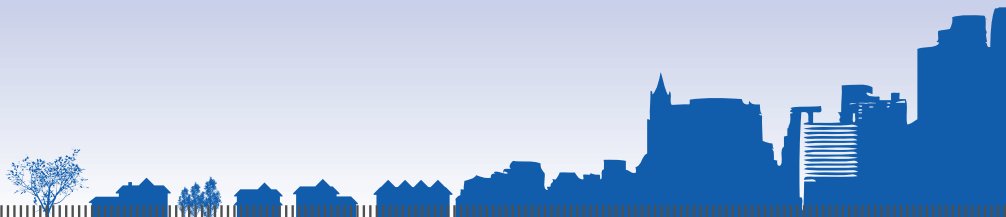


Encouraging Residential Moves to Opportunity Neighborhoods: An Experiment Testing Incentives Offered to Housing Voucher Recipients

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**ENCOURAGING RESIDENTIAL MOVES TO OPPORTUNITY NEIGHBORHOODS:
AN EXPERIMENT TESTING INCENTIVES OFFERED TO HOUSING VOUCHER
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The substance and findings of the work are dedicated to the public. The author and publisher are solely responsible for the accuracy of the statements and interpretations contained in this publication. Such interpretations do not necessarily reflect the views of the Government, The MacArthur Foundation, RAND Corporation, or the Metropolitan Planning Council.

ABSTRACT

Substantial benefits can accrue from living in low-poverty neighborhoods, yet approximately 80 percent of the 2.2 million Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) recipients rent homes in moderate- or high-poverty census tracts. The Chicago Regional Housing Choice Initiative tested several ways to promote “opportunity moves.” It included the first experiment that tests whether two types of incentives induce opportunity moves for HCV recipients that had requested a moving voucher.

Based on the 2,005 HCV recipients in the study, we found that neither the offer of a \$500 grant nor the offer of a \$500 grant coupled with free mobility counseling induced opportunity moves. The receipt of mobility counseling also did not boost opportunity moves. Regardless of the type of offer, 11-12 percent of participants moved to opportunity neighborhoods. Despite requesting a moving voucher, half of the study participants remained in place, indicating significant barriers to moving. We offer potential reasons for the results and conclude with two recommended pilots to increase opportunity moves.

INTRODUCTION

Recent research underscores the importance of neighborhood context for adults' and children's outcomes. One strand of this research identifies long-term benefits to adults and children of moving from high-poverty to lower-poverty neighborhoods (Chetty & Hendren, 2015; Ludwig et al., 2011; Chetty, Hendren, & Katz, 2015). A second strand identifies the distressing rate at which African Americans, in particular, live generation to generation in high-poverty neighborhoods (Jargowsky, 2015; Sharkey, 2013).

In recognition of both of these facts, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has pursued policy reforms to enhance the rate at which families with federally-funded Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV)—48 percent of whom are led by African Americans¹—move to neighborhoods where there are lower concentrations of poor people and racial minorities. Throughout this article we refer to these upwardly mobile moves as “opportunity moves.” Despite recent efforts, it remains the case that about 80 percent of the 2.2 million housing choice voucher recipients rent homes in moderate or high-poverty places (McClure, Schwartz, Taghavi, 2015).

One of the HUD-funded reforms to promote opportunity moves is a pilot called Chicago Regional Housing Choice Initiative (CRHCI), which was an opportunity to expand the regional work of PHAs in the Chicago area to test various strategies to facilitate opportunity moves. CRHCI implemented three types of interventions: (1) a regional waiting list for subsidized rental housing located in opportunity areas in the Chicago metro area, (2) a centralized entity providing portability assistance to Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) recipients; and (3) two types of

¹ Source: Picture of Subsidized Households, 2013. Retrieved on September 23, 2015 from <http://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/picture/yearlydata.html>.

relatively low-cost incentives for HCV recipients to move to opportunity areas in the Chicago metro area. This evaluation examines the third component of CRHCI.

From November 2012 to October 2014, seven public housing authorities (PHAs) in the Chicago metro region held mandatory in-person briefing sessions for HCV moving voucher requestors. The briefing sessions were randomly assigned by the researchers to one of three types of briefings: (1) “business as usual” that covered the standard information about moving with a voucher; (2) a briefing that supplemented the standard information with the offer of a \$500 grant if households used their voucher to move to a home in an opportunity neighborhood; (3) a briefing that supplemented standard information with the offer of both a \$500 grant and free mobility counseling.

To our knowledge, there is no prior study that has rigorously tested whether residential mobility counseling in and of itself increases opportunity moves for regular housing voucher recipients. In fact, there is no experimental evidence that demonstrates that any type of incentive or encouragement (aside from the combination of restricted-use vouchers and mobility counseling such as were used in Moving to Opportunity) is effective at boosting voluntary opportunity moves. This study addresses this gap, since we examine the effects of offering two types of incentives intended to cause voluntary opportunity moves among recipients of regular Housing Choice Vouchers.

Research questions

In this evaluation, we pose and answer four research questions:

1. Did the offer of two types of incentives (\$500 grant; \$500 grant plus mobility counseling) induce voucher holders to move to opportunity neighborhoods?
2. Did the take up of counseling induce voucher recipients to move to opportunity neighborhoods?

3. Did the offer of two types of incentives and the take up of counseling induce voucher recipients to move to more advantaged neighborhoods if not “opportunity neighborhoods”?
4. What is the profile of voucher recipients who move to opportunity neighborhoods?

Methods

To answer these questions, we implemented a field experiment. Between November 12, 2012 – October 31, 2014, RAND researchers issued automated emails to selected PHA staff at seven housing authorities asking the designated staff person to offer one of three types of moving briefings (the type was selected at random by RAND). Using names from the sign-in sheets from the randomized briefings merged with longitudinal records with families’ residential addresses, we examined whether either incentive induced households to move to opportunity neighborhoods or higher quality neighborhoods.

Limitations

There are three notable limitations of this study. The most important one was our inability to verify in all cases that public housing authority staff complied with the randomized emails dictating which type of briefing to offer. While we sought to implement rules to ease and check compliance and a local subcontractor audited a sample of the briefings, we cannot be certain that staff offered what the sign-in sheets indicated they offered. We account for known discrepancies between the randomized and actual offered incentive. A related limitation is that we relied on briefing sign-in sheets to record study participants, and PHA staff were not able to fill in missing data for those who did not sign-in or to correct illegible names, resulting in the loss of total participants in the study. The third limitation is that the scope of the study did not include longer-term data collection about families once they moved; instead, this study was designed to answer

the first-order questions whether offering two forms of incentives would induce opportunity moves.

Overview of the paper

In section 2 we provide context for the study by describing prior research about the two types of incentives. In section 3, we provide context for the study by explaining CRHCI overall, and how the study was administered. In section 4, we explain the data and methods we employed, and present results in section 5. In section 6 we offer a set of recommendations for future research about mobility counseling.

2. STUDY MOTIVATION AND PRIOR RESEARCH

In this section we first describe the problem that motivated Chicago-area public housing authorities to pilot CRHCI. We then summarize prior research about the two incentives offered in this study. Since the term “mobility counseling” includes a bundle of services that have varied substantially by locality and budget, we devote most of this section to a detailed examination of the major voluntary mobility programs for housing voucher recipients.

The problem

Experimental and quasi-experimental research has established that moving from high-poverty to lower-poverty neighborhoods has beneficial effects over the longer term, especially for children (for recent results see: Chetty & Hendren, 2015; Ludwig et al., 2011; Chetty, Hendren, & Katz, 2015). Yet analyses of the largest tenant-based subsidy program in the United States—the Housing Choice Voucher program²—which theoretically allows low-income

² The Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program is a federally-funded program costing approximately \$19 billion per year that provides housing subsidies to approximately 2.2 million low-income households in the U.S. The voucher defrays costs to a low-income participant to rent a home in the private market. Tenant-based rental assistance, which

voucher recipients to make upwardly mobile residential moves reveals that such moves are relatively uncommon. The most recent national data about the voucher program indicates that 21 percent of voucher recipients rent homes located in low-poverty neighborhoods with 10 percent or less poverty (McClure, Schwartz, Tagavi, 2015). This is essentially the same proportion of voucher holders who lived in low-poverty census tracts a decade prior.

With these and similar results in mind, HUD and housing mobility advocates have sought policy levers to increase the rate at which HCV recipients move to low-poverty neighborhoods. For example, in 2015, HUD issued a major update to its [Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Rule](#) that significantly increases requirements for federal grantee jurisdictions like counties to identify barriers to fair housing in their jurisdiction as part of their comprehensive plan, which HUD reviews and approves. These more stringent stipulations could have the effect of increasing affordable housing in opportunity areas. The President's 2017 budget includes a new \$15 million mobility counseling pilot for 10 localities to test whether mobility counseling promotes opportunity moves. Other relevant policy changes include: piloting [Small Area Fair Market Rents](#) to capture finer grained housing market price differences that could increase the cap of the voucher for higher-cost areas; streamlining portability procedures to make opportunity moves easier ([Federal Register 5453](#)); and legal advocacy for "source of income" protection to prevent landlord discrimination against voucher recipients (PRRAC, 2015), which is correlated with

has evolved over time into the HCV program, started in 1974, and voucher recipients contribute 30 percent of their income after certain adjustment to the combination of rent and utilities. The federal government pays the balance of the rent, up to a price cap that is set by state and local agencies based on HUD-determined metropolitan or county "fair market rent" (FMR), which is usually at the 40th percentile of recently rented non-luxury units. There are exceptions such as in Chicago where the price cap is set at the 50th percentile. At least 75 percent of new families admitted each year to an agency's HCV program must have income at or below 30 percent of the area median income, which is approximately the federal poverty line. Program rules also stipulate that the rental home that the voucher recipient selects must pass a physical inspection to meet Housing Quality Standards (HQS).

voucher recipients' location in less racially segregated neighborhoods (Metzger, 2014). In addition, HUD along with the Chicago Community Trust, The MacArthur Foundation, and Cook County CDBG program funded the Chicago-area pilot that is the subject of this study.

Barriers to voucher recipients moving to opportunity neighborhoods

Researchers and practitioners have identified a long list of barriers that help to explain the relatively low rates at which HCV recipients move to opportunity neighborhoods. The most frequently mentioned ones include the following:

Low subsidy amount relative to prevailing market rents. The cap on the voucher subsidy is often too low for families to afford the rent in opportunity neighborhoods.³ Although some PHAs have obtained permission from HUD to raise the cap through exception payment standards, it is generally in modest amounts and does not fully resolve the challenge that rents can vary significantly across a metro area. A metro-wide standard produces a voucher payment cap that does not make housing affordable in all locations within the region (Edin, DeLuca, Owens, 2012; Basolo & Nguyen, 2006; McClure, 2006).

Lack of affordable rental housing in target areas. There is a limited supply of multifamily rental dwellings in low-poverty neighborhoods due to zoning stipulations (Rothwell, 2012; Pendall, 2000), and multifamily rentals tend to be more affordable than single family ones.

³ HUD publishes and annually updates metropolitan-wide Fair Market Rents (FMR) and county FMRs in non-metropolitan areas, which are usually set at the 40th percentile of recently rented non-luxury units. Housing agencies administering the HCV program may cap the value of HCV subsidy at 90 – 110 percent of the FMR, or else obtain HUD approval to set the cap higher or lower. Starting in fiscal year 2013, HUD has tested via a demonstration program setting capped voucher subsidy levels by “Small Area Fair Market Rents,” which has the effect of increasing subsidy in higher cost zip codes and lowering them in low-cost ones (Kahn & Newton, 2013). HUD has since published “[hypothetical](#)” small area fair market rent levels by zip code to allow PHAs to adjust their fair market rent levels if the PHA so wished for its tenant-based vouchers so long as the adjusted rate remains within 90 to 110 percent of the metro-wide FMR. See Fischer (2015) for more detail on the small area FMRs.

