

Gentrification and displacement typology assessment

Presented to Planning and Sustainability Commission March 13, 2018



Overview

- Updated gentrification risk analysis
 - Previous work from Dr. Lisa Bates
- Social Equity Investment Strategy
- Displacement risk applied to Residential Infill Project

Definitions

- **Gentrification:** an under-valued neighborhood that becomes desirable, resulting in rising property values and changes to demographic and economic conditions of the neighborhood. These changes include a shift from lower-income to higher-income households, and often there is a change in racial and ethnic make-up of the neighborhood's residents and businesses.
- Displacement: households or businesses involuntarily forced to move from a neighborhood because of increasing market values, rents, or changes in the neighborhood's ability to meet basic needs in the case of households, or erosion of traditional client base in the case of businesses.

Anti-Displacement Policies

Policy 5.15 Gentrification/displacement risk

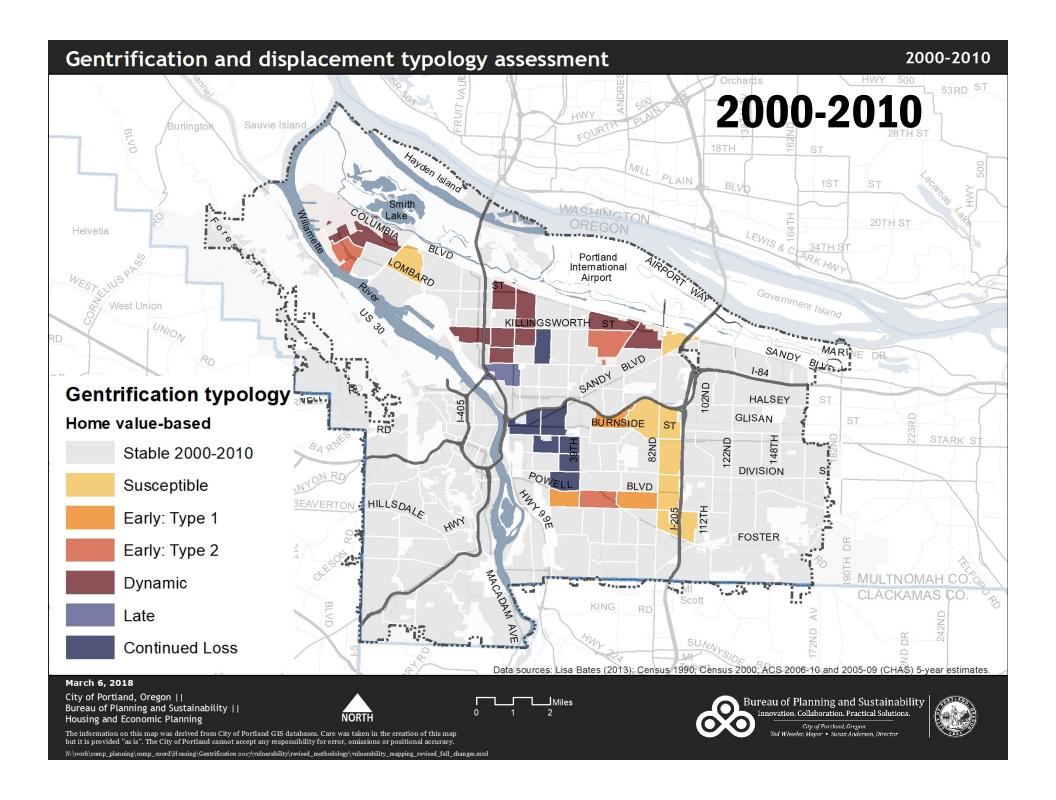
Evaluate plans and investments for the potential to increase housing costs for, or cause displacement of communities of color, low- and moderate-income households, and renters. Identify and implement strategies to mitigate the anticipated impacts.

Policy 5.16 Involuntary displacement

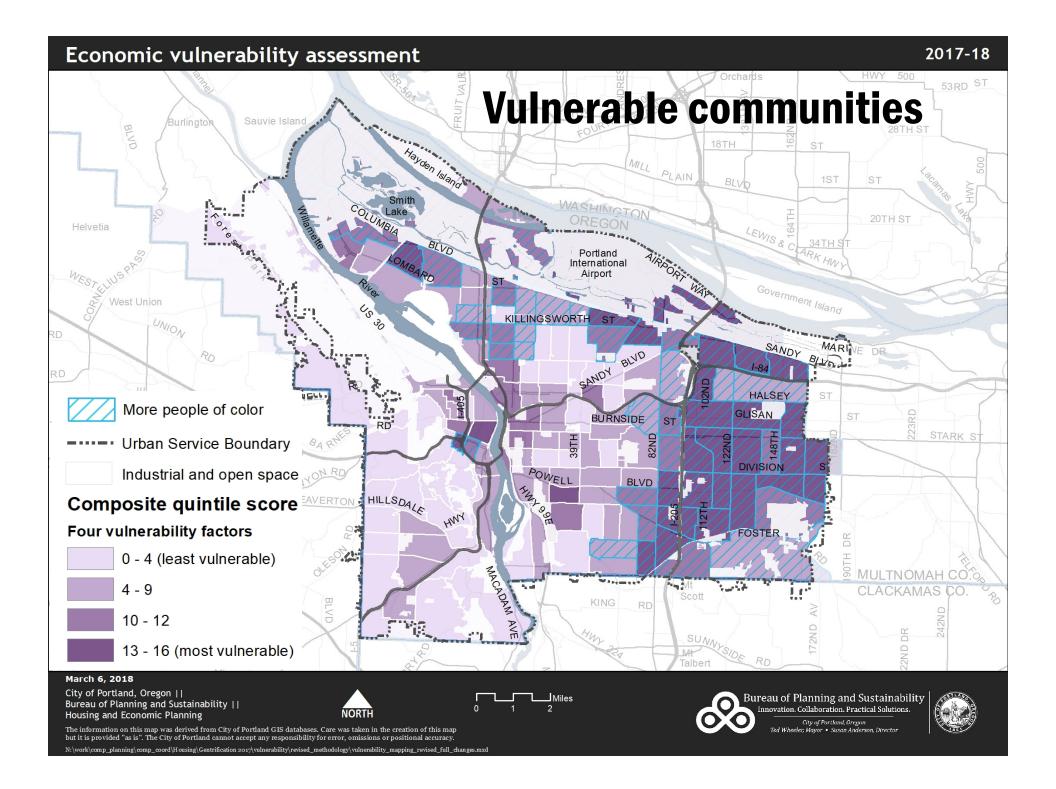
When plans and investments are expected to create neighborhood change, limit the involuntary displacement of those who are under-served and under-represented. Use public investments to create permanently-affordable housing and to mitigate the impacts of market pressures that cause involuntary displacement.



Vulnerability, gentrification and displacement



- 1. Vulnerable communities
 - Low-income (<80% MFI)
 - Communities of color
 - Renter households
 - Adults without a four-year degree



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- 2. Demographic change 2010-2016
 - Decreasing share of vulnerable communities

