

Changing **PRIORITIES**

**The Federal Budget and Housing Assistance
1976-2007**

Cushing N. Dolbeare,
*Housing Policy Consultant;
Founder and Chair Emeritus,
National Low Income Housing Coalition*

and

Sheila Crowley,
*President,
National Low Income Housing Coalition*

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**NATIONAL LOW INCOME
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INTRODUCTION

Low income housing advocates labor each year to prevent cuts to federal housing programs and even make incremental gains. This is hard, often thankless, occasionally successful, sometimes discouraging work. Mired in the details of the annual process, it is easy to miss the forest for the trees. Pulling back from the day-to-day debate and examining the federal housing budget over time helps place today's struggles in context.

For several years, the National Low Income Housing Coalition has examined federal budget trends as they pertain to housing. NLIHC is widely associated with articulating the disparity between federal subsidies for homeowners through the tax code and direct housing assistance for low income people.

*Changing Priorities 1976-2007*¹ updates this trend analysis based on the most recent federal budget submitted by the President to Congress, utilizing a set of historical tables, a feature of these budget materials.² A series of 14 graphs is presented with explanatory narrative. Further detail is provided in companion tables.

The report covers three major subjects:

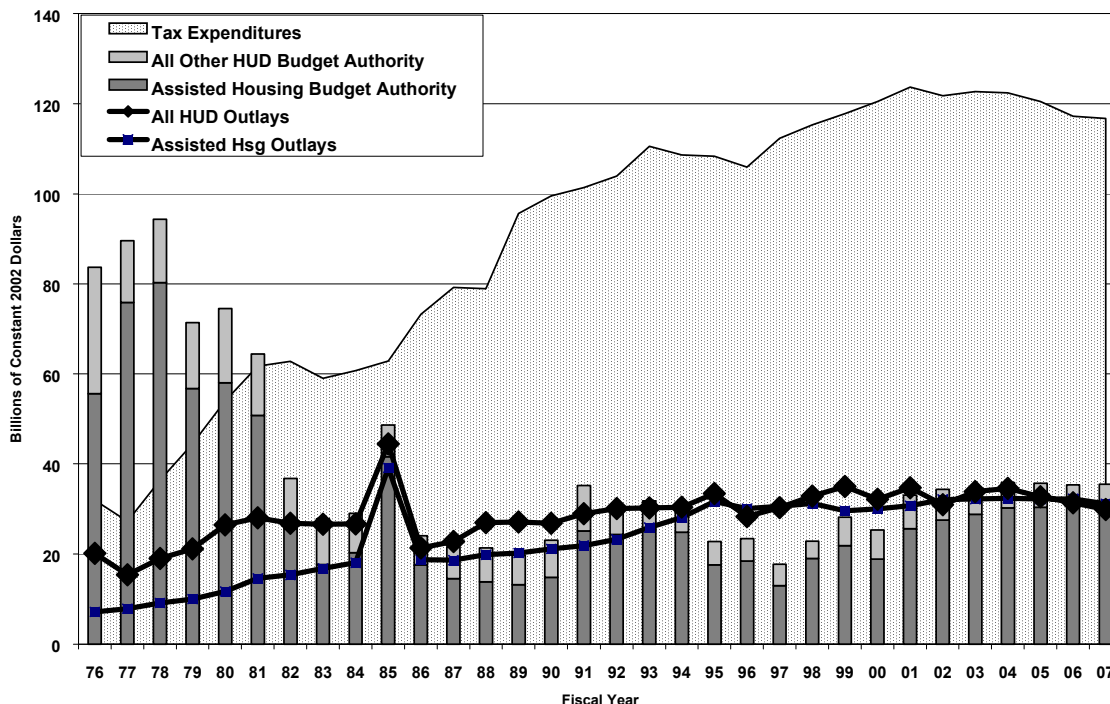
- Comparison of HUD funding, direct housing assistance, and housing related tax expenditures;
- Relationship between the budget of the US Department of Housing and Urban Development and the total federal budget; and
- How HUD uses its budget authority for specific low income housing programs.

Terms that are peculiar to the federal budget need definition before turning to the findings of the analysis:

- **Budget authority.** Authorized amount of obligations each year regardless of when the spending occurs.
- **Outlays.** Actual spending each year.
- **Housing assistance.** Total spending for low income housing assistance from all federal agencies, although HUD accounted for 95% of budget authority and 97% of outlays for housing assistance from 1976-2002. (Appendix A contains list of all federal budget accounts included in housing assistance.)
- **Housing related tax expenditures.** Housing related revenue losses due to preferential provisions of federal tax law.³ These come in two forms:
 1. Homeowner deductions for mortgage interest, property taxes, exempted or deferred tax on capital gains from sale of home, and other minor deductions.
 2. Investor deductions for tax-exempt housing bonds, accelerated depreciation, passive losses, low income housing tax credit, and other minor deductions.

Comparing HUD Funding, Direct Housing Assistance, and Housing-Related Tax Expenditures

GRAPH 1. HUD, HOUSING ASSISTANCE, AND HOUSING-RELATED TAX EXPENDITURES



Graph 1 illustrates that housing-related tax expenditures are far more costly than housing assistance outlays and have dwarfed budget authority since 1982. Measured in constant 2002 dollars during the period of 1976 to 2002:

- Housing assistance outlays rose by 348%, from \$7.2 billion to \$32.1 billion.
- Total HUD outlays increased from \$20.1 billion to \$30.9 billion, or 54%.
- Housing assistance budget authority dropped by 50%, from \$55.6 billion to \$27.5 billion. Moreover, almost all of the 1976 budget authority was spent on expanding the stock of assisted housing through production, rehabilitation, and rental assistance, whereas in 1999 most of it was spent on maintaining or improving the existing stock of housing assistance and renewing expiring subsidy contracts.
- HUD's FY02 budget of \$34.3 billion was only 41% of the FY76 budget of \$83.6 billion.

The increase in HUD's outlays, primarily for low income housing assistance, during this period is less than one fifth of the increase in the cost of housing-related tax expenditures (see Appendix B, Table 1).

- Housing-related tax expenditures increased by 281%, from \$32 billion to \$121.8 billion.
- The loss of revenue from housing-related tax expenditures was \$32 billion in 1976, 446% of housing assistance outlays and 57% of housing assistance budget authority for that year.
- By 2002, revenue loss from the housing-related tax expenditures had swelled to \$121.7 billion, 379% of housing assistance outlays and 442% of housing assistance budget authority for 2002.

The bottom line is that between 1976 and 2002:

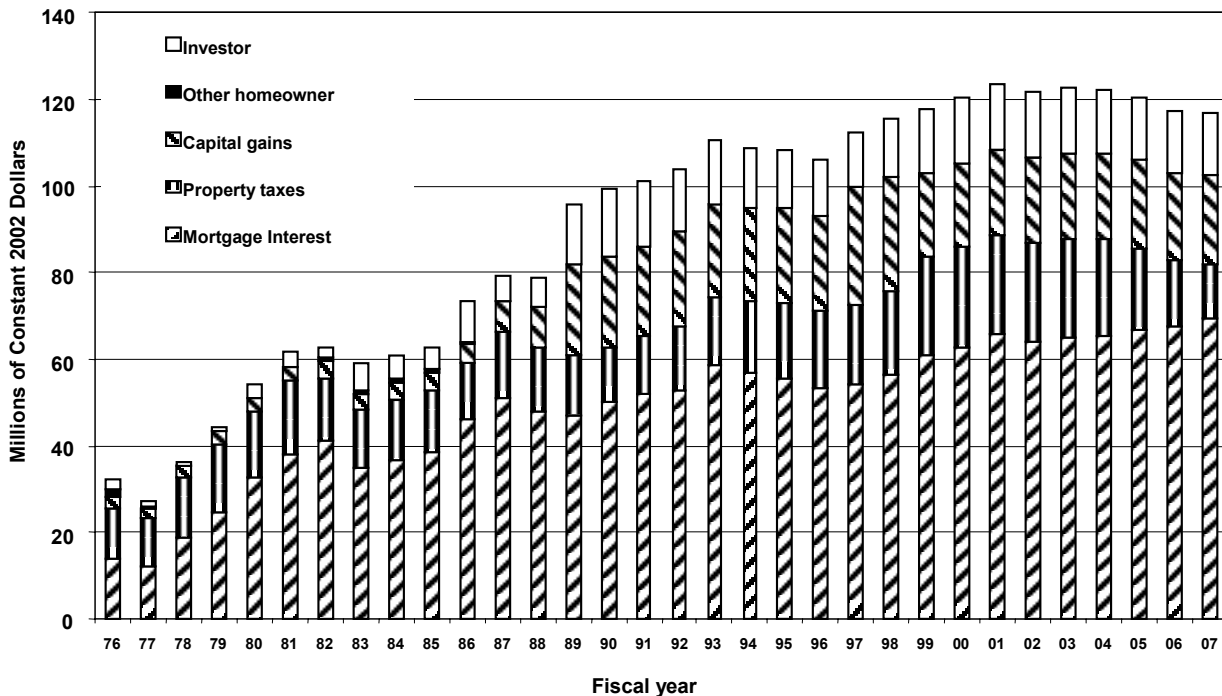
- Revenue losses from housing-related tax expenditures increased by \$89.8 billion,
- Budget authority for housing assistance dropped by \$28.1 billion, and
- Housing assistance outlays increased by \$24.9 billion, less than one third of the increase in the cost of housing-related tax expenditures.

Looking ahead, between 2002 and 2007:

- Housing-related tax expenditures are expected to decline by \$5.1 billion, or 4%, primarily because cuts in tax rates also reduce the cost of tax deductions.
- Housing assistance outlays will decline by an estimated \$953 million, or 3%.
- Total HUD outlays will drop by \$1.1 billion, or 3%.
- Housing assistance budget authority will increase by \$3.2 billion, or 12%.
- HUD budget authority is expected to grow by \$1.1 billion, or 3%.

Unlike direct spending, tax expenditures are not subject to budget and appropriation procedures. Once in the tax code, unless there are provisions for sunset, they stay until they are repealed. Nor is there a realistic way to reduce tax expenditures and transfer the savings into appropriations for direct spending. In large part, this is because tax changes and appropriations are handled by two different sets of committees in the Congress, and because Department of Treasury, rather than the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), is responsible for tax matters within the Administration. Graph 2 shows the profile of housing-related tax expenditures (see Appendix B, Table 2).

