NLIHC’s HoUSed Campaign for Long-Term Housing Solutions

May 9, 2022
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Welcome & Updates

Sarah Saadian
Senior Vice President of Policy
National Low Income Housing Coalition

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Trends in the Criminalization of Homelessness

Lily Milwit
Housing Not Handcuffs Campaign Manager
National Homelessness Law Center
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Criminalization of Homelessness

Lily Milwit, Housing Not Handcuffs Campaign Manager, National Homelessness Law Center
What is Criminalization?

- **Law Center Definition**: Policies that restrict or prohibit different categories of conduct performed by people experiencing homelessness, including *sleeping, sitting/lying down, asking for donations, and living in vehicles* within public space. It also includes policies that displace or banish unhoused people from public space and/or cause dispossession of their property.
Housing Not Handcuffs

- Formed in 2015
- Coalition of litigators, advocates, activists
- Listserv for criminalization news and updates
- Justice Network
- Webinars & Reports
Criminalization of Homelessness in Cities

- **Housing Not Handcuffs 2019:**
  - Increases in every measured category since 2006
  - 72% of cities have at least one law prohibiting camping in public
  - 51% of cities have at least one law prohibiting sleeping in public
  - 55% of cities have one or more laws prohibiting sitting and/or lying down in public
Criminalization of Homelessness in Cities [Cont.]

- 35% of cities have one or more laws prohibiting loitering, loafing, and/or vagrancy citywide

- 83% of cities have at least one law restricting begging in public

- 50% of cities have at least one law restricting living in vehicles
Criminalization of Homelessness in States

- **State Supplement 2021:**
  - 48 states and D.C. have at least one law criminalizing homelessness
  - Camping:
    - 4 states have statewide camping bans; 15 states have restrictions for camping in particular places
    - 1 state has statewide sleeping in public ban; 3 states have laws restricting sleeping in particular public places
    - 6 states have laws restricting sitting and lying down in particular public places
    - 4 states have laws restricting sleeping in vehicles
    - 16 states have laws restricting loitering, loafing, and vagrancy statewide; 24 restrict in particular public places
    - 6 states restrict panhandling statewide; 24 states restrict panhandling in particular public places; 7 states restrict panhandling in particular ways
    - 36 states restrict pedestrians from standing in roadways
Informal Criminalization of Homelessness Through Policy Choices and Executive Action

Making room for construction in NoMa, DC government conducts its 18th encampment cleanup in 2021

California lawmakers propose encampment sweeps along American River Parkway

Police Arrest a Homeless Activist and Supporters As They Resist Encampment Sweeps

After a long standoff, police officers swept an encampment maintained by unhoused activists, arresting seven people

Denver sweeps homeless encampments in sub-zero temperatures
Criminalization Harms BIPOC More

• Black adults up to 9.7x more likely to receive citations than white adults

• Latinx adults up to 5.8x more likely to receive citations than white adults

• No way of knowing the extent to which these racial disparities play out in threats, harassment, informal enforcement
Consequences of Criminalization

- Trauma
- Distrust of services/ law enforcement
- Disconnection from services/ community
- Health effects
- Poverty exacerbation
- Criminal record
- Barriers to employment/housing
Proposed Solutions: Policy

Housing Not Handcuffs Model Legislation

- No person shall be subject to, or threatened with, civil or criminal sanctions or harassment by law enforcement, other state actors, and/or private security personnel for moving, resting, sitting, standing, lying down, sleeping, or conducting other life sustaining activities on public property or in a legally parked vehicle
- No person shall be subject to civil or criminal sanctions for soliciting, sharing, accepting, or offering food, water, money, or other donations in public places
- Robust source of income protections and affordable housing provisions
- Right to counsel, no unjust evictions, state entities cannot discharge individuals from their care into homelessness
Proposed Solutions: Litigation

- 60% of cases challenging panhandling bans have led to successful outcomes
- 60% of cases challenging camping bans and/or sweeps have led to successful outcomes
- 77% of cases challenging loitering, loafing, and/or vagrancy bans have led to successful outcomes
- 66% of cases challenging food sharing bans have led to successful outcomes
Resources & Next Steps

**What You Can Do:**
- Endorse the Campaign: housingnothandcuffs.org/endorse
- Sign up for HNH listserv: email lmilwit@nlchp.org
- Get involved in the Justice Network: email lmilwit@nlchp.org
- Attend our Right to Housing forum

