Preventing Housing Instability During Covid-19: Understanding Eviction Moratoriums and Rental Assistance

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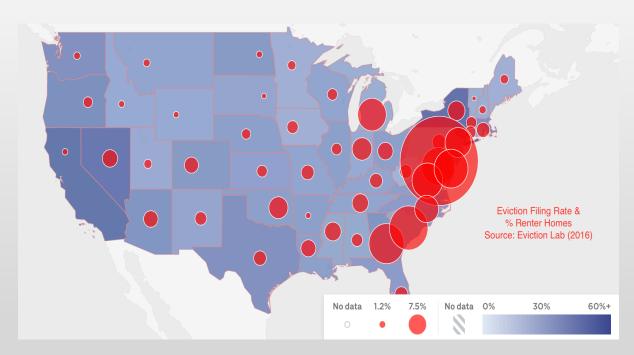


COMMUNITY SOLUTIONS

Eviction, Homelessness, Health Inequity & COVID-19

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The United States Housing Crisis



Statistic Sources: Joint Center for Housing Studies at Harvard University; Eviction Lab at Princeton University

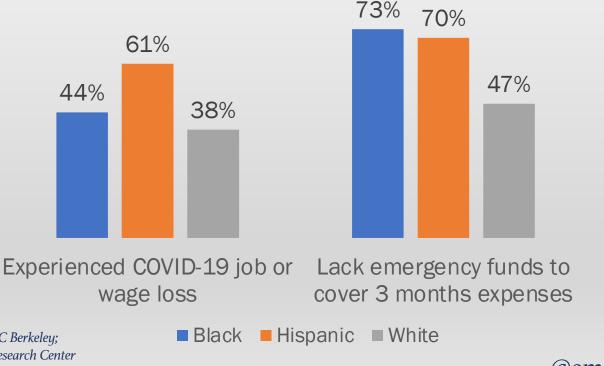
- 7 evictions filed every minute in 2016 (3,700,000 total), when unemployment rate was 4.7%
- 20.8 million rent burdened families pre-COVID-19
- Only I in 4 eligible renters receive financial assistance
- Loss of 4 million affordable housing units between 2010-2020

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COVID-19 Job & Wage Loss Increased Eviction Risk

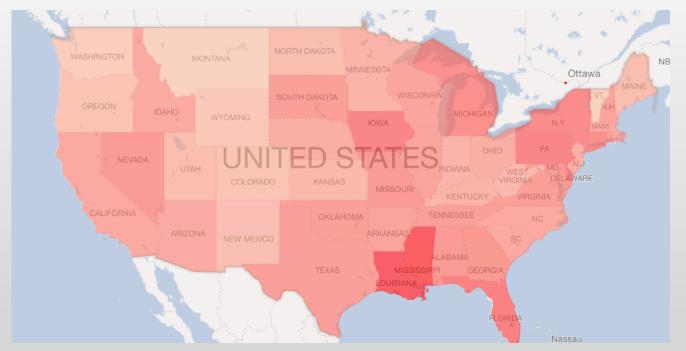
• An estimated 50 million renters live in households that suffered COVID-19 related job or income loss (40% of job loss occurred in low-income households).



Sources: Terner Center at UC Berkeley; Federal Reserve, The Pew Research Center

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Estimated <u>Households</u> Unable to Pay Rent 6,965,000-14,158,000