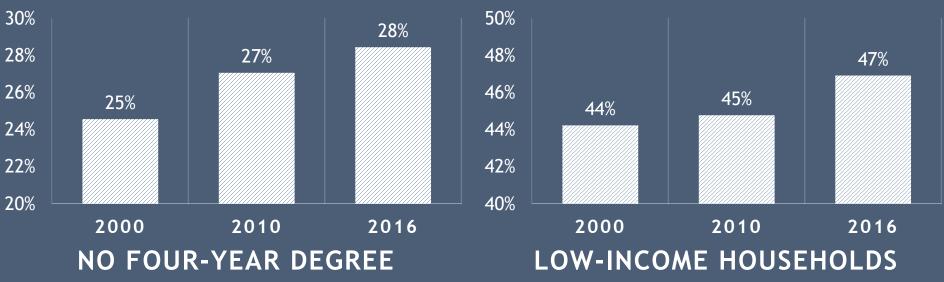
2000-2016 Demographic Changes

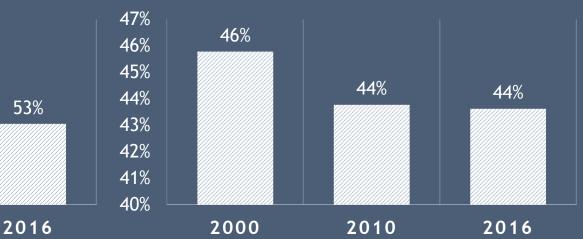


59%

2010

RENTER HOUSEHOLDS







2000

67%

70%

65%

60%

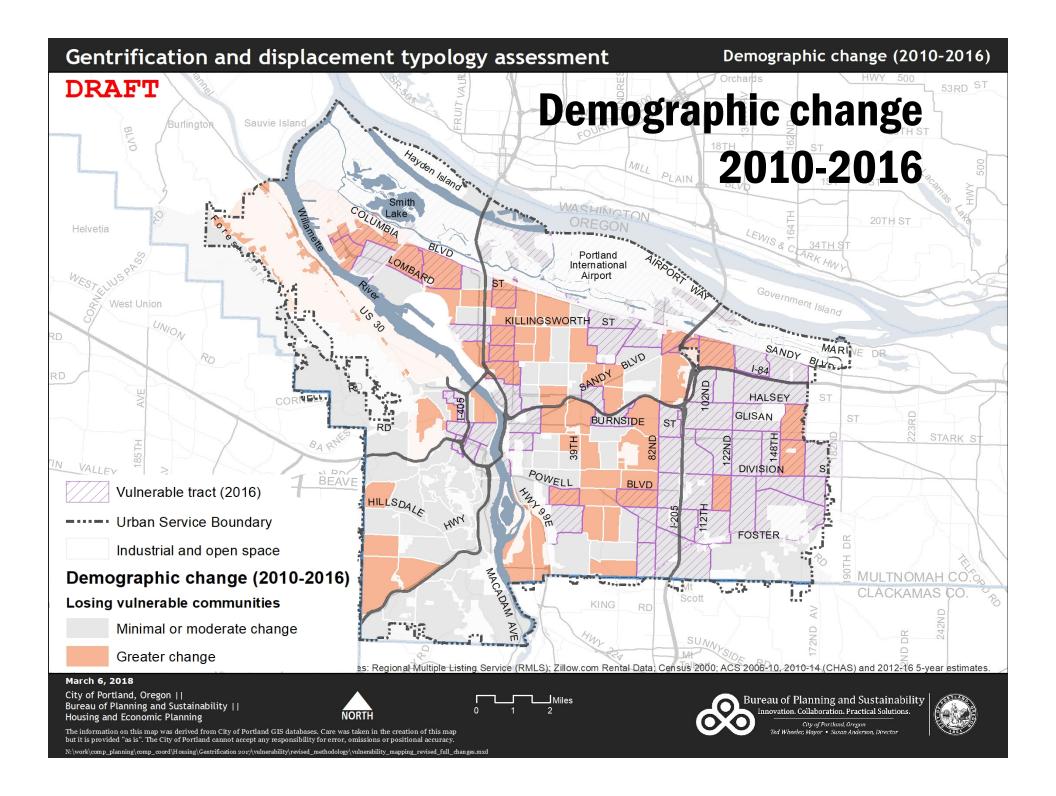
55%

50%

45%

40%





1. Vulnerable communities

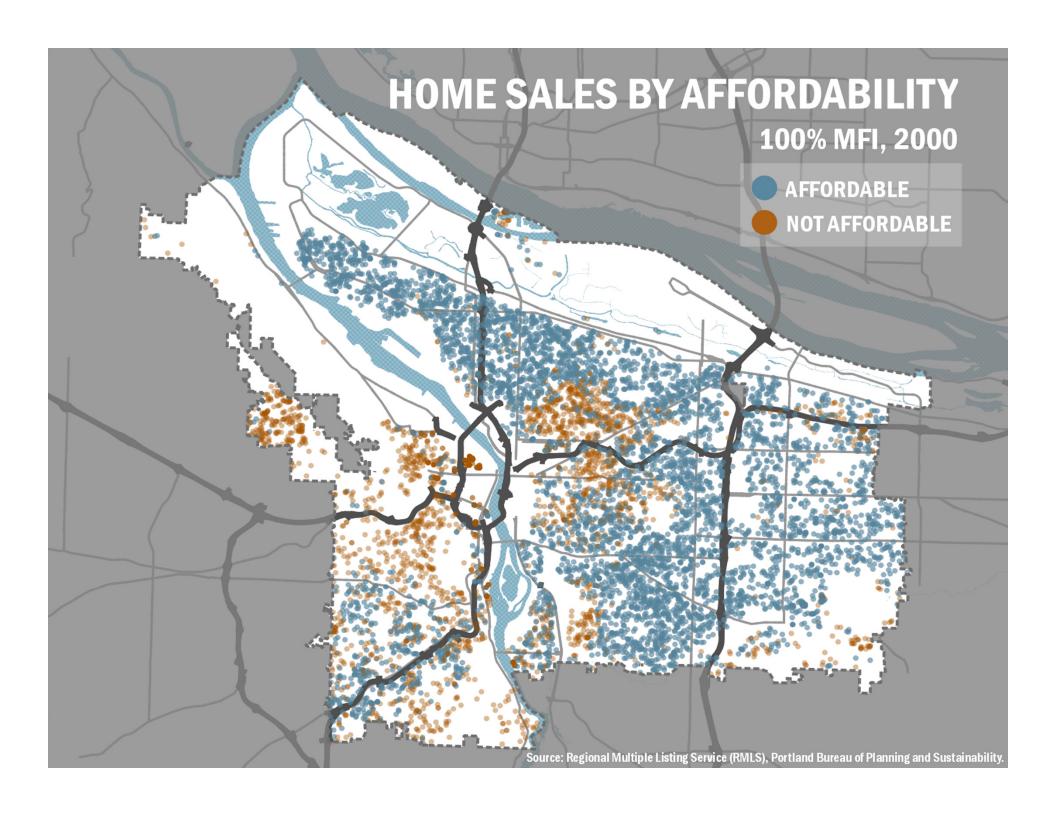
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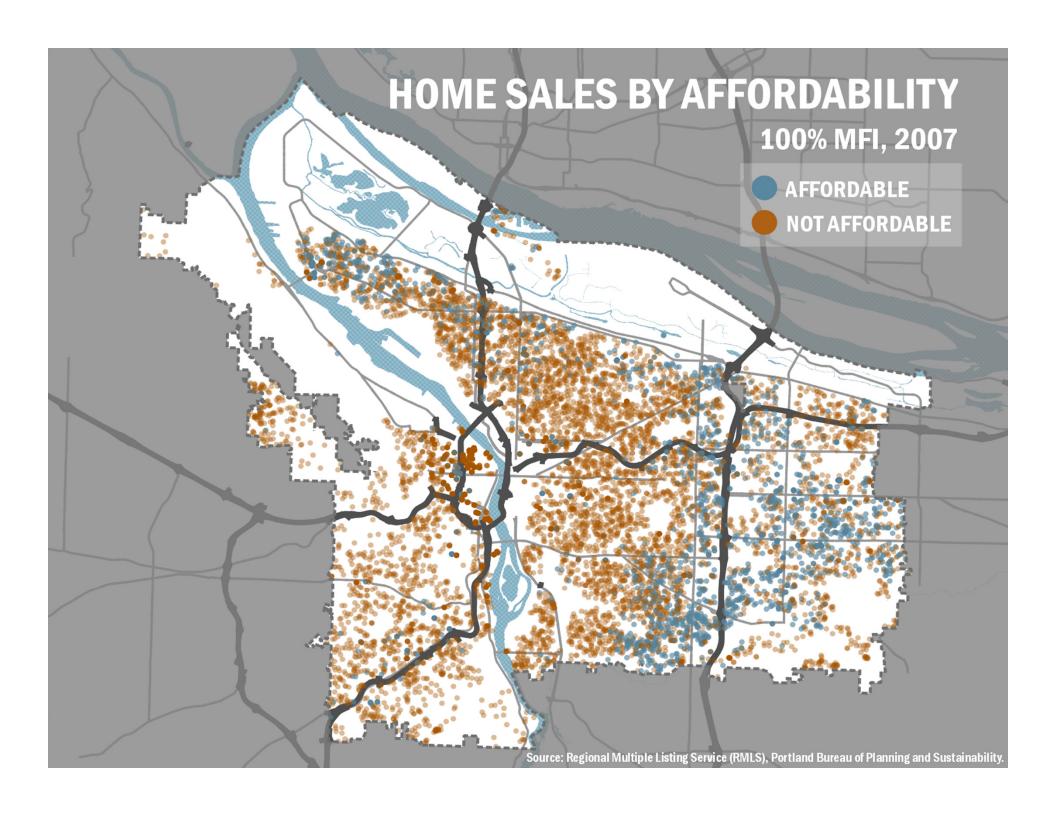
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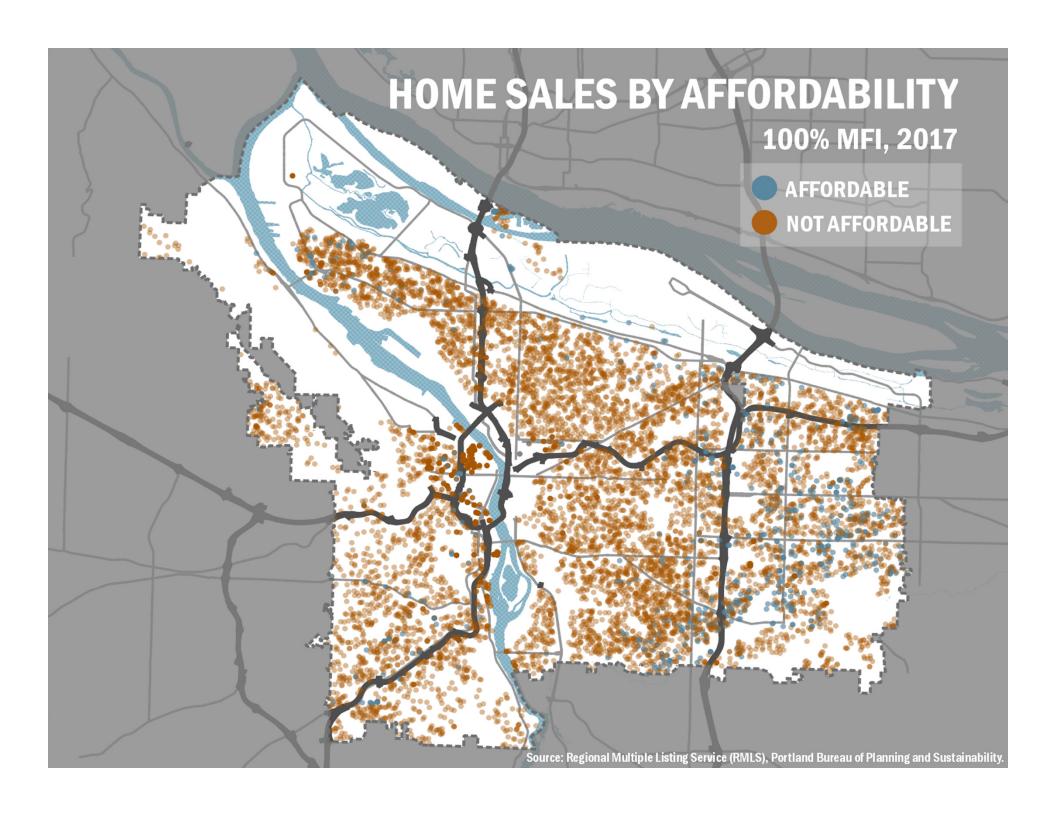
Decreasing share of vulnerable communities

