

Hartford Data Snapshot



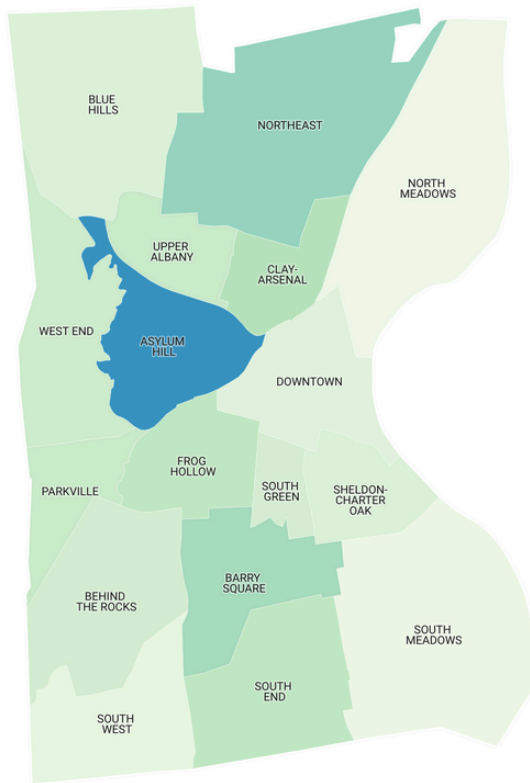
Evictions Filings by Neighborhood

John D'Souza
May 20, 2024

Understanding trends in evictions filings allows us to better understand how to intervene to help families facing the loss of their homes. Responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, Connecticut enacted an evictions moratorium that expired on June 30, 2021, and with modified eviction procedures in place through February 15, 2022. Today Hartford is in a housing affordability crisis, with an uptick in eviction filings post-pandemic. Reviewing court filings, I found a notable rise in the percentage of eviction dispositions across all neighborhoods.

Hartford Neighborhoods with Concentrations of Eviction Filings (2017-2019)

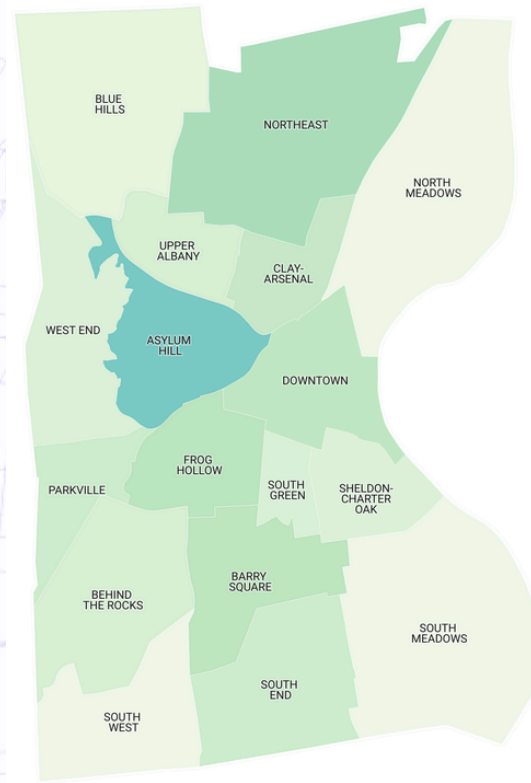
Percentage of total eviction filings by neighborhood
Percentage of Filings
0.0% 50.0%



Map: John D'Souza, CT Data Collaborative • Source: Connecticut Judicial Branch • Created with Datawrapper

Hartford Neighborhoods with Concentrations of Eviction Filings (2020-2021)

Percentage of total eviction filings by neighborhood
Percentage of Filings
1.0% 50.0%



Map: John D'Souza, CT Data Collaborative • Source: Connecticut Judicial Branch • Created with Datawrapper

Mapping evictions filings by neighborhood in Hartford, Asylum Hill stands out with the highest percentage of filings. The chart highlights a notable drop in eviction dispositions across Hartford, CT neighborhoods from 2020 to 2021, with rates declining to 15-18%, reflecting the effectiveness of eviction prevention measures and rental assistance programs.

