

# **NNIP Data Inventory 2007: A Picture of Local Data Collection Across the Country**

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**National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership**



**The Urban Institute**



## Executive Summary

The local partners in the National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership (NNIP) have built information systems with recurrently updated data on various neighborhood conditions in their cities for community planning and action. In the summer of 2007, NNIP surveyed its 29 local partners about the sources, geography, and time periods of their data files. The survey confirmed that local partners are fulfilling their function as data intermediaries, negotiating for access to neighborhood data on a range of topics and transforming the files into indicators useful for their communities. While some data sets are very commonly available now, several topic areas need further development.

- NNIP partners provided information on 55 different data sets. The median number of address level data sets held by NNIP partners is 14, and one-quarter of the partners hold 20 or more data sets at the address level. Additionally, almost half of the partners hold 20 or more data sets at the census tract level or below.
- Of all the datasets, NNIP partners are most likely to have public school data, including enrollment and proficiency. However, about two thirds of the partners report for school locations (as opposed to student residences). Only one-third of the sites have any data on early childhood education.
- Vital statistics rank as the second most frequent data source housed by NNIP partners, including birth weight, prenatal care, and mortality. Twenty-three sites have birth data for geographies smaller than the city.
- Most NNIP Partners have also negotiated access to files about property, including sales, building permits, and parcel characteristics. Twenty three partners have sales data, all but five at the address or parcel level. Fifteen sites track foreclosures for census-tracts or smaller geographic areas.
- Crime is the final data category where the majority of the local sites hold some data. Emergency (911) calls are the exception in this area, and are only available for six cities.
- Two-thirds of the partners receive data on voting, seven at the address level.
- Health indicators fall into a second tier of available data. Less than half of the partners have health data, with only six reporting at least one dataset below the city level.
- Public assistance shows a similar pattern to the health data, with the most common data files being TANF and Food Stamps (15 and 16 partners, respectively). Housing Assistance measures show similar results overall, but the files more frequently contain address level information.
- Twelve partners have information on Prisoner Reentry or probation/parole, and another eight also have access to jail releases.
- Economic and employment measures also fall into the middle-range of available data. Thirteen sites reported at least one data set on the local economy, and twelve have the locations of liquor licenses.
- The least common data sets that NNIP partners hold are utility data sets: electric shutoffs, water shutoffs, and water usage.



NNIP Data Inventory Results Summary of Responses		
	Response	
	Yes	No
<b>Births and Deaths</b>		
Births	25	3
Births by birth weight	24	4
Births by prenatal care level	21	7
Deaths by cause	17	11
<b>Education</b>		
Student enrollment	26	2
Student proficiency	26	2
Free/reduced price lunch	24	4
Student absences	21	7
Special education	20	8
Head Start enrollment	9	19
Kindergarten readiness assessment	8	20
Other pre-school enrollment	8	20
<b>Property Transactions/Characteristics</b>		
Property sales (volumes, prices)	23	5
Building permits	20	8
Property tax assessments	20	8
Foreclosures	20	8
Property characteristics	19	9
Vacant parcels	17	11
Demolitions	15	13
Housing code violations	12	16
Tax delinquencies	11	17
Water usage	4	24
Lead paint abatements	3	25
Water shuts offs	2	26
Electric shutoffs	1	27
<b>Crime</b>		
Reported crime (Part I)	22	6
Reported crime (Part II)	18	10
Child abuse/neglect	17	11
Arrests	15	13
Arrests (juvenile)	12	16
Emergency (911) calls	6	22
<b>Voting</b>		
Voting Records	18	10



NNIP Data Inventory Results Summary of Responses (continued)		
		Response
		Yes No
<b>Health</b>		
Sexually transmitted diseases	13	15
Immunizations	13	15
Hospital admissions by cause	11	17
Child blood-lead level	10	18
Asthma hospitalizations	10	18
Communicable diseases	7	21
<b>Public Assistance</b>		
Food stamps	16	12
TANF	15	13
Medicaid	11	17
S-Chip	8	20
WIC	8	20
Foster care	7	21
Subsidized child care	5	23
<b>Housing Assistance</b>		
Public housing units	16	12
Housing choice vouchers	11	17
Other subsidized housing	11	17
<b>Prisoner Reentry</b>		
Ex-offenders returning from prison	12	16
Persons on probation/parole	12	16
Ex-offenders returning from jail	8	20
<b>Business/Economy</b>		
ES-202		
Employment/Establishments	13	15
Business inventory (Other)	12	16
Liquor licenses/stores	12	16
Business licenses	5	23



## Introduction

The National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership (NNIP) is a collaborative effort by the Urban Institute and local partners in 29 cities, established to further the development and use of neighborhood information systems in local policy making and community building.<sup>1</sup> All of NNIP's local partners have built (or are building) advanced information systems with recurrently updated data on various neighborhood conditions in their cities. They have overcome the resistance of major local public agencies to sharing administrative data and, they have shown that such systems can be operated on an ongoing basis at a level that can be locally self-sustaining.

More important is the way they have used their data. NNIP partners operate very differently from traditional planners and researchers. Their theme is *democratizing information*. They facilitate the direct practical use of data by city and community leaders, rather than only preparing independent research reports on their own. And all have adopted as a primary purpose using information to build the capacities of institutions and residents in distressed urban neighborhoods. The forthcoming NNIP publication *Stories: Using Information in Community Building and Local Policy* provides examples of NNIP partner contributions to local governance and initiatives.

NNIP partners have found that the timeliness and geographic detail of local data sources are critical in accurately identifying and effectively addressing urban issues. Over the past decade, NNIP has launched cross-site initiatives on selected topics using consistent neighborhood-level data. The partners also share ideas at meetings and informally about data sharing and collection of specific types of data files. But this irregular networking gave a very incomplete understanding of the extent of the partners' data collection, with no comprehensive reference on the data holdings of the NNIP partnership since its founding in 1996.<sup>2</sup> Recognizing this gap in knowledge, the Annie E. Casey Foundation provided funding to create a detailed inventory of the NNIP partners' data files that can be easily updated going forward as new cities join the partnership and current partners expand their systems.

The NNIP Data Inventory was conducted from June 2007 through September 2007. The Urban Institute designed and distributed an Excel-based survey in which we asked for the following data information: (1) institutional source of the data; (2) frequency of update; (3) smallest geographic level (e.g., address vs. block); (4) geographic extent;

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<sup>1</sup> For more information about NNIP and for a complete list of partners, visit the web site at <http://www.urban.org/nnip/>

<sup>2</sup> The data survey of the original six partners can be found in *Building and Operating Neighborhood Indicator Systems: A Guidebook*, edited by G. Thomas Kingsley. National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership Report. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute, March 1999.  
<http://www2.urban.org/nnip/pdf/guidebk.pdf>



and (5) years covered. We included a wide range of topics, including vital statistics, crime, education, public assistance, and property files. All but one of the 29 NNIP Partners responded to the survey. A copy of the survey is included in the Appendix.

The partnership has already put the Inventory's results to use for cross-site project planning and local partner data development strategies. The information from the data inventory will advance NNIP's five primary goals.

(1) Informing Local Policy Initiatives: Some of the data sets in the inventory have been used in past NNIP projects, but others identified new opportunities for collaboration among the partners, including foreclosures and early childhood development.

(2) Developing Tools and Guides: The inventory revealed information gaps in several topic areas where guidebooks and tools can encourage local partners to obtain and apply new data sources, as well as topics where the partners' extensive experience can be gathered into a formal guidebook.

(3) Strengthening Local Capacity: Developing Capacity in New Communities: The inventory provides developing data intermediaries with information to strategize about data collection efforts, as well as shows them the array of topics that can be informed by local data sources.

(4) Strengthening Local Capacity: Services to an Expanding Network: Documenting the variety and depth of data sets offers a way for our partners to benchmark their development against peer systems. For partners lacking the most common data sets, such as vital statistics or crime, this report will be used by them as leverage when negotiating with their own government agencies. Also, individual partners seeking advice on a particular data source can now quickly find the sites which have the data in question. Most importantly, the data source categories provide a backbone for cataloging examples of how our partners have used indicators and analysis derived from the data files to support community advocacy, organizing, and program planning.

(5) Leadership in Building the Field: As shown in the table below, most local actors lack basic information on the locations of business licenses that could improve their economic development efforts. Knowing the number and spatial patterns of subsidized child care could greatly enhance outreach, advocacy, and program planning for low-income children. Understanding the types of local agencies most reluctant to share data, as well as the more cooperative providers, can guide the partnership in its promotion of a broader recognition of the need for neighborhood-level data in local planning, decision-making and community organization.



NNIP Data Inventory: Least Common Data Sets	
Topic	Number of Partners with Data Set
Electric shutoffs	1
Water shuts offs	2
Lead paint abatements	3
Water usage	4
Subsidized child care	5
Business licenses	5

NNIP Data Inventory: Most Common Data Sets	
Topic	Number of Partners with Data Set
Student enrollment	26
Student proficiency	26
Births	25
Births by birth weight	24
Free/reduced price lunch	24
Property sales (volumes, prices)	23
Reported crime (Part I)	22
Births by prenatal care level	21
Student absences	21
Special education	20
Building permits	20
Property tax assessments	20
Foreclosures	20

The remainder of this report will highlight findings by topic area on the NNIP partners' data holdings. Tables in the Appendix provide summary results for each of the survey questions. Going forward, the Data Inventory will also be regularly updated in an overview table on the NNIP web site at <http://www2.urban.org/nnip/datainv.html>.



