

# **Effect of Census 2000 Undercount on Federal Funding to States and Selected Counties, 2002-2012**

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*for*

**U.S. Census Monitoring Board,  
Presidential Members**

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## **EFFECT OF CENSUS 2000 UNDERCOUNT ON FEDERAL FUNDING TO STATES AND SELECTED COUNTIES, 2002-2012**

### **ABSTRACT**

Congress relies on the census for purposes of allocating funds under various federal grant programs to state governments. Inaccuracies in the census count can cause federal funds to be distributed in a way that is not fully consistent with congressional intent. Many state-funded grant programs to localities also rely on census counts, compounding the misallocation of grant money. For those jurisdictions that are counted relatively poorly by the census, this translates into fewer services for families with the greatest needs.

Analysis by the Census Bureau estimates that Census 2000 undercounted the actual U.S. population by a net of over three million individuals, representing an undercount rate of 1.18 percent.

This study focuses on eight programs with a combined total of \$145 billion in federal spending in FY 2001 that would be most affected by the undercount. Because this study does not consider all programs affected by census population figures, the total effect of the Census 2000 undercount on the allocation of federal funds is likely to exceed the estimates in this report.

For the eight federal grant programs included in this study, the Census 2000 undercount is estimated to cause the District of Columbia and the 31 states adversely affected by the undercount to lose \$4.1 billion in federal funding over the 2002-2012 fiscal year period. The shift in federal funds due to the undercount is most pronounced in metropolitan counties. These areas not only share in state losses from the undercount but also lose funds to other localities within the state because of the relatively high undercounts of urban areas.

The federal funding loss to the 58 largest counties adversely affected by the undercount is estimated to reach \$3.6 billion over the ten year period, or \$2,913 per uncouned person in these jurisdictions.

The census undercount not only redistributes funds among jurisdictions, it also causes a *net loss* to the states of funds from federal entitlement programs, such as Medicaid and Foster Care. For the programs included in this study, the Census 2000 undercount is estimated to reduce net federal funds to the states by \$478 million over the 2002-2012 period.

**EFFECT OF CENSUS 2000 UNDERCOUNT ON FEDERAL FUNDING TO  
STATES AND SELECTED COUNTIES, 2002-2012**

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# **EFFECT OF CENSUS 2000 UNDERCOUNT ON FEDERAL FUNDING TO STATES AND SELECTED COUNTIES, 2002-2012**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

A number of federal grant programs rely on population counts from the decennial census for purposes of allocating funds among states. Consequently, a population undercount can affect the distribution of federal funds to states and localities that benefit from federal programs. From the perspective of jurisdictions that are counted relatively poorly by the census, this translates into fewer services for families in need.

The Presidential Members of the United States Census Monitoring Board<sup>1</sup> retained Dr. Eugene P. Erickson of Temple University to analyze and extend the Census Bureau's estimate of the Census 2000 undercount and retained PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) to project the effect of the Census 2000 undercount on the allocation of federal funds among the states and 112 selected counties over the next decade.<sup>2</sup>

Under the programs analyzed in this report, the District of Columbia and the 31 states adversely affected by the undercount are estimated to lose \$4.1 billion in federal funding over the 2002-2012 period. Counties not only share in the state losses but can also lose funds to other areas within the state because of the high relative undercounts. The federal funding loss in the 58 largest counties adversely affected by the undercount<sup>3</sup> is estimated to reach \$3.6 billion over the 2002-2012 period, which translates into a loss of \$2,913 per uncouned person in these jurisdictions. Because this report does not include all population-based federal programs or any of the state programs distributed using census data, these estimates should be treated as conservative.

### ***Previous Research***

In March 2000, PricewaterhouseCoopers prepared a study<sup>4</sup> for the Presidential Members of the U.S. Census Monitoring Board that estimated the impact of the projected Census 2000 undercount on the allocation of federal funds. This March 2000 report assumed similar undercount rates by demographic group as were estimated following the 1990 census and used Census population projections for 2000. The study projected that the 2000 census undercount rate would be 1.75 percent. This was considered a conservative estimate since the Census Bureau predicted an undercount rate of 1.9%.

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<sup>1</sup> The Presidential Members of the U.S. Census Monitoring Board are Gilbert F. Casellas (Co-Chairman), Cruz M. Bustamante, Everett M. Ehrlich, and Lorraine A. Green.

<sup>2</sup> The 112 counties were selected as the 111 counties (excluding the District of Columbia) with enumerated population over 500,000 plus Richmond County, New York (Staten Island).  
Source: [www.census.gov/population/cen2000/phc-t4/tab02.pdf](http://www.census.gov/population/cen2000/phc-t4/tab02.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> Of the 112 counties examined in our study, 58 of them are adversely affected by the undercount.

<sup>4</sup> *Effect of Census 2000 Undercount on Federal Funding to States and Local Areas, 2002-2012* (March 2000).

Now that Census 2000 is complete, the data indicate that the Census Bureau counted a higher percentage of the population in 2000 than in 1990. The Census Bureau estimates that the Census 2000 net undercount rate was 1.18 percent.

This report updates PricewaterhouseCooper's previous study by using Dr. Ericksen's analysis and extension of the information the Census Bureau has made public about the Census 2000 undercount rate rather than projections based on the 1990 Census experience.

### ***Methodology***

This study generally follows the same methodology for estimating funding effects as the March 2000 PricewaterhouseCoopers report.

The eight programs studied accounted for \$145 billion in federal grant spending in fiscal year 2001 (see Table A). These programs represent 87 percent of the funding of major programs identified by the General Accounting Office (GAO) as being affected by the undercount.<sup>5</sup> The effect of the undercount on smaller federal programs has been excluded. State programs that rely on census data to distribute funds to localities also have been excluded. Because all federal and state grant programs affected by the undercount were not analyzed in this study, the shift in funds due to the Census 2000 undercount is likely to be larger than is estimated in this report.

The methodology used in this report can be summarized as follows:

1. Based on the Census Bureau's and Dr. Ericksen's estimates of the Census 2000 undercount rate by state and selected county, derive adjusted state and county population levels for comparison with Census 2000 population counts.
2. Determine the formulae for allocating the eight federal grant programs included in this study.
3. Project national funding levels for these federal programs through 2012.
4. Project the effect of the Census 2000 undercount on the allocation of federal funds to states and selected counties over the period affected by Census 2000 (generally, fiscal years 2002-2012).

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<sup>5</sup> General Accounting Office, *Formula Grants: Effects of Adjusted Population Counts on Federal Funding to States*, GAO/HEHS-99-69, February 1999.

**Table A. Federal Formula Grant Programs and FY 2001 Obligations**  
[Dollar amounts in billions; Major programs affected by census undercount]

<b>Program</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Obligations</b>
1. Medicaid	Provides medical assistance (such as inpatient and outpatient hospital care, laboratory and x-ray services, and physician services) to low-income individuals. Eligible individuals include low-income children and pregnant women, low-income persons with disabilities, and low-income elderly persons.	\$130.0
2. Foster Care	Provides support to homes and facilities that provide homes to needy foster children. Payments cover food, shelter, and supervision costs. Any foster child eligible for Aid to Families with Dependent Children, as in effect in 1995, is eligible for the program.	5.1
3. Rehabilitation Services Basic Support	Provides vocational rehabilitation to disabled individuals and their families. Services include reader services for the blind, interpreter services for the deaf, prosthetic devices, and job placement.	2.4
4. Child Care and Development Block Grant	Provides assistance to low-income families to improve the availability and quality of childcare. Name changed to Child Care and Development Fund Discretionary Funds.	2.0
5. Social Services Block Grant	Provides support to states to prevent or reduce dependency; promote self-sufficiency; prevent abuse, neglect, or exploitation of children and adults; prevent inappropriate institutional care; and secure institutional care where appropriate. Funds have been used for child day care, protective and emergency services for children and adults, and counseling.	1.7
6. Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	Provides resources to states to design and implement programs to reduce drug and alcohol abuse and provide rehabilitation to individuals with drug and alcohol problems.	1.7
7. Adoption Assistance	Provides support for the adoption of children with special needs. Payments train professional staff and parents involved in the adoptions, provide resources to families adopting the children, and cover costs associated with placing children in adoptive homes.	1.2
8. Vocational Education Basic Grants	Provides grants to states for vocational education programs for youths and adults. Funds used for activities such as purchasing occupationally-relevant equipment and curriculum materials, providing career counseling and guidance, hiring staff, and offering remedial classes.	1.1
<b>Total for eight programs included in this report</b>		<b>\$145.1</b>
<b>Total for major grant programs affected by undercount</b>		<b>\$166.6</b>

Several key assumptions underlie the results in this report. First, Dr. Ericksen's extension of the Census Bureau's methods is assumed to be accurate. Second, the undercount rate is assumed to not vary substantially between group-quarters and non-group-quarters persons.<sup>6</sup> Third, current formulae for allocating federal grant programs are assumed to remain unchanged over the 2002-12 period. Fourth, the national funding level for these programs over the FY 2002-2012 period is based on the Administration's fiscal year 2001 Current Services Budget. Last, states are assumed to allocate federal funding among local governments in proportion to their respective populations, as enumerated in the decennial census. To the extent possible, the results in this study are based on federal data, estimates, and methodology.

### ***Effect of Census 2000 Undercount on Federal Funding to States***

The Census Bureau has estimated a national net undercount rate for the non-group-quarters population in Census 2000 of 1.18 percent, totaling nearly 3.3 million persons missed. Assuming the same undercount rate for the group-quarters population, Dr. Ericksen estimates a total net undercount of 3.4 million.<sup>7</sup> Over the 2002-2012 fiscal year period, for the eight programs analyzed, PricewaterhouseCoopers estimates that this Census 2000 undercount will result in a loss of \$4.1 billion in federal funding among the 31 states adversely affected by the undercount and the District of Columbia. Medicaid accounts for the largest shift in federal funds, representing 92 percent of all reallocated funds (see Figure A).<sup>8</sup>

The estimated 2000 undercount is expected to cause the biggest dollar losses in California, Texas and Georgia (see Figure B). These are large states that have relatively large undercount rates.

Even in states that are relatively well counted by the census, certain portions of the state may have high undercount rates. For example, while Massachusetts is counted relatively well, Suffolk County (containing Boston, MA) is estimated to lose \$58 million in federal

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<sup>6</sup> The Census Bureau only provided undercount rates for the non-group-quarters population. In order to evaluate the funding effects, we require an undercount estimate for the entire population. We assumed that the undercount rate for the group-quarters population equals the undercount rate for the non-group-quarters population. The alternative assumption of a perfect count of the group-quarters population would not materially affect our results.

<sup>7</sup> The Census Bureau excluded the group-quarters population (7.8 million persons) from its undercount estimates. Assuming that the group-quarters population is undercounted at the same rate as the non-group-quarters population implies a national undercount of 3.4 million persons and an overall national undercount rate of 1.18 percent. Source: *Report of the Executive Steering Committee for Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation Policy*, March 1, 2001 and Dr. Eugene Ericksen, *Estimates of State and County Undercount Rates*, May 1, 2001.

<sup>8</sup> Because of statutory provisions that guarantee minimum reimbursement rates, Medicaid funding for certain states would remain the same using either adjusted or unadjusted population counts. Some states, like New York, receive the minimum reimbursement of 50 percent of state expenditures under adjusted or unadjusted figures. The District of Columbia has a reimbursement rate set by statute at 70 percent. These areas experience significant undercounts, but the Medicaid minimum reimbursement provisions limit the federal funding losses from the undercount.



funds over the 2002-2012 period as a result of its high undercount. Similarly, while Illinois is counted relatively well, Cook County (containing part of Chicago, IL) is estimated to lose \$193 million in federal funds over the 2002-2012 period.

Note that the funding effects of the Census 2000 undercount are not a “zero-sum game.” The shift in federal funds *away from* states that are counted relatively poorly is greater than the shift in funds *to* states that are counted relatively well. The Census 2000 undercount is expected to result in a *net* loss of \$478 million in federal funds to the states as a whole. This overall loss in federal funding is due to federal entitlement programs such as Medicaid, under which the national level of funding depends on population measures and is not a fixed sum.

### ***Effect of Census 2000 Undercount on Federal Funding to Selected Counties***

The Census 2000 undercount also will affect counties receiving a portion of federal grants allotted to states. The net impact on county funding depends on the effect of the undercount on both the allocation of federal funds between states (the “between-state” effect) and the allocation of funds among jurisdictions within a state (the “within-state” effect). The *net* impact of the Census 2000 undercount on the allocation of federal funds to counties is the sum of the between-state and within-state effects.

Over the 2002-2012 period, the federal funding loss to the 58 largest counties adversely affected by the undercount is estimated to reach \$3.6 billion, or \$2,913 per uncoun­ted person in these jurisdictions. Because counties with large populations generally experience undercount rates that are higher than the state average, we assume that they will fail to receive their proportionate share of any funds distributed by the state based on unadjusted population counts. These “within-state” effects cause the funding losses of metropolitan areas to exceed the funding losses at the state level.

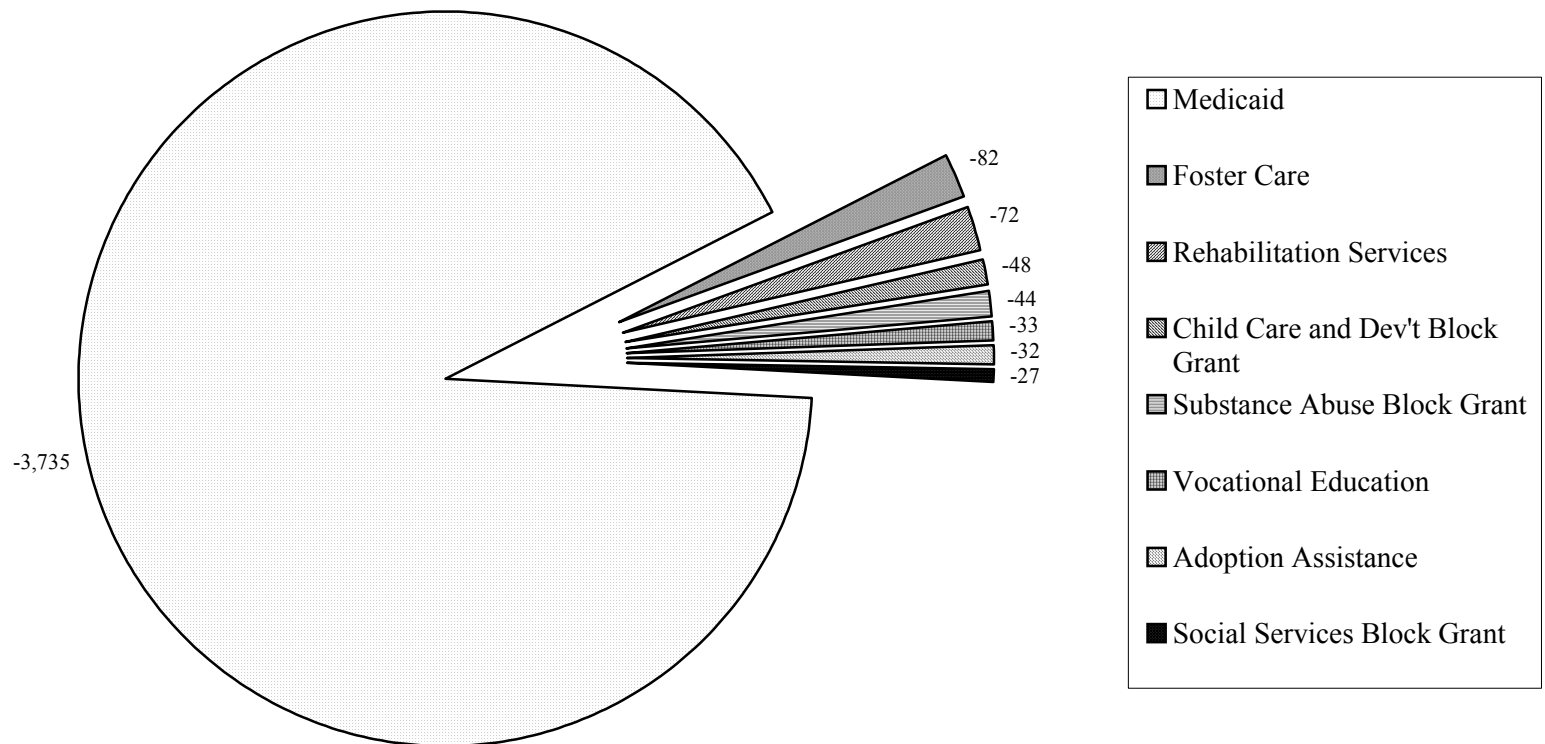
Eight counties are estimated to lose over \$100 million each in federal funds: Los Angeles County, CA; Bronx County, NY; Kings County, NY (which comprises the borough of Brooklyn, NY); Harris County, TX (which contains the city of Houston, TX); New York County, NY (which comprises the borough of Manhattan, NY); Cook County, IL (Chicago), Dallas County, TX, and Miami-Dade County, FL (see Figure C). In New York City, the funding loss across the five boroughs is estimated to reach \$847 million. Because some state-funded grant programs also rely on the decennial census for purposes of allocating funds among localities, the impact of the Census 2000 undercount on metropolitan areas will be larger than the federal funding effect.

