

# Preventing an Undercount in the South in the 2010 Census



## Determining Financial and Representational Impacts of the 2000 Census

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SOUTHERN COALITION FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

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## Introduction

The Southern Coalition for Social Justice (SCSJ), a non-profit public interest organization, has initiated research and analysis to determine the financial and representational impacts of the Census 2000 undercount. In order to complete this effort SCSJ contracted the services of Anthony E. Fairfax and Timothy M. Stallmann to conduct specific research, analysis, and to author a report on the findings.

In order to understand and prevent an undercount for 2010, they investigated and documented prior financial and representational impacts of the Census 2000 undercount.

There were only a small number of reference documents describing the financial and representational impact of the 2000 census. Nonetheless, the authors of this report collected documents from a variety of sources. The major reference data and documentation used to develop this report included:

PriceWaterhouseCoopers report to the U.S. Census Monitoring Board titled *Effect of Census 2000 Undercount on Federal Funding to States and Selected Counties* (August 2001)

U.S. Census Bureau, *Tract Level Planning Database with Census 2000 Data*

## Background

Article I Section II of the Constitution mandates that a “head count” or census be taken each decade to determine the number of persons living within the United States (U.S.) and its territories. These data are used to make critical decisions, most importantly pertaining to: reapportionment, redistricting, and the allocation of funds to the states and localities. The Government Accounting Office (GAO) estimated that in 2004 the top 20 formula grant programs obligated more than \$300 billion<sup>1</sup> in federal funds using Census data to state and local governments.

## Methodology

These estimations of the financial impact of the 2000 undercount were motivated by the methods used in a 2001 joint report by the Census Monitoring Board and PriceWaterhouseCoopers<sup>2</sup> and a June 2006 GAO report.<sup>3</sup> Because the GAO report used less-accurate A.C.E. I estimates for the undercount, we could not directly use its results for our estimates. Instead, we used a similar methodology to produce updated estimates of the impact on Medicaid funding only, using A.C.E. II data.

Federal Medicaid funding to states is calculated as a matching percentage of state expenditures, where the Federal share of total state Medicaid spending is given by the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP). The FMAP has a statutory minimum value of 50%, and otherwise is recalculated each year using the formula:

$$FMAP = -0.45 \times \frac{\text{state per capita income}}{\text{federal per capita income}}$$

Per capita income (PCI) is taken as a three-year total of the most recent data available from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Because of lags in the BEA's data-collection and release procedures, that means that the FMAP for any given year is calculated using PCI data for the year from three to six years earlier. The BEA calculates per capita income for a given year by dividing total personal income by the Census Bureau's projected population estimates for that year. Census population estimates for 2000–2009 are generated by taking the Census 2000 unadjusted counts as a base and adjusting using known and estimated data for births, deaths and migration for the intervening years. Therefore a state which had an undercount in 2000 will have a higher PCI according to BEA figures for every year from 2000 through 2009 than it might have if adjusted Census data had been used for calculations. Because of the time lags, 2005 was the first year in which the FMAP depended entirely on Census 2000 population data (specifically, mid-year population estimates for 2000–2003), and 2013 will be the last year in which Census 2000 data impacts the FMAP.

In order to calculate the total funding impact 2005–2008 of using unadjusted data, we first modified the Census Bureau's state-level mid-year population estimates to base themselves on A.C.E. II adjusted counts rather than unadjusted Census data. We then used these adjusted population estimates along with personal income data from the BEA for 2003–2005 to calculate the adjusted three-year per capita income total for each state and for the entire nation. Using these adjusted figures, we directly calculated an adjusted FMAP from the formula given above. Federal Medicaid funding in fiscal year 2008 was allocated according to the FMAP-defined share of total 2007 expenditures, so using data on 2007 Medicaid expenditures by state we were able to calculate the total net impact of using unadjusted data as the difference between federal funding specified by the adjusted FMAP and that specified by the actual 2008 FMAP. We used the same procedure to calculate the net funding impact in 2005, and then used the Kaiser Family Foundation's data on average state Medicaid expenditure growth rates to interpolate our estimates for 2005 and 2008 to cover the total period 2005–2008.

**Table 1  
FEDERAL FORMULA GRANT PROGRAMS IMPACTED BY THE UNDERCOUNT**

Funding Source	FY 2006 Spending (billions)	Scope of Undercount Impact
Medicaid	\$199.6	reimbursement rate to states
Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies	\$12.6	local education agencies share of total available funding
WIC (food stamps)	\$5.3	federal allocation to states per program participant for administrative costs, as well as state share of surplus above 'stability allotment' for food costs
Federal Mass Transit Grants	\$4.6	local transit authorities for bus systems share of total available funding
Foster Care	\$4.3	reimbursement rate to states
Community Development Block Grants (to metropolitan areas)	\$2.7	metropolitan cities and counties share of total available funding
Social Services Block Grants	\$2.3	state share of total available funding
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$2.0	state share of total available funding
Adoption Assistance	\$1.8	reimbursement rate to states
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	\$1.8	states and local jurisdictions share of total available funding
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$1.6	state share of total available funding
Vocational Education: Basic Grants	\$1.2	state share of total available funding
Community Development Block Grants (to states)	\$1.1	state share of total available funding
Employment Services	\$0.8	state share of total available funding
Maternal and Child Health Services	\$0.6	state share of surplus above 1983 amounts
Rehabilitation Services: Basic Support	\$0.6	state share of surplus above 1978 allotments
Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities	\$0.3	state share of total available funding

*Source: GAO Report (1999) and fedspending.org*

### Financial Impact of the Census Undercount

A number of Federal and state funding sources are allocated to municipalities on the basis of population and demographic data. Some funding allocations are based on direct counts unrelated to the Census (for example school and hospital enrollment counts). However in the many cases where the decennial Census is the authoritative source of data on a given demographic characteristic, Census undercounts can have serious financial impacts, both on the way in which Federal and state funds are distributed across municipalities, and on the net level of Federal and state funding.

A 1999 General Accounting Office study<sup>4</sup> details Federal formula grant programs which are allocated according to Census data. The report finds twenty-one grant programs which would have been impacted by the 1990 undercount, and of these Medicaid makes up 83% of the total funding impact. The most notable funding sources impacted by the undercount are listed in Table 1. A complete list of the top 100 federal formula funding sources is given in the appendices.

On a county or municipality level, the impacts of a census undercount come in three forms. First, the level of federal funding allocated to the state in which a county is located can be impacted by a net undercount at the state level. Second, the way in which federal funds are distributed across the state can be impacted by a county-level undercount. Third, and related, a county's share of state-specific programs which use census data to determine funding levels can be impacted by a county-level undercount.

## Impacts on the Allocation of Federal Funding to States

In a 2001 report, the Census Monitoring Board and Price-WaterhouseCoopers estimated the financial impact of the 2000 Census undercount to states (summarized in Table 2). The CMB report can be a rough guide to the impact of the Census undercount on federal funding to states, but because it uses A.C.E. I estimates of the undercount and projects funding levels for ten years in the future using 2000 data, the CMB numbers are not reliable as a quantitative estimate of the net financial impact on states. Rather than attempt to fully recreate the CMB numbers using updated data and the A.C.E. II estimates, this report gives updated estimates of the financial impact of the undercount on Medicaid funding only, and then discusses other possible impacts of an undercount in 2010 on federal funding to states. Because Medicaid funds account for the majority of federal funding to states which is impacted by the undercount, and because other sources of funding use allocation formulas similar to those used by Medicaid, our estimates for the impact on Medicaid funding give a good indication of the overall impact of an undercount on federal funding at the state level.

State	Net impact 2002-2012 (millions)	% Change in Total Federal Funding
Georgia	-\$208.8	-0.41%
North Carolina	-\$162.9	-0.23%
Florida	-\$91.6	-0.09%
Louisiana	-\$68.8	-0.14%
Virginia	-\$9.2	-0.02%
Study area total	-\$540.3	-0.17%
National total	-\$478.3	-0.02%

## Medicaid Funding

Medicaid programs are designed and administered at the state level, but states are reimbursed by the Federal government for their Medicaid-related expenses, based on a percentage rate of state expenditures. This Medicaid funding accounts for 67% of Federal funds allocated to states based on Census data. Except for a few specific categories of expenditures which are matched based on a fixed percentage rate for all states, the bulk of care-related Medicaid expenses are matched by the Federal government at a rate known as the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP).

The FMAP rate determines the percentage of total state Medicaid expenses funded by the Federal government. For example, a state with an FMAP rate of 75% receives 3 dollars in Federal funding for every one dollar it spends on its Medicaid program. A state's FMAP rate depends on state per-capita income, calculated using Census data on total state population, with a minimum rate of 50%.<sup>5</sup> In 2009, FMAP rates for states in the study area ranged from a statutory minimum of 50% (Florida) to a maximum of 71.31% (Louisiana).

