

Crime-free housing policies increase evictions among minorities, but do not cut crime

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Policies that encourage landlords to evict tenants who have involvement with the criminal justice system do not appear to reduce crime, while



increasing evictions among Black residents and people with lower incomes, according to a new RAND Corporation <u>report</u>.

Studying "<u>crime</u>-free housing policies" adopted by cities in California over a decade-long period, researchers found no meaningful statistical evidence that the policies reduce crime.

The study also found that crime-free housing policies significantly increased evictions in the areas of cities where more Black residents lived and where residents tended to have <u>lower incomes</u>.

"These policies do not appear to create any meaningful benefits to communities, but they do likely lead to increased harm for predominantly low-income minority groups," said Max G. Griswold, the study's lead author and an assistant policy researcher at RAND, a nonprofit research organization.

Beginning in 1992, some cities across the nation began adopting crimefree housing policies that either encourage or mandate owners of multiunit housing complexes to evict tenants who have involvement with the criminal justice system. The policies are generally seen as a part of the war on drugs and were part of a movement to encourage landlords to aid in efforts to lower crime.

Individual city policies may apply to all multi-unit housing in a city or only some targeted units. The programs also typically include efforts to increase physical security such as improving fencing and outdoor lighting, and instruct landlords about how to assess the criminal backgrounds of potential tenants.

While the policies are criticized by opponents as targeting lower-income tenants and people from minority <u>racial groups</u>, proponents claimed that the policies reduce crime and call for assistance from police.



Criticism about the policies' negative effects prompted California lawmakers this year to pass a law barring cities from enforcing their crime-free housing policies. The U.S. Department of Justice has also sued one California city alleging its crime-free housing policy violated residents' civil rights. However, about 2,000 cities nationally have crimefree housing programs.

RAND researchers evaluated the effects of crime-free housing policies by examining 34 cities in California with such policies and comparing trends in crime rates to other cities in the state that did not adopt such policies. The study period spanned from 2009 to 2019.

Researchers found that crime trends during the study period were similar across all of the municipalities examined. Investigating all crimes, <u>violent crimes</u>, and burglaries, researchers were unable to detect a statistically significant effect of crime-free housing policies on <u>crime rates</u>.

The analysis found that crime-free housing policies did have a significant effect on evictions.

For example, the number of evictions in average municipal-block groups that contain rental units covered by crime-free housing programs increased by about 21% in 2019.

The study found that crime-free housing policies are disproportionately implemented in cities and municipal blocks that have larger Black populations. In addition, neighborhood blocks that are subject to crimefree housing policies have lower median incomes than municipal blocks without CFHPs.

The report suggests that municipal policymakers should reconsider maintaining or adopting crime-free <u>housing</u> policies because they do not



serve their main purpose of reducing crime. If crime-free policies are maintained, they should be required to inform people why they are being evicted, which is not necessary under the existing policies.

More information: An Evaluation of Crime-Free Housing Policies, *RAND Corporation* (2023). DOI: 10.7249/RRA2689-1

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