

Health Equity: Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Programs (2001 Archived Review)

Table of Contents

- Review Summary 2
 - Intervention Definition 2
 - Summary of Task Force Finding 2
 - About the Systematic Review 2
 - Summary of Results 2
 - Study Characteristics..... 2
 - Applicability..... 3
 - Publications..... 3
- Task Force Finding..... 4
 - Intervention Definition 4
 - Task Force Finding..... 4
 - Publications..... 4
- Supporting Materials 5
 - Analytic Framework 5
 - Summary Evidence Table 6
 - Evidence Gaps 42
 - Included Studies..... 42
 - Search Strategies..... 44
 - Disclaimer..... 44

Review Summary

Intervention Definition

Tenant-based rental assistance programs provide vouchers or direct cash assistance to allow low-income families more housing options than they could afford by themselves. This assistance is designed to help families to move to safer neighborhoods.

Summary of Task Force Finding

The Community Preventive Services Task Force (CPSTF) recommends tenant-based rental assistance programs to reduce exposure to crimes against person and property and decrease neighborhood social disorder.

The CPSTF could not determine whether programs affected housing hazards, youth risk behaviors, or psychological and physical morbidity.

About the Systematic Review

The CPSTF finding is based on evidence from a systematic review of 12 studies (search period 1965-2000).

The review was conducted on behalf of the CPSTF by a team of specialists in systematic review methods, and in research, practice, and policy related to promoting health equity.

Summary of Results

The systematic review of tenant-based rental assistance (or voucher) programs included 12 studies.

- Household victimization decreased by a median of 6% (5 studies)
- Social disorder decreased by a median of 15.5% (4 studies)
- Behavioral problems among youth, measured between 1 and 5 years (mean, 2.9 years) after the intervention took place, decreased by a median of 7.8% (3 studies).
- Self-reported symptoms of depression and anxiety among heads of households decreased by a median of 8% (2 studies).

Study Characteristics

Studies represented four broad groups of federal housing evaluation efforts:

1. The Housing Allowance Experiment
2. HUD's Section 8 Rental Certificate and Voucher program
3. The Gautreaux program, in which rental vouchers were provided to African-American families in racially segregated public housing in Chicago
4. Moving to Opportunity for Fair Housing research, implemented in five large cities, which combined rental vouchers with household counseling to help low-income families move from public housing to nonpoverty neighborhoods

Studies were conducted among white, Latino, and African-American populations, and effects were similar for all of these groups.

Applicability

The finding should be applicable to most low-income families in urban areas.

Publications

Anderson LM, J Charles S, Fullilove MT, Scrimshaw SC, Fielding JE, Normand J, Task Force on Community Services. Providing affordable family housing and reducing residential segregation by income: a systematic review. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*. 2003;24(3S):47-67.

Task Force on Community Services. Recommendations to promote healthy social environments. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*. 2003;24(3S):21-4.

Anderson LM, Fielding JE, Fullilove MT, Scrimshaw SC, Carande-Kulis VG, Task Force on Community Services. Methods for conducting systematic reviews of the evidence of effectiveness and economic efficiency of interventions to promote healthy social environments. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*. 2003;24(3S):25–31.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Community interventions to promote healthy social environments: early childhood development and family housing. *MMWR*. 2002;51(RR-1):1-8. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5101a1.htm>.

Anderson LM, Scrimshaw SC, Fullilove MT, Fielding JE, Task Force on Community Services. The Community Guide's model for linking the social environment to health. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*. 2003;24(3S):12-20.

Kingsley GT. Housing, health, and the neighborhood context. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*. 2003;24(3S):6-7.

Adler NE. Community preventive services: do we know what we need to know to improve health and reduce disparities? *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*. 2003;24(3S):10-1.

Fleming DW. Foreword -- More evidence, more action: addressing the social determinants of health. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*. 2003;24(3S):1.

Petticrew M. Presumed innocent: why we need systematic reviews of social policies. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*. 2003;24(3S):2-3.

Task Force on Community Services, Zaza S, Briss PA, Harris KW. The social environment. In: *The Guide to Community Preventive Services: What Works to Promote Health?* The Guide to Community Preventive Services: What Works to Promote Health? Atlanta (GA): Oxford University Press; 2005:329-84.

Task Force Finding

Intervention Definition

Tenant-based rental assistance programs provide vouchers or direct cash assistance to allow low-income families more housing options than they could afford by themselves. This assistance is designed to allow families to move to safer neighborhoods.

Task Force Finding (February 2001)*

Tenant-based rental assistance programs, supported by public housing funds, use vouchers to subsidize the cost of housing secured by low-income households in the private rental market. Because these programs give participants a range of rental options, participants are less likely than residents of public housing projects to live in high-poverty neighborhoods. On the basis of sufficient evidence of effectiveness in improving outcomes of reduced victimization of household members (i.e., being mugged, beaten or assaulted, stabbed, or shot) and improved neighborhood safety (i.e., reduction of public drinking, public drug use, seeing person carrying weapon, or hearing gunfire), the Task Force recommends housing subsidy programs that provide low-income families with rental vouchers for use in the private housing market and allow families choice in residential location.

Evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of tenant-based rental assistance programs on housing hazards, youth risk behaviors, mental health status, or physical health status.

*From the following publication: Task Force on Community Preventive Services. Recommendations to promote healthy social environments. *Am J Prev Med* 2003;24(3S):21-4.

Publications

Anderson LM, Charles J, Fullilove MT, et al. Providing affordable family housing and reducing residential segregation by income: a systematic review. *Am J Prev Med* 2003;24(3S):S47-67.

Task Force on Community Preventive Services. Recommendations to promote healthy social environments. *Am J Prev Med* 2003;24(3S):S21-4.

Task Force on Community Preventive Services. The social environment. In: Zaza S, Briss PA, Harris KW, eds. *The Guide to Community Preventive Services: What Works to Promote Health?* Atlanta (GA): Oxford University Press 2005:329-84 (Out of Print).

