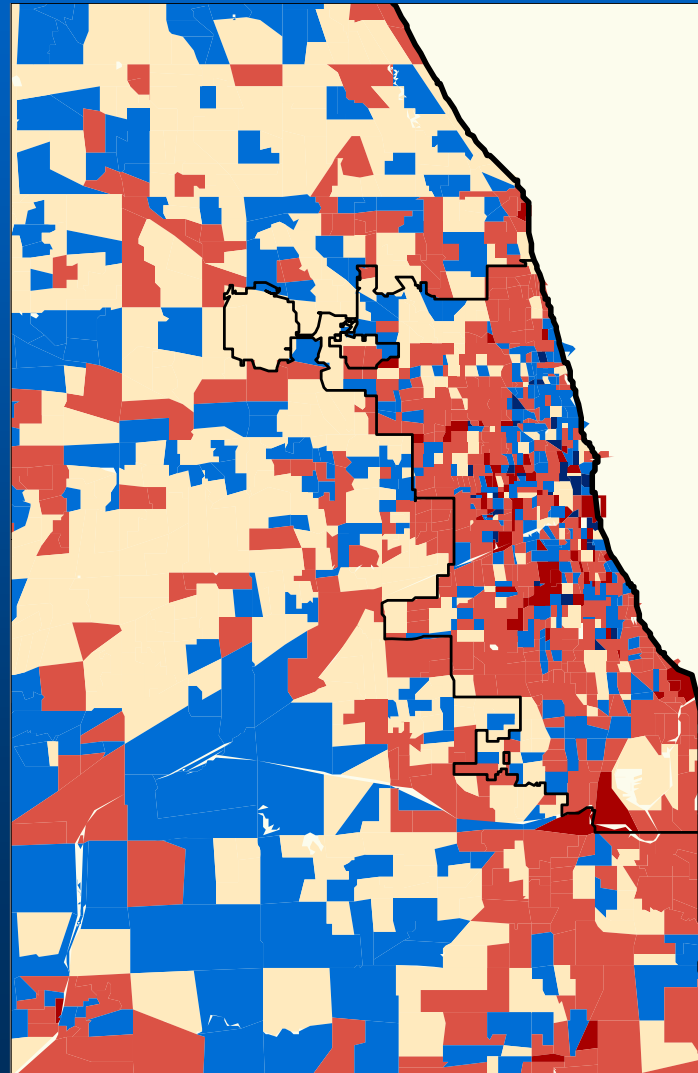
< -15%

-15 to -1%

-1 to 1%

1 to 15%

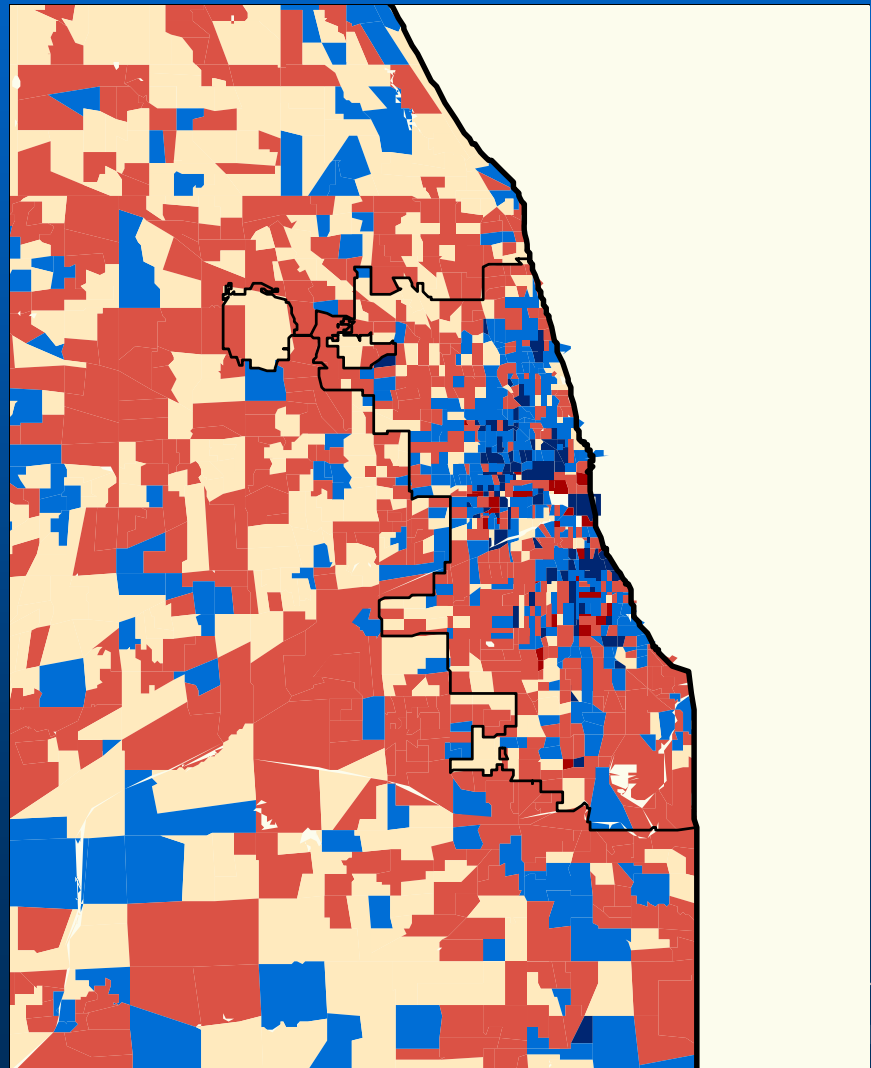
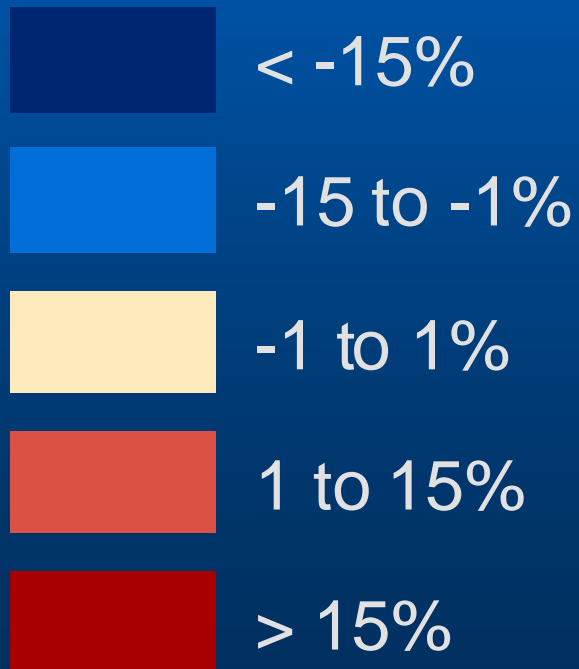
> 15%





The 1990s saw a marked change in the poverty pattern—the city of Chicago's poverty rate fell while the suburbs increased

