

## Introduction

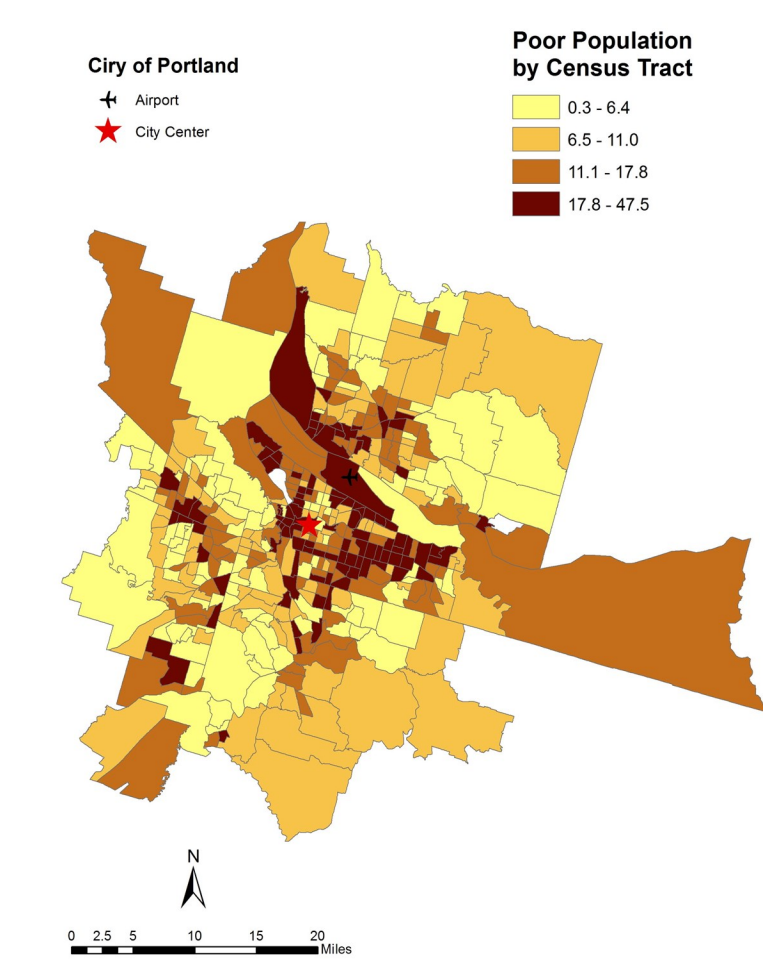
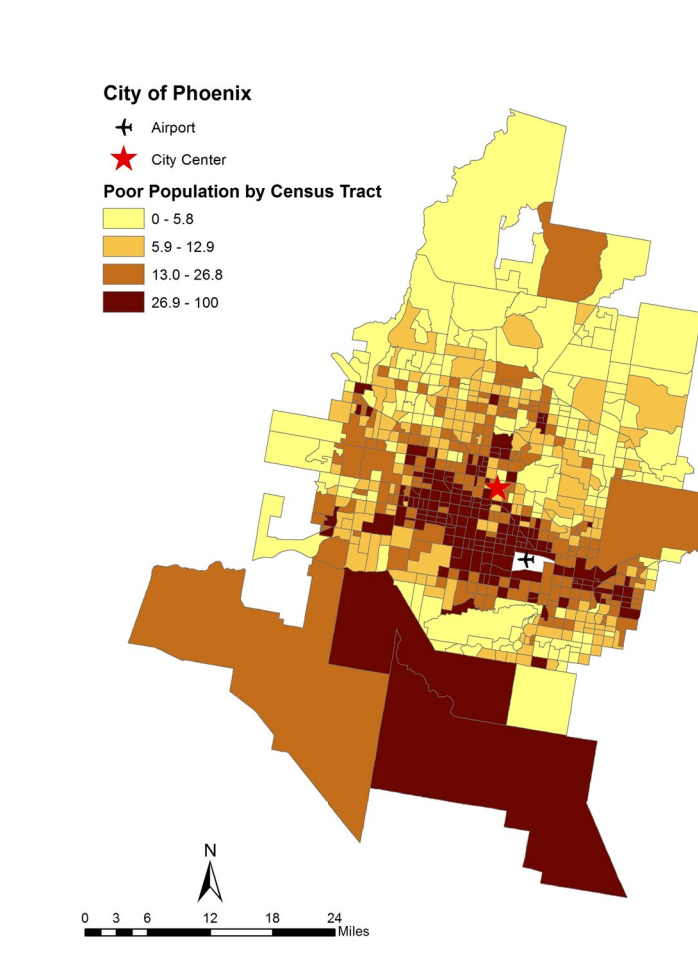
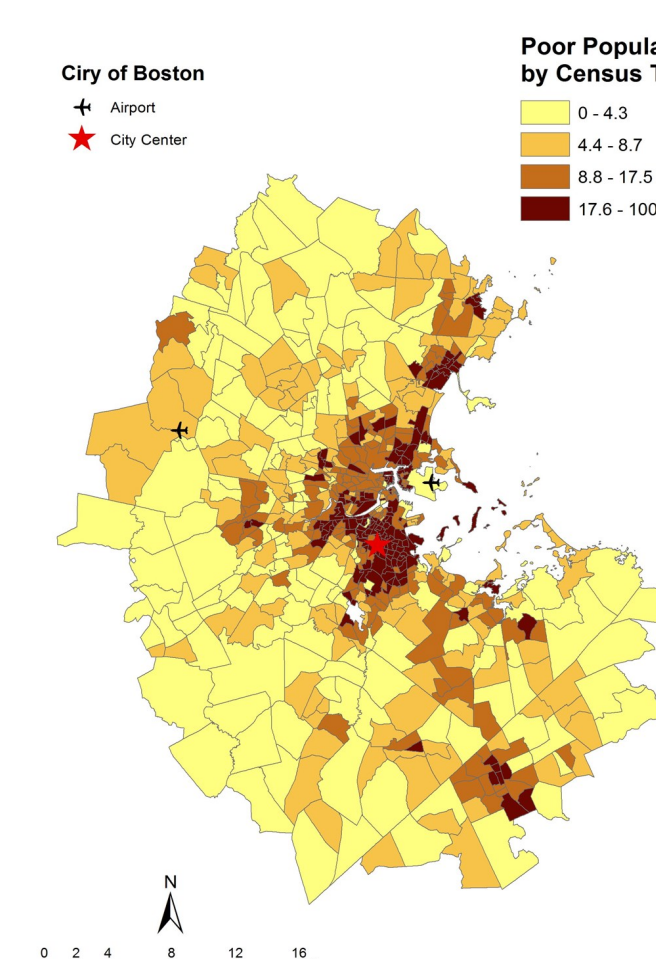
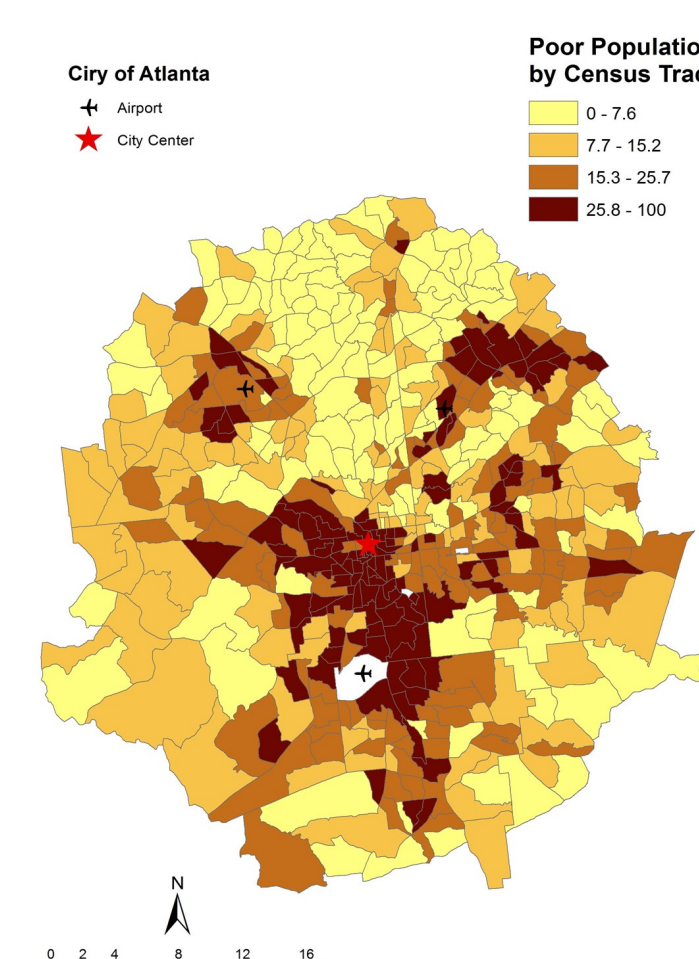