Supporting Materials

Analytic Framework

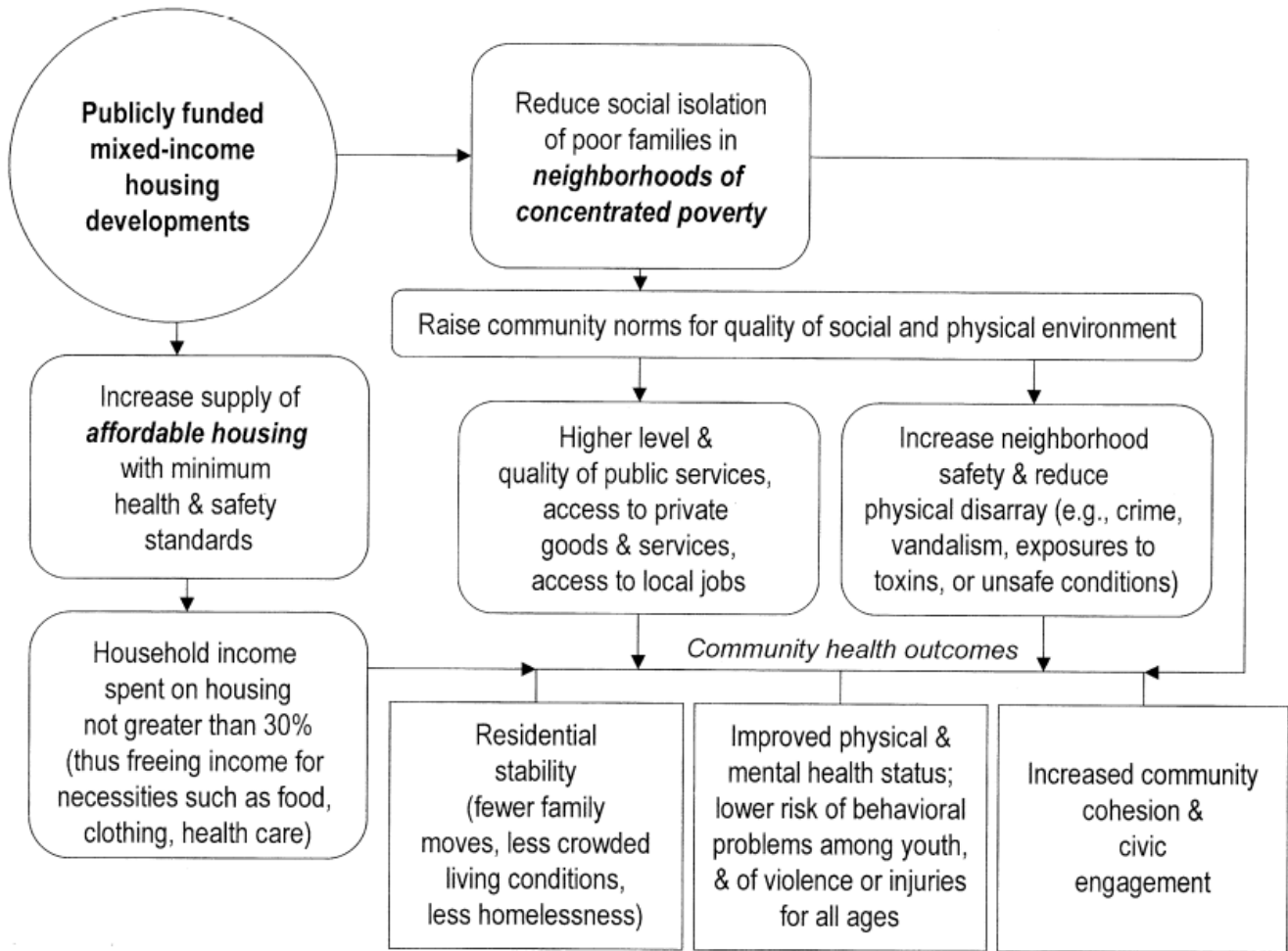


Figure 1. Analytic framework used to evaluate the effectiveness of mixed-income housing developments. (Circle denotes intervention, rectangles with rounded corners denote intermediate outcomes, and rectangles with square corners denote community health outcomes.)

When starting an effectiveness review, the systematic review team develops an analytic framework. The analytic framework illustrates how the intervention approach is thought to affect public health. It guides the search for evidence and may be used to summarize the evidence collected. The analytic framework often includes intermediate outcomes, potential effect modifiers, potential harms, and potential additional benefits.

Summary Evidence Table

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Household income spent on housing not greater than 30%					
Abt Associates Inc. (1981) Least, Fair	Housing voucher/certificate	Reduction in percent of households paying more than 25% of income for rent & utilities (299)	6 months	36%	39% (not reported)
Kennedy (1980) Greatest, Fair	Direct cash housing subsidy	Favorable difference in percent of study participants spending over 25% of income on rent and utilities (1660)	2 years	21%	34% (not reported)
Kennedy & Finkel (1994) Least, Fair	Housing voucher/certificate	Reduction in percent of income spent on rent: New York City (384) 32 sites across the country (New York not included) (1090)	0 – 10 months (mean = not reported)	17% 21%	26% (not reported) 38% (not reported)
Leger & Kennedy (1990) Least, Good	Housing voucher/certificate	Reduction in percent of income spent on rent: Voucher 2,239 Certificate 2,076	1 year	33% 35%	49% (not reported) 53% (not reported)

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Family relocation to neighborhoods of higher socioeconomic status					
Abt Associates Inc. (1981) Least, Fair	Housing voucher/certificate	Reduction in percent of households that are minority in neighborhoods resided in by minority study participants (253)	6 months	7%	13% (.01 level)
		Reduction in percent of households with incomes below the federal poverty line in neighborhoods resided in by study participants (498)		1%	9% (.01 level)
Atkinson, Hamilton & Myers (1980) Greatest, Fair	Direct cash housing subsidy	Reduction in percent of households with annual incomes below \$5,000 in neighborhoods resided in by study participants: Pittsburgh (1236) Phoenix (997)	2 years	0%	-18% (n.s.)
		Reduction in percent of population that is black in neighborhoods resided in by black study participants: Pittsburgh (274) Phoenix (79)		7%	
		Reduction in percent of population that is Spanish American in neighborhoods resided in by Spanish American study participants (276)		6%	
				-1%	-17% (n.s.)

