Gentrification: A Federal Perspective

Research Symposium on Gentrification and Neighborhood Change

Katherine O'Regan

Assistant Secretary
Office of Policy Development & Research
Department of Housing and Urban Development

May 25, 2016

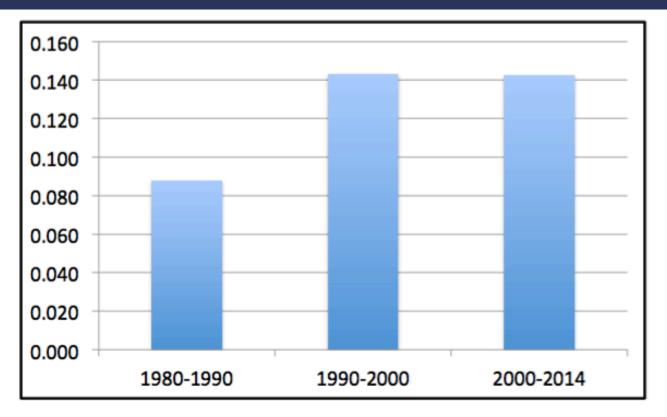


Gentrification: A Federal Perspective

Outline

- Connecting key national trends:
 - Current 'Gentrification' trends
 - The Rental Affordability Crisis
 - Supply/Supply Responsiveness
- HUD Perspective/Policy Responses:
 - Increase supply of (affordable) rental housing
 - Preserve existing affordable housing
 - Encouraging state and local use of a broad range of tools

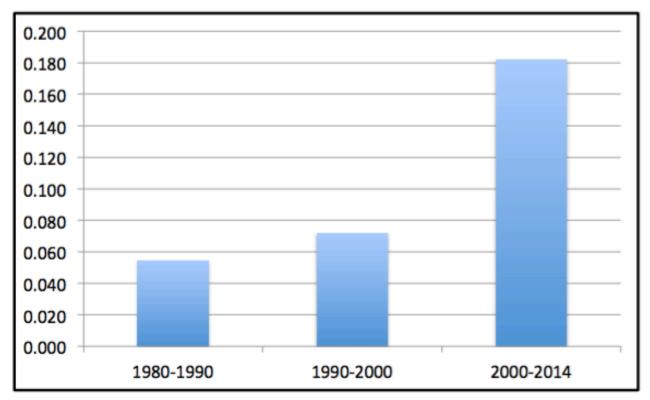
Gentrification Trends: Share of Low Income City Tracts in US Seeing Large *Relative* Gain in Income



Source: NYU Furman Center



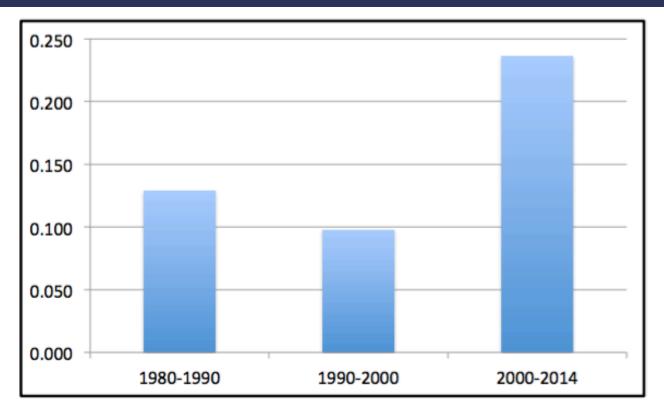
Gentrification Trends: Share of Low Income City Tracts in US Seeing Large Relative Gain in % White



Source: NYU Furman Center



Gentrification Trends: Share of Low Income City Tracts in US Seeing Large *Relative* Gains in Rents