### ***Conclusion***

Congress relies on the census for purposes of allocating funds under various federal grant programs to state governments. Inaccuracies in the census count can cause federal funds to be distributed in a way that is not fully consistent with congressional intent. We estimate that unadjusted Census 2000 population estimates will result in a loss of \$4.1

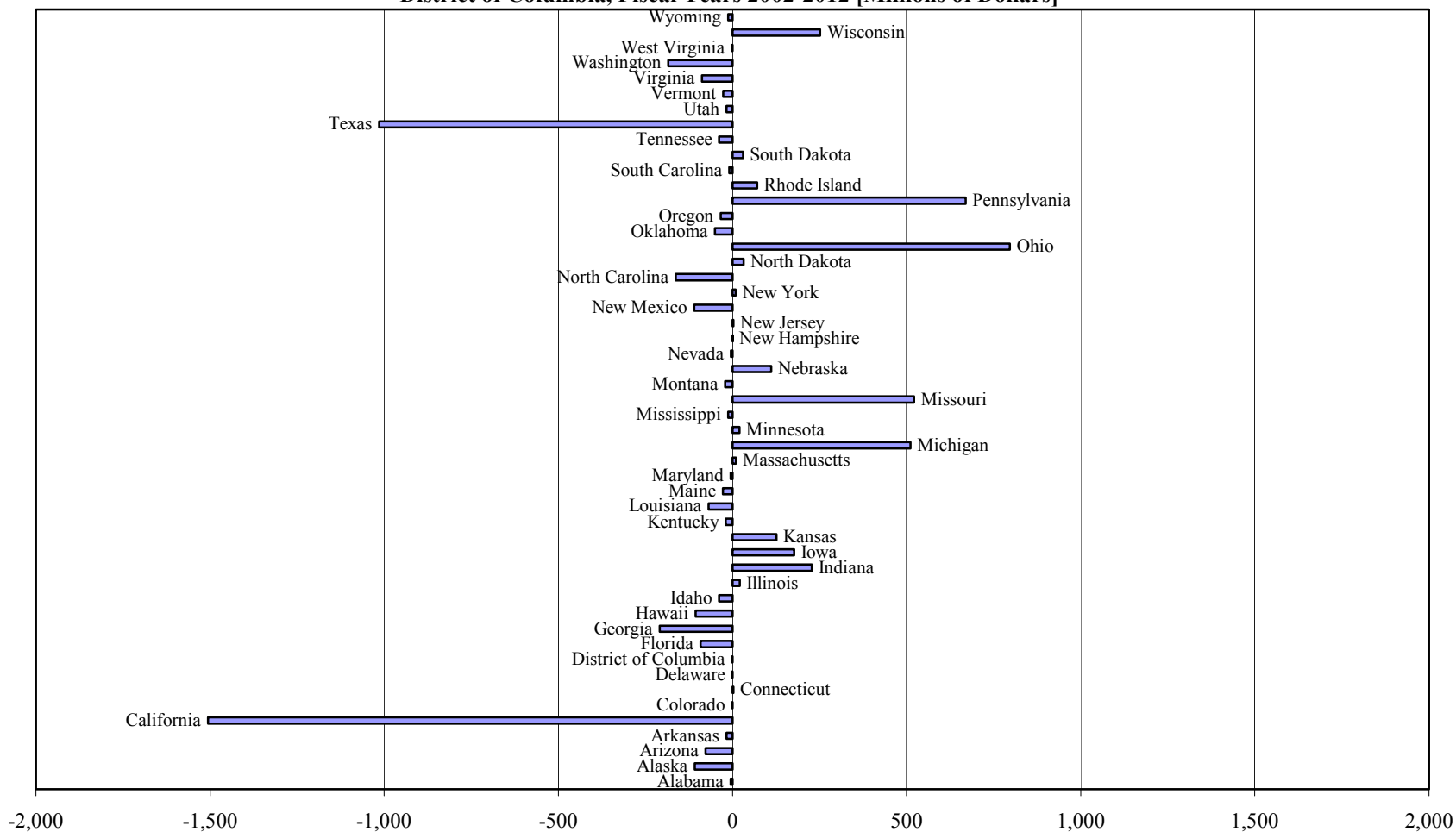
billion in federal funding in the District of Columbia and the 31 states adversely affected over the FY 2002-2012 period. Many state-funded grant programs to localities also rely on census counts, compounding the misallocation of grant money. For those jurisdictions that are counted relatively poorly by the census, this translates into fewer services for families with the greatest needs.

**Figure A. Estimated Effect of Census 2000 Undercount on Eight Federal Grant Programs:  
31 States with Funding Losses and the District of Columbia, Fiscal Years 2002-2012  
[Millions of Dollars]**



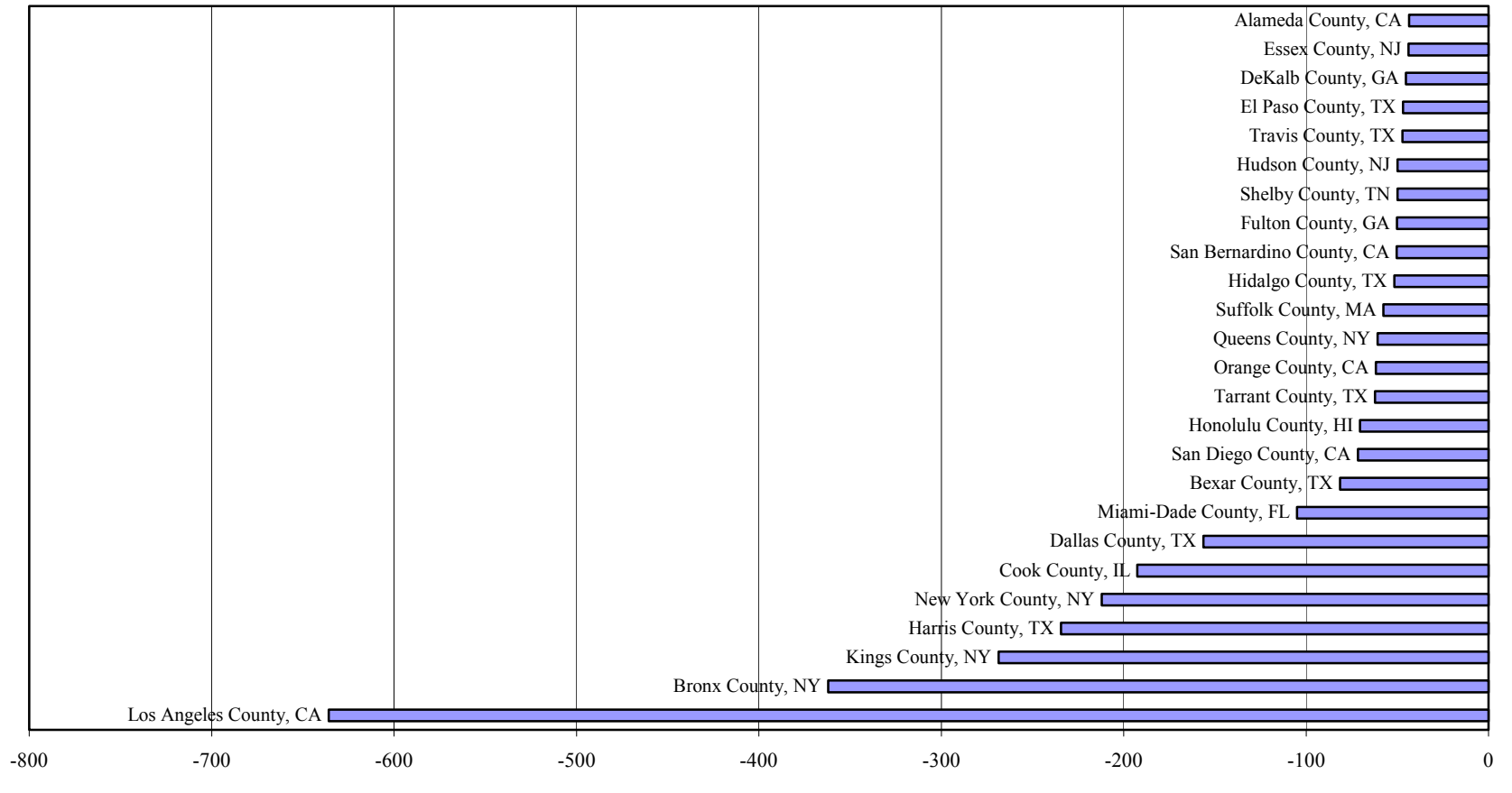
Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations.

**Figure B. Estimated Effect of Census 2000 Undercount on Eight Federal Grant Programs: All States and the District of Columbia, Fiscal Years 2002-2012 [Millions of Dollars]**



Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations.

**Figure C. Estimated Effect of Census 2000 Undercount on Eight Federal Grant Programs: 25 Selected Counties with Largest Funding Loss, Fiscal Years 2002-2012 [Millions of Dollars]**



Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Presidential Members of the United States Census Monitoring Board<sup>1</sup> retained PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) to conduct an independent estimate of the funding effects of the Census 2000 undercount, based on undercount rate estimated by decennial census expert and Temple University statistics professor Dr. Eugene P. Ericksen. PwC was asked to project the undercount's effects on the allocation of federal funds among states and selected counties over the next decade.

This report updates the results of the March 2000 PwC report<sup>2</sup> which was based on projections of the Census 2000 undercount rate made before Census 2000 was completed.

Estimates of the Census 2000 undercount at the state and selected county levels are presented in this report. These undercounts are derived from undercount rates estimated by the Census Bureau and extended by Dr. Eugene P. Ericksen of Temple University. Using these undercount estimates, we calculate adjusted population counts for the states and selected counties for comparison with the Census 2000 counts.

Additionally, the impact of the Census 2000 undercount on the allocation of federal funds to states and selected counties is estimated in this report. Formula allocations under federal grant programs that depend on population counts were calculated with unadjusted and then adjusted population figures to estimate the change in federal funds flowing to each state. Changes in funding levels at the state level were then translated into changes at the county level.

The main findings of the report are summarized in the final section.

Six appendices accompany this report:

1. Appendix A reports Census 2000 state population totals (adjusted and unadjusted) along with estimated undercounts and undercount rates of persons over and under 18 years of age.
2. Appendix B shows 2000 population totals by selected county with and without adjustments for the estimated undercount along with number of persons missed and the undercount rate.
3. Appendix C describes the federal programs analyzed in this report.
4. Appendix D provides detailed information on the estimated funding effects of the Census 2000 undercount by state by program.
5. Appendix E provides details on the funding effects for selected counties.
6. Appendix F lists contact information.

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<sup>1</sup> The Presidential Members of the U.S. Census Monitoring Board are Gilbert F. Casellas (Co-Chairman), Cruz M. Bustamante, Everett M. Ehrlich, and Lorraine A. Green.

<sup>2</sup> *Effect of Census 2000 Undercount on Federal Funding to States and Local Areas, 2002-2012* (March 2000).

## **II. ESTIMATE OF CENSUS 2000 UNDERCOUNT**

### **A. Methodology Used by the Census Bureau and Dr. Ericksen**

For the 2000 Census, the Census Bureau conducted the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E.) survey, the successor to the Census 1990 Post-Enumeration Survey (PES), to determine the accuracy of the census count. Historically the census has not achieved an exact count of the population because it has missed certain individuals and incorrectly enumerated others.<sup>3</sup> For the A.C.E. survey, the Bureau conducted detailed interviews with a sample of households. The results of this intensive interview process can be compared to the official 2000 census enumeration to assess the accuracy of the census. This information can be used to estimate the net undercount (persons missed less persons incorrectly enumerated) by geographic region or demographic group, and to prepare an adjusted 2000 population count (i.e., the official count plus an estimate of net uncounted persons).

The A.C.E. survey established undercount adjustment factors for 448 post-strata (e.g., Black renters in small Metropolitan Statistical Areas or White owners in large Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the North). From the results of the A.C.E. survey, the Census Bureau developed undercount rates for the 50 states, and the District of Columbia. Dr. Eugene P. Ericksen, a census expert and professor of statistics at Temple University, working on behalf of the Presidential Members of the U.S. Census Monitoring Board, has reviewed the estimates of the state undercount rates and extended the analysis for counties with population in excess of 500,000 plus Richmond County (Staten Island), NY.<sup>4</sup>

For the states and the District of Columbia, Dr. Ericksen obtained the undercount adjustment factors from a file that the Bureau provided. The file contains adjustment factors for 448 post-strata for each of the 50 states plus the District of Columbia.<sup>5</sup> For each state-level post-stratum, Dr. Ericksen divided the dual system undercount estimate by the census count to calculate the adjustment factor, or ratio. Dr. Ericksen then created a weighted average of the adjustment factors, where the population shares in the post-strata were the weights. For the large county undercount rate estimates, Dr. Ericksen did not have the exact distributions of post-strata populations by county, but he approximated them with 2000 Census state totals by racial group and 1990 census data sorted by racial group and housing tenure.

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<sup>3</sup> Incorrect enumerations would arise from the inclusion of a child born after April 1, a person who died before April 1, or a college student living away from home but counted in the parents' house instead of his or her usual place of residence.

<sup>4</sup> Dr. Ericksen's estimates, like the Census Bureau rate upon which they are based, are for non-group-quarters residents. For this study we will be assuming that the undercount rate for group-quarters residents is comparable by state and post-strata.

<sup>5</sup> Access to this file was given to the Census Subcommittee, the National Academy of Sciences, and the Census Monitoring Board in February 2001.

## **B. Estimated 2000 Undercount by State**

Based on the Census Bureau's methodology, the undercount rate for the non-group-quarters population in Census 2000 is estimated to be 1.18 percent or nearly 3.3 million persons. Assuming the same undercount rate for the group-quarters population, Dr. Ericksen estimates a total national undercount of 3.4 million (see Table 1).<sup>6</sup> Table A-2 in Appendix A shows net undercount rates by state for populations over and under 18 years of age. Children have undercount rates that exceed the national average. Nationally, persons under the age of 18 are estimated by Dr. Ericksen to have an undercount rate of 1.56 percent<sup>7</sup> of the actual population, resulting in over 1.1 million uncounted children. Consequently, funding programs targeting children, such as the Child Care and Development Block Grant, are especially vulnerable to the undercount.<sup>8</sup>

Four states account for nearly 40 percent of the estimated Census 2000 undercount: California (522,796), Texas (373,567), New York (209,123), and Florida (200,670). States (plus the District of Columbia) with the highest percentage undercounts are Alaska (2.67 percent), Hawaii (2.16 percent), the District of Columbia (2.15 percent), New Mexico (1.94 percent), and Texas (1.76 percent). States with the lowest undercount rates are Minnesota (0.29 percent), Missouri (0.46 percent), North Dakota (0.47 percent), Iowa (0.48 percent), Nebraska (0.56 percent), and South Dakota (0.56 percent).

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<sup>6</sup> The Census Bureau excluded the group-quarters population (7.8 million persons) from its undercount estimates. In order to evaluate the funding effects, we require an undercount estimate for the entire population. We assumed that the undercount rate for the group-quarters population equals the undercount rate for the non-group-quarters population. Assuming that the group-quarters population is undercounted at the same rate as the non-group-quarters population implies a national undercount of 3.4 million persons and an overall national undercount rate of 1.18 percent. The alternative assumption of a perfect count of the group-quarters population would not materially affect our results. Source: *Report of the Executive Steering Committee for Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation Policy*, March 1, 2001 and Dr. Eugene Ericksen, *Estimates of State and County Undercount Rates*, May 1, 2001.

<sup>7</sup> In the *Report of the Executive Steering Committee for Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation Policy*, March 1, 2001, the Census Bureau reports a national undercount for the under 18 population of 1.54 percent.

<sup>8</sup> See the GAO report for a detailed description of the funding formulas. General Accounting Office, *Formula Grants: Effects of Adjusted Population Counts on Federal Funding to States*, GAO/HEHS-99-69, February 1999.



**Table 1. Estimated Census 2000 Undercount by State**

State	2000 Population Projections		Estimated 2000 Census Undercount	
	Without adjustment for undercount	With adjustment for undercount	Number <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>b</sup>
United States	281,421,906	284,777,491	3,355,585	1.18
Alabama	4,447,100	4,500,658	53,558	1.19
Alaska	626,932	644,130	17,198	2.67
Arizona	5,130,632	5,205,064	74,432	1.43
Arkansas	2,673,400	2,708,063	34,663	1.28
California	33,871,648	34,394,444	522,796	1.52
Colorado	4,301,261	4,356,148	54,887	1.26
Connecticut	3,405,565	3,438,923	33,358	0.97
Delaware	783,600	795,533	11,933	1.50
District of Columbia	572,059	584,629	12,570	2.15
Florida	15,982,378	16,183,048	200,670	1.24
Georgia	8,186,453	8,309,433	122,980	1.48
Hawaii	1,211,537	1,238,284	26,747	2.16
Idaho	1,293,953	1,315,528	21,575	1.64
Illinois	12,419,293	12,527,025	107,732	0.86
Indiana	6,080,485	6,127,668	47,183	0.77
Iowa	2,926,324	2,940,438	14,114	0.48
Kansas	2,688,418	2,706,279	17,861	0.66
Kentucky	4,041,769	4,092,102	50,333	1.23
Louisiana	4,468,976	4,529,674	60,698	1.34
Maine	1,274,923	1,292,108	17,185	1.33
Maryland	5,296,486	5,371,690	75,204	1.40
Massachusetts	6,349,097	6,397,720	48,623	0.76
Michigan	9,938,444	10,009,512	71,068	0.71
Minnesota	4,919,479	4,933,787	14,308	0.29
Mississippi	2,844,658	2,880,375	35,717	1.24
Missouri	5,595,211	5,621,068	25,857	0.46
Montana	902,195	916,585	14,390	1.57
Nebraska	1,711,263	1,720,900	9,637	0.56
Nevada	1,998,257	2,032,401	34,144	1.68
New Hampshire	1,235,786	1,249,910	14,124	1.13
New Jersey	8,414,350	8,512,241	97,891	1.15
New Mexico	1,819,046	1,855,034	35,988	1.94
New York	18,976,457	19,185,580	209,123	1.09
North Carolina	8,049,313	8,160,293	110,980	1.36
North Dakota	642,200	645,233	3,033	0.47
Ohio	11,353,140	11,418,224	65,084	0.57
Oklahoma	3,450,654	3,499,649	48,995	1.40
Oregon	3,421,399	3,465,410	44,011	1.27
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	12,382,591	101,537	0.82
Rhode Island	1,048,319	1,057,306	8,987	0.85
South Carolina	4,012,012	4,060,741	48,729	1.20
South Dakota	754,844	759,095	4,251	0.56
Tennessee	5,689,283	5,760,133	70,850	1.23
Texas	20,851,820	21,225,387	373,567	1.76
Utah	2,233,169	2,263,729	30,560	1.35
Vermont	608,827	618,161	9,334	1.51
Virginia	7,078,515	7,173,928	95,413	1.33
Washington	5,894,121	5,978,417	84,296	1.41
West Virginia	1,808,344	1,830,122	21,778	1.19
Wisconsin	5,363,675	5,401,485	37,810	0.70
Wyoming	493,782	501,607	7,825	1.56

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations.

