Redistribution Effect of Introducing Census 2000 Data Into the CDBG Formula

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Executive Summary

This is one of two reports being published by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to discuss the impact of Census 2000 data on the allocation of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources. The roles of the two reports are as follows:

- This report, *Redistribution Effect of Introducing Census 2000 Data Into the CDBG Formula*, details how and why funding allocations have shifted between jurisdictions over the past 10 years. The purpose of this report is to be a resource for understanding the intricacies of the existing formula. It does not discuss how the shifting allocations have impacted CDBG targeting of community development need.

- The second report, *Effect of Introducing Census 2000 Data Into the CDBG Formula on Targeting to Community Development Need*, develops an updated measure of community development need and shows how targeting to community development need has changed over time. The second report also will offer options for policymakers to consider if they want to modify the CDBG formula.

History

The formula originally established for allocating CDBG funds in the 1974 authorizing legislation was relatively simple and easy to understand. It had only three variables—population weighted at 25 percent, poverty weighted at 50 percent, and overcrowding weighted at 25 percent. The formula weighted poverty to reflect the emphasis on communities with low-income persons that CDBG was intended to serve. Analysis by HUD after enactment of the law showed that this new formula targeted very well to communities with large poverty populations but did not target well to older and declining communities.

As a result of HUD's analysis, and the realization that many of the older and declining communities had been large recipients of the categorical grants CDBG was intended to replace, Congress enacted legislation in 1977 that created a dual formula that would target funds both to places with large poverty populations and to older and declining communities. The dual formula has been in use since the fiscal year (FY) 1978 appropriation.

The dual formula keeps the original formula with population, poverty, and overcrowding as formula A and adds a second formula, formula B, with the variables growth lag[1] weighted at 20 percent, poverty weighted at 30 percent, and housing built before 1940 (pre-1940 housing) weighted at 50 percent. Under the dual-formula system, grants are determined for each jurisdiction by both formulas. The jurisdiction automatically receives funds from the formula that generates the higher amount. This amount is then reduced by a pro rata reduction to ensure that the combination of the highest formula amounts does not exceed the amount appropriated.

[1] Growth lag is the shortfall in population that a city or county has experienced when comparing its current population to the population it would have had if it grew like all metropolitan cities since 1960.

Table ES-1
FY 2002 Formula Variables and Weights

Formula A Factors	Weight	Formula B Factors	Weight
Population	25 percent	Growth lag[a]	20 percent
Poverty	50 percent	Poverty	30 percent
Overcrowding	25 percent	Pre-1940 housing	50 percent

[a]In the state allocation, population is used in place of growth lag.

The same dual formula system, formula factors and weights apply to both entitlement areas (communities qualifying for grants directly) and non-entitlement areas (the balance of states), with the exception that population replaces the growth lag factor in formula B for non-entitlement areas. Since 1981, the CDBG statute requires the formula funds to be split 70:30 between entitlement and non-entitlement areas.

In order to describe the effect of introducing new Census data, the overall funding level is held constant. All grantees are impacted equally, at least in percentage terms, by a change in appropriations. As such, and to avoid unnecessarily complicating the discussion, all of the executive summary findings are based on the assumption that appropriation levels remain constant between the two points of comparison. In fact, total appropriation levels have risen from $3.9 billion to $4.3 billion between FYs 1993 and 2002, roughly a 10-percent increase in appropriations over the course of 10 years. This 10-percent increase in appropriation level for CDBG has, however, not kept pace with inflation. If inflation is taken into account, jurisdictions have experienced a 12-percent decline in appropriations over the past 10 years.

Major Findings

Poverty, Overcrowding, and Pre-1940 Housing

As with the introduction of 1980 and 1990 Decennial Census data, the introduction of 2000 Decennial Census data results in a more significant redistribution of CDBG funds among jurisdictions and states than is the case during the intervening years. The formula variables poverty, overcrowding, and pre-1940 housing are only updated when new Census data become available every 10 years. Those three variables are responsible for generating almost 70 percent of the allocations to entitlement communities. The 2000 Census data are first used in place of the 1990 Census data for these variables in the FY 2003 formula allocation. The redistribution of CDBG funds due to the introduction of new Census 2000 data for poverty, overcrowding, and pre-1940 housing are:

- Twenty-nine percent of the 1,024 entitlement communities gain 10 percent or more, and 12 percent of entitlement communities lose 10 percent or more.

- Fourteen percent of the state grantees gain 10 percent or more, and 8 percent of the state grantees lose 10 percent or more.

For both entitlement communities and state grantees, there are more grantees that gain ten percent or more than lose ten percent or more. This is because overall, larger grantees lose more than they gain (and thus there are more dollars to spread to a greater number of smaller grantees). Of the 100 largest entitlement grantees, 61 percent have decreases in funding.

The redistribution of funds is primarily driven by changes in entitlement communities' share of persons in poverty and overcrowded households. This shift in relative share on these variables results in a regional redistribution of funds where entitlement communities and states in the West gain funds while communities and states in the Midwest, Great Plains, and Puerto Rico lose funds. Generally, the other regions of the country have stable funding levels overall, but central cities within regions lose funds while suburban cities and urban counties experience funding increases.

Swapping Census 2000 for Census 1990 data on pre-1940 housing has a relatively small impact on the overall redistribution of funds. Nonetheless, as was the case with introduction of 1990 data, communities demolishing pre-1940 housing continue to lose funds to communities that are maintaining or renovating their pre-1940 housing.

Updating Population and Growth Lag, and Addition of New Entitlement Communities

The remaining two variables of the CDBG formula, population and growth lag, are updated whenever the U.S. Census Bureau publishes local area population estimates. These updates are introduced approximately every 2 years during the course of the decade. In addition to causing generally minor funding shifts during the course of the decade, the new population data are used to identify cities and counties that have attained a high enough population to qualify for funding under the CDBG entitlement program. Between 1993 and 2002, 135 communities were added to the number of communities receiving funds under the entitlement program. At the same time, those communities were no longer included in their urban county or lost eligibility for the state non-entitlement program.

Because these three factors are gradually integrated into the formula, the impact on grantees is also gradual. As such, grantees generally do not realize the effect of these formula changes unless they look back over many years to see the gradual change in funding level. This analysis does look back, exploring the aggregate effect on funding distribution caused by introducing changing population, growth lag and entitlement status between 1993 and 2002, along with the new data for poverty, overcrowding, and pre-1940 housing from Census 2000.

For the 1,024 **entitlement** communities in 2002, the aggregate effect of changing all of the Census variables from Census 1990 to Census 2000 and adding 135 new entitlement communities between 1993 and 2002 is as follows:

Significant gainers—29 percent

- Thirteen percent (135) became new entitlement communities since 1993.
- Sixteen percent of existing entitlements gain more than 10 percent.

Significant losers—21 percent

- Twenty-one percent lose more than 10 percent.

Most of the 21 percent that lose more than 10 percent in funds is a result of introducing new data on poverty, overcrowding or pre-1940 housing. The new data for poverty, overcrowding, and pre-1940 housing account for 12 percent of jurisdictions losing more than 10 percent of funding, while the addition of population, growth lag, and new entitlements accounts for an additional 9 percent.

Overall, the introduction of new data into the formula over the course of the decade results in older, declining entitlement communities funded under formula B losing funding share while newer, growing communities funded under formula A increasing funding share. Table ES-2 shows how and why the average amount of entitlement grants increase or decrease overall. For example, the entitlement grantees in New York/New Jersey overall lose 3.4 percent of the funding they would have had without the introduction of new Census data or new entitlement communities. Of that 3.4-percent decline, a little over half, 1.9 percentage points, is the result of new entitlement communities. All existing grantees have grant decreases to cover the cost for new grantees. The remaining decline of 1.5 percent for the New York/New Jersey region is due to introducing the new data into the formula. Introducing new data for growth lag and pre-1940 housing have had the largest negative effect on the region's average grant, whereas new poverty data have had the largest positive effect on the region's average grant amount.

Table ES–2
Average Change of Entitlement Grant Amounts by Region and Jurisdiction Type Due to Introduction of New Data and New Entitlements (%)

Location	Total	New Entitlements	Switch Formulas	Formula A			Formula B		
				Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
Region									
New England	–0.6	–1.3	0.0	—	—	—	2.0	0.3	–1.6
New York/New Jersey	–3.4	–1.9	0.2	–0.2	0.4	0.1	–1.9	1.0	–1.1
Mid-Atlantic	–1.4	–1.1	0.0	–0.2	0.9	0.5	1.8	–1.1	–2.2
Southeast	8.2	5.2	0.2	0.5	2.9	0.7	–0.2	–0.7	–0.4
Midwest	–5.5	–1.2	0.4	–0.3	0.0	0.3	–0.5	–2.9	–1.3
Southwest	–0.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	–1.0	0.8	0.0	–0.6	–0.4
Great Plains	–8.9	–1.9	–0.1	–0.4	0.0	–0.3	–1.1	–2.1	–3.0
Rocky Mountain	2.6	3.6	0.0	0.9	–0.8	2.8	–3.9	–1.0	1.0
Pacific/Hawaii	5.0	–1.3	0.1	–0.1	6.6	–0.2	0.0	–0.1	0.0
Northwest/Alaska	8.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	3.6	3.5	–1.6	–0.3	1.9
Puerto Rico	1.9	15.9	0.0	–1.3	–18.4	5.7	—	—	—
Total	0.0	0.0	0.2	–0.1	1.3	0.5	–0.3	–0.7	–0.9
Jurisdiction Type									
Central City	–4.5	–1.1	0.0	–0.2	0.0	–0.1	–0.6	–1.1	–1.4
Satellite City	18.1	12.4	–0.1	–0.2	3.1	2.1	0.9	0.3	–0.4
Urban County	5.8	–2.7	0.4	0.3	4.7	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.8
Total	0.0	0.0	0.2	–0.1	1.3	0.5	–0.3	–0.7	–0.9

For the 50 states and Puerto Rico serving **nonentitlement** communities in 2002, the result of the transition from 1990 Census data to 2000 Census data is as follows:

- Seventeen have gains or losses of less than 5 percent.
- Four states, all in the West, had increases greater than 20 percent; only one additional state, also in the West, had an increase greater than 10 percent.
- Seven states, one from nearly every region except the West, had decreases in excess of 10 percent.

The additional effect of introducing population data and subtracting out new entitlement communities from the state data is a decrease in the number of states that gain more than 10 percent from 7 to 5 and an increase in the number of states that lose funding from 4 to 7. That is, the introduction of poverty, overcrowding, and pre-1940 housing tends to have a greater positive effect on more grantees' funding than the introduction of population data and the subtraction of new entitlement data.

As alluded to above, the communities added to the entitlement side of the formula (new entitlements) are no longer included within the geographic base for a state's nonentitlement funding. As a result, states that added few or no new entitlement communities out of their geographic base over the past 10 years gained funding share while states losing geography to new entitlements lost funding share. That is because the 30-percent share of the CDBG formula for nonentitlement areas remains constant and the share of total geography served decreases. Thus, places not losing geography to new entitlements gain substantial funding.

Conclusion

In summary, decennial data for poverty, overcrowded housing and, to a lesser extent, pre-1940 housing and population from the 2000 census has resulted in a shift in allocations under the CDBG dual formula, just as it did with the introduction of 1990 and 1980 data. The new census data affect not only the formula factors but also the introduction of new entitlement communities and new metropolitan areas. It is not clear whether these data have improved or lessened the targeting to need. A future report will examine this question.

Chapter 1: Introduction

Purpose

The law implementing the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program calls for using "the most recent data compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census" for allocation of the CDBG funds (42 U.S.C. ch. 69, sec. 5302 (b)). Fiscal year (FY) 2003 marks the first year that new long-form Census 2000 data, specifically the data about poverty and detailed housing characteristics, is available for inclusion in the CDBG formula. Unlike population and growth lag, which are updated in the formula based on Census estimates every 1 or 2 years, the long-form data are only updated into the formula once every 10 years.[2] Because of this long lag between updates, and because the long-form data are responsible for allocating approximately 70 percent of the CDBG funds, the new data tend to "jolt" the formula and result in significant reallocations.

The purpose of this report is to provide detailed information on how the new Census 2000 data lead to shifts in funding:

- Between regions.
- Between central cities and suburbs.
- Between communities of different size.
- Between formulas.

Beyond that, this report explains why the shifts occur and discusses the relative importance of each of the formula variables.

The report does not discuss how the shift in funds affects targeting to community development need. A study looking at targeting to community development need is being developed separately and will be published later.

Overview

The following chapters make up:

- **Chapter 2: Current Formula Mechanics** discusses how the current dual formula works, offering some direct examples.

- **Chapter 3: History of the CDBG Formula** provides some background on how the CDBG formula evolved into its current form.

- **Chapter 4: Redistributive Effect of the 2000 Census on CDBG Entitlement Grantees** opens with some examples of how the long-form data from the 2000 Census affects two specific entitlement jurisdictions. It then gives the broader redistributive effects of the

[2] This may change with the new American Communities Survey, which is projected to provide new data annually beginning in 2008.

allocation on entitlement communities by region, for central cities and suburbs, between communities of different size, and between formulas. It also explains which of the formula factors is driving these overall changes.

- **Chapter 5: Redistributive Effects on Entitlement Communities Due to the Introduction of New Census Data Over the Course of the Decade, Changing Appropriations, and New Entitlement Communities** explains that, although approximately 70 percent of the CDBG funds are allocated via the formula variables that are only updated every 10 years, 30 percent of the funds are allocated by the population and growth lag variables that are updated every 1 to 2 years. This chapter also factors in changing appropriations and the addition of new entitlement communities over the decade. To understand the full effect of introducing new data into the formula over the course of a decade requires analyzing the effect of the population data and introduction of new entitlement communities. This chapter looks at the same overall redistributive effects as in chapter 4, except with all of the formula variables taken into account.

- **Chapter 6: Variable-by-Variable Analysis for Entitlement Communities** shows how each CDBG formula variable has changed in terms of importance, that is, how much money it allocates over the course of the decade. This chapter also discusses possible ramifications of the American Community Survey (ACS), if it becomes operational, on CDBG formula allocations.

- **Chapter 7: Impact on States** undertakes an abbreviated analysis for nonentitlements similar to the analysis conducted in chapters 4, 5, and 6 for entitlement communities. It also shows the aggregated entitlement and nonentitlement grants at the state level.

- **Appendix A** is a grantee-by-grantee evaluation of the impact of introducing new Census data into the formula compared with the FY 2002 allocation.

- **Appendix B** is a grantee-by-grantee evaluation comparing the allocation of CDBG funds using all 1990 Census data with an allocation that uses an all 2000 Census data.

- **Appendix C** gives an explanation for technical changes to the formula over the years.

Chapter 2: Current Formula Mechanics

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program provides annual allocations to eligible cities and counties and to states for areas that are not entitled to receive funds directly. As specified in sections 102 and 106 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, the program allocates funds based on demographic data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau.

After setting aside funds for special purposes such as technical assistance, the annual appropriation for CDBG formula funding is split so that 70 percent is allocated among eligible metropolitan cities and counties and 30 percent among the states. The communities and states must submit annual plans that show how they expect to use these funds and other Community Planning and Development (CPD) formula funds and report on their prior-year accomplishments. Program regulations govern the eligible use of the funds (24 CFR part 570).

For the most part, CDBG funding levels allocated by formula have remained constant in recent years at some amount between $4.2 and $4.4 billion. In fiscal year (FY) 2002, the total appropriation level for the CDBG formula was $4.341 billion, $3.039 billion allocated to entitlement communities and $1.302 billion for nonentitled communities.

Eligible Communities and States

Eligible communities must meet criteria established in section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act. The statute makes the following areas eligible.

Metropolitan Cities

- Central cities of metropolitan areas (MAs).[3]
- Other cities with a current population of 50,000 or more that are also in MAs.
- Cities that retain metropolitan city status as a result of previously meeting the criteria for metropolitan cities.

Urban Counties

- Counties that are in MAs and have a population of 200,000 or more after excluding metropolitan cities and eligible Indian tribes.
- Counties that retain qualification status as a result of previously meeting criteria for urban counties.

[3]The Office of Management and Budget defines metropolitan areas and designates central cities. The office establishes the criteria and updates the metropolitan area list when decennial Census data are issued and as the Census Bureau updates population estimates throughout the decade.

States

The nonentitled portion of a state receives funding based on the balance of demographic need characteristics that remain after subtracting data for metropolitan cities and urban counties. Data for eligible Indian tribes are also subtracted because they are eligible for funding under separate grant programs.

Qualification Process

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) designates metropolitan cities on the basis of population estimates available from the Census Bureau and central cities designated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). HUD uses the data that are available for all units of government 90 days before the start of the federal fiscal year.

HUD also identifies urban counties annually once the data show that a county's population could potentially be more than 200,000 or the county meets other special legislative tests. The county includes local units of government where the county has authority to undertake community development activities. Urban counties establish legal agreements for participation by local governments when they are first qualified and every 3 years thereafter.

States are automatically entitled. They are funded based on the nonentitled portion in the state; that is, the balance of the state after excluding metropolitan cities, urban counties with their included units of government, and all eligible Indian tribes and Alaskan Native villages. Only small cities, small towns, and rural counties in the nonentitled area may apply for funding to the state. The Housing and Community Development Act defines the District of Columbia as a metropolitan city. It includes Puerto Rico as a state. Other territories, outlying areas, and Indian tribes and Alaskan Native villages are excluded from the formula and funded under set-asides from the annual appropriation.

The number of metropolitan cities and urban counties participating as entitlement communities in CDBG has increased steadily since the creation of the program. Since 1981, when the split between entitlement and nonentitlement communities was set at 70/30 percent, the number of entitlement grantees ballooned from 666 to 1,024, a 35-percent increase. Generally, new metropolitan cities have been small and have only a small impact on the formula. However, because the threshold for urban county participation is higher, their entry into the program has a larger impact on the entitlement allocation. Since 1981, roughly a quarter of all new entitlement communities have been urban counties. Chapter 5 discusses the impact of adding new entitlement communities over the past decade.

CDBG Formulas

The CDBG "formula" is not really one formula. Although HUD uses two basic formulas, A and B, to allocate CDBG funds, five formulas are actually used in this annual process. Three formulas allocate 70 percent of funds to entitlement communities, and two formulas allocate

funds to the states (for nonentitlement communities). This system of five formulas has been in place since FY 1981[4] (Neary and Richardson 1995).

For entitlement communities, formula A is:

$$\left(0.25 \frac{Pop_a}{Pop_{MA}} + 0.5 \frac{Pov_a}{Pov_{MA}} + 0.25 \frac{Ocrowd_a}{Ocrowd_{MA}} \right) \text{ x \$3.039 billion}$$

formula B for cities is:

$$\left(0.2 \frac{Glag_a}{Glag_{MC}} + 0.3 \frac{Pov_a}{Pov_{MA}} + 0.5 \frac{Age_a}{Age_{MA}} \right) \text{ x \$3.039 billion}$$

formula B for urban counties is:

$$\left(0.2 \frac{Glag_a}{Glag_{ENT}} + 0.3 \frac{Pov_a}{Pov_{MA}} + 0.5 \frac{Age_a}{Age_{MA}} \right) \text{ x \$3.039 billion}$$

Where:

- *a* is the value for the jurisdiction.
- *MA* is the value for all metropolitan areas.
- *MC* is the value for all entitlement cities.
- *ENT* is the value for all entitlement jurisdictions (cities and urban counties).
- $3.039 billion is the amount available for allocation to entitlement jurisdictions in FY 2002.
- *Pop* is total resident population.
- *Pov* is number of persons below the poverty level.
- *Ocrowd* is the number of overcrowded housing units. A housing unit is overcrowded when there are more than 1.01 persons per room living in the unit.
- *Age* is the number of housing units built before 1940.
- *Glag* is population growth lag. Growth lag is the shortfall in population that a city or county has experienced when comparing its current population to the population it would have had if it had grown like all metropolitan cities since 1960. Note that, although the latest population used to compute growth lag reflects recent boundary changes, HUD cannot make changes to the 1960 population for individual communities based on boundary changes that result from annexations because the 1960 data are not available. HUD does make changes to the 1960 population data for communities that result from mergers because the data are available. For the FY 2002 formula allocation, the growth rate for all entitlement communities between 1960 and 2000 was 37.4 percent. If a city or county grew at a rate greater than 37.4 percent between 1960 and 2000, it receives a growth lag value of zero.[5]

[4]See chapter 3 for how the CDBG formula has evolved.

[5]There are some communities for which we do not have a 1960 population figure. Those communities are not included in calculating the 1960 to 2000 growth rate.

HUD calculates the amounts for each entitlement jurisdiction under each formula. Jurisdictions are then assigned the grant that is the larger of the two. That is, if a jurisdiction gets more funds under formula A than under formula B, its grant is based on formula A. With this dual-formula system, it is not surprising that the total amount assigned to CDBG grantees has always exceeded the total amount available through appropriation. To bring the total grant amount allocated to entitlement communities within the appropriated amount, HUD uses a pro rata reduction. In FY 2002, for example, the pro rata reduction was 11.43 percent. That is, the amount assigned to a community under the dual formula is multiplied by 0.8857 (1 – 0.1143) to generate the actual grant amount.[6]

The formula for the nonentitled areas of states generally operates like the entitlement formula. However, (1) formula B uses population instead of growth lag, and (2) the denominator for all of the variables is the sum of the nonentitled total (*Nent*) instead of the sum of non-MAs. The formulas for the nonentitlement allocation are as follows:

formula A is:

$$\left(0.25 \frac{Pop_a}{Pop_{Nent}} + 0.5 \frac{Pov_a}{Pov_{Nent}} + 0.25 \frac{Age_a}{Age_{Nent}} \right) \text{ x \$1.302 billion}$$

formula B is:

$$\left(0.2 \frac{Pop_a}{Pop_{Nent}} + 0.3 \frac{Pov_a}{Pov_{Nent}} + 0.5 \frac{Age_a}{Age_{Nent}} \right) \text{ x \$1.302 billion}$$

As with entitlement communities, HUD calculates the amounts for each state under each formula. States are then assigned the grant that is the larger of the two. To bring the total grant amount to states to within the appropriated amount, HUD uses a pro rata reduction. In FY 2002, for example, the pro rata reduction for states was 16.85 percent.

Data Sources for Formulas

To ensure objectivity and consistency, the decennial Census is the primary source of the data in the CDBG formula. In years following release of the decennial data, the Census Bureau provides updated population estimates, identifies new incorporations, and reports major boundary changes (usually due to annexation). As required by statute, HUD uses the latest consistent data available for all areas as of 90 days before the start of the fiscal year. Because HUD allocates funds to Indian tribes separately, HUD excludes data for Indian tribes from the formula data for all states and entitlement communities.

[6]There could conceivably be a pro rata increase, because the sum of the values in each numerator (entitlement jurisdictions) is less than the denominator (all metropolitan areas, portions of which are not entitled). In the more than 20 years of the CDBG dual formula, a pro rata increase has not been used.

Example of FY 2002 Formula Allocation

The following example illustrates the calculations that would have determined the FY 2002 CDBG grant for a hypothetical city. This city had 350,000 persons in 2000, 50,000 persons in poverty in 1990, 7,500 overcrowded housing units in 1990, 65,000 housing units in 1990 that were built before 1940, and a growth lag of 40,000 persons between 1960 and 2000. It would receive the larger of the amounts generated by the two formulas.

formula A:

$$\left(0.25 \frac{\textit{Population}\ 350{,}000}{229{,}192{,}836} + 0.5 \frac{\textit{Poverty}\ 50{,}000}{25{,}098{,}609} + 0.25 \frac{\textit{Overcrowding}\ 7{,}500}{3{,}987{,}058} \right) \text{x } \$3.039 \text{ billion} = \$5{,}615{,}874$$

formula B:

$$\left(0.2 \frac{\textit{Growth lag}\ 40{,}000}{25{,}564{,}131} + 0.3 \frac{\textit{Poverty}\ 50{,}000}{25{,}098{,}609} + 0.5 \frac{\textit{Age of housing}\ 65{,}000}{14{,}035{,}779} \right) \text{x } \$3.039 \text{ billion} = \$9{,}803{,}126$$

This hypothetical city would receive funds under formula B, which assigns the larger grant for it. However, the pro rata reduction of 11.43 percent reduces the total actual grant to $8,686,629.[7]

Example of All 2000 Census Data Formula Allocation

To illustrate how changing the denominator by introducing new 2000 Census data might impact grant amounts, assume that the above hypothetical city had no change during the decade in any of its variables. That is, the estimated FY 2003 CDBG grant for this city[8] would be based on 350,000 persons in 2000, 50,000 persons in poverty in 2000, 7,500 overcrowded housing units in 2000, 65,000 housing units in 2000 that were built before 1940, and a growth lag of 40,000 persons between 1960 and 2000. It would receive the larger of the amounts generated by the two formulas.

formula A:

$$\left(0.25 \frac{\textit{Population}\ 350{,}000}{229{,}192{,}836} + 0.5 \frac{\textit{Poverty}\ 50{,}000}{27{,}561{,}898} + 0.25 \frac{\textit{Overcrowding}\ 7{,}500}{5{,}551{,}631} \right) \text{x } \$3.039 \text{ billion} = \$4{,}942{,}675$$

[7] $9,803,126 (0.8857) = $8,686,629.

[8] This assumes no change in the jurisdictions that receive CDBG grants between 2002 and 2003. In reality, a few new communities are added between 2002 and 2003. It also assumes that the appropriation does not change between 2002 and 2003.

formula B:

$$\left(0.2 \ \frac{40{,}000}{25{,}564{,}131}\ (\textit{Growth lag}) + 0.3 \ \frac{50{,}000}{27{,}561{,}898}\ (\textit{Poverty}) + 0.5 \ \frac{65{,}000}{12{,}974{,}750}\ (\textit{Age of housing}) \right) \text{ x } \$3.039 \text{ billion} = \$10{,}216{,}211$$

With the introduction of 2000 Census data, this hypothetical city's formula A grant goes down and its formula B grant goes up, even though its individual variables did not change, because the MA totals changed. The introduction of 2000 Census data also increases the pro rata reduction to 12.37 percent, making the total grant $8,952,466 after pro rata reduction. This hypothetical city, even with no changes to any of its data, benefits from the introduction of 2000 Census data because of the change in the MA totals between 1990 and 2000 (the denominators for population, poverty, overcrowding, and age of housing).

Chapter 3: History of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Formula

This chapter gives some background on how the CDBG formula evolved into its current form. It begins with an overview of the programs that predated CDBG; most of the precursor programs, which CDBG was to replace, were designed to address urban decline. The remainder of the chapter discusses why the CDBG formula evolved from its originally conceived single formula (now formula A), which was largely designed to target poverty, to a dual formula designed to target both poverty and decline.

Precursor Programs to CDBG

Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 specifically terminated several categorical grant programs and replaced them with the new CDBG program. The terminated programs were Urban Renewal, Model Cities, open space land and beautification grants, neighborhood facilities grants, basic water and sewer facilities grants, and public facility loans.

Between 1949 and 1974, the federal government reviewed, approved, and financed proposals submitted by local governments for several categorical programs designed to improve downtowns and revitalize distressed urban neighborhoods (HUD 1995). With this system, specific projects were funded under categories that limited their scope to activities specified at the federal level. Grants were awarded on a competitive basis and required detailed applications for requesting funding. Matching funds were often required under the categorical grant system for participating cities.

Urban Renewal

The Housing Act of 1949, which created the Urban Redevelopment Agency, intended to restore urban neighborhoods by authorizing federal expenditures through local and quasi-independent authorities to acquire land, clear blighted structures and areas, and prepare land parcels for private development. Four objectives of the federal Urban Renewal program were to eliminate blight, improve low-income housing, upgrade low-income neighborhoods, and strengthen the economies of cities. The program was to achieve these goals through federal grants that subsidized project planning, site acquisition, and site development (HUD 1949–1995).

The Urban Renewal program generally worked as follows:

1. Locality created an urban renewal agency.
2. Local renewal agency applied to federal government for planning grant or grant to do feasibility assessment.
3. Local renewal agency developed a plan.
4. After the federal government approved the plan, local renewal agency applied for federal temporary loan to finance project execution and federal grant to defer its costs.
5. Renewal agency acquired the land and effects relocation, clearance, and site improvements.

6. Renewal agency sold to developer, and roughly two-thirds of the loss was made up by a direct cash subsidy from the federal government.

During the urban renewal period, neighborhoods were often lost or split apart by development of urban highways. Critics felt that too little low-income housing was created under this program and too much attention was focused on the commercial aspects of redevelopment. Others felt that social services were being neglected during this period. Critics also report that urban renewal had not solved either of the major social problems it was originally intended to address: inadequate low-income housing and removal of residential blight in low-income urban neighborhoods.

In its final years, most of the projects under Urban Renewal were funded through the Neighborhood Development program. For the 25 years it was in operation, ending in 1974, 2,102 grants were made to 992 communities in an amount that totaled about $10 billion (HUD 1949–1995). In its final 5 years of operation, annual appropriation for the Urban Renewal program ranged between $600 million and $1.5 billion.

Model Cities

To foster integration of physical development and human service programs, in addition to promoting comprehensive solutions to inner-city neighborhood problems, the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 created the Model Cities program (HUD 1995). President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Model Cities program into law on November 3, 1966.

The Model Cities program grew out of a perception that Urban Renewal and other categorical programs were inadequately responding to urban blight (HUD 1949–1995). Cities or counties applied directly to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to receive grant money from the Model Cities program. Generally, a city demonstration agency administered the program at the local level. HUD's role was to make the actual grants to cities and to run the competition for grantees. Typically, activities had to be approved by HUD before funds were released to grant recipients. Eligible activities included developing low- and moderate-income housing, improving the physical environment of urban areas, and offering improved educational and social services vital to health and welfare.

Between 1967 and 1973 the program made grants to about 150 cities and counties, with an emphasis on the need for social services to promote neighborhood revitalization (HUD 1949–1995). Congress appropriated roughly $2.468 billion for the Model Cities program over 7 years. The program was discontinued in 1974 with the creation of CDBG. Between FYs 1970 and 1973, annual appropriations exceeded $500 million in 3 out of 4 years; FY 1972 had an appropriation of only $150 million.

Open Space Land and Urban Beautification Grants

Created by title VII of the Housing Act of 1961, Open Space Land Acquisition and Development grants and Urban Beautification and Improvement grants were provided to communities to assist them with acquiring and developing land for open-space uses and in carrying out urban

beautification programs (HUD 1974). Many activities were conducted under this program, including park and recreation construction and improvements, conservation, creation of scenic areas, historic preservation, street landscaping, tree planting, and upgrading of malls and squares. During the life of the program, more than 4,600 grants were made, totaling in excess of $600 million. Between FYs 1970 and 1973, appropriation amounts ranged from $75 million to $100 million.

Neighborhood Facilities

Section 703 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1965 created the neighborhood facilities grant program to provide financing for neighborhood facilities needed for programs carrying out health, recreation, social, or similar community services (HUD 1974). Local agencies and other public bodies were eligible to apply for neighborhood facilities program funding. Community centers, youth centers, and health clinics were typical eligible activities. During the 7 years this program was funded, it provided more than 800 grants worth $252 million. Between FYs 1970 and 1973, annual appropriations were approximately $40 million.

Water and Sewer Facilities

Title VI of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1965, as amended, created the basic water and sewer facilities grant program to assist local communities with the construction, update, and improvement of water and sewer facilities (HUD 1974). This program financed the costs associated with improving and constructing basic water and sewer facilities for communities throughout the country. Federal grant money typically covered 50 percent of the development costs of basic water and sewer facilities, including the cost of land. Relocation expenses were also covered through this grant program. In total, approximately 2,500 grants were made for $1.1 billion. The program received no new appropriations in FY 1973 or FY 1974; its appropriation levels for FYs 1970, 1971, and 1972 were $350 million, $135 million, and $500 million, respectively.

CDBG Program Creation

Large-scale dissatisfaction with many components of categorical grant programs led to discussions about how federal community development funds should be allocated. As part of the Nixon Administration’s New Federalism, enactment of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 marked the beginning of a new era in relations between the federal government and units of general local government (HUD 1975). Title I of this legislation created the CDBG program replacing existing grant-in-aid programs. Under the CDBG program, funds go directly to general local governments. Observers felt that giving more decisionmaking power to local governments was an important aspect that was missing from previous community development programs. The belief is that local level officials can better assess community development needs.

The underlying purpose of title I of the Community Development Act is to increase the viability of urban communities by addressing housing needs and creating healthy living environments by

expanding economic opportunity primarily for low- and moderate-income persons. Furthermore, title I objectives are met in many different ways, including stabilizing neighborhoods, increasing available public services, vastly improving housing options and conditions, eliminating slums and blight, and meeting urgent community needs.

To increase localities' flexibility in carrying out community development activities, CDBG funds may be used anywhere within a local government's jurisdiction to serve the needs of low- and moderate-income persons (HUD 1975). For the first time, block grants offered an unprecedented degree of local control over allocating funds to programs and activities, offering city and county officials broad discretion to fund housing, economic development activities, social services, and infrastructure (HUD 1995).

Initially, the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 specified seven national objectives, including:

(1) Eliminating slums and blight.
(2) Eliminating detrimental conditions.
(3) Conserving/expanding the housing stock.
(4) Expanding and improving services.
(5) More rational utilization of land and better arrangement of activity centers.
(6) Promoting neighborhood diversity and vitality.
(7) Restoration and historic preservation.

In 1978 two additional purposes for the program were added (42 U.S.C. 5301(c)):

(8) Stimulating private investment.
(9) Conserving energy resources.

The formula-based design of the CDBG program gives local governments advanced knowledge of annual funding amounts. This knowledge allows local governments to have maximum planning opportunity.

CDBG Formula Creation

The primary purpose of Title I, to create a suitable living environment for persons of low and moderate income, served as the driving force in designing the needs formula (Bunce 1976). The belief behind the original formula was that a city's need for community development funds could be measured by a weighted combination of three formula considerations. Population, poverty (weighted twice), and overcrowded housing were chosen as indicators with reliable data that would give an equitable measure of community development need and serve as the original formula factors.

Under the 1974 formula, city funding allocations were based on what is now formula A. Essentially the formula is an index that positions entitlement communities with respect to

community development need, and variables (such as poverty) provide an indication of differences in need between cities.

Previously, under categorical grant programs, funds were distributed by competitive application procedures. It was generally believed that funds allocated under categorical programs were allocated as much to good grant writers as they were to need for the funds. To decrease the impact of a sharp drop in funding for communities that were receiving funds more because of good grant writing than empirical need, a "hold-harmless" provision was included in the 1974 CDBG legislation. The hold-harmless amount was the sum of the average of each amount received under the displaced categorical programs, not including the Model Cities and Urban Renewal programs, during FYs 1968 to 1972 and the average annual grants received before July 1, 1972, under the Model Cities and Urban Renewal programs (Bunce 1976).

FYs 1975–77, entitlement communities having received higher levels of funding under displaced categorical grant programs than under the new formula grant would be held harmless and continue to receive the higher amounts (Bunce 1976). For the next 3 years of the hold-harmless provision, 1978–80, these cities would see their excess funding dollars decreased by a third in each program year. After the 3 years, all entitlement communities would receive a grant amount based on the CDBG formula, and communities in nonentitlement areas would compete for the funds allocated to their state nonentitlement areas (Bunce 1976).

As the CDBG program began, many questions surrounded how well the program would function and whether the program should be continued. To provide for congressional reconsideration of methods for distributing funding assistance, Congress required that the Secretary of HUD submit a report by March 31, 1977, containing the Secretary's recommendations for modifying, expanding, and applying provisions related to the funding method, fund allocation, and basic grant entitlement determination (Bunce 1976). The study of the formula required that methodology and results determine how funds could be distributed with the maximum extent feasible by objective standards.

Before the study was conducted, a series of objectives were put into place to ensure meaningful results. The objectives of the 1976 study included (Bunce 1976):

- Developing criteria to measure the multidimensional variation in community development needs among entitlement cities.

- Evaluating and comparing the distribution of funds under the hold-harmless continuation of the displaced categorical programs and the existing CDBG formula.

- Designing alternative formulas that increase the emphasis on those dimensions of community development need ignored by the existing CDBG formula.

- Evaluating CDBG allocations under alternative formulas, comparing them with the hold-harmless continuation of the displaced categorical distribution with the current formula and with each other.

The HUD study had both significant and meaningful findings. First, the study reported that the hold-harmless distribution had a weak relationship with community development need. Second, study results suggested that the existing formula was highly responsive to the poverty dimension but unresponsive to the nonpoverty dimensions of community development need. It identified two variables related to community development need that were responsive to nonpoverty dimensions of community development need:

- The number of housing units constructed before 1939 was identified as having a significant correlation with housing abandonment and substandard housing and is a proxy for both government repair costs of sanitation facilities and sewage lines and housing maintenance costs (Bunce 1976).

- Cities losing population exhibited far higher levels of community development need and fiscal strain than fast-growing cities.

A separate study conducted by the Brookings Institution concluded that compared with the categorical programs, full funding under the 1974 formula would have reduced funding most in the larger cities, especially those located in the Northeast and North-Central regions characterized by older housing stocks (Bunce and Goldberg 1979). Both studies revealed that the major flaw of the 1974 formula was its unresponsiveness to the severe physical, social, and fiscal problems of older, deteriorating metropolitan cities (Bunce 1976).

Questions concerning the allocation of block grant funds were highly significant community development legislative issues in 1977. At the time, HUD argued that an age variable, supplemented by a growth-lag variable, was needed to guarantee funding to cities experiencing the most severe physical and economic problems (Bunce and Goldberg 1979). After much debate, a dual-formula system, with the second formula including growth lag and pre-1940 housing to target declining cities with older infrastructure, was adopted to replace the single formula system. The 1977 amendments adopted a dual formula, which was first used in FY 1978 and greatly increased the formula allocation of funds to many jurisdictions, particularly the declining central cities of the Northeast and Midwest (Dommel et al. 1980).

The original 1974 CDBG single formula called for 20 percent of the CDBG funds to be set aside for non-metropolitan area (MA) nonentitlement areas. The remaining 80 percent of funds were then allocated to entitlement communities in MAs and the nonentitled balance of MAs. The funds allocated based on the nonentitled balance of MAs were then to be administered by HUD through a categorical competition for nonentitled MA communities. Similarly, the nonentitlement set-aside was to be administered by HUD for the non-MA nonentitlement areas. (Bunce 1976). This system continued, even after switching to a dual formula in FY 1978, through FY 1981.

Beginning in FY 1982, HUD offered states the opportunity to administer the CDBG Small Cities Program. In doing so, the formula was modified so that the total state nonentitlement areas, including both non-MA and MA areas, would receive a 30-percent share of the CDBG allocation, with the remaining 70 percent being allocated exclusively to entitlement communities (Bunce, Neal, and Gardner 1983). Although the nonentitlement areas within the MA were taken

out of the numerator through this switch, they remained within the denominator for the entitlement allocation. The belief was that, if the denominator were made to be the sum of all entitlement communities for population, poverty, overcrowding, and pre-1940 housing, it would increase the amount allocated for each of the formulas and thus result in an increased pro rata reduction. As such, the metropolitan area total as the denominator for entitlement areas was retained.

There have been several minor adjustments to definitions over the years that have affected allocations for a few grantees. Those minor adjustments are documented in appendix C. The major elements of the formula have remained unchanged since 1982.

Appropriations

The CDBG has experienced significant periods of both expansion and contraction during its history (HUD 1995). In the years immediately following the program's creation in 1974, funding increased significantly, but during the 1980s program, funding declined dramatically. The early 1990s saw increased CDBG program funding and steady appropriation levels in the latter portion of the 1990s. Table 3-1 shows the actual CDBG appropriation amounts allocated under the CDBG formula and those amounts adjusted by inflation to reflect 2001 dollars.

Table 3–1
The Community Development Block Grant Appropriations Fiscal Years 1975–2002

Fiscal Year	Allocation Appropriation ($ millions) Actual	Inflation Adjusted (2001 $)	Fiscal Year	Allocation Appropriation ($ millions) Actual	Inflation Adjusted (2001 $)
1975[a]	2,473	8,884	1989	2,933	4,391
1976[a]	2,699	8,885	1990	2,818	4,024
1977[a]	3,097	9,639	1991	3,147	4,264
1978[a]	3,406	9,952	1992	3,345	4,349
1979[a]	3,548	9,639	1993	3,894	4,915
1980	3,431	8,369	1994	4,291	5,259
1981	3,593	7,722	1995	4,485	5,360
1982	3,400	6,623	1996	4,370	5,078
1983	3,400	6,239	1997	4,310	4,865
1984	3,400	6,045	1998	4,195	4,629
1985	3,412	5,815	1999	4,226	4,591
1986	2,933	4,827	2000	4,236	4,503
1987	2,942	4,754	2001	4,399	4,524
1988	2,818	4,393	2002	4,341	4,341

[a]Includes hold-harmless funds.

Chapter 4: Redistributive Effects of 2000 Census on Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Entitlement Communities

For the fiscal year (FY) 2003 formula allocation, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) will introduce Census 2000 poverty, overcrowding, and pre-1940 housing data. This chapter discusses how introducing these variables, which are only introduced every 10 years, impacts the distribution of CDBG funds.[9] The chapter focuses on how the funds are redistributed by region, jurisdiction size, jurisdiction type (central city, satellite city, or urban county), and allocation formula. For purposes of analysis, we compare the impact of introducing these new data to the actual FY 2002 formula allocation.

Given that the focus of this chapter is on how 2000 poverty and housing data would affect the 2002 allocations, the analysis does not highlight the role of population data in formula allocations. Population (weighted at 0.25 in formula A) and growth lag (weighted at 0.2 in formula B) distributed 29.6 percent of all entitlement 2002 CDBG funds. Unlike housing and poverty data, which historically have been updated in the CDBG formula only every 10 years, population figures are generally modified every 1 to 2 years[10] on the basis of Census estimates. This means that introducing new population data from the decennial Census has less of an impact than introduction of the other data in a single year. Population data from the 2000 Census were already introduced into the formula for the FY 2002 formula allocation. Chapter 5 includes the growth-lag and population variables to show how the allocation has shifted due to the overall transition from Census 1990 to Census 2000 data.

Data Used in FY 2002 Formula

In allocating 2002 program funds, HUD used a mixture of 1990 and 2000 Census data (as well as 1960 data, the baseline for calculating growth lag). Table 4–1 shows the data used in the actual FY 2002 formula allocation.

Table 4–1
Fiscal Year 2002 Formula Variables and Data Sources

Formula A Factors	Source	Formula B Factors	Source
Population	2000 Census	Growth lag	1960 and 2000 Census
Poverty	1990 Census	Poverty	1990 Census
Overcrowding	1990 Census	Pre-1940 housing	1990 Census

Population data, which are also used for growth lag, are from the short form of the 2000 Census. These data are also called 100-percent data. The Census Bureau has historically released these

[9]Chapter 6 discusses the potential ramifications of the American Community Survey on the CDBG formula.
[10]Census 1990 data for population were used in FY 1992–1994 allocations. The FY 1995 allocation used 1992 population estimates, FY 1996 used 1993 estimates, FY 1997 used 1994 estimates, FY 1998 used 1996 estimates, FY 1999 and FY 2000 used 1998 estimate, FY 2001 used 1999 estimates, and FY 2002 used the Census 2000 population count.

data first. Data on poverty, overcrowding, and pre-1940 housing come from the Census long form. The long form is only sent to a sample of households (roughly 1 in 6) and is then weighted based on the 100-percent data (U.S. Census Bureau 2000). Because considerably more data are released based on the long form, the Census Bureau typically releases those data about a year after the release of the short-form data.[11] HUD introduces the data into the formula as they become available; thus the data from Census 2000 for population and growth lag were included in the FY 2002 allocation, whereas the data on poverty, overcrowding, and pre-1940 housing will not be included until the FY 2003 allocation.

Table 4–2
Fiscal Year 2002 Distribution of Funds to Entitlement Communities

		FY 2002 Allocation ($)	
	Entitlements (*n*)	**Average Grant (thousands)**	**Per Capita Grant**
Overall	1,024	2,967	17.20
Central cities	539	3,830	23.98
Satellite cities	326	1,090	13.74
Urban counties	159	3,891	9.56
Region			
New England	73	2,087	28.37
New York, New Jersey	96	4,912	20.80
Mid-Atlantic	87	4,068	19.96
Southeast	164	2,027	12.38
Midwest	187	3,090	19.88
Southwest	106	2,755	15.34
Great Plains	30	3,140	18.86
Rocky Mountain	37	1,455	11.27
Pacific/Hawaii	183	3,033	14.92
Northwest/Alaska	40	1,974	11.63
Puerto Rico[a]	21	3,640	34.56
Community size			
1 million or more	14	50,047	22.77
200,000–999,999	217	5,846	14.73
100,000–199,999	177	2,364	16.59
50,000–99,999	384	1,181	17.13
49,999 or fewer	232	851	24.44

[a]Puerto Rico is usually included in the Southeast region for HUD administrative purposes. However, Puerto Rico grantees are so different from most other grantees that we separate them out for our analysis.

[11]For Census 2000, release of short-form data began in March 2001, and release of long-form data began in May 2002. Long-form data needed for the FY 2002 CDBG formula allocation were fully available in September 2002.

Distribution of 2002 Funds

In 2002, 1,024 entitlement communities received a total of $3,038,700,000. The average entitlement community received a grant of $2,967,000, or about $17.20 per person. Table 4-2 shows the actual distribution of FY 2002 grant funds by jurisdiction type, region, and community size. Because communities vary significantly in size, our analysis usually focuses on grant per capita to better understand how the formula "targets." A jurisdiction with a high per capita grant is being heavily targeted by the formula relative to a jurisdiction with a lower per capita grant.

CDBG entitlement communities can be divided into three distinct categories—central cities, satellite cities, and urban counties. Central cities are the historic economic hubs of metropolitan areas (MAs), with satellite cities and urban counties representing the suburbs of central cities. Under the current formula, before introduction of Census 2000 data, the formula targets more to central cities (average per capita grant $23.98) than to satellite cities (per capita grant $13.74) or urban counties (per capita grant $9.56).

How Introducing Census 2000 Data Changes Individual Formula Grants

To help understand the discussion in this chapter about the aggregate effects of introducing Census 2000 long-form data, we give step-by-step examples of how the formula impacts two entitlement jurisdictions. The examples are a growing formula A city (Phoenix, Arizona) and a declining formula B city (Detroit, Michigan).

The number of people living in Phoenix increased 34 percent (334,927 people) between 1990 and 2000.[12] Because Phoenix is a growing city with very little pre-1940 housing, it has always received funding under formula A (that is, it gets proportionally more funding because of its population and overcrowding variables than it would for growth lag or pre-1940 housing). Although Phoenix has been growing in total population, the number of persons in poverty and overcrowded households has been growing faster. The number of persons in poverty is 49 percent greater in 2000 than it was in 1990. The number of households overcrowded is 116 percent greater than it was in 1990.

For the CDBG allocation, however, how the formula variables changed between the two periods for the jurisdiction alone does not determine the grant amounts, rather how that formula variable changes relative to the national denominator, usually the MA total, is important. Look at the first section of table 4–3. The key variables of interest are poverty and overcrowding because they are the variables changing due to the new Census data. As noted above, both have increased substantially for the city of Phoenix.

The second section of table 4-3 refers to how much Phoenix represents of the national metropolitan share. That is, imagine that a pie represents all persons in poverty that live in MAs. With 1990 data, the Phoenix slice of that pie was 0.55 percent of the total pie. The introduction of 2000 data increases Phoenix's slice of the pie to 0.75 percent.

[12]Using Census 2000 Phoenix geography for both periods.

Table 4–3
Growing Formula A Impact of Census 2000 on Phoenix Allocation

Variable	Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Total
Data				
FY 2002 (*n*)	1,321,045	137,555	26,892	
Census 2000 data (*n*)	1,321,045	205,320	58,109	
Change (%)	0.0	49.3	116.1	
Share (%)				
FY 2002	0.58	0.55	0.68	
Census 2000 data	0.58	0.75	1.05	
Change	0.0	35.9	55.2	
Per Capita grant				
FY 2002 ($)	2.94	5.58	3.44	11.95
Census 2000 data ($)	2.90	7.51	5.27	15.69
Change (%)	–1.1	34.5	53.5	31.2
Grant				
FY 2002 ($000s)	3,878	7,375	4,538	15,792
Census 2000 data ($000s)	3,837	9,918	6,968	20,723
Change (%)	–1.1	34.5	53.5	31.2

Note that, although the number of persons in poverty in Phoenix increased 49 percent, their share of metropolitan poverty only increased 35.9 percent. This is because nationally the number of persons in poverty in MAs[13] also increased, by 9.8 percent. To experience an increase in share, as Phoenix does, a jurisdiction's growth rate in number of persons in poverty has to exceed the metropolitan total growth rate for persons in poverty.

The third and fourth sections of table 4–3 show the effect of this change in share on Phoenix's grant. Holding the appropriation amount and the CDBG grantee population constant for both the FY 2002 and the all Census 2000 grants, Phoenix's allocation due to poverty (weighted at 0.5) through formula A alone would increase 35.9 percent. However, because a dual formula allocates more money than is available, the change in pro rata reduction from the two periods also affects the change in allocation. With the introduction of Census 2000 data, the pro rata reduction for all grantees increases from 11.4 to 12.3 percent. Because the pro rata reduction increases between the two periods, the allocation due to poverty is reduced from the 35.9 percent gain in share to a pro-rata adjusted 34.5 percent gain in grant funding.[14]

In dollar terms, Phoenix was receiving $5.58 per capita[15] from the 1990 poverty data. Their grant increases to $7.51 per capita on the poverty variable with the introduction of the new Census data. In actual dollars, Phoenix grant increases due to the poverty variable from $7.4 million to $9.9 million.

[13]For this analysis the MA boundaries are fixed at the Census 2000 MA boundaries.
[14]Mathematically, the adjustment to the change in allocation due to pro rata reduction is (1+ percent change in pro rata reduction) (percent change in share) + (percent change in pro rata reduction). In this case, [1 + (–0.948%)]*(35.9%) + (0.948%) = 34.5%.
[15]Population is held constant at 2000 population for both grants.

This effect is more pronounced with respect to overcrowding. Phoenix experiences a 116-percent increase in overcrowding, well above the national MA increase of 39 percent. Thus, its share of MA overcrowding increases 55.2 percent, and after factoring in the change in pro rata reduction, as discussed for poverty above, the amount it receives on the overcrowding variable (weighted at 0.25) increases 53.5 percent.

Although population (weighted at 0.25) is being held constant, the increase in pro-rata reduction caused by the new data for overcrowding, poverty, and pre-1940 housing, leads to a 1.1 percent decrease in the amount of funds allocated to Phoenix due to the population variable. The overall effect of introducing long-form Census 2000 data a grant increase of 31.2 percent over the amount Phoenix received in FY 2002. In dollars, introduction of Census 2000 data increases the Phoenix grant from $15.8 million to $20.8 million.

Detroit, Michigan, has been losing population since the 1960 Census. Although the rate of population loss has slowed this past decade compared with recent decades, Detroit is clearly heading in a different direction from Phoenix. Rather than having to deal with the community development needs of a rapidly expanding population, Detroit has to deal with the community development needs created by a declining population. Formula B targets older cities generally experiencing slow growth or population decline.

As shown in table 4–4, Detroit's loss of overall population has also led to a 26-percent decrease in the number of persons in poverty. Similarly, between 1990 and 2000, housing abandonment and demolition of housing built before 1940 has resulted in a 23.7-percent decrease in the number of housing units built before 1940. As with formula A, however, a jurisdiction's share of poverty or pre-1940 housing relative to the metropolitan total is more important in determining the formula allocation change than how the variable changed for the community alone. As noted in formula A, the number of persons in poverty in MAs nationwide increases by 9.8 percent. A community's change in the number of persons in poverty needs to exceed this national increase for the community to experience an increase. Communities with increases of less than 9.8 percent will actually experience a decrease in funding on the poverty variable. In the case of Detroit, which has had a real loss in the number of persons in poverty, the effect on its grant is greater than its percent loss in the number of persons in poverty. That is, its relative share of the total number of persons in poverty in MAs declines 32.6 percent, more than 6 percentage points greater than their actual loss in persons in poverty. With an additional cut to the grant due to pro rata reduction, the amount of money Detroit receives from the poverty variable in formula B (weighted at 0.3) decreases 33.3 percent when Census 2000 data are introduced into the formula.

Table 4–4
Declining Formula B
Impact of Census 2000 on Detroit, Michigan, Allocation

Variable	Growth Lag	Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing	Total
Data				
FY 2002	1,343,240	328,467	146,748	
Census 2000 data	1,343,240	243,153	112,022	
Change (%)	0.0	–26.0	–23.7	
Share (%)				
FY 2002	5.25	1.31	1.05	
Census 2000 data	5.25	0.88	0.86	
Change	0.0	–32.6	–17.4	
Per Capita grant				
FY 2002 ($)	29.73	11.11	14.79	55.63
Census 2000 data ($)	29.42	7.41	12.08	48.91
Change (%)	–1.1	–33.3	–18.3	–12.1
Grant				
FY 2002 ($)	28,284	10,567	14,070	52,921
Census 2000 data ($)	27,982	7,047	11,495	46,525
Change (%)	–1.1	–33.3	–18.3	–12.1

As one would expect, nationwide the metropolitan total of housing units built before 1940 declined 7.6 percent between 1990 and 2000.[16] Thus, for a community to lose funding in the CDBG formula because of its decline in pre-1940 housing units, the must be loss greater than 7.6 percent. Detroit's pre-1940 housing loss is 23.7 percent, but their share loss is only 17.4 percent. The change in pro rata reduction amounts due to introducing Census 2000 data into the formula increases the loss from 17.4 to 18.3 percent.

Introducing new data results in Detroit's share of funding based on its number of persons in poverty to decrease 33.3 percent and their share funding due to pre-1940 housing to decreases 18.3 percent. However, overall, their grant only decreases 12 percent because of the new Census data. That is because Detroit receives over half of its funding from the growth lag variable which is updated regularly during the course of the decade and is held constant for this analysis. Chapters 5 and 6 discuss the unique features of growth lag and how regular updates impacted the formula allocation over the past 10 years.

[16]Generally, new pre-1940 housing units cannot be built, thus it is expected that the total number of units built before 1940 will decline. Nonetheless, 303 of the 1,024 CDBG entitlement communities did have a relatively small increase in units built before 1940. Although it is possible to have added "new" pre-1940 units, such as converting an old warehouse into housing units, we theorize the increase in pre-1940 units is more likely due to respondent or sampling error in either 1990 or 2000 or better data collection in either period.

Overall Impact of Introducing Census 2000 Data

When appropriation levels are held constant, formulas are "zero sum." That is, if one jurisdiction increases its funding from a formula change, one or more other jurisdictions will lose funding. This section focuses on how the addition of poverty, overcrowding, and pre-1940 housing data from the 2000 Census impact the redistribution of funds among CDBG entitlement jurisdictions.

In total, 3.7 percent of the entitlement funds, $116 million, shifts from jurisdictions that lose funds to jurisdictions that gain funds as a result of the introduction of the Census 2000 poverty and housing variables (pre-1940 and overcrowding). Table 4–5 shows the overall impact of the shift in funds. Among the entitlement jurisdictions, 12.3 percent experience funding losses of greater than 10 percent. Those jurisdictions go from representing 10.9 percent to 9.4 percent of the total CDBG allocation, a loss of $46 million. On the flip side, nearly twice as many jurisdictions, 22.9 percent, experience funding increases of 10 percent or more. These jurisdictions go from representing 13.2 percent to 16.1 percent of the total CDBG allocation, a gain of $86 million. In sum, there are many more big gainers than big losers on a percentage basis. As Table 4–5 shows, this is made possible by the very large number of somewhat larger grantees that lose between 5 and 10 percent of their allocation and most big gainers having relatively small grants before the data change. Of the $116 million transferred from jurisdictions that lose funds to the jurisdictions that gain funds, $65 million is from 61 of the 100 largest grantees in FY 2002.

Table 4–5
Overall Impact of Poverty, Overcrowding, and
Pre-1940 Housing Census 2000 Data

	Entitlement Communities			100 Largest FY 2002 Grantees	
Loss/Gain	*n*	%	Total Change ($000)	Total (*n*)	Total Change ($000)
>20% loss	16	1.6	–6,187	1	–2,727
10–20% loss	110	10.7	–39,701	10	–18,421
5–10% loss	173	16.9	–54,038	24	–35,215
0–5% loss	205	20.0	–15,807	26	–8,309
0–5% gain	167	16.3	14,298	18	9,011
5–10% gain	118	11.5	15,359	5	3,408
10–20% gain	120	11.7	35,724	12	15,050
>20% gain	115	11.2	50,352	4	10,364
Total	1,024	100.0	0	100	–26,839

The poverty and overcrowding variables are largely responsible for this overall shift. Pre-1940 housing affects a few communities that continue to demolish much of their older housing (such as Detroit and Philadelphia), but the share distribution of pre-1940 housing among most communities remained relatively stable in the 1990s. It is a different story for the poverty and overcrowding variables. Overall, the number of persons in poverty and the number of overcrowded housing units are up since 1990. However, this increase is not equally distributed. Some communities had sharp increases in the number of persons in poverty and overcrowded

units, whereas others experienced sharp decreases. Table 4-6 shows how this demographic shift resulted in a redistribution of the shares of poverty, overcrowding, and pre-1940 housing between 1990 and 2000. Note that the table shows the change in shares (relative to the MA totals) for all CDBG entitlement grantees on poverty because that is used in both formulas. However, it only shows the change in shares of overcrowding for formula A communities and change in share of pre-1940 housing for formula B communities.[17]

Table 4–6
Change Between 1990 and 2000 in Shares by Entitlement Jurisdiction
for Poverty, Overcrowding, and Pre-1940 Housing

	Change in Shares		
Loss/Gain	**Poverty**	**Overcrowding[a] (Formula A)**	**Pre-1940 Housing[a] (Formula B)**
>20% loss	117	82	5
10–20% loss	154	81	49
5–10% loss	91	31	72
0–5% loss	83	43	80
0–5% gain	74	40	102
5–10% gain	67	32	49
10–20% gain	161	78	28
>20% gain	277	219	6
Total	1,024	606	391

[a]Overcrowding and pre-1940 share estimates do not include the 27 jurisdictions that switched formulas.

As table 4–6 shows, 69 percent of CDBG entitlement jurisdictions experienced an increase or decrease in excess of 10 percent in their share of persons in poverty between 1990 and 2000. Among formula A grantees, the change in share of overcrowded households was more dramatic, 76 percent of jurisdictions had share increases or decreases in excess of 10 percent. In contrast, only 23 percent of formula B entitlement jurisdictions had changes in their share of pre-1940 housing in excess of 10 percent.

Regionally

The 2000 Census data do result in some redistribution of funds among regions. However, more striking is the sharp redistribution of funds within regions, particularly the Southeast and Southwest. The major trends in funding redistribution among and within regions are highlighted below.

Up—Northwest/Alaska and Pacific/Hawaii

Ninety-two percent of the jurisdictions in the Northwest/Alaska region and 75 percent of the jurisdictions in the Pacific/Hawaii region get increases in funding allocations. As table 4–7 shows, 49 percent of jurisdictions in these two regions have gains of greater than 10 percent.

[17]Note that 14 jurisdictions changed from formula A grantees to formula B grantees as a result of the introduction of Census 2000 data. An additional 13 jurisdictions changed from B to A.

These gains are mostly the result of an increase in the relative share of persons in poverty in the Pacific/Hawaii region and increases in both overcrowding and poverty in the Northwest/Alaska region. Overall, the Pacific/Hawaii region has a 7-percent increase in funding and the Northwest/Alaska region has an 8-percent increase.

Table 4–7
Jurisdictions by Region Gaining and Losing Funds Due to Census 2000 Data

Region	Entitlement Communities (*n*)	Impact of Census 2000 Data (%)				
		Loss >10%	Loss 5–10%	Loss 5–Gain 5%	Gain 5–10%	Gain >10%
New England	73	2.7	8.2	72.6	11.0	5.5
New York, New Jersey	96	2.1	15.6	52.1	16.7	13.5
Mid-Atlantic	87	3.4	24.1	47.1	12.6	12.6
Southeast	164	18.9	18.3	18.9	12.8	31.1
Midwest	187	13.9	27.3	41.7	8.0	9.1
Southwest	106	30.2	16.0	19.8	10.4	23.6
Great Plains	30	20.0	30.0	46.7	0.0	3.3
Rocky Mountain	37	5.4	18.9	54.1	16.2	5.4
Pacific/Hawaii	183	4.4	6.6	27.3	13.1	48.6
Northwest/Alaska	40	2.5	0.0	27.5	15.0	55.0
Puerto Rico	21	61.9	23.8	14.3	0.0	0.0
Total	1,024	12.3	16.9	36.3	11.5	22.9

Down—Puerto Rico, Great Plains, Midwest

A significant majority of entitlement jurisdictions in the Puerto Rico (95 percent), Great Plains (80 percent), and Midwest (66 percent) regions experience funding decreases. Although most of these jurisdictions have losses of less than 10 percent, nearly a fifth have funding decreases of greater than 10 percent.

The decreases in funding for Puerto Rico jurisdictions are driven by large drops in their share of poverty, somewhat offset by large increases in their share of overcrowded households. Nonetheless, the Puerto Rico region experiences a nearly 12-percent decline in overall funding. In the Great Plains and the Midwest, decreases in overall shares of poverty and pre-1940 housing lead to an overall decline in funding to the regions of 6 and 5 percent, respectively.

Stable—New England, New York/New Jersey, Mid-Atlantic, Rocky Mountain

Generally, most jurisdictions in the New England (73 percent), New York/New Jersey (52 percent), Mid-Atlantic (47 percent), and Rocky Mountain (54 percent) regions have gains or losses of less than 5 percent. Only 14 percent of jurisdictions in these regions experience a gain or loss in excess of 10 percent. The regions as a whole have gains or losses of less than 2 percent.

For New England and the Mid-Atlantic shares of pre-1940 housing declined slightly, but their shares of overcrowding and poverty remained constant or had small increases. The New York/New Jersey region had a decline in pre-1940 housing that was more than offset by an

increase in poverty and overcrowding. The Rocky Mountain region had a decrease in poverty share that was more than offset by increases in its overcrowding and pre-1940 housing share.

Mixed—Southwest, Southeast

The Southwest and Southeast regions are very mixed, with many jurisdictions experiencing significant gains and many others having significant losses. Although these regions have overall gains or losses of less than 2 percent, 23 percent of jurisdictions within the two regions have losses of greater than 10 percent and 29 percent have gains greater than 10 percent.

In both of these regions, some communities have experienced sharp increases in poverty and overcrowding share, and others have experienced sharp decreases in both. Most jurisdictions in these regions are formula A communities, and thus pre-1940 housing has little effect.

Table 4–8
Shifting Shares of CDBG Entitlement Funding by Region

	Entitlement Communities		Share of Entitlement Funds (%)	
Region	***n***	**%**	**FY 2002**	**Census 2000**
New England	73	7.1	5.0	5.0
New York, New Jersey	96	9.4	15.5	15.6
Mid-Atlantic	87	8.5	11.6	11.4
Southeast	164	16.0	10.9	11.2
Midwest	187	18.3	19.0	18.1
Southwest	106	10.4	9.6	9.5
Great Plains	30	2.9	3.1	2.9
Rocky Mountain	37	3.6	1.8	1.8
Pacific/Hawaii	183	17.9	18.3	19.5
Northwest/Alaska	40	3.9	2.6	2.8
Puerto Rico	21	2.1	2.5	2.2
Total	1,024	100.0	100.0	100.0

Another way to think about the impact on regions is to see how introducing the Census data shifts funds from one region to another. Table 4-8 shows the impact of these changes on the share of the total CDBG allocation each region receives. Notably, the Pacific/Hawaii region's share of the CDBG entitlement allocation rises from 18.3 to 19.5 percent, approximately $39 million, and the Midwest share falls from 19.0 to 18.1 percent, approximately $28 million. Puerto Rico and the Great Plains have modest losses in share of the CDBG entitlement allocation, and the Northwest/Alaska region has a modest increase.

Jurisdiction Type

As noted earlier, CDBG entitlement communities can be divided into three distinct categories: central cities, satellite cities, and urban counties. In FY 2002 there are 539 central cities, 326 satellite cities, and 159 urban counties. Table 4-9 shows how the distribution of funds changes by jurisdiction type as a result of Census 2000 data. All told, 65 percent of central cities lose funds, compared to 34 percent for satellite cities and 28 percent for urban counties.

