

Community Reporting Tool

User Guide

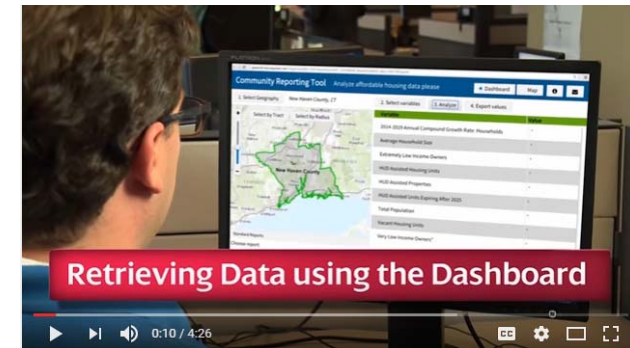
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How to Use the Data Dashboard

You can use the **Data Dashboard** of the *Community Reporting Tool* to retrieve demographic and housing data in your community at the state, county, place (city), statistical area (metropolitan area), congressional district, and census tract level. To do this, you must first **Select a Level of Geography**, then **Select the Variables** you are interested in retrieving, and **Analyze** the selected variables. To learn more about how you can use the *Community Reporting Tool* to retrieve variables in the **Data Dashboard**, recall how variables can be used, perform a market comparable, and examine the housing needs in your community, watch the [Data Dashboard Tutorial](#). To better understand the user interface of the *Community Reporting Tool* and learn what variables are available, please watch the [User Interface Tutorial](#).



Selecting a Geography

You can only select one area of geography at a time. If you are interested in analyzing variables for multiple geographies, you may analyze the variables for each geography individually. The following options can be used to select by geography in the *Community Reporting Tool*.

Select by Geography

To select an area by state, county, place (city), statistical area (metropolitan area), or congressional district, use the **Select by Geography** tool and follow these steps:

1. Click **1. Select by Geography** in the upper left-hand corner.
2. In the pop-up box that appears, select the state you are interested in analyzing. If you are interested in a level of geography smaller than the state level, select the level of geography that you would like to filter by. Once you select this, the table on the right will become populated with the names of that sub-geography within the state. Select the sub-geography you are interested in analyzing.
3. Click **Apply** in the top right corner. The map in the left corner will zoom to the level of geography you selected and outline its boundaries.

Select by Tract

Census tracts are the smallest geographic region which population data is available for many areas. You can analyze data at the census tract level to understand micro-level community indicators in a small designated area. If you aren't sure of the name of the census tract in the area you are interested in analyzing, you can use the **Select by Tract** tool to identify it following these steps:

1. Click **Select by Tract** in the map box.
2. Zoom within the map to the area you are interested in analyzing.
3. Click your point of interest on the map to select a census tract surrounding that point. The map will then outline the boundaries of the census tract you selected.

Select by Radius

You can use the **Select by Radius** tool to create a customizable circular level of geography around a center point. When you begin to analyze variables, the *Community Reporting Tool* will weight and sum the values for each variable based on what percentage of each census tract intersects the specified radius. Please note that the radius tool will only return data for Census variables. To select a radius, follow these steps:

1. Click **Select by Radius** in the map box.
2. Zoom within the map to the area you are interested in analyzing.
3. Click the center of the circle you would like to create and hold down the mouse as you drag the radius of the circle out.

Selecting and Exporting Variables and Reports

Once you have selected a level of geography, you can either export selected variables or standard reports.

Standard Reports

Four standard reports can be found under the map in the **Data Dashboard**. Please click **View Sample** to view a sample of the values the report contains. Please note that these reports update yearly and you may save a copy on your device to use multiple times. We ask that you limit downloads to five downloads per year. Once you select a standard report you would like to create, click 'Create Report.' A table listing key variables that can be found in each report is listed below:

Data Source	Key Variables
2010 Census Profile	Population by race, sex, and age and households by type, size, and tenure.
ACS Housing Summary	Owner occupied units by value, renter occupied units by rent, and housing units by structure, year built, tenure, year moved, and vehicles available.
ACS Population Summary	Population by school enrollment, educational attainment, language spoken, working status, means of transportation to work, veterans status, and occupation. Households by poverty status, income, public assistance income, and disability status.
Age 50+ Profile	Age for 50+ population by gender, race, tenure, and income.

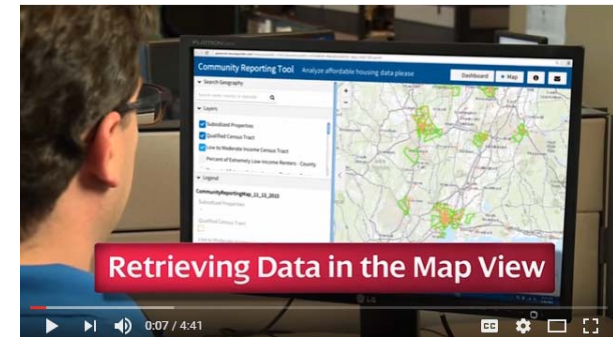
Selecting and Exporting Variables

To select individual variables to analyze and export, use the following steps:

1. Click **2. Select variables**.
2. Select each of the variables you would like to retrieve data for. See the data documentation for more information about the variables.
3. Click **Apply** in the top right corner.
4. Click **3. Analyze** to populate the values. If you used the 'Select by Radius' feature to identify a geography, some variables will not populate. See the [Data Dictionary](#) for a list of these variables.
5. Click **4. Export Values** to export the populated variables to Excel.