<sup>a</sup> Adjusted minus unadjusted 2000 population projections. Dr. Ericksen's undercount totals are slightly larger than those estimated by the Census Bureau (which excluded the group-quarters population from its analysis). For further explanation see footnote 6 on page 3.

<sup>b</sup> Undercount as a percent of adjusted population. Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Dr. Eugene Ericksen, *Estimates of State and County Undercount Rates*, May 1, 2001.

### **C. Estimated 2000 Undercount by Selected County**

Appendix B provides net undercount rates of 112 selected counties. These counties are the 111 counties with population counts in excess of 500,000 plus Richmond County, NY (Staten Island). For these selected counties the average undercount rate is estimated to be 1.28 percent in comparison with the national average 1.18 percent. Table 2 lists the 25 counties (out of the selected 112) with the highest undercount rates. Counties with the highest percentage undercounts are Bronx County, NY (2.68 percent), Hidalgo County, TX (2.38 percent), Hudson County, NJ (2.19 percent), DeKalb County, GA (2.15 percent), Dallas County, TX (2.08 percent). Counties with the greatest number of persons missed are Los Angeles County, CA (175,378), Cook County (Chicago), IL (76,819), Harris County (Houston), TX (71,592), Dallas County, TX (47,229), and Miami-Dade, FL (43,546).

**Table 2. Census 2000 Undercount by Selected County:  
25 Counties with the Largest Undercount Rates**

County	2000 Population Projections		Estimated 2000 Undercount	
	Without adjustment for undercount	With adjustment for undercount	Number	Rate <sup>a</sup>
Total, 112 Selected Counties	125,460,358	127,081,879	1,621,521	1.28
1. Bronx County, NY	1,332,650	1,369,358	36,708	2.68
2. Hidalgo County, TX	569,463	583,365	13,902	2.38
3. Hudson County, NJ	608,975	622,595	13,620	2.19
4. DeKalb County, GA	665,865	680,465	14,600	2.15
5. Dallas County, TX	2,218,899	2,266,128	47,229	2.08
6. Baltimore City, MD	651,154	664,993	13,839	2.08
7. Harris County, TX	3,400,578	3,472,170	71,592	2.06
8. El Paso County, TX	679,622	693,922	14,300	2.06
9. Honolulu County, HI	876,156	894,559	18,403	2.06
10. Fulton County, GA	816,006	833,051	17,045	2.05
11. Prince George's County, MD	801,515	817,093	15,578	1.91
12. New York County, NY	1,537,195	1,567,060	29,865	1.91
13. Bexar County, TX	1,392,931	1,419,991	27,060	1.91
14. Miami-Dade County, FL	2,253,362	2,297,091	43,729	1.90
15. Travis County, TX	812,280	828,012	15,732	1.90
16. Essex County, NJ	793,633	808,624	14,991	1.85
17. Los Angeles County, CA	9,519,338	9,694,716	175,378	1.81
18. Kings County, NY	2,465,326	2,508,872	43,546	1.74
19. Mecklenburg County, NC	695,454	707,386	11,932	1.69
20. Tarrant County, TX	1,446,219	1,470,880	24,661	1.68
21. Shelby County, TN	897,472	912,769	15,297	1.68
22. Oklahoma County, OK	660,448	671,690	11,242	1.67
23. Suffolk County, MA	689,807	701,348	11,541	1.65
24. Denver County, CO	554,636	563,619	8,983	1.59
25. Fresno County, CA	799,407	812,347	12,940	1.59

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations.

<sup>a</sup> Undercount as a percent of adjusted population. Source: Dr. Eugene Ericksen, *Estimates of State and County Undercount Rates*, May 1, 2001.

**Table 3. Census 2000 Undercount by Selected County:  
25 Counties with the Largest Total Undercount**

County	2000 Population Projections		Estimated 2000 Undercount	
	Without adjustment for undercount	With adjustment for undercount	Number	Rate <sup>a</sup>
Total, 112 Selected Counties	125,460,358	127,081,879	1,621,521	1.28
1. Los Angeles County, CA	9,519,338	9,694,716	175,378	1.81
2. Cook County, IL	5,376,741	5,453,560	76,819	1.41
3. Harris County, TX	3,400,578	3,472,170	71,592	2.06
4. Dallas County, TX	2,218,899	2,266,128	47,229	2.08
5. Miami-Dade County, FL	2,253,362	2,297,091	43,729	1.90
6. Kings County, NY	2,465,326	2,508,872	43,546	1.74
7. Maricopa County, AZ	3,072,149	3,109,081	36,932	1.19
8. Bronx County, NY	1,332,650	1,369,358	36,708	2.68
9. San Diego County, CA	2,813,833	2,850,103	36,270	1.27
10. Orange County, CA	2,846,289	2,881,546	35,257	1.22
11. Wayne County, MI	2,061,162	2,091,394	30,232	1.45
12. New York County, NY	1,537,195	1,567,060	29,865	1.91
13. Queens County, NY	2,229,379	2,257,703	28,324	1.25
14. Bexar County, TX	1,392,931	1,419,991	27,060	1.91
15. Tarrant County, TX	1,446,219	1,470,880	24,661	1.68
16. San Bernardino County, CA	1,709,434	1,732,375	22,941	1.32
17. Clark County, NV	1,375,765	1,396,215	20,450	1.46
18. King County, WA	1,737,034	1,757,102	20,068	1.14
19. Broward County, FL	1,623,018	1,642,842	19,824	1.21
20. Alameda County, CA	1,443,741	1,463,267	19,526	1.33
21. Santa Clara County, CA	1,682,585	1,702,011	19,426	1.14
22. Philadelphia County, PA	1,517,550	1,536,930	19,380	1.26
23. Honolulu County, HI	876,156	894,559	18,403	2.06
24. Riverside County, CA	1,545,387	1,563,399	18,012	1.15
25. Fulton County, GA	816,006	833,051	17,045	2.05

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations.

<sup>a</sup> Undercount as a percent of adjusted population. Source: Dr. Eugene Ericksen, *Estimates of State and County Undercount Rates*, May 1, 2001.

### III. FUNDING EFFECT OF CENSUS 2000 UNDERCOUNT

#### A. Federal Programs Analyzed

This study examines the effect of the Census 2000 undercount on the allocation of funds under eight federal grant programs: (1) Medicaid; (2) Foster Care; (3) Rehabilitation Services Basic Support; (4) Social Services Block Grant; (5) Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant; (6) Adoption Assistance; (7) Child Care and Development Block Grant; and (8) Vocational Education Basic Grants. These eight programs account for all of the funding shifts identified in the General Accounting Office (GAO) study of the effects of the 1990 census undercount on federal funding to states in fiscal year 1998.<sup>9</sup>

The GAO study focused on 25 large formula grant programs, whose funding represented 90 percent of the total federal grants affected by the census undercount. Of the 25 programs analyzed in the GAO study, ten programs (amounting to \$21 billion in 2001) were excluded because their funding formulae depended on population variables for which undercount rates are not available (e.g., the population below the poverty line). Of the remaining 15 programs, five of the programs (amounting to \$43 billion) were not affected by the undercount because the formulae had components which made the undercount immaterial. Two programs (amounting to \$2 million) used population figures adjusted for the undercount.<sup>10</sup>

The remaining eight programs (listed in Table 4) were affected by the undercount. These programs represent over 87 percent of the funding under major programs that depend on unadjusted census counts.

**Table 4: Federal Grant Programs and FY 2001 Obligations**  
[Obligations in billions of dollars; Major programs affected by census undercount]

Program	Obligations
Medicaid	\$130.0
Foster Care	5.1
Rehabilitation Services Basic Support	2.4
Child Care and Development Block Grant	2.0
Social Services Block Grant	1.7
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	1.7
Adoption Assistance	1.2
Vocational Education Basic Grants	1.1
Subtotal, eight programs included in study	145.1
Total for major grant programs affected by undercount	\$166.6

Source: *Budget of the United States, FY 2002*, GAO, and PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations.

<sup>9</sup> General Accounting Office, *Formula Grants: Effects of Adjusted Population Counts on Federal Funding to States*, GAO/HEHS-99-69, February 1999.

<sup>10</sup> These two programs, administered by the Department of Labor, rely on estimates of the civilian labor force. If the Department of Labor does not adjust its estimates of the labor force, these programs would also be affected by the undercount.

## **B. Current Services Funding Levels over FY 2002-2012 Period**

Depending on the first year of impact, Census 2000 will affect federal grant allocations over the 2002-2011 or the 2003-2012 period.<sup>11</sup>

For each of the eight federal grant programs analyzed in this report, the Administration's FY 2002 budget projects Current Services funding levels through 2011. The Current Services Budget estimates funding levels necessary to continue programs at a level equal to the most recently funded year (i.e., 2001 for the 2002 budget). In essence, it is a prediction of the funding necessary to support current law expenditures over the budget period.

The Current Services Budget projects that funding of *discretionary* programs will grow with inflation. Unlike entitlement programs, the funding of discretionary programs is dependent on the annual Congressional appropriations process. Three of the eight federal grant programs included in this study are classified as discretionary: (1) Substance Abuse Block Grant, (2) Vocational Education, and (3) Child Care and Development Block Grant.

The Current Services Budget projects that funding for *entitlement* programs will grow with the underlying eligible population and inflation. Three of the federal programs included in this study are classified as entitlement programs: (1) Medicaid, (2) Foster Care, and (3) Adoption Assistance.

The remaining two programs included in this study, Social Services Block Grant and Rehabilitation Services, are *mandatory* programs that are projected to grow at rates consistent with their enacting legislation.

The fiscal year 2002 budget includes Current Services funding levels through 2011. Funding levels for four programs included in this study were extrapolated through 2012 based on the growth rates projected by the Office of Management and Budget over the FY 2002-2011 budget period (see Table 5).

Current Services funding levels for the Substance Abuse Block Grant are extrapolated through 2012 using the annual Office of Management and Budget general budget inflator for the 2003-2011 period of 2.2 percent. The Current Services Budget projects slowing growth for the entitlement programs, and this trend is assumed to continue through 2012. No extrapolations were necessary for the mandatory programs because the 2000 Census will affect their funding allocations over 2002-2011, the current budget period.

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<sup>11</sup> This report assumes that the effects of Census 2000 are not incorporated until 2000 population figures are used in allocation formulas. If population estimates from earlier years, such as 1999, are adjusted consistent with Census 2000, allocations could be affected before 2002.

Assuming the Current Services spending levels, census population counts from Census 2000 ultimately will be used to distribute \$2.5 trillion over the 2002-2012 fiscal year period.

**Table 5. Current Services Budget Projections for Eight Federal Grant Programs, FY 2002-2012**  
[Fiscal Years; Millions of Dollars]

<b>Program</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2002-2012</b>
1. Medicaid	-	\$153,786	\$167,410	\$182,381	\$198,256	\$215,576	\$234,266	\$254,293	\$276,362	\$299,739	\$325,572	\$2,307,641
2. Foster Care	-	5,361	5,726	6,214	6,734	7,269	7,847	8,469	9,139	9,882	10,669	77,311
3. Rehabilitation Services Basic Support	2,481	2,541	2,607	2,675	2,742	2,811	2,880	2,952	3,026	3,102	-	27,817
4. Child Care and Development Block Grant	2,042	2,085	2,129	2,174	2,219	2,266	2,313	2,362	2,411	2,462	-	22,463
3. Adoption Assistance	-	1,512	1,615	1,753	1,900	2,051	2,214	2,389	2,578	2,788	3,010	21,809
5. Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	-	1,763	1,803	1,843	1,884	1,926	1,969	2,013	2,058	2,104	2,151	19,514
6. Social Services Block Grant	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	-	17,000
7. Vocational Education Basic Grants	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,175	1,201	1,228	1,256	1,284	1,312	1,342	-	12,172
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,323</b>	<b>\$169,874</b>	<b>\$184,140</b>	<b>\$199,915</b>	<b>\$216,636</b>	<b>\$234,827</b>	<b>\$254,444</b>	<b>\$275,462</b>	<b>\$298,586</b>	<b>\$323,117</b>	<b>\$341,401</b>	<b>\$2,505,727</b>

Source: Administration Fiscal Year 2002 Budget and PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations.

Note: Baseline estimates are shown for the 10-year period over which funding levels are affected by Census 2000.



### **C. Funding Effect of Census 2000 Undercount on States**

State allocation shares under federal grant programs are determined before the onset of the funding year; thus, state allocations for the current year are based on population estimates from several years earlier. The Census Bureau publishes population estimates for the years between decennial censuses. These estimates are based on the decennial population enumeration and are updated using administrative records (e.g., birth and death certificates). Consequently, errors in the decennial population count persist for ten years, until the next census enumeration. Consequently, the Census 2000 undercount will affect federal grant allocations over a ten-year period.

For example, the funding formula for the Social Services Block Grant program depends on population estimates from the second prior year. Thus, Census 2000 will affect Social Services Block Grant allocations over the 2002-2011 period. For the eight programs included in this report, Census 2000 will first affect grant allocations in either 2002 or 2003, and the effect will persist over the 2002-2011 or 2003-2012 period, depending on the program.

The effect of the Census 2000 undercount on the allocation of federal funds to states initially was calculated for a base year and then extrapolated over the 2002-2012 period. The base year for each grant program was determined as: the first year affected by the 2000 census figures or the most recent year for which data were available for all of the variables (other than population) in the funding formula. For most programs, 2002 was the base year used in the calculations. Because data for some of the formulae were not available to calculate the 2002 allocation, the base year for the corresponding programs is 2001. For example, the formula for Vocational Education depends on per capita personal income by state as released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) for the second preceding year. Final per capita personal income figures are available for 1999; consequently, the base year for the Vocational Education program is 2001.

Once a base year was established for each program, we calculated state funding allocations using both official and adjusted 2000 state population projections. These calculations take into account all elements of the current funding formulae, including hold harmless and minimum share provisions. Each state's share of national program funding in the base year was then determined under both the official and adjusted 2000 population projections. The difference between these two shares of national program funding is an estimate of the impact of the Census 2000 undercount on the state's allocation of federal funds. For example, suppose that a state's share of federal program funds increases from 3.0 percent to 3.1 percent, in the base year, as a result of using adjusted versus official 2000 population projections. For this state, the effect of the Census 2000 undercount is estimated to be a loss of 0.1 percentage points (3.1 percent minus 3.0 percent) of national program funding.

For the eight federal grant programs analyzed in this study, the Census 2000 undercount is estimated to reduce federal funding in 31 states and the District of

Columbia by \$4.1 billion over the 2002-2012 period (see Table 6). In 2003 alone, the undercount is estimated to reduce federal funds allocated to these states by \$277 million. By comparison, the General Accounting Office estimated that the effect of the 1990 census undercount on these federal programs was to shift \$449 million among states in 1998. Because the estimated 2000 undercount is both smaller and more uniform across jurisdictions than the estimated 1990 undercount, the total amount of federal funds reallocated is smaller.

States that are counted relatively well in the census are estimated to receive higher levels of federal funding as a result of the undercount; however, the additional federal funds received by these states are less than the loss of federal funds in the other states. The effect of census undercounts on the federal funding of *entitlement* programs is not a “zero-sum game” among the states because an increase in funding to one state does not require a reduction in funding to other states. For the federal programs analyzed in this study, federal funds allocated to all 50 states and the District of Columbia are estimated to be \$478 million less over the 2002-2012 fiscal year period as a result of the Census 2000 undercount.

The loss of funds over the 2002-2012 period for the eight analyzed programs ranges from \$26 per undercounted person in Colorado to over \$6,300 per person missed by the census in Alaska (see Table 7).<sup>12</sup> In 2003, the first year fully impacted by the undercount, the funding loss in 31 undercounted states and the District of Columbia averages \$114 per uncouned individual. This figure is less than GAO’s 1998 estimate of \$145 per uncouned individual, which was based on the higher 1990 undercount rate.

Of the eight federal programs analyzed in this report, Medicaid accounts for 92 percent of the federal funds that would be shifted as a result of the Census 2000 undercount. As a percent of total program funding, the programs most affected by the Census 2000 undercount are Vocational Education (0.28 percent) and Rehabilitation Services (0.27 percent).<sup>13</sup> Table 8 summarizes the impact of the Census 2000 undercount by program.