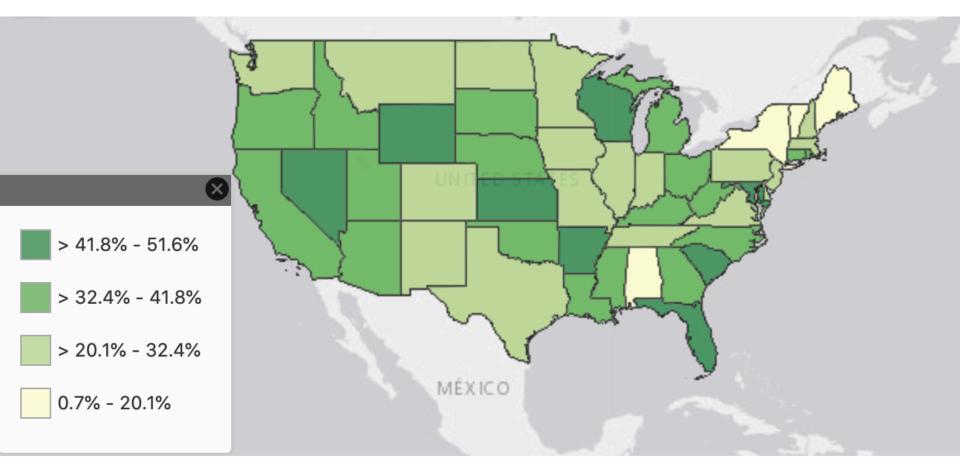
Sources: Stout

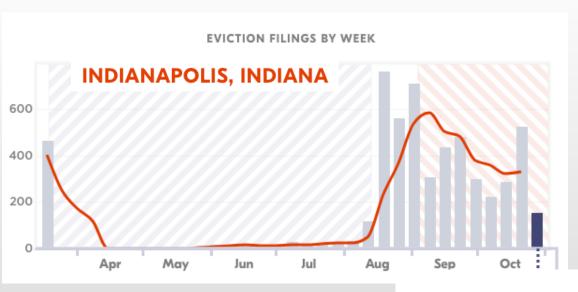
Estimated Rent Shortfall by January 2021: \$13,223,000,000 - \$24,395,000,000

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Percent of People in Households Late on Rent or Mortgage Payments U.S. Census Household Pulse Survey - Week 19





Effect of Lifting Moratoriums: Jumps at End Points

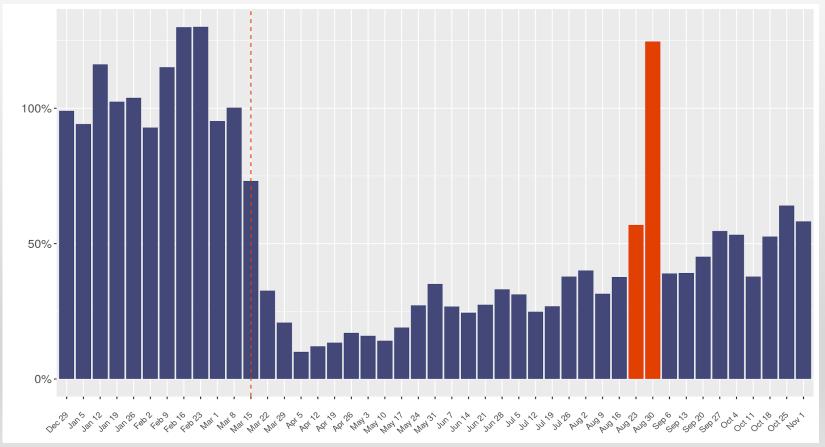


JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

200

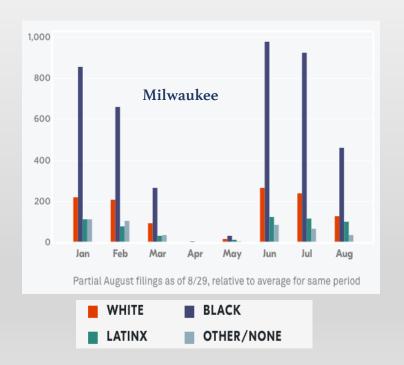
Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct

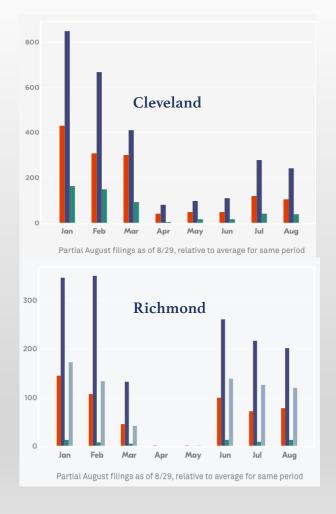
Weekly Eviction Filings Relative to Historical Averages