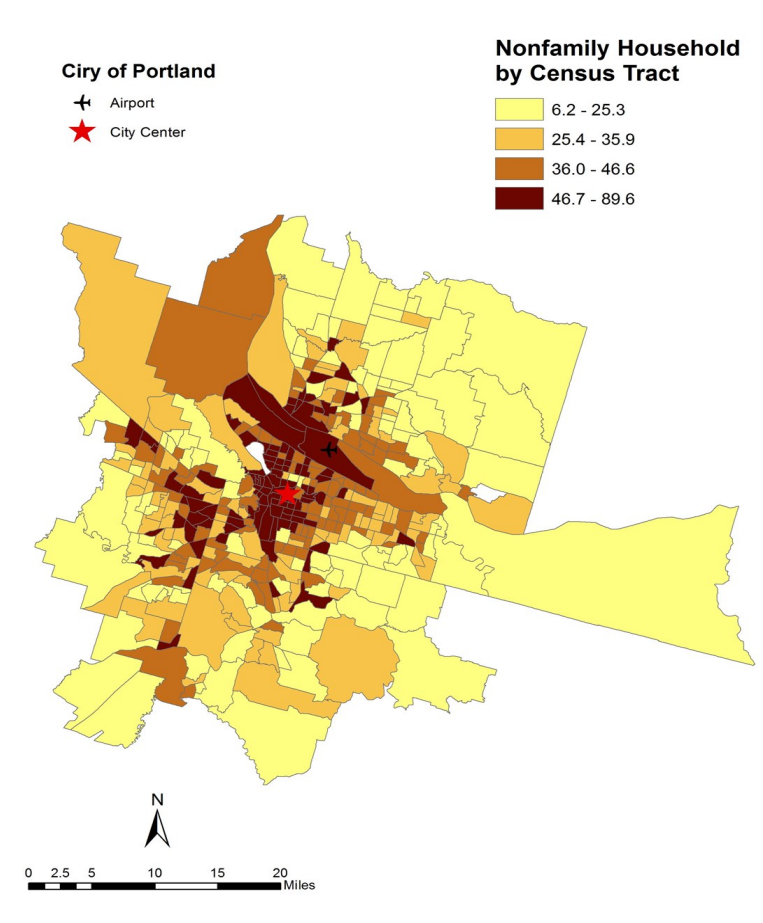
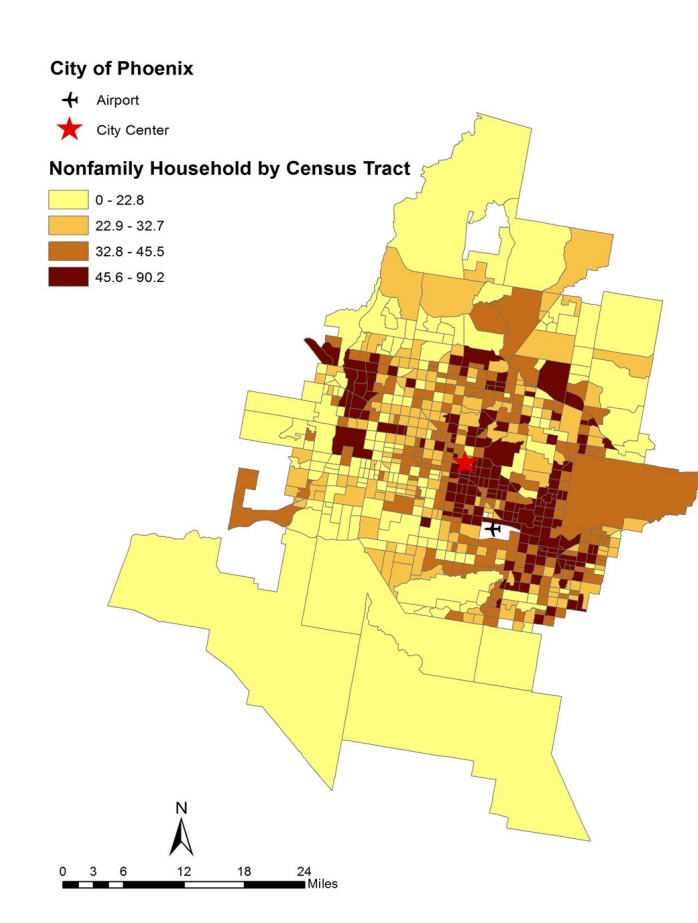
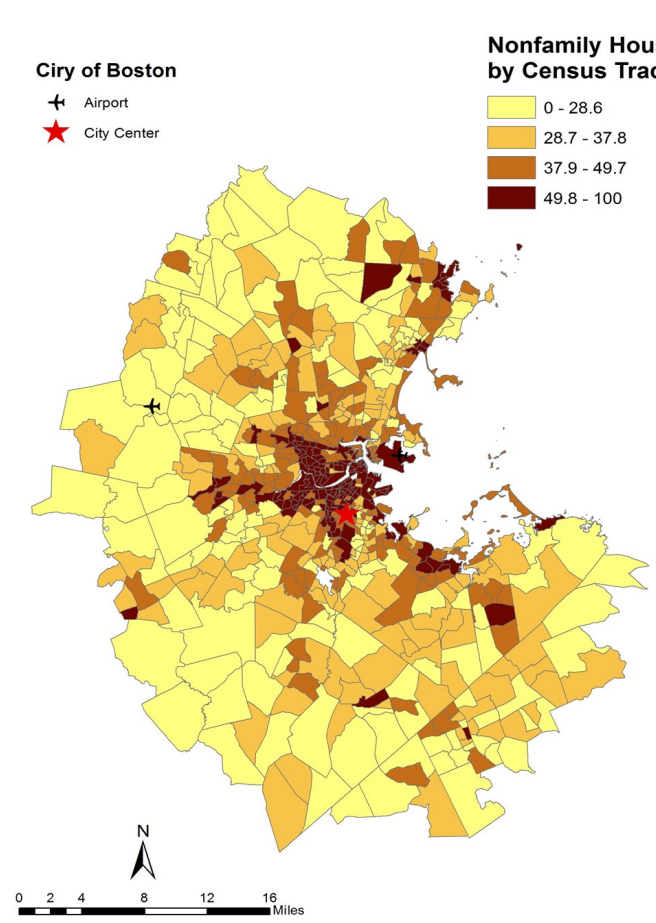
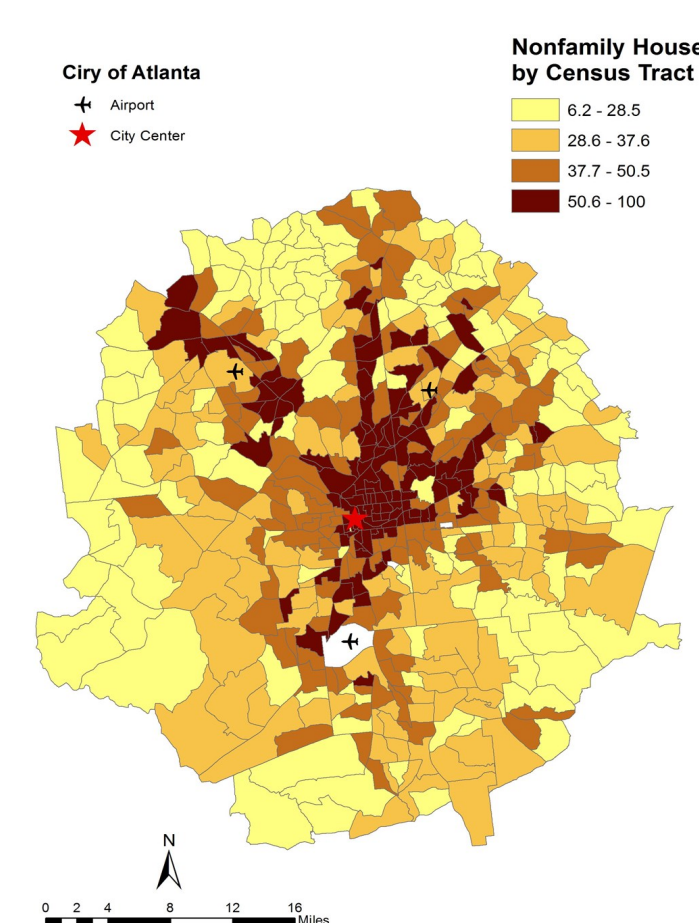
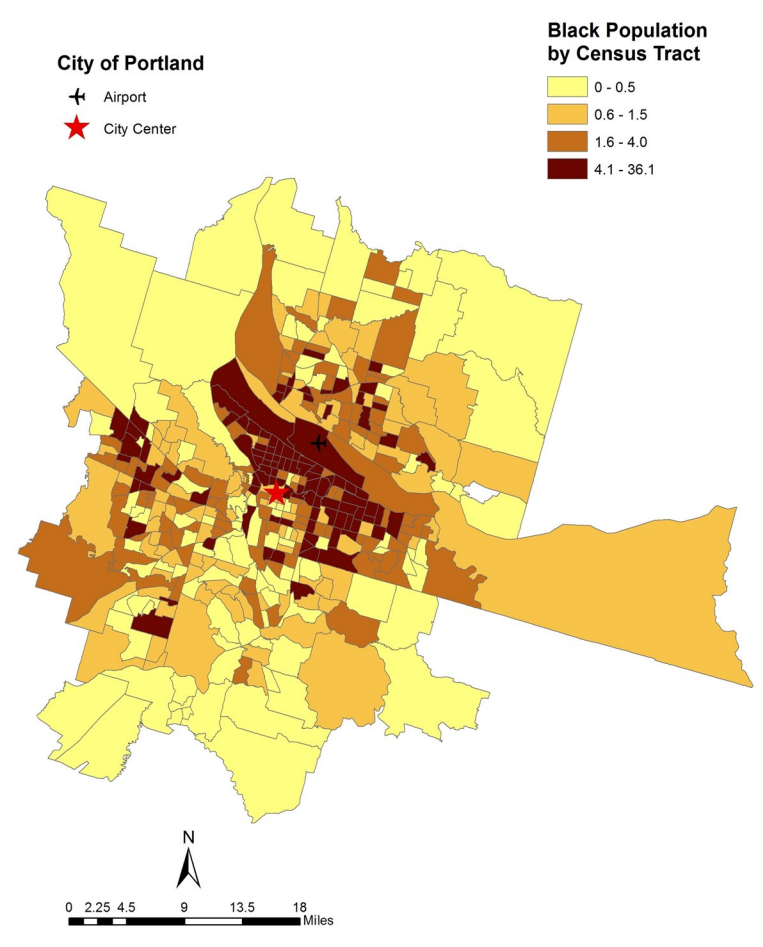
