The State of Evictions Racial and Gender Disparities in Washington Evictions

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Forced Migration: Evictions

Forced Relocation & Residential Instability

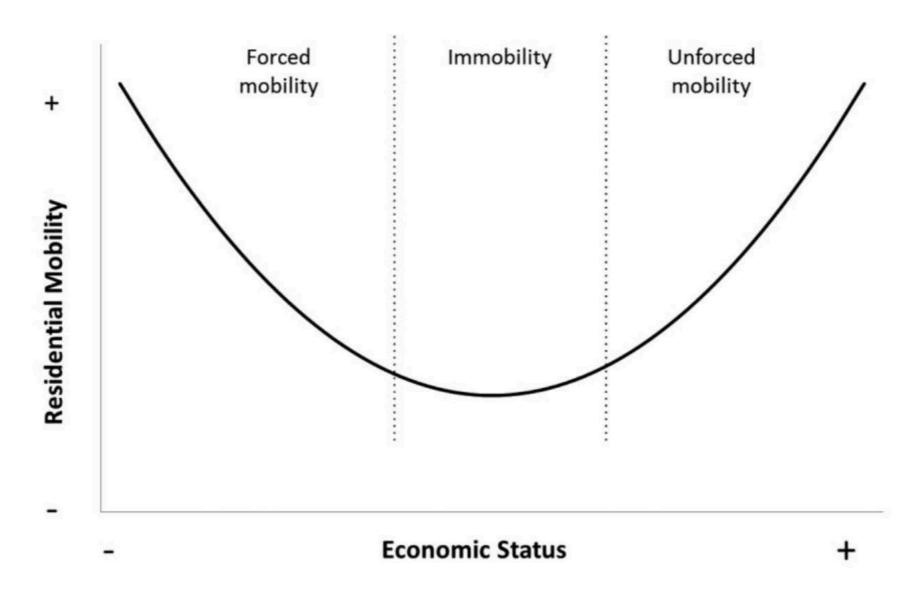


FIGURE 1. Theoretical model of the relationship between residential mobility and economic status among urban renters.

Desmond, Matthew, Carl Gershenson, and Barbara Kiviat. 2015. "Forced Relocation and Residential Instability among Urban Renters." Social Service Review 89(2):227–62.

Forced Relocation & Residential Instability

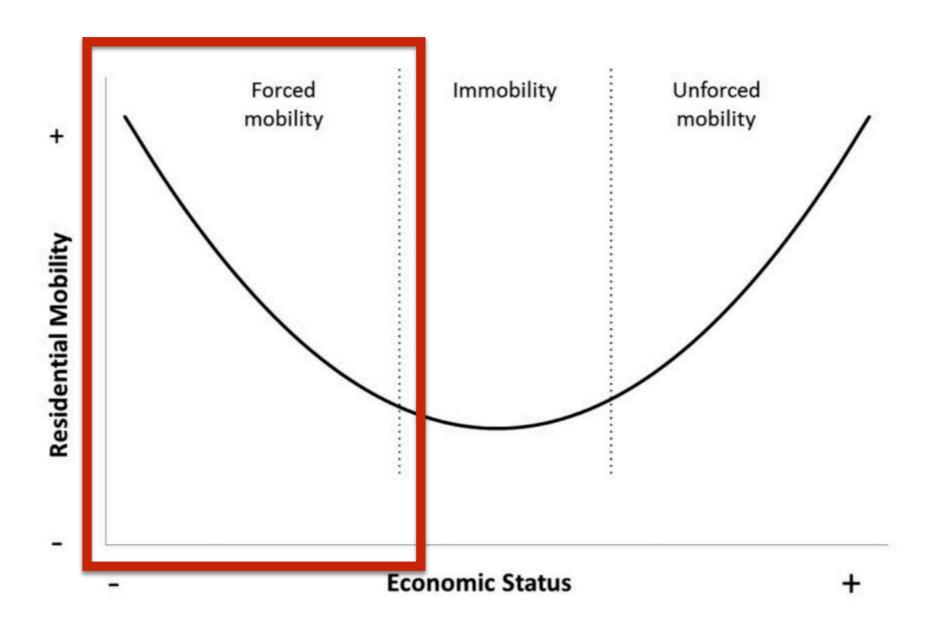
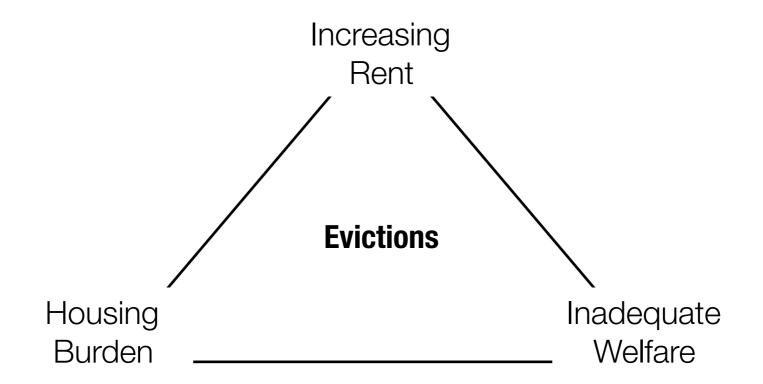


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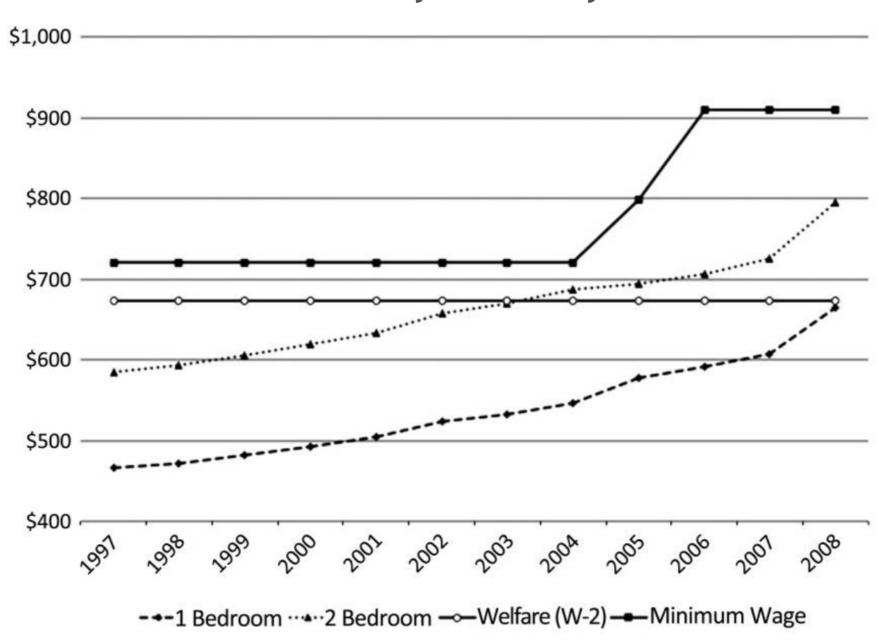
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Individual-Level Dynamics

Individual Level Dynamics

Milwaukee Rent, Income, & Welfare



Desmond, Matthew. 2012. "Eviction and the Reproduction of Urban Poverty." American Journal of Sociology 118(1):88–133.

Individual Level Dynamics

Prior Research

- Milwaukee study of evictions (Desmond 2012)
 - Court records and surveys

Demographics

- Women disproportionally overrepresented
- Black evictions are high
- Families & children

Neighborhoods

- Poor & minority
- Latino evicted in white neighborhoods

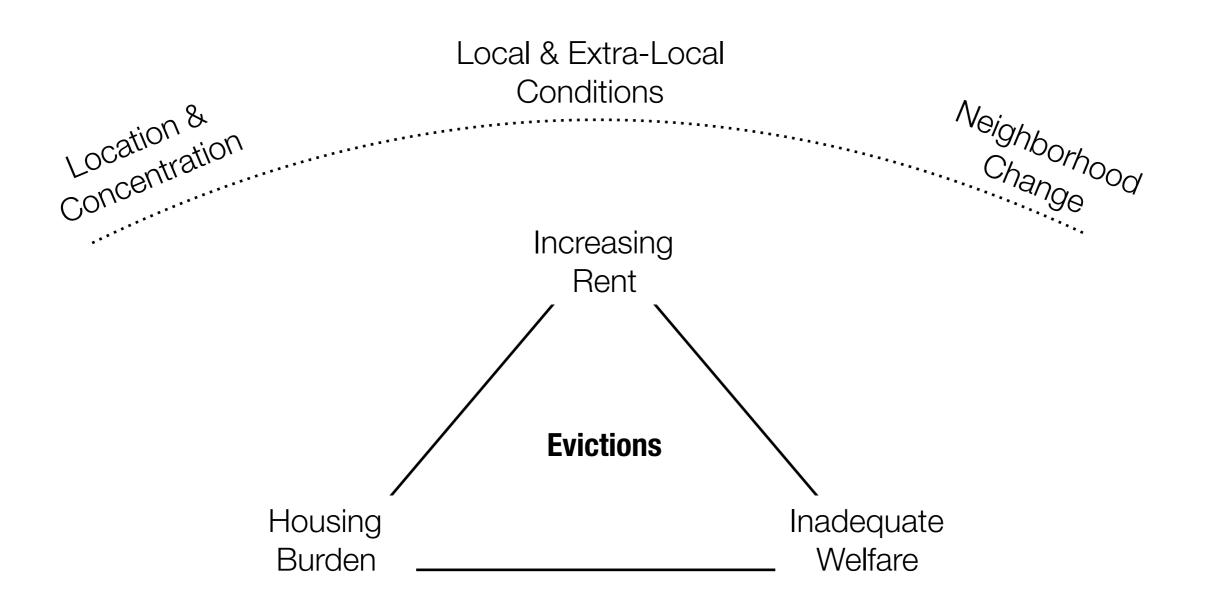
Rent Burden

 80% - 90% income towards rent

Outcomes

- Worse health
- Layoffs
- Environmental hazards
- Involuntary displacement
- Homelessness
- Crime exposure

Neighborhood-Level Dynamics & Racial Disparities



Individual-Level Dynamics

First Evictions Project

Dissertation

Case by the ACLU and the Northwest Justice Project

Evictions: 5,225 Unlawful Detainer Records for King County, WA in 2013

- Legal eviction cases filed by landlords to remove tenants
- Heard and decided within 1 week
 - If undecided, trial scheduled within 30 days
 - Writ of restitution (physical removal)

Regardless of outcome, UD stays on record of an individual

- Screened by landlords
- Preventing affordable housing

Demographic Estimations

- Using name and location we can estimate the race and sex of defendants
- Overlay neighborhood data to look at where and why evictions occur