How to Use the Map View

You can use the **Map View** to visualize community indicators, analyze patterns within certain neighborhoods of your community, and identify potential development sites based on these indicators which is described in the *Community Reporting Tool Uses* section. To access the **Map View** click the **Map** box in the top right corner of the application. To learn more about how you can use the **Map View** of the *Community Reporting Tool* to demonstrate housing needs, counsel housing choice voucher recipients, and aid site selection, watch the [Map View Tutorial](#).



Identifying an Area to Analyze

The **Map View** will open up to the level of geography you selected in the **Data Dashboard**. You can change the view extent of the map by dragging your cursor along the map and zooming in or out or by typing an address or area name into the search geography bar.

Using Map Layers

You can then turn each of the map layers on one at a time to analyze patterns in the community. Every map layer that you turn on will appear in the legend with a key describing what each of the colors mean. It is recommended to limit the amount of map layers turned on at a time to make the map easier to interpret. Each of the shaded blue and purple map layers are intended to be turned on one at a time. The school proficiency index, low poverty index, jobs proximity index, low transportation cost index, and publicly supported housing map layers will only be visible when the view extent of the map is zoomed in close. If data is not available at the current view extent, the geography will display as transparent.

To view more information about where the data in the map layer comes from, see the [Data Dictionary](#). You can view more detailed information about the data symbolized on each map layer by clicking each point or polygon. A pop-up box will then appear displaying the name of that area or point and the values attributed to it.

If you would like to take a screenshot of the map you can hit Alt + Print Screen on your keyboard and paste the image in Microsoft Paint or Microsoft Word. If you have two monitors, hit Ctrl+Alt+Print Screen to print the active monitor screen only. When capturing the image, you can hide the map layers, geography search bar, and legend by clicking the arrow on the sidebar.

Community Reporting Tool Uses

General Use Cases for Map View

Use Case	Map Layers to Select	How to Analyze Data
Identify potential partners Choice Neighborhood grant or community development funding opportunities.	USDA Assisted Properties LIHTC Properties Properties Assisted by Other Programs Section 8 Properties Public Housing Properties	Zoom to selected neighborhood and click each property to identify their property owners. This information can be used to target service partnerships located in properties in low-opportunity areas.
Identify publicly supported housing properties in need of preservation funds.	Assisted Properties Expiring in the Next Five Years Opportunity indicators Market indicators	Determine where properties with subsidies expiring in the next five years are located. Based on your agency's preservation strategy, select opportunity indicator or housing market related map layers to prioritize which properties to target preservation funds towards, such as project based vouchers.
Understand the feasibility of disposition, development, RAD, or property acquisition.	Median Property Value OR Median Gross Rent	Areas with darker shades of blue have higher median property values or gross rents. Higher property values make acquisitions more difficult to acquire and maintain as low-rent units.
Identify opportunity areas for Housing Choice Voucher recipients or for future publicly supported housing developments.	Opportunity indicators	Select map layers displaying opportunity indicators one at a time that most reflect your agency's goals and target tenant population. For instance, agencies focused on serving children may be most interested in the School Proficiency Index, while agencies serving working families may focus on using the labor market engagement index. To best understand the quality of the neighborhood, users are advised to look at as many opportunity indicators as possible.
Identify disparities in access to opportunity for residents of publicly supported housing.	USDA Assisted Properties LIHTC Properties Properties Assisted by Other Programs Section 8 Properties Public Housing Properties Opportunity indicators	Identify whether certain types of publicly supported housing properties are disproportionately located outside of areas of opportunity. This information can be used to target service partnerships located in properties in low-opportunity areas.

Use Case	Map Layers to Select	How to Analyze Data
Identify areas with affordable rental housing where HCVs are not being used.	HCV as a Percent of Renter Occupied Housing Units USDA Assisted Properties LIHTC Properties Properties Assisted by Other Programs	Pinpoint publicly supported housing properties located in areas that are not shaded blue (where HCVs are not used). Agencies located in competitive housing markets can use this information to identify properties that would be willing to accept HCVs.
Identify disparities in access to opportunity areas for select tenant groups.	Assisted Property Target Tenant Type Opportunity indicators	Distinguish whether publicly supported housing properties that target a certain type of population are disproportionately located outside of areas of opportunity. Opportunity map layers should be selected one at a time.
Locate neighborhoods with high need for publicly supported housing or services.	Percent of Renters Earning Below Extremely Low-Income USDA Assisted Properties LIHTC Properties Properties Assisted by Other Programs Section 8 Properties Public Housing Properties	Identify neighborhoods where clusters of extremely low-income renters are located (displayed as darker shades of blue). This can be used to identify areas where additional supportive services or publicly supported housing may be needed. This information can be presented to a potential service provider partner to demonstrate the need for their services in a concentrated area.
Identify clusters of disabled populations to target service partnerships.	Percent of Population that is Disabled Percent of Assisted Residents that are Disabled by Property	Identify neighborhoods where clusters of disabled persons are located (displayed as darker shades of blue). This can be used to identify areas where additional supportive services or targeted waiting list advertisements may be needed.
Identify concentrations of racial and ethnic minorities.	RECAP 2010 Percent of Population that is a Racial or Ethnic Minority	Look for census tracts with darker shades of blue (higher percentages of racial and ethnic minorities). Click the census tracts to identify the predominant racial and groups living in each census tract.
Determine whether a development site qualifies for favorable Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) or Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding.	Qualified Census Tract (QCT) Low to Moderate Income Census Tract	Proposed development sites that fall within a QCT will have a greater percentage of costs covered by tax credits. Proposed development sites that fall within a Low to Moderate Income Census Tract will be favorably considered for CBDG funds.