3. Housing market condition

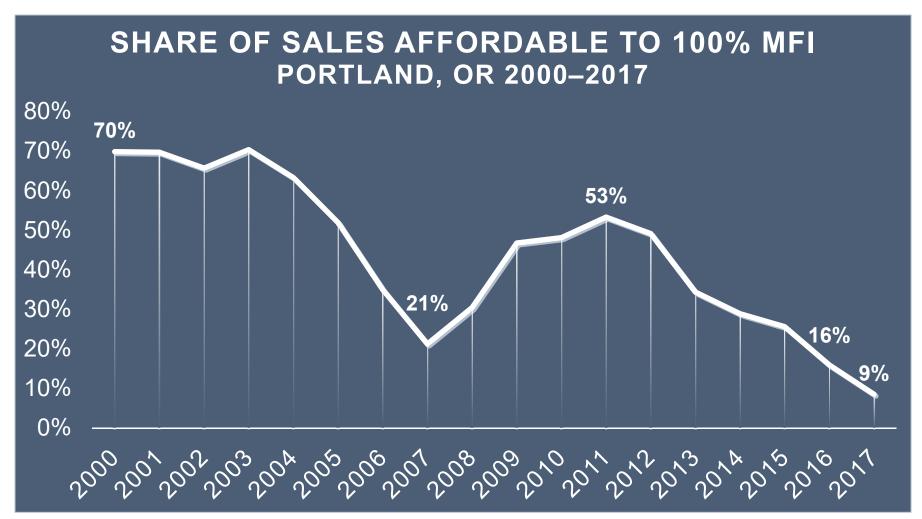
- **Adjacent** low/moderate market, but near a hot or high market
- **Accelerating** low/moderate market, but quickly appreciating
- **Appreciated** market appreciated from low/moderate to high





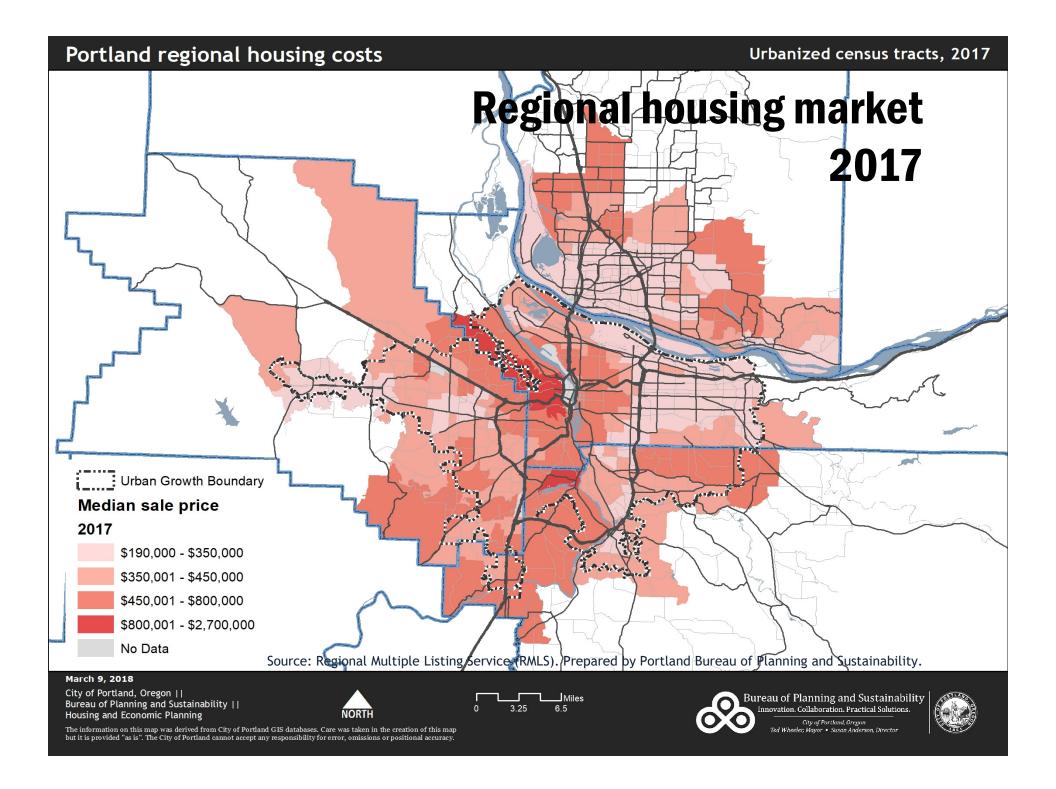


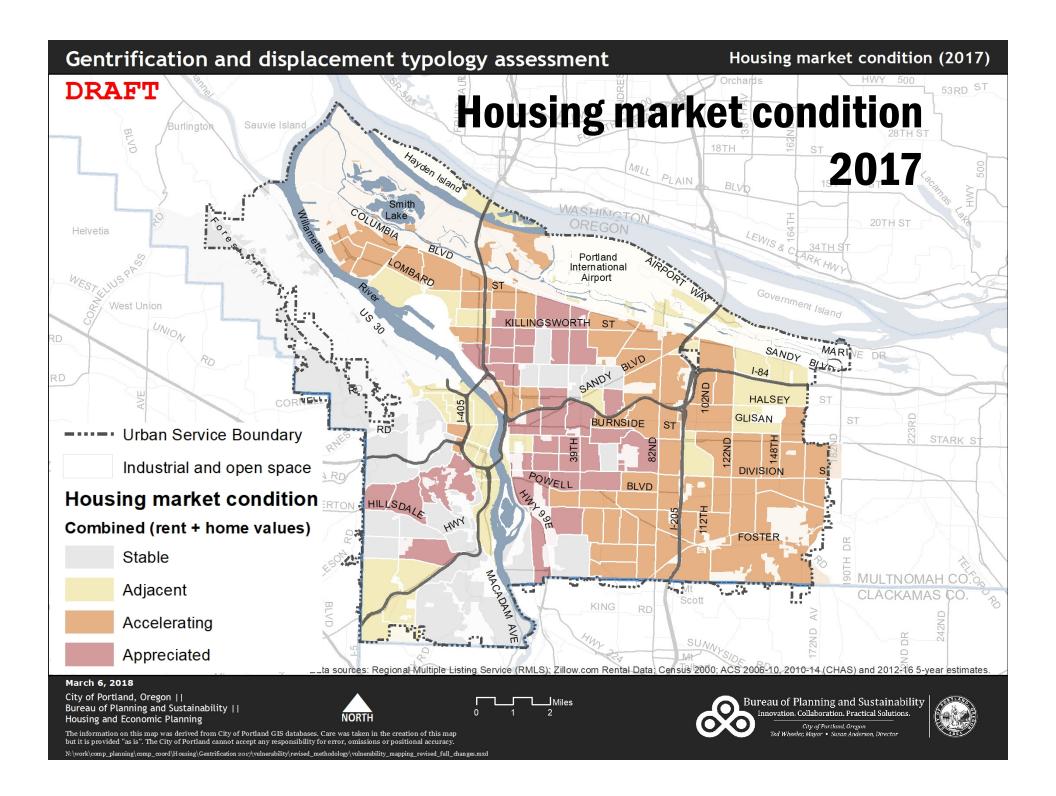
Affordable homes are disappearing



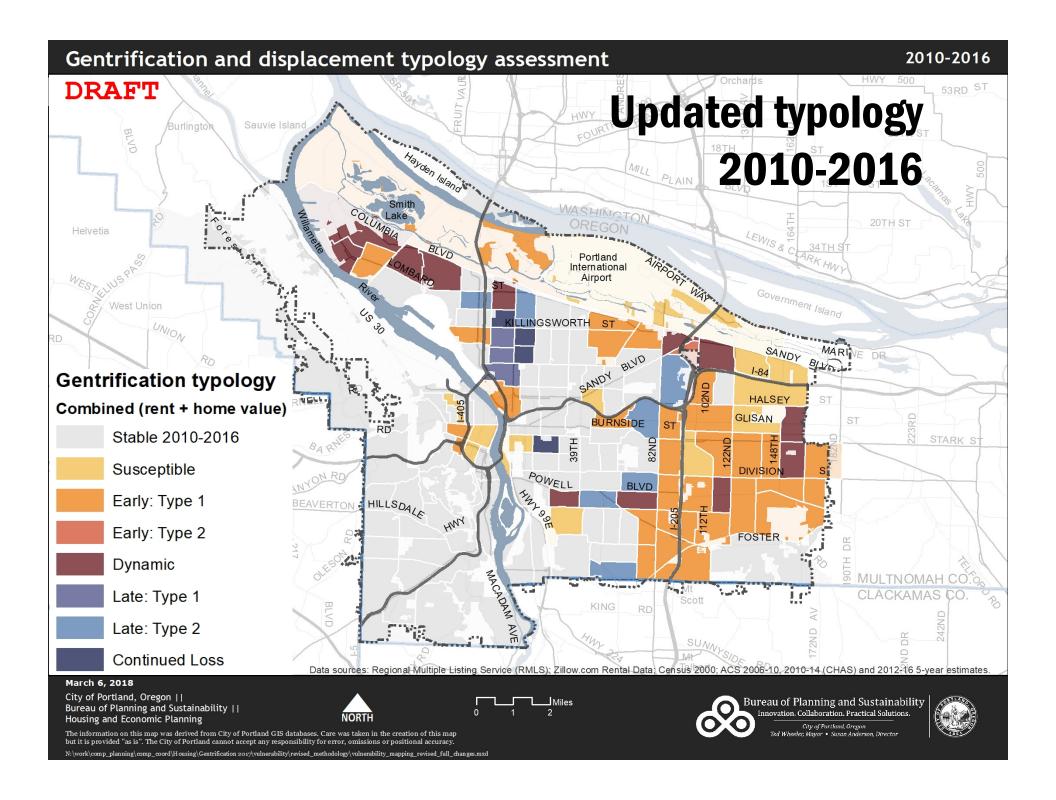
Source: Regional Multiple Listing Service (RMLS). Prepared by Portland Bureau of Planning and Sustainability.







