Health and Economic Impact of COVID-19 on Neighborhoods:

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COVID-19 Impact Index

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Future impacts: predicted evictions

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Speakers

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Timeline of COVID-19 in Indianapolis

March to September 2020

9:48

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March 6
First confirmed COVID-19 case in Marion County

March 13
Funders launch Central Indiana COVID-19 Community Economic Relief Fund

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March 27
CARES Act passes, including additional unemployment benefits

April 1
Indiana eviction moratorium begins

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July 13
Indianapolis launches rental assistance program

July 27
Supplemental unemployment expires

August 14
Eviction moratorium expires

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December 31
Federal eviction moratorium set to expire

September 4
CDC begins federal eviction moratorium for qualified households

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Impact of the pandemic on Indianapolis neighborhoods

COVID-19 Impact Index

10:05

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	Impact

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

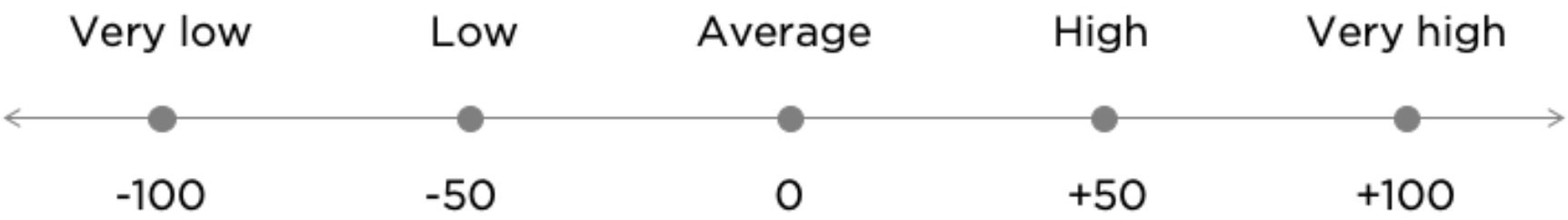
Health Vulnerability

- Heart disease
- Diabetes
- COPD
- Kidney Disease
- Obesity
- Cancer
- Population lacking health insurance

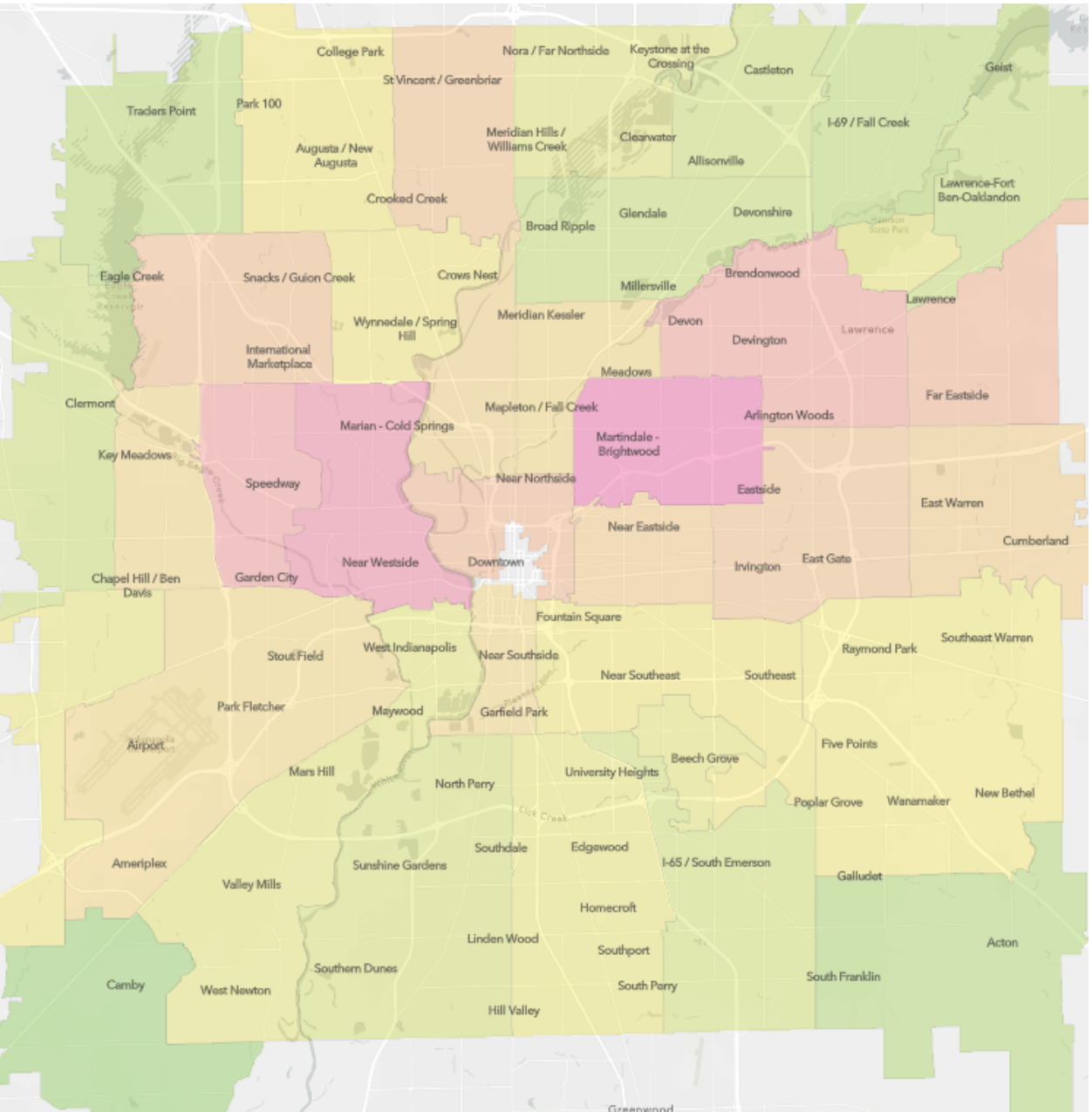
COVID-19 Impact Index

Vulnerability (weighted as 1/3 of score)	Impact (weighted as 2/3 of score)	
Socioeconomic Vulnerability	Health Impact (COVID-19 positive cases per 1,000 population)	Economic Impact • Unemployment claims (March-Aug) • Rental assistance applications • 2-1-1 calls
Health Vulnerability		