Table 4–9
Number of Entitlement Jurisdictions Gaining or Losing Funds by Type

Loss/Gain	Total	Central Cities	Satellite Cities	Urban Counties
>20% Loss	16	14	2	0
10–20% loss	110	86	18	6
5–10% loss	173	123	30	20
0–5% loss	205	126	60	19
0–5% gain	167	65	65	37
5–10% gain	118	42	38	38
10–20% gain	120	48	44	28
>20% gain	115	35	69	11
Total	1,024	539	326	159

The result of more gainers among satellite cities and urban counties and more losers among central cities is an overall shift of funds from central cities to satellite cities and urban counties. Table 4–10 shows how the share of the entitlement funds shifts as a result of introducing new Census 2000 data. Central cities go from 67.9 to 66.1 percent of the total funding allocation, a loss of approximately $53.6 million, satellite cities increase by $22.3 million, and urban counties increase by $31.3 million.

Table 4–11 shows the average gain and loss of CDBG funds by jurisdiction type in each region. For example, central cities in New England have an average loss of 2 percent, whereas satellite cities have an average gain of 1.6 percent. Overall, jurisdictions in the region have an average loss of 1.1 percent as a result of the Census 2000 data being introduced into the formula.

The central cities in the Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, Midwest, Great Plains, and Puerto Rico regions have average losses greater than 4 percent. Puerto Rico central cities have average losses of nearly 13 percent. Not all central cities lose funds, however; the central cities in the Pacific/Hawaii and Northwest/Alaska regions have average increases of 7 and 8 percent, respectively.

Table 4–10
Changing Share of Entitlement Funding by Jurisdiction Type

	Entitlement Communities		Share of Entitlement Funds (%)	
Jurisdiction Type	***n***	**%**	**FY 2002**	**Census 2000**
Central cities	539	52.6	67.9	66.1
Satellite cities	326	31.8	11.7	12.4
Urban counties	159	15.5	20.4	21.5
Total	1,024	100.0	100.0	100.0

Satellite cities in every region except Puerto Rico have an average positive gain as a result of introducing Census 2000 data. Notably, satellite cities in the Southeast, Southwest, Rocky Mountain, Pacific/Hawaii, and Northwest/Alaska regions have average increases in excess of 10 percent. Regions with the largest average gains for urban counties are the Southeast, Pacific/Hawaii, and Northwest/Alaska.

Table 4–11
Average Gain and Loss of Funds by Type and Region

	Total		Central Cities		Satellite Cities		Urban Counties	
Region	***n***	**Change (%)**	***n***	**Change (%)**	***n***	**Change (%)**	***n***	**Change (%)**
New England	73	–1.2	45	–2.1	28	1.6	0	NA
New York, New Jersey	96	0.4	29	–0.6	45	2.2	22	2.5
Mid-Atlantic	87	–1.9	45	–5.1	17	–0.2	25	4.8
Southeast	164	1.9	100	–4.5	28	14.2	36	8.6
Midwest	187	–4.8	100	–6.6	56	2.5	31	1.2
Southwest	106	–1.1	75	–3.7	22	12.9	9	8.1
Great Plains	30	–5.8	23	–6.9	5	0.1	2	3.9
Rocky Mountain	37	1.9	24	0.2	9	10.7	4	1.5
Pacific/Hawaii	183	6.8	62	5.1	100	10.6	21	7.3
Northwest/Alaska	40	8.3	24	6.1	7	30.4	9	9.4
Puerto Rico	21	–11.7	12	–12.9	9	–8.8	0	NA
Total	1,024	0.0	539	–2.7	326	6.1	159	5.6

"NA" = Not Applicable, no urban counties in that region

Earlier we noted the mixed outcome of gainers and losers in the Southeast and Southwest regions. It seems that their shift in funds is from the central cities to the suburban areas, without much change in the overall share of funds received by either of the regions.

Formula

As noted in chapter 2, one of the unique characteristics of the CDBG formula is its dual-formula design. Although it is possible for communities to switch between formula A and formula B depending on which formula would allocate the most funds, most communities are either solidly A or B. Formula A largely targets communities that are growing in population and/or have

relatively high levels of poverty, and formula B focuses on cities with slow or negative population growth and/or older housing stock.

Table 4–12 shows that the number of formula A grantees gaining a lot with the introduction of Census 2000 data is approximately equal to those losing a lot. Notably, 50 percent of formula A grantees will have grant changes in excess of 10 percent: 14 percent have declines in excess of 10 percent, and 36 percent have increases in excess of 10 percent. In contrast, most formula B grantees can expect to have very little change in their grants. Although the change is small, the change is negative for most formula B grantees, with 66 percent having funding decreases.

Table 4–12
Number of Jurisdictions Gaining or Losing Funds by Formula

Loss/Gain	Total	Formula A	Formula B	Switch Formulas
>20% loss	16	15	0	1
10–20% loss	110	71	32	7
5–10% loss	173	71	101	1
0–5% loss	205	75	127	3
0–5% gain	167	72	89	6
5–10% gain	118	85	33	0
10–20% gain	120	104	9	7
>20% gain	115	113	0	2
Total	1,024	606	391	27

Table 4–6 shows the reason formula A grantees are impacted more than formula B grantees by the introduction of Census 2000 data. Specifically, there has been a considerable shift since 1990 in the distribution of poverty and overcrowding, which are the key formula A variables, but a minimal shift in the distribution of pre-1940 housing, the key formula B variable.

Table 4–13
Changing Share of the Entitlement Allocation by Formula

			Share of Entitlement Allocation (%)	
Formula	**Total (*n*)**	**%**	**FY 2002**	**Census 2000**
A	606	59.2	44.6	46.4
B	391	38.2	54.5	52.7
Switch	27	2.6	0.9	0.9
Total	1,024	100.0	100.0	100.0

With most formula B grantees losing funding and the most formula A grantees gaining funding, the net share of the entitlement allocation increases for formula A grantees and decreases for formula B grantees. Specifically, table 4–13 shows that 1.8 percent of the CDBG entitlement funds, of $54.7 million, shifts from formula B to formula A grantees as a result of the introduction of new Census 2000 data.

Table 4–14
Average Gain and Loss of Funds by Formula and Region (%)

Region	Total	Formula A	Formula B	Switch Formulas
New England	–1.2	NA	–1.2	–12.8
New York/New Jersey	0.4	12.1	–0.3	5.8
Mid-Atlantic	–1.9	9.4	–3.7	NA
Southeast	1.9	3.9	–6.2	–3.0
Midwest	–4.8	2.3	–5.9	–8.5
Southwest	–1.1	–0.1	–9.4	–7.5
Great Plains	–5.8	–1.9	–6.7	–10.3
Rocky Mountain	1.9	3.2	0.2	NA
Pacific/Hawaii	6.8	7.4	–0.1	33.0
Northwest/Alaska	8.3	12.9	2.7	17.6
Puerto Rico	–11.7	–11.7	NA	NA
Total	0.0	4.0	–3.3	–0.1

"NA" = Not Applicable, no grantees

Table 4–14 shows the average funding change for individual grants by formula and region. The Northwest/Alaska region increases the most of any region, with an 8.3-percent gain. Puerto Rico has the biggest decrease, with an 11.7-percent loss. Formula A grantees on average gain 4 percent, and formula B grantees have average losses of 3.3 percent.

Big Cities, Big Gainers, Big Losers

The 25 cities with the largest populations in 2000 account for roughly 29 percent of the funds allocated by the CDBG entitlement formula. Even small changes in the formula can result in millions of dollars of change in allocations to these communities. Table 4–15 shows that for most of the big cities, introduction of Census 2000 data has only a modest effect. Notably, New York City (formula B), which received $218 million in FY 2002, has only a 1.9-percent increase ($4 million) to its allocation, largely because of an increase in its overall share of poverty nationwide. Los Angeles (formula A) similarly has only a modest change, –2.8 percent, representing nearly $2.5 million, largely because of a decline in Los Angeles's relative share of households that are overcrowded. This loss is only partly compensated for by an increase in Los Angeles's share of persons in poverty.

Table 4–15
Largest Entitlement Cities

City	FY 2002 Grant ($000)	Census 2000 Grant ($000)	Change (%)	Reason for Change[a] (%)		
				Poverty	Overcrowding	Pre-1940 Housing
New York (B)	218,324	222,398	1.9	1.7	—	0.4
Los Angeles (A)	91,096	88,512	–2.8	4.6	–7.3	—
Chicago (B)	109,283	102,374	–6.3	–2.7	—	–3.2
Houston (A)	35,900	36,978	3.0	–0.3	3.4	—
Philadelphia (B)	69,444	63,784	–8.2	–0.5	—	–7.3
Phoenix (A)	15,792	20,723	31.2	16.1	15.4	—
San Diego (A)	18,404	18,640	1.3	3.8	–2.3	—
Dallas (A)	19,646	21,659	10.2	2.5	7.9	—
San Antonio (A)	20,511	17,711	–13.7	–9.3	–4.1	—
Detroit (B)	52,921	46,525	–12.1	–6.7	—	–4.9
San Jose (A)	12,757	12,427	–2.6	–0.6	–1.7	—
Honolulu (A)	13,140	12,097	–7.9	6.3	–14.1	—
Indianapolis (B)	11,782	11,269	–4.4	–2.3	—	–1.8
San Francisco (B)	25,315	25,248	–0.3	–1.5	—	1.5
Columbus (A)	8,758	8,032	–8.3	–7.9	–0.1	—
Austin (A)	8,500	9,173	7.9	1.1	7.1	—
Baltimore (B)	30,483	28,831	–5.4	–2.8	—	–2.1
Memphis (A)	11,343	10,033	–11.5	–9.0	–2.3	—
Milwaukee (B)	22,595	20,958	–7.2	–3.4	—	–3.4
Boston (B)	24,913	24,666	–1.0	–0.5	—	–0.2
Washington, D.C. (B)	23,206	22,875	–1.4	0.3	—	–1.3
Nashville-Davidson (A)	5,961	6,139	3.0	0.4	2.9	—
El Paso (A)	12,361	10,478	–15.2	–7.3	–7.7	—
Seattle (B)	14,882	15,068	1.3	–0.9	—	2.4
Denver (B)	11,029	11,158	1.2	–2.5	—	3.9

Notes: A = formula A; B = formula B; — = not applicable for this grantee.
[a] For all communities, there is a small change due to the increased pro rata reduction effect on population or growth lag that is not shown below but is accounted for in the total percent change.

The city that gains the most funds is Phoenix (formula A)—our example at the beginning of this chapter. The cities that lose the most funds are primarily formula A communities—El Paso, San Antonio, and Memphis. The decline in funding for each of these cities is mostly due to their decline in share of persons in poverty and overcrowded households. Of formula B communities, Detroit loses the most funds for reasons described at the beginning of this chapter.

Table 4–16 shows the 10 grantees that gain the most (in percentage terms) from the introduction of Census 2000 data. With the exception of Gwinnett County (formula A), Georgia, grantees that gain a lot in percentage terms are almost all relatively small, ranging from 38,829 persons in Rogers (formula A), Arkansas, to 116,670 in Palmdale (formula A), California. Gwinnett County is an exception. It had an extremely sharp increase in its overall population during the 1990s, from 356,119 to 593,704 persons. This population growth brought with it large increases in the number of persons in poverty and overcrowded households.

Table 4–16
Biggest Percentage Gainers of CDBG Entitlement Funds

City or County	FY 2002 Grant ($000)	Census 2000 Grant ($000)	Change (%)	Reason for Change[a] (%)	
				Poverty	Overcrowding
Rogers, AR (A)	274	486	77.7	44.7	33.4
Springdale, AR (A)	340	597	75.7	37.0	39.1
Palatine Village, IL (A)	293	514	75.2	30.7	45.2
Palmdale, CA (A)	1,057	1,809	71.2	49.9	21.6
Chapel Hill, NC (A)	445	724	62.7	34.5	28.6
Gwinnett County, GA (A)	2,953	4,742	60.6	28.8	32.4
Roswell, GA (A)	355	568	60.1	30.6	30.2
Gresham, OR (A)	686	1,085	58.2	34.9	23.7
Hillsboro, OR (A)	490	773	57.5	29.0	29.0
Miramar, FL (A)	570	879	54.3	18.2	36.4

Note: A = formula A.
[a]For all communities, there is a small change due to the increased pro rata reduction effect on population or growth lag that is not shown below but is accounted for in the total percent change.

Overall, the average increase in grants for the 10 jurisdictions that gain the most is 63.2 percent, representing a total of $4.7 million across all 10 grantees. (For perspective, New York City's 1.9-percent increase shown in table 4–15 represents nearly $4 million alone.) All of the communities receive grants under formula A.

Similarly, the grantees with the greatest percentage funding loss were all formula A grantees in FY 2002. Thibodaux, Louisiana, switches to formula B because its loss in share of poverty and overcrowding over the course of the 1990s was greater than the relative share of funding it could get from the growth lag and pre-1940 housing variables of formula B. Again, the grantees with large percentage losses in funds are primarily very small grantees, the largest being Miami Beach, Florida. The sum of their funding decrease is $2.3 million, which is less than the loss experienced by Los Angeles alone.

Table 4–17
Biggest Percentage Losers of CDBG Entitlement Funds

City	FY 2002 Grant ($000)	Census 2000 Grant ($000)	Change (%)	Reason for Change[a] (%)	
				Poverty	Overcrowding
Moss Point, MS (A)	327	221	–32.3	–24.9	–7.3
Hopkinsville, KY (A)	487	360	–26.2	–19.6	–6.4
Hattiesburg, MS (A)	1,036	767	–25.9	–21.0	–4.7
Monroe, LA (A)	1,463	1,097	–25.1	–17.6	–7.4
Thibodaux, LA[b]	331	251	–24.2	NA	NA
Fairborn, OR (A)	437	332	–24.2	–9.8	–14.1
Houma-Terrebonne, LA (A)	1,990	1,533	–22.9	–14.9	–7.8
Moorhead, MN (A)	451	351	–22.2	–17.3	–4.7
Miami Beach, FL (A)	2,777	2,162	–22.1	–11.3	–10.7
Sumter, SC (A)	608	476	–21.7	–13.9	–7.7

Notes: NA = not applicable.
[a]For all communities, there is a small change due to the increased pro rata reduction effect on population or growth lag that is not shown below but is accounted for in the total percent change.
[b]Thibodaux, LA, switched from formula A to formula B

Chapter 5: Redistributive Effects of Introducing New Census Data Over the Decade, Changing Appropriation, and New Entitlement Communities

Chapter 4 explores the singular effect of introducing 2000 Census data into the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) formula. This chapter takes a broader look at additional factors that have shaped the CDBG allocation over the course of the decade. There are three major components to this analysis:

1. Appropriation amount: The CDBG formula divides the pie; appropriations sets the size of the pie. This analysis shows how appropriations changed between fiscal years (FYs) 1993 and 2002 and the impact of the change on individual grant amounts.

2. Number of entitlements: The number of slices of the pie is the number of entitlement communities. Over time, new communities become eligible as CDBG grantees. This chapter shows how much those new communities impact on existing CDBG grantee formula amounts.

3. CDBG formula variables: Although approximately 70 percent of the CDBG funds are allocated via the formula variables discussed in chapter 4, 30 percent of the funds are allocated by the population and growth lag variables, which are updated every 1 to 2 years.

Similar to chapter 4, this chapter discusses the broad implications of these combined changes. Appendix B is a grantee-by-grantee evaluation of how new data and new entitlements over the decade have affected grantee allocations and which variables are driving the change for each jurisdiction.

For this analysis, we have chosen the FY 1993 universe of grantees to compare against the FY 2002 universe of grantees for several reasons:

1. The last report on this subject, *Effect of the 1990 Census on CDBG Program Funding* (Neary and Richardson 1995), analyzed the effect of introducing new data into the formula through FY 1993; this analysis picks up where that report left off.

2. The FY 1993 allocation is the first year that all 1990 Census data were available to be introduced into the CDBG formula.[18]

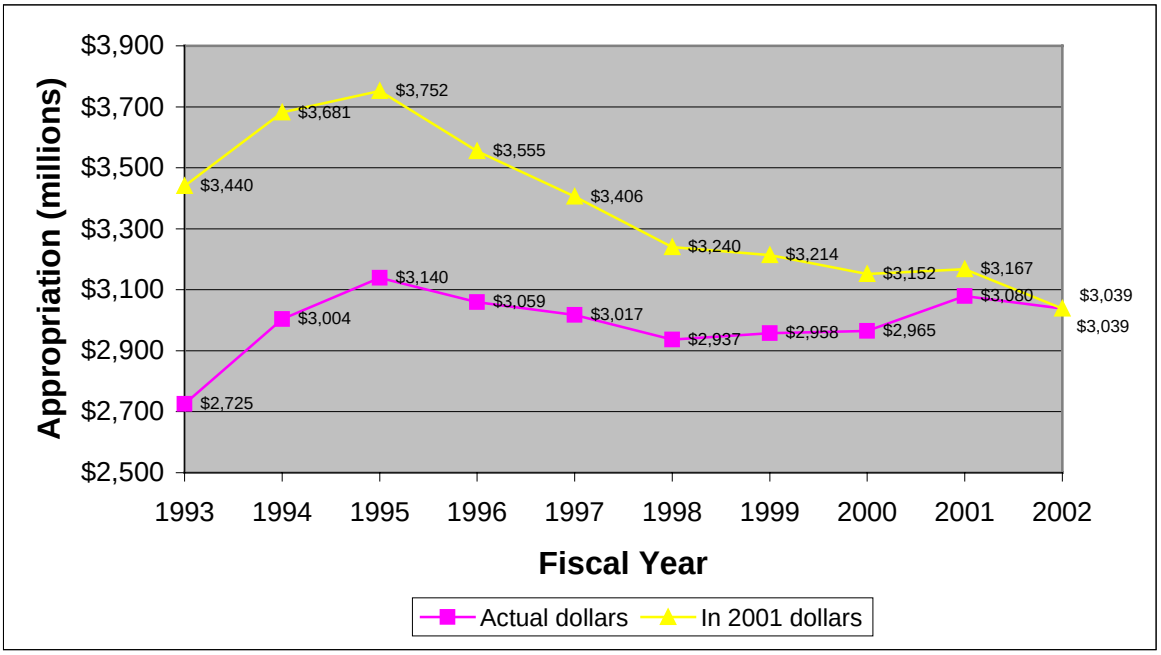
3. It provides a 10-year snapshot of the effect of introducing both new data and new entitlements into the formula.

[18]In reality, legislation held 1990 data on pre-1940 housing and overcrowding out of the formula until the FY 1995 formula allocation. As such, our base FY 1993 allocation is a fictional allocation. Nonetheless, it serves as an accurate baseline to measure the effect of the complete shift in data from the 1990 Census to the 2000 Census.

Impact of Appropriations

Changes in appropriation amounts affect every grantee equally. Figure 5–1 shows how the appropriation levels allocated to entitlement communities[19] increased in actual dollars between FYs 1993 and 1995 and held relatively steady from that point through FY 2002. The appropriation amount for entitlement communities in FY 2002 was $3.039 billion. In inflation-adjusted (2001) dollars, appropriations increased modestly between FYs 1993 and 1995, falling gradually since then. Actual appropriations for entitlement communities rose 11.5 percent between FYs 1993 and 2002, whereas inflation adjusted appropriations declined 11.7 percent. Because changing appropriation amounts affect each grantee equally, the remainder of this chapter holds appropriation constant to explain the impact of new entitlement communities and the addition of new data into the formula[20].

Figure 5–1
CDBG Entitlement Appropriation Change: FYs 1993 to 2002



[19]Table 3–1 shows combined appropriation levels for entitlement and nonentitlement communities.
[20]Another approach to measuring the impact of appropriation is to think of CDBG funds allocated on a per capita basis. This approach takes overall population growth into account. In FY 1993, entitlement jurisdictions received $18.11 per capita while receiving $17.20 in FY 2002, a decline in per capita funding of 5 percent. When inflation is taken into the account, the decline in per capita funding is 25 percent.

Examples of Overall Effect of Replacing Census 1990 Data with Census 2000 Data

Phoenix

Table 5–2 updates table 4–3 to include the effects of population change and an increase in new entitlement communities. Table 4–3 showed that the effect of introducing the poverty and overcrowding data into the formula causes Phoenix's grant to jump 31.2 percent from its FY 2002 allocation. Table 5–2 shows the impact of all of the data elements, including population and the impact of new entitlement communities on the allocation for Phoenix. Combined, these two elements result in an increase in CDBG formula allocation of 31.6 percent for Phoenix, with data promoting a 35-percent increase that is moderated by a 3.5-percent decrease resulting from new entitlements.

Table 5–2
Growing Formula A Example:
Effect of Census Change Over Time on Phoenix Allocation

Variable	Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Total
Data				
Census 1990[a] (*n*)	983,403	137,406	26,855	
Census 2000 (*n*)	1,321,045	205,320	58,109	
Change (%)	34.3	49.4	116.4	
Share (%)				
Census 1990	0.50	0.55	0.67	
Census 2000	0.58	0.74	1.05	
Change	14.6	36.1	55.4	
Grant ($000s)[b]				
Census 1990[c]	3,487	7,592	4,670	15,749
Census 2000[c]	3,837	9,918	6,968	20,723
Dollar change ($000) overall	350	2,326	2,298	4,974
Due to data	451	2,588	2,481	5,520
Due to new entitlements	–101	–262	–184	–547
Percent change overall	10.0	30.6	49.2	31.6
Due to data	12.9	34.1	53.1	35.0
Due to new entitlements	–2.9	–3.5	–3.9	–3.5

[a]The 1990 Census poverty and overcrowding numbers for Phoenix are slightly different from those in table 4–3 because Phoenix annexed land between 1993 and 2002. The numbers here reflect the Phoenix geography and 1990 Census data before annexation whereas the data in table 4–3 reflect the Phoenix geography after annexation. Generally, for chapter 5, we treat annexation just like population growth if there had been no annexation.
[b]These are not the actual grant amounts. In reality, 1990 Census data were gradually rolled into the formula in FYs 1992 and 1994. To demonstrate impact, we pretend all 1990 data were introduced with the FY 1993 entitlement universe and all 2000 data were introduced with the FY 2002 entitlement universe.
[c]FY 2002 appropriation grant amount.

Chapter 4 describes the impact on Phoenix of replacing 1990 poverty and overcrowding data in the formula with 2000 poverty and overcrowding data. Over the decade, from 1993 to 2002, population data for Phoenix was updated on an annual or biennial basis. Over the decade, Phoenix's population increased 34 percent. However, at the same time, the population in metropolitan areas (MAs; the denominator) has also increased, although not as fast as in Phoenix. The result is that Phoenix's share of the metropolitan total on population has increased 14.6 percent. The impact on its grant over the decade is a 12.9-percent increase after accounting for the increased pro rata reduction between all Census 1990 and all Census 2000 variables. That is, even when new entitlement communities are not factored in, the CDBG entitlement communities represent a greater fraction of the MA total need, thus increasing the pro rata reduction.

The other primary reason for the increase in pro rata reduction is the addition of new entitlement communities. Specifically, because more metropolitan communities are included in the numerator and the denominator is held constant (the metropolitan total for most of the variables), the same amount of money must be spread among a greater percentage of the need. In the case of Phoenix, the addition of new entitlements between 1993 and 2002 reduces its total grant amount by 3.5 percent from where it would be if there were no new entitlement communities. Because new entitlement communities have different levels of need, their addition to the CDBG entitlement universe causes the pro rata reduction to have a different impact on each of the variables. As it turns out, the impact of new entitlement communities is greatest on the overcrowding variable, followed by the poverty and population variables for formula A communities.

Detroit

Table 5–3 shows that the combined impact on Detroit of adding Census 2000 data and new entitlement communities between FYs 1993 and 2002 has eroded its grant by 16.2 percent. The data are responsible for 13.8 percent of this decline, and 2.4 percent is attributable to addition of new entitlement communities.

As noted in chapter 4, Detroit is a declining formula B community. It continues to lose population but, interestingly, not fast enough for it to increase its funding on the growth-lag variable. Table 5–3 shows that between FYs 1993 and 2002, Detroit's share of the growth-lag population has declined 3.3 percent. So how could Detroit's share of growth-lag decline if it continues to lose population? Detroit's population declined 7.5 percent between 1990 and 2000, which led to an increase in its growth-lag population of 29.3 percent. However, the growth-lag denominator grew by 33.7 percent between FYs 1993 and 2002.

Remember that the growth-lag denominator is different from the other five formula variables. That is, it is not the sum of all MAs. For Detroit and other entitlement cities, it is the sum of all entitlement cities that have growth lag.[21] The other entitlement cities, including those that continue to grow at a slower pace than the national rate, contribute to the growth-lag denominator. The result is that despite continued population loss, Detroit loses some share and

[21]See Chapter 2 for a more detailed explanation of how growth lag is determined. Note that for urban counties, the growth-lag denominator is the sum of growth lag for all entitlement cities and urban counties.

funding on the growth lag variable. Chapter 6 goes into more detail about growth-lag, noting a curious anomaly that results in cities with substantial continuing population decline, like Detroit: these cities have decreases in growth lag, whereas cities with slow growth and little initial growth lag have increase in growth-lag funding.

That said, the effect of the change due to the introduction of 2000 data over the decade is moderated considerably for Detroit because of growth lag. Because growth lag is responsible for allocating 60 percent of Detroit's funds, a 4.3-percent decline in funding on the growth-lag variable moderates the 33.6 and 18.6 percent respective declines on the poverty and pre-1940 housing variables. As such, the result of introducing new population, poverty, and pre-1940 housing data over the decade decreases Detroit's grant by only 13.8 percent.

Table 5–3
Declining Formula B
Impact of Census Change Over Time on Detroit Allocation

	Growth Lag	Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing	Total
Data				
Census 1990 (*n*)	1,038,686	328,467	146,748	
Census 2000 (*n*)	1,343,240	243,153	112,022	
Change (%)	29.3	–26.0	–23.7	
Share (%)				
Census 1990	5.43	1.31	1.05	
Census 2000	5.25	0.88	0.86	
Change	–3.3	–32.6	–17.4	
Grant[a] ($)				
Census 1990[b]	30,137	10,889	14,498	55,524
Census 2000[b]	27,982	7,047	11,495	46,525
Dollar change ($000) overall	–2,155	–3,842	–3,003	–8,999
Due to data	–1,302	–3,655	–2,700	–7,658
Due to new entitlements	–852	–186	–303	–1,342
Percent change overall	–7.2	–35.3	–20.7	–16.2
Due to data	–4.3	–33.6	–18.6	–13.8
Due to new entitlements	–2.8	–1.7	–2.1	–2.4

[a]These are not the actual grant amounts. In reality, 1990 Census data were gradually rolled into the formula in FYs 1992 and 1994. To demonstrate impact, we pretend all 1990 data were introduced with the FY 1993 entitlement universe and all 2000 data were introduced with the FY 2002 entitlement universe.
[b]FY 2002 appropriation grant amount.

The addition of 135 new entitlement communities between FYs 1993 and 2002, which results in a higher pro rata reduction for all CDBG grantees, results in Detroit's CDBG grant being further eroded by and additional 2.4 percentage points. In total, replacing Census 1990 data with Census 2000 data has caused a 16.2 percent in Detroit's grant.

Impact of New Entitlement Communities

As noted above, appropriation level reflects the size of the pie and impacts each grantee (each slice of the pie) equally. However, new entitlement communities affect the number of slices in the pie, and they affect other grantees differently. Some new entitlement communities are created out of existing urban counties, 54 of the 135 new entitlements between FYs 1993 and 2002. The slice of the pie in these cases mostly comes out of the larger urban county's pie. The urban county's grant goes down, but so do the number of individuals/places they need to serve with their grant funds[22]. Other new entitlements come from areas that previously were served by the state government through their nonentitlement grants. The slice of the pie for these remaining 81 new entitlements is created by reducing all of the existing entitlement grantees by a very small amount.

Table 5–4
Number of Entitlement Grantees: FYs 1993 and 2002

Variable	1993[a]	2002	New Entitlement Distribution
Overall	889	1,024	135
Jurisdiction type			
Central cities	494	539	45
Satellite cities	260	326	66
Urban counties	135	159	24
Region			
New England	69	73	4
New York/New Jersey	90	96	6
Mid-Atlantic	81	87	6
Southeast	130	164	34
Midwest	172	187	15
Southwest	90	106	16
Great Plains	28	30	2
Rocky Mountain	31	37	6
Pacific/Hawaii	154	183	29
Northwest/Alaska	30	40	10
Puerto Rico	14	21	7
Formula			
A	504	626	122
B	385	398	13

[a]An entitlement in FY 1993, North Charleston, South Carolina, gave up its entitlement status to make Charleston County eligible as an urban county. To account for this in our analysis, we simply treat Charleston County as if it were an existing entitlement in FY 1993.

[22]If both the urban county and the new entitlement community coming out of the urban county are formula A, the impact on other grantees is zero. If one or the other switches formulas or they are formula B grantees and it effects the growth lag denominator, other grantees may be effected slightly.

Table 5–4 gives a sense of the changing number and character of entitlement communities. In FY 1993 there were 889 entitlement grantees, but by FY 2002 that number had increased to 1,024. The largest increase by jurisdiction type that became entitled was satellite cities, with 66 new entitlement communities. Over this period, 45 new central cities also joined the program, and 24 new urban counties became entitled.

The Great Plains region saw the smallest increase (2) in communities joining the entitlement program between FYs 1993 and 2002 followed by the New England region (4). The Southeast region had the largest increase (34) in communities becoming entitled, followed by the Pacific/Hawaii region (29). Nearly all of the new entitlement communities receive funding under formula A. Only 13 new entitlement communities receive funding under formula B.

Chapter 2 discusses the requirements for a community to qualify for the CDBG program. A central city can be of any population for an MA, or it can be a city with a population greater than 50,000 within an MA. As such, it is not surprising that table 5–5 shows 88 percent of the 111 new entitlement cities as having populations less than 75,000. Similarly, to qualify as an urban county, a county within an MA must have a population in excess of 200,000 (after subtracting entitlement cities). Thus it is not surprising that all but one of the new entitlement counties have populations less than 250,000.[23] The main point here is that new entitlement cities tend to be small. It takes a large number of new entitlement cities to have a significant impact on the allocations for other communities. However, since the population threshold to qualify as an entitlement community is higher for urban counties, introducing many new urban counties can have a noticeable impact on other grantees.

Table 5–5
New Entitlement Communities by 2000 Population

Community Size	Total	Cities	Urban Counties
250,000 or more	1	0	1
200,000–249,999	14	0	14
125,000–199,999	11	2	9
100,000–124,999	3	3	0
75,000–99,999	8	8	0
50,000–74,999	60	60	0
49,999 or fewer	38	38	0
Total	135	111	24

As noted earlier, some new entitlement communities come out of existing urban counties, and others are communities previously served under the nonentitlement program. Table 5–6 shows

[23]Interestingly, 9 of the 24 new entitlement counties created between FYs 1993 and 2002 had populations less than 200,000 by FY 2002. Although to qualify for the formula requires that the nonentitled population be greater than 200,000, the formula only gives credit for those portions of the nonentitled area that sign up to be served by the urban county. That is, if a small city decides not to receive funds from the urban county, the county does not receive funding for its geography but still qualifies for the program.

the proportion of funding in FY 2002 that actually was allocated to existing entitlement communities, new entitlement communities from urban counties, and new entitlement communities from nonentitled areas. It also shows which CDBG formula variables are most important for existing entitlement communities versus new entitlement communities.

Table 5–6
Old and New Entitlement Share: FY 2002

Variable	Population	Growth Lag	Poverty	Overcrowding	Pre-1940 Housing	Total
Grant (000s)						
Pre-1993 entitlements	302,655	556,155	871,397	396,304	790,299	2,916,809
New entitlements						
From urban county	9,703	1,507	15,648	11,655	3,569	42,082
From nonentitled	19,747	425	39,141	14,990	5,506	79,809
Total	332,104	558,086	926,186	422,949	799,374	3,038,700
Per capita						
Pre-1993 entitlements	1.83	3.36	5.26	2.39	4.77	17.61
New entitlements						
From urban county	2.69	0.42	4.33	3.23	0.99	11.65
From nonentitled	2.66	0.06	5.28	2.02	0.74	10.76
Total	1.88	3.16	5.24	2.39	4.52	17.20

Four percent of FY 2002 CDBG funds went to communities entitled since FY 1993, 1.4 percent to communities out of urban counties existing before FY 1993, and 2.6 percent to areas not previously receiving entitlement grants (that is, from nonentitled areas). Because most nonentitlement communities are formula A communities, it is not surprising that the bulk of their grant funds come from formula A variables—population, poverty, and overcrowding.

Table 5–7
Impact of New Entitlements on Pro Rata Reduction

Variable	Pro Rata Reduction (%)
Without new entitlements	10.1
With new entitlements	12.4
Change	2.3

Because CDBG largely uses MA totals as the denominator, new entitlements take away from existing entitlements by increasing the pro rata reduction. That is, with a larger share of the MA total population eligible to receive entitlement funds, the larger the pro rata reduction will need to be to bring the "greater than" component of the formula inline with actual appropriations. Table 5–7 shows that the 2.6 percent of entitlement funds that go to new entitlement communities results in a 2.3-percentage-point increase in pro rata reduction.

The continued addition of new entitlement communities over time is another important element to consider relative to the 70:30 split between entitlement and nonentitlement communities. When the split was begun in FY 1982, there were 666 entitlement communities. In FY 2002 there are 1,024 entitlement communities. In other words, the share of the jurisdictions served by the entitlement side of the formula has increased, although their split of the funding has remained static. We anticipate that this issue will become significantly more pronounced when the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issues its new MA definitions in mid-2003. Because the definitions are not yet issued, this report does not further analyze the equity of the 70:30 split, holding that discussion for the forthcoming CDBG needs analysis report. Note, however, that the proposed new definitions would, at minimum, substantially increase the number of CDBG urban counties in the Northeast. The forthcoming report also discusses the impact of "grandfathering" on retaining jurisdictions as entitlement communities even after their population falls below the qualification requirements for the program.[24]

Impact of All Formula Variables

The analysis in this section essentially replicates the analysis in chapter 4 but includes the effect of changing population and growth lag, as well as the effect of new entitlement communities. For simplicity, we hold the appropriation constant at FY 2002 levels. Because new entitlement communities received zero dollars in FY 1993, they are often listed separately to show change for the jurisdictions that existed in FY 1993.

Table 5–8 shows the overall impact of population, growth lag, poverty, overcrowding, and pre-1940 housing between an allocation that uses all 1990 Census data and one that uses all 2000 Census data. The additional impact of new entitlements, growth lag, and population increases the number of jurisdictions losing higher percentage amounts of funds than presented in chapter 4. Specifically, just poverty, overcrowding, and pre-1940 housing result in 12 percent of jurisdictions losing funding of 10 percent or more; however, when changes to population, growth lag, and introduction of new entitlement communities are factored in, the figure jumps to more than 21 percent. Significantly, 31 of the 100 jurisdictions receiving the largest grants using all 1990 Census data see declines of 10 percent or more.

[24]As of FY 2002, the number of cities grandfathered into the program is 52, most of which were central cities that are no longer considered central cities. Six urban counties are grandfathered. An additional 13 urban counties have grant allocation populations less than 200,000, of which 8 qualify for CDBG because they have the potential for 200,000 (that is, there are nonparticipating jurisdictions), and 5 qualify because of amendments to the CDBG definitions (see appendix C).

Table 5–8
Overall Impact of Population, Growth Lag, Poverty, Overcrowding, and Pre-1940 Housing: Census 1990 to Census 2000

	Entitlement Communities			100 Largest Census 1990 Grantees	
Loss/Gain	*n*	%	Total Change ($000)	Total	Total Change ($000)
>20% loss	45	4.4	–29,649	5	–12,728
10–20% loss	172	16.8	–106,406	26	–69,041
5–10% loss	141	13.8	–46,475	18	–28,880
0–5% loss	160	15.6	–26,616	26	–20,202
0–5% gain	126	12.3	5,732	8	1,990
5–10% gain	80	7.8	14,715	10	7,460
10–20% gain	77	7.5	17,885	4	4,410
>20% gain	88	8.6	48,923	3	8,080
New entitlements	135	13.2	121,891	NA	NA
Total	1,024	100.0	0	100	–108,911

"NA" = Not Applicable

Why More Jurisdictions Lose Funds

New entitlements account for some of the change. Fifteen of the 217 jurisdictions that lose 10 percent or more of their funding are urban counties from which new entitlement communities were created during the decade.[25] In these cases, the impact on the county as a whole may be negligible, because the overall funding to the county does not change appreciably, simply the mechanism for delivering the funds.[26] In addition, as noted above, new entitlements are responsible for a 2.3-percentage-point increase in pro rata reduction, which reduces grants for all of the jurisdictions.

Table 5–9 shows that population and growth lag also cause shifts in the share of funds each allocates, which accounts for some of the additional losses (and gains) in funding for some jurisdictions. As noted in chapter 4, poverty and overcrowding are the most volatile variables in terms of redistributing funds, and pre-1940 housing is the least volatile. That is introducing Census 2000 data for poverty and overcrowding results in jurisdictions having large gains or losses in funding share while introducing Census 2000 pre-1940 data results in relatively small changes in funding share.

Population and growth lag fall somewhere between pre-1940 housing and poverty in terms of volatility. The shifting shares of growth lag results in more jurisdictions gaining share than losing share, whereas population has relatively more places losing share (not including new entitlements) than gaining share. For jurisdictions that receive growth lag funding (see the Detroit example above), it can be responsible for allocating a high percentage of that

[25]Fifty-four of the 135 new entitlements come out of 34 different urban counties.

[26]This is a little simplistic, since it could dramatically reshape what types of projects are funded in the county, even if the total dollar amount has not changed appreciably. Furthermore, some counties may gain or lose significant funding for reasons beyond the subtraction of new entitlement communities.

jurisdiction's funding. As a result, a change in share on the growth-lag variable can have a big effect on an individual jurisdiction's allocation.

Table 5–9
Change between 1990 and 2000 in Shares by Jurisdiction
For Population, Growth Lag, Poverty, Overcrowding, and Pre-1940 Housing

		Formula A		Formula B	
Loss/Gain	**Poverty[a]**	**Population**	**Overcrowding**	**Growth Lag**	**Pre-1940**
>20% loss	115	19	78	22	6
10–20% loss	144	97	71	19	46
5–10% loss	76	105	23	23	70
0–5% loss	84	69	35	40	78
0–5% gain	64	63	27	56	90
5–10% gain	62	44	25	31	47
10–20% gain	133	49	61	53	26
>20% gain	211	38	163	73	8
Not applicable[b]			1	55	1
New entitlements	135	111	111	24	24
Total	1,024	595	595	396	396

[a]Only the poverty share estimate includes the 33 jurisdictions that switched formulas.
[b]These are cases where the jurisdiction had no share in either 1990 or 2000 on that variable.

Regions That Gained Most and Those That Lost Over the Decade

Table 5–10 tells a somewhat different story than chapter 4. The chapter 4 analysis shows that the introduction of 2000 Census data leads to a big decrease in funding for Puerto Rico entitlement communities. However, Puerto Rico increased its number of entitlement communities over the decade by one-third. As a result, funding to Puerto Rico entitlement communities as a group has remained relatively constant over the decade. That is, the addition of the new entitlement communities in Puerto Rico largely makes up for the older entitlement communities' funding declines. On the other hand, the Great Plains, a pretty big funding loser with the addition of poverty and the housing variables, has even more jurisdictions losing funding when the population, growth lag, and new entitlement cases are factored into the formula.

Another way to look at the regional shift in funds is to look at the share of the total entitlement allocation that shifts from one region to another. Table 5–11 shows that Puerto Rico's overall share of CDBG funding for entitlement communities remained constant, largely because the new entitlement communities counterbalanced funding loss due to declining share in poverty. The Great Plains share of the entitlement allocation fell 9.4 percent, from 3.2 to 2.9 percent, a third of that due to growth lag, population, and new entitlement communities. The Southeast had a large increase in funding share, from 10.3 percent to 11.2 percent of the overall CDBG entitlement allocation. This was largely due to the addition of new entitlement communities. The remaining shifts are fairly consistent with chapter 4 funding shifts. That is, changes to poverty and overcrowding between 1990 and 2000 are the driving forces for changes in the other regions.

Table 5–10
Jurisdictions by Region Gaining and Losing Funds: Census 1990 to Census 2000

Region	Entitlement Communities (*n*)	Impact of Census 2000 Data (%)					
		>10% Loss	5–10% Loss	Loss 5%/ Gain 5%	5–10% Gain	>10% Gain	New Entitlements
New England	73	2.7	8.2	58.9	11.0	13.7	5.5
New York/New Jersey	96	16.7	12.5	49.0	4.2	11.5	6.3
Mid-Atlantic	87	13.8	18.4	41.4	9.2	10.3	6.9
Southeast	164	24.4	12.8	14.0	7.9	20.1	20.7
Midwest	187	25.1	23.5	28.9	8.6	5.9	8.0
Southwest	106	35.8	12.3	16.0	6.6	14.2	15.1
Great Plains	30	43.3	20.0	26.7	0.0	3.3	6.7
Rocky Mountain	37	21.6	5.4	37.8	8.1	10.8	16.2
Pacific/Hawaii	183	12.6	9.8	21.3	8.7	31.7	15.8
Northwest/Alaska	40	12.5	5.0	12.5	12.5	32.5	25.0
Puerto Rico	21	61.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
Total	1,024	21.2	13.8	27.9	7.8	16.1	13.2

Table 5–11
Shifting Shares of CDBG Entitlement Allocation by Region

Region	Entitlement Communities		Share of Entitlement Allocation (%)	
	Total (*n*)	%	Census 1990	Census 2000
New England	73	7.1	5.0	5.0
New York/New Jersey	96	9.4	16.1	15.6
Mid-Atlantic	87	8.5	11.6	11.4
Southeast	164	16.0	10.3	11.2
Midwest	187	18.3	19.2	18.1
Southwest	106	10.4	9.5	9.5
Great Plains	30	2.9	3.2	2.9
Rocky Mountain	37	3.6	1.8	1.8
Pacific/Hawaii	183	17.9	18.6	19.5
Northwest/Alaska	40	3.9	2.6	2.8
Puerto Rico	21	2.1	2.2	2.2
Total	1,024	100.0	100.0	100.0

Effect of Community Type

As we expect, the impact of new entitlements, population, and growth lag leads to more communities having losses of 10 percent or more than was the case just due to poverty, overcrowding, and pre-1940 housing. Table 5–12 shows that 148 central cities have losses 10 percent or greater when all of the factors are included, compared to 100 central cities when just

poverty, overcrowding, and pre-1940 housing are considered. The number of satellite with losses greater than 10 percent increase from 20 to 38. Urban counties jump from 6 to 31.

Table 5–12
Number of Entitlement Jurisdictions Gaining or Losing Funds by Type

Loss/Gain	Total	Central Cities	Satellite Cities	Urban Counties
>20% loss	45	27	6	12
10–20% loss	172	121	32	19
5–10% loss	141	94	32	15
0–5% loss	160	102	40	18
0–5% gain	126	48	54	24
5–10% gain	80	33	24	23
10–20% gain	77	36	30	11
>20% gain	88	33	42	13
New entitlements	135	45	66	24
Total	1,024	539	326	159

The addition of new entitlement communities, population, and growth lag has its largest negative effect on the share of the entitlement allocation to central cities, with the largest positive effect on satellite cities (table 5–13). The total effect of the Census 2000 data and new entitlements compared with the allocation with 1990 Census data is a decline in funding share to central cities of 3.1 percentage points and a gain for satellite cities of 1.9 percentage points. Urban counties gain 1.2 percentage points.

Table 5–13
Changing Share of the Entitlement Allocation by Jurisdiction Type

	Entitlement Communities		Share of Entitlement Allocation (%)	
Jurisdiction Type	***n***	**%**	**Census 1990**	**Census 2000**
Central cities	539	52.6	69.2	66.1
Satellite cities	326	31.8	10.5	12.4
Urban counties	159	15.5	20.3	21.5
Total	1,024	100.0	100.0	100.0

Variable Funding Allocation Change Based on City Type and Region

Both because of the regional and jurisdictional type bias of the dual formulas and the regional bias of changing demographics, there are distinctly different observable patterns in allocation based on region and jurisdiction type. Table 5–14 shows how central cities, satellite cities, and urban counties fare in each jurisdiction. For example, the total funds allocated to the 45[27] central cities in New England using 2000 data are 2.6 percent less than were allocated to the 43[28] central cities that received funding using 1990 data.

[27]FY 2002 CDBG universe.
[28]FY 1993 CDBG universe.

Not surprisingly, jurisdictions with large increases in new entitlement communities, notably the Southeast, Puerto Rico, and the western regions, show big increases in average funding gain for satellite cities. In fact, all of the regions have an average funding gain for satellite cities. The opposite is true for central cities. With only the exceptions of the Pacific/Hawaii and Northwest/Alaska regions, central cities show average declines in funding in every region, most notably in the Great Plains and Midwest.

Table 5–14
Average Gain and Loss of Funds by Type of Entitlement Community and Region (%)

Region	Total	Central Cities	Satellite Cities	Urban Counties
New England	–0.6	–2.6	6.1	—
New York/New Jersey	–3.4	–5.5	3.2	0.7
Mid-Atlantic	–1.4	–6.0	0.7	8.4
Southeast	8.2	–3.9	60.0	18.9
Midwest	–5.5	–8.7	4.8	7.5
Southwest	–0.1	–4.6	35.1	15.4
Great Plains	–8.9	–10.5	25.0	–1.2
Rocky Mountain	2.6	–3.3	24.3	14.3
Pacific/Hawaii	5.0	3.5	21.0	–4.4
Northwest/Alaska	8.2	10.2	208.9	–8.0
Puerto Rico	1.9	–10.4	49.2	—
Total	0.0	–4.4	18.1	5.8

— = No urban counties.

Formula Stability

Factoring in the impact of the new entitlement communities, along with changes to population and growth lag, more clearly demonstrates the findings from chapter 4 that most old entitlement formula B grantees lose funding and old formula A grantees evenly split between gaining and losing funds. As table 5–15 shows, formula B has probably been somewhat more stable over the 1990s as a funding source: 43 percent of the old formula B jurisdictions have a gain or loss of less than 5 percent; only 18 percent of the old formula A jurisdictions can report the same. The formula A funding distribution has large numbers of big gainers and losers; 28 percent of the old entitlement jurisdictions gain more than 10 percent, whereas 28 percent lose more than 10 percent. The fraction of big gainers and losers for old formula B grantees are 7 and 18 percent, respectively. This decline, but relative stability of formula B grantee allocations, can be traced back to the large weight (50 percent) formula B places on pre-1940 housing and the fact that there has been relatively little change in the share of pre-1940 housing.

Table 5–15
Number of Entitlement Jurisdictions Gaining or Losing Funds by Formula

Loss/Gain	Total	Formula A	Formula B	Switch
>20% loss	45	36	6	3
10–20% loss	172	102	64	6
5–10% loss	141	52	87	2
0–5% loss	160	56	98	6
0–5% gain	126	53	67	6
5–10% gain	80	53	23	4
10–20% gain	77	56	18	3
>20% gain	88	76	9	3
New entitlements	135	122	13	0
Total	1,024	606	385	33

As discussed earlier, most new entitlement communities receive funding under formula A, so it is not surprising that table 5–16 shows a shift in the overall share of the CDBG appropriation from formula B to formula A.

Table 5–16
Changing Share of Entitlement Allocation by Formula

	Entitlement Communities		Share of Entitlement Allocation (%)	
Formula	*n*	%	Census 1990	Census 2000
A	606	59.2	43.4	46.3
B	385	37.6	55.1	52.1
Switch	33	3.2	1.5	1.5
Total	1,024	100.0	100.0	100.0

Big Cities

Table 5–17 shows the impact of CDBG changes over time on the 25 biggest cities. As with most of the above analysis, this does not take into account the impact of changing appropriations. As noted, that impact was an inflation-adjusted 11.7-percent decline for all jurisdictions. Note particularly that most of the big cities, with notable exceptions of Phoenix, Austin, and Dallas, have lost funding over time due to the introduction of new Census data between FYs 1990 and 2000 and the addition of new entitlement communities. The addition of new entitlement communities has affected the big cities similarly, decreasing their allocations between 2 and 3 percent. The addition of the changing population data has little effect on the formula A big cities, so the bigger impact on formula A communities comes from the introduction of poverty and overcrowding discussed in chapter 4. Changing allocations under growth lag, however, have had noticeable negative effects on allocations for Denver (nearly 12 percent), New York, Chicago, and Seattle. Baltimore and Milwaukee have notable gains from the addition of growth lag.

Table 5–17
Largest Cities—Change in Allocation: Census 1990 to Census 2000 (%)

City	Total Change (%)	New Entitlements	Formula A			Formula B		
			Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
New York	–4.8	–2.6	—	—	—	–4.0	1.6	0.2
Los Angeles	–6.9	–2.5	–1.4	4.4	–7.4	—	—	—
Chicago	–12.0	–2.5	—	—	—	–3.6	–2.6	–3.3
Houston	0.6	–2.7	0.1	–0.3	3.4	—	—	—
Philadelphia	–9.8	–2.5	—	—	—	0.8	–0.5	–7.5
Phoenix	31.6	–3.5	2.9	16.4	15.8	—	—	—
San Diego	–2.9	–2.6	–1.5	3.6	–2.4	—	—	—
Dallas	7.1	–2.8	–0.1	2.3	7.8	—	—	—
San Antonio	–14.4	–2.3	0.5	–8.9	–3.7	—	—	—
Detroit	–16.2	–2.4	—	—	—	–2.3	–6.6	–4.9
San Jose	–5.9	–2.5	–0.8	–0.7	–1.9	—	—	—
Honolulu	–12.7	–2.3	–2.6	6.1	–13.9	—	—	—
Indianapolis	–4.4	–2.6	—	—	—	2.2	–2.5	–1.5
San Francisco	–4.5	–2.6	—	—	—	–1.6	–1.5	1.2
Columbus	–11.9	–2.3	–1.4	–8.1	–0.1	—	—	—
Austin	9.8	–2.9	3.7	1.5	7.6	—	—	—
Baltimore	–3.6	–2.7	—	—	—	4.5	–3.0	–2.4
Memphis	–15.5	–2.2	–1.9	–9.1	–2.3	—	—	—
Milwaukee	–7.0	–2.6	—	—	—	2.9	–3.6	–3.7
Boston	–5.3	–2.6	—	—	—	–1.7	–0.5	–0.4
District of Columbia	–2.1	–2.8	—	—	—	1.8	0.3	–1.5
Nashville-Davidson	–1.5	–2.6	–1.8	0.2	2.8	—	—	—
El Paso	–18.5	–2.1	–1.1	–7.5	–7.8	—	—	—
Seattle	–5.7	–2.6	—	—	—	–4.3	–0.9	2.1
Denver	–13.1	–2.4	—	—	—	–11.7	–2.2	3.2

— = Not Applicable

Chapter 6: Variable-by-Variable Analysis

The previous chapters largely focus on the combined impact of the five formula variables on how the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds are allocated. This chapter discusses the impact of changing from 1990 Census data to 2000 data for each individual variable on that variable's importance and formula distribution.

Table 6–1 shows the total amount of CDBG funds allocated in fiscal year (FY) 2002 by each of the formula variables. The variables, in order of overall importance based on the amount of funds they allocate, are as follows:

- Pre-1940 housing: 27.2 percent of the total CDBG funds are allocated by the pre-1940 housing variable. For formula B grantees, an average of $13.28 is allocated per capita. For each pre-1940 housing unit a formula B grantee had in 1990, the formula allocated $168.76 of CDBG funds in FY 2002.

- Poverty in formula A: 20.7 percent of the total CDBG funds are allocated by the poverty variable in formula A. For formula A grantees, an average of $5.51 is allocated per capita. For each person in poverty that a formula A grantee had in 1990, the formula allocated $53.62 of CDBG funds in FY 2002.

- Growth lag: 18.5 percent of the total CDBG funds are allocated by the growth-lag variable. For formula B grantees, an average of $9.03 is allocated per capita. For each growth-lag "person" in 2000, the formula allocated $20.94 of CDBG funds in FY 2002.

Table 6–1
FY 2002 Allocations to Entitlement Communities by Individual Formula Variables

Variable	Amount ($000s)	%	Per Capita ($)	Dollars per formula variable[a]
Formula A				
Population	335,847	11.1	2.94	2.94
Poverty	630,214	20.7	5.51	53.62
Overcrowding	404,808	13.3	3.54	168.76
Subtotal formula A	1,370,869	45.1	11.98	NA
Formula B				
Growth lag	562,168	18.5	9.03	20.94
Poverty	278,681	9.2	4.47	32.17
Pre-1940	826,983	27.2	13.28	95.88
Subtotal formula B	1,667,831	54.9	26.78	NA
Total	3,038,700	100.0	NA	NA

[a]That is, dollars allocated per person, dollars per person in poverty, dollars per overcrowded housing unit, dollars per growth lag "person", and dollars per pre-1940 housing unit.

- Overcrowding: 13.3 percent of the total CDBG funds are allocated by the overcrowding variable in formula A. For formula A grantees, an average of $3.54 is allocated per capita.

For each overcrowded housing unit a formula A grantee had in 1990, the formula allocated $168.76 of CDBG funds in FY 2002.

- Population: 11.1 percent of the total CDBG funds are allocated by the population variable in formula A. For formula A grantees, an average of $2.94 is allocated per capita.

- Poverty in formula B: 9.2 percent of the total CDBG funds are allocated by the poverty variable in formula B. For formula B grantees, an average of $4.47 is allocated per capita. For each person in poverty that a formula B grantee had in 1990, the formula allocated $32.17 of CDBG funds in FY 2002.

Although Pre-1940 housing allocates the most of the formula variables nationwide, there are dramatic regional differences in variable importance. Generally, because the pre-1940 housing variable of formula B and the poverty variable of formula A have the greatest "explicit" weights (50 percent for each), one would expect these variables to allocate the most funds to each region. Most regions are either strongly formula A or formula B; thus the above hypothesis generally holds true. For example, table 6–2 shows that poverty allocates the most funds in the Southwest region (which includes mostly formula A communities), and pre-1940 housing allocates the most funds in New England (which consists of all formula B communities).

Table 6–2
Importance of Variables by Region and Entitlement Type: FY 2002 Appropriation

	Formula A				Formula B			
	n	Population (%)	Poverty (%)	Overcrowding (%)	*n*	Growth Lag (%)	Poverty (%)	Pre-1940 Housing (%)
Region								
New England	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73	27.8	13.2	59.1
New York/New Jersey	20	1.9	1.5	0.8	76	27.7	15.9	52.1
Mid-Atlantic	24	5.8	5.2	3.1	63	31.5	12.2	42.2
Southeast	143	22.0	41.4	19.3	21	7.9	4.1	5.3
Midwest	68	6.4	6.5	2.5	119	32.3	15.1	37.1
Southwest	94	18.1	46.4	24.4	12	4.5	2.9	3.8
Great Plains	14	7.7	10.7	3.1	16	29.4	12.6	36.5
Rocky Mountain	29	19.5	28.1	10.1	8	10.8	9.7	21.9
Pacific/Hawaii	175	18.8	34.6	38.2	8	1.9	1.2	5.3
Northwest/Alaska	32	18.9	22.8	10.9	8	9.9	8.7	28.8
Puerto Rico	21	8.5	76.8	14.7	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jurisdiction type								
Central city	279	6.4	17.9	10.2	260	23.1	11.5	30.9
Satellite city	223	16.4	24.4	21.8	103	13.0	4.4	20.0
Urban county	118	23.5	28.1	18.8	41	6.4	4.0	19.2

However, for some regions, the implicit weights are more influential than the explicit weights. For example, in the Pacific/Hawaii region, overcrowding allocates the most, 38.2 percent of the

funds, well above its explicit formula A weight of 25 percent and its implicit overall weight of 13.3 percent. Growth lag is also notable for its real importance as a formula variable relative to its explicit weight. The explicit weight for growth lag in formula B is 20 percent, its implicit weight is 18.5 percent, even though formula B allocates funds to less than 40 percent of CDBG grantees. In regions where formula B is strong, such as in the Midwest, Mid-Atlantic, New England, Great Plains, and New York/New Jersey, growth lag is particularly important and far exceeds its explicit weight of 20 percent, allocating nearly one-third of the funds.

The relative importance of growth lag has declined with the introduction of new Census data and new entitlement communities. With all Census 1990 data and 889 entitlement communities, table 6–3 shows that the implicit weight for growth lag is 18.9 percent. With the introduction of 2000 Census data and the addition of 135 new entitlement communities, that implicit weight falls to 18.3 percent. The implicit weight on the poverty variable for formula B grantees actually decreases more, mostly because poverty has expanded and these communities are not experiencing increases in poverty. On the formula A side, the implicit weight of poverty has risen a full 1.9 percentage points due to both the addition of new formula A communities and the overall growth of the poverty population for formula A relative to formula B communities.

Table 6–3
Changing Allocation Portions by Individual Formula Variables: FY 2002 Appropriations (%)

		Funds Distributed by Each Formula Factor (%)			
Variable	**Factor Weights**	**All Census 1990 Data**	**FY 2002**	**All Census 2000 Data**	**Change 1990 to 2000 data**
Formula A					
Population	20.0	10.5	11.1	10.8	0.3
Poverty	50.0	20.0	20.7	21.9	1.9
Overcrowding	25.0	13.2	13.3	13.8	0.6
Subtotal	100.0	44.0	45.1	46.9	2.8
Formula B					
Growth lag	20.0	18.9	18.5	18.3	–0.6
Poverty	30.0	9.5	9.2	8.6	–0.9
Pre-1940	50.0	27.0	27.2	26.1	–1.0
Subtotal	100.0	56.0	54.9	53.1	–2.8
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	

Table 6–4 takes a different approach to demonstrating the change in variable importance over the past 10 years. It separates the effect of new entitlement communities from the effect of the data elements without the new entitlement communities. For example, the Southeast region has an overall gain of 8.2 percent in funding between Census 1990 data and Census 2000 data. New entitlement communities account for 5.2 percent of that increase. The change in data from Census 1990 to Census 2000 had a positive effect on formula A grantees as a whole in the Southeast region, as well as on formula switchers. The change had a negative effect on the relatively few formula B grantees, accounting for a combined effect of a 3-percentage-point increase to the Southeast region because of the changing share of the formula variables between regions.

Table 6–4
Change Due to Data and New Entitlements (%)

	Total	New Entitlements	Switch Formulas	Formula A			Formula B		
				Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
Region									
New England	–0.6	–1.3	0.0	NA	NA	NA	2.0	0.3	–1.6
New York/New Jersey	–3.4	–1.9	0.2	–0.2	0.4	0.1	–1.9	1.0	–1.1
Mid-Atlantic	–1.4	–1.1	0.0	–0.2	0.9	0.5	1.8	–1.1	–2.2
Southeast	8.2	5.2	0.2	0.5	2.9	0.7	–0.2	–0.7	–0.4
Midwest	–5.5	–1.2	0.4	–0.3	0.0	0.3	–0.5	–2.9	–1.3
Southwest	–0.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	–1.0	0.8	0.0	–0.6	–0.4
Great Plains	–8.9	–1.9	–0.1	–0.4	0.0	–0.3	–1.1	–2.1	–3.0
Rocky Mountain	2.6	3.6	0.0	0.9	–0.8	2.8	–3.9	–1.0	1.0
Pacific/Hawaii	5.0	–1.3	0.1	–0.1	6.6	–0.2	0.0	–0.1	0.0
Northwest/Alaska	8.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	3.6	3.5	–1.6	–0.3	1.9
Puerto Rico	1.9	15.9	0.0	–1.3	–18.4	5.7	NA	NA	NA
Total	0.0	0.0	0.2	–0.1	1.3	0.5	–0.3	–0.7	–0.9
Jurisdiction type									
Central city	–4.5	–1.1	0.0	–0.2	0.0	–0.1	–0.6	–1.1	–1.4
Satellite city	18.1	12.4	–0.1	–0.2	3.1	2.1	0.9	0.3	–0.4
Urban county	5.8	–2.7	0.4	0.3	4.7	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.8
Total	0.0	0.0	0.2	–0.1	1.3	0.5	–0.3	–0.7	–0.9

NA= Not Applicable, not grantees

The impact of changing data over the previous 10 years is discussed below:

Population—Formula A

If no new entitlements had been added between 1993 and 2002, the introduction of new population data would have generally maintained its level of importance in allocating funds. Among the old entitlement communities, the Northwest/Alaska, Rocky Mountain, and Southeast regions were increasing their share of funds under the population variable at the expense of Puerto Rico and the other regions.

However, because population generally determines eligibility for new entitlement status, its true effect is more significant. Table 6–3 demonstrates the overall importance of population. Population has an explicit weight in formula A of 25 percent. Its implicit weight when all 1990 Census data are used with the 889 entitlement grantees of FY 1993 is 10.5 percent. Due primarily to the addition of new entitlements, the implicit weight for population rose to 11.1 percent for the actual FY 2002 allocation with 1,024 grantees. The addition of poverty, overcrowding, and pre-1940 housing data diminishes this implicit weight of population to 10.8 percent. In terms of formula A communities only, the implicit weight for population rose from 23.9 to 24.6 percent between all 1990 Census data and the FY 2002 allocation, falling to 23.0 percent with the introduction of new Census 2000 data.

Table 6–5
Entitlement Community Share Concentration (%)

Formula	1990 Census	2000 Census Entitlements		
		Total	New	Old
A				
Population	47.7	49.9	4.4	45.5
Poverty	44.3	50.1	4.0	46.1
Overcrowding	58.4	63.5	4.0	59.5
B				
Growth lag[a]	104.5	104.8	0.4	104.4
Poverty	33.8	32.5	0.3	32.2
Pre-1940 housing	59.7	60.0	0.7	59.4

[a]Calculated as the sum of entitlement city share plus urban county share.

Poverty—Formula A

In formula A, poverty is weighted at 50 percent. Of all of the formula variables, the importance of this variable increases the most with the introduction of Census 2000 data. For old entitlement communities allocated funds under formula A, there is an overall increase in funds of 1.3 percent due to the poverty variable in formula A. Although this seems modest, there are very large regional shifts due to poverty. Old entitlement formula A grantees in Puerto Rico see average decreases in funds from the poverty variable of more than 18 percent, whereas the Pacific/Hawaii and Northwest/Alaska regions see the largest gains.

New entitlement communities matter here as well. Because most of the new entitlement communities are formula A grantees, the implicit weight of poverty increased in importance between an all 1990 Census data allocation to the 889 FY 1993 grantees of 20.0 to 20.7 percent. With the addition of Census 2000 data for poverty and the other variables, its implicit weight rose from 20.7 percent to 21.9 percent. Among formula A grantees alone, its implicit weight continues to move closer to its explicit weight of 50 percent: 45.5 percent with all Census 1990 data, 45.9 percent in FY 2002, and 46.7 percent with all Census 2000 data.

Table 6–5 shows another way to understand why poverty has become more important for formula A grantees with all 2000 Census data than it was with all 1990 Census data. Table 6–5 shows the share of poverty that formula A cities make up of the metropolitan total. Poverty has become more concentrated among the formula A grantees, increasing from 44.3 to 50.1 percent.

Overcrowding—Formula A

In formula A, overcrowding has an explicit weight of 25 percent. The introduction of Census 2000 data, more because of the increase in overcrowding in existing entitlement communities than the addition of new entitlement communities, led to an increase in its implicit weight from 13.2 to 13.8 percent of the total allocation. Although overcrowding has an implicit weight among formula A grantees that is greater than its explicit weight, that implicit weight has been falling: 30.0 percent with all Census 1990 data, 29.5 percent in FY 2002, and 29.4 percent with all Census 2000 data.

Growth Lag—Formula B

In formula B, growth lag has an explicit weight of 20 percent. Unlike any of the other formula variables, its implicit weight across all CDBG grantees almost matches its explicit weight in formula B. Among formula B grantees, its explicit weight is significantly higher than its implicit weight. Table 6–5 shows growth lag allocates more than 100 percent of its share. The only reason growth lag's implicit weight is less than its explicit weight is pro rata reduction.

