820 First Street, NE, Suite 510, Washington, DC 20002 Tel: 202-408-1080 Fax: 202-408-1056 center@cbpp.org www.cbpp.org

## ESTIMATED EFFECTS OF THE LOSS OF VOUCHER FUNDING ON THE ELDERLY, PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND WORKING FAMILIES IN 2005 AND 2010

## **Mississippi**

This table displays estimates of the effects of cuts in housing voucher assistance on the elderly, people with disabilities and working families under the actual 2005 voucher funding level and under the Administration's budget plan for 2010 based on the limited information available to the public. "Working families" are defined in this table as families obtaining at least some of their income from wages.

The table below can be read as follows: "In 2005, the shortfall in voucher funding needed to support its vouchers will cause [housing agency] to cut an estimated [Overall Number of Vouchers Cut] vouchers. As a result, [2005 Estimated Vouchers Cut by Types of Families assisted] elderly/disabled/working families will go without housing assistance. Information available on the Administration's budget plans through 2010 indicate the voucher funding shortfall will grow substantially, resulting in an estimated further cut in the number elderly/disabled/working families assisted by [2010 Estimated Vouchers Cut by Types of Families Assisted Below 2005 Level]."

	Housing Agency Name	Current Number of Authorized Vouchers	Overall Number of Vouchers Cut in 2005	2005 Estimated Vouchers Cut by Types of Families Assisted			2010 Estimated Vouchers Cut by Types of Families Assisted Below 2005 Level		
HUD Code				Elderly	People with Disabilities	Working Families	Elderly	People with Disabilities	Working Families
MS005	Biloxi	199	-8	0	-1	-3	-2	-5	-16
MS107	Greenwood HA	229	-9	-1	-2	-3	-4	-7	-14
MS103	Jackson HA	215	-9	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
MS109	Long Beach Sec. 8 Voucher	27	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-2
MS004	Meridian HA	148	-6	0	-1	-2	-1	-6	-9
MS030	Mississippi RHA #5	1,398	-52	-3	-11	-18	-15	-52	-87

		Current	Overall Number	2005 Estimated Vouchers Cut by Types of Families Assisted			2010 Estimated Vouchers Cut by Types of Families Assisted Below 2005 Level		
HUD Code	Housing Agency Name	Number of Authorized Vouchers	of Vouchers Cut in 2005	Elderly	People with Disabilities	Working Families	Elderly	People with Disabilities	Working Families
MS058	Mississippi RHA #6	4,347	-163	-11	-41	-49	-54	-194	-233
MS057	Mississippi RHA #7	1,217	-49	-3	-11	-19	-13	-47	-81
MS040	Mississippi RHA #8	4,854	-198	-20	-46	-79	-85	-195	-340
MS016	Mississippi RHA II	158	-6	0	-1	-2	-1	-6	-11
MS019	Mississippi RHA IV	1,977	-80	-7	-18	-26	-31	-80	-111
MS128	North Delta RHA	754	-29	-2	-7	-10	-11	-31	-47
MS095	South Delta RHA	1,509	-62	-6	-12	-24	-24	-50	-103
MS006	Tennessee Valley RHA	1,309	-53	-7	-15	-18	-30	-66	-76
	Total for Mississippi	18,340	-726	-61	-166	-253	-271	-741	-1,129

The estimated numbers of each type of family affected are based on the current proportion of an agency's vouchers now received by families of that type, based on data in HUD's Public and Indian Housing Information (PIC) Center system as of January 21, 2005 (accessed at

http://pic.hud.gov/pic/RCRPublic/rcrmain.asp). The estimates for 2010 assume that the demographic mix of families served in 2010 would be the same as in January 2005. The numbers of vouchers cut for each type of family do not add up to the total cut because some vouchers are received by families that do not have earnings and are not headed by a person who is elderly or disabled. For an explanation of how we derived these estimates, see the papers referenced at <a href="https://www.cbpp.org/hous2-18-05hous-states.htm">www.cbpp.org/hous2-18-05hous-states.htm</a>. All figures in the table assume that agencies will respond to funding shortfalls by reducing the number of families assisted. Agencies also have some limited flexibility to reduce the level of assistance provided per family, for example by shifting rental burdens onto needy households or reducing the maximum amount of rent a voucher can cover (and therefore limiting the ability of voucher households to live outside high-poverty neighborhoods in areas that may be safer and with better schools and more job opportunities). If agencies took these measures, the reduction in the number of families assisted could be somewhat smaller.