

## **Schedule of Awards by County & City and Methodology for Funding Awards**

The county allocation methodology builds on the “At-Risk Community Index” developed by the Rockefeller Institute of Government (RIG).<sup>1</sup> Researchers at RIG extracted the 500 census tracts with the lowest self-response rates in the conduct of the 2010 census, out of the approximately 4,900 census tracts in New York State. Using the Hard-to-Count Communities data made available by the CUNY Mapping Service at the Center for Urban Research, CUNY Graduate Center, RIG developed 10 indicators that have signaled undercount risk in the past or are likely to in 2020 either because of the heightened climate of fear among the immigrant population or the first-time use of an online questionnaire. These 10 indicators include the percent of census tract population that are: (1) children under five years old, (2) Black, (3) Hispanic, (4) in poverty, and (5) foreign born, and the percent of census tract householders that are (6) single parents, (7) over 65 years of age, (8) without internet access or have dial-up access only, (9) renters, and (10) of limited English speaking ability. RIG then separated the census tracts into quintiles for each of the 10 indicators. For example, in the case of the foreign-born indicator, a value of ‘1’ was assigned to the 20 percent of census tracts with the lowest percentage of foreign born, while a value of ‘5’ was assigned to the 20 percent of census tracts with the highest percentage, and so on.

An overall at-risk score was computed by summing the assigned values over the 10 indicators to give the census tract a total index value between 10 and 50, with census tracts closer to 50 representing the areas projected to be the most difficult to count in the 2020 census. The RIG methodology is extended to all New York Census tracts by replacing quintiles with 2-percent quantiles and assigning scores of ‘1’ through ‘50’ for each of RIG’s 10 indicators of undercount risk.

An overall county score is computed by adding over all of the census tracts within the county weighting by census tract population, and an overall State score is defined as the sum over all of the counties. A county’s contribution to statewide undercount risk is determined by dividing the county score by the State score. To arrive at an allocation share, we incorporate the assumption that per capita outreach costs decline with population density. For example, it is presumably cheaper and less time consuming to knock on the doors of 100 families in an apartment building than of 100 families who live a mile apart from each other. We compute a population density factor by dividing county population density (as measured by dividing the county’s 2010 population by county land area in square miles) by statewide population density. To avoid over-

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<sup>1</sup> <https://rockinst.org/nycounts/at-risk-community-index/>

penalizing the State’s largest cities, we divide the county’s contribution to undercount risk by the third root of the county population density factor.

The five boroughs of New York City are treated as individual counties to account for each borough’s unique contribution to statewide undercount risk. These contributions range from a density-adjusted 1.52 percent for Staten Island (Richmond County) to 6.65 percent for Queens. Carve-outs for the State’s largest four cities outside of New York City are based on each city’s contribution to countywide undercount risk.

<b>\$15 Million County and City Funding Allocations</b>	
	<b><u>Dollar Allocation</u></b>
Albany	\$299,173
Allegany	\$105,079
Bronx	\$657,382
Broome	\$249,110
Cattaraugus	\$162,376
Cayuga	\$122,034
Chautauqua	\$220,778
Chemung	\$109,051
Chenango	\$93,492
Clinton	\$143,415
Columbia	\$107,471
Cortland	\$78,502
Delaware	\$117,548
Dutchess	\$331,163
Erie	\$774,740
Buffalo city	\$300,936
Rest of Erie county	\$473,804
Essex	\$95,187
Franklin	\$131,707
Fulton	\$86,184
Genesee	\$84,558
Greene	\$86,696
Hamilton	\$19,652
Herkimer	\$134,743
Jefferson	\$214,768
Kings (Brooklyn)	\$986,429
Lewis	\$70,580
Livingston	\$93,328
Madison	\$95,424
Monroe	\$618,723

	<b><u>Dollar Allocation</u></b>
Rochester city	\$247,951
Rest of Monroe county	\$370,773
Montgomery	\$93,298
Nassau	\$664,109
New York (Manhattan)	\$429,936
Niagara	\$219,101
Oneida	\$339,852
Onondaga	\$457,728
Syracuse city	\$196,808
Rest of Onondaga county	\$260,920
Ontario	\$141,889
Orange	\$433,981
Orleans	\$73,092
Oswego	\$167,888
Otsego	\$114,294
Putnam	\$89,577
Queens	\$997,430
Rensselaer	\$188,789
Richmond (Staten Island)	\$227,979
Rockland	\$259,914
St. Lawrence	\$255,112
Saratoga	\$213,683
Schenectady	\$144,302
Schoharie	\$64,177
Schuyler	\$35,802
Seneca	\$56,430
Steuben	\$180,910
Suffolk	\$1,019,848
Sullivan	\$173,737
Tioga	\$72,881
Tompkins	\$139,464
Ulster	\$277,430
Warren	\$99,800
Washington	\$107,335
Wayne	\$130,858
Westchester	\$720,901
Yonkers city	\$185,706
Rest of Westchester county	\$535,195
Wyoming	\$70,400
Yates	\$48,780
Statewide	\$15,000,000