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<sup>12</sup> Because of statutory provisions that guarantee minimum reimbursement rates, Medicaid funding for certain states would remain the same using either adjusted or unadjusted population counts. Some states, like New York, receive the minimum reimbursement of 50 percent of state expenditures under adjusted or unadjusted figures. The District of Columbia has a reimbursement rate set by statute at 70 percent. These areas experience significant undercounts, but the Medicaid minimum reimbursement provisions limit the federal funding losses from the undercount. Table D-5 in Appendix D lists the effect of the census undercount on state funding levels under the Medicaid program.

<sup>13</sup> These percentages translate into \$33 million for Vocational Education and \$72 million for Rehabilitation Services.

**Table 6. Estimated Funding Effect of Census 2000 Undercount on Eight Federal Grant Programs by State, FY 2002-2012**

[Fiscal Years; Millions of Dollars]

State	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2012	2002-2012	Percent of Total Funding
Alabama	-\$0.1	-\$0.3	-\$0.4	-\$0.4	-\$0.4	-\$0.5	-\$4.9	-0.01%
Alaska	-0.3	-7.3	-7.9	-8.6	-9.4	-14.8	-\$108.5	-1.53%
Arizona	-0.5	-5.3	-5.7	-6.2	-6.7	-10.1	-\$77.2	-0.23%
Arkansas	-0.1	-1.2	-1.3	-1.4	-1.5	-2.2	-\$17.1	-0.08%
California	-3.8	-102.1	-110.7	-120.2	-130.2	-205.8	-\$1,506.2	-0.59%
Colorado	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-\$1.4	-0.01%
Connecticut	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	\$2.6	0.01%
Delaware	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-\$1.0	-0.02%
District of Columbia	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-\$1.1	-0.01%
Florida	-0.5	-6.2	-6.8	-7.3	-7.9	-12.2	-\$91.6	-0.09%
Georgia	-1.1	-14.3	-15.4	-16.7	-18.1	-27.8	-\$208.8	-0.41%
Hawaii	-0.4	-7.2	-7.8	-8.4	-9.1	-14.2	-\$105.5	-1.35%
Idaho	-0.2	-2.6	-2.8	-3.1	-3.3	-5.1	-\$38.1	-0.36%
Illinois	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.4	\$21.1	0.03%
Indiana	1.0	15.5	16.8	18.2	19.7	30.5	\$227.6	0.49%
Iowa	0.8	12.1	13.1	14.2	15.4	23.6	\$177.1	0.80%
Kansas	0.6	8.7	9.4	10.2	11.0	16.9	\$126.7	0.65%
Kentucky	-0.1	-1.3	-1.4	-1.5	-1.7	-2.5	-\$19.3	-0.05%
Louisiana	-0.3	-4.7	-5.1	-5.5	-6.0	-9.2	-\$68.8	-0.14%
Maine	-0.1	-1.9	-2.0	-2.2	-2.4	-3.7	-\$27.5	-0.15%
Maryland	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1	-\$5.5	-0.02%
Massachusetts	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.2	\$10.3	0.02%
Michigan	1.8	34.8	37.7	40.9	44.3	69.1	\$511.3	0.69%
Minnesota	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.4	\$20.5	0.05%
Mississippi	-0.1	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-1.6	-\$12.5	-0.04%
Missouri	1.6	35.3	38.3	41.6	45.1	71.0	\$521.5	0.90%
Montana	-0.1	-1.5	-1.6	-1.7	-1.8	-2.8	-\$21.3	-0.26%
Nebraska	0.4	7.6	8.2	8.9	9.6	15.0	\$111.4	0.80%
Nevada	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	-\$4.6	-0.06%
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	\$0.1	*
New Jersey	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-*	\$1.5	*
New Mexico	-0.4	-7.5	-8.1	-8.8	-9.5	-14.9	-\$109.9	-0.52%
New York	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.2	\$9.2	*
North Carolina	-0.7	-11.1	-12.0	-13.0	-14.1	-21.9	-\$162.9	-0.23%
North Dakota	0.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.8	4.3	\$31.9	0.56%
Ohio	2.5	54.0	58.6	63.6	68.9	108.1	\$796.1	0.82%
Oklahoma	-0.4	-3.4	-3.7	-4.0	-4.3	-6.5	-\$50.0	-0.18%
Oregon	-0.1	-2.3	-2.5	-2.7	-2.9	-4.5	-\$33.6	-0.12%
Pennsylvania	1.4	45.2	49.1	53.3	57.8	92.0	\$669.8	0.56%
Rhode Island	0.1	4.8	5.2	5.6	6.1	9.9	\$71.0	0.56%
South Carolina	-0.1	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-1.2	-\$9.2	-0.02%
South Dakota	0.2	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	4.1	\$30.7	0.57%
Tennessee	-0.2	-2.6	-2.9	-3.1	-3.4	-5.2	-\$38.8	-0.06%
Texas	-4.6	-69.4	-75.1	-81.3	-88.0	-135.5	-\$1,014.6	-0.74%
Utah	-0.1	-1.2	-1.3	-1.4	-1.5	-2.3	-\$17.4	-0.14%
Vermont	-0.1	-1.8	-2.0	-2.1	-2.3	-3.7	-\$26.9	-0.36%
Virginia	-0.4	-6.0	-6.5	-7.0	-7.6	-11.7	-\$87.5	-0.27%
Washington	-0.5	-12.5	-13.5	-14.7	-16.0	-25.2	-\$184.7	-0.41%
West Virginia	-*	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-\$2.1	-0.01%
Wisconsin	1.0	17.1	18.6	20.1	21.8	33.9	\$251.9	0.64%
Wyoming	-0.1	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	-1.6	-\$11.9	-0.42%
<b>Total, United States</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>-\$31.9</b>	<b>-\$34.7</b>	<b>-\$37.8</b>	<b>-\$41.1</b>	<b>-\$67.4</b>	<b>-\$478.3</b>	<b>-0.02%</b>
Funding Gains	\$16.4	\$245.7	\$265.9	\$288.1	\$311.8	\$479.9	\$3,594.8	0.15%
Funding Losses	-\$16.4	-\$277.6	-\$300.6	-\$326.0	-\$352.9	-\$547.3	-\$4,073.1	-0.17%

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations.

Note: An asterisk (\*) denotes a positive shift of less than \$50,000 or 0.005%; a negative asterisk (-\*) denotes a negative shift of less than \$50,000.

**Table 7. Estimated Funding Effect of Census 2000  
Undercount on Eight Federal Programs:  
States with High Undercount Rates,  
FY 2002-2012**

State	Funding Loss Per Uncounted Individual	
	2003	2002-2012
Alabama	-\$6	-\$91
Alaska	-426	-6,306
Arizona	-71	-1,037
Arkansas	-34	-493
California	-195	-2,881
Colorado	-2	-26
Delaware	-8	-81
District of Columbia	-9	-91
Florida	-31	-457
Georgia	-116	-1,697
Hawaii	-268	-3,945
Idaho	-121	-1,768
Kentucky	-26	-383
Louisiana	-77	-1,133
Maine	-108	-1,601
Maryland	-7	-74
Mississippi	-24	-349
Montana	-101	-1,482
Nevada	-12	-134
New Mexico	-208	-3,055
North Carolina	-100	-1,468
Oklahoma	-70	-1,020
Oregon	-52	-764
South Carolina	-13	-188
Tennessee	-37	-547
Texas	-186	-2,716
Utah	-39	-570
Vermont	-195	-2,881
Virginia	-63	-917
Washington	-148	-2,191
West Virginia	-6	-95
Wyoming	-104	-1,523
<b>Weighted Average</b>	<b>-\$114</b>	<b>-\$1,679</b>

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations.

**Table 8. Estimated Funding Effect of Census 2000 Undercount by Federal Grant Program, FY 2002-2012**  
[Millions of Dollars]

	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>State Funding Losses Due to Undercount in States With Losses</b>	<b>State Funding Gains Due to Undercount in States With Gains</b>	<b>Losses as a Percent of Total Funding</b>	<b>Gains as a Percent of Total Funding</b>
Medicaid	\$2,181,418	<b>-\$3,735</b>	\$3,275	<b>-0.17%</b>	0.15%
Foster Care	77,061	<b>-82</b>	65	<b>-0.11%</b>	0.08%
Rehabilitation Services Basic Support	26,732	<b>-72</b>	72	<b>-0.27%</b>	0.27%
Adoption Assistance	21,808	<b>-32</b>	31	<b>-0.15%</b>	0.14%
Child Care and Development Block Grant	21,722	<b>-48</b>	48	<b>-0.22%</b>	0.22%
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	18,260	<b>-44</b>	44	<b>-0.24%</b>	0.24%
Social Services Block Grant	16,905	<b>-27</b>	27	<b>-0.16%</b>	0.16%
Vocational Education Basic Grants	11,682	<b>-33</b>	33	<b>-0.28%</b>	0.28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,375,587</b>	<b>-\$4,073</b>	<b>\$3,595</b>	<b>-0.17%</b>	0.15%

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations.

Note: Total funding levels reflect totals of amounts distributed to states. Amounts distributed to territories and undistributed amounts are excluded.

## **D. Funding Effect of Census 2000 Undercount on Counties**

This section analyzes the effect of the Census 2000 undercount on counties. The county effects are estimated under the assumption that states allocate federal funds among county in proportion to their official census population counts.

The Census 2000 undercount can affect federal funding to counties in two ways. First, the undercount at the state level affects the allocation of funds among the states, which alters the amount of funds that states have available to pass through to local governments (the “between-state” funding effect). For example, the Census 2000 undercount is estimated to cause the state of Illinois to receive a larger share of the federal funds under the programs analyzed than it would with an accurate census count (other states, therefore, receive a smaller share because of the undercount). Counties in the state, such as Cook County (Chicago), benefit from the fact that the state receives these additional funds. The *between-state* effect measures the effect on metropolitan areas of the funding shifts among the states due to the census undercount.

Second, the undercount at the local level may affect a state’s allocation of federal funds among its counties (the “within-state” funding effect). Assuming the state allocates funds to local areas within the state using population counts, any undercount would distort the flow of funds within the state. Because Cook County is estimated to experience a high undercount rate relative to the other areas in Illinois, it receives a smaller share of the state funds than it would have gotten under an accurate census count. Therefore, it experiences a negative within-state effect. The *within-state* effect measures the impact of the undercount on funding allocations within states.

The “net” funding effect of the census undercount on a county is the sum of the between-state and within-state funding effects. Because the between-state and within-state effects could have the same or different signs, the *net* effect could be larger or smaller than the between-state or within-state effects alone.

### **1. Between-State Funding Effect**

For the counties within each state, the between-state funding effect was estimated in two steps. The effect of the Census 2000 undercount on the state’s level of federal funding was first calculated for the 2002-2012 period (see section III.C., above). The funding effect at the state level was then apportioned among the counties in proportion to their *unadjusted* population counts. Thus, counties in states that lose federal funding as a result of the Census 2000 undercount are each estimated to share proportionately in this funding loss.

### **2. Within-State Funding Effect**

For the counties within each state, the within-state funding effect was estimated in four steps. First, the state’s share of federal funding over the 2002-2012 period was

determined based on adjusted 2000 population counts (as described in section III.C., above). Second, state funding was apportioned among the counties in proportion to their estimated 2000 *adjusted* census counts. Third, state funding was apportioned among the counties in proportion to their 2000 *official* (unadjusted) census counts. Finally, the within-state funding effect was estimated by subtracting the county funding levels determined in step two (based on *adjusted* population counts) from step three (based on *official* population counts).

Counties with an undercount rate higher than the overall state average have a negative within-state funding effect, while relatively well counted areas have a positive within-state funding effect.

### **3. Net Funding Effect**

For the counties within each state, the net funding effect of the Census 2000 undercount over the 2002-2012 period was calculated as the sum of the between-state and within-state funding effects. For any county, these two funding effects can work in the same or opposite directions. For example, Cook County is estimated to have a *positive* \$9 million *between-state* funding effect, because the State of Illinois is relatively well counted by the census. However, Cook County is estimated to have a *negative* \$202 million *within-state* funding effect because it is relatively poorly counted by the census compared to other jurisdictions within the state. Thus, the *net* federal funding effect in Cook County of the Census 2000 undercount is *negative* \$193 million (\$9 million less \$202 million) over the 2002-2012 period, because the funding loss from the within-state effect is larger than the funding gain from the between-state effect. The federal funding loss to the 58 largest counties adversely affected by the undercount is estimated to reach \$3.6 billion over the period, or an average of \$2,913 per uncouned person in these jurisdictions.

Table 9 shows the net funding effect of the Census 2000 undercount on the 25 counties that are estimated to experience the largest loss in federal funding over the 2002-2012 period. The five counties expecting the largest funding loss from the Census 2000 undercount are Los Angeles County, CA (\$636 million), Bronx County, NY (\$362 million), Kings County, NY (\$269 million), Harris County, TX (\$234 million), and New York County, NY (\$212 million). Results for all 112 selected counties are shown in Appendix E.

This analysis only considers the effect of the Census 2000 undercount on *federal* funds allocated to local governments. Because a variety of *state* grant programs are also distributed to local governments on the basis of official population counts, the total shift in funds from federal and state grant programs will likely be larger than the estimates in this report.

**Table 9. Estimated Effect of Census 2000 Undercount on Eight Federal Grant Programs: 25 Selected Counties with the Largest Funding Loss, FY 2002-2012**  
[Dollar amounts in thousands]

<b>County</b>	<b>Net Funding Effect</b>
1. Los Angeles County, CA	-635,860
2. Bronx County, NY	-361,999
3. Kings County, NY	-268,503
4. Harris County, TX	-234,400
5. New York County, NY	-212,094
6. Cook County, IL	-192,570
7. Dallas County, TX	-156,278
8. Miami-Dade County, FL	-104,947
9. Bexar County, TX	-81,378
10. San Diego County, CA	-71,626
11. Honolulu County, HI	-70,396
12. Tarrant County, TX	-62,301
13. Orange County, CA	-61,761
14. Queens County, NY	-60,764
15. Suffolk County, MA	-57,661
16. Hidalgo County, TX	-51,615
17. San Bernardino County, CA	-50,289
18. Fulton County, GA	-50,243
19. Shelby County, TN	-49,935
20. Hudson County, NJ	-49,876
21. Travis County, TX	-47,148
22. El Paso County, TX	-46,797
23. DeKalb County, GA	-45,246
24. Essex County, NJ	-43,900
25. Alameda County, CA	-43,599

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations.



#### IV. CONCLUSION

This study expands on a previous study by PricewaterhouseCoopers that was released prior to the completion of Census 2000. In that study, we estimated the Census 2000 undercount based on the Census 1990 experience. Analysis of preliminary data by the Census Bureau and Dr. Eugene P. Ericksen of Temple University indicates that Census 2000 achieved a significantly lower undercount rate than Census 1990. This study uses Dr. Ericksen's analysis to estimate the effect of the Census 2000 undercount on the allocation of eight federal grant programs. We estimate that the Census 2000 undercount will cause the District of Columbia and 31 states adversely affected by the undercount to lose \$4.1 billion in federal funding over the 2002-2012 fiscal year period.

The shift in federal funds due to the Census 2000 undercount is most pronounced in large urban counties because relatively poorly counted demographic groups are concentrated in these areas. They not only share in state losses from the undercount but also lose funds to other localities within the state because of the high relative undercounts of urban areas. The federal funding loss to the 58 largest counties adversely affected by the undercount is estimated to reach \$3.6 billion over the period, or \$2,913 per uncouned person in these jurisdictions. Because this report does not include all population-based federal programs or any of the state programs distributed using census data, these estimates should be treated as conservative.

The census undercount not only redistributes funds among jurisdictions, it also causes a net loss in federal funding to the states from entitlement programs such as Medicaid and Foster Care. For the programs included in this study, the Census 2000 undercount is estimated to reduce federal funds to *all* states combined by \$478 million over the 2002-2012 period.