However, the supply of affordable rentals⁴ in low-poverty census tracts exceeds the numbers of voucher recipients leasing homes in those places; McKlure (2013) found that 26 percent of all affordable rental units in 276 metropolitan areas were located in low-poverty tracts, yet 19 percent of voucher households in those metro areas located in low-poverty tracts.

Time limits for the housing search. The vouchers that PHAs issue to tenants typically expire after 90 days, meaning the voucher recipients must locate a home, the housing authority must inspect it, approve it, and the tenant enter into a lease with the landlord and the PHA enter into a contract with the owner within that 90-day timeframe. Some PHAs have increased search time to 120 or even 180 days, but the combination of scarce housing combined with bureaucratic delays in processing vouchers can result in expired, unused vouchers for mobility moves (Pashup et al., 2005).

Landlord resistance to Housing Choice Vouchers. Documented discrimination by landlords against voucher recipients is widespread (Varady & Walker, 2007; Turner and Ross 2005; Yinger 1995). Landlord interviews have also identified a variety of other barriers including upfront financial risk from longer lease-up times to fulfill HCV program requirements⁵; unclear ways to gauge the financial soundness of a subsidized tenant; misunderstanding of the HCV program; incurred costs of upgrading the unit to meet unit inspection requirements; and delays in rent payments from the housing authority (Greenlee, 2014; Pashup et al., 2005). By contrast,

⁴ “Affordable rentals” means ones with rents less than the Fair Market Rent value that HUD publishes.

⁵ Once a moving voucher recipient has identified a rental unit he or she wishes to rent, she must complete a request for lease approval form which the landlord must sign to indicate his/her willingness participate in the program. Once the PHA received the signed form, the PHA schedules an inspection of the unit, which may or may not trigger re-inspections if shortcomings are identified for remedy. Once the unit has passed inspection, the PHA issues a contract to the voucher holder, who must get it signed by the landlord and then resubmit it to the PHA. Then once that is submitted, families can move in. Also, the Housing Assistance Payment contract between the PHA and landlord must be processed before landlords begin to receive the subsidized portion of the rent.

qualitative work has identified strategic practices by landlords in non-opportunity areas to recruit certain voucher recipients that are a captive market for hard-to-rent units (Rosen, 2014)

Administrative burden of porting. Moving from high-poverty to low-poverty neighborhoods can often require crossing a PHA jurisdictional line, which is possible to do with a housing voucher, but which triggers increased administrative burden both for the voucher recipient and the sending and receiving PHAs (Edin, DeLuca, Owens, 2012).

Lack of public transportation for rental homes in opportunity neighborhoods. The lack of a car⁶ combined with lack of regular public transit service constrains voucher recipients' housing search and/or willingness to live in opportunity areas without public transit (Pendall et al., 2014; Briggs, Comey, and Weisman, 2010; Rosenblatt and DeLuca, 2012; Dawkins, Jeon, & Pendall, 2015). Voucher holders rank accessibility a top concern according to housing counselors (Varady and Walker 2000, 2007).

Quality of home versus quality of neighborhood. In interviews and focus groups, voucher recipients have often expressed greater preference for higher quality housing—i.e., more rooms, more square footage—than for smaller units in lower-poverty places (Rosenblatt & DeLuca, 2012; DeLuca, Wood, Rosenblatt, 2011; Boyd et al., 2010; Wood, 2011). Thus the type of affordable rental housing that *is* available in opportunity areas (e.g., an older walk-up garden apartment) may not be as attractive to voucher recipients as a more recently rehabilitated rental unit in a lower cost non-opportunity area.

⁶ As a yardstick for car ownership rates among voucher recipients, in *Moving to Opportunity*, 37 percent of the participants owned cars (MTO participants were living in urban public housing), whereas 65 percent of Welfare to Work participants owned cars (Pendall et al., 2014).

Reactive moves. Based on 140 interviews with voucher movers, researchers identified that approximately 70 percent of moves were for “reactive,” unpredicted reasons like plumbing failures, heat outages, the sale of the unit that then required the tenant to move out, failed housing inspection for current voucher recipients, or job loss (DeLuca, Rosenblatt, Wood, forthcoming; Wood, 2011; Schacter 2004). Urgency inhibits opportunity moves, which mobility counselors say require training of families, exposure to new places, advance planning, and often longer search times (Darrah & DeLuca, 2014).

Limited information. Especially when performing a housing search in a time crunch, qualitative research indicates that voucher recipients turn to relatives, friends, friends of friends, or local “for rent” signs to find alternate rental housing, which has the effect of limiting their choice set (Hartung and Henig, 1997). Another common information source is the list of rentals that PHAs have on hand, which are often composed of landlords in non-opportunity areas who have added themselves to a rental housing list (Pashup et al., 2005; Varady and Walker, 2007; DeLuca, Rosenblatt, Wood, forthcoming).

Limited resources, including time. A series of personal factors like limited funds to conduct and enact the search, paying for a security deposit, paying for movers, health problems, and the lack of time to do searches are additional barriers to opportunity moves (Pashup et al., 2005; Briggs, Comey, Weisman, 2010; Cunningham & Popkin, 1999; Marr, 2005).

Familiarity, social ties, acceptance. All else equal, many families prefer a “comfort zone” where relatives or important social institutions like church are close by and where the family will not be socially rejected for their race and class (Charles 2005). Of course, proximity to family and friends can also be a “draining tie” that can push renters out of their current neighborhood (Briggs, Comey, Weisman, 2010). But there is evidence that those with fewer social ties to the

old neighborhood are more likely to make opportunity moves (Shroeder, 2003; Briggs, Comey, and Weisman, 2010).

Two potential ways to reduce barriers: mobility counseling and financial incentives

Given the focus of the CRCHI pilot, we focus here on research about mobility programs that HCV clients voluntarily use rather than the services offered for mandatory relocations that occur when families are forcibly displaced from their homes due to either the demolition or expiration of subsidized housing.

Mobility counseling

Number of programs. Based on their 2015 scan, the Poverty and Race Research Action Council identified 15 voluntary mobility counseling programs currently operating in the U.S., the largest of which are court-ordered desegregation remedies in Dallas and Baltimore, but the majority of which are smaller locally-funded programs. While we are not aware of a comprehensive census of PHAs' mobility counseling programs, a 1997 scan identified 52 assisted mobility programs (Turner & Williams, 1997), indicating a decline in such programs for voucher recipients from the 1990s to today.

Features of mobility counseling. There is no uniform definition of mobility counseling, but it typically includes: (a) landlord outreach by organizations to identify landlords in opportunity areas who will accept voucher tenants; (b) counselors offering customized search assistance to tenants to support tenants' own search; and (c) modest transportation subsidies to clients to help them view units. As Table 1 and Table 2 reveal, that generic definition masks meaningful distinctions among the largest and best-known mobility counseling programs.

Table 1 summarizes the program design features of the five current or former voluntary mobility programs for either public housing residents or voucher recipients about which there is peer-reviewed published research. It reveals that the opportunity-oriented mobility counseling programs operated within highly varied policy contexts, ranging from court-ordered remedies with specially funded vouchers to mobility programs that operate within the regular HCV voucher program.

Table 2 documents the substantial variation in the amount and intensity of counseling services offered through each mobility program. Programs range from a more counselor-led approach (as typified by the early years of the Gautreaux One program) to a more client-led approach (as typified by the counseling program in this study and its most similar counterpart, Housing Opportunity Program).

Taken together, the two tables comport with the general points that Cunningham et al. make in their 2010 scan of mobility assistance programs: these programs set the bar for opportunity neighborhoods at different levels; carry different counselor caseloads and stipulate different counselor qualifications; lack funding for long term implementation; generally do not collect outcomes data or cost data in a comparable way; and have varied landlord outreach mechanisms.

The five programs included in Tables 1 and 2 are arranged left to right by the start date for the mobility counseling program. The first is Gautreaux One, which was a court-ordered desegregation remedy for families living in or on the waiting list for Chicago Housing Authority public housing (see Rubinowitz & Rosenbun, 2000). Moving to Opportunity, by contrast, was a randomized controlled trial that offered restricted-use vouchers to a randomly selected group of public housing recipients in five cities who lived in tracts where 40 percent or more of the neighborhood population lived in poverty (see Sonbonmatsu et al., 2011). Gautreaux Two was a

continuation of the Chicago court-ordered remedy, but was a second iteration of mobility counseling with distinct features from the first (see Pashup et al., 2005). The Housing Opportunity Program was funded by the Chicago Housing Authority and is the other program listed in Table 1 besides CRCHI that involved regular rather than special-purpose housing vouchers (see Cunningham and Popkin, 2002). Finally, the Baltimore Housing Mobility Project is a court-ordered desegregation remedy for Baltimore City public housing tenants others and it, too, involves special-purpose housing vouchers (see Darrah & DeLuca, 2014). As a reference for the reader, the final column indicates the features of the mobility program examined in this study, which we describe in more detail in Section 3.

TABLE 1. THE PROGRAM FEATURES OF VOLUNTARY HOUSING MOBILITY PROGRAMS FOR HCV CLIENTS

Counseling features	Gautreaux One suburban moves (G1)	Moving to Opportunity (MTO)	Gautreaux Two (G2)	Housing Opportunity Program (HOP)	Baltimore Housing Mobility Program (BHMP)	Chicago Regional Housing Choice Initiative (CRHCI)
Years of operation	1976 - 1998	families enrolled 1994 - 1998	2002 - 2005	1998 - 2010	2003 - current	2012 - 2014
Definition of opportunity	<=30% African American	<=10% poverty	<23.49% poverty <30% African American	<=23.49% poverty	Until 2015, <=10% poverty, <=30% African American, <=5% subsidized housing residents. After 2015, composite index.	Generally, tracts rated 6-10 on a HUD-created index factoring in poverty, housing stability, job & transit access, school quality, & employment
Targeted vouchers that must be used in opportunity area	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Regional administration of vouchers	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Geographic area of operation	Chicago metro	Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York	Chicago metro	Chicago	Baltimore metro	Chicago metro
Program administrator	Leadership Council	8 different nonprofit orgs.	Leadership Council, then Housing Choice Partners	CHAC Inc. (subsidiary of Quadel)	Metro Baltimore Quadel, then Baltimore Regional Housing Partnership	Housing Choice Partners
Nonprofit administrator administered vouchers	✓				✓	
Voucher payment standard as percent of Fair Market Rent	120	100	100	110	Up to 130	90 – 140%*
Time limit for housing search	180 days	90 days	180 days to unlimited	90 days with extensions	180 days with extensions	90-180 days
Length of stay requirement	one year minimum	one year minimum	none	none	two year minimum	none
Client eligibility restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHA PH tenant or PH waiting list 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current PH tenant in high poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHA PH tenant or PH waiting list 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In HCV program for at least 1 year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current or former HABC family PH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In HCV program for at least 1 year

Counseling features	Gautreaux One suburban moves (G1)	Moving to Opportunity (MTO)	Gautreaux Two (G2)	Housing Opportunity Program (HOP)	Baltimore Housing Mobility Program (BHMP)	Chicago Regional Housing Choice Initiative (CRHCI)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No more than 4 children No history of late rent payments Pass housekeeping check 	neighborhood within 5 cities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must meet Section 8 program criteria Must have children under 18 years old 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current on rent No misdemeanor convictions in past 2 years No damage to public housing home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Live in non-opportunity tract 	tenant, on PH or HCV waiting list, or resident of certain areas of Balt. City <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To qualify for HCV, must have paid off utilities & PHA debts & no live-in family member who committed violent or drug-related crime in the last 5 years Must have children under 18 years old 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requested a moving voucher Live in non-opportunity tract
Proportion of those who got at least some counseling who moved to opportunity area as defined by that particular mobility program	19% (325 / 1700)	47% (855 / 1816) (33% rate in Chicago)*	36% (200 / 549)	21% (19% among CHA non-HOP participants)	35% (3,392 / 9,730)	32% (139 / 436)
Cost per lease up in opportunity area (not adjusted for inflation)*	Not available	\$3,077	Not available	\$3,528	\$3,235	\$2,869

Sources: G1: Rubinowitz & Rosenbum, 2000; Polikoff, 2006; Christine Klepper email communication October 7, 2015. G1 lease up rate: Goering et al., 1996. MTO: Feins et al., 1997; Sonbonmatsu et al., 2011; Jennifer O'Neil email communication October 8, 2015. MTO lease-up rate: Orr et al., 2003. MTO cost: Feins et al., 1997. G2: Pashup et al., 2005; Boyd et al., 2010; Christine Klepper email communication October 7, 2015. HOP: Cunningham and Popkin, 2002; Cunningham & Sawyer, 2005; Jennifer O'Neil email communication October 8, 2015. BHMP: Engdahl, 2009; Darrah & DeLuca, 2014; Rachel Brash email communication October 9, 2015. BHMP cost (excludes post-move support): Rinzler et al., 2015. CRHCI: Christine Klepper email communication October 7, 2015. CRHCI lease-up and cost: HCP.