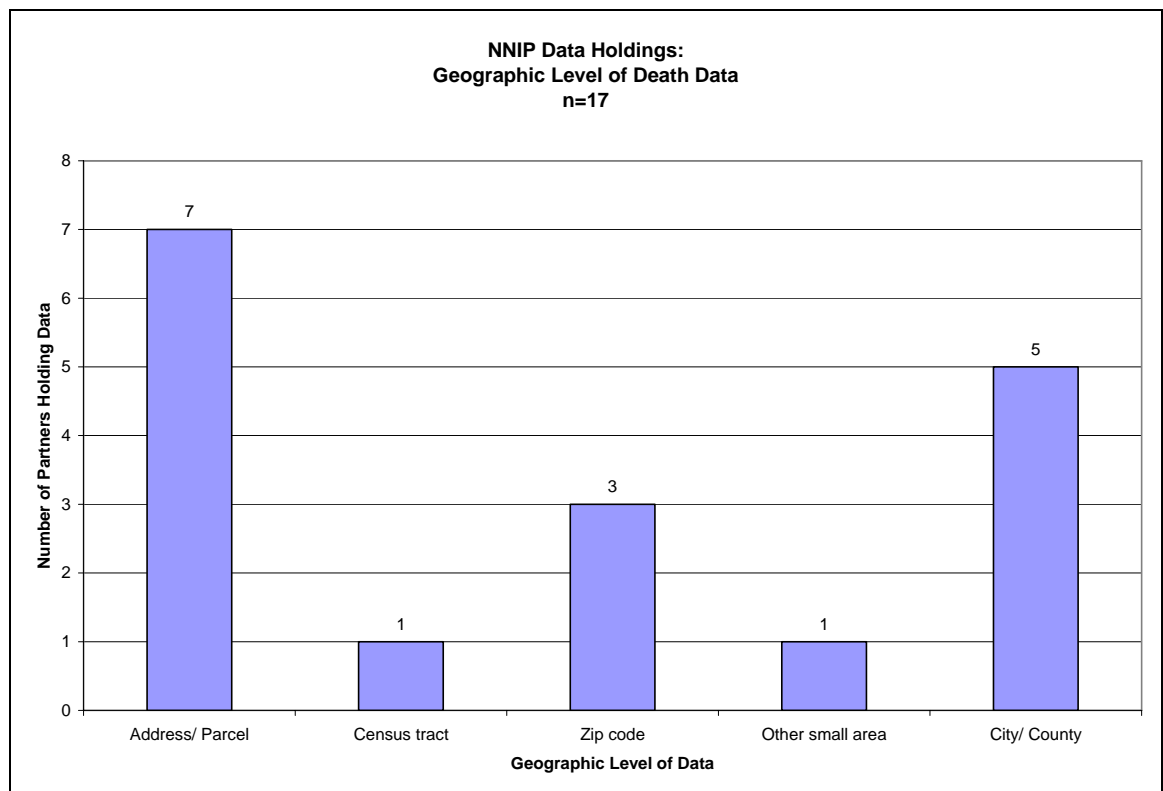
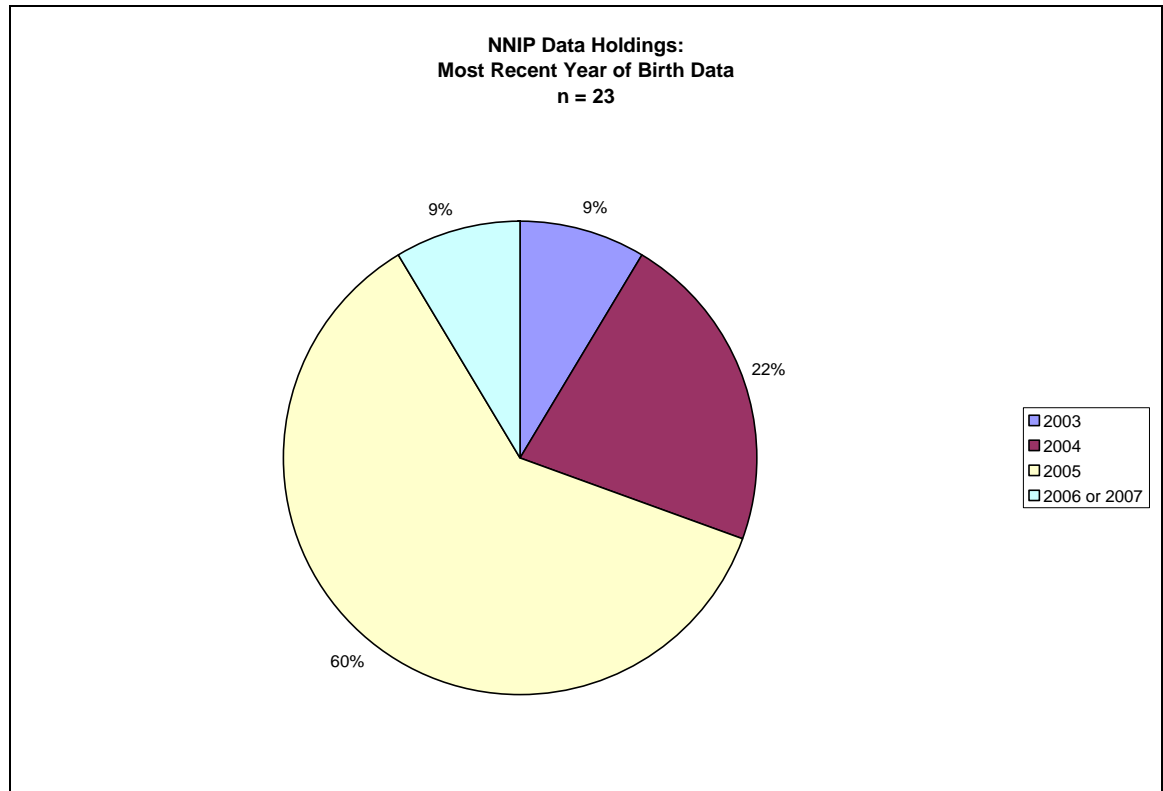
## Births and Deaths

- Vital statistics records are one of the most common sources of data held by the NNIP local sites, and were the basis for one of the cross-site projects.<sup>3</sup> The majority of the partners have birth data (82 percent) and birth weight data (78 percent) at a geographic level smaller than the city level. Of the 23 partners holding birth data at a sub-city level, over half have this data at the address level.
- The vast majority of the partners with birth and birth weight data at the sub-city level are able to use their records to identify long-term trends. Of the 23 partners with birth data, ten of them have 6 to 10 years of data and nine have more than 10 years of data. Of the 22 partners with birth-weight data, eight have 6 to 10 years of data and nine have more than 10 years of data.
- The birth data is generally released to our partners two to three years after collection, with 2005 being the most common date available at the time of the survey.
- Of the 21 partners holding data on births by prenatal care level, all but two sites have this data at a sub-city level and ten partners have this data at the address level.
- NNIP partners are less likely to have data on deaths than births. Of the 17 partners holding death by cause data, 71 percent have this data at a sub-city level and 41 percent have this data at the address level. Of the 12 partners with death data at a sub-city level, seven have 6 to 10 years of data and three partners have more than 10 years of data.

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<sup>3</sup> For the full report on trends in birth and maternal indicators for neighborhoods in five cities, see *Trends in Maternal and Infant Health in Poor Urban Neighborhoods: Good News from the 1990s, but Challenges Remain*, by Embry Howell, Kathryn L.S. Pettit, G. Thomas Kingsley. Public Health Reports. July/August 2005. 120: 409-417. [http://www.publichealthreports.org/userfiles/120\\_4/120409.pdf](http://www.publichealthreports.org/userfiles/120_4/120409.pdf)

