

The Racial Divergence Poverty Ratio - 2014

The RDPR is the ratio of the local minority minus non-Hispanic white poverty rate (distance between the races) to the national minority minus non-Hispanic white poverty rate. It is calculated by estimating the distance of an area's group-specific poverty rates to the national averages for the same groups. A ratio is obtained from the scores for each group of interest.

Rank	City	Region	Minority Poverty Rate	Not-Hispanic White Poverty Rate	Racial Divergence Poverty Ratio
1	Minneapolis, Minnesota		38.2	12.5	2.1
2	Atlanta, Georgia	South	34.9	9.4	2.1
3	Tampa, Florida	South	36.0	10.9	2.1
4	St. Louis, Missouri	South	39.1	15.8	1.9
5	New Orleans, Louisiana	South	35.6	12.9	1.9
6	Phoenix, Arizona	South	34.5	11.9	1.9
7	Miami, Florida	South	34.6	12	1.9
8	Memphis, Tennessee	South	34.4	11.9	1.9
9	Milwaukee, Wisconsin		37.5	15.7	1.8
10	Omaha, Nebraska		32.5	11.2	1.8
11	Mesa, Arizona	South	30.7	10	1.7
12	Kansas City, Missouri	South	31.7	11.3	1.7
13	Fresno, California		37.0	17.3	1.6
14	Louisville, Kentucky	South	32.7	13.3	1.6
15	Dallas, Texas	South	29.6	10.3	1.6
16	Oakland, California		27.0	7.9	1.6
17	Houston, Texas	South	28.3	9.4	1.6
18	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma		30.3	11.4	1.6
19	Colorado Springs, Colorado		27.3	8.7	1.6
20	Tulsa, Oklahoma		31.3	12.9	1.5
21	Chicago, Illinois		29.7	11.3	1.5
22	Fort Worth, Texas	South	26.2	7.9	1.5
23	Denver, Colorado		28.9	10.6	1.5
24	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania		33.4	15.4	1.5
25	Aurora, Colorado		24.7	6.8	1.5
26	Indianapolis, Indiana		32.4	14.7	1.5
27	Charlotte, North Carolina	South	25.6	8.4	1.4
28	Austin, Texas	South	28.6	11.7	1.4
29	Washington, DC		24.0	7.4	1.4

Rank	City	Region	Minority Poverty Rate	Not-Hispanic White Poverty Rate	Racial Divergence Poverty Ratio
30	El Paso, Texas	South	25.2	8.8	1.4
31	Wichita, Kansas		28.4	12	1.4
32	Baltimore, Maryland		29.4	13.1	1.4
33	Cleveland, Ohio		41.1	25.2	1.3
34	Bakersfield, California		26.2	10.3	1.3
35	Sacramento, California		28.7	13	1.3
36	Arlington, Texas	South	24.7	9.1	1.3
37	Columbus, Ohio		30.9	15.3	1.3
38	Los Angeles, California		27.7	12.2	1.3
39	Portland, Oregon		28.8	13.5	1.3
40	San Antonio, Texas	South	25.7	10.4	1.3
41	Long Beach, California		27.1	12.1	1.2
42	Jacksonville, Florida	South	26.5	11.7	1.2
43	Nashville, Tennessee	South	27.5	13	1.2
44	Tucson, Arizona	South	33.0	19.1	1.2
45	Raleigh, North Carolina	South	23.8	9.9	1.2
46	Boston, Massachusetts		27.8	14	1.1
47	New York, New York		25.3	12.8	1.0
48	Albuquerque, New Mexico		23.3	10.8	1.0
49	Seattle, Washington		21.6	9.4	1.0
50	Anaheim, California		21.1	9	1.0
51	Las Vegas, Nevada		23.3	11.4	1.0
52	Santa Ana, California		22.5	11.7	0.9
53	Riverside , California		22.9	12.4	0.9
54	San Diego, California		19.9	9.5	0.9
55	Virginia Beach, Virginia	South	14.9	5.3	0.8
56	San Francisco, California		18.6	9.9	0.7
57	Corpus Christi, Texas	South	19.4	10.7	0.7
58	San Jose, California		15.2	7	0.7
59	Honolulu, Hawaii		12.8	10.6	0.2
60	Detroit, Michigan		42.4	40.6	0.2

✦ Rate calculated as follows (Local Minority Poverty Rate- Local Non-Hispanic White Poverty Rate) / (National Average Minority Poverty Rate-National Average Non-Hispanic White Poverty Rate). For San Jose, California, the formula is expressed as follows: (15.2-7)/ (24.1-12.1) = 0.7. This preserves the distance at the local level and the relationship to the rest of the nation.