## **APPENDICES**

**Appendix A: 2000 Population Counts and Estimated Undercounts of Persons  
Over and Under 18 Years of Age by State**

**Table A-1. Unadjusted and Adjusted Year 2000 Census Population Counts by State**

State	Unadjusted Population Counts <sup>1</sup>			Adjusted Population Counts <sup>2</sup>		
	State/US Total	Over 18	Under 18	State/US Total	Over 18	Under 18
United States	281,421,906	209,128,094	72,293,812	284,777,491	211,341,436	73,436,055
Alabama	4,447,100	3,323,678	1,123,422	4,500,658	3,354,582	1,146,075
Alaska	626,932	436,215	190,717	644,130	448,098	196,033
Arizona	5,130,632	3,763,685	1,366,947	5,205,064	3,814,335	1,390,730
Arkansas	2,673,400	1,993,031	680,369	2,708,063	2,014,343	693,720
California	33,871,648	24,621,819	9,249,829	34,394,444	24,998,670	9,395,773
Colorado	4,301,261	3,200,466	1,100,795	4,356,148	3,237,899	1,118,249
Connecticut	3,405,565	2,563,877	841,688	3,438,923	2,586,781	852,141
Delaware	783,600	589,013	194,587	795,533	596,972	198,561
District of Columbia	572,059	457,067	114,992	584,629	465,879	118,750
Florida	15,982,378	12,336,038	3,646,340	16,183,048	12,468,415	3,714,633
Georgia	8,186,453	6,017,219	2,169,234	8,309,433	6,094,998	2,214,435
Hawaii	1,211,537	915,770	295,767	1,238,284	933,251	305,033
Idaho	1,293,953	924,923	369,030	1,315,528	938,913	376,615
Illinois	12,419,293	9,173,842	3,245,451	12,527,025	9,246,298	3,280,727
Indiana	6,080,485	4,506,089	1,574,396	6,127,668	4,534,460	1,593,208
Iowa	2,926,324	2,192,686	733,638	2,940,438	2,201,785	738,653
Kansas	2,688,418	1,975,425	712,993	2,706,279	1,986,671	719,609
Kentucky	4,041,769	3,046,951	994,818	4,092,102	3,078,249	1,013,852
Louisiana	4,468,976	3,249,177	1,219,799	4,529,674	3,283,507	1,246,167
Maine	1,274,923	973,685	301,238	1,292,108	983,235	308,873
Maryland	5,296,486	3,940,314	1,356,172	5,371,690	3,990,873	1,380,817
Massachusetts	6,349,097	4,849,033	1,500,064	6,397,720	4,884,369	1,513,351
Michigan	9,938,444	7,342,677	2,595,767	10,009,512	7,385,498	2,624,013
Minnesota	4,919,479	3,632,585	1,286,894	4,933,787	3,638,847	1,294,940
Mississippi	2,844,658	2,069,471	775,187	2,880,375	2,089,389	790,985
Missouri	5,595,211	4,167,519	1,427,692	5,621,068	4,180,603	1,440,465
Montana	902,195	672,133	230,062	916,585	681,946	234,639
Nebraska	1,711,263	1,261,021	450,242	1,720,900	1,266,872	454,028
Nevada	1,998,257	1,486,458	511,799	2,032,401	1,511,027	521,375
New Hampshire	1,235,786	926,224	309,562	1,249,910	934,690	315,220
New Jersey	8,414,350	6,326,792	2,087,558	8,512,241	6,397,661	2,114,580
New Mexico	1,819,046	1,310,472	508,574	1,855,034	1,335,507	519,526
New York	18,976,457	14,286,350	4,690,107	19,185,580	14,428,065	4,757,515
North Carolina	8,049,313	6,085,266	1,964,047	8,160,293	6,156,125	2,004,168
North Dakota	642,200	481,351	160,849	645,233	483,302	161,931
Ohio	11,353,140	8,464,801	2,888,339	11,418,224	8,495,548	2,922,676
Oklahoma	3,450,654	2,558,294	892,360	3,499,649	2,586,403	913,246
Oregon	3,421,399	2,574,873	846,526	3,465,410	2,603,182	862,228
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	9,358,833	2,922,221	12,382,591	9,416,396	2,966,196
Rhode Island	1,048,319	800,497	247,822	1,057,306	806,842	250,464
South Carolina	4,012,012	3,002,371	1,009,641	4,060,741	3,031,370	1,029,371
South Dakota	754,844	552,195	202,649	759,095	554,727	204,368
Tennessee	5,689,283	4,290,762	1,398,521	5,760,133	4,333,431	1,426,701
Texas	20,851,820	14,965,061	5,886,759	21,225,387	15,231,864	5,993,523
Utah	2,233,169	1,514,471	718,698	2,263,729	1,533,133	730,597
Vermont	608,827	461,304	147,523	618,161	466,666	151,495
Virginia	7,078,515	5,340,253	1,738,262	7,173,928	5,404,866	1,769,062
Washington	5,894,121	4,380,278	1,513,843	5,978,417	4,435,942	1,542,475
West Virginia	1,808,344	1,405,951	402,393	1,830,122	1,421,169	408,954
Wisconsin	5,363,675	3,994,919	1,368,756	5,401,485	4,017,548	1,383,938
Wyoming	493,782	364,909	128,873	501,607	370,236	131,372

<sup>1</sup>Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171) Summary File, Table 1.*<sup>2</sup>Equals unadjusted population count plus undercount (See Table A-2).

**Table A-2. Year 2000 Census Undercount and Undercount Rate by State**

State	Undercount			Undercount Rate <sup>3</sup>		
	State/US Total <sup>1</sup>	Over 18 <sup>2</sup>	Under 18 <sup>2</sup>	State/US Total	Over 18	Under 18
United States	3,355,585	2,213,342	1,142,243	1.18	1.05	1.56
Alabama	53,558	30,904	22,653	1.19	0.92	1.94
Alaska	17,198	11,883	5,316	2.67	2.65	2.72
Arizona	74,432	50,650	23,783	1.43	1.33	1.70
Arkansas	34,663	21,312	13,351	1.28	1.06	1.90
California	522,796	376,851	145,944	1.52	1.51	1.54
Colorado	54,887	37,433	17,454	1.26	1.16	1.55
Connecticut	33,358	22,904	10,453	0.97	0.89	1.22
Delaware	11,933	7,959	3,974	1.50	1.33	2.00
District of Columbia	12,570	8,812	3,758	2.15	1.89	3.09
Florida	200,670	132,377	68,293	1.24	1.06	1.82
Georgia	122,980	77,779	45,201	1.48	1.28	2.04
Hawaii	26,747	17,481	9,266	2.16	1.87	3.01
Idaho	21,575	13,990	7,585	1.64	1.49	2.00
Illinois	107,732	72,456	35,276	0.86	0.78	1.07
Indiana	47,183	28,371	18,812	0.77	0.63	1.15
Iowa	14,114	9,099	5,015	0.48	0.41	0.69
Kansas	17,861	11,246	6,616	0.66	0.57	0.91
Kentucky	50,333	31,298	19,034	1.23	1.02	1.85
Louisiana	60,698	34,330	26,368	1.34	1.05	2.11
Maine	17,185	9,550	7,635	1.33	0.97	2.44
Maryland	75,204	50,559	24,645	1.40	1.27	1.78
Massachusetts	48,623	35,336	13,287	0.76	0.72	0.88
Michigan	71,068	42,821	28,246	0.71	0.58	1.06
Minnesota	14,308	6,262	8,046	0.29	0.17	0.60
Mississippi	35,717	19,918	15,798	1.24	0.95	1.97
Missouri	25,857	13,084	12,773	0.46	0.31	0.88
Montana	14,390	9,813	4,577	1.57	1.44	1.93
Nebraska	9,637	5,851	3,786	0.56	0.46	0.84
Nevada	34,144	24,569	9,576	1.68	1.63	1.82
New Hampshire	14,124	8,466	5,658	1.13	0.91	1.78
New Jersey	97,891	70,869	27,022	1.15	1.11	1.29
New Mexico	35,988	25,035	10,952	1.94	1.87	2.11
New York	209,123	141,715	67,408	1.09	0.98	1.39
North Carolina	110,980	70,859	40,121	1.36	1.15	1.99
North Dakota	3,033	1,951	1,082	0.47	0.40	0.67
Ohio	65,084	30,747	34,337	0.57	0.36	1.14
Oklahoma	48,995	28,109	20,886	1.40	1.09	2.27
Oregon	44,011	28,309	15,702	1.27	1.09	1.81
Pennsylvania	101,537	57,563	43,975	0.82	0.61	1.46
Rhode Island	8,987	6,345	2,642	0.85	0.79	1.05
South Carolina	48,729	28,999	19,730	1.20	0.96	1.88
South Dakota	4,251	2,532	1,719	0.56	0.46	0.84
Tennessee	70,850	42,669	28,180	1.23	0.98	1.94
Texas	373,567	266,803	106,764	1.76	1.75	1.79
Utah	30,560	18,662	11,899	1.35	1.22	1.62
Vermont	9,334	5,362	3,972	1.51	1.15	2.58
Virginia	95,413	64,613	30,800	1.33	1.20	1.74
Washington	84,296	55,664	28,632	1.41	1.25	1.85
West Virginia	21,778	15,218	6,561	1.19	1.07	1.58
Wisconsin	37,810	22,629	15,182	0.70	0.56	1.10
Wyoming	7,825	5,327	2,499	1.56	1.44	1.91

<sup>1</sup>Source: Dr. Eugene Ericksen, *Estimates of State and County Undercount Rates*, May 1, 2001.

<sup>2</sup>PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations based on undercount rates provided by Dr. Ericksen.

<sup>3</sup>Undercount as a percent of adjusted population. U.S. Census Bureau and Dr. Eugene Ericksen, *Estimates of State and County Undercount Rates*, May 1, 2001.

## **Appendix B: 2000 Population Undercount by Selected County**

### Appendix B. Year 2000 Census Undercount by County

State, County	2000 Population Projection		Estimated Undercount	
	Unadjusted Count <sup>1</sup>	Adjusted Count <sup>2</sup>	Number <sup>3</sup>	Rate <sup>4</sup>
<b>Total, All 112 Selected Counties</b>	<b>125,460,358</b>	<b>127,081,879</b>	<b>1,621,521</b>	<b>1.28</b>
<b>Alabama</b>	<b>4,447,100</b>	<b>4,500,658</b>	<b>53,558</b>	<b>1.19</b>
Jefferson County	662,047	672,565	10,518	1.56
<b>Arizona</b>	<b>5,130,632</b>	<b>5,205,064</b>	<b>74,432</b>	<b>1.43</b>
Maricopa County	3,072,149	3,109,081	36,932	1.19
Pima County	843,746	854,259	10,513	1.23
<b>California</b>	<b>33,871,648</b>	<b>34,394,444</b>	<b>522,796</b>	<b>1.52</b>
Alameda County	1,443,741	1,463,267	19,526	1.33
Contra Costa County	948,816	957,328	8,512	0.89
Fresno County	799,407	812,347	12,940	1.59
Kern County	661,645	670,843	9,198	1.37
Los Angeles County	9,519,338	9,694,716	175,378	1.81
Orange County	2,846,289	2,881,546	35,257	1.22
Riverside County	1,545,387	1,563,399	18,012	1.15
Sacramento County	1,223,499	1,236,842	13,343	1.08
San Bernardino County	1,709,434	1,732,375	22,941	1.32
San Diego County	2,813,833	2,850,103	36,270	1.27
San Francisco County	776,733	788,191	11,458	1.45
San Joaquin County	563,598	571,318	7,720	1.35
San Mateo County	707,161	714,694	7,533	1.05
Santa Clara County	1,682,585	1,702,011	19,426	1.14
Ventura County	753,197	761,381	8,184	1.07
<b>Colorado</b>	<b>4,301,261</b>	<b>4,356,148</b>	<b>54,887</b>	<b>1.26</b>
Denver County	554,636	563,619	8,983	1.59
El Paso County	516,929	521,732	4,803	0.92
Jefferson County	527,056	529,927	2,871	0.54
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>3,405,565</b>	<b>3,438,923</b>	<b>33,358</b>	<b>0.97</b>
Fairfield County	882,567	891,041	8,474	0.95
Hartford County	857,183	866,052	8,869	1.02
New Haven County	824,008	831,688	7,680	0.92
<b>Delaware</b>	<b>783,600</b>	<b>795,533</b>	<b>11,933</b>	<b>1.50</b>
New Castle County	500,265	507,573	7,308	1.44
<b>Florida</b>	<b>15,982,378</b>	<b>16,183,048</b>	<b>200,670</b>	<b>1.24</b>
Broward County	1,623,018	1,642,842	19,824	1.21
Miami-Dade County	2,253,362	2,297,091	43,729	1.90
Duval County	778,879	787,957	9,078	1.15
Hillsborough County	998,948	1,010,386	11,438	1.13
Orange County	896,344	907,877	11,533	1.27
Palm Beach County	1,131,184	1,142,954	11,770	1.03
Pinellas County	921,482	929,008	7,526	0.81
<b>Georgia</b>	<b>8,186,453</b>	<b>8,309,433</b>	<b>122,980</b>	<b>1.48</b>
Cobb County	607,751	616,952	9,201	1.49
DeKalb County	665,865	680,465	14,600	2.15
Fulton County	816,006	833,051	17,045	2.05
Gwinnett County	588,448	596,806	8,358	1.40

Footnotes appear at end of table.

**Appendix B. Year 2000 Census Undercount by County, continued**

State, County	2000 Population Projection		Estimated Undercount	
	Unadjusted Count <sup>1</sup>	Adjusted Count <sup>2</sup>	Number <sup>3</sup>	Rate <sup>4</sup>
<b>Hawaii</b>	<b>1,211,537</b>	<b>1,238,284</b>	<b>26,747</b>	<b>2.16</b>
Honolulu County	876,156	894,559	18,403	2.06
<b>Illinois</b>	<b>12,419,293</b>	<b>12,527,025</b>	<b>107,732</b>	<b>0.86</b>
Cook County	5,376,741	5,453,560	76,819	1.41
DuPage County	904,161	907,141	2,980	0.33
Lake County	644,356	647,892	3,536	0.55
Will County	502,266	503,952	1,686	0.33
<b>Indiana</b>	<b>6,080,485</b>	<b>6,127,668</b>	<b>47,183</b>	<b>0.77</b>
Marion County	860,454	868,891	8,437	0.97
<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>4,041,769</b>	<b>4,092,102</b>	<b>50,333</b>	<b>1.23</b>
Jefferson County	693,604	701,961	8,357	1.19
<b>Maryland</b>	<b>5,296,486</b>	<b>5,371,690</b>	<b>75,204</b>	<b>1.40</b>
Baltimore City <sup>5</sup>	651,154	664,993	13,839	2.08
Baltimore County	754,292	763,672	9,380	1.23
Montgomery County	873,341	885,453	12,112	1.37
Prince George's County	801,515	817,093	15,578	1.91
<b>Massachusetts</b>	<b>6,349,097</b>	<b>6,397,720</b>	<b>48,623</b>	<b>0.76</b>
Bristol County	534,678	537,658	2,980	0.55
Essex County	723,419	728,856	5,437	0.75
Middlesex County	1,465,396	1,474,743	9,347	0.63
Norfolk County	650,308	653,016	2,708	0.41
Suffolk County	689,807	701,348	11,541	1.65
Worcester County	750,963	755,887	4,924	0.65
<b>Michigan</b>	<b>9,938,444</b>	<b>10,009,512</b>	<b>71,068</b>	<b>0.71</b>
Kent County	574,335	577,662	3,327	0.58
Macomb County	788,149	790,664	2,515	0.32
Oakland County	1,194,156	1,200,981	6,825	0.57
Wayne County	2,061,162	2,091,394	30,232	1.45
<b>Minnesota</b>	<b>4,919,479</b>	<b>4,933,787</b>	<b>14,308</b>	<b>0.29</b>
Hennepin County	1,116,200	1,123,958	7,758	0.69
Ramsey County	511,035	513,913	2,878	0.56
<b>Missouri</b>	<b>5,595,211</b>	<b>5,621,068</b>	<b>25,857</b>	<b>0.46</b>
Jackson County	654,880	661,305	6,425	0.97
St. Louis County	1,016,315	1,022,272	5,957	0.58
<b>Nevada</b>	<b>1,998,257</b>	<b>2,032,401</b>	<b>34,144</b>	<b>1.68</b>
Clark County	1,375,765	1,396,215	20,450	1.46
<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>8,414,350</b>	<b>8,512,241</b>	<b>97,891</b>	<b>1.15</b>
Bergen County	884,118	892,354	8,236	0.92
Camden County	508,932	513,949	5,017	0.98
Essex County	793,633	808,624	14,991	1.85
Hudson County	608,975	622,595	13,620	2.19
Middlesex County	750,162	758,371	8,209	1.08
Monmouth County	615,301	620,014	4,713	0.76
Ocean County	510,916	514,011	3,095	0.60
Union County	522,541	529,612	7,071	1.34

Footnotes appear at end of table.



**Appendix B. Year 2000 Census Undercount by County, continued**

State, County	2000 Population Projection		Estimated Undercount	
	Unadjusted Count <sup>1</sup>	Adjusted Count <sup>2</sup>	Number <sup>3</sup>	Rate <sup>4</sup>
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>1,819,046</b>	<b>1,855,034</b>	<b>35,988</b>	<b>1.94</b>
Bernalillo County	556,678	564,539	7,861	1.39
<b>New York</b>	<b>18,976,457</b>	<b>19,185,580</b>	<b>209,123</b>	<b>1.09</b>
Bronx County	1,332,650	1,369,358	36,708	2.68
Erie County	950,265	955,016	4,751	0.50
Kings County	2,465,326	2,508,872	43,546	1.74
Monroe County	735,343	739,316	3,973	0.54
Nassau County	1,334,544	1,332,925	-1,619	-0.12
New York County	1,537,195	1,567,060	29,865	1.91
Queens County	2,229,379	2,257,703	28,324	1.25
Richmond County <sup>6</sup>	443,728	445,203	1,475	0.33
Suffolk County	1,419,369	1,416,194	-3,175	-0.22
Westchester County	923,459	928,775	5,316	0.57
<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>8,049,313</b>	<b>8,160,293</b>	<b>110,980</b>	<b>1.36</b>
Mecklenburg County	695,454	707,386	11,932	1.69
Wake County	627,846	637,077	9,231	1.45
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>11,353,140</b>	<b>11,418,224</b>	<b>65,084</b>	<b>0.57</b>
Cuyahoga County	1,393,978	1,407,137	13,159	0.94
Franklin County	1,068,978	1,077,965	8,987	0.83
Hamilton County	845,303	852,737	7,434	0.87
Montgomery County	559,062	563,089	4,027	0.72
Summit County	542,899	545,497	2,598	0.48
<b>Oklahoma</b>	<b>3,450,654</b>	<b>3,499,649</b>	<b>48,995</b>	<b>1.40</b>
Oklahoma County	660,448	671,690	11,242	1.67
Tulsa County	563,299	571,988	8,689	1.52
<b>Oregon</b>	<b>3,421,399</b>	<b>3,465,410</b>	<b>44,011</b>	<b>1.27</b>
Multnomah County	660,486	666,731	6,245	0.94
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>12,281,054</b>	<b>12,382,591</b>	<b>101,537</b>	<b>0.82</b>
Allegheny County	1,281,666	1,287,406	5,740	0.45
Bucks County	597,635	600,363	2,728	0.45
Delaware County	550,864	554,354	3,490	0.63
Montgomery County	750,097	754,000	3,903	0.52
Philadelphia County	1,517,550	1,536,930	19,380	1.26
<b>Rhode Island</b>	<b>1,048,319</b>	<b>1,057,306</b>	<b>8,987</b>	<b>0.85</b>
Providence County	621,602	625,596	3,994	0.64
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>5,689,283</b>	<b>5,760,133</b>	<b>70,850</b>	<b>1.23</b>
Davidson County	569,891	578,765	8,874	1.53
Shelby County	897,472	912,769	15,297	1.68
<b>Texas</b>	<b>20,851,820</b>	<b>21,225,387</b>	<b>373,567</b>	<b>1.52</b>
Bexar County	1,392,931	1,419,991	27,060	1.33
Dallas County	2,218,899	2,266,128	47,229	0.89
El Paso County	679,622	693,922	14,300	1.59
Harris County	3,400,578	3,472,170	71,592	1.37
Hidalgo County	569,463	583,365	13,902	1.81
Tarrant County	1,446,219	1,470,880	24,661	1.22
Travis County	812,280	828,012	15,732	1.15

Footnotes appear at end of table.

