

### Population Data for 2000; Impact on Bond Caps; SSBG Allocations January 8, 2000

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#### Executive Summary

On December 28, 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau released actual state resident population totals for April 2000, based on the 2000 Census. Because of the decennial census, the Census Bureau did not release its usual July estimates. The new count identifies population shifts and affects certain grant-in-aid formulas.

This *Issue Brief* summarizes the new Census population counts, calculates their effect on the 2001 private activity bond limitations and provides projections for the fiscal year 2003 Social Services Block Grant allocations.

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#### Population Data

According to data released by the Census Bureau, the nation's population grew by approximately 8.7 million (3.2 percent) from July 1999 to April 2000. Since the April 2000 numbers are actuals from the 2000 Census and the July 1999 numbers are estimates derived from the 1990 Census, the changes in population from 1999 to 2000 are quite large. The numbers show an increase of 3.2 percent in the total national resident population between 1999 and 2000, compared with estimates of about 1 percent per year since the last decennial census in 1990.

California continues to be the most populous state, followed by Texas and New York. California's population increased by 0.727 million (2.2 percent) between 1999 and 2000, for a total of 33.9 million. Texas experienced an increase of 0.808 million (4.0 percent) bringing its total to 20.9 million. New York's population increased by 0.780 million (4.3 percent) for a total of 19 million.

As shown on Table 1, population growth is concentrated in the Rocky Mountains, Southwest and Southeast. Seven of the ten states with the highest growth between 1999 and 2000 are within these three regions. The fastest growing states are Nevada (10.4 percent), the District of Columbia (10.2 percent), Arizona (7.4 percent), Colorado (6.0 percent), Rhode Island (5.8 percent), Florida (5.8 percent), North Carolina (5.2 percent), Georgia (5.1 percent), Utah (4.9 percent) and Arkansas (4.8 percent).

In the Great Lakes, Plains and Far West regions, states grew at a slower rate than the nation as a whole, with the exception of Nevada. The states experiencing the slowest growth were West Virginia (0.1 percent), Michigan (0.8 percent), Ohio (0.9 percent), Alaska (1.2 percent), Kansas (1.3 percent), North Dakota (1.3 percent) and Maine (1.7 percent).

Since these numbers report the difference between the *estimate* for 1999 and the *actual* for 2000, they reflect the errors in the estimates. For example, the

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District of Columbia was estimated to have lost a substantial number of people between 1990 and 1999. When the actual count for 2000 was taken, it found that the District's population declined far less than had been estimated. The District's population did not increase by 10.2 percent from 1999 to 2000; the apparent increase simply corrects errors in previous estimates.

The best analysis of population trends can be made by comparing the 1990 Census count to the 2000 Census count. Table 1 shows that 25 states had double-digit growth between 1990 and 2000. Of those, all but four are located in the Southeast, Southwest, Rocky Mountains and Far West regions. The fastest growing states were Nevada (66.3 percent), Arizona (40 percent), Colorado (30.6 percent), Utah (29.6 percent) and Idaho (28.5 percent).

Table 2 shows changes in each state's share of total national population. Total state population and a state's proportion of the national total are factors in some formulas used to calculate federal grant-in-aid program allotments, including those discussed in the following sections. For most grant-in-aid programs, however, changes in population do not directly affect allocations. These programs incorporate other variables such as income (e.g., Medicaid matching rates, based on per capita income) or the total number of a targeted population (e.g., Head Start, which focuses on low-income children) in their allocation formulas.

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## State-by-State Bond Limitations for 2001

FFIS uses the Census Bureau's population data to calculate state limitations on tax-exempt private bond activity. As shown in Table 3, state limitations for 2001 total \$19.7 billion, a \$4.3 billion (28.1 percent) increase over the previous year. This large increase is a result of changes to the volume cap included in the fiscal year 2001 omnibus appropriation bill (PL 106-554).