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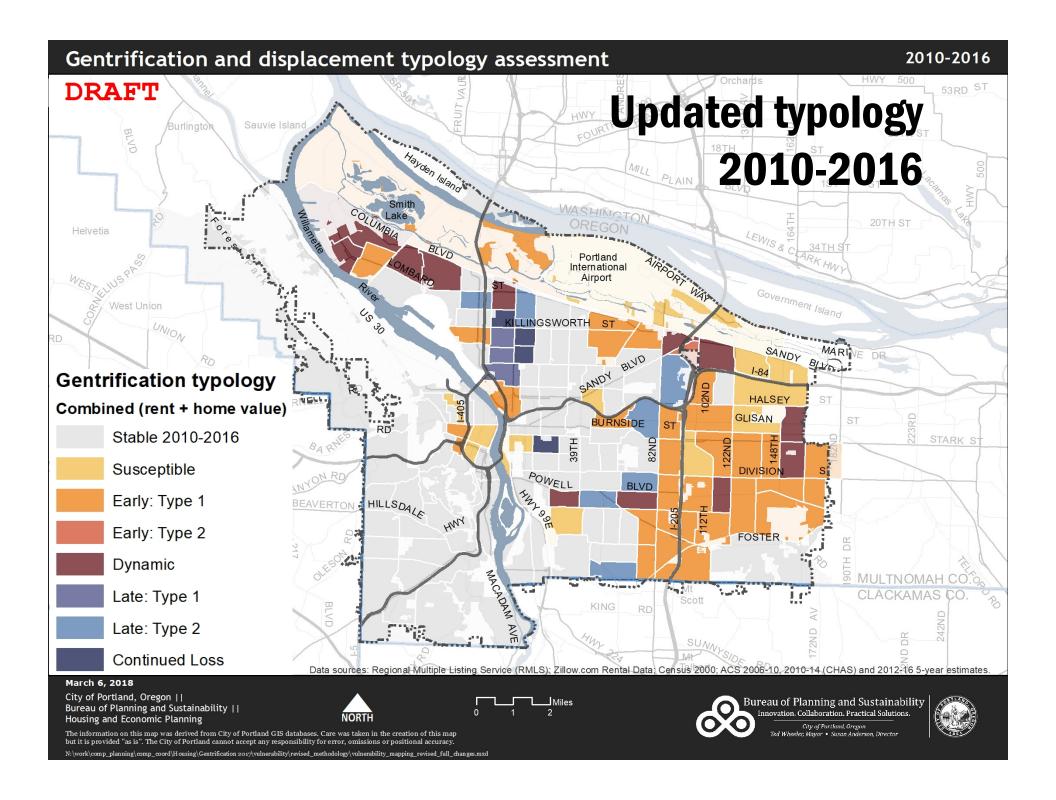


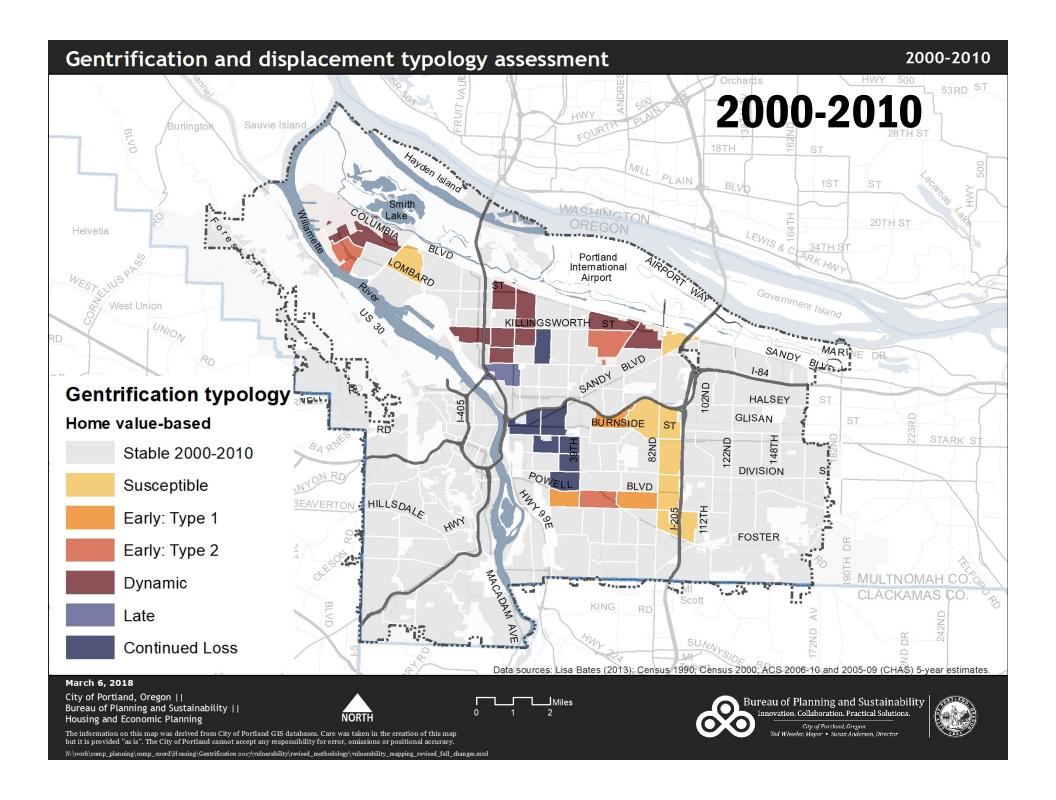
Typology	Vulnerable population?	Demographic change?	Housing market condition
Susceptible	Yes	No	Adjacent
Early: Type 1	Yes	No	Accelerating
Early: Type 2	Yes	Yes	Adjacent
Dynamic	Yes	Yes	Accelerating
Late: Type 1	Yes	Yes	Appreciated
Late: Type 2	Used to be in 2000 or in 2006-10	Yes	Accelerating
Continued loss	Used to be in 2000 or in 2006-10	Increasing share of white people and adults with a four-year degree	Appreciated

