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U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

Annual Report to Congress

WHO BENEFITS? Civil Rights Data on HUD Program Applicants and Beneficiaries

Tenant Data Summary

Type or print clearly.
Shaded areas are only for Section 8 Existing Certificate,
Moderate Rehabilitation, and Housing Voucher Programs.

U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development
Office of Public and Indian Housing
Office of Housing



Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information, including suggestions for improvement.

OMB Approval No. 2530-0047

18. Race

- 1 = White
- 2 = Black

- 3 = American Indian/
Native Alaskan
- 4 = Asian/
Pacific Islander

☐

19. Ethnicity

- 1 = Hispanic
- 2 = Non-Hispanic

20. Elderly Status

- 0 = Non-Elderly
- 1 = 62 or Older
- 2 = Disable/
Handicapped

☐

m/dd/yy)

23. Date of Admission (mm/dd/yy)

1991

Annual Civil Rights Data Report to Congress

**HUD Program
Applicants
and Beneficiaries**

Office of the Assistant Secretary
for Fair Housing and
Equal Opportunity

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410-0001

August 4, 1992

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

I am pleased to submit to the Congress the 1991 Annual Civil Rights Data Report on Applicants and Beneficiaries of HUD Programs. This annual report identifies who is benefiting from the various housing and community development programs administered by this Department. It also updates the status of HUD's civil rights data collection and the Department's continuing plans for improving data reporting.

As stated in my report for 1990, President Bush and I have established fair housing for all as a priority of the Department. I am pleased to announce that HUD through its many programs is making this a reality. The collection and processing of required civil rights data are essential parts of an overall strategy to fulfill our commitment to this priority.

In 1991, the Department implemented several plans for data management. Our progress in developing the Control Files Subsystem/Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (CFS/TRACS) is moving forward at a rapid pace, and is expected to provide family characteristics data for all private owner assisted housing projects. The Department is also continuing to refine the Multifamily Tenant Characteristics System; this system assists the Department in monitoring the Public and Indian Housing Authorities (PHAs/IHAs). The Department now has begun collecting data on smaller PHAs/IHAs. Plans are underway for collecting data on Section 8 certificates, vouchers and moderate rehabilitation units.

I pledge my continued support in developing and maintaining these systems so civil rights data can be collected and processed efficiently, and fair housing and equal opportunity requirements can then be enforced more effectively.

Very sincerely yours,

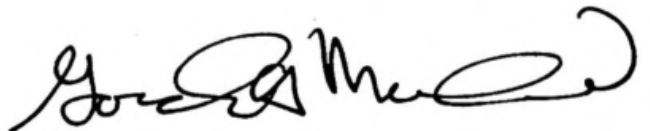
A large, stylized handwritten signature of Jack Kemp is written over the typed name. The signature is in black ink and features a prominent, sweeping 'J' and 'K'.

Jack Kemp

Foreword

This third Annual Civil Rights Data Report to Congress is in accordance with the mandates of Section 562 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987 and Section 808(e)(6) of the Fair Housing Act. The intent of this report is to provide Congress and the public with information relative to beneficiaries of the various housing and community development programs administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

As the Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, I am particularly interested in ensuring that the benefits derived from HUD's housing and community development programs are equally accessible to all. A first step in achieving this goal is to establish systems to collect accurate and complete data that are critically important to the effective administration of civil rights requirements in HUD programs and enforcement of the Nation's fair housing laws. In 1991, the Department made great strides in planning and developing systems which will enhance the ability of our Field Offices to better enforce compliance with fair housing laws. These systems involve all HUD program offices. When operational, collectively the system will provide data needed for reporting to Congress, and for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity Field and Regional Office monitoring and compliance reviews.



Gordon H. Mansfield
Assistant Secretary for Fair
Housing and Equal
Opportunity

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Introduction

Civil rights data are the racial, gender, ethnic, handicap and family characteristics of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) program participants and beneficiaries. These data are necessary to administer effectively the civil rights requirements in all HUD programs and to enforce the Federal Fair Housing Act. State and local civil rights agencies and private fair housing groups also use this information to assess the effectiveness of their own fair housing guidelines. HUD program offices determine who their programs are serving and the Offices of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity and Policy Development and Research undertake program assessments and effectiveness evaluations. In addition, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, researchers, academics and advocates use this information to monitor the Department's performance.

The following statutes require HUD to collect civil rights data and summarize the data in an Annual Report to Congress.

- Section 562 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987 requires HUD to collect data and report annually to Congress on the racial and ethnic characteristics of persons eligible for, assisted by or otherwise benefiting from each community development, housing assistance, and mortgage and loan insurance and guarantee program administered by HUD.
- Section 808(e)(6) of the Fair Housing Act requires HUD to report annually to Congress on the race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, handicap and family characteristics of persons and households who are applicants for, participants in, or beneficiaries or potential beneficiaries of programs administered by the Department to the extent such characteristics are within the coverage of the provisions of the civil rights laws HUD administers. To develop the data to be included and made available to the public, the Act also requires the Secretary to collect such information as he or she determines to be necessary or appropriate.

The primary sources for civil rights data collected by the Department are the forms and reports prepared and submitted to HUD by program recipients or grantees. Each HUD program collects some data on the characteristics of persons or households who are affected by the program or its activities. Secondary sources are research, demonstrations and surveys which may be conducted by HUD or other organizations.

The Department has recently placed increased emphasis on improving both the quality of data reported and the process of automation in order to develop fully reliable and comprehensive reporting systems.

Due to the time consuming nature of many of these system changes, data are not always available on a nationally representative basis to calculate accurate year to year changes in program participation.

This third annual report describes the status of HUD's civil rights data collection efforts and plans for improvement. It discusses the characteristics of HUD program beneficiaries, applicants and potential beneficiaries. Except where otherwise stated, the information in this report is for calendar year 1991.

HUD Data Collection System

The following briefly summarizes HUD's primary systems which collect civil rights data.