A bond is classified as a private-activity bond if more than 10 percent of the bond proceeds are used by a private party and more than 10 percent of the debt service on the bond is backed by private resources. Interest on private-activity bonds is generally not tax-exempt, except when the bonds are used to finance certain types of projects. Tax-exempt private activity bonds are issued to finance uses that benefit private persons but also provide a significant public benefit, such as affordable housing, student loans and privately operated transportation facilities.

States can grant tax-free status to only a limited amount of private-activity bonds. The 1986 Tax Reform Act (PL 99-514) imposed a unified volume cap restricting the amount of private debt issued within a state for 1988 and beyond to the greater of \$150 million or \$50 per capita. States' populations must exceed approximately 3.1 million residents to trigger the \$50 per capita formula. The cap applies to all private activity-bonds except bonds issued for airports, docks and wharves; environmental enhancements of certain hydroelectric generating facilities; certain governmentally owned, but, privately operated, solid waste disposal facilities; 75 percent of the bonds issued for privately owned high-speed intercity rail facilities; 501(c)(3) charitable bonds; veteran's mortgage bonds; and empowerment zone and enterprise community bonds.

The fiscal year 1999 omnibus spending bill (PL 105-277) increased the volume cap on tax-exempt private-activity bonds. Beginning in 2003, the

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amount of private debt issued within a state would increase by \$5 per capita or \$15 million annually, reaching a limit of \$75 per capita or \$225 million in 2007. The fiscal year 2001 omnibus appropriation bill (PL 106-554) accelerated this increase. In 2001, the volume cap is the greater of \$187.5 million or \$62.50 per capita. In 2002, the volume cap is \$225 million or 75 per capita. In subsequent years, the volume cap will increase by a cost of living adjustment.

Table 3 shows FFIS's calculation of the 2001 state private-activity bond limitations and compares them to caps in prior years. Federal tax law requires that ceilings be calculated using resident population data released before the calendar year to which they apply. The following states have the largest limitation increase from 2000 to 2001: Arizona (\$81.7 million, 34.2 percent), Colorado (\$66.0 million, 32.6 percent), Florida (\$243.3 million, 32.2 percent), North Carolina (\$120.5 million, 31.5 percent), Georgia (\$122.2 million, 31.4 percent) and New York (\$276.2 million, 30.4 percent). The limitation for 21 states and the District of Columbia will be held at the \$187.5 million minimum.

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## **Social Services Block Grant Allotments**

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), established in 1974 under Title XX of the Social Security Act, provides states with funds for a wide variety of social services programs. Eligible services include those directed at any of the following goals: achieving or maintaining economic self-support in order to prevent, reduce or eliminate dependency on government assistance; preventing or remedying neglect, abuse or exploitation of individuals unable to protect themselves; preserving or reuniting families; preventing or reducing inappropriate institutional care by providing community- or home-based care; and admitting or referring institutional care when other forms of care are inappropriate.

SSBG was funded at \$2.8 billion per year from 1991 through 1995. The Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (PL 104-134) reduced the funding level for fiscal year 1996 to \$2.381 billion. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 (PL 104-193) reduced the authorization for SSBG to \$2.380 billion for fiscal years 1996 through 2002. Congress, however, appropriated \$2.5 billion in fiscal year 1997. This appropriation was unusual because it exceeded the authorization level, the maximum amount Congress can appropriate.

PRWORA also authorized states to use SSBG funds for vouchers for families who are not eligible for cash assistance because of time limits or for children who are denied cash assistance because they were born into families already receiving benefits for another child. The law also permits states to transfer up to 10 percent of their annual Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant to SSBG, but funds can be used only for children and families whose incomes are less than 200 percent of the federal poverty guidelines.

In the past four years, funding for SSBG has been reduced. In fiscal year 1998, SSBG was funded at \$2.299 billion. The fiscal year 1999 omnibus appropriation bill reduced SSBG funding by \$390 million to \$1.909 billion.