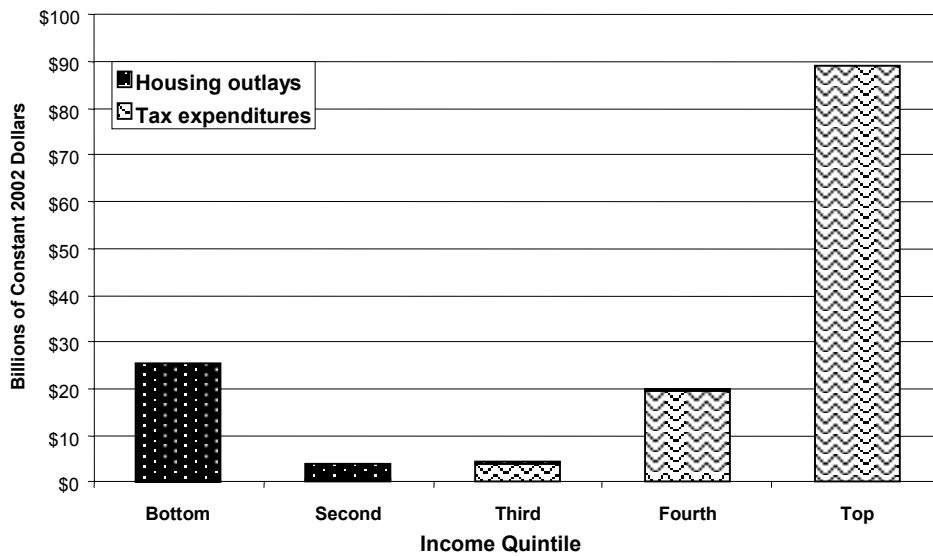
GRAPH 2. HOUSING-RELATED TAX EXPENDITURES, 1976-2007



The bulk of the housing-related tax expenditures are for homeowner deductions:

- In 1976, homeowner deductions accounted for 94% of the housing tax expenditures. By 2002, they were 97%.
- By far the largest housing-related tax expenditure is the mortgage interest deduction, at \$64.7 billion in 2002 or 53% of all housing related tax expenditures. *The mortgage interest tax deduction is the second most costly expenditure in the tax code, exceeded only by employer health insurance premiums and contributions.*
- Property tax deductions in 2002 are \$22.7 billion, or 19%.
- Capital gains provisions are 16% of the 2002 total.
- Investor deductions are the smallest housing-related tax expenditure, at \$15.2 billion in 2002, compared to \$2.1 billion in 1976.
- The two investor deductions that provide housing for low income families are the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (\$3.3 billion in 2002) and tax-exempt bonds (\$1 billion in 2002), which account for only 28% of total investor deductions in 2002.
- Far larger investor deductions in 2002 are permission to use the first \$25,000 of some rental housing passive losses to offset other income (\$4.4 billion) and excess or accelerated depreciation (\$5.4 billion).⁴

GRAPH 3. ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING SUBSIDIES, BY INCOME QUINTILE, 2002



Quintile	Tax expenditures	Housing outlays	Total	Percent	Quintile income limit	Quintile average income
Bottom	\$0.1	\$25.4	\$25.5	17.8%	\$16,532	\$9,461
Second	\$0.7	\$3.2	\$3.9	2.7%	\$31,192	\$24,188
Third	\$3.9	\$0.6	\$4.5	3.1%	\$49,584	\$40,472
Fourth	\$19.6	\$0.1	\$19.8	13.8%	\$76,935	\$62,594
Top	\$89.3	\$0.0	\$89.3	62.5%	NA	\$132,455
Total	\$113.7	\$29.2	\$142.9	100.0%	NA	\$53,858

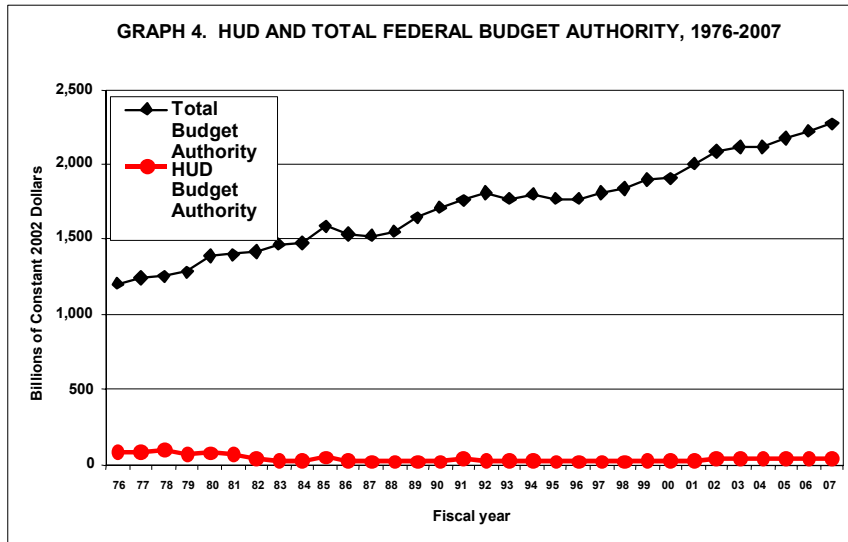
Graph 3 shows the estimated 2002 distribution of both direct housing assistance outlays and housing-related tax expenditures by income quintile. Housing assistance outlays are estimated at \$29.2 billion and housing-related tax expenditures at \$113.7 billion for a total of \$142.9 billion in federal housing subsidies.

- Households in the top fifth of the income distribution will get an estimated \$89.3 billion or 63% of the total, all as tax expenditures.
- Households in the fourth quintile will get an estimated \$19.8 billion (14%), almost entirely in the form of tax expenditures.
- Households in the second and third quintiles will get an estimated \$8.4 billion (6%), in a mix of outlays and tax expenditures.
- Households in the bottom fifth will benefit from an estimated \$26.0 billion, or 18% of all expenditures, all of it in the form of outlays to reduce their housing costs.

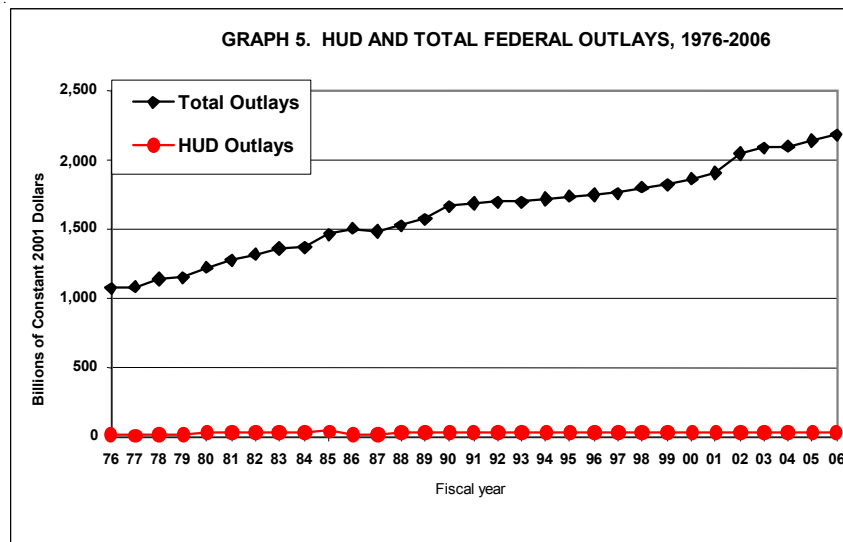
Housing assistance outlays receive careful scrutiny by both the Administration and Congress, regardless of which party is in control, while the housing-related tax expenditures seem to be untouchable, even though they are considerably more costly. This can be explained by who the beneficiaries of each form of assistance are and their relative levels of political power.

Relationship Between HUD Budget and Total Federal Budget

A comparison of the HUD budget to the total federal budget over the period of 1976- 2007 demonstrates how modest the HUD budget is and has been relative to the rest of the federal budget (see Appendix B, Table 4).

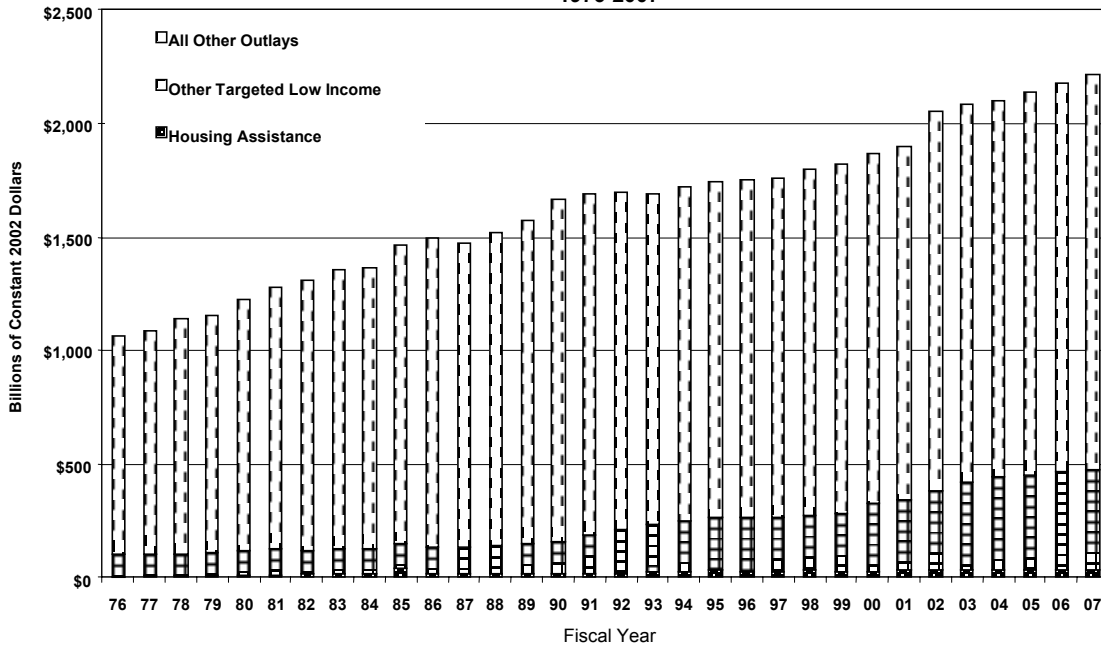


Graph 4 shows that total federal budget authority almost doubled between 1976 and 2002 from \$1.2 trillion to \$2.1 trillion, while HUD budget authority declined by 41%. Between 1976 through 1981, HUD budget authority ranged between 5% and 8% of total budget authority. Since 1981, it has only risen above 2% once. In 1985, existing public housing debt was converted to grants to save future interest costs. This apparent increase created no additional public housing units and the expenditure was actually a cost-cutting measure of the Reagan Administration that substantially reduced later outlays.



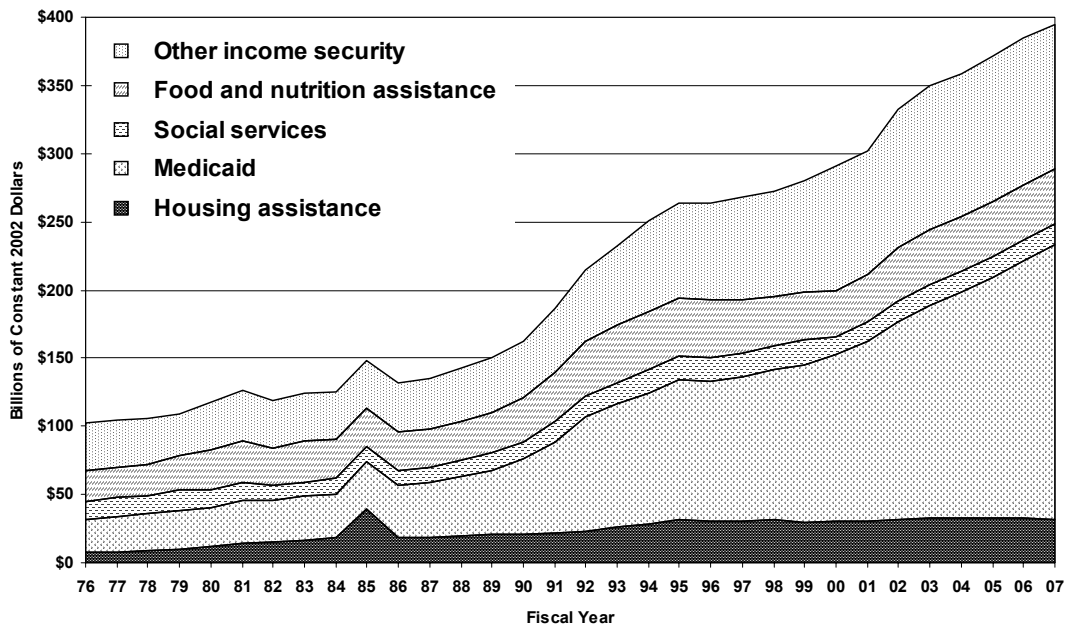
Graph 5 reveals that outlays are somewhat different. HUD outlays may have risen substantially in amount since 1976, but not as a proportion of total outlays. HUD outlays have remained at about 2% of all outlays since 1976. Because HUD outlays are a relatively insignificant portion of total federal outlays, Graph 3 is not able to clearly show the increase in HUD outlays from \$20.1 billion in 1976 to \$30.9 billion in 2002. Much of this increase is due to more low-income households living in HUD-subsidized housing, from 2 million in 1976 to about 5 million today. Despite growth in the number of assisted households, HUD outlays are substantially below overall federal outlay trends. While HUD outlays rose by 54% between 1976 and 2002, total federal outlays increased by 93%.

