

Serving Texas' Lowest -Income Households

November 7, 2024



Texas Housers supports low -income Texans'efforts to achieve the dream of a decent, affordable home in a quality neighborhood of their choice.

Ben Martin Research Director

The Texans who cannot afford housing are overwhelmingly the Texans with the lowest-incomes.



State of Affordability in Texas





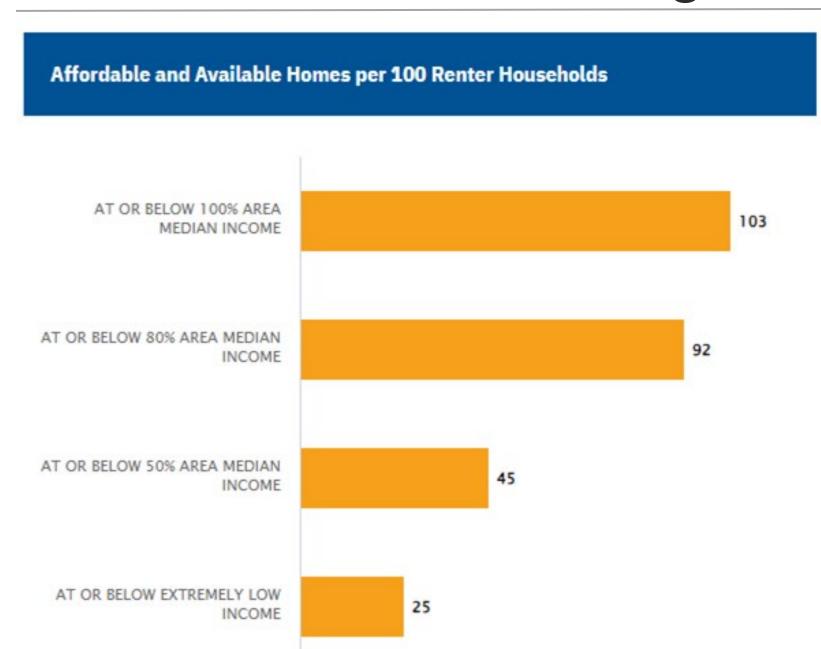
Texas Comptroller Report, August 2024

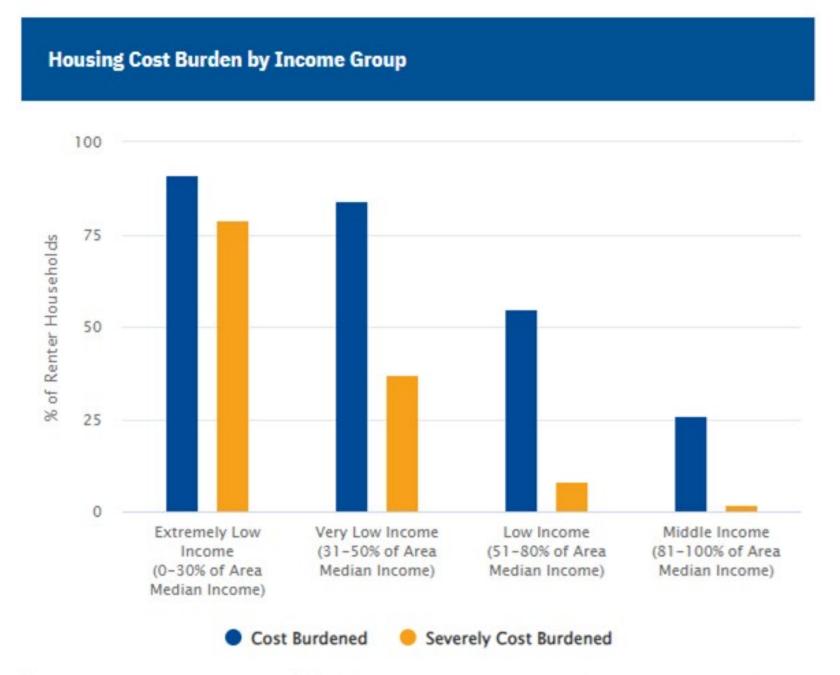
- Cost burden concentrated among lowest income households: "88 percent of households with annual incomes less than \$20,000 were cost burdened, compared to 8 percent of households with incomes of \$75,000 or more" (p. 8)
- "Texas ranks 46 out of 51 on the national scale (including the District of Columbia) with only 25 affordable and available rental homes per 100 ELI [extremely low income, making 0 -30% of area median income] renter households" (p. 13)

Source: The Housing Affordability Challenge, Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts



Most severe housing needs among lowest -income





Renter households spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs and utilities are cost burdened; those spending more than half of their income are severely cost burdened.