<p>Katz, Kling & Liebman (2000)b Greatest, Good</p> <p>MTO Study: Boston</p>	<p>Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate</p>	<p>Favorable difference in neighborhood poverty rate: Experimental vs. Control (411)</p>	<p>1 - 3.5 years (mean = 2.2 years)</p>	12%	34% (.05 level)
		<p>Section 8 vs. Control (290)</p>		10%	28% (.05 level)
		<p>Percent of neighborhood population that is white: Experimental vs. Control (411)</p>		15%	38% (.05 level)
		<p>Section 8 vs. Control (290)</p>		6%	16% (n.s.)
		<p>Favorable difference in percent of families in neighborhood that are female-headed: Experimental vs. Control (411)</p>		17%	27% (.05 level)
		<p>Section 8 vs. Control (290)</p>		11%	18% (.05 level)
		<p>Favorable difference in neighborhood rate of public assistance receipt: Experimental vs. Control (411)</p>		10%	33% (.05 level)
		<p>Section 8 vs. Control (290)</p>		7%	22% (.05 level)
		<p>Favorable difference in neighborhood unemployment rate: Experimental vs. Control (411)</p>		2%	21% (.05 level)
		<p>Section 8 vs. Control (290)</p>		1%	13% (.05 level)
		<p>Proportion of managerial & professional workers in neighborhood: Experimental vs. Control (411)</p>		3%	14% (.05 level)
		<p>Section 8 vs. Control (290)</p>		2%	11% (.05 level)

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
		Percent of neighborhood population 25 years and older with at least some college: Experimental vs. Control (411) Section 8 vs. Control (290)		6% 7%	22% (.05 level) 23% (.05 level)
Leventhal & Brooks-Gunn (2000) Greatest, Fair MTO Study: New York	Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate	Favorable difference in neighborhood poverty rate: Experimental vs. Control (203) Section 8 vs. Control (181) Favorable difference in neighborhood unemployment rate: Experimental vs. Control (203) Section 8 vs. Control (181) Favorable difference in percent of neighborhood population that is African American: Experimental vs. Control (203) Section 8 vs. Control (181) Favorable difference in percent of neighborhood population that is Latino: Experimental vs. Control (203) Section 8 vs. Control (181)	3 years	11% 4% 1% 2% 4% 4% -8% -4%	23% (.001 level) 9% (n.s.) 6% (.001 level) 11% (n.s.) 8% (n.s.) 8% (n.s.) -19% (.001 level) -9% (n.s.)

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Ludwig, Duncan & Pinkston (2000) Greatest, Fair MTO Study: Baltimore	Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate	Percent study participants residing in neighborhoods with poverty rates below 20 percent:	2 – 4 years (mean = 2.5 years)	39%	325% (not reported)
		Experimental vs. Control (450)		22%	179% (not reported)
		Section 8 vs. Control (386)		21%	179% (not reported)
		Percent of neighborhood population that is white: Experimental vs. Control (450)		14%	146% (not reported)
		Section 8 vs. Control (386)		8%	99% (not reported)
		Percent of adults in neighborhood with a college degree: Experimental vs. Control (450)		3%	104% (not reported)
		Section 8 vs. Control (386)		22%	39% (not reported)
		Favorable difference in percent of households in neighborhood headed by a female: Experimental vs. Control (450)		17%	39% (not reported)
		Section 8 vs. Control (386)			33% (not reported)
					25% (not reported)

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Peroff, Davis, Jones, Curtin & Marans (1979) Moderate, Fair Gautreaux Study	Housing voucher/certificate & relocation services. Treatment: those moved to predominately white, suburban neighborhoods. Comparison: those moved to urban neighborhoods	Favorable difference in percent of neighborhood population that is black (363)	0 - 2.5 years (mean = not reported)	18%	95% (not reported)
		Percent of high school graduates in neighborhood (363)		17%	33% (not reported)
		Favorable difference in neighborhood unemployment rate (363)		1%	30% (not reported)
		Mean income in neighborhood (363)		\$2,199	Insufficient data to compute effect (not reported)

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Pettit, McLanahan & Hanratty (2000) Greatest, Fair MTO Study: Los Angeles	Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate	Favorable difference in neighborhood poverty rate: Experimental vs. Control (225)	1 year	25%	50% (.05 level)
		Section 8 vs. Control (128)		20%	40% (.05 level)
		Neighborhood employment rate: Experimental vs. Control (225)		17%	37% (n.s.)
		Section 8 vs. Control (128)		15%	33% (.05 level)
		Neighborhood college graduation rate: Experimental vs. Control (225)		12%	383% (.05 level)
		Section 8 vs. Control (128)		3%	103% (.05 level)
		Favorable difference in percent of households in neighborhood that are female-headed: Experimental vs. Control (225)		21%	36% (n.s.)
		Section 8 vs. Control (128)		19%	32% (.05 level)

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Rosenbaum & Harris (2000) ^a Least, Fair MTO Study: Chicago	Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services	Percent of neighborhood population that is white (67)	13 months	34%	309% (not reported)
		Favorable difference in neighborhood poverty rate (67)		64%	86% (not reported)
		Favorable difference in neighborhood rate of public assistance receipt (67)		48%	83% (not reported)
		Favorable difference in percent of families in neighborhood that are female-headed (67)		48%	83% (not reported)
		Favorable difference in percent of adolescents aged 16-19 years in neighborhood neither enrolled in, nor graduated from, high school (67)		8%	56% (not reported)
		Percent of adults aged 25 years and older in neighborhood with a college degree (67)		15%	44% (not reported)
		Percent of neighborhood population aged 16 and older in the civilian labor force (67)		30%	185% (not reported) 78% (not reported)

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Rusin-White (1993) Moderate, Fair Gautreaux Study	Housing voucher/certificate & relocation services. Treatment: those moved to predominately white, suburban neighborhoods. Comparison: those moved to urban neighborhoods	Percent of study participants in neighborhoods with mostly white racial composition (95)	7 – 13 years (mean = 9 years)	71%	879% (not reported)
Solomon & Fenton (1973) Least, Fair	Direct cash housing subsidy	Percent of black study participants residing in neighborhoods with population under 25% black (143)	3 months	15%	525% (not reported)
Level and quality of public services, access to private goods and services, and access to jobs					
Kaufman (1991) Moderate, Fair Gautreaux Study	Housing voucher/certificate & relocation services. Treatment: those moved to predominately white, suburban neighborhoods. Comparison: those moved to urban neighborhoods	Percent youth who attended high schools with ACT score averages of 20 or better (97)	7.5 – 13 years (mean = 9 years)	83%	1,456% (not reported)