Notes: * Cost estimates are generally from the mobility counseling agencies and do not employ uniform cost categories. CHA = Chicago Housing Authority. PH = public housing. HABC = Housing Authority of Baltimore City. Note that for MTO, the lease-up rate is for the entire experimental group, and approximately 1/3 did not complete counseling. In CRHCI, the payment standard varied from a low of 90-100 percent in Waukegan to a high of 111-125 percent for opportunity areas in Cook County (until Cook converted to Small Area Fair Market Rents, at which point it was 70-140 percent based on zip code).

TABLE 2. THE SERVICES PROVIDED BY VOLUNTARY HOUSING MOBILITY PROGRAMS FOR HCV CLIENTS

Services provided	Gautreaux One suburban moves (G1)	Moving to Opportunity (MTO)	Gautreaux Two (G2)	Housing Opportunity Program (HOP)	Baltimore Housing Mobility Program (BHMP)	Chicago Regional Housing Choice Initiative (CRHCI)
Identify supply of affordable rental housing						
Aggressive landlord recruitment in opportunity areas	Low-interest loans for developers if accept G1 tenants. Landlord outreach dropped in later years.	Varied by city	no	Varied, but typically 1-2 landlord outreach staff	✓	no
Counseling services						
Individual needs assessment (health problems, drug abuse, family conflict)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Housekeeping home visits	✓	✓ (not all cities)	no	no	✓	no
Counseling is mandatory to receive housing assistance	✓	no	orientation session mandatory	no	✓	no
Group orientation session	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Workshops (e.g., budgeting, housing search)	✓	varied	✓	✓	4 mandatory workshops	no
Individual counseling sessions	✓	weekly contact	✓	✓	✓	weekly contact
Free credit reports	no	no	no	optional	✓	optional
Credit counseling	as needed	as needed	no	no	✓	no
Budgeting skills	no	as needed	no	✓	✓	✓
Housing search assistance						
Tours of potential neighborhoods	✓	✓	no	✓	✓	no
Families placed on waiting list for pre-identified homes	✓	no	no	no	no	no

Counselor provides lists of available units (either from public sources like Trulia or from self-developed lists)	no	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Counselor shows units to client	✓	0.2 units/client in Chicago up to 2.5 in L.A.	no	✓	✓	✓ (for approx. 1 in 12)
Counselor monitors that lease-ups are not concentrating in particular neighborhoods	✓	✓	no	✓	✓	No
Counselor ensures that lease-ups are not adjacent to vacant or abandoned homes	no	no	no	✓	✓	no
Program provides transportation to visit units	as needed	as needed	as needed	as needed	routinely	as needed
Counselor contacts landlords about units on behalf of clients	✓	3/4 in LA & NYC; Less than 1/2 in Bos., Balt., Chicago	✓	✓	✓	no
Counselor accompanies voucher recipient on unit visits	more often in beginning	25% in Chicago up to 79% in Balt.	no	✓	✓	✓ (for approx. 1 in 12)
Counselors inspect potential homes separate from Housing Quality Standards (HQS) inspection	✓	no	no	during some, but not all, years	BHMP staff do inspections	no
Expedited HQS inspections	✓	special leasing officers in each PHA	no	✓	✓	no
Counselor assists with arranging inspections and lease approvals	✓	✓	no	✓	✓	as needed
Counselor negotiates directly with landlords	✓	✓	no	✓	✓	initial guidance to landlords about leasing process and answered Qs about rent determination
Moving cost assistance	no	no	no	loan later converted to \$500 grant	✓	\$500 grant

Post-move support						
Counselors conduct post-move calls	✓	no	no	✓	✓	✓
Counselor conducts post-move home visits	✓	✓	No	✓	✓	✓
Assistance to purchase car	no	no	no	no	✓	no
Landlord mediation	no	no	no	✓	✓	no
Referrals to social service agencies	✓	no	no	✓	✓	no

Sources: G1: Rubinowitz & Rosenbum, 2000; Polikoff, 2006; Christine Klepper email communication October 7, 2015. MTO: Feins et al., 1997; Sonbonmatsu et al., 2011; Jennifer O'Neil email communication October 8, 2015. G2: Pashup et al., 2005; Boyd et al., 2010; Christine Klepper email communication October 7, 2015. HOP: Cunningham and Popkin, 2002; Cunningham & Sawyer, 2005; Jennifer O'Neil email communication October 8, 2015. BHMP: Engdahl, 2009; Darrah & DeLuca, 2014; Rachel Brash email communication October 9, 2015. CRHCI: Christine Klepper email communication October 7, 2015.
Notes: CHA = Chicago Housing Authority. PH = public housing. HABC = Housing Authority of Baltimore City.

Based on their extensive analysis of the eight nonprofit counseling agencies who worked in MTO, Feins, McInnis, and Popkin (1997, pg. A-112) identified the following five characteristics as “vital” for opportunity moves:

1. motivating families to move to low-poverty places;
2. informing families about suitable neighborhoods;
3. locating units on behalf of clients;
4. helping clients search effectively on their own; and
5. intervening with landlords and PHAs to ensure a lease-up occurs.

Taken together, the five characteristics indicate a fairly intensive counselor-led search process that involves tours to expose clients to new neighborhoods, encouraging clients to keep up morale for opportunity moves, and, in some cases, providing services that a real estate agent would typically provide to find specific homes on behalf of clients (as opposed to generic lists of available rentals), and then acting in an advocate role on behalf of tenants by interacting with landlords and PHAs during the lease-up phase. MTO counseling agencies also indicated as “essential” the post-move check-ins to help families integrate into their receiving neighborhoods” for those needing the most intensive services, which has been confirmed in other research examining the longevity of post-move residency in the opportunity area (Boyd et al., 2010). We return to these themes in the discussion in Section 5.

Profile of mobility movers. Prior research indicates that although the clients these mobility programs serve are quite disadvantaged, those who make opportunity moves are relatively more advantaged than those who do not. As shown in Table A1 of the Technical Appendix, opportunity movers tend to have smaller families (MTO, Gautreaux Two), younger heads of household, higher incomes (Cunningham & Sawyer, 2005), fewer health problems (Gautreaux Two), more likely to be white than black (Gautreaux Two) and more likely to be black than Hispanic (MTO), have a car (or at least a license), and are less likely to have a disabled family

member (Pashup et al., 2005; Schroder, 2003). As expected, greater vacancy rates in the local housing market are also positively associated with opportunity moves (Schroder, 2003). In MTO, which collected significant amounts of primary data at baseline, those in the experimental group who successfully leased up were more likely to be dissatisfied with their current neighborhood and expressed greater comfort with the idea of their child enrolling in a nearly all-white school and with moving a greater distance from the original neighborhood (Schroder, 2003).

Relationship between counseling and opportunity moves. MTO offers the closest approximation in that it compares a randomly-selected group of families who were offered regular voucher with no locational constraint nor counseling to a second randomly-selected group of families who were offered both a restricted voucher (i.e., a voucher that could only be applied in tracts with equal to or less than 10 percent poverty) *and* optional, free mobility counseling.⁷ Schroder (2003) found that the geographic restriction on the voucher for the second group lowered lease-up rates by 14 percentage points, but that the intensity of counseling services counteracted and almost neutralized the penalty of the special housing voucher's geographic restriction. In other words, the intensity of counseling was positively correlated with opportunity moves. Qualitative analyses of the MTO counseling also found positive correlation between the intensity of counseling and the search (number of units identified by client, number of units identified by counselor, completion of counseling) and opportunity moves (Feins, McInnis, and Popkin, 1997).

⁷ Two other salient distinctions between MTO and CRHCI is that CRHCI eligibility was not restricted to families with children, and that CRCHI examines a group of HCV recipients living in non-opportunity areas who requested a moving voucher as compared to MTO which targeted residents living in public housing in high poverty neighborhoods.

Additional studies of mobility counseling for voucher recipients examine the correlation between the intensity and type of counseling received and generally find that it is positively associated with an increase in the rate of opportunity moves. For example, McClure (2006) identified the intensive mobility counseling from Gautreaux One as essential to achieving the remarkably durable opportunity moves; a majority of the families who had moved to low-poverty, white neighborhoods were still there 15 years later or more (Keels et al. 2005; DeLuca et al. 2010).

When taken together, these positive findings, while not causal, provide some indication that the more intensive the counseling, the greater the rate of opportunity moves. Further, qualitative research has identified several weaknesses about low-intensity counseling. Focus groups of mobility counseling participants indicate that voucher recipients can feel overwhelmed by information during the orientation session of counseling and then find it hard to access counselors during the housing search (Popkin & Cunningham, 1999; Popkin et al., 2000; Pashup et al., 2005). Examining Gautreaux Two, researchers noted that in having to conduct their own housing search and to call each time to learn if a home was in or not in an opportunity area, the mobility counseling placed a “considerable burden on even the ablest participants” (Pashup et al., 2005). In the absence of tours or counselor-led identification of units, clients’ lack of familiarity with the opportunity areas to which they could move also inhibited their search (ibid).

The positive correlation between the intensity of counseling and the successful use of a voucher to lease a rental home in an opportunity neighborhood does not necessarily mean that counseling *caused* those moves, since families who self-select into intensive counseling may be more motivated and thus likely to move to opportunity areas. Further, the cost of intensive counseling—especially when factoring in longer-term post-move counseling, which was not

included in Table 1—can be prohibitive for the already limited PHA budgets. Lowering the cost of opportunity moves was one of the primary motivations for the CRHCI pilot and for HUD’s investment in lower intensity offerings like a \$500 grant or a limited amount of counseling.

Security deposit or cash assistance

Number of programs. To our knowledge, nine localities offer some kind of security deposit assistance as part of a HCV mobility strategy as of 2015: Baltimore; Buffalo, N.Y.; Chicago; Connecticut; Dallas; Joliet, Ill.; King County Wash.; and Philadelphia (Rosenblatt & Cossyleon, 2015; PRRAC, 2015). However, we suspect this count is low, as a 2010 scan of 11 mobility counseling programs included other cities like Yonkers, San Diego, Atlanta, Boston, Las Vegas, and Pittsburgh and reported that “most” of these cities offered heightened financial assistance for security deposits or moving costs for opportunity moves (Cunningham et al., 2010).

Relationship between assistance and opportunity moves. Research about the effect of grants or low-interest loans for security deposits on mobility moves is virtually non-existent. We were able to locate one study (Rosenblatt & Cossyleon, 2015) that examined security deposit assistance as relates to opportunity moves in Milwaukee. The Milwaukee County Security Deposit Assistance program offered \$1,000 grants to HCV movers who leased an apartment in designated suburban localities. As of December 2014, a total of 179 HCV recipients had signed up to receive more information about the assistance, and 18 of them had successfully rented and leased the home ($18/179 = 10$ percent). The conclusion of that study was that the deposit incentive needs to be combined with other HCV policy changes to meaningfully boost opportunity moves.

