2023 RESIDENT CHARACTERISTICS DATA BOOK

SUMMARY OF DATA DESCRIBING

KING COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY'S

FEDERALLY SUBSIDIZED HOUSEHOLDS

Last updated: August 20, 2024

Table of Contents

LIST OF FIGURES

CHARACTERISTICS OF KCHA'S

FEDERALLY SUBSIDIZED HOUSEHOLDS

Preface

The King County Housing Authority provides quality, affordable rental housing and rental assistance to over 20,000 households in 33 cities across King County (every city except Renton and Seattle). Since our founding in 1939, the agency has been dedicated to supporting families and individuals by providing housing stability—transforming lives through housing. Housing is a basic need, and we recognize that the demand for affordable housing continues to exceed the supply. Our federally subsidized assistance includes both rental housing at KCHA-owned properties (public housing) and federally funded Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs, otherwise known as Section 8 vouchers) that allow partnerships with private landlords and reduce the rent burden on households.

Each year, KCHA analyzes data relating to households we serve. The purpose of this Resident Characteristics (RC) data book is to provide a reference for frequently requested statistics about KCHA's client population, including:

- scale and geography;
- demographics and income; and
- trends related to KCHA client entry into and exit from housing assistance.

Data sources. The primary data sources used to create this data book include household and individual-level data collected from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (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, data are compiled annually up to the most recent year of complete data (2023). Where relevant, measurements are reported over available years (2016 through 2023). This cross comparison of annualized data helps identify important trends and progress. For this report, 2023 data reflect the latest recorded data for a household prior to December 31st.

Population covered. This data book addresses 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.

Not every KCHA client is described in this data book. Data associated with residents of KCHA's workforce housing portfolio[1] 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. Similarly, households using vouchers outside of KCHA's jurisdiction ("port-outs") are managed by other public housing authorities (PHAs) and therefore KCHA has 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).

"Port-ins" are households using tenant-based vouchers from other PHA jurisdictions but leased 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[2] (intended for specific populations such as people experiencing homelessness) are included as either tenant-based or project-based vouchers, depending on how the voucher programs are structured.

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

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

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[1] KCHA owns more than 8,000 units of workforce housing (asset-managed properties) purchased using non-federal subsidies. Workforce housing residents earn less than the area median income but can afford units priced at a slightly lower rate than the market.

[2] "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).

Reporting limitations. Statistics presented for each year reflect the data available when the data were pulled and compiled early in the following year. Prior years' data are not updated for each year's report. Data are often entered or corrected after the fact, so some counts may have changed since the data were summarized for a given year. Counts presented here may deviate by several percentage points from final recorded data. There may also be some discrepancies between years in the ways that the data were pulled and compiled, particularly as new ways of accessing data have been made available over time. Despite these relatively small discrepancies, statistics presented to describe the characteristics of the resident population, such as percentages, means and medians, can be expected to be an accurate reflection of that year's resident population.

Chapter 1 POPULATION SIZE BY TYPE OF HOUSING SUBSIDY

Tables 1.1 through 1.3 present the number and percent of federally subsided households and individuals living in KCHA's jurisdiction by year, up to 2023. The population served by KCHA has steadily increased since 2016. Most households served by KCHA use tenant-based vouchers (71%), followed by project-based vouchers (15%) and then public housing (14%). These statistics are influenced by the number of properties and units owned by KCHA, as well as the number of vouchers approved by HUD to be administered by KCHA.

Table 1.1 Number and percent of households by subsidy type and year

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021[3]	2022[4]	2023
Public Housing	2,283 (15%)	2,509 (15%)	2,536 (15%)	2,569 (15%)	2,546 (14%)	2,535 (14%)	2,495 (13%)	2,525 (13%)
Tenant-based voucher	7,747 (50%)	7,985 (48%)	8,226 (48%)	8,215 (48%)	8,785 (50%)	8,836 (50%)	9,900 (53%)	10,710 (56%)
Project-based voucher	2,285 (15%)	2,347 (14%)	2,442 (14%)	2,484 (14%)	2,453 (14%)	2,512 (14%)	2,533 (14%)	2,799 (15%)
Port-in	3,078 (20%)	3,091 (19%)	3,223 (19%)	3,396 (20%)	3,414 (19%)	3,528 (20%)	3,277 (18%)	2,380 (12%)
Port-out	68 (0%)	704 (4%)	651 (4%)	509 (3%)	470 (3%)	428 (2%)	411 (2%)	836 (4%)
Total	*15,461*	*16,636*	*17,078*	*17,173*	*17,668*	*17,839*	*18,616*	*19,250*

Table 1.2 Number and percent of households by subsidy type and year*

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021[3]	2022[4]	2023
Public Housing	2,283 (15%)	2,509 (16%)	2,536 (15%)	2,569 (15%)	2,546 (15%)	2,535 (15%)	2,495 (14%)	2,525 (14%)
Tenant-based voucher	10,825 (70%)	11,076 (70%)	11,449 (70%)	11,611 (70%)	12,199 (71%)	12,364 (71%)	13,177 (72%)	13,090 (71%)
Project-based voucher	2,285 (15%)	2,347 (15%)	2,442 (15%)	2,484 (15%)	2,453 (14%)	2,512 (14%)	2,533 (14%)	2,799 (15%)
Total	*15,393*	*15,932*	*16,427*	*16,664*	*17,198*	*17,411*	*18,205*	*18,414*

*Excludes port-outs

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[3] An error in data compilation for 2021 has been discovered since that report was published that slightly overestimated the counts for that year. While the data compilation error relates to 2021 data in other tables in this report, only Tables 1.1 and 1.2 have been corrected. We don't expect that other statistics for that year (percentages, means, medians) differ substantially.

[4] An error in data compilation for 2022 has been discovered since that report was published that slightly overestimated the counts for that year. While the data compilation error relates to 2022 data in other tables in this report, only Tables 1.1 and 1.2 have been corrected. We don't expect that other statistics for that year (percentages, means, medians) differ substantially.