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Leventhal & Brooks-Gunn (2000) Greatest, Fair MTO Study: New York	Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate	Percent commuting less than 15 minutes to work (measure of access to jobs within the neighborhood): Experimental vs. Control (203) Section 8 vs. Control (181) Satisfaction with neighborhood: Experimental vs. Control (203) Section 8 vs. Control (181)	3 years	15% -1% .53 .27	165% (.1 level) -10% (n.s.) .38 (.05 level) .19 (n.s.)
Peroff, Davis, Jones, Curtin & Marans (1979) Moderate, Fair Gautreaux Study	Housing voucher/certificate & relocation services. Treatment: those moved to predominately white, suburban neighborhoods. Comparison: those moved to urban neighborhoods	Percent reporting "very satisfied" with neighborhood (296) Percent rating public services as "very good" (271) Percent rating public schools as "very good" (270) Percent rating police protection as "very good" (262) Percent rating recreational facilities as "very good" (268)	0 - 2.5 years (mean = not reported)	3% -19% 39% 14% 20%	7% (not reported) -58% (not reported) 113% (not reported) 37% (not reported) 96% (not reported)

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
<p>Rosenbaum & Harris (2000)^b Least, Fair</p> <p>MTO Study: Chicago</p>	<p>Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services</p>	<p>Report of proximity to services: -Takes 15 minutes or less to get to nearest bus or train stop</p> <p>-Takes 15 minutes or less to get to grocery store used most of the time</p> <p>-Takes 15 minutes or less to get to nearest park or playground</p> <p>-Takes 15 minutes or less to get to church or place of worship</p> <p>-Takes 15 minutes or less to get to doctor, health clinic, or hospital used most of the time (54)</p>	13 months	<p>6%</p> <p>30%</p> <p>23%</p> <p>28%</p> <p>9%</p>	<p>7% (n.s.)</p> <p>85% (.001 level)</p> <p>36% (.01 level)</p> <p>115% (.01 level)</p> <p>46% (n.s.)</p>
<p>Rosenbaum, Kulieke & Rubinowitz (1987) Moderate, Limited</p> <p>Gautreaux Study</p>	<p>Housing voucher/certificate & relocation services. Treatment: those moved to predominately white, suburban neighborhoods. Comparison: those moved to urban neighborhoods</p>	<p>Parental satisfaction with help child received from teachers at child's school (162)</p> <p>Parental approval of child's treatment by teachers at child's school (162)</p>	Not reported	<p>29%</p> <p>10%</p>	<p>97% (not reported)</p> <p>12% (not reported)</p>

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Rosenbaum & Popkin (1990) Moderate, Fair Gautreaux Study	Housing voucher/certificate & relocation services. Treatment: those moved to predominately white, suburban neighborhoods. Comparison: those moved to urban neighborhoods	Parents happier with children's school (342)	2 - 8 years (mean = 5.6 years)	.64	.92 (.001 level)
Rusin-White (1993) Moderate, Fair Gautreaux Study	Housing voucher/certificate & relocation services. Treatment: those moved to predominately white, suburban neighborhoods. Comparison: those moved to urban neighborhoods	Satisfaction with services: -Police -Medical care -Transportation -Schools (342)	0 to 15 years (mean = 5 years)	.28 -.26 -1.22 .57	.30 (.05 level) -.26 (.05 level) -1.04 (.001 level) .64 (.001 level)

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Neighborhood safety and physical disorder (e.g., crime, violence, exposure to toxins or unsafe conditions)					
Atkinson, Hamilton & Myers (1980) Greatest, Fair	Direct cash housing subsidy	Favorable percent change in rate of crimes against persons: Pittsburgh (320) Phoenix (433)	2 years	2%	23%
		Favorable percent change in rate of crimes against property: Pittsburgh (320) Phoenix (433)		-11%	-153% (n.s.)
				5%	489% (n.s.)
				-11%	-136% (.05 level)

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Katz, Kling & Liebman (2000) ^a Greatest, Good MTO Study: Boston	Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate	Favorable difference in percent reporting streets near home are “unsafe” or “very unsafe” during day: Experimental vs. Control Section 8 vs. Control (all groups=509)	1 - 3.5 years (mean = 2.2 years)	14%	37% (.05 level)
				6%	16% (n.s.)
		Favorable difference in household head or children having seen people using or selling drugs in neighborhood once a week or more: Experimental vs. Control Section 8 vs. Control (all groups=507)		20%	55% (.05 level)
				13%	35% (.05 level)
		Favorable difference in household head or children having seen or heard gunfire in neighborhood once a month or more: Experimental vs. Control Section 8 vs. Control (all groups=513)		12%	60% (.05 level)
	10%	48% (.05 level)			
	Favorable difference in child having seen someone with a weapon in the past 3 months: Experimental vs. Control Section 8 vs. Control (all groups=558)		7%	70% (.05 level)	
			3%	33% (n.s.)	

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Katz, Kling & Liebman (2000) ^b Greatest, Good MTO Study: Boston	Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate	Favorable difference in experience of any criminal victimization in previous 6 months: Experimental vs. Control Section 8 vs. Control (all groups=519)	1 - 3.5 years (mean = 2.2 years)	12% 12%	46% (.05 level) 45% (.05 level)
Leventhal & Brooks-Gunn (2000) Greatest, Fair MTO Study: New York	Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate	Favorable difference in scale measure of physical and social disorder (trash, graffiti, public drinking, public drug use, and abandoned buildings) are reported as a problem in neighborhood: Experimental vs. Control (203) Section 8 vs. Control (181) Favorable difference in scale measure of exposure to violence (mugged, threatened with gun or knife, beaten or assaulted, and stabbed/shot) in past six months: Experimental vs. Control (203) Section 8 vs. Control (181)	3 years	 2.18 1.43 .13 .01	 .93 (.001 level) .61 (.01 level) .18 (n.s.) .01 (n.s.)

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
<p>Meaden (1993) Moderate, Fair</p> <p>Gautreaux Study</p>	<p>Housing voucher/certificate & relocation services.</p> <p>Treatment: those moved to predominately white, suburban neighborhoods. Comparison: those moved to urban neighborhoods</p>	<p>Never been hurt at school (98)</p>	<p>7.5 – 13 years (mean = not reported)</p>	<p>1%</p>	<p>(n.s.)</p>
<p>Peroff, Davis, Jones, Curtin & Marans (1979) Moderate, Fair</p> <p>Gautreaux Study</p>	<p>Housing voucher/certificate & relocation services.</p> <p>Treatment: those moved to predominately white, suburban neighborhoods. Comparison: those moved to urban neighborhoods</p>	<p>Neighborhood social and physical disorder reported as "not a problem":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Vandalism -Rundown houses -Juvenile delinquency -Trash and litter -Drug addiction -Neighborhood crime (294) 	<p>0 - 2.5 years (mean = not reported)</p>	<p>12%</p> <p>22%</p> <p>17%</p> <p>7%</p> <p>18%</p> <p>14%</p>	<p>28% (not reported)</p> <p>35% (not reported)</p> <p>30% (not reported)</p> <p>12% (not reported)</p> <p>29% (not reported)</p> <p>22% (not reported)</p>