States with a net undercount will have lower Census population totals than their actual population count, a higher calculated per-capita income leading to a lower FMAP reimbursement rate, and thus be eligible for less Medicaid funding than they would be were adjusted Census data used for funding allocation. Conversely, states with a net over-count will have a higher FMAP rate than they would have using adjusted Census counts. However, since the total amount of Medicaid funding provided by the Federal government to states is not fixed but depends on the individual FMAP rates for each state, a loss in Medicaid funding for one state due to an undercount does not necessarily correspond to a gain in Federal funding for another state.

Table 3 gives our estimates of the impact of the Census 2000 undercount on Medicaid funding for fiscal year 2008, the most recent year for which full Medicaid funding numbers were available, as well as for fiscal year 2005 and for years 2005-2008. Nationally, we estimate that the decision not to use the A.C.E. II adjusted counts for Census 2000 led to a decrease of \$27.8 million in the level of Medicaid funding in 2008. Except for Florida, all of the study area states lost Medicaid funding due to the decision not to use A.C.E. II adjusted data for allocating Medicaid, and overall the study area net loss was \$52.9 million dollars in 2008.

State	Net Impact 2005	Net Impact 2008	Net Impact 2005-08 (est)
AL	-\$11,435,570	\$16,957,245	\$9,933,725
AK	-\$38,789,781	\$2,477,303	-\$73,572,819
AZ	-\$22,546,830	\$824,403	-\$45,844,161
AR	\$4,836,070	\$1,108,653	\$12,074,627
CA	\$0	\$0	\$0
CO	\$0	\$0	\$0
CT	\$0	\$0	\$0
DE	-\$232,965	\$0	-\$483,868
FL	-\$56,832,487	-\$65,761,793	-\$245,048,763
GA	\$70,218,910	\$52,433,365	\$244,191,894
HI	\$11,668,233	\$1,402,986	\$26,783,961

ID	-\$4,062,935	-\$1,883,818	-\$11,997,556
IL	\$0	\$0	\$0
IN	-\$25,163,992	-\$1,807,051	-\$54,246,027
IA	-\$9,148,647	-\$3,244,342	-\$25,008,720
KS	-\$18,290,627	\$12,788,456	-\$12,825,654
KY	\$8,630,312	\$15,404,355	\$47,933,732
LA	\$17,403,628	\$9,282,486	\$53,504,507
ME	-\$19,289,941	-\$11,431,255	-\$61,380,261
MD	\$0	\$0	\$0
MA	\$0	\$0	\$0
MI	-\$50,647,170	\$38,857,201	-\$27,013,725
MN	\$0	\$0	\$0
MS	-\$4,848,494	-\$8,844,023	-\$27,442,731
MO	\$35,568,074	\$35,283,804	\$141,724,965
MT	\$597,595	\$1,086,695	\$3,355,285
NB	\$7,977,134	\$2,481,959	\$21,012,309
NV	-\$7,563,861	-\$11,777,211	-\$38,463,543
NH	\$0	\$0	\$0
NJ	\$0	\$0	\$0
NM	-\$21,629,066	\$16,181,016	-\$13,073,706
NY	\$0	\$0	\$0
NC	\$17,328,266	\$57,006,859	\$146,651,384
ND	-\$2,353,935	-\$5,385,073	-\$15,442,408
OH	-\$30,356,165	-\$28,470,591	-\$117,760,863
OK	-\$37,143,533	-\$143,560	-\$77,979,295
OR	-\$15,493,929	\$22,546,062	\$12,872,714
PA	\$132,836,757	-\$53,125,694	\$166,596,892
RD	-\$19,200,067	-\$20,505,585	-\$79,397,753
SC	-\$922,929	\$8,641,046	\$15,294,689
SD	-\$4,988,084	\$3,652,845	-\$2,918,078
TN	\$23,124,109	\$43,570,978	\$133,329,224
TX	-\$99,037,688	-\$23,095,152	-\$250,557,198
UT	-\$13,550,029	\$2,990,251	-\$21,711,264
VT	-\$4,763,856	-\$6,616,360	-\$22,695,162
VA	\$10,182,156	\$0	\$21,178,885
WA	\$0	-\$75,250,229	-\$148,450,842
WV	-\$13,767,434	-\$15,893,397	-\$59,265,010
WI	-\$42,108,616	\$16,003,213	-\$54,054,505
WY	-\$5,675,228	\$0	-\$11,656,919
<b>nat. net</b>	<b>-\$239,472,612</b>	<b>\$27,746,048</b>	<b>-\$441,852,040</b>
<b>study area net</b>	<b>\$58,300,474</b>	<b>\$52,960,918</b>	<b>\$220,477,907</b>

## Other Impacts on Federal Funding to States

Other Census-based Federal funding sources have an impact an order of magnitude lower than Medicaid. Counting Medicaid, the Census Monitoring Board released undercount-impact estimates for eight Federal programs in total, accounting for 87% of Census-related Federal funding in 2001. Two other sources of funding, Adoption Assistance and Foster Care, are allocated according to the FMAP rate. The remaining five programs are block grants for Social Services, Rehabilitation and Basic Services, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment, Vocational Education, and Child Care and Development. Except for Vocational Education grants, these four block grant programs were “zero-sum games” in the sense that a fixed total level of Federal funding was allocated to states based on formulas involving their share of population.

## Financial Impact to Counties and Municipalities

The financial impact of the undercount to counties comes mainly through federal funding sources already discussed above. In some states (for example, North Carolina), county governments administer Medicaid or other federally funded social service programs as a pass-through, and so a net state undercount leads to a direct loss of funding for county budgets. In other states, Medicaid is not a county budget line-item, but a net loss of funding at the state level will still translate to decreased funding for social services in the county area. In either case, this “between-state” impact on county-level funding comes from the impact on counties of a net state loss of federal funding. The estimated impact on Medicaid funding for study area counties is given in Appendix 1.

Other than Medicaid, Table 1 lists a number of specific Federal formula grant programs directly tied to local transit authorities, school systems, and municipal governments that are affected by the undercount. Unfortunately, the undercount impact on these programs is generally much more complicated to estimate, since their allocation formulas include factors such as the population living below the poverty level or the school-age population, for which undercount rate estimates are not available. However, the total amount of Federal formula grant monies allocated to a given county gives a good rough estimate of the magnitude of the impact of the undercount on Federal funding at a county level. Table 4 gives the top 20 study-area counties in terms of amount of Federal formula grants received, and Appendix 1 lists total formula grants for all study area counties.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) amounts are perhaps the most significant item on the list in Table 1 in terms of their impact as a line-item in county and municipal budgets. The CDBG allocation to metropolitan cities and counties uses Census data on an area's share of total metropolitan population, population living below the poverty level, and population in overcrowded housing units to calculate its allocation of total Federal CDBG funding. According to the A.C.E. II undercount estimates, the Census 2000 undercount in urban areas was highest amongst black and Hispanic-identified non-homeowners. The undercount impact on CDBG funding is likely to have the largest negative effect on urban areas with a large black or Hispanic population and low rates of home-ownership. Other significant impacts come through Federal transportation funding (for which population is a factor in determining allocations) and Title I education funding.

For non-reimbursement Federal social service programs which pass through state budgets, there is also a "within-state" funding impact on counties, as counties with a relatively higher undercount rate than their surrounding states are allocated less than their "fair share" of the total state funding.<sup>6</sup> This "within-state" impact also applies to state-specific funding programs which are allocated on the basis of population, notably Florida's Revenue Sharing Trust Fund, which uses Census population as one of the factors in a formula to allocate state tax revenue to counties and municipalities.

## Other Potential Impacts of an Undercount On Local Governments

Inaccurate Census data, and in particular a Census undercount, can have impacts on local governments above and beyond net funding levels. Local and regional agencies which use Census demographic data for planning purposes depend on accurate information about the amount and geographical distribution of the population to adequately plan service levels and locations. Even if a given county or city has no net Census undercount, it is likely that at the Census Tract and block group levels in certain areas (particularly dense urban areas and areas with a high concentration of Black or Hispanic populations) will be differentially under-counted relative to other areas.

If municipal planners are not aware of the potential factors leading to a Census undercount, and if community groups do not advocate for the use of adjusted Census data in municipal planning and decision-making, this differential undercount (particularly for inner-city areas) can have a number of potential impacts<sup>7</sup>, including:

- decreases in the number of routes and frequency of public transit service in minority and inner-city areas, when transit demand is estimated based on population
- an artificially large crime rate in high-undercount areas (when crime rates are calculated as a ratio using Census population counts in the denominator)
- lower-than-actual estimates of population density and thus overcrowding in urban areas
- disparities in the placement of parks, libraries, schools and public health centers

These qualitative impacts will vary from state-to-state and county-to-county, but community groups which advocate for populations at high risk for an undercount should be aware of the potential impact of the undercount not just on Federal funding levels but also on planning decisions made at the local level, and should be vigilant to ensure that local-level disparities do not arise based on inaccuracies in the 2010 Census data.

