

About the Measure	
Domain:	Social Determinants of Health
Measure:	Concentrated Poverty
Definition:	The percentage of households or persons residing in Census tracts or blocks where poverty is endemic. "While any specific threshold is arbitrary, 40 percent level has become the standard in the literature and has even been incorporated into federal data analysis and program rules" (Jargowsky 2003).
Purpose:	Concentrated poverty identifies geospatial areas such as Census tracts, which can represent neighborhoods where high poverty households are prevalent and community resources are likely to be limited.
Essential PhenX Measures:	Current address
Related PhenX Measures:	Neighborhood concentrated disadvantage, Racial/Ethnic Residential Segregation
Measure Release Date:	

About the Protocol	
Protocol Release Date:	
PhenX Protocol Name:	Concentrated Poverty
Keywords:	Concentration Index, Population Isolation
Protocol Name from Source:	Concentrated Poverty
Description:	The protocol is based on extracting data from the U.S. Census Bureau on variables related to the concept of "concentrated poverty". All the relevant variables are available from the 5-year American Community Survey (ACS) estimates. The variables are based on data from the last 12 months and a high poverty area is defined as having a poverty level of 40%.

<p>Specific Instructions:</p>	<p>Assuming that information on current address (see PhenX Demographics domain, Current Address measure) has been collected for a study respondent, then it is possible to use geocoding to link the address of a study participant to his or her Census tract. Census tract data is frequently used as proxy for a neighborhood and neighborhood characteristics are typically available at this level. Information about smaller groups, e.g. block groups may be suppressed for confidentiality.</p>								
<p>Protocol:</p>	<p>This protocol includes instructions for calculating concentrated poverty using data from two summary table of ACS data: Table S1701: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months, and Table C17002: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) data used in this protocol can be accessed by using the “Download Center” or “Advanced Search” at the U.S. Census Bureau’s American FactFinder portal (http://factfinder.census.gov). You can search for a table after selecting a location of interest (e.g., North Carolina) and what geographic type to group by (e.g., census tract).</p> <p>The Poverty Concentration Index can be calculated by dividing the total number of individuals below the poverty level in high poverty neighborhoods by the total number of individuals below the poverty level. Instructions for calculating these values using two different Census tables area below.</p> <p>Calculating "Concentrated Poverty Index" using data in ACS 5-Year “Table S1701: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months.”</p> <p>Table S1701: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="402 1108 1526 1394"> <thead> <tr> <th>Variable Code</th> <th>Variable Name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HC01_EST_VC01</td> <td>Total; Estimate; Population for whom poverty status is determined</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HC02_EST_VC01</td> <td>Below poverty level; Estimate; Population for whom poverty status is determined</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HC03_EST_VC01</td> <td>Percent below poverty level; Estimate; Population for whom poverty status is determined</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The total number of individuals below the poverty level in the region of interest can be calculated by taking the sum of variable HC02_EST_VC01 for all areas in the region.</p> <p>The total number of individuals below the poverty level in high poverty neighborhoods can be calculated by taking the sum of variable HC02_EST_VC01 for all areas where HC03_EST_VC01 is greater than 35.</p> <p>Note: Table S1071 is also grouped by age, race, educational attainment, employment status, work experience, and sex so poverty concentration index can be calculated for groups in these categories. Table S1071 is only available grouped by census tract for 2012 and later and is not available grouped by block group.</p>	Variable Code	Variable Name	HC01_EST_VC01	Total; Estimate; Population for whom poverty status is determined	HC02_EST_VC01	Below poverty level; Estimate; Population for whom poverty status is determined	HC03_EST_VC01	Percent below poverty level; Estimate; Population for whom poverty status is determined
Variable Code	Variable Name								
HC01_EST_VC01	Total; Estimate; Population for whom poverty status is determined								
HC02_EST_VC01	Below poverty level; Estimate; Population for whom poverty status is determined								
HC03_EST_VC01	Percent below poverty level; Estimate; Population for whom poverty status is determined								