**What You Can Use:**
- The Law Center’s many reports and publications on criminalization: homelesslaw.org/publications
- The Law Center’s past and pending litigation: homelesslaw.org/court-cases
- The Law Center’s policy letters and testimony: homelesslaw.org/letters
- The Law Center’s webinar recordings on criminalization: homelesslaw.org/resources/webinars
- HNH Calls to Action: housingnothandcuffs.org/what-we-want/
- HNH Policy Solutions: housingnothandcuffs.org/policy-solutions/
- HNH Comms Toolbox: housingnothandcuffs.org/communications-toolbox/
- HNH Litigation Toolbox: housingnothandcuffs.org/litigation-toolbox/
- HNH Organizing Toolbox: housingnothandcuffs.org/organizing-toolbox/
- HNH Policy Toolbox: housingnothandcuffs.org/policy-toolbox/
- HNH Webinars, Reports and Resources, and Criminalization Maps: housingnothandcuffs.org/resources
Keep in touch

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Connecting Low-Income Families to Child Tax Credit Payments

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Get It Back Campaign

Project of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

National effort to connect eligible people to tax benefits

Promote the Earned Income Tax Credit, the Child Tax Credit, free tax preparation, and other tax benefits

Work with a network of diverse partners

www.taxoutreach.org
Our Work

- Provide outreach resources and materials for organizations and government agencies
- Conduct trainings to support others’ outreach
- Technical assistance for partners
- Pitch to local media to get the word out
- Digital advertising and PSAs
### GetCTC.org

File quickly on your own to collect your stimulus payments and Child Tax Credit.

| Launch date and capacity          | • Launches soon!  
|                                  | • Unlimited capacity |
| Household income limit            | Under $25,000  
|                                  | ($12,500 if filing individually) |
| Filing years                      | 2021 |
| Credits and payments              | CTC, Stimulus 3 |
| Required information              | Social Security or ITIN numbers |
| Length of time to file IRS payment processing times vary 3-6 weeks | 15 minutes |
| Other Considerations              | Waiting for simplified may not be a good option for households at risk of their dependent being claimed by someone else |
What is the Child Tax Credit?
A Federal Tax Credit that is intended to help with the cost of raising children

In 2021, the credit is worth up to:
- $3,600 if your child is less than 6 years old
- $3,000 if your child is between 6 and 17 years old
Who is eligible for the CTC?

1. Income
No income requirement!
Max credit phases out at:
- $75,000 - Single
- $112,500 - Head of Household
- $150,000 - Married Filing Jointly

2. Taxpayer ID
Parent or guardian must have an SSN or Taxpayer ID Number (ITIN)

3. Qualifying Child
Based on relationship, age, residency, dependency, TIN, and support
### What’s new about the CTC?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Advance Payments</strong></th>
<th><strong>Larger Credit</strong></th>
<th><strong>Repayment Protection</strong></th>
<th><strong>What Else to Know</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- In 2021, the IRS issued half the amount using advanced payments</td>
<td>- Increased credit amount – previously $2,000/child</td>
<td>- Repayment protection for families with lower incomes if the IRS makes an overpayment.</td>
<td>- IRS Letter 6419, Advance Child Tax Credit Payments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- You must file a tax return to get the remaining credit</td>
<td>- No min. earnings – previously had to earn $2,500 to get the CTC refund</td>
<td>- People earning less than the following amounts in 2021 will not have to repay anything:</td>
<td>- Custody and the CTC guidance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- If you didn’t get advance payments, you must file a tax return to get the credit</td>
<td></td>
<td>- $40,000 – single filer; $50,000 – head of household; $60,000 – married filing jointly</td>
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Third Stimulus Check

Congress passed legislation to issue these payments to help reduce the financial burden of COVID-19 on individuals and their families

The third stimulus check is worth up to $1,400 for each eligible adult and qualifying dependent

What to Know
If you didn’t get your 3rd stimulus in 2021 or got a partial payment, you can claim it as the Recovery Rebate Credit when you file a 2021 tax return
- Letter 6475, Your Third Economic Impact Payment
Who is Eligible?

4 Factors Contribute to Eligibility

1. **Income**: No income requirement, though amount phases out at higher incomes.