Use Case Examples

Reporting for your Annual Plan

You can use the **Data Dashboard** of the *Community Reporting Tool* to retrieve demographic and housing data to include in Housing Needs of Families in the Jurisdiction's Served by the PHA (Section 9.0) of your PHA's Annual Plan (HUD-50075) using the following steps:

1. Select the area of geography that your PHA serves. If your PHA serves multiple levels of geography, such as two counties, you will need to repeat these steps 1-5 for each geography served.
2. Select the following variables: Above Low Income Owners*, Above Low Income Renters*, African American Population, American Indian/Alaska Native Population, Asian Population, Extremely Low Income Owners*, Extremely Low Income Renters*, Hispanic Population, Low Income Owners*, Low Income Renters*, Non-Hispanic Population, Other Race Population, Pacific Islander Population, Total Population, Total Population: Age 65-69, Total Population: Age 70-74, Total Population: Age 75-79, Total Population: Age 80-84, Total Population: Age 85+, Two or More Races Population, Very Low Income Owners*, Very Low Income Renters*, and White Population.
3. Analyze and export the selected variables.
4. In Excel, format each of the variables according to the table on page 12. A value that require a calculation are noted in the table. Multiple total populations for each category need to be created because respondents to surveys used to generate these estimates do not answer every question. Therefore, when you calculate total population for a specific variable, you are actually calculating the total population which that specific information, such as race, is available for.
5. Refer to any additional variables in the table or standard reports, such as disability status and family size to include in your reporting. Refer to the [Data Dictionary](#) for a list of all variables included in the **Data Dashboard** and standard reports. You can refer to the datasets on the following page to supplement your annual report.

Data Source	Key Variables
Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) <i>US Department of Housing and Urban Development</i>	Tenure by income, housing problems, and cost burden
American Fact Finder <i>US Census Bureau</i>	Race, age, cost burden, housing tenure, housing age, occupation, disability status, and poverty status.
American Community Survey Narrative Profile <i>US Census Bureau</i>	Housing costs, occupied housing unit characteristics, housing characteristics, health insurance, poverty, income, commute, occupations, industries, disabilities, education, geographic mobility, and language.
Data Profile <i>US Census Bureau</i>	Education, marital status, relationships, commuting, occupations, employment, income, occupancy, sex, age, race, ethnicity, and housing units
My Congressional District <i>US Census Bureau</i>	Employed civilians, occupation, health insurance coverage, and educational attainment

6. Include your community needs assessment with the table for each of the populations listed as requested by HUD.

Row	Population Type	# of Population	% of Population	Calculation Needed
1	Two or More Races Population	57,909	8%	
2	White Population	480,493	66%	
3	African American Population	29,680	4%	
4	American Indian/Alaska Native Population	106,129	15%	
5	Asian Population	43,303	6%	
6	Other Race Population	14,296	2%	
7	Total Population - Race	731,810	100%	Sum of row 1-6
8	Hispanic Population	54,833	7%	
9	Non-Hispanic Population	686,290	93%	
10	Total Population - Ethnicity	741,123	100%	Sum of row 8-9
11	Total Population 65+	174,319	24%	Sum of Total Population: Age 65-69, Total Population: Age 70-74, Total Population: Age 75-79, Total Population: Age 80-84, Total Population: Age 85+
12	Total Population	741,123		

Row	Family Type	# of Households	% of Households	Calculation Needed
13	Extremely Low Income	135,809	9%	Sum of Extremely Low Income Owners* and Extremely Low Income Renters*
14	Very Low Income	786,643	52%	Sum of Very Low Income Owners* and Very Low Income Renters*
15	Low Income	57,599	4%	Sum of Low Income Owners* and Low Income Renters*
16	Above Low Income	538,402	35%	Sum of Above Low Income Owners* and Above Low Income Renters*
17	Total	1,518,453	100%	Sum of row 13-16

Advocacy Efforts

Finding local data and personalizing it with real life examples helps persuade the audience you are advocating to, whether it is your local congressman, community partner, or neighbor. Examples of data that can be retrieved from the *Community Reporting Tool* to support advocacy efforts include:

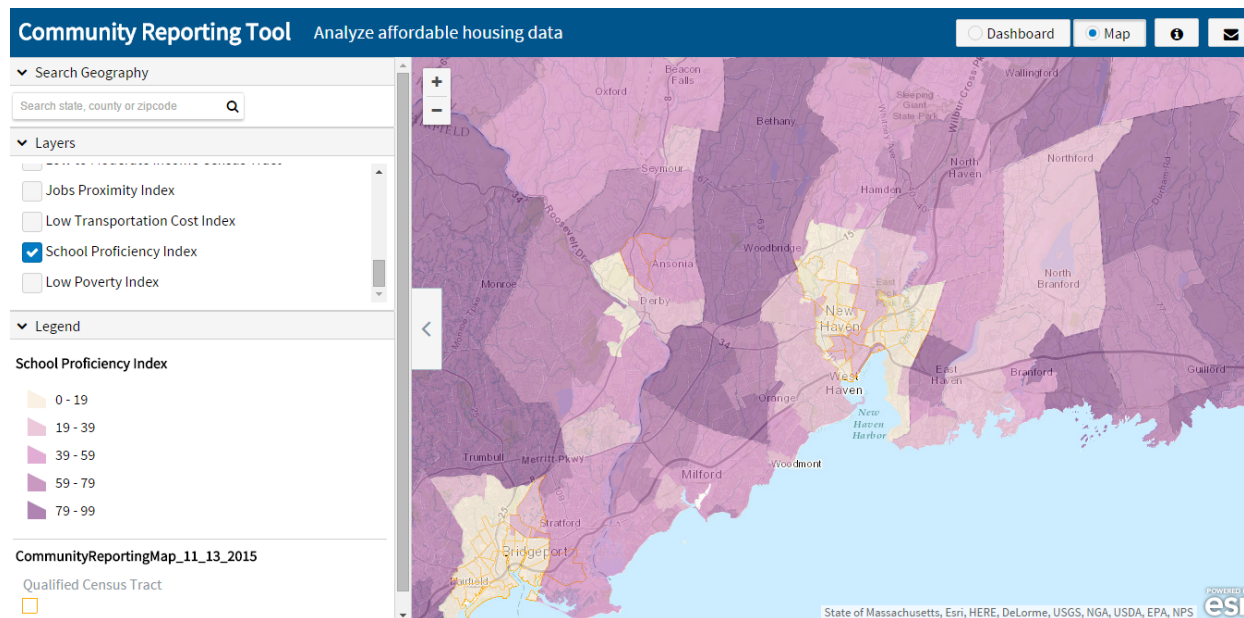
- Extremely low-income renters and owners
- Projected annual compound growth rate for the median household income
- Projected total population over the age of 65
- Diversity index
- HUD assisted rental units
- HUD assisted rental units expiring in the next five years
- Households receiving food stamps
- Population that graduated high school

Additional data sources to support advocacy efforts can be found here:

Data Source	Key Facts
Congressional District Profiles <i>National Low Income Housing Coalition</i>	Area Median Income 30% Area Median Income Hours needed to work at minimum wage to afford two bedroom fair market rent Wage needed to afford two bedroom apartment at fair market rent working full time Percent of households that are renters Percent of severely burdened renters
My Congressional District <i>US Census Bureau</i>	Percent of employed civilians Number of employed civilians by occupation Population with health insurance coverage Population by educational attainment
Housing Crisis Map <i>Urban Institute</i>	Number of extremely low-income renter households Shortage of affordable and available rental units for extremely low-income renters
Paycheck to Paycheck Database <i>National Housing Conference</i>	Median income and wages for 80 occupations in 210 metro areas

For more information on developing effective advocacy campaigns, please see the [Advocacy Planning Guide](#).

Development Efforts



The **Map View** of the *Community Reporting Tool* can be used to identify the neighborhood characteristics of a property and determine if an address qualifies to receive favorable Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) or Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding. In addition, the **Map View** can be used to identify areas with favorable neighborhood characteristics for development sites, such as high performing schools and access to transportation. To view neighborhood characteristics, enter the address of your prospective development or preservation site and turn each of the following map layers on one by one:

Qualified Census Tracts

Qualified Census Tracts (QCT) are census tracts which at least 50% of households earn income less than 60% of the Area Median Income. Properties in QCTs receive a 130% adjustment on their qualified basis on their LIHTC application, meaning a greater percentage of costs will be covered by the tax credit.

Difficult to Develop Area

Difficult to Develop Areas (DDAs) are areas with high construction, land, and utility costs relative to its area median gross income. Properties in these areas receive a 130% adjustment on their qualified basis on their LIHTC application, meaning a greater percentage of costs will be covered by the tax credit.

Low to Moderate Income Areas

Low to moderate income areas are block groups where at least 51% of households have incomes at or below 80% of the area median income. Not less than 70% of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds can be used for projects outside of these areas. Therefore, if a prospective preservation site falls within this geography it should be considered favorably considered CDBG funding.