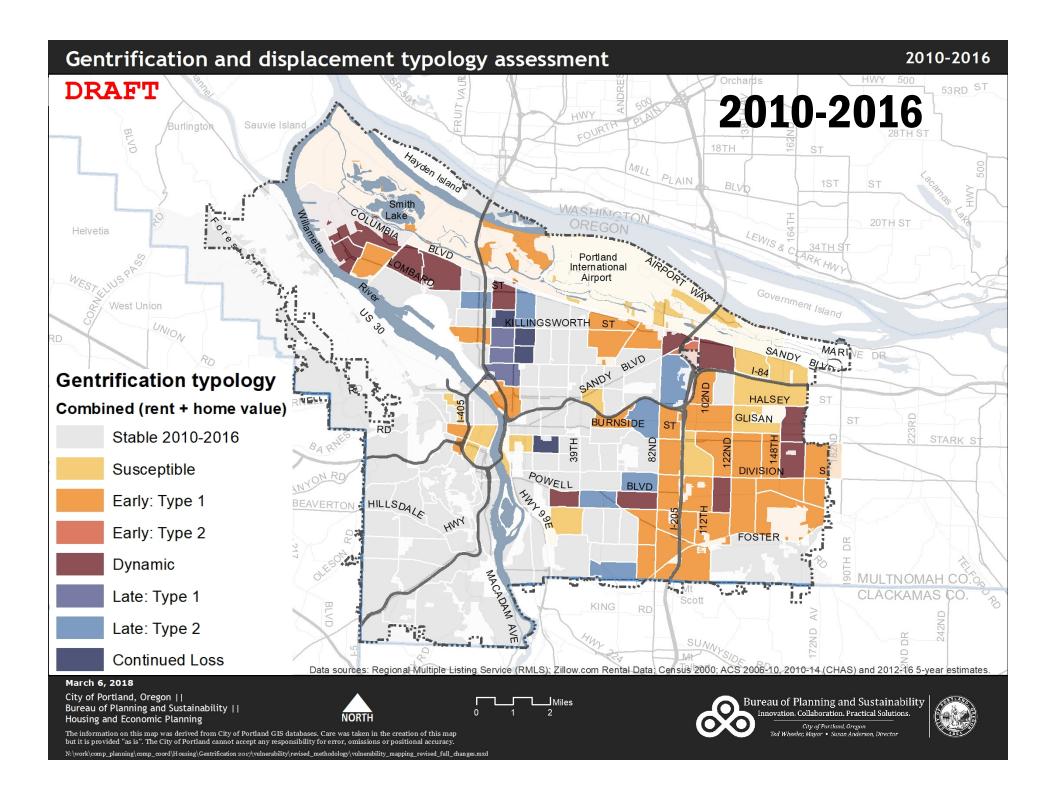
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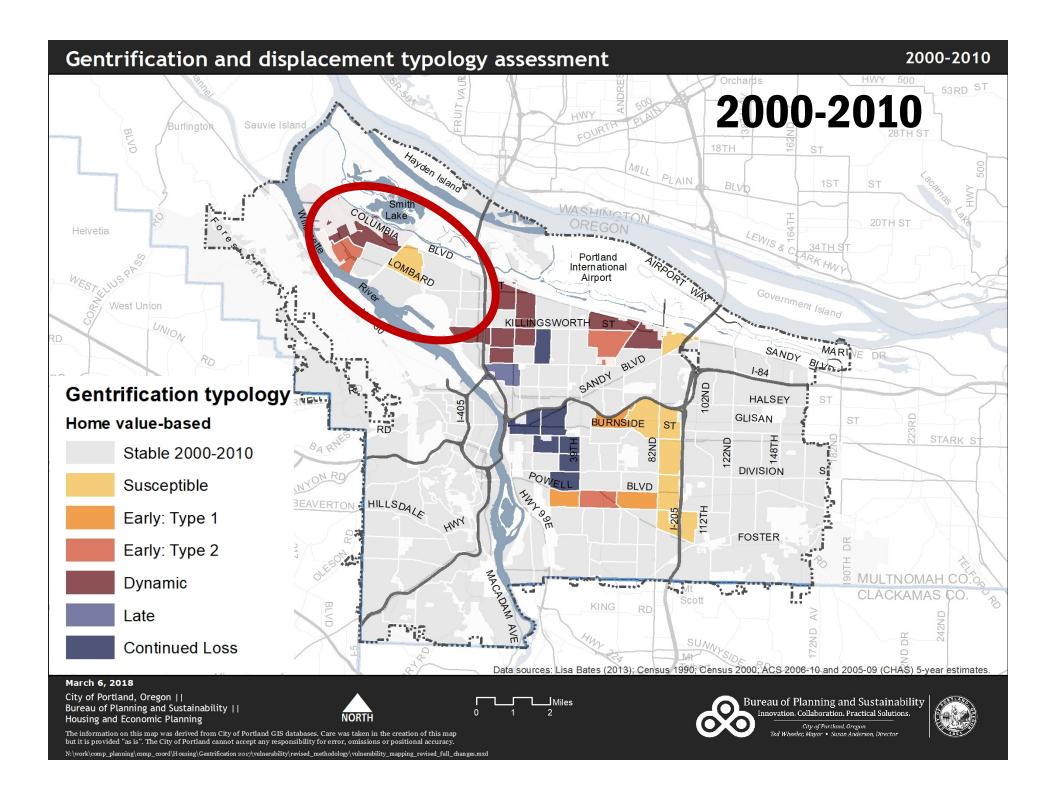
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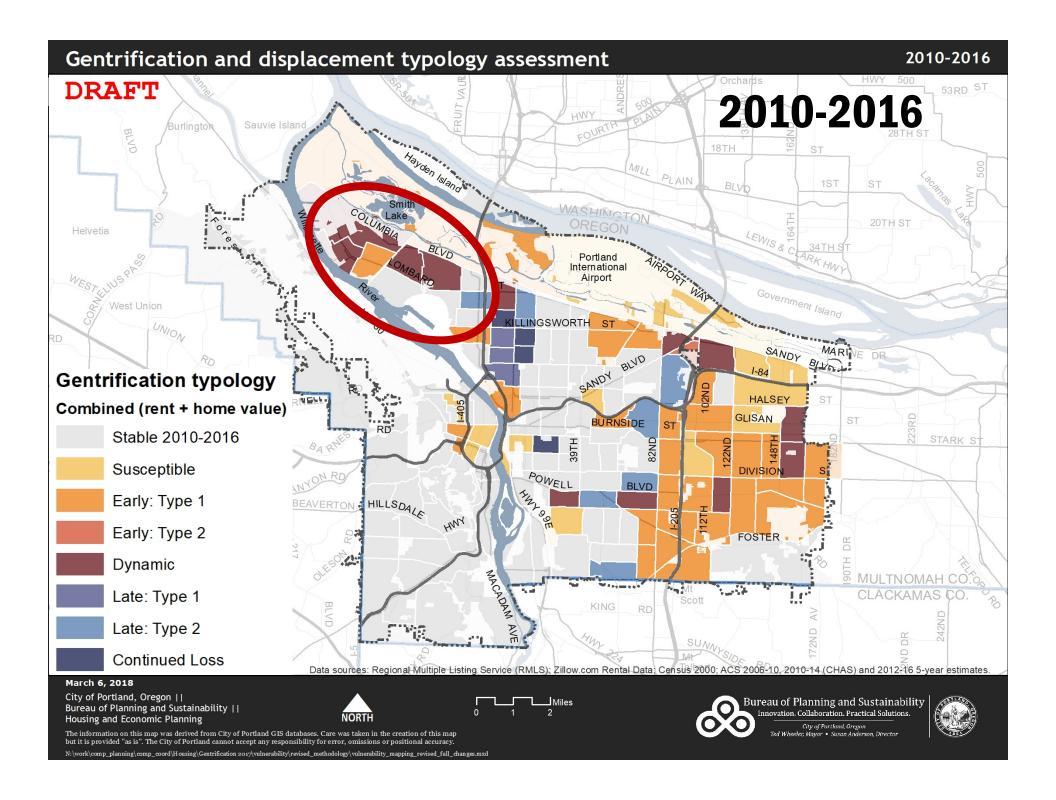
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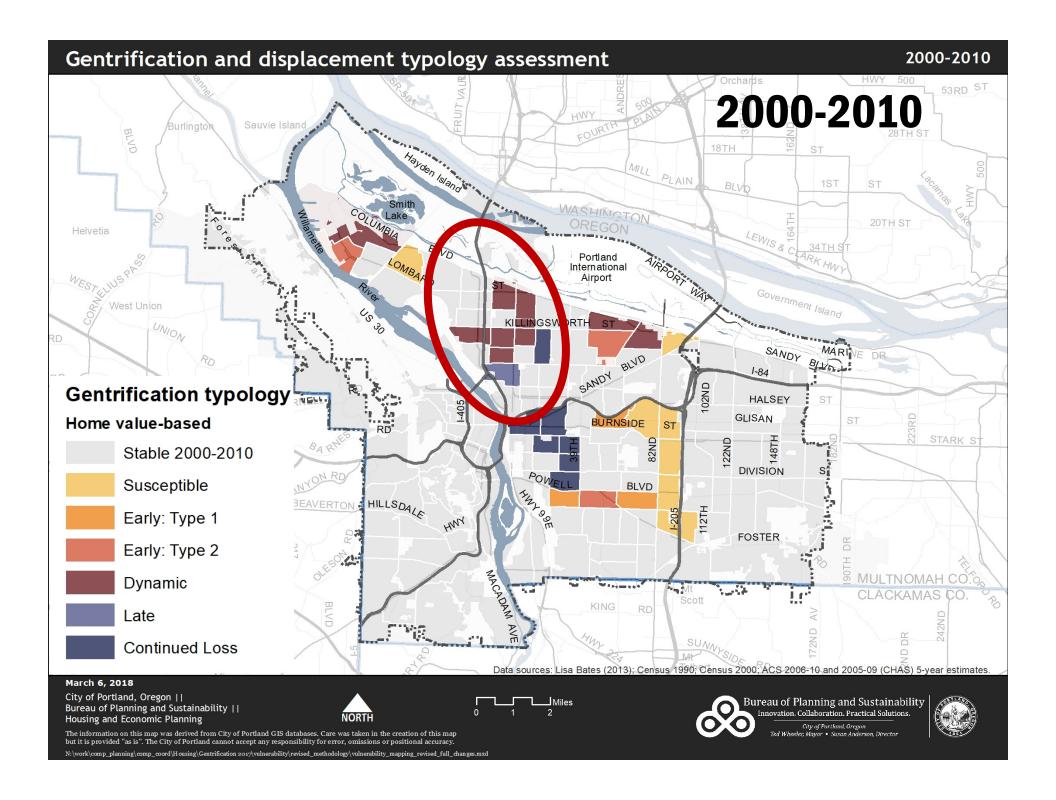