Source: Peter Hepburn & Renee Louis, Shifts in Eviction Filings from the CARES Act to CDC Order, EVICTION LAB

Eviction Filing Rate by Race





COVID-19 Eviction Increases Health Inequity

Eviction

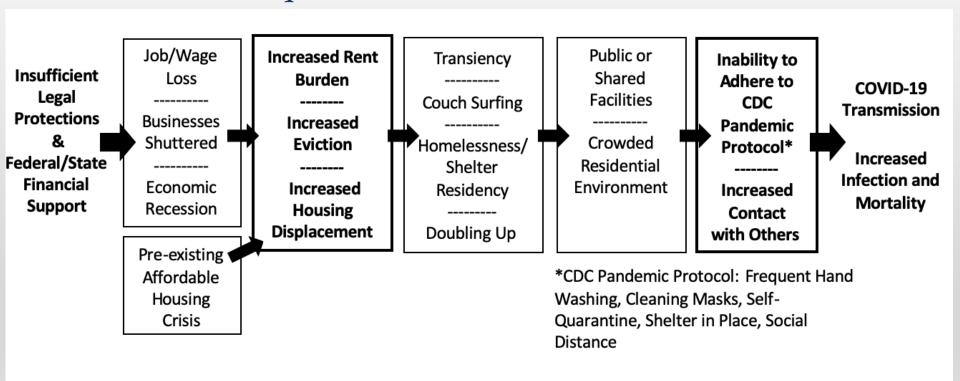
- Black households 2x as likely to be evicted
- 80% of people facing eviction were Black in multiple cities
- Black women evicted at highest rates
- Single greatest predictor of eviction is the presence of a child

COVID-19

- Hospitalization Rates:
 - Black and Hispanic adults are 4.7 and 4.6 times more likely than whites
- Death Rates:
 - Black, Hispanic and Indigenous people are 2.3, 1.5 and 1.75 times more likely than whites.
- Black and Hispanic adults are dying at rates of white people a decade+ older

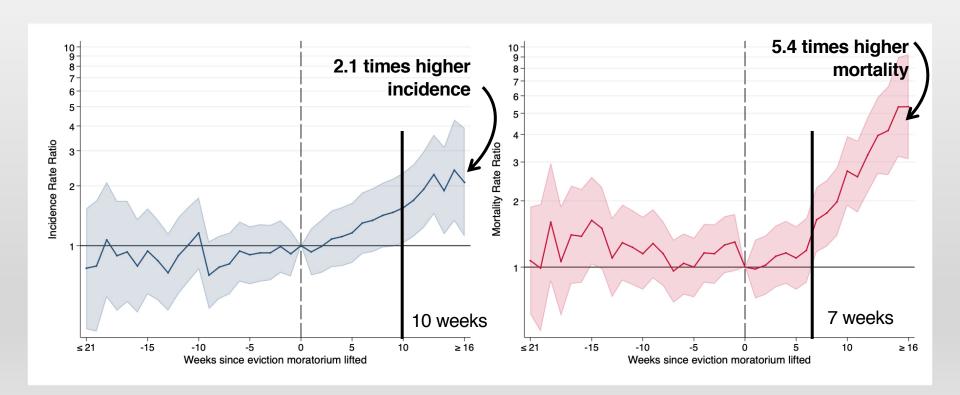
EA Benfer, et al., Pandemic Housing Policy: Examining the Relationship Among Eviction, Housing Instability, Health Inequity, and COVID-19 Transmission, J. of Urban Health (2020) bit.ly/COVID19HousingisHealth