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Pettit, McLanahan & Hanratty (2000) Greatest, Fair MTO Study: Los Angeles	Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate	Favorable percent change in neighborhood murder rate: Experimental vs. Control (225) Section 8 vs. Control (128)	1 year	60% 44%	Insufficient data to compute effect Insufficient data to compute effect
Rosenbaum & Harris (2000) ^a Least, Fair MTO Study: Chicago	Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services	Favorable difference in degree to which 5 categories of physical and social disorder are reported as a problem in neighborhood: -Trash or litter on streets or sidewalks -Graffiti or writing on walls -People drinking in public -Drug dealers or users -Abandoned buildings (60)	13 months	67% 89% 85% 77% 83%	70% (.001 level) 90% (.001 level) 89% (.001 level) 78% (.001 level) 92% (.001 level)

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Rosenbaum & Harris (2000) ^b Least, Fair MTO Study: Chicago	Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services	Parking lots or streets near neighborhood school rated as "safe" or "very safe" (55)	13 months	78%	423% (.001 level)
		Being home alone at night rated as "safe" or "very safe" (55)		56%	144% (.001 level)
		Streets near home at night rated as "safe" or "very safe" (55)		79%	853% (.001 level)
		Favorable difference in report of anyone in household experiencing criminal victimization (reference period is previous 6 months at baseline and previous 3 months at posttest):		26%	88% (.001 level)
		-Having purse, wallet, or jewelry snatched		15%	73% (.01 level)
		-Being threatened with a knife or gun		22%	92% (.001 level)
		-Being beaten or assaulted		9%	100% (.1 level)
		-Being stabbed or shot		27%	93% (.001 level)
		-Someone trying to break into home (55)			

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Rusin-White (1993) Moderate, Fair Gautreaux Study	Housing voucher/certificate & relocation services. Treatment: those moved to predominately white, suburban neighborhoods. Comparison: those moved to urban neighborhoods	Perception of neighborhood safety (149)	0 – 6 years (mean = 2 years)	.80	.17 (.01 level)
Socioeconomically heterogeneous social networks and social support					
Katz, Kling & Liebman (2000) ^a Greatest, Good MTO Study: Boston	Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate	At least one close friend in neighborhood (boys): Experimental vs. Control Section 8 vs. Control (all groups=272) At least one close friend in neighborhood (girls): Experimental vs. Control Section 8 vs. Control (all groups=302) Visited with friend or relative at own home at least once a week in past month: Experimental vs. Control Section 8 vs. Control (all groups=509)	1 - 3.5 years (mean = 2.2 years)	1% 2% -15% -19% -6% -6%	1% (n.s.) 3% (n.s.) -18% (.05 level) -23% (.05 level) -12% (n.s.) -12% (n.s.)

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Rosenbaum & Popkin (1990) Moderate, Fair Gautreaux Study	Housing voucher/certificate & relocation services. Treatment: those moved to predominately white, suburban neighborhoods. Comparison: those moved to urban neighborhoods	Have some friends in neighborhood (342)	2 - 8 years (mean = 5.6 years)	7%	11% (not reported)
Rosenbaum, Popkin, Kaufman & Rusin (1991) Moderate, Fair Gautreaux Study	Housing voucher/certificate & relocation services. Treatment: those moved to predominately white, suburban neighborhoods. Comparison: those moved to urban neighborhoods	Percent of black study participants' friends that are white (342) Interaction scale measuring level of positive interaction/social support in regard to neighbors (342)	2 - 8 years (mean = 5.6 years)	22% .03	94% (not reported) .04 (n.s.)

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Rusin-White (1993) Moderate, Fair	Housing voucher/certificate & relocation services.	Percent of study participants (who were youths at initiation of intervention) whose co-workers are mostly white (75)	7 - 13 years (mean = 9 years)	31%	156% (not reported)
Gautreaux Study	Treatment: those moved to predominately white, suburban neighborhoods.	Percent of study participants (who were adults at initiation of intervention) with at least 1 white friend (95)		44%	554% (not reported)
	Comparison: those moved to urban neighborhoods	Percent of study participants (who were youths at initiation of intervention) with at least 1 white friend (95)		48%	141% (not reported)
Civic engagement and community cohesion					
Katz, Kling & Liebman (2000) ^a Greatest, Good	Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services	Went to church or place of worship at least once in the past month: Experimental vs. Control Section 8 vs. Control (all groups=510)	1 - 3.5 years (mean = 2.2 years)	0%	-8% (n.s.)
MTO Study: Boston	Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate			-5%	

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Katz, Kling & Liebman (2000) ^b Greatest, Good MTO Study: Boston	Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate	Participation in extra-curricular activities (boys): Experimental vs. Control Section 8 vs. Control (all groups=274)	1 - 3.5 years (mean = 2.2 years)	-5%	-12% (n.s.)
				-9%	-21% (n.s.)
		Participation in extra-curricular activities (girls): Experimental vs. Control Section 8 vs. Control (all groups=290)		-14%	-29% (.1 level)
				-3%	-7% (n.s.)

Leventhal & Brooks-Gunn (2000) Greatest, Fair	Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services	Youth participation in school activity in past year:	3 years		
MTO Study: New York	Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate	-Orchestra, band, theater, drama, dance or choir:		-6%	-9%
		Experimental vs. Control (236)			(n.s.)
		Section 8 vs. Control (267)		-7%	-10%
		-Organized sports teams or athletics:			(n.s.)
		Experimental vs. Control (236)		-6%	-9%
		Section 8 vs. Control (267)		-7%	-10%
		-Student government or council:			(n.s.)
		Experimental vs. Control (236)		15%	32%
		Section 8 vs. Control (267)		-18%	-40%
		-Academic clubs:			(n.s.)
		Experimental vs. Control (236)		4%	11%
		Section 8 vs. Control (267)		-2%	-6%
		Parental school engagement in past year:			(n.s.)
		-Volunteered at child's school or on school committee:			(n.s.)
		Experimental vs. Control (272)		-13%	-32%
		Section 8 vs. Control (267)		5%	13%
		-Attended school function (meetings, back-to-school night):			(n.s.)
		Experimental vs. Control (272)		-7%	-8%
				5%	6%
					(n.s.)