HUD's Community Planning and Development, Housing and Public Housing programs include fair housing and equal opportunity legislative and regulatory requirements. Most HUD programs require recipients of program assistance to keep records and to report the race, sex and ethnicity of potential beneficiaries, applicants, beneficiaries and participants. HUD prescribes the data and formats for data collection and obtains approval for their use from the Office of Management and Budget.

Automated systems used to store and manipulate these data are: The Multifamily Tenant Characteristics System (MTCS), used for Public and Indian Housing, and for FHA Multifamily Insured Unsubsidized Housing Projects; Grantee Performance Report (GPR), used to track activities relating to Community Development entitlement programs; the Computerized Homes Underwriting Management System (CHUMS), used by HUD Field Office staff for monitoring FHA-insured single-family mortgage applicants; and the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data, used by the Office of Housing to monitor discrimina-

tion in mortgage lending. Routine and ad hoc reports are available from the HUD mainframe and personal computers, depending on the system.

In 1991 HUD provided a plan to the Senate Committee on Appropriations regarding the Department's actions to improve data collection for assisted housing programs and identify better the clients HUD is serving. Among those actions are the Control Files Subsystem/Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (CFS/TRACS). Data collection for CFS is ongoing, and the functional requirements for TRACS have been defined and are now being reviewed by program offices for acceptance.

Another major improvement in system development is the MTCS. As discussed earlier, this is HUD's resident data system for Public/Indian Housing and insured multi-family unsubsidized housing programs. Data are submitted by Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and Management Agents (MAs) directly to HUD's data processing contractor on Form HUD-50058 and Form HUD-949 respectively. As of July 1, 1991, 430 medium and large size PHAs had transmitted data into MTCS representing over 50 percent of the inventory. In 1991 final preparations were completed to allow acceptance of data from smaller size PHAs/IHAs (1-499 units). By December 1992, the database should contain nearly 100 percent of the Public and Indian Housing inventory.

HUD Program Beneficiaries

Subsidized Housing Programs

The 1989 biennial American Housing Survey (AHS) identifies about 4 million households that receive payments under Federal subsidized programs. Exhibit 1 shows subsidized rental households by race and ethnicity for public housing, Section 8 certificates and vouchers and other assisted housing. (The 1991 Survey will be published in late 1992 or early 1993.) Of the 4,070,000 rental households, 1,891,000 are white, 1,590,000 are black, 442,000 are Hispanic, and 147,000 are other groups.

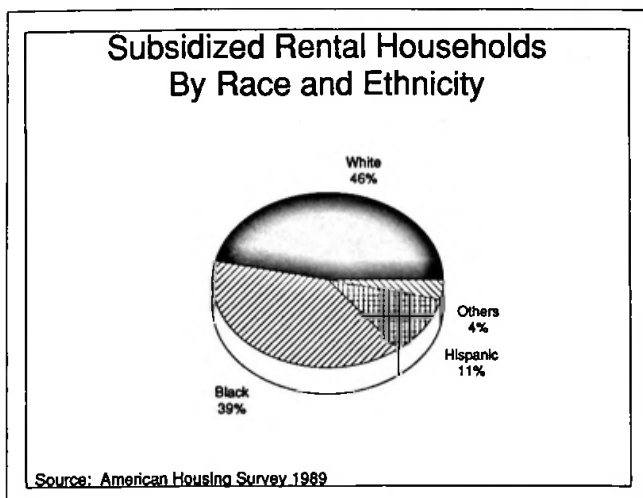


Exhibit 1

Public Housing Programs

MTCS has information on the characteristics of residents living in conventional public housing. Exhibit 2 shows the race and ethnicity of the heads of households in units of all PHAs reporting. Of the 759,829 families in public housing units, 411,082 are black; 194,253 are white; 132,320 are Hispanic; 18,527 are Asian/Pacific Islander and 3,647 are American Indian/Alaskan Native. Of these, 57.4% constitute Non-Elderly households; 30.6% make up households that are 62 and older; and 12% are Disabled/Handicapped households. As of December 31, 1991, over 400 PHAs were forwarding data for use by HUD. This does not include Indian Housing Authorities.

APPENDIX I shows the race and ethnicity of PHA residents by state.

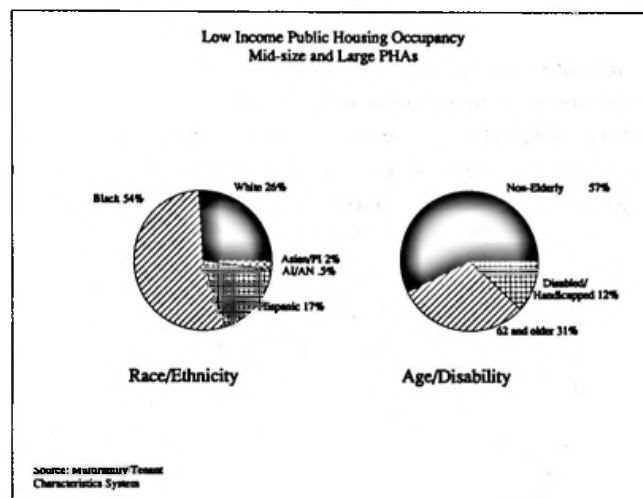


Exhibit 2

FHA Unsubsidized Programs

The Office of Lender Activities and Land Sales Registration is carrying out on-site compliance reviews of HUD approved mortgagees to determine, among other things, mortgagee compliance with the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) and mortgagee adherence to nondiscrimination practices in mortgage lending.

HUD interviews mortgage lending company personnel and examines funding logs in an attempt to determine whether the mortgagee is complying with HMDA requirements. In addition, HUD reviews and evaluates the required Loan Application Register which includes accepted and rejected loans to determine whether any patterns exist which appear to be discriminatory. HUD determines whether the mortgagee has established minimum mortgage amounts below which it will not lend or if there are geographic areas which the mortgagee has redlined.

