

Bivariate Choropleth Mapping

Poverty and Racial Diversity Trends by Census Tract, Northeast Region

This study used 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) estimates to compute two primary variables. The first variable, lower-income population, was obtained by computing the percentage of residents with incomes below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), or \$49,200 annually for a family of four. The second variable, non-white population, was obtained by computing the percentage of residents who self-identified as any race or ethnicity aside from “white alone.” The lower-income population variable was rescaled to a four-point system; the non-white population variable was similarly rescaled. Together, there are sixteen unique priority combinations of the lower-income and non-white populations variables; each census tract was graded and fell into one of these combinations. Note that census tracts with populations under 100 were excluded from the analysis.

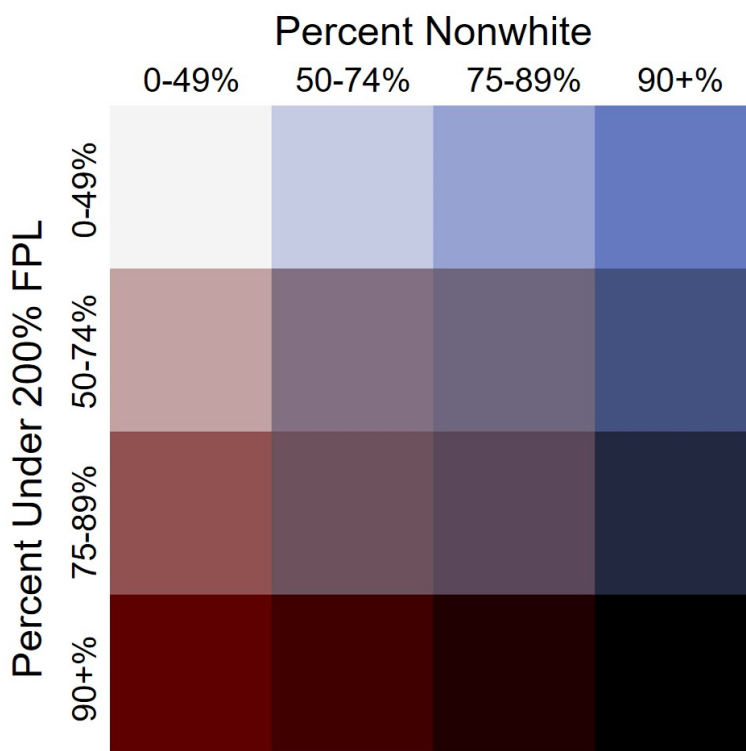


Figure 1: Color-coded legend key.

Methodology: Rescale Lower-Income Population Variable (ACS Table S1701)

1. Census tracts with 90+% of residents with annual incomes below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)
2. Census tracts with 75%-89% of residents with annual incomes below 200% of FPL
3. Census tracts with 50%-74% of residents with annual incomes below 200% of FPL
4. Census tracts with under 50% of residents with annual incomes below 200% of FPL

Methodology: Rescale Non-White Population Variable (ACS Table B02001)

1. Census tracts with 90+% of residents self-reporting race aside from “White Alone”
2. Census tracts with 75%-89% of non-white residents
3. Census tracts with 50%-74% of non-white residents
4. Census tracts with under 50% of non-white residents