Opportunity Zones

Opportunity zones are census tracts eligible to receive tax incentives to spur investment in undercapitalized communities. Investors can invest capital gains into Opportunity Funds which can be used to finance commercial real estate, housing, infrastructure, and existing or start-up businesses.

Assisted Properties Expiring in the Next Five Years

The Assisted Properties Expiring in the Next Five Years map layer can be used to view publicly supported housing properties with upcoming expiring subsidies to identify opportunities for acquisition in neighborhoods of opportunity.

Rent-Assisted Properties

Publicly supported housing funded by public housing, Section 8 Project Based Rental Assistance, Section 202, Section 236, Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), HOME, and USDA Section 515, 514, and 536 are included in the *Community Reporting Tool*. Users can use this information to understand the composition of publicly supported housing in a selected community and can click on public housing properties, LIHTC properties, USDA assisted properties, or properties assisted by other programs to identify owners, who may be potential partners.

Median Property Values and Rents

Median gross rent and median home values can be used to understand the feasibility of disposition, development, RAD, or acquisition in certain areas.

Opportunity Areas Indicators

Community indicators, including job proximity, access to low cost transportation, low poverty, school proficiency, median household income, and the percent of population in poverty, can be used to identify areas of opportunity for future publicly supported housing developments.

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Analysis

Until May 2018, communities were required to perform AFFH analyses using HUD's Mapping Tool. However, many have reported difficulty using the tool, which has prompted HUD to withdraw from the AFFH Mapping Tool and assess other resources communities can use to affirmatively further fair housing. While HUD has indefinitely suspended the deadline to comply with the AFFH rule, many jurisdictions are actively promoting fair housing in their community. The *Community Reporting Tool* provides HAI Group members with customizable data extracts, reports, and maps down to the census tract level to enhance your reporting capacity, identify areas of opportunity, gain new insights into housing markets, and create customized maps to visualize patterns so you can improve the outcomes in your community. Particularly, the *Community Reporting Tool* provides users completing an AFFH Assessment the following value-added features:

- At-a-glance analyses capabilities allow users to quickly and easily identify areas of racial or ethnic clustering and concentrated poverty using color gradations rather than dot densities. Color gradients help make it easier to analyze demographic trends by census tract in cities with large and diverse populations.
- Added data on publicly supported housing, tenant characteristics, and economic strategy data to inform AFFH analyses and integrate site development strategies, needs assessments, and local demographic forecasting into the process, including:
 - Publicly supported housing with upcoming expiring subsidies.
 - Target populations of publicly supported housing (elderly, homeless, families, disabled).
 - Populations served by property (percent disabled and minority headed households)
 - Additional subsidy programs included (HOME, Section 515, 514, 538, and State 236)
 - Median gross rent
 - Fair Market Rent
 - Median home value
 - Median household income
 - Low to moderate income census tract
 - Qualified census tract
 - Extremely low-income renters
 - Percent of cost burdened renter households
- Enhanced mapping features that allow users to view property and opportunity indicators at the same time.

Specifically, the *Community Reporting Tool* can be used to help supplement and simplify analysis for the following questions in HUD's AFFH Assessment Tool listed on page 17-20. To answer each question, users should access the 'Map View' of the *Community Reporting Tool*, select the specified map layers, and follow the guidance on how to interpret the map. Two examples of using the *Community Reporting Tool* to answer these questions is provided on page 21-22.

AFFH Assessment Tool Question	Layers to Select	How to Analyze Data
Identify areas in the service area and region with relatively high segregation and integration by race/ethnicity, national origin, or LEP group, and indicate the predominant groups living in each area	Percent of Population that is a Racial or Ethnic Minority	Look for census tracts with darker shades of blue (higher percentages of racial and ethnic minorities). Click the census tracts with high percentages of minorities to view how many people from each racial group are located in the census tract to identify the predominant groups living in each area and determine if the area is racially integrated. A census tract is racially integrated if it is composed of an even spread of population represented from minority and non-minority groups.
Which protected classes disproportionately reside in R/ECAPs compared to the service area and region? Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about R/ECAPs in the service area and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.	RECAP 2010 Percent of Population that is a Racial or Ethnic Minority	Click each RECAP census tract to view how many people from each racial group live within it. Download Table 4 (R/ECAP Demographics) from HUD's AFH Tool and compare how individual RECAPs differ from the RECAP composition of the service area and region.
Which areas in the service area and region experience higher levels of housing problems? Which of these areas align with segregated areas, integrated areas, or R/ECAPs and what are the predominant race/ethnicity or national origin groups in such areas?	RECAP 2010 Percent of Renters that are Cost Burdened	Look for census tracts with darker shades of blue (higher percentages of cost burdened renters). Identify whether high cost burdened areas align with R/ECAPs or segregated or integrated areas identified earlier.
How are persons with disabilities geographically dispersed or concentrated in the service area and region, including R/ECAPs and other segregated areas identified in previous sections? To what extent do persons with disabilities in or from the service area or region reside in segregated or integrated settings?	RECAP 2010 Percent of Population that is Disabled	Examine census tracts with darker shades of blue (higher percentages of population in poverty). Identify census tracts where concentrations of disabled persons, relative to total population, are located. Identify whether concentration of disabled populations align with R/ECAPs or segregated or integrated areas identified earlier.