The following Exhibits are breakouts of certain characteristics of FHA insured homebuyers through September 30, 1991. The data are derived from a sample of mortgage worksheets. (Data not yet available for 4th Quarter CY 1991.) See Exhibits 3 and 4.

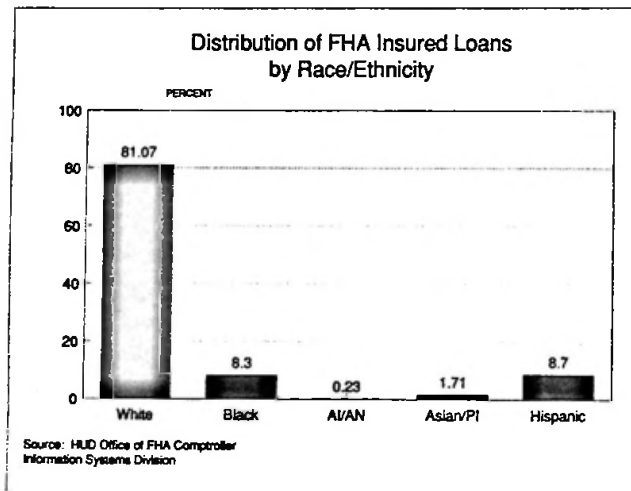


Exhibit 3

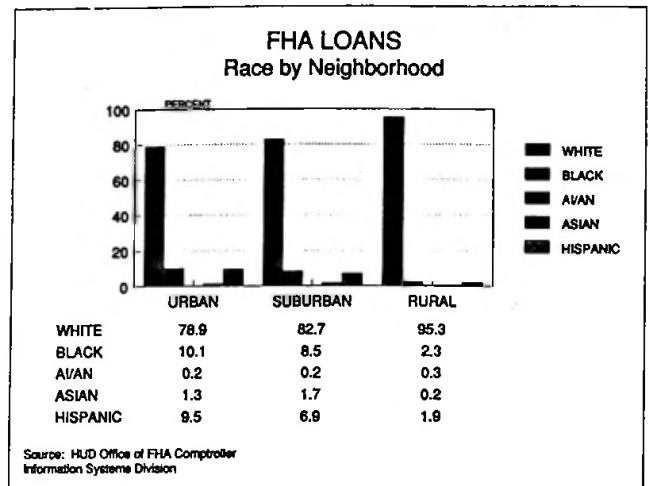


Exhibit 4

As indicated by the data, the vast majority of FHA insured loans are made to non-minority homebuyers.

The FHA supplement data to the regular Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) reports are being consolidated in HUD to prepare and distribute lender and aggregate report data. When the data are available they will be sent to the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) for publication.

Insured Unsubsidized Multi-family Housing Program

Exhibit 5 provides information on insured, unsubsidized multi-family housing occupancy by race and ethnicity of household. Of the 498,253 units occupied, 364,463 households are white (73 percent), 95,596 are black (19 percent), 21,726 are Hispanic (4.3 percent), 14,646 are Asian/Pacific Islander (3 percent) and 1,817 are American Indian/Alaskan Native (.4 percent). Forty-nine percent of heads of households are female.

The racial and ethnic proportions are similar to those in 1990.

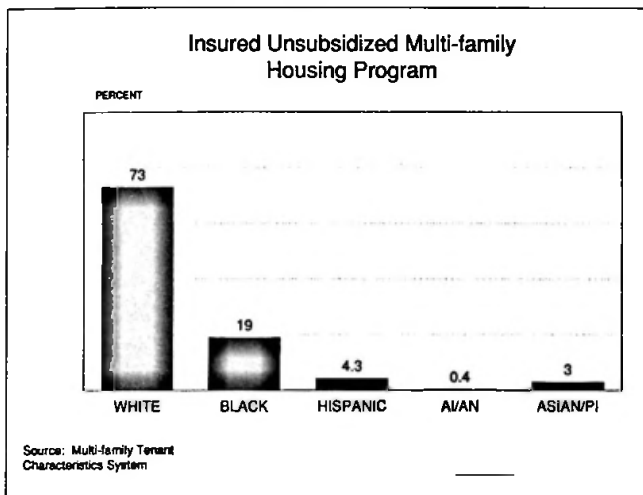


Exhibit 5

Section 8 Certificates and Vouchers Pilot Program

From the FY 1991 Headquarters reserve of Section 8 Rental Certificates and Vouchers, the Office of Public and Indian Housing set aside 388 Certificates and Vouchers to promote desegregation in the Low Income Public Housing Programs of Neptune, NJ, Frederick, MD, and Las Vegas, NV. Regional Directors of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) for these areas selected the Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) based on desegregation strategies developed by the PHAs. The overall goal is the achievement of more racially and ethnically inclusive occupancy in developments which are currently segregated.

Community Planning and Development (CPD) Programs

Grantees of CPD programs submit reports to HUD on racial and ethnic data for the direct beneficiaries of their respective programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, Rental Rehabilitation Program, Section 312 Rehabilitation Loans, Urban Homesteading Program, Homeless Programs and other programs designed for targeted populations, such as the Community Development Work Study Program, etc. Grantees also report data on Minority Business participation in their programs.

RACIAL/ETHNIC DATA

NAME	RACE	DOB	HANDICAP	SEX
JONES	W	1945	YES	M
SMITH	B	1950	YES	M
DOE	B	1955	NO	F

HUD CPD

GRANTEE MUST PROVIDE RACIAL/ETHNIC DATA TO HUD

In FY 1991, the Community Development Block Grant program was funded at \$3.1 billion for the States and entitlement communities. Funds for this program are used for housing rehabilitation, public facilities, economic development, public services and other important community development activities serving low-and-moderate-income persons. In Fiscal Year 1989, the latest year for which information is available, a total of 7.1 million direct beneficiaries from more than 90 percent of Grantees were identified for Entitlement CDBG program activities, of which 3 million (42.4%) were white; 2.1 million (29.5%) black; 1.1 million (15.4%) Hispanic; 188,174 (2.7%) Asian/Pacific Islander and 143,629 (2.0%) American Indian/Alaskan Native. Beneficiaries are defined locally and may be long term or temporary users. In 1989 the Community Development Block Grant program was funded at \$2.9 billion. Exhibit 6 depicts a graphic illustration of these beneficiaries. (No racial/ethnic data were available for 8 percent of beneficiaries.)