3. STUDY CONTEXT AND IMPLEMENTATION

In this section we describe the Chicago Regional Housing Choice Initiative. We then explain the incentives and how they were offered and administered. We refer readers to the Technical Appendix at [\[\[URL here\]\]](#) for a detailed explanation each type of moving briefing, staff training, auditing of briefings, administration of the \$500 grant, and mobility counseling elements.

Overview of CRHCI

The Chicago Regional Housing Choice Initiative was a pilot that involved a year-long planning process and then ran from October 2011 to October 2014. The pilot had the following three components:

- *Component 1:* Operate a regional project-based voucher program that aims to increase the supply of affordable housing in opportunity areas and form a regional waiting list to more efficiently lease developments.
- *Component 2:* Create a portability procedure that could make portability easier for HCV clients.
- *Component 3:* Test two types of incentives to induce HCV voucher recipients to move to opportunity neighborhoods.

CRHCI was implemented by a combination of seven public housing authorities that are all in the Chicago metro area⁸, the Metropolitan Planning Council (a regional policy and planning advocacy organization in Chicago) and Housing Choice Partners (HCP), a fair housing and mobility counseling organization. HUD provided \$1 million in funding for the pilot, and HCP raised \$397,433 additional funds to cover additional implementation costs.⁹

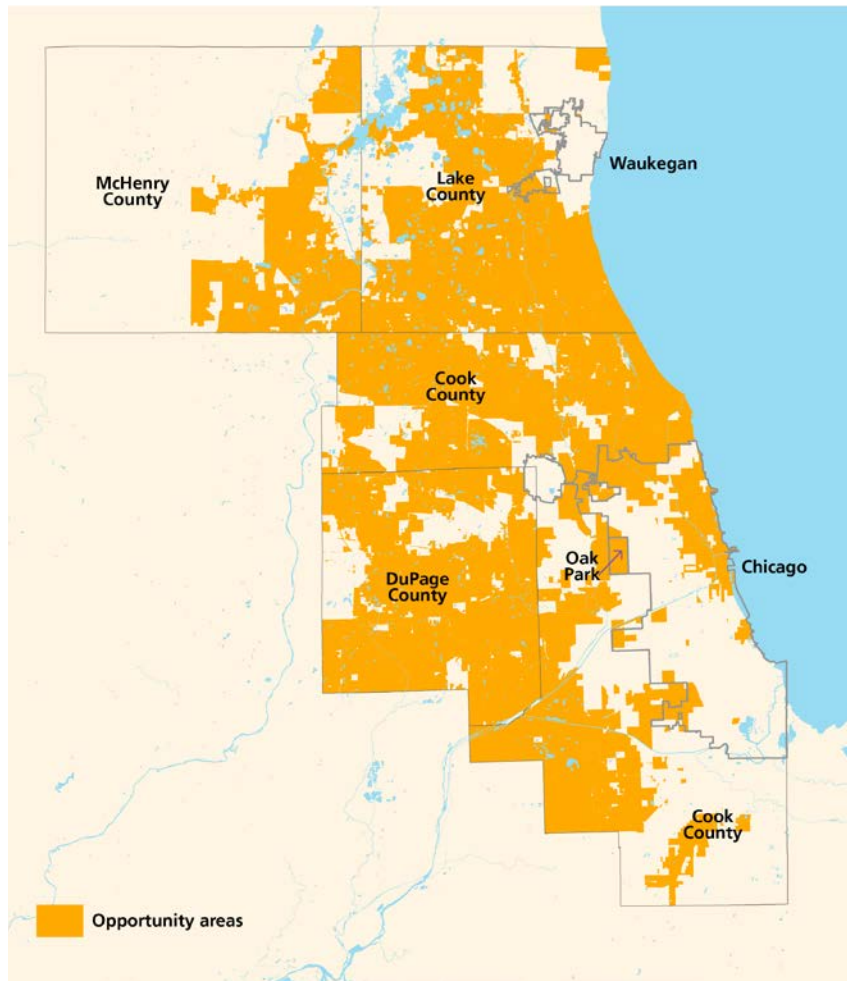
⁸ The seven housing authorities are: Chicago Housing Authority, DuPage Housing Authority, Housing Authority of Cook County, Lake County Housing Authority, McHenry County Housing Authority, Oak Park Housing Authority, and Waukegan Housing Authority.

⁹ The Chicago Community Trust contributed \$200,000 to HCP for implementation, and the Cook County CDBG program supplemented counseling costs at \$187,953. Separately, The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation also funded RAND to lead an independent evaluation of the third component of CRHCI. Included in the RAND evaluation budget are funds for the Metropolitan Planning Council to audit briefings and collect data and for Housing Choice Partners to collect counseling data.

Definition of opportunity areas

With some exceptions that are explained in the Technical Appendix, CRHCI partners defined as “opportunity” any census tract in their region that had a rating of 6-10 on a HUD composite index that equally weighted six indexes about poverty, housing stability, job access, labor market engagement, school performance, and transit access. Tracts with a rank of 1 to 5 qualified as a non-opportunity or “traditional” neighborhood. Figure 1 shows a map of tracts rated 6-10 on the opportunity index scale.

FIGURE 1. MAP OF OPPORTUNITY AREAS



Source: HUD Fair Housing and Equity Assessment data

Table 3 shows that the resulting demographic profile of the opportunity neighborhoods had lower rates of poverty and non-White residents than the thresholds applied in any of the other major HCV mobility programs (see Table 1). Specifically, CRHCI used a definition that resulted in an average poverty rate of opportunity tracts of 6 percent, and 4 percent of the population was African American. By comparison, the Chicago’s HOP program defined as opportunity any census tract with less than 23 percent poverty.

TABLE 3. DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF OPPORTUNITY TRACTS

Place	Total number of census tracts	Percentage of tracts that are opportunity	Opportunity tracts				
			Percent in poverty	Percent African American	Percent White	Percent non-White Hispanic	Percent of rentals that are vacant
City of Chicago	809	40	8.7	5.9	56.1	28.8	5.4
Cook County	498	60	4.8	2.9	73.2	13.2	5.0
DuPage County	214	89	4.2	4.1	73.3	10.2	5.5
Lake County	124	78	3.7	2.2	78.8	9.7	4.9
McHenry County	52	71	5.1	1.1	83.9	10.9	5.3
Town of Oak Park	14	64	4.0	14.5	71.3	6.0	7.3
City of Waukegan	30	10	4.4	4.6	75.8	11.0	0.0
Total	1,741	55	5.9	4.1	68.4	17.3	5.2

Source: 2013 5-year estimate American Community Survey tract-level data.

Notes: There were 862 tracts originally identified as opportunity tracts using 2000 Census boundaries. By 2010, the original tracts had split into 959 tracts per 2010 Census boundaries. All 959 are included here. Tracts are only counted once in the table—e.g., a Chicago tract that is also in Cook County is only shown for Chicago.

The process for offering the incentives

Unlike some of the mobility counseling programs we describe in Section 2 such as Moving to Opportunity, CRHCI focused exclusively on HCV participants that have been part of the HCV program for at least one year and were interested in moving to a different rental home with a

voucher.¹⁰ After contacting the PHA to request moving papers, the PHA staff then schedule the client to attend an in-person moving briefing held at the PHA's office. PHA staff typically inform the HCV client about the standing schedule of moving briefings (e.g., that they occur every Wednesday) and advise the client to attend the next scheduled briefing. Depending on the size of the PHA's voucher program, these briefings might occur multiple times per week with large groups of people at each briefing, or in the smallest PHAs the briefings might be one-on-one and performed on demand by PHA staff.

The head of household or actual voucher holder must attend this briefing. Attending the moving briefing is a precondition for the HCV recipient to receive a moving voucher. In other words, a HCV recipient may not move from one apartment to another with a single voucher; the move triggers the expiration of one voucher and the issuance of a new one.

Moving briefings

The moving briefing is the linchpin of this research study. It is the place where voucher recipients receive their moving papers and a moving voucher, and it is also the date at which the clock starts ticking on the housing search time limit; the voucher recipient must find a rental home for lease within as few as 90 days or, depending on PHA discretion, as many as 180 days in the case of some PHAs in the study.

RAND research staff emailed participating PHA staff who hosted the moving briefings with directions to offer one of three types of briefings (the type was selected at random). The auto email was delivered around 4 pm CT and referred to the type of briefing that was to be offered

¹⁰ In the HCV program, households can request to move after living in their current apartment for 12 months as long as they have not violated their lease and are in good standing with their PHA's HCV program. HCV participants start the moving process by requesting moving papers from the PHA that administers their voucher and then notifying their landlord that they intend to move. HCV clients can request moving papers up to 60 days before lease expiration in the current apartment.

the next day. An example of the email is included in the Technical Appendix. Depending on the emailed directions, the PHA staff then offered to those HCV movers who happened to attend the moving briefing that day either: (a) the business-as-usual moving briefing, (b) a moving briefing where a \$500 grant was offered, or (c) a moving briefing where a \$500 grant plus free mobility counseling was offered. See the Technical Appendix at for detailed descriptions of each briefing type.

Business-as-usual moving briefing. The standard moving briefing typically consists of the following subjects: (1) how the HCV program works; (2) family and owner responsibilities; (3) where the family can lease a unit, including information about portability. The briefing can take as little as 30 minutes or as much as three hours. Regardless of the length of the briefing, the session involves significant amounts of paperwork and documentation that the HCV participants are required to complete and/or be provided under HUD regulations.

Moving briefing in which offer of a \$500 grant is made. The second type of briefing covered all the same information as the business-as-usual briefing with three additional elements of information: (1) an explanation of what opportunity areas are and benefits of living in them; (2) tips about the housing search process, including the offer on one slide of “up to a \$500 grant will be available for moves to opportunity areas” and that the grants can be used for security deposits, moving expenses, utility deposits, or furniture; and, (3) a folder with the referral form, opportunity maps, copies of the PowerPoint presentation, and a flyer about the \$500 offer. Attendees were encouraged to “sign up today” by completing a one-page referral form and to check addresses with Housing Choice Partners (HCP) before signing a lease, along with a 1-800 number to call for HCP.

Moving briefing in which offer of a \$500 grant and mobility counseling is made. The third type of briefing was similar to the \$500 grant only briefing created by HCP, except there was less housing search information provided since the participant would have a HCP family advisor to assist in the housing search. The briefing included talking points for the PHA staff person and a flyer about key components of mobility counseling with reference to a “Family Advisor” to help with the search. Attendees were also encouraged to “sign up today” by completing a one-page referral form and to talk with their family advisor at Housing Choice Partners (HCP) before signing a lease.

Mobility counseling

If a client indicated interest in counseling in the briefing session where counseling was offered, the PHA staff person then faxed to HCP a one-page client referral form. Upon receipt of the fax, the HCP family advisor then verified that the household’s current residential address listed on the form was not in an opportunity area and thus that the family was eligible for counseling and the \$500 grant if they moved to an opportunity area. If the client was not eligible, HCP mailed them a letter to notify them of the fact. If the family lived in a non-opportunity area, the HCP family advisor then sent a welcome letter advising them about an upcoming orientation and letting them know that their family advisor would call the head of household to schedule them for a two-hour orientation session, which is the mandatory first step in the counseling process.

The orientation session included an overview of opportunity areas, including the benefits and why a participant should consider such a move, where opportunity areas are located, how to search in these areas, and what to do if discrimination occurred. Other topics in the session included landlord interviewing techniques, explanation of leases, fair housing rights, an overview

of landlord/tenant rights and responsibilities, financial management, and home maintenance. Each participant received a workbook to take home that covered the above topics. The orientations were typically led by an HCP counselor and were the first step in helping a household move to an opportunity area.

