



FIRST THINGS FIRST

Regional Allocation Methodology

Summary

Approved by FTF Board 6/24/08

Note: "Population" means the child population ages 0-5

Background

- A.R.S. 8-1185 requires regional allocations be broken down as follows:
 - o 28.4% of revenue collected shall be used to allocated to regions based on number of children 5 and under in that region compared to the state as a whole.
 - o 32.4% of revenue shall be allocated to regions based on the population of children within the region in families whose income does not exceed 100 percent of federal poverty guidelines, compared to the children five and under in poverty statewide.
 - o 20.2% of all revenue is to fund regional programs *without consideration* of regional population. These monies may be distributed to regions at the discretion of the Board. Population counts and population living poverty counts used to determine regional funding should be as fair and equitable as possible.
- Since population counts of children 5 and under are so critical in determining the amount of allocations to each of the 31 regions within Arizona, it is imperative that estimates for each region be as fair, accurate and equitable as possible.
- Multiple sources of information were used to develop the most Region-specific counts and estimates.

Data Sources

- Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF1)
 - o This is the most comprehensive and accurate data to determine baseline 0-5 population for each region.
- Census Population Estimates Program (PEP)

- o Respected methodology used to provide the best estimates of population changes year over year. Biggest shortfalls are that (1) it does not provide population estimates for 5 and under, but only for 4 and under, and (2) it does not provide poverty estimates.
- American Community Survey (ACS) 2006
 - o While not best source for overall population estimates, this is the only source to evaluate changes in poverty rates. Biggest problem is that estimates of changes in poverty since the 2000 Census are not available for all regions established by First Things First.
- Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3)

Most accurate data for specific regional poverty rates since it is based on the more comprehensive 2000 Census.

Issues and Assumptions

- 1) Population counts for Tribal lands, Census tracts, Census blocks and zip codes are only available through the Census 2000. As a result, special calculations and estimates for changes in these areas had to be based on the best information available.
- 2) Population estimates based on Census 2000 are available for the years between the decennial Census, but the smallest data aggregate is by county, and by race within the county.
- 3) Updated poverty rates for 2006 are available for some of the Regions, but not all. For the rest, we relied on the Census 2000 poverty rates. In some Regions a case-by-case consideration was made regarding which poverty rate to use.
- 4) The population growth rate for populations living on Tribal lands is usually lower than the population growth rate for other populations within the same county.
- 5) The poverty rate for populations living on Tribal lands is usually higher than the poverty rate for other population within the same county. Since no data is available to provide accurate estimates of changes, in some cases the 2000 Census rate had to be used.
- 6) Based on the issues noted above, each Region has unique geography and demographics requiring a case-by-case examination and application of the funding methodology. The specific calculations and assumptions for each region is shown in the full report.

General Methodology

- 1) Establish a 0-5 Population baseline for 2000 for each Region using Census data.
- 2) Estimate the baseline 0-5 Child Population for 2008 using historical growth rates.
- 3) Using available poverty rate data, estimate 0-5 Children in poverty for 2008.
- 4) Establish per capita funding level for the Estimated 0-5 Child Population and the Estimated Children 0-5 in poverty for 2008.
- 5) Calculate funding for each Region based on per capita funding levels calculated earlier.

