Health and Economic Impact of COVID-19 on Neighborhoods:
Sharon Kandris, Jeramy Townsley, Jay Colbert, Matt Nowlin
Speakers

Sharon Kandris
Associate Director, Polis and Director, Community Informatics
COVID-19 Impact Index
skandris@iupui.edu

Jay Colbert
Data Manager
Demographic and socioeconomic disparities
jtcolber@iupui.edu

Matt Nowlin
Information Designer
Focus Neighborhoods
minowlin@Indiana.edu

Jeramy Townsley
Visiting Research Analyst
Future impacts: predicted evictions
jtownsle@Indiana.edu
Timeline of COVID-19 in Indianapolis

March to September 2020
March 6
First confirmed COVID-19 case in Marion County

March 13
Funders launch Central Indiana COVID-19 Community Economic Relief Fund
March 27
CARES Act passes, including additional unemployment benefits

April 1
Indiana eviction moratorium begins
July 13
Indianapolis launches rental assistance program

July 27
Supplemental unemployment expires

August 14
Eviction moratorium expires
September 4
CDC begins federal eviction moratorium for qualified households

December 31
Federal eviction moratorium set to expire
Impact of the pandemic on Indianapolis neighborhoods

COVID-19 Impact Index
SAVI COVID-19 Impact Index

An index is used to summarize a complicated set of variables into one “average” quantity.

This index considers people affected by Covid-19, its socioeconomic impacts, well as existing socioeconomic and health vulnerability in neighborhoods.
Vulnerability Measures

Socioeconomic Vulnerability
(Adjusted Social Vulnerabilities Index from CDC)
- Youth
- Older adults
- Poverty
- Non-English Speakers
- People of color
- Crowding
- Households without vehicles
- Income
- Adults without high school diploma
- Population in group quarters
- People with disability
- Single-parent households
- Unemployment rate

Health Vulnerability
- Heart disease
- Diabetes
- COPD
- Kidney Disease
- Obesity
- Cancer
- Population lacking health insurance
# COVID-19 Impact Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerability (weighted as 1/3 of score)</th>
<th>Impact (weighted as 2/3 of score)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health Vulnerability</td>
<td>Health Impact (COVID-19 positive cases per 1,000 population)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socioeconomic Vulnerability</td>
<td>Economic Impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unemployment claims (March-Aug)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Rental assistance applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2-1-1 calls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COVID-19 Impact Index Scores

Very low: -100
Low: -50
Average: 0
High: +50
Very high: +100
COVID-19 Impact Index
ZIP code 46218 had the highest level of socioeconomic vulnerability:

- One third of residents are in poverty
- Almost one fourth have a disability,
- Average unemployment rate between 2014 and 2018 was 15.4 percent.
Health vulnerability is highest in the Near Westside, Near Eastside, and North eastside.

- ZIP Code 46218 had an overall higher rates across most health vulnerability factors.
- ZIP Codes 46222 and 46201, on the Near Westside & Near Eastside had the highest diabetes rates.
- ZIP Code 46255 had one of the highest rates of people without health insurance.
Number of confirmed cases is higher near downtown and on the near Westside of town:

- **46202**: 26.9 cases for every 1,000 people
- **46224**: 26.0
- **46222**: 23.8

Some areas with low confirmed case rates:

- **46201**: 14.2
- **46113**: 9.7
46218 has the highest economic impact score of any ZIP Code (252):

- Over 120 weekly unemployment claims per 1,000 people in labor force
- Increase of 30 additional 2-1-1 calls per 1,000 residents between Q1 and Q2
- Over 10 percent of renter households applied for rental assistance
Questions

COVID-19 Impact Score
Impact of COVID-19 accentuates pre-existing inequities

COVID-19 Impact Score
High-Impact ZIP Codes

- 67 percent of residents are people of color.
- 27 percent of residents live under the poverty line
- One in five residents doesn’t have a high school diploma
- 15 percent of residents have a disability
Low-Impact ZIP Codes

- 22 percent of residents are people of color.
- 7 percent of residents live under the poverty line
- Only 6 percent residents don’t have a high school diploma
- 10 percent of residents have a disability
People of Color

Percent of residents who are people of color in ZIP codes where Covid-19 impact score is...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
People with Disabilities

Percent of residents with a disability in ZIP codes where Covid-19 impact score is:

- Low: 10%
- Medium: 15%
- High: 15%
Youth

Percent of residents under age 18 in ZIP codes where Covid-19 impact score is...

- Low: 23%
- Medium: 25%
- High: 27%
People in Poverty

Percent of residents living in poverty in ZIP codes where Covid-19 impact score is...

- Low: 7%
- Medium: 19%
- High: 27%
Educational Attainment

Percent of residents age 25+ without high school diploma in ZIP codes where Covid-19 impact score is...