**GRAPH 6. LOW INCOME HOUSING, OTHER TARGETED LOW INCOME, AND TOTAL OUTLAYS
1976-2007**



Graph 6 compares housing assistance outlays with those of all targeted low income assistance programs and with total federal outlays. In this context, the 348% increase in housing assistance outlays of \$7.2 billion in 1976 to \$32.1 billion in 2002 is barely visible (see Appendix B, Table 3).

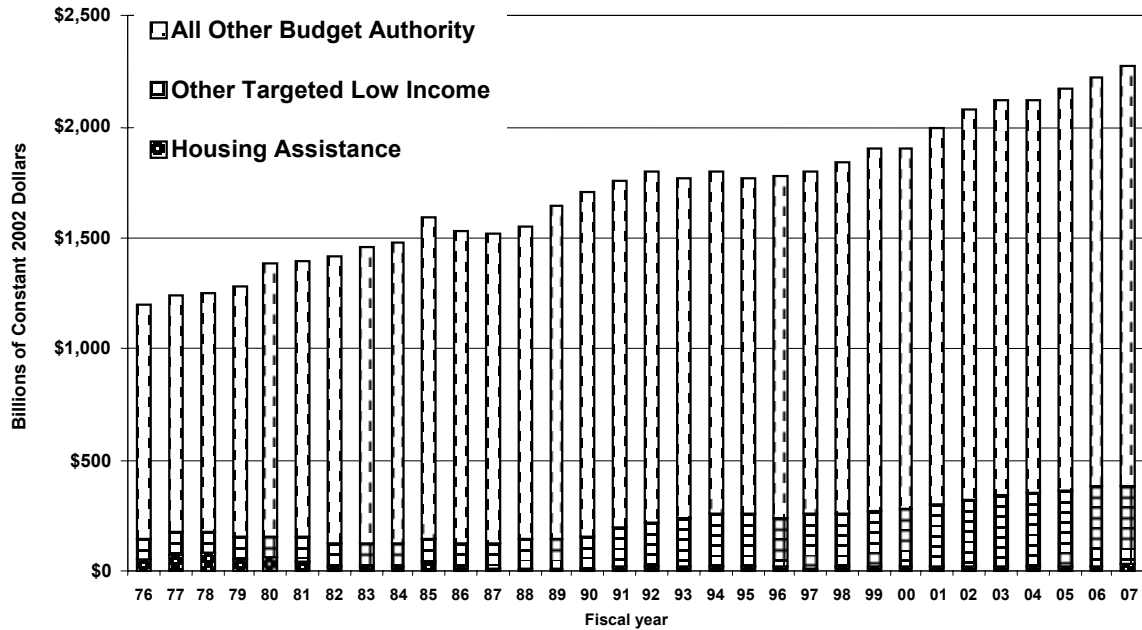
GRAPH 7. OUTLAYS FOR TARGETED LOW INCOME PROGRAMS, 1976-2007



Graph 7 breaks down other low income assistance outlays as they compare to housing assistance outlays between 1976 and 2002:

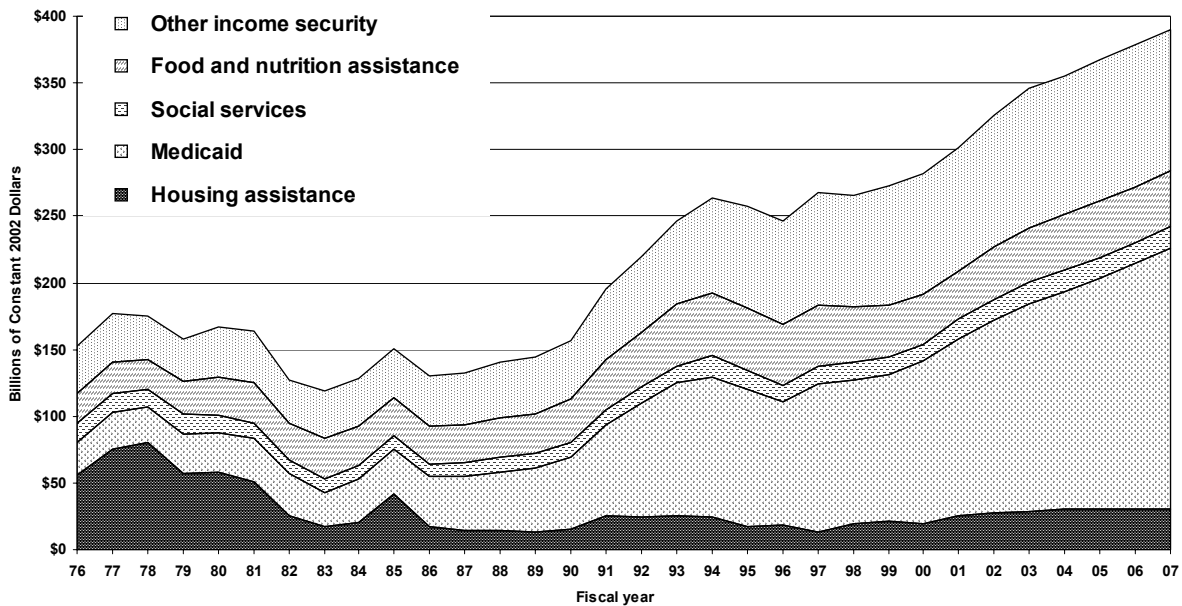
- Medicaid grew 490% from \$24.5 billion to \$144.9 billion.
- Food and nutrition assistance from grew 70% from \$22.8 billion to \$38.8 billion.
- Other income security programs, including TANF, child care, SSI and several smaller programs rose by 194% from \$34.8 billion to \$102.2 billion (See Appendix A).

GRAPH 8. LOW INCOME HOUSING, OTHER TARGETED LOW INCOME, AND TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY, 1976-2007



Graph 8 indicates that the housing assistance budget authority trend is in the opposite direction as previously indicated, while budget authority for other low income assistance and for the total federal budget increased (see Appendix B, Table 4).

GRAPH 9. BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR TARGETED LOW INCOME PROGRAMS, 1976-2007

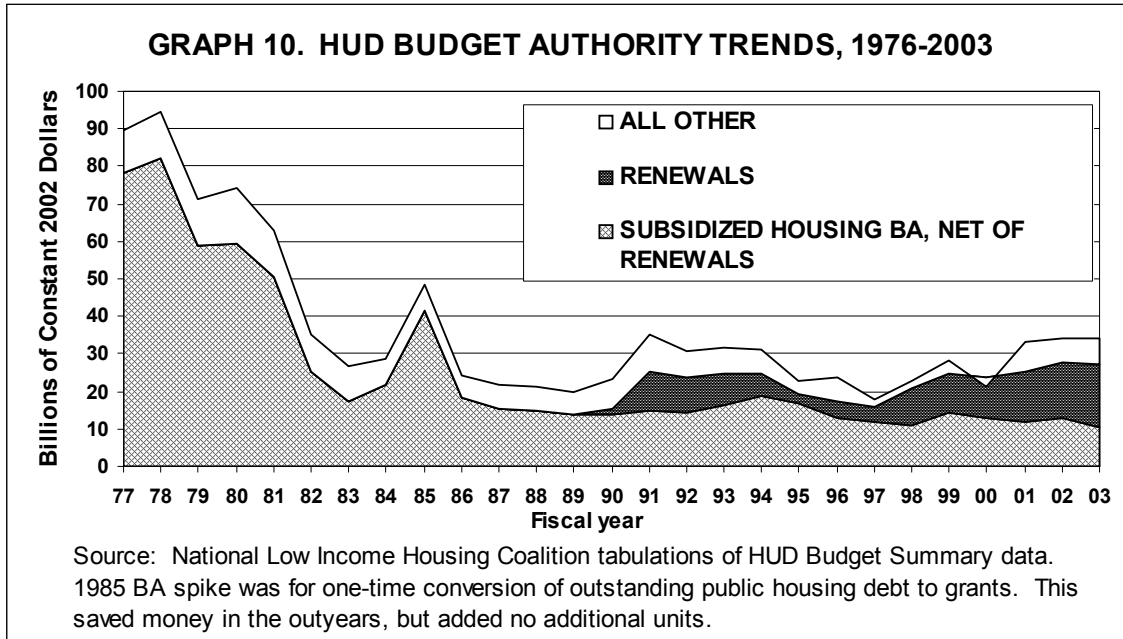


Graph 9 shows that budget authority for low income housing was the largest low income assistance program until 1981, which is when the most severe cuts to housing assistance occurred. Between 1976 and 2002:

- Housing assistance budget authority fell by 59%.
- Medicaid budget authority increased by 493%.
- Other income security budget authority increased by 179%.
- Food and nutrition assistance budget authority increased by 76%.
- Social services budget authority increased by 3%.

Trends in HUD's Use of Budget Authority⁵

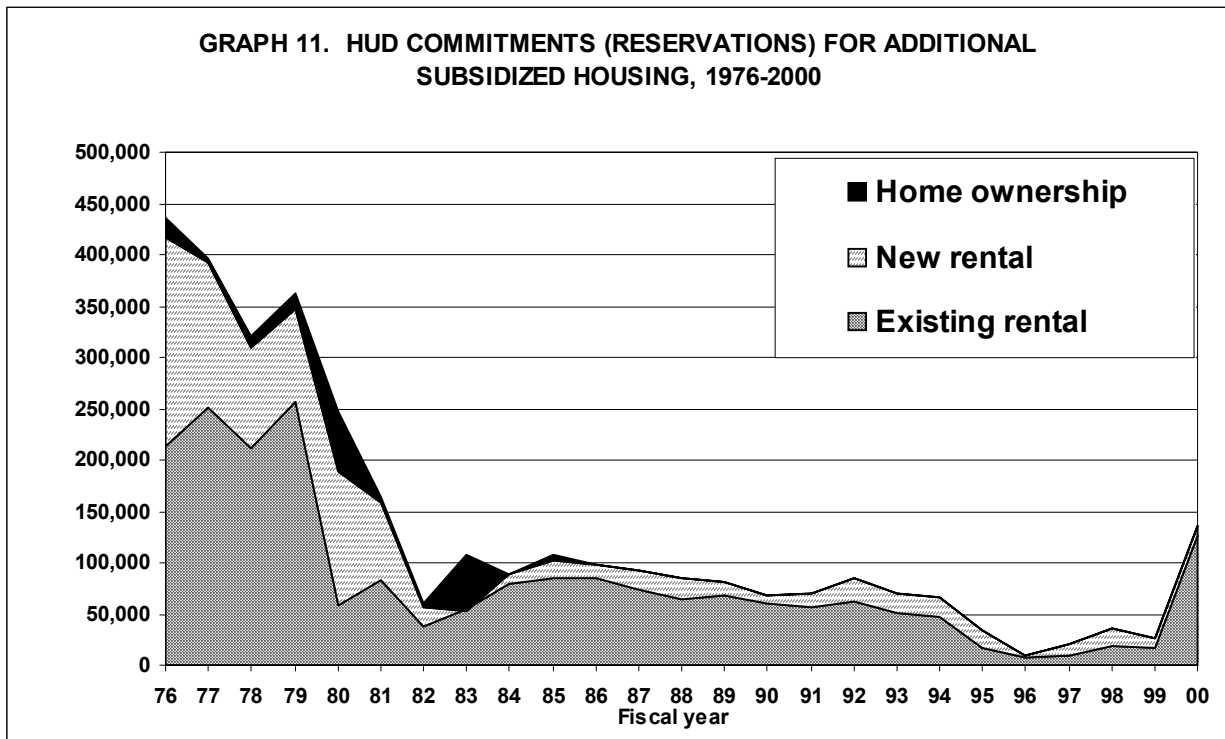
HUD programs have evolved over the years with many program changes under almost every Secretary. However, no matter which party controlled the White House or the Congress, subsidized housing programs⁶ have accounted for the majority of HUD spending. What follows is an analysis of trends in HUD budget authority from 1976 through the current Administration's proposals for 2003.



