Confronting Suburban Poverty in the Minneapolis-St. Paul Region



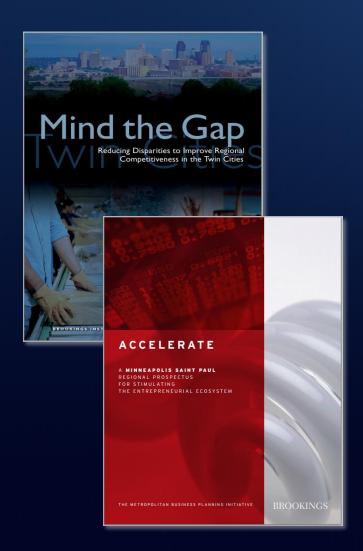


CONFRONTING
SUBURBAN
POVERTY IN
AMERICA

Elizabeth Kneebone and Alan Berube

The Metropolitan Policy Program has been engaged in the region

for over a decade







The geography of poverty and opportunity has changed



We need a new agenda for metropolitan opportunity

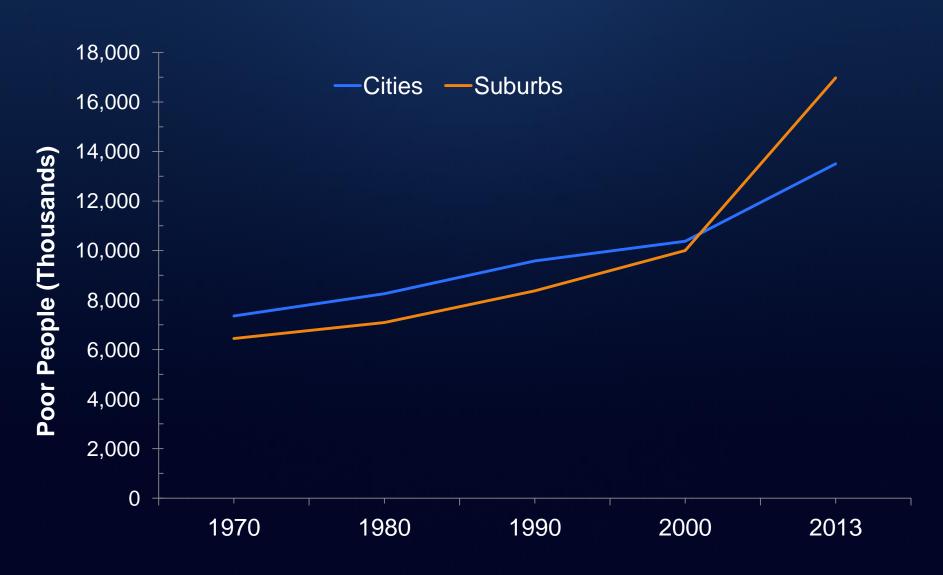


Statistics in this presentation reflect individuals living below the poverty line, which is much less than a "living wage"

