
April 12, 2016

Chart Book: Cuts in Federal Assistance Have Exacerbated Families' Struggles to Afford Housing

Increasing rents and stagnating wages have made it harder for families to keep a roof over their heads. Yet, funding for [rental assistance](#) has fallen sharply over the last six years, largely driven by rigid caps on [non-defense discretionary programs](#) that policymakers enacted as part of the Budget Control Act of 2011. Left unchanged, the budget caps could drive housing assistance spending to the lowest level since 1980, relative to the size of the economy.

These recent cuts have worsened a longer pattern of neglect by policymakers that's increased hardship for low-income families and hampered local communities' efforts to reduce homelessness.

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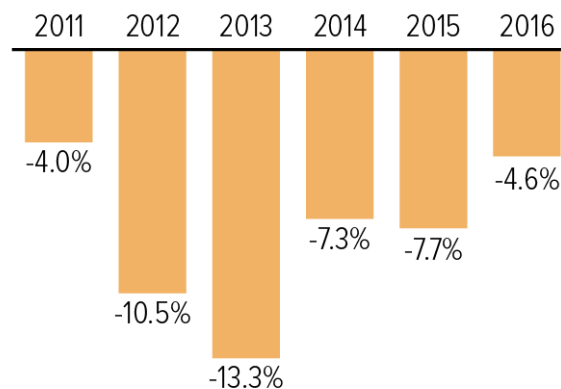
Section 1: Six Years of Budget Austerity Have Weakened Housing Assistance Programs

Beginning in 2011, policymakers enacted a series of budget cuts that hit [non-defense discretionary programs](#) — the category that includes most housing assistance for low-income families — particularly hard. Most importantly, they approved the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA), which established [tight budget caps](#) through 2021 and mandated further reductions through a process known as sequestration.

From 2010 to 2013, these actions caused annual housing assistance funding to fall by \$6.2 billion, or 13.3 percent, in inflation-adjusted terms. Policymakers [eased](#) some of the sequestration cuts for 2014, 2015, and 2016, yet housing assistance funding in 2016 remains \$2.1 billion, or 4.6 percent, below the 2010 level adjusted for inflation.

Federal Housing Assistance Funding Remains Well Below 2010 Level

Discretionary budget authority for housing assistance, relative to 2010, adjusted for inflation



Note: "Federal housing assistance" includes the Section 8, public housing, homeless assistance, Section 521, HOME, Native American Housing, HOPWA, and Section 202 and 811 programs, as well as many smaller programs, but does not include community development programs.

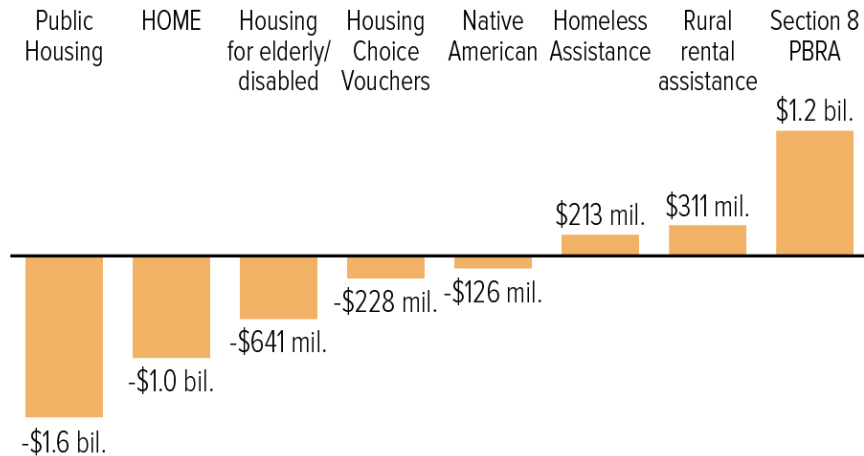
Source: Office of Management and Budget.

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[Public housing](#) and the [HOME](#) block grant have suffered the deepest funding cuts. Public housing funding has fallen by \$1.6 billion (21 percent) since 2010, while HOME funding has fallen by \$1.0 billion (52 percent).

