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Equality in Subsidized Housing

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U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

September 1981

The opinions in this paper are the author's and are not necessarily the opinions of the government.

## Abstract

Subsidized housing units are rationed among eligible households, so coverage varies substantially by type of household. This paper shows that coverage is best for households from 10 to 30 percent of median income. Coverage is particularly good for large one parent households, and almost as good for small one parent households. Coverage of blacks is particularly good; coverage of whites and hispanics is less so. However, the most serious finding is that at lower incomes, under 10 percent of median income, coverage is very poor. There appear to be households at this income level who cannot deal with our society, and thus provide a classic economic justification for in-kind transfer programs, but who have not been successfully served by HUD's in-kind programs.

## Background

This paper reviews how thoroughly housing subsidy programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) cover the eligible population. By contrast with cash welfare programs or food stamps, which are available to all eligible applicants, housing subsidies are rationed to a fixed number of households. The number is set nationally by Congress and is set in each area by decisions of HUD, local governments, and housing developers. Within the fixed number of subsidized units, it is not always clear who ought to be served first. There has been a fairly clear consensus that the poorest families deserve first priority (HUD [9]), but Congress has sought wider support for the programs by making a broad range of incomes eligible, and serving a subset of eligibles at each income level.

Besides rationing by income, it is possible to ration on any other criterion. There has been a consensus that young people without children should have the lowest priority, but there has been little consensus beyond that, and there has been some indication that all other households should be served equally. In 1974, HUD believed that too many applications were being received for housing for the elderly, and required cities to plan separately for the elderly, large families, and other families, meeting each need more or less equally. At the same time, to prevent racial discrimination, cities were also required to plan separately for each major minority group.

In this paper we explore how equally housing subsidies have in fact been rationed. Administrative statistics for 1979 show how many households of every type we subsidize, and the Annual Housing Survey for 1979 shows how many are eligible. Therefore we can calculate what fraction of each household type is served. The program coverage measured in this way, households served as a fraction of households eligible, varies strikingly for different household types. Some groups that turn out to have higher coverage than average can be justified as being particularly needy; for others such justification is more difficult.

We use the term "coverage," of the subsidy programs, because this term draws attention to the fact that the main constraint on the fraction of eligibles served is the size of the subsidy programs, not necessarily the desire of eligibles to participate. The related term "participation rate" has been used appropriately for the fraction served in entitlement programs, like the Experimental Housing Allowance Program (EHAP) or Food Stamps, where the main constraint on the fraction served is the desire in each type of household to participate (Mayo et al. [4]).

This distinction should remind us that coverage will never, or rarely, reach 100%. There is a ceiling depending on the desire of households to participate. The participation rates found by the Experimental Housing Allowance Program were 85-90% for households who would receive at

least \$30 a month in subsidy, which corresponds to the main income levels studied in this paper (Kennedy and MacMillan, [3]). This may not be a long term maximum, since household decisions in that experiment were affected by the particular options offered to them, by stereotypes of regular subsidized housing, and by the knowledge that this was an experiment. In any case regular program coverage is far short of the maximum imposed by the desire of households to participate.

#### Types of Households and Subsidy Programs

This paper shows results separately for several types of households. First we distinguish households with one adult from households with two or more adults, because we are concerned about how well the programs serve single parent households. Second, we distinguish among households with no children, 1-3 children, and 4 or more children, in order to judge how well the programs serve small and large families. Finally, households without any children are divided between elderly and non-elderly. The households with children could also have been divided between elderly and non-elderly, but very few are elderly so this has not been done. The resulting eight basic types of households are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 - Types of Lower Income Households in the U.S., 1979

Type	Number	Percent
One adult with 4 children or more	371,000	1%
one adult with 1-3 children	3,271,000	9
one elderly adult with no children	7,080,000	20
one non-elderly adult with no children	5,010,000	14
two adults (or more) with 4 children or more	1,257,000	4
two adults (or more) with 1-3 children	8,051,000	22
two adults (or more) with elderly head and no children	5,833,000	16
two adults (or more) with non-elderly head and no children	4,978,000	14
	35,850,000	100%

"Elderly" is defined as age 62 or older; "children" are defined as age 17 or younger.

Source: Micro-Simulation System, Office of Policy Development and Research, HUD.

Each of these household types can be analyzed at several income levels. This paper concentrates on incomes below the income limit for the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program. That income limit, for a household of four, is 80% of the local median family income. The percentage is adjusted for smaller and larger households,<sup>2</sup> but the income limit is still commonly called "80% of median income." Throughout this paper, "80% of median income" means "80% of local median family income, adjusted for household size."

Most subsidized households have incomes much lower than this income limit. In order to show program coverage at several different levels, income groups are subdivided as shown in Table 2.

This study analyzes four major subsidy programs: Public Housing, Section 236 Rental Assistance, Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments, and Rent Supplements (for descriptions see HUD [10]). The Section 8 program is subdivided into "Existing Housing," "New Construction," "Substantial Rehabilitation" and "Loan Management." Other than Loan Management, these terms are self-explanatory. The "Loan Management" subsidies are for units which previously had a HUD-insured loan. They almost all receive Section 236 subsidy as well as Loan Management subsidy, so we are careful

Table 2 - Incomes of Lower Income Households in the U.S., 1979

Income Group	Number
0-10% of median income	1,598,000
10-30% of median income	8,673,000
30-50% of median income	10,021,000
50-80% of median income	15,558,000
	<hr/>
	35,850,000

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Note: All of these percentages apply to a four person household, and are adjusted up and down for larger and smaller households.

Source: Micro-Simulation System, Office of Policy Development and Research, HUD.

to avoid double-counting. Rent Supplement units are sub-divided into units that receive Section 236 subsidy as well as their Rent Supplement subsidy, and units that just receive Rent Supplement subsidy. Again, we are careful to avoid double-counting. Table 3 shows the size of each program.

Other housing subsidy programs are excluded because of a lack of comparable data. The Section 235 program subsidizes about 100,000 households; Section 221(d)(3)BMIR and Section 202 another 50,000 each. Section 312 and Community Development Block Grants subsidize many more, through rehabilitation loans. The Farmers Home Administration subsidizes many families in rural areas. All of these excluded programs except Farmers Home, however, offer somewhat smaller subsidies per household than the programs included here, so the findings in this paper do cover the main housing subsidy programs available nationally.

The eligible populations for these programs vary slightly, but are largely defined by income. The income limits for public housing and rent supplements are usually slightly lower than the 80% of local median income used in Section 8. The Section 236 limit is slightly higher. These differences are not critical, since most of the analysis in this paper focuses below 30% of median income, where most subsidized households are, and which is within all the income limits.

All of the programs considered are rental programs, but we compare them to all eligible households, owners and renters, not just to renter households. We make this comparison for two reasons. First, poor owners

Table 3 - Major Housing Subsidy Programs in the U.S., 1979

Program	Number of Occupied Units
Public Housing	1,166,000
Section 236	514,000
Section 8 Loan Management and Section 236 Rental Assistance Program	197,000
Rent Supplements with Section 236	86,000
Other Section 236	231,000
Section 8 Existing Housing	405,000
Section 8 New Construction	162,000
Section 8 Substantial Rehabilitation	22,000
Rent Supplement without Section 236	84,000
	2,354,000

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Source: Micro-Simulation System, Office of Policy Development and Research, HUD.

are in general just as needy as poor renters. Poor owners are usually elderly, with high housing costs relative to their incomes, and with poor housing quality, indicating they do not generally have high assets to ease their low incomes (Burke, Casey and Doepner [1]). Second, poor owners have always been eligible for these subsidized housing programs. True, they are required to move and become renters, but until very recently renters equally had to move before they could be subsidized, and that is still true in all programs but Section 8 Existing. If we were studying the administrative quality of housing subsidy programs, it would be fair to compare subsidized households just to renters or just to recent movers, since that is all that administrators can reasonably be expected to serve, given the design of the programs. However, there is no reason to take the design of the programs as fixed, forever, and if that design means that some households in need are ignored, we would prefer to show this result in the analysis, rather than ignoring owners or non-movers ourselves. A homeownership subsidy for various reasons is inherently hard to administer. HUD and the Farmers Home Administration have tried giving subsidies to poor homeowners while they stayed in their homes, and have had some success. More efforts will undoubtedly be made and a solution may be found. In this paper in any case, we compare subsidized households to all eligible households, arguing that income, rather than tenure or mobility is the direct measure of need.

An additional or alternative measure of need is the housing quality of eligible households. In fact preference has sometimes been given to households with substandard housing, thus using the measure as a rationing criterion. If there were consensus that this should be the main rationing criterion, we could compare subsidized households to eligible households with substandard housing. There are serious problems of overlap between these groups, however. Some subsidized households never were in substandard housing. Others have substandard housing still, or moved into it when they moved into a subsidized project, because some subsidized units are themselves inadequate. Would one compare subsidized households in standard housing to unsubsidized households in substandard housing? Or would one compare subsidized households who used to have substandard housing but now have standard housing to the total of themselves plus others still in substandard housing? Furthermore, housing quality is a very qualitative judgement, and by different definitions one can describe most low income housing or very little of it as substandard. Besides these definitional problems, we are not willing to say in principle that households in standard housing are less worthy of help for some reason than equally low income households in substandard housing.<sup>3</sup> Therefore, we compare subsidized households to eligible households regardless of housing quality, because we do not think housing quality can be or should be a major rationing

criterion. It would certainly be instructive to see what effect subsidized housing has on housing quality but the methodological problems are severe, and the issue is tangential to our concern with the rationing of subsidized housing.

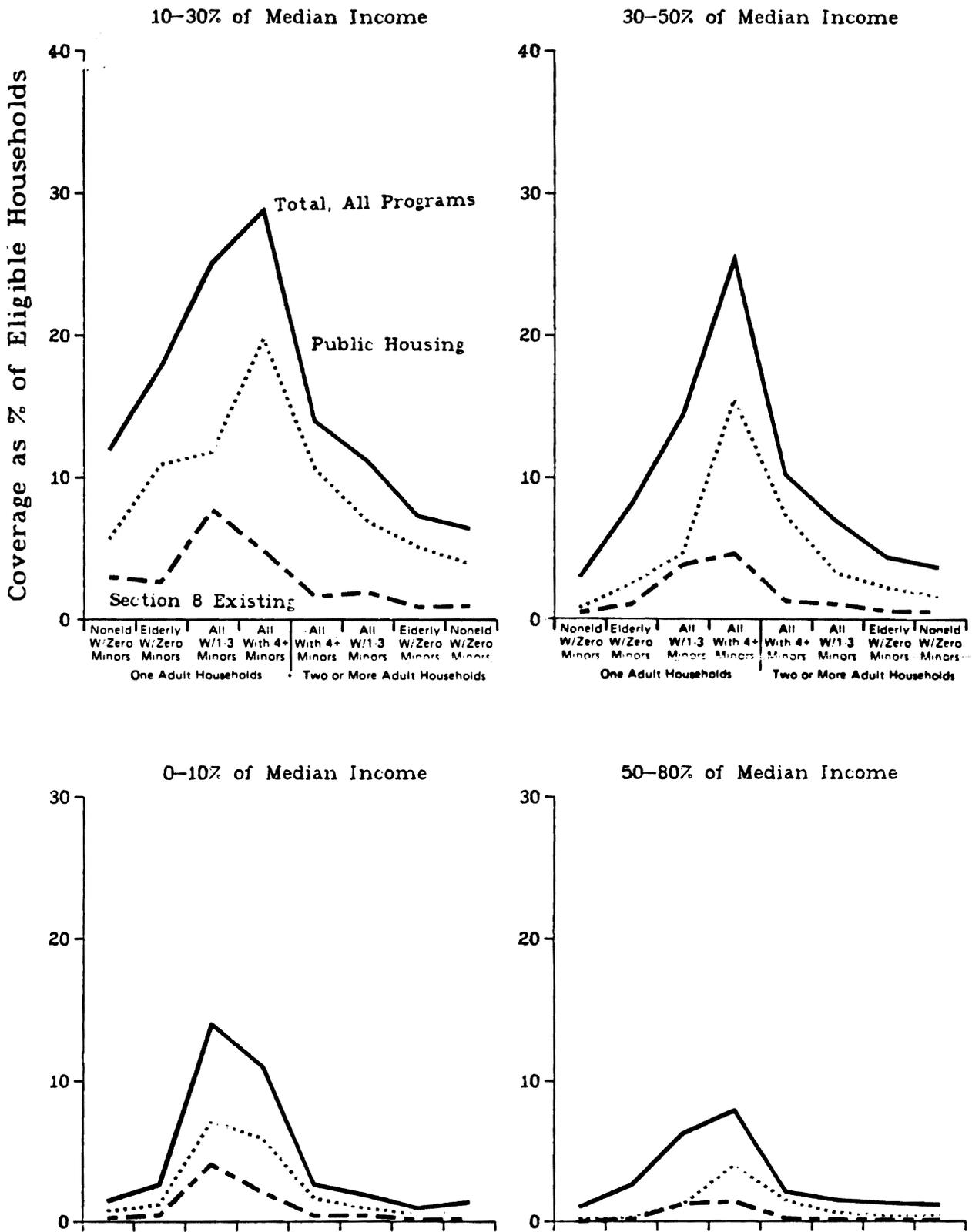
#### Coverage of Housing Subsidy Programs

Figure 1 shows the total combined coverage of Public Housing, Section 236, Section 8, and Rent Supplements. The households served by these programs are shown on the graph as a percentage of all eligible households. Spread out on the same page, there is a separate chart for each of four different income levels, and in each chart the eight household types are shown across the bottom.