Hennepin County: One Adult, One Child



Nationally, suburbs are home to the largest and fastest growing poor population



This mirrors the trend in the Minneapolis-St. Paul region

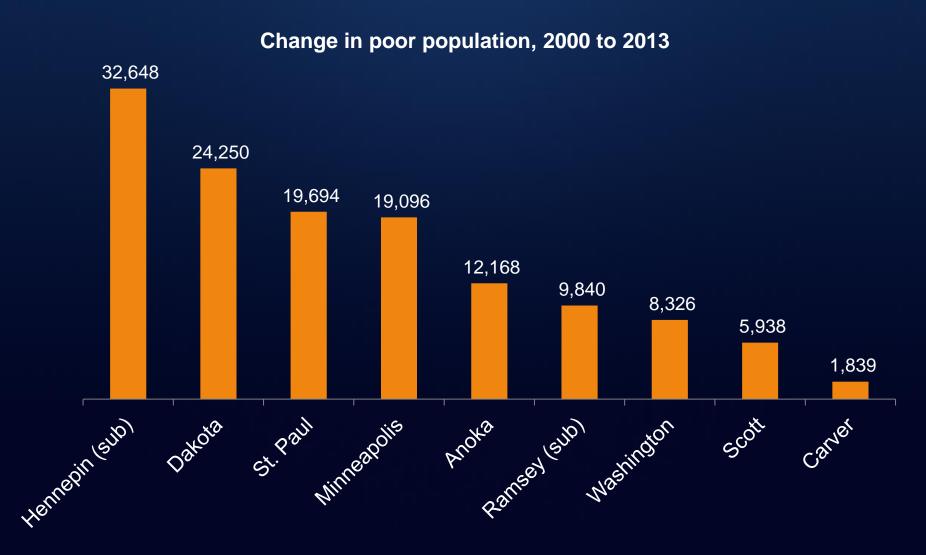


In the seven-county regional core, poverty *rates* are higher in cities, but the *number* in poverty is higher in suburbs