2. **SSN**: Any family member or dependent that has an SSN can receive the stimulus check.

3. **Dependency**: Cannot be a dependent of someone else.

4. **Citizenship / Residency**: You must be a U.S. citizen, permanent resident, or qualifying resident alien.
It’s Not Too Late to Help Families Get the Expanded Child Tax Credit: GetCTC.org Navigator Training 2022
Thursday, May 19 at 1pm ET

Tax season is over, but families can still claim the full 2021 Child Tax Credit (CTC): up to $3,600 per child per family! Join Code For America, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Coalition on Human Needs and the Partnership for America's Children for a webinar May 19th from 1pm-2:30pm EDT on the re-launch of GetCTC.org and important information on this next phase of outreach for the 2021 expanded CTC.

Register here
Outreach Resources

Outreach Resources Hub:
www.taxoutreach.org/coronavirus

CTC Toolkit for GetCTC.org
- Messaging and earned media materials
- Social media toolkit
- Call and text scripts and newsletter copy
- Flyer and mailer
Child Tax Credit Messaging

- It’s not too late to file and claim the Child Tax Credit! Even though the tax season has ended, almost all families qualify and can still get money from the tax credit, but they have to submit a 2021 tax return to claim their benefits.
- You could get up to $3,600 per child in your household during 2021.
  - If your child is under 6 years old, you can get up to $3,600 per child.
  - If your child is between 6 and 17 years old, you can get up to $3,000 per child.
- Get the money you qualify for by filing a simplified return at GetCTC.org. Don’t worry, this money is not a loan.
Contact Info

Get It Back Campaign
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities
eitc.outreach@cbpp.org
(202) 408-1080

www.taxoutreach.org

http://eepurl.com/gdIHn1
Flyer (translated)

Get money to help with the cost of raising your kids with the Child Tax Credit

You could get up to $3,600 per child under 6 years old and up to $5,000 per child between 6 and 17 years old from the government.

The Child Tax Credit is not a loan.

Who qualifies?
Almost all families qualify for the Child Tax Credit. Even families that don’t normally file a tax return or don’t have recent income.

Anyone with a child who has a Social Security number can get the Child Tax Credit, even if they don’t have a Social Security number themselves. Receiving this tax credit won’t change any public benefits you receive.

When will I get the money?
You will get the money after you file your 2021 tax return by April 18, 2022.

How do I get the credit?
File a tax return even if you normally don’t file taxes and even if you get advance Child Tax Credit payments in 2021. 

Families have until April 18, 2022, to contact IRS by phone, email, or social media.

Visit GetYourRefund.org, call 211, or use the QR code to learn more about how to get your money.

Obtenga dinero para cubrir los gastos de crianza de sus hijos con el crédito tributario por hijos

Podrá obtener del gobierno hasta $3,600 por cada hijo menor de 6 años y hasta $5,000 por cada hijo de 6 a 17 años.

El crédito tributario por hijos no es un préstamo.

¿Quién califica?
Casi todas las familias tienen derecho al crédito tributario por hijos. Incluso las familias que no suelen archivar impuestos o no tienen ingresos recientes.

Cualquier persona con un hijo que tenga un número de seguridad social puede obtener el crédito tributario por hijos, incluso si la persona interesada no tiene un número de seguridad social. Recibir este crédito no cambiará ningún beneficio público que reciba.

¿Cuándo recibiré el dinero?
Receba el dinero inmediatamente después de presentar su declaración de impuestos de 2021 antes del 18 de abril de 2022.

¿Cómo puede obtener el crédito tributario por hijo?
Pase el año 2021 presentando su declaración de impuestos aunque normalmente no lo haga.

El IRS ha recibido pago anticipado por impuestos por hijos en 2021. Puede consultar con ellos si aún no lo ha recibido. Puede encontrar el IRS en línea, por teléfono, por correo electrónico o contactándolos en las redes sociales.

Visite GetYourRefund.org, llame al 211, o use este código QR para saber más sobre cómo obtener su crédito.
Graphics - CTC

The Child Tax Credit Puts $$ in Parents’ and Caregivers’ Pockets!

