

This table is a supplement to “HUD’s Proposed Rule on Mixed Status Families”, a webinar hosted by the National Low Income Housing Coalition, National Housing Law Project, and Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. **Please see the [slides](#) and [recording](#) for additional data on the impact of the proposed rule.** Currently, people who are not U.S. citizens and immigrants with certain immigration statuses are ineligible for housing assistance. If a household includes some eligible and some ineligible people, assistance is prorated to only cover citizens and eligible immigrants. The proposed rule imposes new documentation requirements on all citizens and eligible noncitizens over 62 and bars families from getting rental assistance if at least one person in the household isn’t eligible for assistance because of their immigration status.

This table includes information about households and individuals in four Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs as of December 2017:

- Public Housing
- Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program
- Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance
- Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation

It includes the following figures for all 50 states, U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia:

- The total number of households participating in the four HUD programs listed above, broken out by:
 - Households with at least one person who is a U.S. citizen
 - Households with at least one person who is a noncitizen
 - Households with at least one person who is a noncitizen ineligible for HUD assistance (the so-called “mixed-status” households)
 - Households with at least one person who is a noncitizen eligible for HUD assistance
 - Households with at least one person who is a noncitizen age 62 or older and eligible for HUD assistance
- The total number of individual people living in households that participate in the four HUD programs listed above, broken out by:
 - U.S. citizens
 - Noncitizens (including people who are eligible *and* people who are ineligible for HUD assistance)
 - Noncitizens age 62 or older who are eligible for HUD assistance

Below are some examples of how one might use the data:

- As many as 937,000 Californians could lose their housing assistance if they are unable to produce documents verifying their citizenship under the new rule. Over 90 percent of Californians directly affected by the rule are U.S. citizens.
- Close to 6,000 Texas families receive pro-rated HUD rental assistance because they live with an immigrant who is ineligible for HUD assistance. Under the proposed rule change, these families would lose their assistance or be forced to separate their families in order to keep a roof over their heads.
- The proposed rule would impose new documentation requirements for elderly immigrants who are eligible for housing assistance—such as refugees or lawful permanent residents. Over 21,000 New York households receiving assistance include an elderly immigrant who is eligible for HUD rental assistance. Elderly people are less likely to have the documents needed to verify their status, putting them at risk of losing their homes if the rule were to go into effect.

**Families Receiving Assistance from Public Housing, Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance,
Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation, or Housing Choice Voucher Program**

