



Phase I: Data collection
Find measures relevant to long-term displacement: socioeconomic vulnerability, housing and policy components

Phase II: Map creation
Visualize regional and county differences in exposure and vulnerability indicators

Phase III: Formulate new Displacement Index
Estimate the magnitude of the potential displaced-persons problem in inland and coastal counties.

Phase IV: Analysis
Evaluate how state-level policies associated with housing, emergency assistance, planning, and land development enhance or reduce vulnerability and displacement.