Most activity is at the income level from 10-30% of median income, so we will discuss that chart in detail. The peak of the chart is among households with four or more children and only one adult: 29% of those households are covered by HUD subsidy programs. Households with 1-3 children and one adult are served almost as well: 25% of those households are covered. The elderly and two-or-more-adult households are covered somewhat less well: 15% or less are subsidized by HUD.

Most of this coverage comes from Public Housing, the largest program, which serves many one-adult households. Out of 1,166,000 public housing tenants, 205,000 are one-adult households with 1-3 children; another 59,000 are one-adult households with 4 or more children. The high degree

Figure 1 - Programs and Eligibles at Four Income Levels



of occupancy by single parent households helps explain why public housing projects are popularly perceived as having a lot of children: they do have a lot of children and relatively few adults.

Section 8 Existing is slightly different, with more occupancy by households with 1-3 children and one adult, but it serves very much the same population. It is important, however, to note that Section 8 Existing is a scattered site program, whose tenants are generally dispersed among many privately owned rental buildings, rather than concentrated in one project. Thus the high ratio of children to adults does not overwhelm any single project, but is diluted by being scattered among other, unsubsidized, households.

The remaining programs, not charted separately, are small, and do not contribute much to the total program coverage.

Overall, HUD has given good coverage to one adult households with children, but at the cost of not serving many two adult nor elderly households at equally low incomes. This emphasis may result from discrimination against one adult households in the private market, forcing them to apply more to subsidized housing. Alternatively, even without private discrimination, local housing authorities may have thought that one adult households were more needy than two adult households with similar incomes, and may have given them priority for admission.

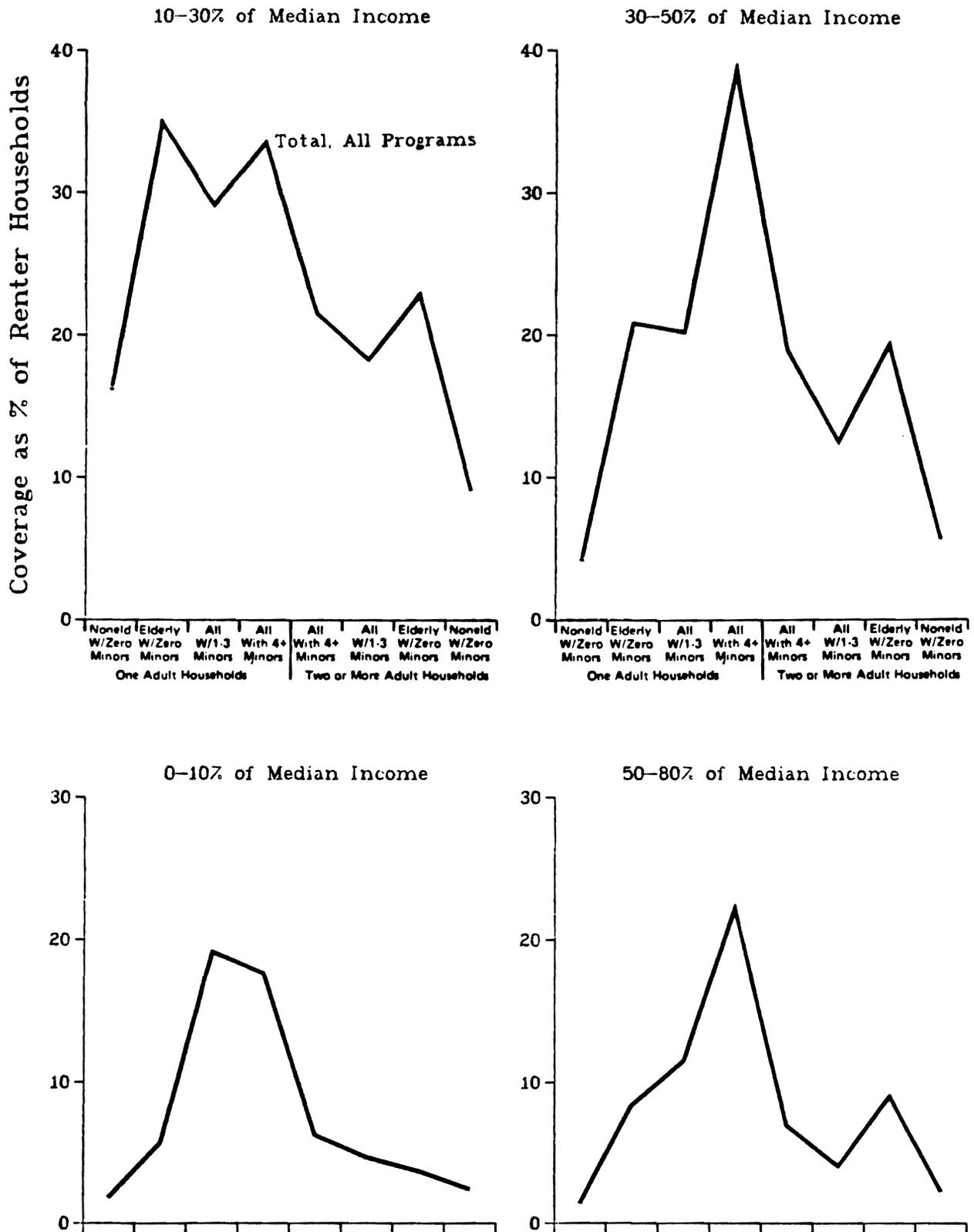
The relatively low coverage of elderly households is more surprising, since many communities are eager to serve the elderly poor, and many projects are built specifically for the elderly. The direct answer is

that there are so many elderly poor these projects have not yet covered the population well.<sup>4</sup> A possible explanation for low elderly coverage is that many elderly poor are homeowners, and program managers may have aimed primarily at renters, rather than all the poor, as discussed earlier. Figure 2 shows total program coverage as a percentage of renter households. Elderly individuals are served fairly well on this measure: 35% are subsidized. However two or more person elderly households are still not served to a great extent.

Up to now the discussion has covered households at 10-30% of median income. The pattern of coverage at higher income levels is quite similar and is not discussed in detail. The overall level of coverage declines with increasing income, for every household type. This decline in coverage is reasonable, since the higher income groups are less in need, and HUD has focused its programs on the very poor.

The chart for households at 0-10% of median income, however, deserves separate discussion. These are in truth the "poorest of the poor." At a national level, 10% of median income was \$2,000 per year in 1979. There are few households in the U.S. with such low incomes, but HUD does not serve very well even the few there are. There are two relatively distinct subgroups within this category, whose characteristics are so different they must be

Figure 2 - Programs and Renters at Four Income Levels



separated for analysis. First, there are some households counted as eligible, who are simply having a bad year and are really fairly well off. For example some self-employed people, farmers, fishermen, etc., have wide income swings from year to year and may have a bad year with cash income under \$2,000. But they live on savings or credit, until they recover in a good year. These temporarily poor households are found at other incomes too, but they become especially noticeable at 0-10% of median income, because there are so few other households this poor. These temporarily poor households usually do not need and are not interested in subsidized housing.

The second important subgroup at this low income level is made up of people who are indeed this poor, are not subsidized, and are in need of housing assistance. Some live in very ramshackle housing. Others live in institutions and group quarters, such as religious missions, residential hotels, and boarding houses.<sup>5</sup> People who remain in this income group for long probably are people who cannot or do not deal with society's institutions. Welfare and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments are usually just above this level, and certainly any job is. "Street people," "bag ladies," "skid row bums" are popular terms applied to this income level, and some people in remote rural areas may also subsist at this level. The main housing subsidy programs have

a basically bureaucratic bias, forms to be filled in, a waiting period of weeks or years before one moves in, a lease to sign, a regular rent payment to make even if it is low. Many poor people can and do deal with these requirements. Those who cannot are not served. This does not mean they are impossible to serve, just difficult. Salvation Army hostels, emergency shelters, and sometimes single room occupancy hotels (Gonder and Gordon [2]) do serve them. In rural areas they may have their own dilapidated houses or rent shelter.

The people who are thus at this income level because they cannot deal with society provide a classic justification for in-kind transfers. That is in fact the way that emergency shelters serve them, offering a bed and sometimes a meal. On the other hand in-kind national housing subsidy programs have bureaucratic rules that ration help to people who can best deal with society, and therefore need least to have their assistance delivered in-kind. The difference, shown on figure 1, between coverages of the 0-10% group and the 10-30% group highlights that the current rationing process excludes the very lowest income group. HUD programs have focused on a slightly higher income level, and changes would be needed to serve these extremely poor households.

This extremely low income group from 0-10% of median income is numerically small, but it includes the most needy people. The time constraints of the study have prevented a full examination of them, but they are an important consideration for future research and program design. The hostel approach is probably appropriate, and all that is needed may be a small subsidy per occupied bed per night, to provide the organizations

running these hostels extra resources to expand and perhaps improve conditions slightly. One significant side benefit of any assistance to emergency shelters like these is that it would also help people with a more temporary need for emergency shelter, such as battered wives or the temporarily homeless.

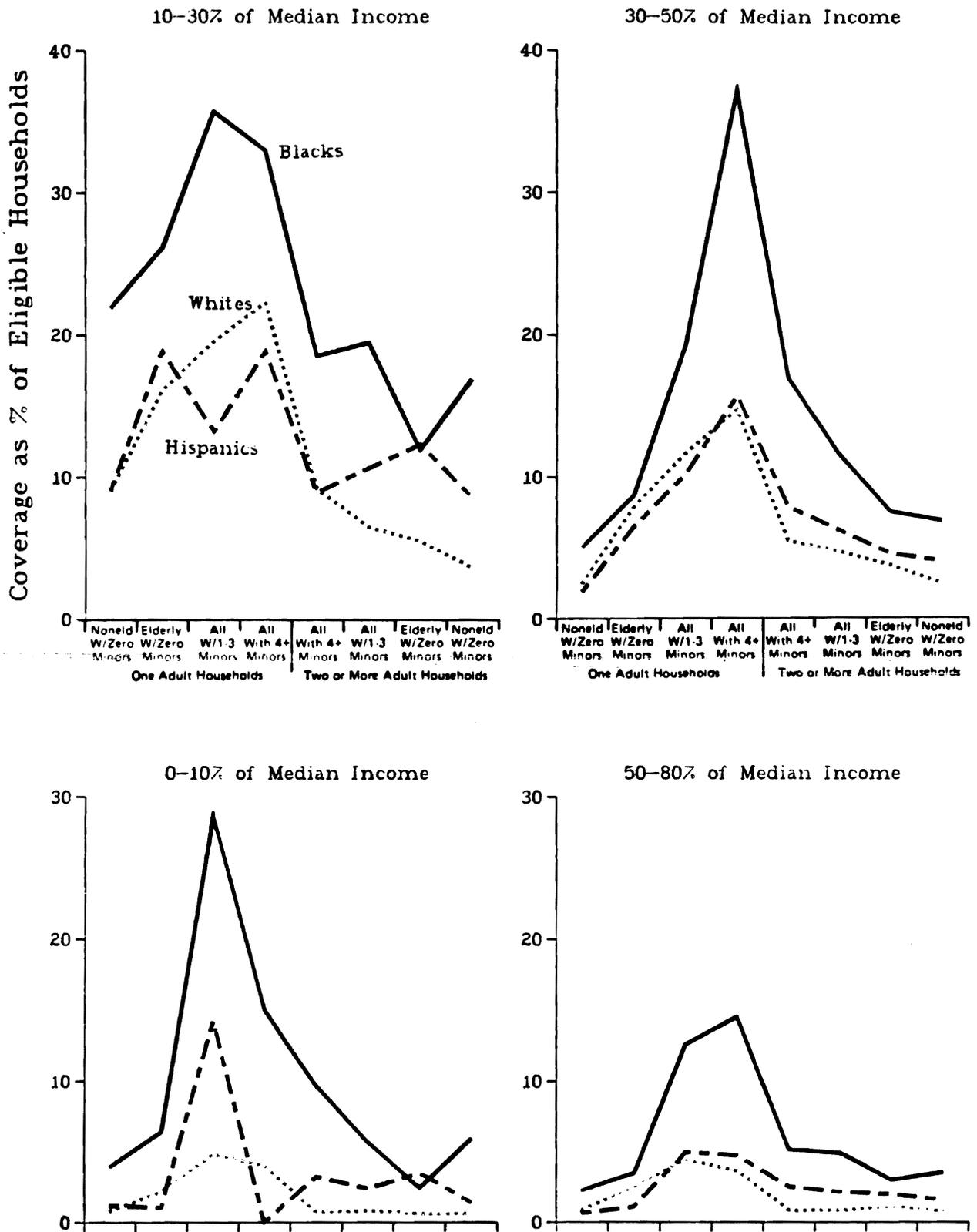
### Race and Ethnic Groups

We have been considering the total coverage of HUD programs at each income level. We analyze this now by race. HUD subsidy programs differ substantially in their coverage of different races. Figure 3 shows the total coverage of whites, blacks, and hispanics. Households of other races were included in the total but are not shown on this figure because the sample is too small to be reliable.

