



HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER FACTS

WHAT IS THE HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM?

The housing choice voucher (HCV) program is the federal government's primary program for assisting very low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities to afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market. Since housing assistance is provided on behalf of the HCV tenant, participants are able to find their own housing, including single-family homes, townhouses and apartments. Housing choice vouchers are administered locally by public housing agencies (PHAs) that receive federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This means that the tenant, landlord and PHA all have obligations and responsibilities under the HCV program. A brief summary of each party's role is below:

HUD: HUD provides funds to allow PHAs to make housing assistance payments on behalf of the HCV tenants. HUD also pays the PHA a fee for the costs of administering the program. HUD monitors PHA administration of the program to ensure program rules are properly followed.

Public Housing Agency: The PHA administers the HCV program locally and provides the HCV tenant with the housing assistance. The PHA must examine the tenant's income, household composition and ensure that their housing unit meets minimum housing quality standards. The PHA enters into a contract with the landlord to provide housing assistance payments on behalf of the family.

Landlord: The role of the landlord in the HCV program is to provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing to a tenant at a reasonable rent. The dwelling unit must pass the program's housing quality standards and be maintained up to those standards as long as the owner receives housing assistance payments. The Landlord enters into a lease agreement with the tenant.

Tenant: When a tenant selects a housing unit, they are expected to comply with the lease and the program requirements, pay their share of rent on time, maintain the unit in good condition and notify the PHA of any changes in income or family composition.

Rent: The PHA determines a payment standard that is between 90% and 110% of the Fair Market Rents regularly published by HUD representing the cost to rent a moderately-priced dwelling unit in the local housing market. The housing voucher tenant must pay 30% of its monthly adjusted gross income for rent and utilities, and if the unit rent is greater than the payment standard, the tenant required to pay the additional amount.

HCV Households

- **8.75 years** is the average household time in the program
- **29.2%** are elderly (older than 62)
- **25.5%** are non-elderly disabled
- **45.5%** are single person
- **Over 75,000 HCVs** are designated for Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing

HCV Unit Type*

- **24.6%** are single family detached
- **11.4%** are semi-detached
- **17.2%** are rowhouse/townhouse
- **33.9%** are low-rise buildings
- **10.3%** are high-rise buildings
- **1.9%** are manufactured homes

**Does not include MTW agency data.*

HCV Unit Location

- **59.1%** are in central cities
- **37.4%** are in suburbs
- **2.9%** are in rural areas

The data in this document is current as of December 2020.

Revised May 2021



HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER (HCV) MYTH-BUSTING AND BENEFITS FACT SHEET

MYTH-BUSTING FOR HCV LANDLORDS

“ Landlords can't charge HCV participants the same rent as their non-HCV tenants. ”

FALSE- Landlords can charge the full rent no matter who the tenant is. The housing authority must determine that the proposed rent is reasonable and is not higher than units in that area with similar amenities.¹

“ HCV Voucher tenants are problem tenants. ”

FALSE- Actually, HCV tenants are typically long-term tenants, living in a unit for 7-8 years on average. There are no documented statistics showing that HCV participants are any more likely to damage units or not pay rent than are non-HCV tenants. Landlords use their own screening criteria and should screen HCV tenants as they would screen any other tenant to avoid problem tenants.²

“ It is almost impossible to evict a HCV tenant when they violate the lease. ”

FALSE- HCV tenants are bound by the terms of their rental agreements and are subject to eviction as is any non-HCV tenant.³

“ If you accept one HCV Program tenant, then all of your units must be rented to HCV Program tenants. ”

FALSE- Renting unit(s) to HCV tenants does not in itself further obligate you to rent to other HCV tenants. For each vacancy, you should follow your established policies for screening prospective tenants.

BENEFITS OF HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM FOR LANDLORDS

- **You will get timely and dependable payments from the public housing authority (PHA).** Participating, compliant landlords will receive timely and dependable housing assistance payments (HAP) each month once the HAP contract and lease are signed.⁴
- **You will get your full rental payment.** When a HCV tenant's income permanently changes, the portion of rent paid by the PHA and the tenant is adjusted to reflect this change. This provides financial protection to landlords in that if a HCV tenant's income decreases, there is a process for the PHA to pay a larger portion of the rent to the landlord so the landlord continues to receive a full rental payment.⁵
- **You will receive regular inspections.** Some landlords appreciate the routine inspections because they provide an opportunity to check on the condition of the unit. This can result in identifying maintenance needs that may have otherwise gone unnoticed for some time. Landlords that own or manage properties across wide geographies in particular tend to appreciate the value in having a routine, objective inspection of their rental units.
- **You may request annual reasonable rent increases.** Compliant landlords may request a rent increase at the annual anniversary of the HAP contract by written notice to the PHA.⁶
- **You have the opportunity to help low-income elderly, disabled, and veteran households, as well as families with children by providing affordable housing.** More than 50 percent of vouchers serve elderly or non-elderly disabled families. About 45 percent of vouchers assist single-parent families.

Resources

¹ 24 CFR § Part 982.507

² 24 CFR § Part 982.307

³ 24 CFR § Part 982.310

⁴ HAP: is the monthly assistance payment by a PHA, which is defined in 24 CFR 982.4 to include:
(1) A payment to the owner for rent to the owner under the family's lease; and
(2) An additional payment to the family if the total assistance payment exceeds the rent to owner. The HAP contract is the housing assistance payments contract between the owner and the PHA (Also see: 24 CFR § Part 982.451)

⁵ 24 CFR § Part 982.505

⁶ 24 CFR § Part 983.302