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HOUSING INSECURITY AND DISPLACEMENT IN THE BAY AREA

The Bay Area is in the midst of an unprecedented period of economic growth, adding nearly 200,000 jobs in the past decade. Along with lagging housing production and renewed investment in central cities, these pieces combined with economic growth are driving rising housing costs, rent alone rising almost 40% between 2010 and 2014. Yet, over 1 million jobs region-wide pay less than \$18 per hour (or \$36,000 a year for full time work), making it extremely difficult to afford housing. Indeed 89% of Bay Area renter households earning less than \$35,000 a year are considered rent-burdened, meaning they spend more than 30% of their household budget on housing. With budgets stretched to the breaking point, households experience housing insecurity and are vulnerable to displacement from their homes and neighborhoods.

Households may be displaced for many reasons—rising rents, eviction, poor housing or neighborhood conditions, or (new) development to name a few—and all these types of displacement can have health impacts. Research indicates that nearly half of Bay Area census tracts are affected by gentrification, displacement and exclusion (21%) or at risk (26%) of these occurring.

Gentrification and Displacement by Tract

COUNTY	UNDERGOING & ADVANCED	AT RISK
Alameda	24%	32%
Contra Costa	17%	18%
Marin	18%	11%
Napa	15%	25%
San Francisco	25%	64%
San Mateo	28%	28%
Santa Clara	24%	12%
Solano	13%	16%
Sonoma	11%	26%
Region	22%	27%

Source: UC Berkeley REWS

While every county and most cities are affected (see Table), displacement risk is concentrated among the approximately 350,000 low-income renter households within Priority Development Areas. In addition to being slated for significant transportation investments, many of these areas are the focus of our health department’s resources, as we work to ensure that residents have access to safe environments, good jobs and schools, parks, reliable and affordable transportation and other amenities that help people live healthy lives and improve a child’s chances of success later in life. Displacement can mean that communities with poor health outcomes fail to benefit from public investments in their former neighborhoods.

At the same time, some outer suburban areas of the Bay Area have seen dramatic increases in low-income households, and people of color. As the suburbanization of poverty has progressed, fewer low-income people live near transit, which can provide an essential lifeline to jobs, schools and medical appointments. It has also strained city budgets, the social safety net, philanthropic giving and public health departments—making it difficult to keep people healthy.

To view full brief with citations, please visit: <http://barhii.org/displacement/>

HEALTH IMPACTS OF HOUSING INSECURITY AND DISPLACEMENT

Research shows that housing unaffordability, insecurity and displacement can impact health in the following ways.

Unhealthy Tradeoffs: When housing costs are high, working families have to make difficult choices.

- Households may accept older or poorly maintained housing that contains mold or pests which can trigger asthma, or which have dangerous appliances, fixtures and chemicals that can lead to falls, burns and exposure to toxins such as lead.
- Low-income households that can comfortably afford their housing are able to spend almost five times as much on healthcare and a third more on food than their severely cost burdened peers. They're also more likely to go to medical appointments and take needed medication.

Mental Health Impacts: The emotional toll of displacement and living with the threat of displacement is significant, affecting mental wellbeing, sense of belonging and community cohesion.

- People experiencing housing insecurity are almost three times more likely to be in frequent mental distress than those who have secure housing.
- Research shows emotional strain from physical environments directly influence the onset and severity of diseases such as asthma.

Effects on Children and Families: The health impacts of housing instability are particularly intense for children, causing behavioral problems, educational delays, depression, low birth weights, and other health conditions such as asthma.

- Children who move frequently had a one year academic delay, lower test scores, and a lower likelihood of finishing school, displaced children are far more likely to have frequent absences from school, and children in crowded housing have lower math and reading achievement and behavioral problems.

Long Commutes, Air Quality, Congestion and Health: Without adequate housing near job centers, many low- and moderate-income Bay Area employees must commute long distances to work, worsening congestion and air quality for Bay Area communities.

- Long commuting distance is associated with lower rates of physical activity, lower cardio-respiratory fitness, and higher Body Mass Index, stress and blood pressure.
- Residents who have been displaced often must commute long distances and pay higher transportation costs; the benefit of lower-cost housing can be greatly diminished if households must pay for longer commutes. For every dollar decrease in housing costs, households see a 77 cent increase in transportation costs.

FIVE P's OF HOUSING STABILITY

PROTECTION of existing residents.

PRESERVATION of existing housing at all affordability levels.

PRODUCTION of new housing units at a diversity of affordability levels.

PARTICIPATION of residents and community leaders in decision-making processes that impact their housing stability.

PLACEMENT of housing near transit, jobs and amenities.

Adapted from Get Healthy San Mateo County