Coronavirus, Disasters, Housing and Homelessness

Hosted by NLIHC and the Disaster Housing Recovery Coalition

November 23, 2020
Agenda

Welcome & Updates
• Diane Yentel, NLIHC

Engaging President-Elect Biden’s Transition Team
• Diane Yentel, NLIHC

Guest Speaker
• Representative Barbara Lee (D-CA)

New Research on Growing Back Rent During the Pandemic
• Davin Reed & Eileen Divringi, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

Costs of Evictions
• Dan Threet, NLIHC & Mackenzie Pish, University of Arizona

Challenges Facing Small Landlords
• Laurie Goodman, Urban Institute

Field Updates
• Dena Hasan, DC Department of Human Services

• Gregory Shinn, Oklahoma Coalition for Affordable Housing

Capitol Hill Updates
• Sarah Saadian, NLIHC
Welcome & Updates

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www.nlihc.org
Engaging President-Elect Biden’s Transition Team

Diane Yentel
President & CEO
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Guest Speaker

Representative Barbara Lee
13th District of California
United States House of Representatives
New Research on Growing Back Rent During the Pandemic

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New Research on Growing Back Rent During the Pandemic

Household Rental Debt During COVID-19

November 23, 2020

Davin Reed, Community Development Economic Advisor
Eileen Divringi, Community Development Research Associate
New Research on Growing Back Rent During the Pandemic

Motivation

• How many households are at risk of eviction because of COVID-19-related job losses?
  – Moratoriums may have helped keep people in their homes so far
  – Moratoriums make clear that any accrued rental debt must still be paid in full
  – Income replacement policies are important but insufficient
    • Not everyone receives unemployment insurance (UI)
    • Many such policies have already started to expire

• How much additional help may be needed, and for whom?
New Research on Growing Back Rent During the Pandemic

**Approach**

- National data set of individuals working before COVID-19
  - Individual incomes, occupations, demographics
  - Household rents
  - Incorporate other household spending and savings
- Simulate monthly individual job losses (and gains) with data on aggregate employment changes and occupational risk of job loss
- Forecast resulting household rental debt by month under different policy scenarios
- Caveats
  - Excludes financial distress not caused by job loss
  - Only counts lost income that would go to pay rent, not all lost income
- Big picture: 32 million renter households with workers before COVID-19
  - 7.5 million (23.5%) experience unemployment between March and August 2020
New Research on Growing Back Rent During the Pandemic

Different Policy Scenarios

- Each policy scenario assumes 100% of households receive that policy
- CARES UI very protective for those who receive it
- Economic Impact Payments (EIP) moderately protective
- Key question: how many households receive:
  - CARES UI and EIP
  - EIP only
  - Nothing

Adapted from Reed and Divringi (2020), Household Rental Debt During COVID-19
New Research on Growing Back Rent During the Pandemic

Likely Scenarios

- Blend different policy scenarios to obtain overall picture of rental debt
- UI recipiency rate: state level from Census Household Pulse survey
  - National average is 50%
- EIP recipiency rate: 90%
- 1.3 million renter households with debt by December
  - 4.2% of all
  - 3.9 million individuals
- Average debt among those with debt is $5,400 by December

Adapted from Reed and Divringi (2020), Household Rental Debt During COVID-19
New Research on Growing Back Rent During the Pandemic

#### Likely Scenario by Race and Ethnicity

- **Likely scenario:**
  - UI recipiency rate: 50%
  - EIP recipiency rate: 90%

- Hispanic renter households most likely to be in debt: 6% by December

- Black and other nonwhite and non-Hispanic households are at the overall average: 4.3% by December

- White and Asian households less likely: 3.5% by December

Adapted from Reed and Divringi (2020), Household Rental Debt During COVID-19
New Research on Growing Back Rent During the Pandemic

Likely Scenario by Household Type

- Likely scenario:
  - UI recipiency rate: 50%
  - EIP recipiency rate: 90%

- Single-headed family households most likely to be in debt: 4.9% by December
  - 78% of these households are female-headed

- Married family households are at the overall average: 4.3% by December, which is the overall average

- Non-family households are less likely: 3.5 to 3.7% by December

Adapted from Reed and Divringi (2020), Household Rental Debt During COVID-19
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Policy Takeaways

- Around 1.3 million renter households will owe around $5,400 each in rent by December 2020
  - 17 percent of the 7.5 million renter households experiencing job loss since March 2020
  - 3.9 million individuals: 2.8 million adults and 1.1 million children

- UI with CARES provisions very protective for those who receive it
  - Extend as necessary, many features expired or beginning to expire

- Make alternative sources of support available, particularly to those not receiving UI
  - Existing CARES aid to state and local governments for housing insufficient
  - Recipiency key: be careful with program design


Please contact us with questions or if you are interested in more specific results not available in the report: davin.reed@phil.frb.org, eileen.divringi@phil.fr.org
Costs of Evictions

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COSTS OF COVID-19 EVICTIONS

NOVEMBER 19, 2020

Dan Threet, Andrew Aurand

Mackenzie Pish, Kylie Allen, and Samuel Carroll

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
JAMES E. ROGERS COLLEGE OF LAW
Innovation for Justice
Nearly **16%** of renters were behind on rent in October.

