



2004-2005

ARIZONA'S HOUSING MARKET

...a glance

This report was prepared for distribution at the
Governor's Affordable Housing Forum
September 13-15, 2005



Dear Reader,

We are pleased to present you with an update of the Arizona housing market, as part of the 2005 Governor's Affordable Housing Forum. Housing price data outside of Maricopa and Pima counties is difficult to obtain, as there is not a central source that tracks such information on a yearly basis. The data contained in this document has been obtained from a myriad of sources, including national and local associations of Realtors®, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Arizona Department of Economic Security, Arizona Real Estate Center at Arizona State University, U.S. Census Bureau, Office of Federal Housing and Enterprise Oversight, as well as data produced by the Arizona Department of Housing.

The data in this report highlights the difficulties that persons working in various professions have in finding an affordable home in their community. Many organizations from around the state are working to assist families in finding affordable housing in our local communities. However, more needs to be done if we are to ensure that the escalating prices do not begin to impact the economic growth of our state.

The purpose of the Governor's Affordable Housing Forum is to look at ways to address the growing problem of housing affordability. We trust that you will find this document, as well as the conference, beneficial.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Sheila D. Harris'.

Sheila D. Harris, Ph.D.
Director, Arizona Department of Housing
Executive Director, Arizona Housing Commission
Executive Director, Arizona Housing Finance Authority

...a glance

Housing that is affordable and available is becoming increasingly challenging as prices continue to escalate throughout Arizona. Low mortgage rates have been one of the major contributing factors in the strong housing market of the last few years. However, if increases in mortgage rates continue, the housing market will slow down. One certain affect is that mortgage rate increases will make affordable home buying and renting for households even more challenging.

This analysis and the associated data tables demonstrate the widening gap between household income and the cost of housing. It also reveals that in recent years home prices have been increasing at a much faster rate than household income. Of course, the rate of increase and the magnitude of home prices vary substantially among Arizona towns and regions.

The data also demonstrates that some workforce members, such as retail sales and restaurant workers, cannot afford to buy a house or rent an apartment anywhere in Arizona. Other working professionals such as police officers, firefighters, teachers and nurses can afford to rent an apartment in most areas of Arizona but cannot afford to buy a house in more than half of the communities in Arizona.

Many of those who need housing assistance are those who work hard but cannot find an affordable place to live.

- At the state level, a worker must make a wage of over \$26.67 per hour to afford the purchase of a home and \$12.38 to rent.
- In the urban areas of the state, a worker must earn a wage of over \$28.25 an hour to qualify to buy a home and \$15.71 to rent.
- In the rural areas of our state, it takes an hourly wage of \$9.51 to \$63.26 to buy a home and \$10.46 to \$16.88 per hour to rent.

GENERAL TRENDS IN ARIZONA'S HOUSING MARKET

HOME PRICES vs. MEDIAN INCOME

Home prices in Arizona have been increasing faster than income:

The 1990 - 2000 Period *(also see Table 5 in the Appendices)*

- In 11 out of 15 Arizona counties, home values appreciation rates were higher than households' income.
- Statewide, housing values increased by 52.2% compared to a 47.5% increase in income.
- The greatest variations between home values and household income appreciation rates were reported in Gila (23.3%), Coconino (26.0%) and Apache Counties (85.6%).

The 2000 - 2003 Period *(also see Table 5 in the Appendices)*

- During this period, home values in Maricopa County increased by 21.2%, as compared to only a 1.9% increase in median household income.
- In Pima County housing values increased by 22.4% compared to a 2.9% increase in income.
- Statewide housing values increased by 20.5% while income increased by less than 1%.
- The same type of data is not available for rural Arizona counties.
- Even though estimates for the 2003-2005 period are not available from the Census sources, data from other sources reveal that housing price appreciation rates have been much higher than increases in the household median income since 2003.