Table 1.3 Number and percent of individuals by subsidy type and year

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Public Housing	4,390 (11%)	4,685 (12%)	4,696 (11%)	4,785 (11%)	4,688 (11%)	4,921 (11%)	4,769 (11%)	4,595 (11%)
Tenant-based voucher	27,326 (70%)	27,704 (68%)	28,778 (69%)	29,003 (69%)	30,419 (71%)	30,639 (71%)	32,173 (74%)	31,451 (73%)
Project-based voucher	6,403 (16%)	6,489 (16%)	6,625 (16%)	6,720 (16%)	6,569 (15%)	6,682 (15%)	6,612 (15%)	6,930 (16%)
Total	*39,260*	*40,522*	*41,612*	*41,845*	*42,790*	*43,373*	*43,554*	*42,976*

*Excludes port-outs

Table 1.4 presents the number and percent of households using tenant- and project-based vouchers living in the three housing types offered by KCHA. Most tenant-based voucher holders rent units on the private market whereas the largest percentage of project-based voucher holders live in properties managed by KCHA. It is worth highlighting that 11% of tenant-based voucher holders and 21% of project-based voucher holders lived in KCHA's asset-managed properties in 2023.

Table 1.4 Number and percent of HCV households by property type and subsidy (2023)*

	Tenant-based voucher	Project-based voucher	Total
Asset-managed	1,379 (11%)	589 (21%)	1,968 (12%)
Property-managed	108 (<1%)	1,202 (43%)	1,310 (8%)
Private market	11,603 (89%)	1,008 (36%)	12,611 (79%)
Total	*13,090*	*2,799*	*15,889*

*Excludes port-outs and public housing

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 column of Table 1.5 displays the number of people residing in KCHA's jurisdiction 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-assisted households live at or below those AMI cut-offs. These data points illustrate KCHA's focus on serving extremely low-income households. While KCHA serves approximately 3% of the population within our jurisdiction, we serve over 18% of people in extremely low-income households.

Table 1.5 King County, Seattle, and KCHA individuals by income categories (2023)

Federal Poverty Level (FPL)*	King County population excluding Seattle**	Area Median Income (AMI)***	KCHA residents****	KCHA residents as a percent of King County population excluding Seattle
Entire population	1,508,263	**All residents**	42,976	2.8%
With incomes below …		*With incomes below …*		
150% FPL	182,196	*30% AMI*	33,305	18.2%
300% FPL	436,524	*50% AMI*	40,638	9.3%
400% FPL	604,414	*80% AMI*	42,614	7%

*Based on 2023 Federal Poverty Level Guidelines

** American Community Survey (ACS) 2022 5-Year Estimates: S1701 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months; counts for King County subtracting those for the City of Seattle.

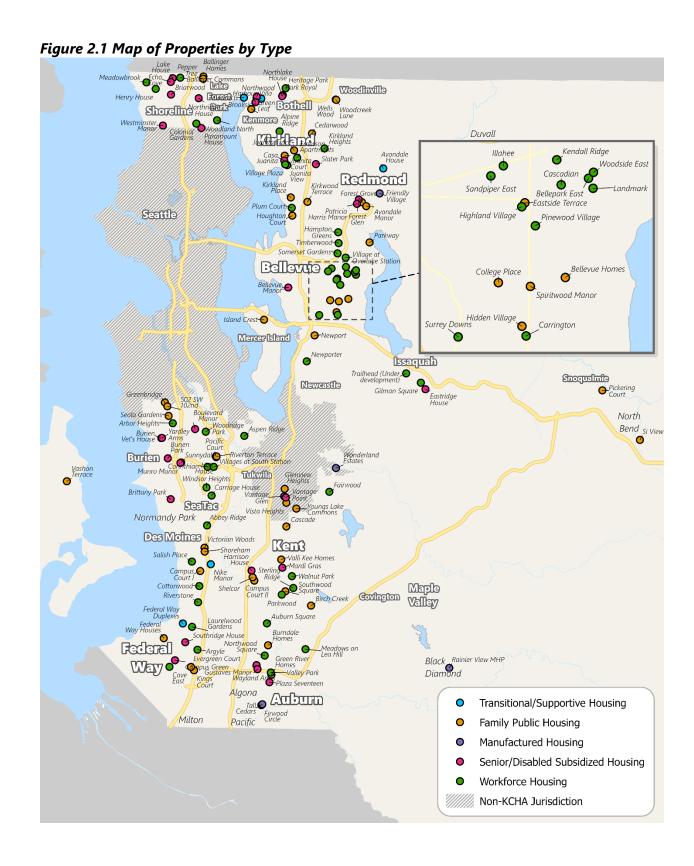*** Based on HUD's FY2023 Median Family Income Calculation Methodology for Seattle-Bellevue, WA HUD Metro FMR Area

**** These counts exclude port-outs since residents do not reside in KCHA's jurisdiction and have unknown income.
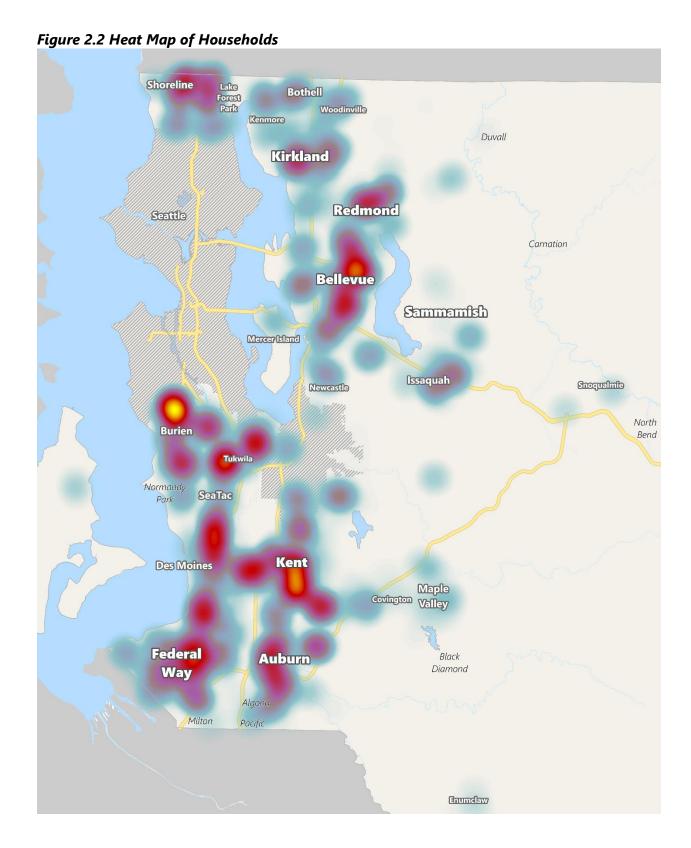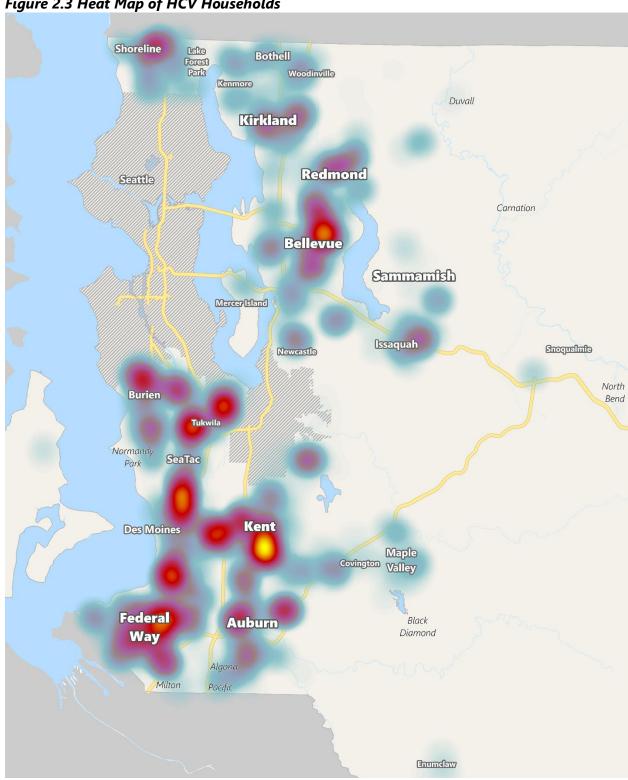
Chapter 2 GEOGRAPHY

