



## Eviction Rates in Greater Boston

As the housing crisis continues to worsen, the specter of eviction looms over vulnerable renters. Evictions are a devastating shock to households. They put families at further risk of homelessness and are linked to job loss and poor mental health. Research shows the risk for eviction is highest among low-income women of color, victims of domestic violence, and families with children.

Gathering eviction data has been a major challenge for local officials and policymakers. To illuminate the scale and distribution of evictions, researchers from Princeton’s Eviction Lab have collected records from across the country to create

the first national evictions database. In 2016, one in eight evictions in Greater Boston happened in three Boston neighborhoods—Mattapan, Roxbury, and Dorchester. Two suburban municipalities—Randolph and Holbrook—had eviction rates of 5%, the highest of any municipality in the region.

There were nearly 8,000 evictions in the region in 2016—thousands of families and individuals forced deeper into housing instability. Programs to promote successful tenancies, and policies such as a right to counsel in all eviction cases, are crucial to keeping vulnerable households in a home they can call their own.