Formula B's growth-lag share is more than 100 percent, although none of the other variables claims more than 65 percent for two reasons. First, growth lag can allocate more than 100 percent of its share because:

A. The denominator is the sum of growth lag among entitlement communities rather than the metropolitan area (MA) total, which the other CDBG variables use. That is, there are places with poverty, overcrowding, population, and pre-1940 housing that are included in the CDBG denominator but are not included in the numerators.

B. Entitlement cities get special treatment in that they get a share allocation based on the sum of growth lag for all entitlement cities. Because this is less than the sum of all growth-lag, it effectively allows cities to get more than 100 percent share of the growth-lag allocation. Entitlement counties use a denominator of all entitlement communities for their growth-lag calculation.

Second, few formula A communities have any growth lag. If a community is losing population, it will generally receive more funds under formula B than formula A and is thus a formula B grantee. While this is generally true, over time, more and more formula A communities, communities without pre-1940 housing but with slower growing or declining populations, are receiving growth-lag "units."

This leads to a change in the implicit weight of growth lag. Using all 1990 Census data, the overall implicit weight of growth lag is 18.9 percent. With the introduction of all Census 2000 data, the implicit weight falls to 18.3 percent. This decrease in implicit weight is due to both the increasing pro rata reduction and increasing growth lag among formula A communities. On the other hand, the implicit weight of growth lag among formula B grantees alone has been increasing, from 33.8 to 34.5 percent. An increasing formula B implicit weight and a decreasing overall implicit weight is occurring because formula B grantees overall have been losing funding share to formula A grantees. However, for grantees who receive funding under formula B, growth lag is increasingly concentrated among formula B grantees—the share of growth lag among formula B communities has increased from 104.5 to 104.8 percent. Regionally, the old formula B grantees of the New England and Mid-Atlantic regions have been increasing their allocations on the growth-lag variable, although the other regions have been losing.

Growth-lag peculiarities are described below.

Assembling Data

Of all the CDBG variables, growth lag is the most complicated for the U.S. Department of Housing Urban Development (HUD) to maintain. Annexation and new incorporations since 1960 pose a challenge for calculating growth lag, because 1960 population data do not match the new boundaries from which the 2000 population data are based.

To account for the problem posed by annexation and new incorporations since 1960, HUD has implemented the following rules:

1. Entitlement cities with annexation since 1960: Because no 1960 data for the areas outside of the 1960 city boundary exist, we simply use the 1960 population with the 1960 boundary and the 2000 population with the 2000 boundary. The result is that most communities with annexation do not receive growth-lag funding.[29]

2. Entitlement cities unincorporated in 1960 and now qualified as entitlement communities: Growth lag is automatically set at zero. In addition, these communities are not included when HUD calculates the growth rate of metropolitan cities between 1960 and 2000.

3. Urban counties with city annexations or incorporations since 1960: We subtract the 1960 data for the areas in which 1960 data exist to form the urban county 1960 base population and compared it with the current 2000 population minus the current nonparticipating/ entitlement areas. This equation results in a 1960 base that is larger than what it probably really was, thus making the urban county appear to have less population growth or more population loss since 1960 than it really did. The problem occurs largely with counties that are currently formula A, but it affects formula B counties by increasing the formula B denominator for urban counties. For example, Santa Clara County, California, has had tremendous growth in the past 40 years. However, it has growth lag because the entitlement communities subtracted out of the county have each annexed substantial portions of land in the past 40 years that is not accounted for in the 1960 population number for those communities.

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[29]In the 1980s, Congress amended the growth-lag definition to help formula B cities with annexations during the 1980s to retain the funding they received through growth lag. Without this adjustment, a few cities would have lost funds because their annexation made them appear to have significant population growth since 1960. For the FY 2002 allocation, for communities with annexation in the 1980s only, this adjustment calculates the current population used for calculating growth lag as:

$$pop^{adj} = \text{Census 2000 population for current geography} * \frac{\text{Census 1980 pop with 1980 geog + Cubans \& Haitians*}}{\text{Census 1980 population with 1988 geography}}$$

$$\text{growth lag} = (\text{1960 population} * 1.374) - pop^{adj}$$

*Shortly after the 1980 Census, there was a large migration of Cubans and Haitians into the United States. An Executive order called for an adjustment to the 1980 Census numbers to account for this migration.

No additional formula modifications involving annexation have been added since that time, and nothing addresses the cities with annexations and growth lag since 1990.

Places Losing Population and Share, Places Gaining Population and Share

The assumed behavior of growth lag is that if a place continues to lose population, its share of growth lag should increase at a faster rate than a place that may be gaining population, albeit slower than the national rate for all metropolitan cities. Actually this is not entirely true. Case in point, the Detroit example in chapter 5 shows Detroit's population continuing to decline about 7.5 percent between 1990 and 2000. Nonetheless, its share of growth lag declined by more than 3 percent. In contrast, Cherry Hill, New Jersey, had a population increase between 1990 and 2000 of 1 percent, yet its share of growth lag increased 42 percent. As a result, Cherry Hill's CDBG allocation from growth lag is increasing and Detroit's is declining. The reason is "growth-lag math."

The basic principal of growth-lag math is that if a grantee has a small amount of growth lag currently, it takes very few additional growth-lag units to increase its share of overall growth lag; however if it already has a high number of growth lag units, it requires a very high number of new growth-lag units to increase its share of overall growth lag. The following is an example using growth-lag math for two cities:

Data:

City A - slow growing
1960 Population = 100
1990 population = 105
2000 population = 110

City B - declining
1960 Population = 1,000
1990 Population = 750
2000 Population = 700

Metropolitan city growth rate
1960–1990 = 10 percent
1960–2000 = 20 percent

Growth lag denominator
1990 = 500
2000 = 800

Growth Lag With 1990 Data:

1990 growth lag = (1960 population $*$ 1.10) – 1990 population

City A: (100 $*$ 1.10) – 105 = 5

City B: (1,000 ∗ 1.10) – 750 = 350

1990 growth-lag share (GLS) = growth lag of city/1990 growth-lag denominator

City A: 5/500 = 0.0100

City B: 350/500 = 0.7000

Growth Lag With 2000 Data:

(1960 population ∗ 1.20) – 2000 population

City A: (100 ∗ 1.20) – 110 = 10

City B: (1,000 ∗ 1.20) – 700 = 500

2000 GLS = (growth lag of city/2000 growth-lag denominator)

City A: 10/800 = 0.0125

City B: 500/800 = 0.6250

GLS From 1990 to 2000:

Change in GLS 1990 to 2000 = (2000 GLS – 1990 GLS) / 1990 GLS

City A: (0.0125 – 0.0100) / 0.0100 = +25 percent

City B: (0.6250 – 0.7000) / 0.7000 = –11 percent

In this example, city A's 1990 growth lag is small. As such, it does not take much to double it. City B, on the other hand, has a fairly large growth lag in 1990, and it takes a lot to double it. As a result, a city that already has a substantial amount of growth lag has to have substantial population loss to avoid loss of funding share to communities with relatively small amounts of growth lag, even if the cities gaining funding share have population losses substantially less than communities losing funding share. Although the example compares a city gaining population with one that continues to lose population, most communities that gain funding under the growth lag between 1990 and 2000 are indeed experiencing real population loss. Those gaining, however, mostly had relatively small 1990 growth-lag amounts.

Poverty—Formula B

Although poverty is important and growing in importance for formula A grantees, it is considerably less important for formula B grantees and has become less important over time. The explicit weight for poverty in formula B is 30 percent. Its overall implicit weight has fallen from 9.5 to 8.6 percent between an all 1990 Census data calculation and an all 2000 Census data calculation. Among formula B grantees only, its implicit weight has fallen from 17 to 16.2 percent, well below its explicit weight of 30 percent.

Pre-1940 Housing—Formula B

Pre-1940 housing has the largest formula B explicit weight at 50 percent. Like growth lag, its overall implicit weight has declined, from 27 percent with all 1990 Census data to 26.1 percent with all 2000 Census data, although its formula B implicit weight has increased from 48.2 to 49.1 percent.

As noted earlier, there is much less shifting in share between jurisdictions on pre-1940 housing, largely because jurisdictions generally do not have an increase in pre-1940 housing. Nonetheless, most jurisdictions that have pre-1940 housing have lost funding, largely because their share of the metropolitan total of pre-1940 housing has not increased significantly over the decade (see table 6–5) and pro rata reduction has risen.

One of the odd things about pre-1940 housing is that it is difficult to increase the stock of pre-1940 housing (such as converting an old warehouse into residential units) in practice, yet many jurisdictions appear to have done so, at least according to the Decennial Census. Between 1990 and 2000, 303 of the 1,024 CDBG entitlement communities did have relatively small increases in units built before 1940. We theorize that the increase in pre-1940 units is more likely due to respondent error (in either 1990 or 2000) or better data collection in one or the other of the Censuses.

Furthermore, in past CDBG studies, we found that communities tearing down pre-1940 housing tend to have more community development need than places retaining their pre-1940 housing. In other words, over time, pre-1940 housing has probably worsened as a proxy for community development need. The forthcoming study on community development need will explore this more thoroughly.

Ramifications of American Community Survey

The U.S. Census Bureau is proposing to implement a new method for collecting the long-form data used for most of the CDBG variables (poverty, overcrowding, and pre-1940 housing). Under this new system, called the American Community Survey (ACS), the Census Bureau would collect long-form data continuously. Data would be released each year, beginning with data collected in 2004 for areas with populations more than 65,000, with data collected in 2006 for areas with population between 20,000 and 65,000, and after data collection is completed in 2008 for all areas. The data for the smaller areas would be reported as “rolling averages,” that is, the sum of the sample responses across multiple years.

An analysis conducted for HUD concludes that because the smallest CDBG grantee has fewer than 20,000 (Ranoul, population 12,857), HUD would have to wait until the data collected in 2008 are released to begin using data from the ACS in CDBG (Eggers et al. 2002). The data that would be used would need to be 5-year averages to be comparable across all jurisdictions.

Each year after the 2008 data are released the ACS would be updated to the new 5-year average. That is, the 2008 data would reflect an average for data collected between 2004 and 2008, the 2009 data would reflect an average for data collected from 2005 to 2009. Moving to this new data source would have the same effect as population and growth lag currently have on the formula—small allocation changes each year rather than a jolt, as is experienced under the current formula when long-form decennial Census data are only added annually. From an administrative standpoint, it would modestly increase the burden on HUD staff who manage the allocation, because they would need to recompile all of the new data annually.

Full funding for the ACS was still not established as of March 2003, when this report was finalized. As a result, the dates noted above will probably slip 1 or 2 years.

Chapter 7: Impact on States

As noted in the introductory sections, state nonentitlement grantees statutorily receive 30 percent of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. With the exception of Hawaii, these funds are allocated to the states, who then subsequently provide the funds for activities in communities not served by the entitlement program. In Hawaii, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) administers the program for nonentitled areas.

This chapter analyzes how updating the data in the formula from Census 1990 to Census 2000 has impacted state nonentitlement grant amounts. It concludes with a state-by-state analysis of the combined entitlement and nonentitlement formula allocations.

FY 2002 to All Census 2000

Chapter 2 shows that state nonentitlement formula allocations have two fundamental differences from entitlement formula allocations:

1. In formula B, population is used in place of growth lag.

2. For each of the formula variables, the denominator is the sum of that variable for all nonentitlement areas rather than the sum of all metropolitan areas (MAs) used for most of the entitlement formula variables.

Table 7–1
FY 2002 Allocations to States by Individual Formula Variables

Variable	Grant ($000s)	Implicit Weight (%)	Per Capita ($)	Dollars per formula variable[a]
Formula A (*n* = 24 states)				
Population	138,213	10.6	2.51	2.51
Poverty	343,127	26.3	6.24	41.31
Overcrowding	195,649	15.0	3.56	239.41
Subtotal	676,989	52.0	12.31	NA
Formula B (*n* = 27 states)				
Population	105,991	8.1	2.01	2.01
Poverty	118,966	9.1	2.26	24.78
Pre-1940	400,353	30.7	7.60	71.26
Subtotal	625,311	48.0	11.86	NA
Total (*n* = 51 states)	**1,302,300**	**100.0**	NA	NA

[a]That is, dollars allocated per person, dollars per person in poverty, dollars per overcrowded housing unit, dollars per pre-1940 housing unit.

The first difference means that formula B does not have a proxy for community decline, although it does retain pre-1940 housing to target to older communities. The second difference means that unlike the entitlement allocation, both formula A and formula B allocate all of the appropriated

funds in the state formula, thus resulting in the state formula having a higher pro rata reduction than the entitlement formula. In fiscal year (FY) 2002, the pro rata reduction for entitlements is 11.43 percent, and the pro rata reduction for states is 16.85 percent.

Table 7-1 shows each of the formula variables, the amount each allocates to states in FY 2002, the implicit weight of each variable after taking into account the "greater than" and pro rata reduction elements of the formula, per capita grant amounts for each variable, and the per formula variable amounts. That is, for example, each person in poverty is responsible for $41.31 of the funds allocated to formula A grantees.

Table 7–1 shows some similarities between how formula A and formula B allocate funds to states:

- Similar numbers of grantees—24 for formula A and 27 for formula B.
- Similar amounts allocated—52 percent to formula A and 48 percent to formula B.
- Similar per capita grant amounts—$12.31 for formula A grantees and $11.86 for formula B.

There is, however, a big difference in the factors that determine which formula a state receives funding. States with substantial poverty and overcrowding in their nonentitled areas receive funds under formula A, whereas states with significant numbers of pre-1940 housing units in their nonentitled areas receive funding under formula B.

Table 7–2 shows the effect that introducing 2000 Census data will have on the allocation of CDBG funds to nonentitlement states in FY 2003. Overall, the pattern of change to the CDBG allocation due to the introduction of Census 2000 data is similar for nonentitlement states and entitlement communities. The driving forces for funding changes are largely poverty and overcrowding, with formula A states having the largest gains and losses. The largest gainers are primarily western states. The only state with an increase greater than 10 percent that is not in the west is Florida. Nevada and Arizona both see increases of greater than 20 percent, largely due to increases in their share of persons in poverty. Washington also has a substantial increase due to increases in both its share of overcrowded households and persons in poverty.

Only four states lose more than 10 percent funding as a result of the new Census data: Louisiana, Mississippi, North Dakota, and Kentucky. The decreases for Louisiana, Mississippi, and Kentucky are attributable to both decreases in their share of persons in poverty and overcrowded households. The loss for North Dakota, the only formula B state among the larger winners and losers, is equally attributable to loss in share of persons in poverty and loss in share of pre-1940 housing units. Table 7-2 shows the state-by-state impact of introducing new Census 2000 data into the formula, along with which of the three variables that changed is driving the change for each state.

Table 7–2
Impact of Census 2000 Poverty, Overcrowding, and Pre-1940 Housing on State Nonentitlement Grants

States	FY 2002 Grant ($000)	Census 2000 Grant ($000)	Change (%)	Poverty (%)	Overcrowding (%)	Pre-1940 Housing (%)
Northeast						
Connecticut	14,795	15,575	**5.3**	2.6	—	3.0
Maine	16,946	16,890	**–0.3**	1.3	—	–1.5
Massachusetts	38,713	39,853	**2.9**	1.5	—	1.7
New Hampshire	10,355	10,545	**1.8**	1.6	—	0.4
New Jersey	9,562	9,468	**–1.0**	2.1	—	–2.9
New York	56,494	57,150	**1.2**	1.7	—	–0.4
Pennsylvania	58,170	59,085	**1.6**	–0.2	—	2.0
Rhode Island	5,860	6,039	**3.1**	2.9	—	0.3
Vermont	8,857	8,548	**–3.5**	0.8	—	–4.1
South						
Alabama	31,606	29,286	**–7.3**	–1.2	–6.0	—
Arkansas	24,898	22,543	**–9.5**	–5.7	–3.5	—
Delaware	2,033	2,210	**8.7**	[a]	[a]	[a]
Florida	29,428	32,946	**12.0**	8.8	3.5	—
Georgia	45,735	48,029	**5.0**	4.8	0.5	—
Kentucky	35,418	31,806	**–10.2**	–5.1	–4.9	—
Louisiana	38,449	33,079	**–14.0**	–6.8	–7.0	—
Maryland	9,237	9,417	**2.0**	3.3	—	–1.0
Mississippi	39,214	34,235	**–12.7**	–6.9	–5.6	—
North Carolina	47,596	50,814	**6.8**	6.2	0.8	—
Oklahoma	21,368	19,798	**–7.3**	–6.0	–1.2	—
Puerto Rico	58,279	63,694	**9.3**	–4.6	14.0	—
South Carolina	28,187	27,101	**–3.9**	2.9	–6.5	—
Tennessee	31,529	31,007	**–1.7**	0.3	–1.7	—
Texas	88,287	85,210	**–3.5**	–3.0	–0.2	—
Virginia	24,562	24,417	**–0.6**	[a]	[a]	[a]
West Virginia	21,512	20,410	**–5.1**	–2.5	—	–2.5
North-Central						
Illinois	39,041	37,773	**–3.2**	–3.2	—	0.1
Indiana	37,830	38,110	**0.7**	–0.8	—	1.8
Iowa	31,081	30,992	**–0.3**	–2.9	—	2.8
Kansas	21,055	19,934	**–5.3**	–1.8	—	–3.4
Michigan	44,630	43,148	**–3.3**	–2.9	—	–0.2
Minnesota	25,060	23,766	**–5.2**	–4.1	—	–0.9
Missouri	29,923	29,404	**–1.7**	–1.2	—	–0.3
Nebraska	15,377	14,486	**–5.8**	–1.5	—	–4.1
North Dakota	6,402	5,644	**–11.8**	–5.3	—	–6.4
Ohio	56,751	56,421	**–0.6**	–2.9	—	2.5
South Dakota	8,394	7,661	**–8.7**	–3.4	—	–5.2
Wisconsin	33,977	33,251	**–2.1**	–2.2	—	0.2
West						
Alaska	3,277	3,474	**6.0**	7.3	–1.1	—
Arizona	11,359	13,636	**20.0**	15.3	5.0	—
California	43,732	49,648	**13.5**	9.6	4.1	—
Colorado	11,675	12,811	**9.7**	[a]	[a]	[a]
Hawaii	5,169	5,902	**14.2**	11.8	2.6	—
Idaho	9,830	10,972	**11.6**	6.4	5.5	—
Montana	8,060	7,864	**–2.4**	0.6	—	–2.9
Nevada	3,036	3,670	**20.9**	12.6	8.6	—
New Mexico	16,020	16,763	**4.6**	4.7	0.1	—
Oregon	15,778	16,665	**5.6**	2.6	3.3	—
Utah	8,075	8,544	**5.8**	4.6	1.5	—
Washington	16,162	18,922	**17.1**	8.3	9.1	—
Wyoming	3,523	3,682	**4.5**	2.5	—	2.3

Notes: For all communities, there is a small change due to the increased pro rata reduction effect on population or growth lag that is not shown below but is accounted for in the total percent change.
FY = fiscal year; — = Not Applicable.
[a]Colorado, Delaware, and Virginia switch formulas.

All Census 1990 to All Census 2000

The above analysis does not consider the effect of updating the population data over the decade nor the impact of subtracting new entitlement geography from the state allocations. As described in chapter 5, new entitlement communities affect the share of funds available for entitlement communities and the share of funding for states. New entitlement communities that come out of state nonentitlement geography lead to decreases in funding for existing entitlement grantees, whereas the "nongiving" state nonentitlement areas generally have increases in funding. This is because of the statutorily fixed division of CDBG funds—70 percent for entitlement communities and 30 percent for nonentitlement communities. For nongiving states (all of the states except the state from which the new entitlement community is created), the share of the funded population increases, and the allocation pool does not change. The "giving" state loses funding, however, because it loses the geography/population of that new entitlement community.

Table 7–3 takes into account the effect of both introducing Census 2000 data into the formula and reducing state geography by the creation of new entitlement communities. It shows that the states in the West increased share on poverty, population, and overcrowding while decreasing share on pre-1940 housing. It is not surprising, then, to expect the formula A states to experience funding increases on average. On the other hand, southern states experienced decreases in share on population, poverty, and overcrowding. Thus, on average, we should expect formula A states in the South to have decreases in funding. Similarly, because the Northeast gains share on poverty and pre-1940 housing, on average we expect the formula B states to gain in funding. However, the North-Central states that lose share on poverty and pre-1940 housing would have funding declines on average.

Table 7–3
Regional Share Shifts in Formula Variables From 1990 to 2000

	Change in Share (%)			
Region	**Population**	**Poverty**	**Overcrowding**	**Pre-1940**
Northeast	–0.64	1.15	–0.66	0.62
North-Central	0.28	–0.43	–0.88	–0.39
South	–0.16	–1.64	–0.19	0.75
West	0.51	0.92	1.73	–0.99
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

We see on table 7–4, that these regional trends hold true. All of the formula A states in the West have funding increases, 11 of the 17 states in the South have funding decreases, 8 out of 9 Northeast states have funding increases, and 8 out of 12 North-Central states have funding decreases.

Table 7–4
Impact of shifting from all Census 1990 to all Census 2000 on State Nonentitlement Grants

States	Total Grant Change	New Entitlements	Formula A			Formula B		
			Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Population	Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
Northeast								
Connecticut	**8.4**	4.5[a]	—	—	—	–1.8	2.4	3.3
Maine	**3.2**	4.0[a]	—	—	—	–1.2	1.2	–0.8
Massachusetts	**1.8**	–0.8	—	—	—	–1.0	1.5	2.1
New Hampshire	**6.6**	4.2[a]	—	—	—	–0.2	1.5	1.0
New Jersey	**–14.0**	–10.5	—	—	—	–1.4	2.7	–4.8
New York	**1.1**	2.0	—	—	—	–1.7	1.4	–0.6
Pennsylvania	**2.0**	0.5	—	—	—	–1.0	–0.2	2.8
Rhode Island	**6.5**	4.3[a]	—	—	—	–1.4	2.8	0.9
Vermont	**0.3**	3.8[a]	—	—	—	–0.6	0.7	–3.5
South								
Alabama	**–11.0**	–4.7	0.4	–1.1	–5.6	—	—	—
Arkansas	**–7.0**	0.2	0.1	–4.5	–2.8	—	—	—
Delaware[b]	**6.4**	–7.2	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]
Florida	**4.5**	–15.7	4.0	10.8	5.4	—	—	—
Georgia	**7.5**	1.8	1.6	3.6	0.5	—	—	—
Kentucky	**–4.4**	6.5[a]	–0.6	–5.3	–5.0	—	—	—
Louisiana	**–10.3**	6.4[a]	–1.2	–7.8	–7.7	—	—	—
Maryland	**–11.4**	–14.3	—	—	—	1.0	3.2	–1.3
Mississippi	**–9.6**	4.6	–0.5	–7.6	–6.1	—	—	—
North Carolina	**5.6**	–0.6	0.4	5.7	0.0	—	—	—
Oklahoma	**–5.1**	6.7[a]	–4.4	–5.9	–1.4	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	**–2.3**	–10.9	–0.1	–4.8	13.5	—	—	—
South Carolina	**–16.7**	–9.4	–0.8	0.8	–7.2	—	—	—
Tennessee	**6.2**	7.4[a]	1.1	–0.1	–2.1	—	—	—
Texas	**–3.3**	–2.2	1.7	–2.7	–0.1	—	—	—
Virginia[b]	**6.5**	4.1	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]
West Virginia	**–1.9**	4.6[a]	—	—	—	–1.8	–2.5	–2.1
North-Central								
Illinois	**–6.6**	–4.1	—	—	—	–0.6	–2.5	0.6
Indiana	**5.2**	4.4[a]	—	—	—	–0.5	–0.9	2.2
Iowa	**3.3**	3.9[a]	—	—	—	–1.1	–2.9	3.4
Kansas	**–2.1**	4.0[a]	—	—	—	–1.3	–1.8	–2.8
Michigan	**–2.0**	4.2[a]	—	—	—	–0.7	–3.9	–1.5
Minnesota	**–12.9**	0.1	—	—	—	–0.4	–3.7	–8.9
Missouri	**1.5**	3.5	—	—	—	0.1	–1.3	–0.7
Nebraska	**–2.7**	3.8[a]	—	—	—	–1.4	–1.6	–3.6
North Dakota	**–10.4**	3.7[a]	—	—	—	–3.1	–5.1	–5.8
Ohio	**1.2**	1.9	—	—	—	–0.9	–2.8	3.1
South Dakota	**–6.3**	3.7[a]	—	—	—	–2.0	–3.4	–4.6
Wisconsin	**–1.7**	0.1	—	—	—	–0.4	–2.1	0.6
West								
Alaska	**8.5**	8.4[a]	–5.0	6.9	–1.8	—	—	—
Arizona	**23.1**	2.4	1.0	15.2	4.5	—	—	—
California	**8.7**	–8.4	0.1	11.1	5.9	—	—	—
Colorado[b]	**8.8**	–6.1	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]
Hawaii	**24.5**	9.8[a]	1.2	12.0	1.6	—	—	—
Idaho	**10.6**	–3.8	2.2	6.6	5.7	—	—	—
Montana	**–5.6**	–3.9	—	—	—	–0.9	1.2	–2.0
Nevada	**36.3**	10.2[a]	4.8	13.2	8.0	—	—	—
New Mexico	**9.9**	5.9	–0.5	4.7	–0.2	—	—	—
Oregon	**8.5**	2.4	0.4	2.8	2.8	—	—	—
Utah	**9.5**	–0.6	5.0	4.2	0.9	—	—	—
Washington	**21.4**	9.0[a]	0.9	7.3	4.2	—	—	—
Wyoming	**8.7**	5.0[a]	—	—	—	–1.3	2.3	2.7

— = Not Applicable
[a] No new entitlement(s) created between FY 1993 and FY 2002 out of state non-entitlement balance.
[b] Switches formula.

Table 7–4 shows the effect of new entitlement communities (more specifically the subtraction of new entitlements) and how updating the data for each of the formula variables from Census 1990 to Census 2000 changes state grant amounts. For a few state grantees, the loss of geography served due to communities converting to new entitlements resulted in a substantial decrease in funding. Those states, mostly in the South are Florida, Maryland, and Puerto Rico. In the Northeast, New Jersey also lost more than 10 percent of its grant due to the loss of geography to new entitlement communities. Of course, these states no longer have to provide services to areas that are now entitled, so it might be a net gain for the other nonentitled areas in the state. For the 21 states that had no new entitlement areas between FYs 1993 and 2002, all have funding increases from the introduction of new entitlements—ranging from 3.7 percent for North and South Dakota to 10.2 percent for Nevada.

States with no new entitlements do not have the same benefit because of the data change between 1990 and 2000. The reason a state with no new entitlement communities benefits from the formula is because its share of the data is now more valuable. However, if its share of the data is also declining, then the benefit it gains from the new entitlements is less. Not surprisingly then, North and South Dakota, which experience funding declines because of the change in data of 14 and 10 percent, respectively, do not gain as much from the new entitlements as Nevada, which has a funding gain of 26 percent because of the data.

Of course, that means the states likely to have the largest gains are those that do not lose geography from the loss of new entitlements and also have large increases in their relative share on the formula variables. Hawaii and Nevada fall into this category. Many of the states that do lose many new entitlement communities from their geography have overall grant changes that are still positive because their remaining nonentitled areas are growing fast. Thus their share of the data is still growing faster than that of other states. For example, Florida, with 16 new entitlement communities, and California, with 26 new entitlement communities, each loses funds because of new entitlements but gains funds overall because its overall share in the remaining nonentitlement areas has grown fast enough to overwhelm this loss in funding due to new entitlements.

Of the states that tend lose the most, some, such as New Jersey, Alabama, and South Carolina, have lost geography due to new entitlements and lose share on the formula variables for their remaining geographies. Others, such as Maryland, lose almost entirely because of new entitlement communities. Still others, such as Minnesota, North Dakota, and Louisiana, lose funding exclusively because of declining share on formula variables.

In terms of the importance of the various formula variables, table 7–5 shows virtually the opposite trend for states from what we saw for entitlements. For states, the amount of funds allocated by formula B has increased, particularly the amount of funds allocated by the pre-1940 housing variable. With the addition of 2000 Census data and the loss of geography to new entitlement communities, pre-1940 housing allocates 0.5 percentage points (roughly $6.5 million) more than it did without the changes. Poverty in formula A has lost about an equal amount in importance.

Table 7–5
Changing Allocation Portions by Individual Formula Variables (FY 2002 Appropriations)

Variable	Factor Weights	Funds Distributed by Each Formula Factor (%)			
		All Census 1990 Data	FY 2002	All Census 2000 Data	Change 1990 to 2000
Formula A					
Population	20.0	10.4	10.6	10.3	–0.1
Poverty	50.0	26.7	26.3	26.2	–0.5
Overcrowding	25.0	15.1	15.0	15.2	0.1
Subtotal formula A	100.0	52.2	52.0	51.7	–0.5
Formula B					
Population	20.0	8.3	8.1	8.3	–0.1
Poverty	30.0	8.9	9.1	9.0	0.1
Pre-1940	50.0	30.6	30.7	31.1	0.5
Subtotal formula B	100.0	47.8	48.0	48.3	0.5
Total	NA	100.0	100.0	100.0	NA

FY = fiscal year; "NA" = not applicable

Combined Effect on Entitlement and State Grantees

One of the interesting questions about the addition of new data and new entitlements over the decade is the overall effect on allocations to an individual state. That is, when the total amount allocated to entitlement communities and the nonentitlement balance are taken into account, which states gain the most and which lose the most? Table 7–6 shows this state-by-state effect.

Overall, Nevada gains the most as a result of introducing the Census 2000 data compared with the allocation from 1990 Census data. Furthermore, this increase is due entirely to the changing data between 1990 and 2000. Nevada was the fastest growing state in the United States during the 1990s, and its overall grant increase reflects this growth. The other states with large overall increases are Arizona and Idaho. Idaho's increases are both for data reasons and the addition of new entitlement communities.

Generally, adding new entitlement communities seems to be slightly worse for states overall than not adding new entitlement communities. Of the 21 states that had no new entitlement communities created in the past 10 years, only 4 lose overall funding. Of the remaining states that did add new entitlement communities, 12 out of 30 lose overall funding. On balance, however, no state's aggregate CDBG grant amount declines by more than 1.8 percent as a result of new entitlements (New Jersey and California).

Table 7–6
Impact of Census 2000 on Nonentitlement and Entitlement Grantees Combined

States	Total Grantees (*n*)	New Entitlements (*n*)	Total Grant Change (%)	Change Due to Data (%)	Change Due to New Entitlements (%)			
					Total	States	Cities	Counties
Northeast								
Connecticut	23	0	**2.2**	2.8	–0.6	1.3	–1.9	—
Maine	5	0	**2.4**	0.2	2.2	3.0	–0.7	—
Massachusetts	36	4	**0.1**	0.6	–0.5	–0.3	–0.2	—
New Hampshire	6	0	**5.1**	3.1	2.0	2.9	–0.9	—
New Jersey	51	4	**–4.4**	–2.6	–1.8	–0.9	0.4	–1.4
New York	47	2	**–2.8**	–1.2	–1.6	0.3	–1.6	–0.3
Pennsylvania	45	2	**–2.7**	–1.5	–1.2	0.1	–1.3	—
Rhode Island	7	0	**0.5**	1.2	–0.7	1.2	–2.0	—
Vermont	2	0	**0.3**	–2.8	3.1	3.4	–0.3	—
South								
Alabama	17	4	**–3.9**	–6.8	2.9	–2.6	1.6	3.9
Arkansas	13	3	**–1.1**	–5.8	4.7	0.2	4.6	—
Delaware	4	1	**5.6**	5.3	0.3	–1.8	3.1	–1.0
District of Columbia	1	0	**–2.1**	0.6	–2.8	0.0	–2.8	—
Florida	68	16	**6.0**	6.7	–0.7	–2.8	4.3	–2.2
Georgia	16	2	**10.6**	8.1	2.5	0.9	–0.2	1.7
Kentucky	9	0	**–7.0**	–9.8	2.8	3.8	–0.9	–0.1
Louisiana	14	0	**–12.5**	–14.1	1.5	2.8	–1.2	–0.1
Maryland	12	2	**2.8**	3.3	–0.5	–2.3	–1.4	3.3
Mississippi	7	1	**–8.4**	–13.8	5.4	3.9	1.4	—
North Carolina	25	5	**14.7**	10.2	4.5	–0.4	2.6	2.3
Oklahoma	10	0	**–4.9**	–7.5	2.6	3.7	–1.1	—
Puerto Rico	22	7	**–0.2**	–2.8	2.6	–5.4	8.0	—
South Carolina	16	6	**1.9**	–2.8	4.7	–6.9	1.8	9.8
Tennessee	14	0	**–1.1**	–3.5	2.4	3.6	–1.1	–0.1
Texas	69	12	**0.9**	0.7	0.3	–0.6	0.0	0.9
Virginia	24	1	**4.8**	4.9	–0.1	1.4	–0.9	–0.6
West Virginia	6	0	**–4.5**	–6.9	2.3	3.1	–0.8	—
North-Central								
Illinois	47	8	**–6.4**	–5.2	–1.1	–0.7	–0.4	—
Indiana	20	0	**–1.6**	–2.1	0.5	1.9	–1.4	–0.1
Iowa	10	0	**–0.2**	–1.7	1.5	2.5	–1.0	—
Kansas	8	0	**–3.5**	–4.9	1.4	2.4	–0.9	–0.1
Michigan	46	0	**–6.7**	–5.9	–0.8	1.1	–1.6	–0.3
Minnesota	16	3	**–2.8**	–2.6	–0.2	0.0	4.3	–4.5
Missouri	13	2	**–6.3**	–6.5	0.2	1.2	–0.7	–0.2
Nebraska	3	0	**–6.0**	–7.4	1.4	2.3	–0.9	—
North Dakota	4	0	**–9.7**	–11.9	2.2	2.8	–0.6	—
Ohio	42	3	**–3.3**	–2.9	–0.4	0.5	–1.4	0.4
South Dakota	3	0	**–6.3**	–9.0	2.7	3.1	–0.4	—
Wisconsin	22	1	**–2.3**	–2.4	0.1	0.1	–1.4	1.5
West								
Alaska	2	0	**4.2**	0.5	3.7	4.8	–1.1	—
Arizona	14	3	**20.1**	20.6	–0.5	0.5	2.0	–3.0
California	164	26	**3.5**	5.3	–1.8	–0.7	1.7	–2.8
Colorado	17	2	**5.8**	5.2	0.7	–1.7	–0.7	3.1
Hawaii	2	0	**–3.2**	–4.0	0.8	2.5	–1.7	—
Idaho	4	2	**23.2**	15.9	7.2	–3.4	10.6	—
Montana	4	1	**2.5**	–1.3	3.8	–3.1	6.9	—
Nevada	7	0	**51.5**	53.1	–1.6	1.8	–2.1	–1.3
New Mexico	5	1	**6.8**	2.2	4.6	4.0	0.7	—
Oregon	14	4	**10.1**	8.4	1.6	1.0	5.0	–4.3
Utah	12	3	**1.0**	–0.1	1.1	–0.2	3.6	–2.3
Washington	24	4	**8.4**	8.4	0.0	2.1	3.9	–6.0
Wyoming	3	0	**6.5**	3.5	3.0	3.7	–0.7	—
Column Label[a]			**A**	B	C	D	E	F

— = Not Applicable
[a]A = B + C ; C = D + E + F

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Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Appendix A shows the effect of introducing Census 2000 long form data for poverty, overcrowding, and pre-1940 housing on individual CDBG grants. It holds constant the CDBG universe to the FY 2002 CDBG universe and appropriations at the FY 2002 appropriation level. As such, the "All Census 2000" grant is slightly different than the FY 2003 allocation. This is done to show the effect of introducing the new census data alone.

This appendix shows the total amount allocated by each of the variables in FY 2002 and when all Census 2000 data are used. It then shows the percent change in allocation for the total grant as well as each of the formula variables.