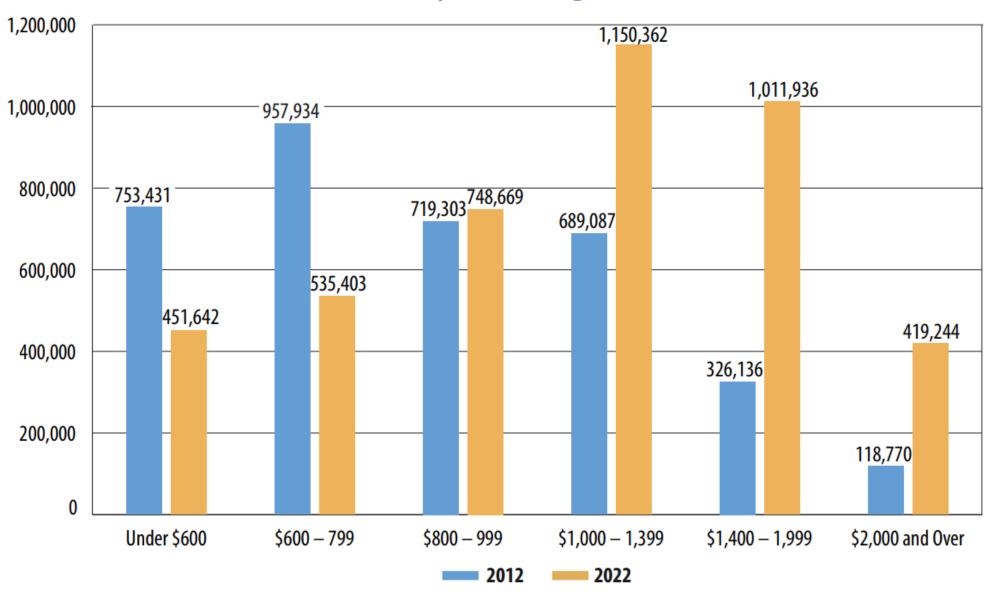
Source: National Low-Income Housing Coalition, The Gap Report, Texas, 2024



The supply of low -rent rental housing is shrinking

- Shortage of 670,000+ units affordable and available to ELI households
- Over the past decade, Texas has lost cheaper units and built more market rate housing for higherincome households, leading to a worsening shortage of deeply affordable units.

Number of Rental Units by Price Range, Texas, 2012 vs. 2022



Source: <u>Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies</u> tabulations of U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates



Texas' workforce is low -income.

THE TOP 5 OCCUPATIONS IN TEXAS BY PROJECTED NUMBER OF JOBS ARE VERY LOW INCOME.

JOB	PROJECTED # OF JOBS IN 2030	AVERAGE WAGE & % OF AMI	RENT THIS JOB CAN AFFORD
FAST FOOD & COUNTER WORKERS	474,545	\$22,457 (28%)	\$461
HOME HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE AIDES	418,497	\$22,625 (28%)	\$466
RETAIL SALESPERSONS	394,087	\$30,236 (38%)	\$656
OFFICE CLERKS	312,355	\$36,202 (45%)	\$805
CUSTOMER SERVICE REPS	308,036	\$36,966 (46%)	\$824

Source: Texas Labor Analysis (Texas Workforce Commission) "Top 25 Occupations by Projections for Texas"

Land use deregulation cannot fix this alone.

- Mixed evidence about the ability of market rate production making housing costs affordable for low-income households, even in the long term.
- At a minimum, we need a "yes and" approach that also includes direct support for the lowest-income households who are the most cost burdened.
- For 30% AMI units, it is a rule of thumb in the industry that these units cannot be built and maintained without ongoing subsidy.

The role of the Housing Tax Credit program

- The HTC program is the single largest producer of income-restricted housing in Texas.
- Thus the program has an outsized role to play in meeting the housing needs of Texans.
- The HTC program must provide the highest and best public benefit in exchange for public subsidy by providing
 - The most units possible
 - With the deepest possible affordability
 - In high opportunity locations that give residents choice of where to live