Eviction Increases the Risk of COVID-19 Acquisition and Transmission

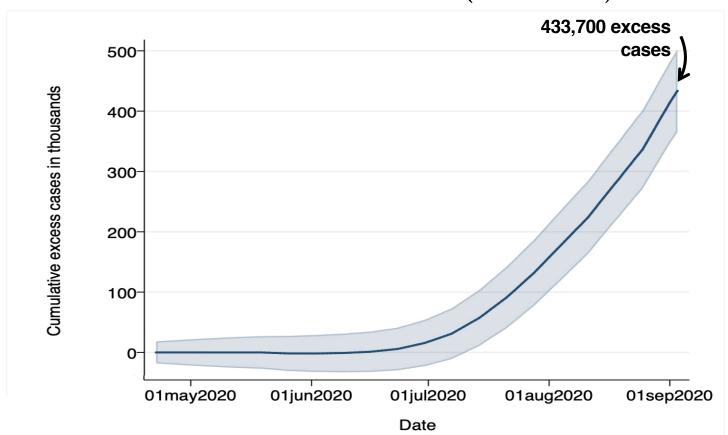


EA Benfer, et al., Pandemic Housing Policy: Examining the Relationship Among Eviction, Housing Instability, Health Inequity, and COVID-19 Transmission, J. of Urban Health (2020) bit.ly/COVID19HousingisHealth

Lifting Moratoriums Increased COVID-19 Incidence and Mortality

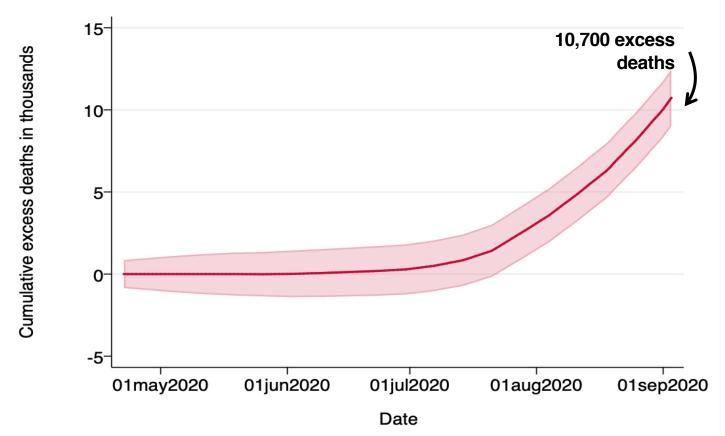


Excess COVID-19 cases associated with lifting eviction moratoriums (national)



Leifheit, et al., Expiring state eviction moratoriums and CovId-19 incidence and mortality bit.ly/ExpiringCOVID19EvictionMoratoriums

Excess COVID-19 deaths associated with lifting eviction moratoriums (national)



Leifheit, et al., Expiring state eviction moratoriums and CovId-19 incidence and mortality bit.ly/ExpiringCOVID19EvictionMoratoriums

Existing & Magatine Health Outcomes & Future Hardship

| Eviction & Negative Health Outcomes & Future Hardship | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| Physical Health | Mental Health | Associated Conditions Among Women | Associated Conditions Among Children | Exposure to Sub-Standard Living Conditions | Barriers to Livelihood | | |
| Higher Mortality Rate Respiratory Conditions High Blood Pressure Poor Self-Rated General Health Coronary heart Disease Sexually Transmitted Infections Drug Use | Depression Anxiety Mental Health Hospitalizat ion Exposure to Violence Suicide | Physical Assault Sexual Assault Drug Use and Related Harms Pre-term Pregnancies Future Housing Instability | Lead Poisoning Academic Decline Food Insecurity Emotional | Lead Mold Poor Ventilation Pest Infestations Crowding | Failing credit scores Downward move Unemployme nt Residential instability Homelessness Inability to access social services | | |