COVID-19 Impact Index Scores



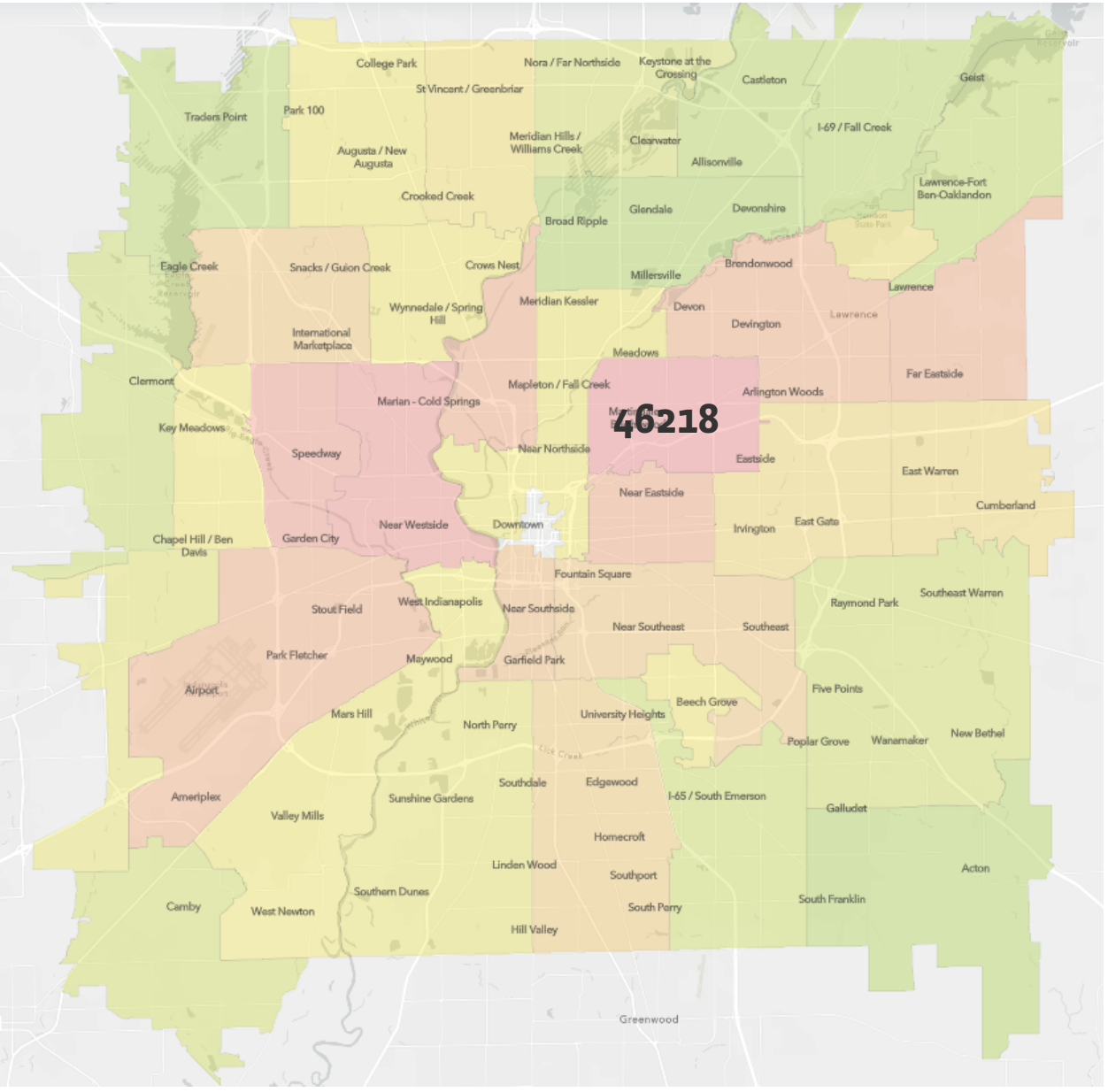
COVID-19 Impact Index



Interactive Map

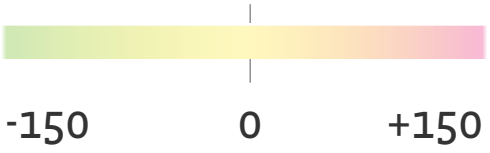
-150 0 +150

Socioeconomic Vulnerability

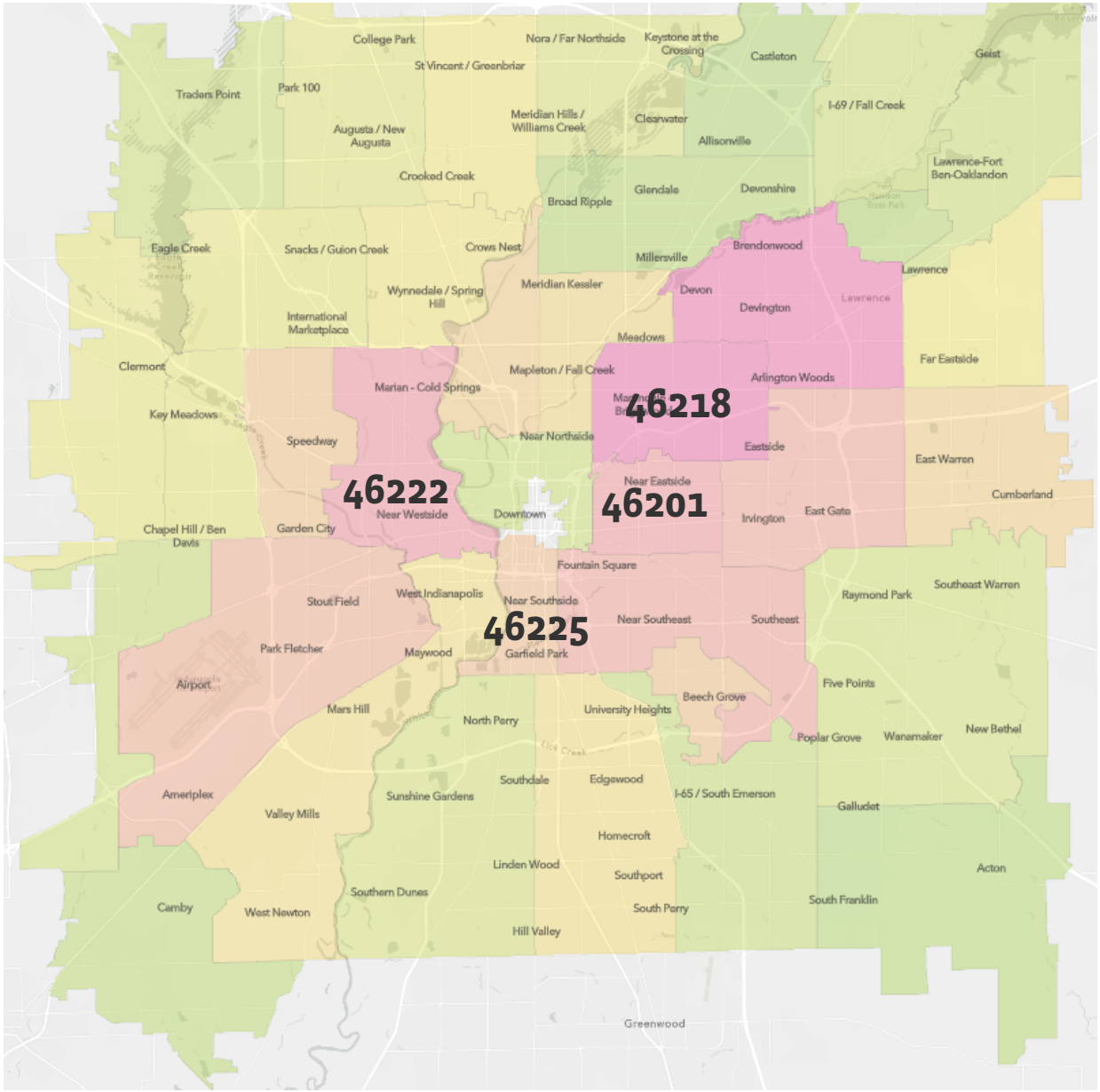


ZIP code **46218** had the highest level of socioeconomic vulnerability:

- One third of residents are in poverty
- Almost one fourth have a disability,
- Average unemployment rate between 2014 and 2018 was 15.4 percent.

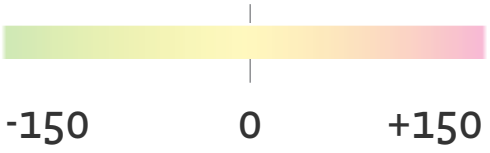


Health Vulnerability

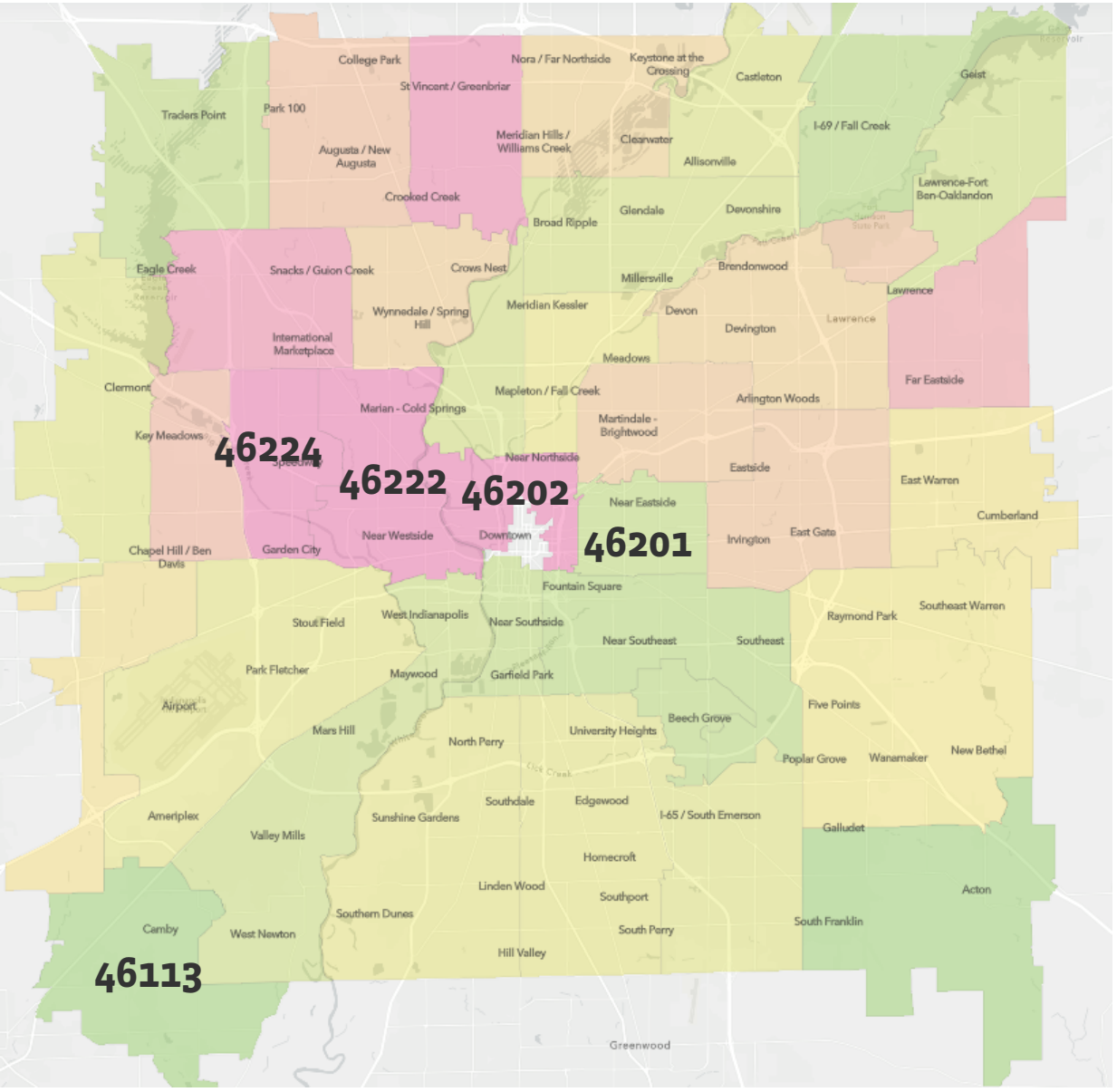


Health vulnerability is highest in the Near Westside, Near Eastside, and North eastside

- 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



Health Impact (Confirmed Cases)

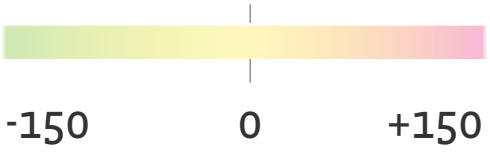


Number of confirmed cases is higher near downtown and on the near Westside of town:

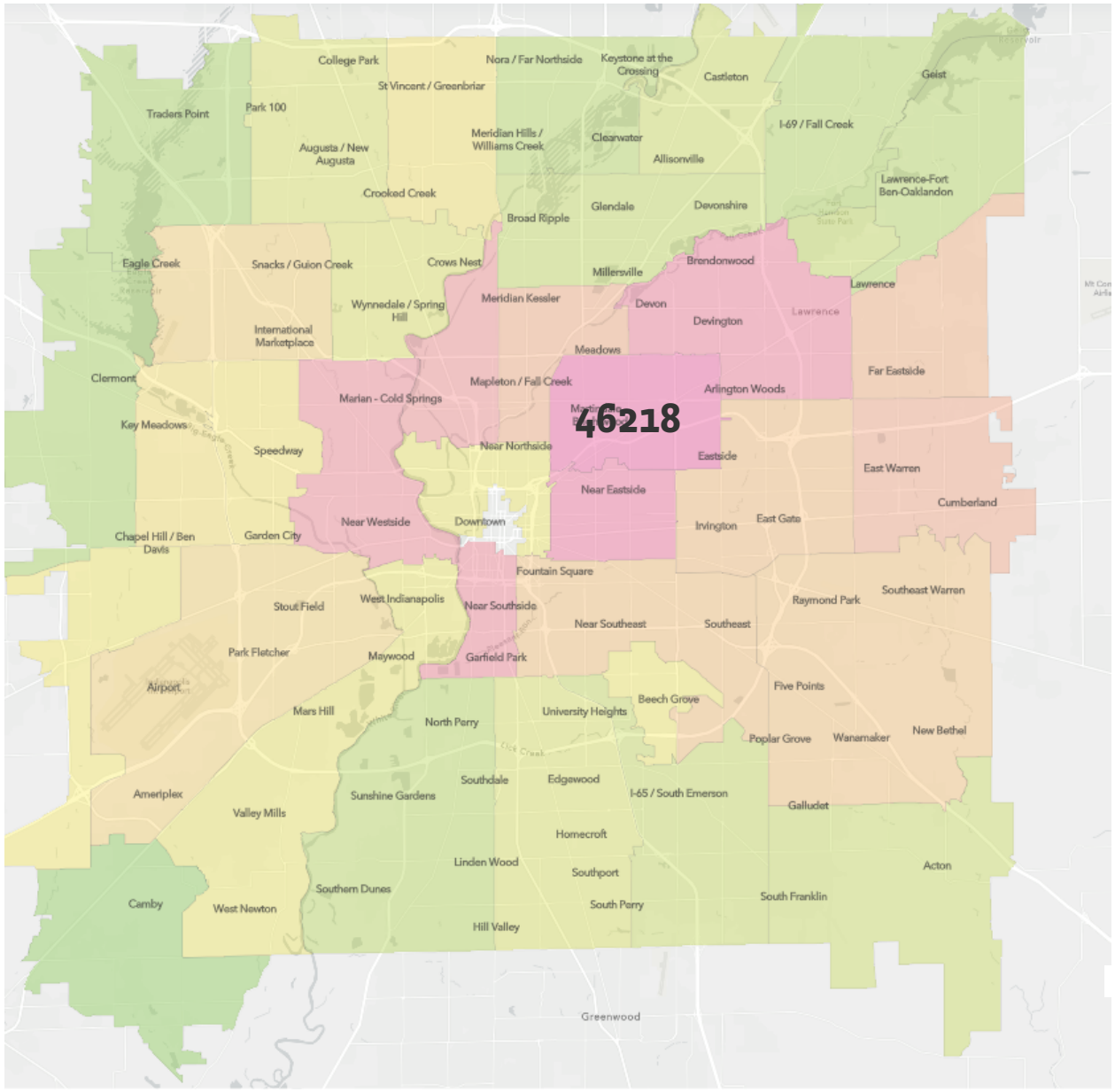
- **46202:** 26.9 cases for every 1,000 people
- **46224:** 26.0
- **46222:** 23.8

Some areas with low confirmed case rates:

- **46201:** 14.2
- **46113:** 9.7

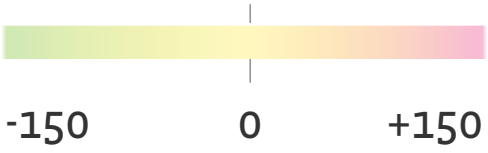


Economic Impact



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



SAVI

Questions

COVID-19 Impact Score

11:10

SAVI

Impact of COVID-19 accentuates pre-existing inequities

COVID-19 Impact Score

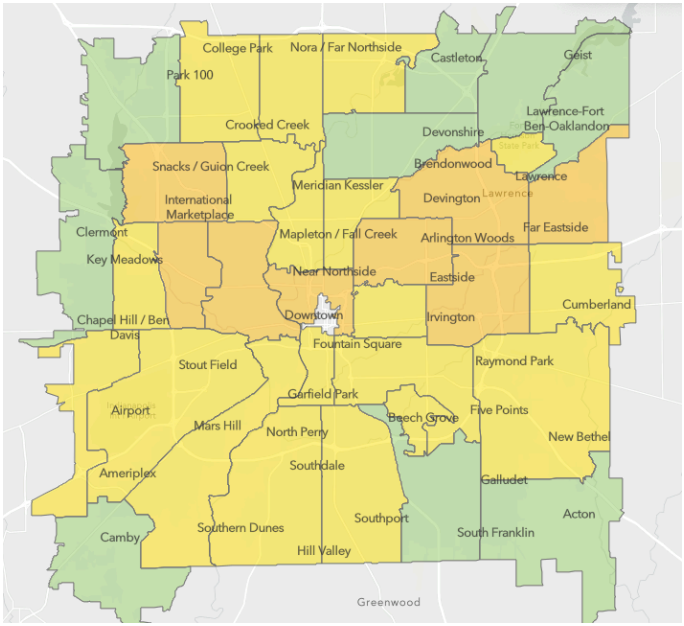
10:15

High
+50 or more

Medium
+49 to -49

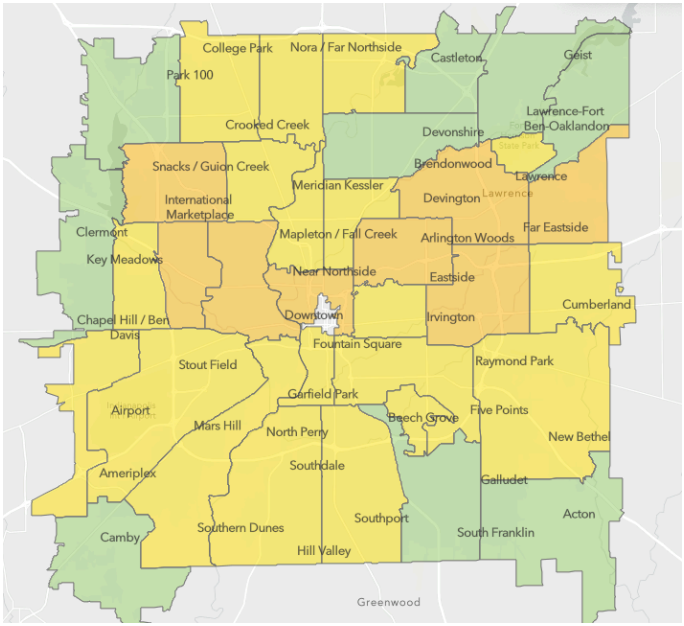
Low
-50 or more

High-Impact ZIP Codes



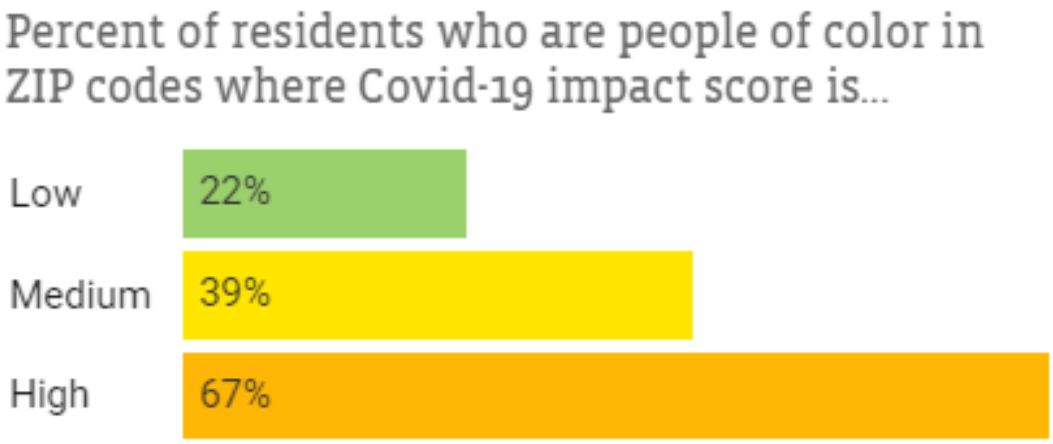
- 67 percent of residents are people of color.
- 27 percent of residents live under the poverty line
- One in five residents doesn't have a high school diploma
- 15 percent of residents have a disability

Low-Impact ZIP Codes

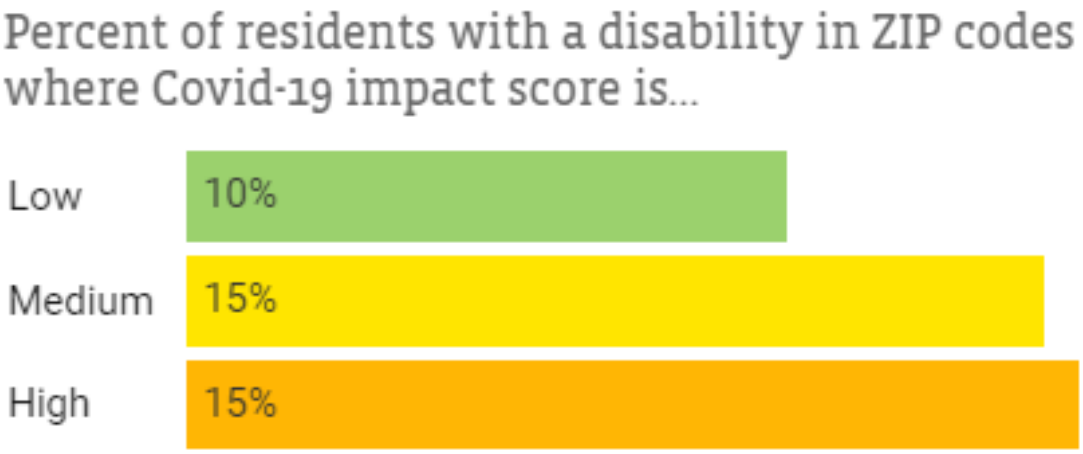


- 22 percent of residents are people of color.
- 7 percent of residents live under the poverty line
- Only 6 percent residents don't have a high school diploma
- 10 percent of residents have a disability