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Alabama							
Anniston							
FY 2002 ($000)	**848**	—	205	—	462	180	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**808**	—	156	—	458	194	B
Change (%)	**–4.8**	—	–24.1	—	–1.1	+7.7	
Auburn							
FY 2002 ($000)	**834**	126	640	68	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**881**	125	718	38	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+5.5**	–1.1	+12.1	–44.3	—	—	
Bessemer							
FY 2002 ($000)	**992**	—	315	—	430	248	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**862**	—	231	—	425	206	B
Change (%)	**–13.2**	—	–26.7	—	–1.1	–17.0	
Birmingham							
FY 2002 ($000)	**8,781**	—	2,077	—	4,790	1,914	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**8,124**	—	1,691	—	4,739	1,694	B
Change (%)	**–7.5**	—	–18.6	—	–1.1	–11.5	
Decatur							
FY 2002 ($000)	**550**	158	326	65	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**639**	157	385	97	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+16.2**	–1.1	+18.0	+49.1	—	—	
Dothan							
FY 2002 ($000)	**770**	170	481	119	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**658**	168	426	64	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–14.6**	–1.1	–11.5	–46.7	—	—	
Florence							
FY 2002 ($000)	**534**	—	209	—	152	173	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**503**	—	207	—	150	146	B
Change (%)	**–5.7**	—	–1.1	—	–1.1	–15.4	
Gadsden							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,469**	—	277	—	860	332	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,427**	—	250	—	850	326	B
Change (%)	**–2.8**	—	–9.7	—	–1.1	–1.7	
Hoover							
FY 2002 ($000)	**269**	184	65	20	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**347**	182	100	64	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+28.9**	–1.1	+55.5	+218.8	—	—	
Huntsville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,726**	464	970	291	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,598**	460	944	194	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–7.4**	–1.1	–2.7	–33.4	—	—	
Mobile							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,621**	—	1,380	—	1,448	793	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,368**	—	1,184	—	1,433	751	B
Change (%)	**–7.0**	—	–14.2	—	–1.1	–5.3	
Montgomery							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,889**	592	1,757	540	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,628**	585	1,646	396	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–9.0**	–1.1	–6.3	–26.6	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Alabama (continued)							
Opelika							
FY 2002 ($000)	**380**	69	241	70	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**317**	68	197	51	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–16.7**	–1.1	–18.2	–27.1	—	—	
Tuscaloosa							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,393**	229	990	175	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,146**	226	801	118	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–17.8**	–1.1	–19.0	–32.4	—	—	
Jefferson County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,773**	1,012	1,449	312	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,595**	1,001	1,331	263	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–6.4**	–1.1	–8.1	–15.8	—	—	
Mobile County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,934**	562	1,883	488	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,408**	556	1,487	365	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–17.9**	–1.1	–21.0	–25.3	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**31,606**	6,690	17,371	7,545	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**29,286**	6,619	17,004	5,663	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–7.3**	–1.1	–2.1	–24.9	—	—	
Alaska							
Anchorage							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,283**	764	837	682	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,329**	756	902	671	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+2.0**	–1.1	+7.8	–1.7	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,277**	758	814	1,705	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,474**	750	1,054	1,670	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+6.0**	–1.1	+29.5	–2.0	—	—	
Arizona							
Chandler							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,314**	518	465	331	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,585**	513	562	510	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+20.6**	–1.1	+20.9	+54.1	—	—	
Flagstaff							
FY 2002 ($000)	**726**	155	365	205	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**757**	154	423	181	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+4.3**	–1.1	+15.7	–12.0	—	—	
Gilbert							
FY 2002 ($000)	**497**	322	96	78	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**624**	319	170	135	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+25.7**	–1.1	+76.7	+72.7	—	—	
Glendale							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,098**	642	898	557	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,710**	636	1,241	833	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+29.2**	–1.1	+38.1	+49.7	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Arizona (continued)							
Mesa							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,570**	1,164	1,455	951	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,151**	1,151	1,692	1,308	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+16.3**	–1.1	+16.3	+37.5	—	—	
Peoria City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**662**	318	211	133	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**748**	315	272	162	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+13.0**	–1.1	+29.1	+21.4	—	—	
Phoenix							
FY 2002 ($000)	**15,792**	3,878	7,375	4,538	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**20,723**	3,837	9,918	6,968	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+31.2**	–1.1	+34.5	+53.5	—	—	
Scottsdale							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,143**	595	407	141	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,399**	589	563	247	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+22.4**	–1.1	+38.4	+75.3	—	—	
Tempe							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,892**	466	999	428	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,988**	461	1,058	469	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+5.0**	–1.1	+5.9	+9.6	—	—	
Tucson							
FY 2002 ($000)	**7,698**	1,429	4,262	2,007	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**7,619**	1,414	4,180	2,025	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–1.0**	–1.1	–1.9	+0.9	—	—	
Yuma							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,038**	228	470	340	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,138**	225	527	386	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+9.7**	–1.1	+12.0	+13.6	—	—	
Maricopa County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,588**	984	1,652	953	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,259**	973	1,477	809	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–9.2**	–1.1	–10.6	–15.1	—	—	
Pima County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,076**	1,014	1,398	665	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,066**	1,003	1,395	668	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–0.3**	–1.1	–0.2	+0.5	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**11,359**	2,456	4,581	4,322	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**13,636**	2,430	6,320	4,886	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+20.0**	–1.1	+38.0	+13.1	—	—	
Arkansas							
Conway							
FY 2002 ($000)	**367**	127	209	31	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**497**	125	313	59	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+35.6**	–1.1	+49.8	+89.0	—	—	
Fayetteville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**647**	170	404	72	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**777**	169	506	103	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+20.0**	–1.1	+25.0	+41.9	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Arkansas (continued)							
Fort Smith							
FY 2002 ($000)	**934**	236	529	169	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,034**	233	599	201	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+10.7**	–1.1	+13.3	+19.1	—	—	
Jacksonville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**329**	88	173	68	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**340**	87	196	58	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+3.6**	–1.1	+13.6	–15.6	—	—	
Jonesboro							
FY 2002 ($000)	**622**	163	391	68	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**679**	161	448	70	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+9.2**	–1.1	+14.7	+2.7	—	—	
Little Rock							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,264**	538	1,351	375	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,084**	532	1,238	315	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–7.9**	–1.1	–8.4	–16.1	—	—	
North Little Rock							
FY 2002 ($000)	**943**	—	334	—	426	183	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**883**	—	280	—	421	182	B
Change (%)	**–6.3**	—	–16.3	—	–1.1	–0.3	
Pine Bluff							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,172**	162	819	191	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**924**	160	625	139	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–21.2**	–1.1	–23.7	–27.4	—	—	
Rogers							
FY 2002 ($000)	**274**	114	114	46	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**486**	113	236	137	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+77.7**	–1.1	+107.6	+199.1	—	—	
Springdale							
FY 2002 ($000)	**340**	134	149	56	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**597**	133	275	189	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+75.7**	–1.1	+84.5	+235.5	—	—	
Texarkana							
FY 2002 ($000)	**432**	78	296	58	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**387**	77	271	39	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–10.6**	–1.1	–8.5	–33.5	—	—	
West Memphis							
FY 2002 ($000)	**530**	81	344	105	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**526**	80	371	74	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–0.8**	–1.1	+8.1	–29.4	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**24,898**	4,950	13,944	6,004	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**22,543**	4,897	12,521	5,124	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–9.5**	–1.1	–10.2	–14.6	—	—	
California							
Alameda							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,529**	—	150	—	326	1,054	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,577**	—	171	—	322	1,084	B
Change (%)	**+3.1**	—	+13.8	—	–1.1	+2.9	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
California (continued)							
Alhambra							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,908**	252	634	1,022	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,710**	249	582	878	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–10.4**	–1.1	–8.1	–14.1	—	—	
Anaheim							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,796**	963	1,498	2,336	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**6,163**	953	2,203	3,007	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+28.5**	–1.1	+47.1	+28.7	—	—	
Antioch							
FY 2002 ($000)	**745**	266	301	178	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**887**	263	371	253	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+19.1**	–1.1	+23.3	+42.0	—	—	
Apple Valley							
FY 2002 ($000)	**569**	159	261	149	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**758**	158	449	152	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+33.3**	–1.1	+71.8	+2.2	—	—	
Bakersfield							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,110**	725	1,506	879	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,002**	718	2,115	1,169	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+28.7**	–1.1	+40.5	+33.1	—	—	
Baldwin Park							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,849**	223	575	1,051	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,817**	220	654	943	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–1.7**	–1.1	+13.7	–10.3	—	—	
Bellflower							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,072**	214	314	544	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,470**	212	550	708	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+37.1**	–1.1	+75.0	+30.2	—	—	
Berkeley							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,065**	—	527	—	1,055	2,483	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,954**	—	565	—	1,044	2,345	B
Change (%)	**–2.7**	—	+7.3	—	–1.1	–5.6	
Buena Park							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,053**	230	293	530	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,257**	227	423	607	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+19.4**	–1.1	+44.2	+14.6	—	—	
Burbank							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,354**	295	414	646	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,444**	291	506	646	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+6.6**	–1.1	+22.3	+0.1	—	—	
Camarillo							
FY 2002 ($000)	**443**	168	120	155	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**437**	166	145	125	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–1.3**	–1.1	+21.4	–19.1	—	—	
Carlsbad							
FY 2002 ($000)	**633**	230	230	173	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**597**	227	221	149	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–5.6**	–1.1	–3.8	–14.2	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
California (continued)							
Carson							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,407**	263	310	833	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,355**	261	397	698	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–3.6**	–1.1	+27.8	–16.2	—	—	
Cerritos							
FY 2002 ($000)	**542**	151	112	278	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**480**	150	123	207	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–11.3**	–1.1	+9.8	–25.5	—	—	
Chico							
FY 2002 ($000)	**956**	176	655	125	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,053**	174	730	148	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+10.1**	–1.1	+11.5	+18.6	—	—	
Chino							
FY 2002 ($000)	**710**	197	202	310	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**745**	195	240	309	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+5.0**	–1.1	+18.8	–0.3	—	—	
Chula Vista							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,085**	510	699	876	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,382**	504	887	992	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+14.3**	–1.1	+26.9	+13.1	—	—	
Citrus Heights							
FY 2002 ($000)	**822**	250	362	210	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**813**	247	335	230	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–1.1**	–1.1	–7.5	+9.7	—	—	
Compton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,914**	274	1,312	1,329	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,556**	272	1,245	1,040	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–12.3**	–1.1	–5.1	–21.7	—	—	
Concord							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,121**	358	394	370	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,285**	354	442	489	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+14.6**	–1.1	+12.2	+32.3	—	—	
Corona							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,179**	367	337	476	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,437**	363	495	580	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+21.9**	–1.1	+47.0	+21.9	—	—	
Costa Mesa							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,405**	319	462	624	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,692**	316	647	730	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+20.4**	–1.1	+40.1	+16.9	—	—	
Daly							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,627**	304	352	971	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,550**	301	351	898	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–4.7**	–1.1	–0.2	–7.4	—	—	
Davis							
FY 2002 ($000)	**945**	177	602	167	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,006**	175	681	150	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+6.4**	–1.1	+13.2	–10.0	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
California (continued)							
Downey							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,365**	315	385	665	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,845**	312	566	967	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+35.1**	–1.1	+46.8	+45.5	—	—	
El Cajon							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,364**	279	600	486	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,565**	276	747	542	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+14.7**	–1.1	+24.6	+11.5	—	—	
El Monte							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,478**	340	1,257	1,880	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,329**	337	1,446	1,546	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–4.3**	–1.1	+15.0	–17.8	—	—	
Encinitas							
FY 2002 ($000)	**584**	170	242	171	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**502**	169	204	130	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–14.1**	–1.1	–15.9	–24.5	—	—	
Escondido							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,714**	392	644	677	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,152**	388	858	906	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+25.6**	–1.1	+33.1	+33.8	—	—	
Fairfield							
FY 2002 ($000)	**844**	282	294	267	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,012**	279	410	322	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+19.9**	–1.1	+39.4	+20.5	—	—	
Fontana							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,504**	379	529	597	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,260**	374	902	983	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+50.2**	–1.1	+70.5	+64.7	—	—	
Fountain Valley							
FY 2002 ($000)	**429**	161	101	167	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**443**	160	113	170	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+3.1**	–1.1	+12.3	+1.7	—	—	
Fremont							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,690**	597	392	700	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,084**	591	527	966	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+23.4**	–1.1	+34.4	+38.0	—	—	
Fresno							
FY 2002 ($000)	**8,416**	1,256	4,456	2,704	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**9,379**	1,242	5,299	2,837	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+11.4**	–1.1	+18.9	+4.9	—	—	
Fullerton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,721**	370	589	762	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,868**	366	682	820	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+8.5**	–1.1	+15.8	+7.6	—	—	
Gardena							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,000**	170	264	567	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,139**	168	432	539	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+13.8**	–1.1	+63.7	–4.9	—	—	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
California (continued)							
Garden Grove							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,667**	485	791	1,391	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,226**	480	1,100	1,645	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+20.9**	–1.1	+39.1	+18.2	—	—	
Gilroy City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**564**	122	215	228	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**593**	120	205	267	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+5.1**	–1.1	–4.4	+17.3	—	—	
Glendale							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,059**	572	1,366	2,120	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,055**	566	1,446	2,043	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–0.1**	–1.1	+5.8	–3.6	—	—	
Glendora City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**426**	145	125	156	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**423**	144	138	141	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–0.7**	–1.1	+10.5	–9.2	—	—	
Hawthorne							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,648**	247	526	876	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,117**	244	815	1,058	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+28.5**	–1.1	+55.1	+20.8	—	—	
Hayward							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,801**	411	601	789	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,129**	407	667	1,056	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+18.2**	–1.1	+10.9	+33.8	—	—	
Hemet							
FY 2002 ($000)	**620**	173	290	158	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**848**	171	453	225	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+36.8**	–1.1	+56.2	+42.6	—	—	
Hesperia							
FY 2002 ($000)	**741**	184	335	223	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**862**	182	423	257	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+16.3**	–1.1	+26.4	+15.6	—	—	
Huntington Beach							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,668**	557	502	609	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,721**	551	601	570	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+3.2**	–1.1	+19.7	–6.4	—	—	
Huntington Park							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,188**	180	722	1,285	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,972**	178	742	1,052	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–9.9**	–1.1	+2.8	–18.2	—	—	
Inglewood							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,778**	331	956	1,491	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,767**	327	1,208	1,232	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–0.4**	–1.1	+26.3	–17.4	—	—	
Irvine							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,120**	420	373	328	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,511**	416	598	497	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+34.8**	–1.1	+60.5	+51.6	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
California (continued)							
Laguna Niguel							
FY 2002 ($000)	**332**	182	74	76	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**422**	180	121	121	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+26.9**	–1.1	+62.3	+58.8	—	—	
La Habra							
FY 2002 ($000)	**734**	173	219	342	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,005**	171	365	468	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+36.8**	–1.1	+66.8	+36.8	—	—	
Lake Forest							
FY 2002 ($000)	**359**	172	71	115	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**528**	171	149	208	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+47.3**	–1.1	+110.3	+80.7	—	—	
Lakewood							
FY 2002 ($000)	**732**	233	191	308	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**905**	230	281	393	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+23.6**	–1.1	+47.3	+27.5	—	—	
La Mesa							
FY 2002 ($000)	**588**	161	255	172	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**555**	159	245	152	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–5.7**	–1.1	–4.3	–12.0	—	—	
Lancaster							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,205**	349	489	367	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,659**	345	881	433	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+37.7**	–1.1	+80.0	+18.1	—	—	
Livermore							
FY 2002 ($000)	**498**	215	158	125	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**564**	213	188	163	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+13.3**	–1.1	+19.3	+30.6	—	—	
Lompoc							
FY 2002 ($000)	**634**	121	283	230	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**633**	119	280	233	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–0.1**	–1.1	–0.9	+1.4	—	—	
Long Beach							
FY 2002 ($000)	**9,516**	1,355	3,737	4,424	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**10,747**	1,340	4,996	4,410	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+12.9**	–1.1	+33.7	–0.3	—	—	
Los Angeles							
FY 2002 ($000)	**91,096**	10,847	34,520	45,728	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**88,512**	10,732	38,695	39,085	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–2.8**	–1.1	+12.1	–14.5	—	—	
Lynwood							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,037**	205	713	1,119	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,945**	203	766	977	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–4.5**	–1.1	+7.4	–12.7	—	—	
Madera							
FY 2002 ($000)	**835**	127	416	292	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,171**	125	672	373	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+40.2**	–1.1	+61.6	+27.7	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
California (continued)							
Merced							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,449**	188	740	521	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,525**	186	845	495	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+5.3**	–1.1	+14.1	–5.0	—	—	
Milpitas City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**693**	184	124	384	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**726**	182	144	400	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+4.8**	–1.1	+16.0	+4.0	—	—	
Mission Viejo							
FY 2002 ($000)	**508**	273	97	137	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**621**	270	168	183	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+22.5**	–1.1	+73.3	+33.4	—	—	
Modesto							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,515**	554	1,122	838	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,889**	549	1,418	923	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+14.9**	–1.1	+26.4	+10.1	—	—	
Montebello							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,340**	182	442	716	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,302**	181	504	617	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–2.9**	–1.1	+14.0	–13.8	—	—	
Monterey							
FY 2002 ($000)	**279**	87	101	91	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**270**	86	102	82	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–3.4**	–1.1	+0.8	–10.4	—	—	
Monterey Park							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,478**	176	531	771	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,200**	174	450	576	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–18.8**	–1.1	–15.3	–25.2	—	—	
Moreno Valley							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,487**	418	529	539	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,114**	414	973	727	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+42.2**	–1.1	+83.8	+34.9	—	—	
Mountain View							
FY 2002 ($000)	**866**	208	223	435	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**856**	205	229	421	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–1.1**	–1.1	+2.9	–3.2	—	—	
Napa City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**695**	213	252	231	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**849**	211	309	329	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+22.1**	–1.1	+22.8	+42.8	—	—	
National City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,425**	159	541	725	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,351**	158	543	651	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–5.2**	–1.1	+0.3	–10.2	—	—	
Newport Beach							
FY 2002 ($000)	**490**	206	200	84	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**426**	203	149	74	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–13.1**	–1.1	–25.7	–12.6	—	—	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
California (continued)							
Norwalk							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,766**	303	456	1,007	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,910**	300	582	1,027	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+8.1**	–1.1	+27.7	+2.0	—	—	
Oakland							
FY 2002 ($000)	**10,043**	—	2,213	—	2,221	5,610	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**10,092**	—	2,217	—	2,197	5,679	B
Change (%)	**+0.5**	—	+0.2	—	–1.1	+1.2	
Oceanside							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,920**	473	689	759	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,244**	468	893	883	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+16.8**	–1.1	+29.7	+16.3	—	—	
Ontario							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,539**	464	957	1,118	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,977**	459	1,166	1,352	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+17.3**	–1.1	+21.8	+21.0	—	—	
Orange							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,436**	378	459	599	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,642**	374	599	668	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+14.3**	–1.1	+30.5	+11.7	—	—	
Oxnard							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,102**	500	944	1,658	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,362**	495	1,232	1,635	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+8.4**	–1.1	+30.5	–1.4	—	—	
Palmdale							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,057**	343	355	359	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,809**	339	883	588	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+71.2**	–1.1	+148.6	+63.6	—	—	
Palm Springs							
FY 2002 ($000)	**625**	126	268	232	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**618**	124	309	184	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–1.2**	–1.1	+15.6	–20.5	—	—	
Palo Alto							
FY 2002 ($000)	**808**	—	82	—	279	447	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**789**	—	81	—	276	432	B
Change (%)	**–2.4**	—	–1.5	—	–1.1	–3.4	
Paradise							
FY 2002 ($000)	**283**	78	149	56	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**280**	77	155	47	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–1.1**	–1.1	+4.3	–15.7	—	—	
Paramount City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,357**	162	444	751	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,493**	161	580	753	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+10.1**	–1.1	+30.7	+0.3	—	—	
Pasadena							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,665**	—	613	—	547	1,505	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,812**	—	606	—	541	1,664	B
Change (%)	**+5.5**	—	–1.1	—	–1.1	+10.5	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
California (continued)							
Petaluma							
FY 2002 ($000)	**341**	160	95	86	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**437**	158	157	122	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+28.1**	–1.1	+65.0	+41.7	—	—	
Pico Rivera							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,249**	186	364	699	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,127**	184	379	564	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–9.8**	–1.1	+4.1	–19.3	—	—	
Pittsburg							
FY 2002 ($000)	**731**	167	272	293	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**793**	165	313	315	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+8.4**	–1.1	+15.1	+7.6	—	—	
Pleasanton City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**306**	187	65	54	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**346**	185	78	83	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+13.3**	–1.1	+20.3	+54.6	—	—	
Pomona							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,275**	439	1,268	1,568	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,505**	434	1,505	1,566	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+7.0**	–1.1	+18.7	–0.1	—	—	
Porterville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**751**	116	407	227	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**869**	115	479	275	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+15.8**	–1.1	+17.7	+20.8	—	—	
Rancho Cucamonga							
FY 2002 ($000)	**983**	375	296	312	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,170**	371	433	366	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+19.0**	–1.1	+46.3	+17.2	—	—	
Redding							
FY 2002 ($000)	**936**	237	501	198	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,022**	235	594	193	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+9.2**	–1.1	+18.7	–2.6	—	—	
Redlands							
FY 2002 ($000)	**671**	187	284	201	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**698**	185	314	200	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+4.1**	–1.1	+10.5	–0.3	—	—	
Redondo Beach							
FY 2002 ($000)	**551**	186	180	185	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**507**	184	180	144	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–7.9**	–1.1	–0.1	–22.4	—	—	
Redwood City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**958**	221	286	451	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**910**	219	213	477	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–5.0**	–1.1	–25.3	+5.9	—	—	
Rialto							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,164**	270	468	427	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,635**	267	762	606	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+40.5**	–1.1	+63.0	+42.1	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
California (continued)							
Richmond							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,583**	291	746	546	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,689**	288	767	635	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+6.7**	–1.1	+2.8	+16.2	—	—	
Riverside							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,536**	749	1,409	1,378	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,092**	741	1,887	1,464	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+15.7**	–1.1	+33.9	+6.3	—	—	
Rosemead							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,532**	157	544	830	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,411**	155	582	674	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–7.9**	–1.1	+6.9	–18.8	—	—	
Roseville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**499**	235	161	104	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**572**	232	189	151	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+14.6**	–1.1	+17.6	+45.6	—	—	
Sacramento							
FY 2002 ($000)	**6,613**	1,195	3,337	2,082	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**7,084**	1,182	3,852	2,050	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+7.1**	–1.1	+15.4	–1.5	—	—	
Salinas							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,587**	443	893	1,250	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,080**	439	1,144	1,498	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+19.1**	–1.1	+28.1	+19.8	—	—	
San Bernardino							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,913**	544	1,983	1,385	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,366**	538	2,400	1,427	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+11.6**	–1.1	+21.0	+3.0	—	—	
San Buenaventura							
FY 2002 ($000)	**985**	296	323	366	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,084**	293	430	361	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+10.1**	–1.1	+33.3	–1.3	—	—	
San Diego							
FY 2002 ($000)	**18,404**	3,592	7,634	7,178	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**18,640**	3,553	8,334	6,752	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.3**	–1.1	+9.2	–5.9	—	—	
San Francisco							
FY 2002 ($000)	**25,315**	—	2,896	—	5,061	17,358	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**25,248**	—	2,509	—	5,007	17,732	B
Change (%)	**–0.3**	—	–13.3	—	–1.1	+2.2	
San Jose							
FY 2002 ($000)	**12,757**	2,627	3,843	6,287	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**12,427**	2,599	3,763	6,065	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–2.6**	–1.1	–2.1	–3.5	—	—	
San Leandro							
FY 2002 ($000)	**687**	—	109	—	235	344	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**915**	231	243	440	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+33.0**	—	+124.1	—	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
California (continued)							
San Mateo							
FY 2002 ($000)	**976**	272	278	426	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**990**	269	271	450	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.4**	–1.1	–2.6	+5.6	—	—	
Santa Ana							
FY 2002 ($000)	**8,380**	992	2,779	4,608	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**8,533**	982	3,153	4,399	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.8**	–1.1	+13.4	–4.5	—	—	
Santa Barbara							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,454**	271	568	615	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,362**	268	572	521	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–6.4**	–1.1	+0.8	–15.3	—	—	
Santa Clara							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,177**	301	303	573	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,332**	297	376	659	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+13.2**	–1.1	+24.0	+14.9	—	—	
Santa Clarita							
FY 2002 ($000)	**995**	444	217	334	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,372**	439	461	472	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+37.9**	–1.1	+112.7	+41.1	—	—	
Santa Cruz							
FY 2002 ($000)	**761**	160	383	218	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**760**	159	403	198	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–0.1**	–1.1	+5.2	–8.8	—	—	
Santa Maria							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,338**	227	545	565	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,560**	225	716	619	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+16.5**	–1.1	+31.3	+9.4	—	—	
Santa Monica							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,776**	—	257	—	638	882	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,696**	—	250	—	631	815	B
Change (%)	**–4.5**	—	–2.5	—	–1.1	–7.6	
Santa Rosa							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,301**	433	520	347	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,559**	429	599	532	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+19.8**	–1.1	+15.1	+53.0	—	—	
Santee							
FY 2002 ($000)	**449**	156	147	146	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**400**	154	136	109	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–10.9**	–1.1	–7.3	–25.0	—	—	
Seaside							
FY 2002 ($000)	**571**	93	215	262	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**502**	92	184	226	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–12.0**	–1.1	–14.6	–13.8	—	—	
Simi Valley							
FY 2002 ($000)	**814**	327	190	298	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**891**	323	312	256	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+9.4**	–1.1	+64.4	–14.2	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
California (continued)							
South Gate							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,682**	283	802	1,597	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,600**	280	890	1,431	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–3.0**	–1.1	+10.9	–10.4	—	—	
South San Francisco							
FY 2002 ($000)	**748**	178	170	400	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**747**	176	152	419	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–0.1**	–1.1	–10.5	+4.6	—	—	
Stockton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**5,020**	716	2,359	1,946	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**5,099**	708	2,743	1,648	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.6**	–1.1	+16.3	–15.3	—	—	
Sunnyvale							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,364**	387	293	685	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,547**	383	344	820	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+13.4**	–1.1	+17.6	+19.8	—	—	
Thousand Oaks							
FY 2002 ($000)	**803**	344	233	227	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**841**	340	276	226	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+4.8**	–1.1	+18.6	–0.6	—	—	
Torrance							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,338**	405	364	569	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,463**	401	426	637	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+9.4**	–1.1	+16.9	+12.0	—	—	
Tulare							
FY 2002 ($000)	**735**	129	383	223	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**836**	128	433	275	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+13.7**	–1.1	+12.9	+23.7	—	—	
Turlock							
FY 2002 ($000)	**712**	164	292	257	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**898**	162	425	310	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+26.0**	–1.1	+45.6	+21.0	—	—	
Tustin							
FY 2002 ($000)	**727**	198	179	350	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**997**	196	275	526	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+37.2**	–1.1	+53.5	+50.6	—	—	
Union City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**779**	196	186	398	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**796**	194	210	392	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+2.1**	–1.1	+13.0	–1.3	—	—	
Upland							
FY 2002 ($000)	**713**	201	262	251	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**871**	199	392	281	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+22.2**	–1.1	+49.7	+12.1	—	—	
Vacaville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**654**	260	208	186	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**694**	257	232	205	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+6.2**	–1.1	+11.7	+10.1	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
California (continued)							
Vallejo							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,409**	343	483	584	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,468**	339	560	569	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+4.1**	–1.1	+15.9	–2.6	—	—	
Victorville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**760**	188	344	228	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,042**	186	574	282	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+37.1**	–1.1	+67.0	+23.4	—	—	
Visalia							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,359**	269	701	390	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,436**	266	734	436	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+5.7**	–1.1	+4.7	+12.0	—	—	
Vista							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,177**	264	441	472	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,473**	261	605	607	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+25.1**	–1.1	+37.2	+28.5	—	—	
Walnut Creek							
FY 2002 ($000)	**389**	189	122	78	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**406**	187	114	106	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+4.4**	–1.1	–6.9	+35.1	—	—	
Watsonville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**812**	130	251	430	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,017**	129	404	484	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+25.3**	–1.1	+60.7	+12.5	—	—	
West Covina							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,373**	308	394	670	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,478**	305	454	719	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+7.7**	–1.1	+15.3	+7.3	—	—	
Westminster							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,365**	259	482	624	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,545**	256	568	721	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+13.2**	–1.1	+17.8	+15.5	—	—	
Whittier							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,029**	246	312	472	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,173**	243	413	517	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+14.0**	–1.1	+32.5	+9.5	—	—	
Woodland							
FY 2002 ($000)	**577**	144	200	233	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**714**	143	280	291	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+23.7**	–1.1	+39.9	+25.2	—	—	
Yorba Linda							
FY 2002 ($000)	**312**	173	53	85	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**331**	171	85	75	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+6.2**	–1.1	+59.3	–12.1	—	—	
Yuba							
FY 2002 ($000)	**531**	108	268	155	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**622**	107	311	204	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+17.1**	–1.1	+15.8	+32.1	—	—	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
California (continued)							
Alameda County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,097**	712	680	705	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,424**	704	740	979	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+15.6**	–1.1	+8.9	+38.8	—	—	
Contra Costa County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,924**	1,516	1,268	1,141	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,208**	1,499	1,451	1,258	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+7.2**	–1.1	+14.4	+10.2	—	—	
Fresno County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**5,629**	1,005	2,603	2,022	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**5,784**	994	2,810	1,980	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+2.8**	–1.1	+8.0	–2.1	—	—	
Kern County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**6,308**	1,084	2,970	2,254	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**6,917**	1,073	3,699	2,145	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+9.7**	–1.1	+24.6	–4.8	—	—	
Los Angeles County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**37,885**	6,476	13,076	18,333	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**36,955**	6,407	14,683	15,864	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–2.5**	–1.1	+12.3	–13.5	—	—	
Marin County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,803**	726	619	459	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,021**	718	754	549	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+12.0**	–1.1	+21.8	+19.7	—	—	
Orange County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,929**	1,745	1,461	1,722	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**5,540**	1,727	1,811	2,002	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+12.4**	–1.1	+24.0	+16.2	—	—	
Riverside County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**10,247**	2,582	3,939	3,726	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**12,588**	2,554	5,841	4,193	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+22.8**	–1.1	+48.3	+12.5	—	—	
Sacramento County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**7,126**	2,147	3,099	1,880	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**8,515**	2,124	4,014	2,377	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+19.5**	–1.1	+29.5	+26.5	—	—	
San Bernardino County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**8,125**	1,870	3,442	2,813	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**9,573**	1,850	4,661	3,062	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+17.8**	–1.1	+35.4	+8.8	—	—	
San Diego County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**6,513**	1,867	2,391	2,254	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**6,673**	1,847	2,629	2,196	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+2.5**	–1.1	+9.9	–2.6	—	—	
San Joaquin County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,875**	939	1,564	1,372	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,274**	929	1,948	1,397	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+10.3**	–1.1	+24.5	+1.8	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
California (continued)							
San Luis Obispo County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,756**	669	1,331	756	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,584**	662	1,338	585	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–6.2**	–1.1	+0.5	–22.7	—	—	
San Mateo County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,654**	1,101	1,081	1,472	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,556**	1,089	978	1,488	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–2.7**	–1.1	–9.5	+1.1	—	—	
Santa Clara County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,584**	940	749	895	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,687**	930	815	942	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+4.0**	–1.1	+8.8	+5.3	—	—	
Sonoma County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,446**	753	939	755	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,497**	745	999	753	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+2.1**	–1.1	+6.3	–0.2	—	—	
Stanislaus County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,160**	393	949	818	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,323**	389	1,129	804	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+7.5**	–1.1	+19.0	–1.7	—	—	
Ventura County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,458**	577	751	1,130	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,494**	571	915	1,008	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.5**	–1.1	+21.9	–10.8	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**43,732**	7,912	14,933	20,888	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**49,648**	7,828	19,149	22,671	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+13.5**	–1.1	+28.2	+8.5	—	—	
Colorado							
Arvada							
FY 2002 ($000)	**690**	300	298	92	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**640**	297	256	87	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–7.2**	–1.1	–13.9	–5.1	—	—	
Aurora							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,123**	811	873	438	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,006**	803	1,170	1,033	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+41.6**	–1.1	+34.0	+135.9	—	—	
Boulder							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,185**	278	773	135	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,178**	275	729	173	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–0.7**	–1.1	–5.7	+28.9	—	—	
Colorado Springs							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,199**	1,060	1,607	532	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,170**	1,048	1,486	636	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–0.9**	–1.1	–7.5	+19.5	—	—	
Denver							
FY 2002 ($000)	**11,029**	—	2,526	—	2,609	5,894	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**11,158**	—	2,255	—	2,581	6,321	B
Change (%)	**+1.2**	—	–10.7	—	–1.1	+7.2	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Colorado (continued)							
Fort Collins							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,209**	348	746	115	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,242**	345	765	132	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+2.7**	–1.1	+2.6	+15.1	—	—	
Grand Junction							
FY 2002 ($000)	**494**	123	321	50	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**417**	122	232	63	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–15.7**	–1.1	–27.6	+24.3	—	—	
Greeley							
FY 2002 ($000)	**962**	226	592	144	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,046**	223	593	230	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+8.8**	–1.1	+0.1	+59.9	—	—	
Lakewood							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,096**	423	501	172	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,163**	419	483	261	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+6.1**	–1.1	–3.6	+51.8	—	—	
Longmont							
FY 2002 ($000)	**520**	209	214	96	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**646**	206	267	172	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+24.4**	–1.1	+24.6	+78.9	—	—	
Loveland							
FY 2002 ($000)	**352**	149	155	48	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**346**	147	138	61	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–1.6**	–1.1	–11.4	+28.5	—	—	
Pueblo							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,120**	—	668	—	487	964	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,999**	—	509	—	482	1,008	B
Change (%)	**–5.7**	—	–23.8	—	–1.1	+4.5	
Westminster							
FY 2002 ($000)	**682**	296	263	123	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**696**	293	228	175	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+2.1**	–1.1	–13.1	+42.4	—	—	
Adams County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,083**	779	887	417	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,239**	771	845	624	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+7.5**	–1.1	–4.7	+49.7	—	—	
Arapahoe County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,502**	715	592	195	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,608**	707	553	348	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+7.0**	–1.1	–6.6	+78.0	—	—	
Jefferson County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,303**	698	457	148	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,398**	691	503	205	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+7.3**	–1.1	+10.0	+38.7	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**11,675**	2,929	2,991	—	—	5,755	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**12,811**	3,622	5,143	4,046	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+9.7**	+23.7	+71.9	—	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Connecticut							
Bridgeport							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,350**	—	755	—	1,596	1,999	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,011**	—	722	—	1,579	1,709	B
Change (%)	**–7.8**	—	–4.3	—	–1.1	–14.5	
Bristol							
FY 2002 ($000)	**706**	—	84	—	52	571	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**709**	—	114	—	51	544	B
Change (%)	**+0.4**	—	+35.3	—	–1.1	–4.7	
Danbury							
FY 2002 ($000)	**671**	—	116	—	0	555	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**771**	—	165	—	0	606	B
Change (%)	**+14.9**	—	+42.8	—	—	+9.1	
East Hartford							
FY 2002 ($000)	**669**	—	86	—	228	354	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**746**	—	146	—	226	374	B
Change (%)	**+11.4**	—	+69.5	—	–1.1	+5.4	
Fairfield							
FY 2002 ($000)	**638**	—	59	—	129	450	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**622**	—	44	—	127	450	B
Change (%)	**–2.5**	—	–25.2	—	–1.1	+0.0	
Greenwich							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,157**	—	56	—	270	831	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,126**	—	71	—	267	789	B
Change (%)	**–2.7**	—	+25.9	—	–1.1	–5.2	
Hamden Town							
FY 2002 ($000)	**525**	—	71	—	0	454	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**615**	—	121	—	0	494	B
Change (%)	**+17.2**	—	+70.3	—	—	+8.9	
Hartford							
FY 2002 ($000)	**5,298**	—	1,171	—	2,132	1,996	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,825**	—	1,036	—	2,109	1,680	B
Change (%)	**–8.9**	—	–11.5	—	–1.1	–15.8	
Manchester							
FY 2002 ($000)	**706**	—	63	—	65	578	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**775**	—	124	—	65	586	B
Change (%)	**+9.8**	—	+96.8	—	–1.1	+1.5	
Meriden							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,118**	—	137	—	274	707	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,103**	—	183	—	271	650	B
Change (%)	**–1.3**	—	+33.2	—	–1.1	–8.1	
Middletown							
FY 2002 ($000)	**570**	—	88	—	53	429	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**543**	—	91	—	52	400	B
Change (%)	**–4.7**	—	+3.1	—	–1.1	–6.8	
Milford Town							
FY 2002 ($000)	**644**	—	59	—	104	481	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**650**	—	56	—	103	491	B
Change (%)	**+0.9**	—	–5.0	—	–1.1	+2.1	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Connecticut (continued)							
New Britain							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,320**	—	299	—	872	1,150	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,300**	—	327	—	862	1,111	B
Change (%)	**–0.9**	—	+9.4	—	–1.1	–3.4	
New Haven							
FY 2002 ($000)	**5,013**	—	820	—	1,795	2,398	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,571**	—	800	—	1,776	1,994	B
Change (%)	**–8.8**	—	–2.4	—	–1.1	–16.8	
New London							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,175**	—	119	—	448	607	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,114**	—	106	—	444	565	B
Change (%)	**–5.2**	—	–11.3	—	–1.1	–7.0	
Norwalk							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,146**	—	130	—	214	802	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,116**	—	172	—	212	732	B
Change (%)	**–2.6**	—	+32.7	—	–1.1	–8.7	
Norwich							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,260**	—	140	—	353	767	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,228**	—	118	—	350	761	B
Change (%)	**–2.5**	—	–15.4	—	–1.1	–0.9	
Stamford							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,221**	—	216	—	217	788	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,328**	—	266	—	214	847	B
Change (%)	**+8.7**	—	+23.1	—	–1.1	+7.5	
Stratford							
FY 2002 ($000)	**782**	—	56	—	250	476	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**797**	—	72	—	247	478	B
Change (%)	**+1.9**	—	+28.3	—	–1.1	+0.3	
Waterbury							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,837**	—	416	—	840	1,580	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,749**	—	486	—	831	1,432	B
Change (%)	**–3.1**	—	+16.9	—	–1.1	–9.4	
West Hartford							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,244**	—	68	—	466	711	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,268**	—	77	—	461	730	B
Change (%)	**+1.9**	—	+14.3	—	–1.1	+2.7	
West Haven							
FY 2002 ($000)	**872**	—	103	—	141	628	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**855**	—	130	—	140	585	B
Change (%)	**–2.0**	—	+26.4	—	–1.1	–6.8	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**14,795**	3,712	1,449	—	—	9,634	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**15,575**	3,672	1,827	—	—	10,076	B
Change (%)	**+5.3**	–1.1	+26.1	—	—	+4.6	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Delaware							
Dover							
FY 2002 ($000)	**302**	94	163	45	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**336**	93	195	47	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+11.1**	–1.1	+19.9	+5.1	—	—	
Wilmington							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,078**	—	405	—	1,242	1,431	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,054**	—	429	—	1,229	1,395	B
Change (%)	**–0.8**	—	+6.0	—	–1.1	–2.5	
New Castle County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,662**	1,255	1,055	352	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,953**	1,242	1,251	460	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+10.9**	–1.1	+18.6	+30.9	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,033**	505	518	—	—	1,009	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,210**	625	1,060	525	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+8.7**	+23.7	+104.5	—	—	—	
District of Columbia							
FY 2002 ($000)	**23,206**	—	3,097	—	10,054	10,054	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**22,875**	—	3,174	—	9,947	9,754	B
Change (%)	**–1.4**	—	+2.5	—	–1.1	–3.0	
Florida							
Boca Raton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**481**	219	176	86	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**551**	217	236	97	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+14.4**	–1.1	+34.1	+13.6	—	—	
Boynton Beach							
FY 2002 ($000)	**577**	177	234	166	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**645**	175	289	181	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+11.8**	–1.1	+23.3	+9.4	—	—	
Bradenton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**562**	145	289	128	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**594**	144	317	133	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+5.7**	–1.1	+9.7	+4.1	—	—	
Cape Coral							
FY 2002 ($000)	**619**	300	235	83	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**743**	297	343	103	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+20.1**	–1.1	+45.6	+24.4	—	—	
Clearwater							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,026**	319	547	160	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,180**	316	630	234	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+15.0**	–1.1	+15.2	+46.4	—	—	
Cocoa							
FY 2002 ($000)	**320**	48	201	71	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**286**	48	191	47	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–10.7**	–1.1	–5.3	–32.7	—	—	
Coral Springs							
FY 2002 ($000)	**732**	345	219	168	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,102**	341	452	308	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+50.4**	–1.1	+106.5	+83.0	—	—	
Davie							
FY 2002 ($000)	**584**	222	218	144	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**776**	220	359	197	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+32.8**	–1.1	+64.5	+37.1	—	—	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Florida (continued)							
Daytona Beach							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,080**	188	698	194	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,027**	186	674	167	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–4.9**	–1.1	–3.5	–13.8	—	—	
Deerfield Beach							
FY 2002 ($000)	**579**	190	245	145	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**750**	188	386	176	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+29.4**	–1.1	+57.7	+21.6	—	—	
Delray Beach							
FY 2002 ($000)	**651**	176	285	190	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**714**	174	339	200	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+9.7**	–1.1	+19.0	+5.6	—	—	
Deltona							
FY 2002 ($000)	**482**	204	201	76	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**596**	202	271	123	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+23.7**	–1.1	+34.7	+60.9	—	—	
Fort Lauderdale							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,700**	447	1,329	923	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,397**	443	1,264	691	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–11.2**	–1.1	–4.9	–25.1	—	—	
Fort Myers							
FY 2002 ($000)	**869**	142	483	244	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**830**	140	480	210	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–4.5**	–1.1	–0.7	–13.9	—	—	
Fort Pierce							
FY 2002 ($000)	**911**	110	568	233	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**851**	109	554	188	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–6.6**	–1.1	–2.4	–19.5	—	—	
Fort Walton Beach							
FY 2002 ($000)	**214**	59	116	39	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**182**	58	96	28	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–14.9**	–1.1	–17.3	–28.3	—	—	
Gainesville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,615**	280	1,068	267	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,530**	277	1,090	163	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–5.3**	–1.1	+2.0	–38.9	—	—	
Hialeah							
FY 2002 ($000)	**5,514**	665	1,814	3,035	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**5,259**	658	2,006	2,595	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–4.6**	–1.1	+10.6	–14.5	—	—	
Hollywood							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,650**	409	711	530	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,887**	405	880	602	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+14.3**	–1.1	+23.8	+13.5	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Florida (continued)							
Lakeland							
FY 2002 ($000)	**909**	230	508	170	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**912**	228	542	142	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+0.3**	–1.1	+6.7	–16.8	—	—	
Largo							
FY 2002 ($000)	**533**	204	257	73	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**583**	201	301	81	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+9.4**	–1.1	+17.1	+11.7	—	—	
Lauderhill							
FY 2002 ($000)	**695**	169	272	254	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,012**	167	488	356	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+45.5**	–1.1	+79.5	+40.2	—	—	
Margate							
FY 2002 ($000)	**421**	158	177	85	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**523**	157	215	151	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+24.2**	–1.1	+21.6	+76.5	—	—	
Melbourne							
FY 2002 ($000)	**726**	210	401	115	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**692**	207	379	106	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–4.7**	–1.1	–5.5	–8.4	—	—	
Miami							
FY 2002 ($000)	**12,855**	1,064	5,882	5,910	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**10,128**	1,053	4,850	4,225	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–21.2**	–1.1	–17.5	–28.5	—	—	
Miami Beach							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,777**	258	1,233	1,286	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,162**	255	918	989	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–22.1**	–1.1	–25.5	–23.1	—	—	
Miramar							
FY 2002 ($000)	**570**	214	182	175	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**879**	211	286	382	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+54.3**	–1.1	+57.2	+118.9	—	—	
Naples							
FY 2002 ($000)	**148**	62	64	23	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**141**	61	59	21	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–5.1**	–1.1	–8.2	–7.4	—	—	
North Miami							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,107**	176	406	525	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,538**	174	679	686	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+39.0**	–1.1	+67.3	+30.5	—	—	
Ocala							
FY 2002 ($000)	**722**	135	435	152	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**592**	133	373	85	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–18.0**	–1.1	–14.2	–43.9	—	—	
Orlando							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,460**	546	1,276	638	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,709**	540	1,402	767	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+10.2**	–1.1	+9.9	+20.3	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Florida (continued)							
Palm Bay							
FY 2002 ($000)	**634**	233	291	110	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**729**	231	361	137	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+14.9**	–1.1	+24.0	+24.7	—	—	
Panama City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**543**	107	352	84	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**481**	—	170	—	194	117	B
Change (%)	**–11.4**	—	–51.7	—	—	—	
Pembroke Pines							
FY 2002 ($000)	**711**	403	174	133	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,092**	399	352	341	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+53.6**	–1.1	+102.0	+156.1	—	—	
Pensacola							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,221**	—	348	—	457	415	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,121**	—	260	—	452	409	B
Change (%)	**–8.2**	—	–25.4	—	–1.1	–1.7	
Plantation							
FY 2002 ($000)	**479**	243	125	110	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**650**	241	256	152	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+35.7**	–1.1	+104.5	+38.8	—	—	
Pompano Beach							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,247**	230	606	411	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,187**	227	618	342	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–4.8**	–1.1	+2.1	–16.9	—	—	
Port St. Lucie							
FY 2002 ($000)	**501**	261	161	79	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**711**	258	336	117	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+41.9**	–1.1	+109.3	+46.8	—	—	
Punta Gorda							
FY 2002 ($000)	**103**	42	48	12	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**96**	42	45	9	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–6.8**	–1.1	–6.5	–27.0	—	—	
St. Petersburg							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,013**	729	1,688	596	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,799**	721	1,552	526	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–7.1**	–1.1	–8.0	–11.8	—	—	
Sarasota							
FY 2002 ($000)	**655**	155	349	152	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**707**	153	400	154	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+7.9**	–1.1	+14.6	+1.4	—	—	
Sunrise							
FY 2002 ($000)	**620**	252	223	145	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**914**	249	395	270	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+47.4**	–1.1	+77.2	+85.6	—	—	
Tallahassee							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,174**	442	1,368	363	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,368**	437	1,641	289	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+8.9**	–1.1	+20.0	–20.3	—	—	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Florida (continued)							
Tamarac							
FY 2002 ($000)	**360**	163	138	59	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**519**	161	238	119	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+44.2**	–1.1	+72.3	+103.9	—	—	
Tampa							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,878**	891	2,818	1,169	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,653**	—	1,548	—	1,599	1,506	B
Change (%)	**–4.6**	—	–45.1	—	—	—	
Titusville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**422**	119	222	81	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**418**	118	238	62	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–0.9**	–1.1	+7.4	–23.3	—	—	
West Palm Beach							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,172**	241	566	365	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,328**	238	721	368	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+13.3**	–1.1	+27.5	+0.7	—	—	
Winter Haven							
FY 2002 ($000)	**321**	78	174	69	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**329**	77	185	68	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+2.7**	–1.1	+6.3	–2.3	—	—	
Brevard County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,887**	788	805	293	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,996**	779	967	249	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+5.8**	–1.1	+20.1	–15.1	—	—	
Broward County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,949**	1,317	2,143	1,488	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**5,729**	1,303	2,721	1,706	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+15.8**	–1.1	+26.9	+14.6	—	—	
Collier County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,010**	675	780	556	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,636**	667	1,168	801	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+31.1**	–1.1	+49.8	+44.0	—	—	
Escambia County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,819**	694	1,669	456	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,609**	687	1,570	352	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–7.5**	–1.1	–5.9	–22.7	—	—	
Hillsborough County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**6,518**	2,042	3,014	1,462	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**7,165**	2,020	3,355	1,790	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+9.9**	–1.1	+11.3	+22.5	—	—	
Jacksonville-Duval County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**8,624**	2,282	4,469	1,873	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**8,340**	2,258	4,373	1,709	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–3.3**	–1.1	–2.1	–8.7	—	—	
Lake County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**923**	384	394	145	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**985**	380	462	144	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+6.7**	–1.1	+17.1	–0.9	—	—	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Florida (continued)							
Lee County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,188**	853	904	431	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,586**	843	1,221	521	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+18.2**	–1.1	+35.1	+20.9	—	—	
Manatee County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,730**	608	778	344	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,831**	601	869	360	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+5.8**	–1.1	+11.7	+4.8	—	—	
Marion County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,971**	606	1,014	350	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,091**	600	1,175	315	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+6.1**	–1.1	+15.9	–9.8	—	—	
Miami-Dade County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**22,678**	4,279	8,368	10,031	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**23,717**	4,234	9,952	9,531	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+4.6**	–1.1	+18.9	–5.0	—	—	
Orange County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**6,038**	1,992	2,549	1,497	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**7,469**	1,971	3,575	1,924	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+23.7**	–1.1	+40.2	+28.5	—	—	
Palm Beach County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**7,148**	2,464	2,931	1,752	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**8,375**	2,438	3,711	2,225	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+17.2**	–1.1	+26.6	+27.0	—	—	
Pasco County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,986**	962	1,588	435	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,995**	952	1,644	400	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+0.3**	–1.1	+3.5	–8.2	—	—	
Pinellas County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,682**	1,447	1,737	499	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,798**	1,431	1,859	508	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+3.1**	–1.1	+7.0	+1.8	—	—	
Polk County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,103**	1,112	2,063	928	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,219**	1,100	2,217	902	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+2.8**	–1.1	+7.5	–2.7	—	—	
Sarasota County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,644**	787	662	195	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,795**	779	794	222	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+9.2**	–1.1	+20.0	+13.7	—	—	
Seminole County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,698**	1,072	1,100	526	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,934**	1,061	1,295	578	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+8.8**	–1.1	+17.7	+10.1	—	—	
Volusia County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,726**	916	1,448	362	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,774**	906	1,486	382	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.7**	–1.1	+2.6	+5.4	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Florida (continued)							
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**29,428**	7,544	13,066	8,818	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**32,946**	7,464	15,641	9,841	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+12.0**	–1.1	+19.7	+11.6	—	—	
Georgia							
Albany							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,705**	226	1,127	353	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,444**	223	968	253	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–15.3**	–1.1	–14.1	–28.2	—	—	
Atlanta							
FY 2002 ($000)	**12,297**	—	3,293	—	5,698	3,305	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**11,632**	—	2,775	—	5,637	3,220	B
Change (%)	**–5.4**	—	–15.7	—	–1.1	–2.6	
Macon							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,960**	286	1,350	325	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,659**	282	1,157	219	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–15.4**	–1.1	–14.3	–32.5	—	—	
Marietta							
FY 2002 ($000)	**595**	172	326	97	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**849**	171	435	243	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+42.6**	–1.1	+33.5	+151.2	—	—	
Roswell							
FY 2002 ($000)	**355**	233	85	37	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**568**	230	194	144	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+60.1**	–1.1	+127.8	+288.8	—	—	
Savannah							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,545**	—	960	—	1,548	1,036	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,293**	—	797	—	1,532	965	B
Change (%)	**–7.1**	—	–17.0	—	–1.1	–6.9	
Warner Robins							
FY 2002 ($000)	**524**	143	274	106	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**549**	142	309	98	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+4.8**	–1.1	+12.7	–7.7	—	—	
Athens-Clarke County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,654**	298	1,151	206	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,811**	295	1,272	244	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+9.4**	–1.1	+10.6	+18.4	—	—	
Augusta-Richmond County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,859**	587	1,747	526	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,844**	580	1,802	461	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–0.6**	–1.1	+3.1	–12.3	—	—	
Clayton County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,853**	690	792	371	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,573**	682	1,128	762	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+38.8**	–1.1	+42.4	+105.3	—	—	
Cobb County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,059**	1,612	1,018	429	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,935**	1,595	1,448	893	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+28.6**	–1.1	+42.1	+108.2	—	—	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Georgia (continued)							
Columbus-Muscogee County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,763**	547	1,713	504	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,258**	541	1,340	377	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–18.3**	–1.1	–21.8	–25.1	—	—	
De Kalb County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**5,397**	1,860	2,297	1,240	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**7,058**	1,840	3,147	2,072	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+30.8**	–1.1	+37.0	+67.1	—	—	
Fulton County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,735**	1,033	1,182	519	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,242**	1,022	1,444	776	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+18.6**	–1.1	+22.2	+49.4	—	—	
Gwinnett County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,953**	1,743	765	445	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,742**	1,724	1,616	1,402	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+60.6**	–1.1	+111.3	+214.8	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**45,735**	11,128	22,015	12,592	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**48,029**	11,010	24,196	12,823	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+5.0**	–1.1	+9.9	+1.8	—	—	
Hawaii							
Honolulu							
FY 2002 ($000)	**13,140**	2,572	3,222	7,346	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**12,097**	2,545	4,055	5,498	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–7.9**	–1.1	+25.8	–25.2	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**5,169**	843	1,170	3,156	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**5,902**	834	1,780	3,288	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+14.2**	–1.1	+52.2	+4.2	—	—	
Idaho							
Boise							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,386**	545	638	202	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,601**	540	740	321	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+15.5**	–1.1	+15.8	+58.9	—	—	
Nampa							
FY 2002 ($000)	**526**	152	267	107	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**607**	151	305	151	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+15.3**	–1.1	+14.0	+41.8	—	—	
Pocatello							
FY 2002 ($000)	**610**	151	370	88	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**623**	149	371	102	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+2.2**	–1.1	+0.4	+15.5	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**9,830**	2,506	4,312	3,012	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**10,972**	2,480	4,941	3,551	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+11.6**	–1.1	+14.6	+17.9	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Illinois							
Arlington Heights							
FY 2002 ($000)	**369**	223	96	50	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**375**	221	91	64	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.6**	–1.1	–5.4	+27.2	—	—	
Aurora							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,406**	420	551	435	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,472**	415	581	476	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+4.7**	–1.1	+5.4	+9.5	—	—	
Belleville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**912**	—	118	—	206	588	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**862**	—	138	—	204	521	B
Change (%)	**–5.4**	—	+16.6	—	–1.1	–11.4	
Berwyn							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,572**	—	84	—	431	1,057	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,598**	—	122	—	427	1,049	B
Change (%)	**+1.6**	—	+46.4	—	–1.1	–0.8	
Bloomington							
FY 2002 ($000)	**821**	—	160	—	0	661	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**745**	—	141	—	0	604	B
Change (%)	**–9.3**	—	–11.7	—	—	–8.7	
Bolingbrook							
FY 2002 ($000)	**293**	165	69	58	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**365**	164	112	90	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+24.5**	–1.1	+61.0	+53.8	—	—	
Champaign							
FY 2002 ($000)	**963**	198	677	88	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**940**	196	647	96	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–2.4**	–1.1	–4.4	+9.9	—	—	
Chicago							
FY 2002 ($000)	**109,283**	—	19,055	—	41,727	48,501	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**102,374**	—	16,137	—	41,282	44,954	B
Change (%)	**–6.3**	—	–15.3	—	–1.1	–7.3	
Chicago Heights							
FY 2002 ($000)	**768**	—	208	—	303	257	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**686**	—	165	—	300	221	B
Change (%)	**–10.7**	—	–20.6	—	–1.1	–14.0	
Cicero							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,742**	—	298	—	197	1,246	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,600**	—	382	—	195	1,023	B
Change (%)	**–8.1**	—	+28.2	—	–1.1	–17.9	
Decatur							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,940**	—	414	—	533	993	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,742**	—	377	—	527	838	B
Change (%)	**–10.2**	—	–9.0	—	–1.1	–15.6	
De Kalb							
FY 2002 ($000)	**537**	115	353	70	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**507**	113	323	71	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–5.7**	–1.1	–8.4	+0.8	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Illinois (continued)							
Des Plaines							
FY 2002 ($000)	**319**	172	62	85	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**429**	171	128	131	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+34.5**	–1.1	+106.6	+54.4	—	—	
Downers Grove							
FY 2002 ($000)	**286**	—	37	—	0	249	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**267**	—	32	—	0	235	B
Change (%)	**–6.6**	—	–13.8	—	—	–5.5	
East St. Louis							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,551**	—	572	—	1,700	279	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,325**	—	316	—	1,681	327	B
Change (%)	**–8.8**	—	–44.7	—	–1.1	+17.3	
Elgin							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,006**	—	188	—	0	818	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,038**	274	358	405	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+3.2**	—	+90.6	—	—	—	
Evanston							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,399**	—	206	—	730	1,462	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,408**	—	218	—	723	1,467	B
Change (%)	**+0.4**	—	+5.7	—	–1.1	+0.3	
Joliet							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,167**	—	303	—	0	864	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,116**	—	317	—	0	799	B
Change (%)	**–4.4**	—	+4.7	—	—	–7.5	
Kankakee							
FY 2002 ($000)	**789**	—	197	—	221	370	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**708**	—	162	—	219	326	B
Change (%)	**–10.3**	—	–17.7	—	–1.1	–11.9	
Moline							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,038**	—	142	—	314	582	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,066**	—	119	—	310	637	B
Change (%)	**+2.7**	—	–16.5	—	–1.1	+9.5	
Mount Prospect							
FY 2002 ($000)	**363**	165	93	105	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**466**	163	126	177	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+28.3**	–1.1	+36.0	+67.6	—	—	
Naperville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**479**	377	69	34	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**585**	373	136	77	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+22.2**	–1.1	+98.0	+128.1	—	—	
Normal							
FY 2002 ($000)	**521**	133	365	23	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**499**	132	342	25	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–4.3**	–1.1	–6.4	+8.9	—	—	
North Chicago							
FY 2002 ($000)	**384**	105	175	103	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**391**	104	174	113	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.9**	–1.1	–1.0	+10.0	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Illinois (continued)							
Oak Lawn							
FY 2002 ($000)	**315**	162	102	51	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**358**	160	143	54	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+13.6**	–1.1	+40.3	+6.6	—	—	
Oak Park							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,312**	—	78	—	661	1,573	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,345**	—	84	—	654	1,606	B
Change (%)	**+1.4**	—	+7.8	—	–1.1	+2.1	
Palatine Village							
FY 2002 ($000)	**293**	192	60	41	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**514**	190	150	174	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+75.2**	–1.1	+150.5	+320.8	—	—	
Pekin							
FY 2002 ($000)	**542**	—	142	—	101	299	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**480**	—	86	—	100	294	B
Change (%)	**–11.5**	—	–39.5	—	–1.1	–1.8	
Peoria							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,549**	—	660	—	619	1,270	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,308**	—	586	—	612	1,110	B
Change (%)	**–9.5**	—	–11.2	—	–1.1	–12.6	
Rantoul							
FY 2002 ($000)	**448**	—	43	—	369	35	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**460**	—	40	—	365	56	B
Change (%)	**+2.8**	—	–8.6	—	–1.1	+57.2	
Rockford							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,691**	—	593	—	504	1,593	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,556**	—	590	—	499	1,467	B
Change (%)	**–5.0**	—	–0.6	—	–1.1	–7.9	
Rock Island							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,617**	—	238	—	665	714	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,423**	—	157	—	658	608	B
Change (%)	**–12.0**	—	–34.1	—	–1.1	–14.8	
Schaumburg Village							
FY 2002 ($000)	**383**	221	98	63	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**450**	219	107	124	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+17.6**	–1.1	+9.0	+96.1	—	—	
Skokie							
FY 2002 ($000)	**598**	—	73	—	383	142	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**635**	—	98	—	379	158	B
Change (%)	**+6.2**	—	+33.9	—	–1.1	+11.4	
Springfield							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,664**	—	420	—	62	1,181	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,525**	—	372	—	61	1,091	B
Change (%)	**–8.3**	—	–11.4	—	–1.1	–7.6	
Urbana							
FY 2002 ($000)	**539**	107	338	94	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**577**	106	401	70	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+7.1**	–1.1	+18.7	–25.2	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Illinois (continued)							
Waukegan							
FY 2002 ($000)	**948**	258	343	346	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,311**	255	582	474	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+38.4**	–1.1	+69.6	+36.8	—	—	
Wheaton City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**336**	163	134	39	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**303**	161	89	53	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–9.7**	–1.1	–33.3	+34.8	—	—	
Cook County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**12,305**	5,028	4,361	2,916	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**13,313**	4,975	4,992	3,346	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+8.2**	–1.1	+14.5	+14.7	—	—	
Du Page County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,633**	1,975	861	797	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,421**	1,954	1,268	1,199	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+21.7**	–1.1	+47.3	+50.4	—	—	
Kane County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,132**	600	323	209	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,297**	594	405	298	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+14.5**	–1.1	+25.2	+42.9	—	—	
Lake County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,895**	1,543	853	499	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,123**	1,526	975	621	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+7.9**	–1.1	+14.3	+24.5	—	—	
McHenry County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,285**	764	338	183	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,487**	755	453	278	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+15.7**	–1.1	+34.0	+52.1	—	—	
Madison County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,007**	—	901	—	918	2,189	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,715**	—	722	—	908	2,086	B
Change (%)	**–7.3**	—	–19.9	—	–1.1	–4.7	
St. Clair County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,153**	528	1,248	376	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,729**	—	597	—	328	804	B
Change (%)	**–19.7**	—	–52.2	—	—	—	
Will County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,641**	877	517	247	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,545**	868	479	199	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–5.8**	–1.1	–7.4	–19.6	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**39,041**	5,953	7,934	—	—	25,153	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**37,773**	5,890	6,676	—	—	25,207	B
Change (%)	**–3.2**	–1.1	–15.9	—	—	+0.2	
Indiana							
Anderson							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,222**	—	332	—	161	728	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,066**	—	223	—	160	683	B
Change (%)	**–12.8**	—	–32.9	—	–1.1	–6.2	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Indiana (continued)							
Bloomington							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,086**	203	781	101	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,044**	201	791	52	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–3.8**	–1.1	+1.3	–48.8	—	—	
East Chicago							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,807**	—	277	—	986	544	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,694**	—	227	—	975	491	B
Change (%)	**–6.3**	—	–17.9	—	–1.1	–9.8	
Elkhart							
FY 2002 ($000)	**826**	—	172	—	73	581	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**875**	—	200	—	72	603	B
Change (%)	**+6.0**	—	+16.6	—	–1.1	+3.7	
Evansville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,812**	—	573	—	1,605	1,634	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,560**	—	465	—	1,588	1,507	B
Change (%)	**–6.6**	—	–18.9	—	–1.1	–7.8	
Fort Wayne							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,075**	—	636	—	510	1,930	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,113**	—	730	—	504	1,878	B
Change (%)	**+1.2**	—	+14.9	—	–1.1	–2.7	
Gary							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,925**	—	1,093	—	2,995	838	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,554**	—	757	—	2,963	834	B
Change (%)	**–7.5**	—	–30.7	—	–1.1	–0.4	
Goshen							
FY 2002 ($000)	**333**	—	55	—	0	277	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**342**	—	74	—	0	268	B
Change (%)	**+2.9**	—	+34.9	—	—	–3.5	
Hammond							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,868**	—	363	—	1,483	1,022	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,796**	—	342	—	1,467	987	B
Change (%)	**–2.5**	—	–5.7	—	–1.1	–3.4	
Indianapolis							
FY 2002 ($000)	**11,782**	—	2,915	—	2,590	6,277	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**11,269**	—	2,642	—	2,563	6,064	B
Change (%)	**–4.4**	—	–9.4	—	–1.1	–3.4	
Kokomo							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,256**	—	235	—	394	627	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,200**	—	171	—	390	639	B
Change (%)	**–4.4**	—	–27.1	—	–1.1	+1.9	
Lafayette							
FY 2002 ($000)	**747**	—	122	—	37	587	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**812**	—	194	—	37	582	B
Change (%)	**+8.8**	—	+58.4	—	–1.1	–0.9	
Mishawaka							
FY 2002 ($000)	**600**	—	124	—	0	476	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**675**	—	131	—	0	544	B
Change (%)	**+12.5**	—	+5.3	—	—	+14.4	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Indiana (continued)							
Muncie							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,869**	—	488	—	565	816	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,709**	—	409	—	559	741	B
Change (%)	**–8.5**	—	–16.2	—	–1.1	–9.1	
New Albany							
FY 2002 ($000)	**920**	—	176	—	302	442	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**871**	—	145	—	299	427	B
Change (%)	**–5.3**	—	–17.4	—	–1.1	–3.3	
South Bend							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,551**	—	478	—	1,562	1,512	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,411**	—	506	—	1,545	1,360	B
Change (%)	**–3.9**	—	+5.8	—	–1.1	–10.0	
Terre Haute							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,366**	—	326	—	842	1,198	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,245**	—	290	—	833	1,121	B
Change (%)	**–5.1**	—	–11.0	—	–1.1	–6.4	
West Lafayette							
FY 2002 ($000)	**512**	84	396	32	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**547**	84	440	24	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+6.9**	–1.1	+11.0	–22.9	—	—	
Lake County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,675**	782	590	303	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,647**	774	609	264	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–1.7**	–1.1	+3.3	–12.9	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**37,830**	7,674	6,956	—	—	23,200	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**38,110**	7,593	6,636	—	—	23,882	B
Change (%)	**+0.7**	–1.1	–4.6	—	—	+2.9	
Iowa							
Cedar Falls							
FY 2002 ($000)	**396**	106	262	28	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**387**	105	255	27	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–2.3**	–1.1	–2.5	–4.8	—	—	
Cedar Rapids							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,558**	—	340	—	120	1,099	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,556**	—	256	—	118	1,181	B
Change (%)	**–0.1**	—	–24.6	—	–1.1	+7.5	
Council Bluffs							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,301**	—	209	—	383	710	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,316**	—	170	—	379	768	B
Change (%)	**+1.1**	—	–18.7	—	–1.1	+8.2	
Davenport							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,227**	—	465	—	503	1,259	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,094**	—	390	—	498	1,206	B
Change (%)	**–6.0**	—	–16.1	—	–1.1	–4.2	
Des Moines							
FY 2002 ($000)	**5,207**	—	777	—	1,862	2,568	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**5,148**	—	634	—	1,842	2,672	B
Change (%)	**–1.1**	—	–18.4	—	–1.1	+4.1	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Iowa (continued)							
Dubuque							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,487**	—	192	—	423	873	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,480**	—	149	—	418	912	B
Change (%)	**–0.5**	—	–22.1	—	–1.1	+4.5	
Iowa City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**950**	183	647	119	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**826**	181	591	54	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–13.0**	–1.1	–8.7	–54.7	—	—	
Sioux City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,432**	—	347	—	789	1,296	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,281**	—	268	—	781	1,233	B
Change (%)	**–6.2**	—	–23.0	—	–1.1	–4.8	
Waterloo							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,758**	—	356	—	628	774	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,643**	—	269	—	621	752	B
Change (%)	**–6.5**	—	–24.4	—	–1.1	–2.8	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**31,081**	4,303	5,125	—	—	21,652	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**30,992**	4,258	4,212	—	—	22,522	B
Change (%)	**–0.3**	–1.1	–17.8	—	—	+4.0	
Kansas							
Kansas City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,322**	—	852	—	965	1,506	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,883**	—	719	—	954	1,210	B
Change (%)	**–13.2**	—	–15.6	—	–1.1	–19.7	
Lawrence							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,101**	235	747	119	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**989**	233	659	97	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–10.1**	–1.1	–11.7	–17.8	—	—	
Leavenworth							
FY 2002 ($000)	**458**	—	96	—	0	362	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**444**	—	83	—	0	361	B
Change (%)	**–3.1**	—	–13.5	—	—	–0.3	
Overland Park							
FY 2002 ($000)	**672**	438	168	66	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**780**	433	228	119	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+16.1**	–1.1	+35.6	+80.1	—	—	
Topeka							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,537**	—	460	—	929	1,149	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,396**	—	426	—	919	1,052	B
Change (%)	**–5.6**	—	–7.4	—	–1.1	–8.4	
Wichita							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,825**	1,011	2,001	813	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,541**	1,000	1,836	705	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–7.4**	–1.1	–8.2	–13.3	—	—	
Johnson County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,590**	888	511	191	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,645**	879	512	255	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+3.5**	–1.1	+0.2	+33.3	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Kansas (continued)							
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**21,055**	3,029	4,129	—	—	13,896	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**19,934**	2,997	3,751	—	—	13,187	B
Change (%)	**–5.3**	–1.1	–9.2	—	—	–5.1	
Kentucky							
Ashland							
FY 2002 ($000)	**880**	—	135	—	442	302	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**852**	—	115	—	437	299	B
Change (%)	**–3.2**	—	–14.8	—	–1.1	–1.0	
Covington							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,171**	—	268	—	833	1,069	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,051**	—	225	—	824	1,002	B
Change (%)	**–5.5**	—	–16.1	—	–1.1	–6.3	
Henderson							
FY 2002 ($000)	**351**	80	232	39	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**313**	—	127	—	0	187	B
Change (%)	**–10.8**	—	–45.3	—	—	—	
Hopkinsville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**487**	88	333	66	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**360**	87	237	35	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–26.2**	–1.1	–28.8	–47.0	—	—	
Louisville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**12,197**	—	1,903	—	5,905	4,389	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**11,486**	—	1,559	—	5,842	4,085	B
Change (%)	**–5.8**	—	–18.1	—	–1.1	–6.9	
Owensboro							
FY 2002 ($000)	**771**	159	526	87	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**627**	—	242	—	89	296	B
Change (%)	**–18.7**	—	–54.1	—	—	—	
Jefferson County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,237**	1,252	1,610	375	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,027**	1,239	1,439	349	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–6.5**	–1.1	–10.6	–7.1	—	—	
Lexington-Fayette County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,724**	765	1,614	345	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,580**	757	1,544	279	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–5.3**	–1.1	–4.4	–19.1	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**35,418**	7,344	21,878	6,196	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**31,806**	7,267	20,074	4,465	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–10.2**	–1.1	–8.2	–27.9	—	—	
Louisiana							
Alexandria							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,041**	136	735	169	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**827**	135	599	93	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–20.5**	–1.1	–18.5	–44.9	—	—	
Baton Rouge							
FY 2002 ($000)	**5,889**	1,138	3,721	1,029	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**5,256**	1,126	3,293	836	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–10.7**	–1.1	–11.5	–18.7	—	—	
Bossier City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**739**	166	435	139	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**651**	164	389	98	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–11.9**	–1.1	–10.4	–29.6	—	—	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Louisiana (continued)							
Kenner							
FY 2002 ($000)	**995**	207	544	244	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**852**	205	459	188	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–14.3**	–1.1	–15.6	–22.6	—	—	
Lafayette							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,469**	485	1,517	467	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,032**	480	1,199	353	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–17.7**	–1.1	–21.0	–24.5	—	—	
Lake Charles							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,288**	211	867	210	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,008**	208	647	153	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–21.7**	–1.1	–25.4	–26.9	—	—	
Monroe							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,463**	156	1,032	276	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,097**	154	775	168	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–25.1**	–1.1	–24.9	–39.2	—	—	
New Orleans							
FY 2002 ($000)	**20,030**	—	4,891	—	7,948	7,191	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**18,201**	—	3,794	—	7,863	6,545	B
Change (%)	**–9.1**	—	–22.4	—	–1.1	–9.0	
Shreveport							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,878**	588	2,639	652	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,264**	581	2,150	533	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–15.8**	–1.1	–18.5	–18.1	—	—	
Slidell							
FY 2002 ($000)	**234**	75	128	30	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**246**	75	143	29	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+5.5**	–1.1	+11.8	–5.0	—	—	
Thibodaux							
FY 2002 ($000)	**331**	42	233	55	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**251**	—	96	—	83	72	B
Change (%)	**–24.2**	—	–58.9	—	—	—	
Houma-Terrebonne Parish							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,990**	307	1,244	439	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,533**	304	947	283	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–22.9**	–1.1	–23.9	–35.6	—	—	
Jefferson Parish							
FY 2002 ($000)	**5,030**	1,130	2,825	1,075	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,545**	1,118	2,517	910	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–9.6**	–1.1	–10.9	–15.3	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**38,449**	6,040	21,394	11,015	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**33,079**	5,976	18,772	8,331	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–14.0**	–1.1	–12.3	–24.4	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Maine							
Auburn							
FY 2002 ($000)	**776**	—	83	—	219	474	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**771**	—	78	—	216	476	B
Change (%)	**–0.6**	—	–6.2	—	–1.1	+0.6	
Bangor							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,292**	—	151	—	463	678	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,275**	—	143	—	458	673	B
Change (%)	**–1.3**	—	–5.2	—	–1.1	–0.7	
Lewiston							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,338**	—	168	—	429	741	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,269**	—	150	—	424	695	B
Change (%)	**–5.2**	—	–11.1	—	–1.1	–6.2	
Portland							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,545**	—	282	—	746	1,517	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,598**	—	256	—	738	1,603	B
Change (%)	**+2.1**	—	–9.0	—	–1.1	+5.7	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**16,946**	2,249	2,646	—	—	12,050	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**16,890**	2,226	2,866	—	—	11,798	B
Change (%)	**–0.3**	–1.1	+8.3	—	—	–2.1	
Maryland							
Annapolis							
FY 2002 ($000)	**421**	—	128	—	0	293	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**423**	—	130	—	0	293	B
Change (%)	**+0.6**	—	+1.7	—	—	+0.2	
Baltimore							
FY 2002 ($000)	**30,483**	—	5,028	—	13,453	12,001	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**28,831**	—	4,159	—	13,310	11,361	B
Change (%)	**–5.4**	—	–17.3	—	–1.1	–5.3	
Cumberland							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,309**	—	196	—	514	599	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,234**	—	121	—	508	605	B
Change (%)	**–5.7**	—	–38.3	—	–1.1	+1.0	
Frederick							
FY 2002 ($000)	**437**	—	98	—	0	339	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**479**	—	109	—	0	370	B
Change (%)	**+9.6**	—	+10.7	—	—	+9.2	
Hagerstown							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,114**	—	176	—	288	650	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,171**	—	189	—	285	697	B
Change (%)	**+5.1**	—	+7.1	—	–1.1	+7.3	
Anne Arundel County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,489**	1,332	773	384	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,634**	1,318	959	357	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+5.8**	–1.1	+24.0	–7.0	—	—	
Baltimore County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,894**	2,214	1,992	688	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**5,227**	2,191	2,299	737	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+6.8**	–1.1	+15.4	+7.2	—	—	
Harford County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,313**	642	489	182	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,290**	635	517	139	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–1.7**	–1.1	+5.6	–23.5	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Maryland (continued)							
Howard County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,197**	728	310	159	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,425**	720	458	246	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+19.0**	–1.1	+47.8	+54.4	—	—	
Montgomery County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**5,923**	2,526	1,697	1,700	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**6,870**	2,499	2,259	2,112	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+16.0**	–1.1	+33.1	+24.3	—	—	
Prince George's County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**7,023**	2,351	2,205	2,468	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**7,781**	2,326	2,907	2,547	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+10.8**	–1.1	+31.9	+3.2	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**9,237**	2,338	1,764	—	—	5,135	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**9,417**	2,314	2,065	—	—	5,039	B
Change (%)	**+2.0**	–1.1	+17.1	—	—	–1.9	
Massachussetts							
Arlington							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,545**	—	66	—	552	926	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,577**	—	50	—	547	980	B
Change (%)	**+2.0**	—	–24.9	—	–1.1	+5.8	
Attleboro							
FY 2002 ($000)	**574**	—	78	—	0	496	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**576**	—	74	—	0	503	B
Change (%)	**+0.3**	—	–5.7	—	—	+1.3	
Barnstable							
FY 2002 ($000)	**408**	—	87	—	0	321	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**434**	—	121	—	0	313	B
Change (%)	**+6.3**	—	+38.7	—	—	–2.5	
Boston							
FY 2002 ($000)	**24,913**	—	3,284	—	7,764	13,865	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**24,666**	—	3,163	—	7,681	13,823	B
Change (%)	**–1.0**	—	–3.7	—	–1.1	–0.3	
Brockton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,853**	—	399	—	121	1,333	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,737**	—	388	—	119	1,230	B
Change (%)	**–6.2**	—	–2.7	—	–1.1	–7.8	
Brookline							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,872**	—	147	—	361	1,364	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,935**	—	150	—	357	1,428	B
Change (%)	**+3.4**	—	+1.9	—	–1.1	+4.7	
Cambridge							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,855**	—	283	—	982	2,591	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,876**	—	327	—	971	2,577	B
Change (%)	**+0.5**	—	+15.7	—	–1.1	–0.5	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Massachussetts (continued)							
Chicopee							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,529**	—	175	—	630	724	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,585**	—	192	—	623	770	B
Change (%)	**+3.7**	—	+9.1	—	–1.1	+6.4	
Fall River							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,640**	—	419	—	955	2,266	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,669**	—	447	—	945	2,277	B
Change (%)	**+0.8**	—	+6.7	—	–1.1	+0.5	
Fitchburg							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,436**	—	176	—	421	839	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,446**	—	163	—	417	866	B
Change (%)	**+0.7**	—	–7.2	—	–1.1	+3.2	
Framingham							
FY 2002 ($000)	**635**	—	118	—	0	518	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**659**	—	149	—	0	510	B
Change (%)	**+3.6**	—	+26.2	—	—	–1.5	
Gloucester							
FY 2002 ($000)	**901**	—	69	—	109	724	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**956**	—	76	—	107	772	B
Change (%)	**+6.0**	—	+10.6	—	–1.1	+6.6	
Haverhill							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,268**	—	142	—	99	1,026	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,264**	—	152	—	98	1,014	B
Change (%)	**–0.3**	—	+6.9	—	–1.1	–1.2	
Holyoke							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,754**	—	350	—	685	718	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,669**	—	292	—	678	699	B
Change (%)	**–4.8**	—	–16.5	—	–1.1	–2.7	
Lawrence							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,334**	—	610	—	535	1,190	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,076**	—	499	—	529	1,047	B
Change (%)	**–11.1**	—	–18.1	—	–1.1	–12.0	
Leominster							
FY 2002 ($000)	**543**	—	87	—	0	456	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**631**	—	113	—	0	518	B
Change (%)	**+16.2**	—	+29.1	—	—	+13.7	
Lowell							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,875**	—	576	—	450	1,849	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,826**	—	495	—	445	1,886	B
Change (%)	**–1.7**	—	–14.1	—	–1.1	+2.0	
Lynn							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,207**	—	410	—	858	1,939	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,056**	—	421	—	849	1,787	B
Change (%)	**–4.7**	—	+2.6	—	–1.1	–7.8	
Malden							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,780**	—	130	—	482	1,168	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,875**	—	148	—	477	1,249	B
Change (%)	**+5.3**	—	+14.4	—	–1.1	+6.9	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Massachussetts (continued)							
Medford							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,186**	—	123	—	705	1,357	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,145**	—	99	—	698	1,348	B
Change (%)	**–1.9**	—	–19.7	—	–1.1	–0.7	
New Bedford							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,811**	—	529	—	990	2,292	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,643**	—	538	—	979	2,126	B
Change (%)	**–4.4**	—	+1.7	—	–1.1	–7.3	
Newton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,663**	—	107	—	907	1,648	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,735**	—	98	—	898	1,739	B
Change (%)	**+2.7**	—	–8.6	—	–1.1	+5.5	
Northampton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**912**	—	94	—	259	559	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**908**	—	73	—	257	579	B
Change (%)	**–0.5**	—	–22.8	—	–1.1	+3.6	
Pittsfield							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,877**	—	150	—	710	1,017	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,809**	—	147	—	703	960	B
Change (%)	**–3.6**	—	–2.2	—	–1.1	–5.6	
Plymouth Town							
FY 2002 ($000)	**449**	—	82	—	0	367	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**487**	—	77	—	0	411	B
Change (%)	**+8.6**	—	–6.1	—	—	+11.9	
Quincy							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,505**	—	184	—	675	1,646	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,559**	—	182	—	668	1,709	B
Change (%)	**+2.2**	—	–0.8	—	–1.1	+3.8	
Salem							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,397**	—	139	—	283	974	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,400**	—	110	—	280	1,010	B
Change (%)	**+0.2**	—	–21.1	—	–1.1	+3.6	
Somerville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,634**	—	273	—	1,108	2,253	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,497**	—	272	—	1,096	2,129	B
Change (%)	**–3.8**	—	–0.3	—	–1.1	–5.5	
Springfield							
FY 2002 ($000)	**5,195**	—	973	—	1,845	2,377	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**5,081**	—	979	—	1,825	2,277	B
Change (%)	**–2.2**	—	+0.6	—	–1.1	–4.2	
Taunton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**999**	—	131	—	11	858	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,027**	—	161	—	11	855	B
Change (%)	**+2.8**	—	+23.2	—	–1.1	–0.3	
Waltham							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,261**	—	106	—	356	799	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,281**	—	109	—	352	820	B
Change (%)	**+1.6**	—	+2.8	—	–1.1	+2.6	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Massachussetts (continued)							
Westfield							
FY 2002 ($000)	**515**	—	93	—	0	423	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**551**	—	123	—	0	428	B
Change (%)	**+6.9**	—	+32.5	—	—	+1.3	
Weymouth							
FY 2002 ($000)	**916**	—	71	—	257	589	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**953**	—	90	—	254	610	B
Change (%)	**+4.0**	—	+26.6	—	–1.1	+3.5	
Worcester							
FY 2002 ($000)	**5,833**	—	779	—	1,762	3,291	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**5,727**	—	844	—	1,743	3,139	B
Change (%)	**–1.8**	—	+8.3	—	–1.1	–4.6	
Yarmouth							
FY 2002 ($000)	**206**	—	64	—	0	142	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**180**	72	89	19	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–12.8**	—	+38.7	—	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**38,713**	7,048	4,009	—	—	27,656	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**39,853**	6,973	4,579	—	—	28,300	B
Change (%)	**+2.9**	–1.1	+14.2	—	—	+2.3	
Michigan							
Ann Arbor							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,396**	335	838	224	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,346**	331	817	198	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–3.6**	–1.1	–2.4	–11.8	—	—	
Battle Creek							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,750**	—	310	—	704	735	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,586**	—	216	—	696	674	B
Change (%)	**–9.3**	—	–30.4	—	–1.1	–8.4	
Bay City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,878**	—	224	—	775	878	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,759**	—	155	—	767	837	B
Change (%)	**–6.3**	—	–31.0	—	–1.1	–4.7	
Benton Harbor							
FY 2002 ($000)	**698**	—	237	—	318	143	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**585**	—	136	—	315	133	B
Change (%)	**–16.2**	—	–42.5	—	–1.1	–6.4	
Canton Township							
FY 2002 ($000)	**438**	224	146	69	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**436**	222	137	77	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–0.7**	–1.1	–5.8	+11.7	—	—	
Clinton Township							
FY 2002 ($000)	**641**	281	258	102	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**663**	278	266	119	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+3.3**	–1.1	+3.0	+16.4	—	—	
Dearborn							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,455**	—	309	—	1,181	965	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,519**	—	456	—	1,169	895	B
Change (%)	**+2.6**	—	+47.5	—	–1.1	–7.2	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Michigan (continued)							
Dearborn Heights							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,307**	—	107	—	1,082	118	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,302**	—	102	—	1,070	129	B
Change (%)	**–0.4**	—	–4.0	—	–1.1	+8.9	
Detroit							
FY 2002 ($000)	**52,921**	—	10,567	—	28,284	14,070	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**46,525**	—	7,047	—	27,982	11,495	B
Change (%)	**–12.1**	—	–33.3	—	–1.1	–18.3	
East Lansing							
FY 2002 ($000)	**870**	137	601	132	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**751**	135	547	69	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–13.6**	–1.1	–9.1	–47.6	—	—	
Farmington Hills							
FY 2002 ($000)	**417**	241	118	58	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**482**	238	159	84	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+15.4**	–1.1	+35.0	+44.2	—	—	
Flint							
FY 2002 ($000)	**5,886**	—	1,358	—	3,066	1,461	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**5,280**	—	940	—	3,034	1,306	B
Change (%)	**–10.3**	—	–30.8	—	–1.1	–10.6	
Grand Rapids							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,800**	—	936	—	964	2,899	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,736**	—	860	—	954	2,922	B
Change (%)	**–1.3**	—	–8.1	—	–1.1	+0.8	
Holland							
FY 2002 ($000)	**428**	—	108	—	0	320	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**389**	—	99	—	0	290	B
Change (%)	**–9.1**	—	–8.1	—	—	–9.4	
Jackson							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,881**	—	291	—	703	887	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,695**	—	201	—	695	799	B
Change (%)	**–9.9**	—	–30.9	—	–1.1	–9.9	
Kalamazoo							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,396**	—	599	—	750	1,047	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,167**	—	482	—	742	942	B
Change (%)	**–9.6**	—	–19.5	—	–1.1	–10.0	
Lansing							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,788**	—	789	—	610	1,389	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,534**	—	576	—	604	1,355	B
Change (%)	**–9.1**	—	–27.0	—	–1.1	–2.5	
Lincoln Park							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,016**	—	114	—	718	184	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,000**	—	89	—	710	202	B
Change (%)	**–1.5**	—	–22.5	—	–1.1	+9.8	
Livonia							
FY 2002 ($000)	**498**	295	138	65	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**506**	292	151	62	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.5**	–1.1	+9.6	–3.9	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Michigan (continued)							
Midland							
FY 2002 ($000)	**336**	122	188	26	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**313**	121	172	20	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–6.9**	–1.1	–8.1	–25.3	—	—	
Muskegon							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,376**	—	309	—	500	566	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,217**	—	210	—	495	512	B
Change (%)	**–11.5**	—	–32.2	—	–1.1	–9.5	
Muskegon Heights							
FY 2002 ($000)	**593**	—	148	—	312	133	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**580**	—	103	—	309	168	B
Change (%)	**–2.2**	—	–30.7	—	–1.1	+26.8	
Norton Shores							
FY 2002 ($000)	**170**	66	84	19	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**157**	—	34	—	41	82	B
Change (%)	**–7.3**	—	–59.3	—	—	—	
Pontiac							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,217**	—	586	—	982	649	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,929**	—	417	—	972	541	B
Change (%)	**–13.0**	—	–28.9	—	–1.1	–16.7	
Portage							
FY 2002 ($000)	**260**	132	92	36	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**270**	130	104	36	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+3.8**	–1.1	+12.6	–0.7	—	—	
Port Huron							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,164**	—	234	—	363	567	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,037**	—	155	—	359	523	B
Change (%)	**–10.9**	—	–33.9	—	–1.1	–7.7	
Redford							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,155**	—	71	—	975	109	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,177**	—	76	—	965	136	B
Change (%)	**+1.9**	—	+6.9	—	–1.1	+24.9	
Rochester Hills							
FY 2002 ($000)	**324**	202	85	37	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**373**	200	113	60	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+15.3**	–1.1	+33.8	+62.1	—	—	
Roseville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**670**	—	102	—	439	130	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**678**	—	110	—	434	134	B
Change (%)	**+1.1**	—	+7.7	—	–1.1	+3.2	
Royal Oak							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,686**	—	95	—	1,067	523	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,663**	—	74	—	1,056	533	B
Change (%)	**–1.4**	—	–22.5	—	–1.1	+1.9	
Saginaw							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,413**	—	696	—	1,541	1,175	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,055**	—	504	—	1,525	1,026	B
Change (%)	**–10.5**	—	–27.6	—	–1.1	–12.7	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Michigan (continued)							
St. Clair Shores							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,139**	—	79	—	889	171	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,122**	—	68	—	879	175	B
Change (%)	**–1.5**	—	–14.7	—	–1.1	+2.3	
Southfield							
FY 2002 ($000)	**591**	230	234	127	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**650**	227	276	147	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+10.1**	–1.1	+17.9	+15.9	—	—	
Sterling Heights							
FY 2002 ($000)	**711**	365	223	123	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**851**	362	313	177	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+19.8**	–1.1	+40.6	+44.0	—	—	
Taylor							
FY 2002 ($000)	**773**	193	446	133	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**640**	191	338	110	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–17.2**	–1.1	–24.2	–17.1	—	—	
Troy City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**406**	238	111	58	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**445**	235	107	102	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+9.5**	–1.1	–3.0	+76.4	—	—	
Warren							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,129**	406	499	224	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,089**	402	488	199	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–3.5**	–1.1	–2.1	–11.1	—	—	
Waterford Township							
FY 2002 ($000)	**480**	215	189	76	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**466**	212	177	77	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–2.9**	–1.1	–6.4	+0.5	—	—	
Westland							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,265**	—	191	—	988	87	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,272**	—	169	—	977	126	B
Change (%)	**+0.5**	—	–11.5	—	–1.1	+45.0	
Wyoming							
FY 2002 ($000)	**549**	204	241	104	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**588**	201	242	145	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+7.1**	–1.1	+0.2	+39.2	—	—	
Genesee County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,767**	916	1,497	354	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,355**	906	1,164	285	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–14.9**	–1.1	–22.2	–19.4	—	—	
Kent County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,718**	893	577	248	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,864**	884	712	269	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+8.5**	–1.1	+23.3	+8.5	—	—	
Macomb County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,924**	936	698	290	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,000**	926	764	310	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+4.0**	–1.1	+9.5	+7.0	—	—	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Michigan (continued)							
Oakland County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,079**	1,867	1,555	657	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,916**	1,847	1,453	616	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–4.0**	–1.1	–6.6	–6.2	—	—	
Wayne County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**7,304**	—	1,659	—	1,941	3,704	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**6,615**	—	1,325	—	1,921	3,369	B
Change (%)	**–9.4**	—	–20.1	—	–1.1	–9.0	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**44,630**	8,334	9,906	—	—	26,389	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**43,148**	8,246	8,610	—	—	26,292	B
Change (%)	**–3.3**	–1.1	–13.1	—	—	–0.4	
Minnesota							
Bloomington							
FY 2002 ($000)	**501**	250	169	82	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**521**	247	161	113	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+4.1**	–1.1	–4.5	+37.6	—	—	
Coon Rapids							
FY 2002 ($000)	**378**	181	134	63	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**385**	179	142	65	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.9**	–1.1	+5.6	+2.8	—	—	
Duluth							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,543**	—	437	—	1,262	1,844	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,450**	—	366	—	1,248	1,836	B
Change (%)	**–2.6**	—	–16.2	—	–1.1	–0.4	
Minneapolis							
FY 2002 ($000)	**16,824**	—	2,109	—	5,912	8,803	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**16,465**	—	1,800	—	5,849	8,817	B
Change (%)	**–2.1**	—	–14.7	—	–1.1	+0.2	
Moorhead							
FY 2002 ($000)	**451**	94	303	53	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**351**	93	225	32	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–22.2**	–1.1	–25.7	–39.5	—	—	
Plymouth							
FY 2002 ($000)	**321**	193	90	37	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**324**	191	81	52	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.0**	–1.1	–10.0	+38.6	—	—	
Rochester							
FY 2002 ($000)	**629**	252	288	88	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**683**	249	317	117	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+8.6**	–1.1	+9.8	+32.2	—	—	
St. Cloud							
FY 2002 ($000)	**700**	174	466	60	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**589**	—	208	—	0	382	B
Change (%)	**–15.8**	—	–55.4	—	—	—	
St. Paul							
FY 2002 ($000)	**9,722**	—	1,419	—	3,020	5,282	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**9,592**	—	1,254	—	2,988	5,350	B
Change (%)	**–1.3**	—	–11.6	—	–1.1	+1.3	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Minnesota (continued)							
Anoka County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,486**	695	554	238	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,376**	687	456	233	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–7.4**	–1.1	–17.6	–2.0	—	—	
Dakota County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,058**	1,089	685	284	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,094**	1,077	657	359	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.8**	–1.1	–4.0	+26.6	—	—	
Hennepin County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,525**	1,783	1,252	490	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,696**	1,764	1,154	779	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+4.9**	–1.1	–7.8	+58.8	—	—	
Ramsey County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,405**	658	524	223	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,324**	651	455	219	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–5.8**	–1.1	–13.3	–1.9	—	—	
St. Louis County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,207**	—	430	—	1,141	1,636	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,972**	—	301	—	1,129	1,542	B
Change (%)	**–7.3**	—	–29.9	—	–1.1	–5.7	
Washington County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,018**	579	328	112	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**969**	573	272	124	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–4.8**	–1.1	–16.8	+11.0	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**25,060**	4,034	5,035	—	—	15,991	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**23,766**	3,991	4,002	—	—	15,773	B
Change (%)	**–5.2**	–1.1	–20.5	—	—	–1.4	
Mississippi							
Biloxi							
FY 2002 ($000)	**762**	149	478	136	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**598**	147	334	117	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–21.6**	–1.1	–30.3	–13.5	—	—	
Gulfport							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,031**	209	653	169	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**952**	207	581	165	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–7.6**	–1.1	–11.1	–2.4	—	—	
Hattiesburg							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,036**	131	762	142	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**767**	130	544	93	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–25.9**	–1.1	–28.6	–34.5	—	—	
Jackson							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,615**	541	2,320	753	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,158**	535	2,018	605	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–12.6**	–1.1	–13.0	–19.7	—	—	
Moss Point							
FY 2002 ($000)	**327**	47	216	65	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**221**	46	134	41	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–32.3**	–1.1	–37.7	–36.7	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Mississippi (continued)							
Pascagoula							
FY 2002 ($000)	**429**	77	268	84	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**388**	76	248	64	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–9.5**	–1.1	–7.4	–24.1	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**39,214**	6,151	22,375	10,688	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**34,235**	6,086	19,675	8,474	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–12.7**	–1.1	–12.1	–20.7	—	—	
Missouri							
Columbia							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,062**	248	707	106	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,036**	246	709	82	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–2.5**	–1.1	+0.2	–23.2	—	—	
Florissant							
FY 2002 ($000)	**281**	148	89	44	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**286**	147	96	43	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.7**	–1.1	+8.4	–2.5	—	—	
Independence							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,038**	333	566	139	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**931**	—	281	—	0	650	B
Change (%)	**–10.3**	—	–50.4	—	—	—	
Joplin							
FY 2002 ($000)	**980**	—	217	—	176	587	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**827**	—	187	—	174	465	B
Change (%)	**–15.6**	—	–13.5	—	–1.1	–20.8	
Kansas City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**11,918**	—	2,103	—	4,459	5,356	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**10,895**	—	1,796	—	4,412	4,688	B
Change (%)	**–8.6**	—	–14.6	—	–1.1	–12.5	
Lee's Summit							
FY 2002 ($000)	**367**	208	117	42	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**370**	205	130	34	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+0.8**	–1.1	+10.8	–18.0	—	—	
St. Charles							
FY 2002 ($000)	**417**	177	185	55	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**392**	175	174	42	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–6.1**	–1.1	–6.0	–22.4	—	—	
St. Joseph							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,357**	—	373	—	747	1,237	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,141**	—	261	—	739	1,141	B
Change (%)	**–9.2**	—	–29.9	—	–1.1	–7.8	
St. Louis							
FY 2002 ($000)	**27,832**	—	3,065	—	14,365	10,402	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**25,407**	—	2,417	—	14,212	8,778	B
Change (%)	**–8.7**	—	–21.1	—	–1.1	–15.6	
St. Peters City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**242**	151	63	27	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**235**	149	67	20	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–2.5**	–1.1	+5.2	–28.5	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Missouri (continued)							
Springfield							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,895**	445	1,245	205	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,693**	440	1,084	168	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–10.7**	–1.1	–13.0	–17.7	—	—	
St. Louis County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**6,442**	2,709	2,803	929	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**6,701**	2,680	3,200	820	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+4.0**	–1.1	+14.2	–11.7	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**29,923**	6,397	9,327	—	—	14,199	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**29,404**	6,329	8,963	—	—	14,113	B
Change (%)	**–1.7**	–1.1	–3.9	—	—	–0.6	
Montana							
Billings							
FY 2002 ($000)	**888**	264	530	94	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**866**	261	502	102	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–2.5**	–1.1	–5.2	+8.9	—	—	
Great Falls							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,125**	—	256	—	404	464	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,150**	—	232	—	400	518	B
Change (%)	**+2.2**	—	–9.5	—	–1.1	+11.6	
Missoula							
FY 2002 ($000)	**701**	167	452	82	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**769**	166	517	86	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+9.7**	–1.1	+14.5	+4.9	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**8,060**	1,329	2,097	—	—	4,634	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**7,864**	1,315	2,148	—	—	4,401	B
Change (%)	**–2.4**	–1.1	+2.4	—	—	–5.0	
Nebraska							
Lincoln							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,198**	—	660	—	0	1,538	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,178**	—	627	—	0	1,551	B
Change (%)	**–0.9**	—	–5.1	—	—	+0.9	
Omaha							
FY 2002 ($000)	**6,364**	—	1,340	—	1,308	3,716	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**6,265**	—	1,247	—	1,294	3,724	B
Change (%)	**–1.5**	—	–6.9	—	–1.1	+0.2	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**15,377**	2,194	2,640	—	—	10,543	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**14,486**	2,171	2,402	—	—	9,913	B
Change (%)	**–5.8**	–1.1	–9.0	—	—	–6.0	
Nevada							
Henderson							
FY 2002 ($000)	**956**	515	244	197	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,255**	509	472	273	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+31.2**	–1.1	+93.3	+38.7	—	—	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Nevada (continued)							
Las Vegas							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,286**	1,405	1,559	1,322	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**6,204**	1,390	2,708	2,107	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+44.7**	–1.1	+73.6	+59.3	—	—	
North Las Vegas							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,317**	339	540	438	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,831**	335	810	686	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+39.1**	–1.1	+49.9	+56.8	—	—	
Reno							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,983**	530	809	645	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,462**	524	1,074	864	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+24.1**	–1.1	+32.8	+34.0	—	—	
Sparks							
FY 2002 ($000)	**574**	195	204	176	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**728**	193	256	280	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+26.8**	–1.1	+25.5	+59.2	—	—	
Clark County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,927**	1,780	1,765	1,382	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**7,408**	1,761	3,052	2,596	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+50.4**	–1.1	+72.9	+87.8	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,036**	927	904	1,205	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,670**	917	1,288	1,466	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+20.9**	–1.1	+42.4	+21.7	—	—	
New Hampshire							
Dover							
FY 2002 ($000)	**442**	—	74	—	0	369	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**434**	—	64	—	0	370	B
Change (%)	**–1.9**	—	–13.6	—	—	+0.4	
Manchester							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,207**	—	280	—	301	1,627	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,253**	—	322	—	297	1,634	B
Change (%)	**+2.1**	—	+15.1	—	–1.1	+0.4	
Nashua							
FY 2002 ($000)	**862**	—	165	—	0	697	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**909**	—	166	—	0	742	B
Change (%)	**+5.4**	—	+0.8	—	—	+6.5	
Portsmouth							
FY 2002 ($000)	**829**	—	53	—	341	435	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**809**	—	55	—	337	417	B
Change (%)	**–2.4**	—	+2.3	—	–1.1	–4.0	
Rochester							
FY 2002 ($000)	**373**	—	54	—	0	319	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**376**	—	68	—	0	308	B
Change (%)	**+0.9**	—	+27.7	—	—	–3.6	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**10,355**	1,943	1,231	—	—	7,182	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**10,545**	1,922	1,398	—	—	7,226	B
Change (%)	**+1.8**	–1.1	+13.5	—	—	+0.6	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
New Jersey							
Asbury Park							
FY 2002 ($000)	**533**	—	125	—	146	262	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**544**	—	145	—	144	255	B
Change (%)	**+2.2**	—	+16.0	—	–1.1	–2.7	
Atlantic City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,927**	—	296	—	869	761	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,681**	—	273	—	860	548	B
Change (%)	**–12.8**	—	–7.8	—	–1.1	–28.1	
Bayonne							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,286**	—	173	—	845	1,267	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,286**	—	181	—	836	1,269	B
Change (%)	**+0.0**	—	+4.6	—	–1.1	+0.1	
Bloomfield							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,468**	—	82	—	496	890	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,362**	—	80	—	491	791	B
Change (%)	**–7.2**	—	–2.0	—	–1.1	–11.1	
Brick Township							
FY 2002 ($000)	**411**	223	132	55	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**449**	221	165	63	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+9.1**	–1.1	+24.4	+13.7	—	—	
Bridgeton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**555**	—	148	—	127	280	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**521**	—	141	—	126	254	B
Change (%)	**–6.0**	—	–4.2	—	–1.1	–9.2	
Camden							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,906**	—	984	—	1,707	1,215	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,499**	—	776	—	1,689	1,034	B
Change (%)	**–10.4**	—	–21.1	—	–1.1	–14.9	
Cherry Hill							
FY 2002 ($000)	**493**	—	55	—	355	83	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**520**	—	79	—	351	90	B
Change (%)	**+5.4**	—	+42.5	—	–1.1	+8.4	
Clifton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,785**	—	107	—	718	960	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,737**	—	143	—	710	883	B
Change (%)	**–2.7**	—	+33.6	—	–1.1	–8.0	
Dover Township							
FY 2002 ($000)	**520**	263	198	59	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**564**	261	241	63	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+8.5**	–1.1	+21.5	+7.3	—	—	
East Orange							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,136**	—	409	—	765	963	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,024**	—	381	—	757	886	B
Change (%)	**–5.2**	—	–6.6	—	–1.1	–8.0	
Edison							
FY 2002 ($000)	**627**	287	162	178	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**807**	284	222	301	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+28.8**	–1.1	+37.7	+68.8	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
New Jersey (continued)							
Elizabeth							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,755**	—	561	—	577	1,617	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,541**	—	608	—	571	1,362	B
Change (%)	**–7.8**	—	+8.2	—	–1.1	–15.7	
Franklin Township							
FY 2002 ($000)	**287**	149	77	61	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**387**	148	122	117	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+34.7**	–1.1	+58.2	+92.8	—	—	
Gloucester Township							
FY 2002 ($000)	**341**	189	96	57	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**444**	187	190	67	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+30.0**	–1.1	+98.4	+17.9	—	—	
Hamilton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**698**	—	82	—	47	569	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**680**	—	105	—	47	528	B
Change (%)	**–2.6**	—	+27.6	—	–1.1	–7.1	
Irvington							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,365**	—	241	—	440	684	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,265**	—	302	—	435	528	B
Change (%)	**–7.3**	—	+25.2	—	–1.1	–22.8	
Jersey City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**8,720**	—	1,369	—	2,932	4,419	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**8,052**	—	1,277	—	2,901	3,874	B
Change (%)	**–7.7**	—	–6.7	—	–1.1	–12.3	
Lakewood Township							
FY 2002 ($000)	**702**	177	372	153	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**955**	175	553	228	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+36.1**	–1.1	+48.5	+49.2	—	—	
Long Branch							
FY 2002 ($000)	**670**	—	134	—	99	437	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**622**	—	151	—	98	373	B
Change (%)	**–7.1**	—	+12.7	—	–1.1	–14.5	
Middletown							
FY 2002 ($000)	**361**	—	52	—	0	309	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**355**	—	59	—	0	296	B
Change (%)	**–1.5**	—	+14.1	—	—	–4.2	
Millville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**388**	—	95	—	0	293	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**361**	—	117	—	0	244	B
Change (%)	**–7.0**	—	+23.0	—	—	–16.8	
Newark							
FY 2002 ($000)	**11,690**	—	2,275	—	5,962	3,453	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**10,963**	—	2,152	—	5,899	2,912	B
Change (%)	**–6.2**	—	–5.4	—	–1.1	–15.7	
New Brunswick							
FY 2002 ($000)	**869**	—	243	—	138	487	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**995**	141	553	300	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+14.5**	—	+127.5	—	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
New Jersey (continued)							
North Bergen Township							
FY 2002 ($000)	**886**	—	147	—	3	736	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**800**	—	185	—	3	612	B
Change (%)	**–9.7**	—	+26.1	—	–1.1	–16.8	
Old Bridge Township							
FY 2002 ($000)	**360**	177	104	78	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**403**	176	123	104	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+12.0**	–1.1	+17.9	+33.8	—	—	
Parsippany-Troyhills Township							
FY 2002 ($000)	**278**	149	54	75	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**360**	147	93	121	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+29.8**	–1.1	+70.6	+61.6	—	—	
Passaic							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,303**	—	315	—	132	856	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,438**	197	688	553	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+10.4**	—	+118.5	—	—	—	
Paterson							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,520**	—	826	—	1,014	1,680	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,473**	—	941	—	1,003	1,528	B
Change (%)	**–1.3**	—	+13.9	—	–1.1	–9.0	
Perth Amboy							
FY 2002 ($000)	**872**	—	202	—	103	566	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**842**	137	396	309	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–3.5**	—	+95.6	—	—	—	
Sayreville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**202**	119	58	26	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**287**	117	92	78	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+41.9**	–1.1	+59.5	+198.0	—	—	
Trenton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,925**	—	494	—	1,504	1,927	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,762**	—	499	—	1,488	1,775	B
Change (%)	**–4.1**	—	+1.1	—	–1.1	–7.9	
Union City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,506**	—	338	—	97	1,071	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,546**	—	413	—	96	1,037	B
Change (%)	**+2.6**	—	+22.1	—	–1.1	–3.2	
Union Township							
FY 2002 ($000)	**811**	—	61	—	344	406	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**801**	—	64	—	341	397	B
Change (%)	**–1.2**	—	+5.6	—	–1.1	–2.3	
Vineland							
FY 2002 ($000)	**655**	165	308	182	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**686**	163	365	157	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+4.7**	–1.1	+18.7	–13.8	—	—	
Wayne Township							
FY 2002 ($000)	**237**	159	55	23	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**252**	157	70	25	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+6.4**	–1.1	+26.6	+9.5	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
New Jersey (continued)							
Woodbridge							
FY 2002 ($000)	**760**	—	88	—	234	438	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**768**	—	132	—	232	404	B
Change (%)	**+1.1**	—	+51.2	—	–1.1	–7.7	
Atlantic County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,551**	—	336	—	0	1,215	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,737**	600	766	372	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+12.0**	—	+127.6	—	—	—	
Bergen County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**12,794**	—	1,027	—	3,662	8,105	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**12,793**	—	1,258	—	3,623	7,911	B
Change (%)	**–0.0**	—	+22.5	—	–1.1	–2.4	
Burlington County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,117**	—	391	—	0	1,726	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,140**	1,105	740	296	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.1**	—	+89.3	—	—	—	
Camden County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,067**	—	495	—	110	2,463	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,998**	—	508	—	109	2,382	B
Change (%)	**–2.3**	—	+2.6	—	–1.1	–3.3	
Essex County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**7,198**	—	498	—	2,169	4,531	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**7,292**	—	562	—	2,146	4,584	B
Change (%)	**+1.3**	—	+12.8	—	–1.1	+1.2	
Gloucester County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,936**	—	448	—	0	1,487	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,820**	—	446	—	0	1,374	B
Change (%)	**–5.9**	—	–0.5	—	—	–7.6	
Hudson County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,704**	—	584	—	896	3,224	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,467**	—	643	—	886	2,938	B
Change (%)	**–5.0**	—	+10.0	—	–1.1	–8.9	
Middlesex County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,041**	1,053	566	422	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,407**	1,041	722	644	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+17.9**	–1.1	+27.4	+52.7	—	—	
Monmouth County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,753**	—	561	—	0	3,192	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,859**	—	752	—	0	3,107	B
Change (%)	**+2.8**	—	+33.9	—	—	–2.7	
Morris County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,630**	—	299	—	0	2,331	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,788**	—	393	—	0	2,395	B
Change (%)	**+6.0**	—	+31.4	—	—	+2.8	
Ocean County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,712**	836	670	206	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,730**	827	730	173	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.0**	–1.1	+8.9	–16.0	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
New Jersey (continued)							
Somerset County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,421**	—	143	—	0	1,278	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,533**	—	244	—	0	1,289	B
Change (%)	**+7.8**	—	+70.0	—	—	+0.9	
Union County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**6,393**	—	511	—	2,466	3,416	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**6,431**	—	584	—	2,440	3,407	B
Change (%)	**+0.6**	—	+14.3	—	–1.1	–0.3	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**9,562**	1,978	1,179	—	—	6,406	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**9,468**	1,957	1,382	—	—	6,129	B
Change (%)	**–1.0**	–1.1	+17.3	—	—	–4.3	
New Mexico							
Albuquerque							
FY 2002 ($000)	**5,428**	1,317	2,837	1,274	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**5,364**	1,303	2,881	1,180	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–1.2**	–1.1	+1.6	–7.4	—	—	
Las Cruces							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,203**	218	744	241	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,222**	216	811	196	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.6**	–1.1	+9.1	–18.9	—	—	
Rio Rancho							
FY 2002 ($000)	**287**	152	80	55	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**344**	150	127	67	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+19.7**	–1.1	+57.7	+21.8	—	—	
Santa Fe							
FY 2002 ($000)	**722**	183	360	180	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**702**	181	359	162	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–2.8**	–1.1	–0.1	–10.0	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**16,020**	2,705	7,666	5,649	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**16,763**	2,677	8,416	5,671	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+4.6**	–1.1	+9.8	+0.4	—	—	
New York							
Albany							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,775**	—	544	—	1,739	2,493	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,583**	—	546	—	1,720	2,317	B
Change (%)	**–4.0**	—	+0.3	—	–1.1	–7.0	
Amherst Town							
FY 2002 ($000)	**699**	342	306	51	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**751**	338	339	74	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+7.5**	–1.1	+10.9	+43.7	—	—	
Auburn							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,313**	—	127	—	418	768	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,311**	—	126	—	414	772	B
Change (%)	**–0.2**	—	–1.2	—	–1.1	+0.5	
Babylon Town							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,537**	622	544	371	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,617**	615	672	330	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+5.2**	–1.1	+23.6	–11.2	—	—	
Binghamton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,017**	—	331	—	1,199	1,487	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,877**	—	318	—	1,186	1,373	B
Change (%)	**–4.6**	—	–4.1	—	–1.1	–7.6	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
New York (continued)							
Buffalo							
FY 2002 ($000)	**21,793**	—	2,625	—	9,250	9,918	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**19,945**	—	2,177	—	9,151	8,616	B
Change (%)	**–8.5**	—	–17.1	—	–1.1	–13.1	
Cheektowaga Town							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,111**	—	156	—	452	502	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,111**	—	175	—	447	488	B
Change (%)	**+0.0**	—	+12.0	—	–1.1	–2.8	
Clay Town							
FY 2002 ($000)	**340**	173	128	40	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**368**	171	160	37	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+8.2**	–1.1	+25.8	–7.8	—	—	
Colonie Town							
FY 2002 ($000)	**462**	—	92	—	0	370	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**485**	—	103	—	0	382	B
Change (%)	**+5.0**	—	+12.2	—	—	+3.1	
Dunkirk							
FY 2002 ($000)	**709**	—	83	—	250	375	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**696**	—	85	—	247	364	B
Change (%)	**–1.8**	—	+1.3	—	–1.1	–3.0	
Elmira							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,749**	—	217	—	694	838	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,683**	—	182	—	687	814	B
Change (%)	**–3.8**	—	–16.0	—	–1.1	–2.9	
Glen Falls							
FY 2002 ($000)	**671**	—	52	—	235	384	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**687**	—	61	—	233	393	B
Change (%)	**+2.4**	—	+17.9	—	–1.1	+2.5	
Greece							
FY 2002 ($000)	**507**	276	188	42	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**541**	273	218	50	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+6.8**	–1.1	+15.6	+18.7	—	—	
Hamburg Town							
FY 2002 ($000)	**498**	—	87	—	10	401	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**520**	—	73	—	10	438	B
Change (%)	**+4.4**	—	–16.4	—	–1.1	+9.0	
Huntington Town							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,129**	—	194	—	0	935	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,147**	567	429	151	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.6**	—	+121.0	—	—	—	
Irondequoit							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,105**	—	62	—	498	544	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,182**	—	81	—	493	608	B
Change (%)	**+7.0**	—	+29.7	—	–1.1	+11.9	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
New York (continued)							
Islip Town							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,345**	947	803	595	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,570**	937	1,007	625	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+9.6**	–1.1	+25.4	+5.1	—	—	
Jamestown							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,726**	—	203	—	542	982	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,698**	—	176	—	536	986	B
Change (%)	**–1.6**	—	–13.3	—	–1.1	+0.5	
Middletown							
FY 2002 ($000)	**680**	—	104	—	145	431	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**703**	—	127	—	143	433	B
Change (%)	**+3.4**	—	+22.3	—	–1.1	+0.3	
Mount Vernon							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,274**	—	252	—	759	1,264	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,227**	—	279	—	751	1,197	B
Change (%)	**–2.1**	—	+10.8	—	–1.1	–5.2	
Newburgh							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,051**	—	216	—	301	534	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,032**	—	203	—	298	531	B
Change (%)	**–1.8**	—	–5.8	—	–1.1	–0.5	
New Rochelle							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,961**	—	159	—	702	1,100	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,064**	—	214	—	695	1,156	B
Change (%)	**+5.3**	—	+34.4	—	–1.1	+5.1	
New York							
FY 2002 ($000)	**218,324**	—	44,557	—	56,494	117,274	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**222,398**	—	48,371	—	55,891	118,137	B
Change (%)	**+1.9**	—	+8.6	—	–1.1	+0.7	
Niagara Falls							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,404**	—	366	—	1,792	1,247	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,145**	—	310	—	1,772	1,062	B
Change (%)	**–7.6**	—	–15.3	—	–1.1	–14.8	
Poughkeepsie							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,308**	—	133	—	480	695	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,271**	—	192	—	475	605	B
Change (%)	**–2.8**	—	+44.2	—	–1.1	–13.0	
Rochester							
FY 2002 ($000)	**11,963**	—	1,681	—	4,589	5,693	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**11,802**	—	1,586	—	4,540	5,676	B
Change (%)	**–1.3**	—	–5.6	—	–1.1	–0.3	
Rome							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,531**	—	156	—	758	617	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,483**	—	137	—	750	596	B
Change (%)	**–3.2**	—	–12.0	—	–1.1	–3.5	
Saratoga Springs							
FY 2002 ($000)	**455**	—	65	—	0	390	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**455**	—	62	—	0	393	B
Change (%)	**–0.0**	—	–5.7	—	—	+0.9	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
New York (continued)							
Schenectady							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,272**	—	302	—	1,061	1,908	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,163**	—	355	—	1,050	1,758	B
Change (%)	**–3.3**	—	+17.5	—	–1.1	–7.9	
Syracuse							
FY 2002 ($000)	**7,910**	—	1,107	—	3,148	3,655	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**7,563**	—	1,086	—	3,114	3,362	B
Change (%)	**–4.4**	—	–1.8	—	–1.1	–8.0	
Tonawanda Town							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,198**	—	133	—	1,393	673	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,261**	—	154	—	1,378	730	B
Change (%)	**+2.9**	—	+16.0	—	–1.1	+8.4	
Troy							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,612**	—	272	—	917	1,424	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,537**	—	251	—	907	1,378	B
Change (%)	**–2.9**	—	–7.4	—	–1.1	–3.2	
Union Town							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,709**	—	148	—	678	882	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,701**	—	181	—	671	849	B
Change (%)	**–0.4**	—	+22.0	—	–1.1	–3.7	
Utica							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,984**	—	460	—	1,628	1,896	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,620**	—	410	—	1,610	1,600	B
Change (%)	**–9.1**	—	–10.9	—	–1.1	–15.6	
West Seneca							
FY 2002 ($000)	**311**	—	48	—	6	256	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**327**	—	62	—	6	259	B
Change (%)	**+5.2**	—	+27.3	—	–1.1	+1.1	
White Plains							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,202**	—	117	—	343	742	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,153**	—	148	—	339	666	B
Change (%)	**–4.1**	—	+26.5	—	–1.1	–10.3	
Yonkers							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,527**	—	657	—	1,386	2,483	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,539**	—	872	—	1,371	2,296	B
Change (%)	**+0.3**	—	+32.6	—	–1.1	–7.6	
Dutchess County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,819**	—	285	—	0	1,534	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,053**	—	384	—	0	1,669	B
Change (%)	**+12.9**	—	+34.6	—	—	+8.8	
Erie County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,318**	—	476	—	349	2,493	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,379**	—	405	—	345	2,629	B
Change (%)	**+1.8**	—	–14.9	—	–1.1	+5.4	
Monroe County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,090**	—	438	—	0	1,652	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,216**	—	483	—	0	1,733	B
Change (%)	**+6.1**	—	+10.4	—	—	+4.9	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
New York (continued)							
Nassau County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**18,086**	—	1,446	—	8,461	8,180	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**18,581**	—	1,879	—	8,371	8,331	B
Change (%)	**+2.7**	—	+30.0	—	–1.1	+1.8	
Onondaga County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,423**	—	311	—	167	1,945	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,544**	—	386	—	165	1,993	B
Change (%)	**+5.0**	—	+23.9	—	–1.1	+2.5	
Orange County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,000**	—	349	—	0	1,651	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,011**	—	377	—	0	1,635	B
Change (%)	**+0.6**	—	+8.0	—	—	–1.0	
Rockland County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,235**	823	798	614	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,618**	814	1,125	678	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+17.1**	–1.1	+41.1	+10.4	—	—	
Suffolk County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,264**	1,993	1,593	678	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,560**	1,972	1,874	714	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+6.9**	–1.1	+17.6	+5.3	—	—	
Westchester County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**7,003**	—	655	—	690	5,658	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**6,981**	—	747	—	683	5,551	B
Change (%)	**–0.3**	—	+14.1	—	–1.1	–1.9	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**56,494**	7,513	8,420	—	—	40,561	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**57,150**	7,433	9,369	—	—	40,348	B
Change (%)	**+1.2**	–1.1	+11.3	—	—	–0.5	
North Carolina							
Asheville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,527**	—	304	—	481	743	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,553**	—	299	—	476	779	B
Change (%)	**+1.7**	—	–1.7	—	–1.1	+4.9	
Burlington							
FY 2002 ($000)	**389**	—	124	—	15	250	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**531**	130	294	107	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+36.5**	—	+137.0	—	—	—	
Chapel Hill							
FY 2002 ($000)	**445**	143	261	41	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**724**	141	414	168	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+62.7**	–1.1	+58.9	+309.6	—	—	
Charlotte							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,834**	1,588	2,346	900	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**5,651**	1,571	2,721	1,359	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+16.9**	–1.1	+16.0	+51.0	—	—	
Concord							
FY 2002 ($000)	**413**	164	182	67	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**470**	163	216	92	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+13.9**	–1.1	+18.7	+37.5	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
North Carolina (continued)							
Durham							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,877**	549	1,037	291	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,348**	543	1,285	519	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+25.1**	–1.1	+23.9	+78.4	—	—	
Fayetteville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,568**	355	972	240	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,426**	351	840	235	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–9.0**	–1.1	–13.6	–2.1	—	—	
Gastonia							
FY 2002 ($000)	**731**	195	413	124	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**792**	193	470	130	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+8.2**	–1.1	+13.9	+4.2	—	—	
Goldsboro							
FY 2002 ($000)	**592**	115	390	87	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**504**	113	328	63	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–14.7**	–1.1	–15.8	–27.8	—	—	
Greensboro							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,041**	657	1,084	300	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,356**	650	1,261	445	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+15.4**	–1.1	+16.4	+48.4	—	—	
Greenville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**856**	178	574	105	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**978**	176	695	107	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+14.3**	–1.1	+21.2	+2.3	—	—	
Hickory							
FY 2002 ($000)	**319**	109	163	46	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**392**	108	198	85	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+22.9**	–1.1	+21.6	+83.7	—	—	
High Point							
FY 2002 ($000)	**828**	252	461	115	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**944**	249	536	158	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+14.0**	–1.1	+16.3	+37.8	—	—	
Jacksonville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**522**	196	222	104	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**641**	194	335	112	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+22.7**	–1.1	+50.6	+7.7	—	—	
Kannapolis							
FY 2002 ($000)	**534**	—	113	—	176	245	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**510**	—	110	—	174	225	B
Change (%)	**–4.5**	—	–2.8	—	–1.1	–7.8	
Lenoir							
FY 2002 ($000)	**202**	49	131	21	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**181**	49	112	20	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–10.7**	–1.1	–14.7	–8.2	—	—	
Morganton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**142**	51	77	14	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**188**	50	102	36	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+32.9**	–1.1	+32.8	+156.0	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
North Carolina (continued)							
Raleigh							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,420**	811	1,230	379	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,813**	802	1,440	571	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+16.2**	–1.1	+17.0	+50.6	—	—	
Rocky Mount							
FY 2002 ($000)	**777**	164	476	137	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**829**	162	537	129	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+6.7**	–1.1	+12.8	–5.5	—	—	
Salisbury							
FY 2002 ($000)	**375**	—	105	—	81	189	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**395**	—	113	—	80	202	B
Change (%)	**+5.3**	—	+7.0	—	–1.1	+7.1	
Wilmington							
FY 2002 ($000)	**953**	223	632	99	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,012**	220	686	106	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+6.2**	–1.1	+8.6	+7.2	—	—	
Winston-Salem							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,938**	545	1,145	248	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,255**	540	1,295	420	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+16.4**	–1.1	+13.2	+69.4	—	—	
Cumberland County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,860**	534	983	343	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,733**	528	917	288	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–6.8**	–1.1	–6.7	–16.2	—	—	
Wake County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,836**	1,006	594	237	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,182**	995	843	344	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+18.8**	–1.1	+41.9	+45.2	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**47,596**	13,021	23,071	11,504	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**50,814**	12,884	26,044	11,886	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+6.8**	–1.1	+12.9	+3.3	—	—	
North Dakota							
Bismarck							
FY 2002 ($000)	**456**	163	248	45	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**428**	161	217	50	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–6.2**	–1.1	–12.6	+10.3	—	—	
Fargo							
FY 2002 ($000)	**866**	266	515	85	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**861**	263	498	100	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–0.6**	–1.1	–3.3	+17.4	—	—	
Grand Forks							
FY 2002 ($000)	**557**	145	350	62	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**522**	143	320	59	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–6.2**	–1.1	–8.5	–5.1	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**6,402**	860	1,472	—	—	4,070	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**5,644**	851	1,133	—	—	3,660	B
Change (%)	**–11.8**	–1.1	–23.0	—	—	–10.1	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Ohio							
Akron							
FY 2002 ($000)	**8,667**	—	1,433	—	3,837	3,397	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**8,331**	—	1,072	—	3,796	3,464	B
Change (%)	**–3.9**	—	–25.2	—	–1.1	+2.0	
Alliance							
FY 2002 ($000)	**864**	—	136	—	345	384	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**844**	—	111	—	341	392	B
Change (%)	**–2.4**	—	–18.4	—	–1.1	+2.1	
Barberton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**958**	—	149	—	390	419	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**908**	—	106	—	386	415	B
Change (%)	**–5.3**	—	–28.8	—	–1.1	–0.8	
Bowling Green							
FY 2002 ($000)	**420**	87	294	40	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**381**	86	278	17	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–9.3**	–1.1	–5.2	–57.2	—	—	
Canton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,748**	—	575	—	1,586	1,587	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,564**	—	433	—	1,569	1,561	B
Change (%)	**–4.9**	—	–24.6	—	–1.1	–1.7	
Cincinnati							
FY 2002 ($000)	**17,297**	—	2,746	—	7,562	6,989	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**16,317**	—	2,021	—	7,482	6,814	B
Change (%)	**–5.7**	—	–26.4	—	–1.1	–2.5	
Cleveland							
FY 2002 ($000)	**31,153**	—	4,575	—	15,269	11,309	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**29,569**	—	3,550	—	15,106	10,913	B
Change (%)	**–5.1**	—	–22.4	—	–1.1	–3.5	
Cleveland Heights							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,068**	—	144	—	736	1,187	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,102**	—	153	—	728	1,221	B
Change (%)	**+1.6**	—	+6.1	—	–1.1	+2.8	
Columbus							
FY 2002 ($000)	**8,758**	2,089	5,657	1,012	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**8,032**	2,066	4,962	1,004	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–8.3**	–1.1	–12.3	–0.9	—	—	
Dayton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**8,550**	—	1,495	—	4,090	2,965	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**7,786**	—	1,036	—	4,046	2,704	B
Change (%)	**–8.9**	—	–30.7	—	–1.1	–8.8	
East Cleveland							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,419**	—	292	—	526	601	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,356**	—	247	—	520	589	B
Change (%)	**–4.5**	—	–15.6	—	–1.1	–2.0	
Elyria							
FY 2002 ($000)	**795**	—	246	—	88	460	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**769**	—	185	—	87	497	B
Change (%)	**–3.2**	—	–24.8	—	–1.1	+8.0	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Ohio (continued)							
Euclid							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,246**	—	135	—	712	398	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,222**	—	147	—	705	371	B
Change (%)	**–1.9**	—	+8.4	—	–1.1	–6.9	
Fairborn							
FY 2002 ($000)	**437**	94	254	90	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**332**	93	211	28	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–24.2**	–1.1	–17.0	–68.7	—	—	
Hamilton City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,924**	—	327	—	815	781	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,847**	—	231	—	806	810	B
Change (%)	**–4.0**	—	–29.5	—	–1.1	+3.6	
Kent							
FY 2002 ($000)	**439**	82	319	37	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**379**	81	272	26	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–13.7**	–1.1	–15.0	–30.2	—	—	
Kettering							
FY 2002 ($000)	**575**	—	80	—	365	130	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**593**	—	77	—	361	155	B
Change (%)	**+3.1**	—	–4.4	—	–1.1	+19.4	
Lakewood							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,614**	—	162	—	721	1,731	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,623**	—	144	—	713	1,766	B
Change (%)	**+0.3**	—	–11.5	—	–1.1	+2.0	
Lancaster							
FY 2002 ($000)	**720**	—	154	—	121	444	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**684**	—	107	—	120	457	B
Change (%)	**–5.0**	—	–30.9	—	–1.1	+3.0	
Lima							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,588**	—	290	—	632	666	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,495**	—	247	—	626	623	B
Change (%)	**–5.8**	—	–15.0	—	–1.1	–6.4	
Lorain							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,636**	—	450	—	549	638	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,516**	—	336	—	543	637	B
Change (%)	**–7.4**	—	–25.4	—	–1.1	–0.1	
Mansfield							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,190**	—	273	—	330	587	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,188**	—	219	—	326	643	B
Change (%)	**–0.2**	—	–19.8	—	–1.1	+9.5	
Marietta							
FY 2002 ($000)	**569**	—	78	—	182	309	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**535**	—	64	—	180	291	B
Change (%)	**–6.0**	—	–18.1	—	–1.1	–5.8	
Massillon							
FY 2002 ($000)	**948**	—	140	—	278	531	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**903**	—	94	—	275	534	B
Change (%)	**–4.8**	—	–32.6	—	–1.1	+0.6	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Ohio (continued)							
Mentor							
FY 2002 ($000)	**240**	148	72	20	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**226**	146	66	14	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–5.9**	–1.1	–8.9	–30.7	—	—	
Middletown							
FY 2002 ($000)	**814**	—	241	—	132	441	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**785**	—	187	—	130	468	B
Change (%)	**–3.6**	—	–22.6	—	–1.1	+6.1	
Newark							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,046**	—	216	—	234	595	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,026**	—	170	—	232	625	B
Change (%)	**–1.9**	—	–21.5	—	–1.1	+5.0	
Parma							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,058**	—	114	—	593	351	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,070**	—	120	—	587	363	B
Change (%)	**+1.1**	—	+5.8	—	–1.1	+3.3	
Springfield							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,628**	—	450	—	1,017	1,160	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,418**	—	307	—	1,006	1,105	B
Change (%)	**–8.0**	—	–31.9	—	–1.1	–4.8	
Steubenville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,062**	—	161	—	540	361	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**945**	—	109	—	534	302	B
Change (%)	**–11.0**	—	–32.2	—	–1.1	–16.5	
Toledo							
FY 2002 ($000)	**10,033**	—	2,008	—	3,245	4,779	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**9,492**	—	1,591	—	3,210	4,690	B
Change (%)	**–5.4**	—	–20.8	—	–1.1	–1.9	
Warren							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,692**	—	320	—	739	633	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,608**	—	256	—	732	620	B
Change (%)	**–5.0**	—	–19.9	—	–1.1	–2.0	
Youngstown							
FY 2002 ($000)	**5,696**	—	872	—	3,095	1,729	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,997**	—	554	—	3,062	1,381	B
Change (%)	**–12.3**	—	–36.4	—	–1.1	–20.2	
Butler County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,452**	648	654	150	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,415**	641	657	117	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–2.6**	–1.1	+0.5	–22.3	—	—	
Cuyahoga County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,344**	—	679	—	13	2,651	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,615**	—	793	—	13	2,808	B
Change (%)	**+8.1**	—	+16.8	—	–1.1	+5.9	
Franklin County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,207**	1,122	863	222	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,286**	1,110	946	229	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+3.6**	–1.1	+9.7	+2.9	—	—	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Ohio (continued)							
Hamilton County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,507**	—	868	—	0	2,639	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,740**	—	798	—	0	2,942	B
Change (%)	**+6.6**	—	–8.0	—	—	+11.5	
Lake County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,660**	—	292	—	410	958	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,656**	—	290	—	406	960	B
Change (%)	**–0.2**	—	–0.7	—	–1.1	+0.3	
Montgomery County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,487**	1,000	1,199	287	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,358**	989	1,135	233	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–5.2**	–1.1	–5.4	–18.7	—	—	
Stark County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,692**	—	434	—	0	1,258	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,739**	—	344	—	0	1,395	B
Change (%)	**+2.8**	—	–20.7	—	—	+10.9	
Summit County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,679**	877	663	138	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,706**	—	360	—	0	1,347	B
Change (%)	**+1.6**	—	–45.8	—	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**56,751**	10,284	12,424	—	—	34,043	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**56,421**	10,175	10,783	—	—	35,463	B
Change (%)	**–0.6**	–1.1	–13.2	—	—	+4.2	
Oklahoma							
Broken Arrow							
FY 2002 ($000)	**495**	220	202	73	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**461**	217	162	82	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–6.9**	–1.1	–19.9	+11.4	—	—	
Edmond							
FY 2002 ($000)	**462**	201	200	61	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**490**	198	233	59	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+6.1**	–1.1	+16.4	–4.0	—	—	
Enid							
FY 2002 ($000)	**752**	—	200	—	134	419	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**662**	—	195	—	132	335	B
Change (%)	**–11.9**	—	–2.3	—	–1.1	–20.0	
Lawton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,163**	272	671	219	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,094**	269	651	174	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–6.0**	–1.1	–3.1	–20.9	—	—	
Midwest City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**597**	159	311	127	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**603**	157	360	86	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.1**	–1.1	+15.7	–32.2	—	—	
Norman							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,011**	281	602	129	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,053**	278	651	124	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+4.1**	–1.1	+8.2	–3.6	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Oklahoma (continued)							
Oklahoma City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**6,435**	1,486	3,705	1,244	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**6,511**	1,470	3,820	1,221	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.2**	–1.1	+3.1	–1.8	—	—	
Shawnee							
FY 2002 ($000)	**540**	—	167	—	100	273	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**492**	—	139	—	98	255	B
Change (%)	**–8.8**	—	–17.1	—	–1.1	–6.6	
Tulsa							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,771**	1,154	2,883	735	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,654**	1,142	2,614	898	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–2.5**	–1.1	–9.3	+22.2	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**21,368**	4,578	12,010	4,780	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**19,798**	4,530	10,736	4,532	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–7.3**	–1.1	–10.6	–5.2	—	—	
Oregon							
Ashland							
FY 2002 ($000)	**225**	—	85	—	0	140	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**256**	57	174	26	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+13.8**	—	+104.6	—	—	—	
Beaverton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**509**	224	182	103	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**722**	221	282	219	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+41.9**	–1.1	+54.8	+112.3	—	—	
Corvallis							
FY 2002 ($000)	**675**	145	433	97	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**678**	143	443	92	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+0.5**	–1.1	+2.3	–5.2	—	—	
Eugene							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,583**	405	975	204	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,712**	401	1,097	214	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+8.1**	–1.1	+12.6	+5.0	—	—	
Gresham							
FY 2002 ($000)	**686**	265	298	124	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,085**	262	537	286	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+58.2**	–1.1	+80.4	+131.7	—	—	
Hillsboro							
FY 2002 ($000)	**490**	206	164	121	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**773**	204	306	263	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+57.5**	–1.1	+86.9	+117.6	—	—	
Medford							
FY 2002 ($000)	**650**	185	357	108	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**757**	183	418	156	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+16.4**	–1.1	+17.0	+44.3	—	—	
Portland							
FY 2002 ($000)	**11,903**	—	2,162	—	2,139	7,602	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**12,360**	—	1,956	—	2,116	8,288	B
Change (%)	**+3.8**	—	–9.5	—	–1.1	+9.0	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Oregon (continued)							
Salem							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,445**	402	768	275	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,780**	398	929	453	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+23.2**	–1.1	+20.9	+64.8	—	—	
Springfield							
FY 2002 ($000)	**691**	155	390	146	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**758**	154	453	151	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+9.6**	–1.1	+16.2	+3.7	—	—	
Clackamas County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,466**	991	1,022	453	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,584**	981	1,059	544	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+4.8**	–1.1	+3.6	+20.2	—	—	
Multnomah County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**309**	127	121	61	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**365**	126	161	78	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+17.9**	–1.1	+32.9	+27.3	—	—	
Washington County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,984**	874	733	377	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,439**	864	977	598	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+23.0**	–1.1	+33.3	+58.4	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**15,778**	3,801	7,116	4,860	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**16,665**	3,761	7,520	5,385	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+5.6**	–1.1	+5.7	+10.8	—	—	
Pennsylvania							
Abington							
FY 2002 ($000)	**997**	—	60	—	434	503	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**990**	—	58	—	429	503	B
Change (%)	**–0.8**	—	–4.0	—	–1.1	–0.1	
Allentown							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,263**	—	418	—	889	1,956	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,359**	—	547	—	880	1,932	B
Change (%)	**+2.9**	—	+30.9	—	–1.1	–1.2	
Altoona							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,610**	—	297	—	965	1,349	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,440**	—	246	—	955	1,239	B
Change (%)	**–6.5**	—	–17.0	—	–1.1	–8.1	
Bensalem Township							
FY 2002 ($000)	**422**	172	160	90	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**479**	170	208	101	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+13.6**	–1.1	+29.8	+12.6	—	—	
Bethlehem							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,012**	—	278	—	680	1,055	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,067**	—	289	—	672	1,106	B
Change (%)	**+2.8**	—	+4.1	—	–1.1	+4.9	
Bristol Township							
FY 2002 ($000)	**782**	—	116	—	546	120	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**789**	—	121	—	540	128	B
Change (%)	**+0.9**	—	+4.2	—	–1.1	+6.8	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Pennsylvania (continued)							
Carlisle							
FY 2002 ($000)	**474**	—	51	—	102	321	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**516**	—	63	—	101	352	B
Change (%)	**+8.9**	—	+25.0	—	–1.1	+9.5	
Chester							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,024**	—	325	—	1,066	634	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,811**	—	268	—	1,054	488	B
Change (%)	**–10.6**	—	–17.4	—	–1.1	–23.0	
Easton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,182**	—	104	—	371	706	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,181**	—	109	—	367	705	B
Change (%)	**–0.1**	—	+4.6	—	–1.1	–0.2	
Erie							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,575**	—	650	—	1,821	2,104	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,386**	—	538	—	1,801	2,047	B
Change (%)	**–4.1**	—	–17.2	—	–1.1	–2.7	
Harrisburg							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,892**	—	450	—	1,275	1,167	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,590**	—	343	—	1,261	985	B
Change (%)	**–10.5**	—	–23.8	—	–1.1	–15.6	
Haverford							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,189**	—	50	—	541	598	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,209**	—	51	—	536	622	B
Change (%)	**+1.6**	—	+2.2	—	–1.1	+4.0	
Hazleton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,174**	—	106	—	436	632	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,158**	—	95	—	431	632	B
Change (%)	**–1.4**	—	–10.7	—	–1.1	–0.1	
Johnstown							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,168**	—	241	—	1,057	869	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,967**	—	168	—	1,046	753	B
Change (%)	**–9.3**	—	–30.2	—	–1.1	–13.4	
Lancaster							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,283**	—	356	—	580	1,347	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,173**	—	324	—	574	1,276	B
Change (%)	**–4.8**	—	–9.1	—	–1.1	–5.3	
Lebanon							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,033**	—	115	—	354	563	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,033**	—	113	—	350	569	B
Change (%)	**–0.0**	—	–2.2	—	–1.1	+1.1	
Lower Merion							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,407**	—	71	—	459	878	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,399**	—	73	—	454	873	B
Change (%)	**–0.6**	—	+3.2	—	–1.1	–0.6	
McKeesport							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,614**	—	194	—	810	611	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,516**	—	154	—	801	561	B
Change (%)	**–6.1**	—	–20.6	—	–1.1	–8.1	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Pennsylvania (continued)							
Millcreek Township							
FY 2002 ($000)	**306**	153	128	25	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**311**	151	144	16	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.7**	–1.1	+12.5	–36.5	—	—	
Norristown							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,182**	—	91	—	467	623	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,253**	—	152	—	462	639	B
Change (%)	**+6.0**	—	+66.3	—	–1.1	+2.5	
Penn Hills							
FY 2002 ($000)	**848**	—	96	—	505	247	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**866**	—	101	—	499	266	B
Change (%)	**+2.2**	—	+5.1	—	–1.1	+7.6	
Philadelphia							
FY 2002 ($000)	**69,444**	—	10,082	—	25,975	33,387	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**63,784**	—	9,743	—	25,698	28,342	B
Change (%)	**–8.2**	—	–3.4	—	–1.1	–15.1	
Pittsburgh							
FY 2002 ($000)	**21,874**	—	2,418	—	10,438	9,018	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**20,671**	—	1,851	—	10,326	8,493	B
Change (%)	**–5.5**	—	–23.5	—	–1.1	–5.8	
Reading							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,911**	—	478	—	1,130	2,302	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,808**	—	599	—	1,118	2,090	B
Change (%)	**–2.6**	—	+25.4	—	–1.1	–9.2	
Scranton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,229**	—	383	—	1,615	2,231	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,192**	—	314	—	1,598	2,281	B
Change (%)	**–0.9**	—	–18.1	—	–1.1	+2.2	
Sharon							
FY 2002 ($000)	**837**	—	105	—	387	345	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**843**	—	81	—	383	379	B
Change (%)	**+0.7**	—	–22.7	—	–1.1	+9.9	
State College							
FY 2002 ($000)	**967**	113	649	206	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**888**	112	628	149	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–8.2**	–1.1	–3.2	–27.7	—	—	
Upper Darby							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,438**	—	182	—	972	1,284	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,342**	—	216	—	962	1,165	B
Change (%)	**–3.9**	—	+18.7	—	–1.1	–9.3	
Wilkes-Barre							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,430**	—	223	—	930	1,277	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,380**	—	204	—	920	1,255	B
Change (%)	**–2.1**	—	–8.3	—	–1.1	–1.8	
Williamsport							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,686**	—	208	—	567	910	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,555**	—	176	—	561	817	B
Change (%)	**–7.8**	—	–15.3	—	–1.1	–10.2	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Pennsylvania (continued)							
York							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,109**	—	272	—	716	1,121	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,089**	—	280	—	709	1,101	B
Change (%)	**–1.0**	—	+2.7	—	–1.1	–1.8	
Allegheny County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**19,489**	—	2,131	—	7,712	9,645	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**19,393**	—	1,924	—	7,630	9,839	B
Change (%)	**–0.5**	—	–9.7	—	–1.1	+2.0	
Beaver County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,963**	—	767	—	1,987	2,209	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,697**	—	479	—	1,966	2,252	B
Change (%)	**–5.4**	—	–37.5	—	–1.1	+1.9	
Berks County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,179**	—	366	—	0	2,813	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,322**	—	392	—	0	2,930	B
Change (%)	**+4.5**	—	+7.2	—	—	+4.2	
Bucks County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,681**	—	465	—	0	2,216	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,923**	—	524	—	0	2,400	B
Change (%)	**+9.0**	—	+12.5	—	—	+8.3	
Chester County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,255**	—	552	—	0	2,703	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,388**	—	639	—	0	2,750	B
Change (%)	**+4.1**	—	+15.7	—	—	+1.7	
Dauphin County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,813**	—	311	—	0	1,501	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,879**	—	344	—	0	1,535	B
Change (%)	**+3.6**	—	+10.4	—	—	+2.2	
Delaware County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,949**	—	639	—	1,153	3,157	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,955**	—	694	—	1,140	3,120	B
Change (%)	**+0.1**	—	+8.6	—	–1.1	–1.2	
Lancaster County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,872**	—	694	—	0	3,178	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,140**	—	707	—	0	3,433	B
Change (%)	**+6.9**	—	+1.8	—	—	+8.0	
Luzerne County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**6,265**	—	724	—	1,426	4,115	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**6,033**	—	605	—	1,410	4,018	B
Change (%)	**–3.7**	—	–16.5	—	–1.1	–2.4	
Montgomery County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,163**	—	516	—	0	3,647	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,504**	—	629	—	0	3,875	B
Change (%)	**+8.2**	—	+21.9	—	—	+6.2	
Washington County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**5,626**	—	819	—	1,875	2,932	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**5,315**	—	566	—	1,855	2,894	B
Change (%)	**–5.5**	—	–30.9	—	–1.1	–1.3	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Pennsylvania (continued)							
Westmoreland County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**5,426**	—	998	—	1,115	3,312	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**5,257**	—	727	—	1,104	3,426	B
Change (%)	**–3.1**	—	–27.1	—	–1.1	+3.5	
York County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,929**	—	410	—	0	2,519	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,218**	—	453	—	0	2,766	B
Change (%)	**+9.9**	—	+10.4	—	—	+9.8	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**58,170**	8,168	9,954	—	—	40,048	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**59,085**	8,081	9,818	—	—	41,185	B
Change (%)	**+1.6**	–1.1	–1.4	—	—	+2.8	
Rhode Island							
Cranston							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,270**	—	152	—	262	856	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,294**	—	158	—	260	877	B
Change (%)	**+1.9**	—	+3.9	—	–1.1	+2.4	
East Providence							
FY 2002 ($000)	**928**	—	108	—	188	632	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**960**	—	120	—	186	654	B
Change (%)	**+3.4**	—	+10.9	—	–1.1	+3.4	
Pawtucket							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,513**	—	246	—	807	1,461	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,527**	—	352	—	798	1,377	B
Change (%)	**+0.6**	—	+43.2	—	–1.1	–5.7	
Providence							
FY 2002 ($000)	**7,087**	—	1,098	—	2,347	3,642	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**6,953**	—	1,353	—	2,322	3,278	B
Change (%)	**–1.9**	—	+23.3	—	–1.1	–10.0	
Warwick							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,007**	—	131	—	175	701	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,041**	—	146	—	173	722	B
Change (%)	**+3.4**	—	+11.2	—	–1.1	+3.0	
Woonsocket							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,570**	—	193	—	452	925	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,641**	—	238	—	447	956	B
Change (%)	**+4.6**	—	+23.3	—	–1.1	+3.4	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**5,860**	1,095	812	—	—	3,952	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**6,039**	1,084	985	—	—	3,971	B
Change (%)	**+3.1**	–1.1	+21.2	—	—	+0.5	
South Carolina							
Aiken							
FY 2002 ($000)	**273**	74	161	37	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**263**	74	168	21	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–3.6**	–1.1	+4.4	–43.5	—	—	
Anderson							
FY 2002 ($000)	**967**	—	158	—	658	151	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**946**	—	143	—	651	153	B
Change (%)	**–2.1**	—	–9.9	—	–1.1	+1.4	
Charleston							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,369**	284	870	215	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,317**	—	508	—	0	809	B
Change (%)	**–3.8**	—	–41.6	—	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
South Carolina (continued)							
Columbia							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,506**	341	909	255	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,551**	—	602	—	366	583	B
Change (%)	**+3.0**	—	–33.8	—	—	—	
Florence							
FY 2002 ($000)	**514**	89	336	89	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**420**	88	275	57	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–18.2**	–1.1	–18.1	–35.8	—	—	
Greenville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,450**	—	310	—	736	405	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,351**	—	245	—	728	378	B
Change (%)	**–6.9**	—	–21.0	—	–1.1	–6.6	
Myrtle Beach							
FY 2002 ($000)	**257**	67	140	50	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**244**	66	131	47	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–5.1**	–1.1	–6.4	–6.5	—	—	
Rock Hill							
FY 2002 ($000)	**617**	146	338	133	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**556**	145	320	91	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–9.9**	–1.1	–5.4	–31.2	—	—	
Spartanburg							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,013**	—	288	—	448	278	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**921**	—	253	—	443	225	B
Change (%)	**–9.1**	—	–12.1	—	–1.1	–18.9	
Sumter							
FY 2002 ($000)	**608**	116	392	100	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**476**	115	308	53	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–21.7**	–1.1	–21.5	–46.7	—	—	
Charleston County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,880**	624	1,718	538	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,498**	618	1,519	361	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–13.2**	–1.1	–11.5	–32.8	—	—	
Greenville County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,661**	971	1,280	410	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,919**	961	1,530	428	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+9.7**	–1.1	+19.6	+4.4	—	—	
Lexington County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,130**	473	482	176	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,209**	468	594	148	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+7.0**	–1.1	+23.3	–15.9	—	—	
Richland County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,895**	544	965	385	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,680**	538	877	264	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–11.4**	–1.1	–9.2	–31.4	—	—	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
South Carolina (continued)							
Spartanburg County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,511**	544	704	262	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,599**	539	822	238	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+5.8**	–1.1	+16.7	–9.3	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**28,187**	6,119	14,027	8,041	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**27,101**	6,054	14,835	6,212	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–3.9**	–1.1	+5.8	–22.7	—	—	
South Dakota							
Rapid City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**666**	175	389	102	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**614**	173	354	87	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–7.9**	–1.1	–9.0	–15.1	—	—	
Sioux Falls							
FY 2002 ($000)	**994**	—	265	—	0	729	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,002**	—	290	—	0	712	B
Change (%)	**+0.8**	—	+9.5	—	—	–2.3	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**8,394**	1,063	1,739	—	—	5,591	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**7,661**	1,052	1,452	—	—	5,157	B
Change (%)	**–8.7**	–1.1	–16.5	—	—	–7.8	
Tennessee							
Bristol							
FY 2002 ($000)	**250**	73	155	22	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**285**	—	105	—	0	179	B
Change (%)	**+13.6**	—	–32.0	—	—	—	
Chattanooga							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,572**	—	862	—	486	1,224	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,246**	—	778	—	480	988	B
Change (%)	**–12.6**	—	–9.8	—	–1.1	–19.2	
Clarksville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**950**	304	488	159	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**982**	300	507	174	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+3.3**	–1.1	+4.1	+9.4	—	—	
Jackson							
FY 2002 ($000)	**782**	175	525	82	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**728**	173	466	89	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–6.9**	–1.1	–11.3	+9.0	—	—	
Johnson City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**628**	163	420	45	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**604**	161	400	44	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–3.7**	–1.1	–4.8	–3.4	—	—	
Kingsport							
FY 2002 ($000)	**526**	132	361	34	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**514**	130	358	25	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–2.3**	–1.1	–0.6	–25.4	—	—	
Knoxville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,509**	511	1,728	271	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,336**	505	1,644	187	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–6.9**	–1.1	–4.8	–31.1	—	—	
Memphis							
FY 2002 ($000)	**11,343**	1,909	7,306	2,129	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**10,033**	1,888	6,280	1,865	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–11.5**	–1.1	–14.0	–12.4	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Tennessee (continued)							
Murfreesboro							
FY 2002 ($000)	**624**	202	350	72	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**728**	200	437	91	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+16.7**	–1.1	+25.0	+26.0	—	—	
Oak Ridge							
FY 2002 ($000)	**302**	—	83	—	209	10	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**308**	—	85	—	207	16	B
Change (%)	**+2.0**	—	+3.4	—	–1.1	+52.6	
Knox County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,396**	559	705	131	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,227**	553	581	93	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–12.1**	–1.1	–17.6	–29.2	—	—	
Nashville-Davidson County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**5,961**	1,673	3,404	884	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**6,139**	1,655	3,428	1,056	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+3.0**	–1.1	+0.7	+19.4	—	—	
Shelby County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,502**	726	568	208	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,390**	718	502	169	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–7.5**	–1.1	–11.7	–18.5	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**31,529**	8,339	17,225	5,965	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**31,007**	8,251	17,328	5,427	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–1.7**	–1.1	+0.6	–9.0	—	—	
Texas							
Abilene							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,464**	340	817	307	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,372**	337	785	250	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–6.3**	–1.1	–3.9	–18.5	—	—	
Amarillo							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,423**	510	1,397	516	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,222**	504	1,203	515	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–8.3**	–1.1	–13.9	–0.3	—	—	
Arlington							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,959**	978	1,141	841	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,883**	967	1,570	1,346	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+31.2**	–1.1	+37.6	+60.0	—	—	
Austin							
FY 2002 ($000)	**8,500**	1,928	4,351	2,221	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**9,173**	1,907	4,445	2,821	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+7.9**	–1.1	+2.1	+27.0	—	—	
Baytown City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,089**	195	544	350	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,028**	193	497	337	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–5.7**	–1.1	–8.6	–3.7	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Texas (continued)							
Beaumont							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,387**	—	756	—	1,050	582	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,123**	—	631	—	1,039	454	B
Change (%)	**–11.1**	—	–16.6	—	–1.1	–22.0	
Brownsville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,318**	410	2,519	1,389	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,987**	406	2,401	1,181	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–7.7**	–1.1	–4.7	–15.0	—	—	
Bryan							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,080**	193	637	250	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,158**	191	683	284	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+7.3**	–1.1	+7.2	+14.0	—	—	
Carrollton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**771**	322	198	252	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**962**	318	293	351	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+24.7**	–1.1	+47.7	+39.4	—	—	
College Station							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,220**	199	839	181	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,378**	197	1,033	148	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+13.0**	–1.1	+23.1	–18.3	—	—	
Conroe							
FY 2002 ($000)	**539**	108	269	162	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**668**	107	334	226	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+23.9**	–1.1	+24.1	+40.2	—	—	
Corpus Christi							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,950**	815	2,716	1,420	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,217**	806	2,311	1,101	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–14.8**	–1.1	–14.9	–22.5	—	—	
Dallas							
FY 2002 ($000)	**19,646**	3,489	9,533	6,624	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**21,659**	3,452	10,023	8,184	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+10.2**	–1.1	+5.1	+23.6	—	—	
Denison							
FY 2002 ($000)	**483**	—	105	—	179	200	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**460**	—	95	—	177	189	B
Change (%)	**–4.8**	—	–9.7	—	–1.1	–5.4	
Denton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,089**	236	658	195	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,007**	234	569	205	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–7.5**	–1.1	–13.6	+5.1	—	—	
Edinburg							
FY 2002 ($000)	**964**	142	529	293	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,108**	141	664	304	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+14.9**	–1.1	+25.4	+3.8	—	—	
El Paso							
FY 2002 ($000)	**12,361**	1,655	6,911	3,795	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**10,478**	1,637	6,003	2,838	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–15.2**	–1.1	–13.1	–25.2	—	—	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Texas (continued)							
Flower Mound Town							
FY 2002 ($000)	**173**	149	9	15	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**233**	147	61	24	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+34.7**	–1.1	+583.0	+62.3	—	—	
Fort Worth							
FY 2002 ($000)	**7,862**	1,570	4,053	2,239	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**8,018**	1,553	4,007	2,458	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+2.0**	–1.1	–1.1	+9.8	—	—	
Galveston							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,954**	—	447	—	738	769	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,764**	—	356	—	730	678	B
Change (%)	**–9.7**	—	–20.3	—	–1.1	–11.9	
Garland							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,072**	633	754	685	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,608**	627	919	1,062	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+25.9**	–1.1	+21.9	+55.1	—	—	
Grand Prairie							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,398**	374	530	494	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,661**	370	677	613	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+18.8**	–1.1	+27.8	+24.1	—	—	
Harlingen							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,350**	169	764	417	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,174**	167	673	334	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–13.0**	–1.1	–11.9	–19.9	—	—	
Houston							
FY 2002 ($000)	**35,900**	5,736	17,925	12,239	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**36,978**	5,674	17,827	13,477	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+3.0**	–1.1	–0.5	+10.1	—	—	
Irving							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,281**	563	869	849	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,811**	557	977	1,277	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+23.2**	–1.1	+12.4	+50.3	—	—	
Killeen							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,064**	255	490	318	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,141**	252	538	351	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+7.2**	–1.1	+9.7	+10.1	—	—	
Laredo							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,367**	518	2,420	1,429	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,405**	513	2,487	1,405	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+0.9**	–1.1	+2.8	–1.7	—	—	
Lewisville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**519**	228	149	141	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**664**	226	224	214	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+27.9**	–1.1	+49.9	+51.6	—	—	
Longview							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,032**	215	624	193	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**953**	213	548	192	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–7.6**	–1.1	–12.2	–0.3	—	—	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Texas (continued)							
Lubbock							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,211**	586	1,855	770	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,853**	580	1,699	574	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–11.1**	–1.1	–8.4	–25.4	—	—	
McAllen							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,598**	312	1,461	824	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,169**	309	1,205	654	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–16.5**	–1.1	–17.5	–20.5	—	—	
McKinney City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**447**	160	193	94	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**502**	158	218	126	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+12.3**	–1.1	+13.0	+33.7	—	—	
Marshall							
FY 2002 ($000)	**564**	—	183	—	186	195	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**504**	—	147	—	184	173	B
Change (%)	**–10.6**	—	–19.9	—	–1.1	–11.0	
Mesquite							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,070**	366	417	287	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,118**	362	405	351	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+4.5**	–1.1	–2.9	+22.2	—	—	
Midland							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,309**	279	685	345	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,122**	276	583	264	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–14.3**	–1.1	–14.9	–23.7	—	—	
Mission							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,035**	133	593	309	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**995**	132	594	270	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–3.8**	–1.1	+0.1	–12.7	—	—	
Missouri City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**295**	155	66	74	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**326**	154	84	88	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+10.5**	–1.1	+28.2	+19.1	—	—	
New Braunfels							
FY 2002 ($000)	**445**	107	212	126	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**394**	106	190	98	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–11.6**	–1.1	–10.6	–22.3	—	—	
North Richland Hills							
FY 2002 ($000)	**368**	163	124	81	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**395**	162	127	107	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+7.3**	–1.1	+2.4	+31.5	—	—	
Odessa							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,639**	267	923	450	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,402**	264	799	338	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–14.5**	–1.1	–13.4	–24.8	—	—	
Orange							
FY 2002 ($000)	**570**	—	140	—	348	82	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**545**	—	119	—	344	82	B
Change (%)	**–4.4**	—	–14.8	—	–1.1	–1.0	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Texas (continued)							
Pasadena							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,081**	416	897	768	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,388**	411	1,088	888	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+14.8**	–1.1	+21.4	+15.6	—	—	
Pharr							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,348**	137	783	428	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,342**	136	799	408	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–0.5**	–1.1	+1.9	–4.7	—	—	
Plano							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,086**	652	230	204	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,480**	645	459	376	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+36.3**	–1.1	+99.4	+84.3	—	—	
Port Arthur							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,901**	—	526	—	990	385	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,681**	—	416	—	979	286	B
Change (%)	**–11.6**	—	–20.9	—	–1.1	–25.9	
Richardson							
FY 2002 ($000)	**571**	270	176	125	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**786**	267	275	244	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+37.6**	–1.1	+55.8	+95.2	—	—	
Round Rock							
FY 2002 ($000)	**434**	179	148	107	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**425**	178	114	133	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–2.1**	–1.1	–22.7	+24.8	—	—	
San Angelo							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,391**	260	790	342	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,119**	257	641	221	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–19.6**	–1.1	–18.8	–35.3	—	—	
San Antonio							
FY 2002 ($000)	**20,511**	3,360	11,272	5,878	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**17,711**	3,325	9,358	5,028	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–13.7**	–1.1	–17.0	–14.5	—	—	
San Benito							
FY 2002 ($000)	**686**	69	395	222	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**621**	68	370	182	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–9.5**	–1.1	–6.2	–17.9	—	—	
San Marcos							
FY 2002 ($000)	**706**	102	470	134	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**616**	101	399	116	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–12.8**	–1.1	–15.2	–13.3	—	—	
Sherman							
FY 2002 ($000)	**427**	103	252	72	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**401**	102	213	86	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–6.1**	–1.1	–15.6	+20.2	—	—	
Sugar Land							
FY 2002 ($000)	**295**	186	51	58	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**387**	184	115	88	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+31.2**	–1.1	+124.0	+52.7	—	—	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Texas (continued)							
Temple							
FY 2002 ($000)	**768**	160	459	149	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**638**	158	354	125	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–17.0**	–1.1	–22.8	–16.0	—	—	
Texarkana							
FY 2002 ($000)	**558**	—	216	—	165	177	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**571**	101	385	84	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+2.3**	—	+78.3	—	—	—	
Texas City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**633**	122	363	147	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**532**	121	292	120	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–15.9**	–1.1	–19.7	–18.6	—	—	
Tyler							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,285**	246	764	275	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,155**	243	661	251	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–10.1**	–1.1	–13.5	–8.6	—	—	
Victoria							
FY 2002 ($000)	**979**	178	548	252	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**783**	176	420	187	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–20.0**	–1.1	–23.4	–26.0	—	—	
Waco							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,232**	334	1,489	409	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,058**	330	1,345	383	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–7.8**	–1.1	–9.7	–6.3	—	—	
Wichita Falls							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,828**	—	479	—	749	600	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,617**	—	375	—	741	502	B
Change (%)	**–11.5**	—	–21.8	—	–1.1	–16.4	
Bexar County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,150**	625	950	574	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,123**	618	985	520	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–1.2**	–1.1	+3.7	–9.5	—	—	
Brazoria County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,245**	656	915	675	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,353**	649	1,027	677	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+4.8**	–1.1	+12.2	+0.4	—	—	
Dallas County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,302**	861	806	635	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,482**	852	886	744	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+7.8**	–1.1	+9.9	+17.2	—	—	
Fort Bend County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,998**	616	772	610	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,124**	609	826	688	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+6.3**	–1.1	+7.0	+12.8	—	—	
Harris County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**11,303**	3,599	4,166	3,537	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**12,818**	3,561	5,021	4,236	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+13.4**	–1.1	+20.5	+19.8	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Texas (continued)							
Hidalgo County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**8,944**	947	5,170	2,827	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**10,314**	937	6,490	2,887	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+15.3**	–1.1	+25.5	+2.1	—	—	
Montgomery County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,880**	697	787	396	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,043**	689	890	463	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+8.6**	–1.1	+13.0	+17.0	—	—	
Tarrant County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,621**	1,383	1,373	865	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,864**	1,369	1,432	1,064	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+6.7**	–1.1	+4.3	+23.0	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**88,287**	16,548	41,536	30,203	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**85,210**	16,373	38,844	29,994	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–3.5**	–1.1	–6.5	–0.7	—	—	
Utah							
Clearfield							
FY 2002 ($000)	**344**	76	200	67	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**287**	75	151	61	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–16.5**	–1.1	–24.5	–10.1	—	—	
Layton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**437**	172	158	107	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**418**	170	159	89	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–4.3**	–1.1	+0.7	–16.8	—	—	
Ogden							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,451**	—	337	—	405	709	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,395**	—	359	—	400	636	B
Change (%)	**–3.8**	—	+6.5	—	–1.1	–10.4	
Orem							
FY 2002 ($000)	**764**	248	323	193	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**752**	245	339	168	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–1.6**	–1.1	+4.8	–12.8	—	—	
Provo							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,039**	309	1,256	474	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,096**	305	1,290	500	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+2.8**	–1.1	+2.7	+5.5	—	—	
Salt Lake City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,854**	—	825	—	1,654	2,375	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,934**	—	791	—	1,636	2,506	B
Change (%)	**+1.7**	—	–4.1	—	–1.1	+5.5	
Sandy City							
FY 2002 ($000)	**534**	260	168	106	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**490**	257	162	72	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–8.3**	–1.1	–4.0	–32.7	—	—	
Taylorsville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**460**	169	165	126	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**466**	167	164	136	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.5**	–1.1	–0.7	+7.8	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Utah (continued)							
West Jordan							
FY 2002 ($000)	**489**	201	159	130	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**487**	198	169	120	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–0.4**	–1.1	+5.9	–7.1	—	—	
West Valley							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,171**	320	532	320	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,138**	316	452	370	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–2.8**	–1.1	–15.0	+15.6	—	—	
Salt Lake County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,270**	1,155	1,387	727	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,033**	1,143	1,151	738	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–7.3**	–1.1	–17.0	+1.5	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**8,075**	2,447	2,921	2,707	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**8,544**	2,421	3,292	2,830	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+5.8**	–1.1	+12.7	+4.6	—	—	
Vermont							
Burlington							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,098**	—	211	—	209	678	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,063**	—	204	—	207	652	B
Change (%)	**–3.3**	—	–3.7	—	–1.1	–3.8	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**8,857**	1,146	1,160	—	—	6,551	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**8,548**	1,134	1,226	—	—	6,188	B
Change (%)	**–3.5**	–1.1	+5.7	—	—	–5.5	
Virginia							
Alexandria							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,241**	377	415	450	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,532**	373	545	614	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+23.5**	–1.1	+31.4	+36.7	—	—	
Bristol							
FY 2002 ($000)	**372**	—	117	—	130	125	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**344**	—	79	—	129	137	B
Change (%)	**–7.5**	—	–32.7	—	–1.1	+9.3	
Charlottesville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**696**	132	484	80	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**667**	131	481	56	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–4.2**	–1.1	–0.7	–30.3	—	—	
Chesapeake							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,543**	585	715	244	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,505**	579	689	238	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–2.5**	–1.1	–3.6	–2.5	—	—	
Colonial Heights							
FY 2002 ($000)	**108**	50	49	9	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**109**	49	44	16	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.4**	–1.1	–9.1	+68.7	—	—	
Danville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,339**	—	315	—	527	497	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,265**	—	272	—	522	472	B
Change (%)	**–5.5**	—	–13.8	—	–1.1	–4.9	
Fredericksburg							
FY 2002 ($000)	**250**	—	66	—	0	184	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**285**	—	76	—	0	209	B
Change (%)	**+14.3**	—	+15.7	—	—	+13.8	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Virginia (continued)							
Hampton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,400**	430	742	228	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,375**	425	729	221	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–1.8**	–1.1	–1.7	–3.3	—	—	
Hopewell							
FY 2002 ($000)	**282**	66	175	42	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**260**	65	158	37	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–8.0**	–1.1	–9.9	–11.1	—	—	
Lynchburg							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,090**	—	318	—	211	562	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,083**	—	271	—	208	603	B
Change (%)	**–0.7**	—	–14.7	—	–1.1	+7.4	
Newport News							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,157**	529	1,242	386	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,022**	523	1,161	338	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–6.3**	–1.1	–6.6	–12.4	—	—	
Norfolk							
FY 2002 ($000)	**6,709**	—	1,414	—	3,884	1,412	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**6,455**	—	1,184	—	3,842	1,429	B
Change (%)	**–3.8**	—	–16.2	—	–1.1	+1.2	
Petersburg							
FY 2002 ($000)	**886**	—	237	—	353	297	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**816**	—	187	—	349	280	B
Change (%)	**–7.9**	—	–20.9	—	–1.1	–5.8	
Portsmouth							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,314**	—	577	—	1,203	535	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,185**	—	448	—	1,190	547	B
Change (%)	**–5.6**	—	–22.2	—	–1.1	+2.2	
Richmond							
FY 2002 ($000)	**6,199**	—	1,290	—	2,198	2,711	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**6,021**	—	1,165	—	2,175	2,681	B
Change (%)	**–2.9**	—	–9.7	—	–1.1	–1.1	
Roanoke							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,241**	—	490	—	811	940	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,206**	—	429	—	802	975	B
Change (%)	**–1.6**	—	–12.5	—	–1.1	+3.7	
Suffolk							
FY 2002 ($000)	**769**	187	475	106	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**655**	185	399	71	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–14.7**	–1.1	–16.0	–33.0	—	—	
Virginia Beach							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,013**	1,248	1,196	568	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,089**	1,235	1,312	542	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+2.5**	–1.1	+9.7	–4.6	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Virginia (continued)							
Arlington County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,222**	—	399	—	754	1,070	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,238**	—	429	—	746	1,063	B
Change (%)	**+0.7**	—	+7.7	—	–1.1	–0.7	
Chesterfield County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,407**	763	480	164	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,497**	755	560	183	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+6.4**	–1.1	+16.7	+11.3	—	—	
Fairfax County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**6,235**	2,910	1,575	1,750	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**7,454**	2,879	2,154	2,421	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+19.6**	–1.1	+36.8	+38.3	—	—	
Henrico County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,586**	770	627	189	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,804**	762	769	273	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+13.7**	–1.1	+22.6	+44.6	—	—	
Prince William County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,751**	958	437	356	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,215**	948	718	550	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+26.6**	–1.1	+64.5	+54.4	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**24,562**	7,541	11,926	5,095	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**24,417**	5,969	7,558	—	—	10,890	B
Change (%)	**–0.6**	–20.8	–36.6	—	—	—	
Washington							
Auburn							
FY 2002 ($000)	**406**	118	191	97	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**477**	117	246	114	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+17.5**	–1.1	+28.6	+18.1	—	—	
Bellevue							
FY 2002 ($000)	**742**	322	266	155	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**871**	318	298	255	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+17.4**	–1.1	+12.0	+65.1	—	—	
Bellingham							
FY 2002 ($000)	**904**	—	258	—	0	646	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,045**	—	373	—	0	672	B
Change (%)	**+15.5**	—	+44.2	—	—	+4.1	
Bremerton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**580**	—	199	—	52	328	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**609**	—	193	—	52	365	B
Change (%)	**+5.1**	—	–3.3	—	–1.1	+11.1	
Everett							
FY 2002 ($000)	**945**	—	264	—	0	681	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,130**	266	545	320	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+19.6**	—	+106.2	—	—	—	
Federal Way							
FY 2002 ($000)	**616**	244	211	160	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**896**	242	372	282	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+45.4**	–1.1	+75.8	+76.3	—	—	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Washington (continued)							
Kennewick							
FY 2002 ($000)	**594**	161	312	122	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**689**	159	338	193	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+16.0**	–1.1	+8.3	+58.4	—	—	
Lakewood							
FY 2002 ($000)	**897**	171	483	243	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**806**	169	431	205	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–10.2**	–1.1	–10.7	–15.6	—	—	
Olympia							
FY 2002 ($000)	**419**	125	231	63	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**482**	—	144	—	0	337	B
Change (%)	**+15.0**	—	–37.6	—	—	—	
Pasco							
FY 2002 ($000)	**654**	94	354	206	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**706**	93	355	258	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+7.8**	–1.1	+0.3	+24.8	—	—	
Richland							
FY 2002 ($000)	**291**	114	135	42	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**325**	112	152	61	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+11.8**	–1.1	+12.5	+43.8	—	—	
Seattle							
FY 2002 ($000)	**14,882**	—	1,984	—	4,253	8,645	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**15,068**	—	1,857	—	4,208	9,004	B
Change (%)	**+1.3**	—	–6.4	—	–1.1	+4.2	
Shoreline							
FY 2002 ($000)	**382**	156	141	86	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**441**	154	175	112	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+15.4**	–1.1	+24.2	+30.7	—	—	
Spokane							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,572**	—	961	—	1,134	2,477	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,623**	—	880	—	1,122	2,621	B
Change (%)	**+1.1**	—	–8.4	—	–1.1	+5.8	
Tacoma							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,311**	—	921	—	205	2,185	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,412**	—	866	—	203	2,343	B
Change (%)	**+3.1**	—	–6.0	—	–1.1	+7.3	
Vancouver							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,225**	421	591	213	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,637**	417	832	388	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+33.6**	–1.1	+40.9	+82.0	—	—	
Yakima							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,168**	211	669	288	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,416**	209	759	448	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+21.2**	–1.1	+13.5	+55.4	—	—	
Clark County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,468**	603	598	266	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,575**	596	685	293	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+7.3**	–1.1	+14.5	+10.0	—	—	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Washington (continued)							
King County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**6,192**	2,614	2,182	1,396	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**7,161**	2,586	2,699	1,877	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+15.7**	–1.1	+23.7	+34.4	—	—	
Kitsap County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,425**	568	573	283	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,439**	562	617	260	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+1.0**	–1.1	+7.5	–8.1	—	—	
Pierce County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,515**	1,315	1,419	781	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,645**	1,301	1,570	774	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+3.7**	–1.1	+10.6	–0.9	—	—	
Snohomish County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,425**	1,463	1,151	811	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,755**	1,447	1,379	929	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+9.6**	–1.1	+19.8	+14.5	—	—	
Spokane County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,905**	653	974	279	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,867**	646	942	280	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–2.0**	–1.1	–3.3	+0.3	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**16,162**	3,848	7,103	5,210	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**18,922**	3,808	8,438	6,676	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+17.1**	–1.1	+18.8	+28.1	—	—	
West Virginia							
Charleston							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,520**	—	340	—	1,357	823	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,292**	—	251	—	1,343	698	B
Change (%)	**–9.0**	—	–26.1	—	–1.1	–15.2	
Huntington							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,783**	—	387	—	1,335	1,061	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,577**	—	349	—	1,321	907	B
Change (%)	**–7.4**	—	–9.8	—	–1.1	–14.6	
Parkersburg							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,348**	—	204	—	599	546	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,286**	—	186	—	593	508	B
Change (%)	**–4.6**	—	–8.8	—	–1.1	–7.0	
Weirton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**635**	—	67	—	397	171	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**597**	—	60	—	393	144	B
Change (%)	**–6.0**	—	–10.1	—	–1.1	–15.9	
Wheeling							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,970**	—	184	—	883	903	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,822**	—	156	—	874	792	B
Change (%)	**–7.5**	—	–15.2	—	–1.1	–12.3	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**21,512**	3,255	7,643	—	—	10,614	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**20,410**	3,220	7,113	—	—	10,076	B
Change (%)	**–5.1**	–1.1	–6.9	—	—	–5.1	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Wisconsin							
Appleton							
FY 2002 ($000)	**732**	—	139	—	0	592	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**737**	—	108	—	0	630	B
Change (%)	**+0.8**	—	–22.8	—	—	+6.3	
Beloit							
FY 2002 ($000)	**862**	—	192	—	197	473	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**815**	—	124	—	195	496	B
Change (%)	**–5.5**	—	–35.7	—	–1.1	+4.8	
Eau Claire							
FY 2002 ($000)	**920**	—	316	—	0	604	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**788**	—	225	—	0	563	B
Change (%)	**–14.3**	—	–28.8	—	—	–6.7	
Green Bay							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,244**	—	406	—	19	819	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,085**	—	304	—	19	762	B
Change (%)	**–12.8**	—	–25.0	—	–1.1	–7.0	
Janesville							
FY 2002 ($000)	**684**	—	137	—	0	547	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**665**	—	110	—	0	555	B
Change (%)	**–2.8**	—	–19.9	—	—	+1.5	
Kenosha							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,400**	—	319	—	68	1,013	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,312**	—	241	—	67	1,003	B
Change (%)	**–6.3**	—	–24.4	—	–1.1	–0.9	
La Crosse							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,320**	—	318	—	285	717	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,199**	—	234	—	282	682	B
Change (%)	**–9.2**	—	–26.3	—	–1.1	–4.8	
Madison							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,554**	—	921	—	0	1,633	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,452**	—	849	—	0	1,603	B
Change (%)	**–4.0**	—	–7.9	—	—	–1.8	
Milwaukee							
FY 2002 ($000)	**22,595**	—	4,362	—	8,875	9,358	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**20,958**	—	3,584	—	8,780	8,593	B
Change (%)	**–7.2**	—	–17.8	—	–1.1	–8.2	
Neenah							
FY 2002 ($000)	**265**	—	44	—	6	215	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**245**	—	38	—	6	201	B
Change (%)	**–7.7**	—	–14.6	—	–1.1	–6.5	
Oshkosh							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,040**	—	203	—	0	836	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**987**	—	164	—	0	823	B
Change (%)	**–5.0**	—	–19.2	—	—	–1.6	
Racine							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,663**	—	423	—	855	1,385	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,396**	—	322	—	846	1,227	B
Change (%)	**–10.0**	—	–23.7	—	–1.1	–11.4	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Wisconsin (continued)							
Sheboygan							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,256**	—	145	—	254	857	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,231**	—	119	—	251	861	B
Change (%)	**–2.0**	—	–18.0	—	–1.1	+0.4	
Superior							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,139**	—	143	—	395	601	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,056**	—	102	—	390	564	B
Change (%)	**–7.2**	—	–29.0	—	–1.1	–6.1	
Waukesha							
FY 2002 ($000)	**499**	—	108	—	0	391	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**527**	—	96	—	0	430	B
Change (%)	**+5.6**	—	–10.9	—	—	+10.1	
Wausau							
FY 2002 ($000)	**857**	—	136	—	179	542	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**834**	—	123	—	177	535	B
Change (%)	**–2.7**	—	–10.0	—	–1.1	–1.4	
Wauwatosa							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,369**	—	50	—	651	668	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,440**	—	51	—	644	745	B
Change (%)	**+5.2**	—	+2.3	—	–1.1	+11.5	
West Allis							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,625**	—	105	—	682	838	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,668**	—	114	—	675	879	B
Change (%)	**+2.7**	—	+9.1	—	–1.1	+4.9	
Dane County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,211**	—	236	—	0	975	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,257**	—	239	—	0	1,018	B
Change (%)	**+3.8**	—	+1.3	—	—	+4.4	
Milwaukee County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,767**	—	250	—	0	1,516	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,993**	—	301	—	0	1,692	B
Change (%)	**+12.8**	—	+20.0	—	—	+11.6	
Waukesha County							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,162**	770	280	112	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,146**	761	270	114	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–1.4**	–1.1	–3.8	+2.4	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**33,977**	5,884	5,430	—	—	22,663	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**33,251**	5,822	4,687	—	—	22,742	B
Change (%)	**–2.1**	–1.1	–13.7	—	—	+0.4	
Wyoming							
Casper							
FY 2002 ($000)	**561**	—	168	—	106	287	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**548**	—	161	—	104	283	B
Change (%)	**–2.2**	—	–4.4	—	–1.1	–1.4	
Cheyenne							
FY 2002 ($000)	**680**	—	164	—	168	347	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**668**	—	132	—	166	370	B
Change (%)	**–1.7**	—	–20.0	—	–1.1	+6.6	

