

1 hudlink: Automated ACS–HUD data linking for 2 housing-economics research and analysis

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Software

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5 Summary

6 **hudlink** is an open-source Python package that compresses a weeks-long tangle of data-
7 wrangling steps into a single command for U.S. housing economists and policy researchers.
8 It

- ingests ACS micro-data via the IPUMS API or local files;
- deterministically imputes missing county codes while preserving survey weights;
- links HUD area-median-income limits (30%, 50%, 80%);
- flags program eligibility and protected-class characteristics;
- merges administrative records for Housing Choice Vouchers, LIHTC, Public Housing, and other programs; and
- exports both CHAS-style county summaries and fully flagged household-level micro-data.

9 Because public HUD releases supply only pre-aggregated tables, analysts cannot test household-
10 level relationships or audit subsidy allocation for fairness without building bespoke pipelines.
11 **hudlink** removes that barrier, delivering reproducible, analysis-ready data for any U.S. state
12 and any 5-year ACS release.

25 Statement of need

26 Housing economists and policy analysts routinely need fine-grained evidence on housing afford-
27 ability and the reach of federal subsidy programs. Building such datasets from scratch requires
28 locating multiple sources, harmonizing inconsistencies, accounting for missing geography,
29 rescaling survey weights, and coding eligibility rules. For research teams implementing these
30 steps from scratch, the process is time-consuming, error-prone, and difficult to reproduce.
31 **hudlink** automates this workflow. It outputs household-level ACS micro-data already merged
32 with county-specific HUD income thresholds and eligibility flags, plus optional protected-class
33 indicators. A simple, editable configuration lets users re-run the pipeline for new years, states,
34 variables, or HUD programs without changing code.

35 Implementation

36 **Data sources.** IPUMS USA ACS PUMS micro-data ([Ruggles et al., 2025](#)) retrieved on demand
37 through the IPUMS Extract API ([IPUMS Microdata Extract API, n.d.](#)); HUD Area-Median-
38 Income limits for 2009 – 2023 ([U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, n.d.b](#));

39 HUD Picture of Subsidized Households micro-records ([U.S. Department of Housing and Urban](#)
40 [Development, n.d.a](#)); and the Missouri Census Data Center Geocorr 2012 and 2022 PUMA-
41 to-county crosswalks ([Missouri Census Data Center, n.d.a](#), [n.d.b](#)). All non-IPUMS inputs are
42 pre-processed and fetched automatically on the first run.

43 **Pipeline design.** Separate modules handle validation, geography harmonization, income cleaning,
44 and eligibility determination. When county IDs are missing, a crosswalk deterministically assigns
45 counties based on PUMA shares, producing weighted copies for split PUMAs and preserving
46 sample design.

47 **Household splitting.** An optional procedure (adapted from ([Dabney, 2024](#))) separates multi-
48 family households into constituent family units when overcrowding suggests multiple subsidy-
49 eligible families share the same dwelling. When enabled, hudlink adjusts survey weights
50 to reflect the split families while also preserving the original weights for analyses requiring
51 Census-consistent totals.

52 Research applications

- 53 ■ **Current Application.** hudlink generalizes and extends the methodology from an earlier
54 pilot, **HCVGAPS** ([Dabney, 2024](#)). Despite its more limited scope, that pilot script was
55 adopted and used in published research to audit federal housing-program efficacy and
56 estimate projected federal costs of implementing certain policy recommendations, ([Taylor](#)
57 [et al., 2024](#)). Building on this momentum, hudlink has been reengineered to support
58 all U.S. states and territories, any ACS 5-year release, and all major HUD programs,
59 enabling even more robust nationwide, longitudinal, and cross-program analyses.
- 60 ■ **Algorithmic-bias audits.** Analysts can use hudlink to construct a program-eligibility pool
61 with variables such as race, ethnicity, disability status, veteran status, and education,
62 merge this with HUD recipient micro-data, and then compare the resulting distributions
63 or run simulated draws to test for statistically significant asymmetries.
- 64 ■ **Housing Policy and Planning Research.** Using hudlink, researchers or state housing agen-
65 cies can quickly estimate unmet housing assistance need by county, identify geographic
66 disparities in program coverage, or evaluate policy changes over time.

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71 and Max Blumenfeld. I also thank the DeVoe L. Moore Center at Florida State University for
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