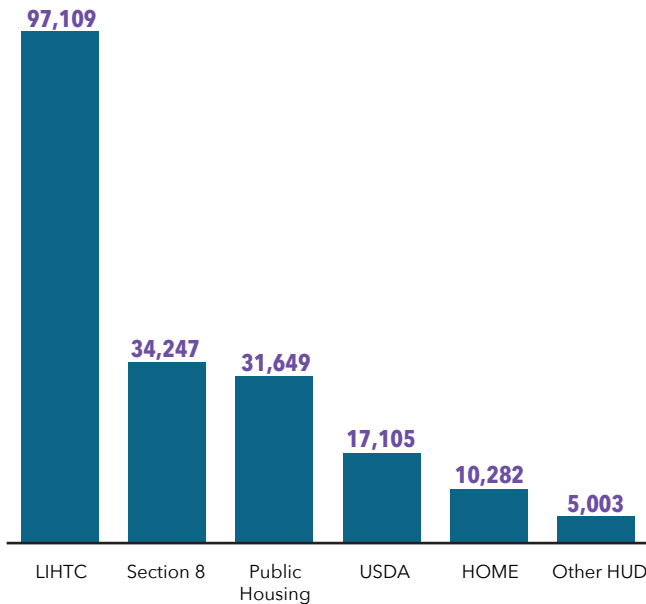


GEORGIA

HUD and USDA programs play an important role in providing affordable homes to extremely low-income (ELI) families across the state. Many of the publicly supported homes, however, face expiring rent restrictions and are at risk of becoming unaffordable to the state's lowest income families.

NUMBER OF PUBLICLY SUPPORTED RENTAL HOMES BY PROGRAM

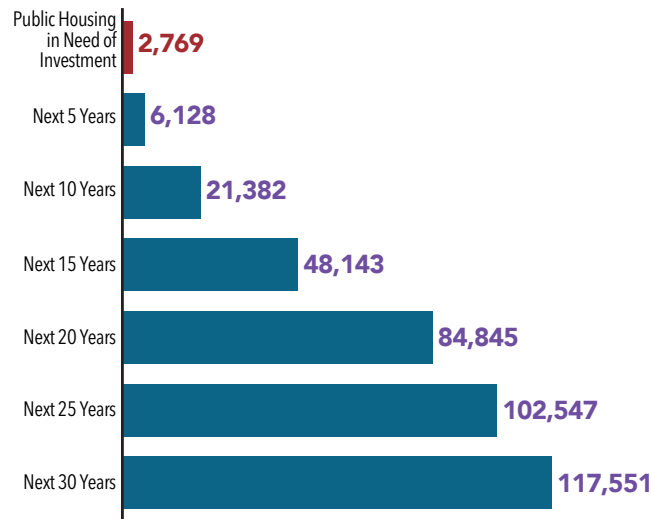


58% publicly supported rental homes across the state receive Low Income Housing Tax Credits.

*Other includes Section 236, HUD Insured Mortgages, Section 202 Direct Loans, and Section 236.

Note: Rental units can be supported by multiple programs.

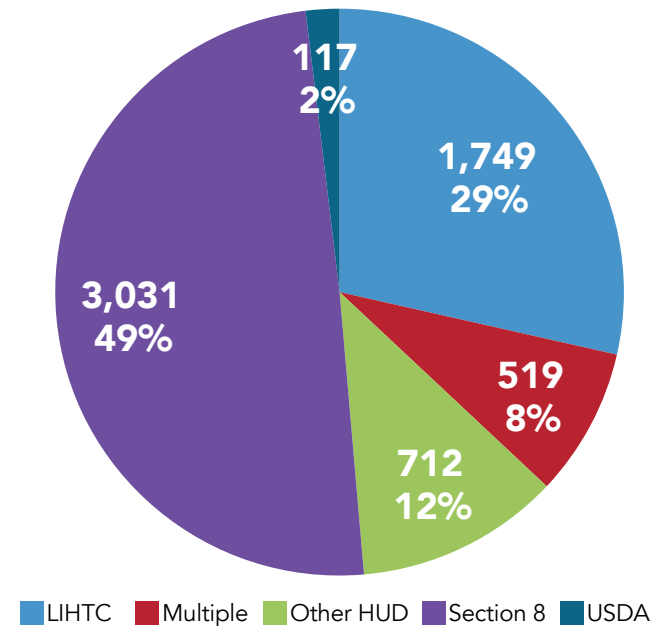
PUBLICLY SUPPORTED RENTAL HOMES AT RISK OF LOSS



4% publicly supported rental homes face an expiring affordability restriction in the next five years and 2,769 public housing units are in need of immediate investment*.

*Indicated by a REAC score less than 60.

PUBLICLY SUPPORTED RENTAL HOMES WITH EXPIRING AFFORDABILITY RESTRICTIONS WITHIN FIVE YEARS BY FUNDING STREAM



49% publicly supported rental homes with expiring affordability restrictions in the next five years are assisted by Section 8 contracts.

KEY FACTS

-204,083

Shortage of rental homes affordable and available for ELI renters

73%

Percent of ELI households spending more than half of their income on rent

168,052

Number of publicly supported rental homes

6,128

Number of publicly supported rental homes with affordability restrictions expiring in next five years