2022 RESIDENT CHARACTERISTICS DATA BOOK

SUMMARY OF DATA DESCRIBING

KING COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY'S

FEDERALLY SUBSIDIZED HOUSEHOLDS

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Preface

The purpose of the Resident Characteristics (RC) data book is to use available administrative data to describe the King County Housing Authority (KCHA) client population in terms of:

- scale and geography;
- demographics and income; and
- trends related to KCHA client experience and outcomes.

This data book is intended to serve as a reference for frequently requested KCHA resident statistics throughout the year.

Data sources. The primary data sources used to create this data book include household and individual-level data collected from the HUD form 50058, household certifications, and exit records. We also use population information for King County from the U.S. Census and neighborhood characteristics data from Harvard University's Opportunity Insights research group.

Timeframe. Initiated in 2016, RC data are compiled annually up to the most recent year of complete data (2022). Where relevant, measurements are reported over available years (2016 through 2022). This cross comparison of annualized data helps identify important trends and progress.

Population covered. The population covered in this data book include KCHA's federally subsidized households, including those using a Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) or residing in KCHA's public housing. Because the client populations and experiences using different kinds of housing subsidies are different, we report characteristics and outcomes data by the following types of housing subsidies:

- **Public housing** properties owned and managed by KCHA;
- **Tenant-based vouchers** leased on the private market; and
- **Project-based vouchers** attached to specific units and often accompanied by supportive services to help vulnerable populations maintain stable housing.

It is important to note that not every KCHA client is described in this data book. Data associated with KCHA's workforce housing portfolio (asset-managed properties) are extremely limited—we do not have access to workforce housing resident characteristics data with the exception of voucher holders who reside in those properties.[1] Similarly, households using vouchers outside of KCHA's jurisdiction ("port-outs") are managed by other public housing authorities (PHAs) and therefore KCHA has very limited data on those households. Households in certain local, non-traditional programs are also not included in our administrative data sources (for example, the Student and Family Stability Initiative and sponsor-based programs under Homeless Housing Initiatives).[2]

"Port-ins" are households using tenant-based vouchers from other PHA jurisdictions but leased up in KCHA's jurisdiction and managed by KCHA; port-ins are included in the characteristics data under tenant-based vouchers unless otherwise noted. Special purpose vouchers[3] (intended for specific populations such as persons experiencing homelessness) are included as either tenant-based or project-based, depending on how particular voucher programs are structured.

The following table summarizes key descriptors of the various types of housing subsidies outlined above.

Housing Subsidy Type	KCHA administered	Other PHA administered	KCHA managed	Other PHA managed	Property specific	Private Market	Special purpose categories available
Public Housing	X		X		X		
Tenant-based voucher	X					X	X
Project-based voucher	X		X		X		X
Port-in voucher		X	X			X	X
Port-out voucher	X			X		X	X

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[1] KCHA's 7,002 workforce housing units represent 30% of total KCHA households in 2022. 13% of voucher-holders live in KCHA's workforce housing properties.

[2] 109 households were served in these programs in 2022.

[3] "Special purpose" vouchers or SPVs are intended for specific populations such as persons experiencing homelessness or fleeing domestic violence, including but not limited to voucher programs such as Veterans Administration Supportive Housing (VASH), Housing Access and Services Program (HASP), Family Unification Program (FUP) for those involved in the child welfare system, and Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHVs).

Chapter 1 POPULATION SIZE BY TYPE OF HOUSING SUBSIDY

As shown in Table 1.1, KCHA's federal housing subsidy programs served 18,912 households in 2022 (excluding port-outs, 18,500 of these households lived in King County). The number of households served by each type of subsidy has increased steadily since 2016. Most KCHA households (86% in 2022) are supported with some type of voucher; 14% live in KCHA's public housing as shown in Table 1.2.[4] The share of households by subsidy type is relatively stable year-to-year.

Sometimes, due to personal circumstances, a household may switch to a different type of subsidy during the year in order to maintain housing. The tables in this data book capture the subsidy type at the time these numbers are extracted, at the end of the calendar year (December 31, 2022).

Table 1.1 Households served by subsidy type and year (number)

Subsidy Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Public Housing	2,283	2,509	2,536	2,569	2,546	2,703	2,659
Tenant-based	7,747	7,985	8,226	8,215	8,785	8,848	9,971
Project-based	2,285	2,347	2,442	2,484	2,453	2,557	2,564
Port-in	3,078	3,091	3,223	3,396	3,414	3,569	3,306
Port-out	68	704	651	509	470	477	412
Total	*15,461*	*16,636*	*17,078*	*17,173*	*17,668*	*18,154*	*18,912*

Table 1.2 Households served by subsidy type and year (percent)

Subsidy Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Public Housing	15%	15%	15%	15%	14%	15%	14%
Tenant-based	50%	48%	48%	48%	50%	49%	53%
Project-based	15%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
Port-in	20%	19%	19%	20%	19%	20%	17%
Port-out	0.4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

As noted above, most tables in this data book omit port-out voucher households because those vouchers are managed by other PHAs. In subsequent tables, port-in vouchers are combined with tenant-based because the client experience is the same for these categories. The counts and

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[4] In 2022, 1,288 project-based vouchers were leased in public housing properties. If we counted these households as public housing, the share of KCHA households in public housing would increase to 21%. In 2022, 50% of project-based vouchers were leased in public housing properties and project-based vouchers made up 33% of all public housing households.

distributions for these categorizations are provided in Tables 1.3 and 1.4. To avoid double counting, in this data book if project-based vouchers are leased in public housing properties, they are counted as project-based (not as public housing).[5]

Table 1.3 Households by subsidy type and year, excluding port-outs (number)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Public housing	2,283	2,509	2,536	2,569	2,546	2,703	2,659
Tenant-based	10,825	11,076	11,449	11,611	12,199	12,417	13,277
Project-based	2,285	2,347	2,442	2,484	2,453	2,557	2,564
Total	15,393	15,932	16,427	16,664	17,198	17,677	18,500

Table 1.4 Households by subsidy type and year, excluding port-outs (percent)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Public housing	15%	16%	15%	15%	15%	15%	14%
Tenant-based	70%	70%	70%	70%	71%	70%	72%
Project-based	15%	15%	15%	15%	14%	14%	14%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The number of individual people in KCHA households has also grown steadily (Table 1.5).

Table 1.5 Individuals by subsidy type and year, excluding port-outs (number)

Individuals	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Public housing	4,390	4,685	4,696	4,785	4,688	4,921	4,769
Tenant-based	27,326	27,704	28,778	29,003	30,419	30,639	32,173
Project-based	6,403	6,489	6,625	6,720	6,569	6,682	6,612
Total	39,260	40,522	41,612	41,845	42,790	43,373	43,554

Table 1.6 Individuals by subsidy type and year, excluding port-outs (percent)

Individuals	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Public housing	11%	12%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Tenant-based	70%	68%	69%	69%	71%	71%	74%
Project-based	16%	16%	16%	16%	15%	15%	15%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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[5] 1,288 (50%) of project-based vouchers are leased in public housing.