Public Housing and HOME Grants Have Seen Deepest Funding Cuts

Change in funding, 2016 compared to 2010, adjusted for inflation



Note: "Housing for elderly/disabled" refers to the Section 202 and 811 programs; Rural rental assistance refers to the Section 521 program.

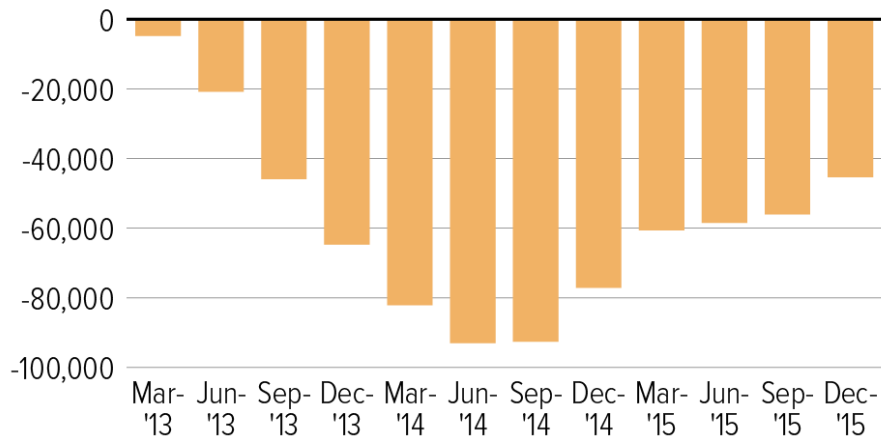
Source: Office of Management and Budget.

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Cuts in [Housing Choice Vouchers](#) have had the largest and most immediate impact on low-income families. The number of families using housing vouchers fell sharply after the 2013 sequestration cuts. By June 2014, housing agencies were helping close to 100,000 fewer families due to sequestration. Agencies used the increased funds that lawmakers provided for 2014 and 2015 to restore about half of these vouchers by December 2015, but they were still serving some 45,000 fewer families than in December 2012.

Sequestration Budget Cuts Caused Deep Housing Voucher Cuts

Decline in number of families using vouchers, relative to December 2012



Note: Figures exclude an estimated 50,000 new “tenant protection” vouchers (TPVs) issued to families since December 2012, as well as some 62,000 veterans’ supportive housing (VASH) vouchers used by families as of December 2015. TPVs replace assisted housing that has been demolished or otherwise eliminated, so they do not represent a net gain in families assisted. The President and Congress exempted VASH from sequestration.

Source: CBPP analysis of Department of Housing and Urban Development data.

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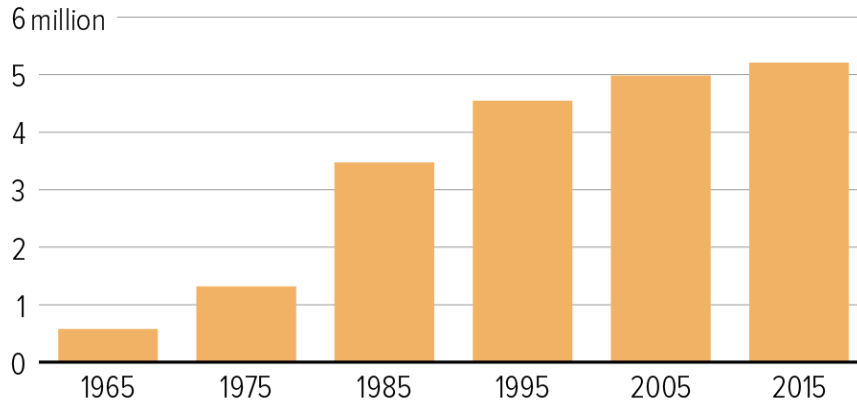
Section 2: Budget Caps Have Worsened a Pattern of Neglect

The federal budget caps have worsened a pattern of neglect of low-income housing programs that began in the mid-1990s and contrasts sharply with the expansion and innovation that occurred over the several prior decades.