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).

Figure 2.1 Map of Properties by Type

Legend:
- ● Transitional/Supportive Housing
- ● Family Public Housing
- ● Manufactured Housing
- ● Senior/Disabled Subsidized Housing
- ● Workforce Housing
- ▨ Non-KCHA Jurisdiction

Figure 2.2 Heat Map of Households

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 in low-income families who move to higher opportunity areas have significantly better outcomes than their counterparts in terms of educational attainment and future earnings.[5] 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.[6]

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.[7] 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. In 2023, 30% of these families lived in opportunity areas.

Table 2.1 Number and percent of families with children participating in HCV by CMTO opportunity area and year

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
No, not living in CMTO area	4,702 (73%)	4,906 (73%)	4,869 (71%)	4,721 (71%)	4,729 (69%)	4,672 (68%)	4,701 (69%)	4,605 (69%)
Yes, living in CMTO area	1,550 (24%)	1,622 (24%)	1,743 (26%)	1,817 (27%)	1,855 (27%)	1,922 (28%)	2,030 (30%)	1,998 (30%)
Missing*	227 (4%)	212 (3%)	215 (3%)	70 (1%)	229 (3%)	233 (3%)	107 (2%)	102 (2%)
Total	*6,479*	*6,740*	*6,827*	*6,608*	*6,813*	*6,827*	*6,838*	*6,705*

*A small number of address are kept confidential or for other reasons may not be used for this analysis.

[5] 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).

[6] 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.

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

Chapter 3 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

Household type and composition. One way that KCHA examines households is by using four mutually exclusive categories:

- Households categorized as "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" households have at least one member less than 18 years old, but with neither an elder nor member with a disability.
- Finally, households designated as "Work-able without Children" have no children, no elders, nor members with a disability.

Table 3.1 displays the number and percent of households by household type over time. The share of households that are elderly has increased from 29% in 2016 to 35% in 2023, making elderly households the largest and fastest-growing population receiving KCHA assistance. The share of work-able with children households has decreased from 33% to 27%. It should be noted, with the natural aging of the population, people in other categories who reside in KCHA-assisted housing may eventually become a household in the Elderly category.

Table 3.1 Number and percent of households by type (mutually exclusive) and year

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Elderly	4,474 (29%)	4,952 (30%)	5,181 (30%)	5,419 (32%)	5,814 (33%)	6,112 (34%)	6,348 (34%)	6,467 (35%)
Member with a disability	4,412 (29%)	4,891 (29%)	5,032 (30%)	5,038 (29%)	5,108 (29%)	5,214 (29%)	5,156 (28%)	5,102 (28%)
Work-able with children	5,091 (33%)	5,239 (32%)	5,270 (31%)	5,169 (30%)	5,147 (29%)	5,128 (28%)	5,076 (27%)	4,947 (27%)
Work-able without children	1,484 (10%)	1,554 (9%)	1,591 (9%)	1,547 (9%)	1,599 (9%)	1,700 (9%)	1,920 (10%)	1,898 (10%)
Total	*15,461*	*16,636*	*17,074*	*17,173*	*17,668*	*18,154*	*18,500*	*18,414*

Table 3.2 displays the number of households by both household type and subsidy. It is notable that elderly households make up a higher proportion of public housing subsidies than tenant- or project-based vouchers (58% compared with 32% or 31%). As noted in Table 3.3, households entering in 2023 differed by household composition from households overall. New households were less likely to include an elderly member, work-able adult, or children; they were more likely to include a member living with a disability.

Table 3.2 Number and percent of households by mutually exclusive type and subsidy (2023)

Household Type	Public Housing	Tenant-based	Project-based	Total
Elderly	1,452 (58%)	4,147 (32%)	868 (31%)	6,467 (35%)
Member with a disability	573 (23%)	3,836 (29%)	693 (25%)	5,102 (28%)
Work-able with children	363 (14%)	3,664 (28%)	920 (33%)	4,947 (27%)
Work-able without children	137 (5%)	1,443 (11%)	318 (11%)	1,898 (10%)
Total	*2,525*	*13,090*	*2,799*	*18,414*

Table 3.3 Number and percent of households including member types by subsidy (all and new) (2023)

Households with one or more...*	All households				New entry households			
	Public Housing	Tenant-based	Project-based	Total	Public Housing	Tenant-based	Project-based	Total
Elderly member	1,452 (58%)	4,147 (32%)	868 (31%)	6,467 (35%)	72 (57%)	125 (20%)	103 (23%)	300 (25%)
Member with a disability	1,403 (56%)	6,668 (51%)	1,174 (42%)	9,245 (50%)	66 (52%)	365 (59%)	245 (55%)	676 (57%)
Work-able member	737 (29%)	6,957 (53%)	1,627 (58%)	9,321 (51%)	23 (18%)	294 (48%)	170 (38%)	487 (41%)
Child(ren)	492 (19%)	5,019 (38%)	1,194 (43%)	6,705 (36%)	22 (17%)	223 (36%)	126 (28%)	371 (31%)
Total	*2,525*	*13,090*	*2,799*	*18,414*	*126*	*617*	*443*	*1,186*

*Characteristics not mutually exclusive

While most characteristics are reported at the head of household level, Table 3.4 provides data on selected characteristics of individuals living in KCHA households. For example, a majority (58%) of KCHA residents are female and nearly a quarter (24%) have a disability. KCHA housed 14,990 children in 2023, representing over one-third of KCHA's resident population.