**Appendix B. Year 2000 Census Undercount by County, continued**

State, County	2000 Population Projection		Estimated Undercount	
	Unadjusted Count <sup>1</sup>	Adjusted Count <sup>2</sup>	Number <sup>3</sup>	Rate <sup>4</sup>
<b>Utah</b>	<b>2,233,169</b>	<b>2,263,729</b>	<b>30,560</b>	<b>1.35</b>
Salt Lake County	898,387	907,947	9,560	1.05
<b>Virginia</b>	<b>7,078,515</b>	<b>7,173,928</b>	<b>95,413</b>	<b>1.33</b>
Fairfax County	969,749	981,909	12,160	1.24
<b>Washington</b>	<b>5,894,121</b>	<b>5,978,417</b>	<b>84,296</b>	<b>1.41</b>
King County	1,737,034	1,757,102	20,068	1.14
Pierce County	700,820	709,038	8,218	1.16
Snohomish County	606,024	611,706	5,682	0.93
<b>Wisconsin</b>	<b>5,363,675</b>	<b>5,401,485</b>	<b>37,810</b>	<b>0.70</b>
Milwaukee County	940,164	951,412	11,248	1.18

<sup>1</sup>Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171) Summary File, Table 1*.

<sup>2</sup>Equals unadjusted population count plus undercount.

<sup>3</sup>Equals adjusted minus unadjusted 2000 population projections.

<sup>4</sup>Undercount as a percent of adjusted population. U.S. Census Bureau and Dr. Eugene Ericksen, *Estimates of State and County Undercount Rates*, May 1, 2001.

<sup>5</sup>Baltimore City is an independent city (i.e., it is independent of any county organization).

<sup>6</sup>Richmond County is included in order to comprise the 5 counties of New York City.

## **Appendix C: Federal Program Descriptions**

## Federal Program Descriptions

The federal programs analyzed in the report are summarized below. Additional information, such as the formulas used to allocate funds to states, is available from the General Accounting Office report.<sup>1</sup> The total effect on the eight federal programs analyzed appears in Table D-1 in Appendix D.

### *1. Adoption Assistance*

The Adoption Assistance program supports the adoption of children with special needs. Specifically, the program provides maintenance payments to the families adopting the qualifying children, payments to state agencies for the administrative costs involved with placing the children in adoptive homes, and payments for training professional staff and parents involved in the adoptions. States determine which children qualify for the assistance; in general, children with special circumstances that make their adoption less likely, such as a mental or physical handicap, are eligible for the program.

The federal government provides a specified percentage of the payments made to the qualifying families, and states provide the remainder. Administrative and training expenses are matched at the same rate in all states (50 percent and 75 percent, respectively). The federal government reimburses maintenance payments based on a state-specific percentage that depends on each state's per capita income. This percentage, the Federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP), ranges from 50 percent to 83 percent and also determines reimbursement rates under the Medicaid program.

To calculate the effect of the 2000 undercount on the Adoption Assistance funding received by each state, the FMAP for each state was calculated using adjusted and unadjusted per capita income, which relied on adjusted and unadjusted population counts. Adjusted and unadjusted funding levels by state were produced by calculating the product of the FMAP (adjusted or unadjusted) and the maintenance payments.<sup>2</sup> Table D-2 in Appendix D summarizes the estimated effect of the Census 2000 undercount on this program.

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<sup>1</sup> General Accounting Office, *Formula Grants: Effects of Adjusted Population Counts on Federal Funding to States*, GAO/HEHS-99-69, February 1999. The formula used to allocate the Vocational Education differs slightly from that presented in the GAO report. See the listing for the program in the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance* (CFDA# 84.048).

<sup>2</sup> Administrative and training expenses would not be affected by the undercount since those expenses are matched at rates that do not depend on population counts.

## *2. Child Care and Development Fund Discretionary Funds (formerly the Child Care and Development Block Grant)*

This program provides funding to assist low-income families with child care and to improve the availability and quality of child care. States establish programs with the funds subject to certain Federal restrictions. For instance, to qualify for services under the program, children must be from families that earn less than 85 percent of the state median income.

The program allocates funding amounts to states based on a formula that includes the state population under 5 years old, the number of children qualifying for the School Lunch program, and the state per capita income. To calculate the effect of the 2000 undercount on the funding received by each state, adjusted and unadjusted population (under 5 and overall) figures were used in the formula to calculate adjusted and unadjusted state shares. Multiplying these shares by the total funding level for the program yielded the adjusted and unadjusted state funding levels. Table D-3 in Appendix D summarizes the estimated effect of the Census 2000 undercount on this program.

## *3. Foster Care*

The Foster Care program supports families and facilities that provide homes to needy foster children. The program provides funding for maintenance payments to the homes hosting the children, payments to the state agencies for administrative costs, and payments to state and local agencies for training expenses. Any foster child that would have qualified for the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, as in effect in 1995, qualifies for Foster Care payments, which are made to the foster care family home, private child care facility, or public child care institution (with more than 25 people). The maintenance payments are intended to cover the costs associated with raising a child, such as expenses for food, shelter, and supervision.

Similar to the Adoption Assistance program, administrative and training expenses are matched at the same rate in all states (50 percent and 75 percent, respectively). The federal government reimburses maintenance payments based on the FMAP.

To calculate the effect of the 2000 undercount on the Foster Care funding received by each state, the FMAP for each state was calculated using adjusted and unadjusted per capita income, which relied on adjusted and unadjusted population counts. Adjusted and unadjusted funding levels by state were produced by calculating the product of the FMAP (adjusted or unadjusted) and the maintenance payments. Table D-4 in Appendix D summarizes the estimated effect of the Census 2000 undercount on this program.

#### *4. Medicaid*

The Medicaid program provides medical assistance to certain low-income individuals. States design and administer their own programs, subject to Federal regulations, and receive reimbursements from the Federal government for their expenses. In general, low-income children and pregnant women, adults in families with dependent children, low-income persons with disabilities, and low-income elderly persons qualify for the program. The program covers expenses for medical assistance such as inpatient and outpatient hospital care, laboratory and x-ray services, and physician services.

Administrative expenses, amounts for family planning, and amounts paid to Indian Health Services facilities are matched at the same rate in all states (50 percent, 90 percent, and 75 percent, respectively). Medical assistance payments (i.e., payments for care) are matched based on the FMAP.

To calculate the effect of the 2000 undercount on the Foster Care funding received by each state, the FMAP for each state was calculated using adjusted and unadjusted per capita income, which relied on adjusted and unadjusted population counts. Adjusted and unadjusted funding levels by state were produced by calculating the product of the FMAP (adjusted or unadjusted) and the medical assistance payments. Table D-5 in Appendix D summarizes the estimated effect of the Census 2000 undercount on this program.

#### *5. Rehabilitation Services, Basic Grants*

This program provides vocational rehabilitation to disabled individuals and their families. Specifically, individuals with physical or mental impairments receive services such as reader services for the blind, interpreter services for the deaf, prosthetic devices, job placement, and transportation to vocational rehabilitation facilities. States administer independent programs, subject to Federal guidelines, and receive grants annually from the Federal government.

The program allocates funding to states based on a formula that considers the amount received by the state in 1978, state population, and per capita income. To calculate the effect of the 2000 undercount, state shares were calculated using adjusted and unadjusted state and national population figures. Adjusted and unadjusted state funding levels were calculated by multiplying the state shares (adjusted and unadjusted) by the total funding for the program. States are guaranteed to receive at least one-third of one percent of the total appropriation; state funding levels (adjusted and unadjusted) were adjusted to conform to this restriction. Table D-6 in Appendix D summarizes the estimated effect of the Census 2000 undercount on this program.

## 6. *Social Services Block Grant*

This program provides grants to states for providing social services. States determine the use of the funds at their own discretion but must use the funds towards one of five goals: (1) to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency; (2) to achieve or maintain self-sufficiency; (3) to prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; (4) to prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and (5) to secure admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are inappropriate.<sup>3</sup> In the past, states have used the funds for child day care, protective and emergency services for children and adults, adoption, foster care, and counseling.

States receive allotments under the program based on a formula that relies on the state's share of the national population. To calculate the effect of the 2000 undercount, state shares were calculated using adjusted and unadjusted state and national population figures. Adjusted and unadjusted state funding levels were calculated by multiplying the state shares (adjusted and unadjusted) by the total funding for the program. Table D-7 in Appendix D summarizes the estimated effect of the Census 2000 undercount on this program.

## 7. *Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant*

This program provides grants to states for the prevention and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse. Subject to certain federal restrictions, states design and implement programs to reduce drug and alcohol abuse and provide rehabilitation to individuals with drug and alcohol problems.

States receive allocations under the program based on a formula that depends on the population aged 18 to 24, population aged 25 to 64, urban population aged 18 to 24, per capita income, and a cost index. The cost index, which is recalculated every three years, consists of a wage component and a measure of average rental prices for housing.

To calculate the effect of the 2000 undercount, state shares were calculated using adjusted and unadjusted state and national population figures (the cost index and urban share of population were assumed to remain constant). Adjusted and unadjusted state funding levels were calculated by multiplying the state shares (adjusted and unadjusted) by the total funding for the program. After the calculation of these funding levels, additional adjustments were made to guarantee that each state received a minimum share of the increase in the national funding level and a minimum share of the national funding level, as is standard practice under current

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<sup>3</sup> As described in the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance* (CFDA), General Services Administration.

law.<sup>4</sup> Table D-8 in Appendix D summarizes the estimated effect of the Census 2000 undercount on this program.

#### *8. Vocational Education*

This program provides grants to states for vocational education programs for youths and adults. State programs offer courses to prepare individuals for employment in occupations not requiring a baccalaureate or an advanced degree. States use the funds provided by this program for a variety of activities, including purchasing occupationally-relevant equipment and curriculum materials, providing career counseling and guidance, hiring staff, and offering remedial classes.

The formula used to allot the funding amount to states depends on the population aged 15 to 19, population aged 20 to 24, population aged 25 to 65, and per capita income. To calculate the effect of the 2000 undercount, state shares were calculated using adjusted and unadjusted state and national population figures. Adjusted and unadjusted state funding levels were calculated by multiplying the state shares (adjusted and unadjusted) by the total funding for the program. Current law contains a “hold-harmless” provision to guarantee that the amount a state receives in the current year always exceeds the amount received in the prior year (assuming the national funding level rises). State funding levels were adjusted to ensure that this provision was satisfied. Table D-9 in Appendix D summarizes the estimated effect of the Census 2000 undercount on this program.

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<sup>4</sup> Specifically, the guaranteed increases used for 1999 funding levels have been used for future years. The actual rules governing minimum increases and shares of the national total have varied by year; we have assumed the 1999 rules continue to apply since newer rules are unavailable.



## **Appendix D: Estimated Funding Effect by State by Program**

**Table D-1. Estimated Funding Effect of Census 2000 Undercount by State on Eight Federal Programs, FY 2002-2012** [Fiscal years; thousands of dollars]

State	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002-2012
Alabama	-112	-341	-367	-396	-426	-459	-4,850
Alaska	-293	-7,321	-7,945	-8,633	-9,363	-10,157	-108,455
Arizona	-476	-5,317	-5,745	-6,216	-6,715	-7,258	-77,201
Arkansas	-116	-1,172	-1,268	-1,373	-1,484	-1,606	-17,087
California	-3,823	-102,112	-110,676	-120,163	-130,220	-141,153	-1,506,191
Colorado	-100	-132	-135	-138	-141	-143	-1,429
Connecticut	184	245	249	254	259	264	2,635
Delaware	-88	-90	-92	-93	-95	-97	-963
District of Columbia	-106	-108	-110	-111	-113	-115	-1,145
Florida	-488	-6,247	-6,766	-7,337	-7,942	-8,600	-91,641
Georgia	-1,056	-14,265	-15,441	-16,735	-18,105	-19,598	-208,754
Hawaii	-399	-7,180	-7,778	-8,437	-9,136	-9,896	-105,516
Idaho	-198	-2,612	-2,826	-3,062	-3,311	-3,582	-38,145
Illinois	1,594	1,954	1,994	2,035	2,075	2,117	21,078
Indiana	971	15,518	16,804	18,220	19,720	21,354	227,572
Iowa	832	12,098	13,093	14,192	15,356	16,623	177,085
Kansas	583	8,653	9,366	10,153	10,986	11,893	126,708
Kentucky	-122	-1,314	-1,423	-1,543	-1,669	-1,808	-19,253
Louisiana	-348	-4,684	-5,075	-5,504	-5,959	-6,455	-68,794
Maine	-89	-1,862	-2,020	-2,194	-2,378	-2,578	-27,516
Maryland	-406	-514	-525	-535	-546	-557	-5,545
Massachusetts	744	953	971	991	1,010	1,029	10,258
Michigan	1,806	34,757	37,655	40,858	44,253	47,945	511,279
Minnesota	1,520	1,904	1,942	1,982	2,021	2,062	20,533
Mississippi	-113	-857	-927	-1,004	-1,085	-1,174	-12,481
Missouri	1,570	35,315	38,302	41,589	45,072	48,867	521,486
Montana	-110	-1,454	-1,575	-1,708	-1,848	-2,001	-21,326
Nebraska	431	7,579	8,212	8,908	9,647	10,450	111,424
Nevada	-318	-425	-434	-443	-451	-461	-4,591
New Hampshire	7	7	8	8	8	8	79
New Jersey	162	136	139	142	144	147	1,455
New Mexico	-394	-7,475	-8,100	-8,787	-9,516	-10,309	-109,930
New York	666	850	867	885	903	921	9,173
North Carolina	-660	-11,064	-11,992	-13,013	-14,094	-15,273	-162,873
North Dakota	122	2,164	2,347	2,547	2,760	2,992	31,917
Ohio	2,539	54,039	58,567	63,566	68,864	74,629	796,077
Oklahoma	-360	-3,439	-3,717	-4,023	-4,347	-4,700	-49,990
Oregon	-143	-2,285	-2,476	-2,687	-2,910	-3,153	-33,623
Pennsylvania	1,446	45,229	49,075	53,322	57,823	62,723	669,759
Rhode Island	104	4,765	5,179	5,634	6,117	6,643	71,011
South Carolina	-94	-629	-681	-738	-798	-863	-9,183
South Dakota	173	2,096	2,269	2,459	2,661	2,880	30,678
Tennessee	-216	-2,636	-2,857	-3,100	-3,357	-3,638	-38,777
Texas	-4,648	-69,361	-75,070	-81,350	-88,002	-95,247	-1,014,599
Utah	-111	-1,202	-1,299	-1,404	-1,517	-1,639	-17,424
Vermont	-73	-1,816	-1,971	-2,141	-2,322	-2,519	-26,894
Virginia	-391	-5,974	-6,468	-7,011	-7,588	-8,215	-87,539
Washington	-517	-12,489	-13,549	-14,715	-15,952	-17,299	-184,651
West Virginia	-2	-139	-151	-164	-179	-194	-2,076
Wisconsin	974	17,143	18,570	20,143	21,810	23,624	251,858
Wyoming	-58	-812	-879	-954	-1,032	-1,118	-11,920
<b>Total, United States</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-31,924</b>	<b>-34,726</b>	<b>-37,826</b>	<b>-41,114</b>	<b>-44,693</b>	<b>-478,297</b>
Funding Gains	16,436	245,656	265,865	288,148	311,756	319,336	3,594,843
Funding Losses	-16,436	-277,580	-300,591	-325,974	-352,870	-364,028	-4,073,140

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations.

