

Moratoria on utility shutoffs and evictions reduced COVID-19 infection rates

January 26 2021



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Policies that helped financially struggling Americans stay in their homes and keep access to water and electricity during the COVID-19 pandemic also helped reduce the spread of the virus, according to a new analysis by

Duke University researchers.

Eviction moratoria and relief from utility disconnections reduced COVID-19 cases by 8.2 percent from the onset of the pandemic through the end of November 2020, the authors found. The findings were published Monday as a *National Bureau of Economic Research* working paper.

Newly inaugurated President Joe Biden has proposed a \$1.9 trillion relief package to provide rental and utility assistance for those hardest hit by the pandemic's economic fallout.

"Staying at home, working and schooling remotely and social distancing have been critical in addressing this public health crisis," said co-author Christopher Timmins, a professor of economics at Duke. "But complying with these measures is difficult when your home and access to water and electricity are at risk. Our analysis shows that measures to prevent evictions and utility disconnections work to reduce infections and deaths from COVID-19."

The analysis utilized daily reports of confirmed COVID-19 infections in each of the United States' 3,141 counties from March 1 to Nov. 28, 2020. Controlling for demographic, health and environmental factors, the interdisciplinary research team examined how the number of cases and deaths from COVID-19 was affected by policies intended to prevent evictions or shutoff of essential services such as water and electricity.

Specifically, the authors focused on the effects of local [eviction](#) and utility disconnection moratoria. Even after accounting for varied federal- and state-level interventions, local eviction moratoria reduced the number of COVID-19 cases by 3.8 percent and COVID-related deaths by 11 percent, the authors found. Utility disconnection moratoria reduced cases by 4.4 percent and deaths by 7.4 percent, they found.

Both types of measures have varied widely in duration and scope, often being introduced late in the pandemic. If such measures had been implemented nationwide on March 1, 2020, eviction moratoria would have resulted in a 14.2 percent decrease in cases and a decrease in deaths as high as 40.7 percent, the authors found. Utility shutoff moratoria would have cut infections by 8.7 percent and deaths by 14.8 percent, the study found.

The analysis is based on actual figures from those U.S. counties that enacted policies, which were then statistically extrapolated to the entire country. Though the 40 percent number may seem high, Timmins said that it can make sense because implementing these measures nationwide at the beginning of the pandemic would have a compounding effect as time progresses.

There's also the practical effect of what happens when renters are evicted during the pandemic. Co-author Kay Jowers explained that members of an evicted household are often forced to share a living space with another household.

"That brings more people into closer contact with each other," said Jowers, senior policy associate at Duke's Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions. "And in a lot of cases, those people are essential workers who can't work from home, which creates the potential for further community spread."

Many state and local housing precarity policies expired at the end of 2020 or will expire at the end of January. At the federal level, however, several measures are under consideration that could ease renters' burdens.

Biden signed an executive order on his first day in office extending the federal eviction moratorium through March 31, 2021. The relief

package he unveiled last week calls on Congress to further extend the moratorium through Sept. 30.

Biden is also proposing \$25 billion in rental assistance for low- and moderate-income households that have experienced job losses during the pandemic. His relief package also includes \$5 billion to help struggling renters cover utility bills. The funding would be in addition to a previously approved COVID relief measure that provides approximately \$25 billion in emergency assistance to renters to help pay overdue rent and utility bills.

"Once a household is in a [financial situation](#) that requires deferring utility payments to pay for food or other essentials, they often enter a debt cycle that can put them at risk of losing their housing," Jowers said. Jowers and Timmins are co-directors of Duke's Environmental Justice Lab.

"Helping both groups—those at risk of being evicted and those at risk of losing their water and electricity—is important for mitigating the health impacts of the pandemic. Our results show that policies to address both eviction and utility shutoffs can decrease the number of COVID-19 cases and deaths."

More information: Kay Jowers et al, Housing Precarity & the COVID-19 Pandemic: Impacts of Utility Disconnection and Eviction Moratoria on Infections and Deaths Across US Counties, (2021). [DOI: 10.3386/w28394](#)

Provided by Duke University School of Nursing

Citation: Moratoria on utility shutoffs and evictions reduced COVID-19 infection rates (2021,

January 26) retrieved 26 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2021-01-moratoria-shutoffs-evictions-covid-infection.html>

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