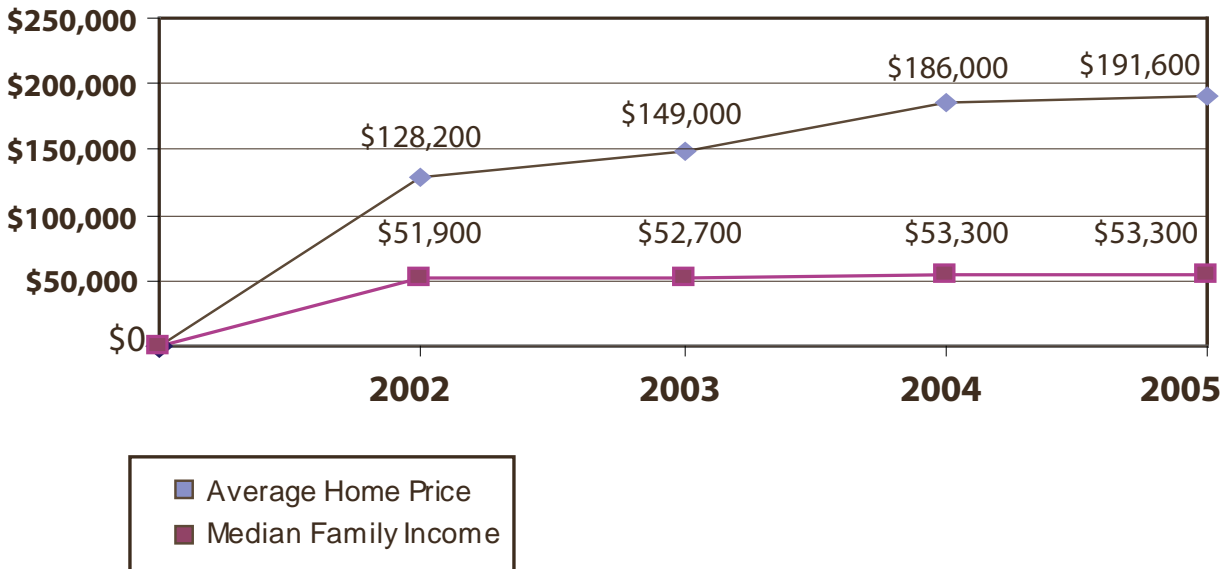
GENERAL TRENDS IN ARIZONA'S HOUSING MARKET

According to the National Association of REALTORS®, home prices in Arizona have been steadily on the rise.

From 2002 to 2005, the average home price for a resale home in Arizona increased by 58.1%

During the same period, median income increased by only 27%.

Arizona Home Prices and Income



GENERAL TRENDS IN ARIZONA'S HOUSING MARKET

HOW DOES ARIZONA'S HOUSING PRICE APPRECIATION COMPARE WITH OTHER STATES?

Based on the House Price Index (HPI) prepared by the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO), housing price appreciation in Arizona was the seventh highest nationally for the first quarter of 2004 to the first quarter of 2005:

STATE	ANNUAL PRICE INCREASE	RANKING
Nevada	31.22%	1
California	25.42%	2
Hawaii	24.36%	3
District of Columbia	22.21%	4
Florida	21.42%	5
Maryland	20.97%	6
Arizona	19.43%	7
New Mexico	9.43%	25
Utah	6.28%	35
Colorado	4.75%	47
U.S. Average	12.50%	-

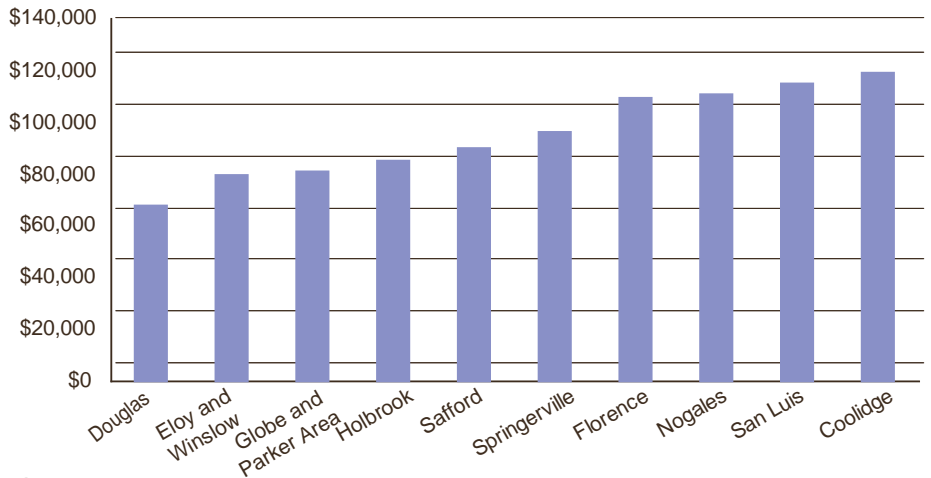
GENERAL TRENDS IN ARIZONA'S HOUSING MARKET