Change in poverty,
1990 - 2000



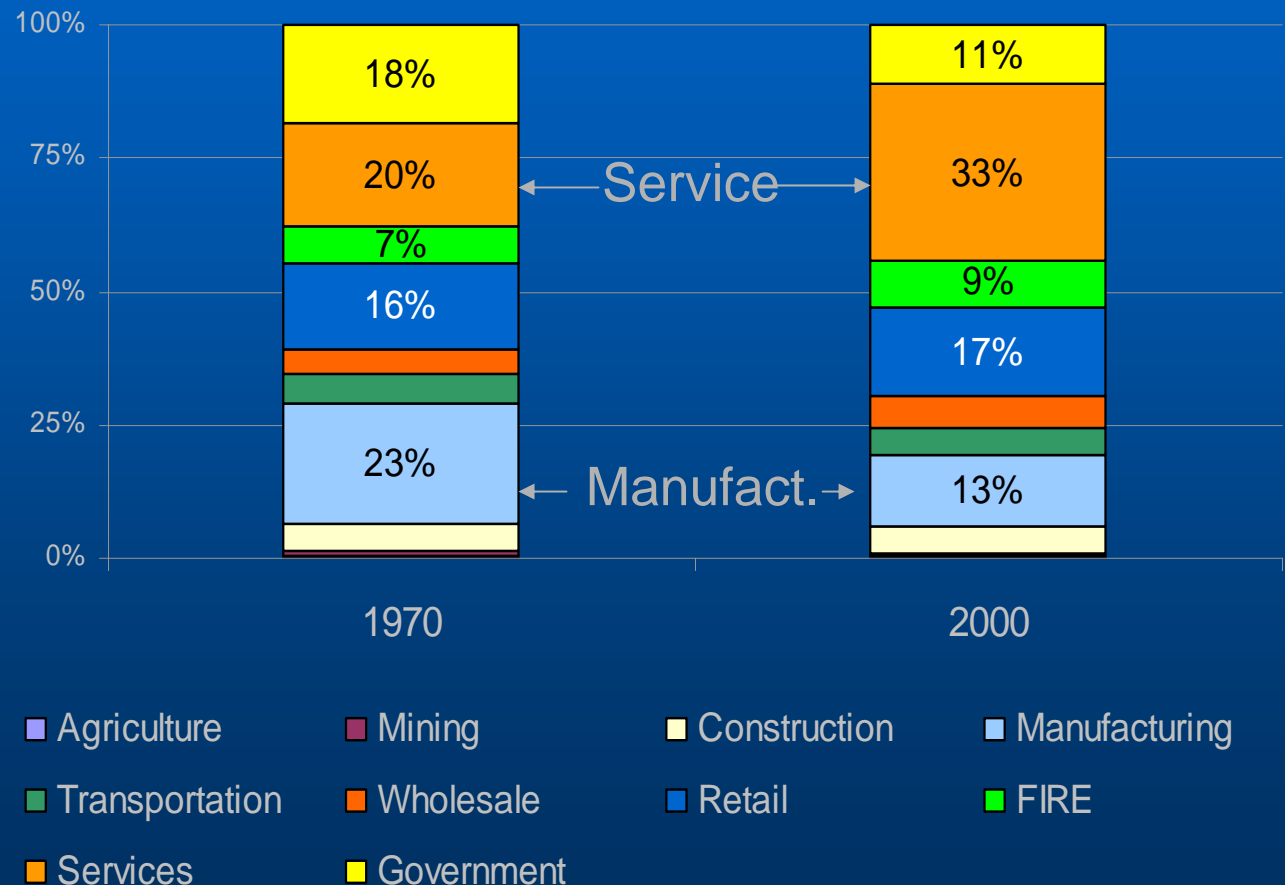


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The nation's economy has shifted away from manufacturing and toward the service sector

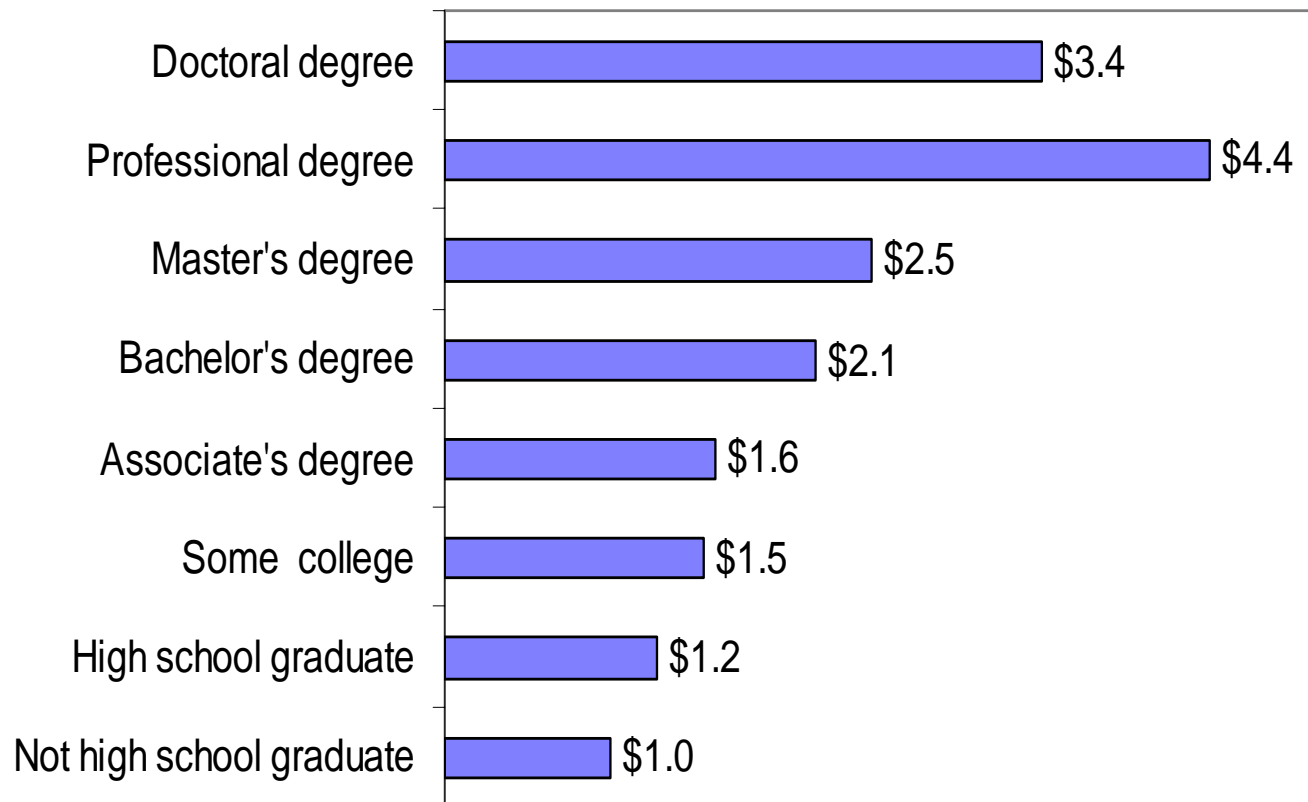
Employment by sector, US, 1970-2000



The shift in the economy corresponds with an increased premium on educated workers—which correlates with higher earnings