After the orientation, households were then assigned to one of three HCP family advisors that worked with the participant one-on-one to secure housing in an opportunity area. Each family advisor covered a geographic area. The family advisor used the intake form that clients filled out at the orientation session to discuss and determine the household's needs, background, and desires for their upcoming move. It was the advisor's role to identify barriers that were likely to affect the family's ability to successfully lease in an opportunity neighborhood and to help remove those barriers.

After a conversation with the family to identify opportunity areas of interest to the family, the family advisor would then provide listings (usually by reading them over the phone) for units in or near the neighborhoods in which the clients expressed interest. Although HCP did not engage in new landlord recruitment as a part of CRHCI, HCP had developed relationships with landlords over the years as part of its other ongoing counseling initiatives, and some of those landlords continue to call HCP to list units. To develop the rental listings, the family advisor augments listings from landlord-offered units with public listings from the MLS service, Illinois Social Serve, Zillow, HotPads, Trulia and PHA listings.

Seventy-two percent of counseled households that HCP recorded as moving to opportunity areas had at least one contact with a family advisor in which they were provided rental listings. The client was then responsible to set up the appointment to view the home, though in most cases

HCP had already introduced the landlord to the program and therefore the landlord knew HCV recipients would call.

In a minority of cases—approximately 1 in 12 counseled families who HCP recorded as moving to opportunity areas—the family advisor showed apartments to the families. HCP also provided transportation as needed on a case-by-case basis, but many of their clients did not need transportation assistance. In most cases, counseling occurred by phone or email rather than office visits, especially considering there were three family advisors who each covered large geographical areas. During the search process, the client and family advisor were typically in contact at least once a week, and sometimes more frequently.

Once a counseled client moved to an opportunity area, HCP administered the \$500 upon receipt of a copy of the signed lease. Thirty days later, HCP then called with a “wellness check” with about two out of ten clients to see how the transition was going and make referrals as needed to area social service supports. Ninety days after the move, HCP conducted a home visit with about seven out of ten counseled clients who made an opportunity move to see how the transition went, to check on any tenant or landlord issues, to discuss budgeting information with the family, and to check on the adults’ employment status. Because of budget and staff limitations, HCP determined that the 90-day home visit was more important than the 30-day visit so that participants had time to settle in.

While there is no standard definition of counseling intensity, the counseling offered to families via CRHCI was of lower intensity than other counseling in mobility studies like MTO and Gautreaux One (see Table 2). The counseling offered in CRHCI was to support a client-led rather than counselor-led housing search.

4. DATA AND METHODS

In this section we describe our sources of data, how HCV recipients were recruited into the study, the study sample, and PHAs' compliance with the randomization schedule for the HCV mover briefings. We also describe the outcome measures and our methods for analyzing the data. See the Technical Appendix for further detail on sources of data, randomization and compliance with randomization, and the analytic methodology.

Data sources

The critical, originating data for this study are the PHA briefing sign-in sheets from November 2012 – October 2014, since sign-in sheets indicate the type of moving briefing received by the household and comprise the study sample (see Section 3 for details on the briefings). With names compiled from the sign-in sheets, HUD then used social security numbers or, when social security numbers were missing or incomplete, last name, first name, and date of birth to locate the relevant households within the Public and Indian Housing Information Center (PIC) data system. The PIC data¹¹ is our source for longitudinal data that indicate households' residential addresses, date of moves, and households' characteristics over time. After HUD released de-identified longitudinal household data, we geocoded addresses to determine if they were in opportunity census tracts and merged in Census and school quality data to develop a neighborhood profile. Table A2 in the Technical Appendix shows the complete list of data sources.

¹¹ Public Housing Authorities submit electronically to the PIC System at least annual updates for households in Public and Indian Housing assisted programs, of which HCV is one.

Recruitment

The recruitment of HCV participants who had requested a moving voucher started on November 19, 2012 and ended on October 31, 2014 for all six housing authorities except for Chicago Housing Authority, which is discussed in the next paragraph. Households who had attended the grant-only or the grant plus counseling briefings were able to claim a \$500 grant upon moving to an opportunity neighborhood or to receive counseling up through January 31, 2015.

The Chicago Housing Authority was a special case and did not start randomization until April 3, 2013. The Chicago Housing Authority did not consent to offer business-as-usual briefings because it already offering free mobility counseling to all HCV participants and did not wish to remove that offer entirely to create a control group. It was the only PHA that only randomized moving briefing attenders into the \$500 grant offer or the counseling plus \$500 (and not the business-as-usual group). Consequently we exclude the CHA clients from the causal analyses presented below.

Sample

Households were eligible to participate in the study if they had a Housing Choice Voucher for at least one year, requested a moving voucher from one of the seven participating PHAs, and lived in a non-opportunity census tract at time of attending moving briefing. Table 4 summarizes the loss in sample at each step of the data compilation process.

TABLE 4. SAMPLE SIZE LOSS

Research step	Number of households
Households who attended moving briefings for which RAND sent randomized briefing assignments	4,746
Households at the randomized briefings who opted out of the study	204
Households on sign-in sheets from moving briefings who consented to be in the study*	4,542
Number of unique households from sign-in sheets with either: (a) 9-digit SSN or (b) last name, first name, and date of birth.	3,806
Number of unique households located in HUD PIC data	3,333
Number of unique households located in HUD PIC data and eligible for study analysis**	3,065
Analytic sample with CHA included	3,065
Analytic sample excluding CHA	2,005

Notes: Table A2 of the Technical Appendix documents the loss of data from HCP records to HUD PIC data.

* This count includes duplicates if households attended more than one briefing and includes households living in opportunity areas and thus not eligible for the study.

** Eligible if the household did not exit the HCV program immediately after the briefing and either: (a) lived in non-opportunity neighborhood at time of attending the moving briefing, or (b) were porting in from outside of CRHCI boundaries

After dropping households who were not eligible for the study because they already lived in an opportunity neighborhood at the time of the briefing, we were left with a sample of 3,065 households. 1,060 of these households held a voucher from the Chicago Housing Authority at the time of the random assignment, and are excluded from a majority of analyses because Chicago did not offer the business as usual version of the moving briefing.¹² To these data we then merged in information from HCP to identify which households had obtained counseling or an incentive for moving to an opportunity neighborhood. While there was data loss at several stages of merging different sources, because the data loss is not related to the outcome measure

¹² We do include CHA households in analyses testing whether the \$500 grant incentive had different effects on opportunity moves than the \$500 grant and counseling.

or the randomized group assignment, we do not believe that our results suffer from selection bias due to sample loss.¹³

Compliance with randomization

PHA staff did not always offer the randomized type of briefing. Compliance with the randomization varied by PHA (shown in Figure A1 of the Technical Appendix), and several PHAs systematically under-offered the “business as usual” briefings.¹⁴ In short, 70 percent of households who were randomized to receive a “business as usual” briefing actually obtained that type of briefing, 88 percent of households randomized to receive the grant-only briefing did, and 96 percent of households randomized to receive the grant-plus-counseling briefing did. Given the differential non-random compliance by PHAs, we conduct sensitivity analyses in which we drop the least compliant PHAs (Waukegan and DuPage).¹⁵ Our preferred specification and the one we use to derive the results reported here examines opportunity moves according to the intended, randomized briefing rather than the briefing actually obtained.

Measures

Outcomes

The analysis focuses on one primary and three secondary outcomes. The primary outcome of interest is an indicator for whether the household moved to an opportunity neighborhood after attending a randomized moving briefing. Using information about the date of the randomized briefing and the census tract where the household lived before and after the briefing, we defined

¹³ In particular, the primary source of data loss—missing personally identifiable information from sign-in sheets—is not correlated with the outcomes of interest described below or the randomly assigned briefing type.

¹⁴ See more details about compliance in the Technical Appendix.

¹⁵ We also conduct the analyses ignoring non-compliance altogether by only considering the type of offers made to households per the sign-in sheets to test possible statistical significance of offers made. However, these analyses should not be interpreted as causal given that non-compliance does not appear to be random.

this indicator to equal one if the household ever moved to an opportunity neighborhood after the briefing date and before December 31, 2014. If a household moved to an address outside the CRHCI boundary, we deemed the move “non-opportunity” regardless of the characteristics of the receiving neighborhood.

We also examined three secondary outcomes to gain a more nuanced understanding of whether households moved to more advantaged neighborhoods compared to the yes/no opportunity neighborhood designation.¹⁶ First, we examined whether families offered the two types of incentives were more likely to move to advantaged neighborhoods per the Neighborhood Advantage Score (Pendall and Hedman, 2015). The second outcome was an elementary school quality index that we created. Lastly, we examined the percentage of neighbors who have income below the federal poverty level in the receiving neighborhood.

Covariates

To more precisely estimate the effect of offering the two types of incentives and the effect of taking up counseling on moves, we specified a regression model to control for any differences in household characteristics across the three groups. We controlled for head of household demographic characteristics, such as age, gender, ethnicity, disability status, an indicator for whether the household received wages, received public assistance, and continuous measures their current and permanent household income¹⁷ at baseline. We coded missing values of all covariates with a missing indicator. We also controlled for baseline neighborhood

¹⁶ See the Technical Appendix for a detailed description of the secondary outcome measures.

¹⁷ To estimate permanent income, we averaged household-level income for all time points prior to the randomized briefing that was present in the HUD longitudinal data. On average, we had four pre-briefing time points for a given household to derive an average income that we called permanent income.

characteristics, such as percent of households within the baseline census tract who are African American, percent of households who were Hispanic, percent of households with at least a Bachelor's degree, percent of households below the federal poverty level, rental vacancy rates, median home value, the quality of the zoned elementary school, and the median household income in the tract.

Table A4 in the Technical Appendix presents the summary statistics of the analysis sample overall, and by participating PHA. All of the summarized covariates were measured at baseline, before study participants attended randomized briefings. As the last column in that table shows, the heads of household in the study sample were primarily low-income African American females who receive federal assistance in the form of TANF or SSI and had a permanent income below \$12,000. Of these families in the study, 70.53 percent had any school age children, which is defined as one or more children age 5 – 18. Those that did have school-age children had an average of two. On average, they came from neighborhoods where approximately half of the residents were African-American heads of household, 23 percent of neighbors live in poverty, and the average household income was \$39,919.

These aggregate statistics mask substantial differences across households from the urban PHAs (Chicago and Cook), and those in the more suburban PHAs (DuPage, Lake County, McHenry, and Oak Park). For example, suburban neighborhoods had higher median house values and a lower fraction of neighbors living in poverty, whereas urban neighborhoods had a higher fraction of households where the head had a disability.

Analytic methodology

Our analysis methodology is one used by other similar studies employing an encouragement design (e.g., Sanbonmatsu et al., 2011) and builds on residential mobility studies such as Moving

to Opportunity. This study, however, only examines the short-term outcome of whether either of the two incentives offered induced HCV recipients to move to opportunity neighborhoods. Using standard specifications of intent-to-treat and treatment-on-the-treated effects, we developed regression-adjusted estimates of the difference in opportunity moves between the attendees at the business-as-usual briefings and the briefings where the two types of incentives were offered. The Technical Appendix describes these specifications in detail.

5. RESULTS

In this section we organize the results by research question. After presenting the results for each, we then discuss the implications at the end of Section 5. Unless otherwise noted, we exclude Chicago Housing Authority study participants from the presented results since that housing authority did not offer the business-as-usual type of moving briefing.

Did the offer of two types of incentives induce voucher recipients to move to opportunity neighborhoods?

We first examined whether the offer of the \$500 grant or the offer of the \$500 grant coupled with counseling induced households to move at higher rates to opportunity neighborhoods than the business as usual group. Figure 2 presents the fraction of households who stayed in place, who moved to non-opportunity neighborhoods (“moved to non-ON” in Figure 2) and who moved to opportunity neighborhoods (“moved to ON” in Figure 2), according to the type of moving briefing. The left-hand bar chart displays moves broken down by the randomized moving briefings (per RAND emails) and the right-hand bar chart displays moves according to

the moving briefing actually offered (per the briefing sign-in sheets).¹⁸ The results on the left can be causally interpreted; the results on the right show that, even when ignoring non-compliance with randomization, the opportunity move rates were largely the same across the three groups.

