



OHIO'S LIHTC PROJECT

INTRODUCTION

This brief highlights demographic information on Ohio's LIHTC project residents from 2015 to 2017. Data on residents' income, race and ethnicity, and housing assistance receipt are based on OHFA internal tenant data, which is collected annually from property managers. Ohio specific findings are compared to the nationally-focused blog entry published by Novogradac in March 2018; their Notes from Novogradac blog post aggregated data from HUD's annual report, "Understanding Whom the LIHTC Serves," which provides basic characteristics of LIHTC project residents by state. Due to a lag in HUD analysis, OHFA data are two years more current (2015-2017) than HUD data (2013-2015).

Key findings show that overall, LIHTC tenants in Ohio are poorer, less racially and ethnically diverse, and more likely to have a housing voucher than their counterparts nationally. This underscores the continued need for affordable housing in Ohio, which has been documented in the [Ohio Housing Needs Assessment](#).

Key Findings

- 1. Ohio serves a somewhat poorer population than its national counterparts, even accounting for geographic disparities in income.**
 - Extremely low-income (ELI) households consistently represent nearly 60 percent of households in OHFA LIHTC-funded properties.
 - Only about 12 percent of residents are earning more than 50 percent of area median income (AMI).
 - Nationally, 45 percent of households were ELI in 2015, while only 21 percent were above 50% AMI.
- 2. Residents of LIHTC-funded projects in Ohio are more likely to receive rental assistance than those in other states.**
 - Nearly half (48 to 50 percent) of OHFA tenants have some variety of project-based or tenant-based aid.
 - Nationally, 36 to 38 percent of residents receive aid.
 - Data on this point are poorly recorded, however, so the number of such tenants (in Ohio and nationwide) may well be higher.
- 3. Ohio's LIHTC population is less diverse than those of other states.**
 - 1 percent of Ohio tenants were Hispanic compared to 11 percent nationally in 2015.
 - Of non-Hispanic residents, 35 percent of Ohio LIHTC heads of household were White, 22 percent were Black and 3 percent reported some other race.
 - Nationally, 22 percent of heads of households were White and 22 percent were Black, with 5 percent reporting as another racial category.
 - Data on race and ethnicity are somewhat limited, as fewer than 60 percent of LIHTC residents choose to report this information, both in Ohio and nationally.

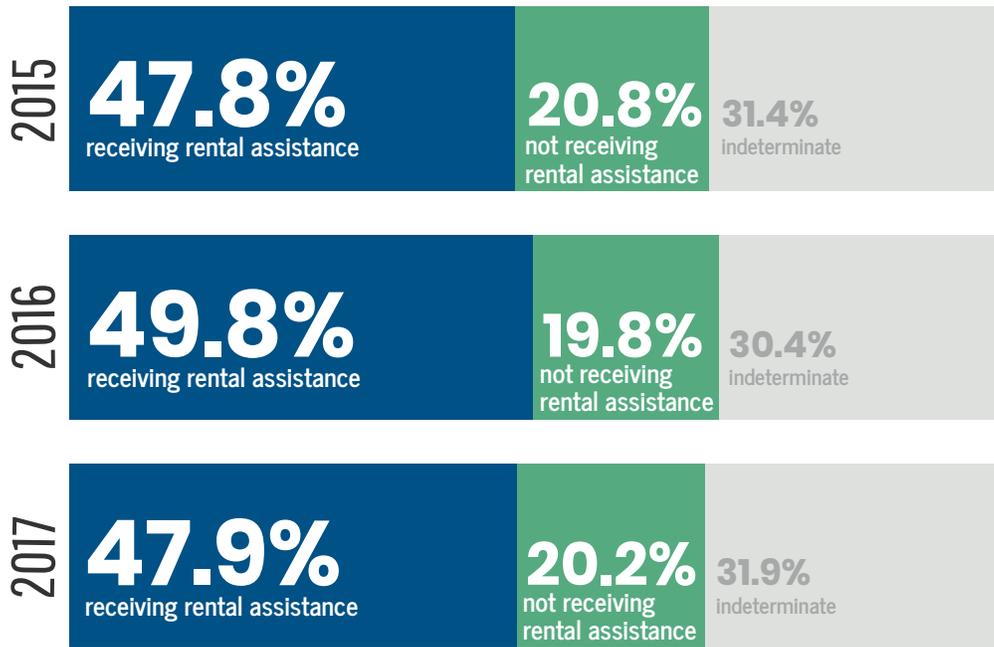
Rental Assistance Received from 2013 to 2015