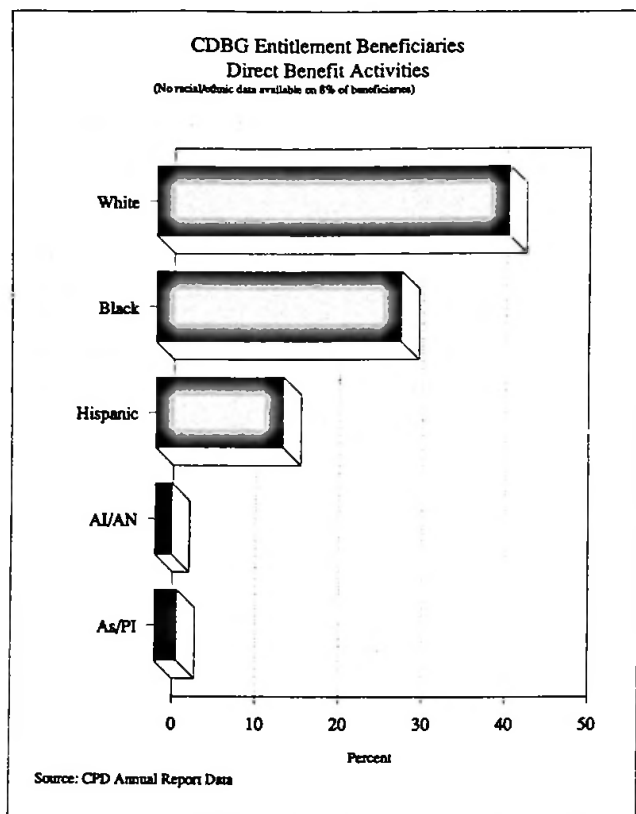


Exhibit 6

Most of the beneficiaries (6.2 million or 87.3%) were low and moderate-income, of which 4.9 million (68.8% of the total) were low income. There were 2.2 million female-headed households in this group.

Rental Rehabilitation Program

The Rental Rehabilitation Program (RRP) assisted communities in the rehabilitation of housing for low and moderate income renters. It was terminated at the end of FY 1991 because of the creation of the new HOME Investment Partnership, a flexible program for housing assistance, funds from which are distributed to States and localities by formula. Through September 1991, the number of occupants in units assisted under the RRP increased from 92,631 prior to rehabilitation to 145,856 after rehabilitation. Of these households residing in RRP projects after rehabilitation, 57 percent are minority and 56 percent are female heads of households. (See Exhibit 7)

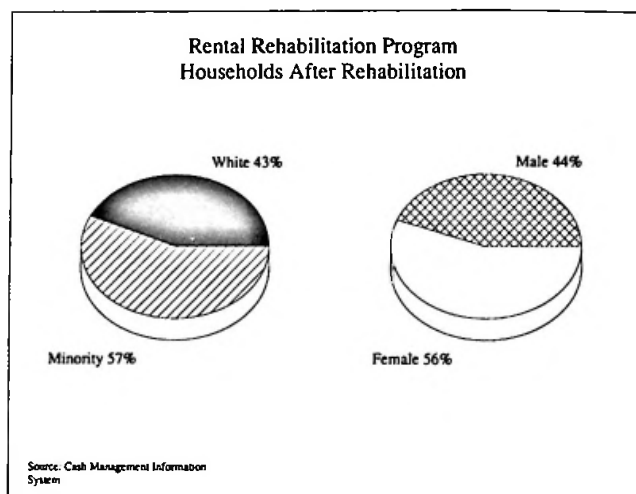


Exhibit 7

Urban Homesteading Program

The Urban Homesteading program was designed to provide homeownership opportunities for individuals and families most in need of housing. In FY 1991, a total of 609 properties were conveyed to units of local government which selected 458 families to homestead these properties; 268 (59%) black; 134 (29%) were white; 43 (9%) Hispanic, 8 (2%) Asian/Pacific Islander and 5 (1%) American Indian/Alaskan Native. Thus, 71 percent of the beneficiaries were minorities compared with 76 percent in 1990. This program was also terminated at the end of FY 1991.

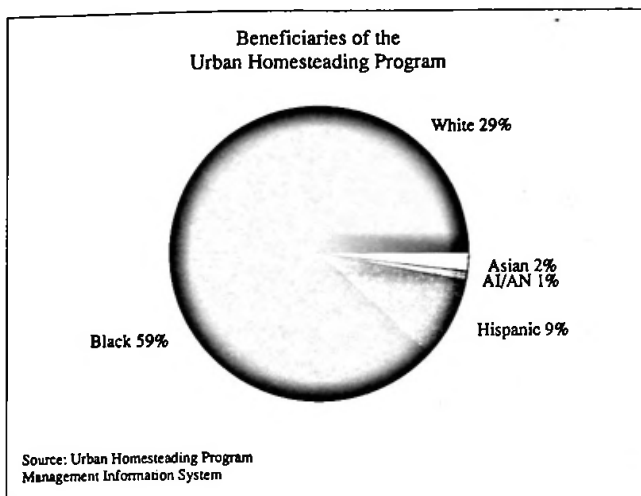


Exhibit 8

Section 312 Rehabilitation Loan Program

The Section 312 loan program has been decreasing for a number of years, relying on repayment from old loans for new projects. The program provided assistance for rehabilitation of single-family and multi-family, residential, mixed use, and nonresidential properties. In 1991, some 1,991 families received loans under the program. Racial and ethnic data are available for a sample of 1,193 of those families: 49% white; 38% black; 10% Hispanic; and 3% other minorities. (See exhibit 9)