## Representational Impact

One of the primary uses of decennial Census data is in apportioning seats in the House and setting Congressional district boundaries. Because Census counts are so closely linked to the redistricting process, under and over-counts can have serious consequences for the “one person, one vote” principle of democratic elections. Specifically, if Census counts different from the actual population are used for redistricting purposes: states may be assigned numbers of seats in the House of Representatives out of proportion with their actual share of the national population, individual House district boundaries may be more expansive than they should be, and districts which are in actuality majority-minority could be reported as otherwise.

Discrepancies in the Census count have an even stronger impact on state legislative districts, which tend to be smaller and more demographically homogeneous than U.S. House districts. Because of these impacts, and because undercounts are thought to occur in areas traditionally considered to be Democratic strongholds (especially urban and predominately African-American Tracts), the decision whether or not to adjust Census counts to correct for estimated undercounts has become a hotly contested partisan issue, rather than a question of statistical accuracy or completeness.

As elsewhere, we can analyze the representational impact of a Census undercount through two lenses. First, following both the 1990 and 2000 Censuses, the Census Bureau made a specific decision after the Census was conducted not to use adjusted counts in its official release of the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data (for 2010 the Bureau has already decided it will not attempt to adjust data). The A.C.E. II estimates of the undercount allow us to calculate more-or-less exactly how the 2000 redistricting process would have been different had the Census Bureau decided instead to use adjusted counts in the redistricting dataset.

The A.C.E. II data, however, does not necessarily capture all of the discrepancies between the 2000 Census count and the actual 2000 population, nor does it give full insight into the 2010 Census process. By using Tract-level Hard-to-Count data, we can identify legislative districts where an undercount in 2000 was likely (regardless of what the A.C.E. II evaluation survey found). These districts are also likely to be those in which community outreach work prior to the 2010 Census might have the most fruitful results.

### Impact According to A.C.E. II Data

Seats in the U.S. House are apportioned one-by-one according to a priority formula which depends on each state’s population, so estimating the impact of the A.C.E. II adjustments is not as simple as looking for the states with the highest numerical undercounts. By recalculating the priority values, Clark H. Bensen of Polidata finds that if adjusted Census counts had been used in apportioning seats to the U.S. House in 2000, there would have been a shift of only one seat, from Ohio to Texas. However, many district boundaries would have shifted. Computing the undercount rate in a Congressional district relative to its net state undercount rate shows which Congressional districts are relatively over or under-represented in comparison with the A.C.E. II population counts. Table 5 gives the Congressional Districts (for the 108th Congress) in the study area and how they would have been impacted by the use of adjusted data. Similarly, Table 6 gives the State House districts in the study area which would have been most impacted. Map 1 gives an overview of the impact of using adjusted data in redistricting, highlighting Southern districts in which the district is currently under or over-populated relative to the ideal district size, according to the adjusted Census count.

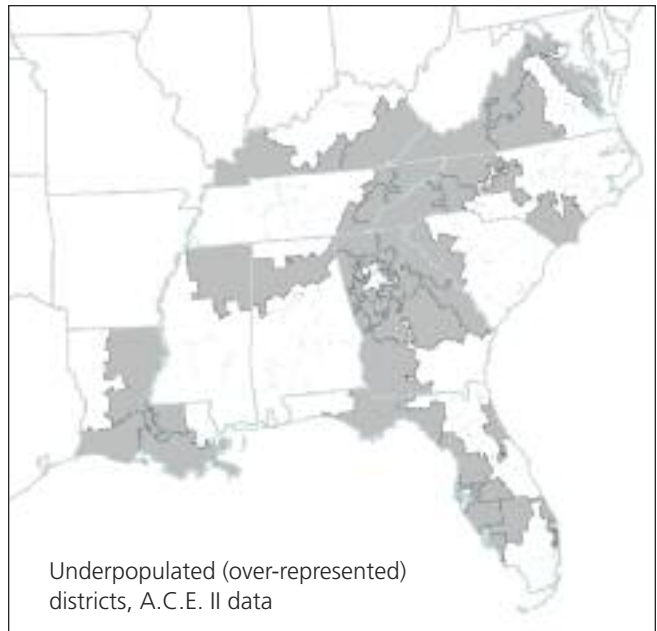
**Table 4  
EFFECT OF THE A.C.E. II ADJUSTED DATA ON  
108TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS**

State	District	ACE II Undercount Percent	Change in Population from Using Adjusted Data, Relative to State Average
Florida	03	-0.07%	100.58%
	04	-0.13%	100.51%
	08	-0.27%	100.37%
	21	-0.28%	100.37%
	06	-0.32%	100.32%
	17	-0.33%	100.31%
	25	-0.34%	100.31%
	20	-0.50%	100.14%
	01	-0.53%	100.11%
	18	-0.61%	100.03%
	24	-0.65%	99.99%
	11	-0.65%	99.99%
	15	-0.66%	99.99%
	23	-0.68%	99.97%
	22	-0.71%	99.93%
	19	-0.75%	99.89%
	02	-0.77%	99.88%
	13	-0.84%	99.80%
	07	-0.85%	99.79%
	16	-0.87%	99.77%
	14	-0.88%	99.76%
	09	-1.01%	99.63%
10	-1.04%	99.60%	
12	-1.06%	99.57%	
05	-1.26%	99.38%	
Georgia	04	1.88%	101.60%
	05	1.07%	100.80%
	13	0.75%	100.48%
	06	0.67%	100.40%
	01	0.34%	100.07%
	08	0.07%	99.80%
	11	-0.04%	99.69%
	02	-0.06%	99.68%
	07	-0.09%	99.65%
	12	-0.13%	99.60%
	03	-0.22%	99.51%
	09	-0.32%	99.41%
	10	-0.53%	99.20%

Louisiana	02	1.25%	101.34%
	04	0.04%	100.13%
	01	-0.06%	100.02%
	05	-0.26%	99.82%
	06	-0.30%	99.78%
	03	-0.62%	99.47%
	07	-0.65%	99.44%
North Carolina	04	0.79%	100.95%
	13	0.29%	100.44%
	03	0.21%	100.36%
	12	0.06%	100.21%
	02	0.00%	100.15%
	01	-0.08%	100.07%
	09	-0.12%	100.03%
	08	-0.24%	99.91%
	07	-0.26%	99.89%
	06	-0.26%	99.89%
	05	-0.45%	99.70%
Virginia	10	-0.96%	99.19%
	11	-1.00%	99.14%
	03	1.15%	100.88%
	02	0.98%	100.71%
	04	0.86%	100.58%
	08	0.62%	100.34%
	07	0.35%	100.07%
	11	0.28%	100.01%
	01	0.10%	99.83%
	10	-0.05%	99.68%
	05	-0.18%	99.54%
06	-0.38%	99.35%	
09	-0.75%	98.98%	

**Table 5**  
**EFFECT OF THE A.C.E. II ADJUSTED DATA ON**  
**STATE HOUSE DISTRICTS, TOP 40 STUDY AREA DISTRICTS**

State	District	Net ACE II Undercount Rate	Change in Population from using Adjusted Data, Relative to State Average
Louisiana	050	-3.03%	97.05%
Georgia	165	2.74%	102.46%
Louisiana	100	1.64%	101.72%
	093	1.64%	101.72%
	097	1.64%	101.72%
	102	1.64%	101.72%
	096	1.64%	101.72%
	091	1.64%	101.72%
	098	1.64%	101.72%
	094	1.64%	101.72%
	095	1.64%	101.72%
	101	1.64%	101.72%
Georgia	180	1.94%	101.67%
	083	1.94%	101.67%
	087	1.94%	101.67%
	082	1.94%	101.67%
	085	1.94%	101.67%
	086	1.94%	101.67%
	079	1.94%	101.67%
	089	1.94%	101.67%
	084	1.94%	101.67%
	080	1.94%	101.67%
North Carolina	120	-1.78%	98.37%
	015	1.47%	101.62%
	014	1.47%	101.62%
Georgia	012	-1.33%	98.41%
North Carolina	029	1.39%	101.54%
	031	1.39%	101.54%
	030	1.39%	101.54%
Georgia	005	-1.27%	98.46%
Virginia	006	-1.25%	98.48%
Georgia	088	1.78%	101.51%
Louisiana	071	-1.57%	98.51%
Georgia	156	-1.07%	98.66%
	002	-1.07%	98.66%
North Carolina	086	-1.46%	98.68%
	085	-1.46%	98.68%



**Figure 1**  
**A.C.E. II UNDERCOUNT EFFECTS ON 108TH**  
**CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS**

## Impact According to HTC Database

The Census Bureau's 2000 Hard-to-Count (HTC) Tracts database assigns a score (the HTC index) to each Tract in the United States based factors which are associated with low mail-return rates and large potential undercounts. In analyzing HTC scores, the Census Bureau recommends treating Tracts with HTC score above 60 as Tracts with a high likelihood of an under-count. By aggregating Tract-level data, we calculated the population in each U.S. House district living in Tracts with HTC score above 60. Districts with a high percentage of the population living in high-HTC Tracts are most likely to be impacted by an undercount in the 2010 Census. HTC percentages for Congressional Districts in the study area are listed in Table 6.