Sources: Novogradac & Company LLP;
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development



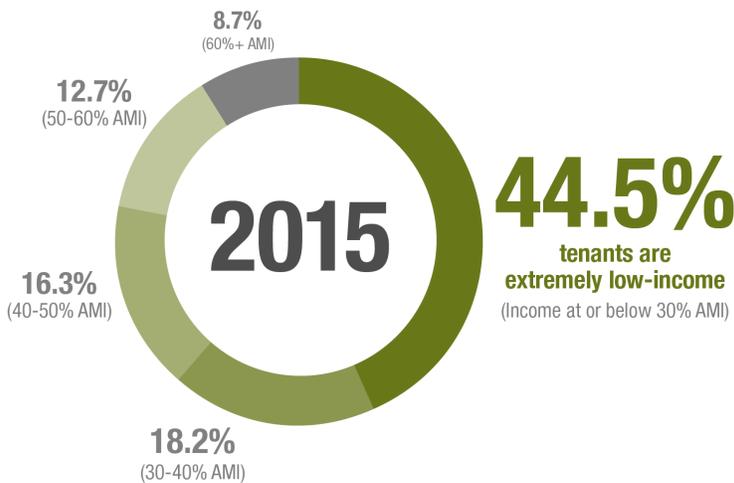
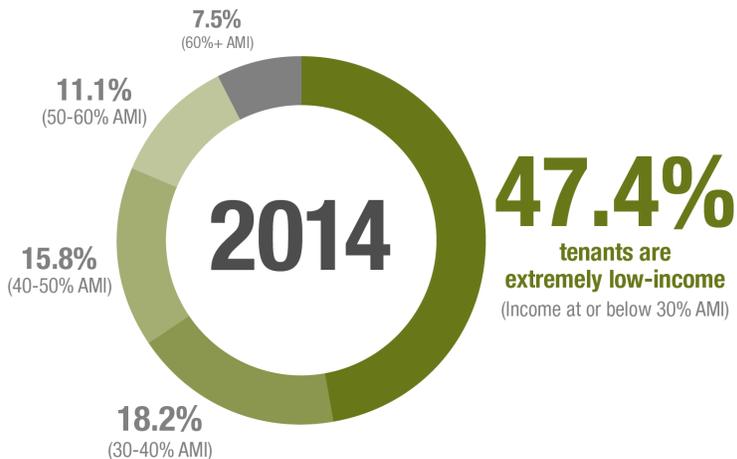
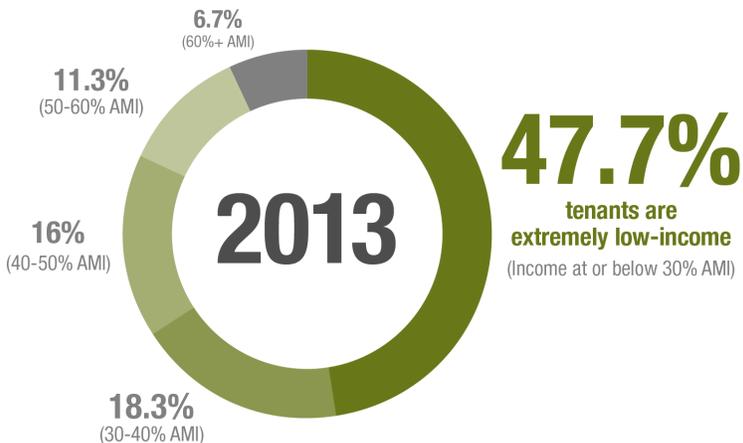
Rental Assistance Received from 2015 to 2017