Table 3.4 Number and percent of individuals by selected characteristics and year

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
All household members	39,260	40,522	41,612	41,845	42,790	43,373	43,554	42,976
Female*	23,057 (59%)	23,686 (58%)	24,251 (58%)	24,447 (58%)	25,014 (58%)	25,295 (58%)	25,438 (58%)	25,118 (58%)
Individual with a disability*	8,092 (21%)	8,691 (21%)	9,071 (22%)	9,265 (22%)	9,611 (22%)	9,949 (23%)	10,052 (23%)	10,162 (24%)
Children (<18 y/o)*	15,091 (38%)	15,429 (38%)	15,707 (38%)	15,684 (37%)	15,713 (37%)	15,631 (36%)	15,476 (36%)	14,990 (35%)
Elder (62+ years old)*	5,210 (13%)	5,642 (14%)	5,908 (14%)	6,171 (15%)	6,552 (15%)	6,934 (16%)	7,181 (16%)	7,302 (17%)

*Characteristics not mutually exclusive

Household size. Tables 3.5 displays counts and percentages of KCHA households by household size. In 2023, nearly half (44%) of households are composed of one person, and nearly a quarter (23%) have two people. As shown in Table 3.6, voucher holders have a higher median and average household size than households living in public housing.

Table 3.5 Number and percent of households by household size and year

Number of household members	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	6,215 (40%)	6,897 (42%)	7,117 (42%)	7,163 (42%)	7,463 (42%)	7,863 (43%)	8,209 (44%)	8,141 (44%)
2	3,541 (23%)	3,820 (23%)	3,896 (23%)	3,934 (23%)	4,009 (23%)	4,158 (23%)	4,213 (23%)	4,248 (23%)
3	2,070 (13%)	2,128 (13%)	2,190 (13%)	2,216 (13%)	2,282 (13%)	2,282 (13%)	2,269 (12%)	2,257 (12%)
4	1,605 (10%)	1,657 (10%)	1,661 (10%)	1,647 (10%)	1,660 (9%)	1,654 (9%)	1,639 (9%)	1,643 (9%)
5	927 (6%)	981 (6%)	1,020 (6%)	1,033 (6%)	1,036 (6%)	989 (5%)	975 (5%)	953 (5%)
6+	1,103 (8%)	1,153 (6%)	1,194 (6%)	1,180 (6%)	1,218 (7%)	1,208 (7%)	1,195 (6%)	1,172 (6%)
Total	*15,461*	*16,636*	*17,078*	*17,173*	*17,668*	*18,154*	*18,500*	*18,414*

Table 3.6 Median and mean (average) household size by subsidy type (2023)

	Public Housing	Tenant-based	Project-based	All
Median	1	2	2	2
Mean	1.82	2.40	2.48	2.33

Age. Tables 3.7 displays age category breakdowns for heads of households receiving KCHA housing subsidies. As shown in Table 3.8, heads of household in public housing units are older, on average, than those using vouchers. Households entering in 2023 were younger than the KCHA resident population as a whole.

Table 3.7 Number and percent of heads of household by age (in years) by year

Age range	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
18-20	54 (<1%)	52 (<1%)	40 (<1%)	46 (<1%)	52 (<1%)	49 (<1%)	68 (<1%)	61 (<1%)
21-29	1,154 (7%)	1,220 (7%)	1,201 (7%)	1,074 (6%)	1,023 (6%)	979 (5%)	1,073 (6%)	1,016 (6%)
30-39	3,207 (21%)	3,407 (20%)	3,482 (20%)	3,411 (20%)	3,418 (19%)	3,380 (19%)	3,368 (18%)	3,203 (17%)
40-49	3,187 (21%)	3,382 (20%)	3,417 (20%)	3,493 (20%)	3,623 (21%)	3,786 (21%)	4,014 (21%)	3,957 (21%)
50-61	3,697 (24%)	3,979 (24%)	4,117 (24%)	4,106 (24%)	4,186 (24%)	4,250 (23%)	3,548 (19%)	4,124 (22%)
62-69	1,818 (12%)	2,031 (12%)	2,160 (13%)	2,282 (13%)	2,434 (14%)	2,588 (14%)	3,591 (19%)	2,828 (15%)
70-79	1,242 (8%)	1,393 (8%)	1,465 (9%)	1,516 (9%)	1,612 (9%)	1,725 (10%)	1,980 (10%)	2,030 (11%)
80+	954 (6%)	1,055 (6%)	1,075 (6%)	1,121 (7%)	1,174 (7%)	1,262 (7%)	1,260 (7%)	1,195 (6%)
Unknown	148 (1%)	117 (1%)	121 (1%)	124 (1%)	146 (1%)	135 (1%)	10 (<1%)	0
Total	*15,461*	*16,636*	*17,078*	*17,173*	*17,668*	*18,154*	*18,912*	*18,414*

Table 3.8 Median and mean (average) age in years by subsidy type (all households and new) (2023)

	All households (N=18,414)				New entry households (N=1,186)			
	Public Housing	Tenant-based	Project-based	Total	Public Housing	Tenant-based	Project-based	Total
Median	64.0	51.0	50.0	52.0	63.0	41.0	45.0	45.0
Mean	62.4	51.9	51.3	53.3	58.5	44.7	47.3	47.1

Gender. Tables 3.9 and 3.10 display the number and percent of KCHA heads of household by gender. Most KCHA households (70%) are female-headed.

