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

West Virginia

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]."

		Current Numbe Number of of		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	Authorized Vouchers	Vouchers Cut in 2005	Elderly	People with Disabilities	Working Families	Elderly	People with Disabilities	Working Families
WV015	Beckley HA	338	-13	-1	-4	-4	-5	-20	-16
WV014	Benwood HA	57	-2	0	0	-1	0	-2	-5
WV018	Bluefield HA	361	-13	-1	-5	-4	-7	-26	-18
WV042	Boone County RHA	497	-20	-2	-8	-4	-8	-33	-17
WV013	Buckhannon HA	82	-3	-1	-1	-1	-3	-5	-4
WV001	Charleston Housing	1,603	-65	-5	-18	-21	-20	-76	-90
WV027	Clarksburg HA	244	-10	0	-4	-3	-2	-16	-13

		Current Number of	Overall Number of	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	Authorized Vouchers	Vouchers Cut in 2005	Elderly	People with Disabilities	Working Families	Elderly	People with Disabilities	Working Families
WV009	Fairmont HA	825	-33	-3	-9	-10	-12	-38	-42
WV034	Grant County HA	46	-2	-1	0	0	-3	-2	-1
WV046	Greenbrier County HA	345	-14	-2	-6	-3	-9	-25	-13
WV043	Harrison County HA	337	-13	-1	-4	-5	-5	-16	-23
WV004	Huntington West Virginia HA	1,331	-52	-5	-20	-16	-24	-90	-71
WV035	Jackson County HA	915	-26	-2	-8	-6	-15	-50	-41
WV036	Kanawha County RHA	1,263	-50	-5	-14	-15	-22	-62	-67
WV010	Keyser HA	202	-8	-2	-2	-3	-7	-10	-14
WV006	Martinsburg HA	285	-12	-3	-4	-3	-14	-18	-12
WV037	Mingo County HA	1,431	-53	-5	-19	-12	-23	-92	-56
WV002	Morgantown HA	249	-9	-1	-2	-3	-4	-9	-15
WV005	Parkersburg Housing	1,413	-58	-6	-18	-18	-27	-77	-77
WV017	Point Pleasant HA	125	-5	0	-1	-1	-2	-5	-4
WV039	Raleigh County HA	1,300	-53	-6	-20	-11	-25	-86	-46
WV045	Randolph County HA	597	-24	-3	-9	-8	-14	-40	-32
WV016	Weirton HA	535	-21	-2	-5	-9	-9	-24	-41
WV003	Wheeling HA	420	-17	-1	-4	-7	-6	-15	-29
	Total for West Virginia	14,801	-577	-58	-184	-165	-264	-835	-745

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/rermain.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 www.cbpp.org/hous2-18-05hous-states.htm. 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.