Source: OHFA Administrative data



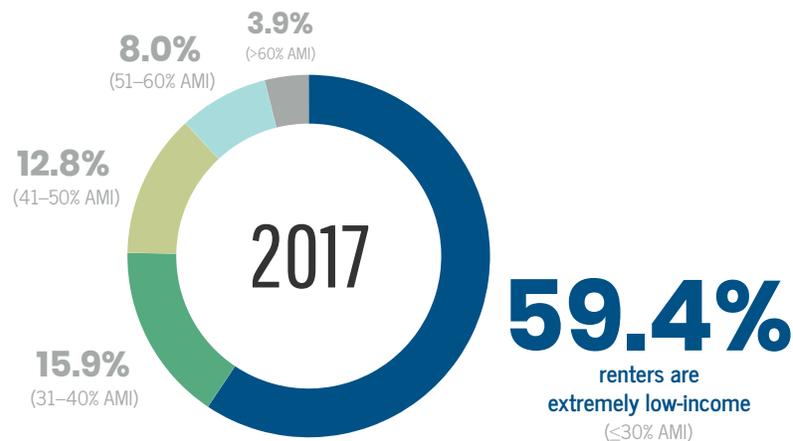
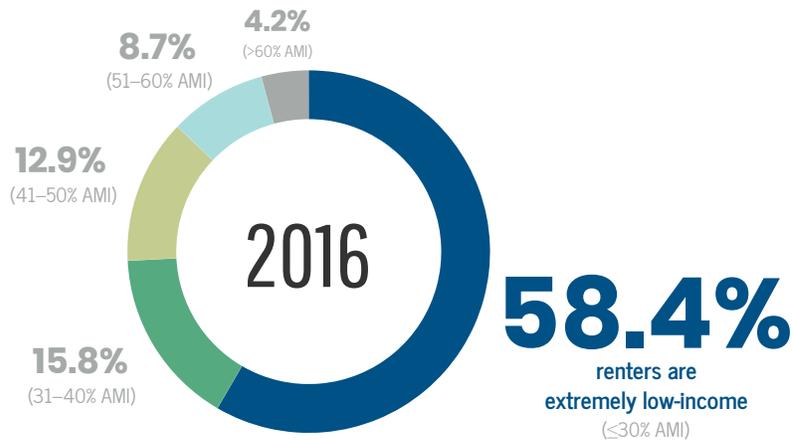
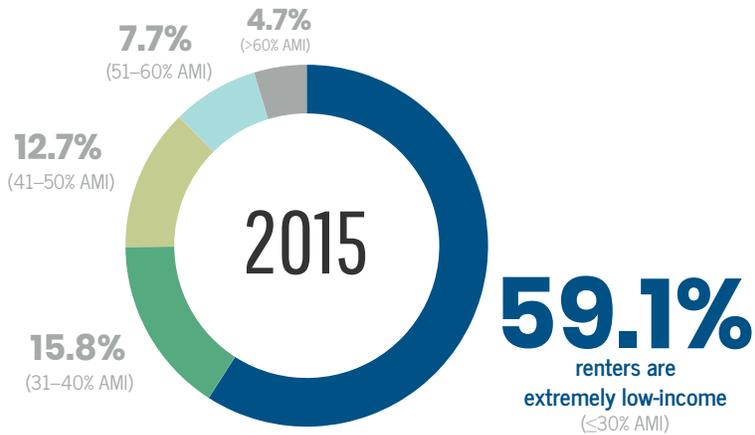
LIHTC Continues to Deeply Target Extremely Low-Income Individuals and Families



Sources: Novogradac & Company LLP;
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development