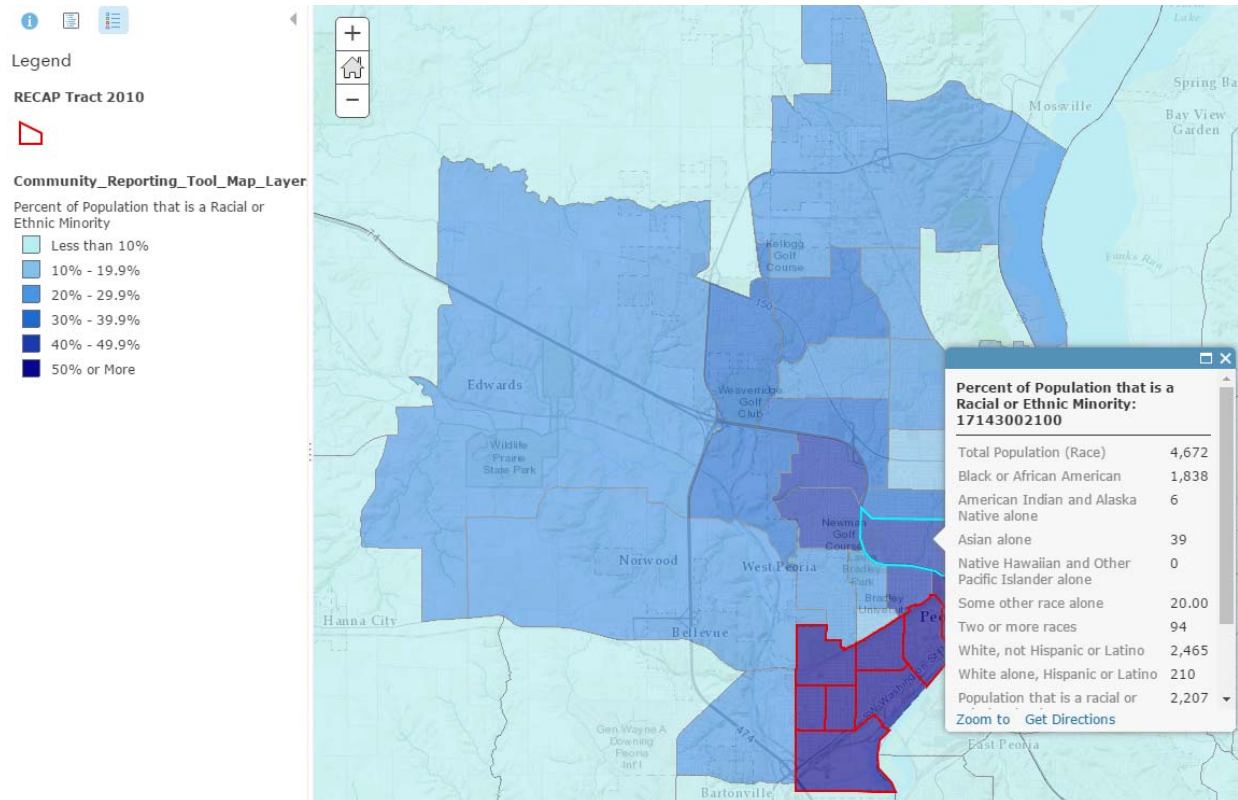
AFFH Assessment Tool Question	Map Layers to Select	How to Analyze Data
<p>Is there an adequate supply of accessible housing in community-based integrated settings in the service area and region? Include a description of the range of accessible and affordable units and access to supportive services for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disability and access issues in the service area and region, including those affecting persons with disabilities with other protected characteristics.</p>	<p>Assisted Properties that Target Disabled</p> <p>Percent of Population that is Disabled</p>	<p>Distinguish where properties that target disabled populations are located. Identify whether affordable properties that target disabled are located in areas where a high percentage of disabled residents live. While the number and type of accessible units at properties targeted disabled persons are unknown, it can be assumed that they provide some level of accessibility.</p>
<p>Compare the location of affordable rental housing to the location of HCVs in the service area and region.</p>	<p>HCV as a Percent of Renter Occupied Housing Units</p> <p>USDA Assisted Properties</p> <p>LIHTC Properties</p> <p>Properties Assisted by Other Programs</p>	<p>Look for census tracts with darker shades of blue (higher percentages of renter occupied households receiving vouchers). Compare areas with high HCV use to areas with high amounts of publicly supported housing.</p>
<p>Compare the demographics of the PHA's public housing developments, including RAD-converted developments, to the demographic composition of the areas in which they are located. Describe whether developments that are primarily occupied by one race/ethnicity are located in areas occupied largely by the same race/ethnicity). Describe any differences in developments that primarily serve families with children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>Percent of Population that is a Racial or Ethnic Minority</p> <p>Percent of Assisted Households that are Headed by a Minority by Property</p>	<p>Identify whether publicly supported housing properties with a high percentage of households headed by minorities (properties that are dark shades of brown) are also located in areas with a high percentage of racial and ethnic minorities (dark shades of blue).</p>