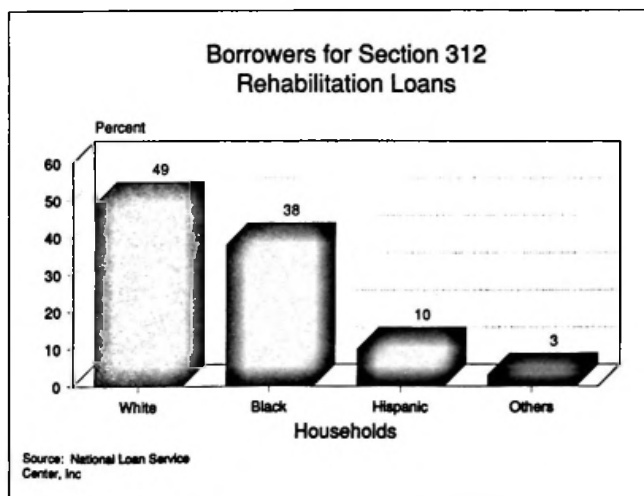


Exhibit 9

Homeless Programs

There are a number of homeless programs administered by HUD, assistance for which totaled \$339 million in FY 1991. These include the Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) program, the Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless (SAFAH) program, the Supportive Housing Demonstration program (including Transitional Housing and Permanent Housing for Handicapped Homeless), and the Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Moderate Rehabilitation program. Although each of these programs have annual reports, complete reporting on those served is not expected until 1993.

From a sampling of 20 percent of all ESG-assisted shelters for FY 1990, the total beneficiaries of this program are estimated at 75,000. The racial composition is as follows: 33,750 (45%) black; 33,750 (45%) white; 5,250 (7%) Hispanic, 1,500 (2%) American Indian/Alaskan Native; and 750 (1%) Asian/Pacific Islander. See Exhibit 10 for a graphic depiction of these data.

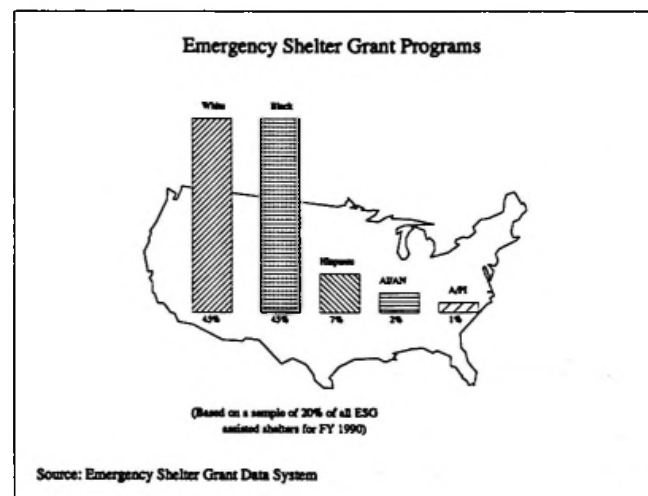
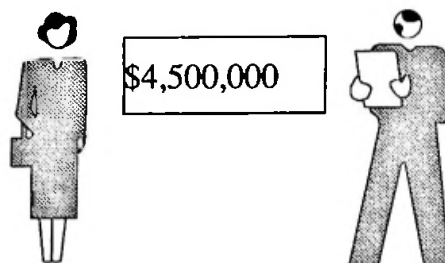


Exhibit 10



Historically Black Colleges



HUD awarded \$4.5 million to
ten Historically Black Colleges.

Beneficiaries of other CPD Activities

Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) dollar goals for CPD grant programs are assigned annually to the HUD Regional Offices. For FY 1991, CPD grantees awarded minority owned businesses 16.1 percent of all CPD contract dollars for grant programs, for a total of \$603.4 million. For the first time since FY 1985, CPD communities surpassed CPD's annual goal in awarding minority contracts. The 1991 annual goal of \$458 million was exceeded by \$145 million.

In the Community Development Work Study Program, students work part-time while pursuing graduate and undergraduate degrees in community and economic development, community planning and community management. In Fiscal Year 1991, HUD awarded \$3 million to 18 universities, colleges and two area-wide planning organizations to assist 127 economically disadvantaged and minority men and women.

In Fiscal Year 1991 HUD implemented the newly authorized Community Development Program for Historically Black Colleges and Universities. As a result of a national competition for \$4.5 million among 107 eligible Historically Black Colleges and Universities, HUD provided grants from \$90,000 to \$500,000 to ten institutions to expand their role and effectiveness in addressing community development needs in their localities.

Also, in Fiscal Year 1991, HUD awarded \$1.5 million of Technical Assistance program funds to 14 Historically Black Colleges and Universities. This brings the total amount of Technical Assistance funds awarded to these institutions since 1981 to \$10.7 million. Each competitively selected recipient provides technical assistance in support of local community development projects.

Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

In 1991 HUD received 5657 complaints under the Fair Housing Act, 26.9 percent more than in 1990. The bases of those complaints are as follows: Familial status 30.6 percent; race 30 percent; handicap 20.6 percent; sex 7.8 percent; national origin 5.4 percent; color 2.8 percent; religion 2.8 percent. Race and familial status constitute over 60 percent of the complaints combined. See Exhibit 11.