Graph 10 shows trends in subsidized housing, all other HUD expenditures, and the impact of renewing expiring subsidy contracts. Few people realize that the \$56 billion in subsidized housing budget authority provided to HUD in FY76 is more than twice the Administration's request for FY03. In FY78, subsidized housing appropriations reached its record high of \$82 billion. The precipitous drop in the early 1980s was primarily the result of pure program cuts. The spike in 1985 was, as noted on the graph, the result of converting outstanding public housing debt to capital grants, which saved on later interest payments but added no additional units to the subsidized housing stock.

The much lower level of HUD budget authority that has persisted since 1985 reflects cuts to programs *and* changes in the way subsidized housing has been financed. In the 1960s and 70s, subsidy contracts ran for 30 years (or 40 for public housing), so a high level of budget authority was required to finance the developments. The calculation of budget authority was the maximum subsidy commitment multiplied by the length of the commitment. This had the effect of making low income housing appear to be outrageously expensive. So contract lengths were shortened, to 15 years, then 10, then 5, then 1, bringing budget authority and outlays more closely into line.

In the early 1990s, these subsidy contracts of varying lengths started expiring. Again to cope with the amount of budget authority generated, the renewal terms were shortened. Contract renewals will be a continuing obligation in HUD's budget for the foreseeable future (see Appendix B, Table 5).



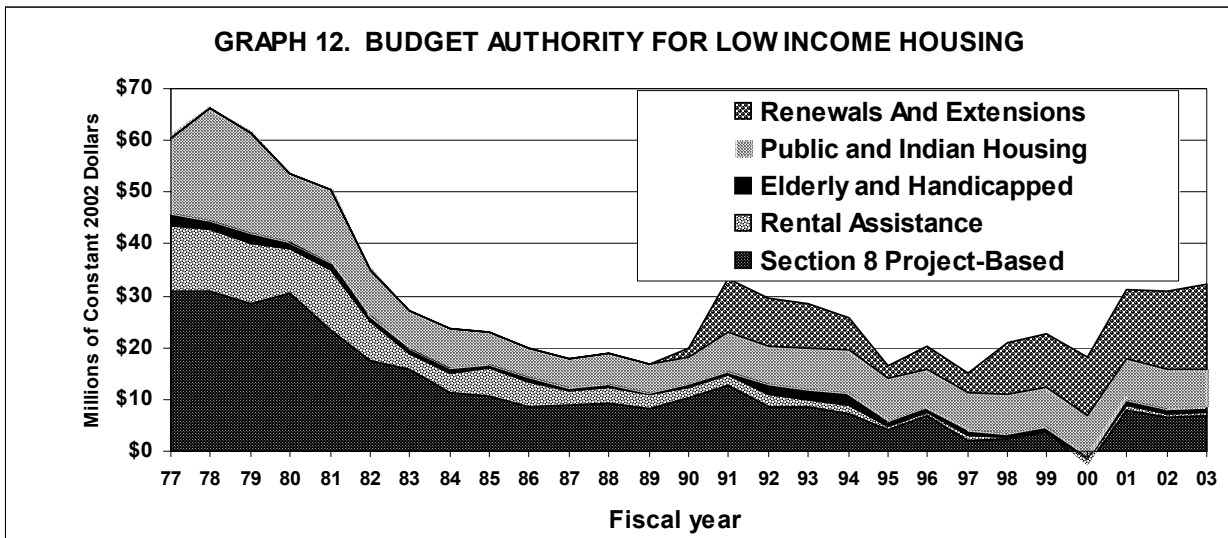
As Graph 11 shows, the drop in budget authority in the early 1980s had a dramatic impact on the expansion of subsidized housing programs. In 1976, HUD allocated funds, known as “reservations,” to 435,362 additional units under seven different subsidy programs (see Appendix B, Table 6). During that year HUD also provided additional rental assistance to over 100,000 troubled HUD-assisted or HUD-held units.⁷

1976 was the high watermark of subsidized housing assistance, a level never previously achieved and never duplicated. In January 1977, the outgoing Ford Administration submitted to Congress a budget request that would have funded 506,000 additional low income housing units (400,000 Section 8, 6,000 Indian housing, and 100,000 home ownership). No HUD budget since has proposed a comparable increase in the number of incremental low income housing units.

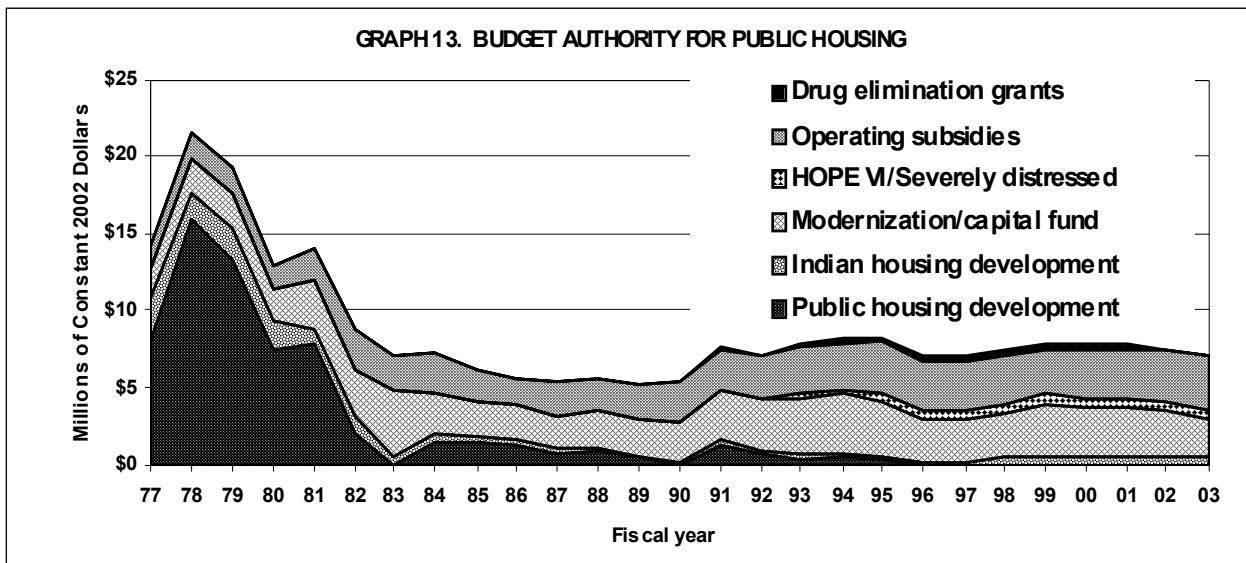
If we had provided 500,000 additional low income units every year since 1976, we would now have about 14 million families living in federally assisted low income housing. But we moved in the opposite direction and so now there are still more very low income renter households with “worst case” housing needs than there are families living in federally subsidized low-income housing.

By FY82, subsidized housing commitments had dropped to 60,590 and they remained in the 60,000-100,000 range until 1995, when the number dropped to 33,491, and then in 1996, to 8,493, before recovering significantly. Along with the reduction in additional units came a shift from a multi-pronged strategy of production, rehabilitation, and tenant-based assistance (based on local needs as identified in local housing plans submitted annually to HUD) to reliance almost entirely on vouchers. The Section 8 new construction and substantial rehabilitation programs were terminated in 1981, except for housing for the elderly and handicapped and a moderate rehabilitation program that was later shifted to homeless programs and still continues.

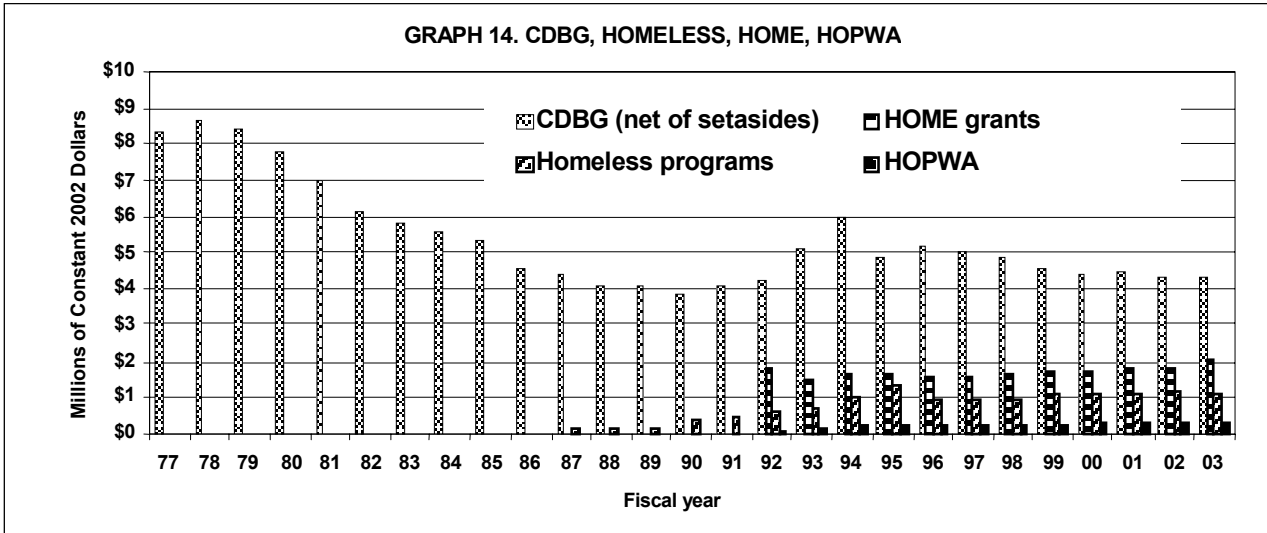
In addition to the overall picture described above, there have been significant changes over the years in HUD's use of its budget authority. Graphs 12, 13, and 14 display budget authority for selected HUD programs. Details on major program trends are found Appendix B, Table 7.⁸



Graph 12 shows the use of budget authority for major low income housing programs and the extent to which the renewal of expiring contracts consumes subsidized housing funds. While it is critical to preserve these units, it is equally important to expand federal housing assistance. It will not be possible to reduce waiting lists or meet a significant portion of critical housing needs without returning to the production levels of the late 1970s. Even at those levels, it will take years.



Graph 13 shows patterns of spending within the public housing program, particularly the impact of terminating almost all public housing development in the early 1980s. The visibility of the relatively small portion of public housing concentrated in large high-rise projects obscures the fact that in many communities public housing is a primary source of decent, affordable housing.