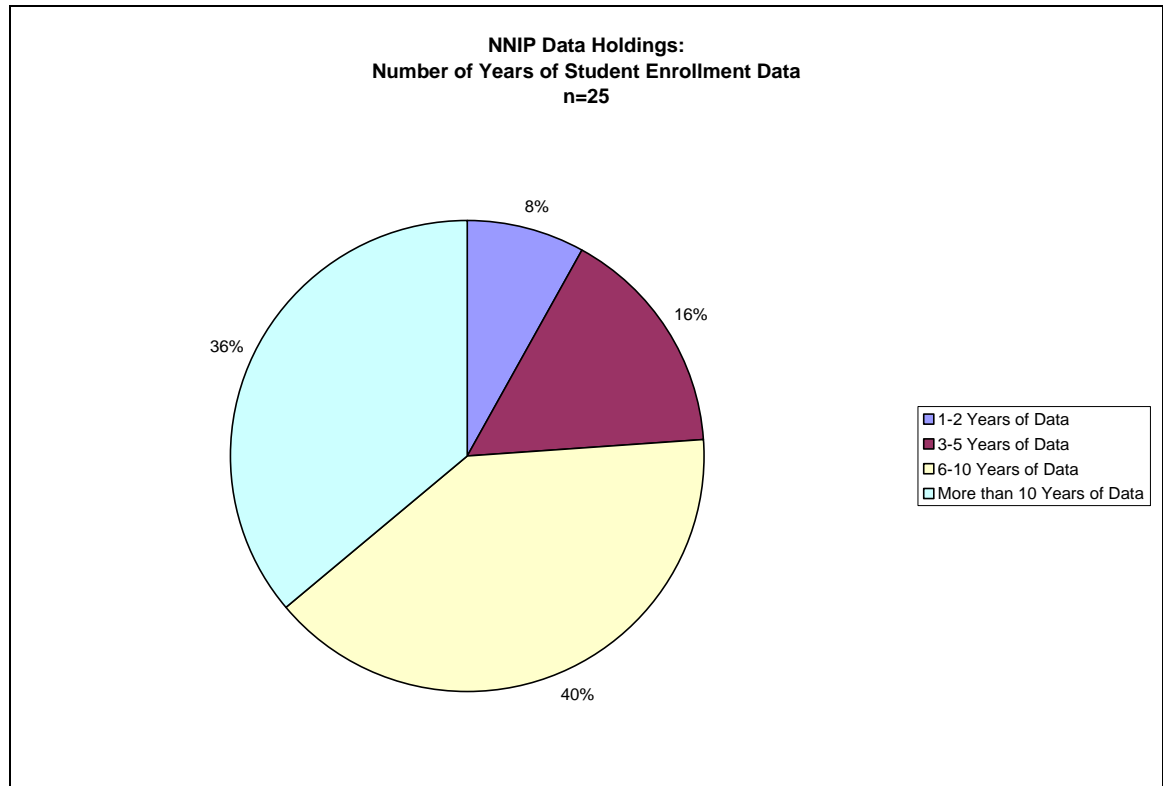
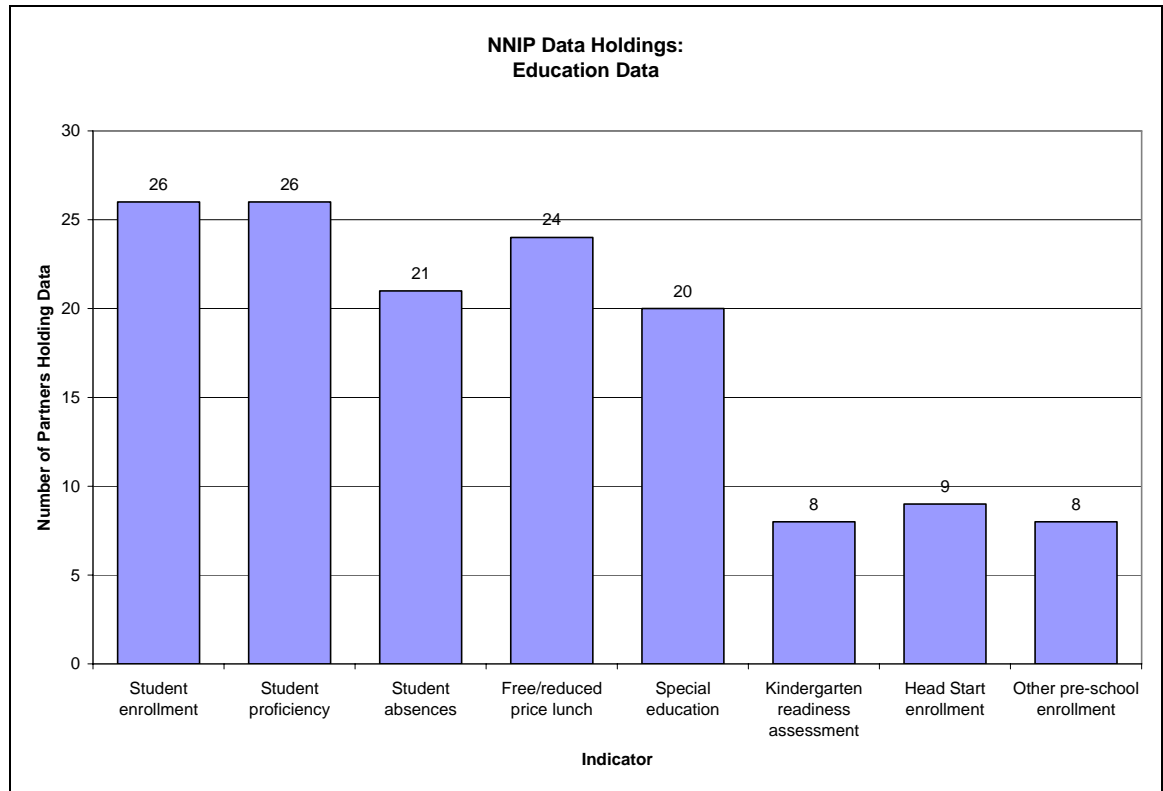






## Education

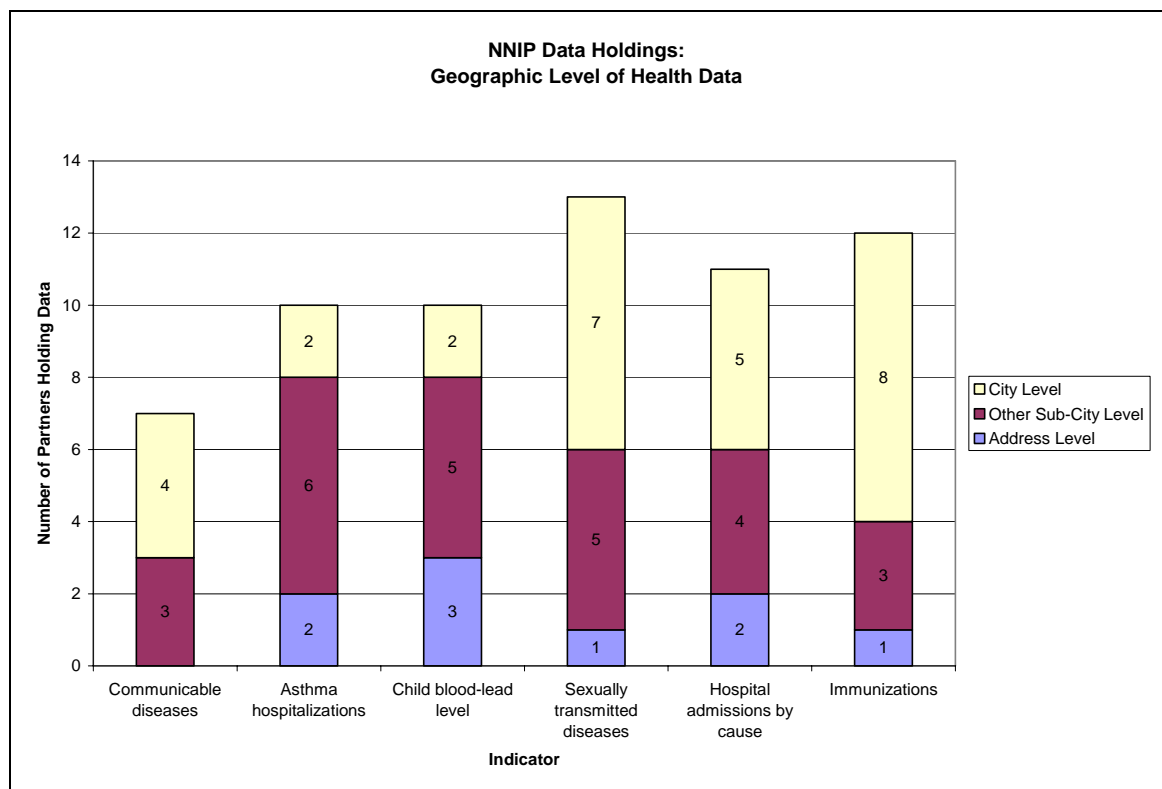
- Of the all the areas of education data, partners are more likely to have information on elementary and secondary schools than data about early education programs.
- Of all administrative data sets, NNIP sites are most likely to collect data on public school students. NNIP partners warehouse several types of data from public schools, including student enrollment (26 partners), student proficiency (26 partners), student absences (21 partners), and free/reduced priced lunch data (24 partners).
- Twenty-six partners have data on student enrollment and student proficiency, but only eight of them receive data at the address or census tract level of student residences. Most of the remaining (15 partners) have data at the school level.
- Of the partners with data on student enrollment and student proficiency at the sub-city level, over 70 percent have more than five years of data.
- Twenty-four partners have data on free and reduced priced lunch. Of these partners, 70 percent have more than five years of data. Ten of these collect data at the address or small area level for student residences.
- Of the nine partners holding data on Head Start enrollment, two have data at the county level, four at the school level, and the rest by small area or address of the student residence. Of the 7 partners holding kindergarten readiness assessment data, four hold more than three years of data.





