CALIFORNIA HOUSING PARTNERSHIP



Doorway to Opportunity:

How Centralized Online Listings Can Improve Affordable Housing and Neighborhood Access

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Executive Summary

Finding and applying for affordable housing can be challenging for low-income households, particularly when information about available homes is scattered across multiple websites, listings, and property managers. This decentralized process may limit access to affordable housing opportunities in developments financed with Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (Housing Credits) and hinder efforts to use the Housing Credit program to reverse patterns of residential segregation and spatial inequality.

In 2023, the Bay Area Housing Finance Authority launched the Doorway Housing Portal (Doorway), an online platform that centralizes affordable housing listings and allows households to search for and apply to affordable homes across the Bay Area. Analysis of more than 101,000 anonymized applications to Housing Credit-financed affordable housing properties in the Bay Area found that Doorway facilitated more upwardly mobile applications from lower to higher resource neighborhoods for low-income families with children, particularly those with racially/ethnically minoritized identities, and applications from longer distances, when compared to applicants that did not use Doorway. Below are the key findings:

- Among all applicants, 76% of Doorway users applied to properties in High or Highest Resource neighborhoods (based on categories used in the state's opportunity map), compared to 62% of non-Doorway applicants, suggesting that applying through Doorway may be associated with increased applications to affordable housing in higher-resource areas.
- Doorway users with children typically applied to properties in neighborhoods one or two opportunity map categories higher than where they lived (e.g., from Moderate to Highest Resource areas), while non-Doorway users typically applied to similar neighborhoods to where they lived. This finding suggests Doorway may help expand families' access to neighborhoods with greater educational, economic, and environmental opportunity that can improve children's long-term outcomes.
- Among families with children, Doorway users applied to properties nearly twice as far from their current neighborhoods compared to applicants that did not use the platform.
- Applying through Doorway was associated with higher rates of upwardly mobile applications from families with children across all racial and ethnic groups, with the largest increase (19%) among Black families.

These results suggest centralized affordable housing listings and application systems can help close information gaps for applicants seeking affordable housing opportunities in better-resourced neighborhoods and increase racial equity. Further research can expand the analysis to additional housing providers, examine housing placement outcomes, and explore how applicants use Doorway and other housing search methods.

Background

Research examining how tenants learn about and apply to affordable homes financed with Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (Housing Credits), or where these tenants previously lived, is limited, leaving a gap in understanding of these important dimensions of the largest affordable rental housing production program in California and the U.S. However, research has revealed that information gaps and other barriers in the housing search process can prevent low-income families from learning about and applying to available homes in neighborhoods with which they are less familiar, which may be higher resource areas. These barriers can reinforce existing patterns of residential segregation and unequal access to opportunity.[1]

Similar dynamics may be present in the Housing Credit program because available homes are typically advertised through a decentralized process. Unlike the federal public housing and Housing Choice Voucher programs in which public housing authorities use centralized waitlists and advertisements for available units through, operators of Housing Credit-financed developments typically advertise units independently using their own marketing tools, requiring prospective tenants to find opportunities across different properties, media sources, and information networks. Research suggests this arrangement could result in these developments typically attracting families who already live nearby or in similar neighborhoods, replicating patterns of housing and spatial inequality in conflict with California's policy goal of increasing access to opportunity-rich neighborhoods for those struggling most to reach them.[2,3]

To improve upon the decentralized and often paper-based process of advertising, searching for, and applying to affordable housing, the Bay Area Housing Finance Authority (BAHFA) launched the Doorway Housing Portal (Doorway) in June 2023. Doorway is an online platform where providers of affordable housing in the nine-county Bay Area (minus San Francisco, which has a separate portal) can list available units, and where prospective tenants can search for and apply to affordable housing. Both Housing Credit-financed developments and affordable homes created through other funding programs and land use policies are listed on Doorway. Of the estimated 128 new construction Housing Credit-financed properties placed in service between 2023 and 2025 within the Bay Area counties covered by Doorway, 53 properties (approximately 41%) utilized the Doorway platform as of July 2026.

Doorway provides a unique opportunity to evaluate whether increased information about affordable rental properties encourages households to apply to homes outside their existing neighborhoods and social networks, potentially addressing barriers that reinforce residential segregation and unequal access to opportunity.[4] The use of centralized portals like Doorway is still not widespread in the Bay Area or in the rest of California, even as family-serving Housing Credit properties in high-opportunity neighborhoods across the state have increased in recent years in response to incentives in state housing funding programs.[5] In this context, it is possible to compare contemporaneous data from properties that do, and do not, use the platform, and thereby assess whether Doorway helps facilitate applications from low-income families to affordable homes in higher resource neighborhoods when compared to the traditional marketing and application processes.

Whether Housing Credit properties draw families from lower to higher opportunity neighborhoods is important because extensive national research has shown that where children grow up can have profound impacts on their ability to thrive. Specifically, research has shown that growing up in higher-opportunity neighborhoods can improve economic mobility, making equitable

access to these neighborhoods for low-income and racially/ethnically minoritized children an important component to reducing inequality.[6] If Doorway can help families learn about and apply for homes in higher resource neighborhoods they might not otherwise have considered, the platform could be an important tool to reduce inequality in the region.

This report summarizes the results of an analysis of Doorway's effects using application data from a large nonprofit affordable housing provider that has used Doorway for some, but not all, of its properties. The results show that Doorway facilitated applications from lower to higher resource neighborhoods for all racial/ethnic groups, and from greater distances, suggesting that the platform helped close information gaps for applicants seeking affordable housing opportunities in better-resourced neighborhoods.