Emergency Rental Assistance Programs

Rebecca Yae
National Low Income Housing Coalition

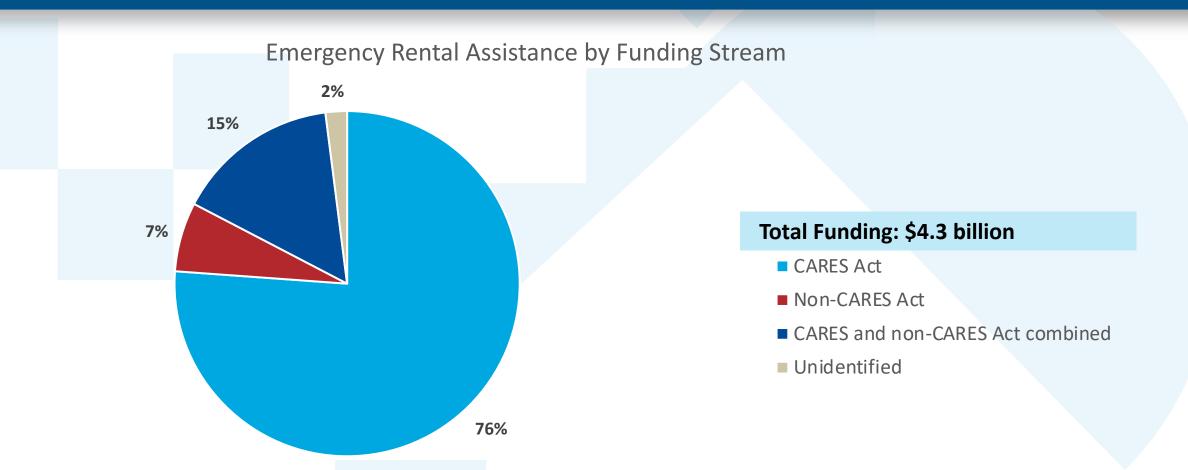
Where are rental assistance programs enacted?





Where is funding coming from?





What are common eligibility criteria?



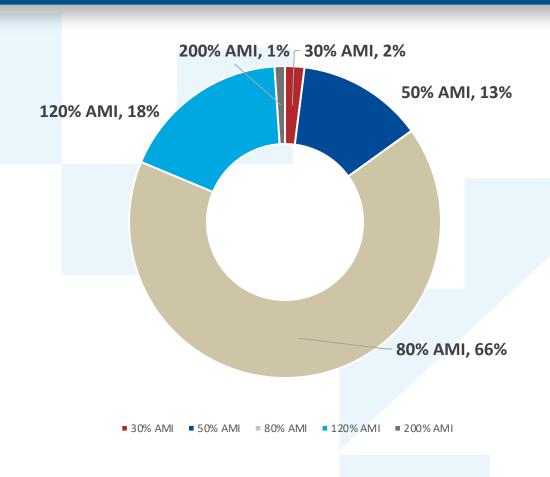
 Most programs ask households to demonstrate COVID-related hardship, income eligibility, and proof of residency within the jurisdiction.

| Select Eligibility Requirements | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|--|--|
| Demonstrated COVID hardship | 84% | | |
| Income targeting | 80% | | |
| Proof of residency | 72% | | |
| | | | |

Note: N=486. The number of programs and information about them will continue to evolve. Analysis includes enacted programs as of December 4, 2020.

Programs by Maximum Income-Eligibility





Only 2% of programs using area median income specifically target extremely low-income renters (30% AMI).

Notes: AMI = Area Median Income. N=340.

Funding is entirely inadequate



- The magnitude and duration of need for assistance has greatly outpaced the available funding
 - 31% of all programs are closed.
 - 79% of programs are designed for short-term relief (3 months or less).

Program Design and Implementation

Clear goals

Leverage local capacity

Acknowledge existing issues in housing market

Flexibility



KEEPING ANGELENOS HOUSED

EMERGENCY TENANT PROTECTIONS

Local and state action to prevent COVID-19 evictions

EMERGENCY RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

\$100 million in rental assistance for low-income renters

EVICTION DEFENSE PROGRAM

\$10 million for legal representation for low-income renters



71% of Latinx and 52% of Black households in L.A. reported serious financial problems due to the pandemic, compared to 37% of White households.

Study: NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, The Impact of COVID-19 on Households in Major U.S. Cities // Mural: Muro que Habla, Canta y Grita by Paul Botello

EMERGENCY RENTAL ASSISTANCE

Serving 50,000+ low-income renter households with one-time \$2,000 rent subsidy using CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Funds. Program highlights:

- UTILIZING INCLUSIVE ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES
- PRACTICING FLEXIBILITY WITH PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION, INCLUDING DIRECT-TO-TENANT ASSISTANCE
- EVALUATING IMPACT ACROSS PROGRAMS