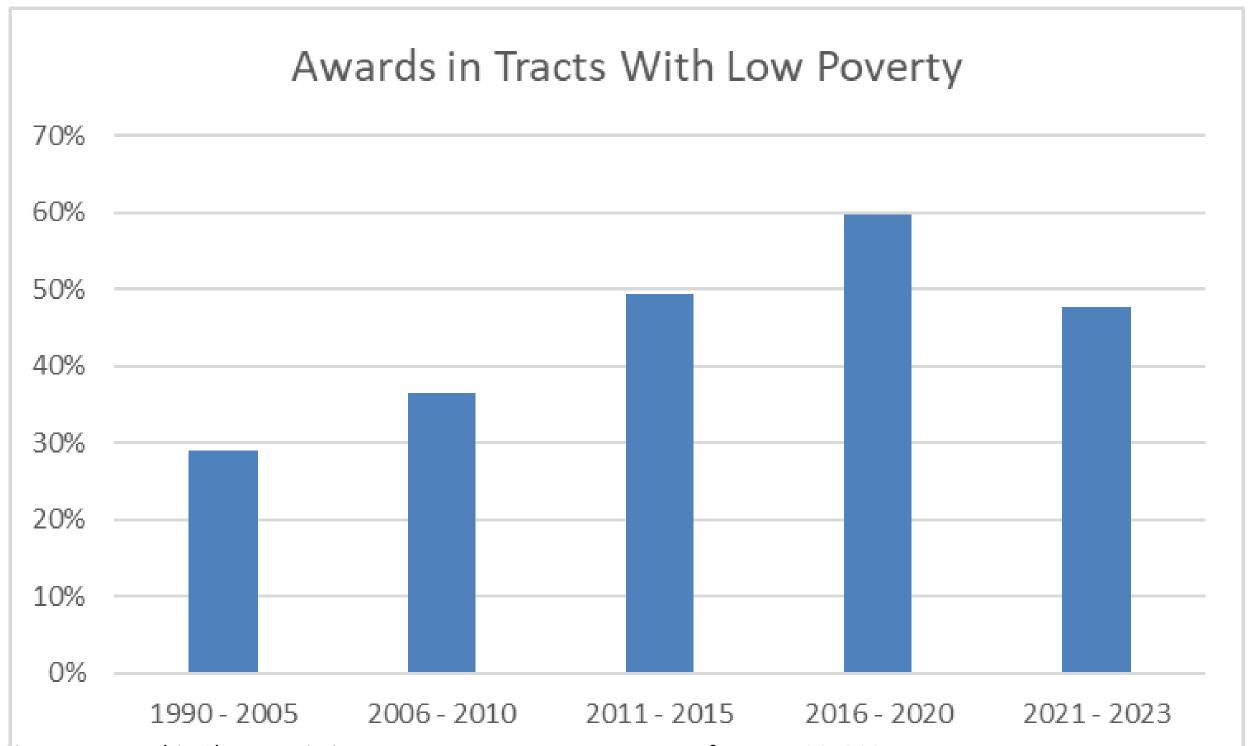
With decent quality and appropriate amenities

Fair Housing in the Housing Tax Credit program

- Texas must comply with civil rights and fair housing law, cannot use federal dollars in ways that promote segregation of protected classes.
- Moving to high opportunity areas has been linked to positive outcomes for low income families, especially children.
- This is critical to breaking cycles of intergenerational poverty.
- In the 2010s, the state housing agency made great progress in reducing the concentration of tax credit properties in high -poverty areas.



More 9% awards in low poverty tracts in 2010s







ONE: Kickstart low -income housing funding.

- e.g., the State Housing Trust Fund, the State Housing Tax Credit
- What about land use deregulation? To reach lowest -income households, at minimum it's a "yes and".

TWO: Improve the effectiveness of state housing programs for low -income Texans

Housing Tax Credits:

- Strengthen the delivery of tax credit housing in high -opportunity areas.
- End veto choke points that make it harder to build Housing Tax Credit properties than other developments.
- End mid-lease rent increases at Housing Tax Credit properties.

TWO: Improve the effectiveness of state housing programs for low -income Texans

Public Facility Corporations:

- Improve multifamily property tax exemptions in Local Gov't Code, Chpts. 303, 392, and 394 to better serve taxpayers and low -income Texans.
- What is this tool supposed to do? Low -income housing? "Workforce" housing? Economic development?
- Taxpayers and local governments get a raw deal.
- Does not address Texas' real affordable housing crisis.
- Ripe for abuse. Industry targeting properties that do not need the exemption.



THREE: Establish basic protections for renters under the law.

- Junk fees: Require fee transparency and an "all -in" rent amount in advertising and leasing.
- Evictions: Help renters and landlords avoid unnecessary evictions and instability.
 - Seal eviction records when the tenant does not lose their case.
 - Give tenants the courtesy of a few days to pay the rent they owe before landlords can file an eviction ("opportunity to cure").

Thank you



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