Source: NYU Furman Center

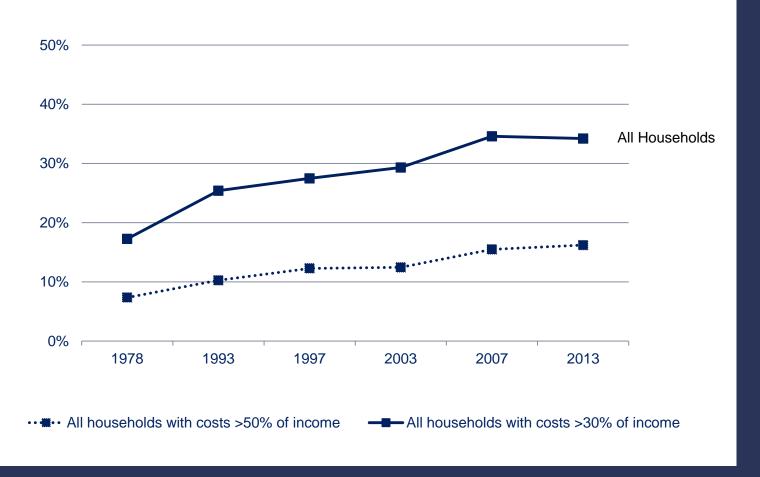


Gentrification: Key Trends

- Some of our biggest concerns about gentrification potential displacement and increased rent burdens – are due to rent increases.
 - Recent work (Ding, Hwang and Divringi, 2015): While overall mobility of vulnerable households is not higher in gentrifying neighborhoods, mobility to *lower-income* neighborhoods is,
 - And such moves are more likely from gentrifying areas with greater increases in housing costs.
- What drives these recent patterns?
 - Increased demand for centralized neighborhoods.
 - Younger, higher educated, white.
 - Overall affordability crisis and supply responsiveness.