MEDIAN HOME PRICES

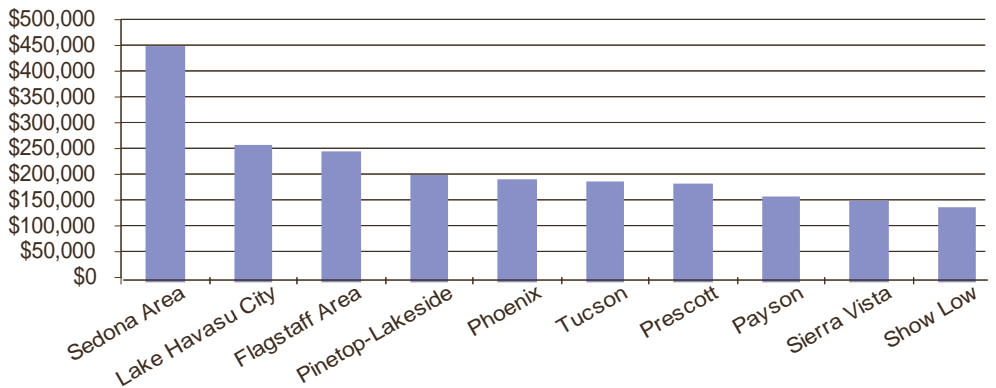
2004-2005

Median home prices in Arizona communities range from a relatively low price of \$68,000 in Douglas to a very high price of \$454,500 in the Sedona area. In general, home prices are much higher in urban areas, communities that are attractive to visitors, and those with a relatively higher percentage of seasonal, recreational, or occasional use homes.

RURAL AREAS WITH LOWER HOME PRICES



URBAN AREAS AND RURAL AREAS WITH HIGH AMENITIES AND TOURIST ATTRACTIONS



RURAL AND URBAN GROWTH: 2001-2004

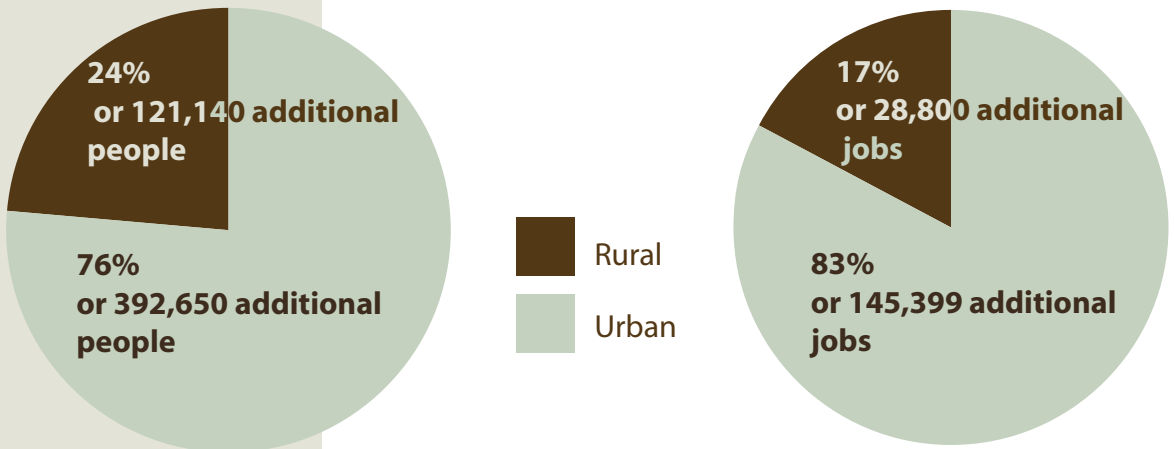
EMPLOYMENT and POPULATION GROWTH 2001-2004

Most of the economic growth in the state in terms of employment and population occurred in the urban areas of Arizona during the 2001-2004 period.