A portion of households with HCVs reside in properties owned and managed by KCHA in our Asset Management and Property Management departments. Table 1.7 displays the number of HCV households with tenant- or project-based vouchers that resided in KCHA asset- or property-managed units in 2022. As shown in Table 1.8, most (88%) tenant-based vouchers are leased on the private market, whereas most (69%) project-based vouchers are leased up in KCHA-managed properties (46% property-managed and 22% asset-managed).

Table 1.7 HCV households by subsidy and property type (2022) (number)

Property Type	Tenant-based	Project-based	Total
Asset-managed	1,440	576	2,016
Property-managed	126	1,188	1,314
Private market	11,711	800	12,511
Total	*13,277*	*2,564*	*15,841*

Table 1.8 HCV households by subsidy and property type (2022) (percent)

Property Type	Tenant-based	Project-based	Total
Asset-managed	11%	22%	13%
Property-managed	1%	46%	8%
Private market	88%	31%	79%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

KCHA residents as a share of the population within KCHA jurisdiction. KCHA serves low-income households; most are extremely low-income (below 30% of the Area Median Income or AMI). The left-hand columns of Table 1.9 display the number of people residing in KCHA's jurisdiction (King County excluding Seattle) with incomes below 150%, 300%, and 400% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). These FPL cut-offs are roughly comparable to 30%, 50%, and 80% AMI. The right-hand columns display how many KCHA live in households at or below those AMI cut-offs.

These data points demonstrate KCHA's focus on serving extremely low-income households (those below 30% AMI). While KCHA serves 3% of the population within our jurisdiction, we serve 16% of people in extremely-low income households.

Table 1.9 King County, Seattle, and KCHA individuals by income categories (2022)

	King County[6]	Seattle[6]	King County excluding Seattle		KCHA[7]	KCHA as percent of King County excluding Seattle
Population	2,221,195	713,345	1,507,850	**Residents**	43,554	3%
With incomes below …				*With incomes below …*		
150% FPL[8]	306,955	106,924	200,031	*30% AMI[9]*	32,180	16%
300% FPL	632,624	192,989	439,635	*50% AMI*	39,972	9%
400% FPL	841,786	249,781	592,005	*80% AMI*	42,700	7%

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[6] From the American Community Survey (ACS) 2022 5-Year Estimates: S1705 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months, among households for whom poverty status is determined

[7] From 2022 excluding port-outs since residents do not reside in KCHA's jurisdiction and have unknown income

[8] Percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for 2021 that approximates the corresponding AMI

[9] Percent of the Area Median Income (AMI) for 2022

Chapter 2 GEOGRAPHY

KCHA's jurisdiction is large and diverse, and there are regional differences in concentrations of KCHA-assisted households. Where KCHA-assisted households live depends on the location of public housing, project-based units, and voucher lease-up patterns. Figure 2.1 displays a map of KCHA properties by different types of housing:

- Emergency/Transitional Housing,
- Family Public Housing,
- Manufactured Housing,
- Senior/Disabled Subsidized Housing, and
- Workforce Housing.

A concentration of KCHA-owned housing appears in the west of KCHA's jurisdiction where there is greater population density. The east has fewer KCHA-owned resources, coinciding with lower population density.

The heat map in Figure 2.2 depicts KCHA-assisted household concentrations in cities like Bellevue, Federal Way, and Kent. This closely mirrors the heat map in Figure 2.3 showing solely Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) households (households that rely on tenant-based, project-based, and port-in subsidies).

KCHA Properties by Type
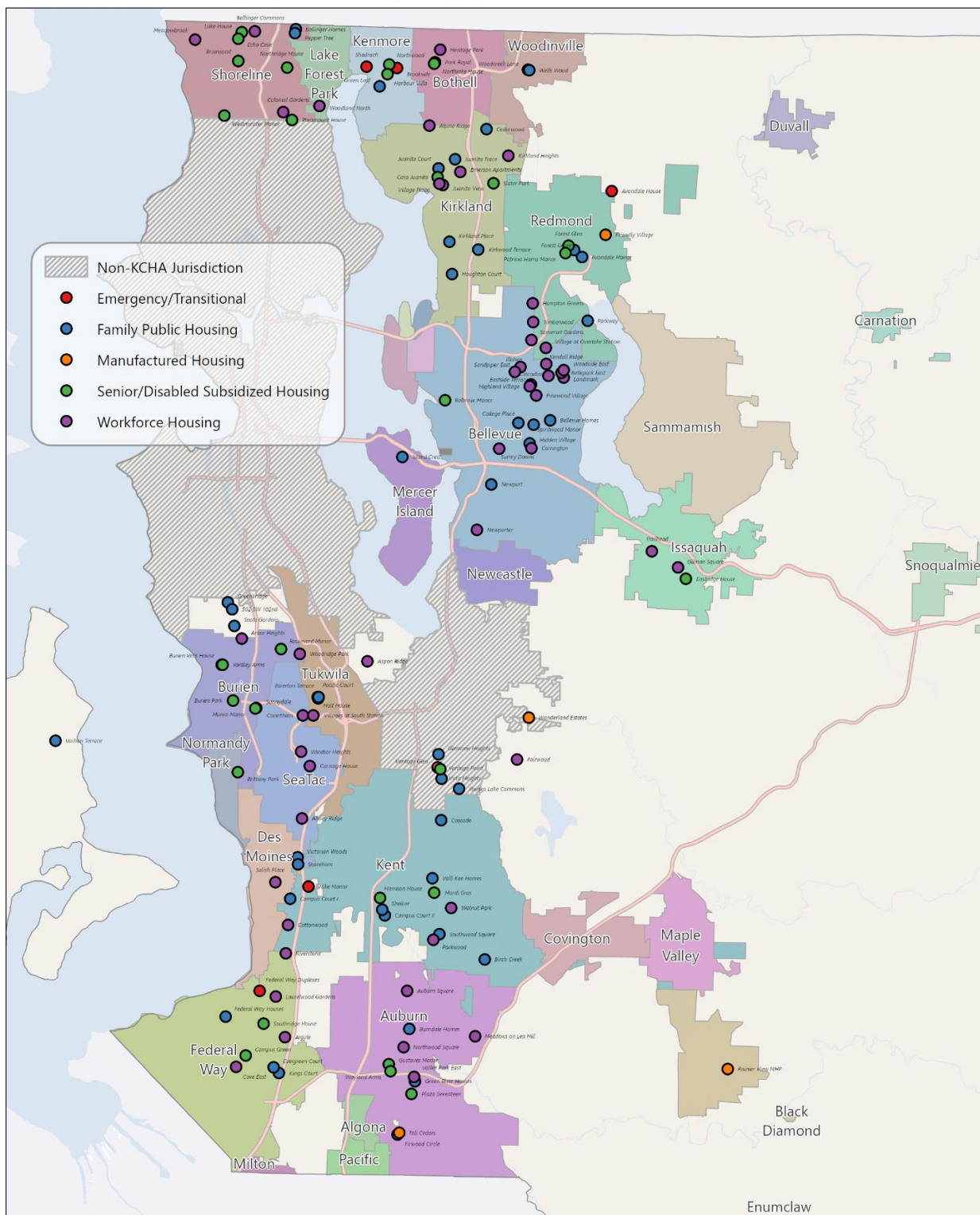
Not Shown: Pickering Court (Snoqualmie, Family Subsidized Housing), Si View (North Bend, Family Subsidized Housing - USDA), Rainier View I (Enumclaw, Family Subsidized Housing - USDA), Rainier View II (Enumclaw, Senior/Disabled Subsidized Housing - USDA), and Casa Madrona (Olympia, Senior/Disabled Subsidized Housing). Updated 1/21/2021.