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The fiscal year 2000 budget agreement further reduced SSBG by \$134 million to \$1.775 billion. In addition, the transportation reauthorization bill (TEA-21) reduced the amount states may transfer from their TANF block grants to SSBG to 4.25 percent from 10 percent, beginning in fiscal year 2001. TEA-21 also reduced the authorization for SSBG from \$2.38 billion to \$1.7 billion in fiscal year 2001. The fiscal year 2001 budget agreement funded SSBG at \$1.725 billion, \$25 million more than the amount authorized in TEA-21. The agreement also restored the 10 percent transferability from TANF to SSBG in fiscal year 2001.

Resident population determines state-by-state funding levels for the basic block grant. Puerto Rico and the territories receive the same proportion of total funds as they received in 1981. For states, each year's population data determines allocations for three years in the future (e.g., the 2000 data determine fiscal year 2003 allocations). No match is required for federal SSBG funds and federal law does not specify a sub-state allocation formula. In other words, states have complete discretion for the distribution of SSBG funds. States may transfer up to 10 percent of their allotments to any of the following block grants: preventive health and health services, substance abuse, mental health services, maternal and child health services, and low-income home energy assistance.

Based on the newly released population data, Table 4 shows current estimates for SSBG funding for fiscal year 2003, which begins October 1, 2002. Five states and the District of Columbia are projected to receive an increase of more than 2 percent: Nevada (7.0 percent), the District of Columbia (6.8 percent), Arizona (4.0 percent), Colorado (2.8 percent), Rhode Island (2.5 percent) and Florida (2.5 percent). Three states may experience reductions of more than 2 percent: West Virginia (-3.0 percent), Michigan (-2.4 percent) and Ohio (-2.3 percent).

Fiscal year 2002 estimates are from *Issue Brief 00-01*. The estimates are based on the \$1.7 billion authorization level. If Congress enacts and the president approves an amount different from the authorization, the allotments will be adjusted proportionately.

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***For additional information,  
contact:***

Trinity D. Tomsic  
c/o National Conference of State Legislatures  
1560 Broadway, Suite 700  
Denver, CO 80202  
303/894-3109  
Fax: 303/863-8003  
[www.ffis.org](http://www.ffis.org)  
E-mail: [trinity.tomsic@ncsl.org](mailto:trinity.tomsic@ncsl.org)