UD Distribution & Neigh. Types

Regional Distribution

• *S. King*: 57%

• *Seattle*: 27%

• East: 15.2%

• Other: 0.6%

Neighborhood Types

- South:
 - Minority & integrated
- Seattle & East:
 - White & Asian

Unlawful Detainer

Neighborhood Racial Categories

All White

White-Shared

White-Asian

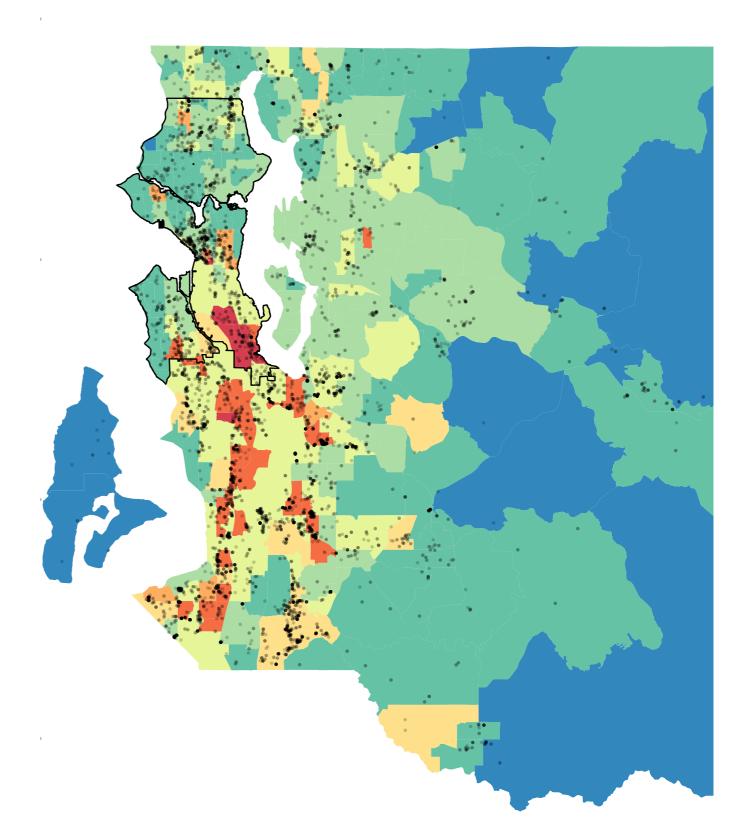
White-Mixed

White-Latino

White-Black

Integrated

Mostly Minority



King County Eviction Rates by Sex & Race

Sex

Women 2% >Men

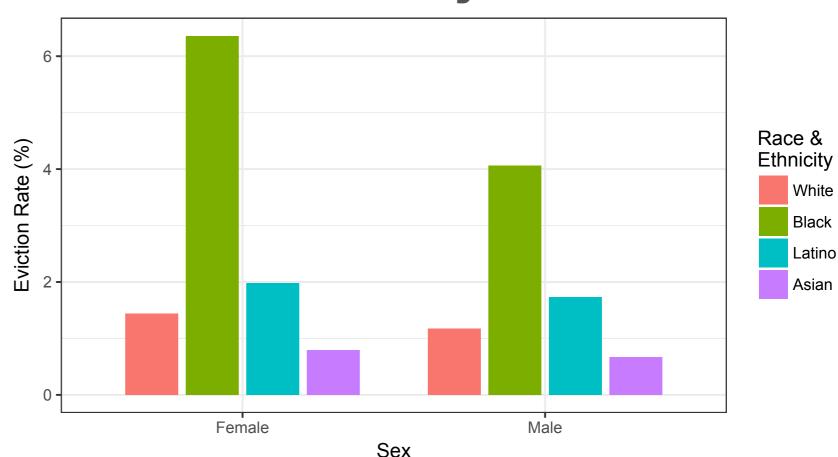
Race

- Black head:
 - **4x** > whites
- **Latinx** head:
 - **1.4x** > whites

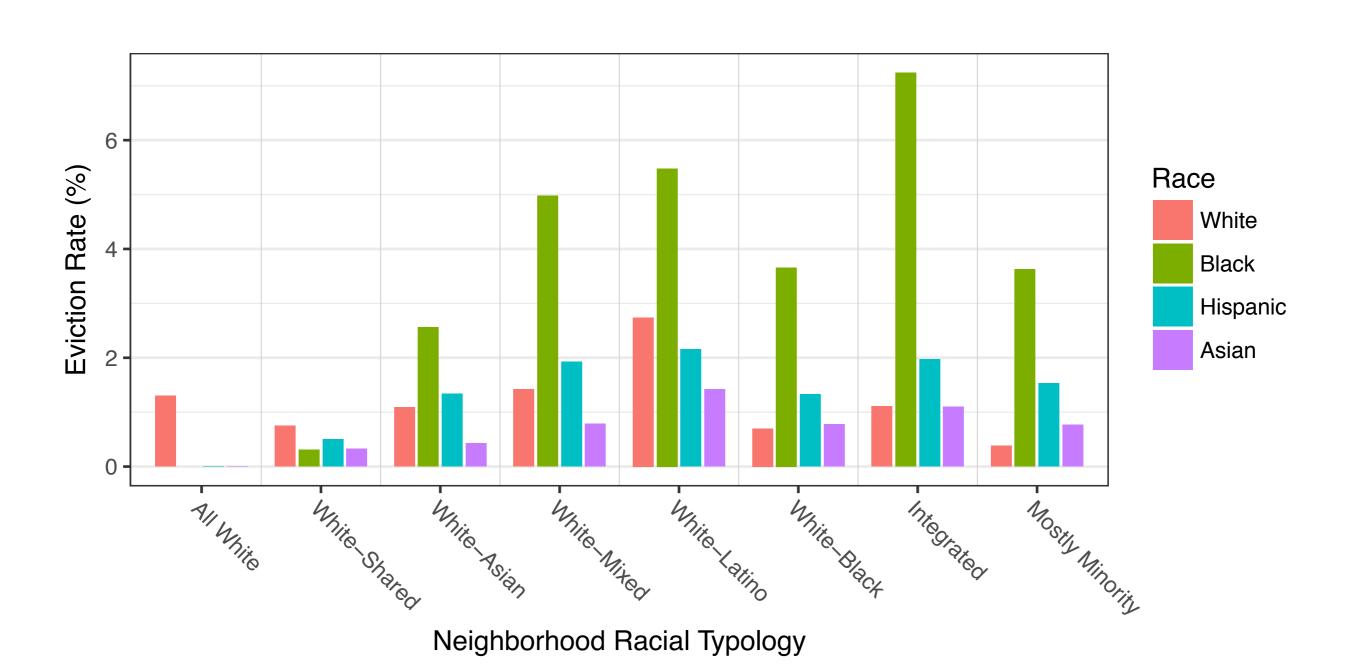
Sex & Race

- Black female:
 - **7x** > white fem.
- Black male:
 - **5.4x** > white male

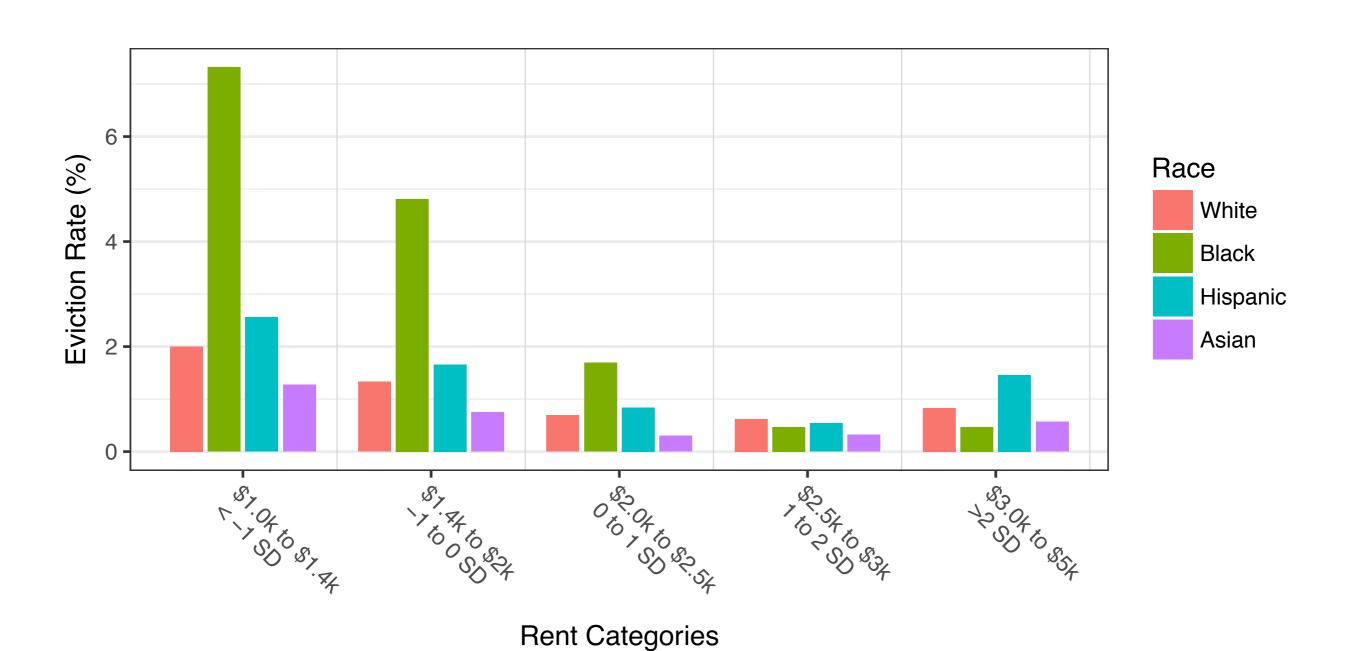
Eviction Rates by Sex & Race



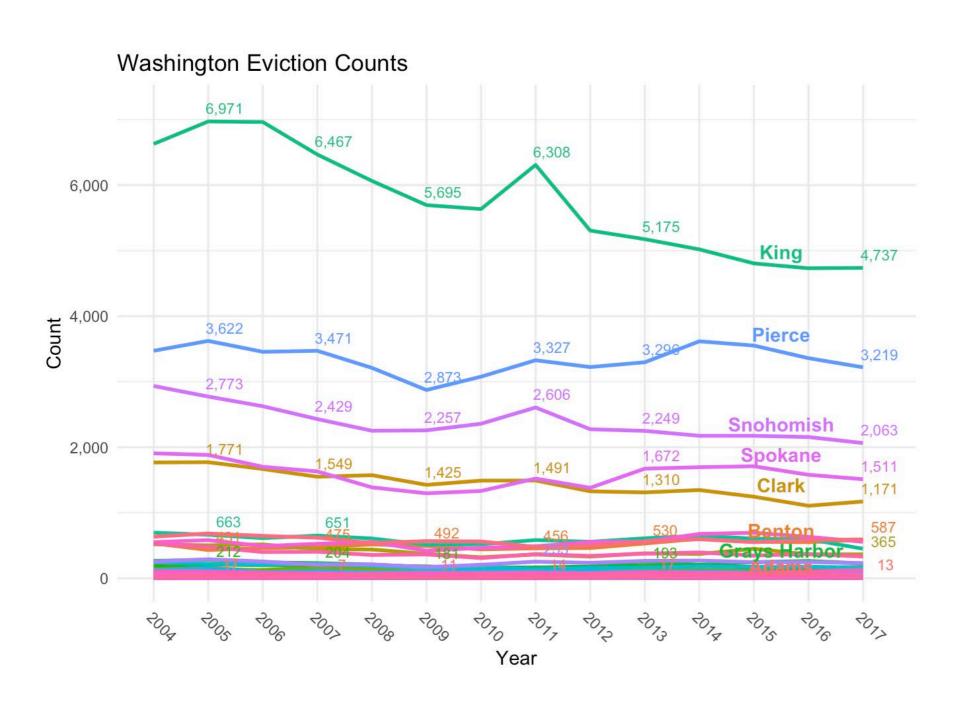
King County Neighborhood Diversity & Eviction Rates



King County Rent & Eviction Rates

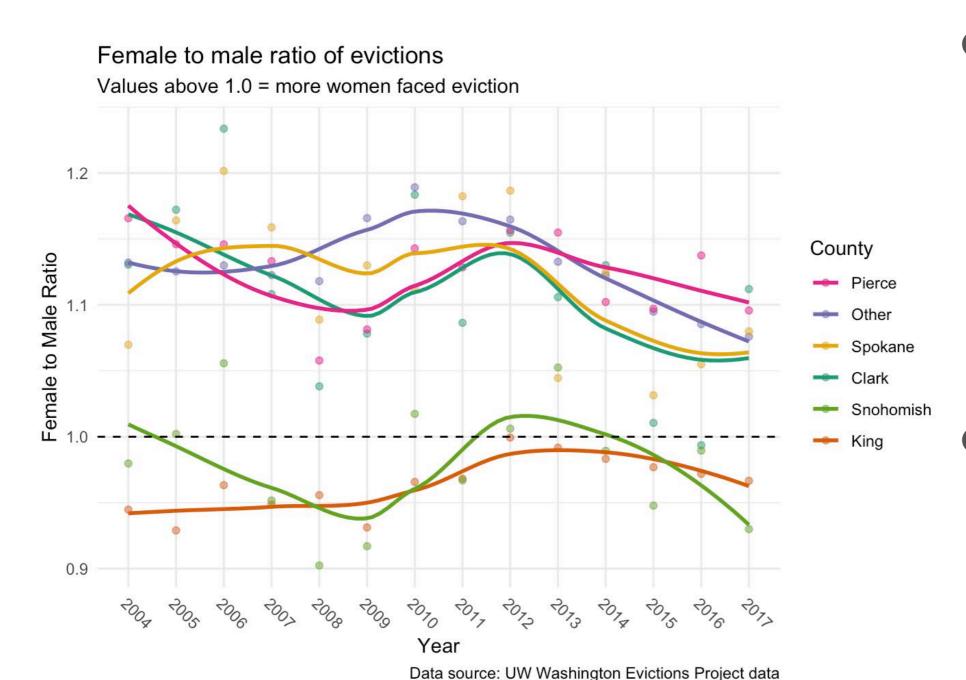


The Washington State Evictions Project



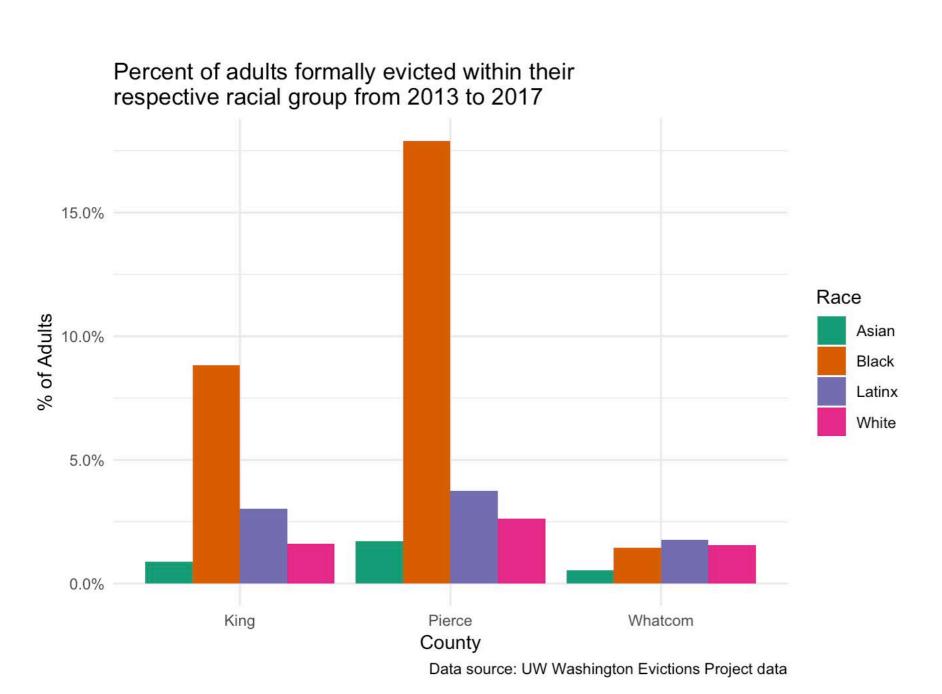
- 271,458 cases since 2004
 - About 17,000 to 22,000 per year
- 1 in 55 WA.adults between2013 to 2017
 - 130,203 adults or 1.8% of population
- 397,697 adultsSince 2004