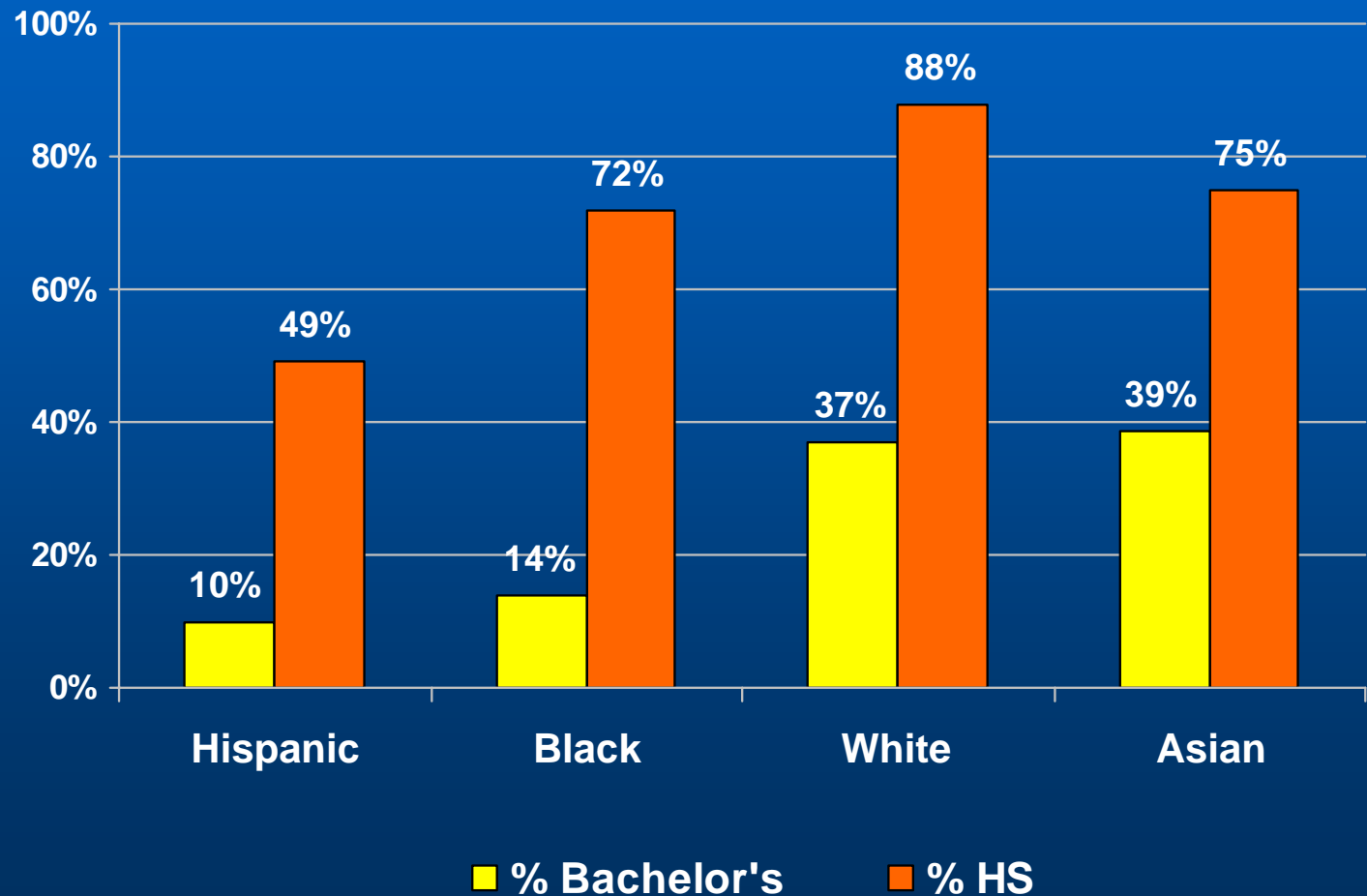
Work-Life Earnings
Estimates by
Educational Attainment
Based on 1997-1999
Work Experience

Source: “The Big
Payoff: Educational
Attainment and
Estimates of Work-Life
Earnings,” US Census



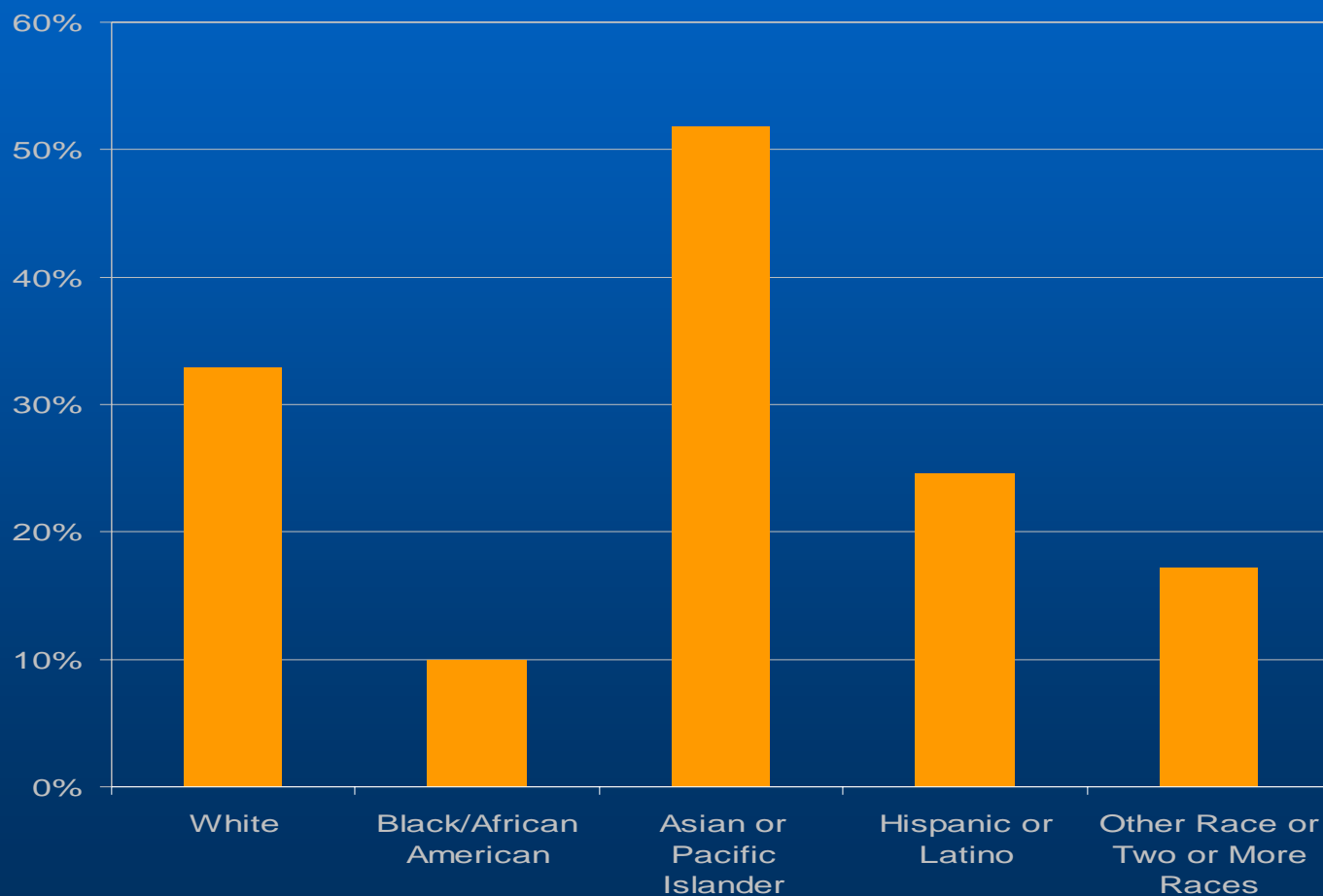
Race-based differences cut across these trends in nearly every city