## Health

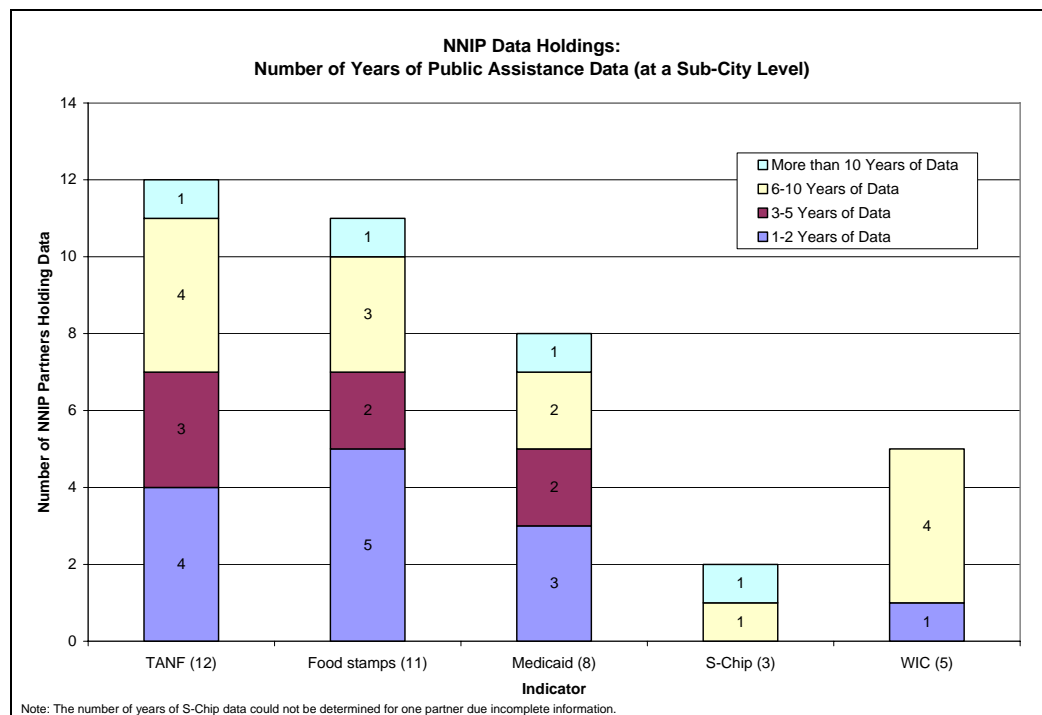
- Partners are more likely to have data on sexually transmitted diseases and immunizations than other health indicators. However, the majority of partners collaborate with other organizations to access the data and only hold this data at a city level.
- Asthma hospitalizations and child blood-lead levels are the most common record-level data sets. Eight of the ten partners that receive data on asthma hospitalizations or child blood levels have this information below the city level. Camden and Dallas have address-level data on asthma hospitalizations and Hartford, Milwaukee, and Providence have data child blood-lead levels at the address level.
- Only seven partners have data on communicable diseases. However, four of the partners only have this data at a city level and none of them address level records.





## Public Assistance

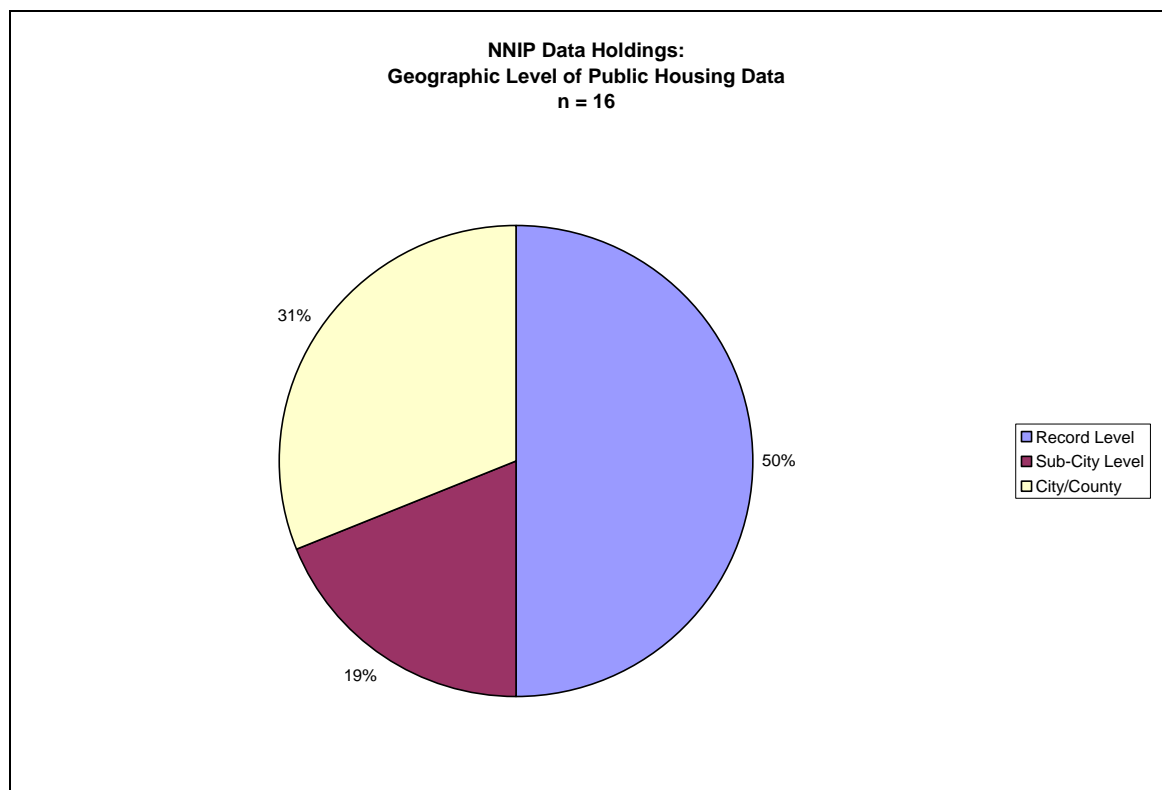
- TANF, food stamps, and Medicaid are the most common data sources for NNIP partners on public assistance. SCHIP, WIC, foster care, and subsidized child care are less frequently collected.
- Of the 15 partners with TANF data, all but two have this data at a sub-city level, with three partners having this data at the address-level. Three-quarters of the 16 partners with food stamp data files collect it for small areas, including three for the recipients' residence.. Three partners (Cleveland, Columbus, and Indianapolis) hold both TANF and food stamp data at the address level.
- Eleven partners with data on Medicaid, and nine of them report for areas smaller than the city. Eight partners hold data on SCHIP and WIC, with 3 partners holding WIC data at the address level.
- Of the seven partners holding foster care data and the five partners holding subsidized child care data, the majority of the partners have this data at a sub-city level. Two partners, Cleveland and Columbus, have subsidized child care data at the address level for five or more years.
- Many partners holding data on public assistance have recent data (2006 or 2007). Partners holding TANF, food stamp, or Medicaid data are more likely to only have data from the past five years. However, four partners holding WIC data at a sub-city level have this data for 6 to 10 years.





## Housing Assistance

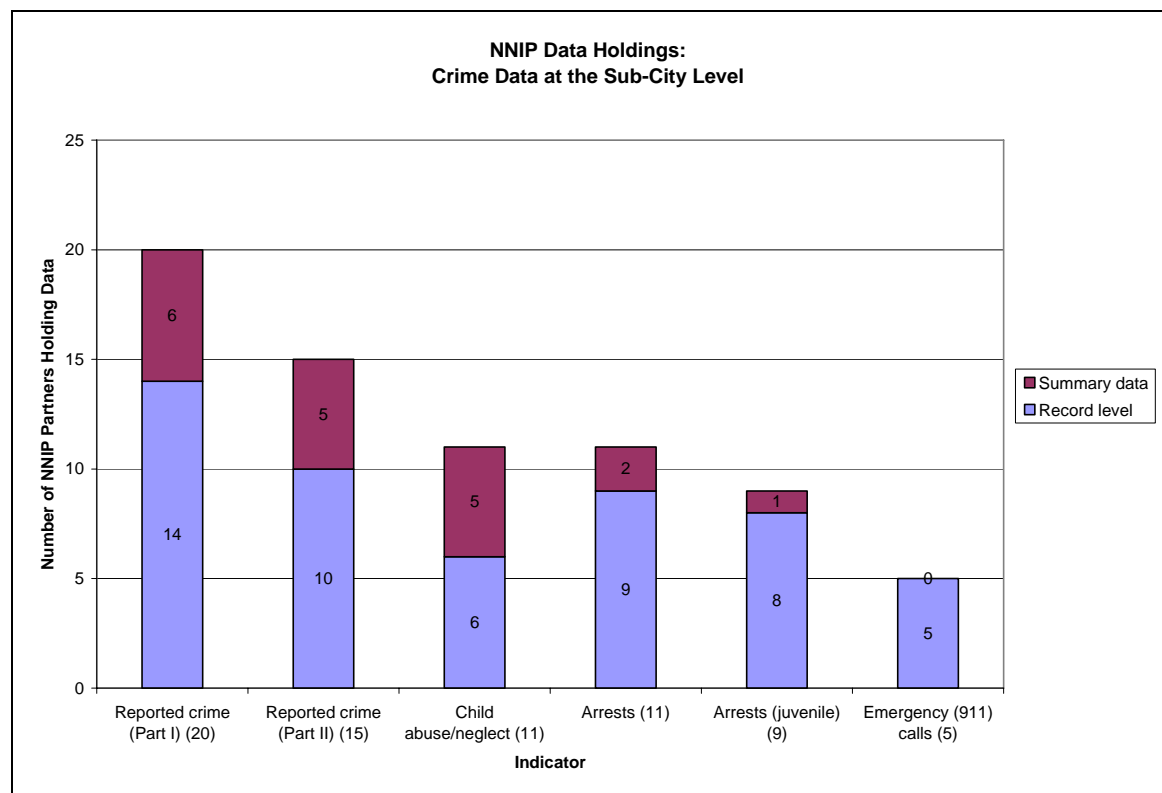
- Partners are more likely to have data on public housing units than on households with housing choice vouchers or in subsidized housing. The majority of partners hold these data sets below the city level.
- Of the 16 partners holding public housing data, half the partners have address level records. Of the 11 partners that hold this data a small area level, most of the files date from 2006 or 2007.
- Eleven partners hold housing choice vouchers or subsidized housing data, with 64 percent and 45 percent having this data at the address level, respectively.