Rental Affordability Crisis

Prevalence of Housing Cost Burdens by Severity and Housing Tenure, 1978-2013

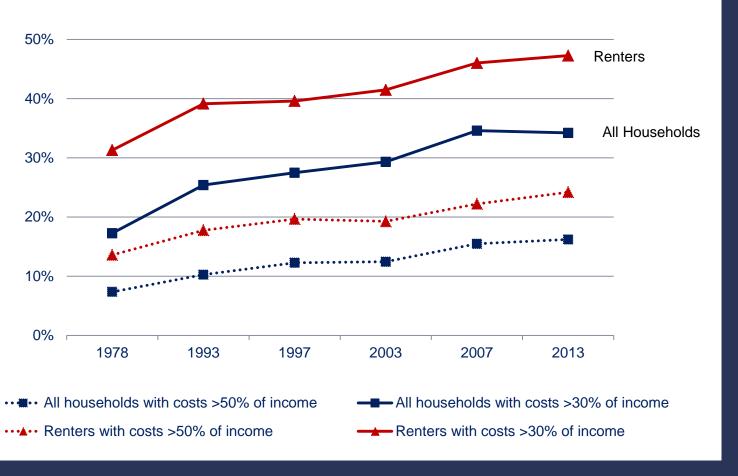






Rental Affordability Crisis

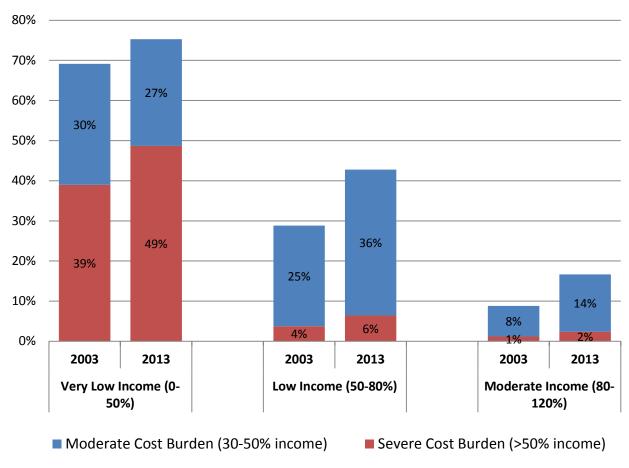






Rental Affordability: Cost Burdens by Income

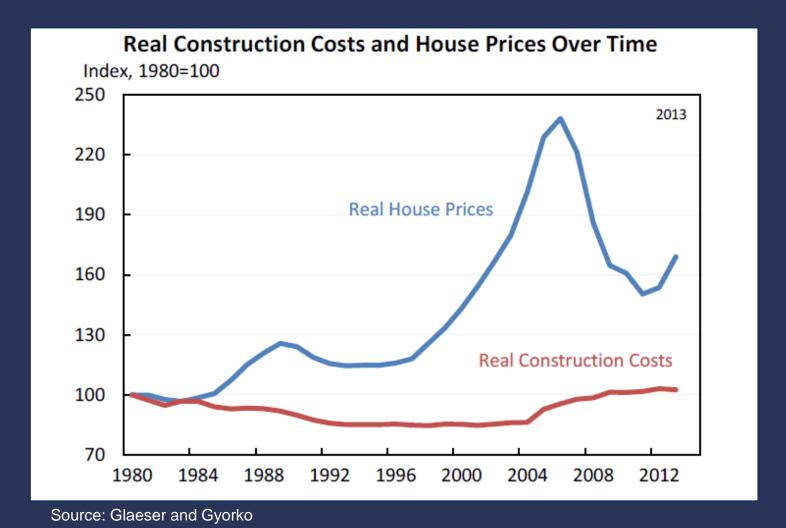






Source: AHS

Supply of Housing and Gentrification







Gentrification Trends: 3 key points

- The interconnection between the larger rental affordability crisis and gentrification.
 - Broad affordability crisis itself may contribute to gentrification.
 - Lack of affordability and inadequate supply response may drive large rent increases.
- Both point to a necessary increase in supply, and supply responsiveness.
 - Beyond gentrifying and nearby areas, but in particular, there.
 - Resident views and political realities.
- Neighborhoods within their broader housing markets, interconnection between places.
 - Need to take a broader view when considering policy.
 - Need to pair policies for increase supply with other policies/protections.





HUD Perspective/Policy Responses

- Increase overall supply of rental housing, including affordable housing.
 - MF insurance premium decrease for green, mixed income and low income housing
- Preserve affordable housing.
 - RAD
 - Project Based Rental Assistance transfer authority
- Localities need to employ a range of tools, proactively and broadly.
 - Local Policy Grants (FY2016 and 2017)
 - AFFH
 - Prosperity Playbook





HUD Perspective/Policy Responses

- Increase overall supply of rental housing, including affordable housing.
 - MF insurance premium decrease for green, mixed income and low income housing
- Preserve affordable housing.
 - RAD
 - Project Based Rental Assistance transfer authority
- Localities need to employ a range of tools, proactively and broadly.
 - Local Policy Grants (FY2016 and 2017)
 - AFFH
 - Prosperity Playbook





Increase Supply

- Example: MF insurance premium decrease for green, mixed income and low income housing.
- Starting April 1st, the FHA cut multifamily mortgage insurance rates to stimulate the production and rehab of affordable, mixed-income, and energy-efficient housing. Lowering insurance costs for housing where:
 - At least 90% of the units are under Sec. 8 contracts or covered by LIHTC affordability requirements, or
 - Mixed-income properties, which have units set aside based on affordability through LIHTC, Sec. 8, inclusionary zoning, or other local requirements.
 - HUD estimates this will spur the rehabilitation of an additional 12,000 units per year.

Preserving Affordable Housing

Example: Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD)

- Developments move from public housing financing to long-term financing (i.e., project-based Section 8 contract), that by law, must be renewed.
 - Permits leveraging public and private debt/equity in order to reinvest in the public housing stock.
 - To date, more than \$2B of private funding has been invested in about 30,000 units.
 - Costs to residents and HUD, remain the same; residents maintain the same basic rights.
 - PHAs must maintain an ownership interest.
- Connection to gentrification
 - Anchoring long-term affordability of centrally located public housing stock.



Encouraging Local Action

Example: Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH)

- Key components relevant here:
 - Jurisdictions receiving HUD funding must complete an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH), identifying fair housing issues
 - Using a standardized assessment tool and associated data and maps (i.e., assessing patterns of segregation and access to neighborhood opportunity).
 - Grantees set forth priority goals for addressing those issues, and
 - Incorporate analysis into their follow on planning processes Con Plan or PHA plans for our public housing authorities—which includes strategies and steps to be taken.
- Additional features:
 - Meaningful community engagement.
 - HUD encouraging regional/joint submissions.



Encouraging Local Action

Example: Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Cont'd

- Linking to Gentrification
 - Much AFFH discussion focuses on two strategies:
 - increasing access to higher opportunity areas, AND
 - investing in existing minority communities.
 - We need to pursue both, and both have their challenges.
 - Gentrifying neighborhoods present a third, highly impactful, strategy.
 - Frequently already contain minority households and are attracting investments.
 - Employing strategies to secure longer term diversity.
 - AFFH as an 'enabling environment'.



Parting Thoughts

- Making diverse communities work, and work for all
 - Realities on the ground.
 - Trust, history and processes that can reframe both.
 - Meaningful integration will require more than housing.