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**

- 42,987 LIHTC
- 38,128 Section 8
- 20,680 Public Housing
- 9,504 USDA Programs
- 8,032 Other*
- 2,706 HOME

**Number of Publicly Supported Rental Homes with Expiring Affordability Restrictions Within Five Years by Funding Stream**

- 7,405 USDA
- 2,388 Multiple
- 536 Section 8
- 148 Other HUD
- 544 LIHTC

68% publicly supported rental homes with expiring affordability restrictions in the next five years are assisted by Section 8 contracts.

42% 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.

11% publicly supported rental homes face an expiring affordability restriction in the next five years and 50 public housing units are in need of immediate investment*.

*Indicated by a REAC score less than 60.

**Key Facts**

- **-104,314**: Shortage of rental homes affordable and available for ELI renters
- **63%**: Percent of ELI households spending more than half of their income on rent
- **103,219**: Number of publicly supported rental homes
- **10,841**: Number of publicly supported rental homes with affordability restrictions expiring in next five years

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

Note: Rental units can be supported by multiple programs.