## Crime

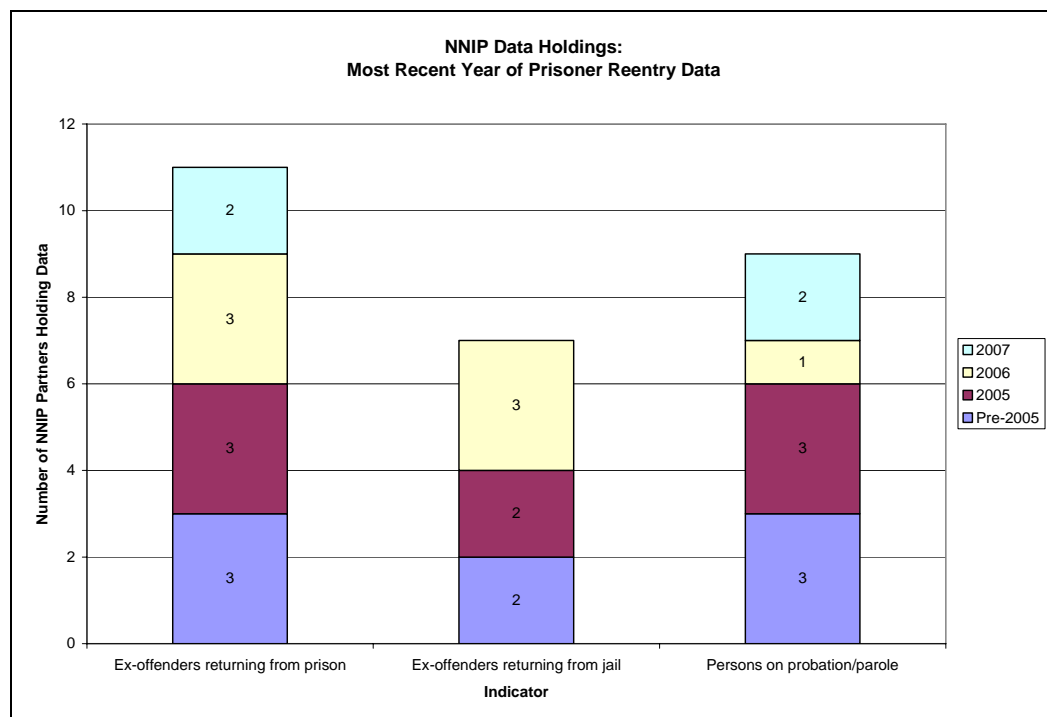
- Twenty-two partners have data on the most serious reported crimes (part I), 18 partners have data on other reported crime (part II), and 17 have data on child abuse and neglect. Fewer partners have data on arrests and emergency calls, with 15 partners holding data on arrests.
- Only six NNIP partners receive the records of emergency (911) calls: Cleveland, Dallas, Memphis, Minneapolis, Providence, and Washington, D.C.
- Of the 20 partners holding data on Part I reported crime below the city level, over half (13 partners) of the NNIP partners have this data at the address level. Furthermore, at least half of the partners with Part II reported crime and arrests hold this data at the address level.
- The majority of partners hold more than five years of crime data with the most recent year of data being 2006 or 2007.





## Prisoner Reentry

- The Reentry Mapping Network (RMN), a cross-site initiative funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, successfully expanded the number of cities with Corrections data in recent years.<sup>4</sup> Twelve NNIP partners hold data on ex-offenders returning from prison and persons on probation, and eight partners hold data on ex-offenders returning from jail.
- The vast majority of partners hold prisoner reentry data at the address level. Of the 12 partners holding data on ex-offenders returning from prison, three-quarters have this data at the address level. Furthermore, of the 12 partners holding data on persons on probation, two-thirds hold this data at the address level.
- Of the partners holding data on prisoner reentry at a sub-city level, partners are most likely to have less than five years of data. However, the majority of the partners have very recent data - from 2005 or later. Atlanta and Memphis both have more than seven years of address-level data on ex-offenders returning from prison.
- Most partners with data on persons on probation at a sub-city level have only one or two years of data. However, Memphis has eight years of data at the address level.



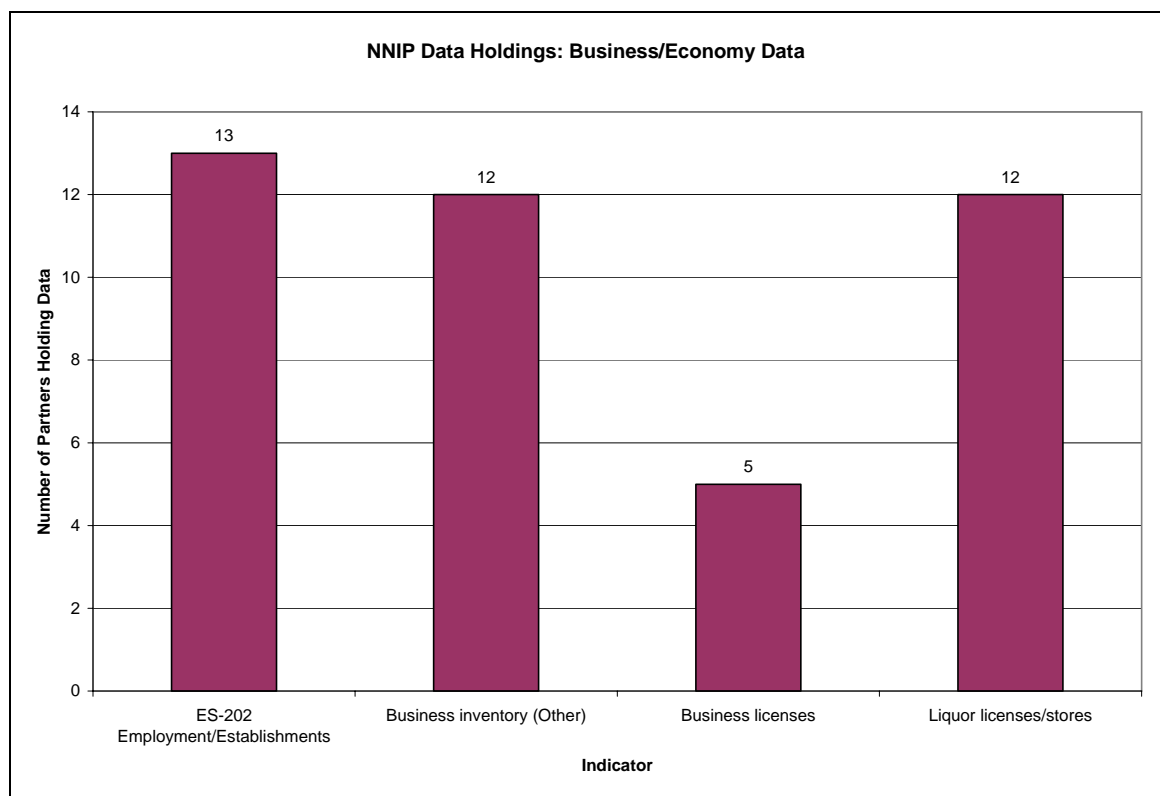
<sup>4</sup> For more information about the Reentry Mapping Network and the resources developed during the project, visit the RMN website at <http://www.urban.org/projects/reentry-mapping/>.





### Business/Economy

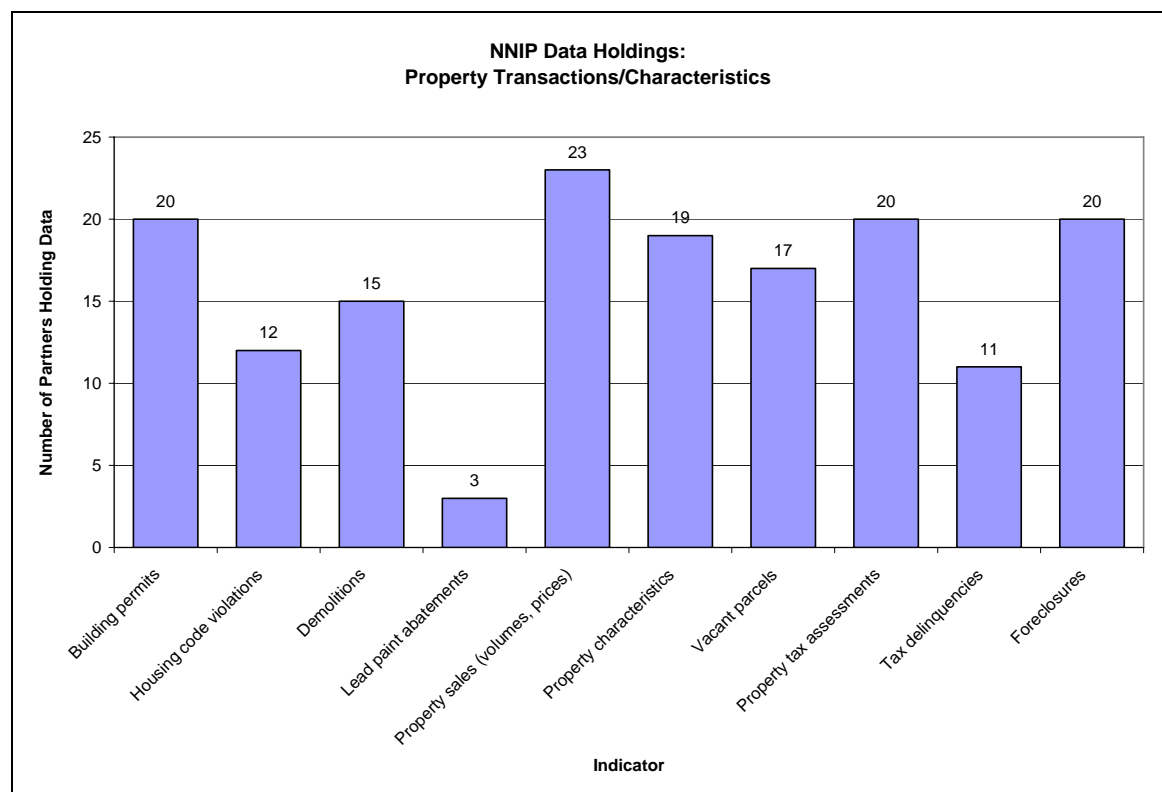
- Of the NNIP partners holding data on businesses and their local economies, partners are most likely to have data on establishments. Of these 13 partners, only seven have this data at the sub-city level.
- In contrast, the 12 partners holding data on liquor licenses all have the data at the address level. The majority of these partners have less than five years of data, with half of the partners holding only one or two years of data.
- Only five NNIP partners receive data on business licenses (Baltimore, Camden, Chattanooga, Chicago, and Memphis). Baltimore, the only site with more than two years of data, holds seven years of business license data.