Statewide, employment increased by 174,200 jobs during that period. Of the total increase 145,399 jobs (83%) was attributed to employment growth in the urban areas. The remaining 28,800 jobs (17%) went to the rural areas. One out of every three additions to total employment statewide occurred in the low wage industries. Workers in these industries on average do not make enough money to buy a house or rent an apartment. Examples of such industries include retail trade, leisure and hospitality, real estate rental and leasing, and other services (i.e., repair shops, barber shops).

Population in the state increased by 513,790 persons during the 2001-2004 period. More than two-thirds (76% or 392,650 persons) became residents of either Maricopa County or Pima County, both urban counties. The remaining 24% (121,140 persons) chose to live in one of the 13 rural counties of Arizona.

The following charts illustrate that the share of employment growth in rural counties (17%) has been smaller than their population growth share (24%). It is very likely that limited employment opportunities in the rural counties are a contributing factor to this variation.



Population Growth

Employment Growth

APPENDICES

TABLE 1
Housing Affordability for Homebuyers and Renters for Common Occupations in Selected Arizona Communities

City/Town	County	Median Home Price*	Hourly Wage Needed to Buy	2 Bdrm Aptmt Monthly Rent**	Hourly Wage Needed to Rent	HOURLY WAGES						Total All Occupations
						Police Officer	Teacher	Retail Worker	Nurse	Firefighter	Waitperson	
Bullhead City	Mohave	\$ 123,000	\$ 17.12	\$ 673	\$ 12.94	\$ 17.52	\$ 15.87	\$ 10.15	\$ 15.10	\$ 15.61	\$ 6.21	\$ 11.15
Casa Grande	Pinal	\$ 140,947	\$ 19.62	\$ 770	\$ 14.81	\$ 17.87	\$ 15.54	\$ 8.35	\$ 16.48	\$ 13.03	\$ 6.37	\$ 12.37
Coolidge	Pinal	\$ 119,000	\$ 16.56	\$ 770	\$ 14.81	\$ 17.87	\$ 15.54	\$ 8.35	\$ 16.48	\$ 13.03	\$ 6.37	\$ 12.37
Douglas	Cochise	\$ 68,333	\$ 9.51	\$ 577	\$ 11.10	\$ 21.88	\$ 15.33	\$ 8.02	\$ 15.49	\$ 15.10	\$ 6.21	\$ 11.66
Eloy	Pinal	\$ 80,000	\$ 11.13	\$ 770	\$ 14.81	\$ 17.87	\$ 15.54	\$ 8.35	\$ 16.48	\$ 13.03	\$ 6.37	\$ 12.37
Flagstaff	Coconino	\$ 252,000	\$ 35.07	\$ 878	\$ 16.88	\$ 17.08	\$ 15.13	\$ 8.06	\$ 15.38	\$ 13.76	\$ 6.45	\$ 11.04
Florence	Pinal	\$ 109,450	\$ 15.23	\$ 770	\$ 14.81	\$ 17.87	\$ 15.54	\$ 8.35	\$ 16.48	\$ 13.03	\$ 6.37	\$ 12.37