Data and Methods

The primary data in this analysis are from anonymized pre-applications (we refer to these as applications throughout the rest of this report) that prospective tenants submitted to Housing Credit properties operated by a large nonprofit affordable housing provider. The provider adopted Doorway as a listing service for some of its developments beginning in early 2024 but maintained its own intake system for prospective tenants to submit applications. Prospective applicants searching on Doorway were redirected to the provider's online intake system, and the provider flagged applicants as having originated from Doorway (17,713 or 18% of total applications included in the data). Of the applications that did not originate from Doorway, most were submitted through the provider's online application system (97%), and a small share (3%) were submitted via paper applications.

All tenants who successfully signed leases (including both Doorway and non-Doorway users) were routed through the provider's intake system, except for referrals to units with specific limitations (e.g., referrals from the local coordinated entry system for people experiencing homelessness). Patterns in application data can thus demonstrate Doorway's impact on the housing search process, and likely the tenants of these units.

Applicants in the anonymized data submitted applications to 61 Housing Credit properties.[7] The 61 properties are located in seven Bay Area counties – Alameda, Contra Costa, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma – which represent approximately 6% of total Housing Credit properties in these counties (plus Marin) placed in service through 2025. Of the total 61 properties, 25 listed units on Doorway. When considering only applications from households with children under 18, the data include 60 properties, 23 of which listed on Doorway.[8]

The data consist of 101,050 application records submitted between October 2022 and October 2025, including 31,465 records for families (those with at least one child under 18). Applications in the sample that came through Doorway began more recently, in February 2024. Applications include household member demographic data, including race/ethnicity, age, household income, and the household's current neighborhood.[9] The housing provider removed personal identifying information before sharing data and provided Census tract identifiers obtained through geocoding of applicants' addresses.[10]

The housing provider plans to eventually list all properties on Doorway but has not yet done so. Whether a property has listed available units on Doorway has depended mainly on IT staff capacity to add them or interest by particular property management staff. The analysis therefore as-

sumes that a property being listed on Doorway was driven by these administrators factors rather than by property or neighborhood characteristics that could influence application patterns.

Secondary data sources utilized in this analysis come from the 2025 California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC)/Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) Opportunity Map, U.S. Census Bureau, and the California Housing Partnership's Preservation Database of subsidized affordable housing across California. The TCAC/HCD Opportunity Map scores and categorizes each neighborhood using a nine-point scale (8 or 9 points are Highest Resource, 6 or 7 points are High Resource, 4 or 5 points are Moderate Resource, and 3 or fewer points are Low Resource). Points are based on whether a neighborhood's value for economic and educational indicators fall above the regional median and whether it is in the highest 5% in the region for environmental hazards.[11]

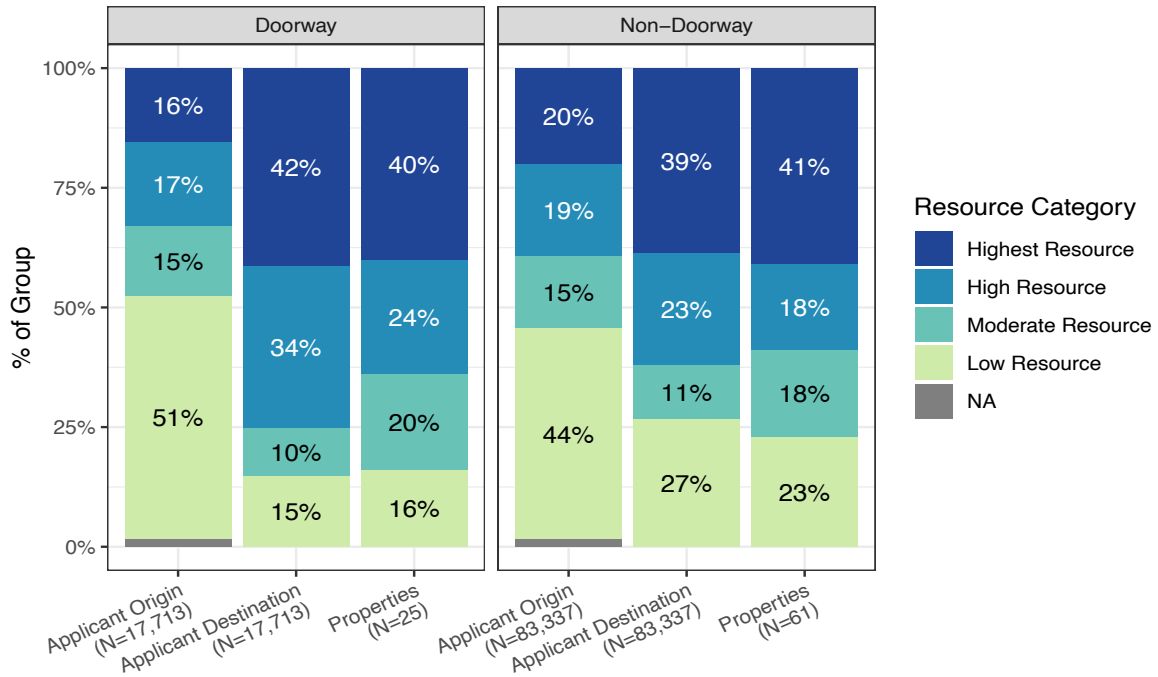
Findings

FINDING 1

Applicants using Doorway were more likely to apply to higher resource neighborhoods.

Figure 1 compares where affordable housing applicants live ("Applicant Origin") to where the affordable properties they applied to are located ("Applicant Destination"), distinguishing between applications submitted through Doorway and those submitted to the housing provider outside of Doorway. Origins and destinations are classified using the TCAC/HCD Opportunity Map, which categorizes neighborhoods from Low to Highest Resource based on economic, educational, and environmental indicators. The third bar shows the distribution of affordable properties across resource categories, showing that Doorway and non-Doorway properties were located in neighborhoods with similar resource levels.