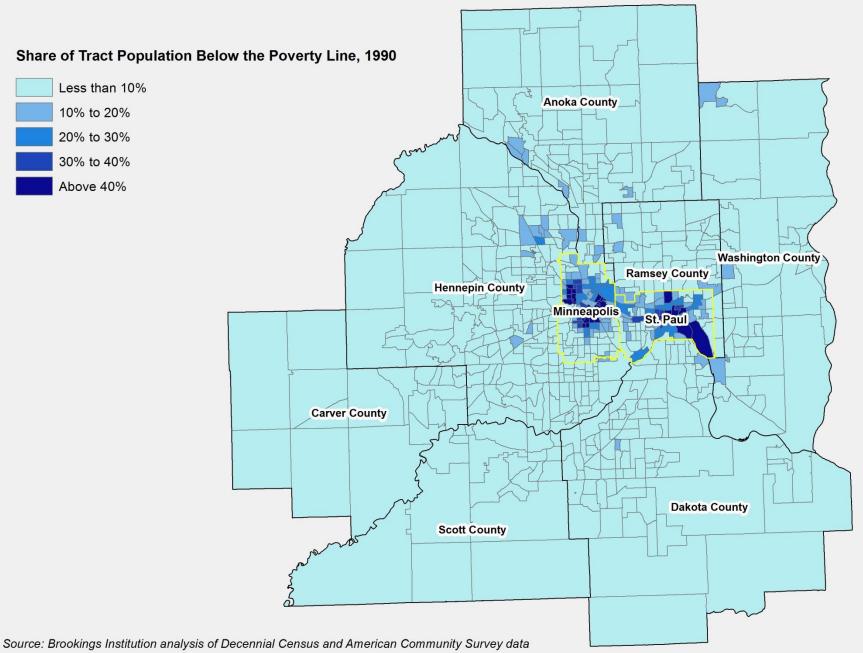


Source: Brookings analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data

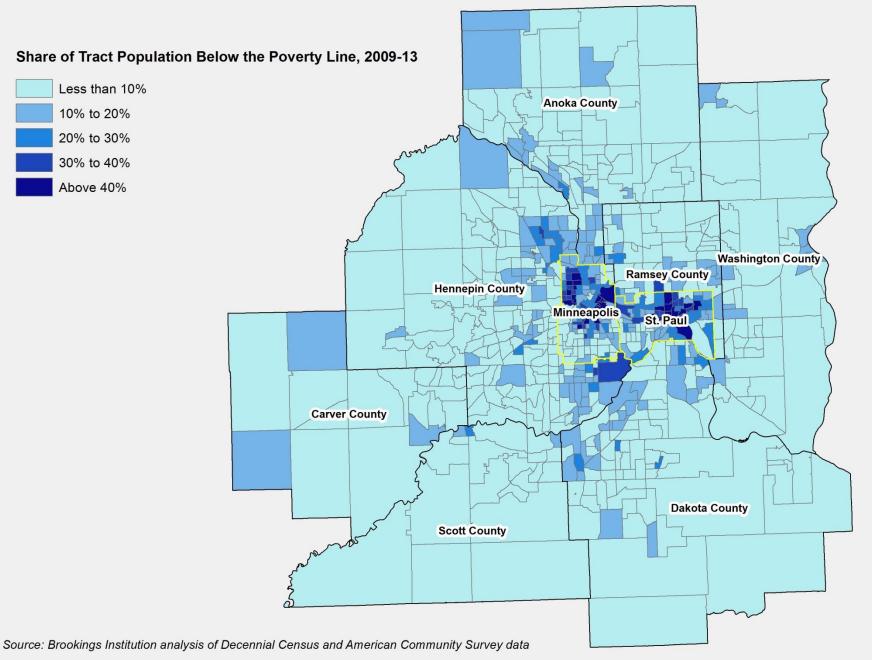
The number in poverty rose fastest in suburban Hennepin County and Dakota County from 2000 to 2013



Neighborhood Poverty in the Minneapolis-St. Paul Region, 1990



Neighborhood Poverty in the Minneapolis-St. Paul Region, 2009-13



Change in Neighborhood Poverty Rates in the Minneapolis-St. Paul Region, 1990 to 2009-13 Percentage-Point Change in Tract Poverty Rate, Anoka County 1990 to 2009-13 -50 points or less -10 to -50 points 0 to -10 points 0 to +10 points +10 to +20 points **Washington County** +20 points or more Ramsey County **Hennepin County** Minneapolis St. Paul **Carver County Dakota County Scott County** Source: Brookings Institution analysis of Decennial Census and American Community Survey data

