Predicting Census Tract Eviction Rates

GOAL



Evictions Impact...

- Physical Health
- Mental Health
- Communities
- Public Health

Prevention

- 90% of tenants facing eviction go unrepresented in their court cases
- Tenant representation greatly reduces the liklihood of eviction

"Establishing publicly funded legal services for lowincome families in housing court could prevent the fallout from eviction, decrease homelessness, and help curb discrimination in the eviction decision"

~ MATTHEW DESMOND: *Unaffordable America: Poverty, Housing, and Eviction*

Data Acquisition

- Data Sources
 - The Eviction Lab
 - US Census American
 Community Survey (ACS)
- 34,594 census tracts
 - 26 States
- 25 features
 - Target = Eviction Rate

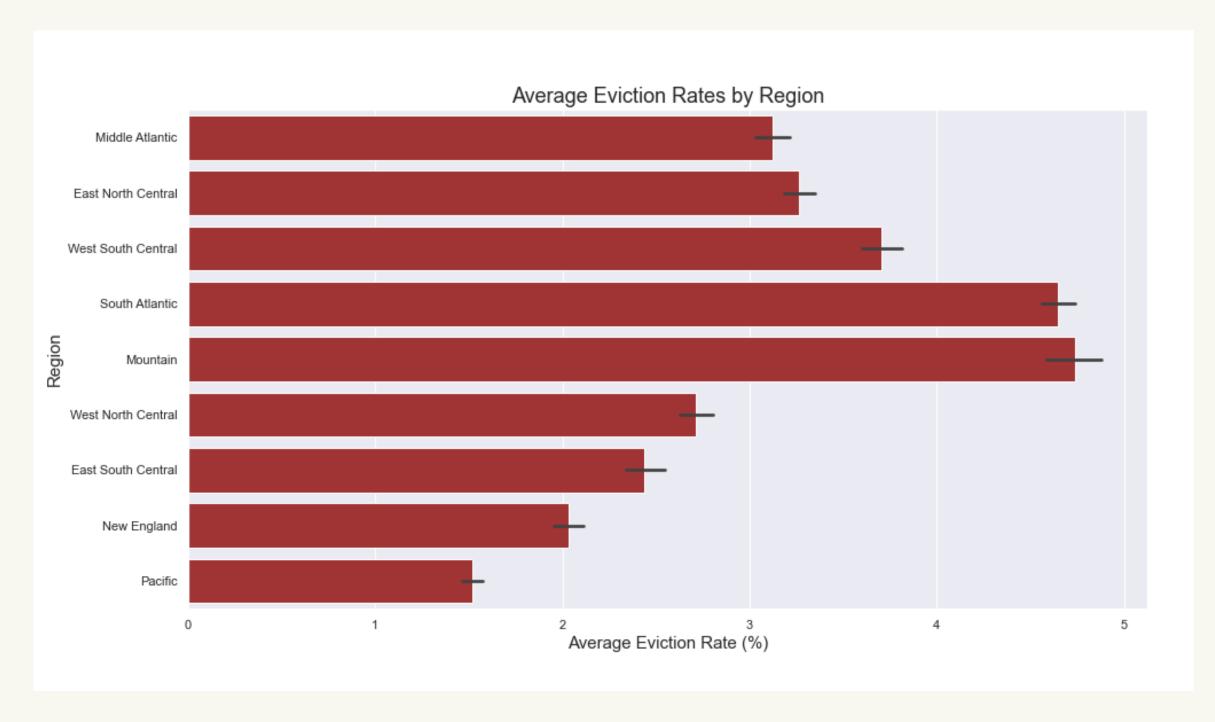




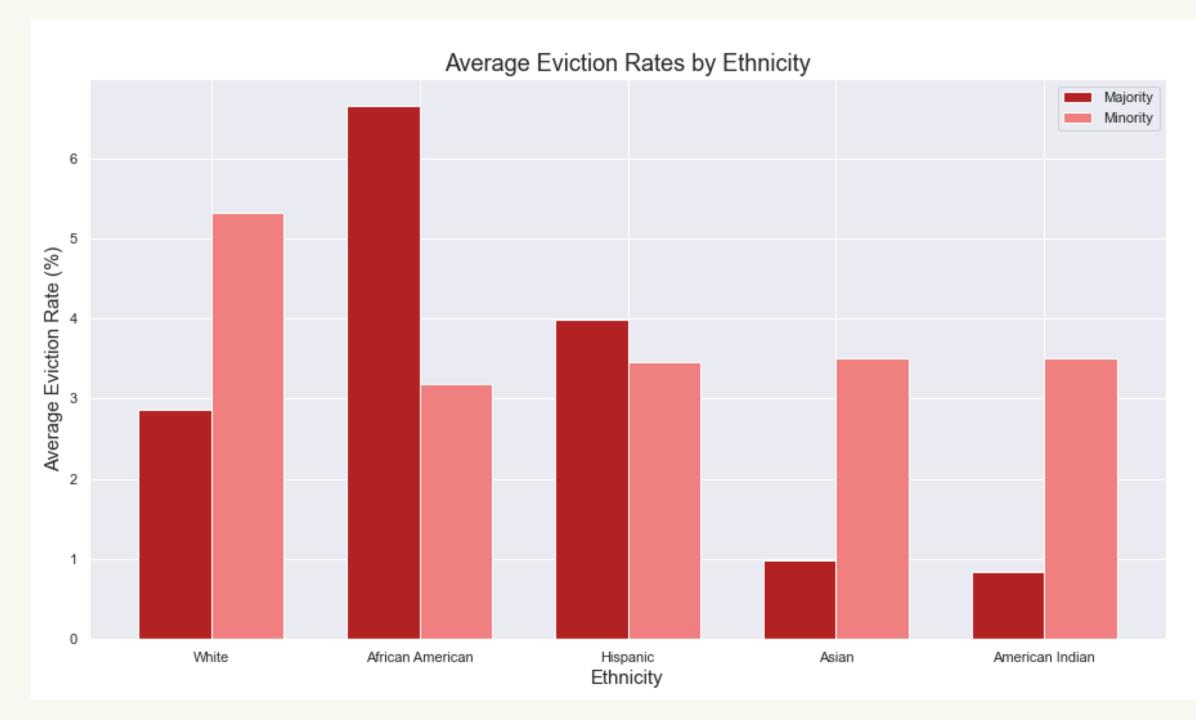
Methodology

- Every census tract is represented once
 - Feature values are the mean of all available years of a particular census tract
- Removed Data
 - Population = 0
 - Eviction Rate > 90 %
 - Null values for eviction rate after aggregation

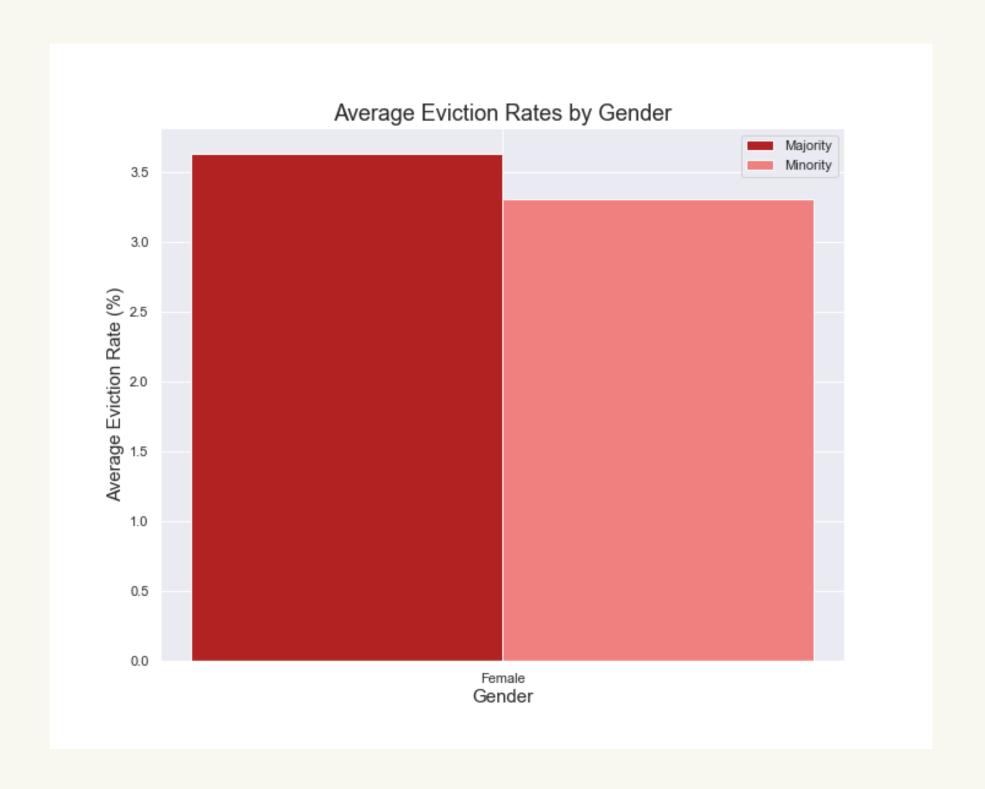
 Geographical data represented by census designated regions