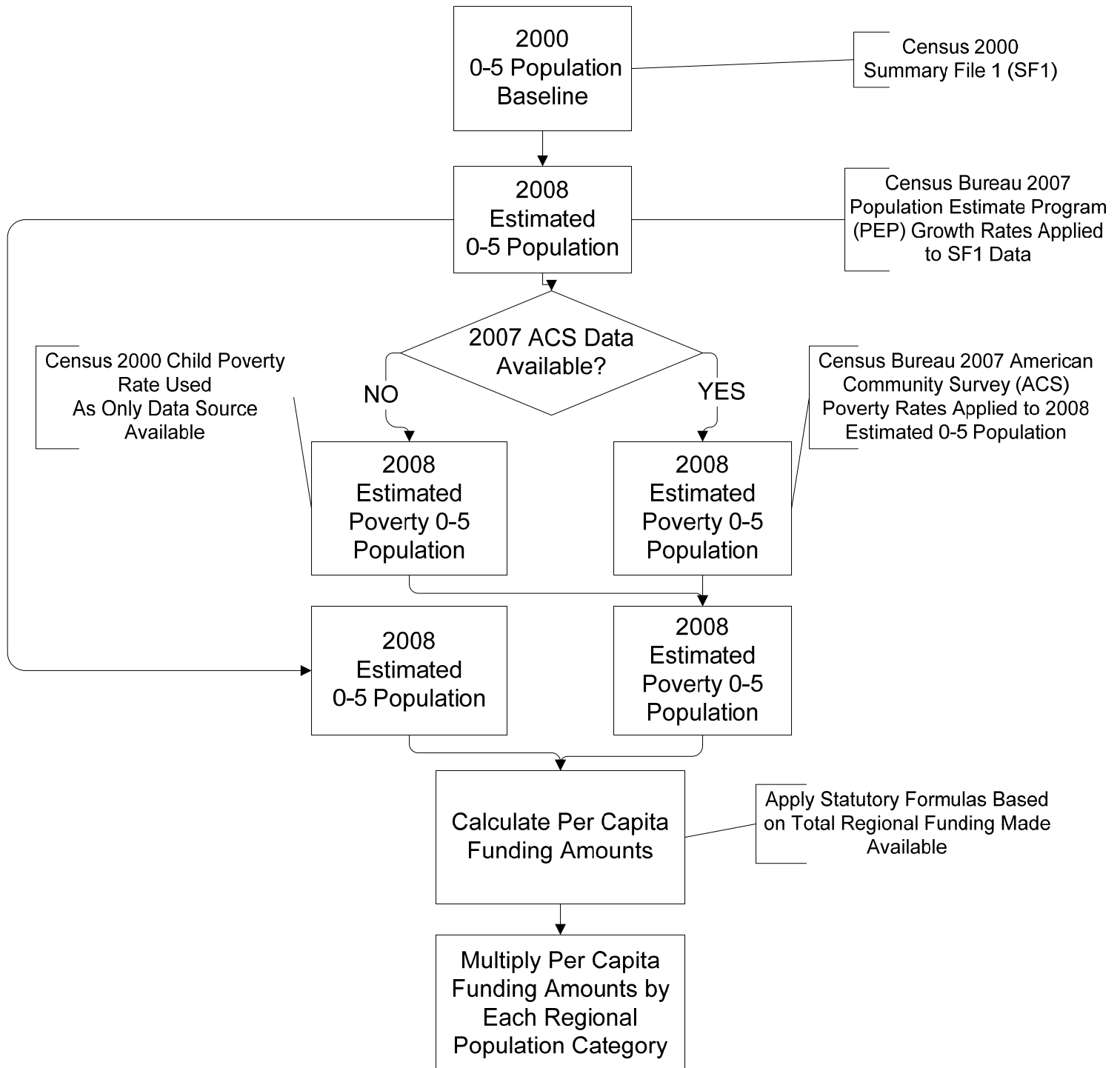


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Regional Allocations Methodology

Population Calculation and Funding Method





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REGIONAL ALLOCATION METHODOLOGY

Background

First Things First Statutory Requirements require that eighty-one percent of all proceeds from tobacco tax be allocated for regional plans. In accordance with A.R.S. 8-1185 the percent of total funds to be used for regional programs are further divided as follows:

28.4% of all funds must be provided to fund regional plans based on population of children five and younger;

32.4% of all funds must be provided to fund regional plans based on the population of children five and younger whose family income does not exceed 100 percent of federal poverty guidelines; and,

20.2% of all funds may be used to fund regional programs without consideration of regional population.

The purpose of the Regional Allocation Methodology is to determine the fairest and most equitable way to arrive at the population numbers to be used in the regional funding calculations. This document is intended to provide a general summary of the methodology employed.

Data Sources

Multiple data sources were used to determine a best estimate of regional population numbers. The data sources and the reason for their use follow: Detailed definitions of each data source are provided in Appendix A.

1) Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF1) was used to determine a base of the 0-5 children population for each Region.

Why this data source?

With the exception of Cochise County Region and Santa Cruz County Region, First Things First Regions are comprised of 1) a county boundary with subtraction of Tribal Census tracts within that county and/or the addition or subtraction of sections of municipalities; 2) a Tribal land boundary, or 3) a cluster

of zip codes within a county. Therefore, the data source used for the base population MUST be able to be broken down into counties, Tribal lands, zip codes, census tracts, and census blocks. The most recent, most accurate data source that meets this requirement is the Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF1).

How was the data source applied?

For each Region, either a county or Tribal land is the base geography. A population count for the base geography is collected. Population counts for sub-geographies that need to be added or subtracted from the base geography are collected. Population counts for the sub-geographies are added to or subtracted from the base geography population to derive a Region's adjusted baseline population.

Example: "Region A" is a county geography Region from which portions of multiple Tribal Regions must be subtracted.