	<p>Calculating "Concentrated Poverty Index" using data in ACS 5-Year "Table C17002: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months."</p> <p>Table C17002: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="406 346 1534 529"> <thead> <tr> <th>Variable Code</th> <th>Variable Name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HD01_VD01</td> <td>Estimate; Total:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HD01_VD02</td> <td>Estimate; Total: - Under .50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HD01_VD03</td> <td>Estimate; Total: - .50 to .99</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The total number of individuals below the poverty level in the region of interest can be calculated by taking the sum of variables HD01_VD02 and HD01_VD03 for all areas in the region.</p> <p>The total number of individuals below the poverty level in high poverty neighborhoods can be calculated by taking the sum of variables HD01_VD02 and HD01_VD03 for all areas where HC03_EST_VC01 is greater than 35.</p> <p>Note: Table C17002 is only available grouped by census tract for 2009 and later and grouped by block group for 2013 and later.</p>	Variable Code	Variable Name	HD01_VD01	Estimate; Total:	HD01_VD02	Estimate; Total: - Under .50	HD01_VD03	Estimate; Total: - .50 to .99
Variable Code	Variable Name								
HD01_VD01	Estimate; Total:								
HD01_VD02	Estimate; Total: - Under .50								
HD01_VD03	Estimate; Total: - .50 to .99								
Selection Rationale:	The American Community Survey (ACS) helps local officials, community leaders, and businesses understand the changes taking place in their communities. It is the premier source for detailed population and housing information about our nation.								
Source:	<p>U.S. Census Bureau (2017). <i>Ratio of Income to Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months (table C17002), 2009-2017 American Community Survey 5-year estimates</i>. Retrieved from https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t&keepList=t</p> <p>U.S. Census Bureau (2017). <i>Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months (table S1701), 2009-2017 American Community Survey 5-year estimates</i>. Retrieved from https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t&keepList=t</p>								
Availability:	Publicly available								
Life Stage:	Infant, Toddler, Child, Adolescent, Adult, Senior, Pregnancy								
Language:	English								
Participant:	Not applicable; derived from publicly available secondary data.								
Personnel and Training Required:	Knowledge of Census data products and websites, such as American Factfinder, and/or publicly available data portals (e.g., National Historical Geographic Information System), and/or commercial geospatial data products, such as that provided by vendors like GeoLytics or Social Explorer.								

Equipment Needs:	Access to a desktop/laptop computer with Internet access to download raw data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Factfinder website. Statistical packages (e.g., SPSS, SAS) for data manipulation and factor analysis.										
General References:	<p>Jargowsky, P. A. (2013). <i>Concentration of poverty in the new millennium: Changes in the prevalence, composition, and location of high-poverty neighborhoods</i>. The Century Foundation and Rutgers Center for Urban Research and Education.</p> <p>Jargowsky, Paul A. 2003. Stunring Progress, Hidden Problems: The Dramatic Decline of Concentrated Poverty in the 1990s. Report in the Living Cities Census Series, Brookings Institution Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy. Washington, D.C.</p> <p>Jargowsky, Paul A. 1997. <i>Poverty and Place: Ghettos, Barrios, and the American City</i>. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.</p>										
Mode of Administration:	Secondary Data Analysis										
Derived Variables:											
Requirements:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Requirements Category</th> <th>Required (Yes/No):</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Major equipment</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Specialized training</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Specialized requirements for biospecimen collection</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average time of greater than 15 minutes in an unaffected individual</td> <td>No</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Requirements Category	Required (Yes/No):	Major equipment	No	Specialized training	No	Specialized requirements for biospecimen collection	No	Average time of greater than 15 minutes in an unaffected individual	No
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Major equipment	No										
Specialized training	No										
Specialized requirements for biospecimen collection	No										
Average time of greater than 15 minutes in an unaffected individual	No										
Annotations for Specific Conditions:	No annotations at this time.										
Process and Review:	Not applicable										

Concentrated Poverty

Date of SC final approval