Graph 14 provides data on four programs administered by the Office of Community Development and Planning: Community Development Block Grant, Homeless Assistance programs, HOME Housing Partnership program, and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS.

Endnotes

¹ All of the figures in this report are adjusted to 2002 dollars, using the GDP deflator. OMB uses this deflator to adjust its budget figures to constant dollars.

² The fiscal 2001 figures in this report are the most recent actual levels available as of April 2002. They are contained in OMB CD-ROM *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2003* and HUD's *Fiscal Year 2003 Budget Summary*. These contain the Administration's proposed budget for 2003, projections through 2007, estimated levels for 2002, and a full set of actual figures for 2001. In addition, a series of historical tables contains outlay data back through 1962 and budget authority data back through 1976. "Because of the numerous changes in the way budget data have been presented over time, there are inevitable difficulties in trying to produce comparable data to cover many years. The general rule is to provide data in as meaningful and comparable a fashion as possible. To the extent feasible, the data are presented on a basis consistent with current budget concepts. When a structural change is made, insofar as possible the data are adjusted for all years." (Introduction, *Federal Budget Historical Tables*, FY 2001.) Because the data are based on current budget concepts, not those in place during each year covered, they are adjusted and recalculated annually. This is the explanation for inconsistencies between the overall HUD budget authority figures in these tables with those in the "actual" column of the annual HUD Budget Summaries.

³ *Budget of the United States*, Fiscal Year 2001, Special Analyses, Chapter 5, Tax Expenditures.

⁴ Before the 1986 tax reform legislation that created, among many other changes, the Low Income Housing Tax Credit, the major investor deduction was accelerated depreciation of rental housing, with more generous provisions for housing targeted for low income households. In general, the LIHTC substituted for these provisions. However, because the "normal" tax method sets a 40-year life for depreciable rental property, the current depreciation period of 27.5 years creates a tax expenditure in the view of the OMB/Treasury analysts.

⁵ The primary sources for the information in the remainder of this report are the annual HUD Budget Summaries released by the Department when the budget is submitted to Congress. The HUD Budget Summary is the major source of information provided to the public on HUD's budget proposals. Most of its tables provide information on the proposed budget for the next fiscal year, the estimated amount available for the current fiscal year, and the actual amount appropriated or used in the previous fiscal year. The data in this report are from the "actual" columns of the relevant HUD Budget Summaries, except FY 2001 and FY 2002.

Wherever possible, the figures in this report are drawn from the summary tables on budget authority and outlays by program. These appear annually, although the content and format change from time to time. In years where a specific item was not included in this summary table, the figures contained elsewhere in the HUD Budget Summary are used. Because of these inconsistencies, there are probably some "apples" and "oranges." But it is all fruit, and these differences probably have little effect on the overall patterns.

⁶ This report uses "subsidized housing" to include the low income housing programs now administered by the Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH) and by the Office of Housing, as well as a number of housing programs administered by the Office of Community Development and Planning (CPD). Specifically, "subsidized housing" includes all of the programs administered by PIH; all of the programs administered by the Office of Housing except FHA and the functions of manufactured home inspections and monitoring and interstate land sales registration that were lodged in that office from 1981-90; the homeless programs, HOME Investment Partnerships, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, rural housing and economic development, elderly and disabled, capacity building for community development and housing, rental rehabilitation grants, rehabilitation loans (312), urban homesteading, public housing child care grants and various other CDBG setasides administered by CPD; and, when they were funded separately from the foregoing, housing counseling and the Office of Lead Hazard Control.

⁷ The data on commitments (or reservations) is based on HUD actions during the fiscal year, regardless of the year in which funds were appropriated. Thus, the pattern of commitments is somewhat different from the pattern of appropriations. The 1976 figures are actually for a 15-month period because the fiscal year was changed from July 1-June 30 to October 1-September 30. The Transition Quarter (TQ) is the period from July 1-September 30, 1976. However, because the Department was gearing up for the Section 8 program, there were few reservations in the first quarter. In contrast, 41% of the reservations came during the Transition Quarter. While the total is for a 15-month period, most of the reservations came during the last 12 months, so the 1976 figure used here is roughly comparable to subsequent years.

⁸ It should be noted that HUD Budget Summaries vary from time to time in their format and how they report information. Beyond that, patterns of housing funding change from year to year. For example, many of the subsidized housing programs were funded by an appropriation for “Annual Contributions for Subsidized Housing.” This included Section 8 and many components of public housing expenditures, but not operating subsidies. The CDBG appropriation has often included set-asides for special programs or activities; to the extent they appear in the Budget Summaries, they have been excluded from the “CDBG (net of setasides)” data. While a major effort has been made to make this information as accurate as possible, there may be omissions or misinterpretations of the data. However, these are not likely to distort the funding patterns significantly.

Appendix A

APPENDIX A. PROGRAMS/ACCOUNTS INCLUDED IN TARGETED LOW INCOME BUDGET CATEGORIES

This category is composed of the budget subfunctions that are fully or predominantly targeted to low income people, plus Medicaid. Obviously, many other programs or functions, such as Medicare, serve low income people as well as others. Moreover, there are differences in the extent of the targeting, and some programs in other subfunctions may also be targeted. Nevertheless, this provides a reasonable approximation of federal funds focused on meeting low income needs. Listed below are all OMB accounts, by subfunction, that had either budget authority or outlays in FY2001.

Category	Department	Bureau name	Account name
	Agriculture	Rural Housing Service	Farm labor program account
	Agriculture	Rural Housing Service	Farm labor program account
	Agriculture	Rural Housing Service	Mutual and self-help housing grants
	Agriculture	Rural Housing Service	Rental assistance program
	Agriculture	Rural Housing Service	Rural housing assistance grants
	Agriculture	Rural Housing Service	Rural housing voucher program
	HUD	Community Planning and Development	Emergency shelter grants program
	HUD	Community Planning and Development	Home investment partnership program
	HUD	Community Planning and Development	Homeless assistance grants
	HUD	Community Planning and Development	Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS
	HUD	Community Planning and Development	Innovative homeless initiatives demonstration program
	HUD	Community Planning and Development	Rural housing and economic development
	HUD	Community Planning and Development	Shelter plus care
	HUD	Community Planning and Development	Shelter Plus Care Renewals
	HUD	Community Planning and Development	Supportive housing program
	HUD	Community Planning and Development	Youthbuild program
	HUD	Financial Management Service	HUD public housing interest subsidy payments
	HUD	Housing Programs	Capital grants/capital loans preservation account
	HUD	Housing Programs	Congregate services
	HUD	Housing Programs	Development of additional new subsidized housing
	HUD	Housing Programs	Flexible subsidy fund
	HUD	Housing Programs	Homeownership and opportunity for people everywhere grants (HOPE grants)
	HUD	Housing Programs	Homeownership assistance fund
	HUD	Housing Programs	Housing counseling assistance
	HUD	Housing Programs	Housing for special populations
	HUD	Housing Programs	Nehemiah housing opportunity fund
	HUD	Housing Programs	Nonprofit sponsor assistance liquidating account
	HUD	Housing Programs	Other assisted housing programs
	HUD	Housing Programs	Rental housing assistance fund
	HUD	Housing Programs	Section 8 moderate rehabilitation, single room occupancy
	HUD	Housing Programs	Troubled projects operating subsidy
	HUD	Management and Administration	Consolidated fee fund
	HUD	Management and Administration	Salaries and expenses
	HUD	Public and Indian Housing Programs	Annual contributions for assisted housing
	HUD	Public and Indian Housing Programs	Drug elimination grants for low-income housing
	HUD	Public and Indian Housing Programs	Housing certificate fund
	HUD	Public and Indian Housing Programs	Low-rent public housing--loans and other expenses
	HUD	Public and Indian Housing Programs	Native American housing block grant
	HUD	Public and Indian Housing Programs	Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant
	HUD	Public and Indian Housing Programs	Preserving existing housing investment
	HUD	Public and Indian Housing Programs	Public housing capital fund
	HUD	Public and Indian Housing Programs	Public housing operating fund
	HUD	Public and Indian Housing Programs	Revitalization of severely distressed public housing (HOPE VI)
	HUD	Public and Indian Housing Programs	Section 8 reserve preservation account
	Other	Affordable Housing and Bank Enterprise (FDIC)	Affordable Housing Program
	Other	Affordable Housing and Bank Enterprise (FDIC)	Bank Enterprise Program
	Other	Interagency Council on the Homeless	Interagency Council on the Homeless
	Other	National Commission on American Indian, Alaska Native, and N	Salaries and expenses
	Other	National Commission on Severely Distressed Public Housing	Salaries and expenses
	Social Services		
	ACTION	ACTION	Gifts and contribution
	Education	Departmental Management	Educational & research overseas (Special For. Currency Prog
	Education	Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	Rehabilitation services and disability research
	General Services Adminis	General Activities	Economic Opportunity Act close-out activities
	HHS	Administration for Children and Families	Children and families services programs
	HHS	Administration for Children and Families	Gifts and contributions
	HHS	Administration for Children and Families	Promoting safe and stable families
	HHS	Administration for Children and Families	Social services block grant
	HHS	Administration for Children and Families	State legalization impact assistance grants
	HHS	Administration on Aging	Aging services programs
	HHS	Departmental Management	General departmental management
	HHS	Departmental Management	Grants management fund
	HHS	Program Support Center	HHS service and supply fund
	HUD	Housing Programs	Housing counseling assistance
	Other	Cabinet Comm on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking	Salaries and expenses
	Other	Community Services Administration	Community services program (Social services)
	Other	Corporation for National and Community Service	Domestic volunteer service programs, operating expenses
	Other	Corporation for National and Community Service	Gifts and contributions
	Other	Corporation for National and Community Service	Inspector general
	Other	Corporation for National and Community Service	National and community service programs, operating expenses
	Other	Corporation for National and Community Service	Payment from the general fund, National service trust fund
	Other	Nat Comm on the International Year of the Child	Contributions
	Other	Nat Comm on the International Year of the Child	Salaries and expenses
	Other	National Council on Disability	Gifts and donations
	Other	National Council on Disability	Salaries and expenses
	Other	The Points of Light Foundation	Salaries and expenses
	Treasury	Financial Management Service	Salaries and expenses

Medicaid			
	HHS	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Grants to States for medicaid
Food and Nutrition Assistance			
	Agriculture	Food and Nutrition Service	Child nutrition programs
	Agriculture	Food and Nutrition Service	Commodity assistance program
	Agriculture	Food and Nutrition Service	Food donations programs
	Agriculture	Food and Nutrition Service	Food program administration
	Agriculture	Food and Nutrition Service	Food stamp program
	Agriculture	Agricultural Marketing Service	Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (section 32)
	Agriculture	Department of Agriculture	General fund payment, Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (section 32)
	Agriculture	Food and Nutrition Service	Special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children (WIC)
	HUD	Community Planning and Development	Emergency food and shelter program
	Other	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Emergency food and shelter program
Other Income Security			
	HHS	Administration for Children and Families	Child care entitlement to States
	HHS	Administration for Children and Families	Children's research and technical assistance
	HHS	Administration for Children and Families	Contingency fund
	HHS	Administration for Children and Families	Gifts and donations, refugee assistance
	HHS	Administration for Children and Families	Low income home energy assistance
	HHS	Administration for Children and Families	Payments to States for child support enforcement and family support programs
	HHS	Administration for Children and Families	Payments to States for foster care and adoption assistance
	HHS	Administration for Children and Families	Payments to States for the child care and development block grant
	HHS	Administration for Children and Families	Payments to States from receipts for child support
	HHS	Administration for Children and Families	Program administration
	HHS	Administration for Children and Families	Refugee and entrant assistance
	HHS	Administration for Children and Families	Temporary assistance for needy families
	HHS	Department of Health and Human Services	Federal share of child support collections
	HHS	Departmental Management	General departmental management
	HHS	Office of the Inspector General	Office of the Inspector General
	Other	Department of State	Special assistance to refugees from Cambodia and Vietnam
	Other	Social Security Administration	Payments to social security trust funds
	Other	Social Security Administration	Receipts from SSI administrative fee
	Other	Social Security Administration	Recovery of beneficiary overpayments from SSI program
	Other	Social Security Administration	State supplemental fees
	Other	Social Security Administration	State supplemental fees, SSI
	Other	Social Security Administration	Supplemental security income program
	Treasury	Internal Revenue Service	Payment where child credit exceeds liability for tax
	Treasury	Internal Revenue Service	Payment where earned income credit exceeds liability for tax

Source: Compiled by National Low Income Housing Coalition from data contained in CD-ROM, Office of Management and Budget, The Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2003, Sheets, Budauth.xls and Outlays.xls.

