

Residential Instability: Perspectives from Three Cities

Wednesday morning 11:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

Many factors contribute to residential instability. These include household composition and income, property conditions, and neighborhood and regional housing dynamics (see Theodos, McTarnaghan, and Coulton 2018). Residential instability has serious consequences for families and children. It could lead to higher absenteeism, job loss, reduced political and social capital, increased financial instability and decreased health outcomes. The negative effects on individual households in turn lead to increased challenges for our schools and neighborhoods. While there are still many gaps in information on aspects of residential instability, many NNIP Partners and other local data intermediaries have been able to identify relevant data and partner with community organizations working to reduce residential instability.

The purpose of this session is to explore perspectives from three cities on aspects of residential instability in their communities. They will describe how they got started on this topic, the data they have assembled, and how local stakeholders have used the data to reduce residential instability.

This session will be moderated by Michael Rich, an NNIP Alumnus from Emory University. Michael will give a brief introduction and then we'll hear from our three panelists (10 minutes each). The presentations will be followed by plenary discussion.

- *Ashley Williams Clark* from the UNC-Charlotte Urban Institute will describe their analysis of eviction data and how they hope to use it to facilitate community engagement.
- *Noah Urban* from Data Driven Detroit will discuss a series of projects they've worked on to identify rental buildings (both 1-4 unit and apartment buildings) in the face of highly limited local data, to help local stakeholders more effectively target outreach and programming.
- *Geoff Smith* from the Institute for Housing Studies at DePaul University in Chicago will share their methodology to characterize neighborhood displacement pressures and how this information has been used to inform strategies to prevent displacement.

Discussion: (25 minutes)

- How do you navigate the politics and relationships with different stakeholders when publishing data related to controversial issues like displacement?
- How have you partnered with other organizations to affect change? What strategies make for successful partnerships?
- What are the opportunities to collaborate with other cities to address related state-level policy and programs?
- What aspects of residential instability are most prominent right now in your community? How could data and information better inform those conversations?

Panelist and network resources

Mapping Evictions: Charlotte-Mecklenburg Toolkit for Action.

<http://mecklenburghousingdata.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Toolkit-for-Charlotte-Mecklenburg-Evictions-Part-2-Mapping-Evictions.pdf>

Turning the Corner (NNIP cross-site project)

www.neighborhoodindicators.org/turningthecorner

Detroit's Turning the Corner <http://datadrivendetroit.org/blog/2018/03/22/turning-the-corner/>

Mapping Displacement Pressures in Chicago. <https://www.housingstudies.org/research-publications/publications/Mapping-Displacement-Pressure-in-Chicago/>

Other resources

The Eviction Lab, <https://evictionlab.org/>

Theodos, Brett, Sara McTarnaghan and Claudia Coulton. 2018. "Family Residential Instability: What Can States and Localities Do?" Washington DC: Urban Institute.

<https://www.urban.org/research/publication/family-residential-instability-what-can-states-and-localities-do>

PolicyLink's All-In Cities Anti-Displacement Policy Network

<http://www.policylink.org/blog/anti-displacement-policy-network-announced>