This shows how policy measures to block evictions were able to safeguard tenants, providing temporary relief and promoting housing stability.

Hartford Data Snapshot



Evictions in Hartford

John Gabriel D'Souza
May 20, 2024

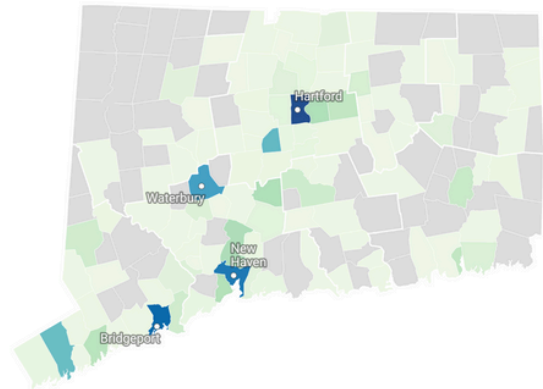
Connecticut created several rental assistance programs to address the housing crisis, including UniteCT, the Eviction Prevention Fund, and the Moving Assistance Program. The UniteCT Eviction Prevention Fund (EPF) provided eligible households with up to 15 months or \$8,500 in one-time rental assistance. To apply, tenants call for screening, and if approved, payment goes directly to the landlord. Assistance covers rental arrears or security deposits, not both. Eligibility factors include income limits and pending eviction status. Applications require specific documents, and payments go directly to landlords.

The data reveals the towns with significant reliance on assistance from the UniteCT Eviction Prevention Fund, along with their corresponding percentages. Hartford, Waterbury, New Haven, and Bridgeport emerge as the top four towns in need of the highest aid, largely due to the dynamics of their housing markets and significant economic challenges within these regions.

According to data from the Department of Housing, Hartford had the highest demand for aid at 15%, mainly due to evictions and rental issues. It also had the most applicants and cases.

Hartford Received the Most Assistance from UniteCT Eviction Prevention Fund

Percentage of total resources (2021-2023)



Map: John D'Souza, CT Data Collaborative • Source: CT Department of Housing • Created with Datawrapper

Black Women Received the Majority of UniteCT's Eviction Prevention Funds

2021-2023 funding in total dollars

Female Male

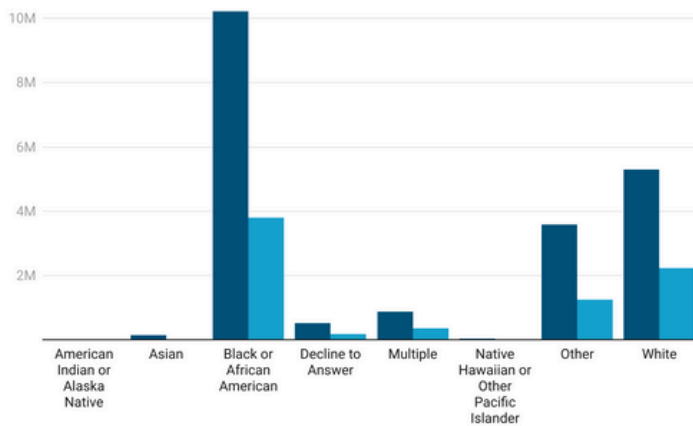


Chart: John D'Souza CT Data Collaborative • Source: Connecticut Department of Housing • Created with Datawrapper

Connecticut's Department of Housing allocation of \$28.7 million from the Eviction Assistance Program to Hartford residents from 2021 when the program began through 2023. Black women received the majority of this funding (\$10.2 million).

Research has shown that Black women face a disproportionate risk of eviction due to a combination of economic, social, and systemic factors, alongside gender dynamics and care giving roles. Women may avoid direct confrontation with landlords increasing their eviction rates compared to men, who may negotiate or propose solutions. Black women, especially in impoverished areas, earn less despite higher workforce participation, making it harder to afford rent.