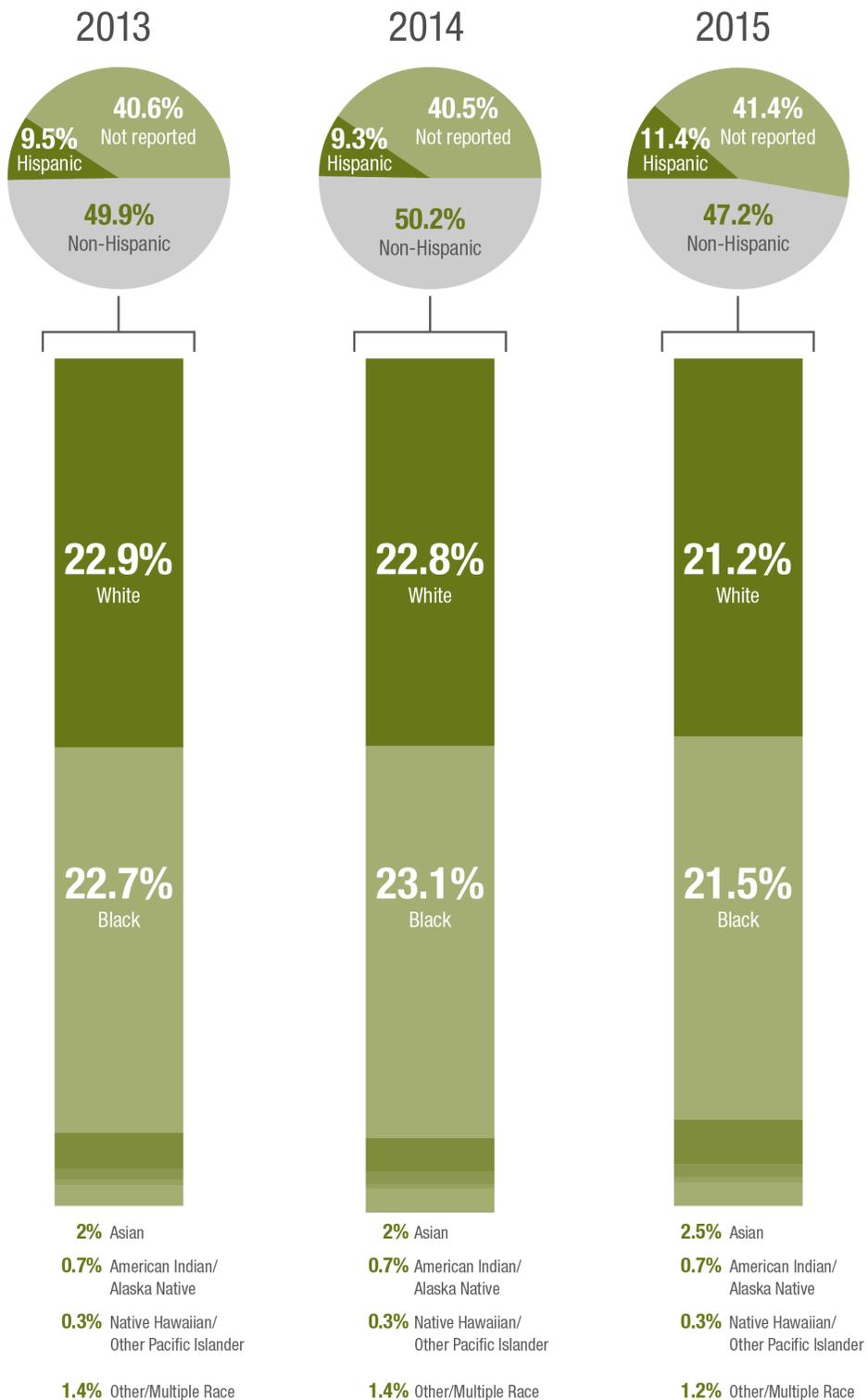
LIHTC Continues to Deeply Target Extremely Low-Income Individuals and Families