"Region A" base geography population	= 3,772 (2000 Census)
Subtract the portion of "Tribal Region 1" population that is within "Region A"	= <589> (2000 Census)
Subtract the portion of "Tribal Region 2" population that is within "Region A"	= <177> (2000 Census)
"Region A" adjusted baseline population	= 3,006

2) Census Population Estimates Program (PEP) was used to determine estimated population growth to 2008.

Why this data source?

There is no head count of the population between the decennial Census, so population estimates must be used to arrive at a population number for 2008. The Census Population Estimates Program (PEP) provides an adjusted, annual population estimate for all Arizona counties and the Navajo Nation, for the specific child population 0-4. The PEP estimates do not provide geographies other than counties; however, the child population 0-4 can be further broken down by race within the county in order to derive an estimate for Tribal growth within a county.

There is no population estimate source for the child population 0-5. Children who have turned 5, but have not celebrated their 6th birthday, are included in the 5-9 school-age population segment in the population estimates. However, because 83% of the 0-5 population that FTF is serving is children 0-4, and because 5 year olds generally experience household and family conditions more similar to those of younger children than those of school age children, we can reasonably apply the 0-4 population segment estimates to the 0-5 population.

How was the data source applied?

Using the PEP data, a yearly population growth rate is calculated by region through July 1, 2007. In sequence, each annual growth rate is applied to the Region's adjusted baseline population to arrive at a July 1, 2007 estimated population count. The average of those yearly growth rates is then calculated and one year of average growth is applied to the July 1, 2007 estimated population count to arrive at a July 1, 2008 estimated population count.

Research into population growth prior to 2000 and Census Bureau Population Estimates Program data indicates that Native American populations on Tribal lands grew at a slower rate than non-Native American populations. If populations living within Tribal lands boundaries are subtracted from the base population, we must determine whether to apply a growth estimate factor for the remaining county that *includes* Native American children or a growth estimate factor for the county that *excludes* Native American children. This determination should be made on a Region by Region basis.

To assist in making this determination, the percentage of the adjusted base population that is Native American is calculated by 1) Collecting a county-wide population by sex and age for Native American children ONLY using Census table PCT12C; 2) Deducting those Tribal lands populations who have opted to form Tribal regions from the pool of Native American children; 3) Calculating what percentage of the Region's adjusted baseline population is comprised of Native American child populations who did not opt out.

After the Tribal populations that are opting out are subtracted from the base county population, IF the remaining Native American child population is a significant portion of the adjusted base population, THEN the overall growth rate is applied.

After the Tribal populations that are opting out are subtracted from the total county population, IF the remaining Native American child population is not a significant portion of the adjusted base population, THEN the child population growth rate *except* Native Americans is applied.

Example

"Region A" includes lands belonging to two Tribes that are opting to form their own regions; "Tribal Region 1" and "Tribal Region 2". After populations of "Tribal Region 1" and "Tribal Region 2" are deducted from the total "Region A", there are only 37 Native American children ages 0-5 living in "Region A", comprising only 1.23% of the remaining population.

"Region A" total number of Native American children 0-5	= 803 (2000 Census, PCT12C)
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Subtract "Tribal Region 1" Native American children 0-5	=<589> (2000 Census)
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Subtract "Tribal Region 2" Native American children 0-5	=<177> (2000 Census)
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Number of Native American children not part
of Tribal Regions that are opting out = 37

Remaining Native American children as a percent
of the Region A population = 1.23%

The PEP estimates growth rate for all children 0-4 living in the county geography comprising Region A is an average 2.92%.

The PEP estimates growth rate for children 0-4 living in the county geography comprising Region A *except* Native Americans is an average 4.78%.

In this case, nearly all the Native American children 0-5 are part of the Tribal Regions that have opted out of the county. The remaining Native American child population is not a significant portion of the adjusted base population. The PEP estimated growth rate for children 0-4 *except* Native Americans, will be applied to "Region A."

3) American Community Survey (ACS) 2006 was used to determine poverty rates when available.

Why this data source?

The American Community Survey provides an updated poverty rate for 2006 for some counties. However, since the ACS rate is derived from a sample, poverty rates for counties with small populations as well as rates specific to Tribal geographies, are not available. ACS poverty rates for county geographies experiencing high growth over the last five years, such as Maricopa, Pinal and Pima, may vary significantly from 2000 Census poverty rates. In some counties, population breakdowns by race are available, but there are no breakdowns by Census tract, Census block, or zip code.

How is the data source applied?