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# Table 1

## Population of States and Regions, 1990 - 2000 (population in thousands)

	1990	1998	1999	2000	Rank	# Change		% Change		% Change Rank	
						1990-00	1999-00	1990-00	1999-00	1990-00	1999-00
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>248,790</b>	<b>270,248</b>	<b>272,691</b>	<b>281,422</b>		<b>32,632</b>	<b>8,731</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>		
<i>New England</i>	<b>13,207</b>	<b>13,429</b>	<b>13,496</b>	<b>13,923</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>
Connecticut	3,287	3,273	3,282	3,406	29	118	124	3.6%	3.8%	47	15
Maine	1,228	1,248	1,253	1,275	40	47	22	3.8%	1.7%	46	45
Massachusetts	6,016	6,144	6,175	6,349	13	333	174	5.5%	2.8%	41	26
New Hampshire	1,109	1,186	1,201	1,236	41	127	35	11.4%	2.9%	22	25
Rhode Island	1,003	988	991	1,048	43	45	58	4.5%	5.8%	45	5
Vermont	563	591	594	609	49	46	15	8.2%	2.5%	38	30
<i>Mid Atlantic</i>	<b>43,675</b>	<b>44,653</b>	<b>44,778</b>	<b>46,324</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,649</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>
Delaware	666	744	754	784	45	117	30	17.6%	4.0%	13	14
District of Columbia	607	521	519	572	50	-35	53	-5.7%	10.2%	51	2
Maryland	4,781	5,130	5,172	5,296	19	516	125	10.8%	2.4%	23	31
New Jersey	7,748	8,096	8,143	8,414	9	667	271	8.6%	3.3%	34	18
New York	17,991	18,159	18,197	18,976	3	986	780	5.5%	4.3%	42	12
Pennsylvania	11,883	12,002	11,994	12,281	6	398	287	3.4%	2.4%	48	34
<i>Great Lakes</i>	<b>42,009</b>	<b>44,257</b>	<b>44,442</b>	<b>45,155</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,146</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
Illinois	11,431	12,070	12,128	12,419	5	989	291	8.6%	2.4%	33	32
Indiana	5,544	5,908	5,943	6,080	14	536	138	9.7%	2.3%	27	36
Michigan	9,295	9,820	9,864	9,938	8	643	75	6.9%	0.8%	39	50
Ohio	10,847	11,238	11,257	11,353	7	506	96	4.7%	0.9%	44	49
Wisconsin	4,892	5,222	5,250	5,364	18	472	113	9.6%	2.2%	28	41
<i>Plains</i>	<b>17,660</b>	<b>18,693</b>	<b>18,800</b>	<b>19,238</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>
Iowa	2,777	2,861	2,869	2,926	30	149	57	5.4%	2.0%	43	43
Kansas	2,478	2,639	2,654	2,688	32	211	34	8.5%	1.3%	35	47
Minnesota	4,376	4,726	4,776	4,919	21	544	144	12.4%	3.0%	21	21
Missouri	5,117	5,438	5,468	5,595	17	478	127	9.3%	2.3%	30	35
Nebraska	1,578	1,661	1,666	1,711	38	133	45	8.4%	2.7%	37	29
North Dakota	639	638	634	642	47	3	9	0.5%	1.3%	50	46
South Dakota	696	731	733	755	46	59	22	8.5%	3.0%	36	23
<i>Southeast</i>	<b>59,270</b>	<b>65,901</b>	<b>66,622</b>	<b>69,282</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10,012</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Alabama	4,040	4,351	4,370	4,447	23	407	77	10.1%	1.8%	25	44
Arkansas	2,351	2,538	2,551	2,673	33	323	122	13.7%	4.8%	18	10
Florida	12,938	14,908	15,111	15,982	4	3,044	871	23.5%	5.8%	7	6
Georgia	6,478	7,637	7,788	8,186	10	1,708	398	26.4%	5.1%	6	8
Kentucky	3,687	3,934	3,961	4,042	25	355	81	9.6%	2.0%	29	42
Louisiana	4,222	4,363	4,372	4,469	22	247	97	5.9%	2.2%	40	37
Mississippi	2,575	2,751	2,769	2,845	31	269	76	10.5%	2.7%	24	28
North Carolina	6,632	7,546	7,651	8,049	11	1,417	399	21.4%	5.2%	9	7
South Carolina	3,486	3,840	3,886	4,012	26	526	126	15.1%	3.2%	15	19
Tennessee	4,877	5,433	5,484	5,689	16	812	206	16.7%	3.8%	14	16
Virginia	6,189	6,789	6,873	7,079	12	889	206	14.4%	3.0%	16	22
West Virginia	1,793	1,812	1,807	1,808	37	15	1	0.8%	0.1%	49	51
<i>Southwest</i>	<b>25,312</b>	<b>29,453</b>	<b>29,920</b>	<b>31,252</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5,940</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Arizona	3,665	4,667	4,778	5,131	20	1,465	352	40.0%	7.4%	2	3
New Mexico	1,515	1,734	1,740	1,819	36	304	79	20.1%	4.6%	12	11
Oklahoma	3,146	3,339	3,358	3,451	27	305	93	9.7%	2.8%	26	27
Texas	16,986	19,712	20,044	20,852	2	3,865	808	22.8%	4.0%	8	13
<i>Rocky Mountains</i>	<b>7,277</b>	<b>8,660</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>9,224</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>26.8%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Colorado	3,294	3,969	4,056	4,301	24	1,007	245	30.6%	6.0%	3	4
Idaho	1,007	1,231	1,252	1,294	39	287	42	28.5%	3.4%	5	17
Montana	799	880	883	902	44	103	19	12.9%	2.2%	20	38
Utah	1,723	2,101	2,130	2,233	34	510	103	29.6%	4.9%	4	9
Wyoming	454	480	480	494	51	40	14	8.9%	3.0%	32	24
<i>Far West</i>	<b>40,380</b>	<b>45,202</b>	<b>45,832</b>	<b>47,024</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6,644</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
Alaska	550	615	620	627	48	77	7	14.0%	1.2%	17	48
California	29,811	32,683	33,145	33,872	1	4,061	727	13.6%	2.2%	19	40
Hawaii	1,108	1,190	1,185	1,212	42	103	26	9.3%	2.2%	31	39
Nevada	1,202	1,744	1,809	1,998	35	797	189	66.3%	10.4%	1	1
Oregon	2,842	3,282	3,316	3,421	28	579	105	20.4%	3.2%	11	20
Washington	4,867	5,688	5,756	5,894	15	1,027	138	21.1%	2.4%	10	33