Figure 2.1 Map of Properties by Type

Heat Map of KCHA Households - 2022
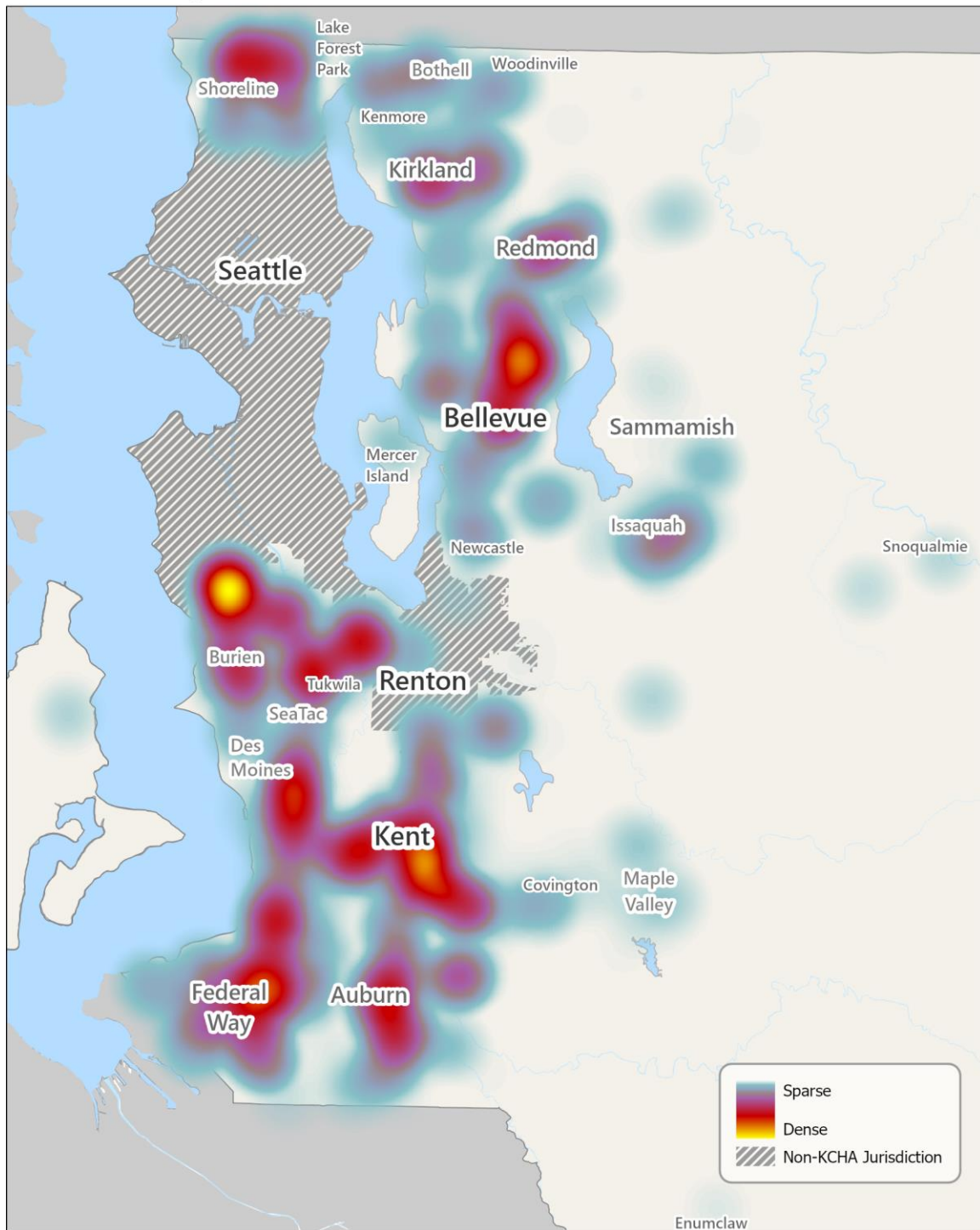
Figure 2.2 Heat Map of Households

Heat Map of KCHA HCV Households - 2022
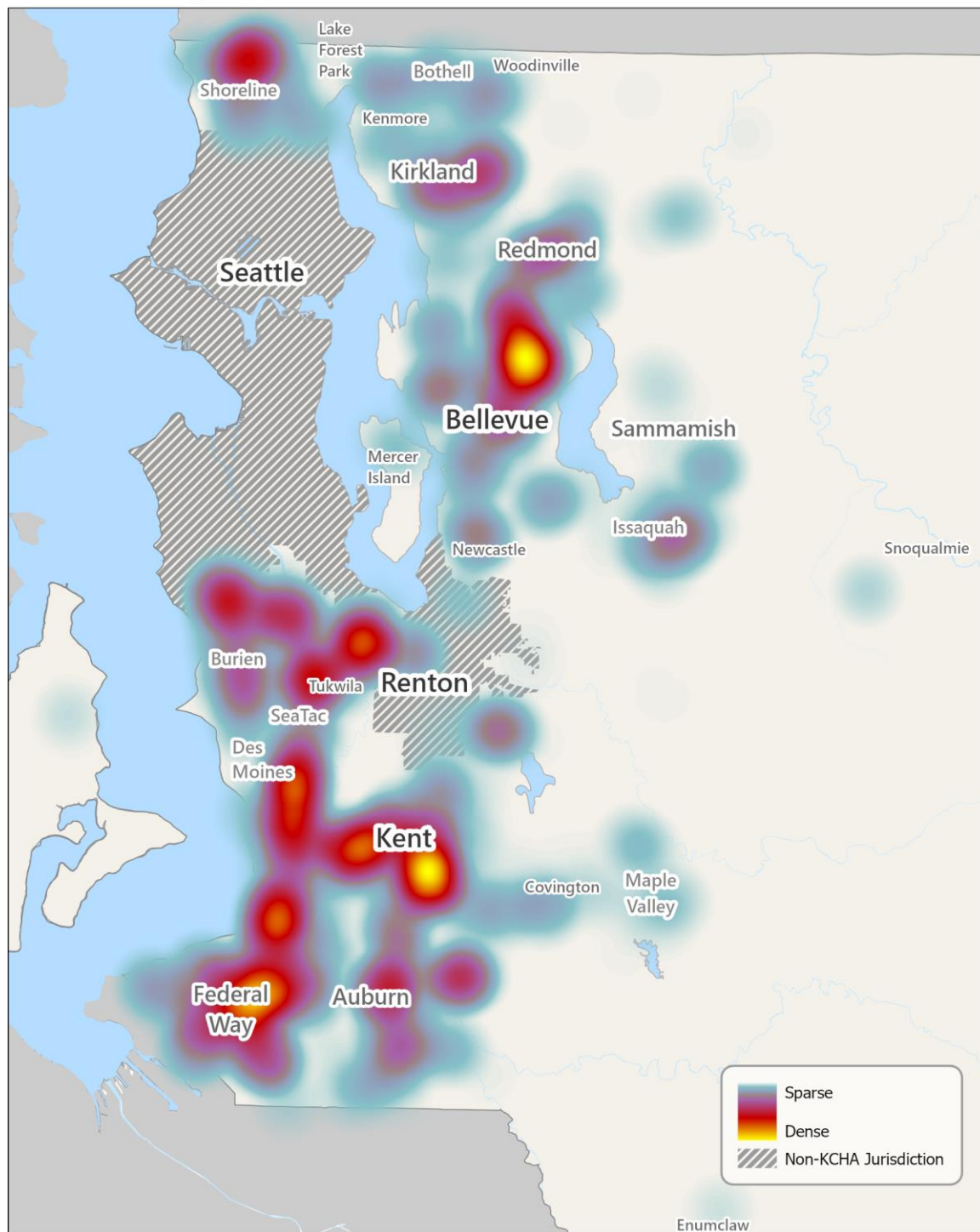
Figure 2.3 Heat Map of HCV Households