Evictions by Gender



- Women are evicted about 6% to 10% more than men across the state
- Rates are different for different counties

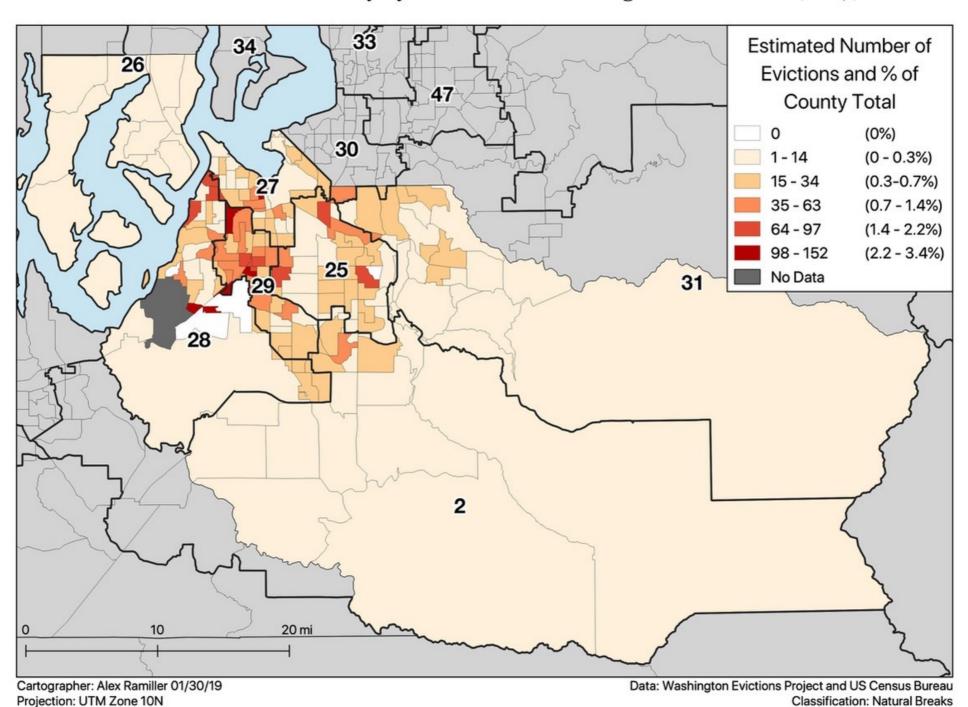
Evictions by Race



1 in 6 Pierce Co. black adults

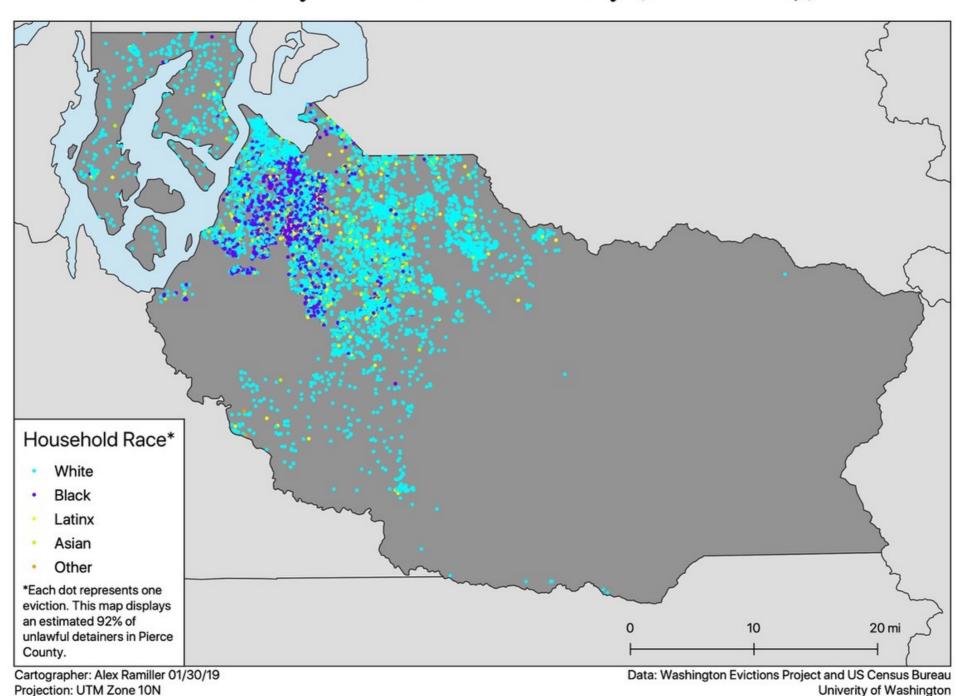
- 17.9% of the black adult population
- 1 in 11 King Co.black adults
 - 8.8% of the black adult population
- 1 in 100

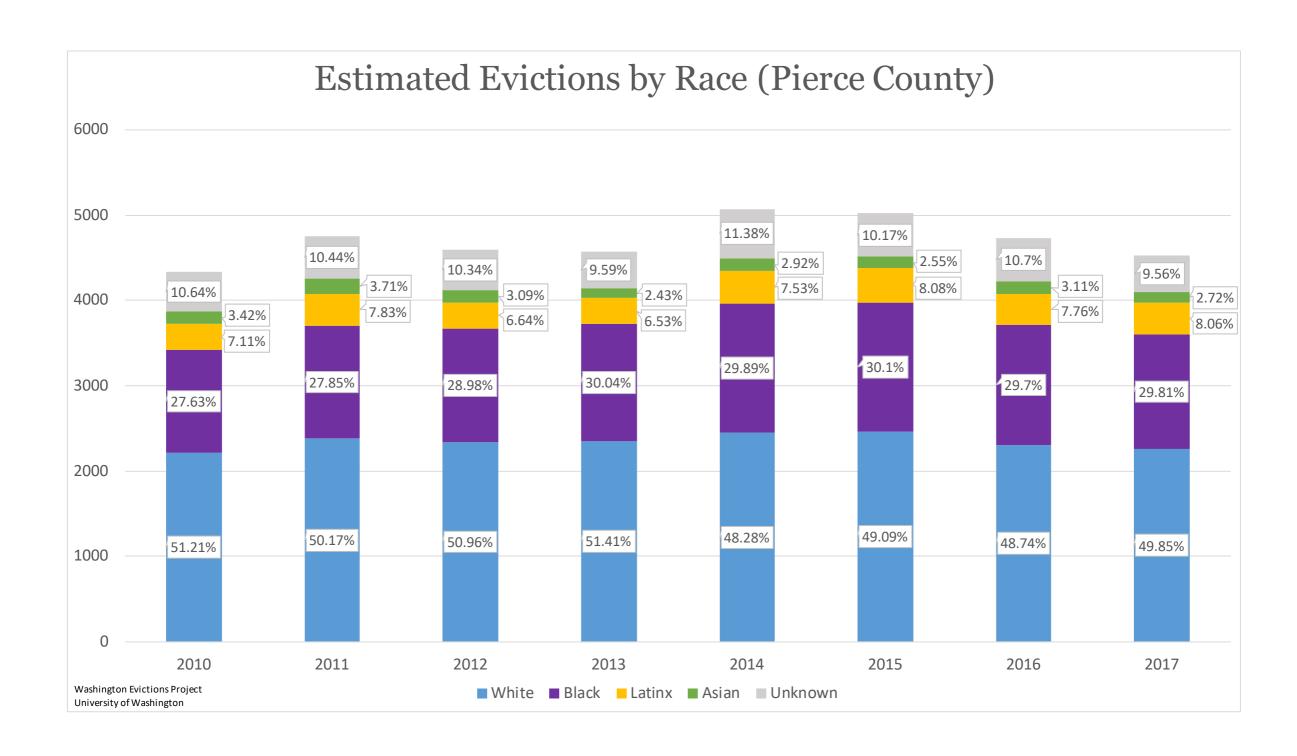
Evictions in Pierce County by Census Tract and Legislative District (2017)



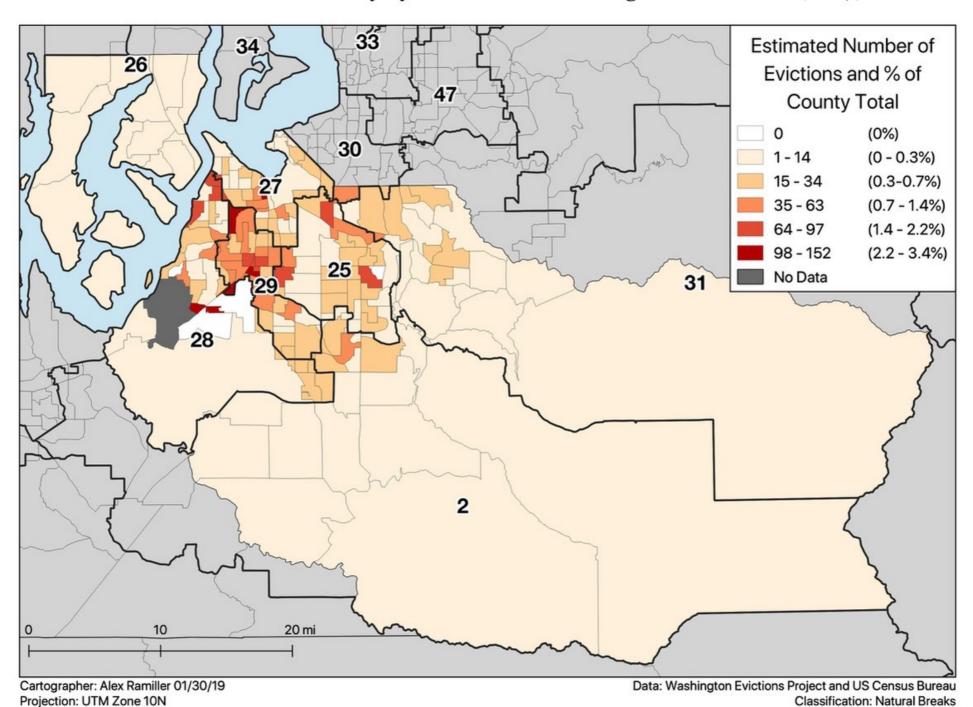
Univerity of Washington

Evictions by Race in Pierce County (2010 - 2017)



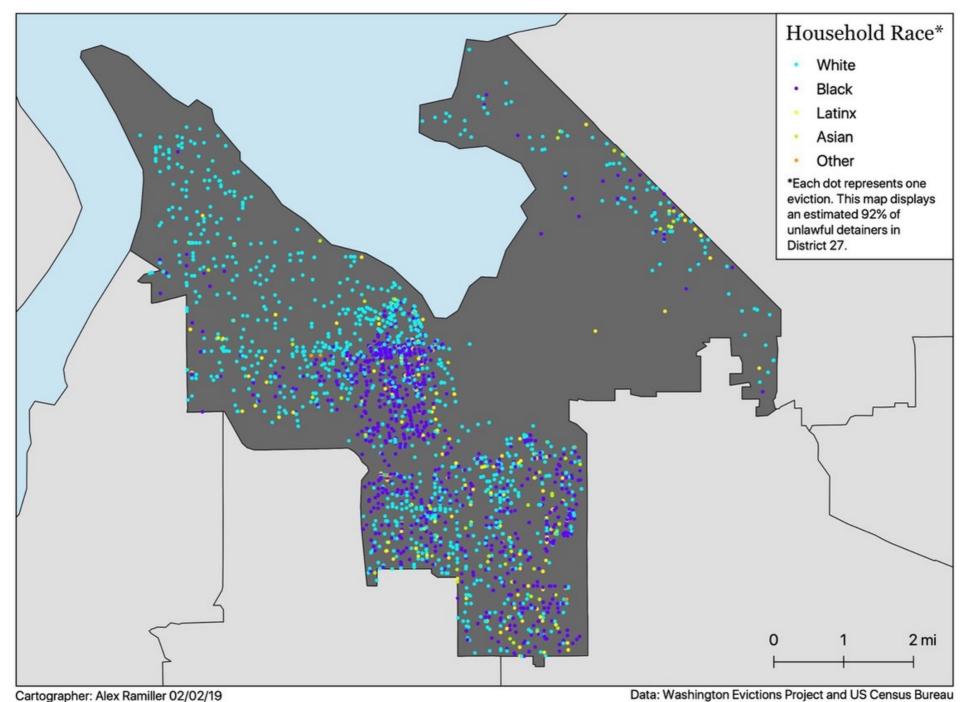


Evictions in Pierce County by Census Tract and Legislative District (2017)