State	Households						Individuals			
	Total Households	With a citizen	With a noncitizen	With an ineligible noncitizen	With an eligible noncitizen	With an eligible noncitizen age 62+	Total individuals	Citizens	Noncitizens	Eligible noncitizens age 62+
Alabama	81,590	81,490	250	Suppressed	Suppressed	50	181,000	180,410	280	60
Alaska	7,270	7,060	550	30	530	140	16,170	15,150	990	150
Arizona	36,900	34,720	5,110	770	4,420	1,590	87,970	79,180	8,300	1,830
Arkansas	43,370	43,200	440	70	370	90	87,030	86,130	520	100
California	436,340	412,260	63,390	9,320	55,580	26,130	936,830	846,670	85,920	30,240
Colorado	54,550	53,000	3,630	500	3,170	1,180	112,120	106,030	5,930	1,390
Connecticut	74,070	72,360	3,680	180	3,540	1,440	151,100	145,740	5,150	1,640
Delaware	11,330	11,220	160	Suppressed	Suppressed	50	24,560	24,200	240	50
District of Columbia	27,810	27,190	990	Suppressed	Suppressed	380	58,700	57,140	1,290	420
Florida	177,240	170,100	13,220	280	12,990	6,680	404,560	386,150	16,860	7,470
Georgia	121,790	121,290	1,240	100	1,150	430	284,950	282,970	1,590	500
Hawaii	17,990	17,130	2,830	30	2,820	950	46,760	41,200	5,450	1,090
Idaho	10,980	10,600	730	60	680	140	22,330	20,610	1,670	170
Illinois	200,700	197,280	5,630	140	5,500	3,040	406,870	398,500	7,760	3,640
Indiana	78,410	78,040	780	30	740	220	156,940	155,650	1,090	260
Iowa	34,720	34,200	1,430	60	1,380	220	63,710	60,620	3,020	240
Kansas	29,770	29,490	560	70	500	150	52,770	51,490	1,160	170
Kentucky	74,450	73,840	1,270	50	1,230	220	151,660	148,570	2,710	260
Louisiana	81,760	81,530	570	Suppressed	Suppressed	70	189,520	188,410	630	70
Maine	24,060	23,250	1,420	20	1,410	290	44,830	41,090	3,540	340
Maryland	86,250	84,650	3,220	80	3,160	1,360	183,120	178,290	4,450	1,620
Massachusetts	177,900	167,690	20,430	640	19,900	8,470	344,840	314,500	29,200	10,080
Michigan	131,020	129,060	3,100	40	3,070	1,590	250,280	244,610	4,970	1,940
Minnesota	81,780	76,460	10,910	90	10,840	3,020	170,800	150,760	19,760	3,290
Mississippi	51,190	51,110	300	Suppressed	Suppressed	50	124,840	124,120	370	50
Missouri	79,930	79,090	1,730	70	1,670	390	163,150	159,490	3,110	470
Montana	11,750	11,710	80	Suppressed	Suppressed	30	22,030	21,910	100	40
Nebraska	24,210	23,460	1,650	90	1,570	200	48,920	44,950	3,810	220
Nevada	22,140	21,550	1,310	230	1,100	510	51,400	49,630	1,700	570
New Hampshire	19,510	19,150	800	20	780	220	33,940	32,370	1,530	260
New Jersey	150,490	146,010	8,220	150	8,090	4,230	299,540	288,020	10,740	4,980
New Mexico	21,160	20,460	1,680	420	1,300	520	45,650	43,310	2,260	580
New York	534,830	510,860	59,370	3,160	56,740	21,370	1,142,530	1,053,730	80,120	24,050
North Carolina	112,130	111,680	1,460	390	1,090	310	248,430	245,700	2,190	350
North Dakota	10,430	10,080	740	Suppressed	Suppressed	100	18,950	17,170	1,760	120
Ohio	204,740	202,820	3,720	50	3,680	960	414,550	407,800	6,070	1,080
Oklahoma	46,670	46,370	730	270	480	140	94,860	93,670	1,010	160
Oregon	48,330	46,900	3,720	800	3,010	1,110	96,570	89,890	6,550	1,400
Pennsylvania	193,840	191,380	4,540	90	4,470	1,980	376,590	368,980	7,170	2,430

Households						
State	Total Households	With a citizen	With a noncitizen	With an ineligible noncitizen	With an eligible noncitizen	With an eligible noncitizen age 62+
Rhode Island	34,020	32,290	3,290	130	3,180	1,200
South Carolina	57,130	57,010	300	Suppressed	Suppressed	70
South Dakota	11,630	11,500	280	Suppressed	Suppressed	50
Tennessee	96,200	95,300	1,620	90	1,540	310
Texas	245,910	238,460	21,140	5,770	15,850	6,650
Utah	17,140	16,410	1,630	170	1,470	420
Vermont	11,590	11,290	610	Suppressed	Suppressed	150
Virginia	93,240	91,230	4,510	110	4,430	1,630
Washington	82,990	78,980	8,290	760	7,600	3,050
West Virginia	30,860	30,790	120	Suppressed	Suppressed	30
Wisconsin	67,750	67,110	1,200	60	1,140	440
Wyoming	5,360	5,350	30	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
Guam	3,180	3,000	1,480	Suppressed	Suppressed	170
Mariana Islands	410	400	170	Suppressed	Suppressed	20
Puerto Rico	98,640	98,440	520	Suppressed	Suppressed	110
Virgin Islands	5,050	4,800	560	20	540	170
Total	4,494,480	4,372,100	281,300	25,490	259,180	104,490

Individuals			
Total individuals	Citizens	Noncitizens	Eligible noncitizens age 62+
59,420	54,850	4,350	1,340
130,540	130,010	360	80
21,540	21,000	520	60
201,220	198,060	2,610	330
586,600	556,330	29,200	7,440
35,550	32,200	3,320	480
20,870	19,340	1,500	170
208,090	200,810	6,870	1,910
170,350	154,920	14,780	3,750
57,350	57,080	160	30
119,520	117,300	2,010	500
9,190	9,140	30	Suppressed
13,220	10,390	2,830	200
1,900	1,640	250	20
231,070	230,300	640	120
12,350	11,590	750	180
Total	9,490,120	9,049,770	411,140

Note: All numbers have been rounded to the nearest 10. Values less than 11 or values that could be used to derive a value less than 11 are suppressed for privacy. Citizen and noncitizen columns may not sum to the total column due to missing citizenship data.

Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities analysis of 2017 HUD administrative data