### Property Transactions/Characteristics

- Of the property data files, partners are most likely to hold property sales data, (23 partners). Eighteen of the 22 partners holding property sales data at the sub-city level have this data at the address or parcel level. The majority of the partners holding these data sets have very current data (2006 or 2007) and more than five years of information.
- Building permits are the second most frequently collected property-related data (20 partners). Of the 16 partners holding building permit data at the sub-city level, 14 partners (88 percent) have this data at the address level. The majority of the partners holding these data sets at the sub-city level have more than five years of data.
- Of the 20 partners with foreclosure data at the sub-city level, the majority have the data at the address level. Over 82 percent of the partners are able to use this data for trend analysis, with 29 percent having 3 to 5 years of data, 29 percent having 6 to 10 years of data, and 24 percent having more than 10 years of data.





## Utilities

- The least common data sets that NNIP partners hold are utility data sets: electric shutoffs, water shutoffs, and water usage.
- Indianapolis is the only NNIP partner who has shutoff data from the electric company. The data is at the address level and is from only 2005.
- Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland and Providence have data on water usage. Baltimore and Cleveland have this data at the address level.
- Cleveland and Columbus are the only two NNIP partners who hold data on water shutoffs. Both cities have this data at the address level.

## Voting Records

- Of the 18 partners that having voting record data, the vast majority has this information at the sub-city level and seven partners (39 percent) have this data at the address level.
- Over half of the partners with voting records data have more the five years of data, and 71 percent of the partners recently updated their data with information from 2006 or 2007.



## **Appendix Tables**

NNIP LOCAL DATA INVENTORY											
<i>Hint: You can change the view from the default 75% to 100% to enlarge the text in the drop-down boxes.</i>											
<i>You can also also go to the "Window" Menu to unfreeze the panes if you prefer.</i>											
City	▼										
		Availability	Type of record	Smallest geographic identifier	Geographic extent for which you have the data	Earliest year available	Latest year available	Update schedule	Characteristics included		Comments
									Race	Age or Grade	
<b>Births and Deaths</b>											
Births		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
Births by prenatal care level		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
Births by birth weight		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
Deaths by cause		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
<b>Education</b>											
Student enrollment		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
Student proficiency		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
Student absences		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
Free/reduced price lunch		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
Special education		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
Kindergarten readiness assessment		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
Head Start enrollment		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
Other pre-school enrollment		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
<b>Health</b>											
Communicable diseases		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
Asthma hospitalizations		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
Child blood-lead level		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
Sexually transmitted diseases		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
Hospital admissions by cause		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
Immunizations		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
<b>Public Assistance</b>											
TANF		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
Food stamps		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
Medicaid		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
S-Chip		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
WIC		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
Foster care		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
Subsidized child care		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	

		Availability	Type of record	Smallest geographic identifier	Geographic extent for which you have the data	Earliest year available	Latest year available	Update schedule	Characteristics included		Comments
									Race	Age or Grade	
Housing Assistance											
	Public housing units	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
	Housing choice vouchers	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
	Other subsidized housing	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
Crime											
	Reported crime (Part I)	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
	Reported crime (Part II)	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
	Child abuse/neglect	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
	Arrests	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
	Arrests (juvenile)	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
	Emergency (911) calls	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
Prisoner Reentry											
	Ex-offenders returning from prison	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
	Ex-offenders returning from jail	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
	Persons on probation/parole	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	
Business/Economy											
	ES-202 Employment/Establishments	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
	Business inventory (Other)	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
	Business licenses	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
	Liquor licenses/stores	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
Property Transactions/Characteristics											
	Building permits	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
	Housing code violations	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
	Demolitions	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
	Lead paint abatements	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
	Property sales (volumes, prices)	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
	Property characteristics	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
	Vacant parcels	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
	Property tax assessments	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
	Tax delinquencies	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
	Foreclosures	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
	Water shuts offs	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
	Electric shutoffs	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
	Water usage	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			
Other											
	Voting Records	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	

**NNIP Data Inventory Results**  
**Table A1: Summary of Responses**

		<b>Yes</b>		<b>No</b>		
		In-house	Through another organization	In negotiations	Interested	Not interested
<b>Births and Deaths</b>						
	Births	18	7	0	3	0
	Births by prenatal care level	16	5	0	4	3
	Births by birth weight	18	6	0	4	0
	Deaths by cause	12	5	1	7	3
<b>Education</b>						
	Student enrollment	17	9	0	1	1
	Student proficiency	17	9	0	1	1
	Student absences	15	6	0	6	1
	Free/reduced price lunch	14	10	0	4	0
	Special education	14	6	0	7	1
	Kindergarten readiness assessment	5	3	2	15	3
	Head Start enrollment	3	6	2	14	3
	Other pre-school enrollment	4	4	1	15	4
<b>Health</b>						
	Communicable diseases	3	4	1	15	5
	Asthma hospitalizations	5	5	0	14	4
	Child blood-lead level	6	4	1	14	3
	Sexually transmitted diseases	4	9	1	9	5
	Hospital admissions by cause	4	7	1	12	4
	Immunizations	5	8	1	11	3
<b>Public Assistance</b>						
	TANF	12	3	1	12	0
	Food stamps	12	4	1	11	0
	Medicaid	8	3	1	14	2
	S-Chip	3	5	0	15	5
	WIC	5	3	0	18	2
	Foster care	3	4	2	14	5
	Subsidized child care	3	2	2	19	2
<b>Housing Assistance</b>						
	Public housing units	10	6	0	10	2
	Housing choice vouchers	8	3	0	15	2
	Other subsidized housing	7	4	1	13	3

**NNIP Data Inventory Results**  
**Table A1: Summary of Responses**

		<b>Yes</b>		<b>No</b>		
		In-house	Through another organization	In negotiations	Interested	Not interested
<b>Crime</b>						
	Reported crime (Part I)	19	3	2	3	1
	Reported crime (Part II)	15	3	3	5	2
	Child abuse/neglect	13	4	1	8	2
	Arrests	12	3	2	8	3
	Arrests (juvenile)	9	3	1	13	2
	Emergency (911) calls	4	2	1	14	7
<b>Prisoner Reentry</b>						
	Ex-offenders returning from prison	8	4	3	10	3
	Ex-offenders returning from jail	5	3	3	12	5
	Persons on probation/parole	8	4	2	10	4
<b>Business/Economy</b>						
	ES-202 Employment/Establishments	5	8	0	13	2
	Business inventory (Other)	9	3	0	13	3
	Business licenses	4	1	2	17	4
	Liquor licenses/stores	9	3	1	8	7
<b>Property Transactions/Characteristics</b>						
	Building permits	18	2	1	4	3
	Housing code violations	10	2	2	11	3
	Demolitions	13	2	0	7	6
	Lead paint abatements	2	1	1	18	6
	Property sales (volumes, prices)	17	6	2	1	2
	Property characteristics	15	4	1	3	5
	Vacant parcels	13	4	1	6	4
	Property tax assessments	14	6	1	6	1
	Tax delinquencies	9	2	2	10	5
	Foreclosures	15	5	0	7	1
	Water shuts offs	2	0	2	17	7
	Electric shutoffs	1	0	3	16	8
	Water usage	2	2	4	9	11
<b>Voting</b>						
	Voting Records	12	6	0	7	3



**NNIP Data Inventory Results**
**Table A2: Geographic Level of Data**
*Responses from Partners with Particular Data Sets*

		Number of Responses	Address/ Parcel	School	Block group	Census tract	Zip code	Other small area	City/ County
<b>Births and Deaths</b>									
	Births	25	12	0	0	3	4	4	2
	Births by prenatal care level	21	10	0	0	3	3	3	2
	Births by birth weight	24	11	0	0	3	4	4	2
	Deaths by cause	17	7	0	0	1	3	1	5
<b>Education</b>									
	Student enrollment	26	7	15	0	1	0	2	1
	Student proficiency	26	7	15	0	2	0	2	0
	Student absences	21	7	11	0	2	0	1	0
	Free/reduced price lunch	24	7	13	0	2	0	1	1
	Special education	20	7	9	0	2	0	2	0
	Kindergarten readiness assessment	8	3	4	0	1	0	0	0
	Head Start enrollment	9	2	3	0	1	0	1	2
	Other pre-school enrollment	8	3	2	0	0	1	1	1
<b>Health</b>									
	Communicable diseases	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	4
	Asthma hospitalizations	10	2	0	0	1	4	1	2
	Child blood-lead level	10	3	0	0	1	2	2	2
	Sexually transmitted diseases	13	1	0	0	0	2	3	7
	Hospital admissions by cause	11	2	0	0	0	4	0	5
	Immunizations	13	1	1	0	0	2	0	8
<b>Public Assistance</b>									
	TANF	15	3	0	0	4	3	2	2
	Food stamps	16	3	0	0	3	4	1	4
	Medicaid	11	2	0	0	1	4	1	2
	S-Chip	8	1	0	0	0	2	0	4
	WIC	8	3	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Foster care	7	1	0	0	0	4	0	2
	Subsidized child care	5	2	0	0	0	1	0	2
<b>Housing Assistance</b>									
	Public housing units	16	8	0	0	2	0	1	5
	Housing choice vouchers	11	7	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Other subsidized housing	11	5	0	0	1	0	2	3