Univerity of Washington

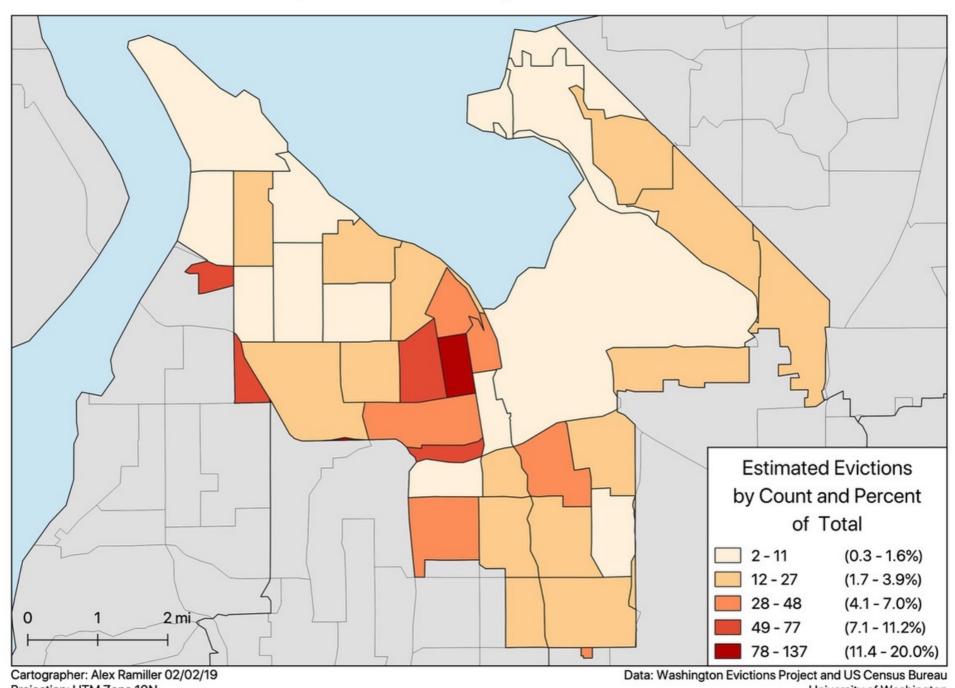
Evictions by Race in Legislative District 27 (2010 - 2017)



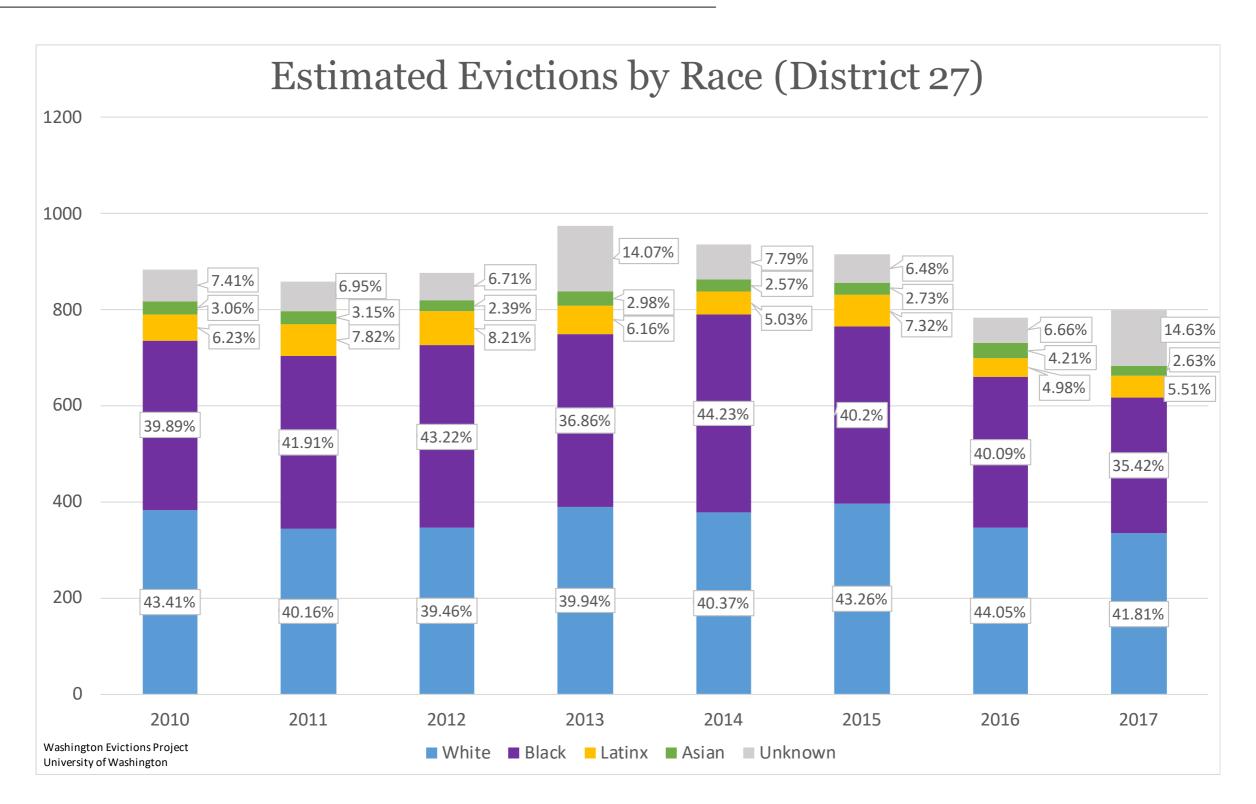
Projection: UTM Zone 10N

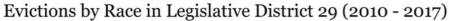
Data: Washington Evictions Project and US Census Bureau University of Washington

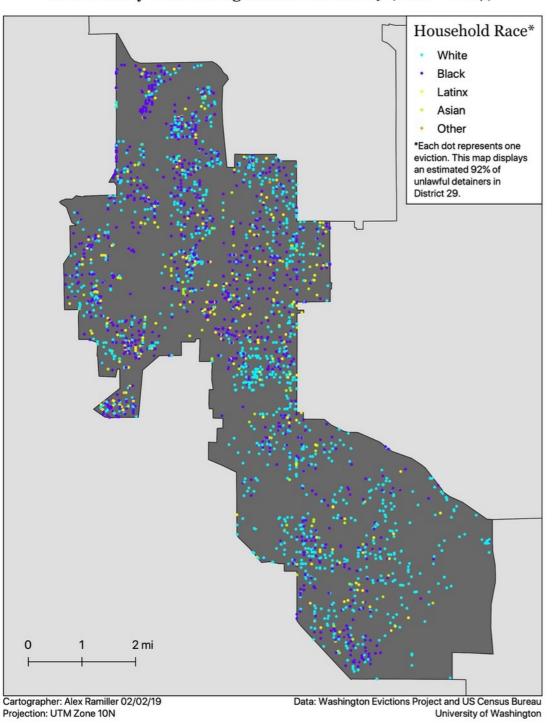
Evictions by Census Tract in Legislative District 27 (2017)



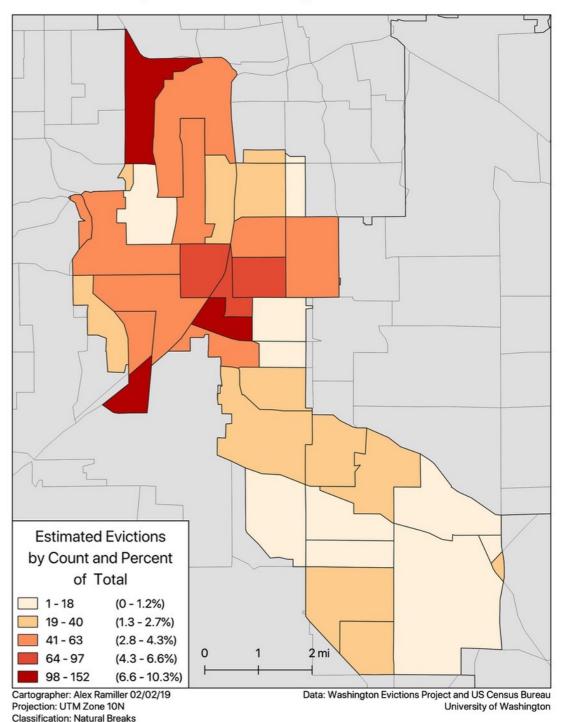
Projection: UTM Zone 10N Classification: Natural Breaks University of Washington

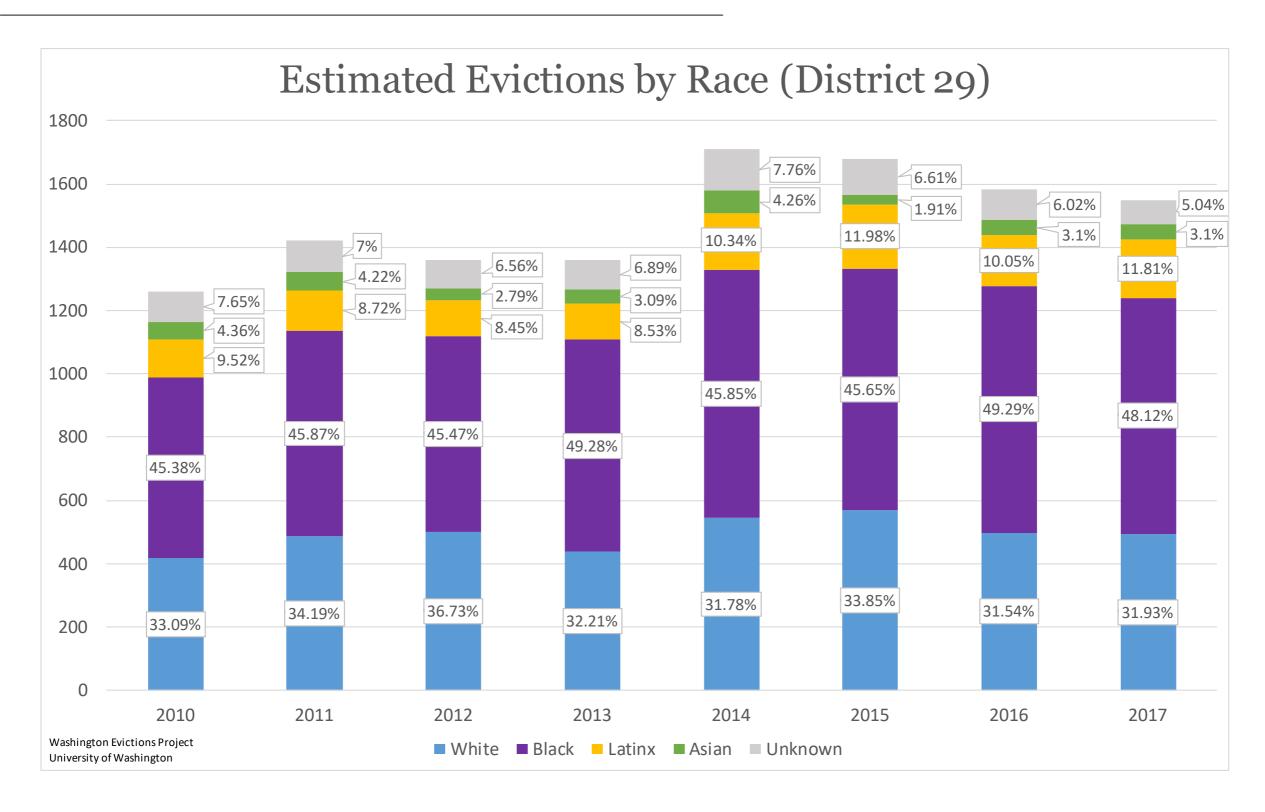






Evictions by Census Tract in Legislative District 29 (2017)





How did we get here?