- Low: 6%
- Medium: 15%
- High: 19%
Questions
Impacts on the Northwest and Northeast Areas
Northwest Area
46222, 46224, 46254

Overall Index Score

90

Average ZIP Code

Overall Score

-200  -100  0  100  200

Northwest
Northwest Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socioeconomic Vulnerability</th>
<th>Health Vulnerability</th>
<th>Health Impact</th>
<th>Economic Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Covid-19 Impact

-200 -100 0 100 200

Economic Impact

-200 -100 0 100 200

Health Vulnerability

-200 -100 0 100 200

Socioeconomic Vulnerability

-200 -100 0 100 200
Covid-19 in Northwest

2,709 confirmed cases  24 per 1,000 residents

Chart: The Polis Center • Source: Indiana State Department of Health via SAVI Community Information System • Get the data • Created with Datawrapper
Monthly 2-1-1 calls have almost tripled since February in Marion County

Source: Analysis by The Polis Center at IUPUI of data from Indiana211
2-1-1 Calls: 46254

Top needs in Q2:
Housing (179 calls)
Utilities (177 calls)
Food (92 calls)

Source: Analysis by The Polis Center at IUPUI of data from Indiana211
2-1-1 Calls: 46224

Top needs in Q2:
Housing (187 calls)
Utilities (148 calls)
Food (95 calls)

Source: Analysis by The Polis Center at IUPUI of data from Indiana211
2-1-1 Calls: 46222

Top needs in Q2:
Utilities (342 calls)
Housing (291 calls)
Food (206 calls)

Source: Analysis by The Polis Center at IUPUI of data from Indiana211
Unemployment Claims

Average claims per week per 1,000 labor force (March-August 2020)

Average ZIP Code

- 46222: 79.1
- 46224: 64.9
- 46254: 63.3
- Average ZIP Code: 64.0

Source: Analysis by The Polis Center at IUPUI of data from Indiana Department of Workforce Development
Rental Assistance Applications

Applications per 1,000 renters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average ZIP Code</th>
<th>Applications per 1,000 renters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46254</td>
<td>78.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46224</td>
<td>60.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46222</td>
<td>86.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Analysis by The Polis Center at IUPUI of data from City of Indianapolis, Office of Public Health and Safety and John Boner Neighborhood Center
Number of rental assistance application from each ZIP code

Source: Analysis by The Polis Center at IUPUI of data from City of Indianapolis, Office of Public Health and Safety and John Boner Neighborhood Center
Summary of Indianapolis Rental Assistance Applicants

83% had very low or extremely low incomes

Most applicants lost income due to reduces hours

70% applicants were Black

7% of applicants were Latino
Northeast Area
46226, 46235
Northeast Area

Socioeconomic

Vulnerability

Health Vulnerability

85

Health Impact

64

Economic Impact

97

Covid-19 Impact

-200 -100 0 100 200

Average ZIP Code

Northeast

Economic Impact

-200 -100 0 100 200

Average ZIP Code

Northeast

Health Vulnerability

-200 -100 0 100 200

Average ZIP Code

Northeast

Socioeconomic Vulnerability

-200 -100 0 100 200
2-1-1 Calls: 46226

Top needs in Q2:
Utilities (353 calls)
Housing (344 calls)
Organizational services (195 calls)

Source: Analysis by The Polis Center at IUPUI of data from Indiana211
2-1-1 Calls: 46235

Top needs in Q2:
Utilities (243 calls)
Housing (188 calls)
Food (101 calls)

Source: Analysis by The Polis Center at IUPUI of data from Indiana211
Unemployment Claims

Average claims per week per 1,000 labor force (March-August 2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average ZIP Code</th>
<th>Average Claims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46226</td>
<td>83.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46235</td>
<td>81.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average ZIP Code</td>
<td>64.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Analysis by The Polis Center at IUPUI of data from Indiana Department of Workforce Development
Rental Assistance Applications

Applications per 1,000 renters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average ZIP Code</th>
<th>56.7</th>
<th>74.9</th>
<th>92.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46235</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46226</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Analysis by The Polis Center at IUPUI of data from City of Indianapolis, Office of Public Health and Safety and John Boner Neighborhood Center
Covid-19 in Northeast

1,567 confirmed cases

20 per 1,000 residents

Chart: The Polls Center • Source: Indiana State Department of Health via SAVI Community Information System • Get the data • Created with Datawrapper
Questions
Future impacts: a potential eviction crisis
Looming Eviction Crisis

• Between February and April of 2020, Indiana lost 436,000 jobs, driving the unemployment rate from 3.1% to 17.5%.
• Income support has ended for people who are unemployed.
• Eviction moratorium for Indiana expired on August 14.
• How will unemployment impact the eviction rate in neighborhoods?
Formal vs. Informal Evictions

Our model only predicts formal evictions filed through the court system (the only data we have available).

According to Matthew Desmond and Tracey Shollenberger, most evictions are informal. Informal evictions can be 2X more frequent than formal evictions.

Other National Estimates

**Stout Risius Ross** predict 42% of renters in Indiana at risk for eviction over next four months.

**Urban Institute** estimates that 34% of renter households experienced job or income loss.

- Although there is no direct relationship between job loss and formal evictions, and there is often at least a 6-month lag.
Other National Estimates

- **Urban Institute** has provided a national, census tract-level map estimating where emergency rental assistance programs may be most needed
  - This approach uses some of the same variables we used, but generated z-scores to create an index
  - We used regression modelling
  - Some variables they used were not statistically significant in our model
Modeling evictions

• We developed a spatial regression model of evictions using demographic data, long-term socioeconomic conditions, and recent unemployment claims.

• Our ‘spatial error’ model predicts that the Marion County eviction rates would increase 12 points, equivalent to 34,000 renters being formally evicted.
Modeling evictions

- Spatial error models do not assume direct spatial effects (e.g., census tracts do not have extra influence over their neighbors) but do account for general spatial clustering effects. Other models we tested were less effective.
# Modeling evictions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Relative importance and direction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing cost burdened</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children per household</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment claims</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older adults</td>
<td>-3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>-4.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Source: Analysis by The Polis Center at IUPUI of data from American Community Survey, Indiana Department of Workforce Development
Thank you

Future events
Data and Drafts – October 29
SAVI Talks – February 2021