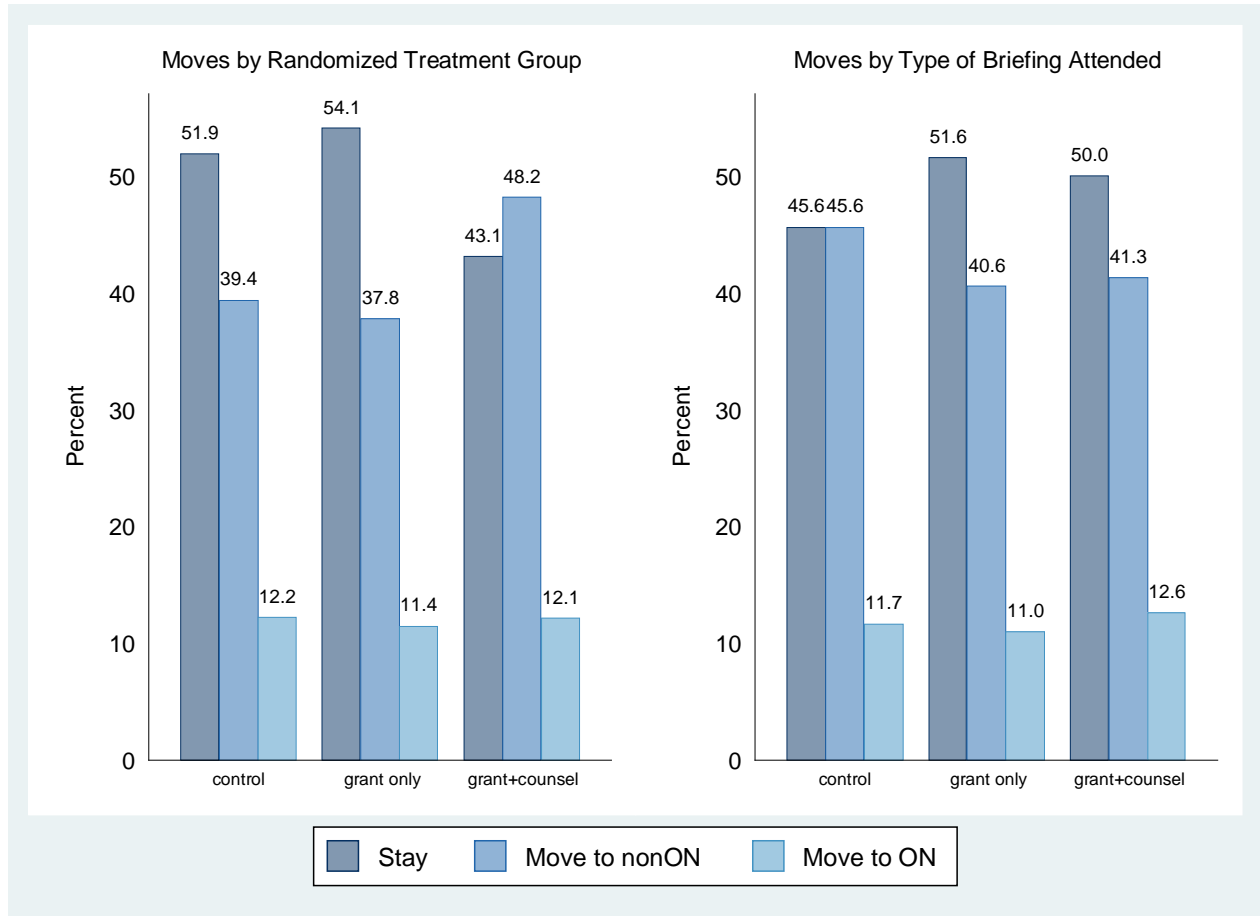
Looking at the left-hand bar chart, 12.2 percent of the group randomized to receive the control briefing moved to opportunity neighborhoods, 11.4 percent of the group randomized to receive the \$500 grant-only offer moved to opportunity neighborhoods, and 12.1 percent of the group randomized to receive the offer of a \$500 grant plus counseling moved to opportunity neighborhoods. These percentages are similar to the right-hand bar chart, where opportunity moves are broken down by type of briefing attended. As shown in Table A5 of the Technical Appendix, the differences in opportunity move rates between the control group and the two treatment groups are not statistically significant.¹⁹ In summary, the offer alone did not induce opportunity moves.

¹⁸ As described in Section 4, briefings administered did not always match the type of moving briefing that was randomized for that day.

¹⁹ We also tested whether the offer of the \$500 grant or the offer of the \$500 grant coupled with counseling induced households to move at all or to move to a non-opportunity neighborhood, and found that the differences in move rates between the control group and the two treatment groups are not statistically significant.

FIGURE 2. OPPORTUNITY MOVES BY TREATMENT GROUP ASSIGNMENT AND BY BRIEFING ATTENDED

ATTENDED

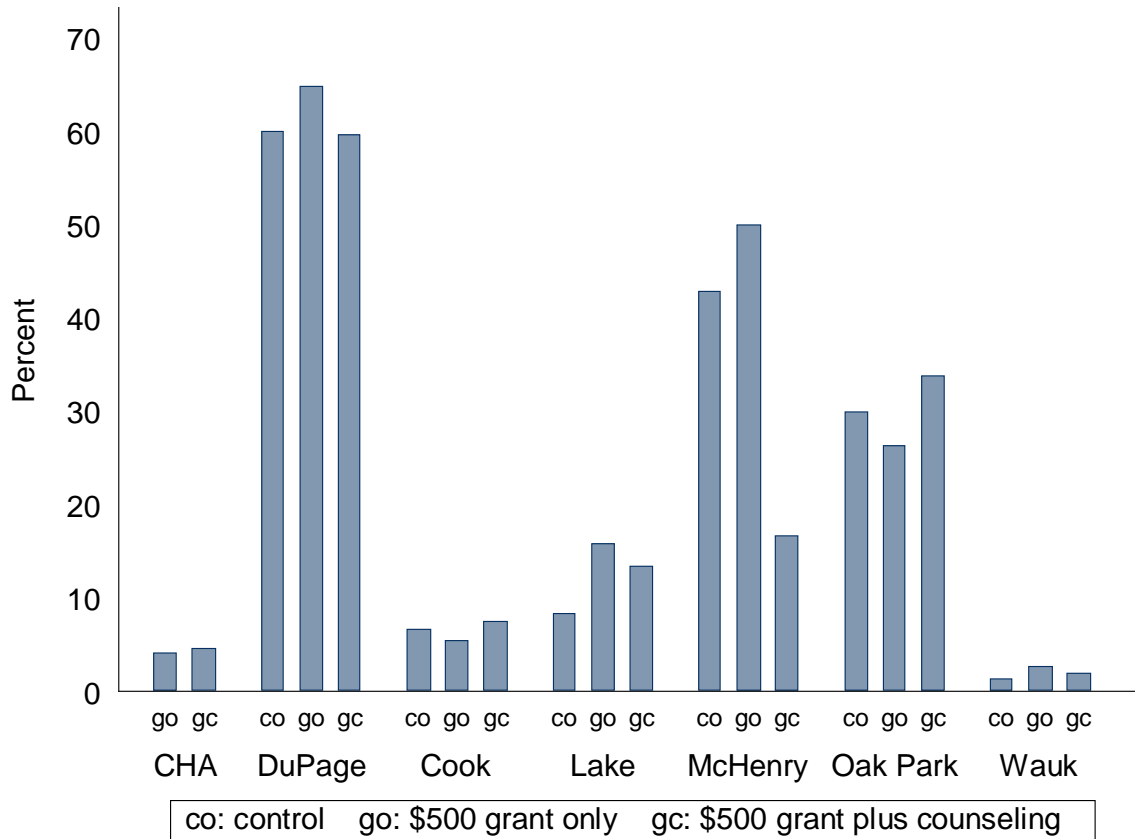


NOTES: Figure excludes households from CHA. In the left graphic (moves by randomized treatment group), the control group consisted of 1,955 households, 804 households who were supposed to be offered the grant only, and 610 households who were supposed to be offered grant plus counseling. In the right pane which ignores PHAs' non-compliance with the random offer and only examines what PHAs offered as indicated by the color of the briefing sign-in sheet, the control group included 2,005 households, 791 who were offered the grant only, and 802 who were offered a grant plus counseling.

The rates of opportunity moves differed substantially across the PHAs, with far higher opportunity move rates within the most advantaged suburban PHAs and the fewest in the most disadvantaged PHAs (Chicago, Cook County, Waukegan). Figure 3 displays the opportunity move rates by randomized group within each PHA. Note that in this figure we also included Chicago Housing Authority, which did not offer business as usual moving briefings (and is thus

excluded from the opportunity move rates shown in Figure 2). None of the differences in the fraction of households making opportunity moves between control and grant only or control and grant plus counseling groups shown in Figure 3 are statistically significant at the five percent significance level. Some notable trends are that DuPage had the largest fraction of households overall move to opportunity neighborhoods, regardless of the type of briefing offered. As shown in Table 3, 89 percent of DuPage census tracts were opportunity tracts (the highest proportion of the seven PHAs) and virtually all opportunity moves in DuPage were made by households that had ported into the PHA. McHenry had the next highest opportunity move rate, but reflects only 32 households (see figure notes for number of households per PHA) and, like DuPage, the county also has majority opportunity tract.

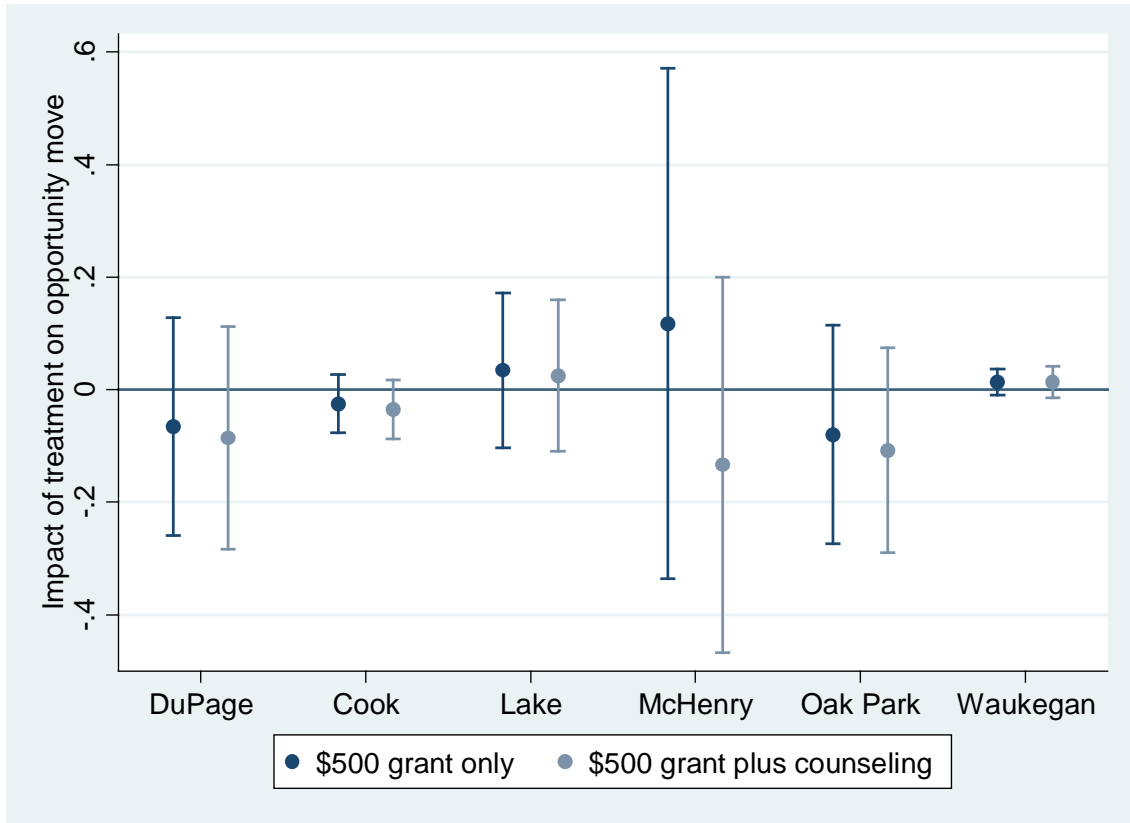
FIGURE 3. OPPORTUNITY MOVES BY RANDOMIZED TREATMENT GROUP AND PHA



NOTES: Number of households in the analysis by PHA (including control, \$500 grant only, \$500 grant plus counseling) are as follows: Chicago Housing Authority: 1,060 households. DuPage: 154 households. Cook County: 763 households. Lake County: 154 households. McHenry: 32 households. Oak Park: 146 households. Waukegan: 756 households.