## Notes

- 1 U.S. Census Bureau, *Illustrative Simulations of Using Statistical Population Estimates for Reallocating Certain Federal Funding*, June 2006.
- 2 *Effect of Census 2000 Undercount on Federal Funding to States and Selected Counties, 2002-2012*.
- 3 *Federal Assistance: Illustrative Simulations of Using Statistical Population Estimates for Reallocating Certain Federal Funding*. GAO 06-567.
- 4 *Formula Grants: Effects of Adjusted Population Counts on Federal Funding to States*.
- 5 Specifically, a state's share of Medicaid expenses is defined as 0.45 times the square of the ratio between the state per-capita income and the national per-capita income (taken as rolling three-year averages). See methodology section.
- 6 This does not apply to Medicaid funding, since Medicaid patient care funds are paid out directly to Medicaid enrollees, not allocated between counties on the basis of population.
- 7 See CMB Report 06, *How Would Adjusted 1990 Census Data Have Made A Difference? A Case Study of Long Beach, CA*.

**Table 6**  
**US House Districts in the Study Area containing**  
**Census Tracts with HTC Scores Above 60**

State	District	Percent Population >=60 HTC Score
Florida	18	23.04%
Georgia	02	19.14%
Florida	17	15.13%
Georgia	05	14.61%
	12	11.14%
North Carolina	01	9.54%
Florida	23	8.20%
	03	8.04%
	16	7.45%
Louisiana	04	7.12%
North Carolina	12	6.69%
Florida	11	6.65%
	13	5.92%
	25	5.77%
Georgia	01	5.58%
Louisiana	05	5.54%
Florida	06	5.11%
Georgia	08	5.03%
Virginia	03	4.75%
North Carolina	07	4.67%
Florida	12	4.31%
Louisiana	06	3.54%
Florida	07	3.39%
	02	3.17%
Louisiana	03	2.96%
North Carolina	03	2.84%
Georgia	10	2.38%
Florida	01	1.97%
Georgia	11	1.63%
	02	1.32%
Louisiana	01	0.90%
	08	0.87%
Virginia	02	0.86%
Louisiana	07	0.85%
Florida	05	0.79%
Georgia	03	0.76%
Florida	09	0.66%
North Carolina	02	0.57%
Florida	15	0.49%
North Carolina	06	0.43%
Georgia	07	0.41%
	09	0.40%
Florida	08	0.38%
	04	0.37%
North Carolina	14	0.29%
	13	0.25%
Virginia	01	0.17%
Florida	22	0.03%

# Appendix A

## FY08 Federal Formula Grants to Study Area Counties

**Table 7**  
**FY08 FEDERAL GRANTS TO STUDY AREAS COUNTIES**  
**Florida**

County	Formula Funding FY07 (millions)	County	Formula Funding FY07 (millions)
Alachua	\$229.23	Lake	\$217.27
Baker	\$32.99	Lee	\$361.08
Bay	\$141.35	Leon	\$2,618.97
Bradford	\$28.75	Levy	\$48.37
Brevard	\$386.48	Liberty	\$5.54
Broward	\$1,460.47	Madison	\$29.64
Calhoun	\$12.18	Manatee	\$214.01
Charlotte	\$115.28	Marion	\$232.80
Citrus	\$82.85	Martin	\$117.36
Clay	\$102.13	Miami-Dade	\$2,242.29
Collier	\$192.82	Monroe	\$106.49
Columbia	\$72.40	Nassau	\$43.46
DeSoto	\$45.26	Okaloosa	\$160.59
Dixie	\$11.03	Okeechobee	\$33.18
Duval	\$849.14	Orange	\$784.49
Escambia	\$273.27	Osceola	\$133.72
Flagler	\$68.17	Palm Beach	\$982.02
Franklin	\$125.59	Pasco	\$263.10
Gadsden	\$43.30	Pinellas	\$772.94
Gilchrist	\$42.93	Polk	\$422.12
Glades	\$11.24	Putnam	\$94.53
Gulf	\$14.74	Santa Rosa	\$96.13
Hamilton	\$20.73	Sarasota	\$245.45
Hardee	\$27.50	Seminole	\$301.46
Hendry	\$32.92	St. Johns	\$117.58
Hernando	\$105.96	St. Lucie	\$159.36
Highlands	\$67.72	Sumter	\$53.68
Hillsborough	\$965.37	Suwannee	\$45.44
Holmes	\$15.66	Taylor	\$16.57
Indian River	\$120.44	Union	\$20.49
Jackson	\$62.26	Volusia	\$365.84
Jefferson	\$13.80	Walton	\$24.43
Lafayette	\$5.23	Wakulla	\$34.84
		Washington	\$25.12

## Georgia

County	Formula Funding FY07 (millions)	County	Formula Funding FY07 (millions)	County	Formula Funding FY07 (millions)	County	Formula Funding FY07 (millions)
Appling	\$16.09	Dade	\$13.58	Jefferson	\$22.41	Richmond	\$210.08
Atkinson	\$7.97	Dawson	\$15.76	Jenkins	\$14.29	Rockdale	\$65.30
Bacon	\$10.28	Decatur	\$26.87	Johnson	\$9.39	Schley	\$3.31
Baker	\$3.97	DeKalb	\$625.99	Jones	\$22.86	Screven	\$28.47
Baldwin	\$51.83	Dodge	\$20.55	Lamar	\$19.98	Seminole	\$8.99
Banks	\$13.33	Dooly	\$15.12	Lanier	\$8.04	Spalding	\$66.09
Barrow	\$48.27	Dougherty	\$104.58	Laurens	\$48.12	Stephens	\$23.14
Bartow	\$124.04	Douglas	\$101.02	Lee	\$20.30	Stewart	\$7.19
Ben Hill	\$16.35	Early	\$15.01	Liberty	\$68.02	Sumter	\$41.32
Berrien	\$14.29	Echols	\$9.14	Lincoln	\$9.66	Talbot	\$8.62
Bibb	\$149.77	Effingham	\$33.28	Long	\$9.93	Taliaferro	\$2.01
Bleckley	\$15.01	Elbert	\$20.95	Lowndes	\$112.48	Tattnall	\$26.30
Brantley	\$19.63	Emanuel	\$22.74	Lumpkin	\$17.98	Taylor	\$15.83
Brooks	\$17.54	Evans	\$9.65	Macon	\$18.28	Telfair	\$14.01
Bryan	\$26.26	Fannin	\$17.64	Madison	\$32.05	Terrell	\$11.41
Bulloch	\$54.58	Fayette	\$73.16	Marion	\$14.66	Thomas	\$42.14
Burke	\$21.62	Floyd	\$93.80	McDuffie	\$26.81	Tift	\$35.93
Butts	\$45.51	Forsyth	\$97.26	McIntosh	\$15.00	Toombs	\$27.07
Calhoun	\$6.15	Franklin	\$38.76	Meriwether	\$33.10	Towns	\$8.39
Camden	\$48.98	Fulton	\$2,420.83	Miller	\$9.42	Treutlen	\$9.59
Candler	\$9.66	Gilmer	\$19.86	Mitchell	\$27.15	Troup	\$75.45
Carroll	\$79.27	Glascok	\$6.72	Monroe	\$21.05	Turner	\$13.04
Catoosa	\$56.42	Glynn	\$71.06	Montgomery	\$10.70	Twiggs	\$12.73
Charlton	\$36.14	Gordon	\$53.55	Morgan	\$19.21	Union	\$15.83
Chatham	\$253.25	Grady	\$22.76	Murray	\$32.19	Upson	\$25.30
Chattahoochee	\$12.33	Greene	\$15.90	Muscogee	\$189.39	Walker	\$65.81
Chattooga	\$22.99	Gwinnett	\$507.12	Newton	\$55.45	Walton	\$57.87
Cherokee	\$218.74	Habersham	\$51.92	Oconee	\$23.01	Ware	\$40.60
Clarke	\$126.99	Hall	\$152.60	Oglethorpe	\$12.23	Warren	\$7.86
Clay	\$3.65	Hancock	\$11.86	Paulding	\$68.70	Washington	\$23.32
Clayton	\$240.62	Haralson	\$25.62	Peach	\$32.85	Wayne	\$24.85
Clinch	\$8.08	Harris	\$97.34	Pickens	\$20.74	Webster	\$2.05
Cobb	\$534.98	Hart	\$21.15	Pierce	\$17.36	Wheeler	\$9.68
Coffee	\$34.91	Heard	\$11.46	Pike	\$10.85	White	\$21.72
Colquitt	\$43.28	Henry	\$132.23	Polk	\$35.73	Whitfield	\$80.06
Columbia	\$80.39	Houston	\$98.11	Pulaski	\$10.31	Wilcox	\$9.22
Cook	\$19.85	Irwin	\$9.23	Putnam	\$27.44	Wilkes	\$12.93
Coweta	\$94.70	Jackson	\$40.13	Quitman	\$2.93	Wilkinson	\$10.20
Crawford	\$12.09	Jasper	\$10.80	Rabun	\$46.86	Worth	\$23.20
Crisp	\$23.91	Jeff Davis	\$12.95	Randolph	\$10.07		

