The ACTION Campaign represents over 2,300 organizations and businesses working to address our nation’s severe shortage of affordable rental housing by supporting the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit.

www.rentalhousingaction.org

The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (Housing Credit) is our nation’s most successful tool for encouraging private investment in affordable rental housing. It has financed 3.3 million homes nationwide since 1986, providing roughly 8 million low-income households with 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.

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

THE HOUSING CREDIT’S BENEFITS FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES & THE ECONOMY 1986 – 2018

- **43,785** homes developed or preserved in GA-05
- **13,267** jobs supported for one year
- **$525 million** tax revenue generated
- **$1.5 billion** wages & business income generated

THE NEED FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING

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

- **333,536** renter households in Georgia 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 Georgia has to work 91 hours per week.

ADDRESSING OUR NATION’S SEVERE SHORTAGE OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

- **14,471** additional affordable homes could be built in Georgia over the next ten years by expanding the Housing Credit allocation authority by 50 percent (phased in over five years).