

HOPE VI FACT SHEET

*Provided by the Council on Large Public Housing Authorities
www.clpha.org*

“The HOPE VI program is the single most significant new federal housing initiative of the last decade. The program is producing dramatic results in some of America’s worst neighborhoods – creating revitalized communities where despair predominated for decades.”

Urban Land Institute, 2002

Since the HOPE VI program was created by Congress in 1993, it has been the laboratory of public housing reform, using innovative strategies to transform the nation's most distressed public housing into mixed-income urban communities.

HOPE VI grants serve as the critical seed capital to leverage additional public and private sector investment in distressed neighborhoods. This approach, combined with unprecedented regulatory flexibility, has allowed public housing authority’s to build first-time partnerships with private developers and other partners. As a result, a new market has been created of private investors and lenders who now view mixed-income, mixed-finance public housing as a good investment.

To date, \$5 billion has been awarded to 192 public housing developments. (For a full list, see www.housingresearch.org)

HOPE VI is Transforming Lives

- Per capita incomes in HOPE VI neighborhoods are up an average of 71 percent.¹
- Neighborhood unemployment rates have fallen by an average of 8.4 percentage points.
- Only 11 percent of neighborhood households are receiving public assistance, down from an average of 39 percent in 1989.

HOPE VI is Building Communities

- It has changed the paradigm for public housing by seamlessly incorporating affordable housing opportunities in vital and sustainable developments that will serve as long-term assets in their neighborhoods.
- The program has created more than 31,000 units of new and revitalized housing across the country; when complete, the currently funded developments will include 95,131 units of new and rehabbed housing.

¹ Zeilenbach, Sean. (2003). *The economic impact of HOPE VI on neighborhoods*. Washington, DC: Housing Research Foundation. Available at www.housingresearch.org.

- HOPE VI planned replacement units and vouchers will create a 15% net gain for public housing residents in affordable housing.
- The program exceeded the productivity goals set by HUD in Fiscal Year 2003.

HOPE VI Program FY 2003 Productivity²

HOPE VI Activity	FY 03 Goals	FY 03 Actual	Percent Complete
Tenants Relocated	3,160	6,859	217%
Units Demolished	3,905	7,468	191%
Total Construction (all units)	6,821	8,611	126%
Units Occupied (all units)	6,201	7,512	121%

HOPE VI is Generating Private Investment

- HOPE VI grants serve as the critical seed capital to leverage additional public and private sector investment in distressed neighborhoods. This “first money in” aspect is both unique and essential to the program’s success.
- HOPE VI grant dollars account for only 30 percent of total funding involved in HOPE VI projects.
- Public housing authorities that received grants through 2002 estimated leveraging an additional \$10.6 billion in investments.

HOPE VI is Winning Awards

- Acclaiming its "innovative approach to public housing development" in "transforming the nation's most severely distressed public housing from sources of urban blight to engines of neighborhood renewal," the Ford Foundation and Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government honored HUD's HOPE VI program with a coveted Innovations in American Government Award for 2000 at a ceremony in Washington, DC, on October 12.
- The Seattle PHA received a national innovation award, a collaboration between HUD and the Congress of New Urbanism, for its achievement in the transformation of Holly Park, a distressed public housing community, into NewHolly, a mixed-income community featuring home-ownership opportunities for people at all income levels, along with market-rate and low-income rentals.

² HUD’s FY2003 HOPE VI Annual Report to Congress.