**Table D-2. Estimated Funding Effect of Census 2000 Undercount by State: Adoption Assistance,  
FY 2002-2012** [Fiscal years; thousands of dollars]

State	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003-2007	2003-2012
Alabama	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*	-1	-3
Alaska	-129	-138	-150	-162	-175	-755	-1,864
Arizona	-54	-58	-63	-68	-74	-317	-784
Arkansas	-6	-7	-7	-8	-9	-38	-93
California	-1,200	-1,281	-1,390	-1,507	-1,626	-7,005	-17,299
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	-24	-25	-27	-30	-32	-138	-342
Georgia	-88	-93	-101	-110	-119	-511	-1,262
Hawaii	-63	-67	-73	-79	-85	-366	-905
Idaho	-7	-7	-8	-8	-9	-39	-96
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	119	128	138	150	162	697	1,722
Iowa	178	190	206	224	241	1,039	2,567
Kansas	35	37	40	44	47	203	502
Kentucky	-3	-4	-4	-4	-5	-20	-49
Louisiana	-14	-15	-16	-17	-19	-80	-197
Maine	-12	-12	-14	-15	-16	-68	-168
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	729	779	845	916	989	4,258	10,515
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-10	-26
Missouri	132	141	153	166	179	772	1,906
Montana	-7	-7	-8	-8	-9	-38	-94
Nebraska	48	51	56	60	65	281	694
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	-52	-55	-60	-65	-70	-303	-748
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	-43	-45	-49	-53	-58	-248	-613
North Dakota	10	11	11	12	13	58	142
Ohio	457	488	530	574	620	2,669	6,592
Oklahoma	-16	-17	-19	-20	-22	-94	-232
Oregon	-22	-23	-25	-28	-30	-128	-316
Pennsylvania	203	216	235	255	275	1,183	2,922
Rhode Island	37	39	43	46	50	214	529
South Carolina	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3	-14	-33
South Dakota	11	11	12	14	15	63	155
Tennessee	-4	-5	-5	-6	-6	-26	-63
Texas	-340	-363	-394	-427	-461	-1,987	-4,906
Utah	-8	-8	-9	-10	-10	-44	-109
Vermont	-19	-21	-22	-24	-26	-113	-280
Virginia	-28	-30	-33	-35	-38	-164	-406
Washington	-85	-91	-99	-107	-115	-497	-1,226
West Virginia	-*	-*	-1	-1	-1	-3	-7
Wisconsin	178	190	206	223	241	1,038	2,563
Wyoming	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3	-12	-30
<b>Total, United States</b>	<b>-93</b>	<b>-99</b>	<b>-108</b>	<b>-117</b>	<b>-126</b>	<b>-543</b>	<b>-1,340</b>
Funding Gains	2,137	2,282	2,476	2,684	2,897	12,476	30,810
Funding Losses	-2,230	-2,381	-2,584	-2,800	-3,023	-13,018	-32,150

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations.

Note: An asterisk (\*) denotes a positive shift of less than \$500. A negative asterisk (-\*) denotes a negative shift of less than \$500.

States with zeros would have identical reimbursement rates using unadjusted or adjusted population counts. See footnote 12 in main report.

**Table D-3. Estimated Funding Effect of Census 2000 Undercount by State: Child Care and Development Block Grant, FY 2002-2012** [Fiscal years; thousands of dollars]

State	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002-2006	2002-2011
Alabama	-63	-64	-65	-67	-68	-327	-691
Alaska	-95	-97	-100	-102	-104	-498	-1,050
Arizona	-133	-136	-139	-142	-144	-693	-1,462
Arkansas	-33	-34	-34	-35	-36	-171	-361
California	-766	-782	-798	-815	-832	-3,993	-8,422
Colorado	-12	-12	-13	-13	-13	-64	-134
Connecticut	35	36	36	37	38	181	383
Delaware	-24	-24	-25	-25	-26	-125	-263
District of Columbia	-18	-18	-18	-19	-19	-91	-193
Florida	-175	-179	-182	-186	-190	-913	-1,925
Georgia	-345	-353	-360	-368	-375	-1,800	-3,798
Hawaii	-148	-152	-155	-158	-161	-774	-1,634
Idaho	-23	-24	-24	-25	-25	-121	-255
Illinois	477	487	497	508	518	2,487	5,245
Indiana	260	266	271	277	283	1,358	2,864
Iowa	230	235	240	245	250	1,200	2,530
Kansas	168	172	175	179	183	878	1,851
Kentucky	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-209	-441
Louisiana	-93	-95	-97	-99	-101	-487	-1,026
Maine	-47	-48	-49	-50	-52	-247	-521
Maryland	-90	-92	-94	-96	-98	-472	-995
Massachusetts	241	246	251	256	262	1,255	2,648
Michigan	467	477	487	497	508	2,437	5,140
Minnesota	392	400	409	417	426	2,043	4,311
Mississippi	-44	-45	-46	-47	-48	-231	-488
Missouri	428	437	446	456	465	2,233	4,710
Montana	-11	-11	-12	-12	-12	-58	-123
Nebraska	122	125	128	130	133	638	1,346
Nevada	-70	-72	-73	-75	-76	-367	-774
New Hampshire	-4	-5	-5	-5	-5	-23	-49
New Jersey	87	88	90	92	94	451	952
New Mexico	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-205	-432
New York	218	223	228	232	237	1,138	2,401
North Carolina	-225	-230	-235	-240	-245	-1,174	-2,477
North Dakota	23	24	24	25	25	121	256
Ohio	600	613	625	639	652	3,129	6,600
Oklahoma	-97	-99	-101	-103	-105	-505	-1,066
Oregon	-45	-46	-47	-48	-49	-236	-499
Pennsylvania	287	293	299	305	312	1,496	3,156
Rhode Island	36	36	37	38	39	186	392
South Carolina	-45	-46	-47	-48	-49	-234	-494
South Dakota	62	63	65	66	67	324	683
Tennessee	-98	-100	-103	-105	-107	-513	-1,082
Texas	-1,317	-1,345	-1,373	-1,402	-1,431	-6,869	-14,489
Utah	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-15	-33
Vermont	-30	-31	-32	-32	-33	-159	-335
Virginia	-91	-93	-95	-97	-99	-476	-1,005
Washington	-128	-131	-134	-137	-139	-669	-1,411
West Virginia	2	2	2	2	2	11	24
Wisconsin	239	244	249	255	260	1,247	2,631
Wyoming	-18	-18	-19	-19	-19	-93	-196
<b>Total, United States</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Funding Gains	4,375	4,467	4,561	4,657	4,754	22,813	48,122
Funding Losses	-4,375	-4,467	-4,561	-4,657	-4,754	-22,813	-48,122

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations.

Note: An asterisk (\*) denotes a positive shift of less than \$500. A negative asterisk (-\*) denotes a negative shift of less than \$500.

**Table D-4. Estimated Funding Effect of Census 2000 Undercount by State: Foster Care, FY 2002-2012**  
[Fiscal years; thousands of dollars]

State	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003-2007	2003-2012
Alabama	-*	-1	-1	-1	-1	-3	-7
Alaska	-67	-72	-78	-85	-91	-393	-970
Arizona	-74	-80	-86	-94	-101	-435	-1,074
Arkansas	-8	-8	-9	-10	-11	-45	-112
California	-4,072	-4,349	-4,719	-5,114	-5,520	-23,773	-58,710
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	-63	-67	-73	-79	-85	-367	-907
Georgia	-117	-124	-135	-146	-158	-680	-1,680
Hawaii	-112	-120	-130	-141	-152	-656	-1,620
Idaho	-5	-6	-6	-7	-7	-31	-77
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	143	153	166	180	194	837	2,068
Iowa	219	233	253	274	296	1,276	3,151
Kansas	222	237	258	279	301	1,298	3,206
Kentucky	-14	-15	-17	-18	-19	-83	-206
Louisiana	-44	-47	-51	-55	-60	-257	-636
Maine	-61	-65	-71	-77	-83	-357	-881
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	609	651	706	765	826	3,558	8,787
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-10	-25
Missouri	314	336	364	395	426	1,836	4,534
Montana	-15	-16	-17	-19	-20	-88	-216
Nebraska	126	134	145	158	170	733	1,810
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	-39	-41	-45	-49	-52	-225	-557
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	-107	-115	-124	-135	-145	-626	-1,547
North Dakota	34	37	40	43	47	200	495
Ohio	1,310	1,399	1,518	1,645	1,776	7,647	18,885
Oklahoma	-43	-46	-49	-54	-58	-249	-615
Oregon	-18	-19	-21	-23	-25	-106	-262
Pennsylvania	1,203	1,285	1,395	1,512	1,632	7,027	17,354
Rhode Island	32	34	37	40	43	185	457
South Carolina	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3	-13	-32
South Dakota	21	23	25	27	29	124	307
Tennessee	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-61	-151
Texas	-596	-636	-690	-748	-808	-3,478	-8,589
Utah	-6	-6	-7	-8	-8	-35	-87
Vermont	-51	-55	-59	-64	-69	-298	-736
Virginia	-83	-88	-96	-104	-112	-482	-1,191
Washington	-83	-89	-97	-105	-113	-486	-1,201
West Virginia	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-9	-21
Wisconsin	289	309	335	364	392	1,690	4,173
Wyoming	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-50	-122
<b>Total, United States</b>	<b>-1,179</b>	<b>-1,259</b>	<b>-1,367</b>	<b>-1,481</b>	<b>-1,599</b>	<b>-6,885</b>	<b>-17,004</b>
Funding Gains	4,524	4,831	5,243	5,682	6,133	26,412	65,228
Funding Losses	-5,703	-6,091	-6,609	-7,163	-7,732	-33,297	-82,231

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations.

Note: An asterisk (\*) denotes a positive shift of less than \$500. A negative asterisk (-\*) denotes a negative shift of less than \$500.

States with zeros would have identical reimbursement rates using unadjusted or adjusted population counts. See footnote 12 in main report.

**Table D-5. Estimated Funding Effect of Census 2000 Undercount by State: Medicaid, FY 2002-2012** [Fiscal years; thousands of dollars]

State	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003-2007	2003-2012
Alabama	-282	-307	-335	-364	-395	-1,683	-4,233
Alaska	-6,826	-7,430	-8,095	-8,800	-9,568	-40,719	-102,424
Arizona	-4,594	-5,001	-5,448	-5,922	-6,440	-27,404	-68,932
Arkansas	-1,043	-1,135	-1,237	-1,344	-1,462	-6,221	-15,649
California	-91,356	-99,449	-108,343	-117,773	-128,062	-544,984	-1,370,847
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	-5,681	-6,184	-6,737	-7,323	-7,963	-33,889	-85,243
Georgia	-12,836	-13,973	-15,223	-16,548	-17,994	-76,573	-192,612
Hawaii	-6,504	-7,080	-7,713	-8,385	-9,117	-38,798	-97,593
Idaho	-2,353	-2,561	-2,790	-3,033	-3,298	-14,034	-35,301
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	14,037	15,281	16,647	18,096	19,677	83,739	210,636
Iowa	10,702	11,650	12,692	13,797	15,002	63,842	160,588
Kansas	7,689	8,370	9,119	9,912	10,778	45,868	115,376
Kentucky	-1,191	-1,297	-1,413	-1,536	-1,670	-7,107	-17,876
Louisiana	-4,284	-4,663	-5,080	-5,523	-6,005	-25,555	-64,282
Maine	-1,699	-1,849	-2,015	-2,190	-2,381	-10,134	-25,492
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	31,167	33,928	36,962	40,179	43,690	185,926	467,677
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	-766	-834	-908	-987	-1,073	-4,568	-11,490
Missouri	32,931	35,848	39,054	42,453	46,162	196,447	494,142
Montana	-1,320	-1,437	-1,566	-1,702	-1,851	-7,876	-19,812
Nebraska	6,883	7,492	8,162	8,873	9,648	41,059	103,278
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	-6,865	-7,474	-8,142	-8,851	-9,624	-40,955	-103,018
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	-10,194	-11,097	-12,089	-13,142	-14,290	-60,811	-152,964
North Dakota	1,996	2,173	2,367	2,573	2,798	11,908	29,952
Ohio	48,999	53,340	58,110	63,168	68,687	292,304	735,259
Oklahoma	-3,010	-3,276	-3,569	-3,880	-4,219	-17,955	-45,164
Oregon	-2,095	-2,280	-2,484	-2,700	-2,936	-12,495	-31,431
Pennsylvania	41,897	45,609	49,687	54,012	58,731	249,936	628,685
Rhode Island	4,591	4,998	5,445	5,919	6,436	27,390	68,896
South Carolina	-566	-617	-672	-730	-794	-3,379	-8,499
South Dakota	1,888	2,055	2,239	2,433	2,646	11,260	28,324
Tennessee	-2,443	-2,659	-2,897	-3,149	-3,424	-14,573	-36,656
Texas	-62,320	-67,841	-73,908	-80,341	-87,360	-371,770	-935,148
Utah	-1,044	-1,137	-1,239	-1,346	-1,464	-6,231	-15,672
Vermont	-1,671	-1,819	-1,982	-2,155	-2,343	-9,970	-25,078
Virginia	-5,382	-5,858	-6,382	-6,938	-7,544	-32,105	-80,755
Washington	-11,693	-12,729	-13,867	-15,075	-16,391	-69,756	-175,463
West Virginia	-135	-147	-160	-174	-189	-806	-2,027
Wisconsin	15,463	16,833	18,339	19,935	21,676	92,246	232,035
Wyoming	-742	-808	-880	-957	-1,041	-4,429	-11,140
<b>Total, United States</b>	<b>-30,652</b>	<b>-33,368</b>	<b>-36,352</b>	<b>-39,516</b>	<b>-42,968</b>	<b>-182,855</b>	<b>-459,953</b>
Funding Gains	218,243	237,577	258,823	281,352	305,931	1,301,925	3,274,850
Funding Losses	-248,895	-270,945	-295,175	-320,868	-348,899	-1,484,781	-3,734,802

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations.

Note: An asterisk (\*) denotes a positive shift of less than \$500. A negative asterisk (-\*) denotes a negative shift of less than \$500.

States with zeros would have identical reimbursement rates using unadjusted or adjusted population counts. See footnote 12 in main report.

**Table D-6. Estimated Funding Effect of Census 2000 Undercount by State: Rehabilitation Services,  
FY 2002-2012 [Fiscal years; thousands of dollars]**

State	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002-2006	2002-2011
Alabama	-7	-7	-8	-8	-8	-38	-80
Alaska	-139	-142	-146	-150	-153	-730	-1,556
Arizona	-187	-191	-196	-201	-206	-982	-2,095
Arkansas	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-216	-460
California	-1,667	-1,707	-1,752	-1,798	-1,843	-8,767	-18,693
Colorado	-48	-49	-50	-51	-53	-251	-535
Connecticut	82	84	87	89	91	433	923
Delaware	-35	-36	-37	-38	-39	-185	-395
District of Columbia	-56	-58	-59	-61	-62	-297	-632
Florida	-139	-143	-146	-150	-154	-732	-1,560
Georgia	-357	-365	-375	-385	-394	-1,876	-4,000
Hawaii	-176	-181	-185	-190	-195	-927	-1,977
Idaho	-92	-95	-97	-100	-102	-485	-1,035
Illinois	549	562	577	592	607	2,887	6,156
Indiana	371	380	390	400	410	1,953	4,163
Iowa	306	314	322	330	339	1,611	3,436
Kansas	209	214	219	225	231	1,097	2,339
Kentucky	-32	-32	-33	-34	-35	-167	-355
Louisiana	-112	-114	-117	-120	-123	-587	-1,251
Maine	-30	-30	-31	-32	-33	-156	-332
Maryland	-162	-166	-170	-175	-179	-852	-1,816
Massachusetts	343	351	361	370	379	1,804	3,847
Michigan	688	705	723	742	761	3,619	7,717
Minnesota	606	620	636	653	669	3,184	6,789
Mississippi	-27	-28	-28	-29	-30	-142	-302
Missouri	596	610	626	642	658	3,132	6,678
Montana	-56	-57	-58	-60	-61	-292	-623
Nebraska	155	159	163	168	172	817	1,742
Nevada	-131	-134	-138	-141	-145	-689	-1,469
New Hampshire	8	8	9	9	9	44	93
New Jersey	29	30	31	31	32	153	327
New Mexico	-214	-220	-225	-231	-237	-1,127	-2,404
New York	218	223	229	235	241	1,145	2,442
North Carolina	-212	-217	-223	-229	-235	-1,116	-2,379
North Dakota	71	72	74	76	78	372	794
Ohio	1,029	1,054	1,082	1,110	1,138	5,413	11,541
Oklahoma	-118	-121	-124	-127	-130	-620	-1,322
Oregon	-46	-47	-48	-50	-51	-242	-515
Pennsylvania	636	652	668	686	703	3,345	7,132
Rhode Island	48	49	50	51	53	251	535
South Carolina	-13	-13	-13	-14	-14	-66	-141
South Dakota	70	72	74	76	78	370	789
Tennessee	-43	-44	-45	-47	-48	-227	-484
Texas	-1,787	-1,829	-1,877	-1,926	-1,974	-9,393	-20,028
Utah	-58	-59	-61	-62	-64	-303	-647
Vermont	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	-160	-341
Virginia	-153	-157	-161	-165	-169	-805	-1,717
Washington	-195	-200	-205	-210	-216	-1,027	-2,189
West Virginia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-15	-32
Wisconsin	378	387	397	408	418	1,988	4,238
Wyoming	-28	-29	-30	-30	-31	-148	-316
<b>Total, United States</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Funding Gains	6,394	6,548	6,718	6,893	7,066	33,618	71,680
Funding Losses	-6,394	-6,548	-6,718	-6,893	-7,066	-33,618	-71,680

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations.

Note: An asterisk (\*) denotes a positive shift of less than \$500. A negative asterisk (-\*) denotes a negative shift of less than \$500.