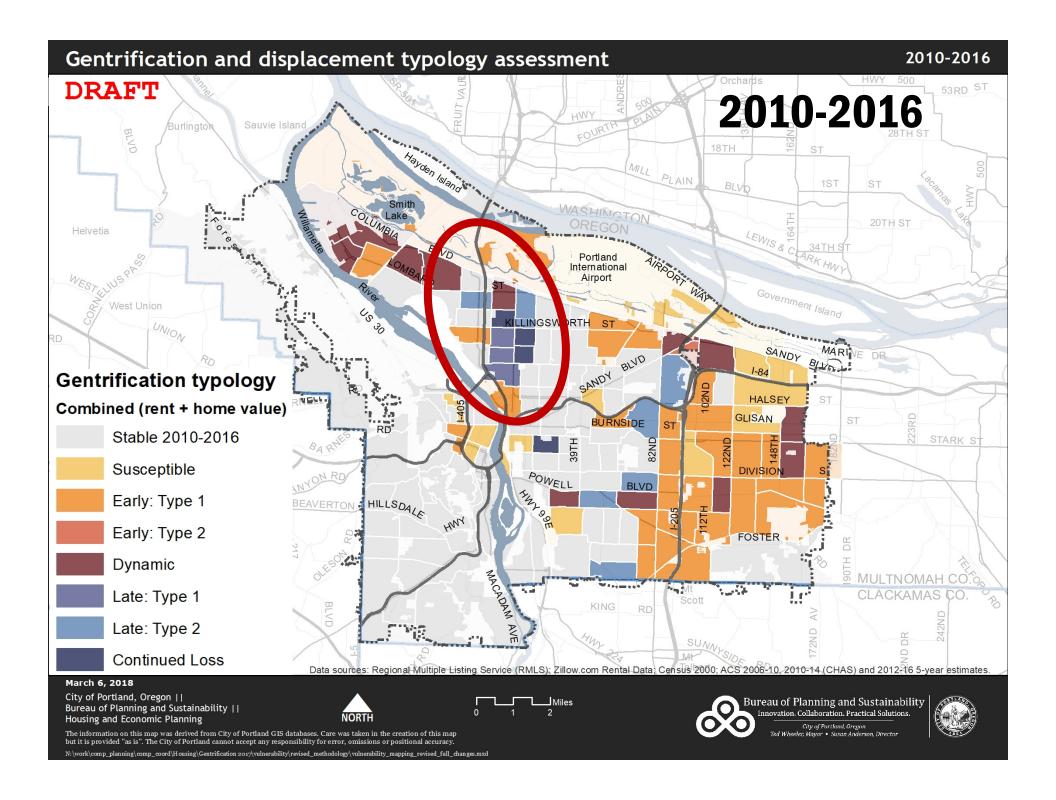


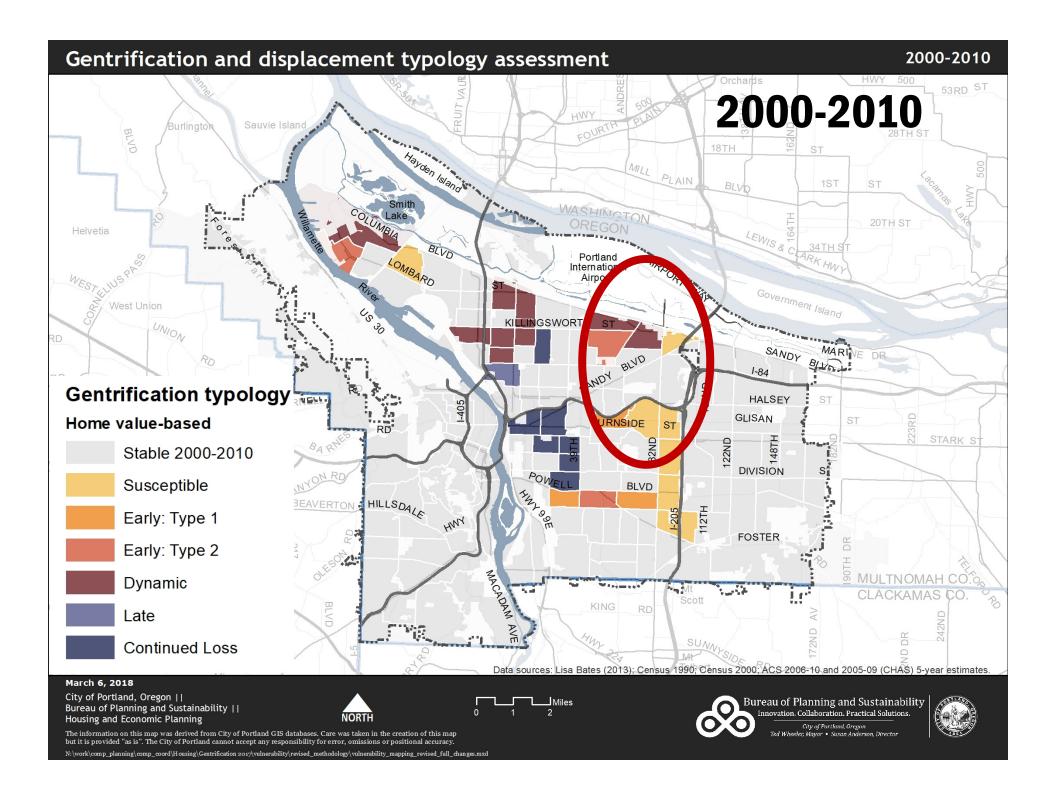


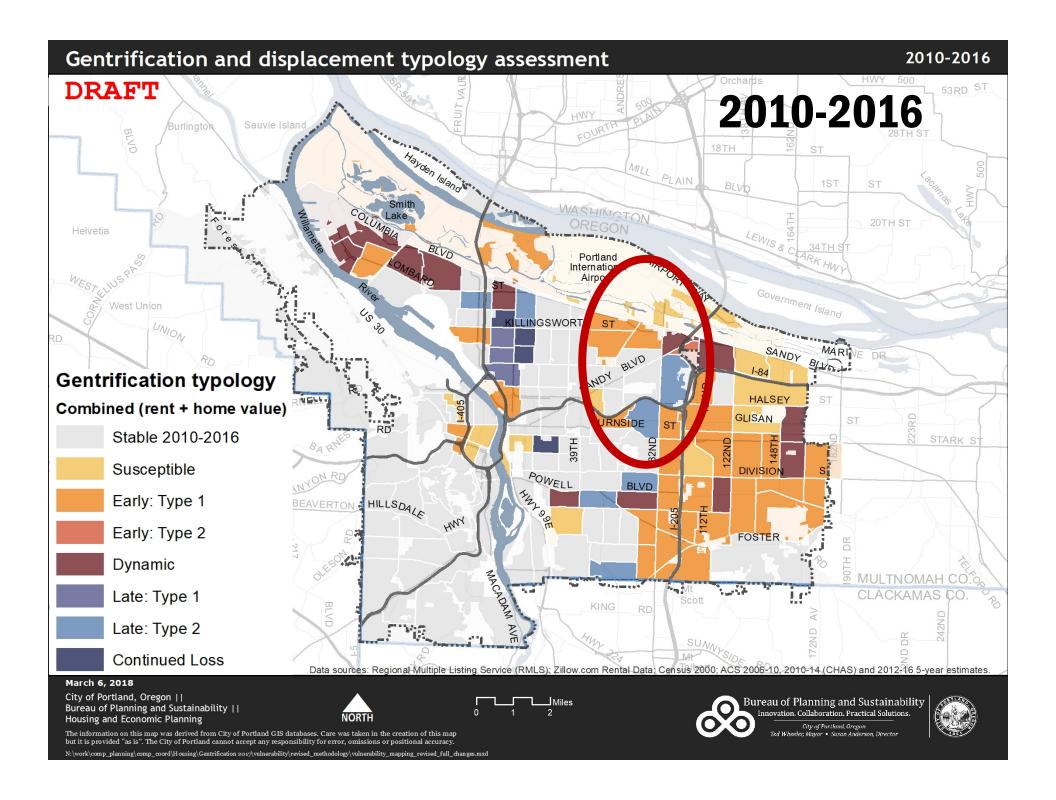


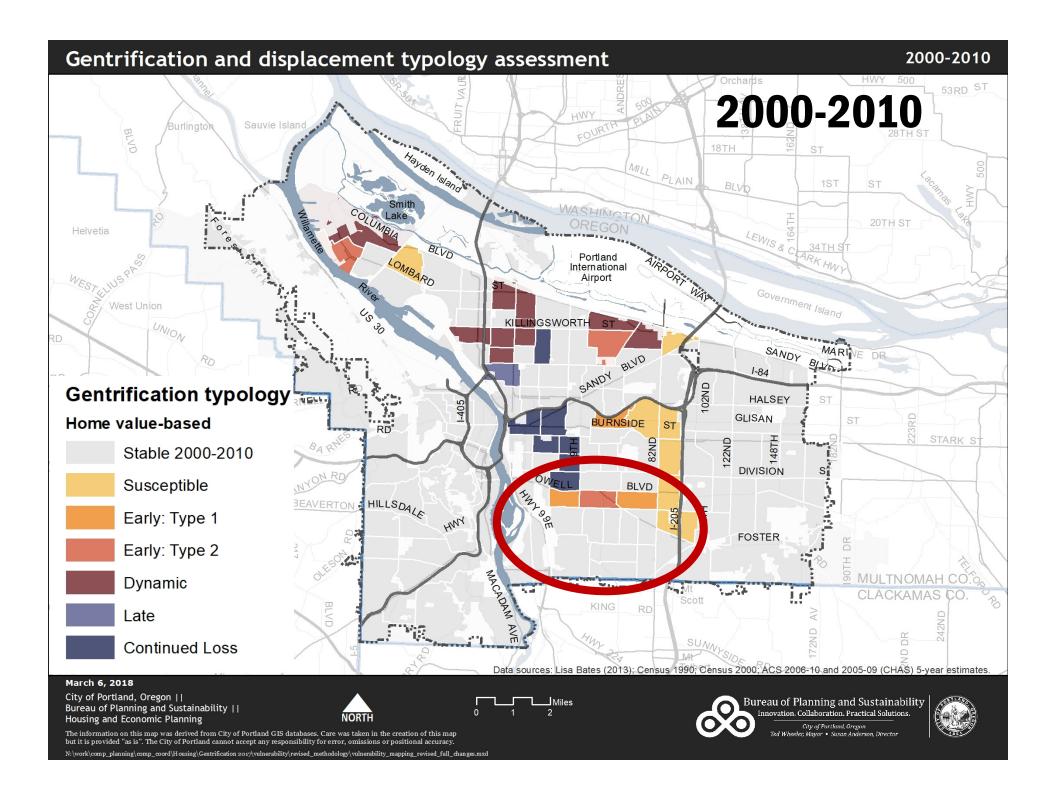


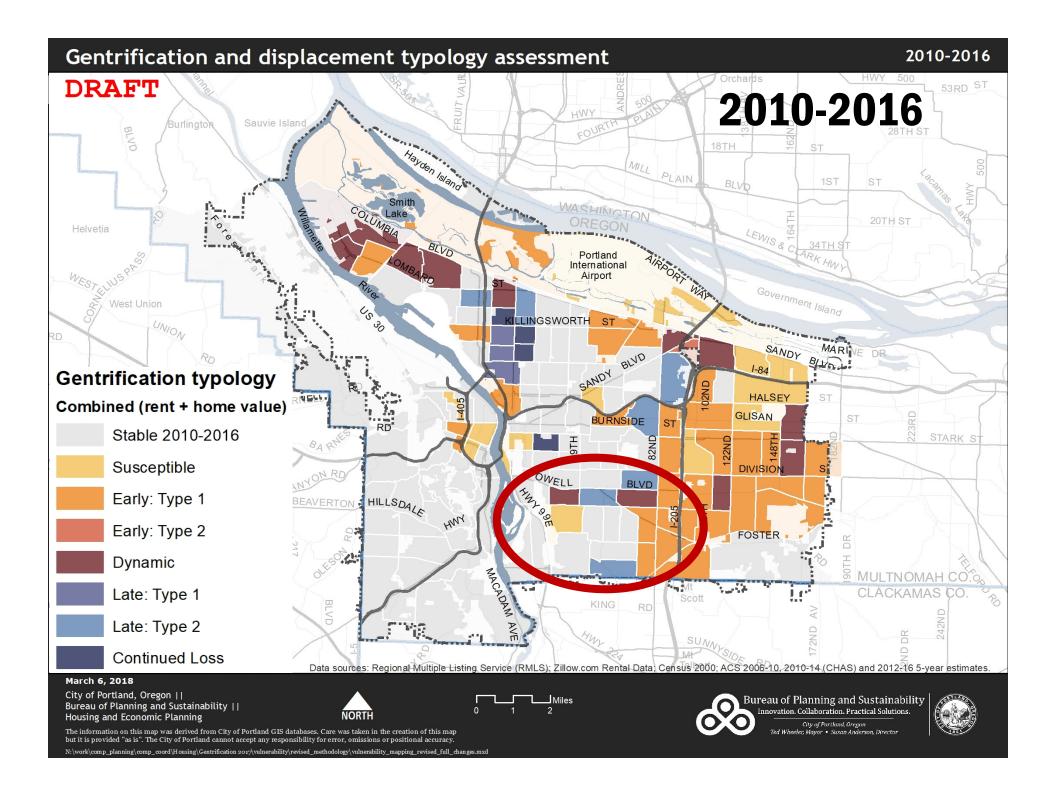


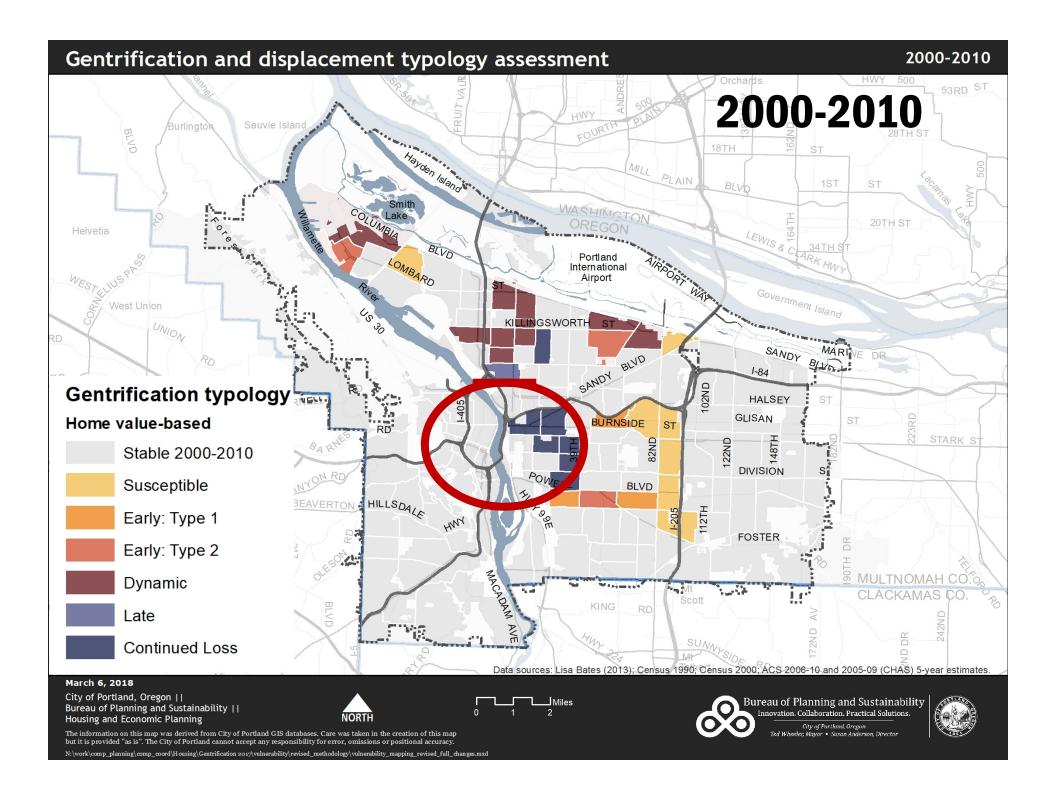


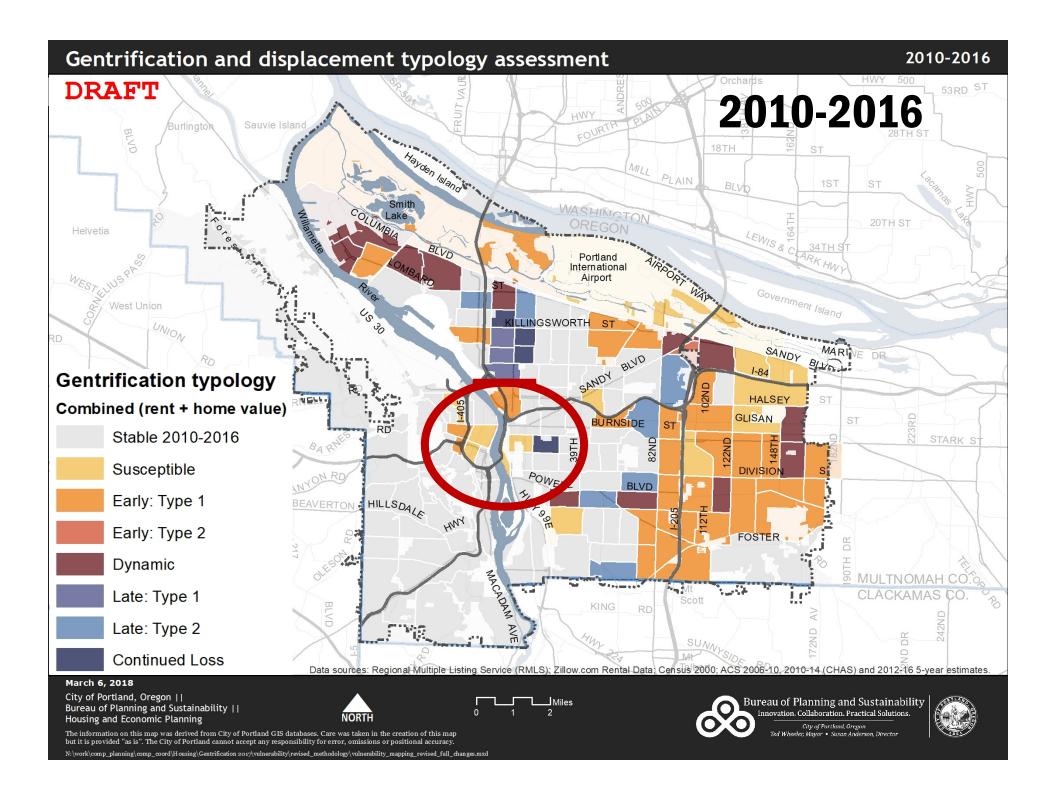


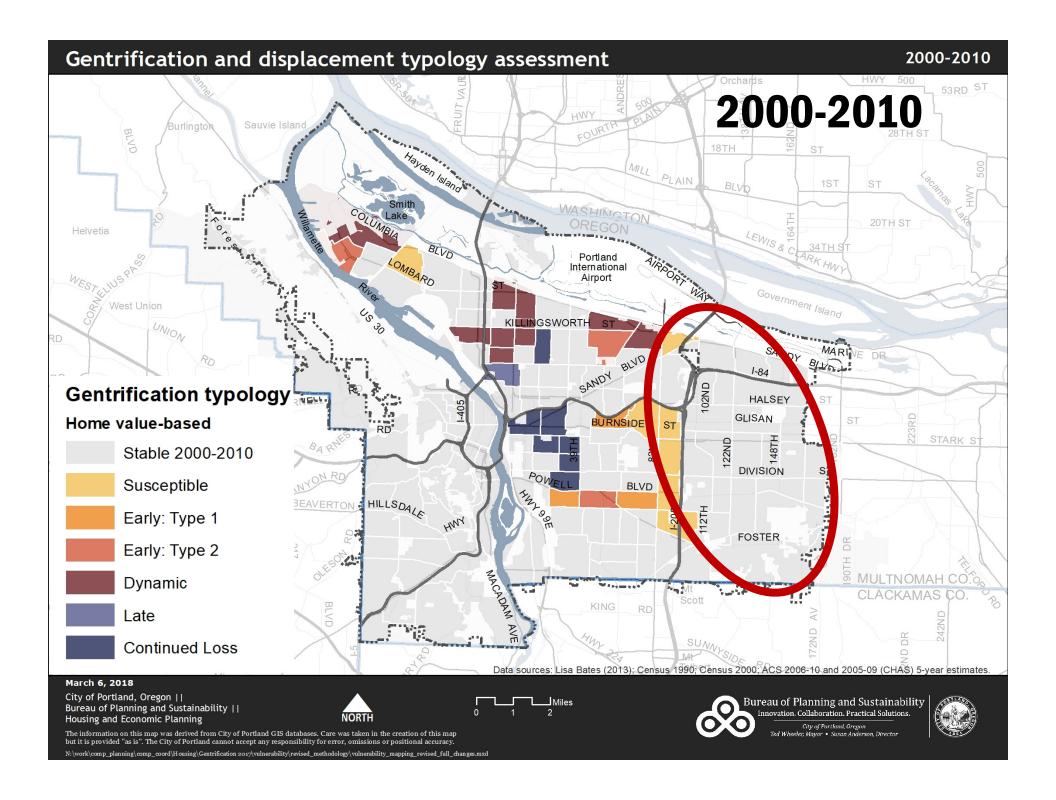