### Louisiana

County	Form Fndg FY07 (millions)	County	Form Fndg FY07 (millions)
Acadia	\$74.08	Madison	\$18.90
Allen	\$43.65	Morehouse	\$36.58
Ascension	\$85.16	Natchitoches	\$46.72
Assumption	\$36.32	Orleans	\$784.62
Avoyelles	\$49.80	Ouachita	\$196.29
Beauregard	\$36.41	Plaquemines	\$50.20
Bienville	\$22.17	Pointe Coupee	\$40.51
Bossier	\$112.22	Rapides	\$148.16
Caddo	\$307.84	Red River	\$11.17
Calcasieu	\$232.90	Richland	\$33.25
Caldwell	\$12.47	Sabine	\$27.24
Cameron	\$14.06	St. Bernard	\$70.54
Catahoula	\$24.32	St. Charles	\$52.94
Claiborne	\$21.05	St. Helena	\$12.52
Concordia	\$35.89	St. James	\$24.53
De Soto	\$36.55	St. John the Baptist	\$51.37
E. Baton Rouge	\$5,541.34	St. Landry	\$112.41
East Carroll	\$13.63	St. Martin	\$57.60
East Feliciana	\$28.59	St. Mary	\$62.75
Evangeline	\$44.52	St. Tammany	\$406.67
Franklin	\$46.10	Tangipahoa	\$116.56
Grant	\$30.72	Tensas	\$8.92
Iberia	\$90.05	Terrebonne	\$130.31
Iberville	\$37.48	Union	\$31.89
Jackson	\$19.83	Vermilion	\$63.19
Jefferson	\$509.92	Vernon	\$88.51
Jefferson Davis	\$115.29	Washington	\$50.49
La Salle	\$16.98	Webster	\$71.06
Lafayette	\$253.89	W. Baton Rouge	\$24.77
Lafourche	\$172.27	West Carroll	\$14.57
Lincoln	\$58.11	West Feliciana	\$27.75
Livingston	\$114.72	Winn	\$21.75

### North Carolina

County	Formula Funding FY07 (millions)	County	Formula Funding FY07 (millions)
Alamance	\$149.28	Johnston	\$131.48
Alexander	\$34.99	Jones	\$12.22
Alleghany	\$12.74	Lee	\$54.88
Anson	\$31.97	Lenoir	\$71.87
Ashe	\$29.30	Lincoln	\$81.99
Avery	\$19.67	Macon	\$31.86
Beaufort	\$116.67	Madison	\$28.57
Bertie	\$25.37	Martin	\$30.95
Bladen	\$37.73	McDowell	\$47.43
Brunswick	\$89.70	Mecklenburg	\$844.03
Buncombe	\$286.34	Mitchell	\$26.85
Burke	\$100.87	Montgomery	\$30.33
Cabarrus	\$148.26	Moore	\$81.24
Caldwell	\$103.00	Nash	\$107.41
Camden	\$7.33	New Hanover	\$194.58
Carteret	\$63.80	Northampton	\$29.34
Caswell	\$25.57	Onslow	\$181.72
Catawba	\$157.34	Orange	\$136.22
Chatham	\$52.07	Pamlico	\$30.71
Cherokee	\$49.25	Pasquotank	\$39.53
Chowan	\$16.63	Pender	\$47.11
Clay	\$10.10	Perquimans	\$12.99
Cleveland	\$109.04	Person	\$38.53
Columbus	\$64.98	Pitt	\$164.77
Craven	\$107.99	Polk	\$19.54
Cumberland	\$374.37	Randolph	\$140.04
Currituck	\$23.27	Richmond	\$59.79
Dare	\$32.28	Robeson	\$168.07
Davidson	\$170.58	Rockingham	\$105.02
Davie	\$40.83	Rowan	\$189.14
Duplin	\$57.13	Rutherford	\$71.58
Durham	\$295.78	Sampson	\$68.03
Edgecombe	\$65.63	Scotland	\$46.54
Forsyth	\$356.29	Stanly	\$62.98
Franklin	\$52.29	Stokes	\$52.10
Gaston	\$215.43	Surry	\$76.59
Gates	\$13.40	Swain	\$23.98
Graham	\$9.88	Transylvania	\$31.11
Granville	\$55.87	Tyrrell	\$5.28
Greene	\$21.71	Union	\$138.01
Guilford	\$591.27	Vance	\$58.92
Halifax	\$68.82	Wake	\$2,143.07
Harnett	\$97.17	Warren	\$23.60
Haywood	\$62.83	Washington	\$16.95
Henderson	\$106.37	Watauga	\$49.60
Hertford	\$27.25	Wayne	\$140.12
Hoke	\$38.54	Wilkes	\$70.28
Hyde	\$13.72	Wilson	\$89.94
Iredell	\$176.31	Yadkin	\$57.48
Jackson	\$36.00	Yancey	\$22.17

## Virginia

County	Form Fndg FY07 (millions)	County	Form Fndg FY07 (millions)	County	Form Fndg FY07 (millions)	County	Form Fndg FY07 (millions)
Accomack	\$31.11	City of Fredericksburg	\$16.80	Cumberland	\$5.56	Orange	\$18.12
Albemarle	\$50.96	City of Galax	\$6.30	Dickenson	\$10.95	Page	\$20.68
Alleghany	\$14.71	City of Hampton	\$128.48	Dinwiddie	\$22.37	Patrick	\$11.07
Amelia	\$8.01	City of Harrisonburg	\$28.67	Essex	\$5.78	Pittsylvania	\$42.48
Amherst	\$36.75	City of Hopewell	\$15.12	Fairfax	\$640.02	Powhatan	\$11.81
Appomattox	\$7.61	City of James	\$25.23	Fauquier	\$44.20	Prince Edward	\$13.72
Arlington	\$207.87	City of Lexington	\$4.16	Floyd	\$8.33	Prince George	\$27.62
Augusta	\$42.92	City of Lynchburg	\$49.66	Fluvanna	\$11.55	Prince William	\$294.53
Bath	\$3.94	City of Manassas	\$18.70	Franklin	\$26.41	Pulaski	\$27.03
Bedford	\$41.42	City of Manassas Park	\$6.20	Frederick	\$45.91	Rappahannock	\$3.67
Bland	\$8.06	City of Martinsville	\$9.80	Giles	\$11.03	Richmond	\$14.54
Botetourt	\$20.42	City of Newport News	\$136.74	Gloucester	\$21.04	Roanoke	\$51.67
Brunswick	\$13.92	City of Norfolk	\$182.20	Goochland	\$11.37	Rockbridge	\$22.43
Buchanan	\$25.14	City of Norton	\$3.03	Grayson	\$12.49	Rockingham	\$38.44
Buckingham	\$11.22	City of Petersburg	\$44.97	Greene	\$9.49	Russell	\$20.26
Campbell	\$30.77	City of Poquoson	\$5.85	Greensville	\$7.84	Scott	\$17.84
Caroline	\$18.36	City of Portsmouth	\$76.02	Halifax	\$24.14	Shenandoah	\$21.23
Carroll	\$17.92	City of Radford	\$8.91	Hanover	\$51.32	Smyth	\$23.43
Charlotte	\$10.07	City of Richmond	\$1,251.14	Henrico	\$259.37	Southampton	\$11.33
Chesterfield	\$153.35	City of Roanoke	\$72.63	Henry	\$36.98	Spotsylvania	\$50.90
City of Alexandria	\$98.30	City of Salem	\$15.14	Highland	\$1.96	Stafford	\$59.42
City of Bedford	\$3.41	City of Staunton	\$14.43	Isle of Wight	\$21.68	Surry	\$4.56
City of Bristol	\$13.10	City of Suffolk	\$44.11	King and Queen	\$5.08	Sussex	\$8.16
City of Buena Vista	\$3.58	City of Virginia Beach	\$312.89	King George	\$12.67	Tazewell	\$28.94
City of Charles	\$23.69	City of Waynesboro	\$12.12	King William	\$8.67	Warren	\$28.63
City of Charlottesville	\$34.29	City of Williamsburg	\$8.25	Lancaster	\$7.23	Washington	\$33.83
City of Chesapeake	\$138.16	City of Winchester	\$23.00	Lee	\$17.52	Westmoreland	\$13.21
City of Clifton Forge	#N/A	Clarke	\$6.35	Loudoun	\$111.12	Wise	\$42.62
City of Colonial Heights	\$13.08	Craig	\$3.62	Louisa	\$18.23	Wythe	\$20.24
City of Covington	\$3.80	Culpeper	\$24.70	Lunenburg	\$8.11	York	\$39.38
City of Danville	\$34.01			Madison	\$8.57		
City of Emporia	\$3.01			Mathews	\$6.28		
City of Fairfax	\$28.48			Mecklenburg	\$19.30		
City of Falls Church	\$12.78			Middlesex	\$6.36		
City of Franklin	\$6.64			Montgomery	\$97.50		
				Nelson	\$18.58		
				New Kent	\$8.65		
				Northampton	\$10.00		
				Northumberland	\$7.78		
				Nottoway	\$14.08		