Don’t Miss Out on Getting $$ in Your Pockets to Support the Cost of Raising Children!
Field Updates

Alexa Johnson
Associate Director
Housing Resource Center of Monterey County
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The Ritz-Carlton fosters a work environment where diversity is valued, quality of life is enhanced, individual aspirations are fulfilled, and The Ritz-Carlton Mystique is strengthened.

Source: Ritz Carlton Hotel
$2,000 RULE

“The most well-known measure taken by the Ritz Carlton is called the “$2000 rule”. According to that rule every employee of the hotel is allowed to spend up to $2000 to rescue the guest experience without having to ask any manager. Importantly employees can spend that amount per incident and not per year.”
WHY SHOULDN’T THIS CONCEPT BE APPLIED ELSEWHERE?

• Why should this level of service be reserved for hotels?

• Why shouldn’t our staff be empowered to make landlord satisfaction a priority?

• Who, but the staff within our agencies, can ensure landlords are taken care of when they work with our clients with high barriers to housing?
HRC’S “GOLD STANDARD” PROGRAM

- Provides $500 incentive for first time landlords
- Allows for up to $1,000 for minor repairs to units (whether caused or not caused by client)
- Staff would not need to ask management for this service to their landlords. It could be provided, on the spot, when speaking with landlords and discussing housing placements
- This can be used for a landlord who rented to our client previously and needs additional funds outside of the security deposit for additional repairs
PARTNERING LICENSED VENDORS

HRC builds up their list of licensed vendors willing to work with our agency to ensure:

- HRC is paying licensed workers
- The cost is reasonable
- When appropriate and possible, discounted rates may be applied for continual work with our agency
BENEFITS OF THE GOLD STANDARD

• Improve current agency-landlord relationships
• Help encourage other landlords to participate in housing homeless clients
• Help alleviate the financial risk in working with homeless agencies
CONTACT INFORMATION FOR QUESTIONS

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831-424-9186 X170
Field Updates

Jacquelyn Simone
Policy Director
Coalition for the Homeless
jsimone@cfthomeless.org
Number of Homeless Single Adults Sleeping Each Night in DHS Shelters
1983 - 2021

Source: NYC Department of Homeless Services and Human Resources Administration; Local Law 37 Reports
Number of Homeless Families Sleeping Each Night in DHS and HPD Shelters
1983 - 2021

Source: NYC Department of Homeless Services and Human Resources Administration; Local Law 37 Reports
Race and Ethnicity of Adults and Family Households
Sleeping in NYC Department of Homeless Services Shelters
Fiscal Year 2022 (Through Sept 2021)

Source: NYC Department of Homeless Services. Due to data limitations, data for families reflect the race of the head of each household.
Deaths Among Homeless New Yorkers
Fiscal Years 2012 - 2021

Source: NYC Department of Homeless Services, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, via Local Law 7 reports. Only reflects data reported by DHS and OCME, not HRA.
# City and State Report Card

## Meeting the Needs of Unsheltered New Yorkers

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>New York City</th>
<th>New York State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equipping Outreach Teams with Necessary Resources</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Low-Barrier Shelters</td>
<td>C+</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Psychiatric Services</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing for Unsheltered Individuals</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restroom Access for Unsheltered Individuals</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protecting the Rights of Unsheltered Individuals</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>F</td>
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## The Shelter System

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Shelters for Single Adults</th>
<th>Shelters for Adult Families</th>
<th>Shelters for Families with Children</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to Shelters</td>
<td>C+</td>
<td>D-</td>
<td>D-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter Conditions and Enforcement</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D-</td>
<td>D-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shelter Design</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services in Shelters</td>
<td>D+</td>
<td>D+</td>
<td>C+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing Search Assistance</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>F</td>
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## Housing

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>New York City</th>
<th>New York State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affordable Housing for Extremely Low-Income and Homeless New Yorkers</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supportive Housing and Licensed Housing for Adults with Serious Mental Illnesses</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Vouchers and Stability</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>D+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement Against Discrimination in Housing</td>
<td>C+</td>
<td>C-</td>
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## Homelessness Prevention

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<tr>
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<th>New York City</th>
<th>New York State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rental Assistance</td>
<td>B+</td>
<td>C+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eviction Prevention</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>C-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Discharge Policies</td>
<td>C-</td>
<td>F</td>
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Helping Unsheltered Homeless New Yorkers

Mayor Adams must:

• Prohibit NYPD from responding to 311 calls requesting assistance for homeless individuals and remove NYPD from all homeless outreach functions.

