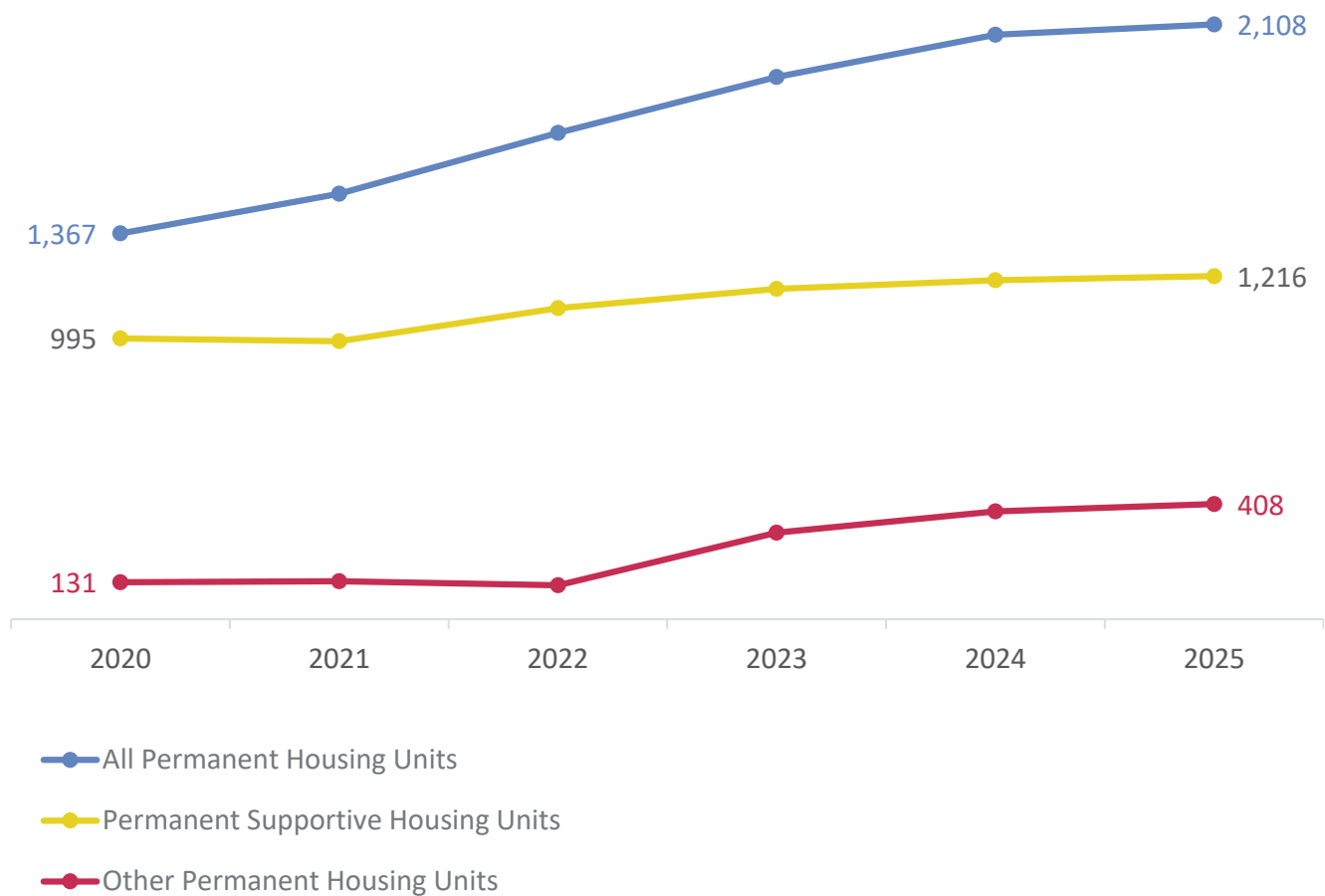


KEY FINDINGS: STABLE HOUSING

Long-term rental subsidies are essential for housing stability but remain insufficient to meet demand

Long-term rental subsidies, including Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH), form the foundation of housing stability for households with the lowest incomes and ongoing support needs. In 2025, Charlotte-Mecklenburg had approximately 1,216 PSH units, including 843 PSH units and 373 HUD/VASH units, representing only modest growth (1%) from the prior year. At the same time, demand for these subsidies remains high, with 549 households currently on the Housing Choice Voucher waiting list and an average wait time exceeding nine years, underscoring a persistent mismatch between need and available long-term housing assistance.