## Appendix B

Estimated Medicaid Funding Impact to Study Area Counties, FY 2005–2008

**Table 8**  
**ESTIMATED MEDICAID FUNDING IMPACT TO**  
**STUDY AREAS COUNTIES, FY2005-2008**  
**Florida**

County	Impact 2005–08	County	Impact 2005–08
Alachua	-\$3,375,600.36	Lee	-\$6,742,327.95
Baker	-\$342,318.92	Leon	-\$3,681,810.99
Bay	-\$2,273,927.21	Levy	-\$522,505.46
Bradford	-\$398,240.48	Liberty	-\$106,596.61
Brevard	-\$7,301,589.79	Madison	-\$283,048.86
Broward	-\$24,907,744.54	Manatee	-\$4,036,351.18
Calhoun	-\$199,413.43	Marion	-\$3,967,375.09
Charlotte	-\$2,166,790.52	Martin	-\$1,931,222.51
Citrus	-\$1,801,263.53	Miami-Dade	-\$34,682,597.82
Clay	-\$2,164,861.66	Monroe	-\$1,190,447.08
Collier	-\$3,846,319.74	Nassau	-\$884,452.48
Columbia	-\$859,840.20	Okaloosa	-\$2,625,859.58
DeSoto	-\$496,874.74	Okeechobee	-\$552,101.91
Dixie	-\$206,773.96	Orange	-\$13,826,774.22
Duval	-\$12,052,329.58	Osceola	-\$2,652,678.47
Escambia	-\$4,525,325.31	Palm Beach	-\$17,307,721.29
Flagler	-\$762,085.50	Pasco	-\$5,237,553.59
Franklin	-\$167,564.06	Pinellas	-\$14,072,063.69
Gadsden	-\$690,239.26	Polk	-\$7,368,899.35
Gilchrist	-\$219,442.72	Putnam	-\$1,075,301.76
Glades	-\$158,660.44	Santa Rosa	-\$1,806,432.88
Gulf	-\$202,515.04	Sarasota	-\$4,981,138.45
Hamilton	-\$203,795.80	Seminole	-\$5,577,851.07
Hardee	-\$417,343.92	St. Johns	-\$1,886,904.99
Hendry	-\$553,228.36	St. Lucie	-\$2,954,583.88
Hernando	-\$1,998,871.54	Sumter	-\$815,862.16
Highlands	-\$1,338,830.54	Suwannee	-\$533,569.41
Hillsborough	-\$15,323,555.38	Taylor	-\$294,220.83
Holmes	-\$282,292.75	Union	-\$206,851.12
Indian River	-\$1,725,081.22	Volusia	-\$6,784,191.96
Jackson	-\$713,879.39	Wakulla	-\$347,843.18
Jefferson	-\$196,898.19	Walton	-\$609,906.03
Lafayette	-\$106,071.96	Washington	-\$320,854.55
Lake	-\$3,201,292.99		

## Georgia

County	Impact 2005–08	County	Impact 2005–08	County	Impact 2005–08	County	Impact 2005–08
Appling	\$520,903.84	Dade	\$455,694.17	Jefferson	\$508,647.27	Richmond	\$5,948,239.87
Atkinson	\$223,830.98	Dawson	\$474,555.00	Jenkins	\$255,662.34	Rockdale	\$2,094,562.95
Bacon	\$299,988.25	Decatur	\$838,176.22	Johnson	\$251,765.23	Schley	\$112,391.47
Baker	\$119,382.47	DeKalb	\$20,192,594.73	Jones	\$695,292.09	Screven	\$453,016.77
Baldwin	\$1,331,919.28	Dodge	\$567,490.67	Lamar	\$477,024.16	Seminole	\$277,170.82
Banks	\$425,350.26	Dooly	\$343,094.46	Lanier	\$215,144.29	Spalding	\$1,744,150.26
Barrow	\$1,366,041.30	Dougherty	\$2,863,662.14	Laurens	\$1,328,141.16	Stephens	\$753,391.76
Bartow	\$2,255,117.95	Douglas	\$2,739,043.86	Lee	\$739,171.76	Stewart	\$156,776.88
Ben Hill	\$518,583.42	Early	\$364,305.45	Liberty	\$1,883,018.28	Sumter	\$987,277.88
Berrien	\$478,571.10	Echols	\$112,986.45	Lincoln	\$245,815.44	Talbot	\$191,136.90
Bibb	\$4,593,503.16	Effingham	\$1,108,326.29	Long	\$305,491.80	Taliaferro	\$62,413.26
Bleckley	\$347,051.06	Elbert	\$608,008.71	Lowndes	\$2,765,401.41	Tattnall	\$658,105.92
Brantley	\$423,684.32	Emanuel	\$640,435.05	Lumpkin	\$619,908.29	Taylor	\$260,957.65
Brooks	\$480,356.04	Evans	\$310,340.88	Macon	\$415,473.61	Telfair	\$347,527.05
Bryan	\$695,589.58	Fannin	\$580,163.71	Madison	\$759,103.55	Terrell	\$326,940.79
Bulloch	\$1,652,017.81	Fayette	\$2,720,688.77	Marion	\$211,901.66	Thomas	\$1,262,663.76
Burke	\$656,082.99	Floyd	\$2,667,081.19	McDuffie	\$633,384.56	Tift	\$1,133,285.64
Butts	\$582,127.14	Forsyth	\$2,908,850.77	McIntosh	\$319,027.57	Toombs	\$768,861.20
Calhoun	\$188,935.48	Franklin	\$597,358.60	Meriwether	\$667,744.57	Towns	\$276,337.85
Camden	\$1,324,868.78	Fulton	\$24,523,801.54	Miller	\$189,827.95	Treutlen	\$204,880.91
Candler	\$282,495.88	Gilmer	\$698,385.98	Mitchell	\$709,274.09	Troup	\$1,750,635.52
Carroll	\$2,597,676.92	Glascok	\$75,354.05	Monroe	\$646,474.09	Turner	\$283,656.09
Catoosa	\$1,568,988.53	Glynn	\$2,010,819.70	Montgomery	\$244,149.50	Twiggs	\$310,965.61
Charlton	\$306,533.02	Gordon	\$1,300,415.16	Morgan	\$461,435.72	Union	\$511,562.67
Chatham	\$6,902,079.94	Grady	\$703,592.04	Murray	\$1,066,886.02	Upson	\$819,166.65
Chattahoochee	\$453,968.73	Greene	\$429,753.10	Muscogee	\$5,583,666.68	Walker	\$1,788,654.66
Chattooga	\$750,744.10	Gwinnett	\$17,530,719.61	Newton	\$1,832,831.83	Walton	\$1,806,206.53
Cherokee	\$4,189,839.87	Habersham	\$1,058,526.57	Oconee	\$782,932.45	Ware	\$1,063,524.39
Clarke	\$3,029,750.44	Hall	\$4,146,763.42	Oglethorpe	\$375,461.30	Warren	\$188,459.50
Clay	\$100,343.15	Hancock	\$296,953.86	Paulding	\$2,426,858.54	Washington	\$629,160.21
Clayton	\$7,144,474.26	Haralson	\$760,739.74	Peach	\$708,827.85	Wayne	\$796,854.95
Clinch	\$202,233.25	Harris	\$701,390.62	Pickens	\$671,314.45	Webster	\$70,385.98
Cobb	\$18,191,651.68	Hart	\$682,767.79	Pierce	\$465,868.31	Wheeler	\$182,717.95
Coffee	\$1,113,324.11	Heard	\$324,144.39	Pike	\$406,429.94	White	\$590,070.11
Colquitt	\$1,239,519.09	Henry	\$3,544,139.26	Polk	\$1,129,775.27	Whitfield	\$2,482,846.04
Columbia	\$2,651,314.25	Houston	\$3,308,408.71	Pulaski	\$283,745.33	Wilcox	\$254,799.62
Cook	\$465,749.31	Irwin	\$293,413.74	Putnam	\$558,179.25	Wilkes	\$319,444.05
Coweta	\$2,647,446.89	Jackson	\$1,230,386.16	Quitman	\$75,830.03	Wilkinson	\$302,784.65
Crawford	\$369,124.77	Jasper	\$339,941.07	Rabun	\$446,174.51	Worth	\$647,158.31
Crisp	\$651,531.41	Jeff Davis	\$380,102.13	Randolph	\$233,618.38		