At 10-30% of median income, blacks are covered more than whites in every type of household. 33% of black one adult households with four or more children are served, compared to 22% of whites. 36% of black one adult households with one to three children are served, compared to 20% of whites. In every other type of household, the differences are just as striking. Furthermore the differences are also present at other income levels. HUD programs consistently provide much more coverage to black households than to similar white households.

The position of hispanics is similar to that of whites.<sup>6</sup> Among one adult households with children, hispanics are served less than whites. But in some categories, especially two adult households without children, hispanics are served a little more than whites. In other categories coverage is virtually the same.

Figure 3 - Races at Four Income Levels



These differing rates of coverage of whites, hispanics, and blacks are partly a reflection of the neighborhoods in which HUD projects are located. The differences arise largely from the traditional Public Housing Program. The scattered site Section 8 Existing Program, which is not limited to any particular neighborhoods, follows a much more even pattern. Under the Public Housing Program, projects were more likely to be built in central cities (where black populations are relatively larger) and also in black neighborhoods of these cities. The result is that many blacks moved in to occupy the projects. Under Section 236, and Section 8, housing subsidies are more likely to go to neighborhoods which are not heavily black, and to be more balanced between central city and suburb. Hence, coverage of racial groups has been more balanced under these latter programs.

#### Coverage by Geographic Area

For geographic analysis, we have chosen to compare metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas and also the four Census Regions. It should be noted that U.S. dependencies, such as Puerto Rico, are not included in this study, because of lack of recent data on the eligible population, and very sparse HUD program data for the areas. Figure 4 compares HUD program coverage in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. For most income levels and family types the coverage is a little higher in metropolitan areas than non-metropolitan. Part of this difference may be explained by Farmers Home Administration programs which are largely non-metropolitan and are not included in this study.

Figure 4 - Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Areas

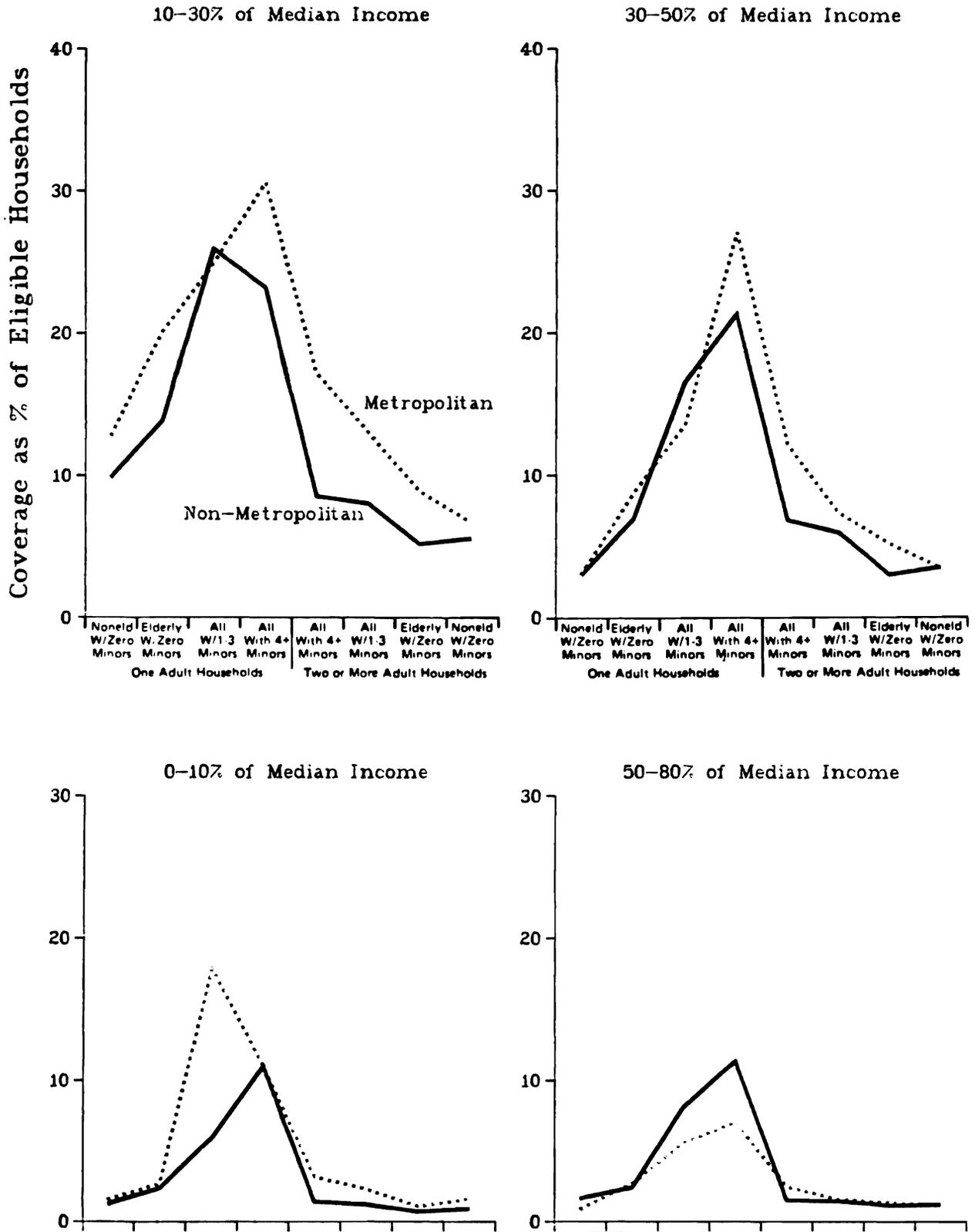


Figure 5 shows HUD program coverage for the four Census Regions, Northeast, North Central, South and West. A map is included to show the boundaries of each region (Figure 6). Program coverage is reasonably similar across the country, with some variation at different income levels and in different family types.

Figure 5 - Regions

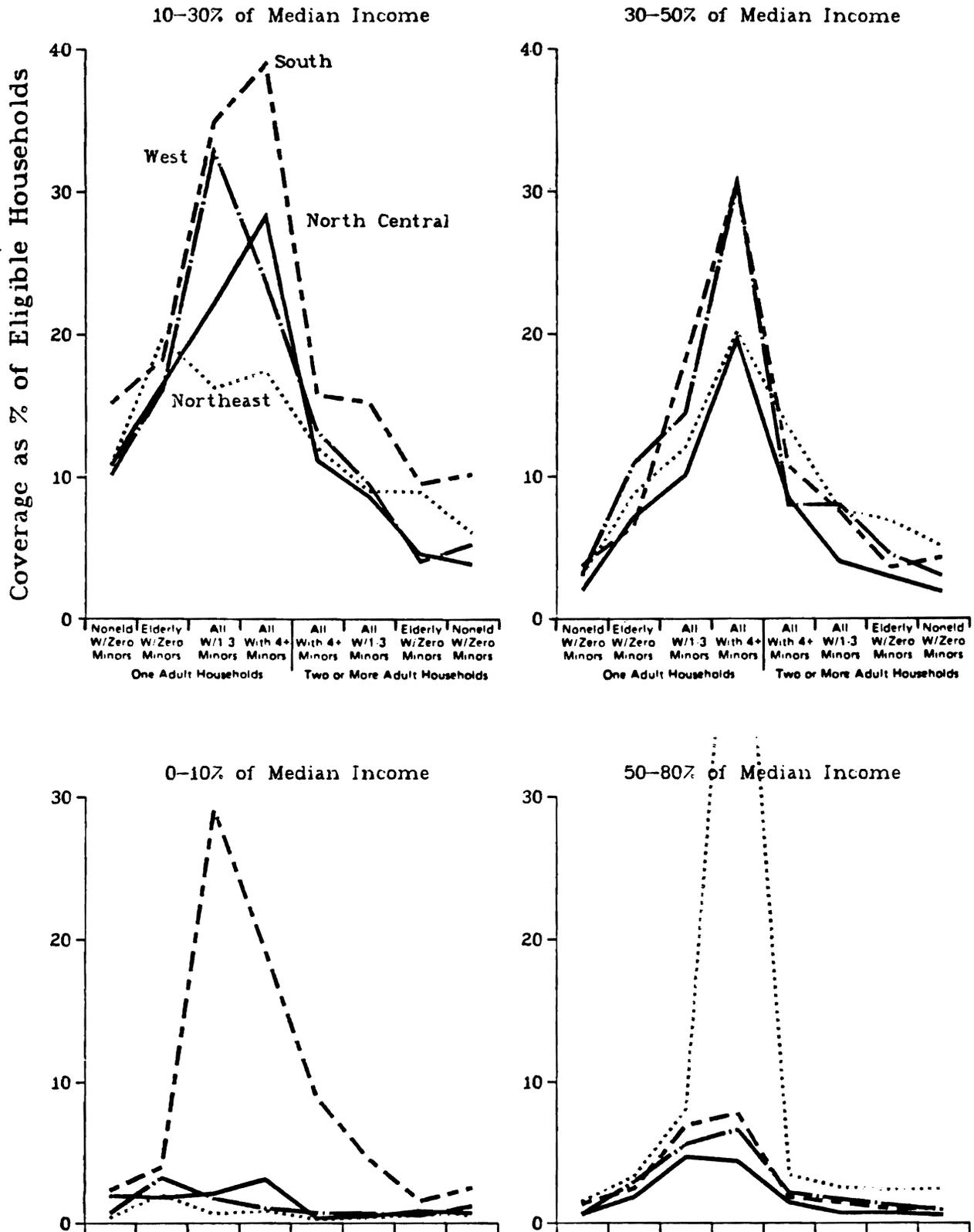
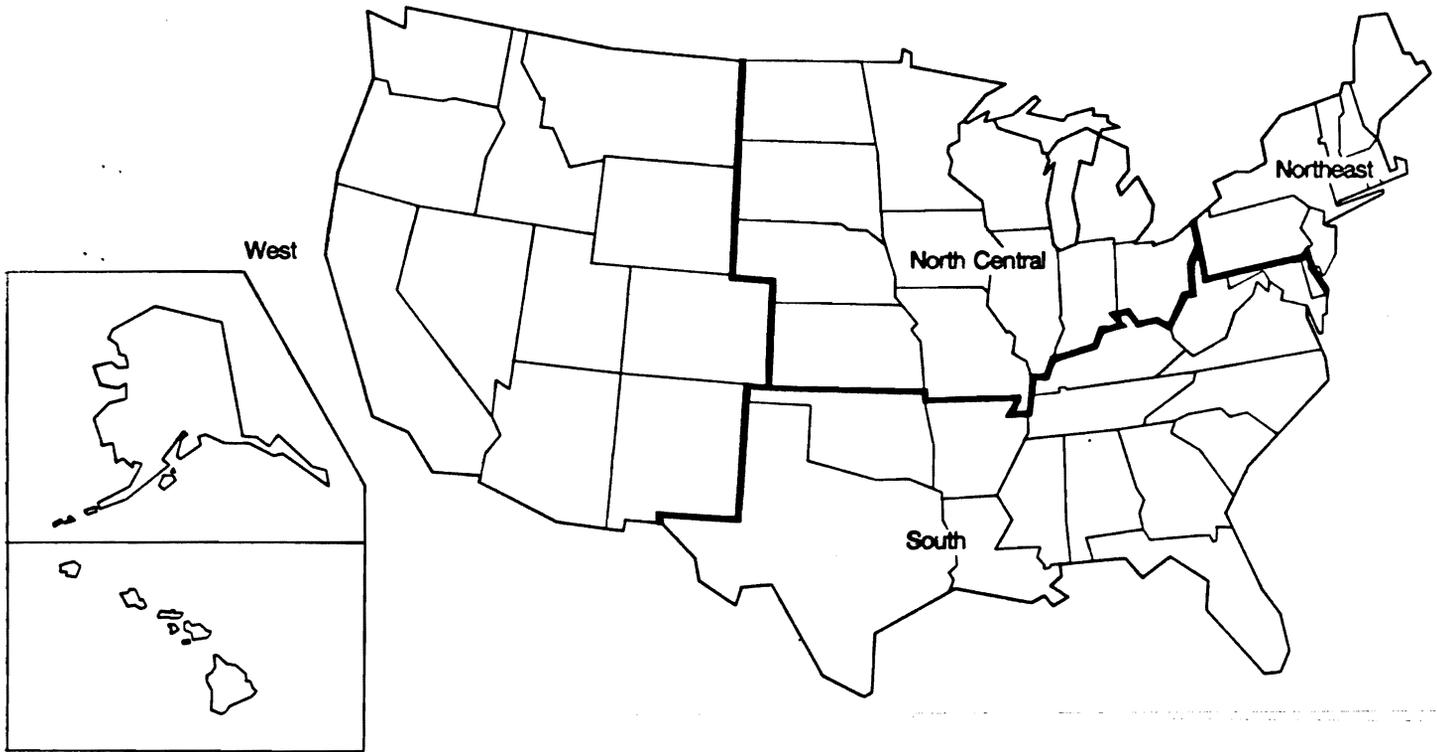


Figure 6 - Boundaries of the Census Regions



## Conclusions

This paper has shown who is served by subsidized housing. Some parts of the population are served to a much greater degree than others: those with incomes 10-30% of median income, one parent households with children, and blacks. Housing subsidies have thus been rationed more to certain types of households than to others. Whether this is "right" or "wrong" is harder to say. The principle of horizontal equity is that households in equal need should be treated equally. Clearly the major inequity is between those who are served and those who are not, whether black or white, family or elderly. In every group there are families who are not served, and these families are not helped much by the fact that their group overall may have a high rate of coverage.

