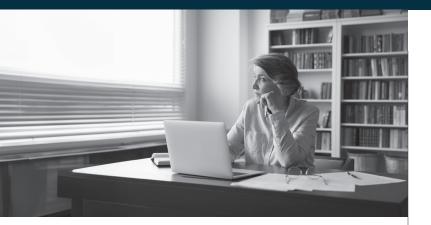


# **Social Policy or Crowding-Out?**

**Tenant Protection in Comparative Long-Run Perspective** 

Source: Kholodilin, Konstantin A., & Sebastian Kohl (2023) Housing Studies

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# LINK TO STUDY

# **Policy Implications**

### **Balance is Essential:**

 Tenant protection policies must safeguard tenants while maintaining incentives for private market participation to ensure a healthy rental supply.

### **Alternative Solutions:**

 Subsidies, tax incentives for landlords, and targeted rental assistance programs can address affordability without negative supply-side effects.

### Sustainable Long-Term Strategies:

 Avoid overly restrictive measures that lead to private market withdrawal and focus on collaborative public-private housing strategies to promote availability and quality.

# **Relevance to Legislators**

This study emphasizes that overly restrictive tenant protections can backfire, reducing housing supply and quality while creating financial strains on governments. Policymakers should consider more balanced approaches that combine tenant protections with incentives for private investment to achieve sustainable housing solutions.

# Study Overview

This study examines the long-term impacts of tenant protection policies, including rent control, across various countries. It evaluates whether these measures effectively serve as social policy tools or inadvertently suppress private market activity, leading to reduced housing availability and quality. The findings highlight the trade-offs associated with robust tenant protections and their broader economic implications.

# **Key Findings**

### 1. Impact on Housing Supply:

- Extensive tenant protection policies reduce private rental market activity by discouraging new construction and deterring landlords from maintaining rental properties.
- Countries with strict rent control measures often see reduced private investment in rental housing.

### 2. Historical Trends:

- Nations adopting strong tenant protections typically experience a long-term decline in their private rental sectors.
- Countries with more flexible frameworks, such as rent adjustments or subsidies, achieve better housing market outcomes.

### 3. Unintended Consequences:

- Strict policies shift the burden of affordable housing provision to the public sector, straining government budgets.
- Housing quality declines as landlords face financial constraints on property upkeep in tightly regulated markets.

### 4. Comparative Insights:

Countries with flexible policies, such as subsidies or incentives for landlords, demonstrate higher housing availability and better tenant outcomes compared to those relying on restrictive rent control.