## Louisiana

County	Impact 2005-08	County	Impact 2005-08
Acadia	\$704,195.23	Madison	\$160,974.66
Allen	\$301,123.51	Morehouse	\$370,946.30
Ascension	\$909,769.25	Natchitoches	\$469,743.08
Assumption	\$280,681.14	Orleans	\$5,902,763.66
Avoyelles	\$494,714.89	Ouachita	\$1,765,400.97
Beauregard	\$392,622.87	Plaquemines	\$317,156.27
Bienville	\$187,096.79	Pte. Coupee	\$271,885.89
Bossier	\$1,181,283.67	Rapides	\$1,510,518.43
Caddo	\$3,024,236.22	Red River	\$115,009.29
Calcasieu	\$2,182,755.99	Richland	\$251,347.66
Caldwell	\$126,129.17	Sabine	\$279,626.67
Cameron	\$119,191.23	St. Bernard	\$798,163.02
Catahoula	\$130,347.06	St. Charles	\$577,119.44
Claiborne	\$201,631.73	St. Helena	\$124,283.84
Concordia	\$242,540.43	St. James	\$253,804.10
De Soto	\$303,532.02	St. John Bapt.	\$514,821.74
E. Bat. Rouge	\$4,955,512.74	St. Landry	\$1,036,892.97
East Carroll	\$113,175.95	St. Martin	\$581,085.69
E. Feliciana	\$253,636.34	St. Mary	\$619,657.78
Evangeline	\$421,596.87	St. Tammany	\$2,281,217.27
Franklin	\$256,428.29	Tangipahoa	\$1,196,082.22
Grant	\$223,595.89	Tensas	\$79,456.82
Iberia	\$877,883.47	Terrebonne	\$1,251,190.34
Iberville	\$396,625.07	Union	\$271,550.37
Jackson	\$183,921.40	Vermilion	\$638,386.63
Jefferson	\$5,476,385.71	Vernon	\$637,392.07
Jeff. Davis	\$375,703.40	Washington	\$524,491.72
La Salle	\$169,015.00	Webster	\$499,388.11
Lafayette	\$2,275,082.16	W. Bat. Rouge	\$256,128.73
Lafourche	\$1,068,575.05	West Carroll	\$145,565.00
Lincoln	\$510,663.77	W. Feliciana	\$179,667.56
Livingston	\$1,082,834.38	Winn	\$200,301.65

## North Carolina

County	Impact 2005-08	County	Impact 2005-08
Alamance	\$2,379,190.73	Johnston	\$2,200,101.85
Alexander	\$607,314.74	Jones	\$189,270.40
Alleghany	\$194,014.47	Lee	\$905,571.17
Anson	\$456,416.63	Lenoir	\$1,088,838.48
Ashe	\$443,041.98	Lincoln	\$1,154,124.27
Avery	\$306,704.53	Macon	\$535,496.73
Beaufort	\$814,649.12	Madison	\$351,827.99
Bertie	\$360,568.04	Martin	\$466,306.20
Bladen	\$577,116.87	McDowell	\$757,847.93
Brunswick	\$1,332,063.62	Mecklenburg	\$12,738,008.91
Buncombe	\$3,733,332.55	Mitchell	\$283,002.39
Burke	\$1,602,804.40	Montgomery	\$485,556.20
Cabarrus	\$2,369,611.34	Moore	\$1,360,217.89
Caldwell	\$1,397,477.13	Nash	\$1,590,086.63
Camden	\$125,225.37	New Hanover	\$2,941,509.73
Carteret	\$1,076,613.36	Northampton	\$400,217.57
Caswell	\$425,999.80	Onslow	\$2,783,805.69
Catawba	\$2,559,520.36	Orange	\$2,158,828.38
Chatham	\$898,783.49	Pamlico	\$233,627.51
Cherokee	\$433,973.50	Pasquotank	\$634,921.62
Chowan	\$266,014.95	Pender	\$747,976.60
Clay	\$157,138.40	Perquimans	\$206,349.07
Cleveland	\$1,744,707.02	Person	\$647,256.22
Columbus	\$987,424.73	Pitt	\$2,446,866.80
Craven	\$1,667,597.54	Polk	\$331,483.20
Cumberland	\$5,578,759.96	Randolph	\$2,367,531.25
Currituck	\$328,509.03	Richmond	\$843,369.03
Dare	\$544,984.88	Robeson	\$2,220,245.93
Davidson	\$2,687,829.38	Rockingham	\$1,673,527.63
Davie	\$634,100.53	Rowan	\$2,352,277.22
Duplin	\$894,696.29	Rutherford	\$1,140,111.00
Durham	\$4,131,159.83	Sampson	\$1,096,830.43
Edgecombe	\$1,013,663.12	Scotland	\$651,270.44
Forsyth	\$5,564,308.77	Stanly	\$1,048,221.89
Franklin	\$862,619.03	Stokes	\$808,335.85
Gaston	\$3,443,086.31	Surry	\$1,283,637.55
Gates	\$191,003.81	Swain	\$234,594.57
Graham	\$144,000.96	Transylvania	\$531,719.71
Granville	\$880,299.84	Tyrrell	\$75,029.39
Greene	\$343,507.61	Union	\$2,238,218.68
Guilford	\$7,728,702.32	Vance	\$784,724.95
Halifax	\$1,047,035.87	Wake	\$11,532,593.88
Harnett	\$1,656,302.99	Warren	\$363,943.63
Haywood	\$975,181.36	Washington	\$250,231.78
Henderson	\$1,616,708.20	Watauga	\$781,750.78
Hertford	\$411,256.67	Wayne	\$2,075,332.64
Hoke	\$618,426.83	Wilkes	\$1,184,285.65
Hyde	\$105,099.54	Wilson	\$1,349,069.31
Iredell	\$2,230,409.20	Yadkin	\$656,963.33
Jackson	\$598,957.87	Yancey	\$320,553.58