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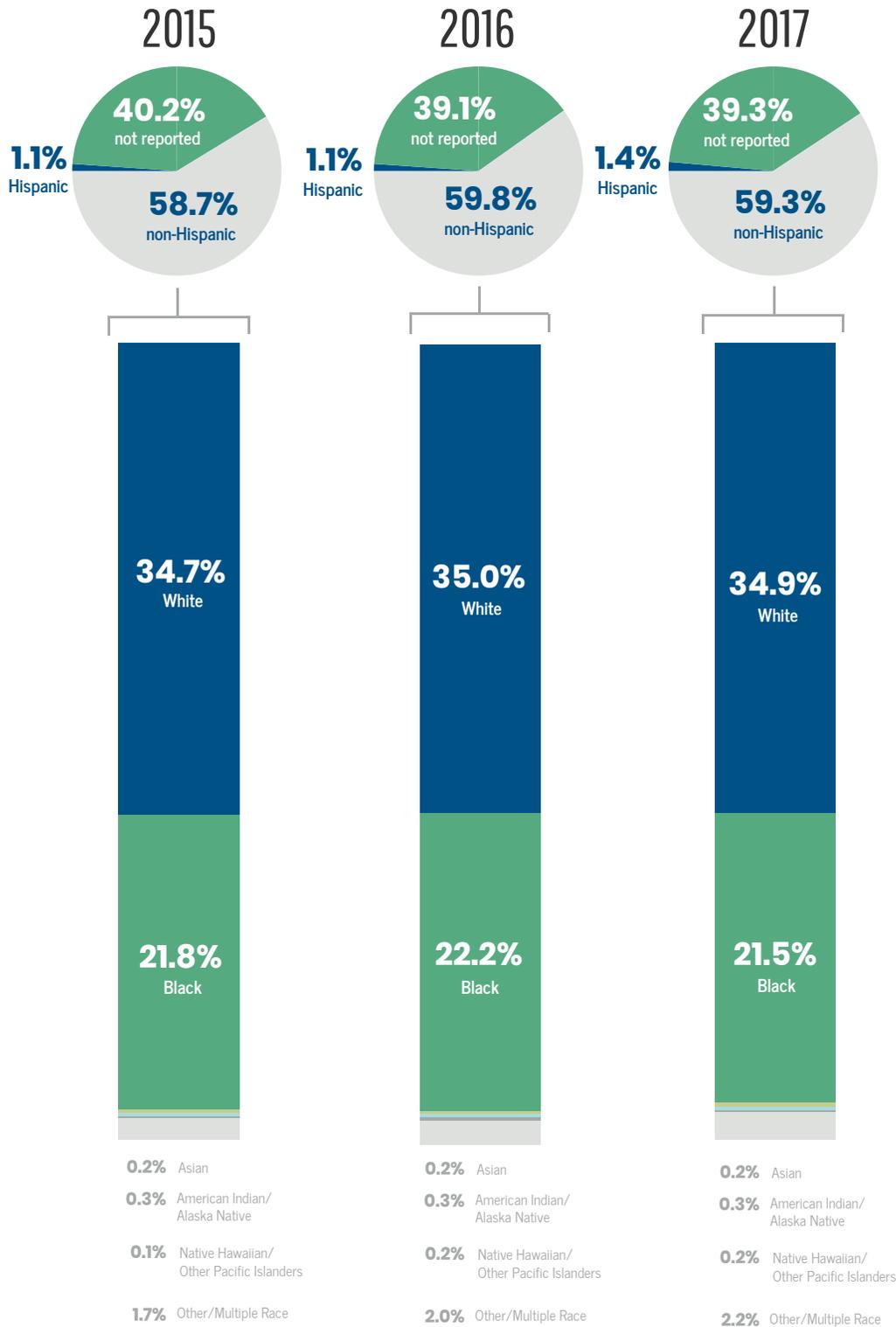
Race and Ethnicity



Sources: Novogradac & Company LLP; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development



Race and Ethnicity



Source: OHFA Administrative data