In the wake of the urban riots of the late 1960s, policymakers on both sides of the aisle began a sustained effort to expand affordable rental housing for low-income families. From 1965 to 1995, federal rental assistance available to low-income families grew from less than 600,000 to more than 4.5 million units. The Housing Choice (“Section 8”) Voucher and [Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance](#) programs, which lawmakers created in 1974 and expanded to serve nearly 3 million families by the mid-1990s, largely drove this growth.

Policymakers Robustly Expanded Federal Rental Assistance from 1965 to 1995

Number of assisted rental units



Note: Chart shows units with rental subsidies that vary by amount based on the occupant's income, including those funded under the Housing Choice Voucher, Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance, Public Housing, Section 202 Housing for the Elderly, Section 811 Housing for People with Disabilities, Rent Supplement, Homeless Assistance Grant, Housing Opportunities for People with HIV-AIDS, and Section 521 rental assistance programs. Several small programs are excluded due to a lack of data. Figures do not include programs without deep subsidies, such as the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program.

Source: CBPP analysis of Department of Housing and Urban Development data; Edgar O. Olsen, "Affordable Housing Programs for Low-Income Households," NBER Working Paper 8208, April 2001.

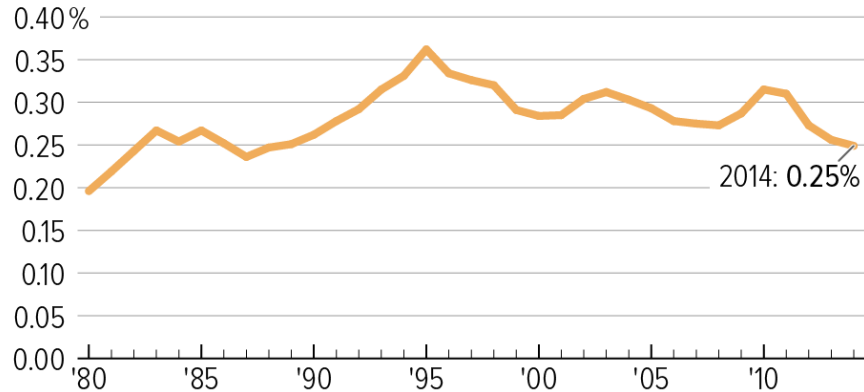
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This expansion of rental assistance was one of a series of efforts to strengthen the safety net that have collectively reduced poverty [since the 1960s](#) and currently [cut poverty](#) by roughly half.

Federal housing policy took a sharp turn, however, [in 1996](#). While federal spending on housing assistance grew robustly, relative to gross domestic product (or GDP, a measure of the size of the economy), before then, it has fallen by 30 percent since.

Recent Housing Cuts Continue 20 Years of Federal Disinvestment

Discretionary spending for housing assistance, relative to GDP



Note: GDP = gross domestic product. "Housing assistance" includes the Section 8, public housing, homeless assistance, Section 521, HOME, Native American Housing, HOPWA, and Section 202 and 811 programs, as well as many smaller programs.

Source: Office of Management and Budget.

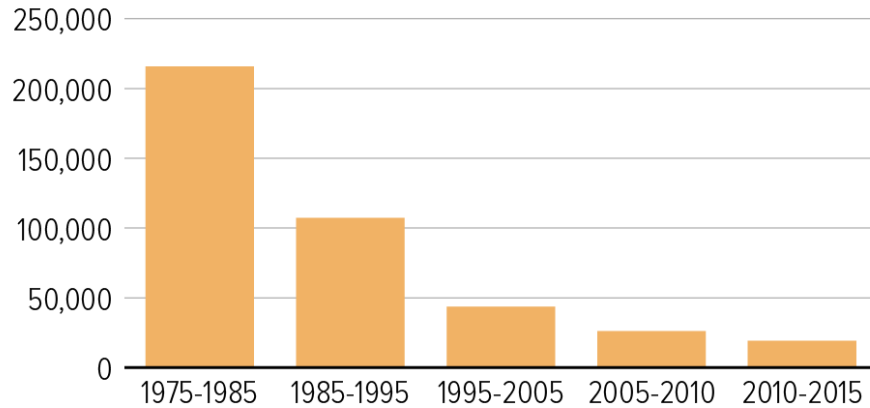
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Since the mid-1990s, federal rental assistance has helped a shrinking number of additional families — just an average of 20,000 additional families per year from 2010-2015. This is a sharp contrast from the average of 160,000 additional families helped each year from 1975 to 1995.