# Table 2

## Percent and Share of Total National Population by State and Region, 1990 - 2000

	Share of National Total				Change in Share of National Total	
	1990	1998	1999	2000	1990-00	1999-00
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<i>New England</i>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>-6.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Connecticut	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	-8.4%	0.5%
Maine	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	-8.2%	-1.4%
Massachusetts	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	-6.7%	-0.4%
New Hampshire	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	-1.5%	-0.3%
Rhode Island	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	-7.6%	2.5%
Vermont	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	-4.4%	-0.6%
<i>Mid Atlantic</i>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>-6.2%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
Delaware	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	4.0%	0.8%
District of Columbia	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	-16.7%	6.8%
Maryland	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	-2.1%	-0.8%
New Jersey	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	-4.0%	0.1%
New York	7.2%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	-6.8%	1.1%
Pennsylvania	4.8%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	-8.6%	-0.8%
<i>Great Lakes</i>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>
Illinois	4.6%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%	-3.9%	-0.8%
Indiana	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	-3.0%	-0.9%
Michigan	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%	-5.5%	-2.4%
Ohio	4.4%	4.2%	4.1%	4.0%	-7.5%	-2.3%
Wisconsin	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	-3.1%	-1.0%
<i>Plains</i>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
Iowa	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	-6.8%	-1.2%
Kansas	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	-4.1%	-1.8%
Minnesota	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	-0.6%	-0.2%
Missouri	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	-3.3%	-0.9%
Nebraska	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	-4.2%	-0.5%
North Dakota	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	-11.1%	-1.8%
South Dakota	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	-4.1%	-0.2%
<i>Southeast</i>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
Alabama	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	-2.7%	-1.4%
Arkansas	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.5%	1.5%
Florida	5.2%	5.5%	5.5%	5.7%	9.2%	2.5%
Georgia	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%	11.7%	1.9%
Kentucky	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	-3.1%	-1.1%
Louisiana	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	-6.4%	-1.0%
Mississippi	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	-2.4%	-0.4%
North Carolina	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	7.3%	1.9%
South Carolina	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	0.0%
Tennessee	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	3.1%	0.5%
Virginia	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	1.1%	-0.2%
West Virginia	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	-10.9%	-3.0%
<i>Southwest</i>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
Arizona	1.5%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	23.7%	4.0%
New Mexico	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	6.1%	1.3%
Oklahoma	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	-3.0%	-0.4%
Texas	6.8%	7.3%	7.4%	7.4%	8.5%	0.8%
<i>Rocky Mountains</i>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
Colorado	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	15.4%	2.8%
Idaho	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	13.6%	0.2%
Montana	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	-0.2%	-1.0%
Utah	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	14.6%	1.6%
Wyoming	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	-3.8%	-0.2%
<i>Far West</i>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>
Alaska	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	-1.9%
California	12.0%	12.1%	12.2%	12.0%	0.4%	-1.0%
Hawaii	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	-3.4%	-1.0%
Nevada	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	47.0%	7.0%
Oregon	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	6.4%	0.0%
Washington	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	7.1%	-0.8%

