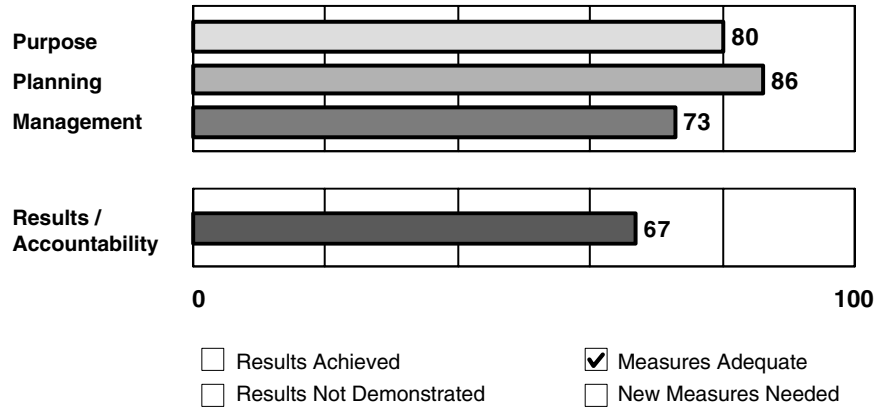


Program: Housing Vouchers

Agency: Department of Housing and Urban Development

Bureau: Public and Indian Housing Programs



Key Performance Measures

Year Target Actual

Long-term Measure: Number of worst-case needs households in the US (households with incomes below 50 percent of the local median income, who pay more than half of their income in rent or live in poor quality units) (In thousands)	1997	NA	4,331
	1999	NA	3,921
	2001	3,807	
	2003	3,730	
Annual Measure: Share of the Housing Choice Voucher program administered by housing agencies with poor records of using their allocation of program funds (Targets under development)	2000		53.9%
	2001	43.9%	43.3%
	2003	33.3%	
Long-term Measure: Number of Housing Choice Voucher households that have accumulated financial savings through the Family Self-Sufficiency program	2001		15,603
	2002	16,383	
	2003	17,202	

Rating: Moderately Effective

Program Type: Competitive Grants

Program Summary:

The Housing Voucher program provides assistance directly to extremely low income households so they can afford to go out on their own and rent apartments in the private market.

This program received a relatively high score in comparison to the other HUD programs because it is a cost-effective alternative to other forms of housing assistance. The specific findings are:

1. It provides greater benefits (choice in housing, portability) at a lower cost than alternatives such as public housing.
2. While focusing on the goal of providing housing, the program also incorporates goals of tenant mobility and movement toward self-sufficiency.
3. Some of the 2,700 local public housing authorities (PHAs) that administer the vouchers are poor managers. For instance, more than \$1.7 billion in available federal aid was not used by the PHA's last year. This additional assistance could have housed 200,000 families.
4. The program is not coordinated effectively with related programs such as TANF.
5. A rating system has been implemented to help measure the success of long-term goals, but HUD has not taken effective action to sanction poorly performing PHAs nor do they appear confident in the data received from them.

In support of the President's Management Agenda item to improve the performance of housing intermediaries, the Budget proposes replacing the Housing Voucher program now administered by 2,700 PHAs with a new block grant, Housing Assistance for Needy Families (HANF), administered by states. This would improve the utilization of vouchers, enable and encourage strong coordination with TANF while allowing greater flexibility in the uses of funds and lessen HUD's administrative burden.

(For more information on this program, please see the Department of Housing and Urban Development chapter in the Budget volume.)

Program Funding Level (in millions of dollars)

<u>2002 Actual</u>	<u>2003 Estimate</u>	<u>2004 Estimate</u>
9,518	11,891	12,535