Appendix B

TABLE 1.					
HUD AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE BUDGET SUBFUNCTION LEVELS COMPARED TO HOUSING-RELATED TAX EXPENDITURES, IN MILLIONS OF CONSTANT 2002 DOLLARS					
YEAR	HUD BUDGET AUTHORITY	HUD OUTLAYS	HOUSING ASSISTANCE BUDGET AUTHORITY	HOUSING ASSISTANCE OUTLAYS	HOUSING RELATED TAX EXPENDITURES
1976	83,647	20,127	55,634	7,159	31,955
1977	89,567	15,383	75,824	7,861	27,293
1978	94,355	18,998	80,215	9,132	36,419
1979	71,360	21,127	56,782	10,007	44,454
1980	74,468	26,452	58,017	11,698	53,955
1981	64,453	28,026	50,717	14,601	61,750
1982	36,789	26,798	25,700	15,373	62,790
1983	27,841	26,585	17,649	16,808	59,016
1984	29,074	26,695	20,299	18,055	60,717
1985	48,629	44,482	41,630	39,127	62,866
1986	24,075	21,371	17,598	18,717	73,232
1987	21,562	22,779	14,511	18,619	79,205
1988	21,316	27,004	13,829	19,829	78,890
1989	19,727	27,060	13,156	20,233	95,582
1990	23,030	26,823	14,810	21,136	99,495
1991	35,200	28,980	25,121	21,878	101,370
1992	30,759	30,148	24,316	23,291	103,960
1993	31,807	30,261	25,441	25,888	110,547
1994	30,989	30,427	24,852	28,119	108,618
1995	22,769	33,399	17,620	31,647	108,308
1996	23,392	28,353	18,459	30,058	105,918
1997	17,712	30,299	12,929	30,598	112,350
1998	22,850	32,856	19,007	31,241	115,296
1999	28,185	35,022	21,828	29,612	117,726
2000	25,355	32,135	18,880	30,021	120,481
2001	33,088	34,689	25,658	30,725	123,697
2002 estimate	34,326	30,948	27,546	32,085	121,760
2003 estimate	34,310	33,876	28,808	32,187	122,699
2004 estimate	35,836	34,555	30,235	32,386	122,414
2005 estimate	35,738	32,726	30,436	32,182	120,498
2006 estimate	35,317	31,368	30,595	32,259	117,232
2007 estimate	35,475	29,875	30,728	31,132	116,703
<i>1976-02 change</i>	<i>-49,321</i>	<i>10,821</i>	<i>-28,088</i>	<i>24,926</i>	<i>89,805</i>
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>-59%</i>	<i>54%</i>	<i>-50%</i>	<i>348%</i>	<i>281%</i>
<i>2002-07 change</i>	<i>1,149</i>	<i>-1,073</i>	<i>3,182</i>	<i>-953</i>	<i>-5,057</i>
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>3%</i>	<i>-3%</i>	<i>12%</i>	<i>-3%</i>	<i>-4%</i>
<i>1976-07 change</i>	<i>-48,172</i>	<i>9,749</i>	<i>-24,906</i>	<i>23,973</i>	<i>84,748</i>
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>-58%</i>	<i>48%</i>	<i>-45%</i>	<i>335%</i>	<i>265%</i>

Source: Compiled by National Low Income Housing Coalition. Budget authority and outlay data from Office of Management and Budget CD-ROM, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2003, Table 3.2--Outlays by Function and Subfunction: 1962-2006 and Table 5.1--Budget Authority by Function and Subfunction: 1976-2006. Tax expenditure data calculated from Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Years 1991 and 1992, Table C-1; Fiscal Year 1993, Table 24-1; and Special Analysis G, 1993 and prior budgets. 1992 figures from Budget Baselines, Historical Data, and Alternatives for the Future, January 1993, Appendix One, Table 2.1. 1993-2007 figures from Budget of the United States Government, Analytical Perspectives, Fiscal Years 1995-2003, Table 5-1.

TABLE 3

COMPARATIVE DATA ON HOUSING AND LOW INCOME OUTLAYS IN MILLIONS OF CONSTANT 2002 DOLLARS, 1976-2007

Fiscal year	Department of Housing and Urban Development	Total federal outlays	Targeted low income functions					Total targeted low income
			Housing assistance	Medicaid	Social services	Food and nutrition assistance	Other income security	
1976	\$20,127	\$1,065,039	\$7,159	\$24,545	\$12,965	\$22,799	\$34,822	\$102,290
1977	\$15,383	\$1,083,820	\$7,861	\$26,156	\$13,566	\$22,584	\$34,317	\$104,483
1978	\$18,998	\$1,139,260	\$9,132	\$26,523	\$13,877	\$22,167	\$34,363	\$106,062
1979	\$21,127	\$1,154,966	\$10,007	\$28,431	\$15,108	\$24,718	\$30,616	\$108,879
1980	\$26,452	\$1,227,452	\$11,698	\$28,989	\$12,710	\$29,113	\$35,649	\$118,159
1981	\$28,026	\$1,277,473	\$14,601	\$31,705	\$12,891	\$30,522	\$36,528	\$126,247
1982	\$26,798	\$1,312,020	\$15,373	\$30,596	\$10,429	\$27,412	\$34,789	\$118,599
1983	\$26,585	\$1,359,001	\$16,808	\$31,917	\$10,283	\$30,180	\$35,465	\$124,653
1984	\$26,695	\$1,364,723	\$18,055	\$32,138	\$11,479	\$28,925	\$34,327	\$124,923
1985	\$44,482	\$1,465,821	\$39,127	\$35,087	\$10,392	\$28,715	\$35,181	\$148,503
1986	\$21,371	\$1,497,083	\$18,717	\$37,781	\$10,927	\$28,117	\$36,826	\$132,368
1987	\$22,779	\$1,477,191	\$18,619	\$40,361	\$10,851	\$27,863	\$37,167	\$134,860
1988	\$27,004	\$1,517,900	\$19,829	\$43,437	\$11,396	\$28,637	\$39,782	\$143,081
1989	\$27,060	\$1,572,530	\$20,233	\$47,580	\$12,862	\$29,139	\$40,845	\$150,658
1990	\$26,823	\$1,666,826	\$21,136	\$54,670	\$12,932	\$31,874	\$41,426	\$162,037
1991	\$28,980	\$1,687,037	\$21,878	\$66,917	\$14,682	\$36,279	\$46,475	\$186,231
1992	\$30,148	\$1,702,294	\$23,291	\$83,566	\$15,054	\$40,192	\$52,856	\$214,959
1993	\$30,261	\$1,693,857	\$25,888	\$91,060	\$14,853	\$42,239	\$58,123	\$232,163
1994	\$30,427	\$1,721,101	\$28,119	\$96,578	\$16,519	\$43,293	\$66,446	\$250,955
1995	\$33,399	\$1,743,135	\$31,647	\$102,426	\$17,114	\$43,231	\$69,863	\$264,280
1996	\$28,353	\$1,753,303	\$30,058	\$103,351	\$16,593	\$42,618	\$70,867	\$263,487
1997	\$30,299	\$1,762,555	\$30,598	\$105,176	\$17,403	\$39,693	\$74,730	\$267,599
1998	\$32,856	\$1,796,351	\$31,241	\$110,039	\$17,756	\$36,506	\$76,837	\$272,379
1999	\$35,022	\$1,822,079	\$29,612	\$115,594	\$18,031	\$35,464	\$81,490	\$280,190
2000	\$32,135	\$1,864,674	\$30,021	\$122,921	\$13,089	\$33,860	\$90,612	\$328,668
2001	\$34,689	\$1,902,017	\$30,725	\$132,079	\$13,770	\$34,758	\$90,412	\$345,827
2002 estimate	\$30,948	\$2,052,320	\$32,085	\$144,926	\$14,842	\$38,838	\$102,226	\$383,228
2003 estimate	\$33,876	\$2,083,718	\$32,187	\$156,722	\$15,340	\$40,076	\$105,137	\$419,825
2004 estimate	\$34,555	\$2,100,118	\$32,386	\$165,733	\$15,674	\$40,158	\$104,758	\$441,285
2005 estimate	\$32,726	\$2,139,768	\$32,182	\$176,738	\$15,774	\$39,947	\$106,879	\$455,805
2006 estimate	\$31,368	\$2,178,142	\$32,259	\$188,817	\$15,634	\$39,970	\$107,653	\$468,606
2007 estimate	\$29,875	2,219,391	\$31,132	\$202,165	\$15,534	\$40,486	\$105,487	\$478,870
1976-02 change	\$10,821	\$987,281	\$24,926	\$120,381	\$1,877	\$16,039	\$67,404	\$280,938
Percent change	54%	93%	348%	490%	14%	70%	194%	275%
2002-07 change	-\$1,073	\$167,071	-\$953	\$57,239	\$692	\$1,648	\$3,261	\$95,642
Percent change	-3%	9%	-3%	43%	5%	5%	4%	28%
1976-07 change	\$9,749	\$1,154,352	\$23,973	\$177,621	\$2,569	\$17,687	\$70,665	\$376,580
Percent change	48%	108%	335%	724%	20%	78%	203%	368%
1976+TQ	1.9%	100.0%	7.0%	24.0%	12.7%	22.3%	34.0%	100.0%
1977	1.4%	100.0%	7.5%	25.0%	13.0%	21.6%	32.8%	100.0%
1978	1.7%	100.0%	8.6%	25.0%	13.1%	20.9%	32.4%	100.0%
1979	1.8%	100.0%	9.2%	26.1%	13.9%	22.7%	28.1%	100.0%
1980	2.2%	100.0%	9.9%	24.5%	10.8%	24.6%	30.2%	100.0%
1981	2.2%	100.0%	11.6%	25.1%	10.2%	24.2%	28.9%	100.0%
1982	2.0%	100.0%	13.0%	25.8%	8.8%	23.1%	29.3%	100.0%
1983	2.0%	100.0%	13.5%	25.6%	8.2%	24.2%	28.5%	100.0%
1984	2.0%	100.0%	14.5%	25.7%	9.2%	23.2%	27.5%	100.0%
1985	3.0%	100.0%	26.3%	23.6%	7.0%	19.3%	23.7%	100.0%
1986	1.4%	100.0%	14.1%	28.5%	8.3%	21.2%	27.8%	100.0%
1987	1.5%	100.0%	13.8%	29.9%	8.0%	20.7%	27.6%	100.0%
1988	1.8%	100.0%	13.9%	30.4%	8.0%	20.0%	27.8%	100.0%
1989	1.7%	100.0%	13.4%	31.6%	8.5%	19.3%	27.1%	100.0%
1990	1.6%	100.0%	13.0%	33.7%	8.0%	19.7%	25.6%	100.0%
1991	1.7%	100.0%	11.7%	35.9%	7.9%	19.5%	25.0%	100.0%
1992	1.8%	100.0%	10.8%	38.9%	7.0%	18.7%	24.6%	100.0%
1993	1.8%	100.0%	11.2%	39.2%	6.4%	18.2%	25.0%	100.0%
1994	1.8%	100.0%	11.2%	38.5%	6.6%	17.3%	26.5%	100.0%
1995	1.9%	100.0%	12.0%	38.8%	6.5%	16.4%	26.4%	100.0%
1996	1.6%	100.0%	11.4%	39.2%	6.3%	16.2%	26.9%	100.0%
1997	1.7%	100.0%	11.4%	39.3%	6.5%	14.8%	27.9%	100.0%
1998	1.8%	100.0%	11.5%	40.4%	6.5%	13.4%	28.2%	100.0%
1999	1.9%	100.0%	10.6%	41.3%	6.4%	12.7%	29.1%	100.0%
2000	1.7%	100.0%	9.1%	37.4%	4.0%	10.3%	27.6%	100.0%
2001	1.8%	100.0%	8.9%	38.2%	4.0%	10.1%	26.1%	100.0%
2002 estimate	1.5%	100.0%	8.4%	37.8%	3.9%	10.1%	26.7%	100.0%
2003 estimate	1.6%	100.0%	7.7%	37.3%	3.7%	9.5%	25.0%	100.0%
2004 estimate	1.6%	100.0%	7.3%	37.6%	3.6%	9.1%	23.7%	100.0%
2005 estimate	1.5%	100.0%	7.1%	38.8%	3.5%	8.8%	23.4%	100.0%
2006 estimate	1.4%	100.0%	6.9%	40.3%	3.3%	8.5%	23.0%	100.0%
2007 estimate	1.3%	100.0%	6.5%	42.2%	3.2%	8.5%	22.0%	100.0%