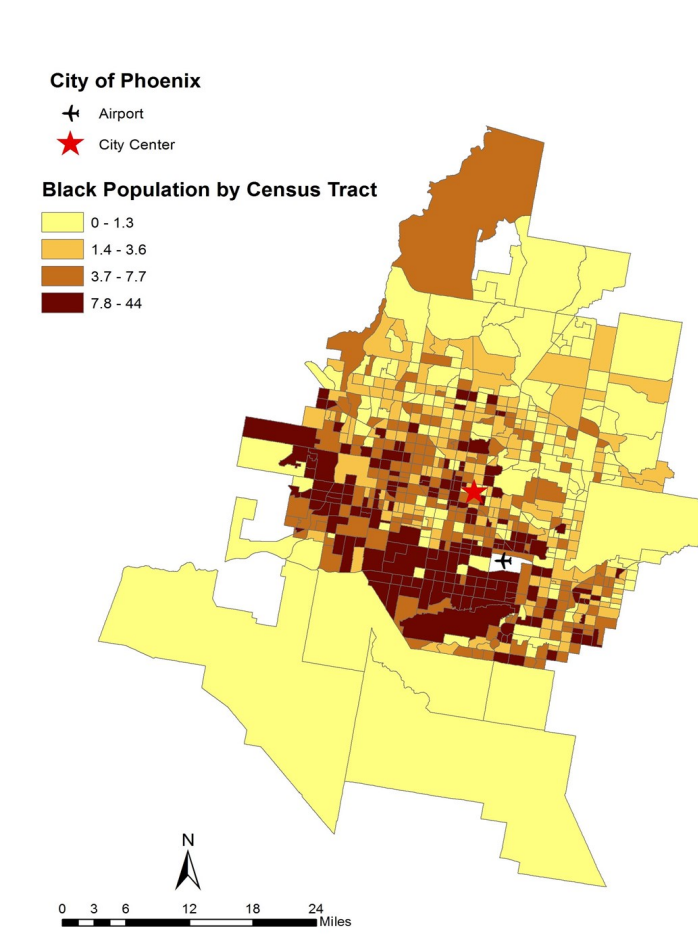
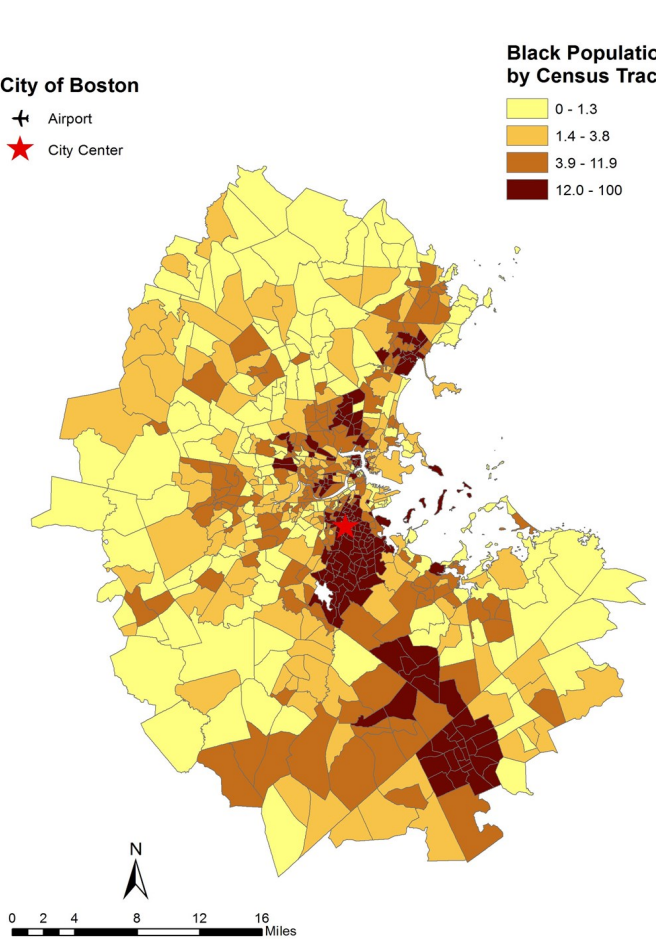
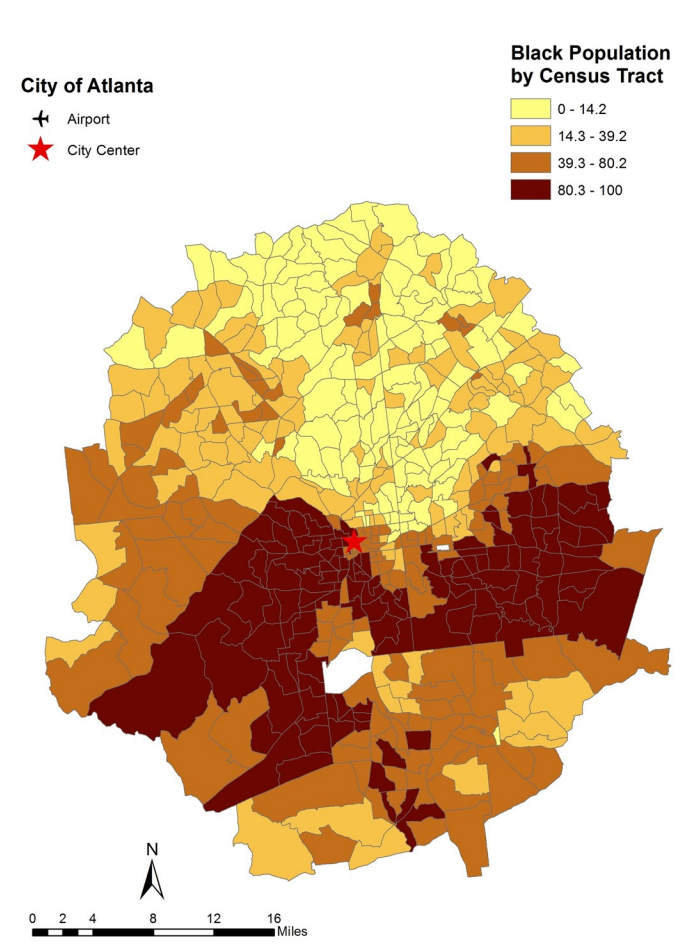
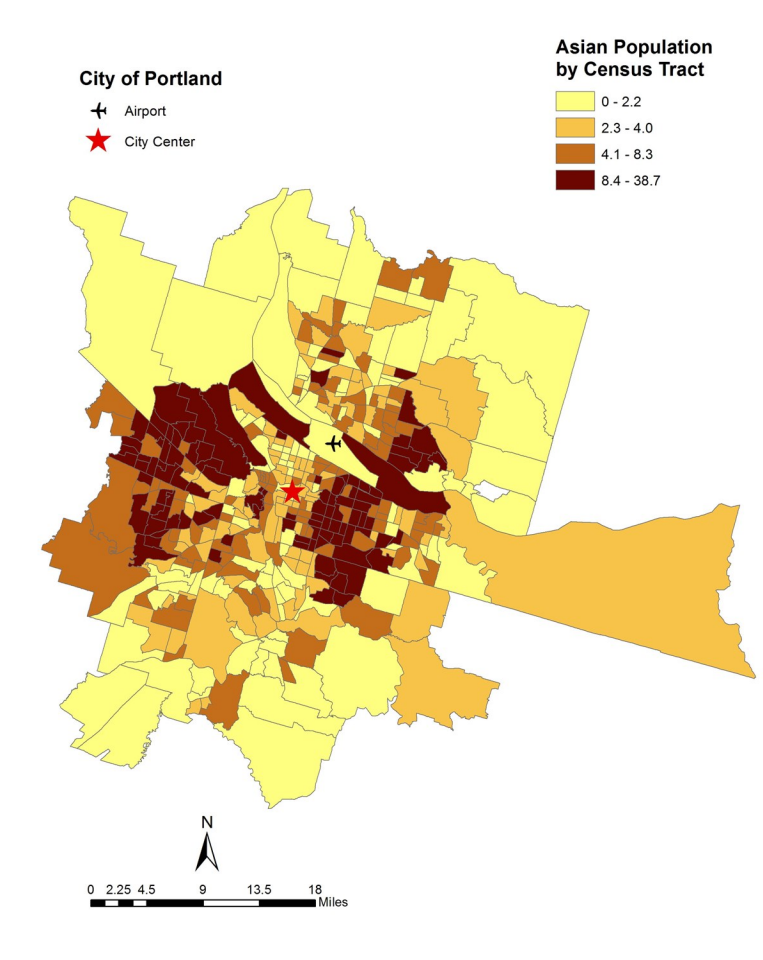
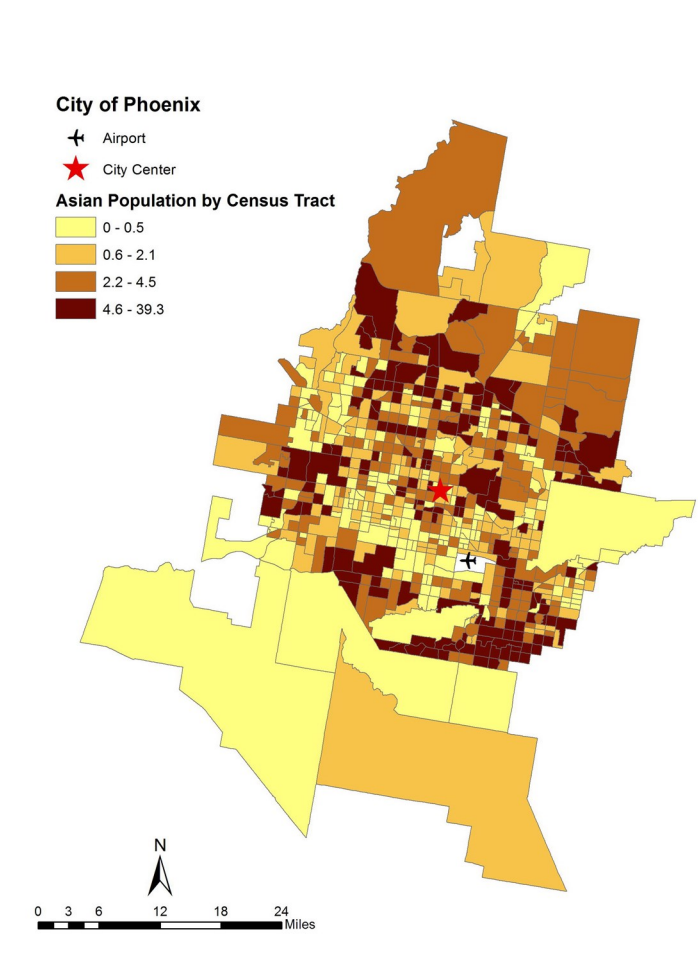