Voucher distribution by opportunity area. Historically, across the U.S. and in King County, most families using HCVs have leased units in high-poverty, low-opportunity areas, due to a variety of factors. However, research evidence has shown that children who move to higher opportunity areas have significantly better outcomes than their counterparts in terms of educational attainment and future earnings.[10] To test strategies that aim to support families who wish to use their vouchers to move to opportunity areas, KCHA was part of a research pilot project called "Creating Moves to Opportunity" (CMTO) which resulted in large gains in the share of newly entering HCV families that moved to opportunity areas in King County.[11]

KCHA continues to track how many voucher households with children are leased up in "opportunity areas." To identify high-opportunity neighborhoods, CMTO researchers used the Opportunity Atlas which provides the rates of "upward income mobility for children growing up in low-income families" across Census Tracts.[12] We use this designation to track the percent of HCV families living in opportunity areas.

Table 2.1 displays the number of HCV households with children that reside in CMTO opportunity areas across years. As shown in Table 2.1, the proportion of these families living in opportunity areas increased to 30% by 2022.

Table 2.1 Families with children by CMTO opportunity area and year (number)

CMTO Opportunity Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
No	4,702	4,906	4,869	4,721	4,729	4,672	4,701
Yes	1,550	1,622	1,743	1,817	1,855	1,922	2,030
Missing	227	212	215	70	229	233	107
Total	*6,479*	*6,740*	*6,827*	*6,608*	*6,813*	*6,827*	*6,838*

Table 2.2 Families with children by CMTO opportunity area and year (percent)

CMTO Opportunity Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
No	73%	73%	71%	71%	69%	68%	69%
Yes	24%	24%	26%	27%	27%	28%	30%
Missing	4%	3%	3%	1%	3%	3%	2%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

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[10] Chetty, Raj, Nathaniel Hendren, and Lawrence Katz. 2016. "The Effects of Exposure to Better Neighborhoods on Children: New Evidence from the Moving to Opportunity Project." *American Economic Review* 106 (4).

[11] Bergman, Peter, Raj Chetty, Stefanie DeLuca, Nathaniel Hendren, Lawrence F. Katz, and Christopher Palmer. 2023. *Creating moves to opportunity: Experimental evidence on barriers to neighborhood choice*. National Bureau of Economic Research.

[12] https://www.opportunityatlas.org/

Chapter 3 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

KCHA's households vary by demographic characteristics. This section summarizes data on characteristics including:

- Household type
- Household composition
- Household size
- Age
- Gender
- Race and ethnicity
- Language
- Income

Household type. For household type, households are separated into four mutually exclusive categories:

- Households that are "Elderly" have at least one member 62 years old or older.
- Households categorized as "Member with a Disability" have at least one member with the disability, defined as a physical or mental impairment that meets HUD guidelines, but have no member 62 years old or older.
- "Work-able with Children" are households with at least one member less than 18 years old, but with neither an elder nor member with a disability.
- Finally, "Work-able without Children" are families with no child, no elder, and no member with a disability.

Table 3.1 displays the number of households by type over time. The number of households in each category has grown as the overall total number of households assisted by KCHA increases. The share of households that are elderly increased from 29% in 2016 to 34% in 2022, while the share of work-able with children households decreased from 33% to 27%. It should be noted with the natural aging of the population, those in other categories who reside in KCHA-assisted housing long enough may eventually become a household in the Elderly category.

Table 3.1 Households by type and year (number)

Household Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Elderly	4,474	4,952	5,181	5,419	5,814	6,112	6,348
Member w/ a Disability	4,412	4,891	5,032	5,038	5,108	5,214	5,156
Work-able w/Children	5,091	5,239	5,270	5,169	5,147	5,128	5,076
Work-able w/out Children	1,484	1,554	1,591	1,547	1,599	1,700	1,920
Total	*15,461*	*16,636*	*17,074*	*17,173*	*17,668*	*18,154*	*18,500*

Table 3.2 Households by type and year (percent)

Household Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Elderly	29%	30%	30%	32%	33%	34%	34%
Member w/ a Disability	29%	29%	30%	29%	29%	29%	28%
Work-able w/Children	33%	32%	31%	30%	29%	28%	27%
Work-able w/out Children	10%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	10%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

Table 3.3 displays the number of households by both subsidy and household type. Elderly households make up a higher proportion of public housing subsidies than tenant- or project-based vouchers (57% compared with 30% as shown in Table 3.4).

Table 3.3 Households by subsidy and household type (number)

Household Type	Public Housing	Tenant-Based	Project-Based	Total
Elderly	1,523	4,049	776	6,348
Member w/ a Disability	644	3,924	588	5,156
Work-able w/ Children	356	3,811	909	5,076
Work-able w/out Children	136	1,493	291	1,920
Total	*2,659*	*13,277*	*2,564*	*18,500*

Table 3.4 Households by subsidy and household type (percent)

Household Type	Public Housing	Tenant-Based	Project-Based	Total
Elderly	57%	30%	30%	34%
Member w/ a Disability	24%	30%	23%	28%
Work-able w/ Children	13%	29%	35%	27%
Work-able w/out Children	5%	11%	11%	10%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

Household composition. Many KCHA households contain more than one individual. While most characteristics are reported at the head of household level, Tables 3.5 and 3.6 provide data on selected characteristics on individuals in KCHA households. For example, a majority (58%) of KCHA residents are female and nearly a quarter (23%) have a disability. KCHA housed 15,476 children using federal subsidies in 2022, representing over one-third of KCHA's resident population.