Race & Ethnicity in Seattle

2010



1 Dot = 1 Person

- White
- African American
- Asian
- Latinx

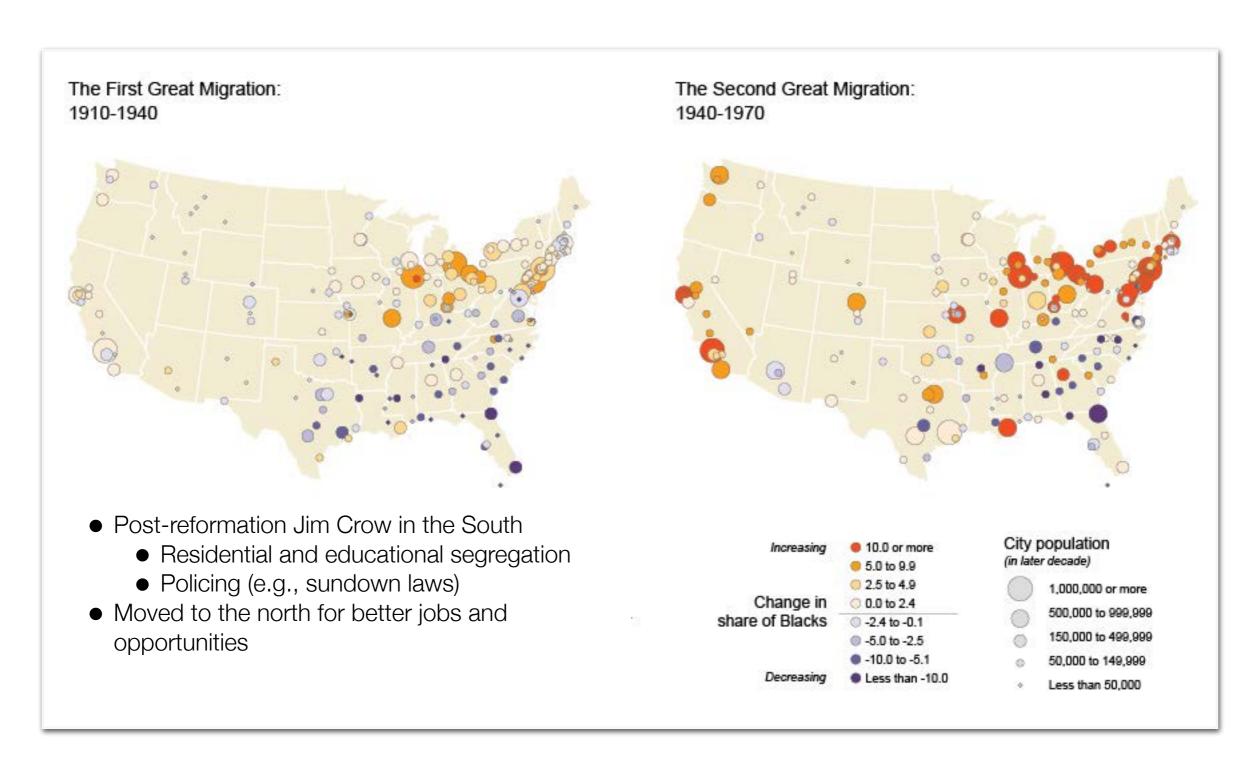
Why Segregation Matters

- Concentrated Poverty (Crowder and South 2005; Quillian 2012)
- Crime (Massey and Denton 1993; Wilson 2006)
 - Violence and Drugs
- Mass Incarceration (Pettit 2012; Wacquant 2000)
- Health Disparities
 - Exposure to pollution (Crowder and Downey 2010)
 - Stress related disease
- Teenage and Out of Wedlock Pregnancies (Wilson 1987)
- Economic Disadvantage (Pager 2008)
- Educational Disadvantage (Sharkey 2013)
- Little Political Clout to Change Area (Diez Roux 2010)

The Birth of the Ghetto

1890 - 1940

The Great Migration: 1910 - 1940



Source: US Census

Redlining Seattle

Home Owners Loan Cooperation (**HOLC**) Map: 1930 - 1940

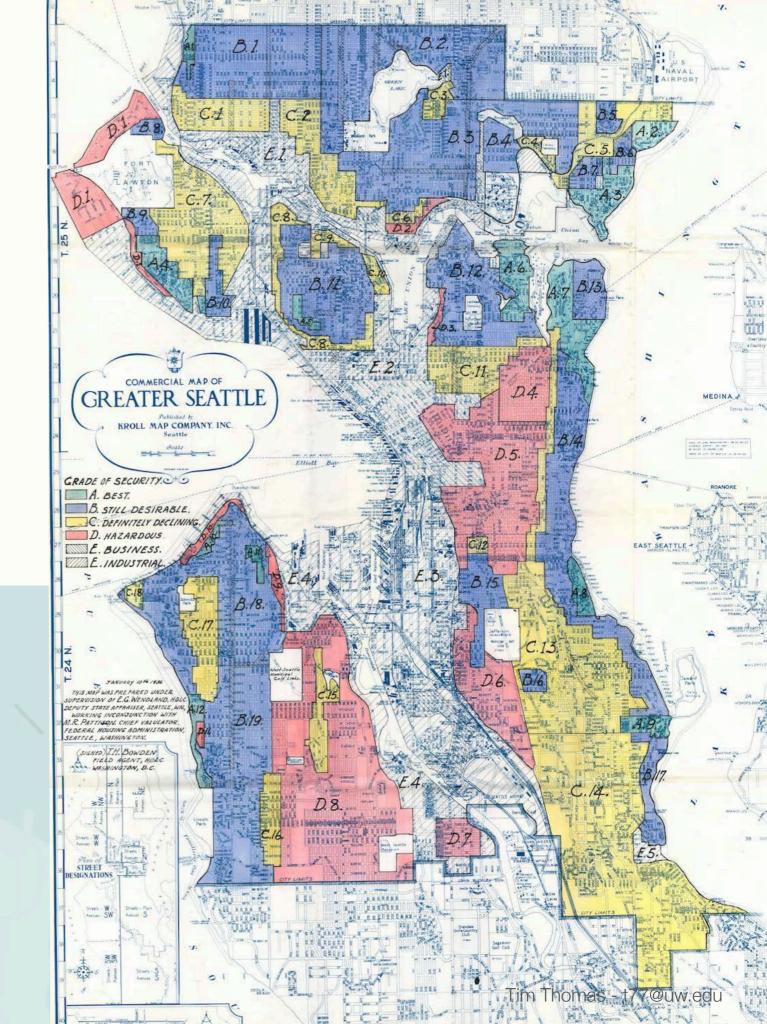
Source: Mapping Inequality https://dsl.richmond.edu

A "Best"

B "Still Desirable"

C "Definitely Declining"

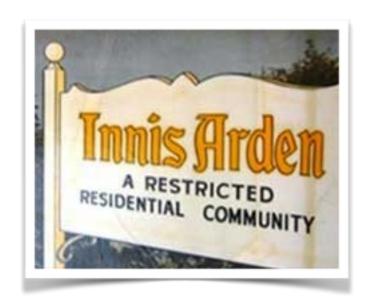
D "Hazardous"



Collective Action Racism

1940 - 1970

Restrictive Housing Covenants



Over 400 restrictive housing covenants in King County

said Tracts to a corporation or association formed by residents or owners of property in Innis Arden No. 2, or to a corporation or association formed by residents or owners of Innis Arden, for community purposes, in the activities of which corporation or association residents of Innis Arden No. 2 shall have the right to participate, subject to reasonable restrictions and requirements imposed by such corporation or association.

- 14. RACIAL RESTRICTIONS... No property in said addition shall at any time be sold, conveyed, rented or leased in whole or in part to any person or persons not of the White or Caucausian race. No person other than one of the White or Caucausian race shall be permitted to occupy any property in said addition or portion thereof or building thereon except a domestic servant actually employed by a person of the White or Caucausian race where the latter is an occupant of such property.
- 15. ANIMALS. No hogs, cattle, horses, sheep, goats, or or similar livestock shall be permitted or maintained on said property at any time. Chicken hens, pigeons, rabbits and other similar small livestock, not exceeding a total of twenty-five in number, shall be permitted but must be kept on the premises of the owner. Not more than one dog and cat may be kept for each building site. No pen, yard, run, hutch, coop or other structure or area for the housing and keeping of the above described poultry or animals shall be built or maintained closer

Seattle Neighborhoods with Restrictive Covenants

Seattle

Alki

Ballard

Beacon Hill Bitter Lake

Blue Ridge

Broadmoor

Bryant

Capitol Hill

Central District

Duwamish

Eastlake Greenlake

Greenwood

Haller Lake

Hawthorne Hills

Lake City

Lakeridge Laurelhurst

Loyal Heights

Madrona

Magnolia

Maple Leaf

Matthews Beach

Montlake

Olympic Hills

North Beach/Blue Ridge

North College Park

Northgate

Pinehurst

Queen Anne

Queen Anne Lower

Queen Anne North

Rainier Valley Ravenna

Sandpoint

Sheridan Beach

Vashon Island

Victory Heights

View Ridge

Wedgewood

West Seattle/High Point

Windermere

Eastside

Ames Lake

Arrowhead Point

Bellevue

Clyde Hill

Inglewood

Juanita

Kirkland

Lake Alice

Lake Sammamish

Mercer Island

North Bend

Redmond

Sammamish

North King Co.

Ballinger (Shoreline)

Briarcrest (Shoreline)

Echo Lake (Shoreline)

Hamlin Park (Shoreline)

Hillwood (Shoreline)

Innis Arden (Shoreline)

Kenmore

Lake Forest Park

North City (Shoreline)

Richmond Beach (Shoreline)

Richmond Highlands (Shoreline)

Ridgecrest (Shoreline)

Westminister Triangle (Shoreline)

South King Co.

Arbor Heights

Arroyo Heights

Auburn

White Center

Boulevard Park

Burien

Des Moines

Evansville

Kent

Lake Dolloff

Maple Valley

McMicken Heights

Normandy Park

Redondo

Renton

Riverton Heights

SeaTac

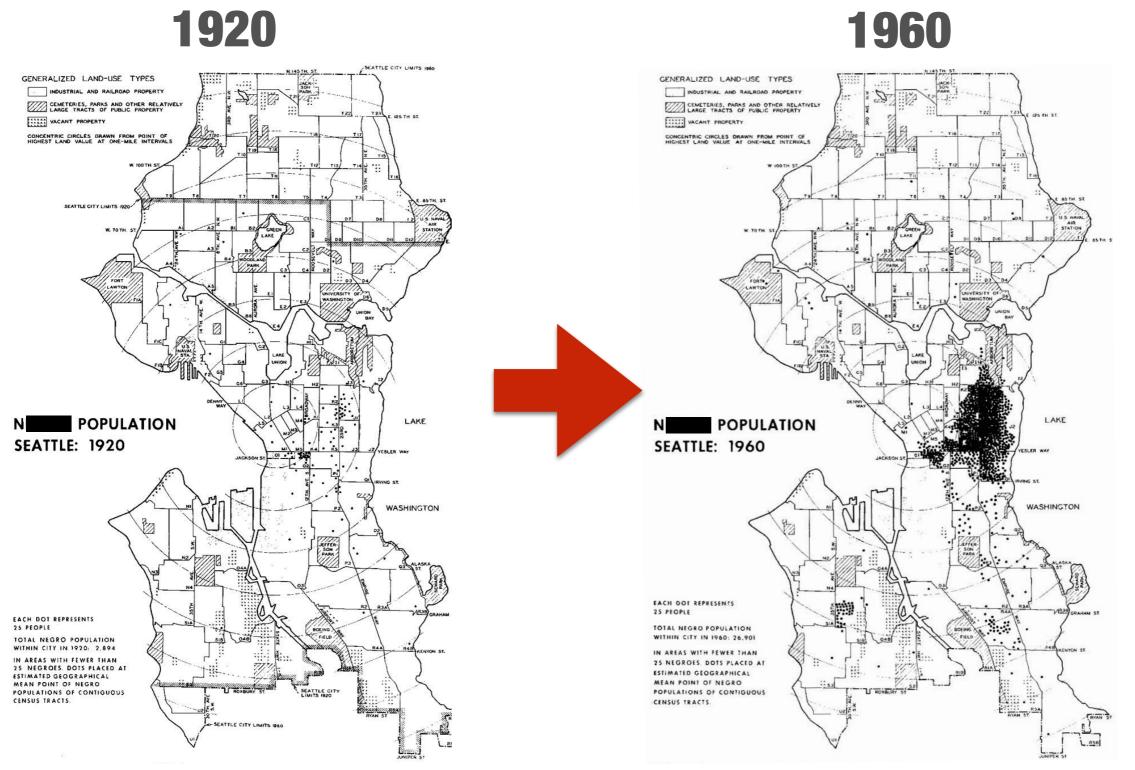
Shorewood

Tukwila

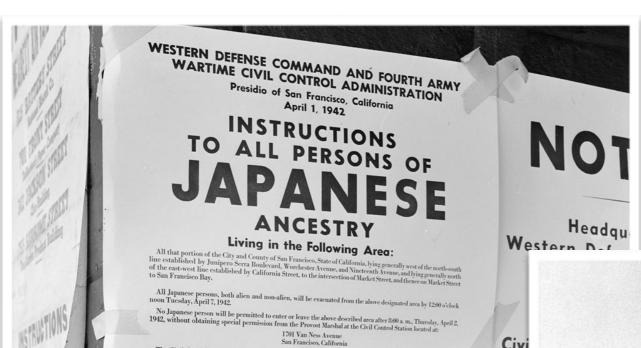
Tim Thomas - t77@uw.edu

Source: Seattle Civil Rights & Labor History Project

Black Population 1920 - 1960



Japanese Internment 1942



The Civil Control Station is equipped to assist the Japanese population affected by this ex-

4. Transport persons and a limited amount of clothing and equipment to their new residence.

 A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone, will report to the Gril Control Station to receive further intructions. This must be done between 800 a. m. and 550 p. m., Thursday, April 2. 1912, or between 800 a. m.



