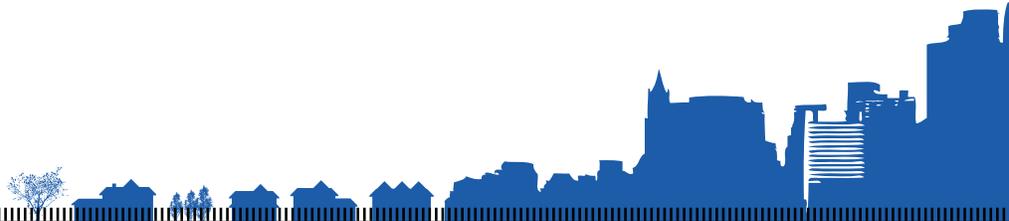


# Annual Evaluation Plan — Fiscal Year 2023



**PD&R**



# Annual Evaluation Plan—Fiscal Year 2023

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

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## Background

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) administers a diverse array of programs, including public housing, tribal housing, assisted multifamily housing, and tenant-based rental assistance; Federal Housing Administration (FHA) mortgage insurance; the Ginnie Mae guaranty on mortgage-backed securities; loan guarantees, lead hazard control and healthy homes grants; fair housing and civil rights investigations, compliance, and enforcement; community development and housing block grants; homeless assistance grants; and disaster recovery support. From HUD's formation in 1965, research, statistics, and other evidence have been central in shaping housing and community development policy nationally.

HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R) leads the Department's efforts related to evidence-based policymaking. PD&R's mission is to provide reliable and objective research on housing and community development that is relevant for HUD and for its constituents and enables informed policy decisions. PD&R focuses on finding definitive answers to questions about which programs work, and how they can be made better, through quick-turnaround studies and long-term evaluations that systematically assess impacts and outcomes and shed light on paths to improvement. In this way, PD&R helps drive HUD's evidence-based policymaking, promoting the best possible policies and programs through accurate data, rigorous research, and sound policy advice. In addition to PD&R, several other offices maintain evaluation or data analytic functions.

HUD's [Evaluation Policy Statement](#) articulates the core principles and practices of the Department's evaluation and research activities. HUD updated the Evaluation Policy Statement in August 2021, reaffirming the Department's commitment to conducting rigorous, relevant evaluations and to using evidence from evaluations to inform policy and practice. The Policy Statement applies to all HUD-sponsored evaluations and regulatory impact analyses; it also applies to the selection of projects, contractors, and HUD staff that are involved in evaluations.

## Requirements of the Evidence Act

Building on the recommendations of the Commission on Evidence-Based Policymaking, in 2019 Congress passed the bipartisan Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act ("Evidence Act").<sup>1</sup> The Act and the Office of Management and Budget's implementing guidelines establish several important new requirements for federal agencies.<sup>2</sup> Key requirements include developing a *Learning Agenda* that identifies the most policy-relevant and timely research questions for an agency to pursue over the next 4 years; a *Capacity Assessment for Research, Evaluation, Statistics, and Analysis* that assesses the coverage, quality, methods, effectiveness, and independence of an agency's evidence-building and analysis activities for supporting evidence-based policymaking, which is also produced every 4 years; and *Annual Evaluation Plans* that communicate significant planned research and evaluation activities for the coming fiscal year. Exhibit 1 summarizes these documents, which are available on the HUD User website at: [https://www.huduser.gov/portal/about/pdr\\_learningagenda.html](https://www.huduser.gov/portal/about/pdr_learningagenda.html).

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<sup>1</sup> Public Law 115-435 (132 STAT. 5529). "[Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018.](#)"

<sup>2</sup> The primary implementation guidance is found in Memorandum M-19-23 <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/M-19-23.pdf> and Circular A-11 <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/a11.pdf#page=776&zoom=100,0,0>.

