The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit’s Impact in Maryland’s 8th District

The Housing Credit’s Benefits for Low-Income Families & the Economy

1986 – 2017

- 9,413 homes developed or preserved in MD-08
- 10,637 jobs supported for one year
- $399 million tax revenue generated
- $1.01 billion wages & business income generated

Need for Affordable Housing

The Housing Credit, combined with other key resources, has had a tremendous impact in Maryland. However, much more affordable housing is still needed to meet the growing demand.

- 180,450 renter households in Maryland pay more than half of their monthly income on rent, leaving too little for other expenses like health care, transportation and nutritious food.

In order to afford a modest one-bedroom apartment, a minimum wage worker in Maryland has to work 91 hours per week.

Addressing Our Nation’s Severe Shortage of Affordable Housing

7,679 additional affordable homes could be built in Maryland over the next ten years through a 50 percent increase in Housing Credit allocation authority.

The Housing Credit is a proven solution to help address the affordable housing crisis.

The Housing Credit is our nation’s most successful tool for encouraging private investment in affordable rental housing. It has financed over 3 million apartments nationwide since 1986, providing about 7.4 million low-income families, seniors, veterans, and people with disabilities homes they can afford.

Without the Housing Credit, it would be financially infeasible for the private sector to build affordable homes for the families that need them most.

The ACTION Campaign calls on Congress to:

- **Expand** the Housing Credit to make a meaningful dent in our nation’s severe shortage of affordable housing.
- **Strengthen** the Housing Credit by making it more streamlined and flexible.
- **Enhance** multifamily Housing Bonds, which provide critical financing to about 50 percent of Housing Credit developments.