If available for a region, the ACS 2006 poverty rate is applied to the July 1, 2008 estimated population count. In zip code defined regions, consideration is given to whether Census 2000 SF1 poverty rates or the ACS rates are more reflective of the region. Decisions regarding which poverty rate to use are determined on a case by case basis. In Maricopa and Pima County-based Regions, FTF staff used 2006 ACS data to calculate a respective county-wide poverty count. Staff then used Census 2000 data to generate a poverty count by zip code region within each county. The ratio of children in poverty in each region in 2000 was then applied to the ACS 2006 poverty count to arrive at the total children in poverty for each region.

Example “Region B” is a zip code defined region.

“Region B” estimated July 1, 2008 population	= 75,640
“Region B’s” County ACS 2006 poverty rate	x 19.32%
Estimated number of children in poverty 2008	= 14,615

4) Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3) was used to determine specific poverty rates.

Why this data source?

The majority of FTF Regions use a non-standard geography such as Tribal lands, zip code clusters and county boundaries, with addition or subtraction of sub-geographies such as Census tracts. Poverty rates for geographies as small as Census tracts are available for Census 2000 through SF3.

How is the data source applied?

The Census 2000 poverty rate is applied to the estimated July 1, 2008 population for the Region if an ACS 2006 poverty rate is not available, or if it is determined that the Census 2000 poverty rate is more reflective of the regional population.

Example

“Tribal Region 3” estimated July 1, 2008 population	= 1,050
Census 2000 poverty rate for “Tribal Region 3”	x 54.55%
Estimated number of children living in poverty 2008	= 573

The poverty rates published through both the ACS and the Census 2000 Summary File are compared to determine the magnitude of variance that may occur between the overall county poverty rate, the poverty rate for Native Americans living in the county, and the poverty rate for non-Native Americans living in the county. In some counties, the variances between the poverty rates of these groups are significant; therefore decisions are made, using judgment and the knowledge at hand, to determine which poverty rate to use

Example Region C contains two tribes opting out and is a small enough county that no 2006 poverty rates are available. Therefore, 2000 Census data is the only reliable source to use to determine a poverty rate.

Poverty rate for all children 0-5 in the Region	= 34.72%
Poverty rate for Native American children within the Region	= 45.77%
Poverty rate for children <i>except</i> Native Americans in the Region	=13.00%

The poverty rate of 45.77% for Native Americans living within the county would be applied to the two tribes opting out, and the poverty rate of 13% for children *except* Native Americans would be applied to the remaining population in County A.

Issues

The growth rate of populations living on Tribal lands is generally lower than populations living on non-Tribal lands. Research into population growth prior to 2000 and Census Bureau Population Estimates Program data indicates that Native American populations on Tribal lands grew at a slower rate than non-Native American populations. Applying a population estimate growth factor that includes Native American populations that have opted out to a County Region, which is now comprised primarily of other than Native Americans, may be inequitable and disadvantageous to the County Region. County Regions with portions of Tribal Regions that are opting out within their boundaries should be examined case-by-case to determine whether to apply an estimated growth rate that does or does not include Native American children. A possible method for making a reasonable determination is given under the explanation of the PEP above.

Poverty rates for populations living on Tribal lands in a given county are generally higher than populations not living on Tribal lands within the same county. There are two data sources for poverty rates. Census 2000 allows poverty rates to be determined for all geographies including Tribal lands. Zip code based poverty rates for zip code cluster Regions within Maricopa and Pima Counties may even be developed using Census 2000; however, the rates are seven years old and may not reflect economic improvements for Tribal populations. ACS poverty rates are more current, but only Apache, Coconino, Maricopa, Navajo, and Pima Counties poverty rates can be broken down to Native Americans within the county, they cannot be broken down by Tribal lands. Other county geographies missing completely because of small sample size include Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, and Santa Cruz counties. Applying county-level ACS 2006 rates to counties with significant Native American populations living on Tribal lands may be inequitable and disadvantageous to Tribal Regions. Applying 2000 rates for some Regions and 2006 rates for Regions, regardless of geography type, may be inequitable for all Regions.

Possible Method A: Apply Census 2000 poverty rates across the board.

Advantages to this method are 1) The ability to drill down to derive poverty rates for Tribal lands and zip code defined geographies and 2) A consistent method used for all Regions.

Disadvantage: The rates are seven years old and may not reflect population and economic changes.

Possible Method B: Use a mixed method (currently in use in the worksheet) of ACS 2006 rates where available and Census 2000 rates in all other cases.

Advantages: Updated poverty rates are available for most populous counties experiencing large jumps in growth since 2000 including Maricopa, Pinal and Pima.

Disadvantages: ACS rates are available for only a handful of counties, and possible inequity of using two different sets of data.