The inequity between groups however, does have importance, because it indicates the likelihood that a member of the group may be served in the future. The present differences in coverage show the effect of past implicit and explicit rationing schemes. Unless the rationing plan is drastically changed, the same differences can be expected to persist. For example, the income group below ten percent of median income, including street people and transients who move from hostel to hostel, is not well served now, because our programs require some permanence and socialization in the ways of bureaucracy, and these are not steady, bureaucracy-oriented people. They will remain unserved until more flexible programs are designed to meet their needs. As a

further example, blacks are covered relatively well now, so other poor blacks will hear of vacancies, and may be more willing than whites to move into projects that are heavily black, so they will continue to have a better chance to be served than poor whites or poor hispanics.

The differences shown in this paper highlight the fact that a rationing process, partly explicit, but largely implicit, exists. As long as most eligible households remain unserved, it is important to review the results of this rationing, and discuss whether it has the results we want.

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## Footnotes

- 1 The housing standard has in fact constantly been under question, and has been reduced very gradually since the late 1960s. Coupled with constantly increasing appropriations, this has meant an increasing fraction of eligibles can be served, though still a minority.
- 2 The actual percentage of local median income is 56% for one person, 64% for two, 72% for three, 80% for four, 85% for five, 90% for six, 95% for seven, and 100% for eight people or more. For "Local median income" we use the higher of median family income of the metropolitan area or median family income of the Census Region. In non-metropolitan areas, we use median family income of the Census Region.
- 3 Similarly the Food Stamps program is not restricted to households with nutritional problems, but depends only on income. There are some special supplemental food programs for high risk groups, such as pregnant mothers, just as there are special housing programs for the handicapped, but income is the major criterion in the basic programs.
- 4 Other studies (for example [7] and [8]) have compared coverage of elderly households to the average coverage of all non-elderly households, and have found the elderly coverage better. That is true overall, but when number of children is considered, as shown in Figure 1, it is clear that elderly coverage is midway between coverage of non-elderly households without children and those with children.
- 5 The figures in this paper, low as they are, may overcount coverage of the extremely low income population, because the Annual Housing Survey excludes people in institutions and group quarters, so it undercounts the eligible extremely low income population.
- 6 In this analysis a household is counted as hispanic regardless of race. Most hispanics are white, but black as well as white hispanics are counted as hispanic. Anyone who is counted as hispanic is not counted in the categories of white or black, so we are not double counting any family. Other minorities, such as American Indians and Asians, are included in all totals in this paper, but are not analyzed separately, because the sample sizes are too small.

TABLE 4 - TOTAL OF HUD PROGRAMS  
TABLE 5 - PUBLIC HOUSING  
TABLE 6 - SECTION 8 EXISTING HOUSING, EXCEPT LOAN MANAGEMENT  
TABLE 7 - SECTION 8 NEW CONSTRUCTION  
TABLE 8 - SECTION 8 SUBSTANTIAL REHABILITATION  
TABLE 9 - SECTION 8 LOAN MANAGEMENT AND SECTION 236 RAP  
TABLE 10 - SECTION 236, INCLUDING ALL SUBPROGRAMS  
TABLE 11 - RENT SUPPLEMENTS WITH SECTION 236  
TABLE 12 - RENT SUPPLEMENTS WITHOUT SECTION 236  
TABLE 13 - WHITES  
TABLE 14 - BLACKS  
TABLE 15 - HISPANICS  
TABLE 16 - OTHER RACES  
TABLE 17 - METROPOLITAN AREAS  
TABLE 18 - NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS  
TABLE 19 - NORTHEAST  
TABLE 20 - NORTH CENTRAL  
TABLE 21 - SOUTH  
TABLE 22 - WEST

TABLE 4 - TOTAL OF HUD PROGRAMS

HUD AS PCT OF TOTAL HUD AS PC OF RENTERS HUD-SUBSIDIZED TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS RENTER HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE ADULT				HOUSEHOLDS WITH TWO OR MORE ADULTS				TOTAL
	SINGLE NONELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE NONELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	
0-10 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 2 5,000 361,000 272,000	3 6 5,000 190,000 88,000	14 19 32,000 225,000 167,000	11 15 3,000 24,000 17,000	3 7 1,000 43,000 16,000	2 4 7,000 348,000 150,000	1 4 1,000 120,000 27,000	1 2 4,000 287,000 165,000	4 6 57,000 1,598,000 901,000
10-30 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	12 16 136,000 1,138,000 841,000	18 35 567,000 3,191,000 1,625,000	25 29 284,000 1,130,000 975,000	29 34 60,000 208,000 179,000	14 22 32,000 230,000 149,000	11 18 106,000 944,000 580,000	7 23 72,000 993,000 315,000	6 9 54,000 839,000 596,000	15 25 1,311,000 8,673,000 5,260,000
30-50 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	3 4 38,000 1,239,000 911,000	8 21 191,000 2,346,000 915,000	14 20 131,000 907,000 647,000	25 38 24,000 94,000 62,000	10 19 36,000 352,000 189,000	7 13 123,000 1,782,000 976,000	4 20 91,000 2,089,000 467,000	4 6 44,000 1,212,000 764,000	7 14 677,000 10,021,000 4,932,000
50-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 1 24,000 2,271,000 1,659,000	3 8 35,000 1,353,000 415,000	6 11 63,000 1,009,000 548,000	8 19 4,000 45,000 18,000	2 7 13,000 633,000 188,000	2 4 75,000 4,977,000 1,859,000	1 9 34,000 2,631,000 378,000	1 2 31,000 2,640,000 1,385,000	2 4 278,000 15,558,000 6,450,000
0-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	4 6 203,000 5,010,000 3,684,000	11 26 798,000 7,080,000 3,043,000	16 22 509,000 3,271,000 2,337,000	24 33 90,000 371,000 277,000	7 15 82,000 1,257,000 543,000	4 9 310,000 8,051,000 3,564,000	3 17 198,000 5,833,000 1,186,000	3 5 132,000 4,978,000 2,911,000	6 13 2,323,000 35,850,000 17,543,000
80+ PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 3,000 4,520,000 2,669,000	0 0 2,000 1,185,000 355,000	0 1 3,000 808,000 302,000	0 2 0 32,000 7,000	0 1 2,000 1,182,000 142,000	0 0 12,000 17,498,000 2,509,000	0 1 3,000 4,588,000 547,000	0 0 7,000 13,204,000 3,146,000	0 0 32,000 43,017,000 9,676,000
TOTAL	2 3 206,000 9,530,000 6,352,000	10 24 800,000 8,265,000 3,397,000	13 19 513,000 4,079,000 2,638,000	22 32 90,000 403,000 283,000	3 12 84,000 2,440,000 685,000	1 5 322,000 25,549,000 6,073,000	2 12 201,000 10,421,000 1,733,000	1 2 138,000 18,182,000 6,056,000	3 9 2,354,000 78,867,000 27,219,000

SOURCE: MICRO-SIMULATION SYSTEM, OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH, HUD; 1979 DATA

TABLE 5 - PUBLIC HOUSING

HUD AS PCT OF TOTAL HUD AS PC OF RENTERS HUD-SUBSIDIZED TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS RENTER HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE ADULT				HOUSEHOLDS WITH TWO OR MORE ADULTS				TOTAL
	SINGLE NONELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE NONELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	
0-10 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 1 3,000 361,000 272,000	1 3 2,000 190,000 88,000	7 10 16,000 225,000 167,000	6 8 1,000 24,000 17,000	2 4 1,000 43,000 16,000	1 2 3,000 348,000 150,000	0 2 1,000 120,000 27,000	1 1 2,000 287,000 165,000	2 3 29,000 1,598,000 901,000
10-30 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	6 8 65,000 1,138,000 841,000	11 21 347,000 3,191,000 1,625,000	12 14 133,000 1,130,000 975,000	20 23 41,000 208,000 179,000	11 16 24,000 230,000 149,000	7 11 66,000 944,000 580,000	5 16 50,000 993,000 315,000	4 6 33,000 839,000 596,000	9 14 760,000 8,673,000 5,260,000
30-50 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 1 10,000 1,239,000 911,000	3 6 59,000 2,346,000 915,000	5 7 42,000 907,000 647,000	16 23 15,000 94,000 62,000	7 14 26,000 352,000 189,000	3 6 58,000 1,782,000 976,000	2 10 46,000 2,089,000 467,000	2 2 19,000 1,212,000 764,000	3 6 275,000 10,021,000 4,932,000
50-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 3,000 2,271,000 1,659,000	0 1 4,000 1,353,000 415,000	1 2 12,000 1,009,000 548,000	4 10 2,000 45,000 18,000	1 5 9,000 633,000 188,000	1 2 30,000 4,977,000 1,859,000	0 3 11,000 2,631,000 378,000	0 1 11,000 2,640,000 1,385,000	1 1 82,000 15,558,000 6,450,000
0-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	2 2 81,000 5,010,000 3,684,000	6 14 413,000 7,080,000 3,043,000	6 9 204,000 3,271,000 2,337,000	16 21 59,000 371,000 277,000	5 11 60,000 1,257,000 543,000	2 4 157,000 8,051,000 3,564,000	2 9 108,000 5,833,000 1,186,000	1 2 64,000 4,978,000 2,911,000	3 7 1,146,000 35,850,000 17,543,000
80+ PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 1,000 4,520,000 2,669,000	0 0 0 1,185,000 355,000	0 0 1,000 808,000 302,000	0 1 0 32,000 7,000	0 1 2,000 1,182,000 142,000	0 0 9,000 17,498,000 2,509,000	0 0 2,000 4,588,000 547,000	0 0 4,000 13,204,000 3,146,000	0 0 20,000 43,017,000 9,676,000
TOTAL	1 1 82,000 9,530,000 6,352,000	5 12 414,000 8,265,000 3,397,000	5 8 205,000 4,079,000 2,638,000	15 21 59,000 403,000 283,000	3 9 62,000 2,440,000 685,000	1 3 165,000 25,549,000 6,073,000	1 6 110,000 10,421,000 1,733,000	0 1 69,000 18,182,000 6,056,000	1 4 1,166,000 78,867,000 27,219,000

SOURCE: MICRO-SIMULATION SYSTEM, OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH, HUD; 1979 DATA

TABLE 6 - SECTION 8 EXISTING HOUSING, EXCEPT LOAN MANAGEMENT

HUD AS PCT OF TOTAL HUD AS PC OF RENTERS HUD-SUBSIDIZED TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS RENTER HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE ADULT				HOUSEHOLDS WITH TWO OR MORE ADULTS				TOTAL
	SINGLE NONELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE NONELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	
0-10 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 1,000 361,000 272,000	0 1 1,000 190,000 88,000	4 5 9,000 225,000 167,000	2 3 0 24,000 17,000	0 1 0 43,000 16,000	0 1 1,000 348,000 150,000	0 1 0 120,000 27,000	0 0 1,000 287,000 165,000	1 2 14,000 1,598,000 901,000
10-30 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	3 4 34,000 1,138,000 841,000	3 5 83,000 3,191,000 1,625,000	8 9 87,000 1,130,000 975,000	5 6 10,000 208,000 179,000	2 3 4,000 230,000 149,000	2 3 18,000 944,000 580,000	1 3 9,000 993,000 315,000	1 1 8,000 839,000 596,000	3 5 253,000 8,673,000 5,260,000
30-50 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 1 6,000 1,239,000 911,000	1 3 26,000 2,346,000 915,000	4 5 35,000 907,000 647,000	5 7 4,000 94,000 62,000	1 2 5,000 352,000 189,000	1 2 19,000 1,782,000 976,000	1 2 11,000 2,089,000 467,000	0 1 6,000 1,212,000 764,000	1 2 112,000 10,021,000 4,932,000
50-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 1,000 2,271,000 1,659,000	0 0 2,000 1,353,000 415,000	1 2 12,000 1,009,000 548,000	1 3 1,000 45,000 18,000	0 1 1,000 633,000 188,000	0 0 6,000 4,977,000 1,859,000	0 1 2,000 2,631,000 378,000	0 0 2,000 2,640,000 1,385,000	0 0 27,000 15,558,000 6,450,000
0-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 1 42,000 5,010,000 3,684,000	2 4 112,000 7,080,000 3,043,000	4 6 144,000 3,271,000 2,337,000	4 6 16,000 371,000 277,000	1 2 10,000 1,257,000 543,000	1 1 44,000 8,051,000 3,564,000	0 2 22,000 5,833,000 1,186,000	0 1 16,000 4,978,000 2,911,000	1 2 405,000 35,850,000 17,543,000
80+ PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 0 4,520,000 2,669,000	0 0 0 1,185,000 355,000	0 0 0 808,000 302,000	0 0 0 32,000 7,000	0 0 0 1,182,000 142,000	0 0 0 17,498,000 2,509,000	0 0 0 4,588,000 547,000	0 0 0 13,204,000 3,146,000	0 0 1,000 43,017,000 9,676,000
TOTAL	0 1 42,000 9,530,000 6,352,000	1 3 112,000 8,265,000 3,397,000	4 5 144,000 4,079,000 2,638,000	4 5 16,000 403,000 283,000	0 1 10,000 2,440,000 685,000	0 1 44,000 25,549,000 6,073,000	0 1 22,000 10,421,000 1,733,000	0 0 16,000 18,182,000 6,056,000	1 1 405,000 78,867,000 27,219,000