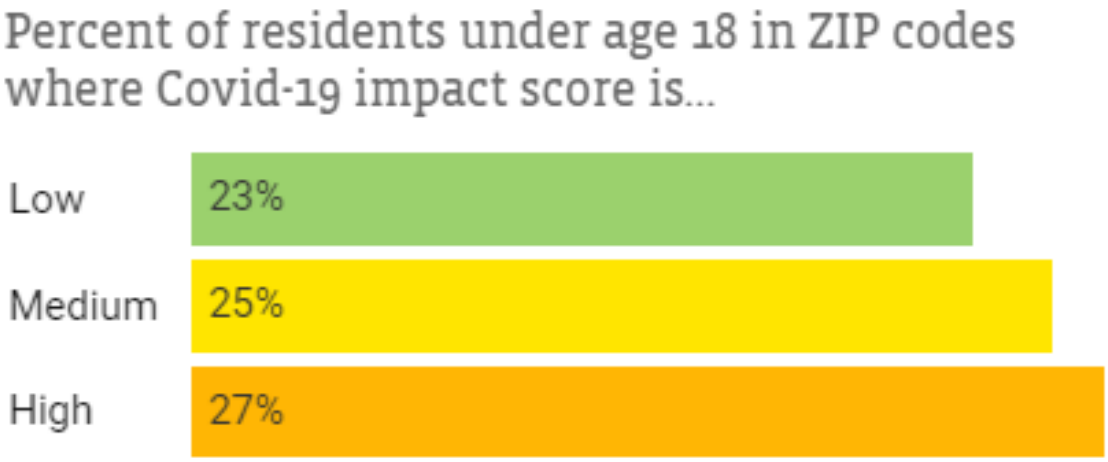
People of Color



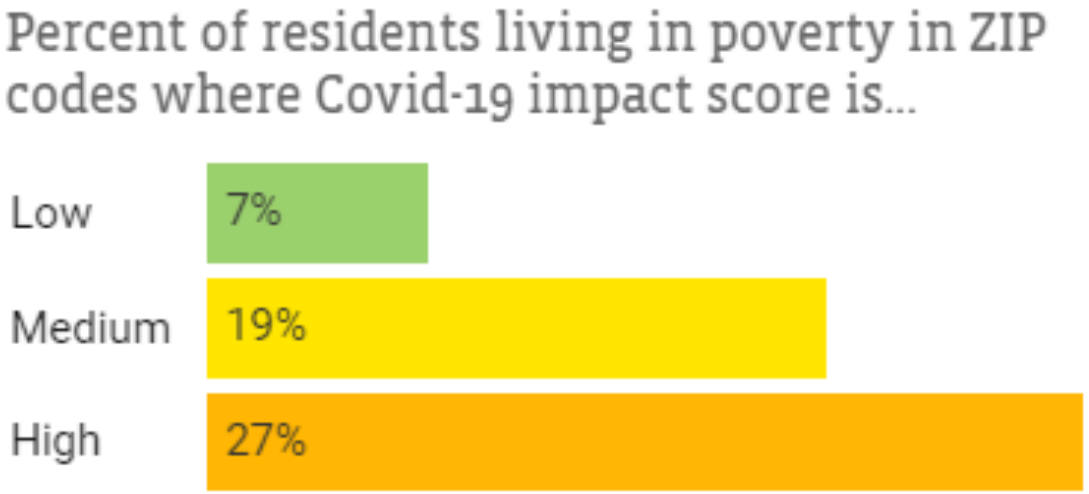
People with Disabilities



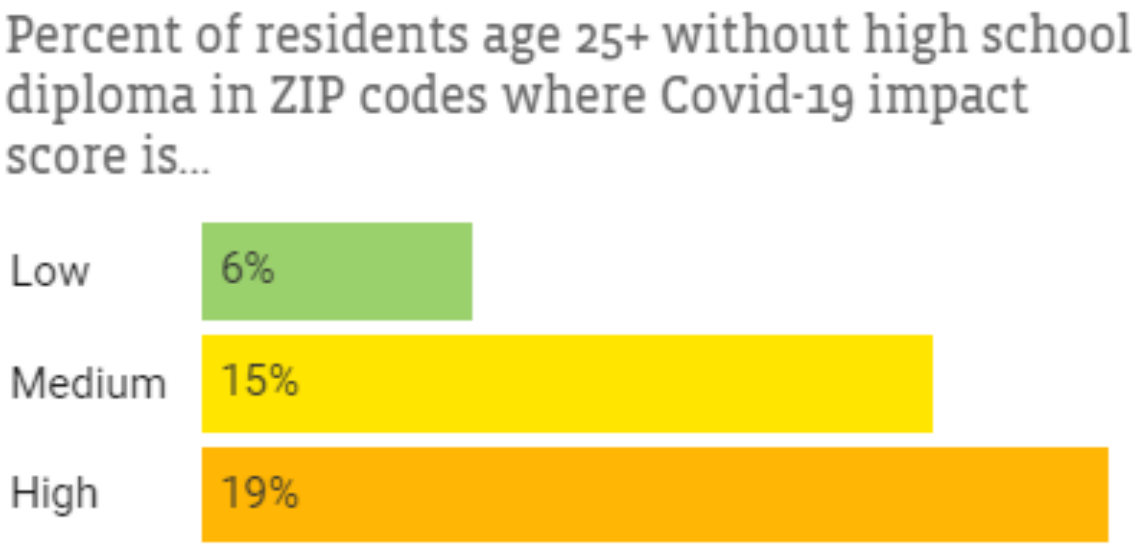
Youth


Percent of residents under age 18 in ZIP codes where Covid-19 impact score is...
Low
23%
Medium
25%
High
27%

People in Poverty



Educational Attainment



SAVI

Questions

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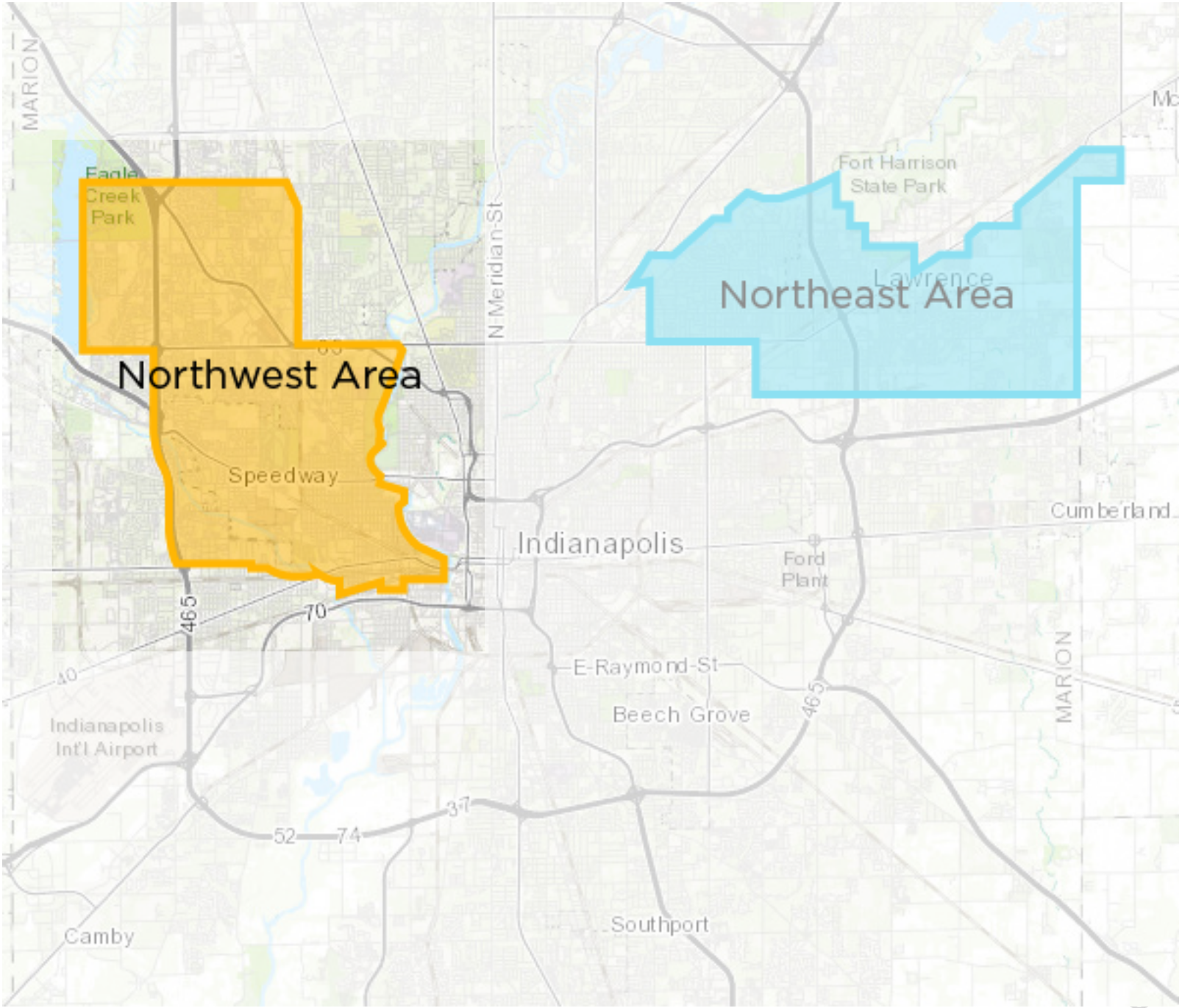
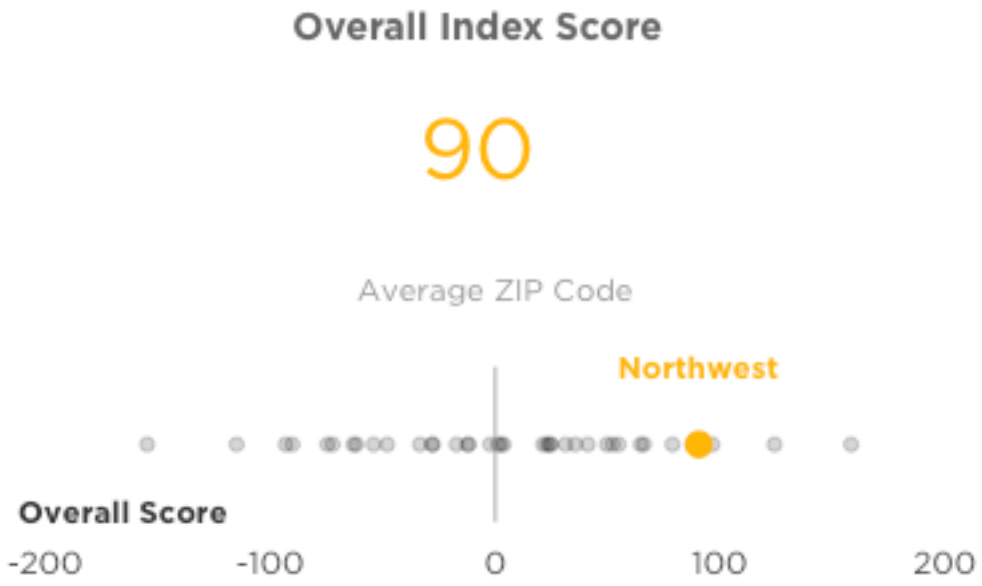
SAVI