Many factors have driven suburbanizing poverty



Population Change



Immigration



Housing

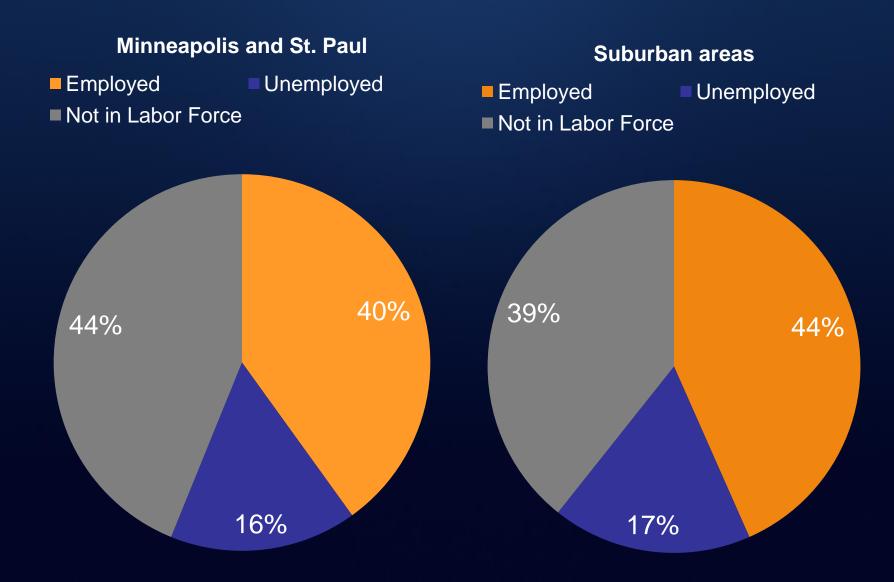


Job Location

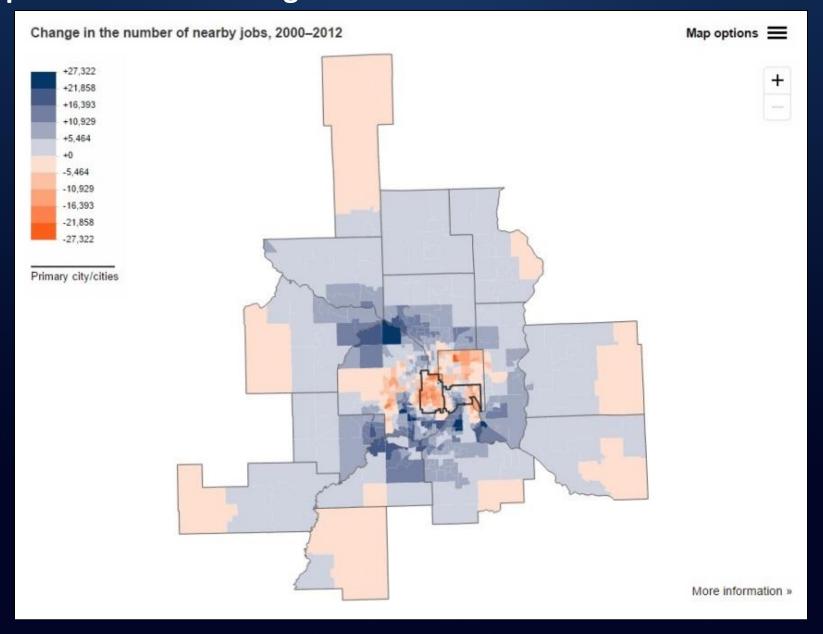


Regional Economic Change

A majority of working-age people in poverty in both MSP cities and suburbs are in work or actively looking for work



Nearby jobs declined in the urban core from 2000 to 2012, and expanded in middle-ring suburbs



And suburban poverty brings added challenges



Limited Transit Access



Limited Philanthropic Resources



Strained Local Services



Change in School Populations

The legacy system of place-based anti-poverty programs developed over decades does not map easily onto the suburban landscape

> Emergency Food and Shelter Program: Tenant based Rental Assistance; Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grant Program; Housing Choice Voucher Housing choice voucher HCV) Family Self-Sufficiency; Housing Connseling

Food Assistance Child and Adult Care Food Program; The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP); Summer Food Service Program; Commodity Supplemental Food Program; WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program

\$82 billion 10 agencies 81 federal programs

Social Services ubstance Abuse Treatm Block Grant: Social Service Block Grant: Substance Abuse Prevention Block Grant; Community Mental Health Services Block Grant (MHSBG); Access to

Health Consolidated Health Centers (Community Health Centers, Migrant Health Centers, Health Care for the Homeless, Public Housing Primary Care, and School Based Health Centers); Affordable Care Act (ACA) Grants for Capital Development in ealth Centers; Title V Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant rogram; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program

Job Training Job Corps; WIA Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities; WIA Youth Appropriation; WIA Adult Program; WIA Dislocated Worker National Emergency Grants; YouthBuild, Learn and Serve America: School and Community Based Programs: Supported Employment State Grants; Work Opportunity Tax Credit; Child Care and Development

Education

Title I — Improving The Academic Achievement Of The Disadvantaged; Head Start and Early Head Start; Improving Recovery (ATR) Teacher Quality State Grants; Adult Basic and Literacy Education reaction Quanty State Grants, Adult basic and Efferacy Education
State Grants; TRIO: Upward Bound; Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP); Teacher Incentive Fund; TRIO: Student Support Services; College Access Challenge Grant Program; Mathematics and Science Partnerships; TRIO:Talent Search; Race to the Top -- Early Learning Challenge; TRIO: Educational Opportunity Centers; TRIO: Upward Bound Math Science; Parental Information and Resource Centers; Advanced Placement Program (Advanced Placement Test Fee; Advanced Placement Incentive Program Grants); School Leadership Program; Innovative Approaches to Literacy; Assets for Independence (AFI); IRS Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA); 21st Century Community Learning Centers Child Care Access Means Parents in School Program; Advanced Placement Incentive Program Grants; Qualified zone academ bonds (QZAB); Charter Schools Program