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Wyoming (continued)							
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,523**	773	974	—	—	1,776	B
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,682**	765	1,061	—	—	1,857	B
Change (%)	**+4.5**	–1.1	+9.0	—	—	+4.5	
Puerto Rico							
Aguadilla Municipio							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,539**	190	2,043	306	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,309**	188	1,692	429	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–9.1**	–1.1	–17.2	+40.2	—	—	
Arecibo Municipio							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,942**	294	3,161	487	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,400**	291	2,428	681	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–13.8**	–1.1	–23.2	+39.9	—	—	
Bayamon Municipio							
FY 2002 ($000)	**6,605**	658	5,061	887	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**5,688**	651	3,700	1,337	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–13.9**	–1.1	–26.9	+50.8	—	—	
Caguas Municipio							
FY 2002 ($000)	**4,825**	412	3,704	709	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,204**	408	2,814	982	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–12.9**	–1.1	–24.0	+38.6	—	—	
Canovanas Municipio							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,726**	127	1,263	336	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,648**	126	1,133	390	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–4.5**	–1.1	–10.3	+16.2	—	—	
Carolina Municipio							
FY 2002 ($000)	**5,319**	546	3,965	808	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**4,830**	540	3,019	1,270	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–9.2**	–1.1	–23.9	+57.3	—	—	
Cayey Municipio							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,949**	139	1,496	314	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,624**	138	1,143	344	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–16.7**	–1.1	–23.7	+9.4	—	—	
Cidra Municipio							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,551**	126	1,161	265	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,460**	124	962	375	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–5.9**	–1.1	–17.2	+41.3	—	—	
Fajardo Municipio							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,372**	120	1,060	192	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,199**	118	823	258	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–12.6**	–1.1	–22.3	+34.2	—	—	
Guaynabo Municipio							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,713**	294	1,997	422	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,377**	291	1,464	622	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–12.4**	–1.1	–26.7	+47.5	—	—	
Humacao Municipio							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,203**	173	1,731	299	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,942**	171	1,338	433	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–11.9**	–1.1	–22.7	+44.8	—	—	