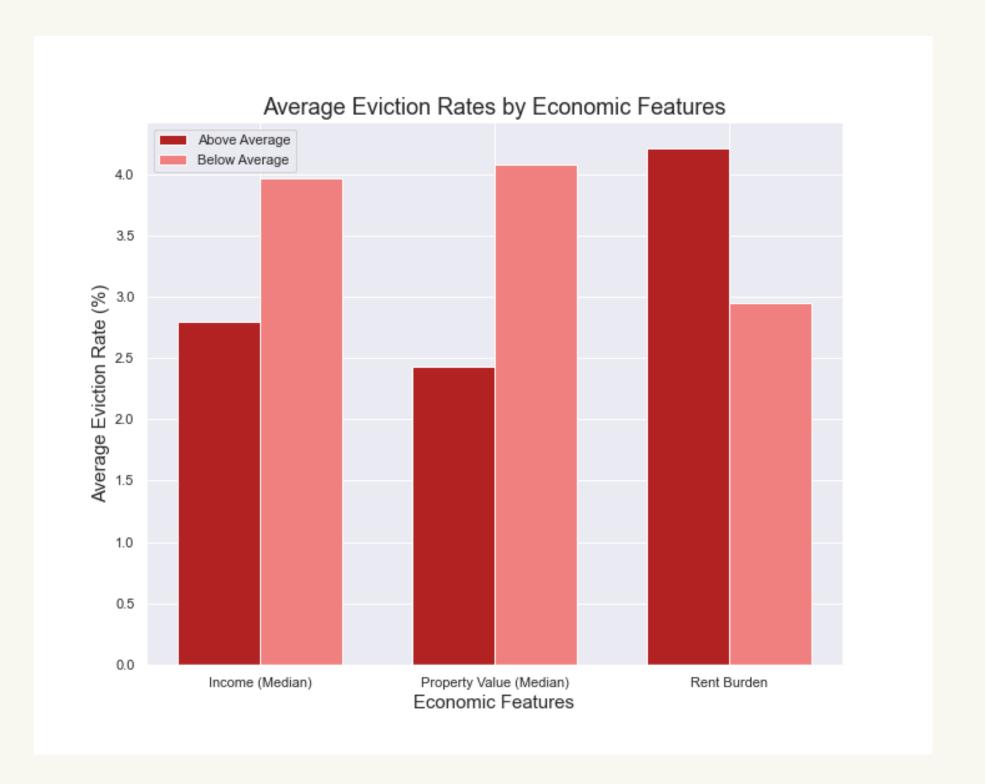
- Majority groups with higher eviction rates
 - African American
 - Hispanic
- Minority groups with higher eviction rates
 - White
 - Asian
 - American Indian



 Female majorities have tend to have higher eviction rates than male majorities



- Census tracts with below average incomes and property values have higher average eviction rates
- Census tracts with above average rent burden have higher average eviction rates