Table 3.5 Individuals by year by selected characteristics (number)

Individuals	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Household members	39,260	40,522	41,612	41,845	42,790	43,373	43,554
Female*	23,057	23,686	24,251	24,447	25,014	25,295	25,438
Individual with disability*	8,092	8,691	9,071	9,265	9,611	9,949	10,052
Children (<18 y/o)*	15,091	15,429	15,707	15,684	15,713	15,631	15,476
Elder (>= 62 y/o)*	5,210	5,642	5,908	6,171	6,552	6,934	7,181

*Characteristics not mutually exclusive

Table 3.6 Individuals by year by selected characteristics (percent)

Individuals	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Household members	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% Female*	59%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%
% Individual with disability*	21%	21%	22%	22%	22%	23%	23%
% Children (<18 y/o)*	38%	38%	38%	37%	37%	36%	36%
% Elder (>= 62 y/o)**	13%	14%	14%	15%	15%	16%	16%

*Characteristics not mutually exclusive

Household size. Tables 3.7 and 3.8 display counts and proportions of KCHA federally subsidized households by the number of people in the household. Nearly half (44%) of households are composed of one person, and nearly a quarter (23%) have two people. As shown in Table 3.9, voucher holders have higher median and average household size than households in public housing.

Table 3.7 Households by household size and year (number)

Number of Household Members	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	6,215	6,897	7,117	7,163	7,463	7,863	8,209
2	3,541	3,820	3,896	3,934	4,009	4,158	4,213
3	2,070	2,128	2,190	2,216	2,282	2,282	2,269
4	1,605	1,657	1,661	1,647	1,660	1,654	1,639
5	927	981	1,020	1,033	1,036	989	975
6+	1103	1153	1194	1180	1218	1208	1,195
Total	*15,461*	*16,636*	*17,078*	*17,173*	*17,668*	*18,154*	*18,500*

Table 3.8 Households by household size and year (percent)

Number of Household Members	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	40%	42%	42%	42%	42%	43%	44%
2	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
3	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	12%
4	10%	10%	10%	10%	9%	9%	9%
5	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%
6+	8%	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	6%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

Table 3.9 Average household size by subsidy type

Household Size	Public Housing	Tenant-Based	Project-Based	Total
Median	1	2	2	2
Mean	1.78	2.41	2.54	2.34

Age. Tables 3.10 and 3.11 display age category breakdowns for heads of households receiving KCHA housing subsidies. As shown in Table 3.12, heads of household in public housing units are older, on average, than those using vouchers.

Table 3.10 Head of household by age and year (number)

Head of Household Age	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
18-20	54	52	40	46	52	49	68
21-29	1,154	1,220	1,201	1,074	1,023	979	1,073
30-39	3,207	3,407	3,482	3,411	3,418	3,380	3,368
40-49	3,187	3,382	3,417	3,493	3,623	3,786	4,014
50-61	3,697	3,979	4,117	4,106	4,186	4,250	3,548
62-69	1,818	2,031	2,160	2,282	2,434	2,588	3,591
70-79	1,242	1,393	1,465	1,516	1,612	1,725	1,980
80+	954	1,055	1,075	1,121	1,174	1,262	1,260
Unknown	148	117	121	124	146	135	10
Total	*15,461*	*16,636*	*17,078*	*17,173*	*17,668*	*18,154*	*18,912*

Table 3.11 Head of household by age and year (percent)

Head of Household Age	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
18-20	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
21-29	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	5%	6%
30-39	21%	20%	20%	20%	19%	19%	18%
40-49	21%	20%	20%	20%	21%	21%	21%
50-61	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	23%	19%
62-69	12%	12%	13%	13%	14%	14%	19%
70-79	8%	8%	9%	9%	9%	10%	10%
80+	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Unknown	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

Table 3.12 Head of household average age by subsidy type (2022)

Head of Household Age	Public Housing	Tenant-Based	Project-Based	Total
Median	64	50	50	52
Mean	62.7	51.6	50.9	53.1

Gender. Tables 3.13-3.16 display counts and percentages of KCHA heads of household by gender. Most (70%) KCHA households are female-headed.

Table 3.13 Head of household by gender and year (number)

Head of Household Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	10,964	11,683	11,955	12,038	12,381	12,650	12,886
Male	4,481	4,952	5,119	5,135	5,287	5,504	5,614
Unknown	16	1	4	0	0	0	0
Total	*15,461*	*16,636*	*17,078*	*17,173*	*17,668*	*18,154*	*18,500*

Table 3.14 Head of household by gender and year (percent)

Head of Household Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	71%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
Male	29%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
Unknown	<1%	<1%	<1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

Table 3.15 Head of household by gender and subsidy Type (2022) (number)

Head of Household Gender	Public Housing	Tenant-Based	Project-Based	Total
Female	1,737	9,427	1,722	12,886
Male	922	3,850	842	5,614
Total	*2,659*	*13,277*	*2,564*	*18,500*

Table 3.16 Head of household by gender and subsidy Type (2022) (percent)

Head of Household Gender	Public Housing	Tenant-Based	Project-Based	Total
Female	65%	71%	67%	70%
Male	35%	29%	33%	30%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

Race and Ethnicity. The collection of race information on form 50058 allows respondents "to check all that apply" among six categories:

1) American Indian/Alaska Native,
2) Asian,
3) Black/African American,
4) Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander,
5) White, and
6) Other.

Whether an individual is Hispanic is asked in a separate question. Should an individual select more than one race, they appear in the Multiple race category. Due to low counts, the Multiple and Other categories are combined in Table 3.17 which displays the number of heads of household by race. More than half (54%) of KCHA's heads of household are people of color.

Table 3.17 Head of household by race and year (number)

Race	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian/Alaska Native	197	212	214	232	238	251	296
Asian	1,207	1,265	1,294	1,348	1,478	1,505	1,522
Black/African American	5,613	6,142	6,410	6,460	6,671	6,901	7,062
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	262	280	294	281	297	315	348
White	7,560	8,090	8,191	8,162	8,266	8,436	8,499
Multiple/Other	622	645	675	688	714	740	765
Unknown	0	2	0	2	4	6	8
Total	*15,461*	*16,636*	*17,078*	*17,173*	*17,668*	*18,154*	*18,500*

Table 3.18 Head of household by race and year (percent)

Race	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian/Alaska Native	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Asian	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
Black/African American	36%	37%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
White	49%	49%	48%	48%	47%	47%	46%
Multiple/Other	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Unknown	0%	<1%	0%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

The options for ethnicity are "Hispanic", "Non-Hispanic", or "Decline to Respond." The latter category is grouped with missing information as the "Unknown" category in Table 3.19 with proportions in Table 3.20. In 2022, 7% of KCHA heads of household identified as Hispanic.