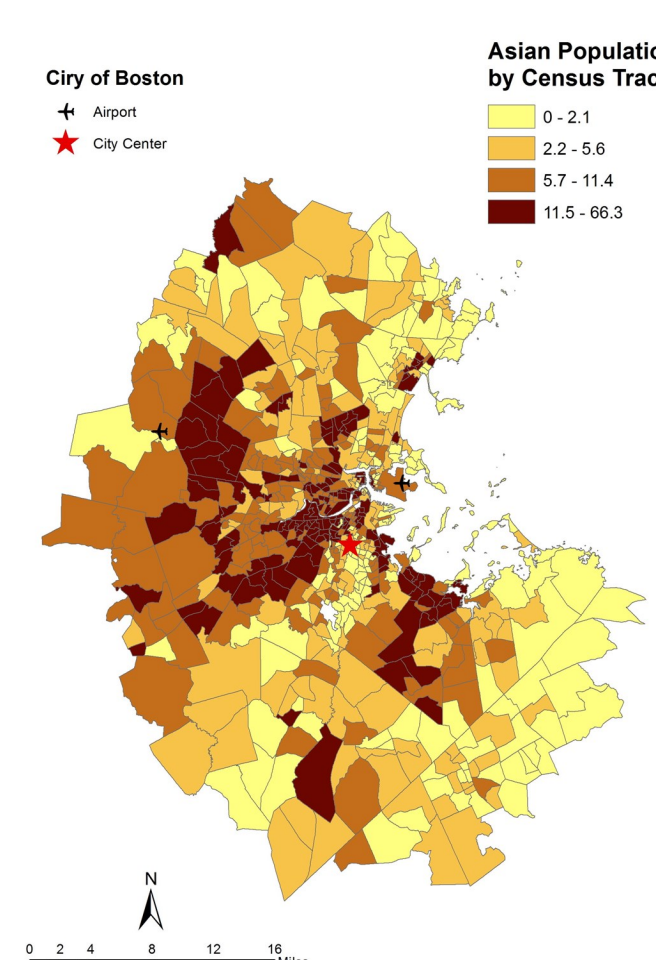
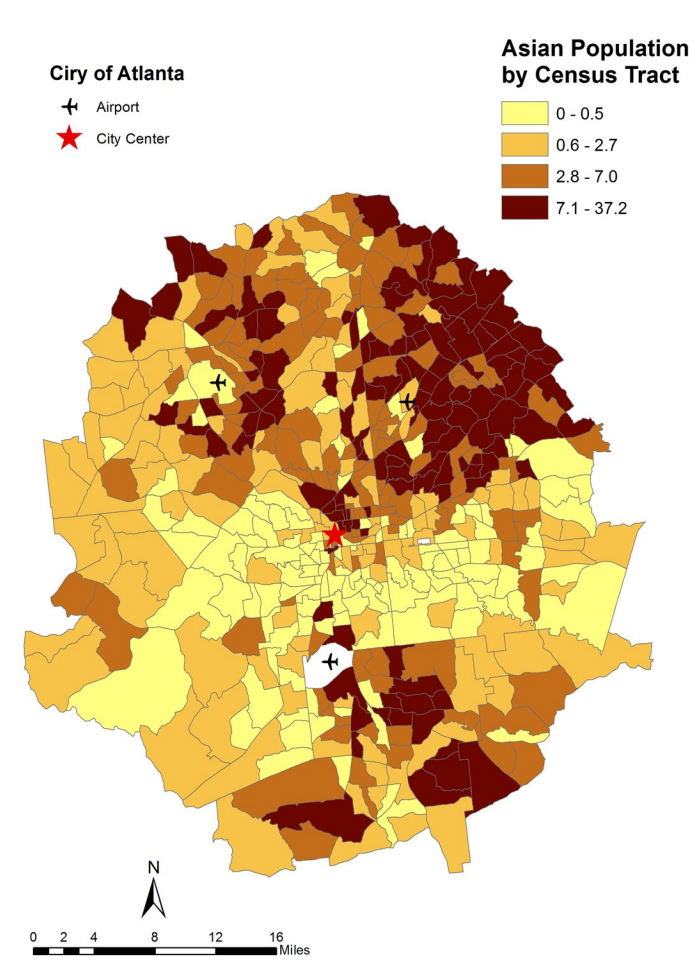
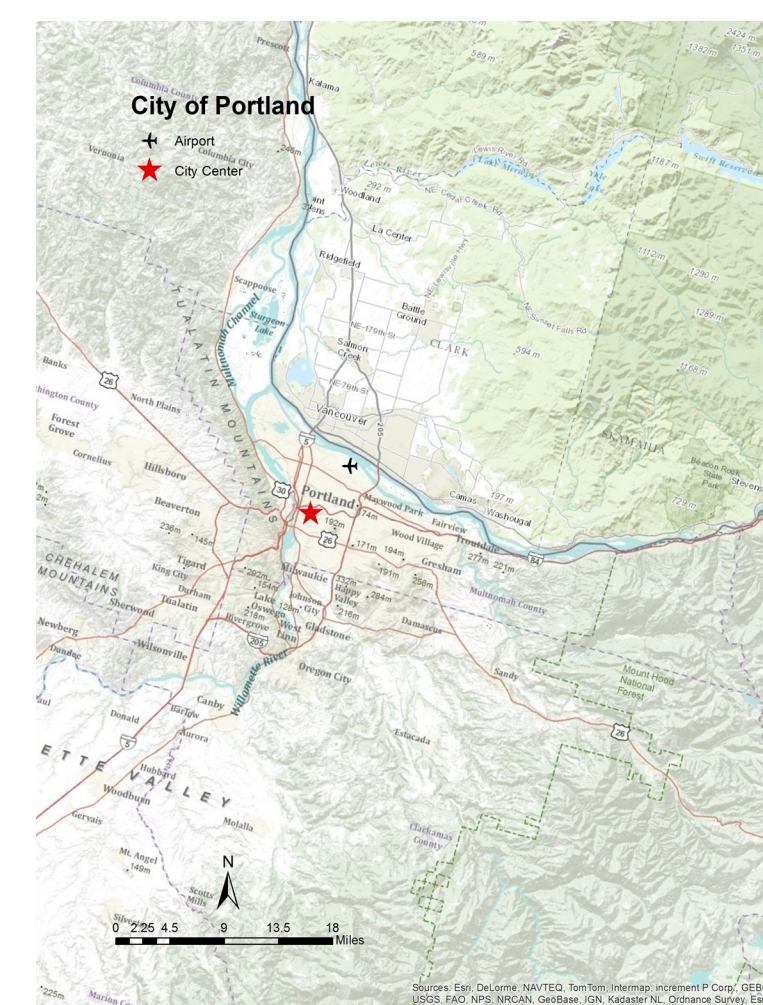
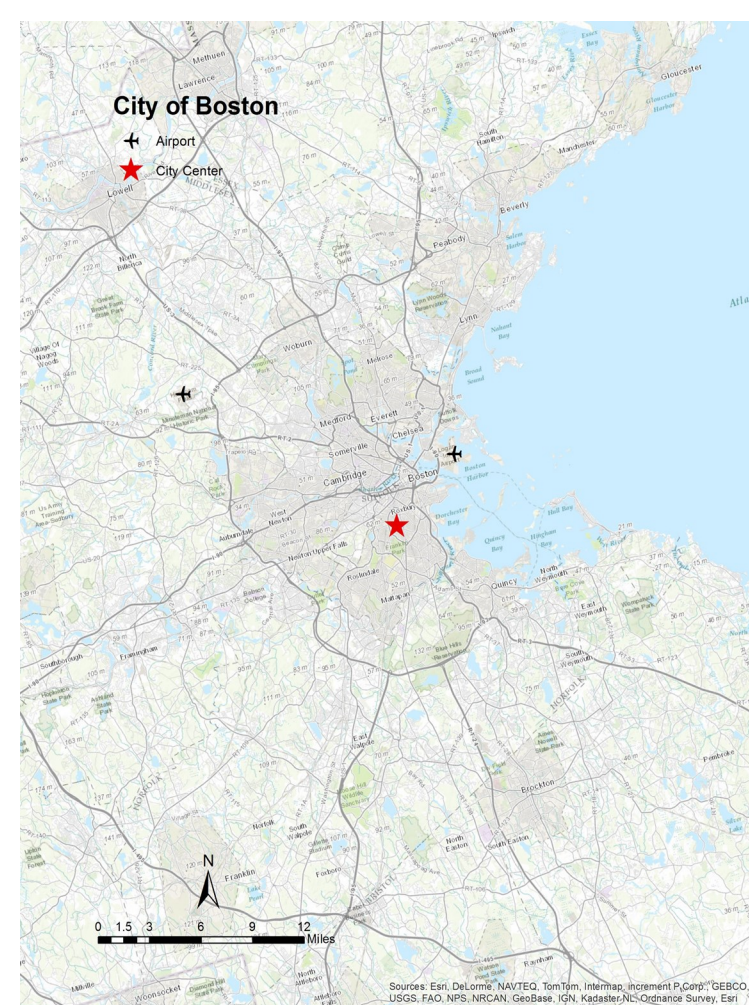
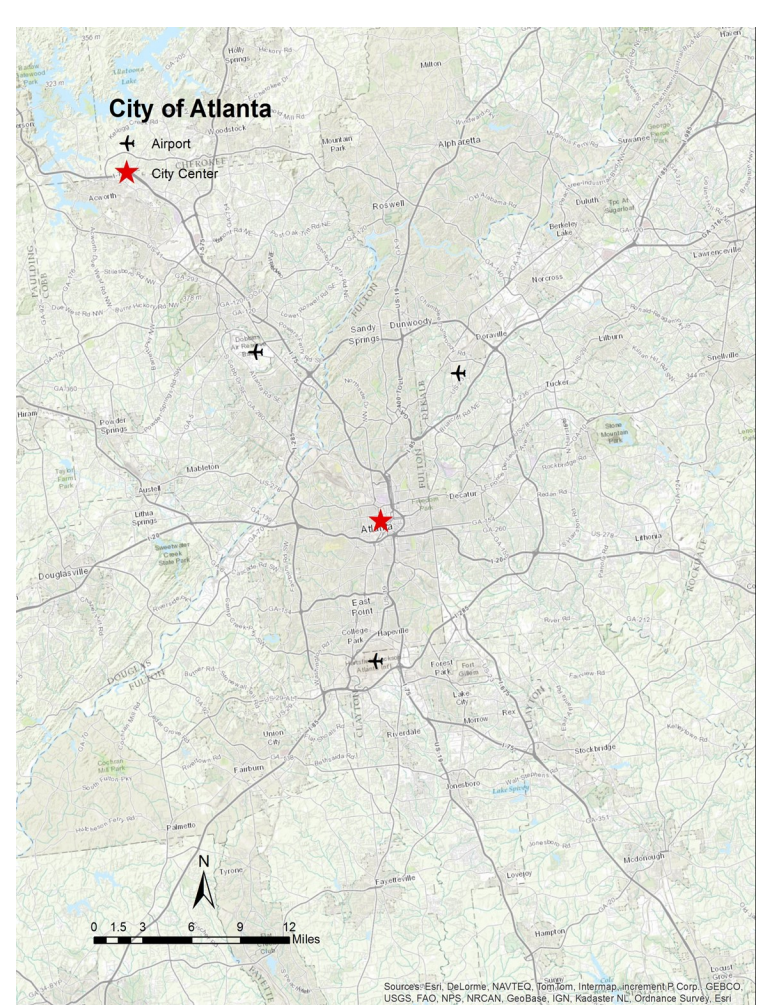
The geographical concentration of the urban poor is viewed as both a cause and a consequence of a range of social and economic issues. Some researches has generally focused on the entire metropolitan area and assumed that most high-poverty neighborhoods were within the central city in the US, just like I first thought that each city has the same situation in the US. More recent research hints that the geographical distribution of high-poverty neighborhoods may have been slowly changing from the past 20 years from central-city to suburban areas, and they are not the same in each city.