Source: Compiled by National Low Income Housing Coalition from data contained in CD-ROM, Office of Management and Budget, The Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2003, Table 4.1--Outlays by Agency, 1962-2007 and Table 3.2--Outlays by Function and Subfunction: 1962-2007.

TABLE 4

COMPARATIVE DATA ON HOUSING AND LOW INCOME BUDGET AUTHORITY IN MILLIONS OF CONSTANT 2002 DOLLARS, 1976-2007

Fiscal year	Department of Housing and Urban Development	Total federal budget authority	Targeted low income functions					Total targeted low income
			Housing assistance	Medicaid	Social services	Food and nutrition assistance	Other income security	
1976	\$83,647	1,205,628	\$55,634	\$24,378	\$14,956	\$22,163	\$35,619	\$152,750
1977	\$89,567	1,240,697	\$75,824	\$27,093	\$14,432	\$23,506	\$35,795	\$176,649
1978	\$94,355	1,253,050	\$80,215	\$26,307	\$13,823	\$22,393	\$32,352	\$175,089
1979	\$71,360	1,280,540	\$56,782	\$30,076	\$15,337	\$24,212	\$31,145	\$157,552
1980	\$74,468	1,391,794	\$58,017	\$30,004	\$12,778	\$28,612	\$37,211	\$166,623
1981	\$64,453	1,394,360	\$50,717	\$32,847	\$10,736	\$31,221	\$38,058	\$163,578
1982	\$36,789	1,418,949	\$25,700	\$31,692	\$9,826	\$27,771	\$32,123	\$127,112
1983	\$27,841	1,462,350	\$17,649	\$24,872	\$10,109	\$30,519	\$36,247	\$119,395
1984	\$29,074	1,479,395	\$20,299	\$33,120	\$9,982	\$29,213	\$35,684	\$128,298
1985	\$48,629	1,592,680	\$41,630	\$33,834	\$10,059	\$28,893	\$36,039	\$150,456
1986	\$24,075	1,532,702	\$17,598	\$37,249	\$9,560	\$28,421	\$37,683	\$130,512
1987	\$21,562	1,519,844	\$14,511	\$40,621	\$10,082	\$28,787	\$38,466	\$132,467
1988	\$21,316	1,556,286	\$13,829	\$43,874	\$11,731	\$29,446	\$41,727	\$140,607
1989	\$19,727	1,644,535	\$13,156	\$47,929	\$11,548	\$29,235	\$42,801	\$144,669
1990	\$23,030	1,710,733	\$14,810	\$54,120	\$11,109	\$33,323	\$43,257	\$156,620
1991	\$35,200	1,765,694	\$25,121	\$68,013	\$11,657	\$37,495	\$52,923	\$195,208
1992	\$30,759	1,808,008	\$24,316	\$85,955	\$11,614	\$41,223	\$56,960	\$220,067
1993	\$31,807	1,771,862	\$25,441	\$99,258	\$12,574	\$46,887	\$62,584	\$246,743
1994	\$30,989	1,800,438	\$24,852	\$104,871	\$15,494	\$47,051	\$71,500	\$263,768
1995	\$22,769	1,770,608	\$17,620	\$102,623	\$13,797	\$46,939	\$76,152	\$257,130
1996	\$23,392	1,776,212	\$18,459	\$92,287	\$12,663	\$45,428	\$77,071	\$245,907
1997	\$17,712	1,808,348	\$12,929	\$111,406	\$13,289	\$45,150	\$85,323	\$268,097
1998	\$22,850	1,839,450	\$19,007	\$108,253	\$13,464	\$41,131	\$84,089	\$265,944
1999	\$28,185	1,900,893	\$21,828	\$109,552	\$13,364	\$38,037	\$90,305	\$273,086
2000	\$25,355	1,902,331	\$18,880	\$122,736	\$12,212	\$37,448	\$91,011	\$282,287
2001	\$33,088	1,999,783	\$25,658	\$132,064	\$14,970	\$35,755	\$92,990	\$301,437
2002 estimate	\$34,326	2,085,030	\$27,546	\$144,641	\$15,420	\$38,937	\$99,347	\$325,891
2003 estimate	\$34,310	2,117,684	\$28,808	\$155,469	\$15,810	\$41,573	\$104,239	\$345,899
2004 estimate	\$35,836	2,120,343	\$30,235	\$163,277	\$15,776	\$41,922	\$103,999	\$355,209
2005 estimate	\$35,738	2,170,618	\$30,436	\$173,054	\$15,756	\$41,928	\$105,835	\$367,010
2006 estimate	\$35,317	2,220,050	\$30,595	\$183,751	\$15,729	\$41,908	\$107,019	\$379,002
2007 estimate	\$35,475	2,274,503	\$30,728	\$195,411	\$15,707	\$42,399	\$105,265	\$389,510
1976-02 change	-\$49,321	\$879,402	-\$28,088	\$120,263	\$464	\$16,774	\$63,728	\$173,141
Percent change	-59%	73%	-50%	493%	3%	76%	179%	113%
2002-07 change	\$1,149	\$189,473	\$3,182	\$50,770	\$287	\$3,462	\$5,918	\$63,619
Percent change	3%	9%	12%	38%	2%	10%	6%	21%
1976-07 change	-\$48,172	\$1,068,875	-\$24,906	\$171,033	\$751	\$20,236	\$69,646	\$236,760
Percent change	-58%	89%	-45%	702%	5%	91%	196%	155%
1976	6.9%	100.0%	36.4%	16.0%	9.8%	14.5%	23.3%	100.0%
1977	7.2%	100.0%	42.9%	15.3%	8.2%	13.3%	20.3%	100.0%
1978	7.5%	100.0%	45.8%	15.0%	7.9%	12.8%	18.5%	100.0%
1979	5.6%	100.0%	36.0%	19.1%	9.7%	15.4%	19.8%	100.0%
1980	5.4%	100.0%	34.8%	18.0%	7.7%	17.2%	22.3%	100.0%
1981	4.6%	100.0%	31.0%	20.1%	6.6%	19.1%	23.3%	100.0%
1982	2.6%	100.0%	20.2%	24.9%	7.7%	21.8%	25.3%	100.0%
1983	1.9%	100.0%	14.8%	20.8%	8.5%	25.6%	30.4%	100.0%
1984	2.0%	100.0%	15.8%	25.8%	7.8%	22.8%	27.8%	100.0%
1985	3.1%	100.0%	27.7%	22.5%	6.7%	19.2%	24.0%	100.0%
1986	1.6%	100.0%	13.5%	28.5%	7.3%	21.8%	28.9%	100.0%
1987	1.4%	100.0%	11.0%	30.7%	7.6%	21.7%	29.0%	100.0%
1988	1.4%	100.0%	9.8%	31.2%	8.3%	20.9%	29.7%	100.0%
1989	1.2%	100.0%	9.1%	33.1%	8.0%	20.2%	29.6%	100.0%
1990	1.3%	100.0%	9.5%	34.6%	7.1%	21.3%	27.6%	100.0%
1991	2.0%	100.0%	12.9%	34.8%	6.0%	19.2%	27.1%	100.0%
1992	1.7%	100.0%	11.0%	39.1%	5.3%	18.7%	25.9%	100.0%
1993	1.8%	100.0%	10.3%	40.2%	5.1%	19.0%	25.4%	100.0%
1994	1.7%	100.0%	9.4%	39.8%	5.9%	17.8%	27.1%	100.0%
1995	1.3%	100.0%	6.9%	39.9%	5.4%	18.3%	29.6%	100.0%
1996	1.3%	100.0%	7.5%	37.5%	5.1%	18.5%	31.3%	100.0%
1997	1.0%	100.0%	4.8%	41.6%	5.0%	16.8%	31.8%	100.0%
1998	1.2%	100.0%	7.1%	40.7%	5.1%	15.5%	31.6%	100.0%
1999	1.5%	100.0%	8.0%	40.1%	4.9%	13.9%	33.1%	100.0%
2000	1.3%	100.0%	6.7%	43.5%	4.3%	13.3%	32.2%	100.0%
2001	1.7%	100.0%	8.5%	43.8%	5.0%	11.9%	30.8%	100.0%
2002 estimate	1.6%	100.0%	8.5%	44.4%	4.7%	11.9%	30.5%	100.0%
2003 estimate	1.6%	100.0%	8.3%	44.9%	4.6%	12.0%	30.1%	100.0%
2004 estimate	1.7%	100.0%	8.5%	46.0%	4.4%	11.8%	29.3%	100.0%
2005 estimate	1.6%	100.0%	8.3%	47.2%	4.3%	11.4%	28.8%	100.0%
2006 estimate	1.6%	100.0%	8.1%	48.5%	4.2%	11.1%	28.2%	100.0%
2007 estimate	1.6%	100.0%	7.9%	50.2%	4.0%	10.9%	27.0%	100.0%

Source: Compiled by National Low Income Housing Coalition from data contained in CD-ROM, Office of Management and Budget, The Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2003, Table 5.2--Budget Authority by Agency, 1976-2007 and Table 5.1--Budget Authority by Function and Subfunction: 1976-2007.