**Table 3**

**State Private Activity Bond Limitations, 1997 - 2001**  
(calendar years, dollars in thousands)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000-01 Change	
						Dollars	Percent
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>\$15,043,480</b>	<b>\$15,150,122</b>	<b>\$15,270,515</b>	<b>\$15,379,916</b>	<b>\$19,704,379</b>	<b>\$4,324,463</b>	<b>28.1%</b>
<i>New England</i>							
Connecticut	163,712	163,500	163,703	164,102	212,848	48,746	29.7%
Maine	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	37,500	25.0%
Massachusetts	304,618	305,900	307,357	308,758	396,819	88,060	28.5%
New Hampshire	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	37,500	25.0%
Rhode Island	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	37,500	25.0%
Vermont	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	37,500	25.0%
<i>Mid Atlantic</i>							
Delaware	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	37,500	25.0%
District of Columbia	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	37,500	25.0%
Maryland	253,580	254,700	256,740	258,582	331,030	72,449	28.0%
New Jersey	399,397	402,650	405,751	407,171	525,897	118,726	29.2%
New York	909,239	906,850	908,765	909,830	1,186,029	276,199	30.4%
Pennsylvania	602,806	601,000	600,073	599,701	767,566	167,865	28.0%
<i>Great Lakes</i>							
Illinois	592,327	594,792	602,266	606,419	776,206	169,787	28.0%
Indiana	292,026	293,205	294,960	297,145	380,030	82,885	27.9%
Michigan	479,718	488,695	490,862	493,189	621,153	127,964	25.9%
Ohio	558,639	559,317	560,475	562,833	709,571	146,739	26.1%
Wisconsin	257,990	258,484	261,175	262,522	335,230	72,707	27.7%
<i>Plains</i>							
Iowa	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	37,500	25.0%
Kansas	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	37,500	25.0%
Minnesota	232,888	234,277	236,271	238,775	307,467	68,692	28.8%
Missouri	267,935	270,103	271,928	273,417	349,701	76,284	27.9%
Nebraska	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	37,500	25.0%
North Dakota	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	37,500	25.0%
South Dakota	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	37,500	25.0%
<i>Southeast</i>							
Alabama	213,654	215,958	217,600	218,493	277,944	59,451	27.2%
Arkansas	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	37,500	25.0%
Florida	719,999	732,697	745,799	755,562	998,899	243,336	32.2%
Georgia	367,661	374,312	382,110	389,412	511,653	122,241	31.4%
Kentucky	194,186	195,406	196,825	198,041	252,611	54,569	27.6%
Louisiana	217,529	217,588	218,448	218,602	279,311	60,709	27.8%
Mississippi	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	37,500	25.0%
North Carolina	366,144	371,259	377,325	382,539	503,082	120,543	31.5%
South Carolina	184,937	188,009	191,798	194,287	250,751	56,464	29.1%
Tennessee	265,983	268,410	271,531	274,177	355,580	81,403	29.7%
Virginia	333,773	336,700	339,567	343,646	442,407	98,762	28.7%
West Virginia	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	37,500	25.0%
<i>Southwest</i>							
Arizona	221,403	227,748	233,432	238,917	320,665	81,748	34.2%
New Mexico	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	37,500	25.0%
Oklahoma	165,045	165,855	167,336	167,902	215,666	47,764	28.4%
Texas	956,413	971,967	987,981	1,002,207	1,303,239	301,032	30.0%
<i>Rocky Mountains</i>							
Colorado	191,134	194,632	198,549	202,807	268,829	66,022	32.6%
Idaho	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	37,500	25.0%
Montana	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	37,500	25.0%
Utah	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	37,500	25.0%
Wyoming	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	37,500	25.0%
<i>Far West</i>							
Alaska	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	37,500	25.0%
California	1,593,912	1,613,415	1,633,328	1,657,256	2,116,978	459,722	27.7%
Hawaii	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	37,500	25.0%
Nevada	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	37,500	25.0%
Oregon	160,187	162,174	164,099	165,808	213,837	48,030	29.0%
Washington	276,647	280,518	284,463	287,818	368,383	80,565	28.0%