Appendix A: Effect of 2000 Census Data

Grantee	Total Grant	Grant Allocation Due To: ($000) Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Pre-1940 Housing	Formula
Puerto Rico (continued)							
Juana Diaz Municipio							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,289**	148	1,764	377	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,964**	147	1,377	441	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–14.2**	–1.1	–22.0	+17.1	—	—	
Manati Municipio							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,694**	133	1,342	219	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,631**	132	1,133	365	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–3.8**	–1.1	–15.5	+66.9	—	—	
Mayaguez Municipio							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,947**	289	3,105	553	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**3,545**	286	2,454	805	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–10.2**	–1.1	–21.0	+45.5	—	—	
Ponce Municipio							
FY 2002 ($000)	**7,997**	547	6,205	1,245	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**6,428**	542	4,590	1,296	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–19.6**	–1.1	–26.0	+4.1	—	—	
Rio Grande Municipio							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,864**	154	1,434	277	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,767**	152	1,166	450	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–5.2**	–1.1	–18.7	+62.4	—	—	
San Juan Municipio							
FY 2002 ($000)	**14,503**	1,275	11,170	2,058	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**12,895**	1,262	8,382	3,251	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–11.1**	–1.1	–25.0	+58.0	—	—	
Toa Alta Municipio							
FY 2002 ($000)	**1,824**	188	1,336	301	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,885**	186	1,202	497	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+3.3**	–1.1	–10.0	+65.3	—	—	
Toa Baja Municipio							
FY 2002 ($000)	**3,128**	276	2,385	466	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,637**	273	1,792	572	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–15.7**	–1.1	–24.9	+22.7	—	—	
Trujillo Alto Municipio							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,056**	222	1,470	364	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**1,927**	220	1,228	479	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–6.3**	–1.1	–16.5	+31.6	—	—	
Vega Baja Municipio							
FY 2002 ($000)	**2,388**	182	1,833	373	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**2,131**	180	1,511	440	—	—	A
Change (%)	**–10.8**	–1.1	–17.5	+17.8	—	—	
Nonentitlement							
FY 2002 ($000)	**58,279**	4,014	39,772	14,494	—	—	A
All Census 2000 ($000)	**63,694**	3,971	37,094	22,629	—	—	A
Change (%)	**+9.3**	–1.1	–6.7	+56.1	—	—	

— = Not Applicable

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Appendix B shows the combined effect of switching from all 1990 Census data to all 2000 Census data over the course of ten years between FY 1993 and FY 2003. As with Appendix A, the grantee universe and appropriation amount are held constant at the FY 2002 appropriation amount to show only the effect of introducing the new Census data and addition of new entitlement communities during that time period.

The table is designed for the reader to see how many thousands of dollars change because of changes to individual variables and what percent of the total change in grant is due to a specific variable. For example, the Anniston, AL total grant decreases by $26,000. This is caused by a decrease of $24,000 due to new entitlement communities, a $36,000 increase due to changes in growth lag, a $52,000 decrease due to changes in poverty, and a $14,000 increase due to changes in pre-1940 housing. Or, in percentage terms, the Anniston, AL grant decreases 3.1 percent. The addition of new entitlement communities and Anniston's decline in share of the persons in poverty combine for a 9 percent grant decrease (2.8 percent plus 6.2 percent) which is counterbalanced by a 5.9 percent grant increase due to growth lag and pre-1940 housing (4.3 percent plus 1.6 percent).

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula A Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
Alabama										
Anniston ($000)	833	808	–26	–24	—	—	—	+36	–52	+14
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.1*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+4.3*	*–6.2*	*+1.6*
Auburn ($000)	0	881	+881	+881	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bessemer ($000)	948	862	–86	–24	—	—	—	+70	–87	–44
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.1*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+7.4*	*–9.2*	*–4.7*
Birmingham ($000)	8,694	8,124	–569	–234	—	—	—	+302	–405	–233
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.5*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+3.5*	*–4.7*	*–2.7*
Decatur ($000)	576	639	+63	–17	–12	+59	+33	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+10.9*	*–2.9*	*–2.1*	*+10.3*	*+5.7*	—	—	—
Dothan ($000)	809	658	–152	–17	–18	–59	–58	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–18.7*	*–2.1*	*–2.2*	*–7.2*	*–7.1*	—	—	—
Florence ($000)	528	503	–24	–14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.6*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gadsden ($000)	1,476	1,427	–49	–41	—	—	—	+25	–25	–7
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.3*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+1.7*	*–1.7*	*–0.5*
Hoover ($000)	0	347	+347	+347	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huntsville ($000)	1,866	1,598	–269	–42	–95	–31	–101	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–14.4*	*–2.3*	*–5.1*	*–1.6*	*–5.4*	—	—	—
Mobile ($000)	3,575	3,368	–207	–95	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.8*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery ($000)	3,030	2,628	–403	–69	–63	–122	–149	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.3*	*–2.3*	*–2.1*	*–4.0*	*–4.9*	—	—	—
Opelika ($000)	0	317	+317	+317	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuscaloosa ($000)	1,476	1,146	–330	–30	–44	–197	–59	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–22.4*	*–2.0*	*–2.9*	*–13.4*	*–4.0*	—	—	—
Jefferson County ($000)	3,182	2,595	–587	–68	–252	–193	–73	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–18.4*	*–2.2*	*–7.9*	*–6.1*	*–2.3*	—	—	—
Mobile County ($000)	0	2,408	+2,408	+2,408	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
Alabama (continued)										
Nonentitlement ($000)	32,917	29,286	–3,631	–1,539	+145	–378	–1,859	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.0*	*–4.7*	*+0.4*	*–1.1*	*–5.6*	—	—	—
Alaska										
Anchorage ($000)	2,368	2,329	–39	–61	–27	+64	–15	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.7*	*–2.6*	*–1.1*	*+2.7*	*–0.6*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	3,200	3,474	+274	+268	–160	+221	–56	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.5*	*+8.4*	*–5.0*	*+6.9*	*–1.8*	—	—	—
Arizona										
Chandler ($000)	1,143	1,585	+442	–42	+205	+96	+182	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+38.7*	*–3.7*	*+18.0*	*+8.4*	*+16.0*	—	—	—
Flagstaff ($000)	0	757	+757	+757	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gilbert ($000)	0	624	+624	+624	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glendale ($000)	2,025	2,710	+685	–71	+127	+348	+281	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+33.8*	*–3.5*	*+6.3*	*+17.2*	*+13.9*	—	—	—
Mesa ($000)	3,498	4,151	+653	–109	+160	+240	+362	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+18.7*	*–3.1*	*+4.6*	*+6.9*	*+10.4*	—	—	—
Peoria City ($000)	0	748	+748	+748	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phoenix ($000)	15,749	20,723	+4,974	–546	+451	+2,588	+2,481	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+31.6*	*–3.5*	*+2.9*	*+16.4*	*+15.8*	—	—	—
Scottsdale ($000)	1,026	1,399	+373	–37	+143	+159	+109	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+36.4*	*–3.6*	*+13.9*	*+15.5*	*+10.6*	—	—	—
Tempe ($000)	1,971	1,988	+17	–52	–30	+58	+41	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.8*	*–2.7*	*–1.5*	*+3.0*	*+2.1*	—	—	—
Tucson ($000)	7,885	7,619	–266	–201	+13	–90	+12	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.4*	*–2.5*	*+0.2*	*–1.1*	*+0.2*	—	—	—
Yuma ($000)	1,020	1,138	+118	–30	+36	+65	+47	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+11.6*	*–2.9*	*+3.6*	*+6.3*	*+4.6*	—	—	—
Maricopa County ($000)	4,365	3,259	–1,106	–1,495	+538	–60	–89	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–25.3*	*–34.2*	*+12.3*	*–1.4*	*–2.0*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
Arizona (continued)										
Pima County ($000)	3,051	3,066	+15	–81	+137	–20	–22	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.5*	*–2.7*	*+4.5*	*–0.6*	*–0.7*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	11,073	13,636	+2,563	+264	+112	+1,685	+502	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+23.1*	*+2.4*	*+1.0*	*+15.2*	*+4.5*	—	—	—
Arkansas										
Conway ($000)	0	497	+497	+497	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fayetteville ($000)	641	777	+136	–20	+24	+102	+31	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+21.3*	*–3.2*	*+3.7*	*+15.9*	*+4.8*	—	—	—
Fort Smith ($000)	977	1,034	+56	–27	–19	+70	+32	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+5.8*	*–2.8*	*–1.9*	*+7.2*	*+3.3*	—	—	—
Jacksonville ($000)	351	340	–11	–9	–14	+23	–11	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.1*	*–2.6*	*–4.0*	*+6.6*	*–3.2*	—	—	—
Jonesboro ($000)	0	679	+679	+679	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Rock ($000)	2,402	2,084	–318	–55	–77	–122	–64	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.2*	*–2.3*	*–3.2*	*–5.1*	*–2.6*	—	—	—
North Little Rock ($000)	926	883	–43	–25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.7*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pine Bluff ($000)	1,244	924	–320	–24	–38	–203	–55	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–25.8*	*–2.0*	*–3.1*	*–16.3*	*–4.4*	—	—	—
Rogers ($000)	0	486	+486	+486	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springdale ($000)	318	597	+279	–16	+30	+128	+136	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+87.9*	*–5.0*	*+9.6*	*+40.5*	*+42.8*	—	—	—
Texarkana ($000)	445	387	–59	–10	–1	–27	–20	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.2*	*–2.3*	*–0.3*	*–6.1*	*–4.4*	—	—	—
West Memphis ($000)	563	526	–37	–14	–18	+27	–32	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.5*	*–2.5*	*–3.2*	*+4.8*	*–5.7*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	24,232	22,543	–1,689	+50	+26	–1,090	–675	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.0*	*+0.2*	*+0.1*	*–4.5*	*–2.8*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula A Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
California										
Alameda ($000)	1,315	1,577	+262	–43	—	—	—	+258	+21	+27
Change (%)	—	—	*+20.0*	*–3.3*	—	—	—	*+19.6*	*+1.6*	*+2.0*
Alhambra ($000)	1,998	1,710	–288	–45	–35	–55	–152	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–14.4*	*–2.3*	*–1.8*	*–2.8*	*–7.6*	—	—	—
Anaheim ($000)	4,895	6,163	+1,269	–163	+33	+718	+680	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+25.9*	*–3.3*	*+0.7*	*+14.7*	*+13.9*	—	—	—
Antioch ($000)	714	887	+173	–23	+49	+71	+76	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+24.2*	*–3.3*	*+6.9*	*+9.9*	*+10.6*	—	—	—
Apple Valley ($000)	0	758	+758	+758	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bakersfield ($000)	2,869	4,002	+1,132	–106	+117	+746	+375	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+39.5*	*–3.7*	*+4.1*	*+26.0*	*+13.1*	—	—	—
Baldwin Park ($000)	1,922	1,817	–104	–48	–20	+79	–115	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.4*	*–2.5*	*–1.0*	*+4.1*	*–6.0*	—	—	—
Bellflower ($000)	1,104	1,470	+366	–39	–2	+241	+166	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+33.2*	*–3.5*	*–0.2*	*+21.8*	*+15.1*	—	—	—
Berkeley ($000)	4,116	3,954	–162	–109	—	—	—	+62	+37	–152
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.9*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+1.5*	*+0.9*	*–3.7*
Buena Park ($000)	1,092	1,257	+165	–33	–11	+132	+77	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+15.1*	*–3.0*	*–1.0*	*+12.1*	*+7.1*	—	—	—
Burbank ($000)	1,424	1,444	+20	–38	–33	+93	–2	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.4*	*–2.7*	*–2.3*	*+6.5*	*–0.1*	—	—	—
Camarillo ($000)	0	437	+437	+437	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlsbad ($000)	639	597	–42	–16	+9	–10	–26	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.6*	*–2.5*	*+1.5*	*–1.5*	*–4.1*	—	—	—
Carson ($000)	1,476	1,355	–121	–36	–30	+87	–142	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.2*	*–2.4*	*–2.1*	*+5.9*	*–9.6*	—	—	—
Cerritos ($000)	591	480	–111	–13	–35	+11	–74	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–18.8*	*–2.1*	*–6.0*	*+1.8*	*–12.5*	—	—	—
Chico ($000)	926	1,053	+127	–28	+37	+93	+24	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+13.7*	*–3.0*	*+4.0*	*+10.1*	*+2.6*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula A Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
California (continued)										
Chino ($000)	740	745	+5	–20	–11	+38	–2	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.7*	*–2.7*	*–1.5*	*+5.2*	*–0.3*	—	—	—
Chula Vista ($000)	2,103	2,382	+280	–63	+38	+190	+115	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+13.3*	*–3.0*	*+1.8*	*+9.0*	*+5.5*	—	—	—
Citrus Heights ($000)	0	813	+813	+813	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Compton ($000)	3,041	2,556	–485	–67	–42	–74	–302	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–16.0*	*–2.2*	*–1.4*	*–2.4*	*–9.9*	—	—	—
Concord ($000)	1,182	1,285	+103	–34	–32	+48	+121	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.7*	*–2.9*	*–2.7*	*+4.0*	*+10.2*	—	—	—
Corona ($000)	1,107	1,437	+331	–38	+103	+161	+105	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+29.9*	*–3.4*	*+9.3*	*+14.5*	*+9.5*	—	—	—
Costa Mesa ($000)	1,461	1,692	+232	–45	–18	+188	+106	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+15.9*	*–3.1*	*–1.2*	*+12.9*	*+7.2*	—	—	—
Daly ($000)	1,690	1,550	–140	–41	–18	–2	–78	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.3*	*–2.4*	*–1.1*	*–0.1*	*–4.6*	—	—	—
Davis ($000)	956	1,006	+51	–27	+16	+79	–18	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+5.3*	*–2.8*	*+1.7*	*+8.3*	*–1.9*	—	—	—
Downey ($000)	1,406	1,845	+438	–49	–4	+184	+308	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+31.2*	*–3.5*	*–0.3*	*+13.1*	*+21.9*	—	—	—
El Cajon ($000)	1,433	1,565	+131	–41	–32	+149	+55	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+9.2*	*–2.9*	*–2.2*	*+10.4*	*+3.9*	—	—	—
El Monte ($000)	3,609	3,329	–280	–88	–31	+189	–350	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.8*	*–2.4*	*–0.9*	*+5.2*	*–9.7*	—	—	—
Encinitas ($000)	622	502	–120	–13	–23	–40	–43	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–19.3*	*–2.1*	*–3.8*	*–6.5*	*–6.9*	—	—	—
Escondido ($000)	1,747	2,152	+405	–57	+13	+217	+232	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+23.2*	*–3.2*	*+0.7*	*+12.4*	*+13.3*	—	—	—
Fairfield ($000)	853	1,012	+159	–27	+13	+118	+55	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+18.7*	*–3.1*	*+1.5*	*+13.8*	*+6.5*	—	—	—
Fontana ($000)	1,470	2,260	+789	–60	+74	+381	+394	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+53.7*	*–4.1*	*+5.0*	*+25.9*	*+26.8*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula A Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
California (continued)										
Fountain Valley ($000)	466	443	–23	–12	–27	+12	+2	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.0*	*–2.5*	*–5.7*	*+2.7*	*+0.5*	—	—	—
Fremont ($000)	1,741	2,084	+344	–55	–8	+137	+270	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+19.8*	*–3.2*	*–0.5*	*+7.9*	*+15.5*	—	—	—
Fresno ($000)	8,634	9,379	+745	–247	+19	+847	+126	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.6*	*–2.9*	*+0.2*	*+9.8*	*+1.5*	—	—	—
Fullerton ($000)	1,797	1,868	+71	–49	–29	+93	+56	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.9*	*–2.7*	*–1.6*	*+5.2*	*+3.1*	—	—	—
Garden Grove ($000)	2,742	3,226	+484	–85	–15	+320	+264	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+17.7*	*–3.1*	*–0.5*	*+11.7*	*+9.6*	—	—	—
Gardena ($000)	999	1,139	+139	–30	–5	+179	–5	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+14.0*	*–3.0*	*–0.5*	*+17.9*	*–0.5*	—	—	—
Gilroy City ($000)	0	593	+593	+593	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glendale ($000)	4,231	4,055	–176	–107	–57	+76	–87	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.1*	*–2.5*	*–1.4*	*+1.8*	*–2.1*	—	—	—
Glendora City ($000)	0	423	+423	+423	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawthorne ($000)	1,700	2,117	+418	–56	–2	+293	+183	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+24.6*	*–3.3*	*–0.1*	*+17.2*	*+10.7*	—	—	—
Hayward ($000)	1,751	2,129	+378	–56	+22	+97	+316	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+21.6*	*–3.2*	*+1.3*	*+5.5*	*+18.0*	—	—	—
Hemet ($000)	0	848	+848	+848	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hesperia ($000)	0	862	+862	+862	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huntington Beach ($000)	1,788	1,721	–67	–45	–79	+99	–42	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.7*	*–2.5*	*–4.4*	*+5.6*	*–2.4*	—	—	—
Huntington Park ($000)	2,271	1,972	–299	–52	–16	+16	–246	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.2*	*–2.3*	*–0.7*	*+0.7*	*–10.9*	—	—	—
Inglewood ($000)	2,908	2,767	–141	–73	–53	+256	–271	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.9*	*–2.5*	*–1.8*	*+8.8*	*–9.3*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
California (continued)										
Irvine ($000)	1,113	1,511	+398	–40	+35	+230	+172	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+35.7*	*–3.6*	*+3.2*	*+20.7*	*+15.5*	—	—	—
La Habra ($000)	0	1,005	+1,005	+1,005	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Mesa ($000)	628	555	–73	–15	–24	–12	–22	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.7*	*–2.3*	*–3.9*	*–2.0*	*–3.5*	—	—	—
Laguna Niguel ($000)	0	422	+422	+422	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Forest ($000)	0	528	+528	+528	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakewood ($000)	775	905	+130	–24	–24	+92	+86	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+16.7*	*–3.1*	*–3.1*	*+11.9*	*+11.1*	—	—	—
Lancaster ($000)	1,227	1,659	+432	–44	+9	+400	+67	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+35.2*	*–3.6*	*+0.7*	*+32.6*	*+5.4*	—	—	—
Livermore ($000)	490	564	+73	–15	+17	+32	+39	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+15.0*	*–3.0*	*+3.6*	*+6.5*	*+7.9*	—	—	—
Lompoc ($000)	662	633	–28	–17	–11	–4	+3	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.3*	*–2.5*	*–1.7*	*–0.5*	*+0.4*	—	—	—
Long Beach ($000)	9,932	10,747	+815	–283	–147	+1,278	–32	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.2*	*–2.9*	*–1.5*	*+12.9*	*–0.3*	—	—	—
Los Angeles ($000)	95,049	88,512	–6,538	–2,334	–1,345	+4,145	–7,003	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.9*	*–2.5*	*–1.4*	*+4.4*	*–7.4*	—	—	—
Lynwood ($000)	2,107	1,945	–162	–51	–11	+52	–151	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.7*	*–2.4*	*–0.5*	*+2.4*	*–7.1*	—	—	—
Madera ($000)	0	1,171	+1,171	+1,171	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merced ($000)	1,499	1,525	+27	–40	–9	+104	–29	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.8*	*–2.7*	*–0.6*	*+7.0*	*–1.9*	—	—	—
Milpitas City ($000)	0	726	+726	+726	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mission Viejo ($000)	0	621	+621	+621	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
California (continued)										
Modesto ($000)	2,604	2,889	+286	–76	–21	+299	+84	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+11.0*	*–2.9*	*–0.8*	*+11.5*	*+3.2*	—	—	—
Montebello ($000)	1,404	1,302	–103	–34	–26	+62	–104	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.3*	*–2.4*	*–1.8*	*+4.4*	*–7.4*	—	—	—
Monterey ($000)	311	270	–41	–7	–25	+0	–10	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.3*	*–2.3*	*–8.0*	*+0.1*	*–3.2*	—	—	—
Monterey Park ($000)	1,556	1,200	–356	–32	–36	–85	–203	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–22.9*	*–2.0*	*–2.3*	*–5.5*	*–13.0*	—	—	—
Moreno Valley ($000)	1,522	2,114	+592	–56	+3	+453	+191	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+38.9*	*–3.7*	*+0.2*	*+29.8*	*+12.5*	—	—	—
Mountain View ($000)	917	856	–61	–23	–28	+6	–16	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.7*	*–2.5*	*–3.1*	*+0.6*	*–1.7*	—	—	—
Napa City ($000)	716	849	+133	–22	–3	+58	+100	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+18.6*	*–3.1*	*–0.4*	*+8.1*	*+14.0*	—	—	—
National City ($000)	1,497	1,351	–146	–36	–31	–1	–79	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.8*	*–2.4*	*–2.0*	*–0.0*	*–5.3*	—	—	—
Newport Beach ($000)	529	426	–104	–11	–28	–54	–11	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–19.6*	*–2.1*	*–5.2*	*–10.1*	*–2.1*	—	—	—
Norwalk ($000)	1,841	1,910	+68	–50	–26	+128	+17	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.7*	*–2.7*	*–1.4*	*+6.9*	*+0.9*	—	—	—
Oakland ($000)	10,456	10,092	–364	–275	—	—	—	–132	–5	+48
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.5*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–1.3*	*–0.0*	*+0.5*
Oceanside ($000)	1,945	2,244	+299	–59	+25	+208	+125	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+15.4*	*–3.0*	*+1.3*	*+10.7*	*+6.4*	—	—	—
Ontario ($000)	2,610	2,977	+367	–79	–1	+210	+236	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+14.0*	*–3.0*	*–0.0*	*+8.0*	*+9.0*	—	—	—
Orange ($000)	1,481	1,642	+161	–43	–8	+142	+70	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+10.9*	*–2.9*	*–0.6*	*+9.6*	*+4.7*	—	—	—
Oxnard ($000)	3,186	3,362	+176	–89	+4	+292	–31	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+5.5*	*–2.8*	*+0.1*	*+9.2*	*–1.0*	—	—	—
Palmdale ($000)	0	1,809	+1,809	+1,809	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula A Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
California (continued)										
Palm Springs ($000)	657	618	–39	–16	–15	+42	–49	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.9*	*–2.5*	*–2.3*	*+6.3*	*–7.5*	—	—	—
Palo Alto ($000)	801	789	–12	–22	—	—	—	+29	–2	–17
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.5*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+3.6*	*–0.2*	*–2.2*
Paradise ($000)	0	280	+280	+280	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paramount City ($000)	0	1,493	+1,493	+1,493	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasadena ($000)	2,665	2,812	+147	–76	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+5.5*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petaluma ($000)	0	437	+437	+437	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pico Rivera ($000)	1,305	1,127	–178	–30	–21	+14	–141	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.6*	*–2.3*	*–1.6*	*+1.1*	*–10.8*	—	—	—
Pittsburg ($000)	0	793	+793	+793	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleasanton City ($000)	0	346	+346	+346	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pomona ($000)	3,389	3,505	+116	–92	–22	+238	–8	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.4*	*–2.7*	*–0.6*	*+7.0*	*–0.2*	—	—	—
Porterville ($000)	759	869	+110	–23	+13	+72	+48	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+14.6*	*–3.0*	*+1.7*	*+9.5*	*+6.3*	—	—	—
Rancho Cucamonga ($000)	986	1,170	+183	–31	+21	+139	+54	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+18.6*	*–3.1*	*+2.1*	*+14.1*	*+5.4*	—	—	—
Redding ($000)	956	1,022	+66	–27	+5	+94	–6	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+6.9*	*–2.8*	*+0.6*	*+9.8*	*–0.6*	—	—	—
Redlands ($000)	708	698	–10	–18	–25	+33	+0	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.4*	*–2.6*	*–3.5*	*+4.6*	*+0.0*	—	—	—
Redondo Beach ($000)	590	507	–82	–13	–25	–1	–43	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–14.0*	*–2.3*	*–4.2*	*–0.2*	*–7.3*	—	—	—
Redwood City ($000)	993	910	–83	–24	–10	–75	+25	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.4*	*–2.4*	*–1.0*	*–7.6*	*+2.6*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
California (continued)										
Rialto ($000)	1,178	1,635	+457	–43	+17	+300	+183	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+38.8*	*–3.7*	*+1.5*	*+25.5*	*+15.5*	—	—	—
Richmond ($000)	1,641	1,689	+48	–45	–14	+19	+89	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+2.9*	*–2.7*	*–0.9*	*+1.1*	*+5.4*	—	—	—
Riverside ($000)	3,675	4,092	+417	–108	–43	+485	+83	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+11.4*	*–2.9*	*–1.2*	*+13.2*	*+2.3*	—	—	—
Rosemead ($000)	0	1,411	+1,411	+1,411	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roseville ($000)	431	572	+141	–15	+80	+28	+48	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+32.8*	*–3.5*	*+18.5*	*+6.6*	*+11.1*	—	—	—
Sacramento ($000)	6,893	7,084	+191	–187	–96	+515	–41	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+2.8*	*–2.7*	*–1.4*	*+7.5*	*–0.6*	—	—	—
Salinas ($000)	2,594	3,080	+486	–81	+65	+254	+249	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+18.7*	*–3.1*	*+2.5*	*+9.8*	*+9.6*	—	—	—
San Bernardino ($000)	3,959	4,366	+407	–115	–29	+465	+87	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+10.3*	*–2.9*	*–0.7*	*+11.7*	*+2.2*	—	—	—
San Buenaventura ($000)	1,038	1,084	+47	–29	–27	+109	–6	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+4.5*	*–2.8*	*–2.6*	*+10.5*	*–0.6*	—	—	—
San Diego ($000)	19,201	18,640	–561	–492	–291	+687	–466	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.9*	*–2.6*	*–1.5*	*+3.6*	*–2.4*	—	—	—
San Francisco ($000)	26,445	25,248	–1,197	–686	—	—	—	–415	–408	+313
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.5*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–1.6*	*–1.5*	*+1.2*
San Jose ($000)	13,211	12,427	–784	–328	–106	–98	–252	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.9*	*–2.5*	*–0.8*	*–0.7*	*–1.9*	—	—	—
San Leandro ($000)	855	915	+60	–24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+7.0*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Mateo ($000)	1,029	990	–39	–26	–27	–8	+23	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.8*	*–2.5*	*–2.7*	*–0.8*	*+2.2*	—	—	—
Santa Ana ($000)	8,654	8,533	–121	–225	–34	+372	–234	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.4*	*–2.6*	*–0.4*	*+4.3*	*–2.7*	—	—	—
Santa Barbara ($000)	1,522	1,362	–161	–36	–28	+2	–99	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.6*	*–2.4*	*–1.9*	*+0.2*	*–6.5*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
California (continued)										
Santa Clara ($000)	1,235	1,332	+97	–35	–27	+73	+86	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+7.9*	*–2.8*	*–2.2*	*+5.9*	*+6.9*	—	—	—
Santa Clarita ($000)	961	1,372	+412	–36	+58	+250	+140	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+42.8*	*–3.8*	*+6.0*	*+26.0*	*+14.5*	—	—	—
Santa Cruz ($000)	793	760	–33	–20	–11	+19	–20	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.1*	*–2.5*	*–1.4*	*+2.4*	*–2.6*	—	—	—
Santa Maria ($000)	1,362	1,560	+198	–41	+13	+173	+52	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+14.5*	*–3.0*	*+1.0*	*+12.7*	*+3.8*	—	—	—
Santa Monica ($000)	1,640	1,696	+56	–47	—	—	—	+183	–8	–72
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.4*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+11.1*	*–0.5*	*–4.4*
Santa Rosa ($000)	1,255	1,559	+304	–41	+38	+102	+205	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+24.2*	*–3.3*	*+3.0*	*+8.1*	*+16.3*	—	—	—
Santee ($000)	490	400	–90	–11	–30	–12	–38	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–18.4*	*–2.2*	*–6.1*	*–2.4*	*–7.8*	—	—	—
Seaside ($000)	630	502	–128	–13	–43	–33	–38	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–20.3*	*–2.1*	*–6.9*	*–5.3*	*–6.1*	—	—	—
Simi Valley ($000)	858	891	+33	–23	–23	+125	–44	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.9*	*–2.7*	*–2.7*	*+14.5*	*–5.2*	—	—	—
South Gate ($000)	2,778	2,600	–177	–69	–19	+87	–177	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.4*	*–2.5*	*–0.7*	*+3.1*	*–6.4*	—	—	—
South San Francisco ($000)	779	747	–32	–20	–12	–18	+18	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.1*	*–2.5*	*–1.6*	*–2.4*	*+2.3*	—	—	—
Stockton ($000)	5,183	5,099	–85	–134	–21	+385	–314	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.6*	*–2.6*	*–0.4*	*+7.4*	*–6.0*	—	—	—
Sunnyvale ($000)	1,423	1,547	+124	–41	–23	+52	+136	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.7*	*–2.9*	*–1.6*	*+3.6*	*+9.6*	—	—	—
Thousand Oaks ($000)	844	841	–2	–22	–21	+44	–2	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–0.3*	*–2.6*	*–2.5*	*+5.2*	*–0.3*	—	—	—
Torrance ($000)	1,433	1,463	+30	–39	–61	+62	+68	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+2.1*	*–2.7*	*–4.2*	*+4.3*	*+4.7*	—	—	—
Tulare ($000)	733	836	+102	–22	+13	+55	+56	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+14.0*	*–3.0*	*+1.8*	*+7.6*	*+7.6*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula A Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
California (continued)										
Turlock ($000)	715	898	+183	–24	+17	+135	+54	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+25.6*	*–3.3*	*+2.3*	*+19.0*	*+7.6*	—	—	—
Tustin ($000)	0	997	+997	+997	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union City ($000)	792	796	+5	–21	+9	+24	–7	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.6*	*–2.7*	*+1.1*	*+3.0*	*–0.9*	—	—	—
Upland ($000)	753	871	+119	–23	–21	+132	+30	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+15.8*	*–3.1*	*–2.8*	*+17.6*	*+4.0*	—	—	—
Vacaville ($000)	659	694	+35	–18	+11	+24	+19	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+5.3*	*–2.8*	*+1.6*	*+3.7*	*+2.8*	—	—	—
Vallejo ($000)	1,486	1,468	–19	–39	–39	+77	–18	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.3*	*–2.6*	*–2.6*	*+5.2*	*–1.2*	—	—	—
Victorville ($000)	0	1,042	+1,042	+1,042	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Visalia ($000)	1,392	1,436	+44	–38	+5	+31	+46	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.2*	*–2.7*	*+0.3*	*+2.2*	*+3.3*	—	—	—
Vista ($000)	1,196	1,473	+277	–39	+13	+167	+136	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+23.1*	*–3.2*	*+1.1*	*+13.9*	*+11.4*	—	—	—
Walnut Creek ($000)	421	406	–15	–11	–23	–9	+28	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.5*	*–2.5*	*–5.5*	*–2.2*	*+6.7*	—	—	—
Watsonville ($000)	0	1,017	+1,017	+1,017	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Covina ($000)	1,437	1,478	+41	–39	–27	+60	+48	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+2.9*	*–2.7*	*–1.9*	*+4.2*	*+3.3*	—	—	—
Westminster ($000)	1,405	1,545	+140	–41	–14	+93	+101	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+10.0*	*–2.9*	*–1.0*	*+6.7*	*+7.2*	—	—	—
Whittier ($000)	1,083	1,173	+90	–31	–26	+103	+44	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.3*	*–2.9*	*–2.4*	*+9.5*	*+4.1*	—	—	—
Woodland ($000)	587	714	+127	–19	+5	+81	+59	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+21.6*	*–3.2*	*+0.9*	*+13.8*	*+10.1*	—	—	—
Yorba Linda ($000)	0	331	+331	+331	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula A Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
California (continued)										
Yuba ($000)	530	622	+91	–16	+12	+43	+52	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+17.2*	*–3.1*	*+2.3*	*+8.1*	*+9.9*	—	—	—
Alameda County ($000)	2,565	2,424	–142	–419	–24	+39	+262	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.5*	*–16.3*	*–0.9*	*+1.5*	*+10.2*	—	—	—
Contra Costa County ($000)	4,774	4,208	–566	–925	–2	+224	+137	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.9*	*–19.4*	*–0.0*	*+4.7*	*+2.9*	—	—	—
Fresno County ($000)	6,483	5,784	–699	–153	–52	–148	–346	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.8*	*–2.4*	*–0.8*	*–2.3*	*–5.3*	—	—	—
Kern County ($000)	6,839	6,917	+78	–182	–39	+611	–312	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.1*	*–2.7*	*–0.6*	*+8.9*	*–4.6*	—	—	—
Los Angeles County ($000)	44,040	36,955	–7,086	–6,247	–728	+2,399	–2,510	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–16.1*	*–14.2*	*–1.7*	*+5.4*	*–5.7*	—	—	—
Marin County ($000)	1,926	2,021	+94	–53	–79	+136	+91	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+4.9*	*–2.8*	*–4.1*	*+7.0*	*+4.7*	—	—	—
Orange County ($000)	8,307	5,540	–2,767	–4,153	+29	+731	+626	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–33.3*	*–50.0*	*+0.3*	*+8.8*	*+7.5*	—	—	—
Riverside County ($000)	11,378	12,588	+1,210	–1,203	+323	+1,870	+219	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+10.6*	*–10.6*	*+2.8*	*+16.4*	*+1.9*	—	—	—
Sacramento County ($000)	8,102	8,515	+414	–1,059	+51	+898	+523	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+5.1*	*–13.1*	*+0.6*	*+11.1*	*+6.5*	—	—	—
San Bernardino County ($000)	10,528	9,573	–955	–2,985	+41	+1,705	+284	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.1*	*–28.4*	*+0.4*	*+16.2*	*+2.7*	—	—	—
San Diego County ($000)	6,827	6,673	–155	–176	–138	+233	–74	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.3*	*–2.6*	*–2.0*	*+3.4*	*–1.1*	—	—	—
San Joaquin County ($000)	3,982	4,274	+292	–113	–3	+387	+20	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+7.3*	*–2.8*	*–0.1*	*+9.7*	*+0.5*	—	—	—
San Luis Obispo County ($000)	0	2,584	+2,584	+2,584	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Mateo County ($000)	3,835	3,556	–279	–94	–103	–95	+13	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.3*	*–2.4*	*–2.7*	*–2.5*	*+0.3*	—	—	—
Santa Clara County ($000)	4,027	2,687	–1,340	–1,425	–87	+74	+97	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–33.3*	*–35.4*	*–2.2*	*+1.8*	*+2.4*	—	—	—

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Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula B Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
California (continued)										
Sonoma County ($000)	2,955	2,497	–458	–515	–48	+93	+11	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–15.5*	*–17.4*	*–1.6*	*+3.2*	*+0.4*	—	—	—
Stanislaus County ($000)	0	2,323	+2,323	+2,323	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ventura County ($000)	3,036	2,494	–542	–514	–59	+192	–161	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–17.8*	*–16.9*	*–1.9*	*+6.3*	*–5.3*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	45,659	49,648	+3,988	–3,816	+60	+5,055	+2,689	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.7*	*–8.4*	*+0.1*	*+11.1*	*+5.9*	—	—	—
Colorado										
Arvada ($000)	717	640	–77	–17	–12	–43	–5	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.7*	*–2.4*	*–1.7*	*–6.0*	*–0.7*	—	—	—
Aurora ($000)	2,139	3,006	+867	–79	+36	+301	+609	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+40.6*	*–3.7*	*+1.7*	*+14.1*	*+28.5*	—	—	—
Boulder ($000)	1,229	1,178	–51	–31	–13	–47	+40	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.2*	*–2.5*	*–1.1*	*–3.8*	*+3.2*	—	—	—
Colorado Springs ($000)	3,201	3,170	–31	–84	+79	–131	+104	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.0*	*–2.6*	*+2.5*	*–4.1*	*+3.3*	—	—	—
Denver ($000)	12,841	11,158	–1,683	–305	—	—	—	–1,505	–288	+415
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.1*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	*–11.7*	*–2.2*	*+3.2*
Fort Collins ($000)	1,198	1,242	+44	–33	+43	+17	+17	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.6*	*–2.7*	*+3.5*	*+1.4*	*+1.5*	—	—	—
Grand Junction ($000)	0	417	+417	+417	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greeley ($000)	973	1,046	+73	–28	+15	–2	+88	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+7.5*	*–2.8*	*+1.5*	*–0.2*	*+9.0*	—	—	—
Lakewood ($000)	1,142	1,163	+20	–31	–19	–21	+91	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.8*	*–2.7*	*–1.7*	*–1.8*	*+7.9*	—	—	—
Longmont ($000)	501	646	+145	–17	+29	+54	+79	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+28.9*	*–3.4*	*+5.8*	*+10.8*	*+15.7*	—	—	—
Loveland ($000)	342	346	+4	–9	+18	–19	+14	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.2*	*–2.7*	*+5.4*	*–5.5*	*+4.0*	—	—	—
Pueblo ($000)	2,094	1,999	–95	–55	—	—	—	+85	–166	+41
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.5*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+4.1*	*–7.9*	*+1.9*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Formula B Growth Lag	Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
Colorado (continued										
Westminster ($000)	662	696	+35	–18	+36	–36	+53	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+5.2*	*–2.8*	*+5.5*	*–5.5*	*+8.0*	—	—	—
Adams County ($000)	2,034	2,239	+206	–59	+100	–47	+211	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+10.1*	*–2.9*	*+4.9*	*–2.3*	*+10.4*	—	—	—
Arapahoe County ($000)	1,446	1,608	+162	–42	+78	–31	+158	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+11.2*	*–2.9*	*+5.4*	*–2.2*	*+10.9*	—	—	—
Jefferson County ($000)	0	1,398	+1,398	+1,398	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	11,777	12,811	+1,034	–721	…	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.8*	*–6.1*	*…*	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut										
Bridgeport ($000)	4,354	4,011	–344	–112	—	—	—	+111	–36	–306
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.9*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+2.5*	*–0.8*	*–7.0*
Bristol ($000)	675	709	+34	–19	—	—	—	+53	+30	–30
Change (%)	—	—	*+5.1*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+7.8*	*+4.5*	*–4.4*
Danbury ($000)	692	771	+80	–20	—	—	—	+0	+50	+50
Change (%)	—	—	*+11.5*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+7.3*	*+7.2*
East Hartford ($000)	569	746	+176	–21	—	—	—	+118	+61	+18
Change (%)	—	—	*+31.0*	*–3.6*	—	—	—	*+20.7*	*+10.8*	*+3.2*
Fairfield ($000)	633	622	–11	–17	—	—	—	+23	–16	–2
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.8*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+3.6*	*–2.5*	*–0.3*
Greenwich ($000)	1,150	1,126	–24	–31	—	—	—	+39	+15	–47
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.1*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+3.4*	*+1.3*	*–4.1*
Hamden Town ($000)	541	615	+74	–16	—	—	—	+0	+51	+40
Change (%)	—	—	*+13.8*	*–3.0*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+9.4*	*+7.4*
Hartford ($000)	5,031	4,825	–206	–136	—	—	—	+405	–143	–332
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.1*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+8.0*	*–2.8*	*–6.6*
Manchester ($000)	674	775	+101	–21	—	—	—	+53	+63	+7
Change (%)	—	—	*+15.0*	*–3.1*	—	—	—	*+7.8*	*+9.3*	*+1.0*
Meriden ($000)	1,006	1,103	+98	–30	—	—	—	+143	+46	–61
Change (%)	—	—	*+9.7*	*–3.0*	—	—	—	*+14.2*	*+4.6*	*–6.1*
Middletown ($000)	533	543	+10	–15	—	—	—	+54	+2	–32
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.9*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+10.1*	*+0.5*	*–5.9*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula A Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
Connecticut (continued)										
Milford Town ($000)	608	650	+42	–18	—	—	—	+8	–2	+53
Change (%)	—	—	*+6.8*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+1.3*	*–0.3*	*+8.8*
New Britain ($000)	2,254	2,300	+47	–64	—	—	—	+128	+28	–44
Change (%)	—	—	*+2.1*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+5.7*	*+1.2*	*–2.0*
New Haven ($000)	4,989	4,571	–419	–128	—	—	—	+157	–23	–424
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.4*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+3.1*	*–0.5*	*–8.5*
New London ($000)	1,148	1,114	–34	–31	—	—	—	+58	–14	–46
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.9*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+5.0*	*–1.3*	*–4.0*
Norwalk ($000)	1,121	1,116	–4	–30	—	—	—	+58	+43	–75
Change (%)	—	—	*–0.4*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+5.1*	*+3.8*	*–6.7*
Norwich ($000)	1,232	1,228	–4	–34	—	—	—	+63	–23	–10
Change (%)	—	—	*–0.3*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+5.1*	*–1.8*	*–0.8*
Stamford ($000)	1,229	1,328	+99	–36	—	—	—	+27	+50	+57
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.1*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+2.2*	*+4.1*	*+4.6*
Stratford ($000)	731	797	+65	–22	—	—	—	+72	+16	–0
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.9*	*–3.0*	—	—	—	*+9.8*	*+2.2*	*–0.0*
Waterbury ($000)	2,742	2,749	+7	–76	—	—	—	+172	+71	–159
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.3*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+6.3*	*+2.6*	*–5.8*
West Hartford ($000)	1,298	1,268	–30	–35	—	—	—	–21	+10	+17
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.3*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*–1.6*	*+0.7*	*+1.3*
West Haven ($000)	753	855	+102	–23	—	—	—	+144	+27	–47
Change (%)	—	—	*+13.5*	*–3.1*	—	—	—	*+19.2*	*+3.6*	*–6.2*
Nonentitlement ($000)	14,367	15,575	+1,209	+641	–253	—	—	—	+347	+473
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.4*	*+4.5*	*–1.8*	—	—	—	*+2.4*	*+3.3*
Delaware										
Dover ($000)	0	336	+336	+336	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmington ($000)	3,257	3,054	–203	–86	—	—	—	–99	+23	–42
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.2*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–3.0*	*+0.7*	*–1.3*
New Castle County ($000)	2,763	2,953	+190	–78	–39	+197	+110	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+6.9*	*–2.8*	*–1.4*	*+7.1*	*+4.0*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	2,077	2,210	+133	–149	…	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+6.4*	*–7.2*	…	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A: Population	Formula A: Poverty	Formula A: Overcrowding	Formula A: Growth Lag	Formula B: Poverty	Formula B: Pre-1940 Housing
District of Columbia ($000)	23,371	22,875	–497	–644	—	—	—	+431	+66	–349
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.1*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+1.8*	*+0.3*	*–1.5*
Florida										
Boca Raton ($000)	488	551	+63	–15	+5	+61	+12	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+12.9*	*–3.0*	*+1.0*	*+12.5*	*+2.4*	—	—	—
Boynton Beach ($000)	0	645	+645	+645	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bradenton ($000)	585	594	+9	–16	–8	+28	+5	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.6*	*–2.7*	*–1.3*	*+4.7*	*+0.8*	—	—	—
Cape Coral ($000)	594	743	+149	–20	+39	+109	+20	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+25.1*	*–3.3*	*+6.6*	*+18.4*	*+3.4*	—	—	—
Clearwater ($000)	1,079	1,180	+101	–31	–26	+83	+75	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+9.4*	*–2.9*	*–2.4*	*+7.7*	*+7.0*	—	—	—
Cocoa ($000)	343	286	–57	–8	–14	–12	–24	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–16.6*	*–2.2*	*–4.1*	*–3.4*	*–7.0*	—	—	—
Coral Springs ($000)	681	1,102	+421	–29	+69	+239	+143	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+61.8*	*–4.3*	*+10.1*	*+35.0*	*+20.9*	—	—	—
Davie ($000)	0	776	+776	+776	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daytona Beach ($000)	1,139	1,027	–112	–27	–28	–28	–28	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.8*	*–2.4*	*–2.5*	*–2.4*	*–2.5*	—	—	—
Deerfield Beach ($000)	0	750	+750	+750	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delray Beach ($000)	656	714	+57	–19	+12	+54	+10	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.7*	*–2.9*	*+1.8*	*+8.3*	*+1.5*	—	—	—
Deltona ($000)	0	596	+596	+596	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Lauderdale ($000)	2,851	2,397	–453	–63	–75	–73	–242	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–15.9*	*–2.2*	*–2.6*	*–2.6*	*–8.5*	—	—	—
Fort Myers ($000)	909	830	–80	–22	–17	–6	–36	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.8*	*–2.4*	*–1.8*	*–0.6*	*–3.9*	—	—	—
Fort Pierce ($000)	956	851	–105	–22	–19	–16	–48	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.0*	*–2.3*	*–2.0*	*–1.7*	*–5.0*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
Florida (continued)										
Fort Walton Beach ($000)	236	182	–54	–5	–17	–21	–11	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–22.9*	*–2.0*	*–7.0*	*–8.9*	*–4.9*	—	—	—
Gainesville ($000)	1,671	1,530	–141	–40	–16	+21	–106	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.4*	*–2.4*	*–1.0*	*+1.3*	*–6.3*	—	—	—
Hialeah ($000)	5,663	5,259	–405	–139	+8	+190	–464	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.1*	*–2.4*	*+0.1*	*+3.4*	*–8.2*	—	—	—
Hollywood ($000)	1,711	1,887	+176	–50	–16	+171	+71	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+10.3*	*–2.9*	*–0.9*	*+10.0*	*+4.2*	—	—	—
Lakeland ($000)	950	912	–38	–24	–16	+33	–30	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.0*	*–2.5*	*–1.7*	*+3.4*	*–3.2*	—	—	—
Largo ($000)	572	583	+11	–15	–26	+44	+8	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.9*	*–2.7*	*–4.6*	*+7.7*	*+1.5*	—	—	—
Lauderhill ($000)	0	1,012	+1,012	+1,012	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Margate ($000)	0	523	+523	+523	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melbourne ($000)	743	692	–52	–18	+1	–24	–10	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.9*	*–2.5*	*+0.2*	*–3.2*	*–1.4*	—	—	—
Miami ($000)	13,410	10,128	–3,282	–267	–191	–1,077	–1,747	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–24.5*	*–2.0*	*–1.4*	*–8.0*	*–13.0*	—	—	—
Miami Beach ($000)	2,924	2,162	–762	–57	–66	–328	–310	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–26.0*	*–2.0*	*–2.3*	*–11.2*	*–10.6*	—	—	—
Miramar ($000)	0	879	+879	+879	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naples ($000)	159	141	–18	–4	–7	–6	–2	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.2*	*–2.3*	*–4.2*	*–3.5*	*–1.1*	—	—	—
North Miami ($000)	0	1,538	+1,538	+1,538	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocala ($000)	754	592	–162	–16	–12	–65	–69	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–21.5*	*–2.1*	*–1.6*	*–8.7*	*–9.2*	—	—	—
Orlando ($000)	2,556	2,709	+154	–71	–30	+124	+130	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+6.0*	*–2.8*	*–1.2*	*+4.9*	*+5.1*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A: Population	Formula A: Poverty	Formula A: Overcrowding	Formula A: Growth Lag	Formula B: Poverty	Formula B: Pre-1940 Housing
Florida (continued)										
Palm Bay ($000)	0	729	+729	+729	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panama City ($000)	571	481	–90	–13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–15.8*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pembroke Pines ($000)	0	1,092	+1,092	+1,092	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pensacola ($000)	1,137	1,121	–16	–31	—	—	—	+116	–92	–9
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.4*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+10.2*	*–8.1*	*–0.8*
Plantation ($000)	479	650	+171	–17	+11	+134	+43	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+35.7*	*–3.6*	*+2.2*	*+28.0*	*+9.0*	—	—	—
Pompano Beach ($000)	1,305	1,187	–118	–31	–24	+10	–73	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.0*	*–2.4*	*–1.8*	*+0.8*	*–5.6*	—	—	—
Port St. Lucie ($000)	445	711	+265	–19	+67	+179	+38	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+59.5*	*–4.2*	*+14.9*	*+40.3*	*+8.5*	—	—	—
Punta Gorda ($000)	0	96	+96	+96	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sarasota ($000)	697	707	+10	–19	–24	+51	+2	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.5*	*–2.7*	*–3.4*	*+7.3*	*+0.2*	—	—	—
St. Petersburg ($000)	3,200	2,799	–401	–74	–106	–146	–75	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.5*	*–2.3*	*–3.3*	*–4.6*	*–2.3*	—	—	—
Sunrise ($000)	608	914	+306	–24	+27	+176	+127	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+50.3*	*–4.0*	*+4.5*	*+28.9*	*+20.9*	—	—	—
Tallahassee ($000)	2,227	2,368	+142	–62	+7	+275	–77	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+6.4*	*–2.8*	*+0.3*	*+12.3*	*–3.5*	—	—	—
Tamarac ($000)	0	519	+519	+519	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tampa ($000)	5,167	4,653	–514	–129	—	—	—	–164	–153	–68
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.9*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–3.2*	*–3.0*	*–1.3*
Titusville ($000)	451	418	–33	–11	–18	+16	–20	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.3*	*–2.4*	*–4.1*	*+3.5*	*–4.3*	—	—	—
West Palm Beach ($000)	1,201	1,328	+127	–35	+5	+156	+1	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+10.6*	*–2.9*	*+0.4*	*+13.0*	*+0.1*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula A Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
Florida (continued)										
Winter Haven ($000)	338	329	–9	–9	–9	+11	–2	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.6*	*–2.6*	*–2.6*	*+3.1*	*–0.6*	—	—	—
Brevard County ($000)	2,542	1,996	–547	–800	+37	+236	–19	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–21.5*	*–31.5*	*+1.4*	*+9.3*	*–0.7*	—	—	—
Broward County ($000)	8,702	5,729	–2,973	–5,847	+395	+1,520	+960	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–34.2*	*–67.2*	*+4.5*	*+17.5*	*+11.0*	—	—	—
Collier County ($000)	0	2,636	+2,636	+2,636	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escambia County ($000)	2,908	2,609	–299	–69	–14	–109	–108	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.3*	*–2.4*	*–0.5*	*–3.7*	*–3.7*	—	—	—
Hillsborough County ($000)	6,577	7,165	+588	–189	+109	+337	+331	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.9*	*–2.9*	*+1.7*	*+5.1*	*+5.0*	—	—	—
Jacksonville-Duval Count ($000)	8,954	8,340	–614	–220	–69	–142	–182	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.9*	*–2.5*	*–0.8*	*–1.6*	*–2.0*	—	—	—
Lake County ($000)	0	985	+985	+985	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lee County ($000)	2,108	2,586	+478	–68	+123	+329	+94	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+22.7*	*–3.2*	*+5.8*	*+15.6*	*+4.5*	—	—	—
Manatee County ($000)	0	1,831	+1,831	+1,831	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marion County ($000)	0	2,091	+2,091	+2,091	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami-Dade County ($000)	24,789	23,717	–1,072	–2,204	+17	+1,686	–571	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.3*	*–8.9*	*+0.1*	*+6.8*	*–2.3*	—	—	—
Orange County ($000)	5,955	7,469	+1,514	–197	+254	+1,039	+418	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+25.4*	*–3.3*	*+4.3*	*+17.4*	*+7.0*	—	—	—
Palm Beach County ($000)	7,629	8,375	+746	–883	+292	+844	+493	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+9.8*	*–11.6*	*+3.8*	*+11.1*	*+6.5*	—	—	—
Pasco County ($000)	3,207	2,995	–212	–79	–5	–56	–72	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.6*	*–2.5*	*–0.1*	*–1.8*	*–2.2*	—	—	—
Pinellas County ($000)	3,871	3,798	–73	–100	–106	+123	+9	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.9*	*–2.6*	*–2.7*	*+3.2*	*+0.2*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula A Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
Florida (continued)										
Polk County ($000)	4,178	4,219	+41	–111	+31	+151	–30	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.0*	*–2.7*	*+0.7*	*+3.6*	*–0.7*	—	—	—
Sarasota County ($000)	1,693	1,795	+101	–47	–5	+128	+26	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+6.0*	*–2.8*	*–0.3*	*+7.5*	*+1.5*	—	—	—
Seminole County ($000)	2,694	2,934	+239	–77	+69	+196	+52	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.9*	*–2.9*	*+2.6*	*+7.3*	*+1.9*	—	—	—
Volusia County ($000)	3,218	2,774	–444	–685	+49	+122	+71	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.8*	*–21.3*	*+1.5*	*+3.8*	*+2.2*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	31,521	32,946	+1,426	–4,959	+1,263	+3,415	+1,706	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+4.5*	*–15.7*	*+4.0*	*+10.8*	*+5.4*	—	—	—
Georgia										
Albany ($000)	1,802	1,444	–357	–38	–48	–168	–103	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–19.8*	*–2.1*	*–2.6*	*–9.3*	*–5.7*	—	—	—
Athens-Clarke County ($000)	1,708	1,811	+102	–48	–8	+120	+38	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+6.0*	*–2.8*	*–0.5*	*+7.0*	*+2.2*	—	—	—
Atlanta ($000)	13,323	11,632	–1,691	–330	—	—	—	–714	–545	–101
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.7*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–5.4*	*–4.1*	*–0.8*
Augusta-Richmond County ($000)	2,344	2,844	+500	–75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+21.3*	*–3.2*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbus-Muscogee County ($000)	2,918	2,258	–660	–60	–80	–388	–132	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–22.6*	*–2.0*	*–2.8*	*–13.3*	*–4.5*	—	—	—
Macon ($000)	2,104	1,659	–445	–44	–88	–204	–109	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–21.1*	*–2.1*	*–4.2*	*–9.7*	*–5.2*	—	—	—
Marietta ($000)	592	849	+257	–22	+19	+111	+150	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+43.4*	*–3.8*	*+3.1*	*+18.7*	*+25.3*	—	—	—
Roswell ($000)	0	568	+568	+568	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Savannah ($000)	3,425	3,293	–131	–93	—	—	—	+211	–172	–77
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.8*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+6.2*	*–5.0*	*–2.3*
Warner Robins ($000)	547	549	+2	–14	–10	+34	–9	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.3*	*–2.6*	*–1.8*	*+6.3*	*–1.6*	—	—	—
Clayton County ($000)	0	2,573	+2,573	+2,573	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Formula B Growth Lag	Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
Georgia (continued)										
Cobb County ($000)	2,923	3,935	+1,012	–104	+205	+436	+474	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+34.6*	*–3.6*	*+7.0*	*+14.9*	*+16.2*	—	—	—
De Kalb County ($000)	5,466	7,058	+1,592	–186	+72	+859	+847	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+29.1*	*–3.4*	*+1.3*	*+15.7*	*+15.5*	—	—	—
Fulton County ($000)	2,914	3,242	+328	–669	+251	+375	+371	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+11.3*	*–23.0*	*+8.6*	*+12.9*	*+12.7*	—	—	—
Gwinnett County ($000)	2,505	4,742	+2,238	–125	+508	+873	+981	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+89.3*	*–5.0*	*+20.3*	*+34.9*	*+39.2*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	44,671	48,029	+3,358	+812	+730	+1,587	+229	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+7.5*	*+1.8*	*+1.6*	*+3.6*	*+0.5*	—	—	—
Hawaii										
Honolulu ($000)	13,855	12,097	–1,757	–319	–354	+841	–1,926	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.7*	*–2.3*	*–2.6*	*+6.1*	*–13.9*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	4,739	5,902	+1,163	+467	+56	+567	+73	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+24.5*	*+9.8*	*+1.2*	*+12.0*	*+1.6*	—	—	—
Idaho										
Boise ($000)	1,285	1,601	+316	–42	+108	+118	+132	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+24.6*	*–3.3*	*+8.4*	*+9.2*	*+10.2*	—	—	—
Nampa ($000)	0	607	+607	+607	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pocatello ($000)	0	623	+623	+623	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	9,920	10,972	+1,052	–376	+214	+651	+563	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+10.6*	*–3.8*	*+2.2*	*+6.6*	*+5.7*	—	—	—
Illinois										
Arlington Heights ($000)	418	375	–43	–10	–41	–6	+14	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.2*	*–2.4*	*–9.8*	*–1.4*	*+3.3*	—	—	—
Aurora ($000)	1,369	1,472	+103	–39	+73	+28	+41	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+7.5*	*–2.8*	*+5.3*	*+2.1*	*+3.0*	—	—	—
Belleville ($000)	0	862	+862	+862	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berwyn ($000)	1,804	1,598	–207	–44	—	—	—	–189	+40	–13
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.5*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	*–10.5*	*+2.2*	*–0.7*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula A Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
Illinois (continued)										
Bloomington ($000)	846	745	–101	–20	—	—	—	+0	–20	–61
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.9*	*–2.3*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*–2.4*	*–7.3*
Bolingbrook ($000)	0	365	+365	+365	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Champaign ($000)	1,013	940	–73	–25	–24	–33	+9	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.2*	*–2.4*	*–2.4*	*–3.3*	*+0.8*	—	—	—
Chicago ($000)	116,313	102,374	–13,939	–2,869	—	—	—	–4,162	–3,071	–3,837
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.0*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–3.6*	*–2.6*	*–3.3*
Chicago Heights ($000)	752	686	–66	–19	—	—	—	+36	–45	–38
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.8*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+4.8*	*–6.0*	*–5.1*
Cicero ($000)	2,117	1,600	–517	–43	—	—	—	–324	+85	–234
Change (%)	—	—	*–24.4*	*–2.0*	—	—	—	*–15.3*	*+4.0*	*–11.1*
Decatur ($000)	1,814	1,742	–73	–48	—	—	—	+177	–39	–162
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.0*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+9.7*	*–2.2*	*–8.9*
De Kalb ($000)	0	507	+507	+507	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Des Plaines ($000)	339	429	+90	–11	–14	+68	+47	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+26.5*	*–3.3*	*–4.0*	*+20.0*	*+13.8*	—	—	—
Downers Grove ($000)	0	267	+267	+267	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East St. Louis ($000)	2,623	2,325	–298	–68	—	—	—	–13	–265	+48
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.3*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–0.5*	*–10.1*	*+1.8*
Elgin ($000)	1,036	1,038	+1	–27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.1*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evanston ($000)	2,441	2,408	–33	–66	—	—	—	+23	+11	–1
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.4*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.9*	*+0.5*	*–0.0*
Joliet ($000)	1,371	1,116	–255	–29	—	—	—	–168	+13	–70
Change (%)	—	—	*–18.6*	*–2.1*	—	—	—	*–12.3*	*+1.0*	*–5.1*
Kankakee ($000)	778	708	–70	–20	—	—	—	+33	–37	–47
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.0*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+4.2*	*–4.7*	*–6.0*
Moline ($000)	1,026	1,066	+40	–29	—	—	—	+40	–25	+54
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.9*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+3.9*	*–2.4*	*+5.3*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula B Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
Illinois (continued)										
Mount Prospect ($000)	393	466	+73	–12	–21	+34	+73	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+18.7*	*–3.1*	*–5.3*	*+8.6*	*+18.5*	—	—	—
Naperville ($000)	408	585	+177	–15	+80	+69	+44	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+43.5*	*–3.8*	*+19.6*	*+16.8*	*+10.8*	—	—	—
Normal ($000)	542	499	–43	–13	–7	–25	+2	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.0*	*–2.4*	*–1.2*	*–4.7*	*+0.4*	—	—	—
North Chicago ($000)	411	391	–20	–10	–17	–3	+10	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.8*	*–2.5*	*–4.1*	*–0.6*	*+2.5*	—	—	—
Oak Lawn ($000)	356	358	+1	–9	–35	+42	+3	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.3*	*–2.6*	*–9.7*	*+11.7*	*+0.9*	—	—	—
Oak Park ($000)	2,338	2,345	+7	–65	—	—	—	+37	+6	+28
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.3*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+1.6*	*+0.3*	*+1.2*
Palatine Village ($000)	0	514	+514	+514	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pekin ($000)	529	480	–49	–13	—	—	—	+29	–58	–7
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.3*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+5.4*	*–11.0*	*–1.3*
Peoria ($000)	2,417	2,308	–109	–63	—	—	—	+203	–79	–170
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.5*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+8.4*	*–3.3*	*–7.0*
Rantoul ($000)	376	460	+85	–14	—	—	—	+82	–4	+21
Change (%)	—	—	*+22.5*	*–3.6*	—	—	—	*+21.7*	*–1.1*	*+5.5*
Rock Island ($000)	1,667	1,423	–244	–40	—	—	—	–8	–84	–112
Change (%)	—	—	*–14.6*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	*–0.5*	*–5.1*	*–6.7*
Rockford ($000)	2,730	2,556	–173	–69	—	—	—	+11	+4	–119
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.4*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+0.4*	*+0.2*	*–4.4*
Schaumburg Village ($000)	409	450	+41	–12	–18	+9	+62	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+9.9*	*–2.9*	*–4.5*	*+2.1*	*+15.2*	—	—	—
Skokie ($000)	628	635	+7	–18	—	—	—	–16	+25	+16
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.1*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*–2.6*	*+4.0*	*+2.6*
Springfield ($000)	1,650	1,525	–125	–40	—	—	—	+63	–51	–97
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.6*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+3.8*	*–3.1*	*–5.9*
Urbana ($000)	574	577	+3	–15	–20	+64	–25	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.6*	*–2.7*	*–3.6*	*+11.1*	*–4.3*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula A Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
Illinois (continued)										
Waukegan ($000)	957	1,311	+355	–35	+16	+244	+129	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+37.1*	*–3.6*	*+1.7*	*+25.5*	*+13.5*	—	—	—
Wheaton City ($000)	0	303	+303	+303	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cook County ($000)	13,522	13,313	–210	–879	–619	+722	+565	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.6*	*–6.5*	*–4.6*	*+5.3*	*+4.2*	—	—	—
Du Page County ($000)	4,581	4,421	–160	–659	–234	+329	+404	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.5*	*–14.4*	*–5.1*	*+7.2*	*+8.8*	—	—	—
Kane County ($000)	0	1,297	+1,297	+1,297	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake County ($000)	2,871	3,123	+252	–82	+93	+121	+121	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.8*	*–2.9*	*+3.2*	*+4.2*	*+4.2*	—	—	—
Madison County ($000)	3,941	3,715	–226	–99	—	—	—	+154	–182	–99
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.7*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+3.9*	*–4.6*	*–2.5*
McHenry County ($000)	0	1,487	+1,487	+1,487	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Clair County ($000)	2,751	1,729	–1,022	–916	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–37.2*	*–33.3*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Will County ($000)	1,861	1,545	–316	–41	–52	–113	–111	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–17.0*	*–2.2*	*–2.8*	*–6.1*	*–6.0*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	40,437	37,773	–2,664	–1,664	–232	—	—	—	–1,008	+240
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.6*	*–4.1*	*–0.6*	—	—	—	*–2.5*	*+0.6*
Indiana										
Anderson ($000)	1,129	1,066	–63	–29	—	—	—	+128	–114	–49
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.6*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+11.4*	*–10.1*	*–4.4*
Bloomington ($000)	1,118	1,044	–73	–28	–8	+13	–51	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.6*	*–2.5*	*–0.8*	*+1.2*	*–4.5*	—	—	—
East Chicago ($000)	1,933	1,694	–240	–49	—	—	—	–82	–52	–57
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.4*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–4.3*	*–2.7*	*–2.9*
Elkhart ($000)	956	875	–81	–23	—	—	—	–106	+29	+20
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.5*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	*–11.1*	*+3.0*	*+2.1*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
Indiana (continued)										
Evansville ($000)	3,692	3,560	–133	–100	—	—	—	+218	–113	–138
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.6*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+5.9*	*–3.1*	*–3.7*
Fort Wayne ($000)	3,607	3,113	–494	–84	—	—	—	–454	+102	–58
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.7*	*–2.3*	—	—	—	*–12.6*	*+2.8*	*–1.6*
Gary ($000)	5,007	4,554	–453	–132	—	—	—	+36	–349	–7
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.0*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+0.7*	*–7.0*	*–0.1*
Goshen ($000)	343	342	–1	–9	—	—	—	+0	+20	–11
Change (%)	—	—	*–0.2*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+5.7*	*–3.3*
Hammond ($000)	2,993	2,796	–198	–80	—	—	—	–55	–23	–40
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.6*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*–1.8*	*–0.8*	*–1.3*
Indianapolis ($000)	11,787	11,269	–518	–308	—	—	—	+258	–292	–177
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.4*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+2.2*	*–2.5*	*–1.5*
Kokomo ($000)	1,275	1,200	–76	–33	—	—	—	+12	–65	+11
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.9*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+0.9*	*–5.1*	*+0.9*
Lafayette ($000)	980	812	–167	–22	—	—	—	–212	+73	–7
Change (%)	—	—	*–17.1*	*–2.2*	—	—	—	*–21.7*	*+7.5*	*–0.7*
Mishawaka ($000)	616	675	+59	–18	—	—	—	+0	+8	+69
Change (%)	—	—	*+9.7*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+1.3*	*+11.3*
Muncie ($000)	1,745	1,709	–36	–47	—	—	—	+174	–83	–79
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.0*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+10.0*	*–4.8*	*–4.5*
New Albany ($000)	940	871	–69	–24	—	—	—	+4	–32	–17
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.3*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+0.5*	*–3.4*	*–1.8*
South Bend ($000)	3,744	3,411	–333	–96	—	—	—	–102	+27	–162
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.9*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–2.7*	*+0.7*	*–4.3*
Terre Haute ($000)	2,505	2,245	–261	–63	—	—	—	–77	–38	–83
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.4*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–3.1*	*–1.5*	*–3.3*
West Lafayette ($000)	533	547	+15	–14	–6	+43	–8	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+2.8*	*–2.7*	*–1.1*	*+8.1*	*–1.4*	—	—	—
Lake County ($000)	1,774	1,647	–128	–43	–60	+17	–42	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.2*	*–2.4*	*–3.4*	*+1.0*	*–2.3*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	36,231	38,110	+1,880	+1,592	–164	—	—	—	–337	+790
Change (%)	—	—	*+5.2*	*+4.4*	*–0.5*	—	—	—	*–0.9*	*+2.2*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	Grant Amount: 2000 Census	Grant Amount: Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A: Population	Formula A: Poverty	Formula A: Overcrowding	Formula A: Growth Lag	Formula B: Poverty	Formula B: Pre-1940 Housing
Iowa										
Cedar Falls ($000)	421	387	–33	–10	–14	–8	–2	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.9*	*–2.4*	*–3.3*	*–1.9*	*–0.4*	—	—	—
Cedar Rapids ($000)	1,634	1,556	–78	–42	—	—	—	–27	–87	+78
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.8*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–1.7*	*–5.3*	*+4.8*
Council Bluffs ($000)	1,368	1,316	–52	–36	—	—	—	–32	–41	+57
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.8*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–2.3*	*–3.0*	*+4.1*
Davenport ($000)	2,205	2,094	–112	–57	—	—	—	+84	–79	–60
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.1*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+3.8*	*–3.6*	*–2.7*
Des Moines ($000)	5,338	5,148	–190	–143	—	—	—	+0	–149	+103
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.6*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*–2.8*	*+1.9*
Dubuque ($000)	1,459	1,480	+20	–41	—	—	—	+68	–44	+37
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.4*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+4.7*	*–3.0*	*+2.5*
Iowa City ($000)	1,002	826	–176	–22	–26	–61	–68	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–17.6*	*–2.2*	*–2.6*	*–6.0*	*–6.7*	—	—	—
Sioux City ($000)	2,558	2,281	–277	–63	—	—	—	–61	–83	–69
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.8*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–2.4*	*–3.3*	*–2.7*
Waterloo ($000)	1,812	1,643	–169	–46	—	—	—	–7	–91	–25
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.3*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–0.4*	*–5.0*	*–1.4*
Nonentitlement ($000)	30,013	30,992	+978	+1,177	–333	—	—	—	–876	+1,011
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.3*	*+3.9*	*–1.1*	—	—	—	*–2.9*	*+3.4*
Kansas										
Kansas City ($000)	3,110	2,883	–226	–80	—	—	—	+294	–138	–302
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.3*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+9.4*	*–4.4*	*–9.7*
Lawrence ($000)	1,124	989	–135	–26	+6	–93	–22	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.0*	*–2.3*	*+0.5*	*–8.2*	*–2.0*	—	—	—
Leavenworth ($000)	472	444	–28	–12	—	—	—	+0	–14	–3
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.9*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*–2.9*	*–0.6*
Overland Park ($000)	638	780	+142	–21	+48	+61	+54	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+22.3*	*–3.2*	*+7.5*	*+9.5*	*+8.4*	—	—	—
Topeka ($000)	2,535	2,396	–139	–67	—	—	—	+69	–37	–104
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.5*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+2.7*	*–1.5*	*–4.1*
Wichita ($000)	3,978	3,541	–437	–93	–52	–177	–114	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.0*	*–2.3*	*–1.3*	*–4.5*	*–2.9*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
Kansas (continued)										
Johnson County ($000)	1,586	1,645	+59	–43	+39	–1	+65	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.7*	*–2.7*	*+2.4*	*–0.1*	*+4.1*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	20,353	19,934	–418	+804	–272	—	—	—	–372	–578
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.1*	*+4.0*	*–1.3*	—	—	—	*–1.8*	*–2.8*
Kentucky										
Ashland ($000)	888	852	–37	–24	—	—	—	+13	–21	–4
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.1*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+1.5*	*–2.4*	*–0.5*
Covington ($000)	2,290	2,051	–239	–57	—	—	—	–63	–45	–73
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.4*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–2.7*	*–2.0*	*–3.2*
Henderson ($000)	371	313	–58	–8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–15.6*	*–2.2*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hopkinsville ($000)	517	360	–157	–9	–16	–100	–32	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–30.5*	*–1.8*	*–3.1*	*–19.3*	*–6.2*	—	—	—
Lexington-Fayette ($000)	2,818	2,580	–238	–68	–23	–79	–69	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.5*	*–2.4*	*–0.8*	*–2.8*	*–2.4*	—	—	—
Louisville ($000)	12,702	11,486	–1,216	–327	—	—	—	–198	–360	–330
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.6*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–1.6*	*–2.8*	*–2.6*
Owensboro ($000)	821	627	–194	–17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–23.7*	*–2.1*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jefferson County ($000)	3,414	3,027	–388	–80	–90	–188	–30	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.4*	*–2.3*	*–2.6*	*–5.5*	*–0.9*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	33,280	31,806	–1,475	+2,167	–206	–1,772	–1,663	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.4*	*+6.5*	*–0.6*	*–5.3*	*–5.0*	—	—	—
Louisiana										
Alexandria ($000)	1,106	827	–279	–22	–36	–142	–79	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–25.2*	*–2.0*	*–3.3*	*–12.9*	*–7.1*	—	—	—
Baton Rouge ($000)	6,164	5,256	–908	–139	–113	–454	–202	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–14.7*	*–2.2*	*–1.8*	*–7.4*	*–3.3*	—	—	—
Bossier City ($000)	778	651	–127	–17	–19	–48	–43	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–16.3*	*–2.2*	*–2.4*	*–6.2*	*–5.5*	—	—	—
Houma-Terrebonne ($000)	2,078	1,533	–545	–40	–32	–310	–162	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–26.2*	*–1.9*	*–1.6*	*–14.9*	*–7.8*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A: Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Formula B: Growth Lag	Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
Louisiana (continued)										
Kenner ($000)	1,067	852	–215	–22	–45	–89	–57	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–20.1*	*–2.1*	*–4.2*	*–8.4*	*–5.4*	—	—	—
Lafayette ($000)	1,726	2,032	+306	–54	+158	+131	+71	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+17.7*	*–3.1*	*+9.1*	*+7.6*	*+4.1*	—	—	—
Lake Charles ($000)	1,360	1,008	–352	–27	–36	–230	–59	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–25.8*	*–2.0*	*–2.7*	*–16.9*	*–4.3*	—	—	—
Monroe ($000)	1,542	1,097	–445	–29	–36	–268	–112	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–28.9*	*–1.9*	*–2.4*	*–17.4*	*–7.3*	—	—	—
New Orleans ($000)	20,561	18,201	–2,360	–512	—	—	—	–9	–1,146	–692
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.5*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–0.0*	*–5.6*	*–3.4*
Shreveport ($000)	4,095	3,264	–830	–86	–107	–513	–124	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–20.3*	*–2.1*	*–2.6*	*–12.5*	*–3.0*	—	—	—
Slidell ($000)	249	246	–2	–6	–9	+15	–2	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–0.9*	*–2.6*	*–3.6*	*+6.0*	*–0.7*	—	—	—
Thibodaux ($000)	347	251	–96	–7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–27.7*	*–2.0*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jefferson Parish ($000)	5,353	4,545	–808	–120	–187	–327	–174	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–15.1*	*–2.2*	*–3.5*	*–6.1*	*–3.2*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	36,872	33,079	–3,793	+2,348	–429	–2,867	–2,845	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.3*	*+6.4*	*–1.2*	*–7.8*	*–7.7*	—	—	—
Maine										
Auburn ($000)	746	771	+24	–21	—	—	—	+50	–6	+1
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.3*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+6.8*	*–0.8*	*+0.1*
Bangor ($000)	1,289	1,275	–14	–35	—	—	—	+38	–9	–7
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.1*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+2.9*	*–0.7*	*–0.6*
Lewiston ($000)	1,248	1,269	+21	–35	—	—	—	+126	–20	–50
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.7*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+10.1*	*–1.6*	*–4.0*
Portland ($000)	2,612	2,598	–15	–72	—	—	—	+23	–28	+62
Change (%)	—	—	*–0.6*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.9*	*–1.1*	*+2.4*
Nonentitlement ($000)	16,362	16,890	+527	+658	–189	—	—	—	+196	–138
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.2*	*+4.0*	*–1.2*	—	—	—	*+1.2*	*–0.8*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	Grant Amount: 2000 Census	Grant Amount: Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A: Population	Formula A: Poverty	Formula A: Overcrowding	Formula A: Growth Lag	Formula B: Poverty	Formula B: Pre-1940 Housing
Maryland										
Annapolis ($000)	433	423	–10	–11	—	—	—	+0	+2	–1
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.3*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+0.4*	*–0.1*
Baltimore ($000)	29,906	28,831	–1,075	–815	—	—	—	+1,357	–912	–706
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.6*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+4.5*	*–3.0*	*–2.4*
Cumberland ($000)	1,331	1,234	–97	–35	—	—	—	+12	–78	+4
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.3*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+0.9*	*–5.8*	*+0.3*
Frederick ($000)	451	479	+29	–13	—	—	—	+0	+10	+31
Change (%)	—	—	*+6.3*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+2.3*	*+6.8*
Hagerstown ($000)	1,139	1,171	+32	–32	—	—	—	+6	+12	+46
Change (%)	—	—	*+2.8*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+0.5*	*+1.1*	*+4.1*
Anne Arundel County ($000)	2,590	2,634	+44	–69	–44	+188	–29	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.7*	*–2.7*	*–1.7*	*+7.2*	*–1.1*	—	—	—
Baltimore County ($000)	5,216	5,227	+11	–138	–206	+307	+48	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.2*	*–2.6*	*–3.9*	*+5.9*	*+0.9*	—	—	—
Harford County ($000)	0	1,290	+1,290	+1,290	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Howard County ($000)	0	1,425	+1,425	+1,425	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery County ($000)	6,126	6,870	+744	–181	–82	+579	+428	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+12.1*	*–3.0*	*–1.3*	*+9.5*	*+7.0*	—	—	—
Prince Georges County ($000)	7,160	7,781	+621	–205	–121	+852	+95	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.7*	*–2.9*	*–1.7*	*+11.9*	*+1.3*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	10,627	9,417	–1,209	–1,524	+108	—	—	—	+343	–136
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.4*	*–14.3*	*+1.0*	—	—	—	*+3.2*	*–1.3*
Massachussetts										
Arlington ($000)	1,521	1,577	+55	–44	—	—	—	+65	–17	+52
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.6*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+4.3*	*–1.1*	*+3.4*
Attleboro ($000)	592	576	–16	–15	—	—	—	+0	–5	+4
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.6*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*–0.8*	*+0.7*
Barnstable ($000)	0	434	+434	+434	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston ($000)	26,040	24,666	–1,374	–682	—	—	—	–454	–138	–100
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.3*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–1.7*	*–0.5*	*–0.4*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
Massachusetts (continued)										
Brockton ($000)	1,785	1,737	–48	–46	—	—	—	+123	–13	–112
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.7*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+6.9*	*–0.7*	*–6.3*
Brookline ($000)	1,910	1,935	+25	–52	—	—	—	+15	+2	+60
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.3*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.8*	*+0.1*	*+3.1*
Cambridge ($000)	4,049	3,876	–173	–106	—	—	—	–87	+44	–24
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.3*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–2.1*	*+1.1*	*–0.6*
Chicopee ($000)	1,493	1,585	+92	–44	—	—	—	+75	+16	+45
Change (%)	—	—	*+6.1*	*–3.0*	—	—	—	*+5.0*	*+1.1*	*+3.0*
Fall River ($000)	3,665	3,669	+5	–101	—	—	—	+75	+27	+3
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.1*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+2.1*	*+0.7*	*+0.1*
Fitchburg ($000)	1,395	1,446	+51	–40	—	—	—	+80	–14	+24
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.6*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+5.7*	*–1.0*	*+1.7*
Framingham ($000)	655	659	+4	–17	—	—	—	+0	+31	–10
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.6*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+4.8*	*–1.5*
Gloucester ($000)	910	956	+46	–26	—	—	—	+18	+7	+46
Change (%)	—	—	*+5.0*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+2.0*	*+0.8*	*+5.1*
Haverhill ($000)	1,376	1,264	–112	–34	—	—	—	–71	+10	–17
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.2*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–5.2*	*+0.7*	*–1.2*
Holyoke ($000)	1,724	1,669	–55	–47	—	—	—	+75	–61	–23
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.2*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+4.4*	*–3.5*	*–1.3*
Lawrence ($000)	2,364	2,076	–288	–57	—	—	—	+36	–116	–151
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.2*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	*+1.5*	*–4.9*	*–6.4*
Leominster ($000)	560	631	+72	–17	—	—	—	+0	+26	+62
Change (%)	—	—	*+12.8*	*–3.0*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+4.6*	*+11.1*
Lowell ($000)	2,804	2,826	+22	–76	—	—	—	+153	–86	+31
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.8*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+5.5*	*–3.1*	*+1.1*
Lynn ($000)	3,455	3,056	–399	–84	—	—	—	–160	+9	–164
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.5*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	*–4.6*	*+0.3*	*–4.7*
Malden ($000)	1,845	1,875	+30	–51	—	—	—	–16	+19	+78
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.6*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*–0.9*	*+1.0*	*+4.2*
Medford ($000)	2,193	2,145	–48	–59	—	—	—	+52	–25	–15
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.2*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+2.4*	*–1.2*	*–0.7*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
Massachusetts (continued)										
New Bedford ($000)	3,687	3,643	–44	–100	—	—	—	+229	+7	–180
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.2*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+6.2*	*+0.2*	*–4.9*
Newton ($000)	2,730	2,735	+5	–76	—	—	—	+4	–10	+86
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.2*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+0.2*	*–0.4*	*+3.2*
Northampton ($000)	902	908	+6	–25	—	—	—	+35	–22	+18
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.7*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+3.9*	*–2.5*	*+2.0*
Pittsfield ($000)	1,870	1,809	–60	–51	—	—	—	+57	–4	–62
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.2*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+3.0*	*–0.2*	*–3.3*
Plymouth Town ($000)	0	487	+487	+487	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quincy ($000)	2,558	2,559	+1	–70	—	—	—	+16	–2	+58
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.0*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.6*	*–0.1*	*+2.3*
Salem ($000)	1,450	1,400	–50	–38	—	—	—	–14	–31	+32
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.4*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–0.9*	*–2.1*	*+2.2*
Somerville ($000)	3,792	3,497	–295	–97	—	—	—	–59	–2	–137
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.8*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–1.6*	*–0.1*	*–3.6*
Springfield ($000)	5,161	5,081	–80	–141	—	—	—	+172	+2	–113
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.6*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+3.3*	*+0.0*	*–2.2*
Taunton ($000)	0	1,027	+1,027	+1,027	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waltham ($000)	1,243	1,281	+38	–35	—	—	—	+53	+3	+18
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.1*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+4.2*	*+0.2*	*+1.5*
Westfield ($000)	531	551	+20	–15	—	—	—	+0	+31	+4
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.8*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+5.8*	*+0.7*
Weymouth ($000)	841	953	+113	–26	—	—	—	+101	+19	+19
Change (%)	—	—	*+13.4*	*–3.1*	—	—	—	*+12.0*	*+2.3*	*+2.2*
Worcester ($000)	5,968	5,727	–241	–158	—	—	—	+23	+63	–169
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.0*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.4*	*+1.1*	*–2.8*
Yarmouth ($000)	0	180	+180	+180	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	39,132	39,853	+720	–331	–372	—	—	—	+591	+832
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.8*	*–0.8*	*–1.0*	—	—	—	*+1.5*	*+2.1*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	Grant Amount: 2000 Census	Grant Amount: Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A: Population	Formula A: Poverty	Formula A: Overcrowding	Formula A: Growth Lag	Formula B: Poverty	Formula B: Pre-1940 Housing
Michigan										
Ann Arbor ($000)	1,483	1,346	–136	–36	–49	–24	–28	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.2*	*–2.4*	*–3.3*	*–1.6*	*–1.9*	—	—	—
Battle Creek ($000)	1,792	1,586	–206	–45	—	—	—	+3	–98	–66
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.5*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+0.2*	*–5.5*	*–3.7*
Bay City ($000)	1,931	1,759	–172	–50	—	—	—	–4	–72	–46
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.9*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–0.2*	*–3.7*	*–2.4*
Benton Harbor ($000)	706	585	–122	–17	—	—	—	+9	–104	–10
Change (%)	—	—	*–17.2*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	*+1.3*	*–14.8*	*–1.4*
Canton Township ($000)	423	436	+13	–11	+25	–9	+8	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.0*	*–2.7*	*+6.0*	*–2.2*	*+1.9*	—	—	—
Clinton Township ($000)	676	663	–13	–17	–19	+7	+17	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.0*	*–2.6*	*–2.9*	*+1.0*	*+2.5*	—	—	—
Dearborn ($000)	2,743	2,519	–224	–71	—	—	—	–226	+149	–76
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.2*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–8.3*	*+5.4*	*–2.8*
Dearborn Heights ($000)	1,332	1,302	–30	–39	—	—	—	+3	–5	+10
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.3*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+0.2*	*–0.4*	*+0.8*
Detroit ($000)	55,524	46,525	–8,999	–1,341	—	—	—	–1,302	–3,655	–2,700
Change (%)	—	—	*–16.2*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	*–2.3*	*–6.6*	*–4.9*
East Lansing ($000)	935	751	–184	–20	–41	–58	–65	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–19.7*	*–2.1*	*–4.4*	*–6.2*	*–6.9*	—	—	—
Farmington Hills ($000)	446	482	+35	–13	–20	+42	+26	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+7.9*	*–2.8*	*–4.5*	*+9.4*	*+5.9*	—	—	—
Flint ($000)	5,892	5,280	–612	–152	—	—	—	+139	–435	–165
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.4*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+2.4*	*–7.4*	*–2.8*
Grand Rapids ($000)	4,831	4,736	–95	–129	—	—	—	+105	–82	+11
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.0*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+2.2*	*–1.7*	*+0.2*
Holland ($000)	441	389	–52	–10	—	—	—	+0	–9	–32
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.8*	*–2.3*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*–2.1*	*–7.3*
Jackson ($000)	1,949	1,695	–254	–48	—	—	—	–18	–94	–94
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.0*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	*–0.9*	*–4.8*	*–4.8*
Kalamazoo ($000)	2,314	2,167	–147	–60	—	—	—	+147	–122	–112
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.4*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+6.3*	*–5.3*	*–4.8*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
Michigan (continued)										
Lansing ($000)	2,421	2,534	+114	–69	—	—	—	+446	–222	–41
Change (%)	—	—	*+4.7*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+18.4*	*–9.2*	*–1.7*
Lincoln Park ($000)	1,030	1,000	–29	–29	—	—	—	+9	–27	+18
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.9*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+0.9*	*–2.6*	*+1.7*
Livonia ($000)	567	506	–61	–13	–58	+13	–3	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.8*	*–2.4*	*–10.2*	*+2.3*	*–0.5*	—	—	—
Midland ($000)	355	313	–42	–8	–11	–16	–7	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.9*	*–2.3*	*–3.0*	*–4.6*	*–1.9*	—	—	—
Muskegon ($000)	1,402	1,217	–185	–34	—	—	—	+10	–103	–57
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.2*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	*+0.7*	*–7.4*	*–4.1*
Muskegon Heights ($000)	609	580	–30	–17	—	—	—	–2	–47	+36
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.8*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*–0.3*	*–7.8*	*+5.9*
Norton Shores ($000)	184	157	–27	–4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–14.5*	*–2.3*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pontiac ($000)	2,160	1,929	–231	–55	—	—	—	+114	–176	–114
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.7*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+5.3*	*–8.2*	*–5.3*
Port Huron ($000)	1,144	1,037	–107	–29	—	—	—	+52	–83	–47
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.3*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+4.6*	*–7.2*	*–4.1*
Portage ($000)	278	270	–8	–7	–12	+12	–0	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.8*	*–2.6*	*–4.2*	*+4.1*	*–0.1*	—	—	—
Redford ($000)	1,166	1,177	+10	–35	—	—	—	+13	+5	+27
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.9*	*–3.0*	—	—	—	*+1.1*	*+0.4*	*+2.4*
Rochester Hills ($000)	345	373	+29	–10	–14	+29	+24	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.4*	*–2.9*	*–4.0*	*+8.4*	*+6.8*	—	—	—
Roseville ($000)	549	678	+128	–20	—	—	—	+137	+8	+4
Change (%)	—	—	*+23.4*	*–3.6*	—	—	—	*+24.9*	*+1.4*	*+0.7*
Royal Oak ($000)	1,634	1,663	+29	–48	—	—	—	+92	–22	+8
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.8*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+5.6*	*–1.4*	*+0.5*
Saginaw ($000)	3,440	3,055	–385	–87	—	—	—	+60	–200	–158
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.2*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+1.8*	*–5.8*	*–4.6*
Southfield ($000)	640	650	+10	–17	–35	+42	+20	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.6*	*–2.7*	*–5.5*	*+6.6*	*+3.1*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	Grant Amount: 2000 Census	Grant Amount: Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A: Population	Formula A: Poverty	Formula A: Overcrowding	Formula B: Growth Lag	Formula B: Poverty	Formula B: Pre-1940 Housing
Michigan (continued)										
St. Clair Shores ($000)	1,034	1,122	+88	–33	—	—	—	+130	–12	+3
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.5*	*–3.2*	—	—	—	*+12.6*	*–1.2*	*+0.3*
Sterling Heights ($000)	774	851	+78	–22	–47	+92	+55	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+10.0*	*–2.9*	*–6.0*	*+11.9*	*+7.1*	—	—	—
Taylor ($000)	848	640	–208	–17	–55	–113	–24	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–24.6*	*–2.0*	*–6.5*	*–13.3*	*–2.8*	—	—	—
Troy City ($000)	432	445	+13	–12	–17	–4	+45	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+2.9*	*–2.7*	*–4.0*	*–0.9*	*+10.5*	—	—	—
Warren ($000)	1,259	1,089	–170	–29	–102	–13	–27	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.5*	*–2.3*	*–8.1*	*–1.0*	*–2.1*	—	—	—
Waterford Township ($000)	510	466	–44	–12	–18	–13	+0	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.6*	*–2.4*	*–3.6*	*–2.6*	*+0.0*	—	—	—
Westland ($000)	1,317	1,272	–45	–38	—	—	—	–24	–23	+40
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.4*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*–1.8*	*–1.8*	*+3.0*
Wyoming ($000)	582	588	+6	–16	–20	–0	+41	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.0*	*–2.7*	*–3.4*	*–0.1*	*+7.1*	—	—	—
Genesee County ($000)	2,937	2,355	–582	–62	–100	–348	–72	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–19.8*	*–2.1*	*–3.4*	*–11.8*	*–2.4*	—	—	—
Kent County ($000)	1,760	1,864	+105	–49	+28	+112	+13	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+5.9*	*–2.8*	*+1.6*	*+6.4*	*+0.8*	—	—	—
Macomb County ($000)	1,903	2,000	+97	–53	+65	+65	+19	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+5.1*	*–2.8*	*+3.4*	*+3.4*	*+1.0*	—	—	—
Oakland County ($000)	4,210	3,916	–294	–103	–36	–111	–44	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.0*	*–2.5*	*–0.9*	*–2.6*	*–1.1*	—	—	—
Wayne County ($000)	3,904	6,615	+2,711	–177	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+69.5*	*–4.5*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	44,033	43,148	–885	+1,828	–317	—	—	—	–1,723	–672
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.0*	*+4.2*	*–0.7*	—	—	—	*–3.9*	*–1.5*
Minnesota										
Bloomington ($000)	565	521	–43	–14	–52	–9	+31	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.7*	*–2.4*	*–9.3*	*–1.5*	*+5.5*	—	—	—
Coon Rapids ($000)	0	385	+385	+385	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula B Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
Minnesota (continued)										
Duluth ($000)	0	3,450	+3,450	+3,450	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minneapolis ($000)	17,892	16,465	–1,427	–458	—	—	—	–621	–326	–22
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.0*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–3.5*	*–1.8*	*–0.1*
Moorhead ($000)	482	351	–131	–9	–19	–81	–22	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–27.2*	*–1.9*	*–3.9*	*–16.8*	*–4.5*	—	—	—
Plymouth ($000)	312	324	+12	–9	+16	–10	+15	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+4.0*	*–2.7*	*+5.1*	*–3.1*	*+4.7*	—	—	—
Rochester ($000)	639	683	+44	–18	+5	+28	+29	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+6.8*	*–2.8*	*+0.8*	*+4.3*	*+4.5*	—	—	—
St. Cloud ($000)	715	589	–126	–16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–17.6*	*–2.2*	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Paul ($000)	10,259	9,592	–667	–265	—	—	—	–275	–175	+48
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.5*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–2.7*	*–1.7*	*+0.5*
Anoka County ($000)	1,882	1,376	–506	–432	+25	–95	–4	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–26.9*	*–22.9*	*+1.3*	*–5.0*	*–0.2*	—	—	—
Dakota County ($000)	2,020	2,094	+74	–55	+84	–31	+76	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.6*	*–2.7*	*+4.1*	*–1.5*	*+3.8*	—	—	—
Hennepin County ($000)	3,651	3,696	+45	–97	–68	–93	+303	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.2*	*–2.7*	*–1.9*	*–2.5*	*+8.3*	—	—	—
Ramsey County ($000)	1,529	1,324	–205	–35	–91	–74	–6	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.4*	*–2.3*	*–5.9*	*–4.8*	*–0.4*	—	—	—
St. Louis County ($000)	3,298	2,972	–326	–3,528	—	—	—	–59	–206	+3,467
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.9*	*–107.0*	—	—	—	*–1.8*	*–6.3*	*+105.1*
Washington County ($000)	0	969	+969	+969	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	27,285	23,766	–3,519	+22	–101	—	—	—	–1,003	–2,436
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.9*	*+0.1*	*–0.4*	—	—	—	*–3.7*	*–8.9*
Mississippi										
Biloxi ($000)	797	598	–199	–16	–13	–150	–19	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–24.9*	*–2.0*	*–1.7*	*–18.9*	*–2.4*	—	—	—
Gulfport ($000)	691	952	+261	–25	+67	+161	+58	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+37.8*	*–3.6*	*+9.8*	*+23.3*	*+8.4*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
Mississippi (continued)										
Hattiesburg ($000)	0	767	+767	+767	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson ($000)	3,860	3,158	–701	–83	–148	–317	–153	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–18.2*	*–2.2*	*–3.8*	*–8.2*	*–4.0*	—	—	—
Moss Point ($000)	352	221	–131	–6	–16	–84	–25	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–37.2*	*–1.7*	*–4.5*	*–24.0*	*–7.0*	—	—	—
Pascagoula ($000)	455	388	–66	–10	–14	–21	–21	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–14.6*	*–2.3*	*–3.0*	*–4.7*	*–4.6*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	37,873	34,235	–3,638	+1,736	–182	–2,894	–2,298	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.6*	*+4.6*	*–0.5*	*–7.6*	*–6.1*	—	—	—
Missouri										
Columbia ($000)	1,084	1,036	–48	–27	+7	–2	–26	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.4*	*–2.5*	*+0.6*	*–0.2*	*–2.4*	—	—	—
Florissant ($000)	319	286	–33	–8	–31	+7	–1	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.3*	*–2.4*	*–9.7*	*+2.3*	*–0.4*	—	—	—
Independence ($000)	1,125	931	–194	–25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–17.2*	*–2.2*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joplin ($000)	1,042	827	–216	–23	—	—	—	–40	–30	–123
Change (%)	—	—	*–20.7*	*–2.2*	—	—	—	*–3.8*	*–2.9*	*–11.8*
Kansas City ($000)	12,134	10,895	–1,239	–305	—	—	—	+98	–324	–707
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.2*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+0.8*	*–2.7*	*–5.8*
Lee's Summit ($000)	0	370	+370	+370	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield ($000)	1,992	1,693	–300	–45	–46	–171	–38	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–15.0*	*–2.2*	*–2.3*	*–8.6*	*–1.9*	—	—	—
St. Charles ($000)	441	392	–49	–10	–14	–12	–13	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.1*	*–2.3*	*–3.1*	*–2.8*	*–2.9*	—	—	—
St. Joseph ($000)	2,435	2,141	–294	–59	—	—	—	–14	–116	–104
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.1*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	*–0.6*	*–4.8*	*–4.3*
St. Louis ($000)	29,295	25,407	–3,888	–728	—	—	—	–773	–678	–1,709
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.3*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–2.6*	*–2.3*	*–5.8*
St. Peters City ($000)	0	235	+235	+235	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A: Population	Formula A: Poverty	Formula A: Overcrowding	Formula A: Growth Lag	Formula B: Poverty	Formula B: Pre-1940 Housing
Missouri (continued)										
St. Louis County ($000)	6,858	6,701	–158	–177	–330	+455	–106	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.3*	*–2.6*	*–4.8*	*+6.6*	*–1.5*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	28,962	29,404	+443	+1,006	+22	—	—	—	–386	–200
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.5*	*+3.5*	*+0.1*	—	—	—	*–1.3*	*–0.7*
Montana										
Billings ($000)	931	866	–65	–23	–20	–31	+8	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.0*	*–2.5*	*–2.1*	*–3.3*	*+0.9*	—	—	—
Great Falls ($000)	1,127	1,150	+23	–32	—	—	—	+27	–26	+53
Change (%)	—	—	*+2.0*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+2.4*	*–2.3*	*+4.7*
Missoula ($000)	0	769	+769	+769	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	8,334	7,864	–470	–322	–76	—	—	—	+97	–169
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.6*	*–3.9*	*–0.9*	—	—	—	*+1.2*	*–2.0*
Nebraska										
Lincoln ($000)	2,265	2,178	–87	–57	—	—	—	+0	–37	+8
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.8*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*–1.6*	*+0.3*
Omaha ($000)	7,229	6,265	–964	–171	—	—	—	–697	–91	–5
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.3*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	*–9.6*	*–1.3*	*–0.1*
Nonentitlement ($000)	14,892	14,486	–406	+573	–206	—	—	—	–240	–532
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.7*	*+3.8*	*–1.4*	—	—	—	*–1.6*	*–3.6*
Nevada										
Henderson ($000)	685	1,255	+570	–33	+293	+233	+77	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+83.2*	*–4.8*	*+42.7*	*+34.0*	*+11.3*	—	—	—
Las Vegas ($000)	3,885	6,204	+2,319	–164	+510	+1,172	+800	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+59.7*	*–4.2*	*+13.1*	*+30.2*	*+20.6*	—	—	—
North Las Vegas ($000)	1,175	1,831	+656	–48	+175	+275	+254	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+55.8*	*–4.1*	*+14.9*	*+23.4*	*+21.6*	—	—	—
Reno ($000)	1,972	2,462	+489	–65	+63	+269	+222	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+24.8*	*–3.3*	*+3.2*	*+13.6*	*+11.3*	—	—	—
Sparks ($000)	580	728	+148	–19	+9	+52	+106	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+25.5*	*–3.3*	*+1.5*	*+9.0*	*+18.3*	—	—	—
Clark County ($000)	4,554	7,408	+2,854	–195	+494	+1,314	+1,242	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+62.7*	*–4.3*	*+10.8*	*+28.9*	*+27.3*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A: Population	Formula A: Poverty	Formula A: Overcrowding	Formula A: Growth Lag	Formula B: Poverty	Formula B: Pre-1940 Housing
Nevada (continued)										
Nonentitlement ($000)	2,694	3,670	+977	+276	+129	+355	+216	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+36.3*	*+10.2*	*+4.8*	*+13.2*	*+8.0*	—	—	—
New Hampshire										
Dover ($000)	456	434	–22	–11	—	—	—	+0	–11	+0
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.8*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*–2.3*	*+0.0*
Manchester ($000)	2,245	2,253	+8	–61	—	—	—	+26	+42	+0
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.3*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+1.2*	*+1.9*	*+0.0*
Nashua ($000)	888	909	+21	–24	—	—	—	+0	+1	+44
Change (%)	—	—	*+2.3*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+0.1*	*+4.9*
Portsmouth ($000)	717	809	+92	–23	—	—	—	+134	+1	–20
Change (%)	—	—	*+12.8*	*–3.2*	—	—	—	*+18.6*	*+0.1*	*–2.8*
Rochester ($000)	384	376	–8	–10	—	—	—	+0	+15	–13
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.0*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+3.9*	*–3.4*
Nonentitlement ($000)	9,896	10,545	+650	+418	–17	—	—	—	+151	+98
Change (%)	—	—	*+6.6*	*+4.2*	*–0.2*	—	—	—	*+1.5*	*+1.0*
New Jersey										
Asbury Park ($000)	535	544	+10	–15	—	—	—	+13	+20	–8
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.8*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+2.4*	*+3.7*	*–1.5*
Atlantic City ($000)	2,126	1,681	–444	–48	—	—	—	–149	–25	–222
Change (%)	—	—	*–20.9*	*–2.3*	—	—	—	*–7.0*	*–1.2*	*–10.5*
Bayonne ($000)	2,366	2,286	–80	–64	—	—	—	–21	+8	–3
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.4*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*–0.9*	*+0.3*	*–0.1*
Bloomfield ($000)	1,556	1,362	–194	–38	—	—	—	–49	–2	–105
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.4*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	*–3.1*	*–0.1*	*–6.8*
Brick Township ($000)	429	449	+20	–12	–9	+33	+8	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+4.6*	*–2.8*	*–2.1*	*+7.6*	*+1.8*	—	—	—
Bridgeton ($000)	644	521	–122	–14	—	—	—	–74	–7	–28
Change (%)	—	—	*–19.0*	*–2.2*	—	—	—	*–11.4*	*–1.1*	*–4.3*
Camden ($000)	3,934	3,499	–435	–99	—	—	—	+72	–217	–191
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.1*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+1.8*	*–5.5*	*–4.8*
Cherry Hill ($000)	399	520	+121	–15	—	—	—	+105	+24	+7
Change (%)	—	—	*+30.2*	*–3.8*	—	—	—	*+26.3*	*+6.0*	*+1.7*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A: Population	Formula A: Poverty	Formula A: Overcrowding	Formula A: Growth Lag	Formula B: Poverty	Formula B: Pre-1940 Housing
New Jersey (continued)										
Clifton ($000)	1,965	1,737	–228	–49	—	—	—	–134	+36	–82
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.6*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–6.8*	*+1.9*	*–4.2*
Dover Township ($000)	536	564	+29	–15	–3	+43	+4	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+5.4*	*–2.8*	*–0.6*	*+8.0*	*+0.8*	—	—	—
East Orange ($000)	2,053	2,024	–29	–56	—	—	—	+140	–30	–83
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.4*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+6.8*	*–1.4*	*–4.0*
Edison ($000)	665	807	+143	–21	–23	+62	+125	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+21.4*	*–3.2*	*–3.5*	*+9.3*	*+18.8*	—	—	—
Elizabeth ($000)	2,919	2,541	–379	–69	—	—	—	–87	+45	–268
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.0*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	*–3.0*	*+1.5*	*–9.2*
Franklin Township ($000)	0	387	+387	+387	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester Township ($000)	348	444	+96	–12	+1	+96	+10	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+27.6*	*–3.4*	*+0.3*	*+27.7*	*+2.9*	—	—	—
Hamilton ($000)	671	680	+9	–18	—	—	—	+48	+23	–44
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.3*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+7.2*	*+3.4*	*–6.5*
Irvington ($000)	1,315	1,265	–50	–35	—	—	—	+87	+61	–163
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.8*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+6.6*	*+4.7*	*–12.4*
Jersey City ($000)	9,246	8,052	–1,193	–224	—	—	—	–292	–99	–578
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.9*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	*–3.2*	*–1.1*	*–6.2*
Lakewood Township ($000)	0	955	+955	+955	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Branch ($000)	698	622	–76	–17	—	—	—	–9	+17	–67
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.9*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	*–1.3*	*+2.4*	*–9.6*
Middletown ($000)	372	355	–17	–9	—	—	—	+0	+7	–14
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.4*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+2.0*	*–3.9*
Millville ($000)	400	361	–39	–10	—	—	—	+0	+22	–52
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.8*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+5.5*	*–12.9*
New Brunswick ($000)	984	995	+11	–26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.1*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newark ($000)	12,465	10,963	–1,502	–313	—	—	—	–485	–135	–570
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.1*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–3.9*	*–1.1*	*–4.6*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	Grant Amount: 2000 Census	Grant Amount: Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A: Population	Formula A: Poverty	Formula A: Overcrowding	Formula B: Growth Lag	Formula B: Poverty	Formula B: Pre-1940 Housing
New Jersey (continued)										
North Bergen Township ($000)	0	800	+800	+800	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Bridge Township ($000)	388	403	+15	–11	–20	+19	+27	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.8*	*–2.7*	*–5.2*	*+4.8*	*+6.9*	—	—	—
Parsippany-Troyhills Township ($000)	305	360	+56	–10	–21	+39	+47	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+18.2*	*–3.1*	*–6.9*	*+12.8*	*+15.4*	—	—	—
Passaic ($000)	1,460	1,438	–22	–38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.5*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paterson ($000)	3,652	3,473	–179	–96	—	—	—	–36	+115	–162
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.9*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–1.0*	*+3.1*	*–4.4*
Perth Amboy ($000)	939	842	–97	–22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.3*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sayreville ($000)	210	287	+77	–8	–4	+35	+53	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+36.5*	*–3.6*	*–1.8*	*+16.6*	*+25.2*	—	—	—
Trenton ($000)	4,020	3,762	–258	–105	—	—	—	+8	+4	–164
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.4*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+0.2*	*+0.1*	*–4.1*
Union City ($000)	1,643	1,546	–97	–41	—	—	—	–91	+75	–39
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.9*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–5.6*	*+4.6*	*–2.4*
Union Township ($000)	878	801	–77	–23	—	—	—	–47	+3	–11
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.8*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–5.3*	*+0.4*	*–1.3*
Vineland ($000)	699	686	–13	–18	–27	+58	–27	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.9*	*–2.6*	*–3.8*	*+8.3*	*–3.8*	—	—	—
Wayne Township ($000)	247	252	+5	–7	–6	+15	+2	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.9*	*–2.7*	*–2.3*	*+6.0*	*+0.9*	—	—	—
Woodbridge ($000)	671	768	+97	–21	—	—	—	+109	+46	–36
Change (%)	—	—	*+14.4*	*–3.2*	—	—	—	*+16.2*	*+6.8*	*–5.4*
Atlantic County ($000)	0	1,737	+1,737	+1,737	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bergen County ($000)	13,266	12,793	–473	–342	—	—	—	–203	+237	–165
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.6*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–1.5*	*+1.8*	*–1.2*
Burlington County ($000)	2,314	2,140	–174	–56	–121	+43	–39	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.5*	*–2.4*	*–5.2*	*+1.8*	*–1.7*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
New Jersey (continued)										
Camden County ($000)	2,997	2,998	+1	–79	—	—	—	+112	+13	–45
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.0*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+3.7*	*+0.4*	*–1.5*
Essex County ($000)	7,479	7,292	–188	–195	—	—	—	–92	+63	+36
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.5*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–1.2*	*+0.8*	*+0.5*
Gloucester County ($000)	1,908	1,820	–87	–48	—	—	—	+0	+7	–46
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.6*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+0.4*	*–2.4*
Hudson County ($000)	6,259	4,467	–1,792	–940	—	—	—	–511	+96	–437
Change (%)	—	—	*–28.6*	*–15.0*	—	—	—	*–8.2*	*+1.5*	*–7.0*
Middlesex County ($000)	2,135	2,407	+272	–63	–48	+157	+226	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+12.8*	*–3.0*	*–2.2*	*+7.4*	*+10.6*	—	—	—
Monmouth County ($000)	3,867	3,859	–9	–102	—	—	—	+0	+193	–100
Change (%)	—	—	*–0.2*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+5.0*	*–2.6*
Morris County ($000)	2,430	2,788	+359	–74	—	—	—	+0	+132	+300
Change (%)	—	—	*+14.8*	*–3.0*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+5.4*	*+12.3*
Ocean County ($000)	2,471	1,730	–740	–1,026	+0	+244	+42	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–30.0*	*–41.5*	*+0.0*	*+9.9*	*+1.7*	—	—	—
Somerset County ($000)	1,654	1,533	–121	–352	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.3*	*–21.3*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union County ($000)	6,571	6,431	–141	–173	—	—	—	–18	+73	–23
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.1*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–0.3*	*+1.1*	*–0.4*
Nonentitlement ($000)	11,009	9,468	–1,541	–1,159	–155	—	—	—	+302	–529
Change (%)	—	—	*–14.0*	*–10.5*	*–1.4*	—	—	—	*+2.7*	*–4.8*
New Mexico										
Albuquerque ($000)	5,600	5,364	–236	–141	–27	+34	–102	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.2*	*–2.5*	*–0.5*	*+0.6*	*–1.8*	—	—	—
Las Cruces ($000)	1,235	1,222	–13	–32	+1	+66	–48	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.0*	*–2.6*	*+0.1*	*+5.4*	*–3.9*	—	—	—
Rio Rancho ($000)	0	344	+344	+344	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Fe ($000)	754	702	–52	–19	–13	–2	–19	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.9*	*–2.5*	*–1.7*	*–0.2*	*–2.5*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	15,248	16,763	+1,515	+902	–71	+717	–34	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+9.9*	*+5.9*	*–0.5*	*+4.7*	*–0.2*	—	—	—

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Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
New York										
Albany ($000)	4,854	4,583	–271	–128	—	—	—	+48	–0	–190
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.6*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+1.0*	*–0.0*	*–3.9*
Amherst Town ($000)	764	751	–13	–20	–49	+33	+23	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.7*	*–2.6*	*–6.4*	*+4.3*	*+3.0*	—	—	—
Auburn ($000)	0	1,311	+1,311	+1,311	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Babylon Town ($000)	1,663	1,617	–46	–43	–88	+129	–44	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.8*	*–2.6*	*–5.3*	*+7.8*	*–2.7*	—	—	—
Binghamton ($000)	3,062	2,877	–184	–81	—	—	—	+34	–15	–123
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.0*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+1.1*	*–0.5*	*–4.0*
Buffalo ($000)	22,532	19,945	–2,587	–563	—	—	—	–178	–470	–1,376
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.5*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–0.8*	*–2.1*	*–6.1*
Cheektowaga Town ($000)	815	1,111	+296	–31	—	—	—	+324	+19	–16
Change (%)	—	—	*+36.3*	*–3.8*	—	—	—	*+39.8*	*+2.3*	*–2.0*
Clay Town ($000)	384	368	–16	–10	–37	+33	–3	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.3*	*–2.5*	*–9.5*	*+8.6*	*–0.9*	—	—	—
Colonie Town ($000)	478	485	+7	–13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.5*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunkirk ($000)	720	696	–24	–19	—	—	—	+7	+1	–13
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.4*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+1.0*	*+0.1*	*–1.8*
Elmira ($000)	1,779	1,683	–96	–47	—	—	—	+16	–36	–28
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.4*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.9*	*–2.0*	*–1.6*
Glen Falls ($000)	680	687	+7	–19	—	—	—	+9	+9	+8
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.0*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+1.3*	*+1.4*	*+1.2*
Greece ($000)	557	541	–16	–14	–39	+29	+8	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.8*	*–2.6*	*–7.0*	*+5.3*	*+1.4*	—	—	—
Hamburg Town ($000)	503	520	+17	–14	—	—	—	+10	–15	+36
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.3*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+2.0*	*–3.0*	*+7.1*
Huntington Town ($000)	1,189	1,147	–42	–30	–97	+107	–22	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.5*	*–2.5*	*–8.1*	*+9.0*	*–1.8*	—	—	—
Irondequoit ($000)	1,092	1,182	+91	–33	—	—	—	+41	+19	+64
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.3*	*–3.0*	—	—	—	*+3.8*	*+1.7*	*+5.9*