Globe	Gila	\$ 81,200	\$ 11.29	\$ 667	\$ 12.83	\$ 17.25	\$ 15.60	\$ 7.23	\$ 17.07	\$ 11.49	\$ 6.38	\$ 11.57
Holbrook	Navajo	\$ 85,000	\$ 11.83	\$ 570	\$ 10.96	\$ 16.26	\$ 16.54	\$ 9.63	\$ 14.90	\$ 11.54	\$ 6.31	\$ 11.61
Kingman	Mohave	\$ 127,000	\$ 17.68	\$ 673	\$ 12.94	\$ 17.52	\$ 15.87	\$ 10.15	\$ 15.10	\$ 15.61	\$ 6.21	\$ 11.15
Lake Havasu City	Mohave	\$ 264,000	\$ 36.74	\$ 673	\$ 12.94	\$ 17.52	\$ 15.87	\$ 10.15	\$ 15.10	\$ 15.61	\$ 6.21	\$ 11.15
Nogales	Santa Cruz	\$ 110,250	\$ 15.34	\$ 603	\$ 11.60	\$ 15.87	\$ 15.38	\$ 7.48	\$ 15.38	\$ 11.54	\$ 6.25	\$ 10.92
Parker	La Paz	\$ 81,000	\$ 11.27	\$ 609	\$ 11.71	\$ 15.87	\$ 15.38	\$ 10.15	\$ 15.38	\$ 11.54	\$ 6.82	\$ 9.87
Payson	Gila	\$ 163,000	\$ 22.69	\$ 667	\$ 12.83	\$ 17.25	\$ 15.60	\$ 7.23	\$ 17.07	\$ 11.49	\$ 6.38	\$ 11.57
Phoenix - Resale	Maricopa	\$ 203,000	\$ 28.25	\$ 817	\$ 15.71	\$ 23.00	\$ 15.86	\$ 9.41	\$ 17.89	\$ 20.94	\$ 6.34	\$ 13.26
Phoenix - New	Maricopa	\$ 218,195	\$ 30.37	\$ 817	\$ 15.71	\$ 23.00	\$ 15.86	\$ 9.41	\$ 17.89	\$ 20.94	\$ 6.34	\$ 13.26
Pinetop-Lakeside	Navajo	\$ 205,000	\$ 28.53	\$ 570	\$ 10.96	\$ 16.26	\$ 16.54	\$ 9.63	\$ 14.90	\$ 11.54	\$ 6.31	\$ 11.61
Prescott	Yavapai	\$ 186,000	\$ 25.89	\$ 696	\$ 13.38	\$ 17.55	\$ 16.02	\$ 8.68	\$ 17.58	\$ 12.20	\$ 6.58	\$ 13.28
Safford	Graham	\$ 90,000	\$ 12.53	\$ 544	\$ 10.46	\$ 15.87	\$ 15.38	\$ 7.21	\$ 15.38	\$ 11.54	\$ 7.76	\$ 10.80
San Luis	Yuma	\$ 115,000	\$ 16.01	\$ 650	\$ 12.50	\$ 18.82	\$ 16.14	\$ 8.34	\$ 15.49	\$ 13.17	\$ 6.22	\$ 9.81
Sedona	Yavapai/Coconino	\$ 454,500	\$ 63.26	\$ 696	\$ 13.38	\$ 17.55	\$ 16.02	\$ 8.68	\$ 17.58	\$ 12.20	\$ 6.58	\$ 13.28
Show Low	Navajo	\$ 140,000	\$ 19.49	\$ 570	\$ 10.96	\$ 16.26	\$ 16.54	\$ 9.63	\$ 14.90	\$ 11.54	\$ 6.31	\$ 11.61
Sierra Vista	Cochise	\$ 153,902	\$ 21.42	\$ 577	\$ 11.10	\$ 21.88	\$ 15.33	\$ 8.02	\$ 15.49	\$ 15.10	\$ 6.21	\$ 11.66
Springerville	Apache	\$ 95,999	\$ 13.36	\$ 537	\$ 10.33	\$ 15.87	\$ 16.30	\$ 6.64	\$ 15.77	\$ 11.54	\$ 6.35	\$ 12.12
Tucson*	Pima	\$ 190,000	\$ 26.44	\$ 673	\$ 12.94	\$ 21.88	\$ 18.24	\$ 8.60	\$ 16.91	\$ 16.65	\$ 6.31	\$ 12.62
Winslow	Navajo	\$ 80,000	\$ 11.13	\$ 570	\$ 10.96	\$ 16.26	\$ 16.54	\$ 9.63	\$ 14.90	\$ 11.54	\$ 6.31	\$ 11.61
Yuma	Yuma	\$ 124,900	\$ 17.38	\$ 650	\$ 12.50	\$ 18.82	\$ 16.14	\$ 8.34	\$ 15.49	\$ 13.17	\$ 6.22	\$ 9.81
Arizona	-	\$ 191,600	\$ 26.67	\$ 644	\$ 12.38	\$ 22.08	\$ 16.21	\$ 9.09	\$ 17.27	\$ 17.51	\$ 6.34	\$ 12.85