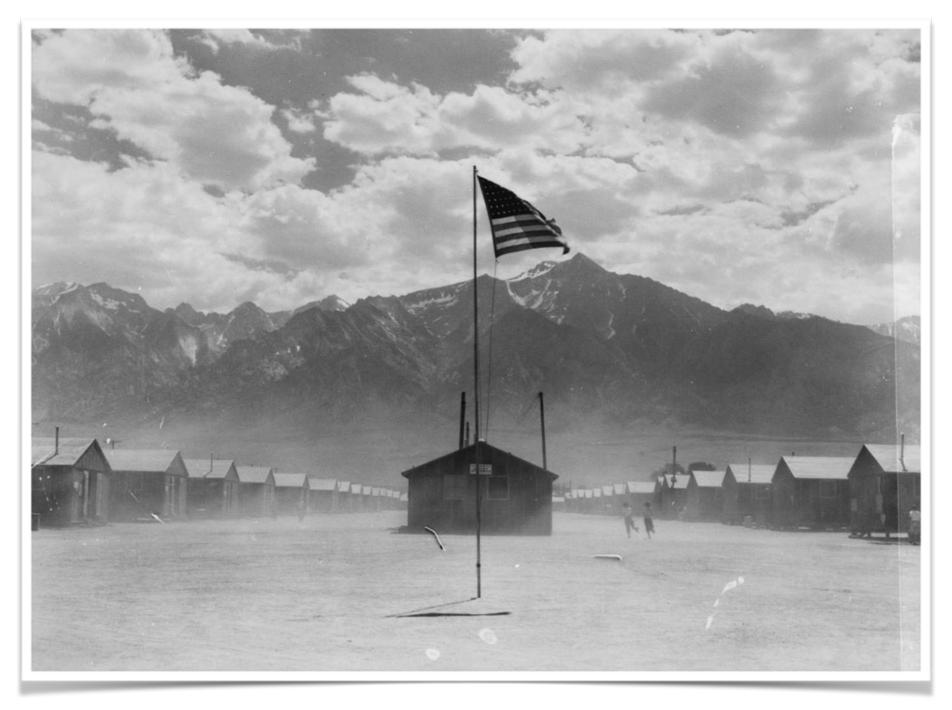
1942 Relocation Notice

The Following Instructions Must Be Observed:

Seattle Mass Evacuation



Japanese Internment 1942



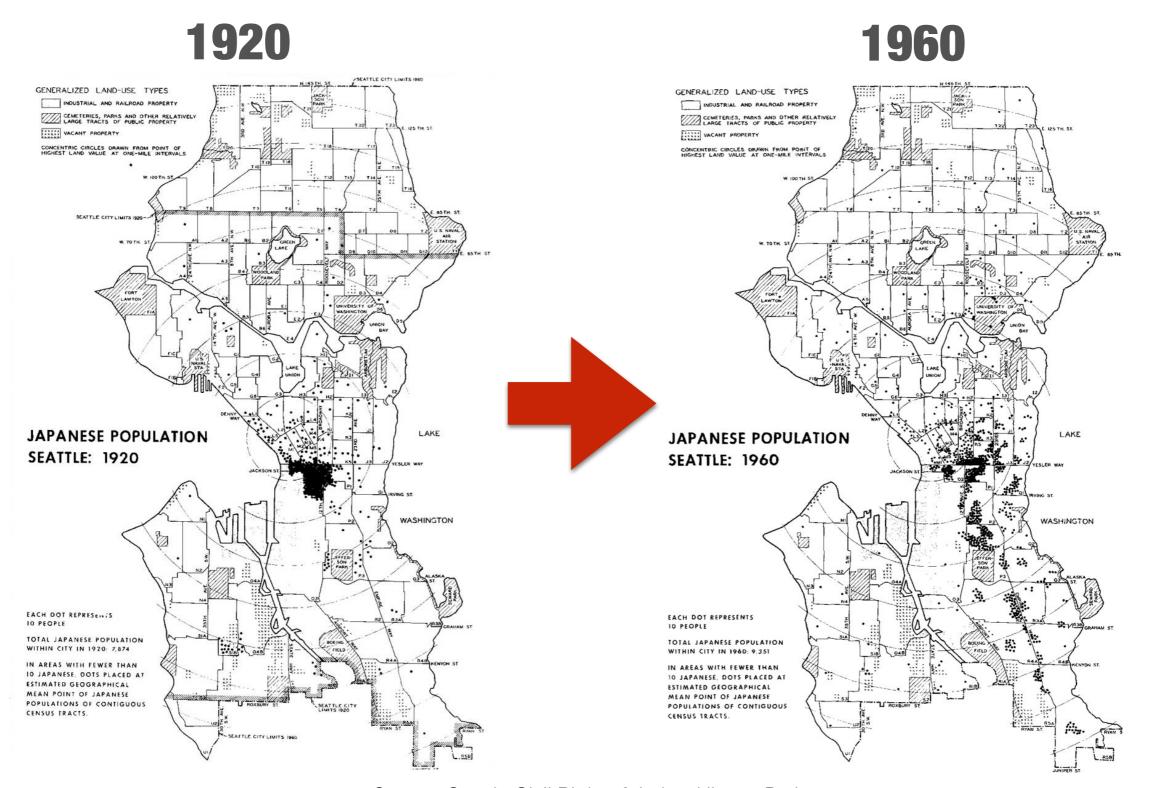
Manzanar Relocation Center (Photo by: Dorthea Lang)

Japanese Internment 1942



Family Return: Hunt, Idaho (AP Photo)

Japanese Population 1920 - 1960

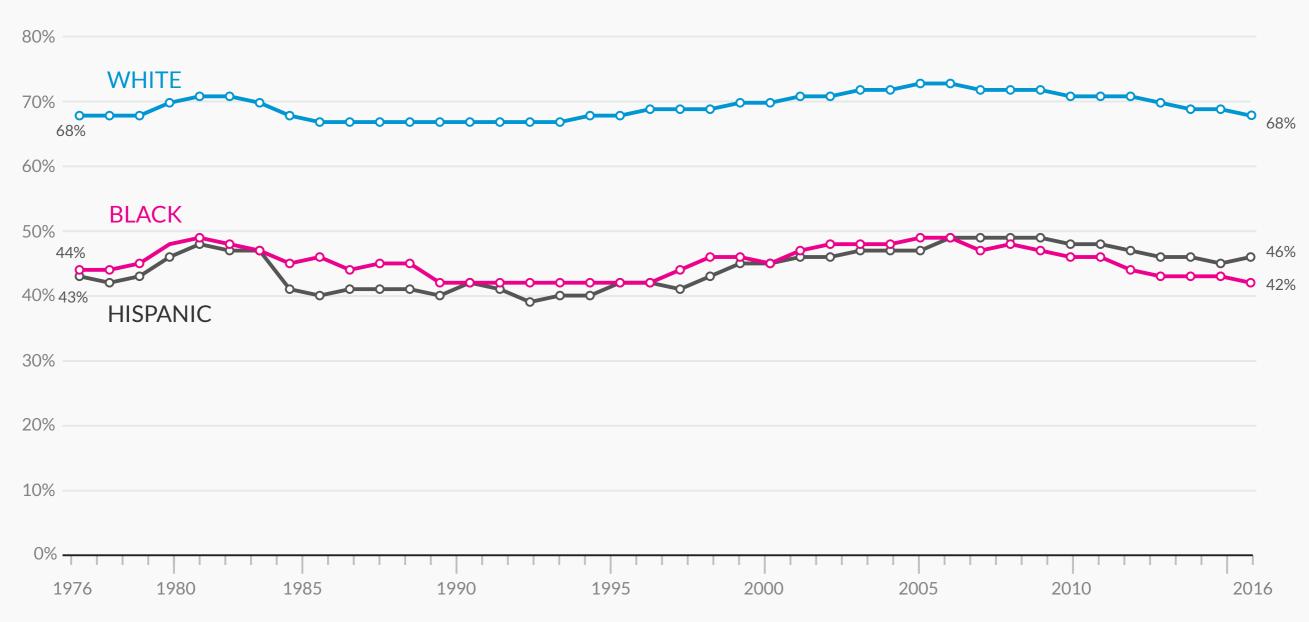


Decentralized Racism 1970 - 1990

- Civil Rights Act (Fair Housing Act) 1968
 - Dismantled legal discrimination
 - Segregation peaked in 1970 and declined
 - However, lasting legacy of redlining, block busting, and discrimination provided little opportunities to move to better neighborhoods.
 - Concentrated poverty continued to rise
 - Black middle-class moved to suburbs
 - White flight and avoidance

Homeownership Gap

Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 1976–2016



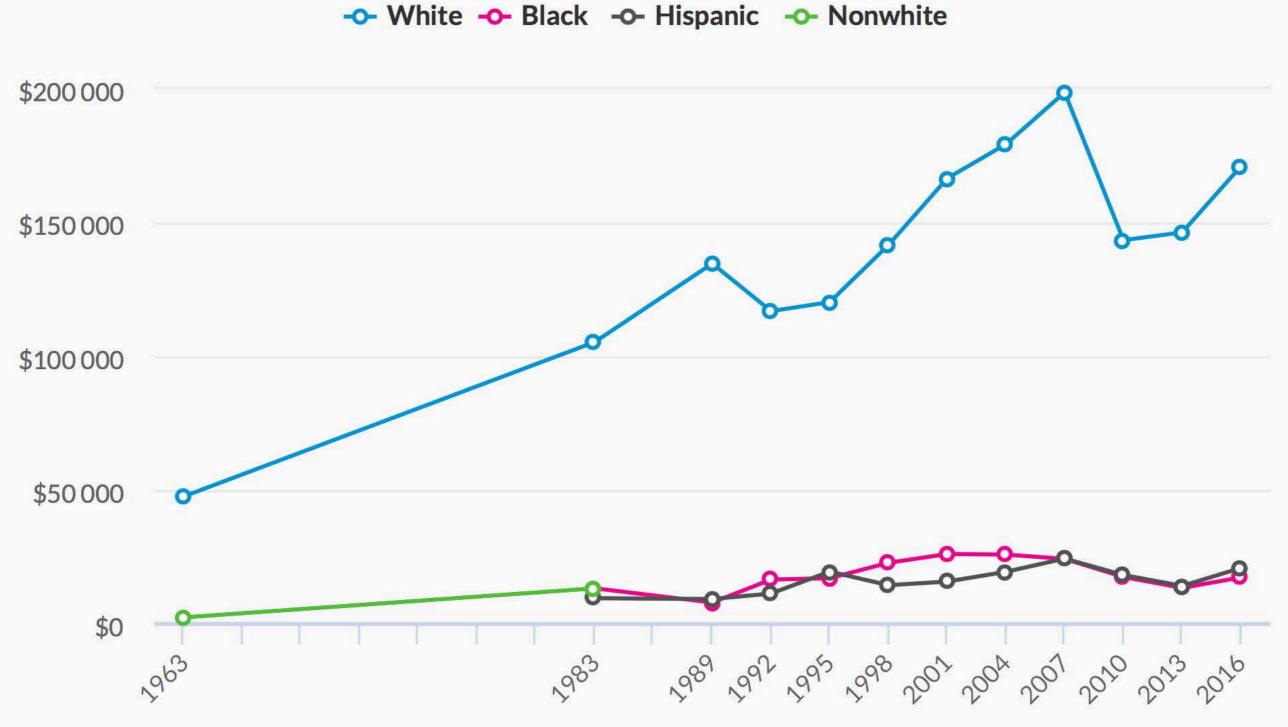
Source: Urban Institute calculations from Current Population Survey 1976–2017. 1976–2014 values from Census Historical Household Surveys, Table HH-5. 2015–16 values from Census Annual Statistics 2016, Table 22.

Notes: White homeownership rate includes Hispanic whites. The 2016 homeownership rate for non-Hispanic whites is 72 percent.