Educational attainment:
100 largest cities, 2000



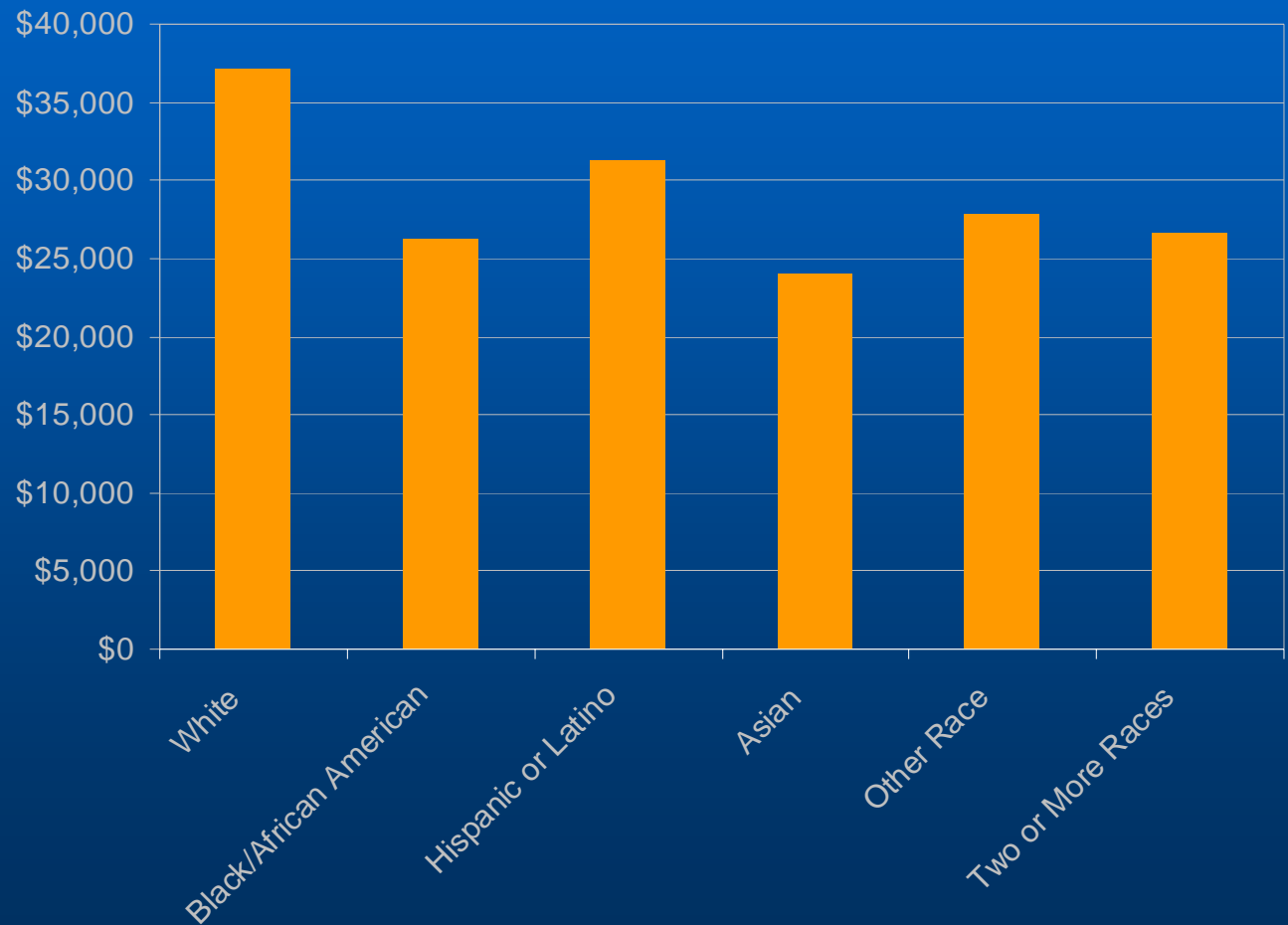
African Americans have the lowest educational attainment rates in the city of Baltimore

Share of 25+
population with
BA, 2000



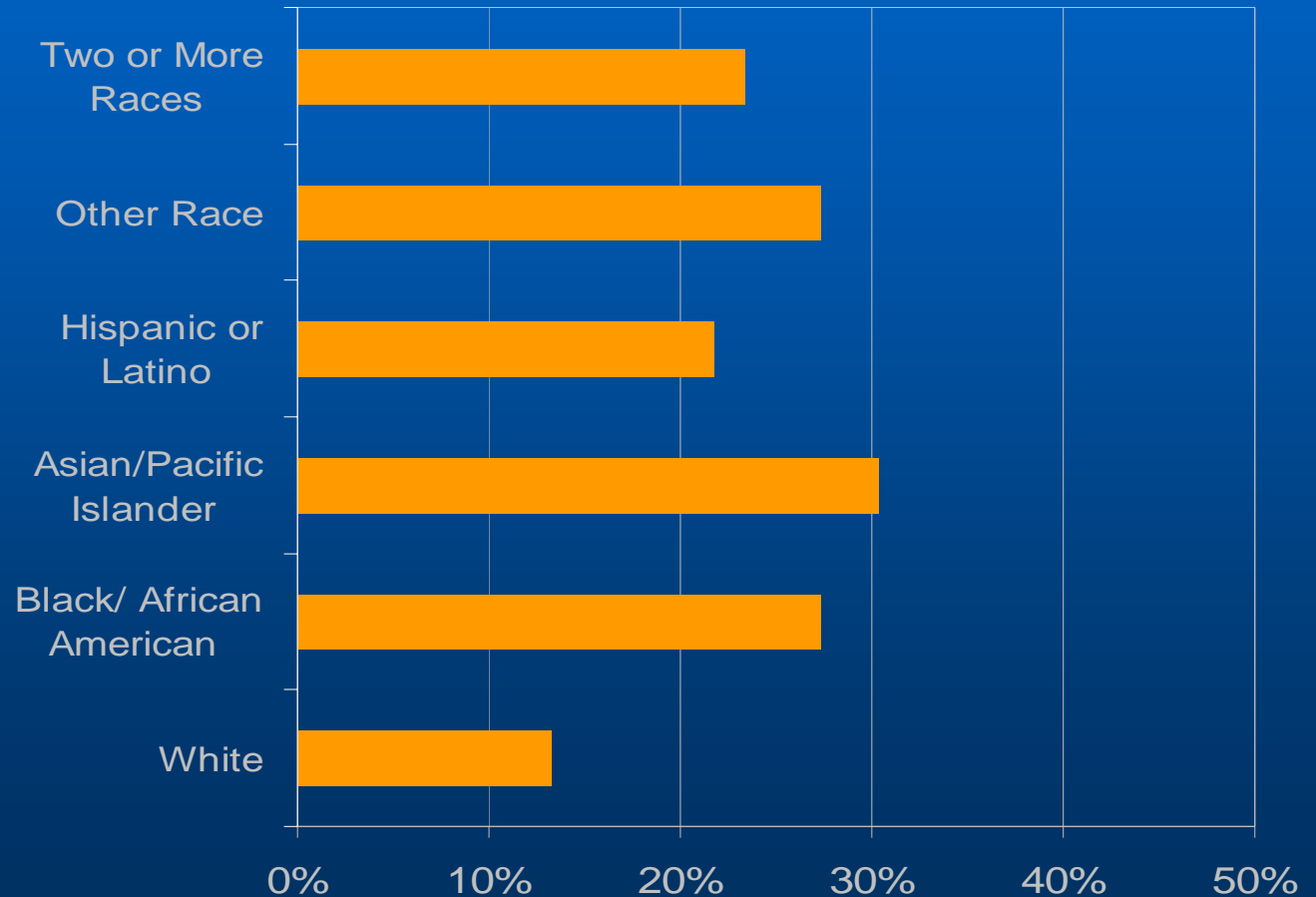
The median household income for white householders in the city of Baltimore is higher than every other race/ethnic group