Affordability Calculation Assumptions: 30% of income is allocated to housing. For buying a house additional assumptions included 5% down payment, 6% interest rate at 30-years fixed, plus allocation of 21% of the monthly payments to property taxes, insurance and other costs such as PMI.

* Most home prices are median, but a few are average prices. Some prices are for 2005, others are for 2004.

** Apartment Rents - HUD's 2005 Fair Market Rents. Rents shown are for 2-bedroom unit.

Data Source: Arizona Department of Housing, Arizona Department of Economic Security, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Arizona Real Estate Research Center at ASU, various local real estate associations, and local governments.




-  Can afford to buy or rent.
-  Can afford to only rent.
-  Cannot afford to buy or rent.

TABLE 2
Employment Growth and Housing Affordability by Industry
ARIZONA

Industry	Employment 2001	Employment 2004	Employment Change 2001-2004 Numbers	Employment Change 2001-2004 Percent	Median Hourly Wages - Statewide 2004	Can Afford to Buy Median-Priced House	Can Afford to Rent 2-Bdrm Apartment
Mining	9,600	9,000	-600	-6.3%	\$ 18.99	No	Yes
Construction	173,600	200,900	27,300	15.7%	\$ 14.34	No	Yes
Manufacturing	201,700	176,300	-25,400	-12.6%	\$ 16.34	No	Yes
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	76,600	77,700	1,100	1.4%	\$ 16.55	No	Yes
Wholesale Trade	95,900	96,500	600	0.6%	\$ 15.30	No	Yes
Retail Trade (Retail Store Workers)	268,100	300,900	32,800	12.2%	\$ 10.27	No	No
Information (Publishing, motion pictures and videos, radio and TV stations and telecommunications)	53,900	45,900	-8,000	-14.8%	\$ 17.13	No	Yes
Educational Services (Businesses that provide educational services to schools, colleges and universities plus specialized schools, i.e., computer training, language schools, flight training and cosmetology)	28,300	41,200	12,900	45.6%	\$ 14.64	No	Yes
Health Care and Social Assistance	191,600	229,100	37,500	19.6%	\$ 13.29	No	Yes
Leisure and Hospitality	230,000	250,400	20,400	8.9%	\$ 9.12	No	No
Finance and Insurance	109,300	120,500	11,200	10.2%	\$ 16.11	No	Yes
Real Estate Rental and Leasing	44,100	45,000	900	2.0%	\$ 11.82	No	No
Professional and Business Services (Legal services, management services, computer services, accounting services, engineering services, payroll services)	319,900	342,500	22,600	7.1%	\$ 19.23	No	Yes
Other Services (Auto repair shops, barber shops, other repair shops)	84,700	89,100	4,400	5.2%	\$ 10.15	No	No
Government - Federal, State and Local (All government employees including teachers, police)	377,800	414,300	36,500	9.7%	\$ 16.67	No	Yes
Total Employment	2,265,100	2,439,300	174,200	7.7%	\$ 12.85	No	Yes

Data Source: Arizona Department of Housing and Arizona Department of Economic Security.