FIGURE 1: Applicant Origin/Destination & Property Location



Applicants using Doorway were more likely to apply to Housing Credit properties in Highest or High Resource neighborhoods (76%) than applicants that did not use Doorway (62%), as shown in Figure 1.

The greater likelihood that Doorway applicants applied to developments in higher resource areas was not a result of the geographic distribution of listed properties or applicants' origin neighborhoods. As shown in Figure 1, Doorway properties are located in neighborhoods with similar resource levels as non-Doorway properties. Further, Doorway applicants were slightly more likely to originate from Low Resource neighborhoods than those that did not apply via Doorway. These patterns imply that Doorway users used the platform to apply to relatively higher resource neighborhoods.

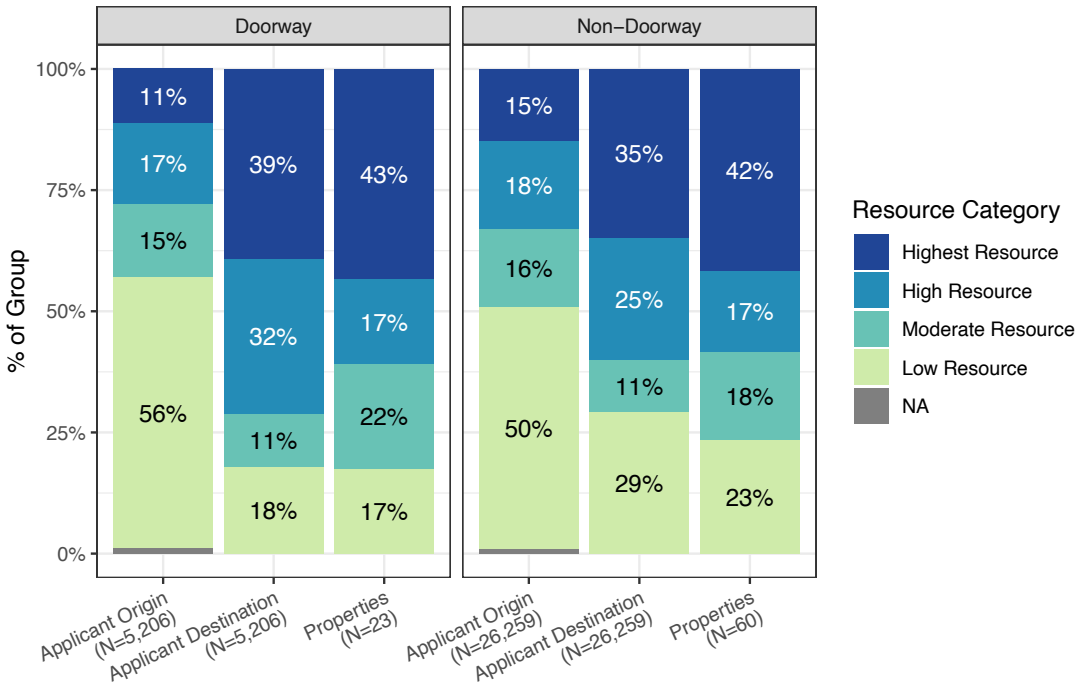
A separate analysis of 78,213 applications submitted via Doorway to 93 unique properties from October 2022 to October 2025 found a similar upwardly mobile pattern of applications as those shown in Figure 1. These data include applications with available geographic information from all providers using the Doorway platform in the region and are thus not limited to applications fielded by the provider in our primary sample.

FINDING 2

Doorway facilitated more upwardly mobile "opportunity" applications for families with children.

Given the research-backed policy relevance of neighborhood opportunity to family-serving properties in particular, all analyses from this point forward focus on family applications. Family applications revealed a similar pattern to all applications, with 71% of Doorway family applicants having applied to Highest or High Resource neighborhoods compared to 60% of non-Doorway family applicants – see Figure 2.

FIGURE 2: Family Applicant Origin/Destination & Property Location



As shown in Figure 3, Doorway users applied to properties in neighborhoods with median opportunity scores three points higher than their origin neighborhoods, compared to only one point higher for non-Doorway users. Three points on the nine-point scale of the TCAC/Opportunity Map represents a jump of up to two categories, such as from Moderate to Highest Resource areas, or from Low to High Resource areas (recall that the TCAC/HCD Opportunity Map scores and categorizes each neighborhood using a nine-point scale where neighborhoods 8 or 9 points are Highest Resource, 6 or 7 points are High Resource, 4 or 5 points are Moderate Resource, and 3 or fewer points are Low Resource). In other words, Doorway appears to have had a sizable effect on applicants' upwardly mobile trajectory.