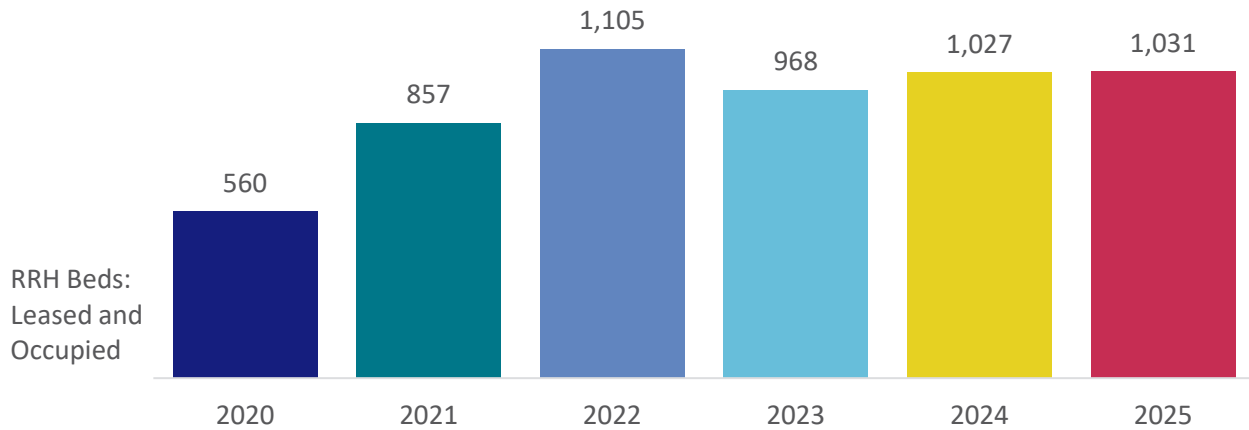


See page 93 for more.

KEY FINDINGS: STABLE HOUSING

Short- and medium-term subsidies provide critical stabilization but cannot meet the full range of need

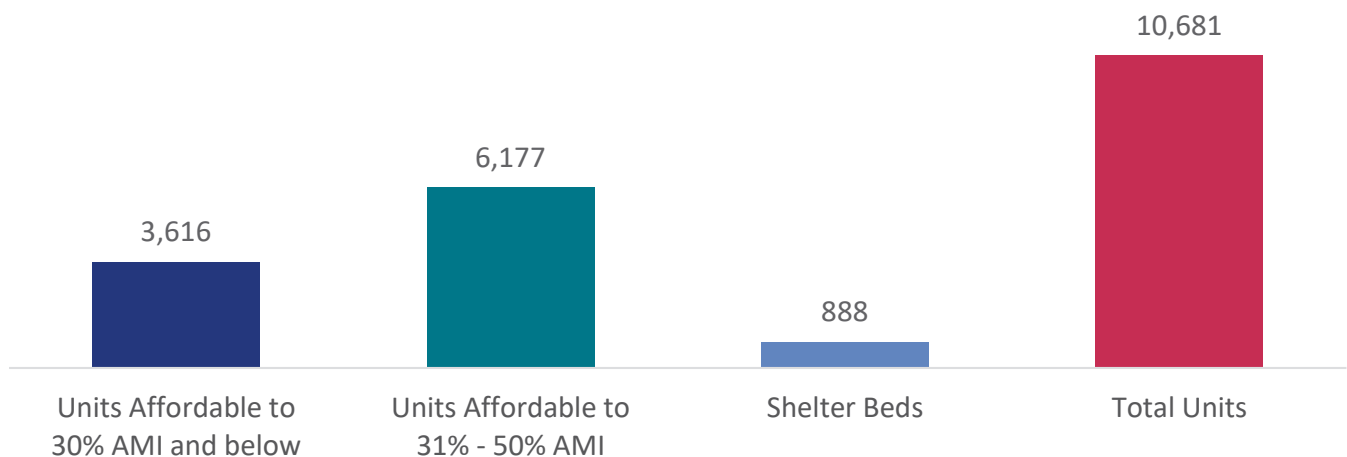
Rapid rehousing and other time-limited subsidies play an important role in helping some households quickly regain housing stability. However, their limited duration and scale reduce effectiveness for households facing deeper affordability gaps or ongoing service needs. Market conditions, including rising rents and limited unit availability, further constrain the ability of short- and medium-term interventions to support long-term stability, particularly for the lowest-income renters.



See page 95 for more.

Investments have expanded housing supply, but deeply affordable, long-term housing remains insufficient

Local investments, including the Housing Trust Fund, have added and preserved thousands of affordable housing units and strengthened the local housing system. Since inception, 34% of units funded by the Housing Trust Fund, or 3,616 units, are affordable to households earning at or below 30% of area median income, where the maximum affordable monthly rent for a single individual is approximately \$590. The lack of affordable and available units for households earning at or below 30% AMI leaves many of the community's most vulnerable without access to housing they can afford long-term.



See page 121 for more.