TABLE 3
Employment Growth And Housing Affordability by Industry
URBAN ARIZONA

Industry	Urban Employment 2001	Urban Employment 2004	Urban Employment Change 2001-2004 Numbers	Urban Employment Change 2001-2004 Percent	Median Hourly Wages - Maricopa County (Urban Arizona)	Can Afford to Buy Median Priced Home	Can Afford to Rent 2 Bdrm Apartment
Mining	4,200	3,700	-500	-11.9%	\$ 17.18	No	Yes
Construction	151,000	173,900	22,900	15.2%	\$ 14.94	No	No
Manufacturing	186,200	158,400	-27,800	-14.9%	\$ 16.59	No	Yes
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	67,800	69,000	1,200	1.8%	\$ 16.74	No	Yes
Wholesale Trade	87,000	87,300	300	0.3%	\$ 16.03	No	Yes
Retail Trade (Retail store workers)	224,900	251,200	26,300	11.7%	\$ 10.65	No	No
Information (Publishing, motion pictures and videos, radio and TV stations and telecommunications)	49,300	41,500	-7,800	-15.8%	\$ 17.51	No	Yes
Educational Services (Businesses that provide educational services to schools, colleges and universities plus specialized schools, i.e., computer training, language schools, flight training and cosmetology)	19,500	30,400	10,900	55.9%	\$ 14.98	No	No
Health Care and Social Assistance	166,000	198,799	32,799	19.8%	\$ 13.80	No	No
Leisure and Hospitality	190,700	207,900	17,200	9.0%	\$ 9.18	No	No
Finance and Insurance	110,900	123,100	12,200	11.0%	\$ 16.59	No	Yes
Real Estate Rental and Leasing	33,200	34,500	1,300	3.9%	\$ 12.72	No	No
Professional and Business Services (Legal services, management services, computer services, accounting services, engineering services, payroll services)	300,600	319,600	19,000	6.3%	\$ 19.85	No	Yes
Other Services (Auto repair shops, barber shops, other repair shops)	73,500	78,900	5,400	7.3%	\$ 10.35	No	No
Government - Federal, State and Local (All government employees including teachers, police)	280,200	312,200	32,000	11.4%	\$ 18.11	No	Yes
Total Employment	1,945,000	2,090,399	145,399	7.5%	-	-	-

Note: Maricopa County hourly wages by industry data was used as a substitute for the same category of data in the urban areas of Arizona.

TABLE 4
Employment Growth and Housing Affordability by Industry
RURAL ARIZONA

Industry	Rural Employment 2001	Rural Employment 2004	Rural Employment Change 2001-2004 Numbers	Rural Employment Change 2001-2004 Percent	Median Hourly Wages - Mohave County (for Rural Arizona) 2004	Can Afford to Buy Median-Priced House (Kingman)	Can Afford to Rent 2 Bdrm Apartment (Mohave County)
Mining	5,400	5,300	-100	-1.9%	\$ 14.74	No	Yes
Construction	22,600	27,000	4,400	19.5%	\$ 12.88	No	Yes
Manufacturing	15,500	17,900	2,400	15.5%	\$ 11.82	No	No
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	8,800	8,700	-100	-1.1%	\$ 14.60	No	Yes
Wholesale Trade	8,900	9,200	300	3.4%	\$ 12.05	No	No
Retail Trade (Retail store workers)	43,200	49,700	6,500	15.0%	\$ 10.03	No	No
Information (Publishing, motion pictures and videos, radio and TV stations and telecommunications)	4,600	4,400	-200	-4.3%	\$ 13.07	No	Yes
Educational Services (Businesses that provide educational services to schools, colleges and universities plus specialized schools, i.e., computer training, language schools, flight training, cosmetology)	8,800	10,800	2,000	22.7%	\$ 13.74	No	Yes
Health Care and Social Assistance	25,600	30,301	4,701	18.4%	\$ 12.74	No	No
Leisure and Hospitality	39,300	42,500	3,200	8.1%	\$ 7.98	No	No
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate Rental and Leasing	9,300	7,900	-1,400	-15.1%	\$ 12.02	No	No
Professional and Business Services (Legal services, management services, computers services, accounting services, engineering services, payroll services)	19,300	22,900	3,600	18.7%	\$ 15.70	No	Yes
Other Services (Auto repair shops, barber shops, other repair shops)	11,200	10,200	-1,000	-8.9%	\$ 8.67	No	No
Government - Federal, State and Local (All government employees including teachers, police)	97,600	102,100	4,500	4.6%	\$ 14.00	No	Yes
Total Employment	320,100	348,901	28,801	9.0%	-	-	-

Note: Mohave County hourly wages by industry data was used as a substitute for the same category of data in the rural areas of Arizona.