FIGURE 3: Opportunity Score Changes for Family Applicants

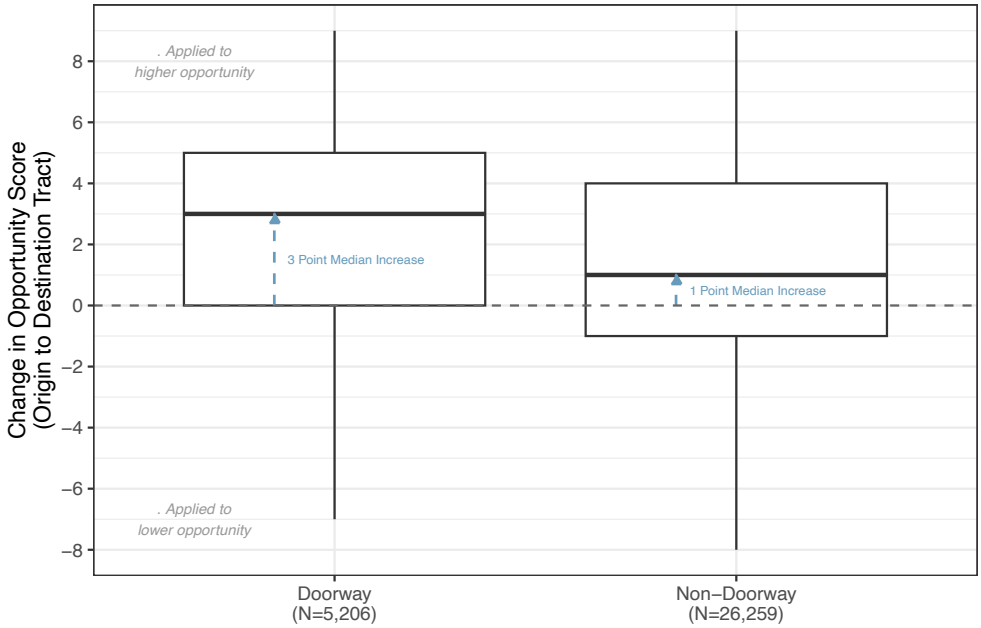


Table 1 and Figure 4 provide a more detailed view of these application patterns. For example, 37% of non-Doorway applicants originating from Low Resource neighborhoods applied to Low Resource destination neighborhoods and 53% of such applicants applied to Highest or High Resource destinations. By contrast, 21% of Doorway applicants originating from Low Resource neighborhoods applied to Low Resource destinations and 68% applied to Highest or High Resource neighborhoods.

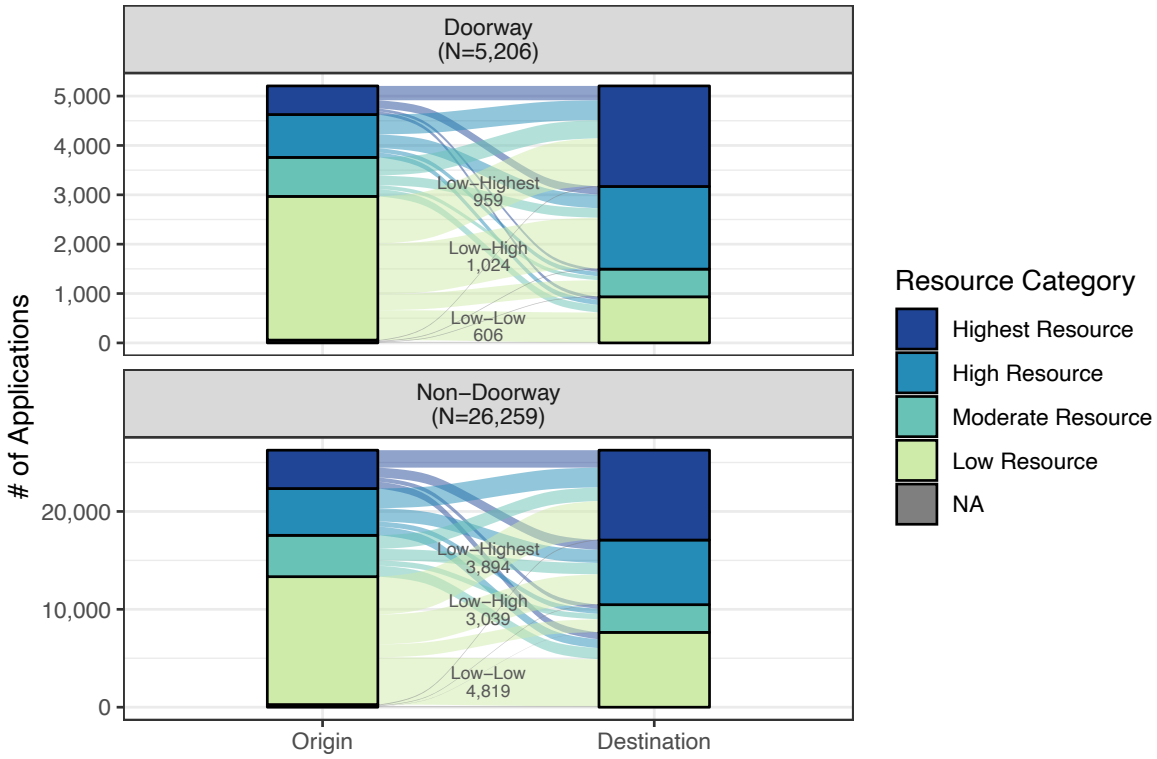
TABLE 1: Origin to Destination Crosstab (share of family applications, rows sum to 100% within the Doorway or non-Doorway categories)

	Destination							
	Low		Moderate		High		Highest	
Origin	D*	ND**	D*	ND**	D*	ND**	D*	ND**
Highest	11%	18%	10%	11%	28%	26%	50%	46%
High	12%	19%	10%	11%	32%	28%	46%	42%
Moderate	19%	27%	10%	13%	24%	27%	47%	33%
Low	21%	37%	11%	10%	35%	23%	33%	30%
Not Available	18%	32%	25%	9%	28%	23%	30%	36%

**Doorway **Non-Doorway*

Figure 4 presents a visualization of how Doorway applicant flows originating in Low Resource neighborhoods are more dispersed across destination neighborhood types, with greater shares in higher resource areas, than non-Doorway applicant flows from Low Resource areas. Further, 38% of all Doorway applications were from Low Resource (origin) to High/Highest Resource (destination) neighborhoods, compared to 26% of all non-Doorway applications.