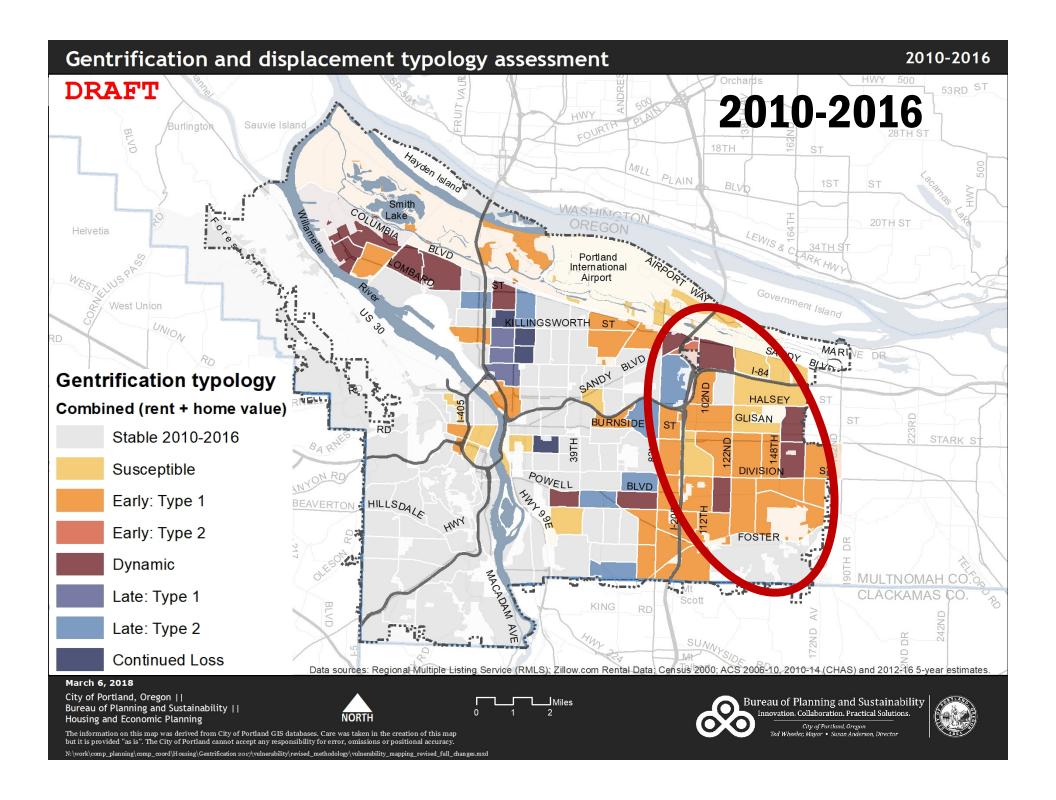












Typologies by the numbers

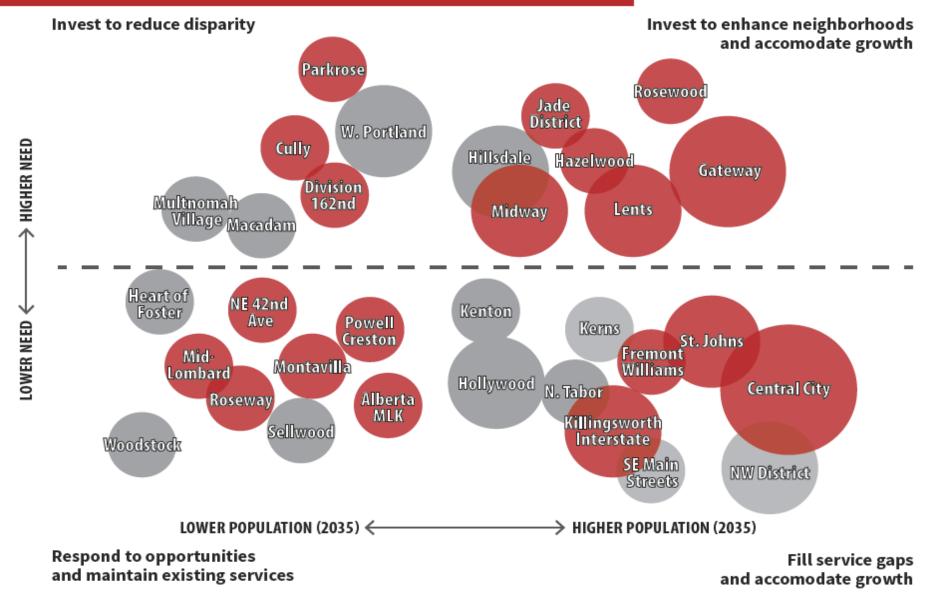
Typology	Population	Households	Tracts
Susceptible	47,920	21,684	12
Early: Type 1	154,195	57,395	30
Early: Type 2	1,958	743	1
Dynamic	64,111	24,141	12
Late: Type 1	10,953	4,694	3
Late: Type 2	35,451	14,033	7
Continued loss	14,251	5,991	4
Total	328,839	128,681	69