**NNIP Data Inventory Results**
**Table A2: Geographic Level of Data**
*Responses from Partners with Particular Data Sets*

		Number of Responses	Address/ Parcel	School	Block group	Census tract	Zip code	Other small area	City/ County
<b>Crime</b>									
	Reported crime (Part I)	22	13	0	1	1	1	4	2
	Reported crime (Part II)	18	9	0	1	1	1	3	3
	Child abuse/neglect	17	5	0	0	2	3	1	6
	Arrests	15	8	0	0	1	1	1	3
	Arrests (juvenile)	12	6	0	0	1	1	1	2
	Emergency (911) calls	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Prisoner Reentry</b>									
	Ex-offenders returning from prison	12	9	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Ex-offenders returning from jail	8	5	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Persons on probation/parole	12	8	0	0	1	0	0	2
<b>Business/Economy</b>									
	ES-202 Employment/Establishments	13	2	0	1	1	3	0	5
	Business inventory (Other)	12	6	0	0	1	3	1	0
	Business licenses	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquor licenses/stores	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Property Transactions/Characteristics</b>									
	Building permits	20	14	0	0	0	0	2	4
	Housing code violations	12	11	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Demolitions	15	12	0	0	1	0	1	1
	Lead paint abatements	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Property sales (volumes, prices)	23	18	0	0	2	1	1	1
	Property characteristics	19	16	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Vacant parcels	17	14	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Property tax assessments	20	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tax delinquencies	11	9	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Foreclosures	20	12	0	1	2	0	2	2
	Water shuts offs	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Electric shutoffs	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Water usage	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Voting</b>									
	Voting Records	18	7	0	0	0	0	10	1

<b>NNIP Data Inventory Results</b> <b>Table A3: Record Type of Data</b> <i>Responses from Partners with Particular Data Sets at Sub City/County Level</i>			
	Number of Responses	Record level	Summary data
<b>Births and Deaths</b>			
Births	23	16	7
Births by prenatal care level	19	13	6
Births by birth weight	22	14	8
Deaths by cause	12	9	3
<b>Education</b>			
Student enrollment	25	9	16
Student proficiency	26	10	16
Student absences	21	9	12
Free/reduced price lunch	23	9	14
Special education	20	8	12
Kindergarten readiness assessment	8	4	4
Head Start enrollment	7	1	6
Other pre-school enrollment	7	3	4
<b>Health</b>			
Communicable diseases	3	1	2
Asthma hospitalizations	8	3	5
Child blood-lead level	8	4	4
Sexually transmitted diseases	6	1	5
Hospital admissions by cause	6	3	3
Immunizations	4	1	3
<b>Public Assistance</b>			
TANF	12	6	6
Food stamps	11	5	6
Medicaid	8	3	5
S-Chip	3	1	2
WIC	5	3	2
Foster care	5	1	4
Subsidized child care	3	2	1
<b>Housing Assistance</b>			
Public housing units	11	6	5
Housing choice vouchers	8	6	2
Other subsidized housing	8	5	3

<b>NNIP Data Inventory Results</b> <b>Table A3: Record Type of Data</b> <i>Responses from Partners with Particular Data Sets at Sub City/County Level</i>			
	Number of Responses	Record level	Summary data
<b>Crime</b>			
Reported crime (Part I)	20	14	6
Reported crime (Part II)	15	10	5
Child abuse/neglect	11	6	5
Arrests	11	9	2
Arrests (juvenile)	9	8	1
Emergency (911) calls	5	5	0
<b>Prisoner Reentry</b>			
Ex-offenders returning from prison	11	10	1
Ex-offenders returning from jail	7	6	1
Persons on probation/parole	9	9	0
<b>Business/Economy</b>			
ES-202 Employment/Establishments	7	2	5
Business inventory (Other)	11	8	3
Business licenses	5	5	0
Liquor licenses/stores	12	12	0
<b>Property Transactions/Characteristics</b>			
Building permits	16	15	1
Housing code violations	12	12	0
Demolitions	14	13	1
Lead paint abatements	3	2	1
Property sales (volumes, prices)	22	19	3
Property characteristics	18	17	1
Vacant parcels	16	15	1
Property tax assessments	19	19	0
Tax delinquencies	10	10	0
Foreclosures	17	12	5
Water shuts offs	2	2	0
Electric shutoffs	1	1	0
Water usage	2	2	0
<b>Voting</b>			
Voting Records	17	7	10

NNIP Data Inventory Results							
Table A4: Geographic Coverage of Data							
Responses from Partners with Particular Data Sets at Sub City/County Level							
		Number of Responses	Selected neighborhoods	City	County	Metro area	State
Births and Deaths							
	Births	23	1	7	8	1	6
	Births by prenatal care level	19	1	6	5	1	6
	Births by birth weight	22	1	7	7	1	6
	Deaths by cause	12	1	2	4	0	5
Education							
	Student enrollment	25	1	7	5	3	8
	Student proficiency	26	1	8	5	3	8
	Student absences	21	1	6	5	2	7
	Free/reduced price lunch	23	1	7	5	2	8
	Special education	20	1	6	5	2	6
	Kindergarten readiness assessment	8	2	2	4	0	0
	Head Start enrollment	7	1	1	4	0	1
	Other pre-school enrollment	7	1	1	3	1	1
Health							
	Communicable diseases	3	0	1	2	0	0
	Asthma hospitalizations	8	1	4	2	1	0
	Child blood-lead level	8	1	4	2	0	1
	Sexually transmitted diseases	6	0	1	4	1	0
	Hospital admissions by cause	6	1	2	2	1	0
	Immunizations	4	0	1	1	0	2
Public Assistance							
	TANF	12	0	2	5	3	1
	Food stamps	11	0	1	5	4	0
	Medicaid	8	0	0	4	2	1
	S-Chip	3	0	0	2	0	0
	WIC	5	0	1	2	0	1
	Foster care	5	0	0	4	0	0
	Subsidized child care	3	0	0	3	0	0
Housing Assistance							
	Public housing units	11	0	5	2	3	1
	Housing choice vouchers	8	0	3	2	2	1
	Other subsidized housing	8	0	2	1	4	1

NNIP Data Inventory Results							
Table A4: Geographic Coverage of Data							
Responses from Partners with Particular Data Sets at Sub City/County Level							
		Number of Responses	Selected neighborhoods	City	County	Metro area	State
<b>Crime</b>							
	Reported crime (Part I)	20	0	12	4	3	1
	Reported crime (Part II)	15	0	7	4	3	1
	Child abuse/neglect	11	0	6	3	1	0
	Arrests	11	1	5	4	1	0
	Arrests (juvenile)	9	2	2	5	0	0
	Emergency (911) calls	5	0	4	1	0	0
<b>Prisoner Reentry</b>							
	Ex-offenders returning from prison	11	0	0	5	1	5
	Ex-offenders returning from jail	7	0	0	3	1	3
	Persons on probation/parole	9	0	1	4	2	2
<b>Business/Economy</b>							
	ES-202 Employment/Establishments	7	0	1	1	3	2
	Business inventory (Other)	11	0	3	1	6	1
	Business licenses	5	0	3	2	0	0
	Liquor licenses/stores	12	1	5	2	3	1
<b>Property Transactions/Characteristics</b>							
	Building permits	16	0	12	2	2	0
	Housing code violations	12	0	11	1	0	0
	Demolitions	14	1	10	2	1	0
	Lead paint abatements	3	0	2	1	0	0
	Property sales (volumes, prices)	22	1	6	9	4	1
	Property characteristics	18	1	6	8	3	0
	Vacant parcels	16	1	7	6	2	0
	Property tax assessments	19	0	6	10	2	0
	Tax delinquencies	10	0	6	4	0	0
	Foreclosures	17	0	7	9	1	0
	Water shuts offs	2	0	1	1	0	0
	Electric shutoffs	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Water usage	2	0	1	1	0	0
<b>Voting</b>							
	Voting Records	17	1	8	2	5	1

**NNIP Data Inventory Results**
**Table A5: Update Schedule of Data Collection**
*Responses from Partners with Particular Data Sets at Sub City/County Level*

		Number of Responses	Daily/ weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annual	Irregular schedule	No updates planned
<b>Births and Deaths</b>								
	Births	23	0	0	0	16	6	1
	Births by prenatal care level	19	0	0	0	14	4	1
	Births by birth weight	22	0	0	0	16	5	1
	Deaths by cause	12	0	0	0	9	3	0
<b>Education</b>								
	Student enrollment	25	0	0	0	23	1	0
	Student proficiency	26	0	0	0	23	2	0
	Student absences	21	0	0	0	18	2	0
	Free/reduced price lunch	23	0	0	0	20	1	0
	Special education	20	0	0	0	18	1	0
	Kindergarten readiness assessment	8	0	0	0	2	5	0
	Head Start enrollment	7	0	0	0	4	1	1
	Other pre-school enrollment	7	0	0	1	4	2	0
<b>Health</b>								
	Communicable diseases	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Asthma hospitalizations	8	0	0	2	5	1	0
	Child blood-lead level	8	0	0	0	5	1	1
	Sexually transmitted diseases	6	0	0	0	4	2	0
	Hospital admissions by cause	6	0	0	2	3	1	0
	Immunizations	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
<b>Public Assistance</b>								
	TANF	12	0	0	2	7	0	1
	Food stamps	11	0	0	2	6	1	1
	Medicaid	8	0	0	2	4	1	0
	S-Chip	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
	WIC	5	0	0	0	2	2	0
	Foster care	5	0	0	0	2	1	0
	Subsidized child care	3	0	0	2	1	0	0
<b>Housing Assistance</b>								
	Public housing units	11	1	0	1	3	5	0
	Housing choice vouchers	8	0	0	0	3	5	0
	Other subsidized housing	8	0	0	0	2	5	0