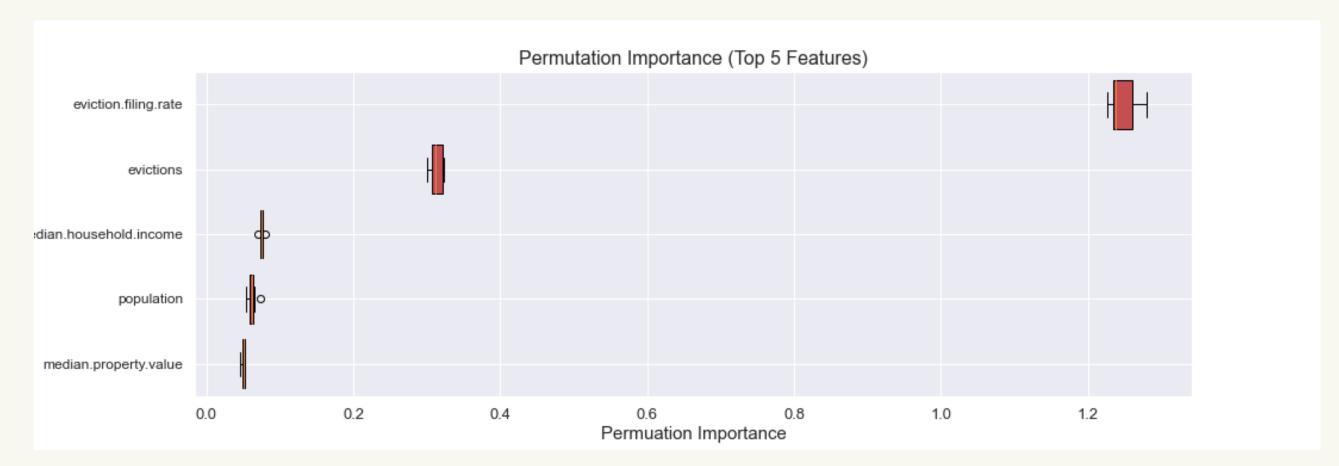


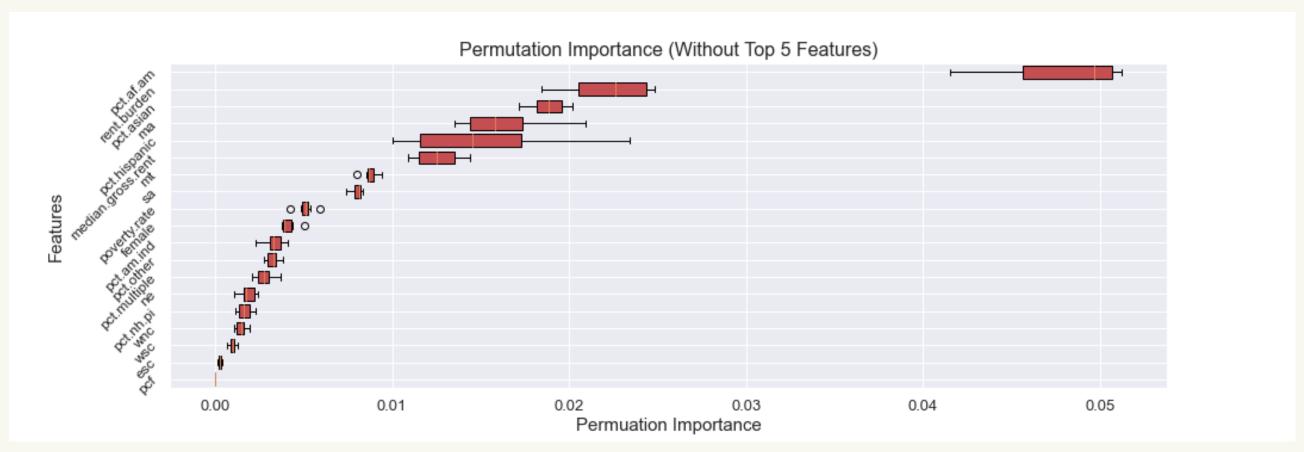
Final Model

- XGBoost
 - IsolationForest
- $R^2 = 0.9435$
- RMSE = 0.8191

Important Features

- 1. Eviction Filing Rate
- 2. # Evictions
- 3. Median Household Income
- 4. Population
- 5. Median Property Value





Next Steps

- Evaluate and train the model on data collected from 2017 to present
- Incorporate additional features
 - crime rates, gov. services utilized, etc.
- Conduct time series analysis

- NOTE: Given the timeframe of the available data from the Eviction Lab (up to 2016), data related to the COVID-19 pandemic is irrelevant for analysis
- It is likely that analysis from 2020 and 2021 will be impacted by interventions such as eviction moratoriums

THANK YOU