Social equity investment strategy

Displacement Challenge

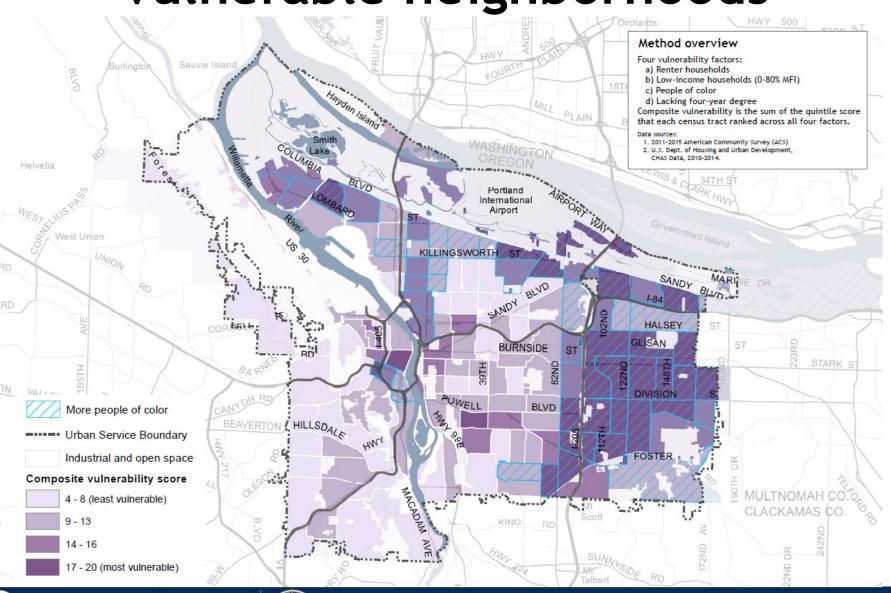
The goal to improve neighborhoods for current residents often results in making neighborhood more attractive. More attractive places will have increased rents and home values. This in turn leads to involuntary displacement.

Investment strategies for complete centers



Circle sizes correspond to center types: Central City (largest), Gateway Regional Center, Town Centers and Neighborhood Center (smallest). Darker red circles indicate that the center includes higher than average concentrations of vulnerable residents, such as renters, communities of color, households with low-median incomes and/or low education levels.

Vulnerable neighborhoods

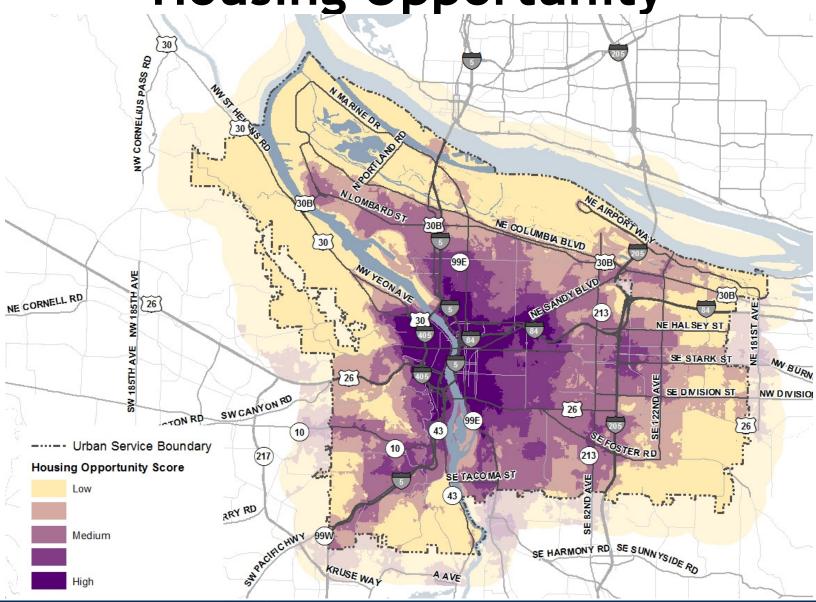


Housing Opportunity

Social indicators of health and measure access to:

- Education
- Jobs
- Transportation (transit and sidewalks),
- Healthy Eating, Active Living (food, parks, and health care)

Housing Opportunity





Vulnerability and Opportunity

High

Vulnerability

High Vulnerability **Low Opportunity**

Prioritize infrastructure investments Vision Zero safety improvements NPI program Affordable housing acquisition and preservation

High Vulnerability **High Opportunity**

Prioritize affordable housing N/NE Neighborhood Housing Strategy Support community capacity for education and training

Low

Low Vulnerability **Low Opportunity**

Invest in affordable housing where appropriate Invest in active transportation improvements to increase mobility **SW Corridor MAX**

Opportunity

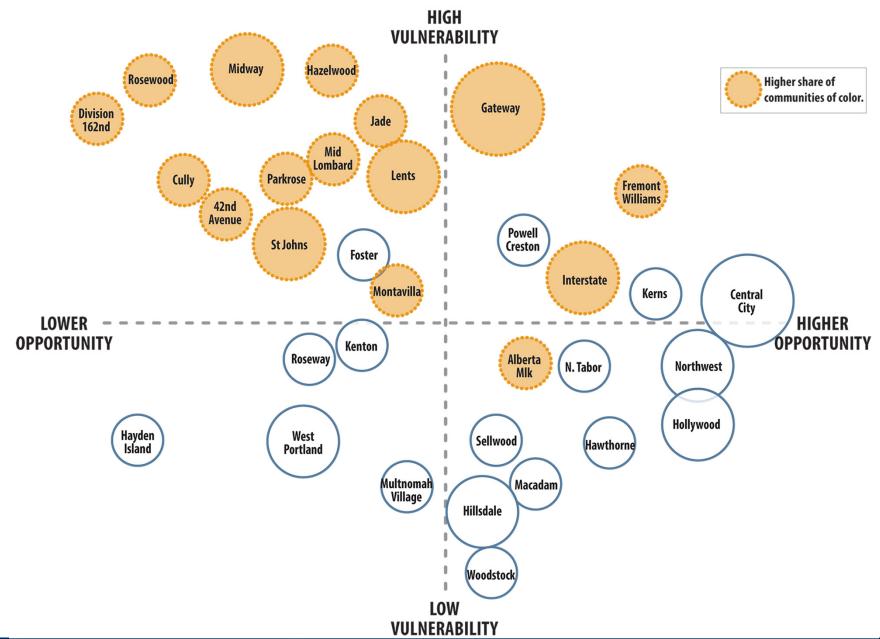
Low Vulnerability **High Opportunity**

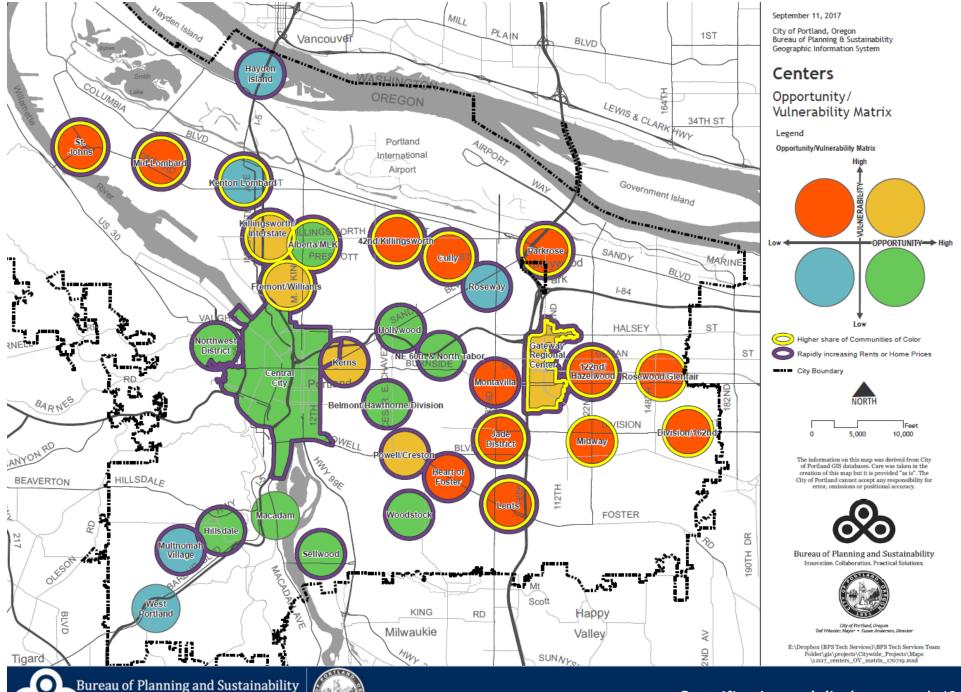
Prioritize affordable housing **Encourage infill through Residential** Infill Project and Central City 2035

Low



High





Innovation. Collaboration. Practical Solutions.

Displacement risk in the Residential Infill Project

