



## MECKLENBURG COUNTY Community Support Services

March 20, 2018

Enclosed is a copy of the report, **Charlotte-Mecklenburg Evictions Part 2: Mapping Evictions**. This report is the second in a series of reports on evictions in Charlotte-Mecklenburg. The series is part of the [Housing Instability & Homelessness Report Series](#), which is designed to better equip our community to make data-driven decisions around housing instability and homelessness.

The [UNC Charlotte Urban Institute](#) prepared the report. The [Housing Advisory Board of Charlotte-Mecklenburg](#), a volunteer board appointed by the Mecklenburg Board of County Commissioners and the Charlotte City Council, initiated the report series in 2014. [Mecklenburg County Community Support Services](#) provides funding for the report series.

An eviction is defined as an action to force a tenant with a written or oral lease to move from the premises where they reside and can be formal (through the court system) or informal. The report maps two parts of the formal eviction process locally: the location of households in Mecklenburg County who are at risk of formal eviction (received a complaint in summary ejectment) and the location of writs of possession served to be removed from the premises (households that did not file an appeal or move within 10 days of receiving the judgment from the magistrate that they have been formally evicted). **This report marks the first time local eviction data have been mapped, allowing us to see where evictions occur and explore characteristics of neighborhoods with high and low rates of evictions.**

Some findings from the report include:

- From FY2003 to FY2015, the number of areas where evictions **concentrated increased** and gradually **shifted** outward toward the edges of Mecklenburg County.
- The neighborhoods in Mecklenburg County that **have been and continue to be most affected** by formal evictions are in East, Northeast, West, and Southwest Charlotte.
- A neighborhood indicator associated with **lower rates** of households at risk of formal eviction was the presence of development-based subsidized housing, which decreases housing costs.

As the first report in the report series underscores, evictions can have ripple effects that go beyond housing to affect the overall health and well-being of families, education attainment of children and neighborhood stability.

The third report in the series will provide an analysis of a one-month snapshot of eviction court records from Mecklenburg County. Through increased understanding about evictions, our community is better equipped to find ways to reduce their impact, which can lead to decreased homelessness, increased housing stability and stronger neighborhoods that benefit everyone in the community.

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