## Exhibit 1. Overview of HUD Evidence Act Deliverables

Deliverable	Description	Published Documents
Learning Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets out HUD’s foundational learning questions and priority research questions by policy topic.</li> <li>• Developed with extensive stakeholder input.</li> <li>• Produced every 4 years but revisited annually.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learning Agenda: Fiscal Years 2022–2026</li> </ul>
Capacity Assessment for Research, Evaluation, Statistics, and Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assesses the coverage, quality, methods, effectiveness, and independence of evidence-building and analysis activities for supporting evidence-based policymaking.</li> <li>• Produced every 4 years.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HUD Capacity Assessment for Research, Evaluation, Statistics, and Analysis (2022)</li> </ul>
Annual Evaluation Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presents the significant evaluation activities that HUD will begin each fiscal year.</li> <li>• Lists the significant evaluation activities ongoing during the fiscal year.</li> <li>• Identifies interim updates to HUD’s Learning Agenda (if applicable).</li> <li>• Produced every year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual Evaluation Plan – Fiscal Year 2022</li> <li>• FY 2023 Annual Evaluation Plan – Fiscal Year 2023</li> </ul>

## Policy Framework and HUD’s Strategic Plan

The Evidence Act closely associates Annual Evaluation Plans with each agency’s strategic planning process. Strategic plans include material on evidence building, and the Evidence Act requires Learning Agendas to align with and support these plans and to reflect knowledge gained through evidence-building activities. The evidence-building priorities identified in this Annual Evaluation Plan align with the major Goals identified in the Department’s Fiscal Year 2022–2026 Strategic Plan.

The Annual Evaluation Plan also aligns with HUD’s Learning Agenda: Fiscal Years 2022–2026, providing a real-time update on the major evaluation activities the Department is undertaking. To connect the evaluation activities in the Plan to HUD’s programs and mission, the Annual Evaluation Plan adopts the Policy Topic categories developed for the Learning Agenda, which sorts priority research questions into 11 crosscutting Policy Topic Areas.

Exhibit 2 shows the primary alignment between Policy Topics in HUD’s Learning Agenda and Annual Evaluation Plans and the Department’s Strategic Goals. Each policy topic area is inherently flexible enough to contribute to most, if not all, of the Strategic Goals; however, the exhibit presents a single primary alignment highlighting where the balance of the research questions under each topic contribute to departmental goals.

## Exhibit 2. Alignment of Policy Topics to HUD’s Strategic Goals

Policy Topic	Aligned Strategic Goals
Community Development and Place-based Initiatives	Goal 1: Support underserved communities
Core Housing Programs	Goal 2: Ensure access to and increase the production of affordable housing
Disaster Recovery, Energy, and Climate Change	Goal 4: Advance sustainable communities

Policy Topic	Aligned Strategic Goals
Fair Housing	Goal 1: Support underserved communities
Homeownership	Goal 3: Promote homeownership
Housing Finance and Affordable Housing Supply	Goal 2: Ensure access to and increase the production of affordable housing
Housing and Health	Goal 4: Advance sustainable communities
Indian and Tribal Issues	Goal 1: Support underserved communities
Self-sufficiency and Economic Opportunity	Goal 1: Support underserved communities
Vulnerable and Special Populations	Goal 1: Support underserved communities
Enhanced Data and Methods	Goal 5: Strengthen HUD’s internal capacity

## Significant Evaluation Activities

The evaluation activities in the FY 2023 Annual Evaluation Plan (AEP) are a mix of long-running priorities, efforts to continue learning from existing projects, and opportunities to study new departmental initiatives. *The AEP does not capture every way HUD builds or uses evidence in support of its mission.* Instead, the AEP focuses on *significant* evaluation activities, defined as activities that meet the following criteria for topical relevance, coordination, and commitment of resources:

- *Topical Relevance*—Significant evaluation activities address pressing questions and shed insights into important issues for the department. These projects investigate unaddressed research questions in the Learning Agenda or seek to respond thoughtfully and nimbly to emerging challenges and priorities of policymakers.
- *Coordination*—Significant evaluation activities require substantial advance planning and cooperation. These projects leverage expertise, require buy-in across offices, and benefit a HUD program or an overarching element of HUD’s mission.
- *Commitment of Resources*—Significant evaluation activities require investment. These projects have secured funding through prior-year congressional appropriations or are being conducted using dedicated in-house staff resources and expertise.