Policymakers have established several important initiatives to boost rental assistance since the mid-1990s, including funding nearly 60,000 new units of supportive housing for chronically homeless individuals since 2001, and more than 100,000 new housing vouchers for special groups, mostly homeless veterans, since 2008. These efforts have helped [reduce veterans'](#) and [chronic homelessness](#) by significant margins. Nevertheless, these expansions have been modest compared to earlier efforts, and they have been offset in part by other cuts in rental assistance.

Rental Assistance Expansion Has Slowed Dramatically Since the Mid-1990s

Average annual increase in assisted rental units



Note: Chart shows available units with rental subsidies that vary by amount based on the occupant's income, including those funded under the Housing Choice Voucher, Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance, Public Housing, Section 202 Housing for the Elderly, Section 811 Housing for People with Disabilities, Rent Supplement, Homeless Assistance Grant, Housing Opportunities for People with HIV-AIDS, and Section 521 rental assistance programs. Several small programs are excluded due to a lack of data. Figures do not include programs without deep subsidies, such as the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program.

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Policymakers have also failed to make the investments required to preserve the existing 1.1 million units of public housing. Public housing relies primarily on two funding streams: the Public Housing Capital Fund, which agencies use to repair and renovate public housing developments; and the Operating Fund, which covers operations costs such as verifying residents' income and eligibility, maintaining units and preparing them for occupancy, and providing building security and other services.

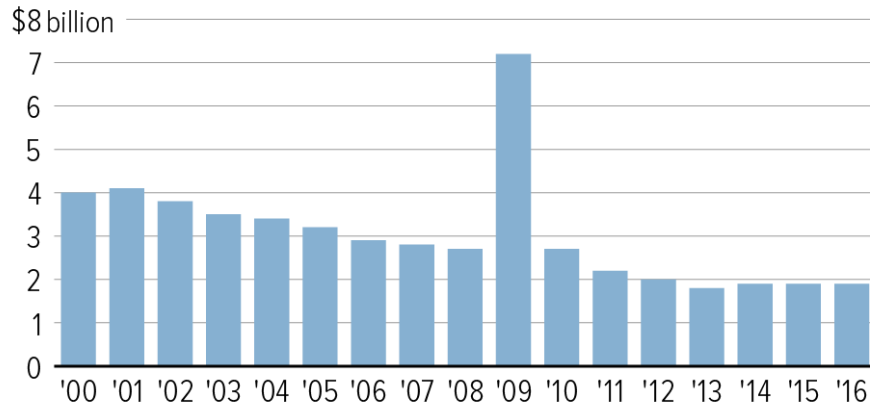
Funding for both streams has been inadequate. Lawmakers have provided sufficient operations funding in just three years since 2000, while capital funding has declined 53 percent in that time, in inflation-adjusted terms, to just \$1.9 billion in 2016, a level far below the amount that agencies need simply to cover new repair needs that accrue each year. As a result, the backlog of needed repairs — which HUD [estimated](#) in 2010 to be some \$26 billion — continues to grow.

This chronic underfunding has made it increasingly difficult for agencies to maintain public housing developments. When developments deteriorate to the point at which they become uninhabitable or too costly to renovate, agencies must demolish or sell them. On average, this leads to the loss of [about 10,000 units of public housing](#) each year.