Economic Development New Markets Tax Credit: Renewal New Warkets Tax Ordan Reneware Scanning Tax Incentives Community Tax Incentives Community Development Financial Institutions Program:

Appa Journal Continues: Community

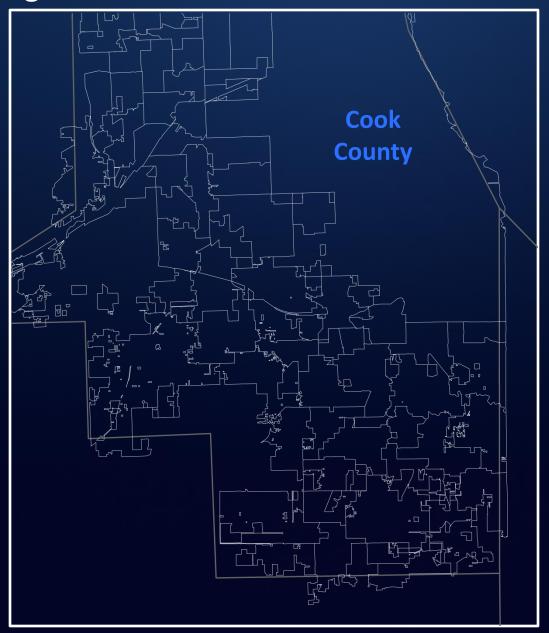
Appa Journal Continues: Community

Appa Journal Continues: Community ARRA-INVESTMENTED INSTITUTIONS PROBLEM

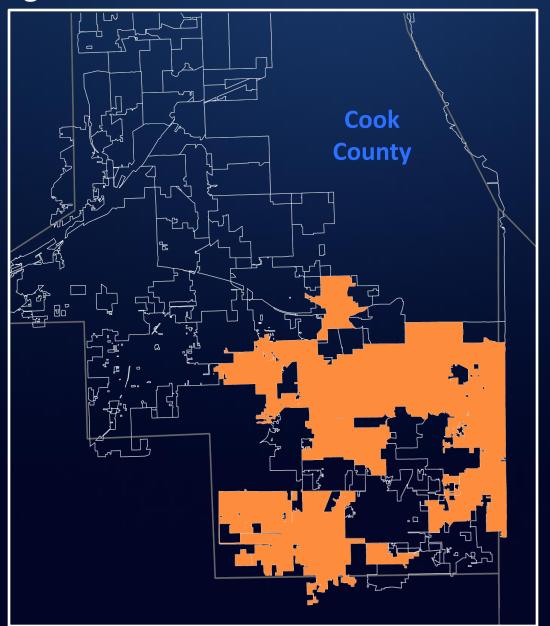
Consider Conversion of Public Works and ANTHA INVESTITENTS TO PUBLIC WORKS and Sonde Age A Scononic Adiustrant Economic Development Facilities, Recovery
Assistance Economic Adjustment Assistance: Economic Development: Support for Planning Organizations: Community Assistance: Bank Enterprise Award: Economic
Technical Assistance.

Development: Technical Assistance: Community Services Block Grant: Community Services Block Grant: Community Services Block Grant: Community Services Block Grant: Community Awards