Median household
income per
racial/ethnic groups,
1999



Whites have the lowest poverty rate in the city of Baltimore

Share living below
the poverty line by
race/ethnic group,
1999





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Building Inclusive, Multicultural Communities

1. The jobs/housing imbalance has become more complicated
2. Poverty, affordable housing location, and schools are a volatile mix

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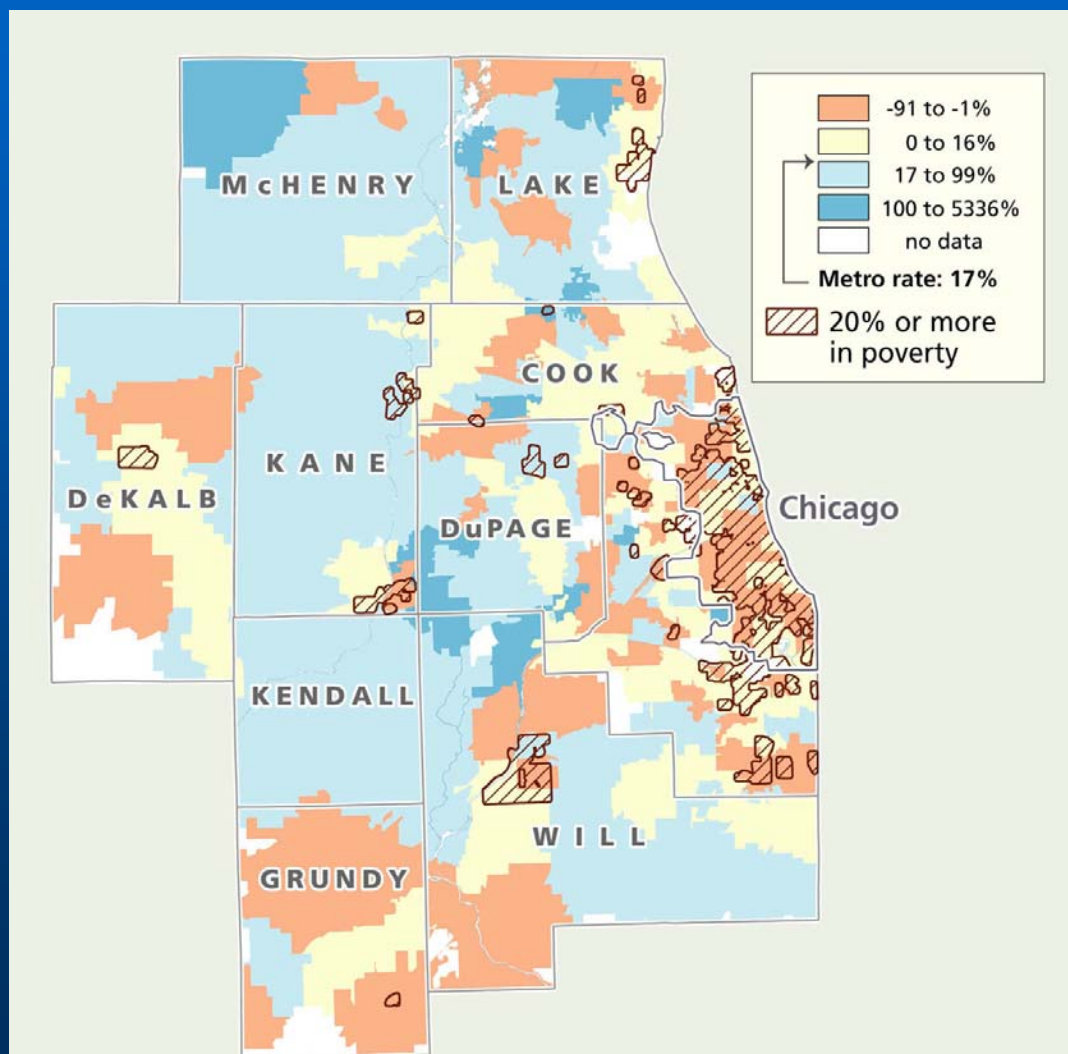


Building Inclusive, Multicultural Communities Part 2

Council on Foundations
October 27, 2003

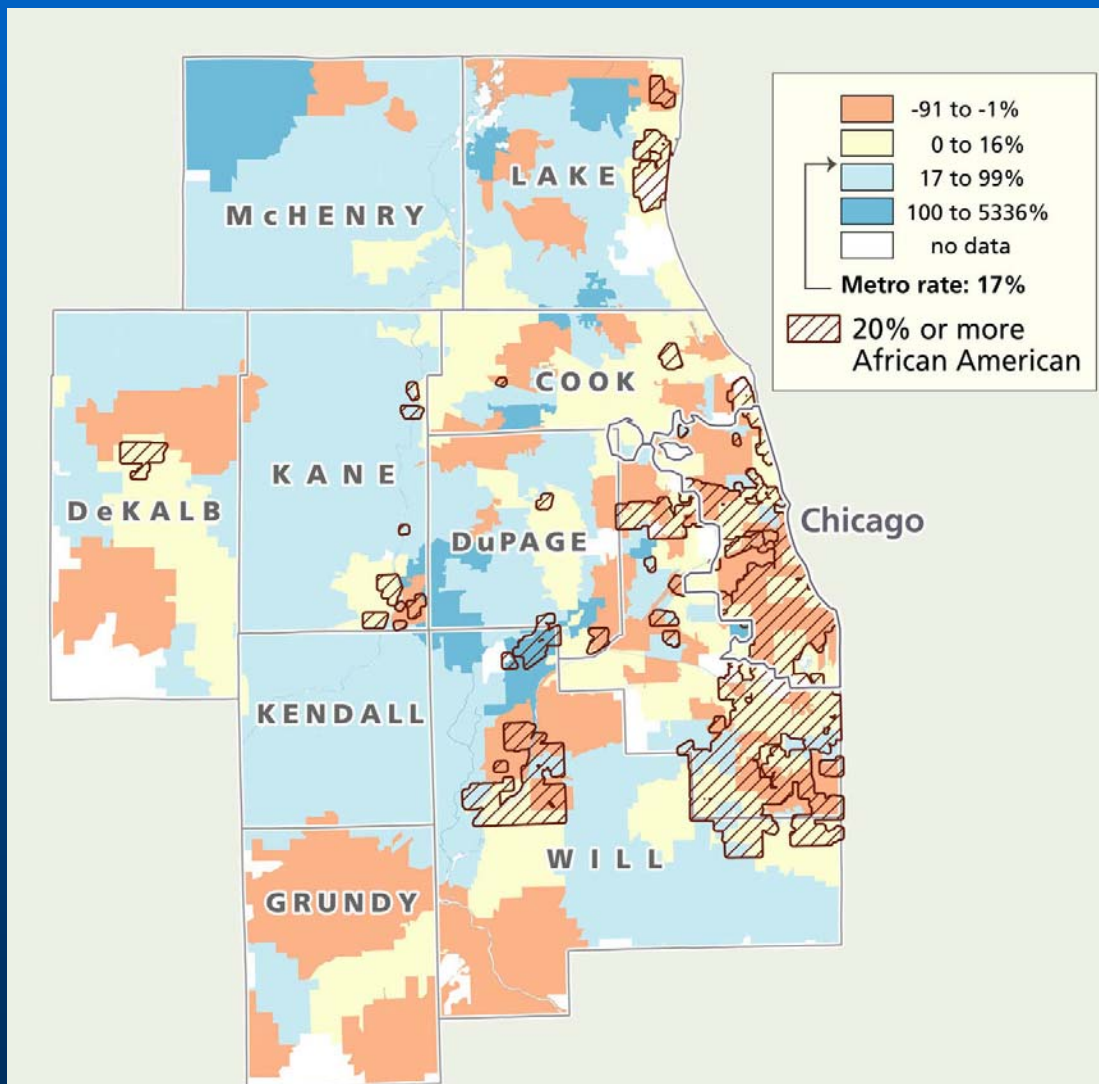
The classic idea of spatial mismatch—poor urban residents isolated from suburban job opportunities—still exists...

Percent growth in jobs 1994-2001, poverty rates by census block group, 2000



...but many factors complicate the old spatial mismatch. African Americans have moved south into southern Cook County

Percent growth
in jobs 1994-
2001, percent
African
American by
census block
group, 2000



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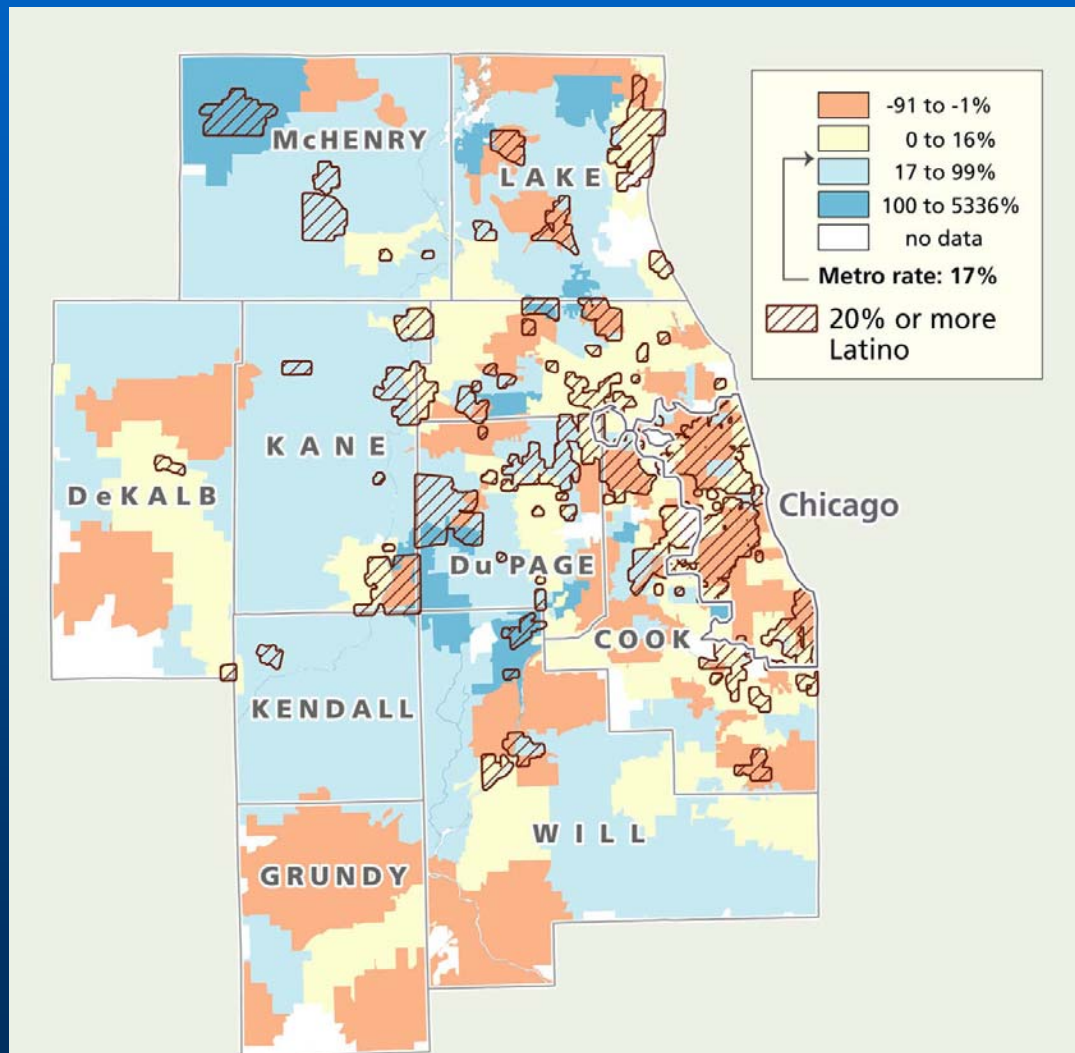
Part 3

Council on Foundations

October 27, 2003

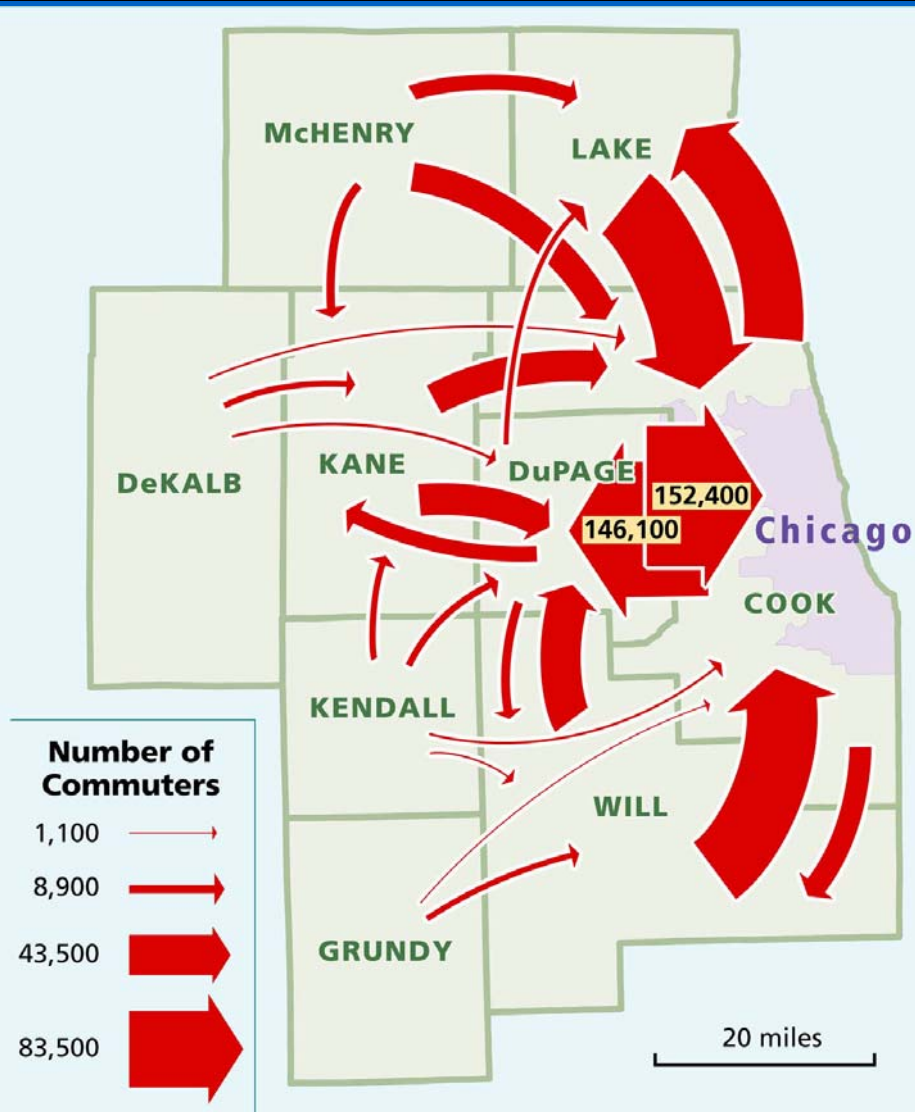
Latinos, while still living in job-loss areas, also live in outer suburbs with job growth