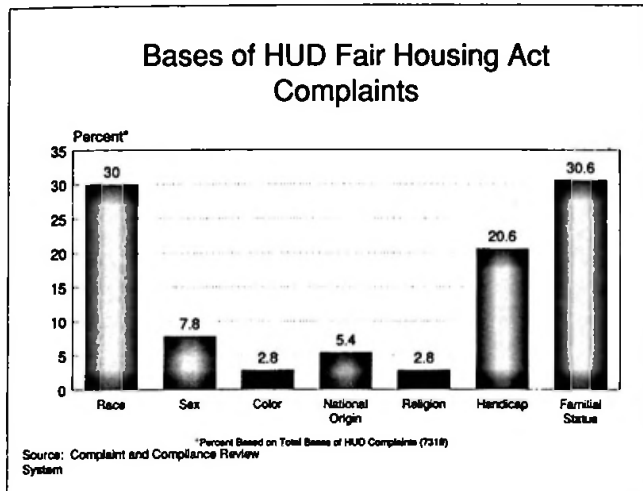


Exhibit 11

Complaints against recipients in HUD programs are processed under other civil rights authorities. Of 407 such complaints received during calendar year 1991, nearly 61 percent were processed under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (alleging discrimination based on race, color, or national origin); 35.8 percent were under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (alleging discrimination based on handicap); and 3.2 percent were under Section 109 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as Amended (alleging discrimination based on race, color, sex, national origin and religion). Exhibit 12 shows the number of complaints received by civil rights authorities in HUD in 1991.

HUD Program Complaint Receipts

Title VI	248
Section 504	146
Section 109	13
Total	407

Source: Complaint and Compliance Review System

Exhibit 12

Exhibit 13 provides the numbers of complaints closed during 1991 by type of closure.

HUD Program Complaints Closed by Finding

	Administrative Closure*	Compliance Finding	Noncompliance Finding**	Total
Statute				
Title VI	247	24	5	276
Section 504	151	35	14	200
Section 109	7	7	4	18
Total	405	66	23	494

* Complaints were administratively closed for the following reasons: withdrawal by complainant (144), lack of jurisdiction (30), voluntary settlement (126), referral to another agency (94), other reasons (11).
** Preliminary finding of noncompliance with ongoing negotiation and enforcement.

Source: Complaint and Compliance Review System

Exhibit 13

FHEO Regional staff also conduct compliance reviews of recipients of HUD programs. Exhibit 14 presents all reviews closed during 1991 by finding.

HUD Program Complaints Reviews Closed by Finding

	Compliance	Noncompliance*	Total
Statute			
Title VI	40	28	68
Section 504	3	9	12
Total	43	37	80

* Preliminary finding of noncompliance with ongoing negotiations and enforcement.

Source: Complaint and Compliance Review System

Exhibit 14

HUD Program Applicants

Applicant characteristics data are collected in housing programs such as Section 8 Existing, Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation, Title I Property Improvement and Manufactured Homes, and Section 202 Housing for the Elderly or the Disabled. However, the data generally are not automated. The data which are automated often are maintained on a personal computer system in a way which limits data retrieval and manipulation.

Under the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA), the Computerized Homes Underwriting Management System (CHUMS), which reports home mortgage operations, was enhanced to include characteristics of rejected borrowers. In addition, the Department is receiving, editing and processing data from the Loan Application Registers submitted by otherwise unsupervised mortgage companies.

HUD processed data from the HMDA loan application registers of 403 eligible mortgage companies covering 838,000 transactions. These data were submitted to the Federal Reserve Board during the year and reports on 1990 loans were published and distributed during October 1991.

Applicant data also are collected by other HUD programs and information on minorities is compiled for specific purposes.

Examples are:

- Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) are required to maintain information on the race, ethnicity, sex and age of applicants for assisted housing. Although not normally reported to HUD, these data are available for review by HUD staff. PHAs also maintain records on the disposition of each application, with the reasons for rejection. Where so ordered by the courts, e.g., *Young v. Kemp*, the information collected by certain PHAs is automated and forwarded to HUD for review.
- CDBG grantees are required to maintain data on the extent to which each racial and ethnic group and single-head of household, by gender, has applied for any program or activity funded in whole or in part with CDBG funds. These data are reviewed by HUD field staff in monitoring recipients' performance, although HUD does not require that they be reported.
- Under the Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing regulations developers, sponsors and managers are required to submit a Report on Applicants for Multifamily Rental Housing, which indicates the results of their marketing to the racial and ethnic groups least likely to apply for housing identified in the Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan. They also are to report, by race and ethnicity of the head of household, the acceptances, rejections and reasons for any rejection.

Potential Beneficiaries of HUD Programs

The only national racial or ethnic data on potential beneficiaries for HUD multifamily or single family housing programs are provided through the Bureau of the Census American Housing Survey. The 1989 edition of this publication reflects the number of households eligible for subsidized rental housing and the proportion of households that received subsidies by race and ethnicity. Of the 13,808,000 households eligible for subsidized rental housing 7,593,000 (55 percent) were white, 3,653,000 (26 percent) were black, 1,902,000 (14 percent) were Hispanic, 660,000 (5 percent) were other groups. See Exhibit 15.

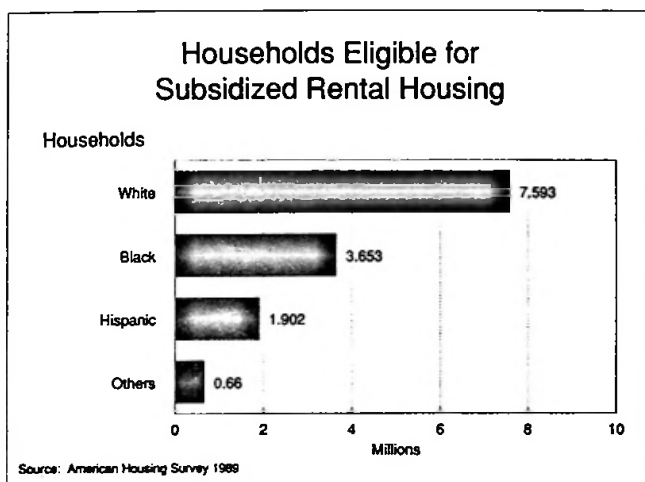


Exhibit 15

Exhibit 16 shows the percentage of the eligible renter households receiving subsidies by racial and ethnic group.