✦ Data obtained from: 2012 ACS 1 year estimates poverty data S1701

Figure 1 – Minority and Non-Hispanic White Poverty Divergence

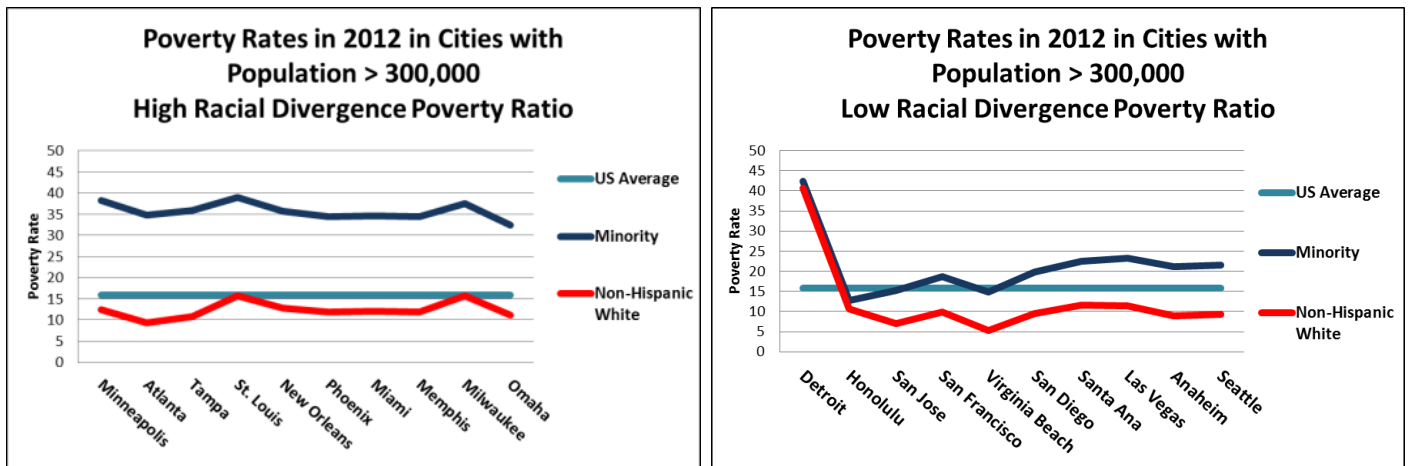


Figure 1 – Regional Differences in the Racial Divergence Poverty Ratio

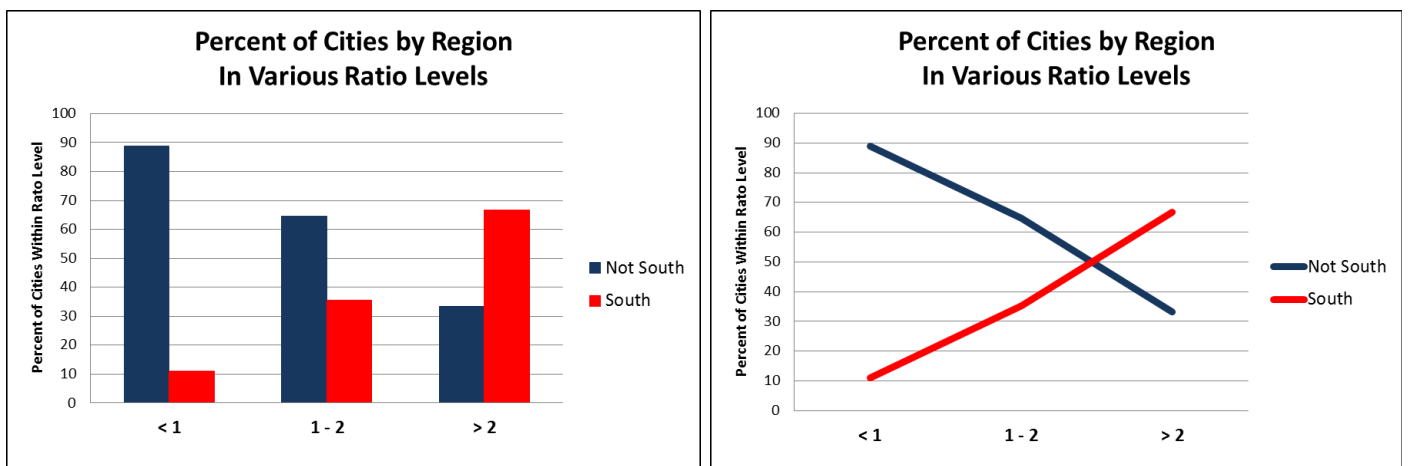
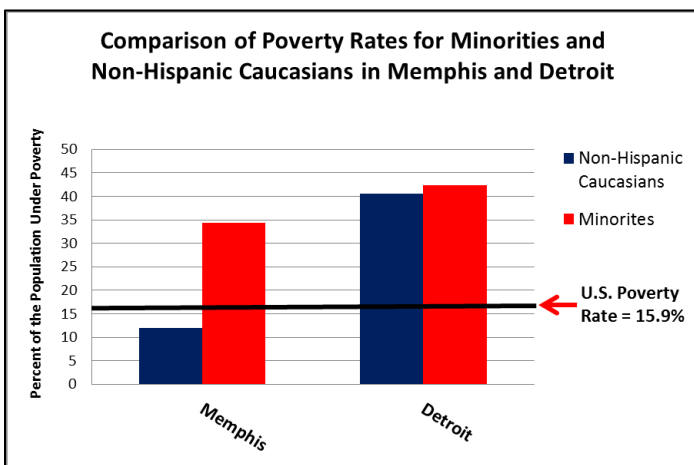


Figure 1 – Comparison of Detroit and Memphis on the Racial Divergence Poverty Ratio



All tables and graphs by the author.
Data: US Census Bureau: 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates