

February 1999

FORMULA GRANTS

Effects of Adjusted Population Counts on Federal Funding to States



**Health, Education, and
Human Services Division**

B-281364

February 26, 1999

The Honorable Dan Miller
Chairman
Subcommittee on the Census
Committee on Government Reform
House of Representatives

The Honorable Henry A. Waxman
Ranking Minority Member
Committee on Government Reform
House of Representatives

To estimate the extent to which the 1990 decennial census fully counted the U.S. population, the Bureau of the Census used a Post Enumeration Survey (PES). For the PES, the Bureau interviewed a sample of households several months after the 1990 census and compared the results to census questionnaires to determine if each sampled person was correctly counted, missed, or double counted in the census.¹ The Bureau estimated that the net undercount (those missed less those double counted) came to 4.0 million persons, for an adjusted U.S. population of 252.7 million people.

In the interest of reducing costs and improving accuracy, the Census Bureau has proposed the use of statistical sampling techniques to estimate the actual population counts for the 2000 census. Although the Supreme Court ruled in a recent decision² that the Census Act prohibits the use of sampling techniques for the purposes of reapportioning seats in the House of Representatives, the ruling did not address the use of adjusted counts for other purposes, including apportioning federal grant funding.

Population counts, as derived from the decennial census, are frequently used to apportion federal grants to states and units of local government.³ Of the \$185 billion in population-based grant funding for fiscal year 1998, formula grants composed 95 percent of the amount and discretionary

¹See *1990 Census Adjustment: Estimating Census Accuracy – A Complex Task* (GAO/GGD-91-42, Mar. 11, 1991) for more background on the methods and procedures used for the 1990 PES.

²*Dept. of Commerce v. U.S. House of Representatives*, No. 98-404 (Sup. Ct., Jan. 25, 1999).

³Most formula grants apportion funding among states; however, several, such as Community Development Block Grants and Federal Mass Transit Grants, apportion funding to units of local government as well.

grants accounted for the rest. Because of formula grant programs' reliance on population counts, adjusting these counts based on a PES could potentially redistribute federal funding among states and localities.

This report responds to your request for information on the potential effect of using adjusted population counts on the distribution of federal grant funding, using information from the 1990 census and the PES. Specifically, you asked that we review 25 large formula grant programs (see table 1) and (1) identify those that rely, at least in part, on census data to apportion funding and (2) for selected programs, analyze the extent to which funding would shift among states if adjusted population counts were used to apportion funds.

As agreed with your offices, we recalculated current formula grant funding amounts assuming the same proportional net undercount for each state as estimated from the 1990 PES. We selected for detailed analysis 15 programs that represented \$147 billion, or 79 percent, of population-based grant programs, as reported by the Congressional Research Service.⁴ We did not analyze formulas for the nine programs that used counts of people below the poverty level to apportion funds because adjusted poverty counts from the PES are not available. In addition, we did not analyze formula programs that apportion funding directly to units of local government.

Table 1: Large Formula Grant Programs, Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number	Program	Estimated obligations (billions)
Selected for detailed analysis		
93.778	Medicaid	\$104.0
20.205	Highway Planning and Construction	19.7
93.658	Foster Care	3.7
84.027	Special Education	3.2
10.557	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (Food)	3.0

(continued)

⁴Congressional Research Service memorandum regarding federal programs using some aspect of population as a qualifying or limiting factor to dispense program funds or services, April 9, 1998.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number	Program	Estimated obligations (billions)
93.667	Social Services Block Grant	2.4
84.126	Rehabilitation Services: Basic Support	2.2
17.246	Employment and Training—Dislocated Workers	1.4
93.959	Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	1.4
93.575	Child Care and Development Block Grant	1.0
93.568	Low Income Home Energy Assistance	1.0
84.048	Vocational Education: Basic Grants	1.0
10.557	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (Admin.)	1.0
93.659	Adoption Assistance	0.8
17.207	Employment Services	0.8
Subtotal		\$146.9
Excluded from detailed analysis		
84.010	Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies	7.5
20.507	Federal Mass Transit Grants	3.1
14.218	Community Development Block Grant	3.0
14.239	HOME Investment Partnerships Program	1.3
14.228	Community Development, State Program	1.2
17.250a	Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-A	1.1
17.250b	Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-B	0.9
84.276	Goals 2000-State and Local Education	0.6
93.994	Maternal and Child Health Services	0.6
84.186	Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities	0.6
Subtotal		\$19.9
Total		\$166.8^a

^aTotal may not add because of rounding.

We conducted our work between September 1998 and February 1999 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. See appendix I for a more detailed description of our methods. Because we did not evaluate the policies or operations of any federal agency to develop the information presented in this report, we did not seek comments from any agency.

Results in Brief

Twenty-two of the 25 large formula grant programs rely, at least in part, on data derived from the decennial census to apportion funding among states and units of local government. Medicaid was the single largest program, representing 63 percent of the \$167 billion in fiscal year 1998 obligations under the 25 programs we reviewed.

For the 15 programs included in our detailed analysis, using adjusted population counts would reallocate a total of \$449 million among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 0.33 percent of the \$138 billion in funds apportioned by formula in our detailed analysis. Specifically, reallocating funding would result in the following:

- California accounted for about 20 percent of the adjusted population and would receive nearly half of the total reallocated, or \$223 million.
- The four states that border Mexico (California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas) accounted for over one-third of the adjusted population and would receive nearly 75 percent of the total reallocated, or \$336 million.
- The largest dollar reduction would occur in Pennsylvania (\$110 million), and the largest percentage reduction would occur in Rhode Island (1.8 percent).
- Medicaid accounted for 90 percent of all funds reallocated.
- Funding would generally shift from northeastern and midwestern states to the southern and western states.

Most Formula Grant Programs Rely on Census Data to Apportion Federal Funds

We found that 22 of the 25 large programs use decennial census data, at least in part, to apportion grant funding (see table 2). These 22 programs represent 97 percent of fiscal year 1998 obligations for the largest 25 programs included in our analysis. The remaining three programs accounted for \$5.2 billion.

Table 2: Large Formula Grant Programs, by Use of Census Data

CFDA number	Program	Estimated obligations (billions)	Percentage of total
Formulas that use census data			
93.778	Medicaid	\$104.4	63
20.205	Highway Planning and Construction	19.7	12

(continued)

CFDA number	Program	Estimated obligations (billions)	Percentage of total
84.010	Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies	7.5	5
93.658	Foster Care	3.7	2
20.507	Federal Mass Transit Grants	3.1	2
14.218	Community Development Block Grant	3.0	2
10.557	WIC (Food)	3.0	2
93.667	Social Services Block Grant	2.4	1
84.126	Rehabilitation Services: Basic Support	2.2	1
17.246	Employment and Training—Dislocated Workers	1.4	1
93.959	Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	1.4	1
14.239	HOME Investment Partnerships Program	1.3	1
14.228	Community Development, State Program	1.2	1
17.250	Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-A	1.1	1
93.575	Child Care and Development Block Grant	1.0	1
84.048	Vocational Education: Basic Grants	1.0	1
17.250	Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-B	0.9	1
93.659	Adoption Assistance	0.8	0
17.207	Employment Services	0.8	0
84.276	Goals 2000-State and Local Education	0.6	0
93.994	Maternal and Child Health Services	0.6	0
84.186	Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities	0.6	0
Subtotal		\$161.6	97
Formulas that do not use census data			
84.027	Special Education	3.2	2
10.557	WIC (Admin.)	1.0	1
93.568	Low Income Home Energy Assistance	1.0	1
Subtotal		\$5.2	3
Total		\$166.8^a	100

^aTotals may not add because of rounding.

Adjusting Population Counts Would Redistribute a Small Fraction of Formula Grant Funding

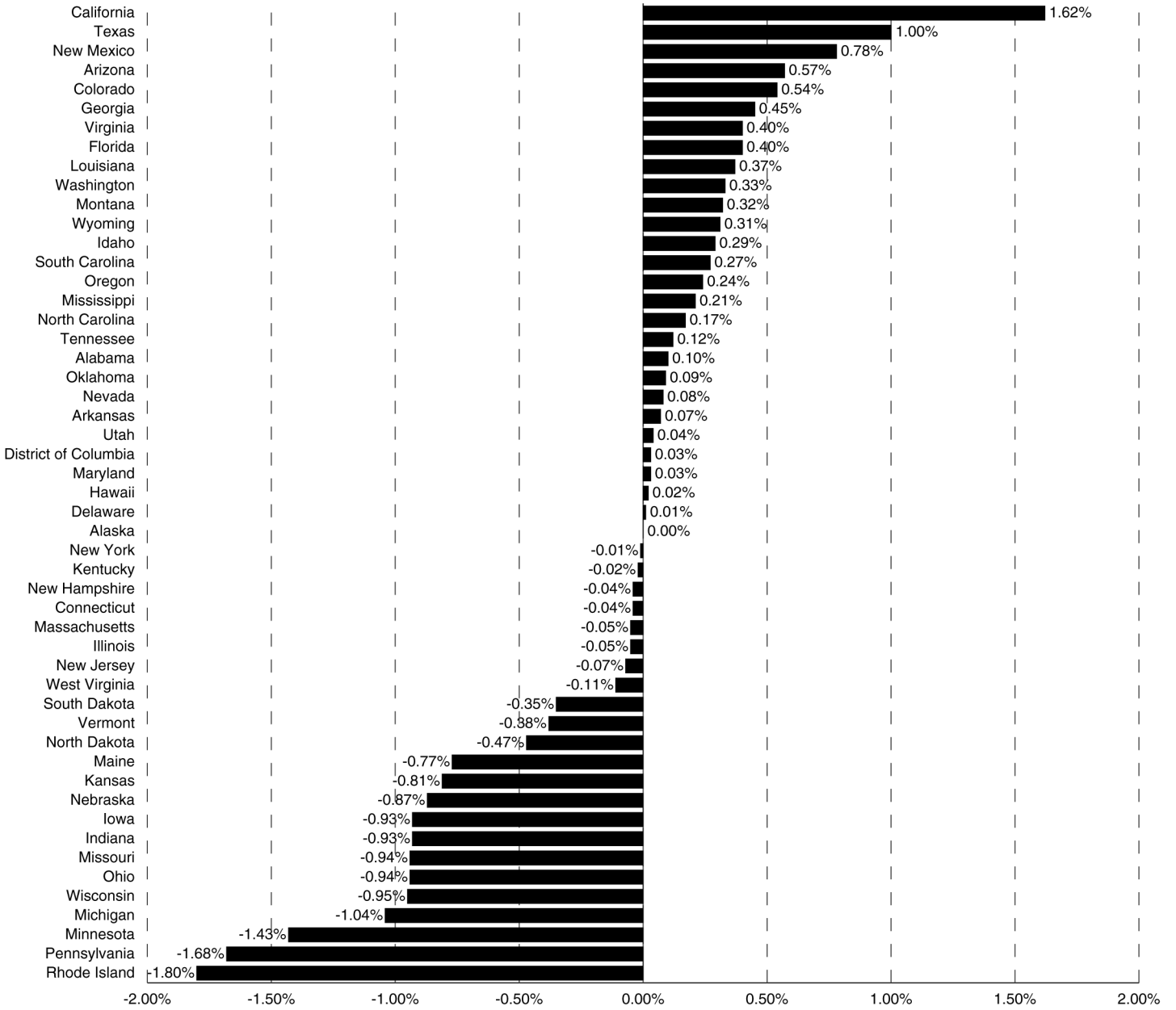
Using adjusted population counts based on the 1990 PES in the 15 formula grant programs we analyzed would result in 23 states receiving less funding and 27 states and the District of Columbia receiving more. The gaining states would receive an additional \$449 million, or 0.33 percent of the \$138 billion subject to apportionment by formula. About \$390 million would be reallocated from states with undercounts below the national average, and the federal government would contribute an additional \$60 million in the

three entitlement programs: Medicaid, Foster Care, and Adoption Assistance.

Based on our simulations of formula funding in the 15 programs analyzed, two states would account for the largest adjusted population and reallocation of funds. California had an estimated net undercount of about 838,000 and would gain \$223 million in grant funding. Texas had an estimated net undercount of about 486,000 and would gain \$93 million. The four states that border Mexico (California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas) accounted for 1.5 million of the 4.0 million net undercount. Combined, they would account for \$336 million, or nearly 75 percent of the total reallocated.

Rhode Island had the smallest estimated net undercount of about 1,400, or 0.1 percent of its official count. The PES added roughly another 35,000 people in Pennsylvania, or 0.3 percent of its official count, the second smallest net undercount. As a consequence, Rhode Island formula funding would decline the most in percentage terms (1.8 percent), and Pennsylvania's would decline the most in dollar terms (\$110 million).

Figure 1: Percentage Change in Grant Funding by State, When Population Counts Are Adjusted for Net Undercount



The shift in funding that would result from the use of adjusted population counts in the 15 programs included in our detailed analysis is shown in

figure 1. The magnitude of the net undercount and the corresponding funding shifts for each state are shown in appendix II. Shifts in funding by state and by program are shown in appendix III, and appendixes V through XXIX provide detailed information on each of the 25 formula programs reviewed.

Medicaid Accounts for Most of the Reallocated Funding

Medicaid is the largest program, representing 68 percent of the formula funding we analyzed, and it accounted for 90 percent of the funding that would be reallocated. Using state population data adjusted for the undercount would reallocate \$402.4 million, or 0.43 percent of the \$93.8 billion in total Medicaid funding (see table 3).

Table 3: Funding Shifts in 15 Formula Grant Programs

Dollars in millions

Formula grant programs	Formula funding		Change in formula funding		
	Total	Percentage of total	Total	Percentage of program	Percentage of total
Medicaid	\$93,789	67.89	\$402.4	0.43	89.63
Other grant programs					
Rehab. Services	2,166	1.57	12.7	0.59	2.82
Foster Care	3,106	2.25	11.1	0.36	2.47
Social Services	2,286	1.65	8.5	0.37	1.90
Substance Abuse	1,483	1.07	6.0	0.40	1.34
Child Care	949	0.69	5.5	0.58	1.22
Adoption Assistance	590	0.43	1.6	0.27	0.36
Vocational Education	994	0.72	1.2	0.12	0.27
Employment Services	742	0.54	0	0.00	0.00
Employment Training	1,031	0.75	0	0.00	0.00
Highways	22,517	16.30	0	0.00	0.00
Low Income Energy	973	0.70	0	0.00	0.00
Special Education	3,690	2.67	0	0.00	0.00
WIC (Admin.)	1,026	0.74	0	0.00	0.00
WIC (Food)	2,799	2.03	0	0.00	0.00
Subtotal	\$44,353	33.11	\$46.5	0.10	10.37
Total	\$138,142	100.00	\$449.0	0.33	100.00

Reallocation in Other Programs Was Comparatively Small

While the other 14 programs represented 32 percent of the funds analyzed, they accounted for just 10 percent of those that would be reallocated. About \$47 million was redistributed, representing 0.10 percent of total funding allocated by formula in these programs.

There were several reasons other programs would reallocate a smaller fraction of funding. First, some programs do not use census data to apportion funds. For example, Special Education uses the number of children with disabilities as reported to the Department of Education by the states, and administrative expenses for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children are allocated on the basis of the clients served.

Second, only a fraction of formula funding may be apportioned on the basis of census data. For example, the largest nonentitlement program, Highway Construction and Planning Grants, allocated \$22.6 billion to states in fiscal year 1998. However, only \$1.7 billion, or 8 percent, was apportioned on the basis of census data.⁵

Third, programs such as Employment Services and Employment Training, which use formulas that rely on labor force statistics, already use adjusted population counts to develop civilian labor force and unemployment statistics that are used in several employment and training programs. Consequently, programs whose formulas rely on these data are reported as having no effect in our analysis.

Finally, many programs contain a so-called “hold-harmless” provision whereby states are guaranteed they will receive at least as much as in some previous year. As a consequence, formulas only apportion funding not subject to the hold-harmless provisions. For example, under provisions adopted in fiscal year 1999 for the Vocational Education Program, states are guaranteed to receive no less than the amount received in fiscal year 1998. Because appropriations increased only 0.32 percent, the undercount adjustment would reallocate just 0.12 percent of the available funding. In contrast, the Social Services Block Grant program allocated all available funding on the basis of population with no hold-harmless provision, resulting in 0.37 percent of its funding being reallocated, or three times as much.

⁵However, because of other provisions of the law, the population data have no effect on the distribution of highway funds.

**The Undercount Adjustment
Would Shift Funding Among
Regions**

The largest net undercounts based on the PES tended to occur in the southern and western sections of the country. Consequently, adjusting for the undercount would tend to benefit states located in these regions. The regional pattern in funding shifts is shown in figure 2.

Using adjusted population counts in the 15 programs whose formulas we analyzed would result in \$384 million being reallocated from states in the Northeast and Midwest to states in the South and West.

As agreed with your offices, we will make no further distribution of this report until 6 days after its issue date. At that time, we will send copies of this report to appropriate congressional committees. We will also make copies available to others on request.

If you have questions regarding this report, or if we can be of further assistance, please call Jerry Fastrup, Assistant Director, at (202) 512-7211 or me at (202) 512-7114.



Kathryn G. Allen
Associate Director
Health Financing and
Public Health Issues

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Abbreviations

APF	allotment proportion factor
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CFDA	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance
CLF	civilian labor force
FMAP	Federal Medical Assistance Percentage
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
WIC	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children

Scope and Methodology

As agreed with your offices, we reviewed 25 large federal formula grants identified by the Congressional Research Service as using population data as a qualifying or limiting factor to dispense program funds. We selected 15 programs for detailed analysis to determine the extent to which formula funds would be reallocated among the states if adjusted population counts, based on the Post Enumeration Survey (PES), were used to apportion funds. We selected the 15 programs by taking into account whether estimates of the undercount were available for the population factors used in the apportionment formula, the complexity of the formula, and the availability of information necessary to simulate the formula.

The 15 programs included in our detailed analysis represented \$146.9 billion in obligations in fiscal year 1998, approximately 79 percent of all population-based grant funding for states and units of local government (see table 1). Of the 10 programs not included in our analysis, 9 relied on counts of people below the poverty line for which estimates of the undercount from the 1990 census are not available. The remaining program, Federal Mass Transit Grants, was not included because it apportions funding directly to local transit authorities. This added complexity would have significantly extended the time required to complete the analysis and would not have significantly affected the overall results because its funding was small in relation to the total analyzed.

To analyze the effect of using adjusted population counts, we spoke with agency officials about the procedure they used to calculate formula funding amounts. For those programs that rely on census data we obtained the data agencies used in their apportionment calculations. In most cases, we developed our own formula simulation programs and verified our calculations against those made by the responsible agency. We then adjusted the population data used in each formula, assuming the same proportional net undercount for each state, as determined by the Bureau of the Census for the 1990 census. To the extent that a PES for 2000 yields different proportionate net undercount estimates, the results reported would differ from what would result from using adjusted counts from the 2000 census.

Formula amounts were calculated using fiscal year 1998 data with the following exceptions. The three entitlement programs (Medicaid, Foster Care, and Adoption Assistance) all use the same matching formula. Since the most recently available data for Medicaid were for fiscal year 1997, we used fiscal year 1997 data for all three programs. We used fiscal year 1999 data for Block Grants for the Prevention and Treatment of Substance

Appendix I
Scope and Methodology

Abuse, the Child Care and Development Block Grant, and Vocational Education so that new formulas adopted by the Congress for fiscal year 1999 would be reflected in our analysis.

Adjusted Population Count and Shifts in Grant Funding in 15 Formula Grant Programs

According to the Census Bureau the 1990 census net undercount came to 4 million people. The following table shows the estimated net undercount for each state and the District of Columbia.

Table II.1: Comparison of “Official” Count With Undercount-Adjusted Population Count, by State

States	Official	Adjusted	Difference	
			Number	Percent difference
Alabama	4,040,587	4,113,810	73,223	1.81
Alaska	550,043	561,276	11,233	2.04
Arizona	3,665,228	3,754,666	89,438	2.44
Arkansas	2,350,725	2,392,596	41,871	1.78
California	29,760,021	30,597,578	837,557	2.81
Colorado	3,294,394	3,363,637	69,243	2.10
Connecticut	3,287,116	3,308,343	21,227	0.65
Delaware	666,168	678,385	12,217	1.83
District of Columbia	606,900	628,309	21,409	3.53
Florida	12,937,926	13,197,755	259,829	2.01
Georgia	6,478,216	6,620,641	142,425	2.20
Hawaii	1,108,229	1,129,170	20,941	1.89
Idaho	1,006,749	1,029,283	22,534	2.24
Illinois	11,430,602	11,544,319	113,717	0.99
Indiana	5,544,159	5,572,057	27,898	0.50
Iowa	2,776,755	2,788,332	11,577	0.42
Kansas	2,477,574	2,495,014	17,440	0.70
Kentucky	3,685,296	3,746,044	60,748	1.65
Louisiana	4,219,973	4,314,085	94,112	2.23
Maine	1,227,928	1,237,130	9,202	0.75
Maryland	4,781,468	4,882,452	100,984	2.11
Massachusetts	6,016,425	6,045,224	28,799	0.48
Michigan	9,295,297	9,361,308	66,011	0.71
Minnesota	4,375,099	4,394,610	19,511	0.45
Mississippi	2,573,216	2,629,548	56,332	2.19
Missouri	5,117,073	5,148,974	31,901	0.62
Montana	799,065	818,348	19,283	2.41
Nebraska	1,578,385	1,588,712	10,327	0.65

(continued)

Appendix II
Adjusted Population Count and Shifts in
Grant Funding in 15 Formula Grant Programs

States	Official	Adjusted	Difference	
			Number	Percent difference
Nevada	1,201,833	1,230,709	28,876	2.40
New Hampshire	1,109,252	1,118,632	9,380	0.85
New Jersey	7,730,188	7,774,461	44,273	0.57
New Mexico	1,515,069	1,563,579	48,510	3.20
New York	17,990,455	18,262,491	272,036	1.51
North Carolina	6,628,637	6,754,567	125,930	1.90
North Dakota	638,800	643,033	4,233	0.66
Ohio	10,847,115	10,921,741	74,626	0.69
Oklahoma	3,145,585	3,202,963	57,378	1.82
Oregon	2,842,321	2,896,472	54,151	1.91
Pennsylvania	11,881,643	11,916,783	35,140	0.30
Rhode Island	1,003,464	1,004,815	1,351	0.13
South Carolina	3,486,703	3,559,547	72,844	2.09
South Dakota	696,004	702,864	6,860	0.99
Tennessee	4,877,185	4,964,261	87,076	1.79
Texas	16,986,510	17,472,538	486,028	2.86
Utah	1,722,850	1,753,188	30,338	1.76
Vermont	562,758	569,100	6,342	1.13
Virginia	6,187,358	6,313,836	126,478	2.04
Washington	4,866,692	4,958,320	91,628	1.88
West Virginia	1,793,477	1,819,363	25,886	1.44
Wisconsin	4,891,769	4,921,871	30,102	0.62
Wyoming	453,588	463,629	10,041	2.21
Total	248,709,873	252,730,369	4,020,496	1.62

Formula grant funds would be reallocated if adjusted population counts were used to apportion funding in formula grant programs. Table II.2 shows the shift in funding for the 50 states and the District of Columbia for the 15 programs included in our detailed analysis.

Appendix II
Adjusted Population Count and Shifts in
Grant Funding in 15 Formula Grant Programs

Table II.2: Comparison of Formula Grant Funding Using Population Counts Before and After Adjustment for the Undercount, by State

Dollars in thousands

State	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Difference	
			Amount	Percent
Alabama	\$2,325,048	\$2,327,455	\$2,407	0.10
Alaska	572,515	572,530	16	0.00
Arizona	1,918,112	1,928,998	10,887	0.57
Arkansas	1,521,832	1,522,898	1,066	0.07
California	13,738,620	13,961,454	222,833	1.62
Colorado	1,342,104	1,349,345	7,242	0.54
Connecticut	2,011,927	2,011,043	-884	-0.04
Delaware	376,549	376,571	21	0.01
District of Columbia	610,499	610,702	203	0.03
Florida	5,662,500	5,685,147	22,647	0.40
Georgia	3,557,627	3,573,747	16,119	0.45
Hawaii	504,828	504,918	89	0.02
Idaho	570,893	572,541	1,648	0.29
Illinois	5,367,787	5,364,874	-2,912	-0.05
Indiana	2,549,080	2,525,413	-23,667	-0.93
Iowa	1,288,155	1,276,196	-11,959	-0.93
Kansas	1,073,394	1,064,708	-8,686	-0.81
Kentucky	2,535,605	2,535,044	-561	-0.02
Louisiana	3,214,604	3,226,341	11,737	0.37
Maine	933,583	926,366	-7,217	-0.77
Maryland	2,176,714	2,177,329	616	0.03
Massachusetts	3,446,163	3,444,373	-1,790	-0.05
Michigan	4,885,848	4,835,245	-50,602	-1.04
Minnesota	2,234,073	2,202,148	-31,925	-1.43
Mississippi	1,834,067	1,837,837	3,769	0.21
Missouri	2,870,331	2,843,334	-26,997	-0.94
Montana	577,660	579,536	1,876	0.32
Nebraska	773,851	767,099	-6,752	-0.87
Nevada	518,670	519,104	433	0.08
New Hampshire	580,608	580,359	-249	-0.04
New Jersey	3,988,732	3,985,779	-2,953	-0.07

(continued)

Appendix II
Adjusted Population Count and Shifts in
Grant Funding in 15 Formula Grant Programs

States	Official	Adjusted	Difference	
			Number	Percent
New Mexico	1,100,329	1,108,883	8,554	0.78
New York	15,581,117	15,579,854	-1,262	-0.01
North Carolina	4,034,963	4,041,793	6,830	0.17
North Dakota	441,570	439,483	-2,087	-0.47
Ohio	5,639,835	5,586,605	-53,230	-0.94
Oklahoma	1,498,208	1,499,588	1,380	0.09
Oregon	1,499,544	1,503,078	3,534	0.24
Pennsylvania	6,557,921	6,447,525	-110,396	-1.68
Rhode Island	723,138	710,126	-13,012	-1.80
South Carolina	2,187,328	2,193,238	5,910	0.27
South Dakota	447,761	446,200	-1,561	-0.35
Tennessee	3,300,273	3,304,297	4,024	0.12
Texas	9,337,774	9,431,222	93,448	1.00
Utah	824,047	824,390	343	0.04
Vermont	402,683	401,151	-1,532	-0.38
Virginia	2,248,870	2,257,883	9,013	0.40
Washington	2,528,490	2,536,956	8,466	0.33
West Virginia	1,354,095	1,352,663	-1,432	-0.11
Wisconsin	2,526,600	2,502,481	-24,119	-0.95
Wyoming	335,333	336,367	1,034	0.31
Total	\$138,131,854	\$138,192,215	\$60,360	0.04

Shifts in State Funding in 15 Formula Grant Programs

Dollars in thousands

State	Adoption Assistance	Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	Child Care and Development	Employment and Training Assistance	Employment Services	Foster Care	Highway Planning and Construction
	FY 1997	FY 1999	FY 1999	FY 1998	PY 1998	FY 1997	FY 1998
Alabama	\$1	-\$319	\$33	0	0	\$4	0
Alaska	0	-3	-3	0	0	0	0
Arizona	54	346	213	0	0	159	0
Arkansas	3	-132	23	0	0	10	0
California	995	3,632	1,883	0	0	9,353	0
Colorado	35	0	35	0	0	72	0
Connecticut	0	-422	-84	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	18	0	0	0	0
Florida	96	194	431	0	0	174	0
Georgia	32	-280	308	0	0	121	0
Hawaii	0	17	9	0	0	0	0
Idaho	4	0	2	0	0	5	0
Illinois	0	-809	-471	0	0	0	0
Indiana	-129	0	-405	0	0	-445	0
Iowa	-114	0	-226	0	0	-168	0
Kansas	-93	0	-164	0	0	-136	0
Kentucky	0	-235	2	0	0	-3	0
Louisiana	20	-221	79	0	0	109	0
Maine	-29	0	-70	0	0	-211	0
Maryland	0	-24	123	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	-330	0	0	0	0
Michigan	-640	0	-482	0	0	-1,097	0
Minnesota	-91	0	-312	0	0	-487	0
Mississippi	2	-165	47	0	0	14	0
Missouri	-67	-653	-340	0	0	-366	0
Montana	3	0	11	0	0	29	0
Nebraska	-30	-163	-114	0	0	-116	0
Nevada	0	122	42	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	-52	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	-1,047	-204	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	31	170	32	0	0	41	0

**Appendix III
Shifts in State Funding in 15 Formula Grant
Programs**

Low Income Home Energy	Medicaid	Rehabilitation Services	Social Services	Special Education	WIC			Total
					Food	Nutrition Services and Admin.	Vocational Education	
FY 1998	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1998	FY 1998	FY 1998	FY 1998	FY 1999	
0	\$2,537	\$84	\$67	0	0	0	0	\$2,407
0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	16
0	9,304	466	290	0	0	0	\$54	10,887
0	1,091	40	33	0	0	0	0	1,066
0	197,912	4,719	3,213	0	0	0	1,128	222,833
0	6,730	220	150	0	0	0	0	7,242
0	0	-101	-277	0	0	0	0	-884
0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	21
0	0	95	90	0	0	0	0	203
0	20,880	661	454	0	0	0	-243	22,647
0	15,067	523	349	0	0	0	0	16,119
0	0	37	26	0	0	0	0	89
0	1,508	91	60	0	0	0	-22	1,648
0	0	-986	-646	0	0	0	0	-2,912
0	-21,220	-907	-561	0	0	0	0	-23,667
0	-10,675	-479	-296	0	0	0	0	-11,959
0	-7,682	-328	-204	0	0	0	80	-8,686
0	-300	-13	-9	0	0	0	0	-561
0	11,194	335	220	0	0	0	0	11,737
0	-6,658	-155	-94	0	0	0	0	-7,217
0	0	303	214	0	0	0	0	616
0	0	-860	-600	0	0	0	0	-1,790
0	-45,819	-1,183	-754	0	0	0	-626	-50,602
0	-29,830	-732	-473	0	0	0	0	-31,925
0	3,567	196	108	0	0	0	0	3,769
0	-24,373	-739	-458	0	0	0	0	-26,997
0	1,685	90	58	0	0	0	0	1,876
0	-5,968	-224	-137	0	0	0	0	-6,752
0	0	149	103	0	0	0	18	433
0	0	-120	-77	0	0	0	0	-249
0	0	-981	-721	0	0	0	0	-2,953
0	7,683	368	226	0	0	0	1	8,554

(continued)

**Appendix III
Shifts in State Funding in 15 Formula Grant
Programs**

State	Adoption Assistance	Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	Child Care and Development	Employment and Training Assistance	Employment Services	Foster Care	Highway Planning and Construction
	FY 1997	FY 1999	FY 1999	FY 1998	PY 1998	FY 1997	FY 1998
New York	0	-392	-349	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	15	-399	159	0	0	68	0
North Dakota	-5	0	-22	0	0	-30	0
Ohio	-304	0	-596	0	0	-1,029	0
Oklahoma	8	-108	30	0	0	19	0
Oregon	22	0	13	0	0	45	0
Pennsylvania	-252	0	-742	0	0	-3,551	0
Rhode Island	-63	0	-77	0	0	-111	0
South Carolina	10	-214	57	0	0	28	0
South Dakota	-4	0	-38	0	0	-9	0
Tennessee	7	-244	86	0	0	31	0
Texas	206	1,367	1,642	0	0	690	0
Utah	2	60	-67	0	0	5	0
Vermont	-11	0	-23	0	0	-38	0
Virginia	30	-162	166	0	0	70	0
Washington	24	86	17	0	0	32	0
West Virginia	-1	0	-8	0	0	-12	0
Wisconsin	-147	0	-298	0	0	-380	0
Wyoming	1	0	10	0	0	9	0
Total	-\$380	-0	0	0	0	\$2,899	0

**Appendix III
Shifts in State Funding in 15 Formula Grant
Programs**

Low Income Home Energy	Medicaid	Rehabilitation Services	Social Services	Special Education	WIC		Vocational Education	Total
					Food	Nutrition Services and Admin.		
FY 1998	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1998	FY 1998	FY 1998	FY 1998	FY 1999	
0	0	-332	-190	0	0	0	0	-1,262
0	6,626	232	128	0	0	0	0	6,830
0	-1,977	0	-53	0	0	0	0	-2,087
0	-48,957	-1,442	-902	0	0	0	0	-53,230
0	1,351	71	54	0	0	0	-45	1,380
0	3,278	103	73	0	0	0	0	3,534
0	-102,338	-2,121	-1,392	0	0	0	0	-110,396
0	-12,441	-193	-127	0	0	0	0	-13,012
0	5,666	214	147	0	0	0	0	5,910
0	-1,468	-1	-40	0	0	0	0	-1,561
0	3,995	82	69	0	0	0	0	4,024
0	84,489	3,083	1,971	0	0	0	0	93,448
0	443	25	21	0	0	0	-144	343
0	-1,434	0	-25	0	0	0	0	-1,532
0	8,365	329	216	0	0	0	0	9,013
0	8,073	157	117	0	0	0	-41	8,446
0	-1,320	-62	-30	0	0	0	0	-1,432
0	-22,133	-715	-446	0	0	0	0	-24,119
0	990	0	24	0	0	0	0	1,034
0	\$57,841	-0	-0	0	0	0	0	\$60,360

Guide to Formula Grant Program Profiles

Appendixes V to XXIX contain profiles of the 25 large formula grant programs included in our analysis. Each profile identifies the program by its Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) identification number and summarizes the following information:

- the objective of the program,
- the administering federal agency,
- its fiscal year 1998 budget obligation (estimate),
- a narrative describing the formula used to apportion funds,
- a mathematical statement of the funding formula,¹
- definitions of the statistical factors used in the formula,
- identification of the data sources for each of the statistical factors,
- a description of minimum funding provisions that may limit the application of the funding formula,
- the amount of formula funding that was reallocated by adjusting for the 1990 undercount, and
- comments on any unique characteristics or circumstances encountered in analyzing the formula.

¹In several instances, the mathematical statement of the formula algorithm has been simplified or expressed in mathematically equivalent forms in the interest of conveying the general effect of highly complex algorithms.

Adoption Assistance

CFDA Number: 93.659

Program Objectives: To provide assistance to states in promoting the adoption of children with special needs.

Federal Agency: Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, Administration for Children, Youth, and Families.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$0.8 billion.

Formula Narrative: Eligible program expenditures are reimbursed using the Medicaid matching percentage, known as the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP). The FMAP varies on a sliding scale with state per capita income and ranges from 50 to 83 percent of eligible expenditures. Administrative, training, and related expenses are reimbursed at a flat percentage rate.

Mathematical Structure:

$$\text{FMAP} = 1.00 - 0.45 \left(\frac{\text{PCI}_{\text{State}}}{\text{PCI}_{\text{US}}} \right)^2$$

Where:

$$\text{PCI}_{\text{State}} = \left(\frac{\text{PI}_{\text{State}}}{\text{Pop}_{\text{State}}} \right)$$

Formula Constraints: No state may receive a matching percentage below 50 percent or in excess of 83 percent.

Definitions:

FMAP = Federal Medical Assistance Percentage.

PCI = Per capita personal income.

PI = Personal income.

Pop = State population.

Data Sources:

PI: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Pop: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of the Census.

Amount Reallocated: \$1.601 million, 0.27 percent of total allocated.

Comment: See table XXI.1 under Medicaid for a comparison of FMAPs based on actual and adjusted population data. The accompanying table shows the total grant amount and the amount subject to the FMAP. The differences between the two amounts are administrative and training expenditures that are subject to uniform reimbursement percentages.

Table V.1: Comparison of Fiscal Year 1997 Adoption Assistance Allocations Based on Actual and Undercount-Adjusted Population Counts

Dollars in thousands

State	Total grant	Grant amount determined by the FMAP		Difference	
		Actual	Adjusted	Amount	Percent ^a
Alabama	\$2,401	\$621	\$622	\$1	0.04
Alaska	1,995	1,869	1,869	0	0.00
Arizona	8,374	6,504	6,558	54	0.64
Arkansas	3,204	2,359	2,362	3	0.08
California	60,429	43,333	44,327	995	1.65
Colorado	5,392	4,061	4,096	35	0.65
Connecticut	5,023	3,670	3,670	0	0.00
Delaware	596	523	523	0	0.00
District of Columbia	2,350	1,218	1,218	0	0.00
Florida	27,911	16,149	16,245	96	0.35
Georgia	6,258	4,494	4,525	32	0.50
Hawaii	1,172	912	912	0	0.00
Idaho	1,055	639	642	4	0.33
Illinois	24,652	19,626	19,626	0	0.00
Indiana	10,128	9,164	9,035	-129	-1.27
Iowa	9,116	8,007	7,893	-114	-1.26
Kansas	7,736	7,238	7,146	-93	-1.20
Kentucky	3,720	2,743	2,742	0	-0.01

(continued)

Appendix V
Adoption Assistance

State	Total grant	Grant amount determined by the FMAP			
		Actual	Adjusted	Difference	
				Amount	Percent ^a
Louisiana	12,772	4,366	4,386	20	0.16
Maine	3,915	2,940	2,910	-29	-0.75
Maryland	5,210	5,179	5,179	0	0.00
Massachusetts	12,276	10,604	10,604	0	0.00
Michigan	43,529	43,353	42,713	-640	-1.47
Minnesota	6,668	4,379	4,289	-91	-1.36
Mississippi	874	856	858	2	0.27
Missouri	7,311	5,051	4,984	-67	-0.92
Montana	892	493	497	3	0.37
Nebraska	2,298	2,225	2,195	-30	-1.30
Nevada	1,742	541	541	0	0.00
New Hampshire	779	537	537	0	0.00
New Jersey	8,981	6,379	6,379	0	0.00
New Mexico	3,199	2,728	2,759	31	0.98
New York	111,667	104,150	104,150	0	0.00
North Carolina	6,684	6,374	6,389	15	0.22
North Dakota	623	499	494	-5	-0.74
Ohio	88,926	23,689	23,385	-304	-0.34
Oklahoma	6,808	5,022	5,031	8	0.12
Oregon	6,040	5,818	5,839	22	0.36
Pennsylvania	17,084	10,458	10,207	-252	-1.47
Rhode Island	2,838	2,486	2,422	-63	-2.23
South Carolina	5,727	2,657	2,668	10	0.18
South Dakota	762	600	596	-4	-0.57
Tennessee	5,397	4,334	4,341	7	0.13
Texas	16,987	14,366	14,572	206	1.21
Utah	2,769	1,852	1,854	2	0.06
Vermont	2,583	1,734	1,723	-11	-0.43
Virginia	4,555	4,090	4,120	30	0.65
Washington	5,060	4,812	4,836	24	0.48
West Virginia	628	444	443	-1	-0.10
Wisconsin	12,507	10,443	10,296	-147	-1.17
Wyoming	137	118	119	1	0.69
Total	\$589,740	\$426,704	\$426,324	-\$380	-0.06

^aPercentage of total.

Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse

CFDA Number: 93.959

Program Objectives: To provide financial assistance for the development and implementation of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation activities directed to the disease of alcohol and drug abuse.

Federal Agency: Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$1.4 billion.

Formula Narrative: Each state's share of the available funding is based on a federal percentage share of its population in need (FP) adjusted for cross-state differences in the cost of services. The population in need is based on weighted shares of population aged 18 to 24 (50 percent) with urban residents 18 to 24 double counted, and population aged 25 to 64 (50 percent). The cost-of-services factor is a weighted average of the cost of health care workers (75 percent); a proxy for the cost of capital facilities (15 percent); and other factors, which do not vary across states (10 percent). The federal percentage varies on a sliding scale, with states' total taxable resources per person in need adjusted for cross-state differences in the cost of services.

Mathematical Structure:

$$\text{Federal Grant} = \text{Amt} \left[\frac{(\text{Need Pop} * \text{Cost} * \text{FP})_{\text{State}}}{(\text{Need Pop} * \text{Cost} * \text{FP})_{\text{All States}}} \right]$$

Where:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Need Pop} = & 0.50 * \left(\frac{\text{Pop18-24}_{\text{State}} + \text{UPop18-24}_{\text{State}}}{\text{Pop18-24}_{\text{US}} + \text{UPop18-24}_{\text{US}}} \right) + \\ & 0.50 * \left(\frac{\text{Pop25-64}_{\text{State}}}{\text{Pop25-64}_{\text{US}}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Cost} = 0.10 + 0.75 * \text{Wage}_{\text{State}} + 0.15 * \text{Rent}_{\text{State}}$$

$$\text{FP} = 1.0 - 0.35 \left(\frac{\text{Adj TTR}_{\text{State}}}{\text{Adj TTR}_{\text{All States}}} \right) , \text{and}$$

$$\text{Adj TTR}_{\text{State}} = \left(\frac{\text{TTR}_{\text{State}}}{(\text{Need Pop})_{\text{State}} * \text{Cost}_{\text{State}}} \right)$$

Formula Constraints: The cost factor cannot exceed 110 percent of the U.S. average or be below 90 percent of the average. The federal percentage must be at least 40 percent. States were guaranteed a minimum increase equal to 30.65 percent of the increase in appropriation from fiscal year 1998. In addition, no state may receive less than 0.375 percent of the appropriation amount (small state minimum) except that the allotment of such states may increase by no more than 3 times the increase in the appropriation from fiscal year 1998.

Definitions:

Amt = Funds available for allocation to states.

Need Pop = Population in need of services.

Pop18-24 = Population aged 18 through 24.

UPop18-24 = Population in urbanized areas aged 18 through 24.

Pop25-64 = Population aged 25 through 64.

Cost = An index of the cost of services.

Wages = An index of wages paid to workers in the health care industry (U.S. average = 1.0).

Rent = An index of the cost of 4-bedroom housing rental units (proxy for office space costs) (U.S. average = 1.0).

FP = A state's federal percentage.

TTR = A state's Total Taxable Resources.

Adj TTR = A state's TTR per person in need, adjusted for the cost of services.

Data Sources:

Pop: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Wages: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Rent: Calculated by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration using data from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

TTR: Department of the Treasury.

Amount Reallocated: \$6 million, 0.40 percent of formula funds.

Comments: None.

Appendix VI
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment
of Substance Abuse

Table VI.1: Comparison of Fiscal Year 1999 Substance Abuse Allocations Based on Actual and Undercount-Adjusted Population Counts

Dollars in thousands

State	Allotment		Difference	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Amount	Percent
Alabama	\$21,667	\$21,348	-\$319	-1.47
Alaska	3,441	3,437	-3	-0.09
Arizona	27,127	27,473	346	1.28
Arkansas	11,280	11,148	-132	-1.17
California	216,995	220,628	3,632	1.67
Colorado	20,297	20,297	0	0.00
Connecticut	16,406	15,983	-422	-2.57
Delaware	5,554	5,554	0	0.00
District of Columbia	4,953	4,953	0	0.00
Florida	80,256	80,450	194	0.24
Georgia	40,711	40,431	-280	-0.69
Hawaii	6,810	6,827	17	0.25
Idaho	5,944	5,944	0	0.00
Illinois	61,138	60,329	-809	-1.32
Indiana	32,509	32,509	0	0.00
Iowa	12,542	12,542	0	0.00
Kansas	10,996	10,996	0	0.00
Kentucky	19,105	18,870	-235	-1.23
Louisiana	24,828	24,607	-221	-0.89
Maine	5,944	5,944	0	0.00
Maryland	29,389	29,365	-24	-0.08
Massachusetts	33,214	33,214	0	0.00
Michigan	56,510	56,510	0	0.00
Minnesota	21,392	21,392	0	0.00
Mississippi	13,142	12,977	-165	-1.26
Missouri	24,121	23,468	-653	-2.71
Montana	5,584	5,584	0	0.00
Nebraska	7,473	7,310	-163	-2.18
Nevada	9,442	9,564	122	1.29
New Hampshire	5,944	5,944	0	0.00
New Jersey	45,116	44,068	-1,047	-2.32
New Mexico	8,262	8,432	170	2.06

(continued)

**Appendix VI
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment
of Substance Abuse**

State	Allotment		Difference	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Amount	Percent
New York	104,711	104,319	-392	-0.37
North Carolina	33,405	33,006	-399	-1.19
North Dakota	3,817	3,817	0	0.00
Ohio	65,062	65,062	0	0.00
Oklahoma	16,186	16,077	-108	-0.67
Oregon	15,115	15,115	0	0.00
Pennsylvania	57,670	57,670	0	0.00
Rhode Island	5,944	5,944	0	0.00
South Carolina	18,527	18,314	-214	-1.15
South Dakota	3,530	3,530	0	0.00
Tennessee	25,625	25,381	-244	-0.95
Texas	122,544	123,910	1,367	1.12
Utah	13,730	13,789	60	0.43
Vermont	3,774	3,774	0	0.00
Virginia	39,245	39,083	-162	-0.41
Washington	30,769	30,855	86	0.28
West Virginia	8,435	8,435	0	0.00
Wisconsin	24,530	24,530	0	0.00
Wyoming	2,452	2,452	0	0.00
Total	\$1,483,164	\$1,483,164	\$0	0.00

Child Care and Development Block Grant

CFDA Number: 93.575

Program Objectives: To make funds available to states to increase the availability, affordability, and quality of child care and to increase the availability of early childhood development before- and after-school programs.

Federal Agency: Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$1.0 billion.

Formula Narrative: A state's allocation is determined by a formula based on (1) the number of children under age 5, (2) the number of children receiving assistance through the school lunch program, and (3) the state's 3-year average per capita income. The per capita income is used to compute an allotment proportion factor (APF), defined as the ratio of the U.S. per capita income to the state's per capita income.

Mathematical Structure:

$$\text{Federal Grant} = 0.5 * \text{Amt} \left(\frac{(\text{Pop} < 5_{\text{State}} / \text{Pop} < 5_{\text{US}}) * \text{APF}_{\text{State}}}{\text{Sum of Numerator}} \right) + 0.5 * \text{Amt} \left(\frac{(\text{SLPop}_{\text{State}} / \text{SLPop}_{\text{US}}) * \text{APF}_{\text{State}}}{\text{Sum of Numerator}} \right)$$

Where:

$$\text{APF}_{\text{State}} = \left(\frac{\text{PCI}_{\text{US}}}{\text{PCI}_{\text{State}}} \right), \text{ and}$$

$$\text{PCI}_{\text{State}} = \left(\frac{\text{PI}_{\text{State}}}{\text{Pop}_{\text{State}}} \right)$$

Formula Constraints: The APF may not exceed 1.20 or be less than 0.80.

Definitions:

Amt = Funds available for allocation to states.
 Pop<5 = Population count of those younger than age 5.
 SLPop = Children receiving assistance through the school lunch program.
 APF = A state's allotment proportion factor.
 PCI = Per capita income.
 PI = Total personal income.
 Pop = Population.

Data Sources:

SLPop: Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Service.
 Pop<5: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
 PI: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Census Bureau.
 Pop: Bureau of the Census.

Amount Reallocated: \$5.5 million, 0.58 percent of formula funding.

Comments: None.

Table VII.1: Comparison of Fiscal Year 1998 Child Care and Development Block Grant Allocations Based on Actual and Undercount-Adjusted Population Counts

Dollars in thousands

State	Allocations based on		Difference	
	Actual	Adjusted	Amount	Percent
Alabama	\$20,599	\$20,631	\$33	0.16
Alaska	2,102	2,099	-3	-0.12
Arizona	20,527	20,740	213	1.04
Arkansas	12,080	12,103	23	0.19
California	121,428	123,311	1,883	1.55
Colorado	10,754	10,789	35	0.33
Connecticut	7,186	7,102	-84	-1.16
Delaware	1,959	1,968	9	0.47
District of Columbia	1,891	1,909	18	0.95
Florida	51,407	51,838	431	0.84
Georgia	32,701	33,009	308	0.94
Hawaii	3,939	3,948	9	0.22

(continued)

Appendix VII
Child Care and Development Block Grant

State	Allocations based on		Difference	
	Actual	Adjusted	Amount	Percent
Idaho	5,263	5,265	2	0.05
Illinois	37,509	37,038	-471	-1.26
Indiana	18,175	17,769	-405	-2.23
Iowa	9,246	9,020	-226	-2.44
Kansas	8,914	8,751	-164	-1.83
Kentucky	17,841	17,843	2	0.01
Louisiana	25,648	25,727	79	0.31
Maine	3,870	3,800	-70	-1.80
Maryland	13,194	13,316	123	0.93
Massachusetts	13,664	13,334	-330	-2.42
Michigan	28,171	27,688	-482	-1.71
Minnesota	13,103	12,791	-312	-2.38
Mississippi	16,974	17,021	47	0.27
Missouri	18,445	18,105	-340	-1.84
Montana	3,156	3,166	11	0.35
Nebraska	5,657	5,543	-114	-2.02
Nevada	4,735	4,777	42	0.88
New Hampshire	2,475	2,423	-52	-2.11
New Jersey	18,725	18,522	-204	-1.09
New Mexico	9,416	9,448	32	0.34
New York	56,950	56,601	-349	-0.61
North Carolina	28,292	28,450	159	0.56
North Dakota	2,302	2,280	-22	-0.95
Ohio	33,614	33,018	-596	-1.77
Oklahoma	15,158	15,188	30	0.20
Oregon	10,084	10,097	13	0.13
Pennsylvania	32,299	31,557	-742	-2.30
Rhode Island	2,600	2,523	-77	-2.95
South Carolina	18,012	18,069	57	0.32
South Dakota	3,163	3,124	-38	-1.21
Tennessee	20,445	20,531	86	0.42
Texas	94,368	96,010	1,642	1.74
Utah	9,759	9,692	-67	-0.69
Vermont	1,683	1,661	-23	-1.36
Virginia	19,405	19,572	166	0.86
Washington	16,423	16,440	17	0.10

(continued)

Appendix VII
Child Care and Development Block Grant

State	Allocations based on		Difference	
	Actual	Adjusted	Amount	Percent
West Virginia	7,624	7,616	-8	-0.11
Wisconsin	14,801	14,502	-298	-2.02
Wyoming	1,667	1,677	10	0.57
Total	\$949,402	\$949,402	\$0	0.00

Community Development Block Grant (Entitlement Grants)

CFDA Number: 14.218

Program Objectives: To develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income.

Federal Agency: Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$2.9 billion.

Formula Narrative: Grant amounts are computed for units of local government meeting the eligibility criteria. Called “entitlement communities,” these include metropolitan cities and counties. A separate program (CFDA number 14.228) provides funding to states for nonentitlement communities.

Entitlement communities receive the larger of the amount computed under two formulas. The first formula (formula A) uses population, poverty, and overcrowded housing units as formula factors with weights of 25, 50, and 25 percent, respectively. The second formula (formula B) uses population growth lag, poverty, and aging housing units weighted 20 percent, 30 percent, and 50 percent, respectively.

Mathematical Structure:

$$\text{Grant} = \text{Amt} * \left(\frac{\text{Larger of Formula A or Formula B}}{\text{Sum of the Numerator}} \right)$$

$$\text{Formula A} = .25 * \left(\frac{\text{Pop}_e}{\text{Pop}_M} \right) + .50 * \left(\frac{\text{Pov}_e}{\text{Pov}_M} \right) + .25 * \left(\frac{\text{Ocrowd}_e}{\text{Ocrowd}_M} \right)$$

$$\text{Formula B} = .2 * \left(\frac{\text{GLag}_e}{\text{GLag}_{ec}} \right) + .3 * \left(\frac{\text{Pov}_e}{\text{Pov}_M} \right) + .50 * \left(\frac{\text{Age}_e}{\text{Age}_M} \right)$$

Formula Constraints: None.

Definitions:

Subscripts:

e is the value for the jurisdiction.

M is the value for all Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

ec is the value for all entitlement cities.

Variables:

Amt = Funds available for allocation to entitlement communities.

Pop = Population.

Pov = Poverty.

Ocrowd = Number of overcrowded housing units defined as those with 1.01 or more persons per room.

GLag = A jurisdiction's growth lag defined as the difference between its projected population from 1960 to its current population (assuming it had grown at the average growth rate of all entitlement jurisdictions) and its actual population growth over that period. If the unit's population growth rate did not lag behind the average, this factor is set to zero.

Age = Number of year-round housing units built prior to 1940.

Data Sources:

Pop: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Pov: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Ocrowd: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Age: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Glag: Computed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development from data supplied by Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Amount Reallocated: Not applicable.

Comment: This formula was not analyzed because undercount estimates for the poverty population are not available.

Community Development Block Grant (State Program)

CFDA Number: 14.228

Program Objectives: To develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for people of low and moderate income.

Federal Agency: Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$1.2 billion.

Formula Narrative: Grant amounts are computed for states. More precisely, funding is computed for the “balance of state” because both the formula data factors and the localities that are eligible for the funds exclude entitlement communities, which receive Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding under the CDBG Entitlement Communities program (CFDA number 14.218).

States receive the larger of the amount computed under two formulas. The first formula (formula A) uses population, poverty, and overcrowded housing units as formula factors with weights of 25, 50, and 25 percent, respectively. The second formula (formula B) uses population, poverty, and aging housing units weighted 20 percent, 30 percent, and 50 percent, respectively.

Mathematical Structure:

$$\text{Grant} = \text{Amt} * \left(\frac{\text{Larger of Formula A or Formula B}}{\text{Sum of the Numerator}} \right)$$

Where:

$$\text{Formula A} = .25 * \left(\frac{\text{Pop}_n}{\sum \text{Pop}_n} \right) + .50 * \left(\frac{\text{Pov}_n}{\sum \text{Pov}_n} \right) + .25 * \left(\frac{\text{Ocrowd}_n}{\sum \text{Ocrowd}_n} \right)$$

$$\text{Formula B} = .20 * \left(\frac{\text{Pop}_n}{\sum \text{Pop}_n} \right) + .30 * \left(\frac{\text{Pov}_n}{\sum \text{Pov}_n} \right) + .50 * \left(\frac{\text{Age}_n}{\sum \text{Age}_n} \right)$$

Formula Constraints: None.

Definitions:

Amt = Funds available for allocation to entitlement communities.

Pop = Population count of the nonentitlement part of the state.

Pov = Poverty count of the nonentitlement part of the state.

Ocrowd = Overcrowded housing units (defined as those with 1.01 or more persons per room) in the nonentitlement part of the state.

Age = The number of year-round housing units built prior to 1940 in the nonentitlement part of the state.

Data Sources:

Pop: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Pov: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Ocrowd: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Age: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Amount Reallocated: Not applicable.

Comments: This formula was not analyzed because adjusted estimates for the poverty population are not available.

Employment and Training Assistance, Dislocated Workers

CFDA Number: 17.246

Program Objectives: To assist dislocated workers to obtain unsubsidized employment through training and related employment services using a decentralized system of state and local programs.

Federal Agency: Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$1.4 billion.

Formula Narrative: One-third of available funds are allotted to states in proportion to the number of unemployed, one-third in proportion to the number of unemployed in excess of 4.5 percent of the state's labor force, and one-third in proportion to the number of people unemployed for 15 weeks or more.

Mathematical Structure:

$$\text{Federal Grant} = 1/3 * \text{Amt} \left(\frac{\text{UN}_{\text{State}}}{\text{UN}_{\text{US}}} \right) + 1/3 * \text{Amt} \left(\frac{\text{EXC}_{\text{State}}}{\text{EXC}_{\text{US}}} \right) + 1/3 * \text{Amt} \left(\frac{\text{LT}_{\text{State}}}{\text{LT}_{\text{US}}} \right)$$

Formula Constraints: None.

Definitions:

Amt = Funds available for allocation to states.

UN = The number unemployed.

EXC = The number unemployed in excess of 4.5 percent of the state labor force.

LT = The number of people unemployed 15 weeks or longer.

Data Sources:

UN: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EXC: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

LT: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Amount Reallocated: \$0.0.

**Appendix X
Employment and Training Assistance,
Dislocated Workers**

Comment: The Bureau of Labor Statistics has adjusted civilian labor force statistics for the census undercount. Consequently, there is no effect on state allocations.

Table X.1: JTPA Title III, Dislocated Worker Assistance Program, Fiscal Year 1998

Dollars in thousands

State	Allotment
Alabama	\$10,405
Alaska	5,570
Arizona	13,481
Arkansas	9,331
California	228,452
Colorado	6,965
Connecticut	13,972
Delaware	1,963
District of Columbia	5,711
Florida	43,088
Georgia	16,437
Hawaii	7,124
Idaho	4,218
Illinois	38,162
Indiana	10,888
Iowa	5,193
Kansas	5,047
Kentucky	16,465
Louisiana	24,468
Maine	3,812
Maryland	14,535
Massachusetts	14,048
Michigan	20,754
Minnesota	8,656
Mississippi	11,852
Missouri	12,289
Montana	2,893
Nebraska	1,965
Nevada	4,649

(continued)

**Appendix X
Employment and Training Assistance,
Dislocated Workers**

State	Allotment
New Hampshire	2,272
New Jersey	43,262
New Mexico	12,174
New York	113,708
North Carolina	13,314
North Dakota	813
Ohio	30,143
Oklahoma	5,531
Oregon	15,100
Pennsylvania	45,003
Rhode Island	3,589
South Carolina	16,723
South Dakota	891
Tennessee	18,581
Texas	81,010
Utah	2,447
Vermont	1,298
Virginia	14,527
Washington	24,729
West Virginia	13,036
Wisconsin	9,028
Wyoming	1,299
Total	\$1,030,874

Employment Services

CFDA Number: 17.207

Program Objectives: To place persons in jobs by providing a variety of placement-related services without charge to job seekers and to employers seeking qualified individuals to fill job openings.

Federal Agency: Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$0.8 billion.

Formula Narrative: Allocations are made to each state program, two-thirds based on the state's civilian labor count and one-third based on the state's unemployment count.

Mathematical Structure:

$$\text{Federal Grant} = \frac{2}{3} * \text{Amt} \left[\frac{\text{LF}_{\text{State}}}{\text{LF}_{\text{US}}} \right] + \frac{1}{3} * \text{Amt} \left[\frac{\text{UN}_{\text{State}}}{\text{UN}_{\text{US}}} \right]$$

Formula Constraints: States are guaranteed at least 90 percent of the share of available funds received in the prior year (hold-harmless provision). No state may receive less than 0.28 percent of available funds (small state minimum).

Definitions:

Amt = Funds available for allocation to states.

LF = The number of people in the labor force.

UN = The number of people unemployed.

Data Sources:

LF: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

UN: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Amount Reallocated: \$0.0.

Comment: The Bureau of Labor Statistics has adjusted civilian labor force statistics for the census undercount. Consequently, there is no effect on state allocations.

Appendix XI
Employment Services

Table XI.1: Employment Service (Wagner-Peyser Act) Allotments for Program Year 1998

Dollars in thousands

State	Allotment
Alabama	\$10,905
Alaska	8,085
Arizona	11,229
Arkansas	6,227
California	88,905
Colorado	9,785
Connecticut	8,930
Delaware	2,077
District of Columbia	3,643
Florida	35,300
Georgia	18,914
Hawaii	3,236
Idaho	6,736
Illinois	31,010
Indiana	14,696
Iowa	7,193
Kansas	6,432
Kentucky	9,884
Louisiana	10,954
Maine	4,006
Maryland	14,019
Massachusetts	16,120
Michigan	24,466
Minnesota	11,944
Mississippi	6,665
Missouri	13,842
Montana	5,505
Nebraska	6,616
Nevada	5,351
New Hampshire	3,027
New Jersey	21,660
New Mexico	6,177
New York	48,090

(continued)

Appendix XI
Employment Services

State	Allotment
North Carolina	17,828
North Dakota	5,605
Ohio	27,977
Oklahoma	8,582
Oregon	9,130
Pennsylvania	30,592
Rhode Island	2,694
South Carolina	9,573
South Dakota	5,181
Tennessee	13,880
Texas	50,590
Utah	10,971
Vermont	2,427
Virginia	16,405
Washington	15,355
West Virginia	5,930
Wisconsin	13,360
Wyoming	4,019
Total	\$741,922

Federal Transit Capital and Operating Assistance Formula

CFDA Number: 20.507

Program Objectives: To assist in financing the acquisition, construction, cost-effective leasing, planning, and improvement of facilities and equipment for use in mass transportation service.

Federal Agency: Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$3.1 billion.

Formula Narrative: Approximately 5 percent of available funding is apportioned to states for nonurbanized areas. Approximately 9 percent is apportioned among states for small urbanized areas (those between 50,000 and 200,000 population). The remaining 86 percent is apportioned directly to local transit authorities in large urbanized areas (those whose populations are 200,000 or more).

Funding for nonurbanized areas is apportioned among the states based on state population living in nonurbanized areas.

Funding for small urbanized areas is apportioned among states based on population (50 percent), and population weighted by population density (50 percent).

Approximately one-third of funding for large urbanized areas is apportioned for fixed guideway transit modes¹ and two-thirds for bus transit. Approximately 4 percent of the funding for fixed guideway systems and approximately 9 percent of funding for bus transit is set aside for incentive grants. Remaining fixed guideway funding is apportioned to local transit authorities based on revenue vehicle miles traveled (60 percent) and route miles (40 percent).

Remaining bus transit funding is divided between areas with populations above 1 million (73 percent) and populations below 1 million (27 percent). Bus transit funding is then apportioned to local transit authorities based on revenue vehicle miles traveled (50 percent), population (25 percent), and population weighted by population density (25 percent).

¹Includes all fixed guideway modes, such as heavy rail, commuter rail, light rail, trolleybus, aerial tramway, inclined plane, cable car, automated transit, ferryboats, exclusive busways, and HOV lanes.

Mathematical Structure:

(1) *Nonurbanized Areas* (approximately 5 percent):

$$\text{Federal Grant} = \text{Amt} \left(\frac{\text{Nonurban Pop}_{\text{State}}}{\text{Nonurban Pop}_{\text{All States}}} \right)$$

(2) *Small Urbanized Areas* (approximately 9 percent):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Federal Grant} = & 1/2 \text{ Amt} \left(\frac{\text{UPop}_{\text{Area}}}{\text{UPop}_{\text{All Areas}}} \right) + \\ & 1/2 \text{ Amt} \left(\frac{\text{UPop}_{\text{Area}} * \text{Density}_{\text{Area}}}{\text{Sum of Numerator}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Where:

$$\text{Density}_{\text{Area}} = \left(\frac{\text{UPop}_{\text{Area}}}{\text{Land Area}_{\text{Areas}}} \right)$$

(3) *Large Urbanized Areas* (approximately 86 percent):

Fixed Guideway Transit (approximately 33 percent):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Federal Grant} = & 0.40 * \text{Amt} * \left(\frac{\text{RM}_{\text{Area}}}{\text{RM}_{\text{All Areas}}} \right) + \\ & 0.60 * \text{Amt} * \left(\frac{\text{VMT}_{\text{Area}}}{\text{VMT}_{\text{All Areas}}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Bus Transit (approximately 67 percent subdivided into 73 percent for areas above 1,000,000 and 27 percent for areas below 1,000,000):

Appendix XII
Federal Transit Capital and Operating
Assistance Formula

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Federal Grant} = & 1/2 \text{ Amt} \left(\frac{\text{VMT}_{\text{Area}}}{\text{VMT}_{\text{All Areas}}} \right) + \\ & 1/4 \text{ Amt} \left(\frac{\text{UPop}_{\text{Area}}}{\text{UPop}_{\text{All Areas}}} \right) + \\ & 1/4 \text{ Amt} \left(\frac{\text{UPop}_{\text{Area}} * \text{Density}_{\text{Area}}}{\text{Sum of Numerator}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Formula Constraints: None.

Definitions:

Amt = Amount of funding available for apportionment of each formula respectively.

Nonurban Pop = Population in nonurbanized areas of a state.

UPop = Population in an urbanized area.

Density = Population divided by land area.

RM = Fixed guideway route miles.

VMT = revenue miles traveled.

Data Sources:

Nonurban Pop: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

UPop: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Pop: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

RM: Department of Transportation Administrative Records.

VMT: Department of Transportation Administrative Records.

Amount Reallocated: Not applicable.

Comments: Formulas were not analyzed because adjusted population counts for urbanized areas were not readily available and most funding is allocated to substate areas.

Foster Care

CFDA Number: 93.658

Program Objectives: To provide assistance on behalf of eligible children needing care away from families and who are in the care of the state agency administering the program.

Federal Agency: Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$3.7 billion.

Formula Narrative: Eligible program expenditures are reimbursed using the Medicaid matching percentage, known as the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP). The FMAP varies on a sliding scale with state per capita income and ranges from 50 to 83 percent of eligible expenditures. Administrative, training, and related expenses are reimbursed at a flat percentage rate.

Mathematical Structure:

$$\text{FMAP} = 1.00 - 0.45 \left(\frac{\text{PCI}_{\text{State}}}{\text{PCI}_{\text{US}}} \right)^2$$

Where:

$$\text{PCI}_{\text{State}} = \left(\frac{\text{PI}_{\text{State}}}{\text{POP}_{\text{State}}} \right)$$

Formula Constraints: No state may receive a matching percentage below 50 percent or in excess of 83 percent.

Definitions:

FMAP = Federal Medical Assistance Percentage.

PCI = Per capita personal income.

PI = Personal income.

Pop = State population.

Data Sources:

PI: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Pop: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of the Census.

Amount Reallocated: \$11.1 million, 0.36 percent of total allocated.

Comments: See table XXI.1 under Medicaid for a comparison of FMAPs based on actual and adjusted population data. Table XIII.1 shows the grant amount and the amount subject to the FMAP. The differences between the two amounts are administrative and training expenditures that are subject to uniform reimbursement percentages.

Table XIII.1: Comparison of Fiscal Year 1997 Foster Care Allotments Based on Actual and Undercount-Adjusted Population

Dollars in thousands

State	Total grant	Grant amount determined by the FMAP			
		Actual	Adjusted	Difference	
				Amount	Percent ^a
Alabama	\$7,909	\$2,468	\$2,472	\$4	0.05
Alaska	8,821	3,081	3,081	0	0.00
Arizona	36,338	19,318	19,477	159	0.44
Arkansas	27,163	9,036	9,046	10	0.04
California	759,908	407,513	416,865	9,353	1.23
Colorado	21,756	8,361	8,433	72	0.33
Connecticut	69,336	20,238	20,238	0	0.00
Delaware	6,118	1,314	1,314	0	0.00
District of Columbia	24,567	12,273	12,273	0	0.00
Florida	83,677	29,119	29,293	174	0.21
Georgia	28,623	17,169	17,290	121	0.42
Hawaii	12,285	3,447	3,447	0	0.00
Idaho	4,247	892	897	5	0.12
Illinois	270,140	152,956	152,956	0	0.00
Indiana	43,770	31,625	31,180	-445	-1.02
Iowa	17,424	11,779	11,610	-168	-0.97
Kansas	22,064	10,574	10,438	-136	-0.61
Kentucky	34,205	20,245	20,241	-3	-0.01
Louisiana	39,820	23,467	23,576	109	0.27

(continued)

**Appendix XIII
Foster Care**

State	Total grant	Actual	Adjusted	Difference	
				Amount	Percent ^a
Maine	23,268	21,204	20,993	-211	-0.91
Maryland	85,464	37,780	37,780	0	0.00
Massachusetts	77,315	33,934	33,934	0	0.00
Michigan	116,721	74,297	73,199	-1,097	-0.94
Minnesota	41,894	23,451	22,964	-487	-1.16
Mississippi	11,428	5,007	5,021	14	0.12
Missouri	50,762	27,577	27,211	-366	-0.72
Montana	5,859	4,354	4,383	29	0.50
Nebraska	19,440	8,595	8,479	-116	-0.60
Nevada	6,774	3,157	3,157	0	0.00
New Hampshire	8,859	3,640	3,640	0	0.00
New Jersey	39,417	23,130	23,130	0	0.00
New Mexico	11,533	3,563	3,604	41	0.36
New York	328,060	189,576	189,576	0	0.00
North Carolina	39,815	28,924	28,993	68	0.17
North Dakota	9,971	3,267	3,237	-30	-0.30
Ohio	148,890	80,174	79,145	-1,029	-0.69
Oklahoma	23,048	11,090	11,109	19	0.08
Oregon	21,615	12,131	12,176	45	0.21
Pennsylvania	214,373	147,588	144,037	-3,551	-1.66
Rhode Island	9,494	4,378	4,267	-111	-1.17
South Carolina	14,818	7,232	7,261	28	0.19
South Dakota	2,676	1,258	1,249	-9	-0.34
Tennessee	34,543	18,477	18,508	31	0.09
Texas	64,884	48,213	48,903	690	1.06
Utah	16,401	4,962	4,966	5	0.03
Vermont	8,925	5,935	5,897	-38	-0.43
Virginia	45,087	9,657	9,727	70	0.16
Washington	13,167	6,268	6,299	32	0.24
West Virginia	10,549	8,231	8,219	-12	-0.11
Wisconsin	81,111	27,020	26,640	-380	-0.47
Wyoming	1,666	1,133	1,142	9	0.54
Total	\$3,106,000	\$1,670,079	\$1,672,977	\$2,899	0.09

^aPercentage of total funding.

Goals 2000-State and Local Education Systemic Improvement Program

CFDA Number: 84.276

Program Objectives: To support the implementation of comprehensive reform plans to improve the teaching of and learning by all children.

Federal Agency: Department of Education, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$.6 billion.

Formula Narrative: Fifty percent of the funds will be allocated to state education agencies in accordance with the amount each state receives under part A, title I, of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and 50 percent will be allocated in accordance with the amount each state receives under part A, title VI, of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Mathematical Structure:

$$\text{Federal Grant} = 0.5 * \text{Amt} \left(\frac{\text{Title I Allocation}}{\sum \text{Title I Allocation}} \right) + 0.5 * \text{Amt} \left(\frac{\text{Title VI Allocation}}{\sum \text{Title VI Allocation}} \right)$$

Formula Constraints: None.

Definitions:

Amt = Funds available for allocation to states.

Title I Allocation = State allotment under title I, part A.

Title VI Allocation = State allotment under title VI, part A.

Data Sources:

Title I Allocation: Department of Education.

Title VI Allocation: Department of Education.

Amount Reallocated: Not applicable.

Appendix XIV
Goals 2000-State and Local Education
Systemic Improvement Program

Comments: The formula was not simulated because title I allocations depend on poverty population counts, and undercount estimates for poverty counts are not available.

Highway Planning and Construction

CFDA Number: 20.205

Program Objectives: To assist state transportation agencies in the planning and development of an integrated, interconnected transportation system important to interstate commerce and travel by constructing and rehabilitating the National Highway System, including the Interstate System; and for transportation improvements to all public roads except those classified as local or rural minor collectors; to provide aid for the repair of federal-aid roads following disasters; to foster safe highway design; to replace or rehabilitate deficient or obsolete bridges; and to provide for other special purposes.

Federal Agency: Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$19.7 billion.

Formula Narrative: The state share of available funding is specified by law (section 105, title 23 U.S.C.). In addition, the law stipulates that no state's share of available funding may be less than 90.5 percent of its share of payments into the Highway Trust Fund.

The highway program includes 10 component programs. The following nine are apportioned by a formula:

- Interstate Maintenance,
- National Highway System,
- Surface Transportation Program,
- Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program,
- Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality,
- Appalachian Development Highway System,
- Recreational Trails,
- Metropolitan Planning, and
- Minimum Guarantee.

The last component, High Priority Projects, is apportioned on a nonformula basis as specified in law.

Eight formula components of the program are apportioned by their respective formulas, and funding for High Priority Projects is then included in the total. Additional funds, provided under the Minimum Guarantee component of the program, are then taken from the Highway Trust Fund.

Minimum Guarantee funds are determined to ensure that each state receives the share of available funding specified in law, taking into consideration that no state share of available funding may be less than 90.5 percent of its share of payments into the Highway Trust Fund. Thus, the formulas used for the other eight component formula programs have only the effect of determining how much of a state's apportionment must be used for the purposes specified in each program category. They do not affect any state's share of available funding.¹

Mathematical Structure:

$$\text{Federal Grant}_{\text{State}} = \text{Amt} * \text{State Share}$$

Formula Constraints: No state share may be less than 90.5 percent of its share of payments in the Highway Trust Fund.

Definitions:

Amt = Sum of amounts authorized for each of the eight formula components and for High Priority Projects plus the amount necessary to satisfy the Minimum Guarantee component.

State Share = A state's specified percentage of available funding.

Data Sources:

Amt = Funds available for allocation to states.

State Share: Title 23 U.S.C., as amended, and Department of Transportation calculations.

Highway Trust Fund Payments: Department of Transportation.

Amount Reallocated: \$0.0.

Comments: Census population data are used to apportion funding authorized for three of the eight formula-based components of the highway program: the National Highway System, the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program, and the Metropolitan Planning Program. However, because of the way the Minimum Guarantee component is designed, these data have no effect on how funding is apportioned among the states.

¹Under certain circumstances, increases in funding under the formulas for the eight formula components could have an effect on the amount of funding required for the Minimum Guarantee component. They would not, however, affect the distribution of funding among the states.

Appendix XV
Highway Planning and Construction

Table XV.1: Highway Planning and Construction Allotments for FY 1998

Dollars in thousands

State	Allotment
Alabama	\$457,357
Alaska	267,884
Arizona	350,307
Arkansas	299,289
California	2,070,435
Colorado	262,993
Connecticut	341,426
Delaware	99,464
District of Columbia	88,942
Florida	1,038,172
Georgia	789,241
Hawaii	116,394
Idaho	174,073
Illinois	760,350
Indiana	530,327
Iowa	270,245
Kansas	263,432
Kentucky	390,416
Louisiana	357,479
Maine	119,428
Maryland	339,200
Massachusetts	421,787
Michigan	708,999
Minnesota	337,087
Mississippi	273,977
Missouri	532,034
Montana	223,233
Nebraska	174,647
Nevada	162,956
New Hampshire	114,186
New Jersey	580,419
New Mexico	222,221
New York	1,160,749
North Carolina	636,222

(continued)

Appendix XV
Highway Planning and Construction

State	Allotment
North Dakota	147,331
Ohio	770,198
Oklahoma	347,214
Oregon	277,210
Pennsylvania	1,132,606
Rhode Island	134,503
South Carolina	359,903
South Dakota	163,345
Tennessee	509,148
Texas	1,623,366
Utah	176,064
Vermont	102,814
Virginia	576,720
Washington	401,882
West Virginia	254,484
Wisconsin	447,770
Wyoming	156,829
Total	\$22,516,762

HOME Investment Partnerships Program

CFDA Number: 14.239

Program Objectives: To increase the number of families served with decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing and to expand the long-term supply of affordable housing.

Federal Agency: Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$1.4 billion.

Formula Narrative: Under the HOME Investment Partnership Act, funds are allocated to jurisdictions and states based on a formula that is the weighted sum of six factors:

- 10 percent weight on vacancy-adjusted rental units where the household head is at or below the poverty level.
- 20 percent weight on occupied rental units with at least one of four problems.
- 20 percent weight on rental units built before 1950 occupied by poor families.
- 20 percent weight on occupied rental units with at least one of four problems and adjusted for the cost of producing housing in a jurisdiction relative to the national average.
- 20 percent weight on the number of families at or below the poverty level.
- 10 percent weight on population adjusted by net per capita income in relation to the U.S. net per capita income.

Mathematical Structure:

$$\text{Federal Grant} = \text{Amt} * \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.1 \left(\frac{\text{LVPR}_1}{\sum \text{LVPR}_1} \right) + 0.2 \left(\frac{\text{SSR}_1}{\sum \text{SSR}_1} \right) + \\ 0.2 \left(\frac{\text{LIF}_1}{\sum \text{LIF}_1} \right) + 0.2 \left(\frac{\text{Cost}_1}{\sum \text{Cost}_1} \right) + \\ 0.2 \left(\frac{\text{Pov}_1}{\sum \text{Pov}_1} \right) + 0.1 \left(\frac{\text{PopPCI}_1}{\sum \text{PopPCI}_1} \right) \end{array} \right\}$$

Where:

$$\text{LVR}_1 = \left(\frac{\text{VRR}_{\text{US}}}{\text{VRR}_1} \right) * \text{RPOV}_1, \text{ and}$$

$$\text{PopPCI}_1 = \text{Pop}_1 * \left(\frac{\text{PCI3}_{\text{US}} - \text{POV3}_{\text{US}}}{\text{PCI3}_1 - \text{POV3}_{\text{US}}} \right)$$

Formula Constraints: In the computation process, communities with the smallest allocation amounts are successively removed until the remaining recipients all receive a minimum apportionment of \$500,000.

Definitions:

Amt = The total amount to be distributed by formula among recipients.

LVR = Low-vacancy and poor renters factor.

VRR = The vacancy rate for rental units.

RPOV = Number of rental units occupied by the poor.

SSR = The number of rental housing units with at least one of four problems: overcrowding, incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing, and/or high rent-to-income ratio.

LIF = The number of rental units that were built before 1950 that are occupied by low-income families.

Cost = The rehabilitation cost for substandard rental units factor is defined as the number of occupied substandard rental units (SSR) multiplied by an index that measures the cost of producing housing.

Pov = The local unit's number of families in poverty.

PopPCI = Population weighted by net per capita income.

Pop = Population.

PCI3 = Per capita income of a three-person family.

POV3 = National per capita income of a three-person family at the poverty income threshold.

Data Sources:

Cost: Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Population, income, poverty, and housing unit characteristics are derived from data supplied by Bureau of the Census.

Amount Reallocated: Not applicable.

Comment: The formula was not analyzed because undercount estimates for the poverty population are not available.

Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-A

CFDA Number: 17.250

Program Objectives: To establish programs to prepare adults facing serious barriers to employment for participation in the labor force by providing job training and other services that will result in increased employment and earnings, increased educational and occupational skills, and decreased welfare dependency.

Federal Agency: Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$1.1 billion.

Formula Narrative: The formula is based on three equally weighted factors measuring unemployment in a state. The factors are (1) the relative number of unemployed individuals residing in Areas of Substantial Unemployment, (2) the relative excess number of unemployed individuals residing in each state, and (3) the relative number of economically disadvantaged adults within each state.

Mathematical Structure:

$$\text{Federal Grant} = 1/3 \text{ Amt} \left(\frac{\text{ASU}_{\text{State}}}{\text{ASU}_{\text{All State}}} \right) + 1/3 \text{ Amt} \left(\frac{\text{EU}_{\text{State}}}{\text{EU}_{\text{All States}}} \right) + 1/3 \text{ Amt} \left(\frac{\text{ED}_{\text{State}}}{\text{ED}_{\text{All States}}} \right)$$

Formula Constraints: States are guaranteed at least 90 percent of the share of available funds received in the prior fiscal year (hold-harmless provision). No state may receive less than ¼ of 1 percent of available funds (small state minimum).

Definitions:

Amt = Funds available to allocate to states.

ASU = Number of unemployed individuals residing in Areas of Substantial Unemployment in each state. Such areas are contiguous areas within a state with populations of at least 10,000 and having unemployment rates equal to or greater than 6.5 percent. These areas are designated annually by the states.

EU = The higher of the number of unemployed individuals in excess of 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force (CLF) in the state or the number of unemployed individuals in excess of 4.5 percent of the CLF in areas of substantial unemployment in the state. Excess unemployment is calculated using average monthly CLF and unemployment data from the states and from Bureau of Labor Statistics for the most recent 12 months ending June 30.

ED = The number of economically disadvantaged adults: individuals aged 22 through 72 who have, or who are members of families with, total family income not in excess of the higher of the official Office of Management and Budget poverty line or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level.

Data Sources:

ASU: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EU: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ED: Bureau of the Census, from the 1990 census data.

Amount Reallocated: Not applicable.

Comment: This formula was not analyzed because data on the population adjusted for the undercount are not available for economically disadvantaged individuals.

Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-B

CFDA Number: 17.250

Program Objectives: To establish programs to prepare youths facing serious barriers to summer employment for participation in the labor force by providing job training and other services that will result in increased employment and earnings, increased educational and occupational skills, and decreased welfare dependency.

Federal Agency: Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$.9 billion.

Formula Narrative: The formula is based on three equally weighted factors measuring unemployment in a state. The factors are (1) the relative number of unemployed individuals residing in Areas of Substantial Unemployment, (2) the relative excess number of unemployed individuals residing in each state, and (3) the relative number of economically disadvantaged adults within each state.

Mathematical Structure:

$$\text{Federal Grant} = 1/3 \text{ Amt} \left(\frac{\text{ASU}_{\text{State}}}{\text{ASU}_{\text{All State}}} \right) + 1/3 \text{ Amt} \left(\frac{\text{EU}_{\text{State}}}{\text{EU}_{\text{All States}}} \right) + 1/3 \text{ Amt} \left(\frac{\text{ED}_{\text{State}}}{\text{ED}_{\text{All States}}} \right)$$

Formula Constraints: States are guaranteed at least 90 percent of the share of available funds received in the prior fiscal year (hold-harmless provision). No state may receive less than ¼ of 1 percent of available funds (small state minimum).

Definitions:

Amt = Funds available to allocate to states.

ASU = Number of unemployed individuals residing in Areas of Substantial Unemployment in each state. Such areas are contiguous areas within a state with populations of at least 10,000 and having unemployment rates equal to or greater than 6.5 percent. These areas are designated annually by the states.

EU = The higher of the number of unemployed individuals in excess of 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force (CLF) in the state or the number of unemployed individuals in excess of 4.5 percent of the CLF in areas of substantial unemployment in the state. Excess unemployment is calculated using average monthly CLF and unemployment data from the states and from Bureau of Labor Statistics for the most recent 12 months ending June 30.

ED = The number of economically disadvantaged adults: individuals aged 22 through 72 who have, or who are members of families with, total family income not in excess of the higher of the official Office of Management and Budget poverty line or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level.

Data Sources:

ASU: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EU: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ED: Bureau of the Census, from the 1990 census data.

Amount Reallocated: Not applicable.

Comment: This formula was not analyzed because data on population adjusted for the undercount are not available for economically disadvantaged individuals.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance

CFDA Number: 93.568

Program Objectives: To make funds available to states to assist eligible low-income households to meet the cost of home energy.

Federal Agency: Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$1.0 billion.

Formula Narrative: The allocations of available funds are based on the statutory percentage factors used in fiscal year 1984.

Mathematical Structure:

Federal Grant = Amt * Statutory Percentages

Formula Constraints: None.

Definitions:

Amt = Total grant funding available to the states.

Statutory Percentages = Percentages established in law.

Data Sources:

Amt: Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

Statutory Percentages: Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

Amount Reallocated: \$0.0.

Comments: If appropriations ever exceed \$1.975 billion, an alternative formula described in law would apply. States would then be guaranteed no less than they would have received in fiscal year 1984 if appropriations were set at \$1.975 billion.

Appendix XIX
Low Income Home Energy Assistance

Table XIX.1: Allotments for Low Income Home Energy Assistance, FY 1998

Dollars in thousands

State	Allotment
Alabama	\$8,372
Alaska	5,344
Arizona	4,049
Arkansas	6,388
California	44,913
Colorado	15,660
Connecticut	20,429
Delaware	2,712
District of Columbia	3,173
Florida	13,247
Georgia	10,474
Hawaii	1,055
Idaho	6,108
Illinois	56,543
Indiana	25,601
Iowa	18,144
Kansas	8,332
Kentucky	13,323
Louisiana	8,559
Maine	13,235
Maryland	15,642
Massachusetts	40,864
Michigan	53,683
Minnesota	38,675
Mississippi	7,178
Missouri	22,586
Montana	7,165
Nebraska	8,973
Nevada	1,902
New Hampshire	7,735
New Jersey	37,936
New Mexico	5,069
New York	123,867
North Carolina	18,460

(continued)

Appendix XIX
Low Income Home Energy Assistance

State	Allotment
North Dakota	7,783
Ohio	50,021
Oklahoma	7,696
Oregon	12,137
Pennsylvania	66,535
Rhode Island	6,726
South Carolina	6,649
South Dakota	6,321
Tennessee	13,496
Texas	22,038
Utah	7,277
Vermont	5,797
Virginia	19,054
Washington	19,964
West Virginia	8,817
Wisconsin	34,813
Wyoming	2,914
Total	\$973,430

Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant

CFDA Number: 93.994

Program Objectives: To enable states to maintain and strengthen their leadership in planning, promoting, coordinating, and evaluating health care for pregnant women, mothers, infants, and children and children with special health care needs by providing health services for mothers and children who do not have access to adequate health care.

Federal Agency: Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$0.6 billion.

Formula Narrative: States first receive their fiscal year 1983 grant as a base funding amount. Remaining funds are then apportioned among the states based on their respective shares of children in poverty.

Mathematical Description:

$$\text{Federal Grant} = \text{Grant}_{83} + \text{Amt} \left(\frac{\text{POV}_{\text{State}}}{\text{POV}_{\text{All States}}} \right)$$

Formula Constraints: None.

Definitions:

Grant₈₃ = Amount allocated to the states in fiscal year 1983.

Amt = Funds remaining in excess of fiscal year 1983 amount.

Pov = Number of children under age 18 living below the official poverty line.

Data Sources:

Pov: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Amount Reallocated: Not applicable.

Comment: We did not analyze this formula because undercount estimates are not available for children in poverty.

Medicaid

CFDA Number: 93.778

Program Objectives: To provide financial assistance to states for payment of medical care on behalf of cash assistance recipients, children, pregnant women, and the aged who meet income and resource requirements and other categorically eligible groups.

Federal Agency: Department of Health and Human Services, Health Care Financing Administration.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$104 billion.

Formula Narrative: Eligible medical expenses are reimbursed on a sliding scale based on the per capita income of the state. The federal reimbursement rate, known as the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), ranges from a minimum of 50 percent to a maximum of 83 percent. Most administrative expenses are reimbursed at a flat rate of 50 percent but may be as high as 100 percent as is the case with immigration status verification.

Mathematical Structure:

$$\text{FMAP} = 1.00 - 0.45 \left(\frac{\text{PCI}_{\text{State}}}{\text{PCI}_{\text{US}}} \right)^2$$

Where:

$$\text{PCI}_{\text{State}} = \left(\frac{\text{PI}_{\text{State}}}{\text{POP}_{\text{State}}} \right)$$

Formula Constraints: No state may receive a matching percentage below 50 percent or in excess of 83 percent.

Definitions:

FMAP = Federal Medical Assistance Percentage.

PCI = Per capita personal income.

PI = Personal income.

Pop = State population.

Data Sources:

PI: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Pop: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of the Census.

Amount Reallocated: \$402.4 million, 0.43 percent of the total allocated.

Comments: Allotment amounts were calculated for fiscal year 1997, the latest year for which data were available. Total federal allotment includes some amounts for Family Planning and Indian Health Services that are not subject to the FMAP. Allotments for the two programs were not available from the Health Care Financing Administration for fiscal year 1997. We adjusted the total federal allotment by subtracting the fiscal year 1996 amounts for Family Planning and Indian Health Services from the 1997 total federal allotment.

Table XXI.1: Comparison of Fiscal Year 1997 Federal Medical Assistance Percentages Based on Actual and Undercount-Adjusted Population

State	FMAP		Difference
	Actual (Percent)	Adjusted (Percent)	
Alabama	69.54	69.66	0.12
Alaska	50.00	50.00	0.00
Arizona	65.53	66.07	0.54
Arkansas	73.29	73.37	0.08
California	50.23	51.38	1.15
Colorado	52.32	52.77	0.45
Connecticut	50.00	50.00	0.00
Delaware	50.00	50.00	0.00
District of Columbia	50.00	50.00	0.00
Florida	55.79	56.12	0.33
Georgia	61.52	61.95	0.43
Hawaii	50.00	50.00	0.00
Idaho	67.97	68.34	0.37
Illinois	50.00	50.00	0.00
Indiana	61.58	60.71	-0.86
Iowa	62.94	62.04	-0.90

(continued)

**Appendix XXI
Medicaid**

State	FMAP		
	Actual (Percent)	Adjusted (Percent)	Difference
Kansas	58.87	58.11	-0.76
Kentucky	70.09	70.08	-0.01
Louisiana	71.36	71.69	0.33
Maine	63.72	63.09	-0.64
Maryland	50.00	50.00	0.00
Massachusetts	50.00	50.00	0.00
Michigan	55.20	54.38	-0.82
Minnesota	53.60	52.49	-1.11
Mississippi	77.22	77.43	0.21
Missouri	60.04	59.24	-0.80
Montana	69.01	69.48	0.47
Nebraska	59.13	58.33	-0.80
Nevada	50.00	50.00	0.00
New Hampshire	50.00	50.00	0.00
New Jersey	50.00	50.00	0.00
New Mexico	72.66	73.50	0.84
New York	50.00	50.00	0.00
North Carolina	63.89	64.04	0.15
North Dakota	67.73	67.11	-0.62
Ohio	59.28	58.52	-0.76
Oklahoma	70.01	70.13	0.12
Oregon	60.52	60.75	0.22
Pennsylvania	52.85	51.58	-1.27
Rhode Island	53.90	52.53	-1.38
South Carolina	70.43	70.71	0.27
South Dakota	64.89	64.42	-0.47
Tennessee	64.58	64.69	0.11
Texas	62.56	63.45	0.89
Utah	72.33	72.40	0.07
Vermont	61.05	60.66	-0.40
Virginia	51.45	51.82	0.37
Washington	50.52	50.78	0.26
West Virginia	72.60	72.50	-0.10
Wisconsin	59.00	58.17	-0.83
Wyoming	59.88	60.36	0.48

**Appendix XXI
Medicaid**

Table XXI.2: Comparison of Fiscal Year 1997 Medicaid Grant Amounts Based on Actual and Undercount-Adjusted Population

Dollars in thousands

States	Total allotment	Allotments subject to FMAP			
		Actual	Adjusted	Difference	
				Amount	Percent ^a
Alabama	\$1,555,179	\$1,521,873	\$1,524,410	\$2,537	0.16
Alaska	223,234	166,528	166,528	0	0.00
Arizona	1,238,187	1,119,270	1,128,573	9,304	0.75
Arkansas	1,002,155	960,736	961,826	1,091	0.11
California	8,480,765	8,624,367	8,822,279	197,912	2.33
Colorado	829,265	789,232	795,962	6,730	0.81
Connecticut	1,391,632	1,352,982	1,352,982	0	0.00
Delaware	219,935	203,397	203,397	0	0.00
District of Columbia	440,684	419,100	419,100	0	0.00
Florida	3,615,568	3,494,419	3,515,299	20,880	0.58
Georgia	2,250,117	2,142,366	2,157,433	15,067	0.67
Hawaii	290,868	279,351	279,351	0	0.00
Idaho	302,524	274,802	276,309	1,508	0.50
Illinois	3,546,780	3,286,678	3,286,678	0	0.00
Indiana	1,579,160	1,517,185	1,495,965	-21,220	-1.34
Iowa	798,420	743,363	732,688	-10,675	-1.34
Kansas	623,254	596,381	588,699	-7,682	-1.23
Kentucky	1,818,784	1,785,765	1,785,465	-300	-0.02
Louisiana	2,465,575	2,400,090	2,411,284	11,194	0.45
Maine	694,045	667,694	661,036	-6,658	-0.96
Maryland	1,451,377	1,344,632	1,344,632	0	0.00
Massachusetts	2,547,305	2,465,863	2,465,863	0	0.00
Michigan	3,397,271	3,093,964	3,048,145	-45,819	-1.35
Minnesota	1,547,365	1,434,601	1,404,771	-29,830	-1.93
Mississippi	1,324,471	1,296,220	1,299,787	3,567	0.27
Missouri	1,922,779	1,840,145	1,815,772	-24,373	-1.27
Montana	276,909	247,382	249,067	1,685	0.61
Nebraska	465,459	442,216	436,248	-5,968	-1.28
Nevada	253,552	237,073	237,073	0	0.00
New Hampshire	385,138	363,248	363,248	0	0.00

(continued)

**Appendix XXI
Medicaid**

States	Total allotment	Allotments subject to FMAP			
		Actual	Adjusted	Difference	
				Amount	Percent ^a
New Jersey	2,853,312	2,714,268	2,714,268	0	0.00
New Mexico	722,174	665,489	673,172	7,683	1.06
New York	12,666,611	12,310,085	12,310,085	0	0.00
North Carolina	2,884,565	2,784,269	2,790,896	6,626	0.23
North Dakota	228,915	215,369	213,392	-1,977	-0.86
Ohio	3,921,778	3,815,948	3,766,990	-48,957	-1.25
Oklahoma	896,973	818,975	820,326	1,351	0.15
Oregon	977,099	894,043	897,321	3,278	0.34
Pennsylvania	4,439,581	4,266,244	4,163,906	-102,338	-2.31
Rhode Island	504,982	487,532	475,091	-12,441	-2.46
South Carolina	1,530,198	1,458,451	1,464,118	5,666	0.37
South Dakota	223,333	202,825	201,357	-1,468	-0.66
Tennessee	2,378,511	2,318,131	2,322,125	3,995	0.17
Texas	6,225,546	5,907,424	5,991,913	84,489	1.36
Utah	471,894	442,829	443,272	443	0.09
Vermont	239,744	221,579	220,145	-1,434	-0.60
Virginia	1,215,252	1,154,912	1,163,277	8,365	0.69
Washington	1,744,384	1,594,707	1,602,781	8,073	0.46
West Virginia	941,195	915,214	913,894	-1,320	-0.14
Wisconsin	1,651,196	1,579,076	1,556,943	-22,133	-1.34
Wyoming	134,284	124,410	125,401	990	0.74
Total	\$93,789,286	\$90,002,703	\$90,060,544	\$57,841	0.06

^aPercentage of total funding.

Rehabilitation Services

CFDA Number: 84.126

Program Objectives: To provide vocational rehabilitation services to people with disabilities so they may prepare for and engage in competitive employment.

Federal Agency: Department of Education, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitation Services.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$2.2 billion.

Formula Narrative: Initially, states receive the amount they received in fiscal year 1978. Half of the remaining funds are apportioned to states in proportion to population adjusted by an allotment percentage and half in proportion to population adjusted by the square of the allotment percentage. The allotment percentage varies on a sliding scale with state per capita income.

Mathematical Structure:

$$\text{Federal Grant} = \text{Grant}_{78} + 1/2 \text{ Amt} \left(\frac{\text{Pop}_{\text{State}} * \text{AP}_{\text{State}}}{\text{Sum of Numerator}} \right) + 1/2 \text{ Amt} \left(\frac{\text{Pop}_{\text{State}} * \text{AP}_{\text{State}}^2}{\text{Sum of Numerator}} \right)$$

Where:

$$\text{AP} = 1.00 - 0.50 \left(\frac{\text{PCI}_{\text{State}}}{\text{PCI}_{\text{US}}} \right), \text{ and}$$

$$\text{PCI}_{\text{State}} = \left(\frac{\text{PI}_{\text{State}}}{\text{Pop}_{\text{State}}} \right)$$

Formula Constraints: The allotment percentage (AP) has a value of 50 percent for the state with average per capita income and may not exceed 75

percent or be less than 33 percent. In addition, states are guaranteed an allotment equal to at least one-third of 1 percent of the appropriation (small state minimum).

Definitions:

- Amt = Funds remaining in excess of fiscal year 1978 amounts.
- Pop = Population.
- PCI = Per capita personal income.
- AP = A state's allotment percentage.
- PI = Personal income.

Data Sources:

- Pop: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
- PCI: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Amount Reallocated: \$12.674 million, 0.59 percent of total allocated.

Comments: None.

Table XXII.1: Comparison of Fiscal Year 1998 Rehabilitation Services Allotments Based on Actual and Undercount-Adjusted Population Counts

Dollars in thousands

State	Allotment		Difference	
	Actual	Adjusted	Amount	Percent
Alabama	\$46,996	\$47,080	\$84	0.18
Alaska	7,438	7,438	-0	0.00
Arizona	36,184	36,650	466	1.29
Arkansas	28,683	28,723	40	0.14
California	215,833	220,552	4,719	2.19
Colorado	27,612	27,831	220	0.80
Connecticut	16,665	16,563	-101	-0.61
Delaware	7,438	7,438	-0	0.00
District of Columbia	10,790	10,885	95	0.88
Florida	105,301	105,962	661	0.63
Georgia	64,234	64,756	523	0.81
Hawaii	7,607	7,644	37	0.49
Idaho	11,140	11,232	91	0.82

(continued)

**Appendix XXII
Rehabilitation Services**

State	Allotment		Difference	
	Actual	Adjusted	Amount	Percent
Illinois	82,411	81,425	-986	-1.20
Indiana	53,269	52,362	-907	-1.70
Iowa	26,158	25,679	-479	-1.83
Kansas	21,712	21,384	-328	-1.51
Kentucky	42,479	42,466	-13	-0.03
Louisiana	47,977	48,313	335	0.70
Maine	12,569	12,414	-155	-1.24
Maryland	32,789	33,092	303	0.92
Massachusetts	42,311	41,452	-860	-2.03
Michigan	76,487	75,304	-1,183	-1.55
Minnesota	37,404	36,672	-732	-1.96
Mississippi	34,327	34,524	196	0.57
Missouri	48,941	48,202	-739	-1.51
Montana	8,820	8,909	90	1.02
Nebraska	14,404	14,180	-224	-1.55
Nevada	9,318	9,467	149	1.60
New Hampshire	8,634	8,515	-120	-1.38
New Jersey	44,717	43,735	-981	-2.19
New Mexico	17,809	18,177	368	2.07
New York	119,020	118,688	-332	-0.28
North Carolina	69,078	69,310	232	0.34
North Dakota	7,438	7,438	-0	0.00
Ohio	99,399	97,958	-1,442	-1.45
Oklahoma	34,318	34,388	71	0.21
Oregon	26,484	26,587	103	0.39
Pennsylvania	101,574	99,453	-2,121	-2.09
Rhode Island	8,361	8,168	-193	-2.31
South Carolina	39,142	39,356	214	0.55
South Dakota	7,439	7,438	-1	-0.01
Tennessee	52,095	52,177	82	0.16
Texas	162,149	165,232	3,083	1.90
Utah	19,660	19,684	25	0.13
Vermont	7,438	7,438	-0	0.00
Virginia	50,878	51,207	329	0.65
Washington	38,588	38,745	157	0.41
West Virginia	21,526	21,464	-62	-0.29

(continued)

Appendix XXII
Rehabilitation Services

State	Allotment		Difference	
	Actual	Adjusted	Amount	Percent
Wisconsin	45,835	45,120	-715	-1.56
Wyoming	7,438	7,438	-0	0.00
Total	\$2,166,318	\$2,166,318	0	0.00

Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities State Grants

CFDA Number: 84.186

Program Objectives: To establish state and local programs of drug and violence prevention coordinated with related community efforts and resources.

Federal Agency: Department of Education, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations: \$0.6 billion.

Formula Narrative: Allocations are made to each state based equally upon the state's school-age population and its relative share of Title I allocations.

Mathematical Structure:

$$\text{Federal Grant} = 0.5 * \text{Amt} \left[\frac{\text{Pop5-17}_{\text{State}}}{\text{Pop5-17}_{\text{US}}} \right] +$$

$$0.5 * \text{Amt} \left[\frac{\text{Title I Allocation}_{\text{State}}}{\text{Title I Allocation}_{\text{US}}} \right]$$

Formula Constraints: No state may receive less than 0.5 percent of the amount appropriated.

Definitions:

Amt = Funds available for allocation to states.

Pop5-17 = Population aged 5 to 17.

Title I Allocation = Amount allocated under part A of title I for the preceding year (see app. XXVIII).

Data Sources:

Pop5-17: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Title I Allocation: Department of Education, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Amount Reallocated: \$0.0.

Appendix XXIII
Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities
State Grants

Comment: This formula was not analyzed because title I grants depend upon counts of children in poverty for which adjusted counts are not available.

Social Services Block Grant

CFDA Number: 93.667

Program Objectives: To enable states to provide social services directed toward the following goals: (1) reducing dependency; (2) promoting self-sufficiency; (3) preventing neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; (4) preventing or reducing inappropriate institutional care; and (5) securing admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate.

Federal Agency: Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$2.4 billion.

Formula Narrative: State funding is allocated in proportion to each state's share of the national population.

Mathematical Structure:

$$\text{Federal Grant} = \text{Amt} \left(\frac{\text{Pop}_{\text{State}}}{\text{Pop}_{\text{All States}}} \right)$$

Formula Constraints: None.

Definitions:

Amt = Funds available for allocation to states.

Pop = A state's population count.

Data Sources:

Amt: Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

Pop: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Amount Reallocated: \$8.5 million, 0.37 percent of total allocated.

Comment: None.

Appendix XXIV
Social Services Block Grant

Table XXIV.1: Comparison of Fiscal Year 1998 Social Services Block Grant Allotments Based on Actual and Undercount-Adjusted Population Counts

Dollars in thousands

States	Actual	Adjusted	Difference	
			Amount	Percent
Alabama	\$37,004	\$37,071	\$67	0.18
Alaska	5,255	5,276	21	0.40
Arizona	36,700	36,990	290	0.79
Arkansas	21,613	21,645	33	0.15
California	274,846	278,059	3,213	1.17
Colorado	32,602	32,751	150	0.46
Connecticut	28,495	28,218	-277	-0.97
Delaware	6,238	6,251	12	0.20
District of Columbia	4,820	4,910	90	1.86
Florida	123,254	123,708	454	0.37
Georgia	62,654	63,003	349	0.56
Hawaii	10,328	10,354	26	0.25
Idaho	10,119	10,179	60	0.60
Illinois	102,929	102,283	-646	-0.63
Indiana	50,490	49,929	-561	-1.11
Iowa	24,727	24,431	-296	-1.20
Kansas	22,317	22,113	-204	-0.91
Kentucky	33,585	33,575	-9	-0.03
Louisiana	37,778	37,999	220	0.58
Maine	10,798	10,704	-94	-0.87
Maryland	43,878	44,091	214	0.49
Massachusetts	52,848	52,248	-600	-1.14
Michigan	83,083	82,329	-754	-0.91
Minnesota	40,110	39,637	-473	-1.18
Mississippi	23,466	23,574	108	0.46
Missouri	46,322	45,864	-458	-0.99
Montana	7,570	7,628	58	0.77
Nebraska	14,243	14,106	-137	-0.96
Nevada	13,312	13,415	103	0.77
New Hampshire	9,988	9,911	-77	-0.77
New Jersey	69,127	68,406	-721	-1.04
New Mexico	14,661	14,887	226	1.54

(continued)

Appendix XXIV
Social Services Block Grant

States	Actual	Adjusted	Difference	
			Amount	Percent
New York	157,796	157,606	-190	-0.12
North Carolina	62,601	62,730	128	0.21
North Dakota	5,577	5,524	-53	-0.95
Ohio	97,021	96,120	-902	-0.93
Oklahoma	28,521	28,575	54	0.19
Oregon	27,329	27,402	73	0.27
Pennsylvania	105,035	103,643	-1,392	-1.33
Rhode Island	8,614	8,487	-127	-1.47
South Carolina	31,958	32,105	147	0.46
South Dakota	6,343	6,302	-40	-0.64
Tennessee	45,731	45,799	69	0.15
Texas	162,912	164,883	1,971	1.21
Utah	16,975	16,996	21	0.13
Vermont	5,090	5,065	-25	-0.50
Virginia	57,581	57,797	216	0.38
Washington	47,253	47,370	117	0.25
West Virginia	15,905	15,875	-30	-0.19
Wisconsin	44,574	44,127	-446	-1.00
Wyoming	4,176	4,200	24	0.57
Total	\$2,286,151	\$2,286,151	0	0.00

Special Education

CFDA Number: 84.027

Program Objectives: To provide grants to states to assist them in providing a free appropriate public education to all children with disabilities.

Federal Agency: Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$3.2 billion.

Formula Narrative: Funds are allotted on the basis of a certified count of the number of children with disabilities aged 3 to 21 years receiving special education and related services. The formula contains a maximum state grant. The entitlement is equal to the number of children with disabilities aged 3 to 21 in the state who are receiving special education and related services, multiplied by 40 percent of the average per-pupil expenditure in public elementary and secondary schools in the United States.

Mathematical Structure:

$$\text{Federal Grant} = \text{Amt} \left(\frac{\text{DPop}_{\text{state}} * 0.40 * \text{Exp}_{\text{US}}}{\text{Sum of Numerator}} \right)$$

Formula Constraints: The number of children with disabilities aged 3 to 17 cannot exceed 12 percent of a state's population aged 3 to 17. There are additional constraints written in the law that had no effect on fiscal year 1998 allotments.

Definitions:

Amt = Funds available for allocation to states.

DPop = State's count of children with disabilities.

Exp = U.S. average elementary and secondary education expenditure per pupil.

Data Sources:

DPop: Department of Education.

Exp: Department of Education.

Pop3-17: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Comments: The number of children with disabilities exceeds 12 percent of the population ages 3 to 17 in four states (Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and West Virginia). Using the adjusted census counts, these four states would have their allocations raised slightly, and the remaining 47 states and the District of Columbia would have theirs lowered by very small amounts. Since the amounts reallocated would be very small, we have not simulated the effect of the adjusted population on program allotments.

Table XXV.1: Allotments for Special Education in Fiscal Year 1998

Dollars in thousands

State	Allotment
Alabama	\$62,010
Alaska	11,152
Arizona	52,380
Arkansas	35,772
California	377,999
Colorado	45,775
Connecticut	50,294
Delaware	10,111
District of Columbia	4,797
Florida	209,303
Georgia	92,295
Hawaii	11,556
Idaho	16,395
Illinois	173,370
Indiana	89,258
Iowa	43,578
Kansas	35,409
Kentucky	53,898
Louisiana	58,900
Maine	20,366
Maryland	68,175
Massachusetts	100,626
Michigan	125,280
Minnesota	65,046
Mississippi	39,744
Missouri	80,669

(continued)

**Appendix XXV
Special Education**

State	Allotment
Montana	11,710
Nebraska	25,817
Nevada	19,849
New Hampshire	16,829
New Jersey	128,848
New Mexico	31,431
New York	264,134
North Carolina	99,750
North Dakota	8,063
Ohio	142,257
Oklahoma	48,361
Oregon	42,068
Pennsylvania	139,852
Rhode Island	15,711
South Carolina	59,469
South Dakota	9,633
Tennessee	80,819
Texas	298,576
Utah	34,157
Vermont	7,650
Virginia	94,262
Washington	69,083
West Virginia	28,402
Wisconsin	71,081
Wyoming	8,173
Total	\$3,690,144

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (Food)

CFDA Number: 10.557

Program Objectives: The objective of this program is to provide, at no cost, supplemental nutritious foods, nutrition education, and referrals to health care services for low-income pregnant, breast-feeding, and postpartum women, and infants and children to age 5 determined to be at nutritional risk.

Federal Agency: Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Service.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$3.0 billion.

Formula Narrative: States are guaranteed the funding they received in the previous year adjusted for inflation, called a “stability” allotment. If total funding is not sufficient to provide stability amounts for each state, the initial allotments are reduced on a pro rata basis. If additional funding is available, it is allocated in proportion to each state’s share of children below 185 percent of the official poverty level. If states do not use their entire allotment, it is returned to the Department of Agriculture and reallocated to other eligible states under the formula.

Mathematical Structure:

$$\text{Federal Grant} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Stability} \\ \text{Allotment} \end{array} \right) + \text{Amt} \left[\frac{\text{Child}_{\text{State}}}{\text{Child}_{\text{US}}} \right]$$

Formula Constraints: None (see Comments).

Definitions:

Amt = Remaining funds after stability allotments.

Child = Count of children in families below 185 percent of the poverty level.

Data Sources:

Child: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Comments: Since the appropriation for this grant was not sufficient to fund the stability allotment for fiscal year 1998, initial state allotments were based on the prior year’s allotment after being adjusted for inflation. Subsequently, some states returned portions of the formula allotment. After being able to fund stability allotments for the remaining states, \$43.5

Appendix XXVI
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for
Women, Infants, and Children (Food)

million, or 1.5 percent of the total, was allocated based on census poverty data. We did not simulate this formula because undercount estimates for poverty populations are not available. However, we included this program among those we analyzed because the amount of funds that would be shifted due to the undercount for any individual state would be small enough that it would not significantly affect the overall results.

Table XXVI.1: Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (Food) Actual Allotments, Fiscal Year 1998

Dollars in thousands

State	Allotment
Alabama	\$48,013
Alaska	11,939
Arizona	47,217
Arkansas	34,640
California	513,840
Colorado	28,413
Connecticut	24,563
Delaware	5,819
District of Columbia	6,964
Florida	142,070
Georgia	84,345
Hawaii	20,079
Idaho	10,976
Illinois	105,800
Indiana	48,543
Iowa	24,885
Kansas	19,744
Kentucky	47,284
Louisiana	60,304
Maine	9,150
Maryland	35,998
Massachusetts	40,007
Michigan	85,074
Minnesota	34,814
Mississippi	39,845
Missouri	52,108

(continued)

Appendix XXVI
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for
Women, Infants, and Children (Food)

State	Allotment
Montana	9,189
Nebraska	14,161
Nevada	13,853
New Hampshire	6,267
New Jersey	55,430
New Mexico	19,995
New York	207,892
North Carolina	69,613
North Dakota	6,507
Ohio	84,827
Oklahoma	32,417
Oregon	33,778
Pennsylvania	99,769
Rhode Island	8,436
South Carolina	42,902
South Dakota	6,843
Tennessee	60,722
Texas	236,670
Utah	21,233
Vermont	6,662
Virginia	53,651
Washington	60,700
West Virginia	19,985
Wisconsin	40,880
Wyoming	3,822
Total	\$2,798,640

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (Nutrition Services and Administration)

CFDA Number: 10.557

Program Objectives: To provide, at no cost, supplemental nutritious foods, nutrition education, and referrals to health care to low-income pregnant, breast-feeding, and postpartum women, and infants, and children to age 5 determined to be at nutritional risk.

Federal Agency: Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Service.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$1.0 billion.

Formula Narrative: States receive a fixed amount per adjusted program participant for administrative expenses and other nutrition services. The number of program participants in a state are adjusted to take account of the higher cost of small participation levels, differential salary levels, and differences in service to priority 1 participants.

Mathematical Structure:

$$\text{Federal Grant} = \text{Rate}_{us} * \text{Participants}_{State}$$

Formula Constraints: No state may receive less than it received in the previous fiscal year.

Definitions:

Rate = Amount per participant.

Participants = Number of program participants adjusted to account for differences in (1) the higher cost of small participation levels, (2) salary levels, and (3) service to priority 1 participants.

Data Sources:

Rate: Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Service.

Participants: Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Service.

Amount Reallocated: None.

Comment: The allocations for Nutrition Services and Administration do not depend on census data; consequently, there is no effect from the undercount of the population.

Appendix XXVII
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for
Women, Infants, and Children (Nutrition
Services and Administration)

Table XXVII.1: Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (Nutrition Services and Administration), Fiscal Year 1998

Dollars in thousands

State	Allotment
Alabama	\$17,056
Alaska	6,039
Arizona	17,672
Arkansas	12,602
California	174,760
Colorado	11,436
Connecticut	9,216
Delaware	2,349
District of Columbia	2,999
Florida	47,016
Georgia	31,063
Hawaii	7,311
Idaho	6,029
Illinois	38,057
Indiana	18,577
Iowa	9,321
Kansas	7,678
Kentucky	16,710
Louisiana	18,501
Maine	4,112
Maryland	13,032
Massachusetts	16,453
Michigan	30,177
Minnesota	13,231
Mississippi	16,762
Missouri	17,180
Montana	4,217
Nebraska	5,881
Nevada	5,993
New Hampshire	3,409
New Jersey	20,751
New Mexico	8,127
New York	66,501

(continued)

**Appendix XXVII
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for
Women, Infants, and Children (Nutrition
Services and Administration)**

State	Allotment
North Carolina	26,555
North Dakota	2,609
Ohio	36,969
Oklahoma	12,258
Oregon	13,948
Pennsylvania	35,225
Rhode Island	3,581
South Carolina	17,091
South Dakota	4,086
Tennessee	19,822
Texas	95,449
Utah	8,950
Vermont	2,581
Virginia	19,000
Washington	21,507
West Virginia	9,150
Wisconsin	14,872
Wyoming	2,240
Total	\$1,026,111

Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies

CFDA Number: 84.010

Program Objectives: To help local education agencies and schools improve the teaching of and learning by children failing, or most at risk of failing, to meet challenging state academic standards.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$7.5 billion.

Formula Narrative: Funding is allocated to local education agencies under three separate formulas: Basic Grants, Concentration Grants, and Targeted Grants. Basic and Concentration Grants are funded at their fiscal year 1995 appropriations amounts and the excess is allocated under the Targeted Grant formula.

The Basic Grant formula allocates funding in proportion to the number of children in poverty times 40 percent of the state per-pupil expenditure. Concentration Grants are limited to counties whose counts of children in poverty either exceed 6,500 or whose poverty rates exceed 15 percent. Concentration Grants are allocated in proportion to Basic Grant funding amounts. Targeted Grants use the Basic Grant formula, except weighted counts of children in poverty are used to target a larger share of available funds to counties with larger numbers or higher percentages of poor children.

Mathematical Structure:

$$\text{Basic Grants} = \text{Amt}_{95}^{\text{Basic}} \left(\frac{\text{POV}_{\text{County}} * 0.40 * \text{Exp}_{\text{State}}}{\text{Sum of Numerator}} \right)$$

and

$$\text{Concentration Grants} = \text{Amt}_{95}^{\text{Con}} \left(\frac{\text{POV}_{\text{County}} * \text{GBasic}_{\text{County}}}{\text{Sum of Numerator}} \right)$$

$$\text{Targeted Grants} = \text{Amt}_{\text{Targ}} \left(\frac{\text{WPOV}_{\text{County}} * 0.40 * \text{Exp}_{\text{State}}}{\text{Sum of Numerator}} \right)$$

Formula Constraints: State per-pupil expenditures cannot exceed the national average per-pupil expenditure by more than 20 percent or be

below 80 percent of the average. Hold-harmless provisions apply to Basic Grants and Targeted Grants but not to Concentration Grants. Counties are guaranteed to receive at least 95 percent of their previous year's allotment if their child poverty rate exceeds 30 percent, 90 percent if the county poverty rate is between 15 and 30 percent, and 85 percent if the county poverty rate is below 15 percent. For Basic Grants, no state area can receive less than the smaller of (1) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percent of the funding allocated among states or (2) an average of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percent of the amount appropriated and 150 percent of the national average per-pupil grant times the number of children counted in the Basic Grant formula.

Definitions:

Amt95 = Funds available for allocation among local education agencies in fiscal year 1995.

Amt = Funds in excess of fiscal year 1995 available for allocation among local education agencies.

Pov = Number of children aged 5 to 17 living in poverty and children above poverty in families receiving Aid to Families With Dependent Children, foster homes, and institutions for delinquents ("formula children").

Exp = Elementary and secondary school expenditures per pupil.

GBasic = Grant amount per pupil under the Basic Grant formula.

WPov = Weighted counts of school-aged children in poverty.

Data Sources:

Pov: Bureau of the Census.

Exp: Department of Education.

Gbasic: Department of Education.

WPov: Weights specified in law, counts derived from poverty counts from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Amount Reallocated: Not applicable.

Comments: This formula was not analyzed because poverty counts adjusted for the undercount are not available.

Vocational Education

CFDA Number: 84.048

Program Objectives: To assist states to expand and improve their programs of vocational education and provide equal access in vocational education to special needs populations. The populations assisted by the grants range from secondary students in prevocational courses to adults who need retraining to adapt to changing technological and labor market conditions.

Federal Agency: Department of Education, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education.

Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations (estimate): \$1.0 billion.

Formula Narrative: Fifty-five percent of available funds are allocated to states in proportion to the population aged 15 to 19, adjusted by a per capita income factor (called an allotment percentage). Twenty-five percent of available funds are allocated in proportion to the population aged 20 to 24, adjusted by the allotment percentage, and 20 percent in proportion to the population aged 25 to 65, adjusted by the allotment percentage.

Mathematical Structure:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Federal Grant} = & 0.55 * \text{Amt} \left(\frac{\text{Pop}_{15-19_{\text{State}}} * \text{AP}_{\text{State}}}{\text{Sum of Numerator}} \right) + \\ & 0.25 * \text{Amt} \left(\frac{\text{Pop}_{20-24_{\text{State}}} * \text{AP}_{\text{State}}}{\text{Sum of Numerator}} \right) + \\ & 0.20 * \text{Amt} \left(\frac{\text{Pop}_{25-65_{\text{State}}} * \text{AP}_{\text{State}}}{\text{Sum of Numerator}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Where:

$$\text{AP} = 1.00 - 0.50 \left(\frac{\text{PCI}_{\text{State}}}{\text{PCI}_{\text{US}}} \right), \text{ and}$$

$$\text{PCI}_{\text{State}} = \left(\frac{\text{PI}_{\text{State}}}{\text{Pop}_{\text{State}}} \right)$$

Formula Constraints: The allotment percentage cannot exceed 60 percent or be less than 40 percent. Formula allocations for each state cannot fall below the fiscal year 1998 allocation. No state may receive less than 0.5 percent of the total funds distributed (small state minimum).

Definitions:

- Amt = Funds available for allocation to states.
- Pop15-19 = Population count between ages 15 and 19.
- Pop20-24 = Population count between ages 20 and 24.
- Pop25-65 = Population count between ages 25 and 65
- AP = Allotment percentage.
- PI = State's personal income.
- Pop = State population.

Data Sources:

- Pop: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
- PI: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Amount Reallocated: \$1.202 million, 0.12 percent of total funding.

Comments: The formula as written in law contains four terms. The three shown above have weights of .50, .20, and .15, respectively. The fourth term is the sum of these three terms and also receives a .15 weight. This is equivalent to adding .05 to each weight as shown in the above mathematical statement of the formula. The formula constraint restricts the changes in allotment. We show the percentage in populations for the formula and the resulting change in state allotment in table XXIX.2. Most states have no change in allocation from the undercount adjustment.

Table XXIX.1: Vocational and Technical Education Assistance to the States, Comparison of Actual Allocations to Simulated Allocations

Dollars in thousands

State	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Difference	
			Amount	Percent
Alabama	\$19,175	\$19,175.06	0	0.00
Alaska	4,215	4,215	0	0.00
Arizona	18,342	18,396	\$54	0.29
Arkansas	11,404	11,404	0	0.00

(continued)

**Appendix XXIX
Vocational Education**

State	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Difference	
			Amount	Percent
California	109,111	110,238	1,128	1.03
Colorado	13,400	13,400	0	0.00
Connecticut	8,355	8,355	0	0.00
Delaware	4,215	4,215	0	0.00
District of Columbia	4,215	4,215	0	0.00
Florida	46,929	46,686	-243	-0.52
Georgia	29,560	29,560	0	0.00
Hawaii	5,066	5,066	0	0.00
Idaho	6,066	6,044	-22	-0.37
Illinois	38,934	38,934	0	0.00
Indiana	23,688	23,688	0	0.00
Iowa	11,964	11,964	0	0.00
Kansas	10,326	10,245	-80	-0.78
Kentucky	17,906	17,906	0	0.00
Louisiana	21,042	21,042	0	0.00
Maine	5,066	5,066	0	0.00
Maryland	14,812	14,812	0	0.00
Massachusetts	17,324	17,324	0	0.00
Michigan	35,641	35,015	-626	-1.76
Minnesota	16,685	16,685	0	0.00
Mississippi	13,364	13,364	0	0.00
Missouri	20,940	20,940	0	0.00
Montana	4,959	4,959	0	0.00
Nebraska	6,817	6,817	0	0.00
Nevada	5,243	5,261	18	0.35
New Hampshire	5,066	5,066	0	0.00
New Jersey	21,030	21,030	0	0.00
New Mexico	8,079	8,080	1	0.02
New York	51,362	51,362	0	0.00
North Carolina	28,781	28,781	0	0.00
North Dakota	4,215	4,215	0	0.00
Ohio	42,750	42,750	0	0.00
Oklahoma	15,139	15,094	-45	-0.29
Oregon	12,410	12,410	0	0.00
Pennsylvania	40,723	40,723	0	0.00
Rhode Island	5,066	5,066	0	0.00

(continued)

**Appendix XXIX
Vocational Education**

State	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Difference	
			Amount	Percent
South Carolina	16,635	16,635	0	0.00
South Dakota	4,215	4,215	0	0.00
Tennessee	21,457	21,457	0	0.00
Texas	80,684	80,684	0	0.00
Utah	11,760	11,616	-144	-1.23
Vermont	4,215	4,215	0	0.00
Virginia	23,247	23,247	0	0.00
Washington	19,625	19,584	-41	-0.21
West Virginia	8,429	8,429	0	0.00
Wisconsin	20,242	20,242	0	0.00
Wyoming	4,215	4,215	0	0.00
Total	\$994,103	\$994,103	0	0.00

Table XXIX.2: Percentage Change in Vocational Education Population Counts Unadjusted and Adjusted for the Undercount

State	Percentage change in population by age			Percent change in allocation
	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 65	
Alabama	2.95	2.24	1.08	0.00
Alaska	2.98	3.89	1.36	0.00
Arizona	4.38	5.60	1.61	0.29
Arkansas	2.97	2.76	1.06	0.00
California	4.59	5.63	2.06	1.03
Colorado	3.76	5.06	1.32	0.00
Connecticut	1.38	1.66	0.46	0.00
Delaware	3.65	3.57	1.00	0.00
District of Columbia	5.98	5.78	2.72	0.00
Florida	4.00	4.40	1.35	-0.52
Georgia	3.40	3.11	1.36	0.00
Hawaii	3.28	4.49	1.26	0.00
Idaho	3.78	5.18	1.21	-0.37
Illinois	1.83	2.07	0.58	0.00
Indiana	0.98	1.20	0.16	0.00
Iowa	0.87	2.04	0.16	0.00
Kansas	1.34	2.20	0.34	-0.78

(continued)

**Appendix XXIX
Vocational Education**

Percentage change in population by age

State	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 65	Percent change in allocation
Kentucky	2.82	2.78	0.93	0.00
Louisiana	3.47	2.90	1.28	0.00
Maine	0.76	1.05	0.58	0.00
Maryland	3.76	3.93	1.30	0.00
Massachusetts	1.36	1.95	0.30	0.00
Michigan	1.30	1.31	0.32	-1.76
Minnesota	0.87	1.51	0.16	0.00
Mississippi	3.37	2.18	1.33	0.00
Missouri	1.26	1.61	0.28	0.00
Montana	4.29	5.38	1.36	0.00
Nebraska	1.21	2.42	0.34	0.00
Nevada	4.03	5.57	1.72	0.35
New Hampshire	0.90	1.33	0.71	0.00
New Jersey	1.73	1.95	0.37	0.00
New Mexico	4.62	5.86	2.41	0.02
New York	2.78	3.40	1.35	0.00
North Carolina	2.95	2.46	1.25	0.00
North Dakota	1.57	2.20	0.26	0.00
Ohio	1.29	1.57	0.30	0.00
Oklahoma	3.32	3.62	0.93	-0.29
Oregon	3.61	5.09	1.14	0.00
Pennsylvania	1.26	1.41	-0.04	0.00
Rhode Island	1.28	1.91	-0.06	0.00
South Carolina	3.15	2.41	1.32	0.00
South Dakota	2.10	2.72	0.46	0.00
Tennessee	3.26	3.08	1.00	0.00
Texas	4.22	5.19	1.94	0.00
Utah	3.10	5.04	0.77	-1.23
Vermont	1.50	2.19	0.85	0.00
Virginia	3.47	3.63	1.21	0.00
Washington	3.42	4.87	1.09	-0.21
West Virginia	2.55	2.46	0.89	0.00
Wisconsin	1.15	1.68	0.26	0.00
Wyoming	3.75	5.44	1.23	0.00
Total	2.82	3.31	1.05	0.00

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