Table 3.19 Head of household by ethnicity and year (number)

Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hispanic	923	1,020	1,066	1,083	1,116	1,159	1,205
Non-Hispanic	14,537	15,610	16,012	16,090	16,552	16,995	17,293
Unknown	1	6	0	0	0	0	2
Total	*15,461*	*16,636*	*17,078*	*17,173*	*17,668*	*18,154*	*18,500*

Table 3.20 Head of household by ethnicity and year (percent)

Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hispanic	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	7%
Non-Hispanic	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	93%
Unknown	<1%	<1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	<1%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

Tables 3.20 and 3.21 display the number and proportions of heads of household by race and subsidy type. Place-based subsidies (public housing and project-based vouchers) have higher percentages of White and Asian households and lower percentages of Black/African American households.

Table 3.21 Head of household by race and subsidy type (2022) (number)

Race	Public Housing	Tenant-Based	Project-Based	Total
American Indian/Alaska Native	26	231	39	296
Asian	498	712	312	1,522
Black/African American	555	5,807	700	7,062
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	26	272	50	348
White	1,423	5,745	1,331	8,499
Multiple/Other	124	510	131	765
Unknown	7		1	8
Total	*2,659*	*13,277*	*2,564*	*18,500*

Table 3.22 Head of household by race and subsidy type (2022) (number)

Race	Public Housing	Tenant-Based	Project-Based	Total
American Indian/Alaska Native	1%	2%	2%	2%
Asian	19%	5%	12%	8%
Black/African American	21%	44%	27%	38%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1%	2%	2%	2%
White	54%	43%	52%	46%
Multiple/Other	5%	4%	5%	4%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

Tables 3.22 and 3.23 display the number and proportions of heads of household by ethnicity. Project-based vouchers have the highest proportion of heads of households identifying as Hispanic.

Table 3.23 Head of household by ethnicity and subsidy type (2022) (number)

Ethnicity	Public Housing	Tenant-Based	Project-Based	Total
Hispanic	177	784	244	1,205
Non-Hispanic	2,481	12,492	2,320	17,293
Unknown	1	1	0	2
Total	*2,659*	*13,277*	*2,564*	*18,500*

Table 3.24 Head of household by ethnicity and subsidy type (2022) (percent)

Ethnicity	Public Housing	Tenant-Based	Project-Based	Total
Hispanic	7%	6%	10%	7%
Non-Hispanic	93%	94%	90%	93%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

Occasionally, race and ethnicity data fields are combined into a single variable to enable comparisons to outside sources of information. Table 3.25 displays a combination of race and ethnicity for head of household in 2022, where Hispanic is embedded in the race categories. Using this method, if a person selects "Hispanic" they are counted as Hispanic, inclusive of all other races, and if they do not select "Hispanic," they are counted with as their selected race only, non-Hispanic. While we recognize that this method may not represent the full identity of each of our residents, we will maintain this strategy in order to compare our resident populations to external data sources.

Table 3.25 Head of household race and ethnicity combined (2022)

	N	%
American Indian/Alaska Native only, non-Hispanic	272	1%
Asian only, non-Hispanic	1,515	8%
Black/African American only, non-Hispanic	6,974	38%
Hispanic (inclusive of all other races)	1,205	7%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander only, non-Hispanic	283	2%
White only, non-Hispanic	7,584	41%
Multiple/Other, non-Hispanic	664	4%
Unknown	3	<1%
Total	*18,500*	*100%*

"Multiple" races, two or more, were indicated by 765 residents in 2022. Table 3.26 shows a breakout of heads of household included in the "multiple" race category. White and Black/African American are the options most frequently combined with other races within this category. People may have selected more than two choices, meaning that these options are not mutually exclusive and reflect all options selected by residents.

Table 3.26 Head of household "multiple" race category detail (2022)

Races checked within "Multiple" Category (2022)	N	%
Multiple (2+)	765	100%
White	523	68%
Black/African American	481	63%
American Indian/Alaska Native	249	33%
Asian	226	30%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	132	17%
Hispanic	94	12%
Other	27	4%

Language. Table 3.27 displays the number of households by primary language spoken by the head of household. As data quality improves, the number categorized as "unknown" has decreased. In 2022, 29% of KCHA heads of household spoke a primary language other than English, with the top ten most common languages spoken including Somali, Russian, Vietnamese, Spanish, Ukrainian, Arabic, Korean, and Amharic.

Table 3.27 Head of household primary language by year (number) [13]

Head of Household Primary Language	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
English	9,995	10,549	11,635	12,480	13,093
Somali	904	931	989	1,004	1,011
Russian	717	710	735	754	720
Vietnamese	300	329	374	400	402
Spanish	312	339	365	382	393
Ukrainian	323	340	351	366	352
Arabic	208	227	252	269	286
Korean	149	160	174	185	188
Farsi	124	138	154	164	173
Amharic	109	110	115	128	143
Tigrinya	68	67	71	79	87
Cambodian	70	73	84	85	84
Chinese	53	56	60	64	61
Chinese, Mandarin	30	29	34	41	45
Oromo	25	28	32	30	37
Laotian	26	27	36	35	36
Bosnian	36	36	36	35	35
Persian	19	22	23	23	27
Romanian	25	27	30	30	26
Samoan	29	24	23	21	26
Pashto	10	15	23	22	24
Kurdish	17	16	20	22	23
Chinese, Yue (Cantonese)	12	10	16	19	22
Tagalog	21	22	23	24	21
American Sign Language	14	15	17	20	20
Hmong	1	1	16	17	19
Marshallese	12	11	12	13	18
Swahili	12	11	12	13	18
French	14	13	12	15	17
Armenian	6	7	13	14	13
Punjabi	13	16	14	14	12
Urdu	8	8	11	11	12
Burmese	15	14	14	14	11
All other languages[14]	123	138	153	168	173
Unknown*	3,278	2,654	1,739	1,193	944
Total	*17,078*	*17,173*	*17,668*	*18,154*	18,500

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[13] Reliable information on primary language for head of household not available for 2016 and 2017.

[14] Other languages include Thai, Ethiopian, Bulgarian, Polish, Japanese, Azerbaijani, Dinka, Hindi, Serbo-Croatian, Turkish, MaiMai, Filipino, Sunda, Bengali, Moldovan, Indonesian, Albanian, Estonian, Fulani, German, Greek, Gujarati, Nepali, Sinhali, Belarusian, Tamil, Uzbek, (and other). These have been collapsed to eliminate chances of identification with such small population sizes in these languages.

Table 3.28 Head of household primary language by year (percent)

Head of Household Primary Language[13]	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
English*	59%	61%	66%	69%	71%
Somali	5%	5%	6%	6%	5%
Russian	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Vietnamese	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Spanish	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Ukrainian	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Arabic	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Korean	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Farsi	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Amharic	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%
Tigrinya	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Cambodian	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Chinese	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Chinese, Mandarin	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Oromo	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Laotian	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Bosnian	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Persian	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Romanian	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Samoan	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Pashto	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kurdish	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Chinese, Yue (Cantonese)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Tagalog	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
American Sign Language	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Hmong	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Marshallese	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Swahili	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
French	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Armenian	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Punjabi	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Urdu	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Burmese	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
All other	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Unknown*	19%	15%	10%	7%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Income. Table 3.29 displays income estimates for the most recent certification for KCHA households receiving federal housing subsidies (excluding port-outs). Median income for KCHA households in 2022 was $13,266.