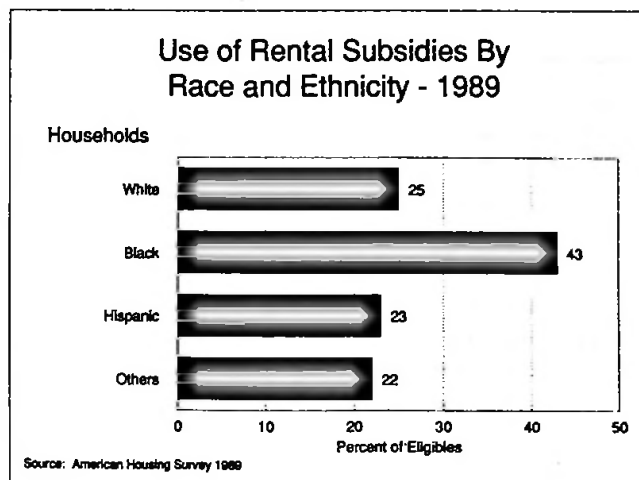


Exhibit 16

Of the 7,593,000 white eligible renter households, 1,891,000 (25 percent) received subsidies; of 3,653,000 black eligibles, 1,590,000 (43 percent) were subsidized; of 1,902,000 eligible Hispanics, 442,000 (23 percent) received subsidies; and of 660,000 eligible others, 147,000 (22 percent) received subsidies.

The data tracking systems currently in place suggest that the benefits of HUD's housing and community development programs are reaching eligible minorities in proportions greater than their national representation. This trend prevails in all programs with the exception of FHA Insured Mortgages; here benefits are extended to minorities in a proportion that is slightly less than their national representation.

Plans for Improved Data Acquisition

The legislative mandates to collect data on applicants and beneficiaries by minority status have motivated the Department to continually seek better and more efficient ways to collect civil rights information relative to programs administered by the Department. Projects underway include the following:

- Civil Rights Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is currently being developed to provide one centralized database with pertinent civil rights information which the FHEO staff in Field Offices, Regions, and Headquarters need to monitor HUD recipients.

On-line access and reporting features will allow FHEO staff to obtain civil rights and compliance information immediately. CRIS will also be used to collect data and provide tables and graphs to be used in HUD's Annual Report to Congress on Civil Rights Data in a timely and efficient manner.

- *Young v. Kemp* Evaluation Report

A Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) staff member assisted the Desegregation Coordinating Office (DCO), in Fort Worth, Texas, in formulating an evaluation of the automated computer systems used by the ten largest public housing authorities (PHAs) to collect and analyze data associated with the *Young v. Kemp* court order, and the manual forms used by the remaining PHAs and private providers. If the automated systems prove more beneficial than the manual forms, the DCO will recommend that the system be expanded to 15 more PHAs and 5 private providers. Staff also assisted the DCO in the design of new automated reports that will allow the DCO to meet more precisely the reporting requirements in the 1988 Interim Injunction and 1990 Order for Further Relief.

- CDBG Entitlement Activity Management and Reporting System

The Activity Management and Reporting System computer software mechanizes the Activity Summary and Direct Benefits forms of the Grantee Performance Report. This will improve the timeliness and quality of CDBG Entitlement data. HUD distributed the software

at no cost to all entitlement grantees that requested a copy and trained about 200 communities. About 300 of the 866 entitlement grantees are using the software. Community Planning and Development is having a contractor develop a new computer software which entitlement grantees will be able to use to produce their entire Grantee Performance Report. The initial version of the software should be ready for grantees to use by early 1993. The software will be distributed to all entitlement grantees at no cost to them.

- Multifamily Tenant Characteristics System

HUD's resident data system for assisted housing programs, the Multifamily Tenant Characteristics System (MTCS), currently collects data only on low income public housing and insured, multi-family unsubsidized residents. Some of the enhancements to the System to be realized in 1992 are to:

- add move-out data to the admissions and re-examinations being collected.
- collect data on all family members.
- begin collecting resident family characteristics data from PHAs/IHAs with 1-499 units in management.
- collect resident characteristics on Section 8 Existing, Housing Voucher and Moderate Rehabilitation units.

- Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS)

TRACS will be used to improve the management of assisted housing programs. Features will be developed to ensure that subsidy payments are consistent with contract terms and program requirements; enable HUD to process amendments, renewals and terminations of subsidy contracts in a timely and accurate manner; and provide the project and resident information HUD needs to manage, evaluate and report on program operations, to include data relative to civil rights concerns.

- Consolidated Single Family Statistical System

The Consolidated Single Family Statistical System is being modified to collect and report on data required under the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act from internal HUD automated systems and originating lenders in the private sector. The Comptroller of the Currency is making microcomputer software available to reporting lenders. HUD is required to supply the data to the

Federal Reserve Board, which has the statutory authority for dissemination through the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council to Congress and the public.

- Supportive Housing Demonstration Data System

The Office of Special Needs Assistance Programs (SNAP) issued revised Annual Report Forms for the Supportive Housing Demonstration Program. These forms will assist in providing information on the ethnic, racial and gender status of all homeless persons assisted under the program.

- Public Housing Affirmative Compliance Actions Computer System

The development of the Public Housing Affirmative Compliance Actions (PHACA) computer system will continue in 1992. The PHACA program is designed to assist participating Public Housing Authorities in completing the Title VI Self-Assessment instrument. The PHACA System will be used by participating PHAs and HUD to collect data on applicants, residents and housing units for certain programs and to generate all of the exhibits that require these data.

- Minority Business Enterprise Data System

The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) is working with the Office of Information Policies and Systems (IPS) to implement the Minority Business Enterprise Automated Reporting System (MBEARS.) Initial development of the system began in FY 1991.

It is expected to integrate and consolidate existing, stand-alone systems providing MBE data to OSDBU i.e., CPD and Office of Procurement and Contracts (OPC), and be available to other program offices currently reporting MBE data on a manual basis.

