

appear in more than one of these datasets, so standard address matching techniques will be employed to assemble a single database with one record for each assisted or HUD-insured property.

- *Other Properties Occupied by Low-income Households.* There is no direct means of identifying low-income housing without project-based subsidies or HUD insurance, so we will rely on location as a proxy indicator for properties that can be so-classified. For this purpose we will use the CDBG block-level eligibility file.

This file includes special Census tabulations of the 1990 block group level population meeting HUD's low and very-low-income criteria--i.e. the population in households with incomes less than 80 percent of the HUD-adjusted median family income for the Los Angeles area. These data are used in the CDBG program to identify Census block groups that qualify for area-benefit expenditures, and for the purposes of the current study will be used to classify Census block group income level. Census block groups in the study area will be classified as either "low-income" or "higher income" depending the share of their population that meets HUD's low-income standard and properties located in "low-income" block groups (i.e. those with a low-income population share above a specified threshold) will be classified as low-income properties.

We will assess the impact of using alternative threshold definitions for our classification of low-income block groups on the estimated size of the low-income housing stock. We are most interested in focusing on very-low-income households and suspect that the proportion of buildings occupied by low- AND very-low-income households is large. The threshold will be established at a level that roughly equates the number the number of housing units defined as low-income for the purposes of this study with the number of very-low-income households reported in the 1990 PUMS data. The result of this analysis will a database that identifies low-income Census block groups.

Damaged Low-income Rental Property Database. Development of a sampling frame with damaged low-income rental properties will involve combination of the set of damaged rental properties identified from the California Office of Emergency Services database with 1) the set of subsidized and HUD-insured low-income properties, and 2) the set of Census block groups classified as low-income.

Combination of the OES database with the project-based dataset (subsidized & HUD-insured projects) will be performed using project street addresses. Standard address matching techniques will be employed, though to maximize the likelihood that we achieve a complete merge we will also use any additional information that may be available to uniquely or partially identify assisted or HUD-insured rental projects.

The damage database will be merged with the set of Census block groups classified as low-income for this study using the latitude and longitude indicators found on the OES dataset to place damaged properties in block groups. In the event that buildings which we would like to match are missing latitude and longitude indicators, we will geocode these buildings using property address information.

The resultant database, henceforth the low-income damage database, will identify all