FIGURE 4: Family Applicant Flows by Resource Category

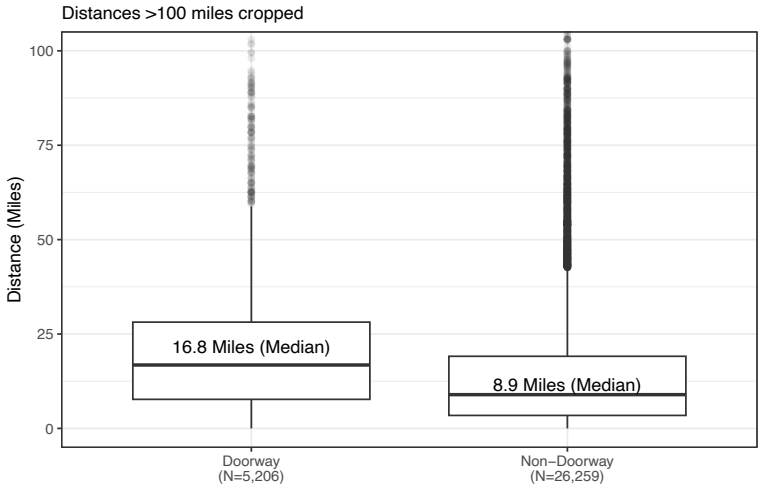


FINDING 3

Doorway facilitated applications from families with children from more distant neighborhoods.

Doorway applicants tended to apply to properties much farther from their origin neighborhood than applicants not using Doorway. Per Figure 5, the median distance for family applicants to Housing Credit properties via Doorway was 16.8 miles – almost twice as far as the median distance for non-Doorway applicants (8.9 miles). Results were similar when considering all applicants[12]. This difference suggests that Doorway may expand knowledge of available units to a much wider geographic swath of the population.

FIGURE 5: Distance Between Family Applicant Origin & Destination

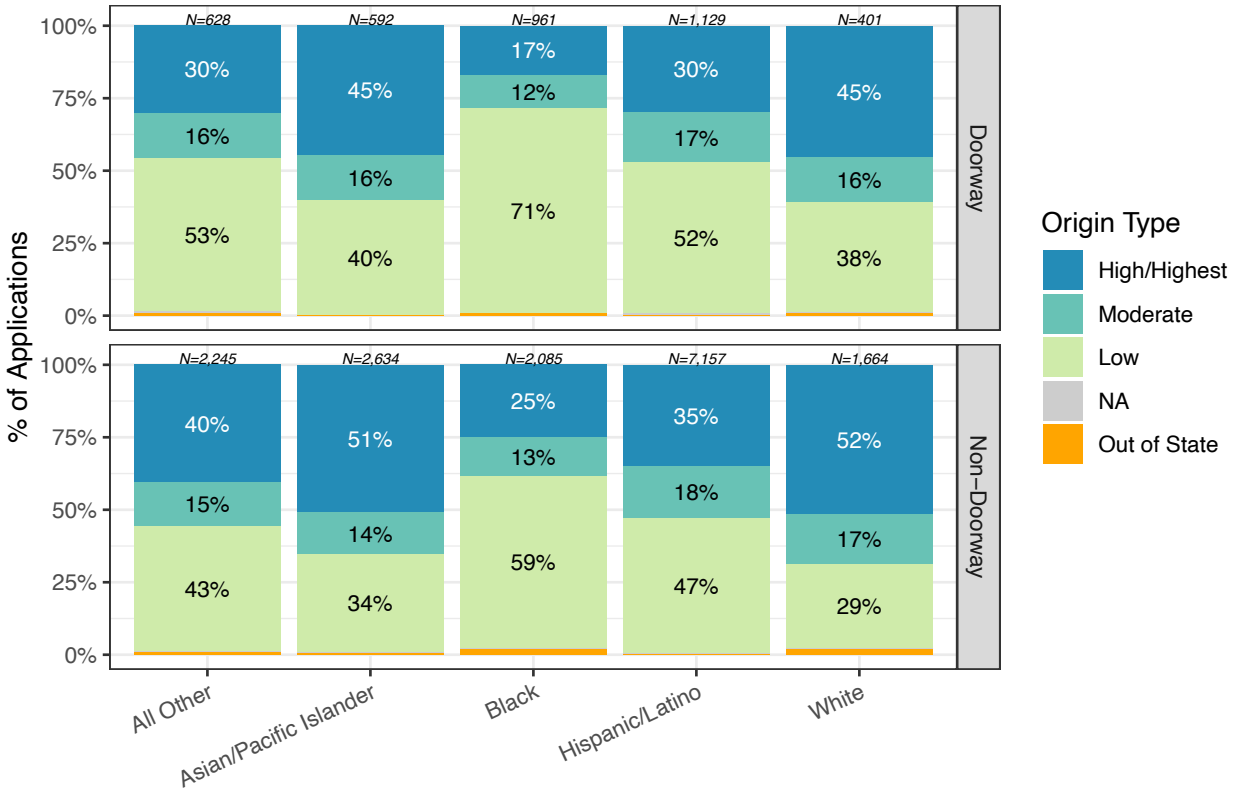


FINDING 4

Doorway facilitated upwardly mobile applications for families with children from all racial/ethnic groups, with pronounced increases for Black families.