SOURCE: MICRO-SIMULATION SYSTEM, OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH, HUD; 1979 DATA

TABLE 7 - SECTION 8 NEW CONSTRUCTION

HUD AS PCT OF TOTAL HUD AS PC OF RENTERS HUD-SUBSIDIZED TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS RENTER HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE ADULT				HOUSEHOLDS WITH TWO OR MORE ADULTS				TOTAL
	SINGLE NONELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE NONELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	
	0-10 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 0 361,000 272,000	0 1 0 190,000 88,000	0 1 0 1,000 225,000 167,000	0 0 0 24,000 17,000	0 0 0 43,000 16,000	0 0 0 348,000 150,000	0 0 0 120,000 27,000	
10-30 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 1 9,000 1,138,000 841,000	2 3 55,000 3,191,000 1,625,000	1 1 11,000 1,130,000 975,000	1 1 1,000 208,000 179,000	0 0 0 230,000 149,000	0 0 3,000 944,000 580,000	0 1 3,000 993,000 315,000	0 0 2,000 839,000 596,000	1 2 84,000 8,673,000 5,260,000
30-50 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 3,000 1,239,000 911,000	1 4 33,000 2,346,000 915,000	1 1 7,000 907,000 647,000	1 1 1,000 94,000 62,000	0 0 1,000 352,000 189,000	0 0 4,000 1,782,000 976,000	0 2 8,000 2,089,000 467,000	0 0 2,000 1,212,000 764,000	1 1 59,000 10,021,000 4,932,000
50-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 1,000 2,271,000 1,659,000	0 1 6,000 1,353,000 415,000	0 1 3,000 1,009,000 548,000	0 1 0 45,000 18,000	0 0 0 633,000 188,000	0 0 2,000 4,977,000 1,859,000	0 1 4,000 2,631,000 378,000	0 0 1,000 2,640,000 1,385,000	0 0 17,000 15,558,000 6,450,000
0-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 13,000 5,010,000 3,684,000	1 3 94,000 7,080,000 3,043,000	1 1 23,000 3,271,000 2,337,000	1 1 2,000 371,000 277,000	0 0 1,000 1,257,000 543,000	0 0 9,000 8,051,000 3,564,000	0 1 15,000 5,833,000 1,186,000	0 0 4,000 4,978,000 2,911,000	0 1 162,000 35,850,000 17,543,000
80+ PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 4,520,000 2,669,000	0 0 1,185,000 355,000	0 0 808,000 302,000	0 0 32,000 7,000	0 0 1,182,000 142,000	0 0 17,498,000 2,509,000	0 0 4,588,000 547,000	0 0 13,204,000 3,146,000	0 0 43,017,000 9,676,000
TOTAL	0 0 13,000 9,530,000 6,352,000	1 3 95,000 8,265,000 3,397,000	1 1 23,000 4,079,000 2,638,000	0 1 2,000 403,000 283,000	0 0 1,000 2,440,000 685,000	0 0 9,000 25,549,000 6,073,000	0 1 15,000 10,421,000 1,733,000	0 0 4,000 18,182,000 6,056,000	0 1 162,000 78,867,000 27,219,000

SOURCE: MICRO-SIMULATION SYSTEM, OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH, HUD; 1979 DATA

TABLE 8 - SECTION 8 SUBSTANTIAL REHABILITATION

! HUD AS PCT OF TOTAL ! ! HUD AS PC OF RENTERS ! ! HUD-SUBSIDIZED ! TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS ! RENTER HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE ADULT				HOUSEHOLDS WITH TWO OR MORE ADULTS				TOTAL
	SINGLE	SINGLE	SINGLE	SINGLE	2 OR MORE	2 OR MORE	2 OR MORE	2 OR MORE	
	NONELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	ELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	ADULT WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	ADULT WITH 4+ CHILDREN	ADULTS WITH 4+ CHILDREN	ADULTS WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	ELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	NONELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	
0-10 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 0 361,000 272,000	0 0 0 190,000 88,000	0 0 0 225,000 167,000	0 0 0 24,000 17,000	0 0 0 43,000 16,000	0 0 0 348,000 150,000	0 0 0 120,000 27,000	0 0 0 287,000 165,000	0 0 0 1,598,000 901,000
10-30 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 2,000 1,138,000 841,000	0 0 6,000 3,191,000 1,625,000	0 0 3,000 1,130,000 975,000	0 0 0 208,000 179,000	0 0 0 230,000 149,000	0 0 1,000 944,000 580,000	0 0 0 993,000 315,000	0 0 0 839,000 596,000	0 0 13,000 8,673,000 5,260,000
30-50 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 0 1,239,000 911,000	0 0 3,000 2,346,000 915,000	0 0 1,000 907,000 647,000	0 0 0 94,000 62,000	0 0 0 352,000 189,000	0 0 1,000 1,782,000 976,000	0 0 1,000 2,089,000 467,000	0 0 0 1,212,000 764,000	0 0 6,000 10,021,000 4,932,000
50-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 0 2,271,000 1,659,000	0 0 1,000 1,353,000 415,000	0 0 1,000 1,009,000 548,000	0 0 0 45,000 18,000	0 0 0 633,000 188,000	0 0 0 4,977,000 1,859,000	0 0 0 2,631,000 378,000	0 0 0 2,640,000 1,385,000	0 0 2,000 15,558,000 6,450,000
0-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 3,000 5,010,000 3,684,000	0 0 9,000 7,080,000 3,043,000	0 0 5,000 3,271,000 2,337,000	0 0 0 371,000 277,000	0 0 0 1,257,000 543,000	0 0 2,000 8,051,000 3,564,000	0 0 2,000 5,833,000 1,186,000	0 0 1,000 4,978,000 2,911,000	0 0 22,000 35,850,000 17,543,000
80+ PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 0 4,520,000 2,669,000	0 0 0 1,185,000 355,000	0 0 0 808,000 302,000	0 0 0 32,000 7,000	0 0 0 1,182,000 142,000	0 0 0 17,498,000 2,509,000	0 0 0 4,588,000 547,000	0 0 0 13,204,000 3,146,000	0 0 0 43,017,000 9,676,000
TOTAL	0 0 3,000 9,530,000 6,352,000	0 0 9,000 8,265,000 3,397,000	0 0 5,000 4,079,000 2,638,000	0 0 0 403,000 283,000	0 0 0 2,440,000 685,000	0 0 2,000 25,549,000 6,073,000	0 0 2,000 10,421,000 1,733,000	0 0 1,000 18,182,000 6,056,000	0 0 22,000 78,867,000 27,219,000

SOURCE: MICRO-SIMULATION SYSTEM, OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH, HUD; 1979 DATA

TABLE 9 - SECTION 8 LOAN MANAGEMENT AND SECTION 236 RAP

HUD AS PCT OF TOTAL HUD AS PC OF RENTERS HUD-SUBSIDIZED TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS RENTER HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE ADULT				HOUSEHOLDS WITH TWO OR MORE ADULTS				TOTAL
	SINGLE NONELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE NONELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	
0-10 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 1,000 361,000 272,000	0 1 0 190,000 88,000	2 2 3,000 225,000 167,000	1 1 0 24,000 17,000	0 0 0 43,000 16,000	0 0 0 348,000 150,000	0 0 0 120,000 27,000	0 0 0 287,000 165,000	0 1 6,000 1,598,000 901,000
10-30 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 1 11,000 1,138,000 841,000	1 2 39,000 3,191,000 1,625,000	3 3 31,000 1,130,000 975,000	1 2 3,000 208,000 179,000	0 1 1,000 230,000 149,000	1 1 8,000 944,000 580,000	0 1 4,000 993,000 315,000	0 1 4,000 839,000 596,000	1 2 99,000 8,673,000 5,260,000
30-50 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 4,000 1,239,000 911,000	1 3 29,000 2,346,000 915,000	2 3 17,000 907,000 647,000	2 3 2,000 94,000 62,000	0 1 1,000 352,000 189,000	1 1 11,000 1,782,000 976,000	0 2 8,000 2,089,000 467,000	0 0 3,000 1,212,000 764,000	1 1 74,000 10,021,000 4,932,000
50-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 1,000 2,271,000 1,659,000	0 1 3,000 1,353,000 415,000	1 1 6,000 1,009,000 548,000	0 1 0 45,000 18,000	0 0 0 633,000 188,000	0 0 3,000 4,977,000 1,859,000	0 0 2,000 2,631,000 378,000	0 0 1,000 2,640,000 1,385,000	0 0 17,000 15,558,000 6,450,000
0-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 17,000 5,010,000 3,684,000	1 2 72,000 7,080,000 3,043,000	2 2 57,000 3,271,000 2,337,000	1 2 5,000 371,000 277,000	0 1 3,000 1,257,000 543,000	0 1 22,000 8,051,000 3,564,000	0 1 13,000 5,833,000 1,186,000	0 0 8,000 4,978,000 2,911,000	1 1 196,000 35,850,000 17,543,000
80+ PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 0 4,520,000 2,669,000	0 0 0 1,185,000 355,000	0 0 0 808,000 302,000	0 0 0 32,000 7,000	0 0 0 1,182,000 142,000	0 0 0 17,498,000 2,509,000	0 0 0 4,588,000 547,000	0 0 0 13,204,000 3,146,000	0 0 0 43,017,000 9,676,000
TOTAL	0 0 17,000 9,530,000 6,352,000	1 2 72,000 8,265,000 3,397,000	1 2 57,000 4,079,000 2,638,000	1 2 5,000 403,000 283,000	0 0 3,000 2,440,000 685,000	0 0 22,000 25,549,000 6,073,000	0 1 13,000 10,421,000 1,733,000	0 0 8,000 18,182,000 6,056,000	0 1 197,000 78,867,000 27,219,000

SOURCE: MICRO-SIMULATION SYSTEM, OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH, HUD; 1979 DATA

TABLE 10 - SECTION 236, INCLUDING ALL SUBPROGRAMS

! HUD AS PCT OF TOTAL ! ! HUD AS PC OF RENTERS ! ! HUD-SUBSIDIZED ! ! TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS ! ! RENTER HOUSEHOLDS !	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE ADULT				HOUSEHOLDS WITH TWO OR MORE ADULTS				TOTAL
	SINGLE	SINGLE	SINGLE	SINGLE	2 OR MORE	2 OR MORE	2 OR MORE	2 OR MORE	
	NONELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	ELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	ADULT WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	ADULT WITH 4+ CHILDREN	ADULTS WITH 4+ CHILDREN	ADULTS WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	ELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	NONELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	
0-10 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 1,000 361,000 272,000	1 1 1,000 190,000 88,000	1 1 2,000 225,000 167,000	1 1 0 24,000 17,000	0 0 0 43,000 16,000	0 1 1,000 348,000 150,000	0 1 0 120,000 27,000	0 0 1,000 287,000 165,000	0 1 6,000 1,598,000 901,000
10-30 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 2 16,000 1,138,000 841,000	2 4 70,000 3,191,000 1,625,000	3 3 33,000 1,130,000 975,000	1 2 3,000 208,000 179,000	1 1 1,000 230,000 149,000	1 2 12,000 944,000 580,000	1 2 8,000 993,000 315,000	1 1 7,000 839,000 596,000	2 3 149,000 8,673,000 5,260,000
30-50 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 2 16,000 1,239,000 911,000	3 8 69,000 2,346,000 915,000	4 6 38,000 907,000 647,000	3 4 3,000 94,000 62,000	1 2 3,000 352,000 189,000	2 4 36,000 1,782,000 976,000	1 5 24,000 2,089,000 467,000	1 2 15,000 1,212,000 764,000	2 4 203,000 10,021,000 4,932,000
50-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 1 19,000 2,271,000 1,659,000	2 5 22,000 1,353,000 415,000	3 6 33,000 1,009,000 548,000	2 5 1,000 45,000 18,000	0 1 2,000 633,000 188,000	1 2 36,000 4,977,000 1,859,000	1 4 16,000 2,631,000 378,000	1 1 17,000 2,640,000 1,385,000	1 2 146,000 15,558,000 6,450,000
0-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 1 51,000 5,010,000 3,684,000	2 5 162,000 7,080,000 3,043,000	3 5 106,000 3,271,000 2,337,000	2 2 7,000 371,000 277,000	1 1 7,000 1,257,000 543,000	1 2 84,000 8,051,000 3,564,000	1 4 48,000 5,833,000 1,186,000	1 1 40,000 4,978,000 2,911,000	1 3 504,000 35,850,000 17,543,000
80+ PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 2,000 4,520,000 2,669,000	0 0 1,000 1,185,000 355,000	0 1 2,000 808,000 302,000	0 0 0 32,000 7,000	0 0 0 1,182,000 142,000	0 0 3,000 17,498,000 2,509,000	0 0 1,000 4,588,000 547,000	0 0 2,000 13,204,000 3,146,000	0 0 10,000 43,017,000 9,676,000
TOTAL	1 1 53,000 9,530,000 6,352,000	2 5 163,000 8,265,000 3,397,000	3 4 107,000 4,079,000 2,638,000	2 2 7,000 403,000 283,000	0 1 7,000 2,440,000 685,000	0 1 86,000 25,549,000 6,073,000	0 3 49,000 10,421,000 1,733,000	0 1 42,000 18,182,000 6,056,000	1 2 514,000 78,867,000 27,219,000