# Table 4

## Potential Impact on SSBG Allocations of 2000 Population Data (federal fiscal years, dollars in thousands)

	1990	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Percent Change	
	actual	actual	actual	actual	actual	estimate	estimate	1990-2003	2002-2003
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>\$2,762,200</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>\$1,909,000</b>	<b>\$1,775,000</b>	<b>\$1,725,000</b>	<b>\$1,700,000</b>	<b>\$1,700,000</b>	<b>-38.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<i>New England</i>	<b>144,378</b>	<b>115,809</b>	<b>95,531</b>	<b>88,233</b>	<b>85,037</b>	<b>83,478</b>	<b>83,444</b>	<b>-42.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Connecticut	36,190	28,489	23,428	21,565	20,731	20,301	20,411	-43.6%	0.5%
Maine	13,346	10,795	8,895	8,191	7,877	7,751	7,641	-42.7%	-1.4%
Massachusetts	65,432	52,838	43,593	40,346	38,922	38,196	38,053	-41.8%	-0.4%
New Hampshire	12,171	9,986	8,315	7,734	7,503	7,429	7,407	-39.1%	-0.3%
Rhode Island	11,064	8,612	7,084	6,512	6,262	6,129	6,283	-43.2%	2.5%
Vermont	6,175	5,089	4,215	3,884	3,742	3,673	3,649	-40.9%	-0.6%
<i>Mid Atlantic</i>	<b>483,677</b>	<b>386,817</b>	<b>318,929</b>	<b>293,908</b>	<b>282,991</b>	<b>276,971</b>	<b>277,642</b>	<b>-42.6%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
Delaware	7,260	6,237	5,188	4,825	4,711	4,661	4,696	-35.3%	0.8%
District of Columbia	6,902	4,819	3,886	3,489	3,312	3,210	3,429	-50.3%	6.8%
Maryland	51,449	43,869	36,294	33,597	32,514	31,989	31,744	-38.3%	-0.8%
New Jersey	86,766	69,113	57,161	53,109	51,383	50,370	50,431	-41.9%	0.1%
New York	198,623	157,765	130,129	119,617	115,082	112,553	113,735	-42.7%	1.1%
Pennsylvania	132,677	105,014	86,271	79,271	75,989	74,188	73,606	-44.5%	-0.8%
<i>Great Lakes</i>	<b>468,977</b>	<b>378,022</b>	<b>312,102</b>	<b>289,458</b>	<b>279,831</b>	<b>274,892</b>	<b>270,636</b>	<b>-44.3%</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>
Illinois	129,589	102,909	84,775	78,454	76,268	75,019	74,435	-42.6%	-0.8%
Indiana	61,875	50,480	41,797	38,674	37,352	36,759	36,443	-41.1%	-0.9%
Michigan	103,266	83,066	68,653	64,460	62,160	61,011	59,566	-42.3%	-2.4%
Ohio	120,584	97,002	79,952	73,775	70,974	69,627	68,045	-43.6%	-2.3%
Wisconsin	53,664	44,565	36,924	34,095	33,078	32,476	32,147	-40.1%	-1.0%
<i>Plains</i>	<b>197,471</b>	<b>159,608</b>	<b>132,161</b>	<b>122,475</b>	<b>118,368</b>	<b>116,286</b>	<b>115,301</b>	<b>-41.6%</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
Iowa	31,357	24,722	20,408	18,812	18,122	17,748	17,539	-44.1%	-1.2%
Kansas	27,710	22,313	18,405	17,113	16,647	16,416	16,113	-41.9%	-1.8%
Minnesota	47,779	40,102	33,332	30,902	29,918	29,538	29,485	-38.3%	-0.2%
Missouri	57,411	46,313	38,348	35,627	34,439	33,824	33,535	-41.6%	-0.9%
Nebraska	17,821	14,240	11,821	10,927	10,530	10,305	10,256	-42.4%	-0.5%
North Dakota	7,484	5,576	4,608	4,227	4,040	3,919	3,849	-48.6%	-1.8%