• Cease encampment-clearing operations and street sweeps and focus instead on connecting people to resources they want, including low-barrier shelters and permanent housing.

• Open at least 3,000 new Safe Haven and stabilization beds in single-occupancy rooms and offer them to all unsheltered homeless individuals, with a focus on expanding the number of these facilities for women and transgender or gender-non-conforming individuals, and increase drop-in center capacity citywide.

• Administratively clear all summonses for “quality of life” offenses issued to people as a result of their homeless status.
Helping Unsheltered Homeless New Yorkers

Governor Hochul must:

• Immediately fund at least 1,000 units of supported housing with mobile mental health services.

Mayor Adams and Governor Hochul should together:

• Halt the deployment of additional police in response to homeless people located in transit facilities and trains.
• Reopen 600 NYC inpatient psychiatric unit beds that had been diverted to COVID-19 care.
• Expand access to low-barrier physical and mental health care, including virtual care and street medicine.
• Avoid characterizations of homeless people that stereotype them as mentally ill and violent.
Emergency Shelters

Mayor Adams must:

• Reduce the City’s reliance on large congregate facilities for homeless single adults, and shift the creation of new capacity toward single-occupancy accommodations with full accessibility features for those with disabilities as well as smaller, low-barrier shelter designs such as Safe Haven shelters, which are more home-like and have better staffing for those with complex needs.

• Ensure that shelters are sufficiently staffed and that staff are appropriately trained to help residents apply for and secure permanent housing.
Emergency Shelters

Mayor Adams and Governor Hochul should together:

• Implement reforms to eliminate the unnecessary and inhumane bureaucratic barriers to shelter for homeless families with children and adult families.

• Increase the oversight of shelters so that maintenance and poor conditions are promptly identified and addressed, with adequate funding for cleaning staff and capital repairs.

• Ensure that shelter residents have adequate internet access for needs related to education, employment, housing searches, health care, and other critical issues by ensuring that i) there is WiFi access in all private and common areas of all shelters, and ii) all residents have access to computers, tablets, or other devices.
Permanent Housing & Homelessness Prevention

Mayor Adams must:

- Ensure full coordination between the City’s housing and homeless services agencies so that housing investments are properly calibrated to meet the most urgent needs of homeless and extremely low-income New Yorkers.

- Provide $2.5 billion in additional new construction financing each year for the next five years for apartments specifically built for homeless and extremely low-income New Yorkers, by:
  - Doubling the set-aside in new affordable housing developments for homeless households to 30 percent in order to produce at least 6,000 new apartments per year; and
  - Building an additional 6,000 apartments per year for households with extremely low incomes.

- Accelerate the creation of 15,000 City-funded supportive housing units by scheduling their completion by 2025 rather than 2030.
Permanent Housing & Homelessness Prevention

Governor Hochul must:

- Implement the Housing Access Voucher Program (HAVP) to create a State-funded, long-term rent subsidy for homeless and extremely low-income households.

- Accelerate the pace of production of the 20,000 units of supportive housing pledged by former Governor Cuomo in 2016 by completing them by 2026 instead of 2031, fully fund the construction and operation of the remaining 14,000 units, and initiate a robust supportive housing preservation program to keep at least 6,000 units in service over the next 10 years.

- Enact Good Cause eviction legislation.

- Add funding to the Emergency Rental Assistance Program, using both Federal funds and State funds as necessary to fully meet the need.
Permanent Housing & Homelessness Prevention

Mayor Adams and Governor Hochul should together:

• Ensure effective reentry planning for individuals being released from prisons and jails in order to identify viable housing options prior to each individual’s scheduled release date, fund the creation of supportive housing specifically for individuals reentering the community after incarceration, and prohibit housing discrimination on the basis of an arrest or conviction record.
STATE OF THE HOMELESS 2022

New York at a Crossroads

coalitionforthehomeless.org/state-of-the-homeless-2022
End Rental Arrears to Stop Evictions (ERASE) Project Updates

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Research Specialist
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Emergency Rental Assistance and ERASE

Updates on Treasury Spending & Demographic Data

May 9, 2022

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Rebecca Yae (she/her)
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New Treasury Data