AFFH Assessment Tool Question	Map Layers to Select	How to Analyze Data
<p>Informed by the analyses conducted above regarding Segregation/Integration and Disparities in Access to Opportunity, identify areas in the service area and region that would promote integration and provide access to opportunity for HCV-assisted households with different protected characteristics that: Lack rental housing or affordable rental housing.</p> <p>Describe any disparities in access to opportunity in the service area and region for residents of publicly supported housing, including within different program categories (project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted Developments, and LIHTC) and between types (housing primarily serving families with children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities) of publicly supported housing.</p>	USDA Assisted Properties LIHTC Properties Properties Assisted by Other Programs School Proficiency Index OR Jobs Proximity Index OR Low Poverty Index OR Labor Market Engagement OR Low Transportation Cost Index	<p>Determine publicly supported housing properties that Housing Choice Vouchers can be used at that are located in high opportunity areas (darker shades of index layers) and outside of racially segregated areas identified earlier. Evaluate whether there is a shortage of publicly supported housing in opportunity areas.</p> <p>Distinguish whether certain types of publicly supported housing properties are disproportionately located outside of areas of opportunity.</p>
<p>Informed by the analyses conducted above regarding Segregation/Integration and Disparities in Access to Opportunity, identify areas in the service area and region that would promote integration and provide access to opportunity for HCV-assisted households with different protected characteristics that: Have affordable rental housing where vouchers are not being used.</p>	USDA Assisted Properties LIHTC Properties Properties Assisted by Other Programs HCV as a Percent of Renter Occupied Housing Units	<p>Ascertain if publicly supported housing properties located in areas of opportunity and outside of areas of racial segregation and where Housing Choice Vouchers are not being used.</p>
<p>Describe any differences in the geographic location of other publicly supported housing by program category in the service area and region in relation to previously discussed segregated areas and R/ECAPS.</p>	USDA Assisted Properties LIHTC Properties Properties Assisted by Other Programs Public Housing Properties Section 8 Properties RECAP 2010 Percent of Population in that is a Racial or Ethnic Minority	<p>Identify whether any type of publicly supported housing is disproportionately located in a R/ECAP or a segregated area identified earlier.</p>

AFFH Assessment Tool Question	Map Layers to Select	How to Analyze Data
Informed by community participation, local data and/or local knowledge, describe patterns in the geographic location for publicly supported housing that primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities in the service area and region in relation to previously discussed segregated areas or R/ECAPs.	RECAP 2010 Percent of Population in that is a Racial or Ethnic Minority Percent of Assisted Households that are Headed by a Minority by Property OR Percent of Assisted Residents that are Disabled by Property	Determine whether assisted properties with high amounts of minority headed households and disabled householders are concentrated in RECAPs or areas of segregation identified earlier.
Describe any disparities in access to opportunity in the service area and region for residents of publicly supported housing, including within different program categories (project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted Developments, and LIHTC) and between types (housing primarily serving families with children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities) of publicly supported housing. Provide additional relevant information, if any, about publicly supported housing in the service area and region, particularly information about groups with other protected characteristics and about housing not captured in the HUD-provided data.	USDA Assisted Properties LIHTC Properties Properties Assisted by Other Programs Public Housing Properties Section 8 Properties RECAP 2010 School Proficiency Index OR Jobs Proximity Index OR Low Poverty Index OR Labor Market Engagement OR Low Transportation Cost Index	Identify whether certain types of publicly supported housing properties are disproportionately located outside of areas of opportunity. Describe where USDA assisted properties and properties assisted by other programs are located (these programs are not included in HUD's AFH Tool).
Describe any disparities in access to opportunity in the service area and region for residents of publicly supported housing, including within different program categories (project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted Developments, and LIHTC) and between types (housing primarily serving families with children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities) of publicly supported housing.	Properties that Target Elderly Properties that Target Family Properties that Target Disabled Properties that Target Homeless Opportunity indicators	Recognize whether properties that target a certain type of population are disproportionately located outside of areas of opportunity.