Public Housing Funding Has Fallen Far Behind Need

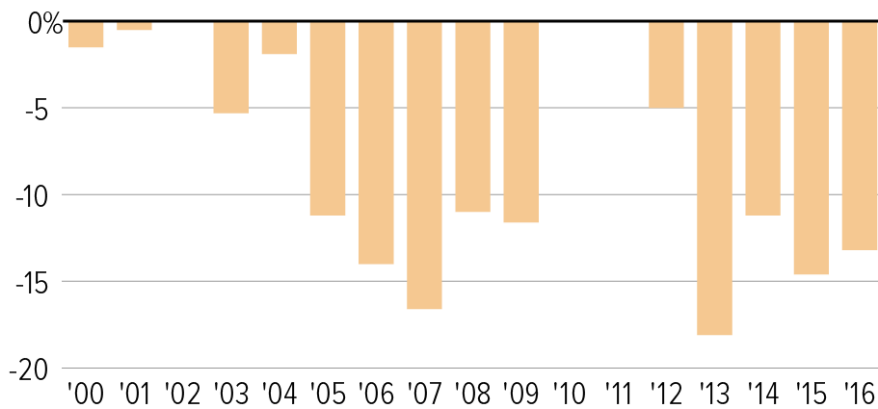
Funding for repairs has fallen 53 percent since 2000...

Budget authority, in billions of 2016 dollars



...While funding for operations has met need only 3 times since then

Budget authority shortfall, relative to HUD formula eligibility



Note: (top chart) 2009 reflects one-time funding under the Recovery Act. (bottom chart) "HUD formula eligibility" refers to agencies' funding eligibility under HUD's operating cost formula.

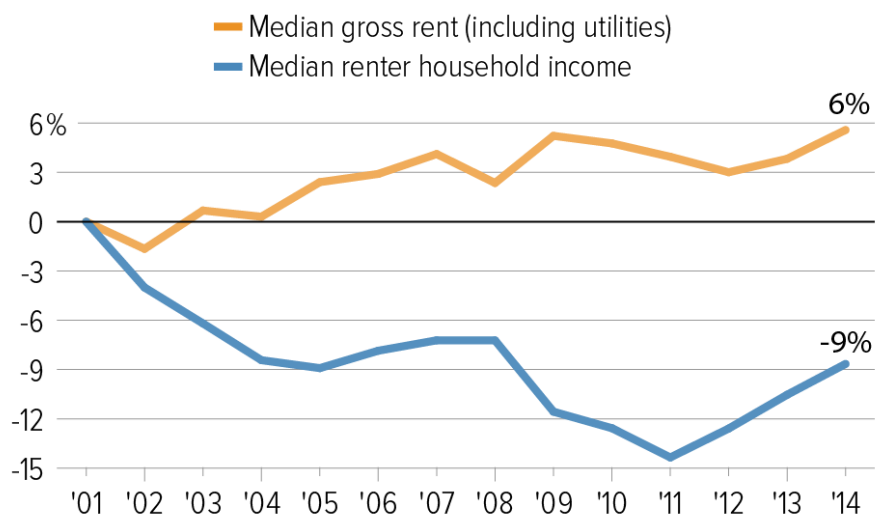
Source: Office of Management and Budget.

Section 3: Rental Affordability Problems Have Worsened as Rental Assistance Expansion Has Slowed

As policymakers have slowed the expansion of rental assistance to a trickle, the growth in the number of renters struggling to afford housing has far outpaced it. Renter incomes fell during the economic recessions that began in 2001 and 2007; as of 2014, they remained well below the 2001 level. At the same time, rental costs have continued to rise as the supply of rental units has failed to keep pace with a [record-setting surge](#) in the number of renter households.