<b>NNIP Data Inventory Results</b> <b>Table A5: Update Schedule of Data Collection</b> <i>Responses from Partners with Particular Data Sets at Sub City/County Level</i>								
		Number of Responses	Daily/ weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annual	Irregular schedule	No updates planned
<b>Crime</b>								
	Reported crime (Part I)	20	3	2	3	9	3	0
	Reported crime (Part II)	15	3	1	1	7	3	0
	Child abuse/neglect	11	1	1	1	3	2	1
	Arrests	11	1	1	1	6	1	1
	Arrests (juvenile)	9	1	0	0	7	1	0
	Emergency (911) calls	5	2	1	0	2	0	0
<b>Prisoner Reentry</b>								
	Ex-offenders returning from prison	11	0	1	0	3	4	3
	Ex-offenders returning from jail	7	0	1	0	3	2	1
	Persons on probation/parole	9	0	0	0	3	3	3
<b>Business/Economy</b>								
	ES-202 Employment/Establishments	7	0	0	1	3	3	0
	Business inventory (Other)	11	0	0	0	4	6	1
	Business licenses	5	0	0	0	2	3	0
	Liquor licenses/stores	12	0	1	0	2	6	2
<b>Property Transactions/Characteristics</b>								
	Building permits	16	1	1	1	8	4	1
	Housing code violations	12	1	1	0	3	4	1
	Demolitions	14	0	1	2	4	4	1
	Lead paint abatements	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
	Property sales (volumes, prices)	22	0	4	5	8	3	2
	Property characteristics	18	0	4	3	9	1	1
	Vacant parcels	16	0	3	2	5	4	2
	Property tax assessments	19	0	2	5	7	3	1
	Tax delinquencies	10	0	1	2	3	2	1
	Foreclosures	17	1	1	2	5	5	2
	Water shuts offs	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Electric shutoffs	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Water usage	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
<b>Voting</b>								
	Voting Records	17	1	0	0	6	9	0



**NNIP Data Inventory Results**
**Table A6: Most Recent Year of Data**
*Responses from Partners with Particular Data Sets at Sub City/County Level*

		Most Recent Year of Data					
	Number of Responses	Before 2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Births and Deaths</b>							
Births	23	0	2	5	14	1	1
Births by prenatal care level	19	0	2	4	12	1	0
Births by birth weight	22	0	2	6	13	1	0
Deaths by cause	12	1	1	4	5	1	0
<b>Education</b>							
Student enrollment	25	0	0	0	5	14	6
Student proficiency	26	0	0	0	5	16	5
Student absences	21	0	0	0	3	15	3
Free/reduced price lunch	23	2	0	1	3	14	3
Special education	20	1	0	0	3	13	3
Kindergarten readiness assessment	8	2	0	0	2	4	0
Head Start enrollment	7	2	0	0	1	3	1
Other pre-school enrollment	7	1	0	1	0	3	2
<b>Health</b>							
Communicable diseases	3	0	1	0	1	1	0
Asthma hospitalizations	8	0	0	0	6	0	2
Child blood-lead level	8	1	0	2	3	2	0
Sexually transmitted diseases	6	1	0	1	3	1	0
Hospital admissions by cause	6	0	0	0	4	0	2
Immunizations	4	1	0	0	2	1	0
<b>Public Assistance</b>							
TANF	12	0	0	3	2	3	4
Food stamps	11	1	0	2	3	2	3
Medicaid	8	0	0	1	2	3	2
S-Chip	3	1	0	0	1	0	1
WIC	5	0	0	0	2	3	0
Foster care	5	1	0	0	1	3	0
Subsidized child care	3	0	0	0	1	0	2
<b>Housing Assistance</b>							
Public housing units	11	3	0	1	0	3	4
Housing choice vouchers	8	2	0	0	1	3	2
Other subsidized housing	8	1	0	0	2	3	2

**NNIP Data Inventory Results**
**Table A6: Most Recent Year of Data**
*Responses from Partners with Particular Data Sets at Sub City/County Level*

		Most Recent Year of Data					
	Number of Responses	Before 2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Crime</b>							
Reported crime (Part I)	20	0	0	3	2	9	6
Reported crime (Part II)	15	0	0	2	2	6	5
Child abuse/neglect	11	2	1	1	2	2	3
Arrests	11	2	1	0	2	3	3
Arrests (juvenile)	9	0	1	0	3	4	1
Emergency (911) calls	5	1	0	0	0	2	2
<b>Prisoner Reentry</b>							
Ex-offenders returning from prison	11	1	1	1	3	3	2
Ex-offenders returning from jail	7	0	1	1	2	3	0
Persons on probation/parole	9	0	2	1	3	1	2
<b>Business/Economy</b>							
ES-202 Employment/Establishments	7	1	0	2	2	2	0
Business inventory (Other)	11	1	1	1	1	5	2
Business licenses	5	0	0	0	0	4	1
Liquor licenses/stores	12	3	1	0	1	2	5
<b>Property Transactions/Characteristics</b>							
Building permits	16	0	2	3	0	6	5
Housing code violations	12	1	1	0	3	3	4
Demolitions	14	0	1	3	0	4	6
Lead paint abatements	3	1	0	0	2	0	0
Property sales (volumes, prices)	22	1	0	0	2	8	11
Property characteristics	18	0	0	0	1	9	8
Vacant parcels	16	1	1	0	1	7	6
Property tax assessments	19	0	0	0	1	9	9
Tax delinquencies	10	0	0	0	3	4	3
Foreclosures	17	1	0	0	3	6	7
Water shuts offs	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Electric shutoffs	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Water usage	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Voting</b>							
Voting Records	17	2	0	3	0	8	4

**NNIP Data Inventory Results**
**Table A7: Number of Years of Data**
*Responses from Partners with Particular Data Sets at Sub City/County Level*

		Number of Responses	1-2 Years of Data	3-5 Years of Data	6-10 Years of Data	More than 10 Years of Data
<b>Births and Deaths</b>						
	Births	23	2	2	10	9
	Births by prenatal care level	19	1	2	8	8
	Births by birth weight	22	2	2	8	10
	Deaths by cause	12	1	1	7	3
<b>Education</b>						
	Student enrollment	25	2	4	10	9
	Student proficiency	26	2	5	12	7
	Student absences	21	2	5	9	5
	Free/reduced price lunch	23	3	3	9	7
	Special education	20	2	4	8	6
	Kindergarten readiness assessment	8	3	2	2	0
	Head Start enrollment	7	2	0	4	0
	Other pre-school enrollment	7	1	3	3	0
<b>Health</b>						
	Communicable diseases	3	0	0	1	2
	Asthma hospitalizations	8	1	1	5	1
	Child blood-lead level	8	0	2	3	2
	Sexually transmitted diseases	6	1	1	1	2
	Hospital admissions by cause	6	1	1	3	1
	Immunizations	4	1	1	2	0
<b>Public Assistance</b>						
	TANF	12	4	3	4	1
	Food stamps	11	5	2	3	1
	Medicaid	8	3	2	2	1
	S-Chip	3	0	0	1	1
	WIC	5	1	0	4	0
	Foster care	5	2	0	2	0
	Subsidized child care	3	0	1	1	1
<b>Housing Assistance</b>						
	Public housing units	11	2	3	3	1
	Housing choice vouchers	8	3	2	2	0
	Other subsidized housing	8	3	3	2	0

**NNIP Data Inventory Results**
**Table A7: Number of Years of Data**
*Responses from Partners with Particular Data Sets at Sub City/County Level*

		Number of Responses	1-2 Years of Data	3-5 Years of Data	6-10 Years of Data	More than 10 Years of Data
<b>Crime</b>						
	Reported crime (Part I)	20	2	3	10	5
	Reported crime (Part II)	15	2	3	6	4
	Child abuse/neglect	11	5	1	5	0
	Arrests	11	2	2	4	3
	Arrests (juvenile)	9	2	1	5	1
	Emergency (911) calls	5	0	1	3	1
<b>Prisoner Reentry</b>						
	Ex-offenders returning from prison	11	5	3	2	1
	Ex-offenders returning from jail	7	5	1	0	1
	Persons on probation/parole	9	6	2	1	0
<b>Business/Economy</b>						
	ES-202 Employment/Establishments	7	2	2	2	0
	Business inventory (Other)	11	4	3	1	2
	Business licenses	5	4	0	1	0
	Liquor licenses/stores	12	6	3	1	0
<b>Property Transactions/Characteristics</b>						
	Building permits	16	2	4	6	4
	Housing code violations	12	4	4	3	0
	Demolitions	14	2	5	3	4
	Lead paint abatements	3	1	0	0	1
	Property sales (volumes, prices)	22	2	4	10	5
	Property characteristics	18	3	4	7	4
	Vacant parcels	16	5	4	5	2
	Property tax assessments	19	4	4	8	3
	Tax delinquencies	10	2	3	3	2
	Foreclosures	17	3	5	5	4
	Water shuts offs	2	1	1	0	0
	Electric shutoffs	1	1	0	0	0
	Water usage	2	1	0	0	0
<b>Voting</b>						
	Voting Records	17	2	4	4	5