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
		Section 8 vs. Control (267) -Attended school or class event (play, sporting event, science fair): Experimental vs. Control (272) Section 8 vs. Control (267)		-1% 20%	-2% (n.s.) 37% (.01 level)
Pettit, McLanahan & Hanratty (2000) Greatest, Fair MTO Study: Los Angeles	Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate	Percent of parents who talk with parents of children's school friends: Experimental vs. Control (225) Section 8 vs. Control (128) Percent of parents who attend functions/programs at their children's schools: Experimental vs. Control (225) Section 8 vs. Control (128) Percent of parents belonging to a church: Experimental vs. Control (225) Section 8 vs. Control (128) Children participate in an after-school activity: Experimental vs. Control (225) Section 8 vs. Control (128)	1 year	-4% -7% 5% -2% -11% -19% 0% 7%	-5% (n.s.) -9% (n.s.) 9% (n.s.) -4% (n.s.) -16% (n.s.) -30% (.05 level) 9% (n.s.)

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Social and Health Risks: Employment and Income Outcomes					
Katz, Kling & Liebman (2000) ^b Greatest, Good MTO Study: Boston	Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate	Employed: Experimental vs. Control Section 8 vs. Control (all groups=520)	1 - 3.5 years (mean = 2.2 years)	-7%	-16% (n.s.)
		Average hourly wages of those employed: Experimental vs. Control Section 8 vs. Control (all groups=186)		0%	
Kaufman (1991) Moderate, Fair Gautreaux Study	Housing voucher/certificate & relocation services. Treatment: those moved to predominately white, suburban neighborhoods. Comparison: those moved to urban neighborhoods	Youth employed (93)	7.5 – 13 years (mean = 9 years)	34%	81% (.005 level)
		Wages of youth > \$6.50 per hour (73)		16%	

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Leventhal & Brooks-Gunn (2000) Greatest, Fair MTO Study: New York	Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate	Maternal weekly earnings from primary job: Experimental vs. Control (203) Section 8 vs. Control (181) Hours mother works per week at primary job: Experimental vs. Control (203) Section 8 vs. Control (181) Increase in maternal employment: Experimental vs. Control (203) Section 8 vs. Control (181)	3 years	\$54 \$38 2.24 5.45 6% 9%	.39 (n.s.) .28 (n.s.) .23 (n.s.) .57 (.1 level) 43% (n.s.) 65% (n.s.)
Ludwig, Duncan & Pinkston (2000) Greatest, Fair MTO Study: Baltimore	Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate	Employment: Experimental vs. Control (450) Section 8 vs. Control (386) Earnings: Experimental vs. Control (450) Section 8 vs. Control (386)	2.4 – 4.4 years (mean = 3.8 years)	-1% -2% -\$10.42 \$4.54	-2% (n.s.) -5% (n.s.) Insufficient data to compute effect (n.s.) Insufficient data to compute effect (n.s.)

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Popkin, Rosenbaum & Meaden (1993) Moderate, Fair Gautreaux Study	Housing voucher/certificate & relocation services. Treatment: those moved to predominately white, suburban neighborhoods. Comparison: those moved to urban neighborhoods	Employment (332) Reported better job post move (332) Mean hourly wage of those employed (198) Mean hours worked per week among those employed (198)	0 - 12 years (mean = 5.5 years)	13% .52 -\$.20 1.47	25% (.05 level) .99 (.001 level) Insufficient data to compute effect (not reported) Insufficient data to compute effect (not reported)
Rosenbaum & Harris (2000)a Least, Fair MTO Study: Chicago	Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services	Employed (53)	13 months	22%	89% (.01 level)
Solomon & Fenton (1973) Least, Fair Fair	Direct cash housing subsidy	Employed full- or part-time (134)	15 months	3%	7% (not reported)
Social and Health Risks: Educational Outcomes					

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Kaufman (1991) Moderate, Fair	Housing voucher/certificate & relocation services.	Favorable difference in failure to graduate from high school (among those over 18 who were youths at initiation of intervention) (66)	7.5 – 13 years (mean = 9 years)	11%	34% (not reported)
Gautreaux Study	Treatment: those moved to predominately white, suburban neighborhoods. Comparison: those moved to urban neighborhoods	College attendance (among those over 18 who were youths at initiation of intervention) (55)		33%	157% (.025 level)
Social and Health Risks: Housing Hazard Outcomes					
Rosenbaum & Harris (2000) ^a Least, Fair	Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services	Favorable difference in: -Walls with peeling paint or broken plaster -Plumbing that doesn't work -Rat or mice infestation -Broken locks or no locks on the door to unit (64)	13 months	53% 28% 34% 42%	76% (.001 level) 59% (.001 level) 66% (.001 level) 98% (.001 level)
MTO Study: Chicago					

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Social and Health Risks: Youth Risk Behaviors					
Katz, Kling & Liebman (2000) ^a Greatest, Good MTO Study: Boston	Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate	Favorable difference in fraction of 7 problem behaviors in school and home (boys): Experimental vs. Control Section 8 vs. Control (all groups=274)	1 - 3.5 years (mean = 2.2 years)	9%	28% (.05 level)
		Favorable difference in fraction of 7 problem behaviors in school and home (girls): Experimental vs. Control Section 8 vs. Control (all groups=300)		11%	35% (.05 level)
				2%	12% (n.s.)
				5%	26% (n.s.)

<p>Leventhal & Brooks-Gunn (2000) Greatest, Fair</p> <p>MTO Study: New York</p>	<p>Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services</p> <p>Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate</p>	<p>Favorable difference in percent of youth reporting having smoked cigarettes in past month: Experimental vs. Control (96) Section 8 vs. Control (103)</p>	<p>3 years</p>	9%	39% (n.s.)	
		<p>-10%</p>		-10%	(n.s.)	
		<p>Favorable difference in percent of youth reporting having consumed alcohol in past month: Experimental vs. Control (96) Section 8 vs. Control (103)</p>		-1%	-23% (n.s.)	
		<p>-66%</p>		-66%	(n.s.)	
		<p>Favorable difference in number of delinquent acts (trespassed, graffiti, stolen, secretly carried a weapon, hit someone, and destroyed property) engaged in by youth during past month: Experimental vs. Control (96) Section 8 vs. Control (103)</p>		.09	.07 (n.s.)	
		<p>.26</p>		.20	(n.s.)	
		<p>Favorable difference in self report among youth of experiencing behavior problems sometimes or often in past 6 months:</p>				
		<p>-Disobey parents: Experimental vs. Control (236) Section 8 vs. Control (267)</p>		9%	27% (n.s.)	
		<p>13%</p>		41%	(.1 level)	
		<p>-Disobey in school: Experimental vs. Control (236) Section 8 vs. Control (267)</p>		8%	28% (n.s.)	
		<p>2%</p>		6%	(n.s.)	