It is important to note that while Table 3.29 shows a steady increase in income levels over time, these dollar amounts do not take into account inflation which increases the cost of living and reduces the power of each dollar. For example, necessities such as groceries and gas rose by 10% in cost from 2021 to 2022.[15] Table 3.30 displays inflation-adjusted[16] income estimates, showing that in real terms, KCHA residents' household incomes have declined since 2016.

Table 3.29 Household income by year

Household Income	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
N	15,461	16,634	16,611	17,018	17,317	17,971	18,500
mean	$ 15,691	$ 15,918	$ 17,376	$ 18,333	$ 18,015	$ 18,559	$ 19,611
median	$ 11,858	$ 11,976	$ 12,780	$ 13,124	$ 12,924	$ 12,843	$ 13,266
1st quartile	$ 8,796	$ 8,820	$ 9,000	$ 9,252	$ 9,396	$ 9,528	$ 10,080
3rd quartile	$ 19,607	$ 20,261	$ 22,236	$ 23,424	$ 22,368	$ 23,151	$ 24,890

Table 3.30 Household income by year, inflation-adjusted to 2022 dollars

Household income	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
N	15,461	16,634	16,611	17,018	17,317	17,971	18,500
mean	$ 19,300	$ 19,102	$ 20,504	$ 21,083	$ 20,537	$ 19,673	$ 19,611
median	$ 14,585	$ 14,371	$ 15,080	$ 15,093	$ 14,733	$ 13,614	$ 13,266
1st quartile	$ 10,819	$ 10,584	$ 10,620	$ 10,640	$ 10,711	$ 10,100	$ 10,080
3rd quartile	$ 24,117	$ 24,313	$ 26,238	$ 26,938	$ 25,500	$ 24,540	$ 24,890

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[15] Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U. S. city average, by expenditure category (https://www.bls.gov/news.release/cpi.t01.htm)

[16] Inflation-adjustment using the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation calculator (https://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/cpicalc.pl).

About half (51%) of KCHA households include at least one member that is "work-able"—i.e., between the ages of 18 and 61 without a disability. In 2022, 50% of work-able households had income from earnings (instead of or in addition to income from public assistance or other sources). Among work-able households, household income is greater than that of the resident population as a whole ($35,922 in 2022) as shown in Table 3.31.

Table 3.31 Employment and income among households with work-able members by year

Households	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of households	15,461	16,636	17,078	17,173	17,668	18,154	18,500
Number of households with work-able member[17]	8,615	8,920	9,112	9,049	9,188	9,290	9,481
Percent w/ work-able	56%	54%	53%	53%	52%	51%	51%
Among work-able							
Number with income from earnings	4,657	4,914	5,089	5,151	4,388	4,284	4,770
Percent with income from earnings	54%	55%	56%	57%	48%	46%	50%
Among work-able and earning income							
Median household income	$ 24,000	$ 25,371	$ 28,200	$ 29,952	$ 31,849	$ 34,102	$ 35,922
Median income from wage earnings alone	$ 20,852	$ 22,380	$ 24,960	$ 27,273	$ 28,273	$ 30,122	$ 32,591
Inflation-adjusted dollars							
Median household income	$27,600	$28,669	$31,302	$32,348	$34,078	$34,102	$ 35,922
Median income from wage earnings alone	$23,980	$25,289	$27,706	$29,455	$30,252	$30,122	$ 32,591

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[10] Work-able defined as between 18 and 61 years old, without a disability.

As shown in Table 3.32, public housing has the lowest proportion (28%) of households with work-able members, likely due to public housing's higher proportion of elderly households.

Table 3.32 Employment and income among households with work-able members by subsidy type (2022)

Households	Public Housing	Tenant-Based	Project-Based	Total
Number of households	2,659	13,277	2,564	18,500
Number of households with work-able member	742	7,147	1,592	9,481
Percent w/ work-able	28%	54%	62%	51%
Among work-able				
Number with income from earnings	410	3,533	827	4,770
Percent with income from earnings	55%	49%	52%	50%
Among work-able and earning income				
Median household income	$36,967	$36,558	$32,760	$35,922
Median income from wage earnings alone	$33,563	$33,178	$29,606	$32,591

Chapter 4 ENTRIES, EXITS, AND TENURE

This chapter examines entry and exit trends, reasons for exits, and lengths of stay for KCHA residents receiving federal subsidies.

Tables 4.1 and 4.2 summarize KCHA's entry and exit statistics. Most KCHA residents are "year-long," that is, they entered before the year began and continued to receive their housing subsidies through the end of the calendar year. In 2022, 1,779 new households began receiving housing subsidies, representing 12% of all KCHA households served during the year. A majority (61%) of these households were experiencing homelessness prior to entry. Roughly 5% of KCHA households exit each year.

Table 4.1 Entering and exiting households by year (number)

Households[1]	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Entering	1,034	1,452	1,053	1,031	1,257	845	1,779
Entering and exiting the same year	35	47	45	38	28	41	33
Exiting	790	702	730	817	556	710	766
Year-long	10,456	10,640	11,376	11,382	11,943	12,512	12,616
Total	*12,315*	*12,841*	*13,204*	*13,268*	*13,784*	*14,108*	*15,194*
Experiencing Homelessness[2]	514	670	491	528	573	546	1,108

[1]Excludes port-ins and port-outs.
[2]Experiencing homelessness among all entering households, including entering and exiting the same year.

Table 4.2 Entering and exiting households by year (percent)

Households[1]	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Entering	8%	11%	8%	8%	9%	6%	12%
Entering and exiting the same year	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Exiting	6%	5%	6%	6%	4%	5%	5%
Year-long	85%	83%	86%	86%	87%	89%	83%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*
Experiencing Homelessness[2]	48%	45%	45%	49%	45%	62%	61%

[1]Excludes port-ins and port-outs.
[2]Experiencing homelessness among all entering households, including entering and exiting the same year.

Table 4.3 shows entries and exits by subsidy type. As summarized in Table 4.4, most (77%) new entries receive tenant-based vouchers.

Table 4.3 Entering and exiting households by subsidy type (2022) (number)

Households[1]	Public Housing	Tenant-Based	Project-Based	Total
Entering	147	1,372	260	1,779
Entering and exiting the same year	3	9	21	33
Exiting	142	457	167	766
Year-long	2,367	8,133	2,116	12,616
Total	*2,659*	*9,971*	*2,564*	*15,194*
Entries experiencing homelessness[2]	20	910	178	1,108

[1]Excludes port-ins and port-outs.
[2]Experiencing homelessness among all entering households, including entering and exiting the same year.