1. March Spending Progress:

2. State Level ERA1 Q1-Q4 Demographic Data:
March Spending Progress

Overall
• $26.0 billion disbursed to households
• 5.2 million payments made

ERA1
• $714 million disbursed to households in March
• $17.0 billion disbursed to households in total (68% of $25 billion)

ERA2
• $1.1 billion disbursed to households in March
• $7.3 billion disbursed to households in total (34% of $21.6 billion)
ERA2 Spending Local Grantees vs. State Grantees

Local grantees
- Spent approximately 35% of the $5.3 billion allocated
- 123 local grantees spent 50% or more of allocation

State grantees
- Spent approximately 36% of the $15.9 billion allocated
- Ten state grantees & DC spent 50% or more
- Three state grantees & DC spent 75% or more
NLIHC ERA Spending Resources

1. Spending Tracker

2. ERA Dashboard
https://bit.ly/3CohcqY

For questions regarding ERA spending, email research@nlihc.org
Households Served in 2021 (ERA1)

- New dataset includes 2021 demographic data disaggregated by state
  - Link:
    - Does not include DC, territories, or tribal programs
- Contextual ERA1 data for 2021:
  - Approximately 2.47 million payments made
    - 2.44 million payments by state and local governments
  - Spending was uneven between local and state grantees
Households Served in 2021 (ERA1)

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 2%
- Asian: 2%
- Black or African American: 49%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 2%
- White: 39%
- Hispanic: 20%
- Non-Hispanic: 80%
Contextual Demographic Data

Race

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 1%
- Asian: 5%
- Black/African American: 20%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0%
- White: 63%

Ethnicity

- All Renter Households
- Cost-burdened, low-income renter households
- Renters Behind on Rent

- Hispanic: 19%
- Non-Hispanic: 81%
A Closer Look: GA and AZ

Georgia Households by Race or Ethnicity

- Asian: 3%
- Black: 14%
- White: 83%

Arizona Households by Race or Ethnicity

- American Indian: 3%
- Asian: 9%
- Black: 31%
- White: 71%

Legend:
- Treasury ERA Recipients
- Renter-Households
- Cost-Burdened, Low-Income Renter-Households
- Renters Behind on Rent
A Closer Look: GA and AZ

Georgia Payments
- Approx. 38k payments in 2021
  - Nearly two thirds (62%) made by local programs

Arizona Payments
- Approx. 75k payments in 2021
  - Nearly two thirds (61%) made by local programs
Limitations

• Inadequate data collection among programs
• Data disaggregated by program
  • The new data provide a high-level overview, but do not indicate how individual programs have distributed assistance.
Field Updates

Maria Duvuvuei
Director of Development and Communications
Community Legal Aid
mduvuvuei@communitylegalaid.org
Eviction Prevention Summit 2022
Results + Analysis
Building the right moment for Akron

- Two years in making

- Coalition build:
  - Legal Aid + Fair Housing
  - Tenant rights’ organizers
  - City (mayor’s office + council)
  - LL (private + CDC)
  - Library (“hub”)

- Foundation work
  - Eviction Task Force
  - Local ordinances (pay-tp-stay, income discrimination)
  - Press/PR campaign
Recommendations from attendees

Ways recommended to address eviction crisis

- Code: 28.4%
- Program: 29.2%
- Judicial: 23.3%
- Education: 14.0%
- Referral: 3.4%
- Data: 1.7%
Recommendations from attendees

Top Themes from 2022 Eviction Prevention Summit

- Landlord registry + inspection
- Simplifying/Improving court processes
- Landlord training, certification, incentives
- Tenant rights (including organizing)
- Mandatory mediation (pre-eviction)
- Right to counsel
- Education on financial literacy + basic life
- Local ordinances/legislation
- New/Expanded community resources
- Central referral system
- Pathways to homeownership
- Eviction record sealing

*Note: chart reflects themes that had double-digit mentions only; anything smaller not included in this data set; click chart for all details*
Next steps...

- Stakeholder meetings (workshop ideas, commitments)

- Draft action plan
  - 2-4 immediate solutions (including RTC)
  - 8-10 long-term solutions

- Implement, implement, implement!

- ...Youngstown!
Reconciliation & FY23 Updates

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Next Steps

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Resources

NLIHC’s HoUSed Campaign (nlihc.org/housed): Campaign Updates