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.

### Key Facts

- **-114,940** shortage of rental homes affordable and available for ELI renters
- **73%** percent of ELI households spending more than half of their income on rent
- **65,619** number of publicly supported rental homes
- **4,323** number of publicly supported rental homes with affordability restrictions expiring in the next five years

### Number of Publicly Supported Rental Homes

- **39,913** LIHTC
- **18,284** Section 8
- **7,181** Public Housing
- **6,634** Other*
- **3,627** USDA Programs
- **2,701** HOME

### Publicly Supported Rental Homes at Risk of Loss

- **4,323** Next 5 Years
- **10,505** Next 10 Years
- **22,589** Next 15 Years
- **37,850** Next 20 Years
- **44,617** Next 25 Years
- **53,236** Next 30 Years

### Publicly Supported Rental Homes with Expiring Affordability Restrictions Within Five Years By Funding Stream

- **72%** LIHTC
- **227** Multiple
- **649** Other HUD
- **2,105** Section 8
- **1,270** USDA

61% 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.

7% publicly supported rental homes face an expiring affordability restriction in the next five years.

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