Table 4.4 Entering and exiting households by subsidy type (2022) (percent)

Households[1]	Public Housing	Tenant-Based	Project-Based	Total
Entering	8%	77%	15%	100%
Exiting	19%	60%	22%	100%
Entries experiencing homelessness	2%	82%	16%	100%

[1]Excludes port-ins and port-outs.
[2]Experiencing homelessness among all entering households, including entering and exiting the same year.

Exit reasons. KCHA collects data on the reasons why households cease receiving housing assistance, or "exit," and classifies exit reasons as positive or negative. For example, if a head of household no longer needs housing assistance because they purchased their own home, the exit reason is classified as positive, and if a resident abandons a unit or has a lease violation, the exit reason is classified as negative. Exits that are not clearly positive or negative are coded "neutral," for example, if a head of household indicates they are moving in with family or friends but we do not know if that is due to preference or exigent financial circumstances. We categorize "aging/health" related reasons separately.

Tables 4.5 and 4.6 display counts and percentages of exits by year and type of reason. Data quality improvements have reduced the number of "unknown" reasons. "Neutral" exits are currently the most common reason for exit.

Table 4.5 Exits from housing assistance by reason for exiting and year (number)

Reason for Exit*	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Positive	119	109	136	133	121	129	124
Negative	243	215	231	205	101	146	183
Neutral	131	182	197	185	159	163	261
Aging/Health-related	123	161	182	189	185	280	192
Unknown	209	82	29	143	18	23	36
Total	*825*	*749*	*775*	*855*	*584*	*741*	*796*

*Excludes port-ins and port-outs.

Table 4.6 Exits from housing assistance by reason for exiting and year (percent)

Reason for Exit*	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Positive	14%	15%	18%	16%	21%	17%	16%
Negative	29%	29%	30%	24%	17%	20%	23%
Neutral	16%	24%	25%	22%	27%	22%	33%
Aging/Health-related	15%	21%	23%	22%	32%	38%	24%
Unknown	25%	11%	4%	17%	3%	3%	5%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

*Excludes port-ins and port-outs.

Tables 4.7 and 4.8 summarize exit reason statistics by type of housing subsidy.

Table 4.7 Exits from housing assistance by reason for exiting and subsidy type (2022) (number)

Reason for Exit*	Public Housing	Tenant-Based	Project-Based	Total
Positive	10	75	39	124
Negative	6	137	40	183
Neutral	66	153	42	261
Aging/Health-related	64	65	63	192
Unknown	1	33	2	36
Total	147	463	186	796

Table 4.8 Exits from housing assistance by reason for exiting and subsidy type (2022) (percent)

Reason for Exit*	Public Housing	Tenant-Based	Project-Based	Total
Positive	7%	16%	21%	16%
Negative	4%	30%	22%	23%
Neutral	45%	33%	23%	33%
Aging/Health-related	44%	14%	34%	24%
Unknown	1%	7%	1%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 4.9 lists specific reasons for exit in 2022 grouped by category (positive, negative, neutral, aging/health).

Table 4.9 Specific reason for exiting housing assistance (2022)

Reason for Exit	N	% of Sub-total	% of Total
Positive			
30 – Homeownership	24	19%	3%
31 - Moved to Non-Subsidized Rental	49	40%	6%
32 - S8 Over Income	51	41%	6%
Sub-total	*124*	*100%*	*16%*
Negative			
47 - Subsidy in Jeopardy Client Choice	12	7%	2%
49 - S8 Landlord Eviction	14	8%	2%
50 - Paperwork Violation	40	22%	5%
51 - Inspection/Damages	14	8%	2%
53 - Criminal Activity	21	11%	3%
54 - Unauthorized Live In	1	1%	0%
55 - Client Location Unknown/Abandoned Unit	42	23%	5%
56 - Absence – Incarceration	3	2%	0%
64 - S8 Voucher Expired	34	19%	4%
69 - S8 Voucher Expired - Ported Out	2	1%	0%
Sub-total	*183*	*100%*	*23%*
Neutral			
14 - S8 Absorption	1	1%	0%
35 - Transitional Housing Graduate to KCHA Managed Units	11	6%	1%
36 - Transitional Housing Graduate to any Section 8 Voucher	2	1%	0%
39 - Transitional Housing Graduate to Other Subsidized Rental	5	3%	1%
40 - Transitional Housing Non-Graduate Early Program Exit	6	3%	1%
45 - S8 Incoming Portability Move Out	1	1%	0%
46 - Moved in w/Family/Friends	131	68%	16%
61 - S8 Term Limit Program	8	4%	1%
63 - Moved to Non-KCHA Subsidized Rental	27	14%	3%
Sub-total	*192*	*100%*	*24%*
Aging/Health-related			
33 - Needed Housing with Higher Level of Services	26	10%	3%
41 - Deceased	225	86%	28%
57 - Absence Treatment/Hospital	10	4%	1%
Sub-total	*261*	*100%*	*33%*
Unknown			
Client would not disclose reason	17	47%	2%
Unknown	19	53%	2%
Sub-total	*36*	*100%*	*5%*
Total	796		100.0%

Tenure/Length of Stay. As shown in Table 4.10, the median length of time that all KCHA households served in 2022 have been receiving housing assistance, or "tenure," is 7.2 years. There is wide variation in tenure. A quarter of households have been receiving assistance for 3.4 years or less, and a quarter have been receiving assistance for 13.7 years or longer. Many of these households will continue to receive assistance.

Another measure of how long households remain on KCHA subsidies is referred to as "length of stay," which applies only to exiting households—those that have an end date and thus a more definitive estimate of housing assistance duration from start to finish. For households that exited in 2022, the median length of stay was 6.5 years.

Table 4.10 Tenure/length of stay (2022)

Years remaining on KCHA assistance	Number of households	Median	Mean	25th Percentile	75th Percentile
All households* (tenure)	15,194	7.1	9.1	3.4	13.7
Exiting households (length of stay)	796	6.5	8.9	2.6	14.0

Port-ins are excluded as start date is considered the date of porting-in, not of original lease-up in prior jurisdiction.

For exiting households, median length of stay varies by type of exit reason. As shown in Table 4.11, households that exit due to negative or neutral reasons have shorter tenures than those who exit for positive reasons or due to aging or health issues. As shown in Table 4.12, households using project-based vouchers have the shortest tenures/lengths of stay.

Table 4.11 Length of stay for exiting households, by reason for exit (2022)

Years remaining on KCHA assistance	Number of households	Positive	Negative	Aging/ Health	Neutral	Overall
Median (Years)	796	8.8	4.2	9.2	5.2	6.5

Table 4.12 Median tenure/length of stay by subsidy type (2022)

Years remaining on KCHA assistance	Number of households	Public Housing	Tenant-Based	Project-Based	Overall
All households (tenure)	15,194	7.6	7.5	5.4	7.1
Exiting households (length of stay)	796	8.5	7.5	3.4	6.5