Impacts on the Northwest and Northeast Areas


Northwest Area
Northeast Area
Fort Harrison State Park
Lawrence
Eagle Creek Park
N Meridian St
Speedway
Indianapolis
Cumberland
Ford Plant
E Raymond St
Beech Grove
Indianapolis Int'l Airport
Southport
Camby
MARION
465
70
74
37
52

Northwest Area
46222, 46224, 46254



Northwest Area

Socioeconomic Vulnerability

71

Health Vulnerability

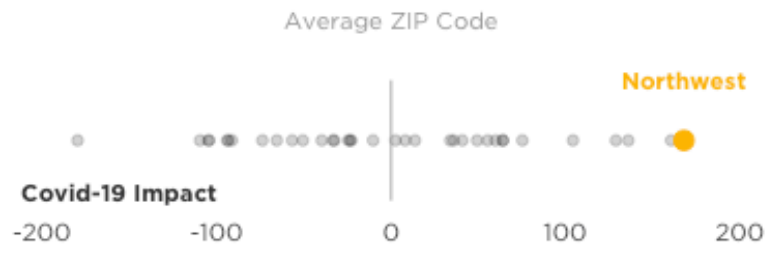
44

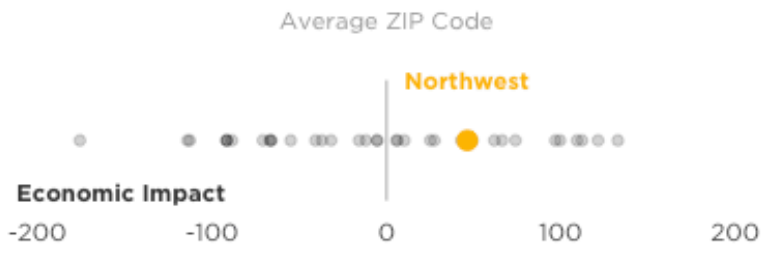
Health Impact

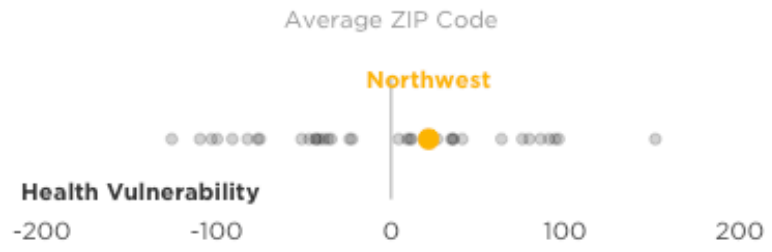
168

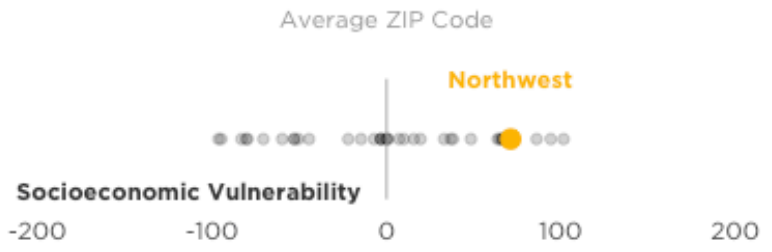
Economic Impact

46



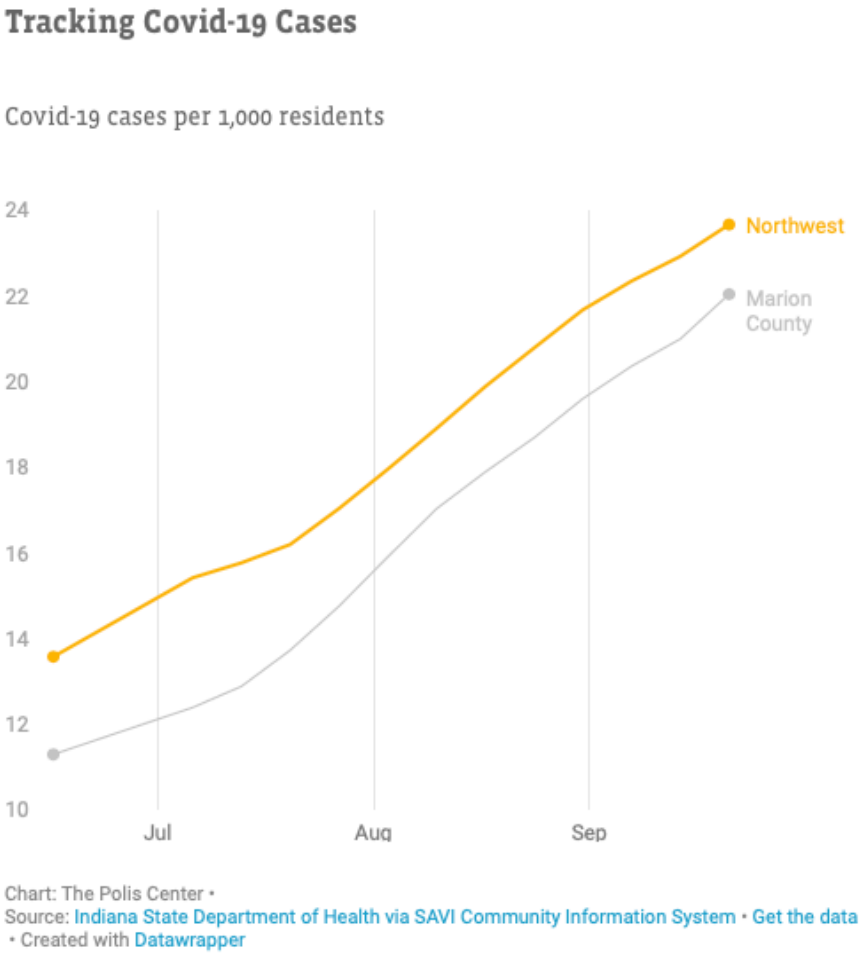




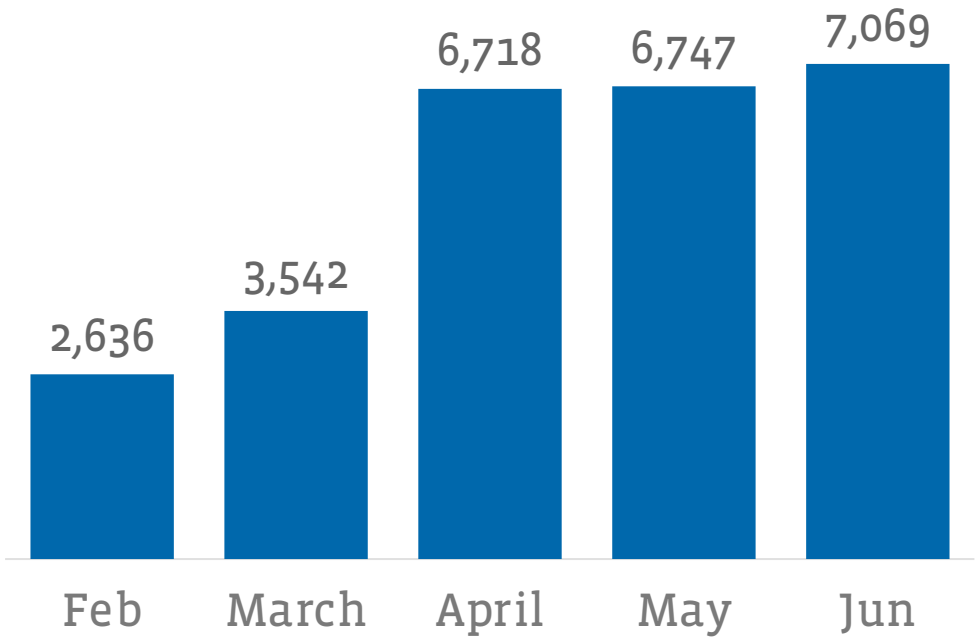


Covid-19 in Northwest

2,709 confirmed cases **24** per 1,000 residents

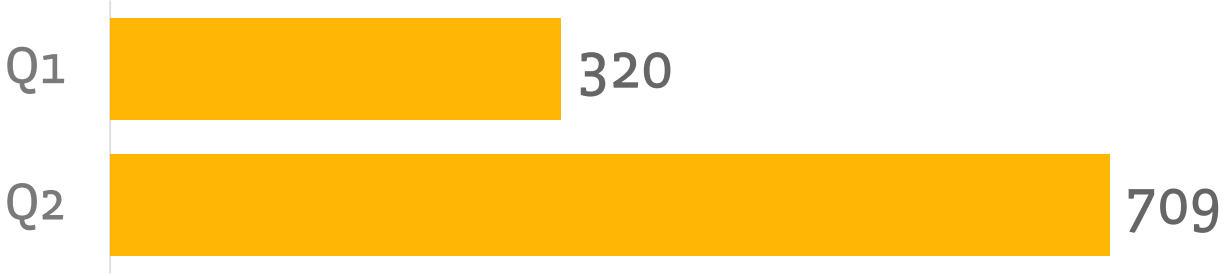


Monthly 2-1-1 calls have almost tripled since February in Marion County



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

2-1-1 Calls: 46254



Top needs in Q2:

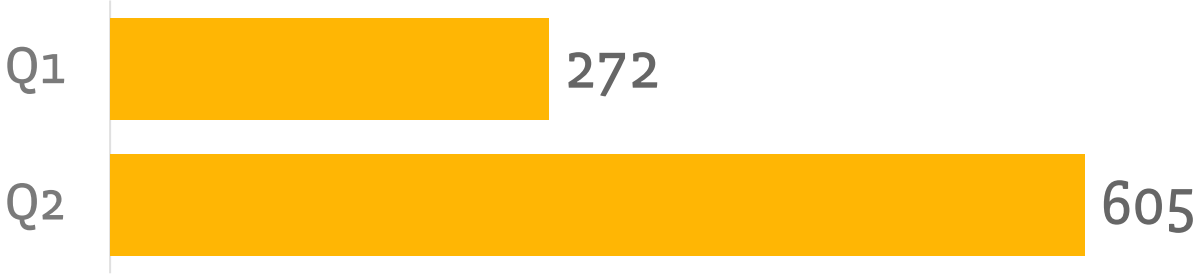
Housing (179 calls)

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:

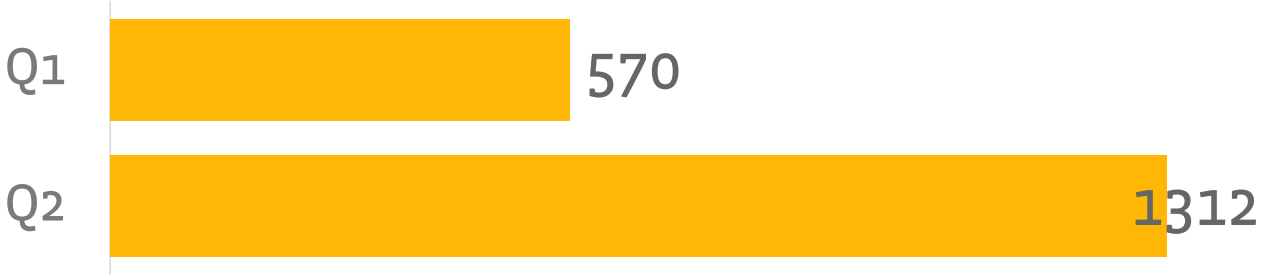
Housing (187 calls)

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)

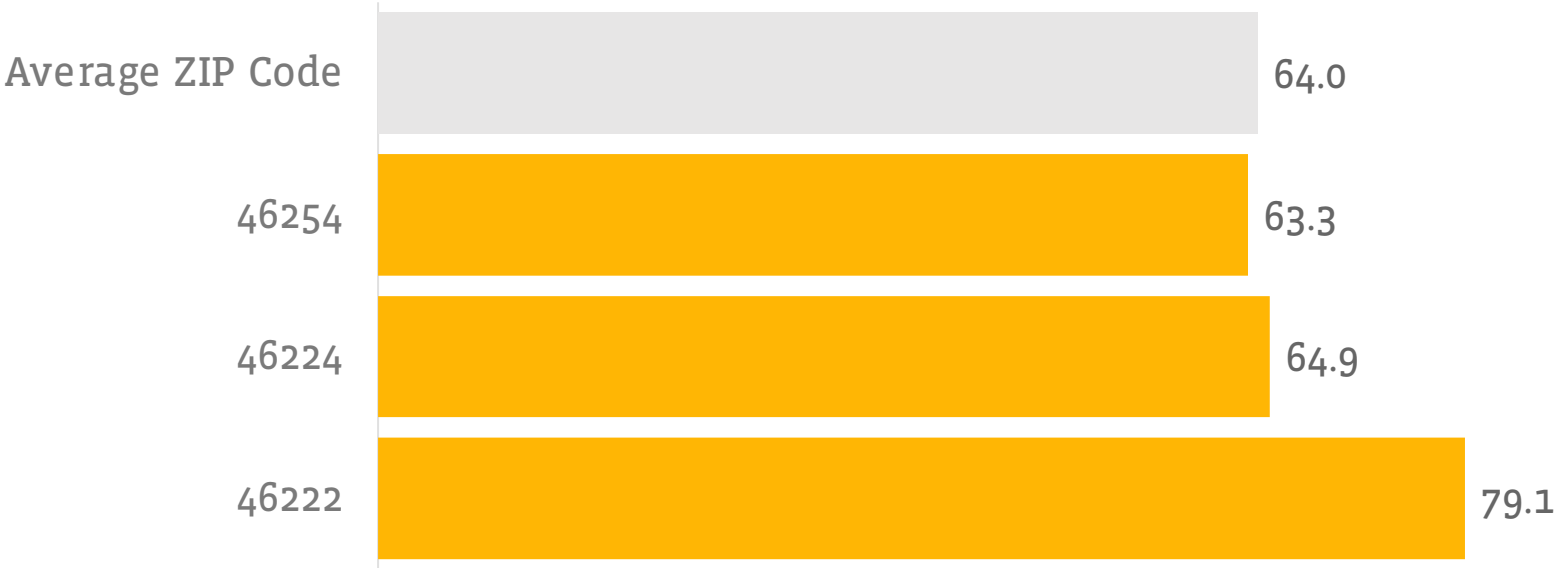
Housing (291 calls)

Food (206 calls)

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

Unemployment Claims

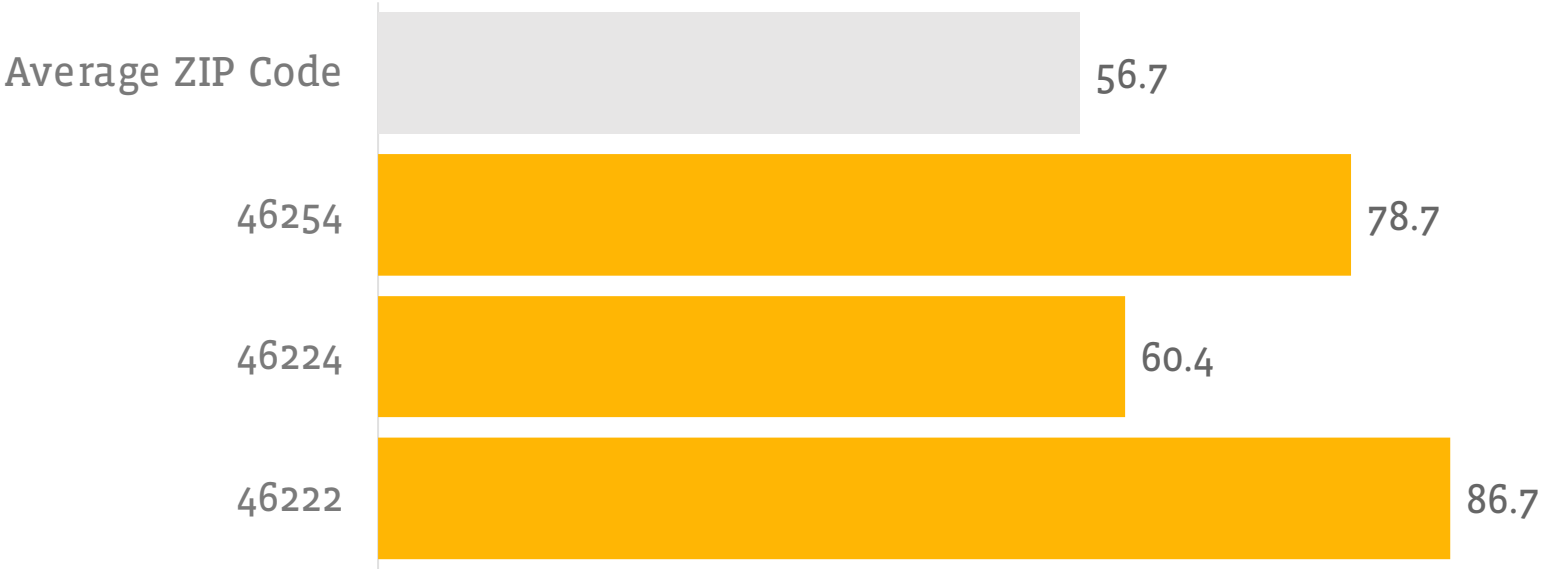
Average claims per week per 1,000 labor force (March-August 2020)