SOURCE: MICRO-SIMULATION SYSTEM, OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH, HUD; 1979 DATA

TABLE 11 - RENT SUPPLEMENTS WITH SECTION 236

! HUD AS PCT OF TOTAL ! ! HUD AS PC OF RENTERS ! ! HUD-SUBSIDIZED ! ! TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS ! ! RENTER HOUSEHOLDS !	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE ADULT				HOUSEHOLDS WITH TWO OR MORE ADULTS				TOTAL
	SINGLE	SINGLE	SINGLE	SINGLE	2 OR MORE	2 OR MORE	2 OR MORE	2 OR MORE	
	NONELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	ELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	ADULT WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	ADULT WITH 4+ CHILDREN	ADULTS WITH 4+ CHILDREN	ADULTS WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	ELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	NONELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	
0-10 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 1,000 361,000 272,000	0 1 0 190,000 88,000	0 0 1,000 225,000 167,000	0 0 0 24,000 17,000	0 0 0 43,000 16,000	0 0 0 348,000 150,000	0 0 0 120,000 27,000	0 0 1,000 287,000 165,000	0 0 3,000 1,598,000 901,000
10-30 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	2 2 19,000 1,138,000 841,000	1 1 19,000 3,191,000 1,625,000	1 1 10,000 1,130,000 975,000	1 1 1,000 208,000 179,000	0 1 1,000 230,000 149,000	1 1 5,000 944,000 580,000	0 1 4,000 993,000 315,000	1 1 5,000 839,000 596,000	1 1 63,000 8,673,000 5,260,000
30-50 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 3,000 1,239,000 911,000	0 0 4,000 2,346,000 915,000	0 0 3,000 907,000 647,000	1 1 0 94,000 62,000	0 0 1,000 352,000 189,000	0 0 3,000 1,782,000 976,000	0 1 3,000 2,089,000 467,000	0 0 2,000 1,212,000 764,000	0 0 19,000 10,021,000 4,932,000
50-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 0 2,271,000 1,659,000	0 0 0 1,353,000 415,000	0 0 0 1,009,000 548,000	0 0 0 45,000 18,000	0 0 0 633,000 188,000	0 0 1,000 4,977,000 1,859,000	0 0 0 2,631,000 378,000	0 0 0 2,640,000 1,385,000	0 0 2,000 15,558,000 6,450,000
0-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 1 22,000 5,010,000 3,684,000	0 1 23,000 7,080,000 3,043,000	0 1 13,000 3,271,000 2,337,000	0 1 2,000 371,000 277,000	0 0 2,000 1,257,000 543,000	0 0 9,000 8,051,000 3,564,000	0 1 7,000 5,833,000 1,186,000	0 0 8,000 4,978,000 2,911,000	0 0 85,000 35,850,000 17,543,000
80+ PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 0 4,520,000 2,669,000	0 0 0 1,185,000 355,000	0 0 0 808,000 302,000	0 0 0 32,000 7,000	0 0 0 1,182,000 142,000	0 0 0 17,498,000 2,509,000	0 0 0 4,588,000 547,000	0 0 0 13,204,000 3,146,000	0 0 0 43,017,000 9,676,000
TOTAL	0 0 22,000 9,530,000 6,352,000	0 1 23,000 8,265,000 3,397,000	0 1 13,000 4,079,000 2,638,000	0 1 2,000 403,000 283,000	0 0 2,000 2,440,000 685,000	0 0 9,000 25,549,000 6,073,000	0 0 7,000 10,421,000 1,733,000	0 0 8,000 18,182,000 6,056,000	0 0 86,000 78,867,000 27,219,000

SOURCE: MICRO-SIMULATION SYSTEM, OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH, HUD; 1979 DATA

TABLE 12 - RENT SUPPLEMENTS WITHOUT SECTION 236

HUD AS PCT OF TOTAL HUD AS PC OF RENTERS HUD-SUBSIDIZED TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS RENTER HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE ADULT				HOUSEHOLDS WITH TWO OR MORE ADULTS				TOTAL
	SINGLE NONELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE NONELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	
0-10 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 1,000 361,000 272,000	0 0 0 190,000 88,000	1 2 3,000 225,000 167,000	2 3 0 24,000 17,000	0 1 0 43,000 16,000	0 1 1,000 348,000 150,000	0 0 0 120,000 27,000	0 0 1,000 287,000 165,000	0 1 6,000 1,598,000 901,000
10-30 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 1 10,000 1,138,000 841,000	0 0 6,000 3,191,000 1,625,000	1 2 17,000 1,130,000 975,000	2 2 4,000 208,000 179,000	1 1 2,000 230,000 149,000	1 1 7,000 944,000 580,000	0 1 2,000 993,000 315,000	0 1 4,000 839,000 596,000	1 1 53,000 8,673,000 5,260,000
30-50 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 2,000 1,239,000 911,000	0 0 1,000 2,346,000 915,000	1 1 7,000 907,000 647,000	2 2 1,000 94,000 62,000	0 1 2,000 352,000 189,000	0 1 6,000 1,782,000 976,000	0 0 1,000 2,089,000 467,000	0 0 2,000 1,212,000 764,000	0 0 21,000 10,021,000 4,932,000
50-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 0 2,271,000 1,659,000	0 0 0 1,353,000 415,000	0 0 1,000 1,009,000 548,000	0 1 0 45,000 18,000	0 0 0 633,000 188,000	0 0 1,000 4,977,000 1,859,000	0 0 0 2,631,000 378,000	0 0 0 2,640,000 1,385,000	0 0 4,000 15,558,000 6,450,000
0-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 13,000 5,010,000 3,684,000	0 0 8,000 7,080,000 3,043,000	1 1 28,000 3,271,000 2,337,000	2 2 6,000 371,000 277,000	0 1 4,000 1,257,000 543,000	0 0 15,000 8,051,000 3,564,000	0 0 3,000 5,833,000 1,186,000	0 0 7,000 4,978,000 2,911,000	0 0 84,000 35,850,000 17,543,000
80+ PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 0 4,520,000 2,669,000	0 0 0 1,185,000 355,000	0 0 0 808,000 302,000	0 0 0 32,000 7,000	0 0 0 1,182,000 142,000	0 0 0 17,498,000 2,509,000	0 0 0 4,588,000 547,000	0 0 0 13,204,000 3,146,000	0 0 0 43,017,000 9,676,000
TOTAL	0 0 13,000 9,530,000 6,352,000	0 0 8,000 8,265,000 3,397,000	1 1 28,000 4,079,000 2,638,000	2 2 6,000 403,000 283,000	0 1 4,000 2,440,000 685,000	0 0 15,000 25,549,000 6,073,000	0 0 3,000 10,421,000 1,733,000	0 0 7,000 18,182,000 6,056,000	0 0 84,000 78,867,000 27,219,000

SOURCE: MICRO-SIMULATION SYSTEM, OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH, HUD; 1979 DATA

TABLE 13 - WHITES

! HUD AS PCT OF TOTAL! ! HUD AS PC OF RENTERS! ! HUD-SUBSIDIZED ! TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS ! RENTER HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE ADULT				HOUSEHOLDS WITH TWO OR MORE ADULTS				TOTAL
	SINGLE NONELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE NONELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	
0-10 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 1 2,000 261,000 183,000	2 5 3,000 147,000 67,000	5 7 6,000 127,000 85,000	4 16 0 7,000 2,000	1 3 0 30,000 9,000	1 3 2,000 233,000 67,000	1 3 1,000 102,000 21,000	1 1 1,000 225,000 107,000	1 3 16,000 1,132,000 540,000
10-30 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	9 13 74,000 811,000 555,000	16 34 417,000 2,589,000 1,240,000	20 25 101,000 515,000 409,000	22 30 10,000 44,000 33,000	9 17 6,000 68,000 37,000	6 13 33,000 515,000 264,000	5 21 41,000 744,000 193,000	4 5 23,000 625,000 431,000	12 22 705,000 5,912,000 3,162,000
30-50 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	3 4 24,000 964,000 692,000	8 21 169,000 2,124,000 791,000	12 18 59,000 503,000 323,000	15 23 5,000 35,000 22,000	6 12 8,000 150,000 69,000	5 10 50,000 1,036,000 496,000	4 20 69,000 1,789,000 346,000	3 4 23,000 894,000 524,000	5 12 406,000 7,495,000 3,263,000
50-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 1 15,000 1,818,000 1,284,000	2 8 31,000 1,265,000 391,000	4 9 33,000 743,000 379,000	4 13 1,000 24,000 7,000	1 4 3,000 393,000 79,000	1 3 33,000 3,848,000 1,284,000	1 9 26,000 2,404,000 306,000	1 2 17,000 2,171,000 1,068,000	1 3 159,000 12,666,000 4,799,000
0-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	3 4 115,000 3,854,000 2,714,000	10 25 620,000 6,126,000 2,489,000	11 17 199,000 1,887,000 1,195,000	15 25 16,000 111,000 64,000	3 9 18,000 641,000 194,000	2 6 118,000 5,632,000 2,110,000	3 16 136,000 5,038,000 867,000	2 3 64,000 3,916,000 2,131,000	5 11 1,287,000 27,204,000 11,763,000
80+ PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 1,000 3,943,000 2,269,000	0 0 1,000 1,154,000 343,000	0 1 1,000 676,000 235,000	0 1 0 32,000 7,000	0 0 0 915,000 82,000	0 0 3,000 15,226,000 1,876,000	0 0 2,000 4,319,000 497,000	0 0 3,000 11,893,000 2,606,000	0 0 12,000 38,158,000 7,915,000
TOTAL	1 2 117,000 7,797,000 4,983,000	9 22 622,000 7,280,000 2,832,000	8 14 200,000 2,562,000 1,430,000	11 23 16,000 143,000 71,000	1 7 18,000 1,557,000 276,000	1 3 121,000 20,858,000 3,986,000	1 10 138,000 9,357,000 1,364,000	0 1 67,000 15,809,000 4,736,000	2 7 1,299,000 65,362,000 19,678,000

SOURCE: MICRO-SIMULATION SYSTEM, OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH, HUD; 1979 DATA

TABLE 14 - BLACKS

HUD AS PCT OF TOTAL HUD AS PC OF RENTERS HUD-SUBSIDIZED TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS RENTER HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE ADULT				HOUSEHOLDS WITH TWO OR MORE ADULTS				TOTAL
	SINGLE NONELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE NONELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	
0-10 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	4 4 3,000 76,000 67,000	6 15 2,000 24,000 10,000	29 34 22,000 76,000 65,000	15 16 2,000 14,000 13,000	10 22 1,000 7,000 3,000	6 9 4,000 66,000 41,000	2 8 0 17,000 5,000	6 6 2,000 36,000 34,000	11 15 36,000 317,000 238,000
10-30 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	22 25 52,000 239,000 209,000	26 43 121,000 464,000 283,000	36 40 153,000 428,000 385,000	33 38 42,000 129,000 111,000	19 27 20,000 105,000 73,000	19 26 54,000 275,000 202,000	12 25 23,000 194,000 91,000	17 22 24,000 145,000 111,000	25 33 490,000 1,978,000 1,464,000
30-50 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	5 7 10,000 193,000 142,000	9 16 14,000 157,000 83,000	19 24 59,000 309,000 245,000	37 57 15,000 41,000 26,000	17 33 19,000 110,000 57,000	12 20 48,000 411,000 234,000	8 22 16,000 205,000 71,000	7 10 14,000 206,000 146,000	12 19 194,000 1,631,000 1,006,000
50-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	2 3 7,000 298,000 242,000	3 13 2,000 65,000 18,000	13 20 25,000 195,000 123,000	15 27 2,000 15,000 8,000	5 11 7,000 133,000 65,000	5 11 26,000 540,000 230,000	3 10 5,000 155,000 47,000	4 6 9,000 250,000 145,000	5 9 83,000 1,653,000 878,000
0-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	9 11 72,000 807,000 660,000	20 35 139,000 711,000 394,000	26 32 259,000 1,008,000 818,000	31 39 62,000 199,000 159,000	13 23 46,000 355,000 198,000	10 19 131,000 1,292,000 707,000	8 20 44,000 570,000 214,000	8 11 50,000 638,000 436,000	14 22 802,000 5,579,000 3,586,000
80+ PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 1,000 371,000 257,000	1 4 0 21,000 7,000	2 4 2,000 76,000 43,000	0 0 0 0 0	1 5 1,000 126,000 26,000	1 2 6,000 1,174,000 326,000	1 4 1,000 170,000 30,000	0 1 3,000 718,000 298,000	1 1 15,000 2,655,000 986,000
TOTAL	6 8 73,000 1,177,000 917,000	19 35 139,000 731,000 401,000	24 30 260,000 1,084,000 861,000	31 39 62,000 199,000 159,000	10 21 47,000 481,000 224,000	6 13 138,000 2,465,000 1,033,000	6 18 45,000 740,000 244,000	4 7 53,000 1,356,000 733,000	10 18 817,000 8,234,000 4,571,000