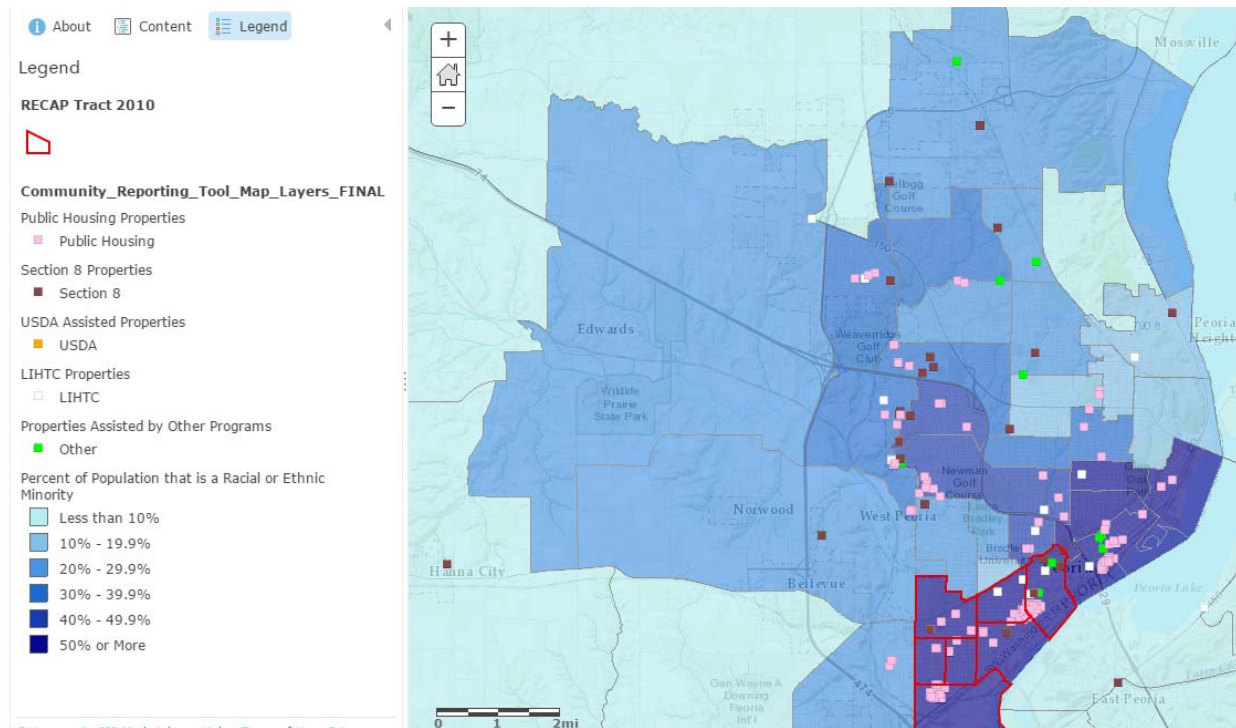
Affirmatively Further Fair Housing Use Case Examples

Question: Identify areas in the service area and region with relatively high segregation and integration by race/ethnicity, national origin, or LEP group, and indicate the predominant groups living in each area.



This map reveals that the population in Peoria is segregated by race in the South, West, and North ends of the city. Clicking each of the census tracts to review each area's demographic composition reveals that a predominately Black population live in the South End of Peoria along Peoria Lake, while predominately White populations primarily live in the North and West side of the city. Areas between these sections of the city, including the census tract selected in the image above, demonstrate a higher level of racial integration because an even amount of racial and ethnic minorities and non-minorities reside in the area.

Question: Describe any differences in the geographic location of other publicly supported housing by program category in the service area and region in relation to previously discussed segregated areas and R/ECAPS.



A majority of publically assisted publicly supported housing is located in the South end of Peoria. While publicly supported housing of all types is located in the South end of the city, a majority of this housing is funded through public housing. Publicly supported housing properties funded through other programs, including Section 8 Project Based Rental Assistance, LIHTC, and other programs are more dispersed throughout the city.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

What Can I Do to Make the Data Dashboard Load Faster?

The **Data Dashboard** will load faster if fewer variables are selected. If you are interested in 20 variables, consider selecting 10 variables to view at first and then select 10 additional variables to view next. You may also experience slow-downs if you have multiple browser sessions open while you are also logged into the *Community Reporting Tool*. Close other browser sessions to increase loading speed.

Can Someone Else at My Organization Gain Access to the Community Reporting Tool?

The *Community Reporting Tool* is a HAI Group member benefit and access is available for up to five employees at a housing authority. Please contact Kelly McElwain at kmcelwain@housingcenter.com with the name, e-mail address, phone number, and position of the employee you are requesting a login for.

Where Do the Data Come From?

All of the data sources are listed in the [Data Dictionary](#). Data sources include the American Community Survey, Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) administrative data, and the American Housing Survey.

Why Might the Data Vary Slightly From Other Sources?

Population estimates can vary based on the year they are collected, the survey they are collected from, and the estimation method used. For information on the year and survey each variable was collected, please see the [Data Dictionary](#). In some cases, the variables with estimates pulled from HUD's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Database differ from the estimates provided on HUD's CHAS query tool. This discrepancy is described in the Notes section of the *Data Dictionary*.

Why are Some Data Cells Empty When I Use the Radius Tool?

The radius tool uses data from ESRI Geoenrichment sources only. These data include American Community Survey data only. At this time it is not calibrated to incorporate data provided by PAHRC such as the number of publicly supported housing properties or the number of extremely low-income families.

How Often is the Data Updated?

The data is updated once a year in October.

Why Do Some Map Layers Not Appear on the Legend When They are Selected?

The school proficiency index, low poverty index, jobs proximity index, low transportation cost index, and publicly supported housing map layers will only be visible when the view extent of the map is zoomed in close.

Why are Some of the Map Layer Geographies Transparent?

A handful of geographies are transparent because data is not available for this area.