Chicago's south suburbs encountered these challenges during the housing crisis

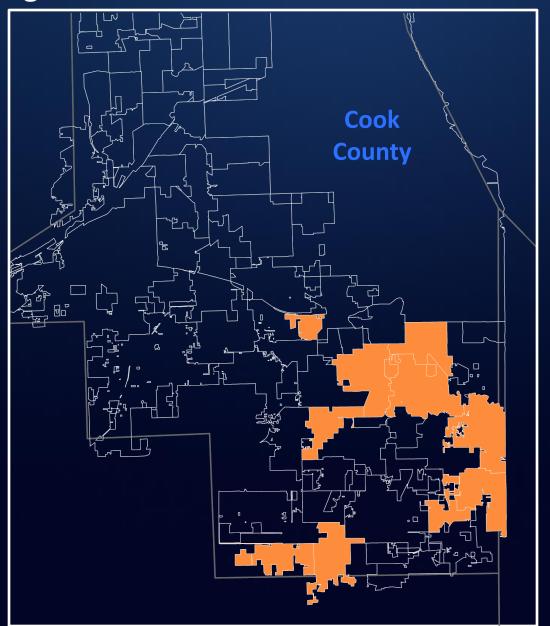


Chicago's south suburbs encountered these challenges during the housing crisis



19 communities submitted a joint NSP application

Chicago's south suburbs encountered these challenges during the housing crisis



11 municipalities received individual awards

Yet innovators across the country are finding creative ways to navigate this system

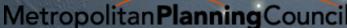




















Western Reserve Land Conservancy Thriving Communities Institute

FROM VACANCY TO VITALITY





Emergency Food and Shelter Program: Tenant-pased Rental Assistance; Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grant Program: Housing Choice Noncy (HCA) Estum Self-Sufficiency, Housing Counseling Assistance Food Assistance Child and Adult Care Food Program; The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP); Summer Food Service Program; Commodity Supplemental Food Program, uc Farmers' Market Nutrition program (FN.

Social Services Substance Abuse Treatment Block Grant; Social Services Block Grant; Substance Abuse Prevention Block Grant; Community Mental Health Services Block Grant Economic Development (MHSBG): Access to Recovery (ATR)

Education he

New Markets Tax Credit: Renewal Community Tax Incentives; Community

Local Locality Community

Community Tax Incentives; Community evelopment financial Institutions program; ARRA-Investments for Public Works and conomic Development Facilities: Recovery Zone Bonds; ARRA. Economic Adjustine Title I — Improving The Academic Achievement O Education Assistance; Economic Activities; According Organizations; Connections; Assistance and Land Economic Days and E Disadvantaged; Head Start and Early Head Start; Ir reactions stance: Economic Economic Agine areness and planning Organizations, company economic Development: of the conomic Development of the conomic Develo Teacher Quality State Grants; Adult Basic and Litera State Grants; TRIO: Upward Bound; Gaining Early A areness all Panni Economic Sent Facilities, Teacher Economic Devolutions (Italian Facilities), Teacher Econo Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR U Incentive Fund; TRIO: Student Support Services; C Challenge Grant Program; Mathematics and Partnerships; TRIO: Talent Search; Race to the T ard; Economic Assistance; Grant: Community

Learning Challenge; TRIO. Educational Opportuni TRIO: Upward Bound Math Science, parental Inform ranced Resource Centers; Advanced Placement Program (Placement Test Fee; Advanced Placement Incentive Pr Grants); School Leadership Program; Innovative Approact Literacy; Assets for Independence (AFI); IRS Volunteer Incol Tax Assistance (VITA); 21st Century Community Learning Centersy Child Care Access Means Parents in School Program; Advanced lacement Incentive Program Grants; Qualified zone academ t Incentive Program Grams, Coasing Brogram of the bonds (QZAB); Charter Schools Program of the bonds (QZAB); Ch

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outh Appropriation; W ogram; WIA Dislocates National Emergence outhBuild; Learn and School and Co Programs; Si fants; State Gr-

Health

Consolidated Health Centers (Community Health Centers, Migrant Health Centers, Health Care for the Homeless, Public Housing Primary Care, and School Based Health Centers); Affordable Care Act (ACA) Grants for Capital Development in Health Centers; Title V Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant Program: Maternal, Infant, and Early hildhood Home Visiting Program

scretionary Awards

Work Opportunity Tax erve America: Child Care and Development

The Met Council and the MSP region are leaders in embracing the principles for effectively confronting suburban poverty

