The Furman Center Issues a Fact Brief on Rent Stabilization in New York City
In Advance of the U.S. Supreme Court’s Certiorari Decision in Harmon v. Kimmel

April 19, 2012—The Furman Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy has issued a fact brief about rent stabilization in New York City in advance of the U.S. Supreme Court’s announcement on whether it will hear the case of Harmon v. Kimmel, which challenges rent regulation laws in New York City. The Furman Center’s fact brief details the number of rent stabilized units in New York City, and provides demographic and socioeconomic data comparing the tenants inhabiting these units with tenants in market rate units. The fact brief can be accessed [here](http://furmancenter.org).

“In Harmon v. Kimmel, petitioner James D. Harmon argues that rent stabilization is a violation of several provisions of the United States Constitution,” said Vicki Been, director of the Furman Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy. “The case would have broad implications for New York City’s rental market, approximately 47% percent of which is subject to rent control or rent stabilization laws.”

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About the Furman Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy
The Furman Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy is a joint center of the New York University School of Law and the Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service. Since its founding in 1995, the Furman Center has become the leading academic research center in New York City devoted to the public policy aspects of land use, real estate, and housing development, and is dedicated to providing objective academic and empirical research. The Furman Center launched the Institute for Affordable Housing Policy in 2010 to build on its history of providing evidence-based, academic research for policymakers trying to develop effective solutions to national housing issues. More information on the Furman Center and it Institute for Affordable Housing Policy can be found at: [http://furmancenter.org](http://furmancenter.org)