		-Difficulty getting along with others: Experimental vs. Control (236) Section 8 vs. Control (267)		6% -8%	17% (n.s.) -26% (n.s.)
		-Arguing a lot: Experimental vs. Control (236) Section 8 vs. Control (267)		13% 11%	17% (.1 level) 14% (n.s.)

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Ludwig, Duncan & Hirschfield (2000) Greatest, Fair MTO Study: Baltimore	Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate	Favorable difference in percent of teens arrested for violent crime per quarter: Experimental vs. Control (244)	3 – 5 years (mean = 3.7 years)	1%	48% (.1 level)
		Section 8 vs. Control (188)		1%	44% (n.s.)
		Favorable difference in percent of teens arrested for property crime per quarter: Experimental vs. Control (244)		-1%	-50% (n.s.)
		Section 8 vs. Control (188)		0%	
Social and Health Risks: Mental Health Status					
Katz, Kling & Liebman (2000) ^a Greatest, Good MTO Study: Boston	Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate	Self report of feeling calm and peaceful a good bit of the time or more often during the past 4 weeks: Experimental vs. Control	1 - 3.5 years (mean = 2.2 years)	11%	23% (.05 level)
		Section 8 vs. Control (all groups=508)		14%	30% (.05 level)
		Self report of being happy a good bit of the time or more often during the past four weeks: Experimental vs. Control		7%	12% (n.s.)
		Section 8 vs. Control (all groups=506)		5%	9% (n.s.)
		Favorable difference in predictive probability of having had a major depressive episode: Experimental vs. Control		5%	19% (n.s.)
		Section 8 vs. Control (all groups=511)		6%	24% (n.s.)

<p>Leventhal & Brooks-Gunn (2000) Greatest, Fair MTO Study: New York</p>	<p>Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate</p>	<p>Favorable difference in self report of experiencing depressive behaviors some, most or all of the time in past month: -Feeling unhappy, sad or depressed: Experimental vs. Control (203) Section 8 vs. Control (181) -Feeling hopeless about the future: Experimental vs. Control (203) Section 8 vs. Control (181) -Feeling nervous or tense: Experimental vs. Control (203) Section 8 vs. Control (181) -Worrying too much about things: Experimental vs. Control (203) Section 8 vs. Control (181) Favorable difference in self report of experiencing anxious behaviors some, most or all of the time in past month: -Nervous or shakiness: Experimental vs. Control (203) Section 8 vs. Control (181) -Trembling: Experimental vs. Control (203)</p>	<p>3 years</p>	<p>18% 4% 6% -4% 14% 3% 17% 3% 22% 14% 13% 4%</p>	<p>35% (.01 level) 9% (n.s.) 20% (n.s.) -13% (n.s.) 35% (.05 level) 6% (n.s.) 27% (.01 level) 5% (n.s.) 59% (.001 level) 37% (.05 level) 75% (.001 level) 21% (n.s.)</p>
---	---	---	----------------	---	---

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
		Section 8 vs. Control (181)		5%	29% (n.s.)
		-Suddenly scared for no reason: Experimental vs. Control (203)		0%	
		Section 8 vs. Control (181)		12%	48% (.05 level)
		-Heart racing or pounding: Experimental vs. Control (203)		2%	8% (n.s.)
		Section 8 vs. Control (181)			
		Favorable difference in self report among youth of feeling unhappy, sad or depressed sometimes or often in past 6 months: Experimental vs. Control (236)		24%	45% (.01 level)
		Section 8 vs. Control (267)		18%	34% (.05 level)
		-Feeling too fearful or anxious: Experimental vs. Control (236)		8%	17% (n.s.)
		Section 8 vs. Control (267)		3%	6% (n.s.)
		-Trouble concentrating or paying attention: Experimental vs. Control (236)		11%	18% (n.s.)
		Section 8 vs. Control (267)		11%	17% (n.s.)

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Social and Health Risks: Physical Health Status					
Katz, Kling & Liebman (2000) ^a Greatest, Good MTO Study: Boston	Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate	If child been to doctor for regular check-up or immunization during previous 6 months: Experimental vs. Control Section 8 vs. Control (all groups=566)	1 - 3.5 years (mean = 2.2 years)	-4%	-5% (n.s.)
				-7%	-8% (n.s.)
		Favorable difference in child experiencing an injury or accident requiring medical attention in past 6 months: Experimental vs. Control Section 8 vs. Control (all groups=569)		6%	56% (.05 level)
				4%	35% (n.s.)
		Favorable difference in child experiencing an asthma attack requiring medical attention in past 6 months: Experimental vs. Control Section 8 vs. Control (all groups=570)		5%	52% (.1 level)
				0%	
		Self report that overall health is good or better: Experimental vs. Control Section 8 vs. Control (all groups=511)	12%	20% (.05 level)	
			16%	28% (.05 level)	

Study, Design Suitability, Execution Quality	Intervention	Measure Used (Sample Size)	Measurement time from intervention	Absolute Difference	Effect size* (p value)
Leventhal & Brooks-Gunn (2000) Greatest, Fair MTO Study: New York	Experimental: Housing voucher / certificate (restricted for use in low-poverty areas) & relocation services Section 8: Housing voucher/certificate	Self report that overall health is good or excellent: Experimental vs. Control (203)	3 years	11%	32% (.1 level)
		Section 8 vs. Control (181)		7%	20% (n.s.)
		Self report of youth that overall health is good or excellent: Experimental vs. Control (236)		11%	19% (.1 level)
		Section 8 vs. Control (267)		5%	8% (n.s.)

Evidence Gaps

The CPSTF identified several areas that have limited information. Additional research and evaluation could help answer the following questions and fill remaining gaps in the evidence base.