Renters' Incomes Haven't Kept Pace With Housing Costs

Percent change since 2001, adjusted for inflation



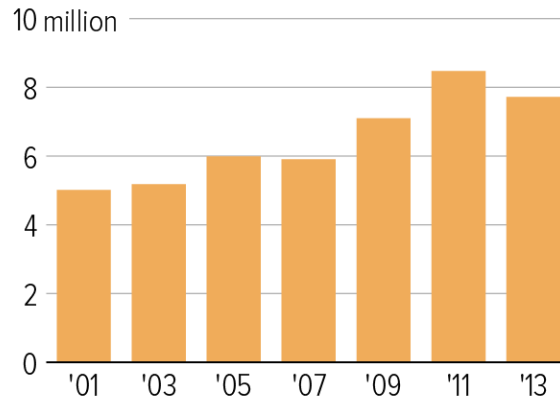
Note: Includes households with zero rent who pay utilities.
Source: CBPP analysis of the Census Bureau's American Community Survey.

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The growing gap between rents and incomes has particularly squeezed low-income families. From 2001 to 2013, the number of unassisted renter households with very low incomes (incomes no greater than 50 percent of the area median income) that are either paying more than half their income for rental costs or live in severely substandard housing — known as those with “worst-case needs” — increased 54 percent, from [5 million households in 2001](#) to [7.7 million households in 2013](#). Families with children have experienced the largest growth in worst-case needs.

“Worst-Case Needs” Have Risen 54% Since 2001

Renter households with worst-case needs, in millions



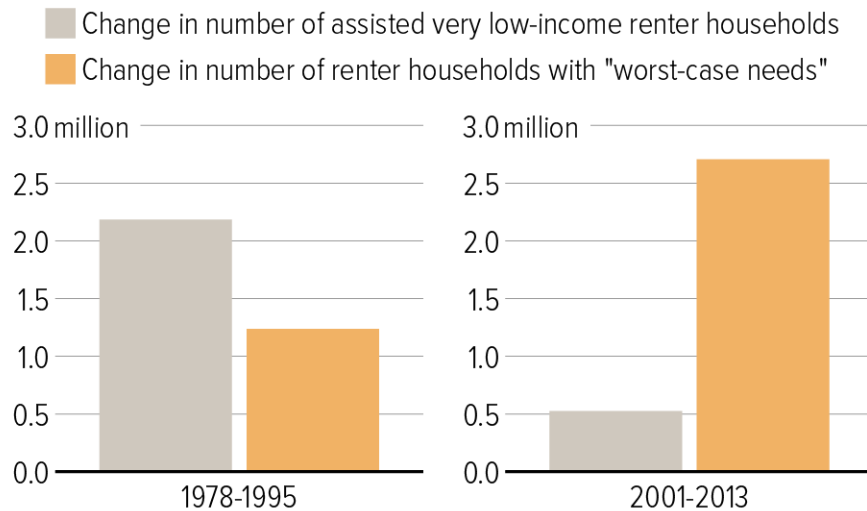
Note: Under HUD's definition, a household has "worst-case needs" if it receives no rental assistance, has income no greater 50 percent of area median income, and either pays more than 50 percent of its income for housing costs or lives in severely substandard housing.

Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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Over this same period, the number of very low-income households that received rental assistance rose by only 525,000. This weak response contrasts sharply with policymakers' earlier successful efforts to address growing needs. As the number of very low-income renter households grew by 3.9 million from 1978 to 1995, policymakers expanded rental assistance to more than half this number of very low-income households. As a result, the increase in the number of renters with “worst-case needs” from 1978 to 1995 was about 1.4 million households — only *half* the size of the recent increase.

Expansion of Rental Assistance Slowed As Need Rose



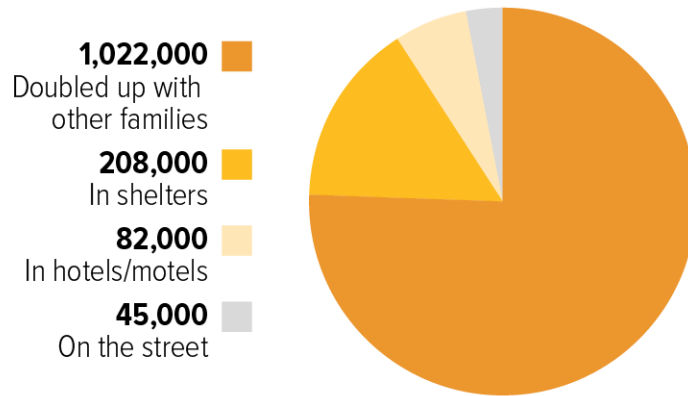
Note: An assisted very low-income renter household is one whose income does not exceed 50 percent of area median family income, and receives rental assistance. A household has "worst-case needs" if it has very low income, either pays more than half its income for rental housing costs or lives in severely substandard housing, and is unassisted.

Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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The impact of the growing gap between the incomes of low-income renters and the cost of rental housing also is evident in the large and persistent problem of housing instability and homelessness for families with children. Some 1.36 million school-aged children — an all-time high — lacked a home of their own in the 2013-2014 school year, Education Department data show. [Numerous studies](#) link homelessness to mental health and physical health problems, as well as poor school performance.

1.36 Million Students Lack Home of Their Own



Note: Percents do not add to 100 due to rounding. Students are children attending k-12 public schools.

Source: Department of Education. Data are for school year 2013-2014.

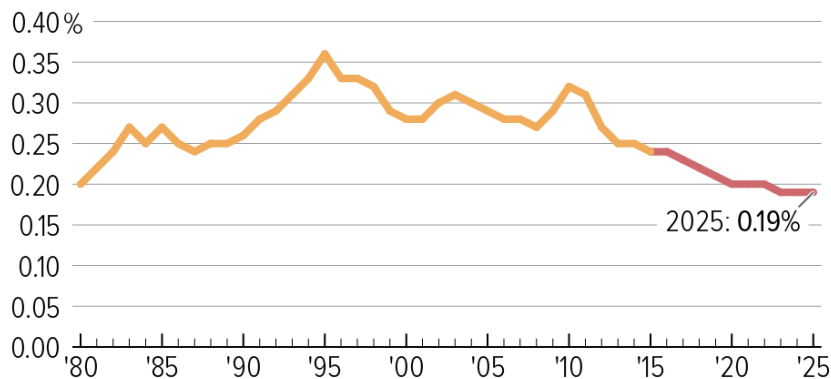
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Section 4: Housing Assistance Funding Could Fall to Lowest Level in 40 Years

Federal budget caps created under the BCA have already caused deep cuts in housing assistance funding and could force even deeper cuts in coming years. If the caps are left unchanged and if housing assistance programs' share of total non-defense discretionary funding does not increase, funding for housing assistance will soon fall to its lowest level in 40 years, relative to GDP.

Budget Caps Could Drive Housing Assistance Spending to Lowest Level in 40 Years

Discretionary housing assistance outlays, relative to GDP



Note: Budget caps = annual caps on discretionary spending under the 2011 Budget Control Act. GDP = gross domestic product. Red line is CBPP projection, assuming housing assistance share of non-defense discretionary funding remains constant.

Source: Office of Management and Budget.

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Under the BCA caps, total non-defense discretionary program funding will increase at an average nominal rate of slightly more than 1 percent per year over the next five years. Meanwhile, the cost of renewing current federal rental assistance — which makes up roughly four-fifths of HUD’s budget and is driven largely by changes in private market rents — is likely to grow significantly faster as rent increases continue to [outpace tenant income gains](#). And there are sound reasons to believe that growth in renter households [will remain strong](#) in coming years, continuing to increase rental costs.

Policymakers will be faced with a stark choice: reduce the amount of rental assistance available to low-income families, or sustain assistance for these families while deepening cuts in other non-defense discretionary programs, potentially including other housing and community development programs that HUD administers. Any efforts beyond sustaining the status quo — such as expanding rental assistance programs to achieve federal goals of eliminating homelessness, for example — would require even deeper cuts in other areas.

To avoid these choices policymakers must raise the BCA caps and expand rental assistance for low-income families. In addition to increasing funding for housing vouchers and other current programs, policymakers should explore innovative approaches to assisting families via [tax credits](#) and [other avenues](#) outside the discretionary budget.