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

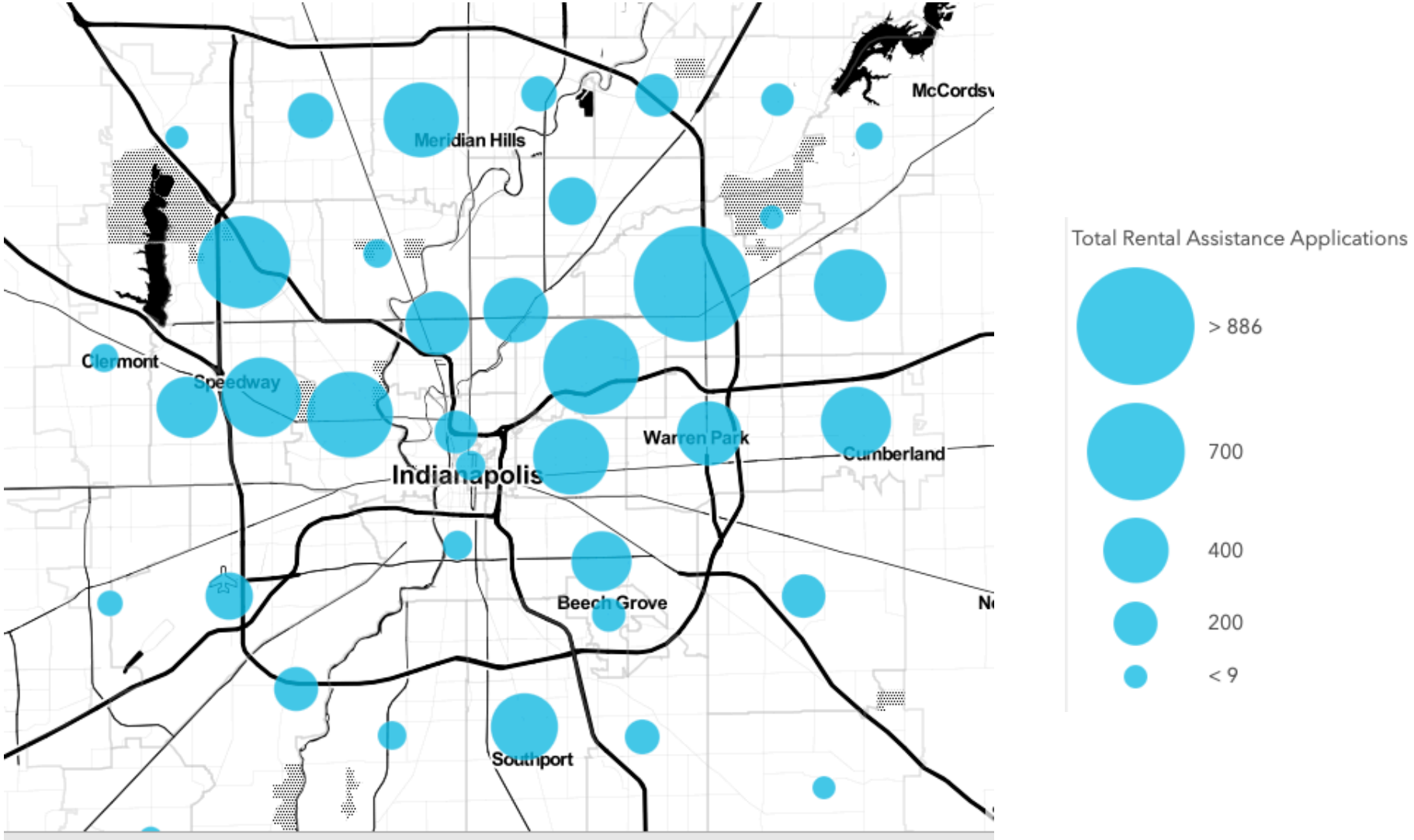
Rental Assistance Applications

Applications per 1,000 renters



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

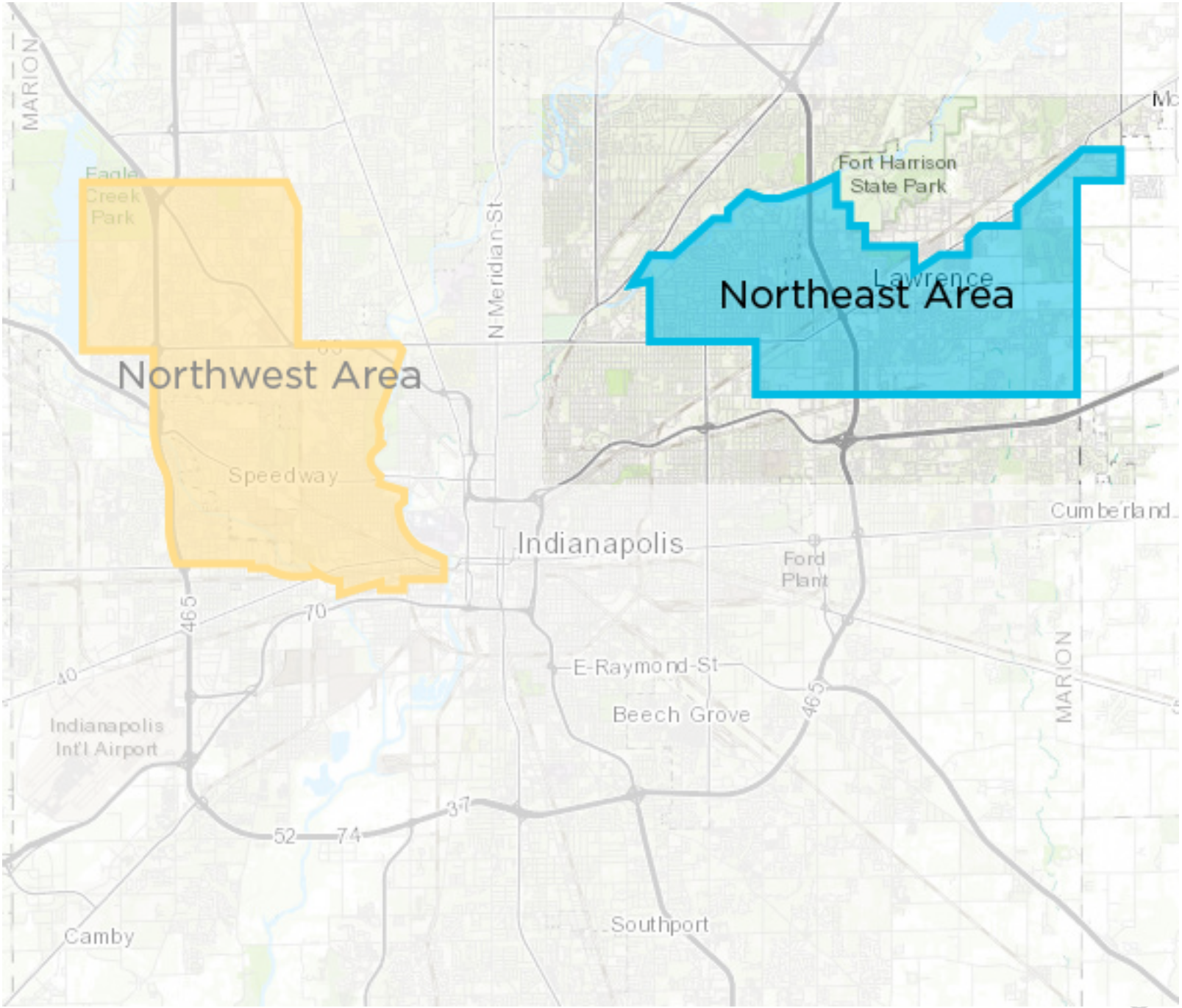
Summary of Indianapolis Rental Assistance Applicants

83% had very low or extremely low incomes

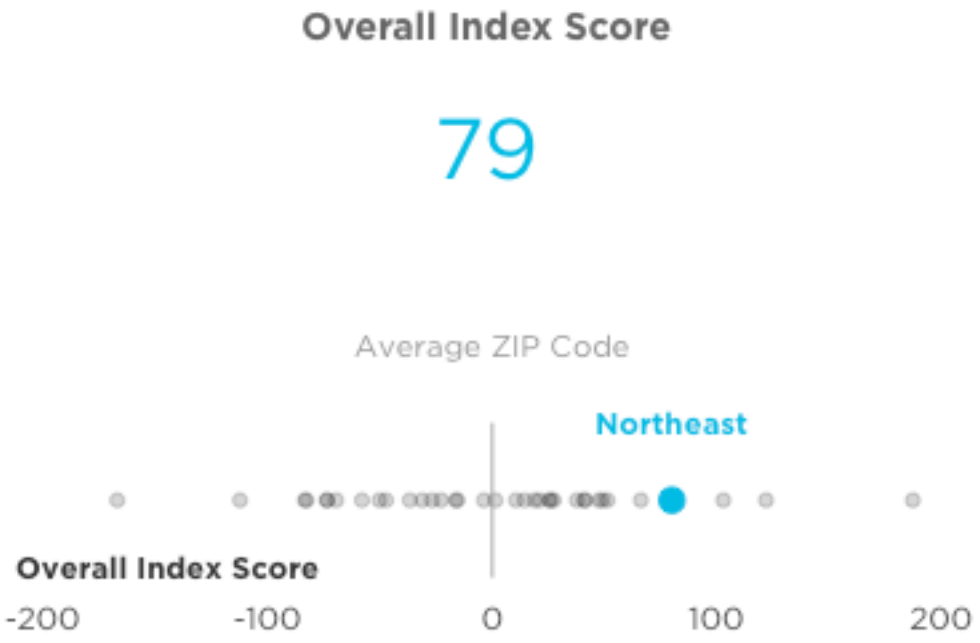
Most applicants lost income due to reduces hours

70% applicants were Black

7% of applicants were Latino


Northwest Area
Northeast Area
Fort Harrison
State Park
Lawrence
Eagle
Creek
Park
N Meridian St
Speedway
Indianapolis
Cumberland
Ford
Plant
E Raymond St
Beech Grove
Indianapolis
Int'l Airport
Camby
Southport
MARION
465
70
40
37
52
74

Northeast Area
46226, 46235



Northeast Area

Socioeconomic Vulnerability

66

Health Vulnerability

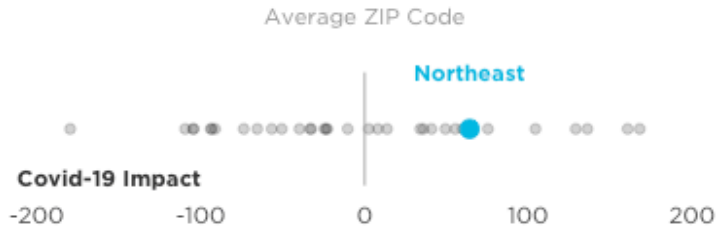
85

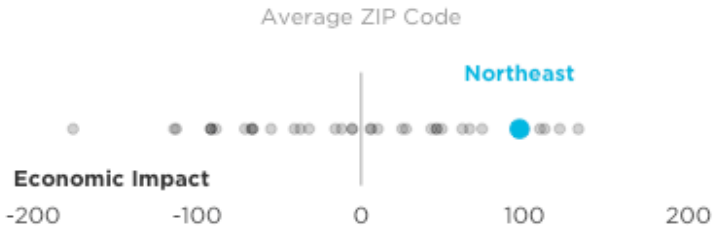
Health Impact

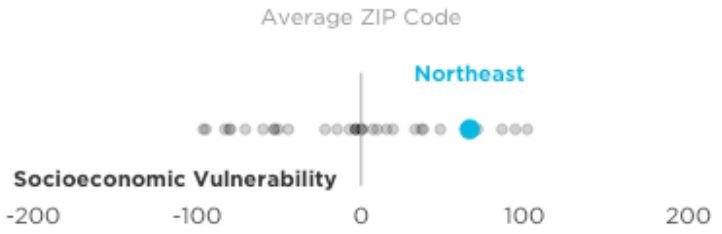
64

Economic Impact

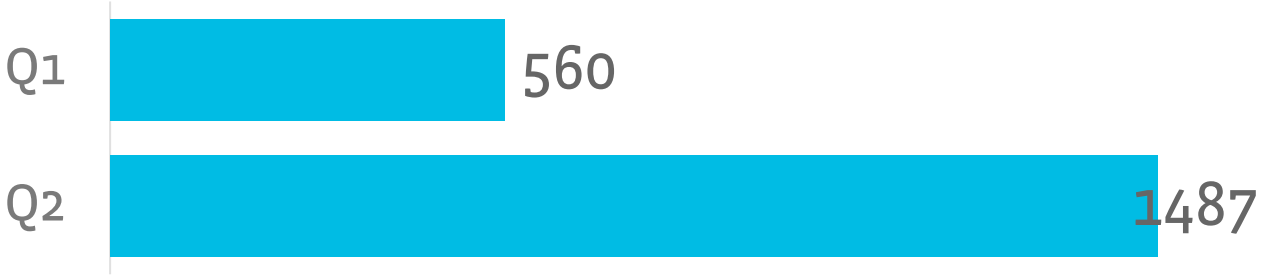
97







2-1-1 Calls: 46226



Top needs in Q2:

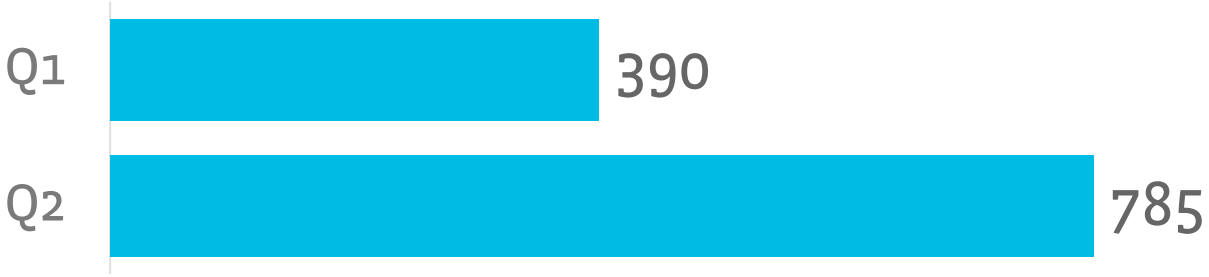
Utilities (353 calls)