Table 3.9 Number and percent of heads of household by gender and year

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Female	10,964 (71%)	11,683 (70%)	11,955 (70%)	12,038 (70%)	12,381 (70%)	12,650 (70%)	12,886 (70%)	12,800 (70%)
Male	4,481 (29%)	4,952 (30%)	5,119 (30%)	5,135 (30%)	5,287 (30%)	5,504 (30%)	5,614 (30%)	5,614 (30%)
Unknown	16 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	4 (<1%)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	*15,461*	*16,636*	*17,078*	*17,173*	*17,668*	*18,154*	*18,500*	*18,414*

Table 3.10 Number and percent of heads of household by gender and subsidy (2023)

	Public Housing	Tenant-based	Project-based	Total
Female	1,655 (66%)	9,324 (71%)	1,821 (65%)	12,800 (70%)
Male	870 (34%)	3,766 (29%)	978 (35%)	5,614 (30%)
Total	*2,525*	*13,090*	*2,799*	*18,414*

Race and Ethnicity. The collection of race information on HUD 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.

Ethnicity (whether an individual is Hispanic) is addressed in a separate question. When an individual selects more than one race, they appear in the Multiple race category. Due to low counts, the Multiple and Other categories are combined in Table 3.11 which displays the number of heads of household by race. More than half (54%) of KCHA's heads of household are people of color, illustrating racial disproportionality in the impact of rent burdens.

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 3.12. In 2023, 7% of KCHA heads of household identified as Hispanic.

Table 3.11 Number and percent of heads of household by race and year

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
American Indian/Alaska Native	197 (1%)	212 (1%)	214 (1%)	232 (1%)	238 (1%)	251 (1%)	296 (2%)	301 (2%)
Asian	1,207 (8%)	1,265 (8%)	1,294 (8%)	1,348 (8%)	1,478 (8%)	1,505 (8%)	1,522 (8%)	1,504 (8%)
Black/African American	5,613 (36%)	6,142 (37%)	6,410 (38%)	6,460 (38%)	6,671 (38%)	6,901 (38%)	7,062 (38%)	6,983 (38%)
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	262 (2%)	280 (2%)	294 (2%)	281 (2%)	297 (2%)	315 (2%)	348 (2%)	366 (2%)
White	7,560 (49%)	8,090 (49%)	8,191 (48%)	8,162 (48%)	8,266 (47%)	8,436 (47%)	8,499 (46%)	8,450 (46%)
Multiple/Other	622 (4%)	645 (4%)	675 (4%)	688 (4%)	714 (4%)	740 (4%)	765 (4%)	799 (4%)
Unknown	0	2 (<1%)	0	2 (<1%)	4 (<1%)	6 (<1%)	8 (<1%)	11 (<1%)
Total	*15,461*	*16,636*	*17,078*	*17,173*	*17,668*	*18,154*	*18,500*	*18,414*

Table 3.12 Number and percent of heads of household by ethnicity and year

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Hispanic	923 (6%)	1,020 (6%)	1,066 (6%)	1,083 (6%)	1,116 (6%)	1,159 (6%)	1,205 (7%)	1,253 (7%)
Non-Hispanic	14,537 (94%)	15,610 (94%)	16,012 (94%)	16,090 (94%)	16,552 (94%)	16,995 (94%)	17,293 (93%)	17,161 (93%)
Unknown	1 (<1%)	6 (<1%)	0	0	0	0	2 (<1%)	0
Total	*15,461*	*16,636*	*17,078*	*17,173*	*17,668*	*18,154*	*18,500*	*18,414*

Table 3.13 displays the number and percent of heads of household by race and subsidy type in 2023, and Table 3.14 display the number and proportions of heads of household by ethnicity. 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. Project-based vouchers have the highest proportion of heads of households identifying as Hispanic.

Table 3.13 Number and percent of heads of household by race and subsidy type (2023)

	Public Housing	Tenant-based	Project-based	Total
American Indian/Alaska Native	23 (1%)	234 (2%)	44 (2%)	301 (2%)
Asian	475 (19%)	691 (5%)	338 (12%)	1,504 (8%)
Black/African American	547 (22%)	5,681 (43%)	755 (27%)	6,983 (38%)
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	26 (1%)	284 (2%)	56 (2%)	366 (2%)
White	1,329 (53%)	5,666 (43%)	1,455 (52%)	8,450 (46%)
Multiple/Other	117 (5%)	532 (4%)	150 (5%)	799 (4%)
Unknown	8 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	11 (<1%)
Total	*2,525*	*13,090*	*2,799*	*18,414*

Table 3.14 Number and percent of heads of household by ethnicity and subsidy (2023)

	Public Housing	Tenant-based	Project-based	Total
Hispanic	172 (7%)	800 (6%)	281 (10%)	1,253 (7%)
Non-Hispanic	2,353 (93%)	12,290 (94%)	2,518 (90%)	17,161 (93%)
Total	*2,525*	*13,090*	*2,799*	*18,414*

Occasionally, race and ethnicity data fields are combined into a single variable to enable comparisons to outside sources of information. Table 3.15 displays a combination of race and ethnicity for head of household in 2023, 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 categorization in order to compare our resident populations to external data sources like the U.S. Census.

Table 3.15 Number and percent of heads of household by combined race/ethnicity category (2023)

	N	%
Hispanic (inclusive of all other races)	1,253	7%
American Indian/Alaska Native only, non-Hispanic	274	1%
Asian only, non-Hispanic	1,497	8%
Black/African American only, non-Hispanic	6,888	37%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander only, non-Hispanic	308	2%
White only, non-Hispanic	7,495	41%
Multiple/Other, non-Hispanic	693	4%
Unknown	6	<1%
Total	*18,414*	*100%*

"Multiple" races were indicated by 784 residents in 2023. Table 3.16 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 3.16 Number and percent of heads of household "multiple" race category detail (2023)

	N	%
White	559	71%
Black/African American	496	63%
American Indian/Alaska Native	256	33%
Asian	228	29%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	139	18%
Hispanic	100	13%
Other	30	4%
All identifying multiple races	*784*	*100%*

Language. Table 3.17 displays the number and percent of households by primary language spoken by the head of household. Over the years, as data quality has improved, the number categorized as "unknown" has decreased. In 2023, 28% of KCHA heads of household spoke a primary language other than English, with the top ten most common languages spoken also including Somali, Russian, Spanish, Vietnamese, Ukrainian, Arabic, Korean, Farsi, and Amharic.