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Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
New York (continued)										
Islip Town ($000)	2,503	2,570	+67	–68	–101	+206	+29	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+2.7*	*–2.7*	*–4.0*	*+8.2*	*+1.2*	—	—	—
Jamestown ($000)	1,716	1,698	–18	–47	—	—	—	+57	–29	+1
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.0*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+3.3*	*–1.7*	*+0.1*
Middletown ($000)	693	703	+9	–19	—	—	—	+6	+23	–0
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.4*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+0.8*	*+3.4*	*–0.0*
Mount Vernon ($000)	2,342	2,227	–115	–62	—	—	—	–7	+27	–73
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.9*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–0.3*	*+1.1*	*–3.1*
Newburgh ($000)	1,117	1,032	–85	–28	—	—	—	–38	–14	–5
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.6*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–3.4*	*–1.2*	*–0.4*
New Rochelle ($000)	2,103	2,064	–39	–57	—	—	—	–90	+55	+53
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.9*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*–4.3*	*+2.6*	*+2.5*
New York ($000)	233,691	222,398	–11,292	–6,094	—	—	—	–9,343	+3,734	+410
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.8*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–4.0*	*+1.6*	*+0.2*
Niagara Falls ($000)	3,544	3,145	–399	–90	—	—	—	–56	–59	–194
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.3*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–1.6*	*–1.7*	*–5.5*
Poughkeepsie ($000)	1,393	1,271	–121	–35	—	—	—	–50	+60	–96
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.7*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–3.6*	*+4.3*	*–6.9*
Rochester ($000)	12,316	11,802	–515	–330	—	—	—	–40	–104	–41
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.2*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*–0.3*	*–0.8*	*–0.3*
Rome ($000)	1,364	1,483	+119	–42	—	—	—	+205	–20	–25
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.7*	*–3.1*	—	—	—	*+15.1*	*–1.5*	*–1.8*
Saratoga Springs ($000)	0	455	+455	+455	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schenectady ($000)	3,308	3,163	–145	–88	—	—	—	+52	+53	–162
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.4*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+1.6*	*+1.6*	*–4.9*
Syracuse ($000)	7,909	7,563	–346	–212	—	—	—	+207	–25	–316
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.4*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+2.6*	*–0.3*	*–4.0*
Tonawanda Town ($000)	2,208	2,261	+53	–65	—	—	—	+42	+21	+56
Change (%)	—	—	*+2.4*	*–3.0*	—	—	—	*+1.9*	*+1.0*	*+2.5*
Troy ($000)	2,595	2,537	–59	–71	—	—	—	+86	–22	–53
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.3*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+3.3*	*–0.8*	*–2.0*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
New York (continued)										
Union Town ($000)	1,640	1,701	+61	–48	—	—	—	+113	+33	–37
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.7*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+6.9*	*+2.0*	*–2.3*
Utica ($000)	4,041	3,620	–421	–102	—	—	—	+46	–53	–311
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.4*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+1.1*	*–1.3*	*–7.7*
West Seneca ($000)	314	327	+13	–9	—	—	—	+6	+13	+2
Change (%)	—	—	*+4.2*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+2.1*	*+4.3*	*+0.6*
White Plains ($000)	1,284	1,153	–131	–32	—	—	—	–50	+31	–81
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.2*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–3.9*	*+2.4*	*–6.3*
Yonkers ($000)	4,624	4,539	–85	–125	—	—	—	+26	+218	–203
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.8*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.6*	*+4.7*	*–4.4*
Dutchess County ($000)	1,674	2,053	+379	–54	—	—	—	+0	+123	+310
Change (%)	—	—	*+22.6*	*–3.2*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+7.3*	*+18.5*
Erie County ($000)	3,370	3,379	+9	–90	—	—	—	+61	–75	+112
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.3*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+1.8*	*–2.2*	*+3.3*
Monroe County ($000)	2,307	2,216	–91	–58	—	—	—	+0	+31	–63
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.9*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+1.3*	*–2.7*
Nassau County ($000)	17,778	18,581	+803	–501	—	—	—	+453	+465	+385
Change (%)	—	—	*+4.5*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+2.5*	*+2.6*	*+2.2*
Onondaga County ($000)	2,321	2,544	+223	–67	—	—	—	+169	+75	+46
Change (%)	—	—	*+9.6*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+7.3*	*+3.2*	*+2.0*
Orange County ($000)	2,159	2,011	–148	–53	—	—	—	+0	+18	–113
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.9*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+0.8*	*–5.2*
Rockland County ($000)	2,171	2,618	+447	–69	+27	+402	+87	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+20.6*	*–3.2*	*+1.3*	*+18.5*	*+4.0*	—	—	—
Suffolk County ($000)	4,513	4,560	+46	–120	–158	+289	+36	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.0*	*–2.7*	*–3.5*	*+6.4*	*+0.8*	—	—	—
Westchester County ($000)	6,668	6,981	+313	–185	—	—	—	+375	+97	+27
Change (%)	—	—	*+4.7*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+5.6*	*+1.5*	*+0.4*
Nonentitlement ($000)	56,533	57,150	+617	+1,123	–969	—	—	—	+816	–352
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.1*	*+2.0*	*–1.7*	—	—	—	*+1.4*	*–0.6*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula A Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
North Carolina										
Asheville ($000)	1,686	1,553	–133	–43	—	—	—	–118	–6	+34
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.9*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–7.0*	*–0.4*	*+2.0*
Burlington ($000)	432	531	+99	–14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+23.0*	*–3.2*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chapel Hill ($000)	448	724	+275	–19	+8	+156	+130	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+61.5*	*–4.3*	*+1.8*	*+34.9*	*+29.0*	—	—	—
Charlotte ($000)	4,662	5,651	+989	–149	+208	+455	+475	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+21.2*	*–3.2*	*+4.5*	*+9.8*	*+10.2*	—	—	—
Concord ($000)	424	470	+47	–12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+11.1*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durham ($000)	1,841	2,348	+507	–62	+73	+260	+236	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+27.6*	*–3.4*	*+4.0*	*+14.1*	*+12.8*	—	—	—
Fayetteville ($000)	1,186	1,426	+240	–38	+92	+102	+83	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+20.2*	*–3.2*	*+7.8*	*+8.6*	*+7.0*	—	—	—
Gastonia ($000)	741	792	+51	–21	+3	+61	+7	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+6.8*	*–2.8*	*+0.5*	*+8.2*	*+0.9*	—	—	—
Goldsboro ($000)	0	504	+504	+504	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greensboro ($000)	2,076	2,356	+280	–62	+17	+178	+148	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+13.5*	*–3.0*	*+0.8*	*+8.6*	*+7.1*	—	—	—
Greenville ($000)	0	978	+978	+978	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hickory ($000)	316	392	+75	–10	+11	+36	+40	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+23.9*	*–3.3*	*+3.4*	*+11.2*	*+12.6*	—	—	—
High Point ($000)	926	944	+18	–25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.9*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jacksonville ($000)	615	641	+26	–17	–38	+53	+27	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+4.2*	*–2.7*	*–6.1*	*+8.7*	*+4.4*	—	—	—
Kannapolis ($000)	684	510	–175	–14	—	—	—	–142	–1	–17
Change (%)	—	—	*–25.5*	*–2.1*	—	—	—	*–20.7*	*–0.2*	*–2.5*
Lenoir ($000)	0	181	+181	+181	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
North Carolina (continued)										
Morganton ($000)	147	188	+41	–5	–2	+26	+22	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+27.9*	*–3.4*	*–1.3*	*+17.4*	*+15.2*	—	—	—
Raleigh ($000)	2,396	2,813	+417	–74	+86	+210	+196	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+17.4*	*–3.1*	*+3.6*	*+8.8*	*+8.2*	—	—	—
Rocky Mount ($000)	0	829	+829	+829	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salisbury ($000)	424	395	–29	–11	—	—	—	–39	+7	+13
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.9*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–9.1*	*+1.7*	*+3.0*
Wilmington ($000)	1,041	1,012	–28	–27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.7*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winston-Salem ($000)	1,896	2,255	+359	–59	+45	+185	+188	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+18.9*	*–3.1*	*+2.4*	*+9.8*	*+9.9*	—	—	—
Cumberland County ($000)	0	1,733	+1,733	+1,733	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wake County ($000)	1,617	2,182	+565	–58	+260	+253	+109	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+35.0*	*–3.6*	*+16.1*	*+15.7*	*+6.7*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	48,139	50,814	+2,675	–265	+199	+2,731	+9	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+5.6*	*–0.6*	*+0.4*	*+5.7*	*+0.0*	—	—	—
North Dakota										
Bismarck ($000)	477	428	–49	–11	–9	–33	+5	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.3*	*–2.4*	*–1.9*	*–6.9*	*+1.0*	—	—	—
Fargo ($000)	881	861	–20	–23	+7	–20	+15	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.3*	*–2.6*	*+0.8*	*–2.2*	*+1.7*	—	—	—
Grand Forks ($000)	600	522	–77	–14	–28	–32	–4	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.9*	*–2.3*	*–4.7*	*–5.3*	*–0.6*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	6,300	5,644	–656	+230	–196	—	—	—	–323	–367
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.4*	*+3.7*	*–3.1*	—	—	—	*–5.1*	*–5.8*
Ohio										
Akron ($000)	8,942	8,331	–611	–235	—	—	—	–54	–377	+55
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.8*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–0.6*	*–4.2*	*+0.6*
Alliance ($000)	895	844	–51	–24	—	—	—	–8	–26	+7
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.7*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–0.9*	*–2.9*	*+0.8*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A: Population	Formula A: Poverty	Formula A: Overcrowding	Formula A: Growth Lag	Formula B: Poverty	Formula B: Pre-1940 Housing
Ohio (continued)										
Barberton ($000)	997	908	–89	–26	—	—	—	–14	–45	–5
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.0*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–1.4*	*–4.5*	*–0.5*
Bowling Green ($000)	443	381	–62	–10	–12	–17	–24	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–14.0*	*–2.3*	*–2.6*	*–3.8*	*–5.3*	—	—	—
Canton ($000)	3,866	3,564	–302	–100	—	—	—	–21	–147	–33
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.8*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–0.5*	*–3.8*	*–0.9*
Cincinnati ($000)	17,510	16,317	–1,193	–461	—	—	—	+229	–754	–207
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.8*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+1.3*	*–4.3*	*–1.2*
Cleveland ($000)	33,150	29,569	–3,581	–842	—	—	—	–1,216	–1,071	–452
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.8*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–3.7*	*–3.2*	*–1.4*
Cleveland Heights ($000)	2,023	2,102	+79	–58	—	—	—	+100	+8	+29
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.9*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+4.9*	*+0.4*	*+1.4*
Columbus ($000)	9,116	8,032	–1,084	–212	–123	–736	–13	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.9*	*–2.3*	*–1.4*	*–8.1*	*–0.1*	—	—	—
Dayton ($000)	8,733	7,786	–947	–222	—	—	—	+33	–477	–280
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.8*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+0.4*	*–5.5*	*–3.2*
East Cleveland ($000)	1,324	1,356	+32	–38	—	—	—	+132	–48	–15
Change (%)	—	—	*+2.4*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+10.0*	*–3.6*	*–1.1*
Elyria ($000)	728	769	+41	–21	—	—	—	+90	–64	+36
Change (%)	—	—	*+5.7*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+12.4*	*–8.8*	*+4.9*
Euclid ($000)	1,219	1,222	+3	–35	—	—	—	+57	+11	–30
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.2*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+4.6*	*+0.9*	*–2.4*
Fairborn ($000)	0	332	+332	+332	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton City ($000)	1,960	1,847	–113	–52	—	—	—	+14	–100	+26
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.7*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.7*	*–5.1*	*+1.3*
Kent ($000)	470	379	–91	–10	–19	–50	–12	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–19.4*	*–2.1*	*–4.1*	*–10.7*	*–2.5*	—	—	—
Kettering ($000)	415	593	+178	–17	—	—	—	+174	–4	+25
Change (%)	—	—	*+42.9*	*–4.1*	—	—	—	*+41.9*	*–0.9*	*+6.1*
Lakewood ($000)	2,593	2,623	+30	–72	—	—	—	+93	–20	+29
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.2*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+3.6*	*–0.8*	*+1.1*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula A Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
Ohio (continued)										
Lancaster ($000)	689	684	–5	–19	—	—	—	+51	–49	+12
Change (%)	—	—	*–0.8*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+7.4*	*–7.2*	*+1.7*
Lima ($000)	1,496	1,495	–0	–42	—	—	—	+134	–46	–46
Change (%)	—	—	*–0.0*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+9.0*	*–3.1*	*–3.1*
Lorain ($000)	1,528	1,516	–13	–42	—	—	—	+151	–119	–3
Change (%)	—	—	*–0.8*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+9.9*	*–7.8*	*–0.2*
Mansfield ($000)	1,116	1,188	+72	–33	—	—	—	+106	–57	+55
Change (%)	—	—	*+6.4*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+9.5*	*–5.1*	*+4.9*
Marietta ($000)	568	535	–33	–15	—	—	—	+16	–15	–20
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.8*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+2.9*	*–2.6*	*–3.5*
Massillon ($000)	957	903	–54	–25	—	—	—	+15	–47	+3
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.7*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+1.6*	*–4.9*	*+0.3*
Mentor ($000)	0	226	+226	+226	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middletown ($000)	844	785	–59	–21	—	—	—	–42	–40	+45
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.0*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–5.0*	*–4.8*	*+5.4*
Newark ($000)	1,049	1,026	–22	–28	—	—	—	+27	–49	+28
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.1*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+2.5*	*–4.6*	*+2.7*
Parma ($000)	904	1,070	+166	–31	—	—	—	+180	+6	+10
Change (%)	—	—	*+18.4*	*–3.4*	—	—	—	*+19.9*	*+0.7*	*+1.2*
Springfield ($000)	2,585	2,418	–167	–68	—	—	—	+112	–149	–61
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.5*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+4.3*	*–5.8*	*–2.4*
Steubenville ($000)	1,063	945	–118	–27	—	—	—	+25	–54	–62
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.1*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+2.4*	*–5.1*	*–5.9*
Toledo ($000)	9,557	9,492	–65	–263	—	—	—	+745	–436	–111
Change (%)	—	—	*–0.7*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+7.8*	*–4.6*	*–1.2*
Warren ($000)	1,649	1,608	–41	–45	—	—	—	+86	–67	–15
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.5*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+5.2*	*–4.0*	*–0.9*
Youngstown ($000)	5,888	4,997	–891	–144	—	—	—	–52	–330	–365
Change (%)	—	—	*–15.1*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–0.9*	*–5.6*	*–6.2*
Butler County ($000)	0	1,415	+1,415	+1,415	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
Ohio (continued)										
Cuyahoga County ($000)	3,578	3,615	+37	–95	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.0*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin County ($000)	2,337	2,286	–51	–60	–70	+76	+3	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.2*	*–2.6*	*–3.0*	*+3.2*	*+0.1*	—	—	—
Hamilton County ($000)	3,665	3,740	+75	–99	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+2.1*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake County ($000)	1,443	1,656	+213	–204	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+14.7*	*–14.2*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery County ($000)	2,724	2,358	–366	–62	–177	–71	–56	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.4*	*–2.3*	*–6.5*	*–2.6*	*–2.1*	—	—	—
Stark County ($000)	1,703	1,739	+36	–46	—	—	—	+0	–69	+151
Change (%)	—	—	*+2.1*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*–4.0*	*+8.9*
Summit County ($000)	1,767	1,706	–61	–45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.4*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	55,766	56,421	+656	+1,045	–526	—	—	—	–1,575	+1,711
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.2*	*+1.9*	*–0.9*	—	—	—	*–2.8*	*+3.1*
Oklahoma										
Broken Arrow ($000)	489	461	–28	–12	+17	–42	+8	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.8*	*–2.5*	*+3.5*	*–8.6*	*+1.7*	—	—	—
Edmond ($000)	455	490	+35	–13	+18	+33	–3	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+7.8*	*–2.8*	*+4.0*	*+7.2*	*–0.6*	—	—	—
Enid ($000)	718	662	–56	–18	—	—	—	+56	–6	–88
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.7*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+7.7*	*–0.8*	*–12.2*
Lawton ($000)	1,203	1,094	–110	–29	–9	–24	–48	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.1*	*–2.4*	*–0.8*	*–2.0*	*–4.0*	—	—	—
Midwest City ($000)	637	603	–34	–16	–24	+49	–42	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.3*	*–2.5*	*–3.8*	*+7.7*	*–6.7*	—	—	—
Norman ($000)	1,037	1,053	+16	–28	+1	+48	–5	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.6*	*–2.7*	*+0.1*	*+4.6*	*–0.5*	—	—	—
Oklahoma City ($000)	6,676	6,511	–165	–172	–68	+103	–28	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.5*	*–2.6*	*–1.0*	*+1.5*	*–0.4*	—	—	—
Shawnee ($000)	572	492	–80	–13	—	—	—	–17	–30	–20
Change (%)	—	—	*–14.0*	*–2.3*	—	—	—	*–3.0*	*–5.3*	*–3.4*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A: Population	Formula A: Poverty	Formula A: Overcrowding	Formula A: Growth Lag	Formula B: Poverty	Formula B: Pre-1940 Housing
Oklahoma (continued)										
Tulsa ($000)	5,030	4,654	–377	–123	–131	–287	+164	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.5*	*–2.4*	*–2.6*	*–5.7*	*+3.3*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	20,860	19,798	–1,062	+1,396	–922	–1,241	–295	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.1*	*+6.7*	*–4.4*	*–5.9*	*–1.4*	—	—	—
Oregon										
Ashland ($000)	0	256	+256	+256	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beaverton ($000)	0	722	+722	+722	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corvallis ($000)	0	678	+678	+678	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eugene ($000)	1,614	1,712	+98	–45	+12	+122	+10	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+6.1*	*–2.8*	*+0.7*	*+7.5*	*+0.6*	—	—	—
Gresham ($000)	676	1,085	+409	–29	+27	+244	+166	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+60.5*	*–4.2*	*+4.0*	*+36.1*	*+24.6*	—	—	—
Hillsboro ($000)	0	773	+773	+773	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medford ($000)	646	757	+112	–20	+22	+61	+49	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+17.3*	*–3.1*	*+3.4*	*+9.4*	*+7.6*	—	—	—
Portland ($000)	12,338	12,360	+22	–335	—	—	—	–379	–50	+785
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.2*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*–3.1*	*–0.4*	*+6.4*
Salem ($000)	1,455	1,780	+324	–47	+26	+163	+182	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+22.3*	*–3.2*	*+1.8*	*+11.2*	*+12.5*	—	—	—
Springfield ($000)	711	758	+47	–20	–1	+63	+5	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+6.6*	*–2.8*	*–0.1*	*+8.9*	*+0.7*	—	—	—
Clackamas County ($000)	2,506	2,584	+78	–68	+20	+34	+92	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.1*	*–2.7*	*+0.8*	*+1.4*	*+3.7*	—	—	—
Multnomah County ($000)	876	365	–511	–10	–155	–243	–102	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–58.4*	*–1.1*	*–17.8*	*–27.8*	*–11.7*	—	—	—
Washington County ($000)	2,831	2,439	–392	–1,598	+223	+495	+488	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.9*	*–56.5*	*+7.9*	*+17.5*	*+17.2*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	15,357	16,665	+1,308	+375	+68	+436	+429	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.5*	*+2.4*	*+0.4*	*+2.8*	*+2.8*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
Pennsylvania										
Abington ($000)	951	990	+39	–28	—	—	—	+72	–3	–3
Change (%)	—	—	*+4.1*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+7.6*	*–0.3*	*–0.3*
Allentown ($000)	3,287	3,359	+71	–92	—	—	—	+65	+131	–33
Change (%)	—	—	*+2.2*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+2.0*	*+4.0*	*–1.0*
Altoona ($000)	2,682	2,440	–242	–68	—	—	—	–3	–53	–118
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.0*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–0.1*	*–2.0*	*–4.4*
Bensalem Township ($000)	460	479	+20	–13	–27	+48	+11	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+4.3*	*–2.8*	*–5.9*	*+10.5*	*+2.4*	—	—	—
Bethlehem ($000)	2,008	2,067	+60	–57	—	—	—	+58	+11	+48
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.0*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+2.9*	*+0.5*	*+2.4*
Bristol Township ($000)	715	789	+75	–23	—	—	—	+86	+5	+8
Change (%)	—	—	*+10.5*	*–3.2*	—	—	—	*+12.0*	*+0.6*	*+1.1*
Carlisle ($000)	445	516	+71	–14	—	—	—	+42	+13	+30
Change (%)	—	—	*+15.9*	*–3.2*	—	—	—	*+9.5*	*+2.9*	*+6.7*
Chester ($000)	2,059	1,811	–248	–52	—	—	—	+15	–59	–152
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.1*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+0.7*	*–2.9*	*–7.4*
Easton ($000)	1,220	1,181	–39	–33	—	—	—	–6	+5	–4
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.2*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*–0.5*	*+0.4*	*–0.4*
Erie ($000)	4,654	4,386	–267	–123	—	—	—	+40	–118	–67
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.7*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+0.9*	*–2.5*	*–1.4*
Harrisburg ($000)	3,008	2,590	–418	–73	—	—	—	–42	–112	–191
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.9*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	*–1.4*	*–3.7*	*–6.4*
Haverford ($000)	1,161	1,209	+48	–34	—	—	—	+59	+1	+22
Change (%)	—	—	*+4.1*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+5.1*	*+0.1*	*+1.9*
Hazleton ($000)	1,194	1,158	–36	–32	—	—	—	+11	–12	–3
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.0*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.9*	*–1.0*	*–0.2*
Johnstown ($000)	2,265	1,967	–298	–56	—	—	—	–43	–76	–123
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.2*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–1.9*	*–3.3*	*–5.4*
Lancaster ($000)	2,335	2,173	–162	–60	—	—	—	+11	–35	–78
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.9*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+0.5*	*–1.5*	*–3.3*
Lebanon ($000)	1,058	1,033	–26	–29	—	—	—	+2	–3	+4
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.4*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.2*	*–0.3*	*+0.4*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula A Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
Pennsylvania (continued)										
Lower Merion ($000)	1,428	1,399	–29	–39	—	—	—	+17	+2	–9
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.0*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+1.2*	*+0.1*	*–0.6*
McKeesport ($000)	1,707	1,516	–191	–43	—	—	—	–53	–42	–53
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.2*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–3.1*	*–2.4*	*–3.1*
Millcreek Township ($000)	0	311	+311	+311	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norristown ($000)	1,242	1,253	+12	–35	—	—	—	–29	+62	+14
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.9*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*–2.3*	*+5.0*	*+1.1*
Penn Hills ($000)	710	866	+157	–25	—	—	—	+159	+5	+18
Change (%)	—	—	*+22.1*	*–3.5*	—	—	—	*+22.3*	*+0.7*	*+2.6*
Philadelphia ($000)	70,683	63,784	–6,899	–1,787	—	—	—	+589	–388	–5,313
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.8*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+0.8*	*–0.5*	*–7.5*
Pittsburgh ($000)	22,750	20,671	–2,079	–587	—	—	—	–325	–592	–575
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.1*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–1.4*	*–2.6*	*–2.5*
Reading ($000)	4,116	3,808	–308	–105	—	—	—	–99	+123	–227
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.5*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–2.4*	*+3.0*	*–5.5*
Scranton ($000)	4,321	4,192	–129	–117	—	—	—	+19	–73	+42
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.0*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.4*	*–1.7*	*+1.0*
Sharon ($000)	863	843	–20	–24	—	—	—	–5	–25	+34
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.3*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*–0.6*	*–2.9*	*+3.9*
State College ($000)	1,018	888	–130	–23	–23	–24	–59	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.8*	*–2.3*	*–2.3*	*–2.4*	*–5.8*	—	—	—
Upper Darby ($000)	2,500	2,342	–157	–66	—	—	—	+2	+34	–128
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.3*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+0.1*	*+1.4*	*–5.1*
Wilkes-Barre ($000)	2,448	2,380	–69	–67	—	—	—	+46	–20	–28
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.8*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+1.9*	*–0.8*	*–1.1*
Williamsport ($000)	1,732	1,555	–178	–43	—	—	—	–2	–34	–99
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.3*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–0.1*	*–1.9*	*–5.7*
York ($000)	2,168	2,089	–79	–58	—	—	—	–2	+7	–25
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.6*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*–0.1*	*+0.3*	*–1.2*
Allegheny County ($000)	19,213	19,393	+180	–522	—	—	—	+849	–227	+80
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.9*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+4.4*	*–1.2*	*+0.4*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A: Population	Formula A: Poverty	Formula A: Overcrowding	Formula A: Growth Lag	Formula B: Poverty	Formula B: Pre-1940 Housing
Pennsylvania (continued)										
Beaver County ($000)	4,950	4,697	–252	–126	—	—	—	+138	–300	+36
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.1*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+2.8*	*–6.1*	*+0.7*
Berks County ($000)	3,276	3,322	+46	–88	—	—	—	+0	+25	+108
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.4*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+0.8*	*+3.3*
Bucks County ($000)	2,763	2,923	+161	–77	—	—	—	+0	+58	+180
Change (%)	—	—	*+5.8*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+2.1*	*+6.5*
Chester County ($000)	3,355	3,388	+34	–89	—	—	—	+0	+87	+36
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.0*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+2.6*	*+1.1*
Dauphin County ($000)	0	1,879	+1,879	+1,879	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware County ($000)	4,564	4,955	+391	–132	—	—	—	+520	+54	–50
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.6*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+11.4*	*+1.2*	*–1.1*
Lancaster County ($000)	3,990	4,140	+150	–109	—	—	—	+0	+10	+249
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.8*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+0.3*	*+6.2*
Luzerne County ($000)	6,129	6,033	–95	–161	—	—	—	+307	–125	–116
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.6*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+5.0*	*–2.0*	*–1.9*
Montgomery County ($000)	4,322	4,504	+182	–119	—	—	—	+0	+113	+188
Change (%)	—	—	*+4.2*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+2.6*	*+4.4*
Washington County ($000)	5,669	5,315	–354	–143	—	—	—	+153	–263	–101
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.2*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+2.7*	*–4.6*	*–1.8*
Westmoreland County ($000)	5,110	5,257	+147	–140	—	—	—	+520	–282	+50
Change (%)	—	—	*+2.9*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+10.2*	*–5.5*	*+1.0*
York County ($000)	3,018	3,218	+200	–85	—	—	—	+0	+42	+243
Change (%)	—	—	*+6.6*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+1.4*	*+8.1*
Nonentitlement ($000)	57,916	59,085	+1,169	+268	–607	—	—	—	–90	+1,598
Change (%)	—	—	*+2.0*	*+0.5*	*–1.0*	—	—	—	*–0.2*	*+2.8*
Rhode Island										
Cranston ($000)	1,229	1,294	+65	–35	—	—	—	+77	+5	+18
Change (%)	—	—	*+5.3*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+6.3*	*+0.4*	*+1.4*
East Providence ($000)	807	960	+153	–26	—	—	—	+148	+12	+20
Change (%)	—	—	*+18.9*	*–3.2*	—	—	—	*+18.3*	*+1.4*	*+2.4*
Pawtucket ($000)	2,559	2,527	–31	–70	—	—	—	+22	+108	–91
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.2*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.9*	*+4.2*	*–3.6*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula A Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
Rhode Island (continued)										
Providence ($000)	7,671	6,953	–717	–193	—	—	—	–394	+258	–388
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.3*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–5.1*	*+3.4*	*–5.1*
Warwick ($000)	857	1,041	+184	–28	—	—	—	+178	+15	+19
Change (%)	—	—	*+21.4*	*–3.3*	—	—	—	*+20.8*	*+1.7*	*+2.2*
Woonsocket ($000)	1,569	1,641	+72	–45	—	—	—	+43	+45	+28
Change (%)	—	—	*+4.6*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+2.8*	*+2.9*	*+1.8*
Nonentitlement ($000)	5,669	6,039	+371	+245	–81	—	—	—	+158	+49
Change (%)	—	—	*+6.5*	*+4.3*	*–1.4*	—	—	—	*+2.8*	*+0.9*
South Carolina										
Aiken ($000)	0	263	+263	+263	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anderson ($000)	1,042	946	–96	–28	—	—	—	–53	–17	+2
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.2*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*–5.1*	*–1.6*	*+0.2*
Charleston ($000)	1,482	1,317	–165	–35	—	—	—	–160	–17	+46
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.1*	*–2.3*	—	—	—	*–10.8*	*–1.1*	*+3.1*
Columbia ($000)	1,763	1,551	–212	–42	—	—	—	–276	+66	+40
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.0*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	*–15.6*	*+3.7*	*+2.3*
Florence ($000)	544	420	–123	–11	–16	–64	–33	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–22.7*	*–2.0*	*–2.9*	*–11.7*	*–6.1*	—	—	—
Greenville ($000)	1,421	1,351	–71	–39	—	—	—	+65	–67	–29
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.0*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+4.5*	*–4.7*	*–2.0*
Myrtle Beach ($000)	0	244	+244	+244	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rock Hill ($000)	633	556	–77	–15	+1	–20	–43	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.2*	*–2.3*	*+0.1*	*–3.2*	*–6.8*	—	—	—
Spartanburg ($000)	914	921	+7	–26	—	—	—	+125	–37	–55
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.8*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+13.7*	*–4.0*	*–6.0*
Sumter ($000)	0	476	+476	+476	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charleston County ($000)	1,221	2,498	+1,277	–66	+385	+827	+131	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+104.6*	*–5.4*	*+31.5*	*+67.8*	*+10.7*	—	—	—
Greenville County ($000)	2,687	2,919	+232	–77	+42	+250	+17	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.6*	*–2.9*	*+1.6*	*+9.3*	*+0.6*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula B Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
South Carolina (continued)										
Lexington County ($000)	0	1,209	+1,209	+1,209	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richland County ($000)	0	1,680	+1,680	+1,680	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spartanburg County ($000)	0	1,599	+1,599	+1,599	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	32,517	27,101	–5,416	–3,068	–275	+268	–2,342	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–16.7*	*–9.4*	*–0.8*	*+0.8*	*–7.2*	—	—	—
South Dakota										
Rapid City ($000)	699	614	–86	–16	–16	–38	–16	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.2*	*–2.3*	*–2.2*	*–5.4*	*–2.3*	—	—	—
Sioux Falls ($000)	1,024	1,002	–22	–26	—	—	—	+0	+25	–21
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.2*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+2.4*	*–2.0*
Nonentitlement ($000)	8,178	7,661	–517	+306	–167	—	—	—	–276	–379
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.3*	*+3.7*	*–2.0*	—	—	—	*–3.4*	*–4.6*
Tennessee										
Bristol ($000)	266	285	+19	–8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+7.0*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chattanooga ($000)	2,393	2,246	–147	–61	—	—	—	+251	–90	–247
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.1*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+10.5*	*–3.8*	*–10.3*
Clarksville ($000)	934	982	+48	–26	+41	+18	+15	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+5.2*	*–2.8*	*+4.4*	*+2.0*	*+1.6*	—	—	—
Jackson ($000)	799	728	–71	–19	+4	–63	+7	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.9*	*–2.4*	*+0.5*	*–7.9*	*+0.9*	—	—	—
Johnson City ($000)	653	604	–48	–16	–10	–21	–2	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.4*	*–2.4*	*–1.5*	*–3.2*	*–0.3*	—	—	—
Kingsport ($000)	520	514	–6	–14	+5	+10	–8	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.2*	*–2.6*	*+0.9*	*+1.9*	*–1.5*	—	—	—
Knoxville ($000)	2,643	2,336	–306	–62	–67	–91	–87	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.6*	*–2.3*	*–2.5*	*–3.4*	*–3.3*	—	—	—
Memphis ($000)	11,878	10,033	–1,844	–265	–226	–1,075	–278	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–15.5*	*–2.2*	*–1.9*	*–9.1*	*–2.3*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Formula B Growth Lag	Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
Tennessee (continued)										
Murfreesboro ($000)	594	728	+134	–19	+46	+88	+19	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+22.5*	*–3.2*	*+7.7*	*+14.9*	*+3.2*	—	—	—
Nashville-Davidson ($000)	6,229	6,139	–91	–162	–112	+11	+173	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.5*	*–2.6*	*–1.8*	*+0.2*	*+2.8*	—	—	—
Oak Ridge ($000)	279	308	+29	–9	—	—	—	+30	+3	+6
Change (%)	—	—	*+10.6*	*–3.2*	—	—	—	*+10.9*	*+0.9*	*+2.0*
Knox County ($000)	1,425	1,227	–198	–32	+8	–132	–41	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.9*	*–2.3*	*+0.6*	*–9.3*	*–2.9*	—	—	—
Shelby County ($000)	1,404	1,390	–15	–37	+35	–3	–11	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.1*	*–2.6*	*+2.5*	*–0.2*	*–0.7*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	29,189	31,007	+1,818	+2,146	+325	–35	–618	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+6.2*	*+7.4*	*+1.1*	*–0.1*	*–2.1*	—	—	—
Texas										
Abilene ($000)	1,536	1,372	–164	–36	–33	–36	–59	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.7*	*–2.4*	*–2.1*	*–2.4*	*–3.9*	—	—	—
Amarillo ($000)	2,531	2,222	–309	–59	–41	–205	–4	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.2*	*–2.3*	*–1.6*	*–8.1*	*–0.1*	—	—	—
Arlington ($000)	2,970	3,883	+913	–102	+64	+436	+515	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+30.7*	*–3.4*	*+2.2*	*+14.7*	*+17.3*	—	—	—
Austin ($000)	8,351	9,173	+822	–242	+306	+121	+636	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+9.8*	*–2.9*	*+3.7*	*+1.5*	*+7.6*	—	—	—
Baytown City ($000)	1,148	1,028	–120	–27	–28	–50	–15	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.5*	*–2.4*	*–2.5*	*–4.4*	*–1.3*	—	—	—
Beaumont ($000)	2,340	2,123	–217	–60	—	—	—	+109	–132	–133
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.3*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+4.6*	*–5.6*	*–5.7*
Brownsville ($000)	4,017	3,987	–30	–105	+66	+111	–101	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–0.7*	*–2.6*	*+1.6*	*+2.8*	*–2.5*	—	—	—
Bryan ($000)	1,109	1,158	+49	–31	+1	+44	+35	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+4.4*	*–2.8*	*+0.1*	*+4.0*	*+3.1*	—	—	—
Carrollton ($000)	755	962	+207	–25	+35	+96	+101	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+27.4*	*–3.4*	*+4.7*	*+12.7*	*+13.4*	—	—	—
College Station ($000)	1,237	1,378	+141	–36	+16	+195	–35	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+11.4*	*–2.9*	*+1.3*	*+15.8*	*–2.8*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula A Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
Texas (continued)										
Conroe ($000)	0	668	+668	+668	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corpus Christi ($000)	5,165	4,217	–948	–111	–86	–420	–331	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–18.4*	*–2.2*	*–1.7*	*–8.1*	*–6.4*	—	—	—
Dallas ($000)	20,219	21,659	+1,441	–571	–27	+464	+1,575	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+7.1*	*–2.8*	*–0.1*	*+2.3*	*+7.8*	—	—	—
Denison ($000)	507	460	–46	–13	—	—	—	–11	–11	–12
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.2*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–2.1*	*–2.1*	*–2.4*
Denton ($000)	1,114	1,007	–106	–27	+5	–94	+9	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.5*	*–2.4*	*+0.5*	*–8.5*	*+0.8*	—	—	—
Edinburg ($000)	938	1,108	+170	–29	+38	+144	+17	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+18.1*	*–3.1*	*+4.1*	*+15.4*	*+1.8*	—	—	—
El Paso ($000)	12,859	10,478	–2,381	–276	–147	–959	–998	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–18.5*	*–2.1*	*–1.1*	*–7.5*	*–7.8*	—	—	—
Flower Mound Town ($000)	0	233	+233	+233	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Worth ($000)	8,071	8,018	–53	–211	+7	–64	+216	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–0.7*	*–2.6*	*+0.1*	*–0.8*	*+2.7*	—	—	—
Galveston ($000)	1,951	1,764	–187	–50	—	—	—	+54	–95	–97
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.6*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+2.8*	*–4.9*	*–5.0*
Garland ($000)	2,123	2,608	+485	–69	+3	+166	+384	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+22.8*	*–3.2*	*+0.1*	*+7.8*	*+18.1*	—	—	—
Grand Prairie ($000)	1,408	1,661	+252	–44	+27	+149	+120	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+17.9*	*–3.1*	*+1.9*	*+10.6*	*+8.6*	—	—	—
Harlingen ($000)	1,390	1,174	–215	–31	–1	–96	–87	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–15.5*	*–2.2*	*–0.1*	*–6.9*	*–6.3*	—	—	—
Houston ($000)	36,752	36,978	+226	–975	+42	–100	+1,259	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.6*	*–2.7*	*+0.1*	*–0.3*	*+3.4*	—	—	—
Irving ($000)	2,321	2,811	+490	–74	+21	+107	+435	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+21.1*	*–3.2*	*+0.9*	*+4.6*	*+18.8*	—	—	—
Killeen ($000)	1,059	1,141	+82	–30	+34	+47	+32	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+7.8*	*–2.8*	*+3.2*	*+4.4*	*+3.0*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
Texas (continued)										
Laredo ($000)	4,401	4,405	+4	–116	+91	+60	–30	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.1*	*–2.6*	*+2.1*	*+1.4*	*–0.7*	—	—	—
Lewisville ($000)	0	664	+664	+664	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longview ($000)	1,091	953	–138	–25	–31	–81	–1	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.6*	*–2.3*	*–2.8*	*–7.4*	*–0.1*	—	—	—
Lubbock ($000)	3,365	2,853	–512	–75	–65	–167	–204	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–15.2*	*–2.2*	*–1.9*	*–5.0*	*–6.1*	—	—	—
Marshall ($000)	558	504	–55	–14	—	—	—	+20	–38	–23
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.8*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+3.7*	*–6.8*	*–4.1*
McAllen ($000)	2,650	2,169	–482	–57	+19	–268	–176	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–18.2*	*–2.2*	*+0.7*	*–10.1*	*–6.6*	—	—	—
McKinney City ($000)	0	502	+502	+502	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mesquite ($000)	1,085	1,118	+32	–29	+11	–14	+64	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+3.0*	*–2.7*	*+1.0*	*–1.3*	*+5.9*	—	—	—
Midland ($000)	1,379	1,122	–256	–30	–34	–107	–85	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–18.6*	*–2.1*	*–2.5*	*–7.8*	*–6.2*	—	—	—
Mission ($000)	1,005	995	–10	–26	+34	+20	–37	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.0*	*–2.6*	*+3.4*	*+2.0*	*–3.7*	—	—	—
Missouri City ($000)	0	326	+326	+326	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Braunfels ($000)	0	394	+394	+394	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Richland Hills ($000)	0	395	+395	+395	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Odessa ($000)	1,732	1,402	–330	–37	–47	–130	–116	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–19.1*	*–2.1*	*–2.7*	*–7.5*	*–6.7*	—	—	—
Orange ($000)	586	545	–41	–16	—	—	—	–2	–22	–1
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.9*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*–0.3*	*–3.7*	*–0.2*
Pasadena ($000)	2,139	2,388	+249	–63	–1	+193	+120	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+11.6*	*–2.9*	*–0.0*	*+9.0*	*+5.6*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula A Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
Texas (continued)										
Pharr ($000)	1,365	1,342	–23	–35	+22	+12	–22	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.7*	*–2.6*	*+1.6*	*+0.9*	*–1.6*	—	—	—
Plano ($000)	903	1,480	+577	–39	+205	+235	+176	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+63.9*	*–4.3*	*+22.8*	*+26.0*	*+19.5*	—	—	—
Port Arthur ($000)	1,973	1,681	–292	–48	—	—	—	–25	–115	–104
Change (%)	—	—	*–14.8*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	*–1.3*	*–5.8*	*–5.3*
Richardson ($000)	576	786	+210	–21	+8	+101	+122	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+36.5*	*–3.6*	*+1.4*	*+17.5*	*+21.2*	—	—	—
Round Rock ($000)	0	425	+425	+425	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Angelo ($000)	1,466	1,119	–347	–30	–36	–156	–125	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–23.6*	*–2.0*	*–2.5*	*–10.6*	*–8.5*	—	—	—
San Antonio ($000)	20,695	17,711	–2,985	–467	+93	–1,841	–770	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–14.4*	*–2.3*	*+0.5*	*–8.9*	*–3.7*	—	—	—
San Benito ($000)	707	621	–86	–16	–1	–27	–42	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.2*	*–2.3*	*–0.2*	*–3.8*	*–5.9*	—	—	—
San Marcos ($000)	0	616	+616	+616	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sherman ($000)	446	401	–45	–11	–7	–41	+15	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.1*	*–2.4*	*–1.7*	*–9.3*	*+3.3*	—	—	—
Sugar Land ($000)	0	387	+387	+387	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temple ($000)	789	638	–151	–17	–1	–109	–25	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–19.2*	*–2.1*	*–0.1*	*–13.8*	*–3.1*	—	—	—
Texarkana ($000)	600	571	–29	–15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.9*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas City ($000)	671	532	–139	–14	–21	–75	–29	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–20.7*	*–2.1*	*–3.1*	*–11.2*	*–4.3*	—	—	—
Tyler ($000)	1,338	1,155	–183	–30	–18	–109	–25	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.7*	*–2.3*	*–1.4*	*–8.2*	*–1.9*	—	—	—
Victoria ($000)	1,020	783	–238	–21	–15	–134	–68	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–23.3*	*–2.0*	*–1.4*	*–13.2*	*–6.7*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula B Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
Texas (continued)										
Waco ($000)	2,323	2,058	–265	–54	–28	–154	–28	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.4*	*–2.3*	*–1.2*	*–6.6*	*–1.2*	—	—	—
Wichita Falls ($000)	1,972	1,617	–354	–46	—	—	—	–96	–109	–104
Change (%)	—	—	*–18.0*	*–2.3*	—	—	—	*–4.9*	*–5.5*	*–5.3*
Bexar County ($000)	2,729	2,123	–606	–56	–172	–180	–197	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–22.2*	*–2.1*	*–6.3*	*–6.6*	*–7.2*	—	—	—
Brazoria County ($000)	0	2,353	+2,353	+2,353	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dallas County ($000)	1,937	2,482	+546	–65	+187	+191	+232	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+28.2*	*–3.4*	*+9.7*	*+9.9*	*+12.0*	—	—	—
Fort Bend County ($000)	2,007	2,124	+117	–453	+258	+161	+151	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+5.8*	*–22.6*	*+12.9*	*+8.0*	*+7.5*	—	—	—
Harris County ($000)	11,924	12,818	+893	–338	–33	+705	+560	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+7.5*	*–2.8*	*–0.3*	*+5.9*	*+4.7*	—	—	—
Hidalgo County ($000)	9,021	10,314	+1,293	–272	+224	+1,303	+38	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+14.3*	*–3.0*	*+2.5*	*+14.4*	*+0.4*	—	—	—
Montgomery County ($000)	0	2,043	+2,043	+2,043	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tarrant County ($000)	4,009	3,864	–144	–507	+63	+69	+230	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.6*	*–12.7*	*+1.6*	*+1.7*	*+5.7*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	88,104	85,210	–2,894	–1,913	+1,502	–2,361	–122	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.3*	*–2.2*	*+1.7*	*–2.7*	*–0.1*	—	—	—
Utah										
Clearfield ($000)	0	287	+287	+287	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Layton ($000)	0	418	+418	+418	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ogden ($000)	1,744	1,395	–349	–38	—	—	—	–254	+21	–78
Change (%)	—	—	*–20.0*	*–2.2*	—	—	—	*–14.5*	*+1.2*	*–4.5*
Orem ($000)	771	752	–19	–20	+12	+15	–26	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.4*	*–2.6*	*+1.5*	*+2.0*	*–3.4*	—	—	—
Provo ($000)	2,091	2,096	+5	–55	+6	+30	+25	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.2*	*–2.6*	*+0.3*	*+1.4*	*+1.2*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A: Population	Formula A: Poverty	Formula A: Overcrowding	Formula A: Growth Lag	Formula B: Poverty	Formula B: Pre-1940 Housing
Utah (continued)										
Salt Lake City ($000)	5,459	4,934	–525	–137	—	—	—	–476	–38	+126
Change (%)	—	—	*–9.6*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–8.7*	*–0.7*	*+2.3*
Sandy City ($000)	549	490	–59	–13	–3	–8	–36	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.8*	*–2.4*	*–0.5*	*–1.4*	*–6.5*	—	—	—
Taylorsville ($000)	0	466	+466	+466	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Jordan ($000)	449	487	+38	–13	+52	+9	–10	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.4*	*–2.9*	*+11.5*	*+2.0*	*–2.2*	—	—	—
West Valley ($000)	1,186	1,138	–48	–30	+16	–84	+50	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–4.0*	*–2.5*	*+1.4*	*–7.1*	*+4.2*	—	—	—
Salt Lake County ($000)	3,760	3,033	–727	–559	+64	–250	+18	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–19.3*	*–14.9*	*+1.7*	*–6.6*	*+0.5*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	7,805	8,544	+739	–50	+388	+329	+71	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+9.5*	*–0.6*	*+5.0*	*+4.2*	*+0.9*	—	—	—
Vermont										
Burlington ($000)	1,057	1,063	+6	–29	—	—	—	+73	–9	–29
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.5*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+6.9*	*–0.8*	*–2.8*
Nonentitlement ($000)	8,522	8,548	+26	+325	–54	—	—	—	+58	–302
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.3*	*+3.8*	*–0.6*	—	—	—	*+0.7*	*–3.5*
Virginia										
Alexandria ($000)	1,285	1,532	+247	–40	–12	+132	+167	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+19.2*	*–3.1*	*–0.9*	*+10.3*	*+13.0*	—	—	—
Bristol ($000)	330	344	+14	–10	—	—	—	+52	–40	+11
Change (%)	—	—	*+4.2*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+15.7*	*–12.0*	*+3.5*
Charlottesville ($000)	724	667	–57	–18	–9	–5	–25	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.9*	*–2.4*	*–1.2*	*–0.7*	*–3.5*	—	—	—
Chesapeake ($000)	1,527	1,505	–22	–40	+55	–29	–7	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.4*	*–2.6*	*+3.6*	*–1.9*	*–0.5*	—	—	—
Colonial Heights ($000)	117	109	–8	–3	–7	–5	+7	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.5*	*–2.5*	*–5.7*	*–4.1*	*+5.7*	—	—	—
Danville ($000)	1,270	1,265	–5	–36	—	—	—	+104	–46	–27
Change (%)	—	—	*–0.4*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+8.2*	*–3.6*	*–2.1*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula A Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
Virginia (continued)										
Fredericksburg ($000)	0	285	+285	+285	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampton ($000)	1,474	1,375	–99	–36	–38	–16	–9	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.7*	*–2.5*	*–2.6*	*–1.1*	*–0.6*	—	—	—
Hopewell ($000)	305	260	–46	–7	–15	–19	–5	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–14.9*	*–2.2*	*–5.0*	*–6.1*	*–1.6*	—	—	—
Lynchburg ($000)	957	1,083	+126	–29	—	—	—	+164	–49	+40
Change (%)	—	—	*+13.1*	*–3.1*	—	—	—	*+17.1*	*–5.1*	*+4.2*
Newport News ($000)	2,281	2,022	–259	–53	–66	–89	–51	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.4*	*–2.3*	*–2.9*	*–3.9*	*–2.2*	—	—	—
Norfolk ($000)	6,278	6,455	+178	–186	—	—	—	+593	–241	+12
Change (%)	—	—	*+2.8*	*–3.0*	—	—	—	*+9.4*	*–3.8*	*+0.2*
Petersburg ($000)	755	816	+60	–23	—	—	—	+154	–52	–19
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.0*	*–3.0*	—	—	—	*+20.4*	*–6.9*	*–2.5*
Portsmouth ($000)	2,251	2,185	–66	–62	—	—	—	+120	–134	+10
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.9*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+5.3*	*–5.9*	*+0.4*
Richmond ($000)	6,129	6,021	–108	–168	—	—	—	+235	–134	–42
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.8*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+3.8*	*–2.2*	*–0.7*
Roanoke ($000)	2,163	2,206	+43	–61	—	—	—	+137	–65	+32
Change (%)	—	—	*+2.0*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+6.3*	*–3.0*	*+1.5*
Suffolk ($000)	784	655	–129	–17	+5	–80	–37	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–16.4*	*–2.2*	*+0.6*	*–10.2*	*–4.7*	—	—	—
Virginia Beach ($000)	3,212	3,089	–123	–81	–126	+114	–29	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.8*	*–2.5*	*–3.9*	*+3.6*	*–0.9*	—	—	—
Arlington County ($000)	2,442	2,238	–205	–60	—	—	—	–163	+30	–12
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.4*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–6.7*	*+1.2*	*–0.5*
Chesterfield County ($000)	1,405	1,497	+92	–39	+33	+80	+18	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+6.5*	*–2.8*	*+2.3*	*+5.7*	*+1.3*	—	—	—
Fairfax County ($000)	6,291	7,454	+1,163	–197	+35	+614	+711	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+18.5*	*–3.1*	*+0.6*	*+9.8*	*+11.3*	—	—	—
Henrico County ($000)	1,613	1,804	+190	–48	+9	+143	+86	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+11.8*	*–2.9*	*+0.6*	*+8.9*	*+5.3*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Formula B Growth Lag	Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
Virginia (continued)										
Prince William County ($000)	1,705	2,215	+511	–58	+85	+287	+197	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+30.0*	*–3.4*	*+5.0*	*+16.8*	*+11.6*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	22,937	24,417	+1,480	+934	…	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+6.5*	*+4.1*	…	—	—	—	—	—
Washington										
Auburn ($000)	409	477	+68	–13	+3	+59	+19	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+16.7*	*–3.1*	*+0.7*	*+14.5*	*+4.6*	—	—	—
Bellevue ($000)	727	871	+144	–23	+19	+40	+109	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+19.9*	*–3.2*	*+2.6*	*+5.5*	*+15.0*	—	—	—
Bellingham ($000)	932	1,045	+113	–28	—	—	—	+0	+116	+24
Change (%)	—	—	*+12.1*	*–3.0*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+12.5*	*+2.6*
Bremerton ($000)	0	609	+609	+609	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Everett ($000)	974	1,130	+156	–30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+16.0*	*–3.1*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Way ($000)	598	896	+297	–24	+33	+164	+125	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+49.7*	*–3.9*	*+5.5*	*+27.4*	*+20.8*	—	—	—
Kennewick ($000)	596	689	+93	–18	+14	+25	+72	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+15.6*	*–3.0*	*+2.3*	*+4.3*	*+12.1*	—	—	—
Lakewood ($000)	0	806	+806	+806	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Olympia ($000)	430	482	+51	–13	—	—	—	+0	+5	+59
Change (%)	—	—	*+11.9*	*–3.0*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+1.2*	*+13.7*
Pasco ($000)	644	706	+62	–19	+23	+1	+55	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+9.6*	*–2.9*	*+3.6*	*+0.2*	*+8.6*	—	—	—
Richland ($000)	295	325	+30	–9	+1	+18	+20	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+10.1*	*–2.9*	*+0.3*	*+5.9*	*+6.8*	—	—	—
Seattle ($000)	15,974	15,068	–906	–415	—	—	—	–686	–139	+333
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.7*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–4.3*	*–0.9*	*+2.1*
Shoreline ($000)	0	441	+441	+441	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spokane ($000)	4,922	4,623	–299	–127	—	—	—	–223	–87	+137
Change (%)	—	—	*–6.1*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–4.5*	*–1.8*	*+2.8*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula A Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
Washington (continued)										
Tacoma ($000)	3,387	3,412	+25	–91	—	—	—	+22	–60	+154
Change (%)	—	—	*+0.7*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.7*	*–1.8*	*+4.5*
Vancouver ($000)	0	1,637	+1,637	+1,637	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yakima ($000)	1,044	1,416	+372	–37	+20	+185	+204	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+35.6*	*–3.6*	*+1.9*	*+17.8*	*+19.6*	—	—	—
Clark County ($000)	2,572	1,575	–997	–1,721	+187	+332	+205	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–38.8*	*–66.9*	*+7.3*	*+12.9*	*+8.0*	—	—	—
King County ($000)	6,786	7,161	+375	–642	–57	+565	+509	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+5.5*	*–9.5*	*–0.8*	*+8.3*	*+7.5*	—	—	—
Kitsap County ($000)	1,604	1,439	–165	–584	+18	+29	+372	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.3*	*–36.4*	*+1.1*	*+1.8*	*+23.2*	—	—	—
Pierce County ($000)	4,445	3,645	–800	–923	+57	+110	–44	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–18.0*	*–20.8*	*+1.3*	*+2.5*	*–1.0*	—	—	—
Snohomish County ($000)	3,435	3,755	+320	–99	+88	+221	+111	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+9.3*	*–2.9*	*+2.6*	*+6.4*	*+3.2*	—	—	—
Spokane County ($000)	1,944	1,867	–77	–49	+10	–37	–0	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.9*	*–2.5*	*+0.5*	*–1.9*	*–0.0*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	15,591	18,922	+3,331	+1,396	+143	+1,133	+660	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+21.4*	*+9.0*	*+0.9*	*+7.3*	*+4.2*	—	—	—
West Virginia										
Charleston ($000)	2,617	2,292	–324	–66	—	—	—	–35	–92	–132
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.4*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–1.3*	*–3.5*	*–5.0*
Huntington ($000)	2,903	2,577	–326	–73	—	—	—	–50	–40	–163
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.2*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–1.7*	*–1.4*	*–5.6*
Parkersburg ($000)	1,396	1,286	–110	–36	—	—	—	–15	–19	–40
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.9*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*–1.1*	*–1.3*	*–2.9*
Weirton ($000)	616	597	–19	–17	—	—	—	+34	–7	–29
Change (%)	—	—	*–3.1*	*–2.8*	—	—	—	*+5.5*	*–1.2*	*–4.6*
Wheeling ($000)	2,025	1,822	–203	–52	—	—	—	–5	–29	–117
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.0*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–0.2*	*–1.5*	*–5.8*
Nonentitlement ($000)	20,806	20,410	–396	+947	–374	—	—	—	–527	–442
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.9*	*+4.6*	*–1.8*	—	—	—	*–2.5*	*–2.1*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Formula A Poverty	Formula A Overcrowding	Formula A Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Formula B Pre-1940 Housing
Wisconsin										
Appleton ($000)	754	737	–17	–19	—	—	—	+0	–33	+36
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.2*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*–4.4*	*+4.8*
Beloit ($000)	833	815	–18	–22	—	—	—	+54	–71	+22
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.2*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+6.4*	*–8.5*	*+2.6*
Eau Claire ($000)	946	788	–158	–21	—	—	—	+0	–95	–43
Change (%)	—	—	*–16.7*	*–2.2*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*–10.0*	*–4.5*
Green Bay ($000)	1,262	1,085	–177	–29	—	—	—	+19	–106	–62
Change (%)	—	—	*–14.0*	*–2.3*	—	—	—	*+1.5*	*–8.4*	*–4.9*
Janesville ($000)	704	665	–40	–18	—	—	—	+0	–29	+6
Change (%)	—	—	*–5.7*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*–4.1*	*+0.9*
Kenosha ($000)	1,486	1,312	–174	–35	—	—	—	–45	–81	–14
Change (%)	—	—	*–11.7*	*–2.3*	—	—	—	*–3.0*	*–5.5*	*–0.9*
La Crosse ($000)	1,294	1,199	–95	–33	—	—	—	+62	–87	–38
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.4*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+4.8*	*–6.7*	*–2.9*
Madison ($000)	2,661	2,452	–209	–65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.8*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee ($000)	22,530	20,958	–1,572	–589	—	—	—	+656	–816	–823
Change (%)	—	—	*–7.0*	*–2.6*	—	—	—	*+2.9*	*–3.6*	*–3.7*
Neenah ($000)	267	245	–22	–6	—	—	—	+6	–7	–15
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.2*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	*+2.4*	*–2.6*	*–5.7*
Oshkosh ($000)	1,108	987	–120	–26	—	—	—	–36	–41	–17
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.9*	*–2.4*	—	—	—	*–3.3*	*–3.7*	*–1.5*
Racine ($000)	2,618	2,396	–222	–67	—	—	—	+117	–105	–168
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.5*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*+4.5*	*–4.0*	*–6.4*
Sheboygan ($000)	1,234	1,231	–3	–33	—	—	—	+58	–27	–0
Change (%)	—	—	*–0.3*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+4.7*	*–2.2*	*–0.0*
Superior ($000)	1,185	1,056	–128	–29	—	—	—	–15	–43	–40
Change (%)	—	—	*–10.8*	*–2.5*	—	—	—	*–1.3*	*–3.6*	*–3.4*
Waukesha ($000)	514	527	+13	–14	—	—	—	+0	–12	+39
Change (%)	—	—	*+2.5*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*–2.4*	*+7.6*
Wausau ($000)	856	834	–21	–23	—	—	—	+26	–15	–10
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.5*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+3.0*	*–1.7*	*–1.2*

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
Wisconsin (continued)										
Wauwatosa ($000)	1,351	1,440	+89	–41	—	—	—	+53	+1	+76
Change (%)	—	—	*+6.6*	*–3.0*	—	—	—	*+3.9*	*+0.1*	*+5.6*
West Allis ($000)	1,585	1,668	+84	–47	—	—	—	+82	+9	+39
Change (%)	—	—	*+5.3*	*–3.0*	—	—	—	*+5.2*	*+0.6*	*+2.4*
Dane County ($000)	0	1,257	+1,257	+1,257	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee County ($000)	1,814	1,993	+179	–53	—	—	—	+0	+51	+180
Change (%)	—	—	*+9.9*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	*+0.0*	*+2.8*	*+9.9*
Waukesha County ($000)	1,055	1,146	+90	–30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.6*	*–2.9*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	33,835	33,251	–584	+43	–120	—	—	—	–711	+204
Change (%)	—	—	*–1.7*	*+0.1*	*–0.4*	—	—	—	*–2.1*	*+0.6*
Wyoming										
Casper ($000)	543	548	+6	–15	—	—	—	+34	–8	–5
Change (%)	—	—	*+1.0*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+6.3*	*–1.5*	*–1.0*
Cheyenne ($000)	669	668	–2	–18	—	—	—	+27	–34	+24
Change (%)	—	—	*–0.3*	*–2.7*	—	—	—	*+4.0*	*–5.1*	*+3.6*
Nonentitlement ($000)	3,388	3,682	+294	+170	–45	—	—	—	+78	+91
Change (%)	—	—	*+8.7*	*+5.0*	*–1.3*	—	—	—	*+2.3*	*+2.7*
Puerto Rico										
Aguadilla Municipio ($000)	2,631	2,309	–322	–61	–18	–369	+125	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–12.3*	*–2.3*	*–0.7*	*–14.0*	*+4.8*	—	—	—
Arecibo Municipio ($000)	4,090	3,400	–691	–90	–33	–766	+197	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–16.9*	*–2.2*	*–0.8*	*–18.7*	*+4.8*	—	—	—
Bayamon Municipio ($000)	6,904	5,688	–1,216	–150	–113	–1,417	+464	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–17.6*	*–2.2*	*–1.6*	*–20.5*	*+6.7*	—	—	—
Caguas Municipio ($000)	5,020	4,204	–816	–111	–54	–929	+278	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–16.3*	*–2.2*	*–1.1*	*–18.5*	*+5.5*	—	—	—
Canovanas Municipio ($000)	0	1,648	+1,648	+1,648	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carolina Municipio ($000)	5,548	4,830	–719	–127	–76	–987	+472	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.0*	*–2.3*	*–1.4*	*–17.8*	*+8.5*	—	—	—

Appendix B: All Census 1990 Versus All Census 2000 Grants

Grantee	Grant Amount: 1990 Census	2000 Census	Total Change	Grant Allocation Change Due to: New Entitlements	Formula A Population	Poverty	Overcrowding	Growth Lag	Formula B Poverty	Pre-1940 Housing
Puerto Rico (continued)										
Cayey Municipio ($000)	0	1,624	+1,624	+1,624	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cidra Municipio ($000)	0	1,460	+1,460	+1,460	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fajardo Municipio ($000)	1,421	1,199	–222	–32	–9	–247	+67	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–15.6*	*–2.2*	*–0.7*	*–17.4*	*+4.7*	—	—	—
Guaynabo Municipio ($000)	2,822	2,377	–445	–63	–31	–556	+204	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–15.8*	*–2.2*	*–1.1*	*–19.7*	*+7.2*	—	—	—
Humacao Municipio ($000)	2,288	1,942	–346	–51	–20	–411	+136	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–15.1*	*–2.2*	*–0.9*	*–18.0*	*+6.0*	—	—	—
Juana Diaz Municipio ($000)	0	1,964	+1,964	+1,964	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manati Municipio ($000)	0	1,631	+1,631	+1,631	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayaguez Municipio ($000)	4,125	3,545	–580	–93	–62	–680	+256	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–14.1*	*–2.3*	*–1.5*	*–16.5*	*+6.2*	—	—	—
Ponce Municipio ($000)	8,342	6,428	–1,914	–170	–110	–1,683	+48	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–22.9*	*–2.0*	*–1.3*	*–20.2*	*+0.6*	—	—	—
Rio Grande Municipio ($000)	0	1,767	+1,767	+1,767	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Juan Municipio ($000)	15,183	12,895	–2,288	–340	–257	–2,906	+1,216	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–15.1*	*–2.2*	*–1.7*	*–19.1*	*+8.0*	—	—	—
Toa Alta Municipio ($000)	0	1,885	+1,885	+1,885	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toa Baja Municipio ($000)	3,256	2,637	–619	–70	–37	–619	+107	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–19.0*	*–2.1*	*–1.1*	*–19.0*	*+3.3*	—	—	—
Trujillo Alto Municipio ($000)	2,107	1,927	–180	–51	+9	–255	+117	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–8.5*	*–2.4*	*+0.4*	*–12.1*	*+5.5*	—	—	—
Vega Baja Municipio ($000)	2,472	2,131	–341	–56	–14	–338	+67	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–13.8*	*–2.3*	*–0.6*	*–13.7*	*+2.7*	—	—	—
Nonentitlement ($000)	65,205	63,694	–1,510	–7,106	–61	–3,132	+8,788	—	—	—
Change (%)	—	—	*–2.3*	*–10.9*	*–0.1*	*–4.8*	*+13.5*	—	—	—

— = not applicable

Appendix C: Tweaks to the CDBG Formula 1981-2002

Since 1981, there have been some minor changes to definitions in the CDBG statute that have had generally a small impact on the CDBG formula. Most of them are listed here as a historical record. These minor changes fall into two categories:

- Urban county eligibility

    1. The statute allows for entitlement cities to give up their entitlement status to qualify their county as an urban county. Some entitlement cities sought protections in the statute to ensure that they did not receive less after they joined with the urban county than they would have had they not joined. This affected three counties.

    2. Some counties have nonentitled balances in excess of 200,000 persons but for whatever reason have incorporated jurisdictions within their boundaries that do not sign on or agree to unite and form an urban county. A change was made to the statute to allow counties without 100-percent participation to still become urban counties. Although nonparticipating jurisdiction population can be used to qualify as an urban county, those counties only receive funding for the population in participating portions of the jurisdiction.

    3. Special cases:

        - A clause was inserted to allow counties with populations less than 200,000 but that nonetheless had very high density qualify as urban counties. This affected one county that now has population in excess of 200,000.

        - A clause was inserted to allow counties with rapid growth but population between 190,000 and 199,000 to qualify as entitled. This affected one county that now has population in excess of 200,000.

        - A clause was inserted to allow counties with populations over 175,000, a high percentage of unsewered housing units, and a sole-source aquifer to qualify. This affected one county that now has population in excess of 200,000.

        - A clause was inserted to allow counties with population less than 200,000 but in the process of consolidating with an adjoining metropolitan city to qualify. This affected one county.

        - A clause was inserted for counties with populations between 180,000 and 200,000 in 1987 and no metropolitan cities to qualify. This affected one county.

- Annexation and growth lag

    A clause was inserted to protect communities with annexation during the 1980s from loss of funds under the growth-lag variable. Without this adjustment, several communities would

have experienced substantial decreases in Community Development Block Grant funding. The specific clause is as follows:

> Where the boundaries for a metropolitan city or urban county used for the 1980 census have changed as a result of annexation, the current population used to compute extent of growth lag shall be adjusted by multiplying the current population by the ratio of the population based on the 1980 census within the boundaries used for the 1980 census to the population based on the 1980 census within the current boundaries.