Applicants to High and Highest resource areas were more likely to originate from Low Resource areas for each racial/ethnic group when using Doorway, as shown in Figure 6.[13] The 12 percentage-point increase for Black applicants was the largest of any group, with 71% of Black Doorway applicants to High and Highest Resource areas originating from Low Resource areas, compared to 59% for Black non-Doorway applicants.[14]

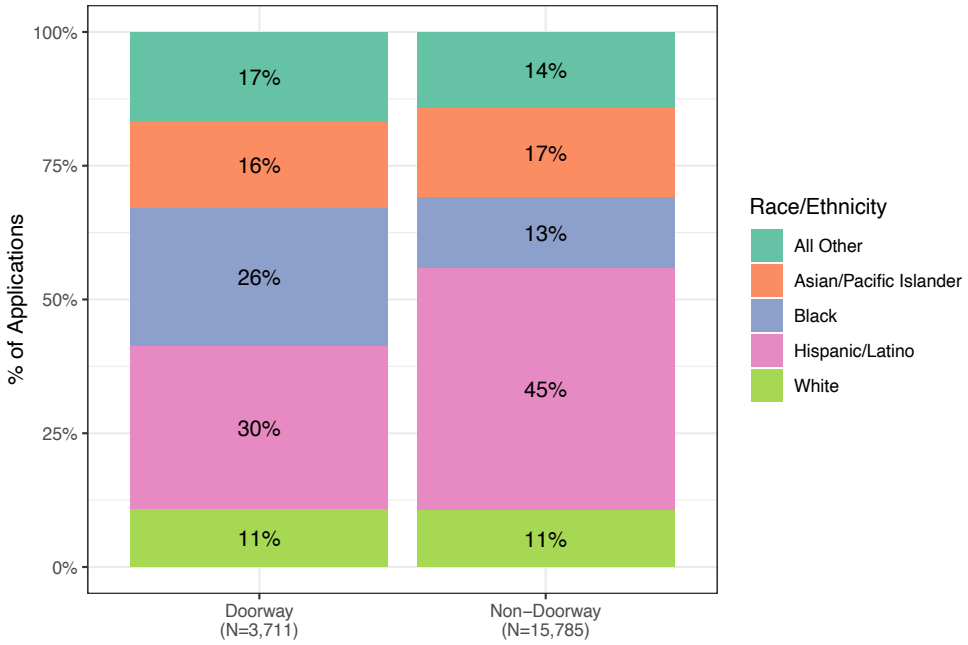
FIGURE 6: Family Applicants to High/Highest Resource Properties By Origin and Race/Ethnicity



Doorway also influenced the overall racial/ethnic composition of family applicants for developments in higher resource areas. As shown in Figure 7, approximately 26% of Doorway applicants to properties in High and Highest Resource neighborhoods identified as Black, compared to 13% of non-Doorway applicants. The share of white and Asian/Pacific Islander applicants was similar across both groups, while Hispanic/Latino constituted only 30% of Doorway applicants to properties in these neighborhoods compared to 45% of non-Doorway applicants.

Doorway thus facilitated both increased rates of upwardly mobile applications and increased shares of Black applicants to higher resource neighborhoods. As discussed further in Finding 5, Black applicants were also more likely to use Doorway while Hispanic/Latino applicants were less likely to use Doorway, which merits further exploration. However, Hispanic/Latino families still represented a plurality of Doorway applicants to higher resource areas and they exhibited increased rates of upwardly mobile applications on Doorway compared to non-Doorway users, per Figure 6.

FIGURE 7: Family Applicants to High/Highest Resource Properties By Race/Ethnicity



FINDING 5

Doorway applicants had similar incomes to non-Doorway applicants, but some differences by race/ethnicity were present.

One potential concern about an online-only platform is that it may be less accessible for some households, though it should be noted that some housing providers use their own online advertising and application systems. Findings related to the economic and racial/ethnic composition of applicants for Doorway and non-Doorway applicants are provided below.

Income: As shown in Table 2, median household incomes reported by Doorway family applicants were only slightly higher overall and largely tracked those reported by family applicants not using Doorway, including when considering the level of neighborhood resources. Across both groups, median reported incomes are near or below the 30% Area Median Income threshold for a family of three in most Bay Area counties,[15] meaning applicants are typically extremely low-income. This pattern is consistent with recent research showing that extremely low-income households comprise more than half of residents in Housing Credit properties.[16]

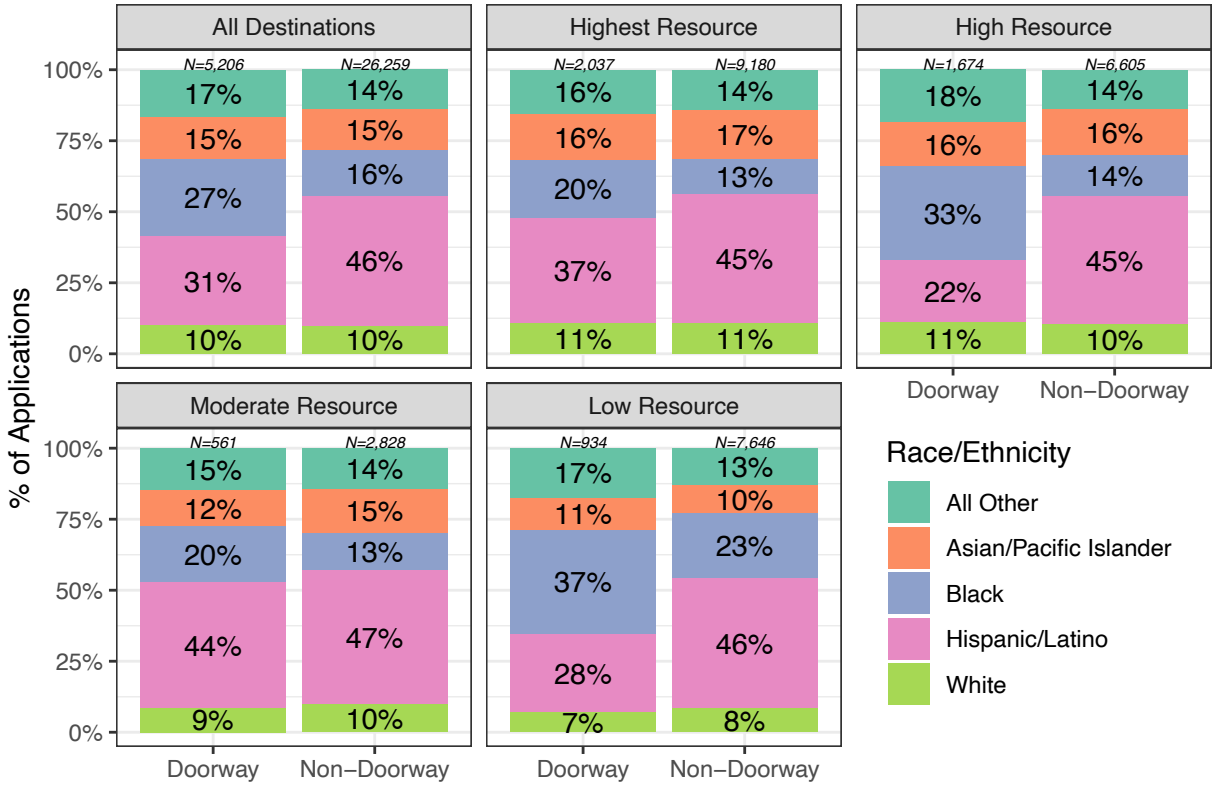
TABLE 2: Family Applicant Median Household Income

