

Research finds that getting low-income people the help they need is more effective when stigma is reduced

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**HOUSING &
PLANNING**



RENT
assistance





Are you struggling to pay your rent?

You're not alone, and it's not your fault. Because of COVID, many Austinites need a little extra help right now.

The City of Austin RENT Assistance Program can now help to cover current and missed rent payments. It's easy to apply and payments are made quickly for all qualified applicants.

We are here to help *all* eligible Austinites get the assistance they deserve. Even if you're facing eviction or behind on rent, it's not too late to apply! We will accept applications 24/7 until funds run out. New applicants join every week!

[Apply Now](#)

For more information about the RENT Assistance Program and other available resources, call  or go to 

[How RENT helped me](#)

[Eviction Info](#)

[Help for Homeowners](#)

A destigmatizing email from this experiment with some information redacted.
Credit: The People Lab, [CC BY-ND](#)

There are pervasive stereotypes that Americans who are low-income and access government assistance are lazy, lack a work ethic, and are even morally inferior. This stigma has been [shown to have many negative consequences](#).

But until now, there's been little research on whether this [stigma](#) influences the willingness to use government assistance.

We studied the effect of stigma in the context of [Emergency Rental Assistance](#). The purpose of rental assistance programs is to help low-income people avoid eviction by helping them pay overdue rent. While these programs have long existed, they received a large influx of new funds as part of the federal government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

This offered an opportunity for our team at [The People Lab](#), which is based at the Harvard Kennedy School, to examine some of the barriers that low-income populations face in accessing safety net programs.

A less stigmatizing message

In a [recently published paper](#), we described the results of two large studies we conducted in collaboration with the Denver Department of Housing Stability, the Denver Office of Social Equity and Innovation, and the Austin Housing and Planning Department.

Our goal was to test the impact of different outreach messages on the likelihood that people eligible for rental assistance would apply for benefits.

In the first randomized experiment, about 25,000 presumed renters in 56 neighborhoods in Denver received a mailer with straightforward information about the rental assistance program. Another group of approximately 25,000 presumed renters received a mailer with subtle language changes that aimed to reduce the internalized shame and potentially expected discrimination associated with participation in rental assistance.

This destigmatizing message emphasized, for instance, that "it's not your fault" if you need rental assistance.

We found that people who received the destigmatizing mailer were 11% more likely to apply for rental assistance than people who received the mailer that only included basic information, and 37% more likely to apply than people who did not receive anything in the mail.

In the second randomized experiment, we tested similar messages delivered via email to approximately 50,000 residents in Austin, Texas. We found similar results: Sending people a destigmatizing email that emphasized "it's not your fault" if you need rental assistance led to higher engagement than a purely informational email.

Our findings suggest that it is possible to reduce internalized shame in a way that makes people who are eligible for government benefits more likely to apply for them—despite the presence of pervasive societal stigma.

Overcoming stigma

U.S. safety net programs are [highly effective](#), but only if people who are eligible for benefits use them. Applying for [assistance can be onerous](#).

[Research](#) demonstrates that simplifying processes and providing clear and simple information about [program](#) benefits can increase participation in some contexts. Yet, gaps remain: [Simply providing information about programs and benefits](#) doesn't always increase participation, and it doesn't necessarily reach those who need assistance the most.

We hope our research sheds light on the way in which stigma may affect people's willingness to use government benefits. And we hope these findings encourage [government agencies](#) to reconsider their approach to providing information and assistance to avoid inadvertently reinforcing the stigma associated with benefits use.

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