



The Economic Impact of Public Housing

Ongoing Investment with Wide Reaching Returns

Public Housing is an Economic Driver



Every \$1 million Public Housing Authorities spend on capital investments generates

\$1.89 million

in economic activity & supports 11 full-time jobs

From FY 2013 - FY 2017, PHAs in Akron, Charlotte, Kansas City, Los Angeles, New York, and Oklahoma City spent \$4.5 billion on capital needs and generated an estimated \$7.6 billion in economic activity, supporting 7,600 full-time jobs.

\$7.6 B

7,600 JOBS

\$4.5 B



Public Housing is Workforce Housing

Public housing and voucher-assisted housing provide low income people an opportunity to live in stable housing and to be located near employment centers.

Low-wage workers would need to work anywhere from 68-118 hours each week to be able to rent the average market-rate apartment in their city.



Public Housing is a Long-Term Investment

The 1.1 million public housing units around the country are a significant investment by the federal government, with a replacement cost of \$183 billion.

Yet, chronic underfunding has had substantial negative impacts on the public housing stock.

\$50B

Capital Needs Backlog

\$3.4B

Annual Capital Accrual Needs

\$2B

Average Capital Fund Appropriations

Public Housing is a Tax Revenue Generator

Public housing generates multiple direct and indirect tax benefits, that without public housing, in some cases, the tax benefits are entirely lost.

6 PHAs Generate \$69 Million in City Tax Revenue & \$215 Million in State Tax Revenue Each Year

3.3 Million

Public housing is home to nearly 1.1 million low income families and is a multi-billion dollar asset for local communities. Along with housing vouchers, which house another 2.2 million low-income families, these programs are the foundation of the affordable housing rental market.