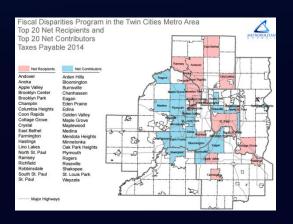
Achieve scale



Collaborate and integrate

Fund strategically





The MSP region could benefit from looking at strategies other regions are undertaking









Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning



Creating a Metropolitan Opportunity Challenge could help bring these solutions to scale in regions across the country

Federal Place-Based Anti-Poverty Programs

\$82 Billion; 81 Programs; 10 Agencies

Re-purpose 5%: \$4 billion

CONFRONTING SUBURBAN POVERTY IN AMERICA

THE METROPOLITAN OPPORTUNITY CHALLENGE ALIGNING ANTI-POVERTY INVESTMENTS REGION-WIDE

SUMMARY

Sympathy a fraction of existing place-based anti-poverty funding the federal government should create

By repurposing a fraction of existing place-based anti-poverty funding the federal government should create

A step-modition of particular of the following by repurposing a fraction of existing place-based anti-poverty funding the federal government should create a Metropolitan Opportunity Challenge to increase secess to economic opportunity throughout metropolitan account, assuriously left the materials of metropolitan near who tone live in substrike. Similar to the Decortment a Metropolitan Opportunity Challenge to increase access to economic apportunity throughout metropolitan pedions, particularly for the majority of metropolitan poor who now it or in suburbs. Similar to the De-Partment of Education's Race to the Ton orderant, the Challenge would award resources to states through a connectitive process regions, particularly for the majority of metropolitan poor who now live in suburbs. Similar to the Department of Education's Race to the Top program, the Challenge would award resources to states through a competitive process, a families' access to regional opportunity, and to leverage new resources to address those challenges. The Challenge would award resources to address those challenges. The Challenge was the contract of transforming the field by offering organizations and state and local governments incentives to increase low-income families: access to regional opportunity; and to keverage new resources to address those childenges the Challenge should allow flexibility for regions to identify the scaled-but-local strategies appropriate for enhancing opportunity. families' access to regional opportunity, and to leverage new resources to address those challenges. The Challenge should allow flexibility for regions to identify the scaled-but-local strategies appropriate for enhancing opportunity access their diverse array of localistics, anarking the scaled, collaborative, and strategically financed approaches that should allow flexibility for regions to identify the scaled-but-local strategies appropriate for enhancing opportunity can ultimately reinvent place-based antipoverty policy.

BACKGROUND

During the 2000s, as the poor population in the United States grew to record levels (46.2 million), the nation passed a tiroing point. For the first time, the number of poor people in major metropolitan suburbs surpassed the number. During the 2000s, as the poor population in the United States grew to record levels (46.2 million), the nation passed at pipping point. For the first time, the number of poor people in major metropolitan subsurbs surpassed the number of cities, making suburbia home to the largest and fastest growing poor population in the country. Between 2000 as a tipping point. For the first time, the number of poor people in major metropolitan suburbs surpassed the number of in cities, making suburbs home to the largest and fastest growing poor population in the country. Between 2001, the suburban poor population grew by 64 percent—more than twice the rate of growth in cities (29 percent). in cities, making suburbia home to the largest and fastest growing poor population in the country. Between 2000 at 2011, the suburban poor population grew by 64 percent—more than twice the rate of growth in cities (29 percent). By 2011, 16.4 million residents in suburbia lived below the poverty line, outstripping the poor population in cities (29 percent). 2011, the suburban poor population grew by 64 percent-more than twice the rate of growth in cities (29 percent).