TABLE 5
Median Home Values and Household
Income by Arizona Counties for
Years 1990 through 2000 and
2000 through 2003

County	Median Home Value					Median Household Income					Home Values Increased Faster Than Income 1990-2000	Home Values Increased Faster Than Income 2000-2003
	1990	2000	2003	% Increase 1990-2000	% Increase 2000-2003	1990	2000	2003	% Increase 1990-2000	% Increase 2000-2003	%	%
Apache	\$ 16,600	\$ 41,700		151.2%		\$ 14,100	\$ 23,344		65.6%		85.6%	
Cochise	\$ 59,700	\$ 88,200		47.7%		\$ 22,425	\$ 32,105		43.2%		4.6%	
Coconino	\$ 82,600	\$ 142,500		72.5%		\$ 26,112	\$ 38,256		46.5%		26.0%	
Gila	\$ 58,600	\$ 100,100		70.8%		\$ 20,964	\$ 30,917		47.5%		23.3%	
Graham	\$ 50,300	\$ 80,900		60.8%		\$ 18,455	\$ 29,668		60.8%		0.1%	
Greenlee	\$ 40,700	\$ 62,700		54.1%		\$ 27,491	\$ 39,384		43.3%		10.8%	
La Paz	\$ 56,800	\$ 86,500		52.3%		\$ 16,555	\$ 25,839		56.1%		-3.8%	
Maricopa	\$ 84,700	\$ 129,200	\$ 156,623	52.5%	21.2%	\$ 30,797	\$ 45,358	\$ 46,216	47.3%	1.9%	5.3%	19.3%
Mohave	\$ 74,900	\$ 95,300		27.2%		\$ 24,002	\$ 31,521		31.3%		-4.1%	
Navajo	\$ 51,500	\$ 77,000		49.5%		\$ 19,452	\$ 28,569		46.9%		2.6%	
Pima	\$ 76,500	\$ 114,600	\$ 140,232	49.8%	22.4%	\$ 25,401	\$ 36,758	\$ 37,818	44.7%	2.9%	5.1%	19.5%
Pinal	\$ 53,400	\$ 93,900		75.8%		\$ 21,301	\$ 35,856		68.3%		7.5%	
Santa Cruz	\$ 71,500	\$ 94,700		32.4%		\$ 22,066	\$ 29,710		34.6%		-2.2%	
Yavapai	\$ 85,300	\$ 138,000		61.8%		\$ 22,060	\$ 34,901		58.2%		3.6%	
Yuma	\$ 63,700	\$ 85,100		33.6%		\$ 23,635	\$ 32,182		36.2%		-2.6%	
State of Arizona	\$ 79,700	\$ 121,300	\$ 146,124	52.2%	20.5%	\$ 27,540	\$ 40,558	\$ 40,762	47.3%	0.5%	4.9%	20.0%

Note: The American Community Survey data was available only for Arizona, Maricopa County and Pima County and was used for the 2003 median household income numbers. For Maricopa County, the upper bound estimate was used; for Pima County and Arizona the mid-point estimates were selected.

2005 GOVERNOR'S AFFORDABLE HOUSING FORUM SPONSORS



Ak-Chin Indian Community Arizona Realtors® Housing Needs Foundation
Boston Capital Foundation for Senior Living RBC Dain Rauscher Ruiz Investment Group, LLC

SOURCES

Arizona Department of Housing
Arizona Department of Economic Security
Arizona Real Estate Research Center at ASU
National Association of Homebuilders
National Association of REALTORS®
Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight
U.S. Census Bureau
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development



Arizona Department of Housing

1700 W. Washington, Suite 210

Phoenix, AZ 85007

(602) 771-1000

www.housingaz.com

The goal of the Arizona Department of Housing is to alleviate many of the issues raised in this document through strategic public investment and technical assistance. If you would like additional information, please contact:

Dr. Sheila Harris, Director

Jeff Gray, Community and Government Relations Administrator

(602) 771-1011 jeffg@housingaz.com