The work to expand the knowledge base around policy topic areas critical to HUD’s mission includes a substantial number of activities that would not be classified as “evaluations.” Per section 101(a) of the Evidence Act, *“The term ‘evaluation’ means an assessment using systematic data collection and analysis of one or more programs, policies, and organizations intended to assess their effectiveness and efficiency.”*<sup>3</sup> This definition clarifies that activities critical to the everyday work of PD&R and the department as a whole—such as data collection, modeling, monitoring efforts, exploratory research, and producing guidance and technical assistance—are not included in the AEP. Those efforts can and do contribute to significant evaluation activities and are discussed in more detail in other documents, such as HUD’s annual Agency Performance Plans and Reports.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> 5 U.S.C. § 311(3); [https://www.govregs.com/uscode/title5\\_part1\\_chapter3\\_subchapterII\\_section311](https://www.govregs.com/uscode/title5_part1_chapter3_subchapterII_section311).

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.hud.gov/program\\_offices/spm/appr](https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/spm/appr).

## Dissemination Efforts

Major evaluations offer an important opportunity for HUD to share best practices, translate complex findings, and ensure that stakeholders have access to actionable information. Each evaluation typically includes both broad and targeted dissemination strategies based on the nature of the findings and the stakeholders involved. The core of HUD's approach to disseminating evidence is [huduser.gov](https://huduser.gov), the Department's research and communication platform operated by PD&R. The site is updated regularly with reports, briefs, and data releases associated with all major evaluation activities. PD&R stakeholders have access to more than 10,000 research reports, articles, books, and data sources; during FY 2021, customers downloaded an average of more than 827,000 files per month from the [huduser.gov](https://huduser.gov) research portal. For evaluations covering pressing issues or with significant findings, PD&R's Assistant Secretary will often draft a foreword emphasizing the importance of the work to the Department's and Administration's priorities. In addition to posting findings and datasets, PD&R posts the research designs (hypotheses, outcome measures, and analysis methods) for major evaluations on [huduser.gov](https://huduser.gov) at the outset of these projects, providing greater transparency to HUD's evaluation work.

Beyond products associated with a specific evaluation, [PD&R produces several periodicals](#) that often draw from recently completed research and help ensure that the findings reach different audiences:

*The Edge*—*The Edge* is PD&R's biweekly online magazine, providing news, a message from PD&R leadership, and a wide range of information about housing and community development issues, research, and best practices.

*Evidence Matters*—*Evidence Matters* connects policymakers, researchers, advocates, and industry members with clear, accessible, and timely information on important housing and community development topics. Since it was first published in 2011, *Evidence Matters* has been published 23 times, and the subscriber base is more than 25,000 in addition to those who read it online.

*Cityscape*—*Cityscape* is a multidisciplinary scholarly journal that PD&R publishes three times a year to advance the state of knowledge, policy, and practice in the areas of HUD's mission. Each issue includes at least one symposium of scholarly papers on a common theme. Each symposium has a guest editor.

## New Significant Evaluation Activities Planned for Fiscal Year 2023

This section briefly describes seven new significant evaluation activities planned for FY 2023. The new evaluation activities for FY 2023 fall under four policy topic areas covered by the Learning Agenda: Fiscal Years 2022–2026 and support three of the five Strategic Goals in the Department’s Fiscal Year 2022–2026 Strategic Plan.<sup>5</sup> Exhibit 3 lists the evaluation activities by policy topic area and related strategic goal.<sup>6</sup>