South Dakota	7,909	6,342	5,238	4,867	4,673	4,535	4,524	-42.8%	-0.2%
<i>Southeast</i>	<b>657,655</b>	<b>553,020</b>	<b>460,335</b>	<b>429,182</b>	<b>417,404</b>	<b>412,083</b>	<b>415,242</b>	<b>-36.9%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
Alabama	46,079	36,997	30,577	28,485	27,556	27,029	26,654	-42.2%	-1.4%
Arkansas	26,849	21,608	17,961	16,638	16,070	15,781	16,023	-40.3%	1.5%
Florida	137,028	123,230	103,044	96,644	94,446	93,469	95,790	-30.1%	2.5%
Georgia	71,417	62,641	52,617	49,373	48,388	48,173	49,065	-31.3%	1.9%
Kentucky	41,817	33,578	27,793	25,774	24,929	24,499	24,224	-42.1%	-1.1%
Louisiana	50,419	37,771	31,135	28,700	27,664	27,043	26,785	-46.9%	-1.0%
Mississippi	29,768	23,461	19,435	18,008	17,425	17,125	17,049	-42.7%	-0.4%
North Carolina	72,849	62,589	52,402	48,970	47,780	47,323	48,243	-33.8%	1.9%
South Carolina	38,751	31,951	26,469	24,799	24,289	24,035	24,046	-37.9%	0.0%
Tennessee	54,715	45,722	38,069	35,404	34,388	33,918	34,099	-37.7%	0.5%
Virginia	66,864	57,570	47,765	44,411	43,000	42,512	42,425	-36.6%	-0.2%
West Virginia	21,098	15,902	13,067	11,975	11,467	11,177	10,838	-48.6%	-3.0%
<i>Southwest</i>	<b>286,150</b>	<b>242,745</b>	<b>204,442</b>	<b>191,529</b>	<b>186,873</b>	<b>185,069</b>	<b>187,309</b>	<b>-34.5%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
Arizona	39,624	36,692	31,686	30,040	29,564	29,556	30,750	-22.4%	4.0%
New Mexico	17,418	14,658	12,258	11,408	10,998	10,762	10,902	-37.4%	1.3%
Oklahoma	36,783	28,515	23,621	21,877	21,193	20,771	20,681	-43.8%	-0.4%
Texas	192,325	162,880	136,877	128,204	125,118	123,981	124,975	-35.0%	0.8%
<i>Rocky Mountains</i>	<b>82,749</b>	<b>71,428</b>	<b>59,909</b>	<b>56,194</b>	<b>54,847</b>	<b>54,432</b>	<b>55,286</b>	<b>-33.2%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
Colorado	37,476	32,595	27,357	25,672	25,144	25,089	25,780	-31.2%	2.8%
Idaho	11,288	10,117	8,508	7,982	7,782	7,742	7,755	-31.3%	0.2%
Montana	9,073	7,568	6,290	5,796	5,578	5,460	5,407	-40.4%	-1.0%
Utah	19,264	16,972	14,312	13,580	13,297	13,174	13,384	-30.5%	1.6%
Wyoming	5,649	4,176	3,442	3,164	3,046	2,967	2,959	-47.6%	-0.2%
<i>Far West</i>	<b>407,113</b>	<b>378,250</b>	<b>314,922</b>	<b>294,108</b>	<b>286,151</b>	<b>283,488</b>	<b>281,837</b>	<b>-30.8%</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>
Alaska	6,198	5,254	4,344	4,018	3,888	3,832	3,758	-39.4%	-1.9%
California	314,061	274,794	228,114	212,813	206,844	205,015	203,009	-35.4%	-1.0%
Hawaii	12,317	10,326	8,473	7,826	7,554	7,333	7,261	-41.0%	-1.0%
Nevada	11,422	13,309	11,471	11,059	11,062	11,191	11,977	4.9%	7.0%
Oregon	30,574	27,323	22,927	21,391	20,781	20,512	20,506	-32.9%	0.0%
Washington	51,057	47,244	39,593	37,001	36,022	35,605	35,326	-30.8%	-0.8%
Pacific Islands	752	581	466	425	590	581	581	-22.7%	0.0%
Puerto Rico	14,287	12,310	9,874	9,181	12,491	12,310	12,310	-13.8%	0.0%
Virgin Islands	476	410	329	306	416	410	410	-13.8%	0.0%