SOURCE: MICRO-SIMULATION SYSTEM, OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH, HUD; 1979 DATA

TABLE 15 - HISPANICS

HUD AS PCT OF TOTAL HUD AS PC OF RENTERS HUD-SUBSIDIZED TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS RENTER HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE ADULT				HOUSEHOLDS WITH TWO OR MORE ADULTS				TOTAL
	SINGLE NONELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE NONELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	
0-10 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 1 0 14,000 12,000	1 2 0 17,000 9,000	14 19 3,000 22,000 17,000	0 0 0 0 0	3 3 0 4,000 4,000	2 3 1,000 27,000 21,000	3 0 0 2,000 0	1 1 0 14,000 14,000	5 6 5,000 100,000 78,000
10-30 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	9 11 6,000 67,000 57,000	19 27 17,000 90,000 63,000	13 14 23,000 176,000 172,000	19 19 6,000 34,000 33,000	9 13 5,000 54,000 37,000	11 14 14,000 131,000 97,000	12 23 6,000 47,000 25,000	9 12 4,000 45,000 33,000	13 16 81,000 643,000 516,000
30-50 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	2 2 1,000 66,000 62,000	7 10 2,000 38,000 24,000	10 12 8,000 80,000 67,000	16 19 3,000 17,000 14,000	8 12 7,000 84,000 57,000	6 9 18,000 284,000 209,000	5 10 3,000 74,000 36,000	4 5 4,000 85,000 69,000	6 9 46,000 726,000 538,000
50-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 1 1,000 108,000 93,000	1 6 0 18,000 3,000	5 8 3,000 53,000 32,000	5 7 0 5,000 3,000	3 7 2,000 84,000 28,000	2 4 10,000 472,000 275,000	2 5 1,000 55,000 23,000	2 2 3,000 169,000 136,000	2 3 20,000 964,000 593,000
0-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	3 4 8,000 254,000 223,000	12 20 20,000 163,000 99,000	11 13 37,000 332,000 289,000	17 19 9,000 56,000 50,000	6 11 14,000 226,000 127,000	5 7 42,000 913,000 602,000	6 12 10,000 178,000 83,000	3 4 10,000 313,000 252,000	6 9 152,000 2,433,000 1,725,000
80+ PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 0 117,000 81,000	0 1 0 7,000 5,000	0 1 0 40,000 18,000	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 110,000 31,000	0 1 2,000 786,000 231,000	0 2 0 73,000 13,000	0 1 1,000 398,000 159,000	0 1 3,000 1,530,000 538,000
TOTAL	2 3 8,000 370,000 304,000	12 19 20,000 170,000 104,000	10 12 37,000 371,000 307,000	17 19 9,000 56,000 50,000	4 9 14,000 336,000 158,000	3 5 44,000 1,699,000 832,000	4 11 11,000 251,000 96,000	2 3 11,000 711,000 411,000	4 7 155,000 3,964,000 2,262,000

SOURCE: MICRO-SIMULATION SYSTEM, OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH, HUD; 1979 DATA

TABLE 16 - OTHER RACES

HUD AS PCT OF TOTAL HUD AS PC OF RENTERS HUD-SUBSIDIZED TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS RENTER HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE ADULT				HOUSEHOLDS WITH TWO OR MORE ADULTS				TOTAL
	SINGLE NONELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE NONELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	
	0-10 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	2 2 0 10,000 10,000	6 6 0 2,000 2,000	0 0 0 0 0	2 2 0 3,000 3,000	3 0 0 1,000 0	1 1 0 23,000 21,000	0 0 0 0 0	
10-30 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	19 20 4,000 22,000 20,000	25 30 12,000 47,000 39,000	64 68 7,000 11,000 10,000	76 76 1,000 2,000 2,000	60 90 1,000 2,000 2,000	21 28 5,000 23,000 17,000	27 38 2,000 9,000 6,000	10 11 2,000 24,000 22,000	25 30 35,000 140,000 117,000
30-50 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	13 14 2,000 17,000 16,000	22 34 6,000 27,000 17,000	28 38 4,000 16,000 12,000	55 0 1,000 2,000 0	26 36 2,000 9,000 6,000	16 22 8,000 52,000 37,000	17 26 3,000 21,000 13,000	10 11 3,000 27,000 24,000	18 24 30,000 170,000 126,000
50-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	3 4 1,000 47,000 40,000	29 44 1,000 5,000 3,000	16 22 3,000 17,000 13,000	0 0 0 0 0	5 7 1,000 23,000 16,000	5 8 6,000 117,000 70,000	10 88 2,000 17,000 2,000	5 6 2,000 50,000 36,000	6 9 16,000 276,000 180,000
0-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	8 9 8,000 96,000 86,000	24 31 19,000 80,000 61,000	33 42 15,000 44,000 35,000	41 58 2,000 6,000 4,000	14 20 5,000 35,000 24,000	9 13 19,000 214,000 145,000	16 35 8,000 47,000 21,000	7 8 7,000 111,000 92,000	13 18 82,000 634,000 469,000
80+ PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 0 89,000 61,000	2 0 0 3,000 0	1 3 0 16,000 6,000	0 0 0 0 0	0 4 0 32,000 4,000	0 1 1,000 312,000 76,000	1 2 0 27,000 8,000	0 0 0 195,000 83,000	0 1 2,000 674,000 238,000
TOTAL	4 5 8,000 185,000 148,000	23 31 19,000 84,000 61,000	25 36 15,000 61,000 41,000	41 58 2,000 6,000 4,000	7 18 5,000 67,000 28,000	4 9 19,000 526,000 222,000	11 27 8,000 73,000 29,000	3 4 8,000 306,000 175,000	6 12 84,000 1,308,000 707,000

SOURCE: MICRO-SIMULATION SYSTEM, OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH, HUD; 1979 DATA

TABLE 17 - METROPOLITAN AREAS

! HUD AS PCT OF TOTAL ! ! HUD AS PC OF RENTERS ! ! HUD-SUBSIDIZED ! ! TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS ! ! RENTER HOUSEHOLDS !	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE ADULT				HOUSEHOLDS WITH TWO OR MORE ADULTS				TOTAL
	SINGLE NONELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE NONELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	
0-10 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	2 2 4,000 274,000 222,000	3 6 4,000 140,000 63,000	18 22 27,000 153,000 125,000	11 15 2,000 20,000 15,000	3 7 1,000 29,000 13,000	2 4 5,000 216,000 111,000	1 4 1,000 79,000 21,000	2 3 3,000 189,000 122,000	4 7 47,000 1,101,000 691,000
10-30 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	13 16 104,000 811,000 639,000	20 35 405,000 2,018,000 1,146,000	25 28 218,000 877,000 786,000	31 34 48,000 157,000 141,000	17 24 25,000 144,000 101,000	13 19 78,000 602,000 415,000	9 22 50,000 559,000 223,000	7 9 41,000 606,000 452,000	17 25 968,000 5,774,000 3,902,000
30-50 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	3 4 27,000 886,000 695,000	9 20 134,000 1,531,000 673,000	14 18 90,000 660,000 497,000	27 40 18,000 66,000 45,000	12 20 27,000 219,000 131,000	7 12 84,000 1,129,000 697,000	5 19 63,000 1,206,000 337,000	4 5 30,000 833,000 590,000	7 13 472,000 6,529,000 3,665,000
50-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 1 15,000 1,740,000 1,362,000	3 7 24,000 892,000 322,000	6 9 41,000 742,000 441,000	7 19 3,000 36,000 13,000	2 8 10,000 393,000 115,000	2 4 49,000 3,151,000 1,280,000	1 8 23,000 1,651,000 296,000	1 2 21,000 1,809,000 1,057,000	2 4 185,000 10,413,000 4,886,000
0-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	4 5 150,000 3,712,000 2,917,000	12 26 567,000 4,580,000 2,204,000	15 20 377,000 2,432,000 1,849,000	25 33 71,000 280,000 214,000	8 17 62,000 784,000 359,000	4 9 216,000 5,099,000 2,503,000	4 16 136,000 3,494,000 877,000	3 4 94,000 3,437,000 2,221,000	7 13 1,673,000 23,818,000 13,145,000
80+ PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 2,000 3,538,000 2,161,000	0 0 1,000 780,000 291,000	0 1 2,000 604,000 244,000	0 2 0 25,000 5,000	0 2 1,000 769,000 90,000	0 0 9,000 11,856,000 1,839,000	0 1 3,000 3,037,000 443,000	0 0 5,000 9,523,000 2,463,000	0 0 23,000 30,132,000 7,537,000
TOTAL	2 3 152,000 7,250,000 5,078,000	11 23 568,000 5,360,000 2,495,000	12 18 379,000 3,036,000 2,094,000	23 32 71,000 305,000 219,000	4 14 63,000 1,554,000 450,000	1 5 225,000 16,955,000 4,342,000	2 11 139,000 6,531,000 1,320,000	1 2 99,000 12,960,000 4,684,000	3 8 1,695,000 53,949,000 20,682,000

SOURCE: MICRO-SIMULATION SYSTEM, OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH, HUD; 1979 DATA

TABLE 18 - NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS

! HUD AS PCT OF TOTAL ! ! HUD AS PC OF RENTERS ! ! HUD-SUBSIDIZED ! ! TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS ! ! RENTER HOUSEHOLDS !	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE ADULT				HOUSEHOLDS WITH TWO OR MORE ADULTS				TOTAL
	SINGLE NONELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE NONELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	
0-10 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 2 1,000 87,000 50,000	2 5 1,000 50,000 24,000	6 10 4,000 72,000 41,000	11 14 0 3,000 3,000	1 5 0 13,000 4,000	1 4 2,000 133,000 39,000	1 5 0 42,000 6,000	1 2 1,000 97,000 43,000	2 5 10,000 497,000 210,000
10-30 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	10 16 32,000 327,000 202,000	14 34 162,000 1,173,000 479,000	26 35 66,000 253,000 190,000	23 31 12,000 51,000 38,000	9 15 7,000 86,000 48,000	8 17 27,000 342,000 165,000	5 25 23,000 434,000 92,000	6 9 13,000 233,000 144,000	12 25 342,000 2,899,000 1,358,000
30-50 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	3 5 11,000 353,000 217,000	7 23 57,000 816,000 242,000	17 27 41,000 247,000 150,000	21 35 6,000 28,000 17,000	7 16 9,000 133,000 59,000	6 14 39,000 653,000 279,000	3 21 28,000 883,000 129,000	4 8 14,000 379,000 174,000	6 16 204,000 3,492,000 1,267,000
50-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	2 3 9,000 531,000 297,000	2 12 11,000 461,000 93,000	8 20 22,000 266,000 106,000	11 20 1,000 9,000 5,000	1 5 4,000 240,000 73,000	1 4 26,000 1,826,000 578,000	1 14 11,000 980,000 82,000	1 3 10,000 832,000 328,000	2 6 93,000 5,145,000 1,563,000
0-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	4 7 53,000 1,298,000 766,000	9 28 231,000 2,500,000 838,000	16 27 133,000 839,000 487,000	21 31 19,000 91,000 63,000	4 11 20,000 473,000 183,000	3 9 94,000 2,952,000 1,062,000	3 20 61,000 2,339,000 309,000	2 5 38,000 1,541,000 690,000	5 15 650,000 12,033,000 4,398,000
80+ PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 1,000 982,000 508,000	0 1 0 405,000 64,000	1 2 1,000 204,000 57,000	1 2 0 7,000 2,000	0 1 0 413,000 52,000	0 0 3,000 5,642,000 670,000	0 1 1,000 1,551,000 104,000	0 0 2,000 3,681,000 683,000	0 0 9,000 12,885,000 2,139,000
TOTAL	2 4 54,000 2,280,000 1,274,000	8 26 232,000 2,904,000 902,000	13 25 134,000 1,043,000 545,000	20 30 19,000 98,000 65,000	2 9 21,000 886,000 235,000	1 6 97,000 8,594,000 1,731,000	2 15 62,000 3,890,000 413,000	1 3 39,000 5,222,000 1,372,000	3 10 659,000 24,918,000 6,537,000