Wealth

Median Family Wealth by Race/Ethnicity, 1963-2016

Gap



Urban Revitalization 1990 - 2019

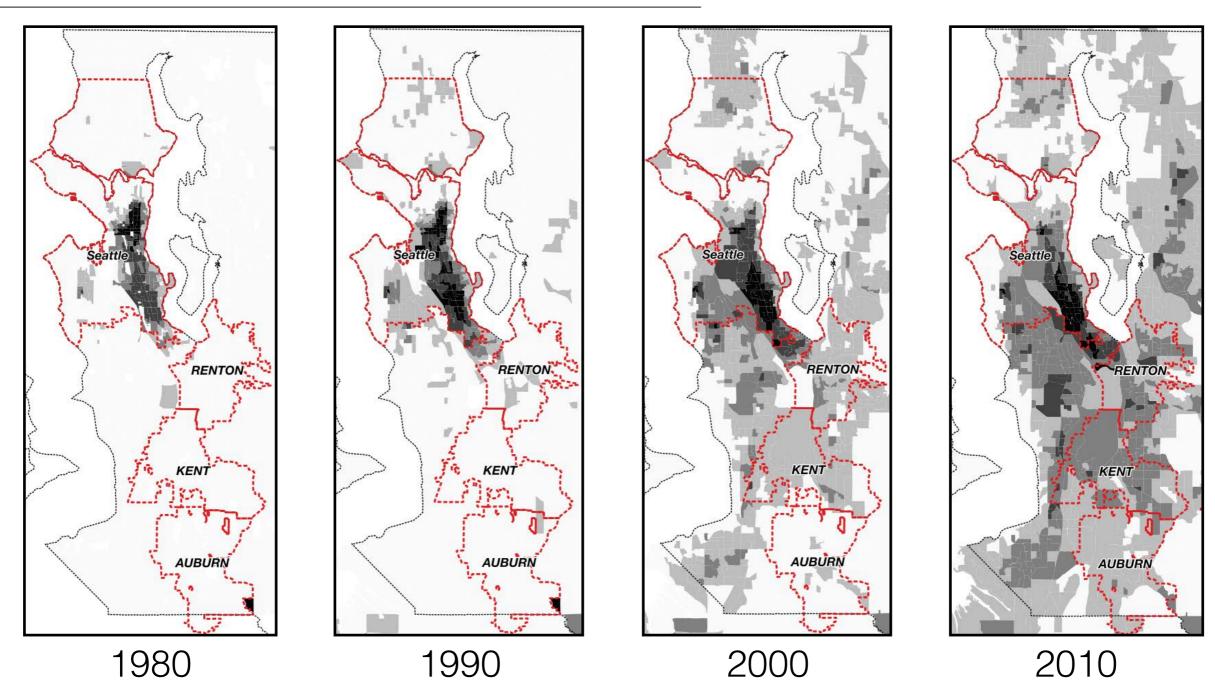
Concentrated Poverty in the Urban Core

- Peak crime in the city (1990's)
 - Limited opportunities
- Market divestment

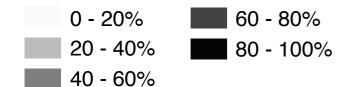
The Back to the City Movement (Gentrification)

- Whites more likely than black families to get loans to revitalize urban core
 - Black more likely to get high-interest and subprime loans
- Generation-X and Millennials desiring walkable, affordable, and interesting urban neighborhoods
- Public policies intended to clean up urban spaces led to gentrification
- Massive displacement where wages are stagnant while housing costs rise