By 2011, 16.4 million residents in suburbia lived below the poverty line, outstripping the poor population in cities by almost 3 million people. Over the same period, poverty rates rose by nearly equal degrees in cities and suburbic (more by 2011, 16.4 million residents in suburbia lived below the poverty line, outstripping the poor population in cities by almost a million people. Over the same period, poverty rates rose by nearly equal degrees in cities and suburbs (more cities and suburbs and considerably higher than those in suburbs. Still. almost 3 million people. Over the same period, poverty rates rose by nearly equal degrees in cities and suburbs (mo than 3.5 percentage points), although urban poverty rates remain considerably higher than those in suburbs. Still, by the end of the 2006s, more than one-chird of the suburban rocal possulation lived in neighborhoods with povern than 1.5 percentage points), although urban poverty rates remain considerably higher than those in suburbs. Still, by the end of the 2006s, more than one-third of the suburban poor pepulation lived in neighborhoods with poverty rates of at least 20 percent.

Place intersects with poverty in ways that can ease or exacerbate its challenges. Good schools, good jobs, good housing, and good services are not distributed equally across the American landscape. Where a poor family live Place intersects with powerty in ways that can ease or exacerbate its challenges, Good schools, good jobs, good housing, and good services are not distributed equally across the American landscape. Where a poor family lives thus determines whether they have access to the tools, resources, and opportunities that can set them on a path to greater housing, and good services are not distributed equally across the American landscape. Where a poor family lives thus determines whether they have access to the tools, resources, and opportunities that can set them on a pub to preater economic stability. Neelecting suburban rowcrry's rise risks reneatine the mistakes of the past, and recreating the determines whether they have access to the tools, resources, and opportunities that can set them on a path to great economic stability. Neglecting suburban poverty's rise risks repeating the mistakes of the past, and recreating the challenges of concentrated disadvantage in suburba that many cities have structed with for decades. economic stability. Neglecting suburban poverty's rise risks repeating the mistakes of the past, and rec challenges of concentrated disadvantage in suburbs that many cities have struggled with for decades.

Fortunately, a number of innovative organizations around the country are responding to the challenge of an account the country are responding to the challenge of the

Fortunately, a number of innovative organizations around the country are responding to the challenge of suburbanizing poverty. Neighborhood Centers in greater Houston delivers services in more than 60 sites across the metric area, blending funding from unwards of 30 federal programs to serve clients in a seamless fashion. The Road suburbanizing poverty. Neighborhood Centers in greater Houston delivers services in more than 60 sites across the meets area, blending funding from upwards of 30 federal programs to serve clients in a seamless fashion. The Road Map Project in Seattle and South King County combines seven school districts across city and suburban fines in a metro area, blending funding from upwands of 30 federal programs to serve clients in a seamless fashion. The Road Map Poylect in Seattle and South King County combines seven school districts across city and suburban lines in a collective innact effort to reduce achievement gans in schools and prepare kids for college and carvers, And IFF. a Map Project in Seattle and South King County combines seven school districts across city and suburban lines in a collective impact effort to reduce achievement gaps in schools and prepare kids for college and careers, and IFF a Chicago-based Community Development Financial Institution, offers a portfolio of services that includes research. collective impact effort to reduce achievement gaps in schools and prepare kids for college and careers. And IFF. a Chicago-based Community Development Financial Institution, offers a portfolio of services that includes research, lending, and development capacity, enabling it to work across jurisdictional and policy silos to facilitate community. Chicago-based Community Development Financial Institution, offers a portfolio of services that includes research, devilopment capacity, enabling it to work across jurisdictional and policy siles to facilitate communities throughout the Mishwest. The efforts of these organizations, and lending, and development capacity, enabling it to work across jurisdictional and policy silos to facilitate communities throughout the Mishwest. The efforts of these organizations, and other innovative models in regions throughout the country, suggest three key principles for addressing region-wide development in city and suburban communities throughout the Midwest. The efforts of these organizations, and other innovative models in regions throughout the country, suggest three key principles for addressing region-wide poverty challenges:

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CONFRONTING SUBURBAN POVERTY.ORG



WHAT'S NEW







Case Study

Practitioner Brief

Blog Post

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B Metropolitan Policy Program at Brookings

www.ConfrontingSuburbanPoverty.org