- The causes of residential segregation and isolation of families by income, race, ethnicity, or social class into neighborhoods of concentrated poverty are complex. Tenant-based rental assistance programs allow families to find affordable housing in safer neighborhoods, but the potential to fully realize housing and neighborhood choice could be advanced by a greater understanding of factors that affect choice.
 - What resources are critical in allowing families to fully realize the potential for housing mobility (e.g., counseling on housing search strategies, transportation resources)?
 - How can the Section 8 program be made more attractive to landlords, particularly when rental units are scarce in a tight rental market?
- How effective are these programs with elderly populations and those with special health needs?
- Does encouraging residential mobility away from poor central-city areas disrupt existing neighborhood social networks and supports, giving way to greater neighborhood social deterioration?
 - To what extent should housing mobility strategies be coupled with revitalization efforts to make central-city neighborhoods more attractive to families at all income levels?
 - What factors contribute to residential clustering of Section 8 families in particular neighborhoods, which could eventually lead to neighborhood decline and the reconcentration of poverty?
- Tenant-based rental assistance programs do not add to the stock of housing, but rely on available housing in the private rental market. In tight rental markets, when few units are available, is a voucher approach feasible?
 - How does the program compare in cost with housing built and maintained by public funds?
 - Are rental voucher programs cost effective?

Included Studies

The number of studies and publications do not always correspond (e.g., a publication may include several studies or one study may be explained in several publications).

Abt Associates. Participation and benefits in the urban Section 8 program: new construction and existing housing (2 vols.). Cambridge, MA: Abt Associates Inc., 1981.

Atkinson R, Hamilton W, Myers D. Economic and racial/ethnic concentration in the housing allowance demand experiment. Cambridge, MA: Abt Associates Inc., 1980.

Katz LF, Kling JR, Liebman JB. Moving to Opportunity in Boston: early results of a randomized mobility experiment. Working Paper No. 441. 2000. Available at: www.wws.princeton.edu/~kling/mto/. Accessed July 12, 2002.

Katz LF, Kling JR, Liebman JB. The early impacts of Moving to Opportunity in Boston: final report to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. 2000. Available at: www.wws.princeton.edu/~kling/mto/. Accessed June 20, 2002.

Kaufman JE. Low-income black youth in white suburbs: education and employment outcomes. [Dissertation]. Evanston, IL: Northwestern University, 1991.

Kennedy SD. Housing Allowance Demand Experiment: final report. Cambridge, MA: Abt Associates Inc., 1980.

Kennedy SD, Finkel M. Section 8 rental voucher and rental certificate utilization study: final report. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1994.

Leger ML, Kennedy SD. Final comprehensive report of the freestanding housing voucher demonstration (2 vols). Cambridge, MA: Abt Associates Inc., 1990.

Leventhal T, Brooks-Gunn J. Moving to Opportunity: what about the kids? 2000. Available at: www.wws.princeton.edu/~kling/mto/. Accessed June 20, 2002.

Ludwig J, Duncan GJ, Pinkston JC. Neighborhood effects on economic self-sufficiency: evidence from a randomized housing-mobility experiment. 2000. Available at: www.wws.princeton.edu/~kling/mto/. Accessed July 12, 2002.

Ludwig J, Duncan GJ, Hirschfield P. Urban poverty and juvenile crime: evidence from a randomized housing-mobility experiment. JCPR Working paper 158. 2000. Available at: www.jcpr.org/wp/wpprofile.cfm?id_162. Accessed July 12, 2002.

Meaden PM. Social integration and self-esteem outcomes among low income black adolescents in middle-class white suburbs [Dissertation]. Evanston, IL: Northwestern University, 1993.

Peroff KA, Davis CL, Jones R, Curtin RT, Marans RW. Gautreaux housing demonstration: an evaluation of its impact on participating households. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, Division of Policy Studies, 1979.

Pettit B, McLanahan S, Hanratty M. Moving to Opportunity: benefits and hidden costs. Working Paper 98-11. 2000. www.wws.princeton.edu/~kling/mto/. Accessed June 20, 2002.

Popkin S, Rosenbaum J, Meaden P. Labor market experiences of low-income black women in middle-class suburbs: evidence from a survey of Gautreaux program participants. *J Policy Anal Manage* 1993;12:556–73.

Rosenbaum E, Harris LE. Low-income families in their new neighborhoods: the short-term effects of moving from Chicago's public housing. 2000. Available at: www.wws.princeton.edu/~kling/mto/chicago. Accessed June 20, 2002.

Rosenbaum E, Harris LE. Residential mobility and opportunities: early impacts of the Moving to Opportunity demonstration program in Chicago. 2000. Available at: www.wws.princeton.edu/~kling/mto/. Accessed June 20, 2002.

Rosenbaum J, Popkin SJ. Economic and social impacts of housing integration. Evanston, IL: Northwestern University, 1990.

Rosenbaum JE, Kulieke MJ, Rubinowitz LS. Low-income black children in white suburban schools: a study of school and student responses. *J Negro Educ* 1987;56:35–43.

Rosenbaum JE, Popkin SJ. Employment and earnings of low-income blacks who move to middle-class suburbs. In: Jencks C, Peterson PE, eds. *The urban underclass*. Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution, 1991;342–56.

Rosenbaum JE, Popkin SJ, Kaufman JE, Rusin J. Social integration of low-income black adults in middle-class white suburbs. *Social Problems* 1991;38:448–61.

Rusin-White J. Self-efficacy, residential integration and attainment in Gautreaux families: a longitudinal study [Dissertation]. Evanston, IL: Northwestern University, 1993.

Solomon AP, Fenton CG. The nation's first experience with housing allowances: the Kansas City demonstration. Working Paper No. 23. Joint Center for Urban Studies of MIT and Harvard University, 1973.

Search Strategies

Searches for mixed-income housing developments and tenant-based rental assistance programs were conducted in 10 computerized databases: Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals, EBSCO Information Services' Academic Search™ Elite, HUD User Bibliographic Database, MarciveWeb Catalogue of U.S. Government Publications, ProQuest Dissertations, ProQuest General Research Databases, PsychInfo, Public Affairs Information Services, Social Sciences Citation Index, and Sociological Abstracts. Internet resources were examined, as were reference lists of reviewed articles and referrals from specialists in the field. To be included in the reviews of effectiveness, studies had to:

- Document an evaluation of a mixed-income housing development or a tenant-based rental assistance program for families within the United States
- Be published in English between 1965 and 2000
- Compare outcomes among groups of people exposed to the intervention with outcomes among groups of people not exposed or less exposed to the intervention (whether the comparison was concurrent between groups or before-and-after within groups); and measure outcomes defined by the analytic framework for the intervention

Disclaimer

The findings and conclusions on this page are those of the Community Preventive Services Task Force and do not necessarily represent those of CDC. Task Force evidence-based recommendations are not mandates for compliance or spending. Instead, they provide information and options for decision makers and stakeholders to consider when determining which programs, services, and policies best meet the needs, preferences, available resources, and constraints of their constituents.

Document last updated February 16, 2021