*Table 3.17 Number and percent of heads of household primary language by year**

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
English	9,995 (59%)	10,549 (61%)	11,635 (66%)	12,480 (69%)	13,093 (71%)	13,216 (72%)
Somali	904 (5%)	931 (5%)	989 (6%)	1,004 (6%)	1,011 (5%)	991 (5%)
Russian	717 (4%)	710 (4%)	735 (4%)	754 (4%)	720 (4%)	675 (4%)
Spanish	312 (2%)	339 (2%)	365 (2%)	382 (2%)	393 (2%)	397 (2%)
Vietnamese	300 (2%)	329 (2%)	374 (2%)	400 (2%)	402 (2%)	384 (2%)
Ukrainian	323 (2%)	340 (2%)	351 (2%)	366 (2%)	352 (2%)	344 (2%)
Arabic	208 (1%)	227 (1%)	252 (1%)	269 (1%)	286 (2%)	303 (2%)
Korean	149 (1%)	160 (1%)	174 (1%)	185 (1%)	188 (1%)	185 (1%)
Farsi	124 (0.7%)	138 (0.8%)	154 (0.9%)	164 (0.9%)	173 (0.9%)	170 (0.9%)
Amharic	109 (0.6%)	110 (0.6%)	115 (0.7%)	128 (0.7%)	143 (0.8%)	147 (0.8%)
Tigrinya	68 (0.4%)	67 (0.4%)	71 (0.4%)	79 (0.4%)	87 (0.5%)	88 (0.5%)
Cambodian	70 (0.4%)	73 (0.4%)	84 (0.5%)	85 (0.5%)	84 (0.5%)	84 (0.5%)
Chinese	53 (0.3%)	56 (0.3%)	60 (0.3%)	64 (0.4%)	61 (0.3%)	66 (0.4%)
Chinese, Mandarin	30 (0.2%)	29 (0.2%)	34 (0.2%)	41 (0.2%)	45 (0.2%)	50 (0.3%)
Oromo	25 (0.1%)	28 (0.2%)	32 (0.2%)	30 (0.2%)	37 (0.2%)	39 (0.2%)
Bosnian	36 (0.2%)	36 (0.2%)	36 (0.2%)	35 (0.2%)	35 (0.2%)	34 (0.2%)
Laotian	26 (0.2%)	27 (0.2%)	36 (0.2%)	35 (0.2%)	36 (0.2%)	33 (0.2%)
Pashto	10 (<0.1%)	15 (<0.1%)	23 (0.1%)	22 (0.1%)	24 (0.1%)	30 (0.2%)
Chinese, Yue (Cantonese)	12 (<0.1%)	10 (<0.1%)	16 (<0.1%)	19 (0.1%)	22 (0.1%)	29 (0.2%)
Persian	19 (0.1%)	22 (0.1%)	23 (0.1%)	23 (0.1%)	27 (0.1%)	27 (0.1%)
Samoan	29 (0.2%)	24 (0.1%)	23 (0.1%)	21 (0.1%)	26 (0.1%)	25 (0.1%)
American Sign Language	14 (<0.1%)	15 (<0.1%)	17 (<0.1%)	20 (0.1%)	20 (0.1%)	25 (0.1%)
Romanian	25 (0.1%)	27 (0.2%)	30 (0.2%)	30 (0.2%)	26 (0.1%)	24 (0.1%)
Marshallese	12 (<0.1%)	11 (<0.1%)	12 (<0.1%)	13 (<0.1%)	18 (0.1%)	23 (0.1%)
Swahili	12 (<0.1%)	11 (<0.1%)	12 (<0.1%)	13 (<0.1%)	18 (0.1%)	22 (0.1%)
Kurdish	17 (0.1%)	16 (<0.1%)	20 (0.1%)	22 (0.1%)	23 (0.1%)	20 (0.1%)
Hmong	1 (<0.1%)	1 (<0.1%)	16 (<0.1%)	17 (<0.1%)	19 (0.1%)	20 (0.1%)
French	14 (<0.1%)	13 (<0.1%)	12 (<0.1%)	15 (<0.1%)	17 (<0.1%)	20 (0.1%)
Tagalog	21 (0.1%)	22 (0.1%)	23 (0.1%)	24 (0.1%)	21 (0.1%)	19 (0.1%)
Armenian	6 (<0.1%)	7 (<0.1%)	13 (<0.1%)	14 (<0.1%)	13 (<0.1%)	15 (<0.1%)
Urdu	8 (<0.1%)	8 (<0.1%)	11 (<0.1%)	11 (<0.1%)	12 (<0.1%)	13 (<0.1%)
Burmese	15 (<0.1%)	14 (<0.1%)	14 (<0.1%)	14 (<0.1%)	11 (<0.1%)	10 (<0.1%)
Punjabi	13 (<0.1%)	16 (<0.1%)	14 (<0.1%)	14 (<0.1%)	12 (<0.1%)	9 (<0.1%)
All other languages	123 (1%)	138 (1%)	153 (1%)	168 (1%)	173 (1%)	178 (1%)
Unknown	3,278 (19%)	2,654 (15%)	1,739 (10%)	1,193 (7%)	944 (5%)	699 (4%)
Total	*17,078*	*17,173*	*17,668*	*18,154*	*18,500*	*18,414*

* Reliable information on primary language for head of household not available for 2016 and 2017.

Income. Table 3.18 displays income estimates for the most recent certification for KCHA households as of the end of each year. Median income for KCHA households in 2023 was $14,461. This includes all forms of income (e.g., wages as well as monetary benefits, such as

Social Security and unemployment insurance, that are considered income by HUD). Income has increased fairly steadily over time with the exception of the COVID-19 pandemic period. Inflation increases the cost of living and reduces the power of each dollar. For example, basic necessities such as groceries and gas rose by 10% in cost from 2021 to 2023.[8] Table 3.19 displays inflation-adjusted[9] income estimates, showing that KCHA residents' household incomes have declined in real terms since 2016.