**Exhibit 3. Policy Topic Areas and Strategic Goals Addressed by FY 2023 New Evaluation Activities**

FY 2023 New Evaluation Activity	Policy Topic	HUD Strategic Goal
1. PHA Use of COVID-19 Waivers and Effects for PHAs and Tenants	Core Housing Programs	Ensure access to and increase the production of affordable housing (Goal 2)
2. HUD’s Role in Closing the Homeownership Gap	Homeownership	Promote homeownership (Goal 3)
3. Asset Building Demonstration 4. Broadband Access for HUD-assisted Households	Self-sufficiency and Economic Opportunity	Support underserved communities (Goal 1)
5. Emergency Housing Voucher Evaluation 6. Eviction Protection Grant Program Evaluation 7. Emergency Rental Assistance Program Evaluation	Vulnerable and Special Populations	Support underserved communities (Goal 1)

COVID-19 = coronavirus disease 2019. FHA = Federal Housing Administration. PHA = public housing agency.

Following are brief descriptions of each planned evaluation activity, organized by policy topic area. The questions to be answered by the seven planned evaluation activities largely align with research questions in the Learning Agenda but in some cases have been modified to reflect further input from PD&R researchers and stakeholders across the Department. At the writing of this report, the specifics of the data and methods to be used for each evaluation activity are actively under discussion. The descriptions provide guideposts for how the evaluation will likely be conducted, but the approach is subject to change as HUD’s methodologists and subject matter experts work on refining the approaches and as HUD receives further input from Congress and other stakeholders.

### Core Housing Programs

The evaluation activities presented under this policy topic align with HUD’s Strategic Goal 2: *Ensure access to and increase production of affordable housing*, by which HUD seeks to increase the supply of

<sup>5</sup> The new evaluation activities planned for a given year are not expected to cover all policy topic areas or address all Strategic Objectives, as those topic areas and objectives may be addressed through ongoing evaluation or through research or capacity-building activities.

<sup>6</sup> HUD’s present Strategic Goals display variations in scope, specificity, and time sensitivity, and HUD may not use evaluation resources to address each objective in any given year. Likewise, the evaluation planned for a given year may not cover all 11 policy topic areas. For some priorities, evaluations can help to answer pressing policy questions or assess established programs. For other priorities, a more appropriate approach may be to build data systems, conduct exploratory research, or focus on management or regulatory processes so that significant evaluations can take place in the future.

housing and improve rental assistance in order to ensure that housing demand is matched by adequate production of new homes and equitable access to housing opportunities for all people.

### Public Housing Agency (PHA) Use of COVID-19 Waivers and Effects for PHAs and Tenants

Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, HUD has used authorities in the CARES Act to provide a series of statutory and regulatory waivers for the public housing and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) programs to help maintain service and limit unnecessary burdens on staff and assisted tenants. This study would investigate PHAs’ use of waivers through surveys, interviews, and document review. This study will help assess the value of those waivers as potential permanent changes to program operations and potentially inform future rulemakings and legislative proposals.

<b>Question to be Answered</b>	Which statutory and regulatory waivers instituted during the pandemic did PHAs find most valuable and why?
<b>Information Needed</b>	Information from PHAs on their use of waivers, collected via surveys, interviews, or a combination of both
<b>Methods to be Used</b>	Quantitative analysis of survey results and HUD administrative data; qualitative analysis of interview responses and document review
<b>Plans for Dissemination</b>	Publication on huduser.gov; potential inclusion in PD&R publications

### Homeownership

The evaluation activities presented under this policy topic align with HUD’s Strategic Goal 3: *Promote homeownership*, by which HUD seeks to promote homeownership opportunities, equitable access to credit for purchase and improvements, and wealth-building in underserved communities.

### FHA’s Role in Closing the Homeownership Gap and Preserving Homeownership During Economic Decline

For this effort, we would issue a notice to solicit proposals to study (1) the legacy of redlining for homeownership patterns and loan performance, using FHA data and U.S. Census Bureau microdata geocoded to historical Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) maps; (2) the role that FHA policies play in reducing the homeownership gap and in creating sustainable homeownership experiences for African-American and Hispanic homebuyers; and/or (3) the role that FHA mortgage servicing and forbearance policies have played in preserving homeownership for people of color, including during the COVID-19 pandemic.