Figure 4 presents the impact estimates of the two types of incentives within each PHA to examine whether the offer of the grant or grant plus counseling had a statistically significant impact on opportunity moves in any of the PHAs. The dots in the figure represent the coefficient estimates, and the whiskers show the confidence interval around the estimate. The confidence intervals crossing zero in each instance indicate that none of the impact estimates is statistically significant in either the positive or negative direction. Chicago is excluded from Figure 4 since they did not offer the control group briefing, which is the basis of the comparisons in the figure.

FIGURE 4. OPPORTUNITY MOVE TREATMENT EFFECT ESTIMATES BY PHA



We then examined whether the following four subgroups of households were more likely to move to opportunity neighborhoods: (1) households who ported into the PHA either from outside the CRHCI jurisdiction or across the participating PHAs, (2) households where the head is African American, (3) households who have at least one child under the age of 18, (4) and households where the head is over 65 years of age. Similar to Figure 2, we found no statistically significant effects of either type of offer on any of the subgroups (results shown in Table A6 of the Technical Appendix). The impact estimates were generally small, positive and larger for the grant plus counseling group than the \$500 grant-only group, but not statistically significant.

To test the robustness of our results to alternative specifications, we ran four additional checks. None of them altered the findings. First we examined whether households from DuPage

drove the results since study participants from DuPage had the highest rate of opportunity moves by far. Second, we examined whether households who attended the briefing after September 1, 2014 and who may not have had sufficient time to have updated residential records within HUD PIC data were driving the results. Third, we examined an alternative definition of the randomized treatment by grouping households who attended multiple briefings according to the most intensive treatment they received (instead of the first treatment they received). Fourth, we dropped the two PHAs (Waukegan and DuPage) whose moving briefings were least compliant with randomization.

Did the take-up of counseling induce voucher recipients to move to opportunity neighborhoods?

We next turned to analyzing whether those who took up at least some counseling among those offered the \$500 grant and counseling were more likely to move to opportunity neighborhoods using the three alternative definitions for counseling: whether the household at least attended the initial counseling session that was the mandatory first step in counseling; the number of contact attempts HCP recorded per client (includes calls, mailed letters, in-person meetings); and a yes/no indicator for whether HCP provided the client with rental listings. The coefficients are presented in Table A8 of the Technical Appendix, and they are all negative and not statistically different from zero, indicating that the counseling services as defined did not cause more households to move to an opportunity neighborhood.²⁰ We also examined counseling receipt among the same four subgroups discussed above (results not shown), and also did not find any statistically significant coefficients on the take-up of counseling.

²⁰ These regressions were estimated with 2SLS, and the coefficient on the instrument in the first stage regression is statistically significant.

Did the offer of two types of incentives and the take up of counseling induce voucher recipients requesters to move to more advantaged neighborhoods?

While we did not find any effect of the offer of either incentive on the rate with which HCV recipients moved to an opportunity neighborhood, we were also interested in whether households in the two treatment groups were induced to move to higher quality neighborhoods using more granular data than the yes/no opportunity neighborhood designation. We examined three definitions of neighborhood quality: the neighborhood advantage score (NAS), the index of school quality, and the percent of neighbors with incomes below the federal poverty line. In results shown in Table A7 of the Technical Appendix, we found that neither offered incentive induced households to move to a higher quality neighborhood.²¹ Similarly, the take-up of counseling did not induce households to move to the higher quality neighborhoods, as shown in Table A9 of the Technical Appendix.

We re-iterate that neither the offer nor the receipt of counseling in and of itself caused opportunity moves or moves to more advantaged neighborhoods when comparing the treatment to the business-as-usual control group. However, those who selected into counseling did move to more economically advantaged neighborhoods than other opportunity movers. Among the opportunity movers, those who received counseling moved to neighborhoods with lower rates of poverty (6.55 percent versus 8.24 percent among opportunity movers who moved on their own without any offer; difference statistically significant at 5% level) and higher median household income (\$72,899 among counseled opportunity movers versus \$64,523 opportunity movers who

²¹ In fact, the coefficient on grant-only for the neighborhood advantage score is negative and statistically significant at the 5% level. It is unclear how to interpret the negative coefficient, because the score is a composite of multiple indicators, and an overall negative score could imply improvements in some component scores, which were outweighed by lower scores on other components. Also, correcting for multiple hypothesis testing for the three secondary outcomes makes this coefficient statistically not significant from zero.

moved on their own; difference statistically significant at the one percent level). These results are shown in Table A10 of the Technical Appendix. Counseled opportunity movers also made the greatest distance moves (22.3 miles on average) compared with 17.8 miles for opportunity movers who got the \$500 grant only and 15.8 miles for opportunity movers who went on their own. The differences in distance of move are not statistically significant and are therefore only suggestive. Otherwise, opportunity movers of all types—i.e., moved on their own, counseled, got \$500 only—located in very similar neighborhoods on average in terms of the neighborhood advantage score, percent of neighbors who are African American, and elementary school quality index.

What is the profile of voucher recipients who move to opportunity neighborhoods?

Next, to inform PHAs and mobility counselors to identify the client base most likely to make an opportunity move and to compare our results to prior studies of counseling, we pooled the study participants regardless of the type of moving briefing they attended and simply examined the demographic profile of those who did and did not move to opportunity neighborhoods. These results thus do not pose any causal claims about the influences or traits that impel opportunity moves.

Table 5 displays those characteristics of households that are statistically significantly different across the type of move made (the full set of comparisons we made are shown in Table A11 of the Technical Appendix). Similar to what other studies have found (see Table A1 of the Technical Appendix), opportunity movers are much more likely to be porting in (47 percent versus 13 percent), are more likely to have a white head of household (18 percent versus 10 percent), are more likely to have somewhat smaller families (average of 1.6 rather than 1.8 children), are more likely to be employed (60 versus 54 percent).

TABLE 5: CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF MOVE

Household Characteristics	Opportunity Movers	Stayers and non-opportunity movers	Statistical significance of difference
% Port-in	47.16	12.83	34.34***
HoH: % white	18.09	10.20	7.88***
HoH: % Black	83.69	90.80	-7.11***
% with inc from wages	60.28	54.22	6.06*
% with inc from TANF	63.48	56.95	6.52**
% with inc from SSI	27.66	34.17	-6.51**
N Children in Hhld	1.57	1.81	-0.24**

Note: Chicago Housing Authority residents included in this table.

*** p<.001 ** p<0.01, * p<0.05.

Discussion

In summary, neither the offer of a \$500 grant alone nor the offer of a \$500 grant in combination with free mobility counseling induced opportunity moves for the study participants as a whole or among subgroups. The receipt of mobility counseling also did not cause opportunity moves. Between 11-12 percent of study participants who attended any of three types of moving briefings subsequently moved to opportunity neighborhoods. These two types of low-intensity incentives, as offered to this particular population of voucher recipients, did not have their intended effects.

Those who ported into a jurisdiction were significantly more likely to be opportunity movers, suggesting that HCV recipients who declare an intention to port are good candidates for promoting opportunity moves. Those that moved to opportunity neighborhoods also tended to have income from wages, live in smaller families, and to come from more moderate poverty neighborhoods in the first place. Those who selected into counseling and subsequently moved to opportunity areas tended to move to more economically prosperous neighborhoods as compared to other opportunity movers from the grant-only or “business as usual” groups.

Putting these results into context is challenging since CRHCI was a pilot program with a number of unique features that limit its generalizability. This study examined families already in the voucher program who requested a moving voucher and who lived in non-opportunity neighborhoods at the time of that request. CRHCI households typically came from neighborhoods with much less poverty than, for example, MTO, and this could have reduced their motivation to make opportunity moves. An average of 22 percent of CRHCI participants' neighbors lived below the poverty line compared to neighborhood poverty rates of 40 percent and higher within MTO.

The most similar program to CRHCI we identified is the Housing Opportunity Program (HOP), which also operated within the confines of the regular HCV program (and not court-ordered desegregation cases with specially-allocated vouchers with different rules), was located in Chicago, and applied similar household eligibility criteria. The critical differences between the two were that CRHCI involved seven PHAs whereas HOP involved one, HOP was a long running program whereas CRHCI was new, and CRHCI applied a more stringent definition for opportunity neighborhoods, which could help to explain the lower average opportunity move rate in CRHCI (between 11 and 12 percent) versus HOP (between 19 and 21 percent). Nevertheless, both programs yielded minimal differences in the rates of opportunity moves between the counseled and the non-counseled. For HOP, 21 percent of those counseled moved to opportunity while 19 percent of non-counseled also did so.

The relatively low opportunity move rates in both CRHCI and HOP combined with the fact that Chicago had the lowest rate among the five MTO cities' opportunity moves suggests that the Chicago metro area has a particularly formidable set of barriers to opportunity moves. It is a highly racially and economically segregated metropolis in a state that does not have source of

income protection (although the City of Chicago has since 1990 and Cook County has since 2013, along with a limited number of suburbs). This means that Illinois landlords outside of areas with the source of income protection may legally reject voucher applicants for the stated reason of having a voucher.²² Also during the CRHCI study, rental vacancy rates were lower on average than the national rate (as of 2013, there was 5.2 percent rental vacancy in CRHCI opportunity areas; 6.3 percent in CRHCI area as a whole; 7.3 percent nationally). Indeed, approximately half of the participants in the study wound up not moving at all despite requesting a moving voucher.

While we cannot isolate the contribution of each barrier, the relatively low rates of opportunity moves was likely the combined influence of the following twelve factors. We call these out to inform the design of future housing mobility programs. The first two relate to the housing market context in which CRCHI operated, while the third through eleventh barrier stem from the design and implementation of the CRHCI mobility policy. The final barrier is common to mobility counseling programs.

Barrier 1: Lack of affordable rental housing. The voucher payment standards, which ranged from 90 to 140 percent of the Fair Market Rent, may still have been too low relative to the rental prices in the metro area during 2012-2014. There was also a relatively tight rental market. Smaller families were more likely to make opportunity moves, which comports with prior research about the challenge of finding three and four-bedroom affordable rental homes within opportunity areas.

²² A journalistic investigation of all Chicago and Cook County Craigslist rental listings in June 2015 found that anti-Section 8 bias remains, despite the source of income laws making such statements illegal (Yousef, 2015).

Barrier 2: A starting point of moderate poverty. Unlike Gautreaux and Moving to Opportunity where participants came from very high poverty neighborhoods, the typical CRHCI participant lived originally in a census tract where 22 percent of neighbors lived in poverty. Even though we found that those in our study sample who lived in relatively lower poverty neighborhoods were more likely to make opportunity moves, we qualify this point by underlining that only 13 percent of the study sample started in neighborhoods where poverty was 40 percent or greater. Living in moderate poverty neighborhoods may have reduced the incentive to make an opportunity move.