Destination	Median Household Income	
	Doorway	Non-Doorway
All Destinations	$42,000	$41,328
Highest Resource	$46,520	$43,200
High Resource	$40,000	$44,000
Moderate Resource	$43,200	$45,000
Low Resource	$38,450	$37,000

** Median household size was 3 persons for both Doorway and non-Doorway, across all destination types.*

Race/ethnicity: The racial/ethnic composition of Doorway differs somewhat from non-Doorway applicants. Per Figure 8, Doorway applicants are more likely to be Black and less likely to be Hispanic/Latino compared to non-Doorway applicants, and this pattern holds for applications to each destination neighborhood type. There are several possible reasons for Hispanic/Latino applicants being less likely to apply via Doorway—such as language barriers or differences in the uses of information or preferences—which could merit further outreach and support. Other racial/ethnic groups are similarly likely to apply through Doorway as through other means.

FIGURE 8: Family Applicants by Race/Ethnicity & Destination Neighborhood



Discussion

Results from this preliminary analysis of application data for a large affordable housing provider suggest that when compared to traditional marketing and housing search processes, Doorway facilitates upwardly mobile applications for families with children originating from lower resource neighborhoods, particularly those with racially/ethnically minoritized identities, and from longer distances, when compared to applicants that did not use Doorway. These results point to information gaps in the housing search process as a potential source of difference in application patterns, suggesting that Doorway helps bridge this divide. Centralized listings platforms for affordable homes thus show promise as a tool to help the Housing Credit program counter patterns of segregation and unequal access to opportunity.

There are some caveats, limitations, and additional areas of exploration for this analysis. For example, this analysis focuses on Doorway-facilitated opportunity moves compared to one housing provider's baseline, which already uses online listings and applications outside the Doorway platform. Doorway's effects may differ for housing providers that rely more heavily on paper-based

applications and traditional advertising. Future research will include data from additional providers to further explore this question.

In addition, while application patterns can demonstrate Doorway's effects on housing search behavior, future research with placement data will be needed to confirm Doorway's impact on the ultimate composition of residents within properties – a process determined by tenant screening and applicants' acceptance of offers of placement. Further, future research that includes interviews with tenants that both did and did not use Doorway in their most recent housing search would help reveal "the story behind the numbers" in how low-income families find available homes in areas they might not be familiar with or live proximate to, including the influence of Doorway in the housing search process. Finally, further research is needed to understand potential barriers to online platforms and how to make them accessible to households regardless of their digital access or literacy.

Other research also suggests Doorway could be designed and supplemented in such a way to further encourage upwardly mobile application patterns, especially for racially/ethnically marginalized families. For example, Doorway could be coupled with housing navigation services for Doorway users, such as via an agent available through the platform that helps a user understand available choices and provide additional information on neighborhood-level context.[17] The interface could also provide additional detail on neighborhood characteristics and quality, which research suggests could further increase Doorway's influence on upwardly mobile moves to higher resource neighborhoods.[18]

This research was made possible in part thanks to support from Sobrato Philanthropies and Crankstart (via a sub-grant from the Non-Profit Housing Association of Northern California).

ENDNOTES

1 Bergman, Peter, Raj Chetty, Stefanie DeLuca, Nathaniel Hendren, Lawrence F. Katz, and Christopher Palmer. 2024. "Creating Moves to Opportunity: Experimental Evidence on Barriers to Neighborhood Choice." American Economic Review 114(5):1281–1337. doi:10.1257/aer.20200407; Krysan, Maria, and Kyle Crowder. 2017. Cycle of Segregation: Social Processes and Residential Stratification. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

2 One study of 18 Housing Credit properties in California suggests that Housing Credit tenants may be most likely to learn about available units by walking by developments in their own neighborhoods and through their social networks (source: Reid, Carolina. 2019. "Rethinking 'Opportunity' in the Siting of Affordable Housing in California: Resident Perspectives on the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit." Housing Policy Debate 29(4).