Table 3.18 Annual household income statistics by year

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
N	15,461	16,634	16,611	17,018	17,317	17,971	18,500	18,414
mean	$15,691	$15,918	$17,376	$18,333	$18,015	$18,559	$19,611	$21,341
median	$11,858	$11,976	$12,780	$13,124	$12,924	$12,843	$13,266	$14,491
1st quartile	$8,796	$8,820	$9,000	$9,252	$9,396	$9,528	$10,080	$10,968
3rd quartile	$19,607	$20,261	$22,236	$23,424	$22,368	$23,151	$24,890	$27,429

Table 3.19 Annual household income by year, inflation-adjusted to 2023 dollars

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
N	15,461	16,634	16,611	17,018	17,317	17,971	18,500	18,414
mean	$19,936	$19,807	$21,215	$21,884	$21,215	$20,419	$20,268	$21,341
median	$15,066	$14,902	$15,604	$15,666	$15,220	$14,130	$13,710	$14,491
1st quartile	$11,176	$10,975	$10,989	$11,044	$10,896	$10,482	$10,418	$10,968
3rd quartile	$24,911	$25,210	$27,149	$27,961	$26,342	$25,471	$25,724	$27,429

As shown in Table 3.20, in 2023, about half (51%) of KCHA households included at least one member that was "work-able"—i.e., between the ages of 18 and 61 years old without a disability. Sixty-four percent of work-able households had income from earnings instead of or in addition to income from public assistance or other sources. The median household income was greater for work-households than it was for the resident population as a whole ($37,874, as compared to $14,491 in 2023).

As shown in Table 3.21, public housing has the lowest proportion of households with work-able members (29%), likely due to public housing's higher proportion of elderly households. As noted in Table 3.22, households entering in 2023 were less likely to include work-able members than households overall, and of those that did have work-able members, fewer had income from earnings.

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[8] 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)
[9] Inflation-adjustment using the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation calculator (https://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/cpicalc.pl).

Table 3.20 Number and percent of households by work-able and earnings status, and income statistics by year

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of households	15,461	16,636	17,078	17,173	17,668	18,154	18,500	18,414
Households with work-able member(s)	8,615 (56%)	8,920 (54%)	9,112 (53%)	9,049 (53%)	9,188 (52%)	9,290 (51%)	9,481 (51%)	9,321 (51%)
Number with income from earnings	4,657 (54%)	4,914 (55%)	5,089 (56%)	5,151 (57%)	4,388 (48%)	4,284 (46%)	4,770 (50%)	5,059 (54%)
Median household income	$24,000	$25,371	$28,200	$29,952	$31,849	$34,102	$35,922	$37,874
Median income from wages	$20,852	$22,380	$24,960	$27,273	$28,273	$30,122	$32,591	$34,320
Median household income *(inflation-adjusted)*	$30,493	$31,569	$34,431	$35,753	$37,506	$35,041	$37,126	$37,874
Median income from wages *(inflation-adjusted)*	$26,493	$27,847	$30,475	$32,555	$33,296	$33,141	$33,683	$34,320

Table 3.21 Number and percent of households by work-able and earnings status, and income statistics by subsidy (2023)

	Public Housing	Tenant-based	Project-based	Total
Number of households	2,525	13,090	2,799	18,414
Households with work-able member(s)	737 (29%)	6,957 (53%)	1,627 (58%)	9,321 (51%)
Number with income from earnings	445 (60%)	3,741 (54%)	873 (54%)	5,059 (54%)
Median household income	$36,923	$38,563	$34,474	$37,874
Median income from wages	$34,194	$34,994	$31,677	$34,320

Table 3.22 Number and percent of households by work-able and earnings status, and income statistics (all households and new) (2023)

	All households	Households entering in 2023
Number of households	18,414	1,186
Households with work-able member(s)	9,321 (51%)	487 (41%)
Number with income from earnings	5,059 (54%)	191 (39%)
Median household income	$37,874	$ 30,708
Median income from wages	$34,320	$ 27,424

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. In 2023, about half of new entries received tenant-based vouchers. Most residents are "year-long" – that is, they enter before the year began and receive their housing subsidies through the calendar year.

An estimated 759 households entered housing assistance from homelessness in 2023.[10] This number is down from 1,108 households in the prior year, when many Special Purpose Vouchers were authorized to KCHA from HUD, due in part to the COVID-19 pandemic. Still, an estimated 64% of all new households entered from homelessness in 2023, a percentage that has increased substantially since 2016. Among entries from homelessness in 2023, most accessed a tenant- or project-based voucher (52% and 46%, respectively) because those programs offer vouchers specific to populations experiencing or at-risk for homelessness. All but two of 394 tenant-based voucher holder entries from homelessness and all but 24 of 352 project-based voucher holder entries accessed a voucher that was designed for or otherwise targeted this population (e.g., included homelessness or risk of homelessness as an eligibility criterion).

Table 4.1 Number and percent of households entering and exiting by year*

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Entering**	1,034 (8%)	1,452 (11%)	1,053 (8%)	1,031 (8%)	1,257 (9%)	845 (6%)	1,779 (12%)	1,164 (7%)
Entering and exiting the same year	35 (<1%)	47 (<1%)	45 (<1%)	38 (<1%)	28 (<1%)	41 (<1%)	33 (<1%)	22 (<1%)
Exiting	790 (6%)	702 (5%)	730 (6%)	817 (6%)	556 (4%)	710 (5%)	766 (5%)	829 (5%)
Year-long	10,456 (85%)	10,640 (83%)	11,376 (86%)	11,382 (86%)	11,943 (87%)	12,512 (89%)	12,616 (83%)	14,019 (87%)
Total	12,315	12,841	13,204	13,268	13,784	14,108	15,194	16,034
Experienced homelessness prior to entry (estimate)***	514 (48%)	670 (45%)	491 (45%)	528 (49%)	573 (45%)	546 (62%)	1,108 (61%)	759 (64%)

*Excludes port-ins and port-outs
**Includes households absorbed from port-in status and households who returned to after a prior exit.
***Experiencing homelessness among all entering households, including entering and exiting the same year.

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[10] Based on the household's reported response on HUD's Form 50058 or use of a Special Purpose or Project-based voucher with homelessness or risk of homeless included in eligibility criteria.

Table 4.2 Number and percent of households entering and exiting by subsidy (2023)*

	Public Housing	Tenant-based	Project-based	Total
Entering**	123 (5%)	612 (6%)	429 (15%)	1,164 (7%)
Entering and exiting the same year	3 (<1%)	5 (<1%)	14 (1%)	22 (<1%)
Exiting	127 (5%)	513 (5%)	189 (7%)	829 (5%)
Year-long	2,272 (90%)	9,580 (89%)	2,167 (77%)	14,019 (87%)
Total	*2,525*	*10,710*	*2,799*	*16,034*
Experienced homelessness prior to entry (estimate)[2]	13 (10%)	394 (64%)	352 (79%)	759 (64%)

*Excludes port-ins and port-outs

**Includes households absorbed from port-in status and any households who returned after a prior exit.

***Experiencing homelessness among all entering households, including entering and exiting the same year.

Exit reasons. KCHA collects data on the reasons why households stop receiving housing assistance, or "exit," and categorizes exit reasons as positive, negative, neutral, or related to aging/health. 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. 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 and we do not know if that is due to preference or financial circumstances. We categorize "aging/health" related reasons separately.

