

PRRAC

Poverty & Race Research Action Council

*Addressing Structural Inequality through the
Promotion of Research-Based Advocacy.*

What is an Analysis of Impediments (AI)?

An AI is a comprehensive analysis of fair housing issues and related planning goals for a community. It incorporates HUD-provided data, local data, policy analysis, and community input.

An AI is the process to determine how effectively jurisdictions that receive housing and community development funding from HUD are meeting their legal obligation under the Fair Housing Act of 1968 to proactively address the negative legacy of housing discrimination in the U.S. It is meant to help jurisdictions develop a plan to take meaningful action to affirmatively further fair housing, based on their specific local issues.

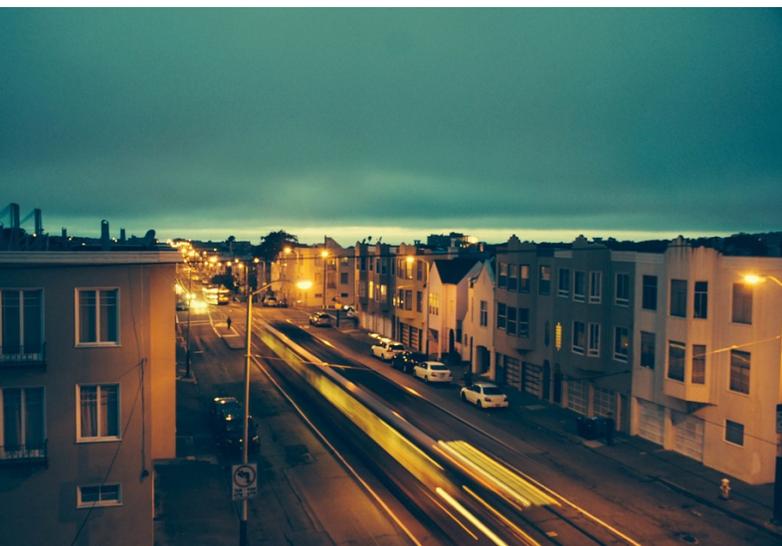
Ultimately, this process aims to ensure that all people are free to choose to live where they want to and are not denied opportunity because of where they live.

Analysis of Impediments Guide

Elements of an Analysis of Impediments (AI)

Based on the Assessment of Fair Housing process rolled out in 2016, we recommend that an AI include the following components:

- **Assessment of Past Goals and Actions:** Reflecting on the progress made since previous AI.
- **Fair Housing Analysis:** factual information and identification of underlying causes (“contributing factors”) of the following set of issues.
 - Demographic Summary—overview of the current demographics of the jurisdiction and region as well as demographic trends over time
 - Disparities in Access to Opportunity – relationship of education, transportation, employment, environmental health to segregation and housing issues.
 - Disproportionate Housing Needs--problems such as overcrowding, substandard conditions, and cost burdens and their impact on different protected class groups.
 - Publicly Supported Housing Analysis— overview of the demographics of publicly supported housing.
 - Disability and Access Analysis--focuses on a comprehensive set of issues affecting people with disabilities.
- **Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Analysis:** Analyzes compliance with fair housing laws by looking at fair housing complaints and enforcement actions and available resources to combat discrimination.
- **Fair Housing Goals and Priorities:** Setting concrete goals and priorities is a key element of an AI.
- **Community Participation:** Examines the efforts to engage the community through media outreach, public meetings, outreach to stakeholder groups, and other means, as well as summarize resulting community feedback.



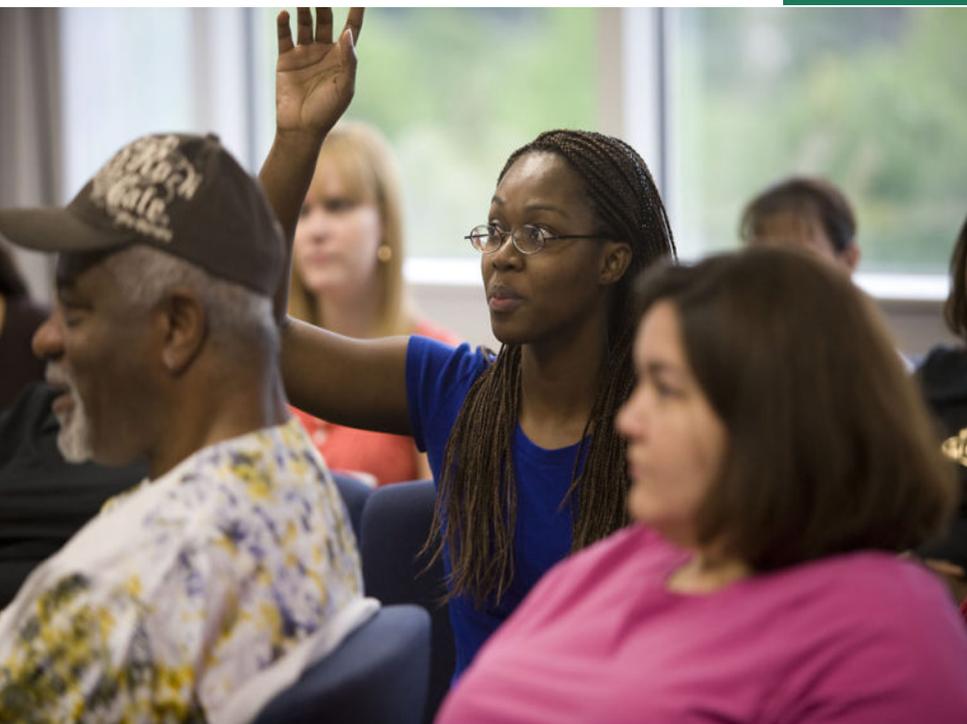
Community Participation Process

A robust community participation process is essential to the creation of an AI that accurately reflects local needs and issues.

- Leaders of this process in your jurisdiction will seek to meaningfully engage with a broad cross-section of the community, particularly members of historically marginalized groups and groups protected by the Fair Housing Act.

An AI should be used to inform and shape local planning processes in order for a community to better advance fair housing. It should include specific, achievable goals and metrics. These may apply to a wide range of policies, such as zoning, public housing administration, siting of affordable housing, legal enforcement of fair housing protections, and investment and infrastructure decisions. The AI may also provide for cross-sector planning and goals: for example, connecting fair housing to education policy or environmental health planning.

Recommendations and Goals



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