3 Assembly Bill 686 (AB 686), signed into law on September 30, 2018, and effective January 1, 2019, established California's policy goals with respect to affirmatively furthering fair housing. Codified primarily in Government Code Section 8899.50 and housing element laws, the legislation requires proactive, meaningful actions to combat discrimination, overcome historical patterns of segregation, and foster inclusive communities. doi:10.1080/10511482.2019.1582549). Another study found that even though Housing Credit properties in high-opportunity areas have a racially integrative effect, this effect is limited and that further policy intervention is needed to ensure broad access to these neighborhoods (source: Cook, Cody, Pearl Z. Li, and Ariel J. Binder. 2024. Where to Build Affordable Housing? Evaluating the Tradeoffs of Location. Working Paper. CES-23-62R. U.S. Census Bureau Center for Economic Studies.)

4 Krysan, Maria, and Kyle Crowder. 2017.

5 Owens, Ann, and Rebecca Brooks Smith. 2023. "Producing Affordable Housing in Higher-Opportunity Neighborhoods: Incentives in California's LIHTC Program." Journal of Urban Affairs. doi:https://doi.org/10.1080/07352166.2023.2288582; Rinzler, Dan, and Matt Alvarez-Nissen. 2024. How Are California's Funding Programs Progressing on Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing? California Housing Partnership. https://chpc.net/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/2024AFFHProgressReport-CaliforniaHousingPartnership.pdf.

6 For example, see: Chetty, Raj, John Friedman, Nathaniel Hendren, Maggie Jones, and Sonya Porter. 2018. The Opportunity Atlas: Mapping the Childhood Roots of Social Mobility. w25147. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research. doi:10.3386/w25147; and Chetty, Raj, Nathaniel Hendren, Maggie R. Jones, and Sonya R. Porter. 2020. "Race and Economic Opportunity in the United States: An Intergenerational Perspective*." The Quarterly Journal of Economics 135(2):711–83. doi:10.1093/qje/qjz042.

7 There were 73 total properties in the sample provided by the housing provider. However, 12 of these properties were not financed with Housing Credits.

8 As a robustness check of our sample, we also conducted a separate analysis of all applications submitted via Doorway's application functionality to many more housing providers, to corroborate if patterns observed in the provider's application pool match general trends. We received anonymized application data from Doorway staff, which included 370,312 total application records. After limiting our sample to electronically submitted records with available origin and destination tract information, we identified 183,680 application records submitted to 188 properties. To match the study period of the housing provider's sample, we further limited the full Doorway sample to applications submitted between October 2022 and October 2025 – this yielded 78,213 application records submitted to 93 properties.

9 Household demographic information is drawn from the head of household for each application. Where multiple heads of household exist, we rely on the first head of household listed in the record (per discussions with the provider's staff). Further, we construct the race/ethnicity variable by allowing Hispanic/Latino ethnicity to override the applicant's racial grouping – in other words an applicant who marks their race as "white" and their ethnicity as "Hispanic" is labelled as "Hispanic" under the race/ethnicity variable. If an applicant selects multiple racial groups, we recategorize race/ethnicity as "Multiracial/Other."

10 The provider relied on the Geocodio platform to identify Census tracts, see: https://www.geocod.io/. In the data, the mean geocoding accuracy score as reported by Geocodio was 98.9%. We only include application records where the geocoding accuracy score was at least 50% in our sample. This analysis assumes geocoding accuracy is reliable.

11 The California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC)/Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) Opportunity Map is used to inform location-based incentives for family-serving affordable housing in State housing funding programs. For more information on the TCAC/HCD Opportunity Map, see: https://www.treasurer.ca.gov/ctcac/opportunity.asp.

12 For all applicants (not just family applicants) to Housing Credit properties, the median distance for Doorway applicants was 17.0 miles, compared to 8.9 miles for non-Doorway applicants. We calculate Haversine distance (also

known as great circle distance; the shortest distance between two points) between the population centers of origin and destination Census tracts.

13 "All Other" includes applicants who identify as American Indian and Alaska Native, Multiracial/Other, and Unknown/No Response.

14 Although this analysis does not speak to effects of affordable housing on broader patterns of segregation, it is worth noting that recent research has found that Housing Credit properties built in higher opportunity areas reduces racial and economic residential segregation. See: Cook, Cody, Pearl Z. Li, and Ariel J. Binder. 2024. Where to Build Affordable Housing? Evaluating the Tradeoffs of Location. Working Paper. CES-23-62R. U.S. Census Bureau Center for Economic Studies.

15 Per TCAC's published 2025 income limits, the regional threshold for a three-person 30% AMI household was $43,230. For reference, the 30% AMI threshold for a three-person household in each individual county was – Alameda: $43,170, Contra Costa: $43,170, Marin: $52,230, Napa: $43,290, San Mateo: $52,230, Santa Clara: $54,270, Solano: $37,110, Sonoma: $40,770.

16 For example, see: Owens, Ann. 2026. "Who is LIHTC Built for? The Distribution of Affordable Housing Units by Rents, Tenant Incomes, and Project Features in California." Housing Policy Debate. January, 1–23. doi:10.1080/10511482.2025.2605071.

17 Research on the Creating Moves to Opportunity experiment has demonstrated the importance of information gaps and the need for personalized support navigating the market and landlords to facilitate opportunity moves, see: Bergman, Peter, Raj Chetty, Stefanie DeLuca, Nathaniel Hendren, Lawrence F. Katz, and Christopher Palmer. 2024. "Creating Moves to Opportunity: Experimental Evidence on Barriers to Neighborhood Choice." American Economic Review 114(5):1281–1337. doi:10.1257/aer.20200407.

18 One study has shown the effectiveness of providing school quality information on AffordableHousing.com (formerly GoSection8.com), a listing site for Housing Choice Voucher users, see: Bergman, Peter, Eric W. Chan, and Adam Kapor. 2020. "Housing Search Frictions: Evidence from Detailed Search Data and a Field Experiment," NBER Working Paper 27209. https://doi.org/10.3386/w27209.

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