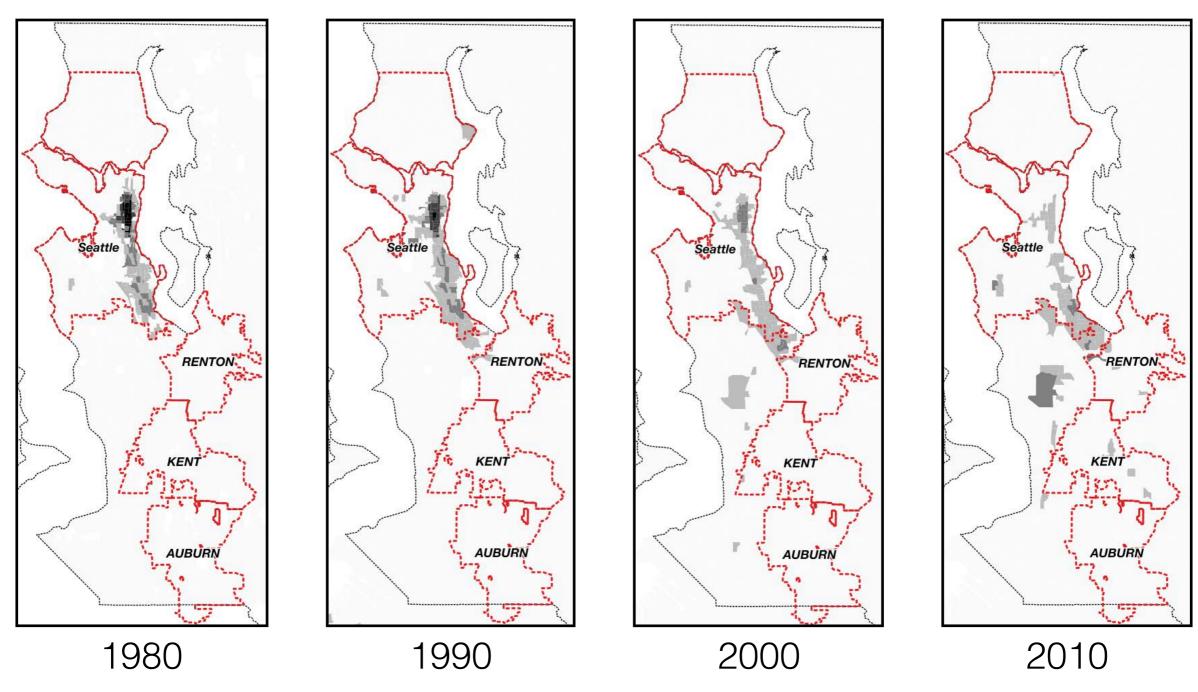
Non-White Mobility of 40 Years



Percent Non-white



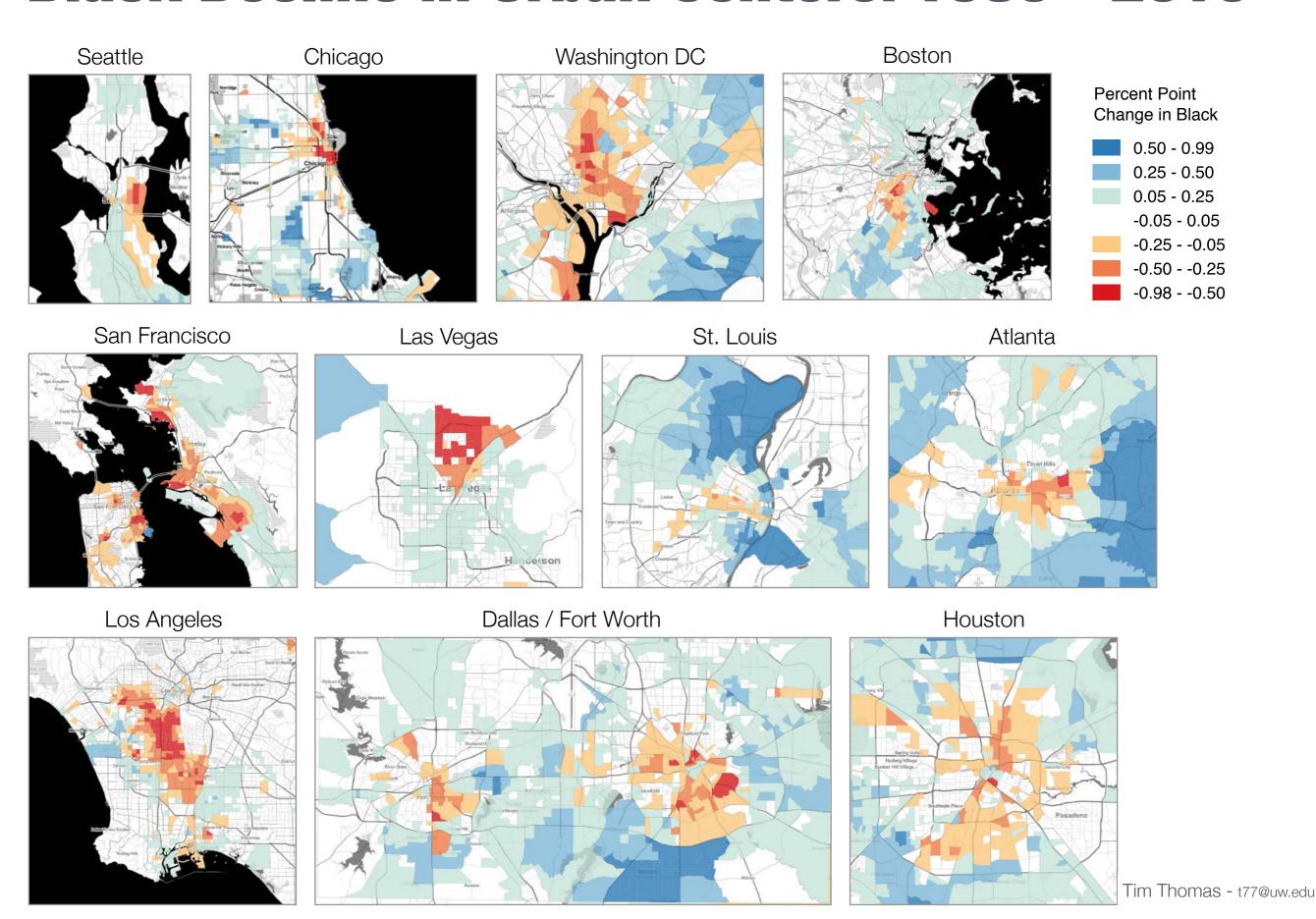
Black Mobility Over 40 Years





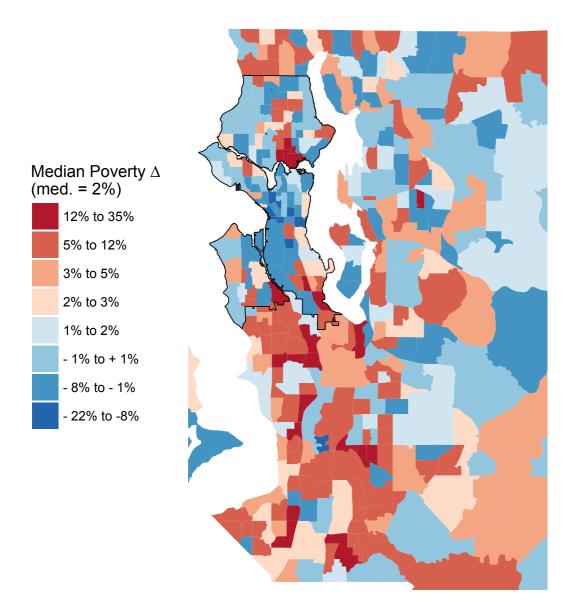


Black Decline in Urban Centers: 1980 - 2010



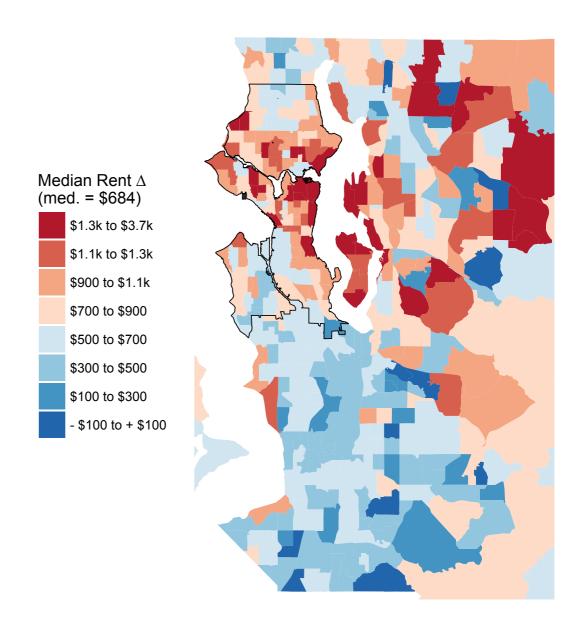
Poverty & Rent Change 2000 to 2016





Similar to Black and Latino change

Rent

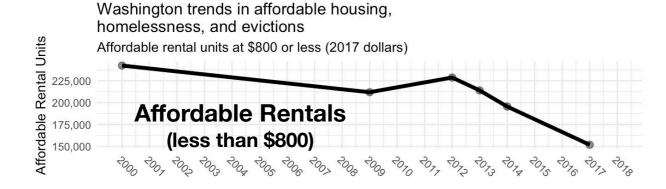


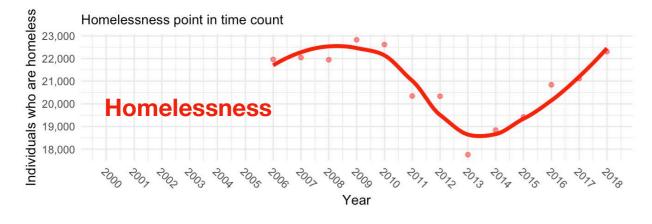
Similar to Education and New Movers

Washington



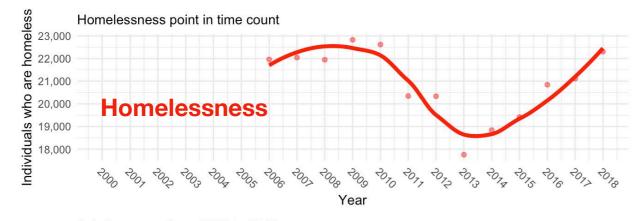
Washington

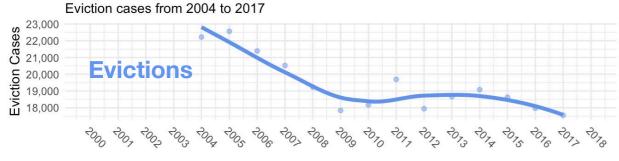




Washington

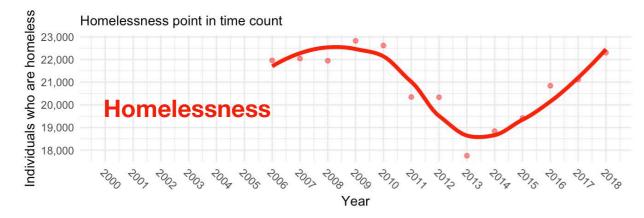


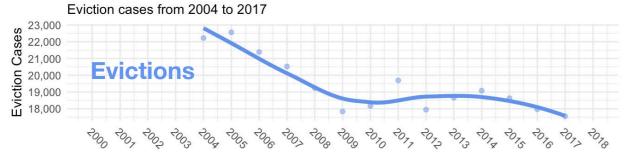




Washington

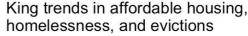


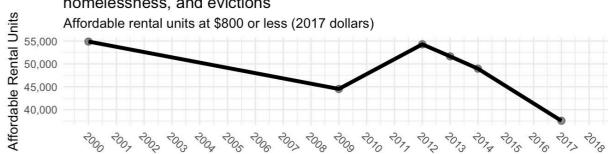


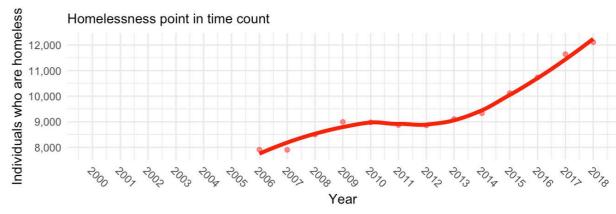


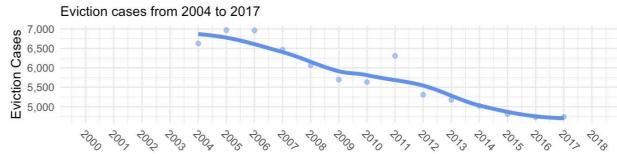
Data source: US Census American Community Survey, Washington State Department of Commerce Annual Point in Time Count

King County



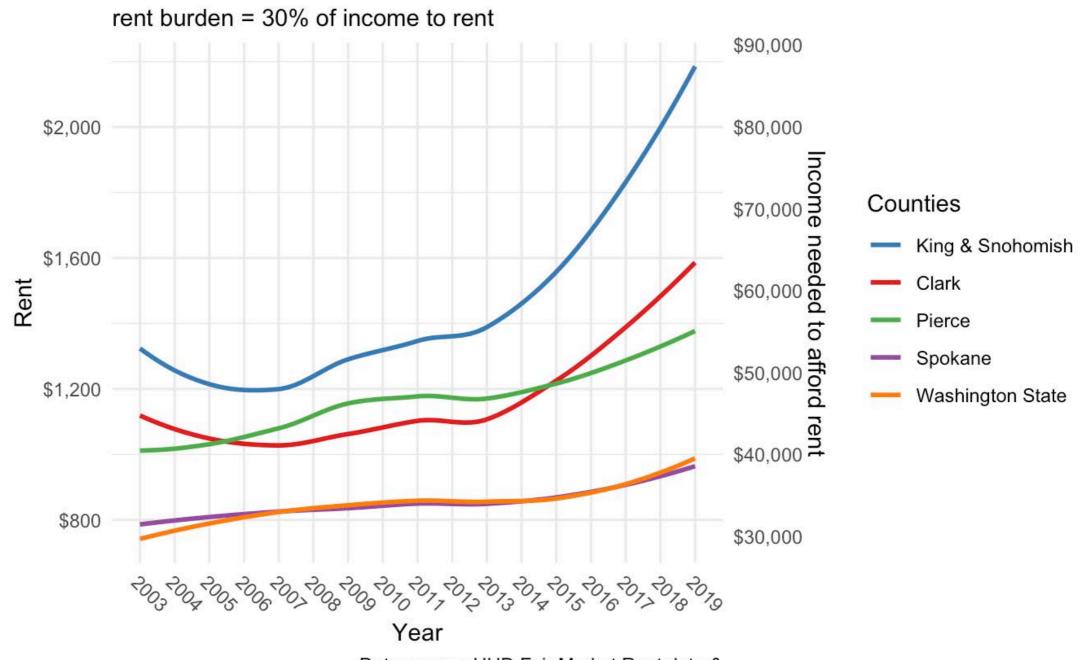






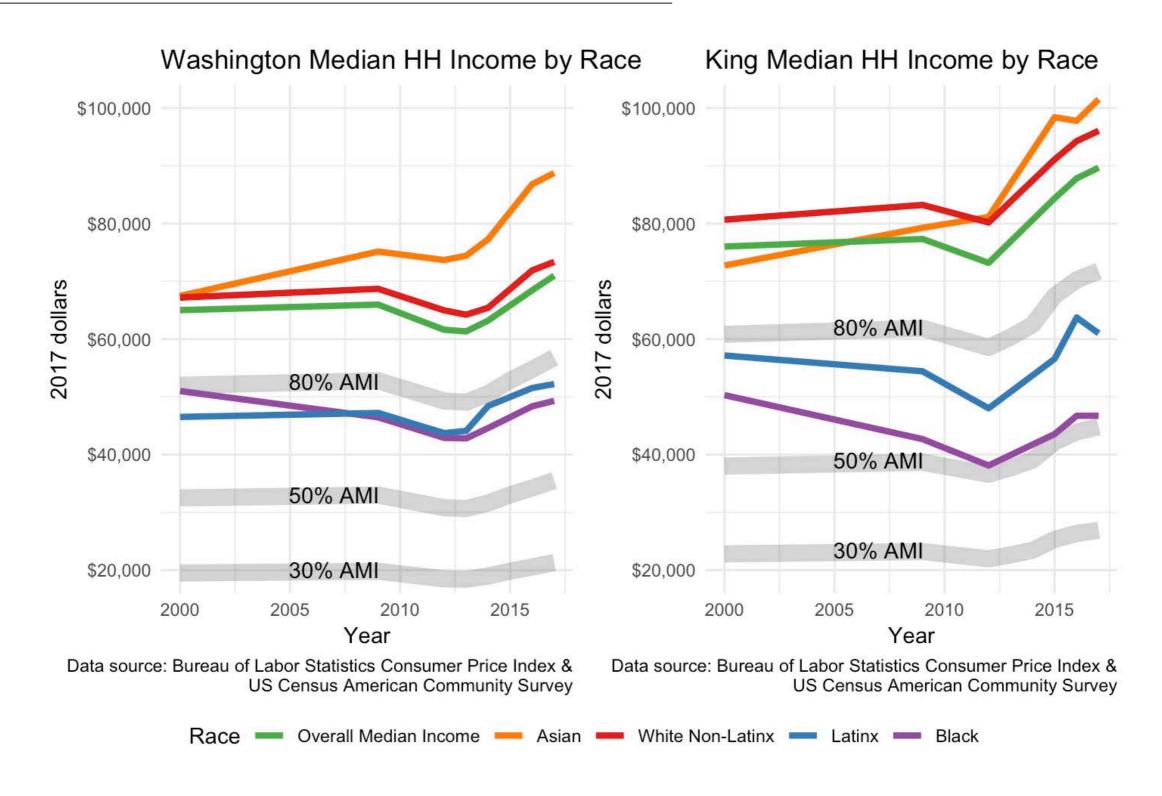
Fair Market Rent & Rent Burden

Fair market rent for all bedroom types (left) & income needed to avoid rent burden (right)



Data source: HUD Fair Market Rent data & the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index

Median Housing Income by Race



Neighborhood Change & Migration



Tier 2

Tier 1

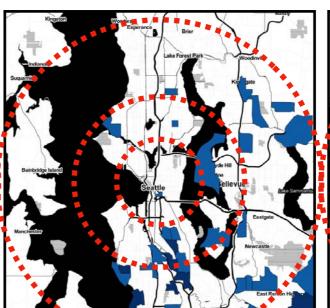
Tier 1

White migrants from out-of-county



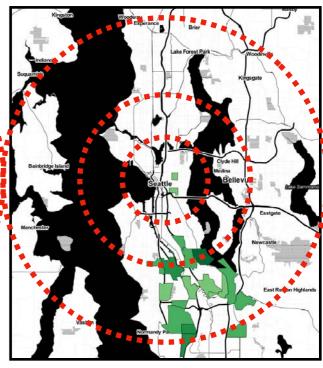
Tier 2

White migrants from within-county

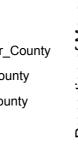


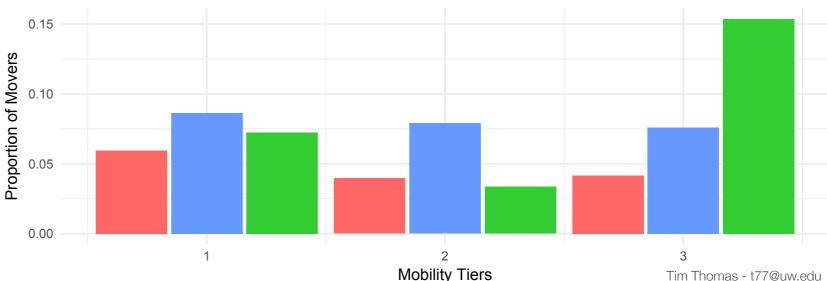
Tier 3

Black migrants from within-county









2016

Names & Case Numbers

Public King County Courts request

Case Number	First Name	Last Name
13-2-0058	SALLY	MILLER
13-2-0058	ROBERT	WILSON
13-2-0070	TOMMIE	WILKERSON
13-2-0074	STEVEN	KELLY
13-2-0074	ITZEL	AVILA

Names & Case Numbers

Public King County Courts request

Addresses

Collected at King County Courts & geocoded

Case Number	First Name	Last Name	Address
13-2-0058	SALLY	MILLER	3200 East 5th St, Seattle, Washington
13-2-0058	ROBERT	WILSON	3200 East 5th St, Seattle, Washington
13-2-0070	TOMMIE	WILKERSON	113 K Street Southeast, Auburn, Washington
13-2-0074	STEVEN	KELLY	4121 SW 65th Ave, Federal Way, Washington
13-2-0074	ITZEL	AVILA	4121 SW 65th Ave, Federal Way, Washington

Names & Case Numbers

Public King County Courts request

Addresses

Collected at King County Courts & geocoded

Sex

 Cross-referenced SSNR, Census, & Facebook

Case Number	First Name	Last Name	Address	Sex
13-2-0058	SALLY	MILLER	3200 East 5th St, Seattle, Washington	female
13-2-0058	ROBERT	WILSON	3200 East 5th St, Seattle, Washington	male
13-2-0070	TOMMIE	WILKERSON	113 K Street Southeast, Auburn, Washington	male
13-2-0074	STEVEN	KELLY	4121 SW 65th Ave, Federal Way, Washington	male
13-2-0074	ITZEL	AVILA	4121 SW 65th Ave, Federal Way, Washington	female

Names & Case Numbers

Public King County Courts request

Addresses

Collected at King County Courts & geocoded

Sex

Cross-referenced SSNR, Census, & Facebook

Race

 Bayesian model using surname & neighborhood race

Case Number	First Name	Last Name	Address	Sex	Race
13-2-0058	SALLY	MILLER	3200 East 5th St, Seattle, Washington	female	white
13-2-0058	ROBERT	WILSON	3200 East 5th St, Seattle, Washington	male	white
13-2-0070	TOMMIE	WILKERSON	113 K Street Southeast, Auburn, Washington	male	black
13-2-0074	STEVEN	KELLY	4121 SW 65th Ave, Federal Way, Washington	male	white
13-2-0074	ITZEL	AVILA	4121 SW 65th Ave, Federal Way, Washington	female	Latina