<b>Questions to be Answered</b>	What have HUD programs done to close the homeownership gap, and what role does homeowner equity play?
<b>Information Needed</b>	HUD administrative data; publicly available economic data
<b>Methods to be Used</b>	Quantitative analysis of loan performance data, surveys, and GIS data; qualitative analysis of interviews
<b>Plans for Dissemination</b>	Publication on huduser.gov; potential inclusion in PD&R publications

### Self-Sufficiency and Economic Opportunity

The evaluation activities presented under this policy topic align with HUD’s Strategic Goal 1: *Support underserved communities*, by which HUD seeks to fortify support for underserved communities by advancing housing justice, strengthening implementation of a Housing

First approach to reducing homelessness, and promoting equitable community development that generates wealth-building for underserved communities.

### Asset Building Demonstration

In contrast to a subsidy intended to maintain minimum levels of consumption, an effective asset-building program could help very low-income families build assets, such as emergency savings, longer-term savings and investments, homeownership, and job skills. HUD is interested in building evidence on how asset-building can complement its housing assistance programs. A rigorous study of the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program—a component of which focuses on building an escrow account—shows that after 3 years in the 5-year program, participants had improved their financial literacy and confidence but had not increased income or employment outcomes. In terms of credit building, a simulation study suggests that including rent payments in credit-scoring algorithms could improve credit for many HUD-assisted households. HUD intends to use the Moving to Work (MTW) expansion to investigate the feasibility and potential impacts of PHA-led asset-building programs designed to promote savings or build credit.

<b>Questions to be Answered</b>	What additional approaches can encourage asset building among HUD-assisted households?
<b>Information Needed</b>	HUD administrative data; direct survey data collection
<b>Methods to be Used</b>	Quantitative and qualitative analysis (the specific methods and whether and how the study will measure program impacts are to be determined)
<b>Plans for Dissemination</b>	Publication on huduser.gov; potential inclusion in PD&R publications

### Broadband Access for HUD-assisted Households<sup>7</sup>

High-bandwidth Internet access is increasingly a prerequisite for education, employment, and self-sufficiency. This study would assess the “Internet readiness” of the assisted housing stock (housing choice voucher, public housing, and multifamily section 8), considering the availability of Internet connections, Internet capacity/bandwidth, the cost to households of Internet access, the availability of Internet-ready devices, and other barriers to Internet readiness including whether barriers to use by assisted families differ for protected classes. The study would also assess potential methods for funding Internet access for assisted households (e.g., direct payments to property owners, increase in the utility allowance), including estimates of the costs of implementing different approaches.

<b>Question to be Answered</b>	What is the best way to ensure access to high-speed Internet connectivity for HUD-assisted tenants?
<b>Information Needed</b>	Qualitative data collection; cost data collection
<b>Methods to be Used</b>	Cost-benefit analysis
<b>Plans for Dissemination</b>	Publication on huduser.gov; potential inclusion in PD&R publications

<sup>7</sup> HUD expects to launch this study in FY 2022. The study was not included in HUD’s FY 2022 AEP because, at the time of writing that report, the study was expected to begin in FY 2023.

## Vulnerable and Special Populations

The evaluation activities presented under this policy topic align with HUD’s Strategic Goal 1: *Support underserved communities*, by which HUD seeks to fortify support for underserved communities by advancing housing justice, strengthening implementation of a Housing First approach to reducing homelessness, and promoting equitable community development that generates wealth-building for underserved communities.