TABLE 5					
HUD BUDGET AUTHORITY TRENDS IN BILLIONS OF CONSTANT 2002 DOLLARS, 1976-2003					
Fiscal year	TOTAL HUD BA	Subsidized Housing Programs	Renewals And Extensions	All other	
1976	83.6	55.9	0.0	27.8	
1977	89.8	78.2	0.0	11.6	
1978	94.4	81.9	0.0	12.4	
1979	71.3	58.9	0.0	12.5	
1980	74.1	59.5	0.0	14.6	
1981	62.8	50.4	0.0	12.4	
1982	35.3	25.4	0.0	9.9	
1983	26.8	17.6	0.0	9.3	
1984	28.7	21.6	0.0	7.1	
1985	48.6	41.7	0.0	6.9	
1986	24.1	18.3	0.0	5.8	
1987	21.6	15.6	0.0	6.0	
1988	21.3	14.7	0.0	6.6	
1989	19.7	13.7	0.0	6.0	
1990	23.0	13.8	1.5	7.7	
1991	35.2	15.1	10.1	10.1	
1992	30.8	14.4	9.3	7.0	
1993	31.8	16.4	8.3	7.1	
1994	31.0	18.7	6.2	6.1	
1995	22.8	16.7	2.5	3.6	
1996	23.6	12.8	4.5	6.2	
1997	17.7	12.0	3.9	1.8	
1998	22.9	11.0	9.8	2.1	
1999	28.2	14.2	10.3	3.7	
2000	21.2	12.7	11.1	-2.6	
2001	33.1	12.0	13.2	7.9	
2002	34.3	12.6	15.1	6.6	
2003	34.3	10.6	16.5	7.2	
Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition tabulations of annual HUD Budget Summary data.					
<p>Note: Subsidized Housing Programs include the low income housing programs now administered by the Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH) and by Office of Housing as well as a number of housing programs administered by the Office of Community Development and Planning (CPD). Specifically, "subsidized housing" includes all of the programs administered by PIH; all of the programs administered by the Office of Housing except FHA and the functions of manufactured home inspections and monitoring and interstate land sales registration that were lodged in that office from 1981-90; the homeless programs, HOME Investment Partnerships, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, rural housing and economic development, home elderly and disabled, capacity building for community development and housing, rental rehabilitation grants, rehabilitation loans (312), urban homesteading, public housing child care grants and various other CDBG setasides administered by CPD; and, when they were funded separately from the foregoing, housing counseling and the Office of Lead Hazard Control.</p>					

TABLE 6					
HUD-SUBSIDIZED HOUSING COMMITMENTS, 1976-2000					
Fiscal year	Net new commitments for renters			Net new commitments for home buyers ³	Grand total
	Existing housing ¹	New construction ²	Total		
1976 + TQ ⁴	213,742	203,046	416,788	18,574	435,362
1977	251,623	140,480	392,103	4,719	396,822
1978	210,527	98,300	308,827	11,738	320,565
1979	257,225	90,375	347,600	14,471	362,071
1980	58,402	129,490	187,892	58,907	246,799
1981	83,520	75,365	158,885	5,102	163,987
1982	37,818	18,018	55,836	4,754	60,590
1983	54,071	-339	2,630	53,732	56,362
1984	78,648	9,619	88,267	930	89,197
1985	85,741	16,980	102,721	4,586	107,307
1986	85,476	13,109	98,585	5	98,590
1987	72,788	20,192	92,980	60	93,040
1988	64,270	19,991	-84,261	0	-84,261
1989	67,653	14,053	81,706	0	81,706
1990	61,309	7,428	68,737	0	68,737
1991	55,900	13,082	68,982	0	68,982
1992	62,008	23,537	85,545	0	85,545
1993	50,162	18,715	68,877	0	68,877
1994	47,807	17,652	65,459	0	65,459
1995	16,904	16,587	33,491	0	33,491
1996	7,055	1,438	8,493	0	8,493
1997	9,229	12,449	21,678	0	21,678
1998	18,376	17,675	36,051	0	36,051
1999	16,225	11,060	27,285	0	27,285
2000 est.	126,000	9,556	135,556	0	135,556

¹ Includes units assisted through section 8 certificates and vouchers. Also, after 1979, loan management set-aside (LMSA), property disposition, and moderate rehabilitation programs.

² Includes units assisted through the section 8 New Construction and Substantial Rehabilitation Program, section 202/811 Housing for the Elderly and the Disabled, section 236, and Public and Indian Housing Programs. Excludes units constructed under the Indian Housing Block Grant Program.

³ Includes units assisted through the various section 235 programs.

⁴ 1976 + TQ: In 1976 the fiscal year was changed from July 1-June 30 to October 1-September 30. The Transition Quarter (TQ) is the period from July 1-September 30, 1976. However, because the Department was gearing up for the Section 8 program, there were few reservations in the first quarter, so the figures here are for the 15-month period.

Source: 1976-79: National Low Income Housing Coalition tabulations of annual HUD Budget Summary data; 1980-2000: 2000 Green Book, Table 15-29. Because of limitations on data availability, there are some inconsistencies in the data, primarily because the 1980-90 data are adjusted by excluding commitments for conversions, replacements of units lost from the assisted stock, and deobligations or cancellations of commitments. This information not available for 1976-79 or 1991-2000.

TABLE 7

BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR SELECTED HUD PROGRAMS, 1977-2003, IN MILLIONS OF CONSTANT 2002 DOLLARS

SUBSIDIZED HOUSING						CDBG, HOME, HOMELESS, HOPWA				
Fiscal year	Section 8 Project-Based	Rental Assistance	Elderly and Handicapped	Public and Indian Housing	Renewals And Extensions	Fiscal year	CDBG*	HOME grants	Homeless programs	HOPWA
1977	\$30,768	\$12,954	\$2,251	\$14,282	\$0	1977	\$8,338	\$0	\$0	\$0
1978	\$30,872	\$11,886	\$1,863	\$21,534	\$0	1978	\$8,692	\$0	\$0	\$0
1979	\$28,589	\$11,654	\$1,801	\$19,306	\$0	1979	\$8,364	\$0	\$0	\$0
1980	\$30,391	\$8,595	\$1,674	\$13,002	\$0	1980	\$7,769	\$0	\$0	\$0
1981	\$23,332	\$11,499	\$1,501	\$14,008	\$0	1981	\$6,959	\$0	\$0	\$0
1982	\$17,393	\$7,662	\$1,249	\$8,822	\$0	1982	\$6,080	\$0	\$0	\$0
1983	\$15,626	\$3,384	\$840	\$7,156	\$0	1983	\$5,810	\$0	\$0	\$0
1984	\$11,374	\$3,891	\$892	\$7,359	\$0	1984	\$5,556	\$0	\$0	\$0
1985	\$10,669	\$5,340	\$780	\$6,248	\$0	1985	\$5,377	\$0	\$0	\$0
1986	\$8,742	\$4,773	\$745	\$5,739	\$0	1986	\$4,520	\$0	\$0	\$0
1987	\$8,826	\$2,818	\$784	\$5,359	\$0	1987	\$4,413	\$0	\$88	\$0
1988	\$9,396	\$2,889	\$817	\$5,669	\$0	1988	\$4,107	\$0	\$103	\$0
1989	\$8,312	\$2,605	\$542	\$5,246	\$0	1989	\$4,125	\$0	\$174	\$0
1990	\$10,213	\$2,134	\$531	\$5,475	\$1,549	1990	\$3,877	\$0	\$378	\$0
1991	\$12,857	\$1,727	\$837	\$7,723	\$10,051	1991	\$4,093	\$0	\$432	\$0
1992	\$8,672	\$2,187	\$2,160	\$7,226	\$9,345	1992	\$4,203	\$1,848	\$554	\$59
1993	\$8,486	\$1,527	\$2,139	\$7,851	\$8,323	1993	\$5,092	\$1,481	\$687	\$120
1994	\$7,176	\$1,688	\$2,486	\$8,258	\$6,205	1994	\$5,945	\$1,625	\$969	\$184
1995	\$4,175	\$496	\$1,187	\$8,244	\$2,483	1995	\$4,887	\$1,610	\$1,288	\$197
1996	\$7,018	\$449	\$1,222	\$6,999	\$4,503	1996	\$5,168	\$1,573	\$925	\$192
1997	\$1,986	\$1,255	\$924	\$7,089	\$3,908	1997	\$5,068	\$1,541	\$906	\$216
1998	\$2,261	\$373	\$912	\$7,435	\$9,815	1998	\$4,894	\$1,630	\$895	\$222
1999	\$3,927	-\$202	\$914	\$7,867	\$10,271	1999	\$4,566	\$1,712	\$1,043	\$230
2000	-\$2,755	\$877	\$950	\$7,852	\$11,091	2000	\$4,416	\$1,668	\$1,063	\$242
2001	\$8,057	\$987	\$1,014	\$7,925	\$13,208	2001	\$4,489	\$1,833	\$1,044	\$262
2002	\$6,591	\$556	\$1,024	\$7,567	\$15,085	2002	\$4,341	\$1,846	\$1,123	\$277
2003	\$7,029	\$649	\$1,003	\$7,032	\$16,511	2003	\$4,336	\$2,040	\$1,106	\$286

PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING

Fiscal year	Public housing development	Indian housing development	Capital fund/modernization	HOPE VI/Severely distressed	Operating subsidies	Drug elimination grants	
1977	\$8,001	\$2,794	\$1,910	\$0	\$1,577	\$0	
1978	\$16,021	\$1,731	\$2,081	\$0	\$1,701	\$0	
1979	\$13,352	\$2,003	\$2,285	\$0	\$1,666	\$0	
1980	\$7,595	\$1,761	\$2,076	\$0	\$1,569	\$0	
1981	\$7,903	\$888	\$3,200	\$0	\$2,017	\$0	
1982	\$2,163	\$870	\$3,167	\$0	\$2,623	\$0	
1983	\$0	\$573	\$4,314	\$0	\$2,270	\$0	
1984	\$1,433	\$590	\$2,584	\$0	\$2,752	\$0	
1985	\$1,457	\$449	\$2,171	\$0	\$2,171	\$0	
1986	\$1,212	\$453	\$2,178	\$145	\$1,751	\$0	
1987	\$734	\$360	\$2,116	\$0	\$2,148	\$0	
1988	\$817	\$280	\$2,411	\$0	\$2,160	\$0	
1989	\$524	\$141	\$2,267	\$0	\$2,314	\$0	
1990	\$33	\$181	\$2,624	\$0	\$2,506	\$131	
1991	\$1,383	\$268	\$3,182	\$0	\$2,700	\$191	
1992	\$755	\$295	\$3,179	\$0	\$2,793	\$203	
1993	\$386	\$310	\$3,541	\$361	\$3,043	\$210	
1994	\$484	\$309	\$3,867	\$200	\$3,085	\$312	
1995	\$382	\$285	\$3,445	\$591	\$3,335	\$205	
1996	\$0	\$180	\$2,809	\$539	\$3,146	\$326	
1997	\$0	\$220	\$2,752	\$605	\$3,192	\$319	
1998	\$0	\$652	\$2,717	\$598	\$3,152	\$315	
1999	\$0	\$663	\$3,210	\$669	\$3,015	\$310	
2000	\$0	\$653	\$3,006	\$599	\$3,271	\$323	
2001	\$0	\$668	\$3,054	\$586	\$3,301	\$315	
2002	\$0	\$655	\$2,843	\$574	\$3,495	\$0	
2003	\$0	\$638	\$2,375	\$562	\$3,456	\$0	

* This is the CDBG amount net of earmarked program set-asides (e.g. Youthbuild), but including the amounts variously described as Secretary's Discretionary Fund or Special Purpose Grants, since data on these amounts is not included in a number of the early HUD Budget Summaries.

Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition tabulations of annual HUD Budget Summary data.

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NATIONAL LOW INCOME HOUSING COALITION
1012 14TH STREET NW, SUITE 610
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

TEL. 202-662-1530

ON THE WEB: WWW.NLIHC.ORG