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)

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

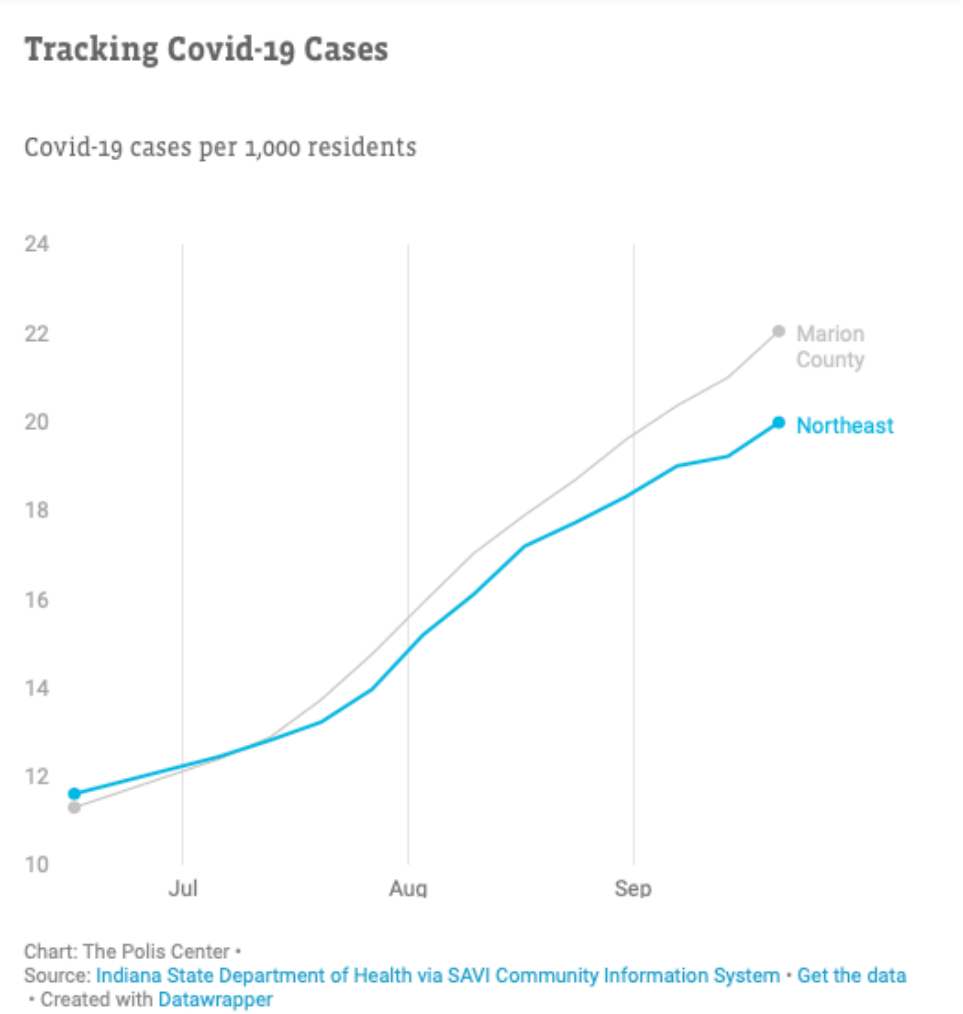
Rental Assistance Applications

Applications per 1,000 renters

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



SAVI

Questions

11:10

SAVI

Future impacts: a potential eviction crisis

10:40

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.

Desmond and Shollenberger, “Forced Displacement From Rental Housing: Prevalence and Neighborhood Consequences” (2015)

Other National Estimates

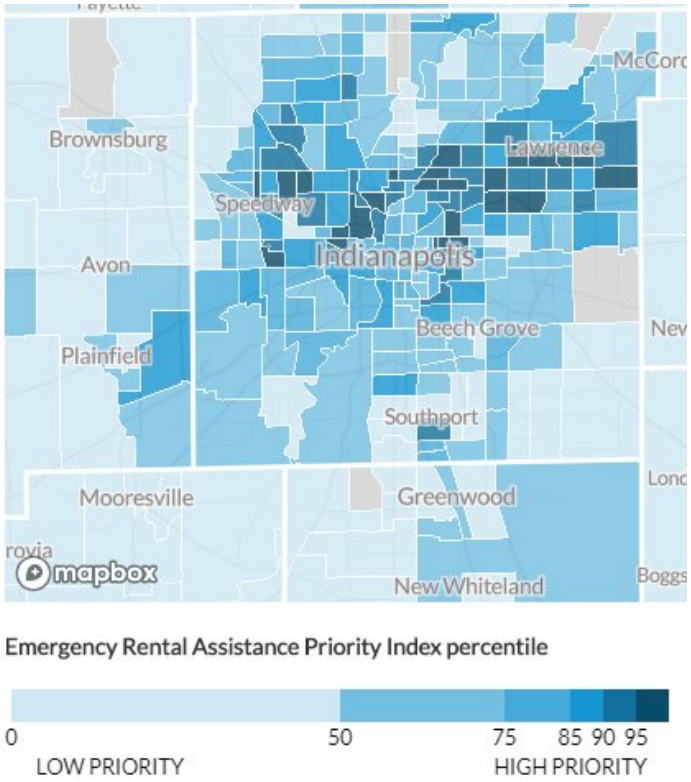
Stout Risius Ross predict 42% of renters in Indiana at risk for eviction over next four months

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

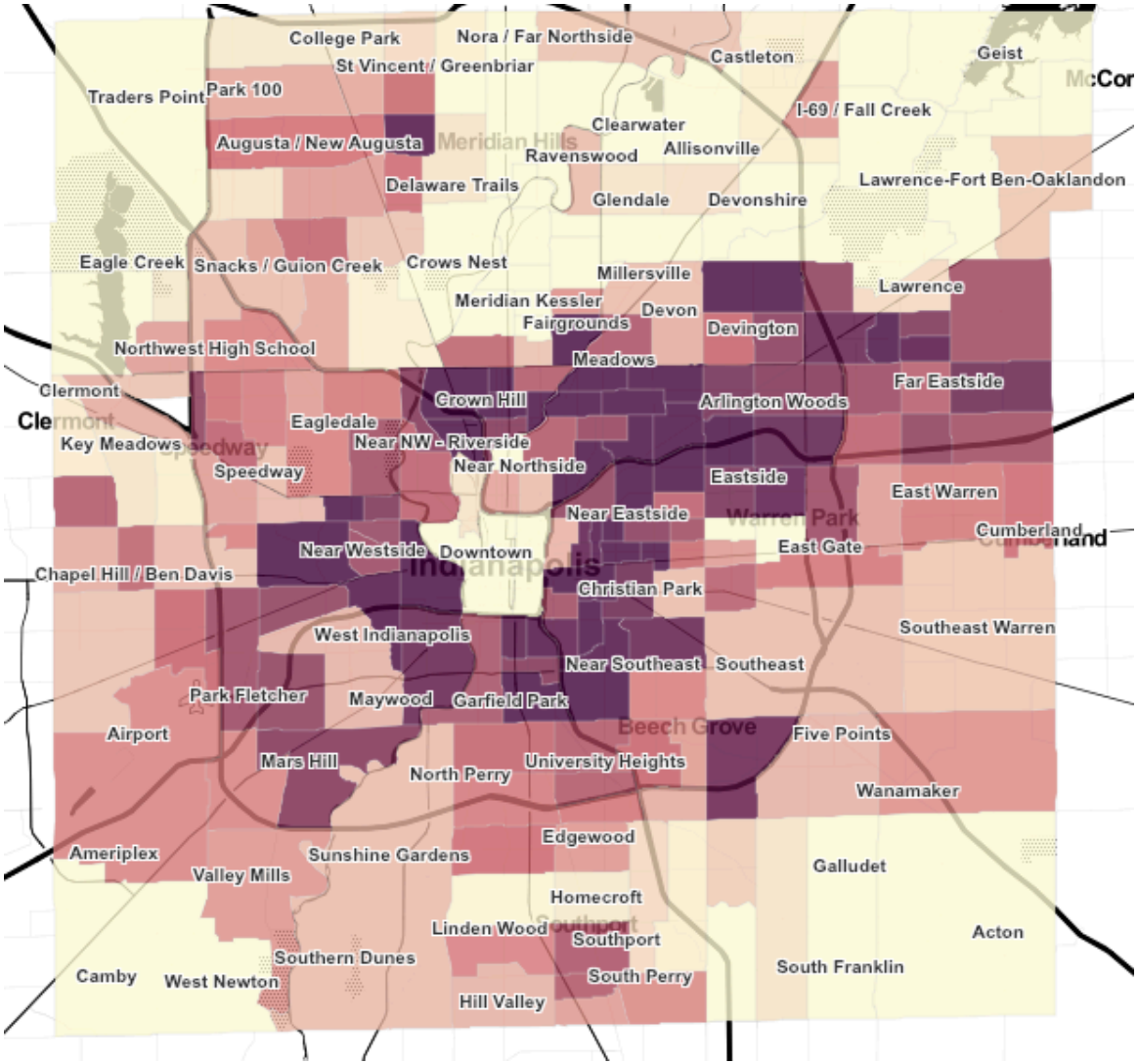
- We developed a spatial regression model of evictions using demographic data, long-term socioeconomic conditions, and recent unemployment claims
- Our ‘spatial error’ model predicts that the Marion County eviction rates would increase 12 points, equivalent to 34,000 renters being formally evicted

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

Variables	Relative importance and direction
Housing cost burdened	3.4
Disability	3.1
Children per household	2.5
Unemployment claims	1.9
Older adults	-3.8
Income	-4.1



Source: Analysis by The Polis Center at IUPUI of data from American Community Survey, Indiana Department of Workforce Development

Interactive Map

SAVI

Questions

11:10

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Thank you

Future events

Data and Drafts – October 29
SAVI Talks – February 2021