### Emergency Housing Voucher Program Evaluation

The American Rescue Plan provided funding for about 70,000 Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHVs) for individuals and families who are homeless; at risk of homelessness; fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking; or recently homeless and for whom providing rental assistance will prevent the family’s homelessness or having high risk of housing instability. This mixed-methods evaluation will document (1) how PHAs and Continuums of Care (CoCs) structured and implemented the EHV program to serve the target populations; (2) which households (by location, race/ethnicity, homeless status, etc.) accessed and were served by the EHV program and which households were not; and (3) short-term outcomes (e.g., length of tenure, neighborhood and housing type) for households that successfully leased up with an EHV. This research would help HUD understand the relationships between the almost 700 PHAs nationwide administering the vouchers and the Continuums of Care (CoCs); it would also document how communities used the substantial administrative fees and the set of alternative requirements and waivers designed to reduce the barriers often faced by the target population when attempting to lease a housing unit using a voucher.

<b>Questions to be Answered</b>	How did PHAs and CoCs partner to administer their allocation of EHVs, and what were the outcomes of tenants who leased up with an EHV?
<b>Information Needed</b>	Program data; key informant interviews
<b>Methods to be Used</b>	Quantitative and qualitative assessment of program data; qualitative interviews with grantees and partners
<b>Plans for Dissemination</b>	Publication on huduser.gov; potential inclusion in PD&R publications

### Eviction Protection Grant Program Evaluation

In FY 2021, HUD received \$20 million to fund legal services for low-income tenants at risk of eviction. The Eviction Protection Grant Program, the first of its kind for the Department, was launched by HUD’s Office of Policy Development and Research in the fall of 2021. Ten nonprofit legal aid providers received inaugural awards ranging from \$1 million to \$2.4 million through a competitive grant process with a 2-year period of performance expected to begin January 2022. This evaluation will assess the implementation of the program and further explore how legal services and housing services can work together to help tenants avoid eviction altogether or avoid the most harmful effects of eviction.

<b>Questions to be Answered</b>	How are HUD grantees implementing the Eviction Protection Grant Program? did grantees work with housing providers, legal service providers, and other social service providers to deliver assistance?
<b>Information Needed</b>	Program data; key informant interviews

<b>Methods to be Used</b>	Quantitative and qualitative assessment of program data; qualitative interviews with grantees and partners
<b>Plans for Dissemination</b>	Publication on huduser.gov; potential inclusion in PD&R publications

### Emergency Rental Assistance Program Evaluation

Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, Congress has appropriated billions of dollars to federal government agencies to help people subject to catastrophic income loss maintain their housing and avoid eviction and homelessness. The Department of the Treasury’s Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA) program has allocated a total of \$46.5 billion over two rounds of funding to cities, counties, states, and tribes to help keep people in their homes. PD&R plans to conduct research into the uses of ERA funds and their effectiveness in helping households avoid eviction and homelessness and maintain housing stability. Potential components of the research include (1) a national analysis of the uses of ERA—answering questions such as how quickly communities were able to help families in need, how their programs were designed, what activities they chose to fund, and what barriers they faced to using the funds or reaching certain populations; (2) studies of ERA implementation in diverse local communities to learn about approaches that were perceived to be most effective in terms of eviction and homelessness prevention and lessons learned for future investment in emergency assistance; and (3) outcome, impact, and cost study to evaluate the effectiveness of different models, using metrics such as the rate at which assisted families subsequently experience eviction or homelessness or the racial and demographic characteristics of those able to access assistance. The goal of the research would be to contribute substantially to the evidence base on the role of short-term assistance in promoting long-term housing stability and to lay the groundwork for a national demonstration of the most promising models.

<b>Question to be Answered</b>	To what extent and how can emergency rental assistance prevent evictions, deep housing insecurity, and homelessness?
<b>Information Needed</b>	Local/federal administrative data; survey or interviews with local implementers of the program; surveys or interviews with program beneficiaries (if feasible)
<b>Methods to be Used</b>	Quantitative analysis of administrative data; quantitative analysis of survey data; qualitative analysis of interview data
<b>Plans for Dissemination</b>	Publication on huduser.gov; potential inclusion in PD&R publications

### Ongoing Evaluation Activities

The full body of evaluation work enables Congress, the Secretary, and other HUD principal staff to make informed decisions on budget and legislative proposals and strengthen housing and community development policy. Exhibit 4 lists significant PD&R evaluation activities that were launched before FY 2023 but are expected to contribute to the Department’s learning during this period.

