Abstract: Disasters and disaster recovery are moments when existing social, economic, and racial inequalities are reproduced and exacerbated. Processes of displacement and migration are known to be strongly correlated to socioeconomic vulnerability, and understanding how and why people move following a storm is an important arena of inquiry. In this research, we ask how housing factors affect migration patterns following a hurricane. We use a unique dataset - a longitudinal panel of credit records - to trace migration following Hurricane Michael. We show how neighborhood housing quality, eviction rates and mortgage status affect the duration and distance of relocations following a disaster, evaluate neighborhood quality following displacement.

* The presentation will be based on work undertaken by the four-author group that includes; Clio Andres, Assistant Professor of City and Regional Planning and Interactive Computing, Georgia Tech; Carl Hudson, Associate Policy Advisor and Economist, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta; and Wei Zhai, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Florida

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