## Virginia

County	Impact 2005-08	County	Impact 2005-08	County	Impact 2005-08	County	Impact 2005-08
Accomack	\$114,275.74	City of Franklin	\$24,977.21	City of Winchester	\$70,190.41	Montgomery	\$249,312.61
Albemarle	\$235,933.35	City of Fredericksburg	\$57,810.71	Clarke	\$37,219.66	Nelson	\$42,796.34
Alleghany	\$38,332.60	City of Galax	\$20,334.45	Craig	\$15,020.34	New Kent	\$40,352.62
Amelia	\$34,283.62	City of Hampton	\$442,097.53	Culpeper	\$101,505.17	Northampton	\$39,290.40
Amherst	\$94,800.62	City of Harrisonburg	\$121,932.12	Cumberland	\$26,746.59	Northumberland	\$36,524.43
Appomattox	\$40,988.17	City of Hopewell	\$67,287.19	Dickenson	\$48,734.06	Nottoway	\$47,089.99
Arlington	\$570,975.89	City of James	\$143,048.32	Dinwiddie	\$73,409.91	Orange	\$77,115.76
Augusta	\$195,392.75	City of Lexington	\$20,662.67	Essex	\$29,691.58	Page	\$68,692.55
Bath	\$14,996.47	City of Lynchburg	\$193,954.56	Fairfax	\$2,901,850.08	Patrick	\$57,586.93
Bedford	\$179,172.93	City of Manassas	\$102,826.98	Fauquier	\$164,522.57	Pittsylvania	\$183,532.23
Bland	\$20,316.55	City of Manassas Park	\$30,652.36	Floyd	\$41,128.41	Powhatan	\$66,603.91
Botetourt	\$90,101.16	City of Martinsville	\$46,266.47	Fluvanna	\$59,926.21	Prince Edward	\$58,974.39
Brunswick	\$54,943.30	City of Newport News	\$543,029.82	Franklin	\$140,374.85	Prince George	\$99,592.56
Buchanan	\$79,845.92	City of Norfolk	\$709,667.89	Frederick	\$175,556.59	Prince William	\$841,888.07
Buckingham	\$46,618.56	City of Norton	\$11,636.74	Giles	\$49,262.19	Pulaski	\$103,032.86
Campbell	\$151,298.47	City of Petersburg	\$102,934.40	Gloucester	\$103,423.74	Rappahannock	\$20,588.07
Caroline	\$65,637.16	City of Poquoson	\$34,581.99	Goochland	\$50,509.41	Richmond	\$26,281.12
Carroll	\$86,419.18	City of Portsmouth	\$304,503.56	Grayson	\$53,126.18	Roanoke	\$253,618.20
Charlotte	\$37,306.18	City of Radford	\$47,507.72	Greene	\$45,299.73	Rockbridge	\$61,856.72
Chesterfield	\$779,169.04	City of Richmond	\$596,457.36	Greensville	\$34,650.62	Rockingham	\$201,273.77
City of Alexandria	\$387,643.57	City of Roanoke	\$280,883.97	Halifax	\$111,145.76	Russell	\$89,546.18
City of Bedford	\$18,759.02	City of Salem	\$73,418.86	Hanover	\$258,338.54	Scott	\$69,378.82
City of Bristol	\$51,294.14	City of Staunton	\$71,240.70	Henrico	\$788,833.50	Shenandoah	\$104,924.58
City of Buena Vista	\$18,750.07	City of Suffolk	\$192,516.38	Henry	\$172,343.06	Smyth	\$97,873.91
City of Charles	\$20,865.56	City of Virginia Beach	\$1,281,165.93	Highland	\$7,572.83	Southampton	\$52,353.38
City of Charlottesville	\$134,413.26	City of Waynesboro	\$58,222.47	Isle of Wight	\$89,214.98	Spotsylvania	\$268,844.43
City of Chesapeake	\$601,538.73	City of Williamsburg	\$35,653.17	King and Queen	\$19,630.28	Stafford	\$275,319.23
City of Clifton Forge	\$12,761.62			King George	\$50,234.90	Surry	\$20,358.32
City of Colonial Heights	\$50,467.63			King William	\$39,209.84	Sussex	\$37,294.25
City of Covington	\$18,747.08			Lancaster	\$34,259.75	Tazewell	\$131,659.23
City of Danville	\$144,954.95			Lee	\$69,617.52	Warren	\$93,613.07
City of Emporia	\$17,019.47			Loudoun	\$505,753.47	Washington	\$151,095.57
City of Fairfax	\$64,279.54			Louisa	\$76,319.09	Westmoreland	\$49,614.27
City of Falls Church	\$29,634.89			Lunenburg	\$39,188.95	Wise	\$118,500.77
				Madison	\$36,855.63	Wythe	\$81,648.12
				Mathews	\$27,507.46	York	\$169,222.02
				Mecklenburg	\$96,805.72		
				Middlesex	\$29,446.91		

## Appendix C

### Top 100 Federal Formula Grant Programs

**Table 9**  
**TOP 100 FEDERAL FORMULA GRANT PROGRAMS**

Fed. ID	Federal Program Name	FY 2007 Spending (millions)	Fed. ID	Federal Program Name	FY 2007 Spending (millions)
93.778	Medical Assistance Program	\$197,583	93.917	HIV Care Formula Grants	\$1,125
20.205	Highway Planning and Construction	\$57,089	66.458	Capitalization Grants for State Revolving Funds	\$1,018
93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	\$16,919	14.231	Emergency Shelter Grants Program	\$984
84.027	Special Education—Grants to States	\$10,683	84.287	21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$962
10.555	National School Lunch Program	\$8,718	84.357	Reading First State Grants	\$952
84.010	Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies	\$8,014	17.259	WIA Youth Activities	\$926
14.228	Community Development Block Grants/State's Program	\$6,375	17.258	WIA Adult Program	\$864
93.767	State Children's Insurance Program (CHIP)	\$5,562	17.207	Employment Service	\$807
10.557	Special Supplemental Food Program For Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	\$5,534	66.468	Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	\$773
20.507	Federal Transit Formula Grants	\$5,449	10.500	Cooperative Extension Service	\$721
20.500	Federal Transit—Capital Investment Grants	\$3,670	14.867	Indian Housing Block Grants	\$643
93.563	Child Support Enforcement	\$3,186	84.365	English Language Acquisition Grants	\$619
17.225	Unemployment Insurance	\$3,003	93.045	Special Programs for the Aging—Title III, Part C—Nutrition Services	\$575
93.596	Child Care Mandatory & Matching Funds of the Child Care & Dev. Fund	\$2,853	84.002	Adult Education—State Grant Program	\$554
84.367	Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$2,844	93.994	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	\$547
10.561	State Administrative Matching Grants for Food Stamp Program	\$2,781	20.509	Formula Grants for Other Than Urbanized Areas	\$493
14.872	Public Housing Capital Funds	\$2,545	17.235	Senior Community Service Employment Program	\$472
14.218	Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	\$2,428	93.777	State Survey and Certification of Health Care Providers and Suppliers	\$471
10.558	Child And Adult Care Food Program	\$2,239	64.015	Veterans State Nursing Home Care	\$448
10.553	School Breakfast Program	\$2,163	10.203	Payments to Agricultural Experiment Stations under Hatch Act	\$444
93.568	Low Income Home Energy Assistance	\$2,129	84.181	Special Education-Grants for Infants and Families with Disabilities	\$442
93.575	Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$1,994	93.566	Refugee And Entrant Assistance—State Administered Program	\$430
93.659	Adoption Assistance	\$1,911	93.958	Block Grants for Community Mental Health Services	\$406
93.667	Social Services Block Grant	\$1,676	84.369	Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities	\$396
14.239	Home Investment Partnerships Program	\$1,667	66.605	Performance Partnership Grants	\$389
93.959	Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$1,654	84.173	Special Education—Preschool Grants	\$378
84.126	Rehabilitation Services—Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States	\$1,535	93.556	Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$373
17.260	Wia Dislocated Workers	\$1,362			
84.048	Vocational Education Basic Grants to States	\$1,164			
84.041	Impact Aid	\$1,141			

Fed. ID	Federal Program Name	FY 2007 Spending (millions)	Fed. ID	Federal Program Name	FY 2007 Spending (millions)
16.575	Crime Victim Assistance	\$369	97.024	Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program	\$138
84.011	Migrant Education Program—State Grant Program	\$367	93.674	Independent Living	\$135
93.044	Special Prog. for The Aging—Title III, Part B—Grants For Supportive Servc	\$346	45.310	State Library Program	\$133
84.186	Safe And Drug-Free Schools and Communities—State Grants	\$338	10.664	Cooperative Forestry Assistance	\$108
10.559	Summer Food Service Program for Children	\$284	93.630	Developmental Disabilities Basic Support and Advocacy Grants	\$108
16.738	Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	\$278	84.243	Tech-Prep Education	\$104
93.645	Child Welfare Services State Grants	\$276	11.419	Coastal Zone Management Administration Awards	\$99
84.318	Technology Literacy Challenge Fund Grants	\$263	10.565	Commodity Supplemental Food Program	\$97
14.241	Housing Opportunities For Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)	\$261	93.671	Family Violence Prevention and Service	\$97
20.600	State And Community Highway Safety	\$217	84.060	Indian Education—Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$93
81.042	Weatherization Assistance For Low-Income Persons	\$205	93.991	Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant	\$79
66.460	Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants	\$174	17.801	Disabled Veterans Outreach Program	\$78
84.358	Rural Education Achievement Program	\$168	17.264	Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	\$78
16.576	Crime Victim Compensation	\$166	17.804	Local Veterans Employment Representative Program	\$76
93.775	State Medicaid Fraud Control Units	\$162	84.213	Even Start—State Educational Agencies	\$76
93.052	National Family Caregiver Support	\$160	16.540	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Allocation to States	\$72
20.505	Federal Transit—Metropolitan Planning Grants	\$155	66.419	Water Pollution Control—State and Interstate Program Support	\$70
20.513	Capital Assistance Program for Elderly and Persons with Disabilities	\$154	10.205	Payments to 1890 Land-Grant Colleges & Tuskegee University	\$65
10.560	State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition	\$151	84.069	Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership	\$65
93.053	Nutrition Services Incentive Program	\$143	66.805	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	\$64
15.252	Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Program	\$142	12.404	National Guard Civilian Youth Opportunities	\$62
10.569	Emergency Food Assistance Program—Food Commodities	\$139			