SOURCE: MICRO-SIMULATION SYSTEM, OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH, HUD; 1979 DATA

TABLE 19 - NORTHEAST

! HUD AS PCT OF TOTAL ! ! HUD AS PC OF RENTERS ! ! HUD-SUBSIDIZED ! ! TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS ! ! RENTER HOUSEHOLDS !	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE ADULT				HOUSEHOLDS WITH TWO OR MORE ADULTS				TOTAL
	SINGLE NONELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE NONELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	
0-10 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 1 0 80,000 64,000	2 3 1,000 49,000 33,000	1 1 0 45,000 36,000	1 2 0 4,000 2,000	0 1 0 10,000 5,000	0 1 0 66,000 28,000	1 1 0 32,000 18,000	1 1 0 54,000 35,000	1 1 2,000 340,000 221,000
10-30 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	11 13 30,000 278,000 231,000	20 32 138,000 700,000 431,000	16 17 61,000 378,000 355,000	17 19 11,000 61,000 57,000	12 15 4,000 34,000 28,000	9 13 20,000 227,000 155,000	9 19 17,000 187,000 89,000	6 8 11,000 181,000 140,000	14 20 293,000 2,046,000 1,485,000
30-50 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	3 4 8,000 255,000 215,000	9 19 50,000 566,000 258,000	12 15 22,000 180,000 146,000	20 34 5,000 25,000 15,000	13 21 9,000 66,000 42,000	8 12 28,000 365,000 229,000	7 20 32,000 456,000 157,000	5 7 11,000 212,000 146,000	8 14 165,000 2,126,000 1,209,000
50-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	2 2 8,000 517,000 407,000	3 7 11,000 325,000 147,000	8 13 14,000 174,000 110,000	54 0 1,000 2,000 0	3 12 4,000 125,000 37,000	2 7 26,000 1,044,000 378,000	2 11 14,000 612,000 134,000	2 5 12,000 490,000 252,000	3 6 90,000 3,289,000 1,464,000
0-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	4 5 46,000 1,130,000 916,000	12 23 200,000 1,640,000 868,000	13 15 98,000 777,000 648,000	18 23 17,000 91,000 73,000	7 15 17,000 235,000 112,000	4 9 75,000 1,703,000 791,000	5 16 63,000 1,287,000 397,000	4 6 34,000 937,000 574,000	7 13 550,000 7,801,000 4,379,000
80+ PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 2,000 905,000 607,000	0 1 1,000 262,000 106,000	1 2 1,000 135,000 64,000	1 0 0 3,000 0	0 4 1,000 254,000 23,000	0 1 7,000 3,568,000 580,000	0 1 2,000 1,166,000 237,000	0 0 4,000 3,010,000 853,000	0 1 17,000 9,303,000 2,470,000
TOTAL	2 3 48,000 2,035,000 1,523,000	11 21 201,000 1,901,000 974,000	11 14 99,000 911,000 712,000	18 23 17,000 95,000 73,000	4 13 18,000 489,000 135,000	2 6 81,000 5,272,000 1,371,000	3 10 65,000 2,453,000 634,000	1 3 38,000 3,948,000 1,428,000	3 8 567,000 17,103,000 6,849,000

SOURCE: MICRO-SIMULATION SYSTEM, OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH, HUD; 1979 DATA

TABLE 20 - NORTH CENTRAL

! HUD AS PCT OF TOTAL ! ! HUD AS PC OF RENTERS ! ! HUD-SUBSIDIZED ! ! TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS ! ! RENTER HOUSEHOLDS !	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE ADULT				HOUSEHOLDS WITH TWO OR MORE ADULTS				TOTAL
	SINGLE NONELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE NONELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	
0-10 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	2 2 2,000 88,000 72,000	2 4 1,000 69,000 33,000	2 3 1,000 45,000 34,000	3 3 0 2,000 2,000	0 2 0 12,000 2,000	1 1 1,000 99,000 42,000	1 4 0 24,000 6,000	1 1 1,000 84,000 53,000	1 2 5,000 423,000 243,000
10-30 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	11 15 30,000 273,000 193,000	17 34 149,000 898,000 438,000	22 26 64,000 290,000 249,000	28 34 13,000 45,000 37,000	11 20 5,000 48,000 27,000	9 16 18,000 210,000 112,000	5 18 12,000 269,000 68,000	4 5 9,000 231,000 161,000	13 23 300,000 2,264,000 1,285,000
30-50 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	2 3 6,000 311,000 233,000	7 21 46,000 634,000 222,000	10 15 21,000 208,000 145,000	20 40 4,000 21,000 10,000	9 24 6,000 67,000 24,000	4 9 16,000 401,000 180,000	3 19 17,000 579,000 91,000	2 3 6,000 314,000 190,000	5 11 123,000 2,535,000 1,095,000
50-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 1 4,000 587,000 422,000	2 6 6,000 335,000 103,000	5 10 11,000 246,000 110,000	4 11 1,000 17,000 7,000	1 9 2,000 165,000 28,000	1 2 10,000 1,378,000 393,000	1 8 5,000 737,000 67,000	1 1 4,000 702,000 333,000	1 3 43,000 4,169,000 1,461,000
0-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	3 5 42,000 1,259,000 920,000	10 25 202,000 1,937,000 796,000	12 18 98,000 790,000 538,000	21 32 18,000 84,000 56,000	5 17 14,000 292,000 81,000	2 6 45,000 2,087,000 728,000	2 15 35,000 1,610,000 232,000	1 3 19,000 1,331,000 736,000	5 12 471,000 9,390,000 4,085,000
80+ PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 0 1,116,000 621,000	0 0 0 325,000 82,000	0 1 0 173,000 50,000	1 2 0 7,000 2,000	0 1 0 348,000 28,000	0 0 1,000 4,740,000 459,000	0 0 0 1,085,000 88,000	0 0 1,000 3,350,000 653,000	0 0 4,000 11,145,000 1,983,000
TOTAL	2 3 42,000 2,375,000 1,541,000	9 23 202,000 2,262,000 878,000	10 17 98,000 963,000 588,000	19 31 18,000 91,000 57,000	2 13 14,000 640,000 109,000	1 4 46,000 6,827,000 1,186,000	1 11 35,000 2,695,000 320,000	0 1 20,000 4,681,000 1,390,000	2 8 475,000 20,535,000 6,068,000

SOURCE: MICRO-SIMULATION SYSTEM, OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH, HUD; 1979 DATA

TABLE 21 - SOUTH

HUD AS PCT OF TOTAL HUD AS PC OF RENTERS HUD-SUBSIDIZED TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS RENTER HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE ADULT				HOUSEHOLDS WITH TWO OR MORE ADULTS				TOTAL
	SINGLE NONELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE NONELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	
0-10 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	2 4 3,000 118,000 75,000	4 12 2,000 54,000 18,000	29 41 30,000 102,000 72,000	19 24 2,000 13,000 10,000	9 18 1,000 11,000 6,000	5 11 5,000 117,000 47,000	2 18 1,000 39,000 3,000	3 5 2,000 98,000 50,000	8 17 46,000 552,000 280,000
10-30 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	15 24 49,000 325,000 202,000	18 41 203,000 1,111,000 495,000	35 44 106,000 303,000 238,000	39 48 32,000 81,000 65,000	16 25 19,000 123,000 78,000	15 26 51,000 335,000 196,000	9 34 38,000 395,000 110,000	10 17 24,000 234,000 139,000	18 34 521,000 2,907,000 1,524,000
30-50 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	4 7 13,000 336,000 193,000	7 20 45,000 693,000 226,000	18 28 62,000 342,000 223,000	31 40 9,000 31,000 24,000	11 23 14,000 132,000 61,000	8 16 53,000 700,000 338,000	4 20 26,000 717,000 134,000	4 8 18,000 419,000 236,000	7 17 242,000 3,370,000 1,435,000
50-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 2 9,000 668,000 457,000	2 12 11,000 461,000 96,000	7 13 24,000 355,000 193,000	8 15 1,000 14,000 8,000	2 5 4,000 221,000 80,000	1 4 24,000 1,657,000 637,000	1 8 8,000 780,000 94,000	1 2 10,000 894,000 430,000	2 5 91,000 5,050,000 1,996,000
0-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	5 8 74,000 1,448,000 927,000	11 31 262,000 2,318,000 836,000	20 31 222,000 1,102,000 727,000	32 42 45,000 139,000 107,000	8 17 39,000 487,000 225,000	5 11 133,000 2,809,000 1,218,000	4 21 72,000 1,931,000 341,000	3 6 54,000 1,646,000 855,000	8 17 901,000 11,879,000 5,235,000
80+ PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 1,000 1,372,000 779,000	0 1 1,000 363,000 92,000	0 1 1,000 274,000 105,000	0 1 0 15,000 5,000	0 1 0 341,000 49,000	0 0 3,000 5,965,000 902,000	0 0 0 1,523,000 141,000	0 0 1,000 4,093,000 919,000	0 0 7,000 13,947,000 2,992,000
TOTAL	3 4 75,000 2,820,000 1,706,000	10 28 262,000 2,681,000 928,000	16 27 223,000 1,376,000 832,000	29 40 45,000 154,000 112,000	5 14 39,000 828,000 273,000	2 6 136,000 8,774,000 2,119,000	2 15 73,000 3,454,000 482,000	1 3 56,000 5,739,000 1,774,000	4 11 908,000 25,826,000 8,226,000

SOURCE: MICRO-SIMULATION SYSTEM, OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH, HUD; 1979 DATA

TABLE 22 - WEST

HUD AS PCT OF TOTAL HUD AS PC OF RENTERS HUD-SUBSIDIZED TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS RENTER HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE ADULT				HOUSEHOLDS WITH TWO OR MORE ADULTS				TOTAL
	SINGLE NONELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ELDERLY ADULT & 0 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	SINGLE ADULT WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 4+ CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ADULTS WITH 1-3 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE ELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	2 OR MORE NONELDERLY ADULTS & 0 CHILDREN	
0-10 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 1 1,000 76,000 61,000	3 14 1,000 18,000 4,000	2 2 1,000 33,000 25,000	1 2 0 6,000 4,000	1 2 0 10,000 3,000	1 1 0 66,000 33,000	1 0 0 25,000 0	1 2 1,000 50,000 27,000	1 2 3,000 284,000 157,000
10-30 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	10 12 27,000 262,000 216,000	16 30 78,000 482,000 261,000	33 39 52,000 160,000 133,000	24 27 5,000 22,000 20,000	13 20 3,000 25,000 17,000	9 14 16,000 172,000 116,000	4 12 6,000 141,000 49,000	5 6 10,000 193,000 156,000	14 20 197,000 1,456,000 966,000
30-50 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	3 4 11,000 337,000 270,000	11 24 50,000 452,000 209,000	14 19 26,000 177,000 133,000	31 38 5,000 17,000 14,000	8 11 7,000 87,000 62,000	8 11 26,000 316,000 228,000	5 18 15,000 337,000 85,000	3 4 8,000 266,000 192,000	7 12 147,000 1,989,000 1,192,000
50-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	1 1 3,000 499,000 374,000	3 10 7,000 232,000 69,000	6 10 13,000 233,000 134,000	7 19 1,000 12,000 4,000	2 6 3,000 122,000 44,000	2 3 15,000 898,000 451,000	1 8 6,000 501,000 82,000	1 1 5,000 555,000 370,000	2 3 53,000 3,051,000 1,528,000
0-80 PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	4 4 41,000 1,173,000 921,000	11 25 134,000 1,185,000 543,000	15 22 92,000 602,000 424,000	20 28 11,000 56,000 41,000	5 10 13,000 244,000 126,000	4 7 57,000 1,451,000 828,000	3 13 28,000 1,005,000 216,000	2 3 24,000 1,064,000 745,000	6 10 401,000 6,780,000 3,844,000
80+ PCT OF MEDIAN INCOME	0 0 0 1,126,000 662,000	0 0 0 235,000 75,000	0 1 1,000 225,000 82,000	1 0 0 7,000 0	0 1 0 240,000 43,000	0 0 1,000 3,225,000 568,000	0 0 0 814,000 82,000	0 0 1,000 2,750,000 720,000	0 0 3,000 8,622,000 2,231,000
TOTAL	2 3 42,000 2,299,000 1,583,000	9 22 135,000 1,420,000 618,000	11 18 92,000 828,000 507,000	18 28 11,000 63,000 41,000	3 8 13,000 484,000 168,000	1 4 59,000 4,676,000 1,397,000	2 9 28,000 1,819,000 297,000	1 2 24,000 3,814,000 1,465,000	3 7 404,000 15,403,000 6,076,000

SOURCE: MICRO-SIMULATION SYSTEM, OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH, HUD; 1979 DATA