PD&R maintains a list of major research and evaluation efforts that are ongoing, as well as a library of published reports, periodicals, and other evaluation resources on the office’s website, huduser.gov. PD&R’s major [ongoing evaluation efforts](#) will provide reliable and objective housing research and market data to the policymaking community, as well as skilled analysis that assists HUD’s leadership in making evidence-based policy decisions.

#### Exhibit 4. Policy Topic Areas and Strategic Objectives Addressed by Ongoing Evaluation Activities

Ongoing Evaluation Activity	Policy Topic Area	HUD Strategic Goal
1. Choice Neighborhoods Evaluation 2. Use and Effectiveness of CDBG in Local Jurisdictions	Community Development and Place-based Initiatives	Support underserved communities (Goal 1)
3. Evaluation of Moving to Work (MTW) Understanding the Effects of MTW Flexibility for Small Public Housing Agencies Cohort 4. Evaluation of MTW Stepped and Tiered Rent Cohort 5. Evaluation of MTW Incentives for Landlords Cohort 6. Evaluation of the Housing Choice Voucher Mobility Demonstration 7. Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Choice Mobility and Long-Term Affordability Evaluation 8. Rent Reform Demonstration 9. Capital Needs Assessment for Public Housing 10. Impact of RAD on Children in Assisted Households 11. Voucher Success Rate Study	Core Housing Programs	Ensure access to and increase the production of affordable housing (Goal 2)
12. Effectiveness of Disaster Recovery Funding	Disaster Recovery, Energy, and Climate Change	Advance sustainable communities (Goal 4)
13. Strategies for Reducing the Regulatory Impediments to the Financing and Siting of Factory Built Housing in American Communities 14. Using Parcel and Household Data to Evaluate the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit and Housing Choice Voucher Programs: Transportation, Crime, Education, and Tenant Choice	Housing Finance and Affordable Housing Supply	Ensure access to and increase the production of affordable housing (Goal 2)
15. Evaluation of the Supportive Services Demonstration Phase 2—Integrated Wellness In Supportive Housing (IWISH2) 16. Housing and Children’s Healthy Development 17. Moving to Opportunity: Platform to Improve Health 18. Rental Property Health and Safety Violations	Housing and Health	Advance sustainable communities (Goal 4)
19. The First-Time Homebuyer Education and Counseling Demonstration 20. Balancing Mortgage Debt Burden and Equity Accumulation	Homeownership	Promote homeownership (Goal 3)
21. Evaluation of the Family Unification Program and Family Self-Sufficiency Demonstration 22. National Family Self-Sufficiency Program Demonstration 23. The Foster Youth to Independence Initiative Implementation Analysis 24. High-Cost Cities, Gentrification, and Voucher Use: Exploring Access to Quality Homes and Neighborhoods	Self-sufficiency and Economic Opportunity	Support underserved communities (Goal 1)

Ongoing Evaluation Activity	Policy Topic Area	HUD Strategic Goal
25. Evaluation of Tacoma Housing Authority's College Housing Assistance Program		
26. Study of Work Requirement Policies Established by MTW Agencies		
27. Childcare in Assisted Housing		
28. Leveraging Integrated Data to Examine Youth Homelessness	Vulnerable and Special Populations	Support underserved communities (Goal 1)
29. Evaluation of the HUD-DOJ Pay for Success Permanent Supportive Housing Demonstration		
30. Coming Home: An Evaluation of New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA)'s Family Reentry Pilot		
31. Housing Outcomes, Tenant Satisfaction, and Community Integration in Single-site and Scattered-site Housing First Models: A Randomized Trial		
32. Youth Homeless Prevention Demonstration Evaluation		
33. Family Options: Long-term Tracking		

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