Percent growth in jobs 1994-2001, percent Latinos by census block group, 2000



This spatial mismatch helps contribute to the complex commuter patterns in the metropolis

County-to-
county worker
flows, 2000





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2. Poverty, affordable housing location, and schools are a volatile mix

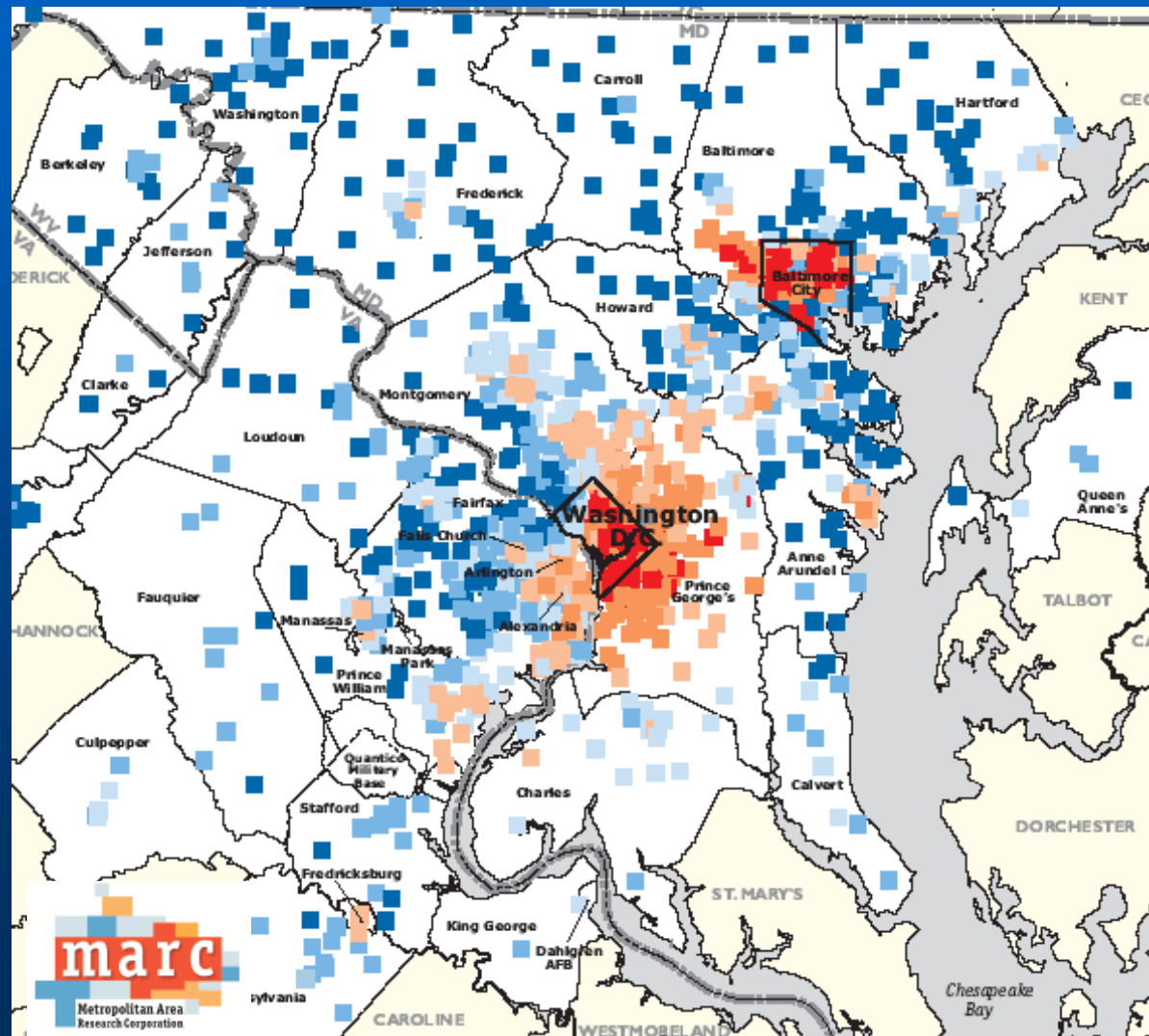
Public elementary schools in the Baltimore-Washington area are highly racially separated

Percent non-Asian
minority elementary
school students, 1997

Legend

Regional Value: 43.3%

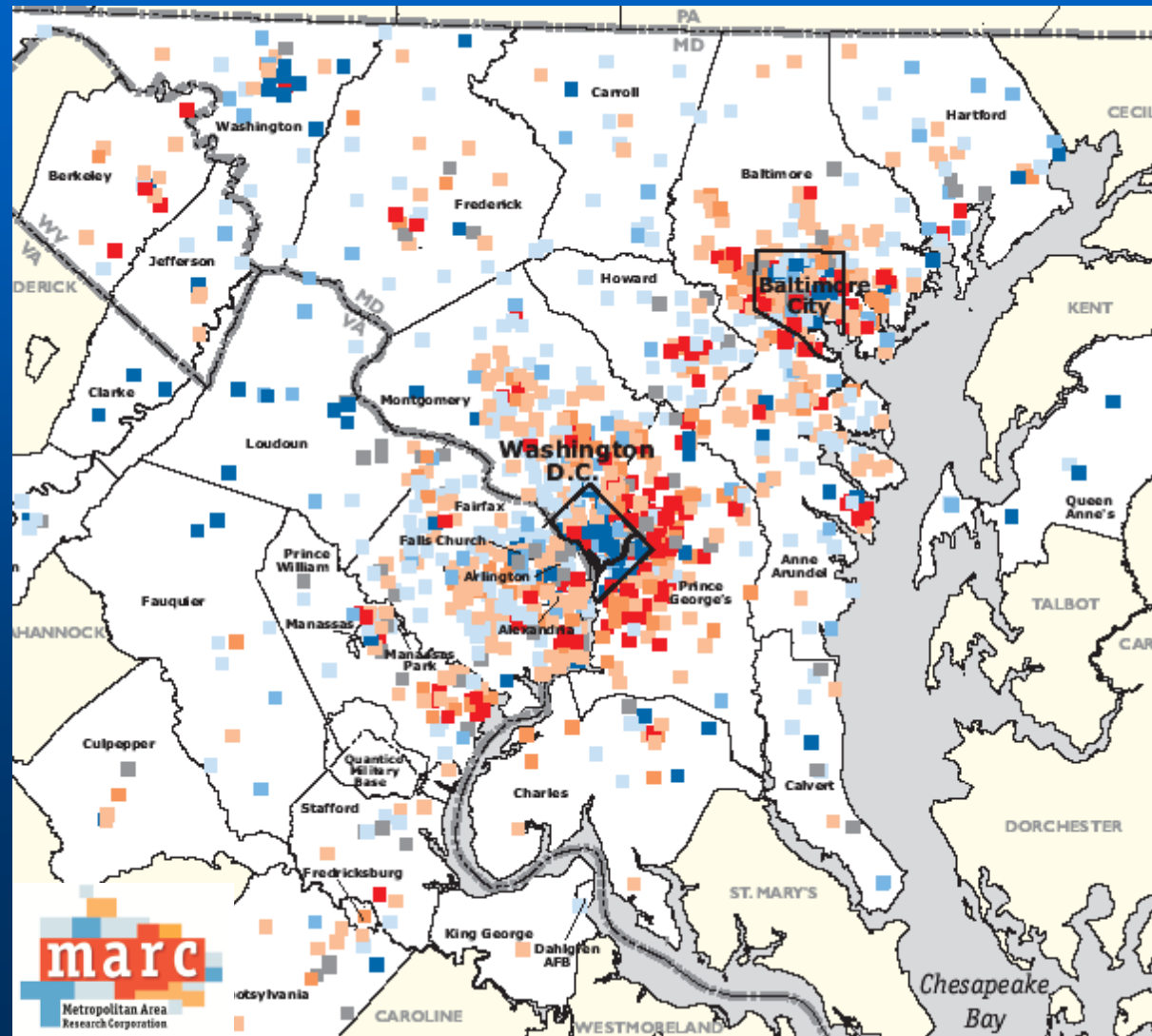
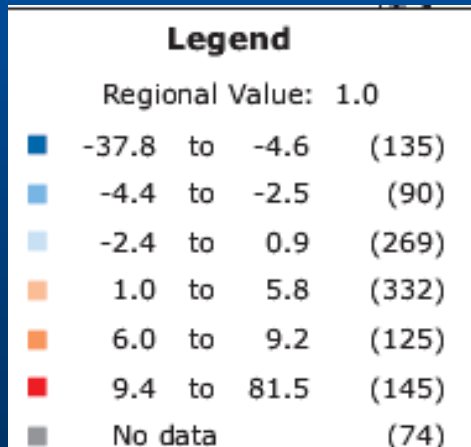
■	0.2 to 9.2%	(270)
■	9.4 to 23.5%	(230)
■	24.0 to 43.0%	(178)
■	43.3 to 74.8%	(156)
■	75.5 to 96.8%	(136)
■	97.2 to 100.0%	(195)
■	No data	(5)