Delinquency rates were even higher for Black and Latino renters, renters with a high school education or less, and low-income renters.

One in four renters have no or slight confidence they can pay next month’s rent on time and another quarter have only moderate confidence they can do so.
Depending on the extent to which renters pay their rent, the partial cost of eviction-related homelessness could be as high as $129 billion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assumption of future rent payments</th>
<th>Renter households at risk of eviction</th>
<th>i4J estimated select public costs of eviction-related homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal Reserve proportional model</td>
<td>6,656,340</td>
<td>$61,571,832,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stout (low)</td>
<td>9,532,000</td>
<td>$88,171,983,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stout (high)</td>
<td>13,895,000</td>
<td>$128,530,184,245</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This partial cost only considers five public services:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assumption of future rent payments</th>
<th>i4J select public costs of eviction-related homelessness</th>
<th>Emergency shelter</th>
<th>Emergency medical care</th>
<th>Inpatient medical care</th>
<th>Foster care</th>
<th>Juvenile delinquency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal Reserve proportional model</td>
<td>$61,571,832,069</td>
<td>$26,969,992,004</td>
<td>$8,440,025,836</td>
<td>$14,026,455,313</td>
<td>$7,946,558,884</td>
<td>$4,188,799,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stout (low)</td>
<td>$88,171,983,895</td>
<td>$38,621,519,300</td>
<td>$12,086,270,976</td>
<td>$20,086,139,237</td>
<td>$11,379,616,919</td>
<td>$5,998,437,464</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stout (high)</td>
<td>$128,530,184,245</td>
<td>$56,299,413,625</td>
<td>$17,618,415,360</td>
<td>$29,279,994,198</td>
<td>$16,588,310,647</td>
<td>$8,744,050,415</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Cost of Eviction Calculator:

✓ Learn more: https://law.arizona.edu/eviction-calculator
✓ Visit the online tool: https://uarizona.neotalogic.com/a/costofevictioncalculator

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Challenges Facing Small Landlords

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Challenges Facing Small Landlords

Mounting Pressures on Mom and Pop Landlords Could Spell Trouble for the Affordable Rental Market

Laurie Goodman
Co-Director, Housing Finance Policy Center
Urban Institute

NLIHC Weekly Call
November 23, 2020
### Challenges Facing Small Landlords

#### Why Landlords Did Not Receive Full Rental Income in September

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tenants didn’t or can’t pay in full</td>
<td>77.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Units were vacant</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offered tenants a discount</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offered tenants a rent deferment</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among landlords:
- 35% did not receive full rent in September
- 38% did not expect to receive full rent in October

*Source: Avail October Landlord Survey*
Challenges Facing Small Landlords

Landlords Who Have Lower Incomes and Who Have Mortgages Are More Likely to Face Increased Pressure to Sell Their Properties

Share of landlords experiencing increased pressure to sell by income level

- <$50,000
- $50,000-$100,000
- $100,000-$150,000
- ≥$150,000

With a mortgage:
- 50.9%
- 43.0%
- 32.7%
- 20.5%

Without a mortgage:
- 39.6%
- 30.0%
- 26.4%
- 18.8%

31% of landlords overall felt more pressure to sell their property.

Source: Avail October Landlord survey.
Challenges Facing Small Landlords

Black and Hispanic Landlords Are More Likely to Have Imposed Stricter Screening Criteria since the Start of the Pandemic

Share of landlords imposing stricter screening

- Black: 42.0%
- Hispanic: 42.0%
- White: 35.4%
- Total: 35.6%

Source: Avail October Landlord Survey.
Challenges Facing Small Landlords

Stay connected to our research

- Subscribe to our bi-monthly Newsletter or email blast: Email spardo@urban.org or go to our web page, scroll down and sign-up.
- Download our monthly Housing Finance at-a-glance Chartbooks
- Follow the work of our team on Twitter:
  - @MortgageLaurie: Co-VP Laurie Goodman
  - @MyHomeMatters: Co-VP Alanna McCargo

Check the Housing Finance Policy Center website regularly:
www.urban.org:center/hfpc
Field Updates

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Field Updates

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Chair
Oklahoma Governor’s Interagency Council on Homelessness

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Capitol Hill Update

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