Barrier 3: Stringent definition of opportunity. The CRHCI definition of opportunity neighborhood set a high standard for opportunity moves. Even though a little over half of all tracts in the region were deemed “opportunity,” the average opportunity tract had a poverty rate of six percent and four percent of the population was African American. The fairly high threshold meant a relatively small proportion of HCV families made opportunity moves.

Barrier 4: No landlord recruitment. Neither HCP nor the PHAs conducted any new landlord recruitment or outreach as a part of CRHCI. In addition, landlord discrimination and racial segregation are serious barriers for the predominantly African-American HCV population in this study.

Barrier 5: Late timing of offer. The offer of the two incentives likely occurred too late in the housing search process. By the time a tenant requests moving papers (which turns on the time-limited search clock and, in this instance, the randomized offer), many tenants will have already identified where they want to move. The offers might have had greater impact if they occurred well before voucher recipients had come forward to request a moving voucher.

Barrier 6: Low intensity of counseling. Limited resources inhibited the extent of counseling, which was primarily a client-driven search process and did not include a real estate specialist, counselor-led outreach to book housing viewings, van tours, or extensive transportation as other mobility programs have offered.

Barrier 7: Offer lost in the shuffle. The moving briefing is already information-heavy, and the offers of the incentives may have been too brief, brought up too late in the briefing, and simply may not have stood out sufficiently or appeared simple and easy enough to be attractive.

Barrier 8: Incentive insufficiently attractive. The offer of \$500 may have been too small relative to the size of security deposits in the Chicago metro area (e.g., a two-bedroom FMR in FY 2013 in Cook County was \$966). Also, the offer of \$500 was not cash to the mover, but rather a reimbursement paid to the landlord, the moving company, or furniture company and was contingent on submitting proof of moving. This may have reduced its appeal as an incentive.

Barrier 9: Cumbersome look-up process. To learn if a rental listing was in an opportunity neighborhood, clients had to call up HCP about each listing instead of type an address into an interactive, online feature. This requirement to call the counselor about each listing was a design feature criticized within Gautreaux Two.

Barrier 10: New program. The counseling program was new and thus lacked the time to build word-of-mouth buy-in among clientele.

Barrier 11: Under resourced. CRHCI stretched too few dollars across too big a set of activities, and it occurred in a context of limited PHA resources due to sequestration, staff turnover, and receivership. There were three components in CRHCI (this study examines only the third component), and each posed start-up costs and implementation challenges to coordinate across seven PHAs.

Barrier 12: Poorly measured dosage indicator for counseling. Housing Choice Partners did not track the number of hours of counseling or direct active contacts (by phone or in-person), which may have been a better metric of “dosage” than the three measures used in this study based on the data that was available (i.e., client attended at least the mandatory orientation session; tally of any type of contact or contact attempt from HCP to client; yes/no indicator of whether HCP provided rental listings to a client).

Even though CRHCI is unique, it still carries lessons for other HCV mobility efforts. The simplest reason is that CRHCI, unlike court-ordered remedies with special purpose vouchers, operated within the confines of the HCV program and thus offers relevant lessons for other programs that are likely to confront many of the same constraints. We drew on the lessons learned above to develop recommendations that we make for future HCV mobility pilots and research in the last section.

Finally, we wish to note that the body of research about mobility counseling is seriously hampered by the lack of standardized measures (and a lack of published results) about the take-up rate among *all* those originally offered counseling, the drop-off along the way among counseled clients including those who stay in place, and the ultimate number of opportunity moves. Future research that both accounts for attrition among the counseled and tracks expenditures by mobility counseling activity would greatly aid practitioners’ ability to pilot alternatives.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

We conclude with two recommendations to test ways to boost the rate of HCV opportunity moves. We restrict our recommendations to mobility-based policies since that was the focus of the experiment. Having said that, the limited supply of affordable rental housing in opportunity areas will be a significant barrier to making upwardly mobile residential moves if the numbers of HCV opportunity movers were to increase substantially. Consequently, place-based policy responses to build, acquire, or preserve affordable rental housing in opportunity areas (whether they be inclusionary zoning, preservation initiatives, or locating Section 8 place-based units in opportunity tracts) play a necessary, complementary role to “people-based” policies like mobility counseling or cash incentives.

To develop our mobility-related recommendations, we drew on the lessons learned from CRHCI, our literature review, the input of housing mobility counselor experts (Christine Klepper and Jennifer O’Neil), and CRHCI’s partners and advisors.

Idea 1: Research a second-generation mobility counseling program that operates within the traditional HCV system.

The field lacks rigorous evidence about the effect of mobility counseling relative to no counseling within the standard HCV program. The majority of research available derives from special cases like court-ordered desegregation remedies and from MTO. For the sake of results that generalize to a much larger set of PHAs with tenant-based HCV programs, we recommend a “proof of concept” study that examines a well-resourced large, established mobility counseling program for HCV recipients to better understand the outreach, counseling and ongoing resources needed to support households in choosing housing regionally (whether place-based or tenant-based) in opportunity areas.

The program might be contracted out or run in-house by PHA staff. Ideally, the program could operate across multiple PHAs so long as the counseling program was administered in a comparable way and with the same per client resources in each locality. The structure of the counseling would include best practices such as counseling being offered to only a subset of high-priority families already in the HCV program. The eligibility criterion could be based on research about those most likely to benefit—e.g., families who declare an intention to port to another jurisdiction, families with children age 0-13, wage earners, or families living in high-crime areas.

Regardless of eligibility criteria, counseling should be offered well before the lease is due to expire given the lesson learned in CRHCI and the need for pre-counseling services for at least some clients. Also, the counseling program should have been in operation for at least a year before the impact evaluation begins to work out initial implementation kinks and to build word-of-mouth reputation among users.

When offered, there should be a differentiation of counseling that starts with initial needs assessment after which counselors would place families into provisional categories such as: not interested; minimal services needed (e.g., for wage earning adults); and high-intensity services needed (e.g., unemployed). Those who are actively uninterested could simply be invited to come back if interested at a later time. In low-intensity counseling, counselors serve as cheerleaders for opportunity, starting with a van or possibly video tour of opportunity areas and then the provision of minimal support for client-led housing searches and fairly minimal post-move support such as via text messaging and periodic phone calling. In high-intensity counseling, counselors take a longer term approach that starts with pre-counseling case management to work on budgeting, credit repair, and expanded employment. Later, counselors shift into housing

search assistance with a more directed approach in which counselors identify possible units for clients, arrange tours, negotiate with landlords, assist with final move-in preparation, and then offer post-move support to reduce potential isolation of the relocatee or to negotiate with landlords.

The program should also place priority to landlord recruitment. Ideally, the counseling program would take an evidence-based approach to identify where affordable rental housing is located within opportunity areas, how many of those landlords are participating in HCV already, the profile of those landlords (size, ownership type), the profile of the rental housing; and then would use real estate brokers or in-house trained PHA staff who are well versed in the HCV program to recruit and manage relationships with HCV landlords. The counseling program could also be linked to properties with project-based subsidies.

To keep it simple and understandable (as well as to reduce up-front planning time and cost), we recommend that the local program identify either zip codes as opportunity areas or else use a pre-made index such as CRHCI did with HUD's index (possibly with a less stringent cut-off, although this will likely need to be determined based on local distribution on the index scores). If the list of opportunity census tracts or zip codes is long, the program should make the index easier to understand and lower families' housing search transactional costs (as well as landlords') by creating an online tool in which users can enter an address and immediately learn if it is in an opportunity area or not.

To test the efficacy of such a program, it is critical that the evaluation of the counseling program is designed up front, including pre-specification of the cost and counseling data categories researchers will collect and their frequency of that collection. The primary objective is to design a study that can isolate the effect of counseling, and ensure that the counseling is

administered with fidelity. Efforts should be made in the design to limit “crossover” by, say, clients in the treatment group sharing the counseling information or resources with the control group. Data collection in the study should also be done in a way to allow researchers to distinguish the cost of pre-counseling, landlord recruitment, housing search, post-move assistance and the differentiated strands of counseling (low versus high intensity).

Idea 2: Pilot new landlord outreach methods and landlord induction processes for the HCV program.

We hypothesize that a lack of affordable rental housing in CRHCI opportunity areas was a chief barrier that suppressed opportunity moves. And recent research has emerged about how landlords, as opposed to solely tenants, engage with the HCV program. This research has revealed a series of concerns among HCV landlords and strategic behaviors that can work against the goal of promoting opportunity moves (Greenlee, 2014; Rosen, 2014). All else equal, the quality of landlord outreach predicts lease-up rates (Finkel, 2001), but PHAs generally lack the staff time and capacity to sustain landlord outreach (Greenlee, 2011). However, the experience of long-running counseling programs serve as a caution about landlord recruitment; both Gautreaux One and MTO started with strong landlord outreach that decreased over time because counselors deemed it not that successful in yielding new, participating landlords.

Here we offer a series of potential small pilots with the goal of developing processes that could then be formally tested in a research study at a larger scale. Given the exploratory nature of the pilots, we recommend formative rather than impact evaluations. Simple statistics could be collected to gauge the level of effort relative to the numbers of affordable rentals located in opportunity areas to determine which ideas merit further expansion.

Market analysis 1. After defining opportunity neighborhoods, solicit market analyses to identify affordable rental housing within opportunity neighborhoods and further identify owners of affordable rental housing to develop a profile of relevant landlords (small to large, housing typology, owner type). Then analyze the profile of HCV participating landlords—their size, location, property type—and compare the market profile of opportunity area landlords to understand which types of landlords are opting in and out of HCV.

Market analysis 2. Depending on the type of landlord(s) that are most desired to participate, develop a focus group of currently participating HCV landlords in the target neighborhoods to solicit their perceptions and understanding of HCV, barriers to entry, and what possible modifications to procedure could appeal to more landlords in opportunity areas to participate (e.g., the order in which the landlord-tenant lease is signed and landlord-PHA HAP contract is signed or expedited HQS inspections in opportunity areas).

Differentiated marketing materials. Develop targeted materials and programmatic tweaks for recruiting various types of landlords who own affordable rental housing and then conduct focus groups with those categories of landlords. Develop and test various marketing strategies to notify landlords in opportunity areas.

Change the default. Test the effects of PHAs providing to HCV voucher recipients: (a) a list and/or texting of available rental homes to clients where the homes located in opportunity areas are ranked first and non-opportunity ranked second, compared with (b) business-as-usual unsorted list of available affordable rental housing.

Learn from other programs. Survey other relocation programs such as those intended for homeless individuals to learn what strategies counselors have found effective to recruit landlords and the level of effort required for those strategies.

Incentives to landlords rather than tenants. Test an incentive paid to landlords of affordable rental housing located in opportunity neighborhoods for signing leases with HCV voucher holders. Examples are a simple \$1,000 cash transfer, or offering a holding fee as a way to pay landlords for their lost rent while waiting for the several weeks it can take a PHA to complete the HQS inspection.

Use permit data. Utilizing municipal data, reach out to all multifamily rental property owners in a given municipality to identify the supply of opportunity area-located affordable rental housing. Offer owners the incentive of near-guaranteed demand for their rentals through the HCV or PBV programs.

Engage municipal leaders in opportunity areas. As a means of reaching landlords, engage municipal directors to bolster their local Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing plans and to create a better database of rental housing providers in their jurisdiction.

Post-move landlord support. Test and market post-move landlord support offered to opportunity area owners (such as via mobility counselors) to help resolve tenant-landlord disputes.

In conclusion, the potential benefits of upwardly mobile residential moves compel housing practitioners to continue testing policies to ease voucher-based opportunity moves. Given the local variation among housing markets, it is unlikely that any one policy will work in all contexts. Based on the lessons learned from the Chicago pilot as well as prior research, we have suggested several pilots to test on a small scale across a variety of housing markets with the goal of developing adaptable policies to promote mobility.

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