Source: Metropolitan Area
Research Corporation

In both Washington and Baltimore, suburban schools are seeing increases in the number of public school students eligible for free and reduced lunch

Change in percentage points of elementary students eligible for free and reduced lunch, 1993-1997



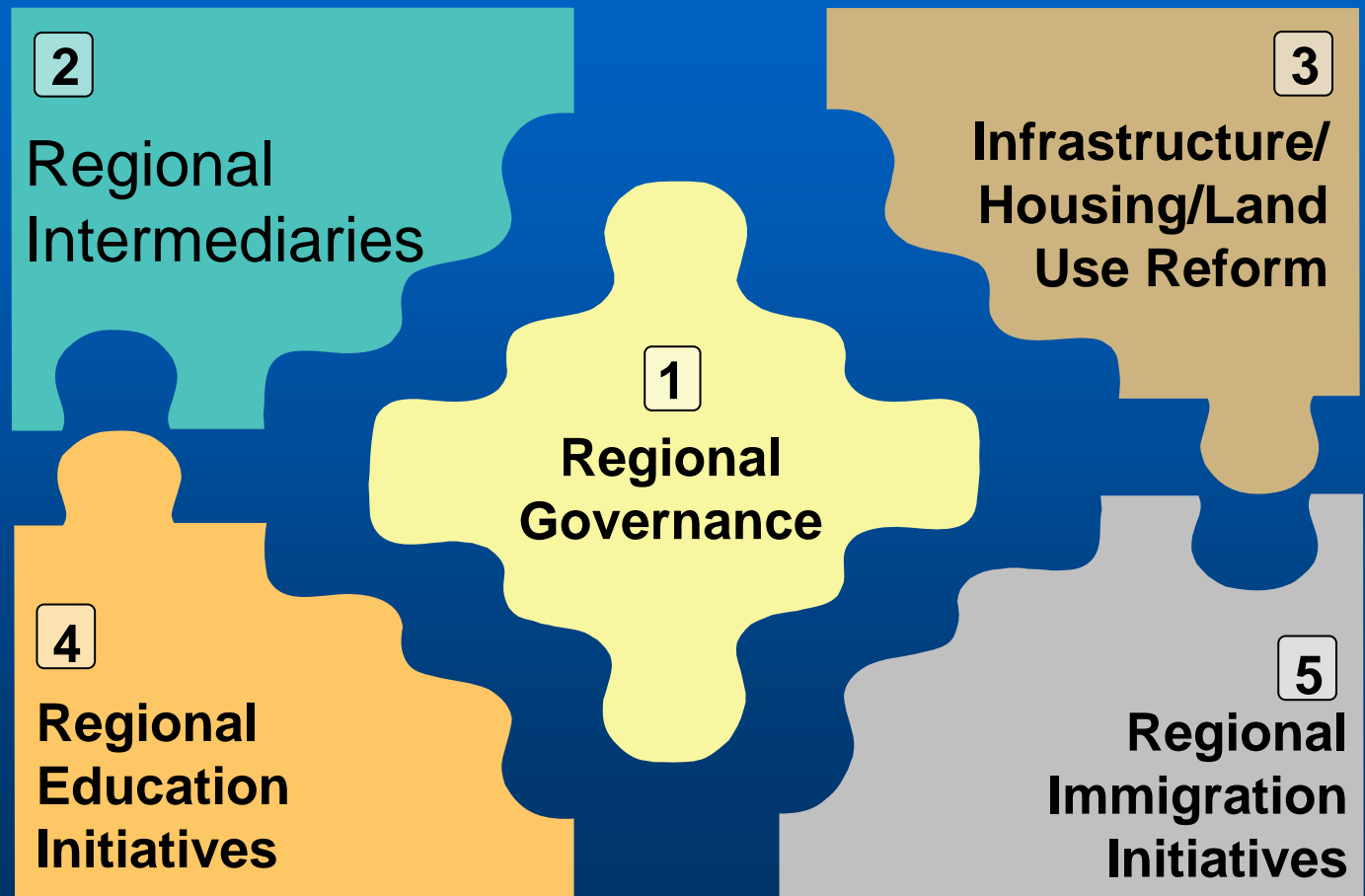
Source: Metropolitan Area Research Corporation




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The New Regional Agenda



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September 5, 2003

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Broadening Tax Credits to Aid Working Families

This analysis of federal tax credit programs argues that a credit to enhance income security for both low-income and middle-income families could broaden the political constituency for investments in working families while providing needed support.

[read the report](#)

IN THE NEWS

"Both aspects are new to the suburbs: the aging of the middle-class suburbanite, and the growth of the immigrant and minority population." *New Mosaic Being Built in the Suburbs*
USA Today
09/01/03
[News Index](#)

REPORTS

Upstate New York's Population Plateau: The Third-Slowest Growing 'State'

The first of a series of reports analyzing population and migration data for the Upstate New York region probes the implications of the area's stagnant growth.

Economic and Racial Segregation in Greater Miami's Elementary Schools: Trends Shaping Metropolitan Growth

An analysis of Miami-area schools shows that growth on the suburban fringe is increasing economic school segregation across the entire region.

The Long Journey to Work: A Federal Transportation Policy for Working Families

In this brief, Evelyn Blumenberg and Margy Waller argue that the strong link between car ownership and employment

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