Table 4.3 through 4.6 display counts and percentages of exits by year and type, subsidy and type in 2023, household type and exit type in 2023, and specific reason in 2023. Data quality improvements have reduced the number of "unknown" reasons. Among 851 exits in 2023, "Aging and health-related" exits, followed by "Neutral" exits were the most common types. Shares of exit types differed by subsidy type with the public housing experiencing the highest percentage of aging/health-related exits, tenant-based voucher holders experiencing the highest percentage of negative exits, and project-based voucher holders experiencing the highest percentage of positive exits.

Table 4.3 Number and percent of households exiting from housing assistance by type of exit and year*

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Positive	119 (14%)	109 (15%)	136 (18%)	133 (16%)	121 (21%)	129 (17%)	124 (16%)	115 (14%)
Negative	243 (29%)	215 (29%)	231 (30%)	205 (24%)	101 (17%)	146 (20%)	183 (23%)	251 (29%)
Neutral	131 (16%)	182 (24%)	197 (25%)	185 (22%)	159 (27%)	163 (22%)	261 (33%)	184 (22%)
Aging/Health-related	123 (15%)	161 (21%)	182 (23%)	189 (22%)	185 (32%)	280 (38%)	192 (24%)	276 (32%)
Unknown	209 (25%)	82 (11%)	29 (4%)	143 (17%)	18 (3%)	23 (3%)	36 (5%)	25 (3%)
Total	*825*	*749*	*775*	*855*	*584*	*741*	*796*	*851*

*Excludes port-ins and port-outs.

Table 4.4 Number and percent of households exiting from housing assistance by type of exit and subsidy (2023)*

	Public Housing	Tenant-based	Project-based	Total
Positive	12 (9%)	67 (13%)	36 (18%)	115 (14%)
Negative	8 (6%)	199 (38%)	44 (22%)	251 (29%)
Neutral	50 (38%)	62 (12%)	72 (35%)	184 (22%)
Aging/Health-related	58 (45%)	173 (33%)	45 (22%)	276 (32%)
Unknown	2 (2%)	17 (3%)	6 (3%)	25 (3%)
Total	*130*	*518*	*203*	*851*

*Excludes port-ins and port-outs.

Table 4.5 Number and percent of exits by exit type by household type (2023)*

	Elderly	Member with a disability	Work-able with children	Work-able without children	Total
Positive	18 (5%)	28 (12%)	44 (24%)	25 (25%)	115 (14%)
Negative	48 (14%)	80 (35%)	69 (38%)	54 (53%)	251 (29%)
Neutral	75 (22%)	38 (17%)	60 (33%)	11 (11%)	184 (22%)
Aging/Health-related	195 (57%)	73 (32%)	2 (1%)	6 (6%)	276 (32%)
Unknown	5 (1%)	7 (3%)	7 (4%)	6 (6%)	25 (3%)
Total	*341*	*226*	*182*	*102*	*851*

*Excludes port-ins and port-outs.

Table 4.6 Number of exits by specific reason and by exit type (2023)

	N	% of Sub-total	% of total
Positive			
Homeownership	20	17%	2%
Moved to Non-Subsidized Rental	48	42%	6%
S8 Over Income	47	41%	6%
Sub-total	**115**	**100%**	**14%**
Negative			
Subsidy in Jeopardy Client Choice	7	3%	<1%
S8 Landlord Eviction	18	7%	2%
Paperwork Violation	74	29%	9%
Inspection/Damages	19	8%	2%
Criminal Activity	5	2%	<1%
Unauthorized Live In	1	0%	<1%
Client Location Unknown/Abandoned Unit	65	26%	8%
Absence – Incarceration	3	1%	<1%
Non Payment of Rent	4	2%	<1%
S8 Voucher Expired	48	19%	6%
S8 Voucher Expired - Ported Out	5	2%	<1%
Non Payment of Retro Rent	2	1%	<1%
Sub-total	**251**	**100%**	**29%**
Neutral			
S8 Absorption	2	1%	<1%
Transitional Housing Graduate to KCHA Managed Units	4	2%	<1%
Transitional Housing Graduate to Other Subsidized Rental	3	2%	<1%
Transitional Housing Non-Graduate Early Program Exit	7	4%	<1%
Changed Subsidy Program Type	9	5%	1%
Moved in w/Family/Friends	127	69%	15%
S8 Term Limit Program	8	4%	<1%
Moved to Non-KCHA Subsidized Rental	23	12%	3%
PM Move to KCHA Section 8 Voucher	1	1%	<1%
Sub-total	**184**	**100%**	**22%**
Aging/Health			
Needed Housing with Higher Level of Services	36	13%	4%
Deceased	231	84%	27%
Absence Treatment/Hospital	9	3%	1%
Sub-total	**276**	**100%**	**32%**
Unknown			
S8 Port Out Termination	2	8%	<1%
Client would not disclose reason	14	56%	2%
Unknown	9	36%	1%
Sub-total	**25**	**100%**	**3%**

Length of stay. In 2023, the median length of stay was slightly more than 8 years, as presented in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Tenure/length of stay (years) statistics (2023)

	Number of households	Median	Mean	25th percentile	75th percentile
All households* (tenure)	16,034	8.1	9.7	3.6	14.5
Exiting households (length of stay)	851	6.6	8.6	2.7	12.7

*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 4.8, 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 4.9, households using project-based vouchers have the shortest tenures/lengths of stay.

Table 4.8 Length of stay for exiting households (years), by type of exit (2023)

	Number of households	Positive	Negative	Aging/ Health	Neutral	Overall
Median (Years)	851	7.6	4.0	9.5	5.5	6.6

Table 4.9 Median tenure/length of stay (years), by subsidy type (2023)

	Number of households	Public Housing	Tenant-based	Project-based	Overall
All households (tenure)	16,034	9.4	8.2	6.0	8.1
Exiting households (length of stay)	851	10.3	6.8	3.8	6.6