

## INTRODUCTION

- Omaha has a long history of redlining in the city.
- From 2012 to 2019, Omaha had more than 3,500 evictions, on average, per year; from April 2021 to April 2022, more than 7,400 households in Omaha received emergency rental assistance
- Intimate partner violence (IPV)/Domestic violence (DV) and housing instability are intertwined, both are traumatic events that influence adverse outcomes.
- Experience of eviction can make outcomes from DV/IPV experience more severe<sup>3,5,6,8</sup> and vice versa<sup>2,4</sup>
- Addressing housing instability among survivors can have positive impacts on stress, mental health, and future outcomes for survivors and their children<sup>1,3,7</sup>
- Thus, contextualizing pathways for eviction in Omaha from a multidisciplinary perspective can illuminate how and when to intervene to mitigate eviction risk.

## METHOD

### Team Formation

- Multidisciplinary team of professionals were formed consisting of experts on childhood traumatic stress, housing instability, DV/IPV, and justice system involvements.

### Coding System & Data Analysis

- The multidisciplinary team created a coding scheme of variables previously identified as related to eviction in prior research in our respective fields.
- A random sample of 370 adults evicted by Douglas County court from 2017-2019 were used to then create a new dataset using the coding scheme created by the team of the 370 adults.
- We then conducted a comprehensive document review for each subject in Nebraska.gov/justice database
- Documents examined included legal filings, legal briefs, motions, criminal complaints, citations, court judgements.
- Case types included civil, criminal, juvenile, traffic, probate, and small claims.
- Court obtained info was cross referenced with known subject data to verify identity.

## METHOD CONTINUED

### Community Engagement

- The team organized a Summit with Douglas County community-based organizations whose mission focuses on racial disparities, housing, traumatic stress/mental health, child welfare, domestic violence, police, and local politicians.
- Results from our analyses were shared and dialogue on strengths and barriers of current systems were identified and distributed to all stakeholders at the Summit to cultivate further partnerships.

## RESULTS

Table 1: Demographics and Eviction Differences

Variable	Total Sample n(%) / M(SD)	$\chi^2/t$	
Age	36 years (12.62)	.042	
Gender	Male	150 (60.00%)	
	Female	99 (39.66%)	33.72***
	Other	1 (0.3%)	
Race	Black	135 (44.12%)	25.53***
	White	133 (44.36%)	
	Other	38 (12.42%)	

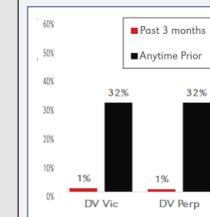
### Characteristics of Eviction:

- 67.21% of evictions were uncontested, 32.13% were tried to court.
- 91.15% of evictions were for failure to pay rent, 3.61% for another reason, 2.95% nuisance/crime, 2.3% property damage.
- **There was a higher percentage of failure to pay rent among domestic violence survivors (95.95%)** than those not exposed to domestic violence.



## RESULTS CONTINUED

Figure 1: Eviction and Domestic Violence



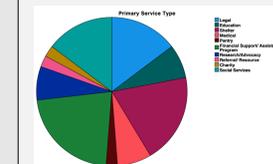
- 48.2% had a DV/IPV-related court experience prior to eviction; of those:
- 32% had previously been perpetrators of DV.
- 32% were survivors of DV (i.e., petitioner on protection order against current/former intimate partner).

Figure 2: Prior court contacts of those evicted

- 77% had previous traffic court involvement
- 48% had previous debt court involvement.
- 56% had previous eviction court involvement.



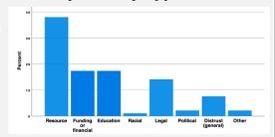
Figure 3. Service strengths based on primary type



- Among top ranked strengths were access to shelters, legal services, and social service supports.

Figure 4. Service strengths based on primary type

- Barriers include navigating resources available; underfunded initiatives; and a lack of knowledge about available services.



## DISCUSSION

- Domestic violence does overlap with eviction in meaningful ways, especially in the long-term.
- People facing eviction have long histories of court contacts—most often for crimes of poverty.
- These issues disproportionately impact women and Black residents of our city.
- Future directions are to work collaboratively across organizations to help us link individuals to services.