**Table D-7. Estimated Funding Effect of Census 2000 Undercount by State: Social Services Block Grant, FY 2002-2012** [Fiscal years; thousands of dollars]

State	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002-2006	2002-2011
Alabama	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-19	-39
Alaska	-59	-59	-59	-59	-59	-295	-590
Arizona	-76	-76	-76	-76	-76	-382	-764
Arkansas	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-83	-167
California	-718	-718	-718	-718	-718	-3,589	-7,179
Colorado	-21	-21	-21	-21	-21	-107	-214
Connecticut	42	42	42	42	42	212	423
Delaware	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-77	-154
District of Columbia	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-160	-320
Florida	-61	-61	-61	-61	-61	-304	-608
Georgia	-149	-149	-149	-149	-149	-745	-1,490
Hawaii	-74	-74	-74	-74	-74	-370	-739
Idaho	-37	-37	-37	-37	-37	-183	-366
Illinois	240	240	240	240	240	1,198	2,396
Indiana	151	151	151	151	151	754	1,507
Iowa	124	124	124	124	124	622	1,244
Kansas	85	85	85	85	85	427	855
Kentucky	-13	-13	-13	-13	-13	-67	-134
Louisiana	-45	-45	-45	-45	-45	-225	-451
Maine	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-61	-121
Maryland	-73	-73	-73	-73	-73	-364	-729
Massachusetts	160	160	160	160	160	802	1,604
Michigan	287	287	287	287	287	1,435	2,870
Minnesota	263	263	263	263	263	1,315	2,630
Mississippi	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-56	-111
Missouri	244	244	244	244	244	1,219	2,438
Montana	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-110	-219
Nebraska	64	64	64	64	64	320	640
Nevada	-58	-58	-58	-58	-58	-288	-575
New Hampshire	3	3	3	3	3	17	35
New Jersey	13	13	13	13	13	66	132
New Mexico	-84	-84	-84	-84	-84	-420	-840
New York	98	98	98	98	98	490	980
North Carolina	-89	-89	-89	-89	-89	-443	-885
North Dakota	28	28	28	28	28	139	279
Ohio	425	425	425	425	425	2,126	4,253
Oklahoma	-47	-47	-47	-47	-47	-237	-473
Oregon	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-98	-196
Pennsylvania	267	267	267	267	267	1,334	2,668
Rhode Island	20	20	20	20	20	101	202
South Carolina	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-29	-59
South Dakota	28	28	28	28	28	141	282
Tennessee	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19	-93	-186
Texas	-739	-739	-739	-739	-739	-3,694	-7,388
Utah	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-116	-233
Vermont	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-62	-125
Virginia	-67	-67	-67	-67	-67	-333	-665
Washington	-85	-85	-85	-85	-85	-424	-847
West Virginia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-8	-16
Wisconsin	156	156	156	156	156	780	1,560
Wyoming	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-58	-116
<b>Total, United States</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Funding Gains	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	13,499	26,998
Funding Losses	-2,700	-2,700	-2,700	-2,700	-2,700	-13,499	-26,998

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations.

Note: An asterisk (\*) denotes a positive shift of less than \$500. A negative asterisk (-\*) denotes a negative shift of less than \$500.



**Table D-8. Estimated Funding Effect of Census 2000 Undercount by State: Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, FY 2002-2012** [Fiscal years; thousands of dollars]

State	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003-2007	2003-2012
Alabama	56	57	59	60	61	293	621
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	-109	-112	-114	-117	-119	-571	-1,208
Arkansas	3	3	4	4	4	18	38
California	-1,591	-1,626	-1,663	-1,700	-1,738	-8,317	-17,604
Colorado	-30	-31	-32	-32	-33	-158	-335
Connecticut	58	59	60	61	63	301	636
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	17	18	18	18	19	90	190
Georgia	-149	-152	-156	-159	-163	-779	-1,649
Hawaii	-95	-97	-99	-101	-104	-496	-1,049
Idaho	-46	-47	-48	-49	-50	-242	-512
Illinois	330	337	345	352	360	1,724	3,649
Indiana	228	233	238	244	249	1,192	2,523
Iowa	151	154	158	161	165	790	1,672
Kansas	113	115	118	120	123	589	1,248
Kentucky	19	20	20	21	21	100	213
Louisiana	12	13	13	13	13	64	136
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	-100	-102	-105	-107	-109	-524	-1,108
Massachusetts	195	199	204	208	213	1,020	2,158
Michigan	411	420	430	439	449	2,149	4,548
Minnesota	356	363	372	380	388	1,859	3,934
Mississippi	27	28	28	29	30	142	301
Missouri	338	345	353	361	369	1,766	3,737
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	84	86	88	89	91	438	927
Nevada	-101	-103	-106	-108	-111	-529	-1,120
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	-29	-30	-31	-31	-32	-153	-324
New Mexico	-118	-121	-124	-127	-129	-619	-1,310
New York	171	174	178	182	186	892	1,887
North Carolina	-47	-48	-49	-50	-51	-246	-520
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	685	701	716	732	749	3,583	7,584
Oklahoma	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-17	-35
Oregon	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-21	-45
Pennsylvania	452	462	473	483	494	2,365	5,006
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	38	38	39	40	41	196	415
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	42	43	44	45	46	219	464
Texas	-1,368	-1,398	-1,429	-1,461	-1,494	-7,150	-15,134
Utah	-31	-32	-33	-33	-34	-164	-346
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	-82	-84	-86	-88	-90	-431	-912
Washington	-100	-103	-105	-107	-110	-525	-1,111
West Virginia	*	*	*	*	*	2	4
Wisconsin	220	225	230	235	240	1,148	2,430
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total, United States</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Funding Gains	4,005	4,095	4,186	4,279	4,375	20,940	44,321
Funding Losses	-4,005	-4,095	-4,186	-4,279	-4,375	-20,940	-44,321

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations.

Note: An asterisk (\*) denotes a positive shift of less than \$500. A negative asterisk (-\*) denotes a negative shift of less than \$500. States with zeros would have identical reimbursement rates using unadjusted or adjusted population counts.

**Table D-9. Estimated Funding Effect of Census 2000 Undercount by State: Vocational Education,  
FY 2002-2012 [Fiscal years; thousands of dollars]**

State	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002-2006	2002-2011
Alabama	-38	-39	-40	-40	-41	-198	-419
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	-80	-81	-83	-85	-87	-417	-882
Arkansas	-26	-26	-27	-27	-28	-134	-283
California	-672	-687	-702	-718	-734	-3,514	-7,438
Colorado	-19	-20	-20	-20	-21	-100	-211
Connecticut	24	25	25	26	27	127	270
Delaware	-14	-14	-14	-15	-15	-71	-151
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	-113	-115	-118	-120	-123	-589	-1,247
Georgia	-205	-209	-214	-219	-223	-1,069	-2,263
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	-46	-47	-48	-49	-50	-238	-504
Illinois	328	335	343	351	358	1,716	3,631
Indiana	189	193	197	202	206	987	2,089
Iowa	171	175	179	183	187	896	1,897
Kansas	120	123	126	129	131	629	1,331
Kentucky	-37	-37	-38	-39	-40	-191	-405
Louisiana	-98	-100	-103	-105	-107	-514	-1,087
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	-81	-83	-85	-87	-89	-424	-898
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	364	372	380	389	397	1,901	4,024
Minnesota	259	265	271	277	283	1,356	2,869
Mississippi	-31	-31	-32	-33	-34	-161	-340
Missouri	302	309	316	323	330	1,579	3,341
Montana	-22	-22	-23	-23	-24	-113	-238
Nebraska	89	91	93	95	97	466	987
Nevada	-59	-60	-62	-63	-64	-308	-653
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	33	34	35	35	36	174	367
New Mexico	-56	-57	-59	-60	-61	-293	-621
New York	132	135	138	141	144	691	1,462
North Carolina	-134	-137	-141	-144	-147	-703	-1,488
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	485	495	507	518	529	2,534	5,363
Oklahoma	-98	-100	-102	-105	-107	-512	-1,083
Oregon	-33	-33	-34	-35	-36	-170	-360
Pennsylvania	256	262	268	274	280	1,340	2,835
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	-31	-32	-32	-33	-34	-161	-341
South Dakota	13	13	13	13	14	66	139
Tennessee	-56	-57	-58	-60	-61	-292	-618
Texas	-806	-824	-842	-861	-880	-4,213	-8,916
Utah	-27	-27	-28	-29	-29	-140	-297
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	-80	-82	-84	-86	-88	-419	-887
Washington	-109	-111	-114	-116	-119	-568	-1,203
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	201	206	210	215	220	1,052	2,227
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total, United States</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Funding Gains	2,967	3,033	3,101	3,170	3,241	15,513	32,835
Funding Losses	-2,967	-3,033	-3,101	-3,170	-3,241	-15,513	-32,835

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations.

Note: An asterisk (\*) denotes a positive shift of less than \$500. A negative asterisk (-\*) denotes a negative shift of less than \$500. States with zeros would have identical reimbursement rates using unadjusted or adjusted population counts.

## **Appendix E: Estimated Funding Effect by Selected County**

**Appendix E. Estimated Funding Effect of Census 2000 Undercount by County:  
Eight Federal Grant Programs, FY 2002-2012**

State, County	Between- State Effects (Thousands)	Within- State Effects (Thousands)	Net Effect	
			Amount (Thousands)	Percent <sup>1</sup>
Alabama				
Jefferson County	-722	-19,846	-20,568	-0.4%
Arizona				
Maricopa County	-46,227	48,614	2,387	*
Pima County	-12,696	11,000	-1,696	*
California				
Alameda County	-64,200	20,600	-43,599	-0.4%
Contra Costa County	-42,192	45,820	3,628	0.1%
Fresno County	-35,548	-4,494	-40,042	-0.7%
Kern County	-29,422	7,574	-21,848	-0.4%
Los Angeles County	-423,302	-212,558	-635,860	-0.9%
Orange County	-126,568	64,807	-61,761	-0.3%
Riverside County	-68,720	43,634	-25,086	-0.2%
Sacramento County	-54,406	41,399	-13,008	-0.1%
San Bernardino County	-76,014	25,725	-50,289	-0.4%
San Diego County	-125,124	53,499	-71,626	-0.3%
San Francisco County	-34,539	3,962	-30,578	-0.5%
San Joaquin County	-25,062	7,310	-17,752	-0.4%
San Mateo County	-31,446	25,268	-6,177	-0.1%
Santa Clara County	-74,821	48,889	-25,932	-0.2%
Ventura County	-33,493	25,711	-7,782	-0.1%
Colorado				
Denver County	-184	-9,072	-9,257	-0.3%
El Paso County	-172	8,539	8,368	0.3%
Jefferson County	-175	18,354	18,179	0.7%
Connecticut				
Fairfield County	683	1,591	2,274	*
Hartford County	663	-4,412	-3,749	*
New Haven County	638	3,651	4,288	0.1%
Delaware				
New Castle County	-615	2,237	1,622	*
Florida				
Broward County	-9,306	3,303	-6,003	-0.1%
Miami-Dade County	-12,921	-92,026	-104,947	-0.8%
Duval County	-4,466	4,183	-283	*
Hillsborough County	-5,728	6,585	857	*
Orange County	-5,140	-1,665	-6,804	-0.1%
Palm Beach County	-6,486	14,506	8,020	0.1%
Pinellas County	-5,284	24,111	18,827	0.3%
Georgia				
Cobb County	-15,498	-436	-15,934	-0.4%
DeKalb County	-16,980	-28,267	-45,246	-1.1%
Fulton County	-20,808	-29,435	-50,243	-1.0%
Gwinnett County	-15,005	2,965	-12,040	-0.3%

Footnotes appear at end of table.

**Appendix E. Estimated Funding Effect of Census 2000 Undercount by County, continued**

State, County	Between- State Effects (Thousands)	Within- State Effects (Thousands)	Net Effect	
			Amount (Thousands)	Percent <sup>1</sup>
Hawaii				
Honolulu County	-76,307	5,911	-70,396	-1.3%
Illinois				
Cook County	9,125	-201,695	-192,570	-0.5%
DuPage County	1,535	32,506	34,041	0.6%
Lake County	1,094	13,728	14,821	0.3%
Will County	852	17,852	18,705	0.6%
Indiana				
Marion County	32,204	-13,328	18,875	0.3%
Kentucky				
Jefferson County	-3,304	2,792	-512	*
Maryland				
Baltimore City <sup>2</sup>	-682	-28,288	-28,970	-0.7%
Baltimore County	-790	8,194	7,404	0.2%
Montgomery County	-914	1,773	859	*
Prince George's County	-839	-25,851	-26,690	-0.5%
Massachusetts				
Bristol County	864	10,465	11,329	0.2%
Essex County	1,169	969	2,138	*
Middlesex County	2,368	17,610	19,978	0.1%
Norfolk County	1,051	21,335	22,386	0.4%
Suffolk County	1,114	-58,776	-57,661	-0.9%
Worcester County	1,213	7,767	8,980	0.1%
Michigan				
Kent County	29,546	5,806	35,352	0.8%
Macomb County	40,546	23,228	63,774	1.1%
Oakland County	61,433	12,756	74,189	0.8%
Wayne County	106,036	-115,309	-9,273	-0.1%
Minnesota				
Hennepin County	4,659	-36,992	-32,333	-0.4%
Ramsey County	2,133	-11,410	-9,277	-0.2%
Missouri				
Jackson County	61,036	-34,949	26,087	0.4%
St. Louis County	94,723	-12,962	81,761	0.8%
Nevada				
Clark County	-3,161	10,907	7,746	0.2%
New Jersey				
Bergen County	153	15,674	15,826	0.2%
Camden County	88	6,913	7,001	0.2%
Essex County	137	-44,037	-43,900	-0.7%
Hudson County	105	-49,981	-49,876	-1.0%
Middlesex County	130	3,964	4,094	0.1%
Monmouth County	106	18,700	18,807	0.4%
Ocean County	88	21,788	21,876	0.6%
Union County	90	-7,586	-7,496	-0.2%

Footnotes appear at end of table.

**Appendix E. Estimated Funding Effect of Census 2000 Undercount by County, continued**

State, County	Between- State Effects  (Thousands)	Within- State Effects  (Thousands)	Net Effect	
			Amount  (Thousands)	Percent <sup>1</sup>
New Mexico				
Bernalillo County	-33,641	35,946	2,305	*
New York				
Bronx County	644	-362,643	-361,999	-1.6%
Erie County	459	94,212	94,671	0.6%
Kings County	1,192	-269,695	-268,503	-0.6%
Monroe County	355	68,026	68,381	0.6%
Nassau County	645	268,842	269,487	1.2%
New York County	743	-212,837	-212,094	-0.8%
Queens County	1,078	-61,842	-60,764	-0.2%
Richmond County <sup>3</sup>	214	56,239	56,454	0.8%
Suffolk County	686	309,855	310,542	1.3%
Westchester County	446	80,046	80,493	0.5%
North Carolina				
Mecklenburg County	-14,072	-20,426	-34,498	-0.6%
Wake County	-12,704	-5,006	-17,711	-0.3%
Ohio				
Cuyahoga County	97,745	-43,725	54,020	0.5%
Franklin County	74,956	-24,186	50,770	0.6%
Hamilton County	59,272	-21,898	37,374	0.5%
Montgomery County	39,201	-6,952	32,249	0.7%
Summit County	38,068	4,354	42,422	0.9%
Oklahoma				
Oklahoma County	-9,568	-14,869	-24,437	-0.5%
Tulsa County	-8,161	-5,506	-13,667	-0.3%
Oregon				
Multnomah County	-6,491	18,207	11,717	0.2%
Pennsylvania				
Allegheny County	69,897	46,631	116,528	0.9%
Bucks County	32,593	21,247	53,839	0.9%
Delaware County	30,042	10,219	40,261	0.8%
Montgomery County	40,907	22,067	62,974	0.9%
Philadelphia County	82,761	-65,610	17,151	0.1%
Rhode Island				
Providence County	42,106	15,920	58,026	0.8%
Tennessee				
Davidson County	-3,884	-18,895	-22,779	-0.4%
Shelby County	-6,117	-43,818	-49,935	-0.5%
Texas				
Bexar County	-67,777	-13,601	-81,378	-0.9%
Dallas County	-107,966	-48,311	-156,278	-1.1%
El Paso County	-33,069	-13,728	-46,797	-1.0%
Harris County	-165,464	-68,936	-234,400	-1.0%
Hidalgo County	-27,709	-23,907	-51,615	-1.4%
Tarrant County	-70,369	8,068	-62,301	-0.7%
Travis County	-39,524	-7,625	-47,148	-0.9%

Footnotes appear at end of table.

**Appendix E. Estimated Funding Effect of Census 2000 Undercount by County, continue**

State, County	Between- State Effects  (Thousands)	Within- State Effects  (Thousands)	Net Effect	
			Amount  (Thousands)	Percent <sup>1</sup>
Utah				
Salt Lake County	-7,009	14,914	7,904	0.2%
Virginia				
Fairfax County	-11,993	4,135	-7,858	-0.2%
Washington				
King County	-54,418	35,842	-18,575	-0.1%
Pierce County	-21,955	13,550	-8,405	-0.2%
Snohomish County	-18,986	22,409	3,423	0.1%
Wisconsin				
Milwaukee County	44,147	-33,665	10,481	0.2%

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers calculations.

\* Denotes less than 0.05%.

<sup>1</sup> Net effect as a percent of the adjusted funding level under the eight programs over 2002-2012.

<sup>2</sup> Baltimore City is an independent city (i.e., it is independent of any county organization).

<sup>3</sup> Richmond County is included in order to comprise the 5 counties of New York City.

## **Appendix F: Contact Information**



## **Contact Information**

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