- Section 3 Data System

In 1991 a separate Division was created in the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity to administer Section 3 of the 1968 Housing and Urban Development Act. The Act mandates that in any program providing direct financial assistance, HUD shall require that to the greatest extent feasible: (1) job training and employment opportunities be given to lower income persons resident in the community where the project is located; and (2) contracting opportunities be given to local businesses in the metropolitan area where the project is located.

In November 1991, the Department awarded \$2 million in community development technical assistance grants to help residents of public housing sites start and operate their own businesses. The Department also published a Proposed Rule - "Contracting with Resident-Owned Businesses" in the Federal Register on September 25, 1991, which provides a Public Housing Agency with the option of utilizing an "Alternative Procurement Process" when contracting with businesses owned by public housing residents. The current Section 3 regulations are being revised. The revision will include a data system so that Section 3 beneficiaries can be identified on an ongoing basis.

- National Affordable Housing Act

The National Affordable Housing Act requirements will have a major impact on civil rights data collection for eligibles, applicants and beneficiaries.

- The Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) requirements, which replace the Housing Assistance and Comprehensive Homeless Assistance Plans, include an assessment of market conditions and call for the jurisdiction to identify areas of concentration of racial and ethnic minorities, and low income households.

To assist jurisdictions in completing the CHAS HUD will provide special tabulations of the 1990 Census data for the next full 5 years submission, due for FY 1994.

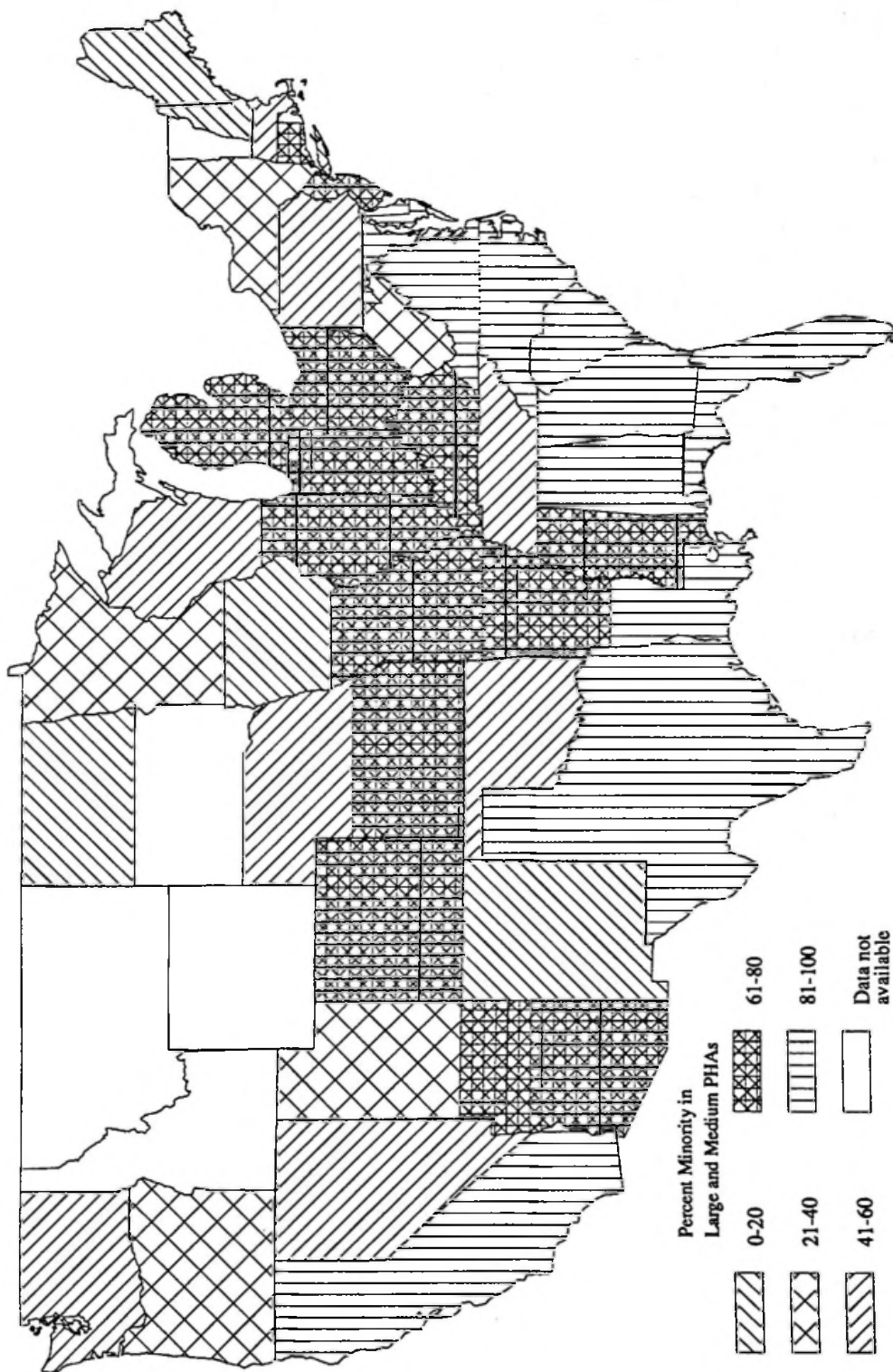
An annual performance report must describe the racial and ethnic status of those served.

- HOME Investment in Affordable Housing, HOPE (Homeownership and Opportunities for People Everywhere) and other programs that are part of the Act include civil rights information requirements for recordkeeping and reporting.

Conclusion

HUD fully accepts the responsibility of collecting civil rights data as mandated by legislation establishing housing and community development programs. The Department is committed to enhancing data collection capabilities so that through analysis of these data, programs may be formulated to further HUD's goal of assuring fair and affordable housing for all.

Low Income Public Housing Occupancy
Mid-Size and Large PHAs
Percent Minority by State



Source: Multifamily Tenant Characteristics System

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