

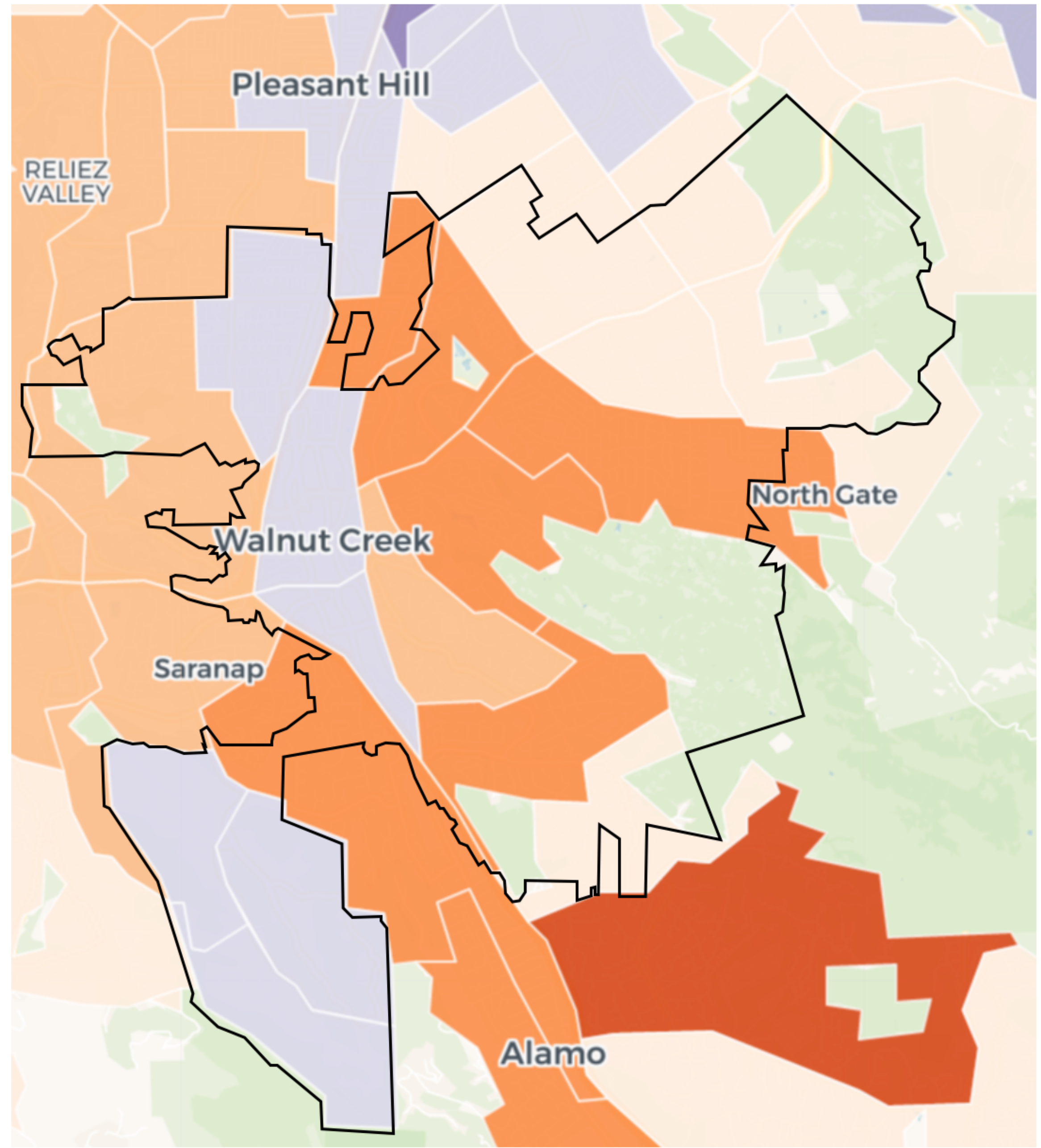
Housing Affordability Crisis

Displacement and Longer Commutes

“People from San Francisco County were most likely to move to Alameda County. Residents of Alameda County were most likely to go to Contra Costa County, with residents of that county unlikely to relocate within the Bay Area and more likely to head for cheaper parts of California or other states.”

“Bay Area Exodus,” *The Mercury News*, 8/30/2019

Displacement in Walnut Creek, 2015



“A long-time small business owner and Walnut Creek resident who’s struggling to keep up with increasing rents told the East Bay Housing Organization (EBHO), ‘It’s scary. I don’t know where we’ll go. We’ve contributed to the community for 22 years. We would be devastated to have to leave.’”

“Priced Out,” *Walnut Creek Magazine*, 9/4/2018

Displacement Typology

Lower income (LI) tracts

- Not Losing Low Income Households
- At Risk of Gentrification and/or Displacement
- Ongoing Gentrification and/or Displacement

Moderate to high income (MHI) tracts

- Advanced Gentrification
- Not Losing Low Income Households
- At Risk of Exclusion
- Ongoing Exclusion
- Advanced Exclusion

Source: UC Berkeley Urban Displacement Project, 2015

A study by Apartment List found that Contra Costa County’s “super commuters”—those who spend 90+ minutes traveling to/from work each way—grew over 100% from 2009–2017. Super commuters make up nearly 8% of the County’s workforce.

“Bay Area Super-Commuting Growing,” *The Mercury News*, 9/11/2019

Walnut Creek’s daytime population increases by 27,961 as employees travel here to power our thriving economy. **93.5% of the City’s workforce doesn’t live in Walnut Creek.** Shouldn’t they have the opportunity?