## Methodology

The model is based on 2010 census tract level data and includes four variables of homeownership, poverty status, and two different races data from 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate, use the quantile classification method to show the trend and level of suburbanization. The four indicators are Asian alone, Black population, the very poor population, and Nonfamily households. This research explores suburbanization of poverty in four different metropolitan regions in the US, find out how key variables for socio-economic classes result different in gentrification in those metropolitan regions.

## Conclusion

This project was primarily targeted at gaining experience using Arc GIS rather than constructing an accurate spatial analysis of suburbanization of poverty. Indeed, more variables would be better to expect sufficient accuracy in the model's predictions. Education level would also be a particularly interesting and important one for predict a relationship between poverty status with suburbanization.



### Asian Population

Boston has a distinctive Asian population among the four cities, which the population rate of top 25 is about 1.5 times higher than the 3 other cities. Asian live concentrated in Boston and Portland, around the center of the city, while decentralized in the other two.

### Black and African Population

Boston also has a extremely high rate of Black population live in the south Boston and relatively concentrated while it still decentralized in Phoenix with , and they are not live near the city center. Atlanta has a especially high concentrate rate of Black population and form two main areas.

Compared with Asian population, basically we can see that there is almost no overlap area with the two race groups in those four cities.

### Family Ownership

The top rate are similar in these four cities, and non-family household are all distributed near the downtown city. We can also assume that high levels of homeownership have often been cited as being related to neighborhood stability.

### Poverty Status

The indicator of poverty status reflect the very poor population. They are live in the urban core in Boston while the situation in Phoenix is opposite. An expansion of high-poverty neighborhoods into inner-ring suburbs would be troubling because these communities do not have enough resources to deal with the problems associated with the geographical concentration of large numbers of poor people.