Why did we use the Census Bureau Population Estimates Program estimates instead of the Department of Economic Security (DES) estimates?

We used the PEP estimates because they are available down to county level and by race, and because the Census Bureau Population Estimates Program methodology uses a richer set of data than the DES estimates for the population component 0-4.

The DES composite calculates the 0-4 population component on births and deaths only; whereas, the PEP estimates use births and deaths, but also domestic and international migration of families with children 0-4 using IRS data, data from the Census Bureau's Person Characteristics File (derived from the Social Security Administration 100 percent file), and other data sources, giving a fuller picture of components of change for the young child population, than does the DES composite.

DES 0-4 component: $\text{Population}_1 = \text{Population} + \text{Births} - \text{Deaths}$

PEP 0-4 component: $\text{Population}_1 = \text{Population} + \text{Births} - \text{Deaths} + \text{Net Domestic Migration} + \text{Net International Migration}$

General Methodology

Note: "Population" means the child population ages 0 through 5.

1) Establish a 0-5 Population Baseline for 2000 for each Region.

Census 2000 Summary File 1(SF1) is used to establish the 0-5 Population Baseline for each Region. Population subtractions or additions are made per regional boundaries recommendations defined in the Regional Partnerships Boundaries Recommendations and/or by any changes to boundaries adopted by the Board.

2) Establish an Estimated 0-5 Child Population for 2008.

Child population growth rates for each Region are calculated from the most recent Census Bureau Population Estimates Program, and are applied to the 2000 Census child population 0-5 counts for each Region to establish an Estimated 2008 child population 0-5 for each Region.

3) Establish an Estimated 0-5 Child Poverty Population for 2008 for each Region.

The most recent American Community Survey (ACS) poverty rates for children 0-5 are applied to the 2007 child population 0-5 estimate to determine the 0-5 children in poverty population for 2007 for each Region. If the child poverty rate for the specified geography is not available from the ACS, as is the case with Tribal land geographies, the Census 2000 child poverty rate for the geography will be used.¹ If the child poverty rate available from ACS is for a large and very dense populated county such as Maricopa or Pima, poverty rates from Census 2000 will be analyzed to determine if they more closely reflect the poverty rate for the region. If that is the case, the Census 2000 poverty rates will be used for those regions. This approach assumes that the relationship of poverty to non-poverty that existed in 2000 is equivalent to the population of 2006. The ACS poverty rates available for regions that include significant populations that were deducted due to Tribal Nations opting out, will be analyzed to determine if the ACS poverty rate is indicative of the remaining population in the region.

4) Establish Per Capita Funding Level for the Estimated 0-5 Child Population and the Estimated Children 0-5 in Poverty Population for 2008.

This calculation takes the overall funding level² distributed across formulas prescribed in legislation and divides the funding per population type by the estimated statewide population for each type. This produces a Per Capita Funding Level for the General 0-5 Population and a Per Capita Funding Level for the Children 0-5 in Poverty Population.

¹ The 2006 American Community Survey (ACS) provides data products for geographic areas with a population of 65,000 or more. ACS data is not available for Graham, Greenlee, La Paz and Santa Cruz Counties, or Tribal populations except the Navajo Nation.

² "Overall funding level" refers to the total funds made available by the First Things First Board for distribution to programs. Namely, the total funds agreed to be distributed to programs based on the formulas set forth in the Board's authorizing legislation.

- 5) Calculate funding for each Region based on Per Capita Support Levels calculated earlier.

This calculation is accomplished by taking the per capita support levels calculated in Step 4 and multiplying that figure by the populations now established for each region.

Regions

Note: Includes adjustments to Region geographies due to Tribes opting to form their own Regions and Board changes as known on 3/5/08.

- 1) Navajo Nation
 - i. Deduct the San Juan Southern Paiute population from the Navajo Nation.
- 2) Cochise County
 - i. No adjustments to the base geography are required.
- 3) Coconino County and Tribal Lands
 - i. Add the portion of the Hopi Tribe in Navajo County.
 - ii. Include the total San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe.
 - iii. Include the total Kaibab Paiute Tribe.
 - iv. Include the total Havasupai Tribe.
 - v. Add those zip codes that comprise the City of Winslow and deduct from Navajo County.
 - vi. Deduct the portion of the City of Sedona in Coconino County and add to Yavapai County.
 - vii. Deduct the portion of Hualapai Tribe in Coconino County.
 - viii. Deduct the portion of Navajo Nation in Coconino County.
- 4) Gila County and Tribal Lands
 - i. Deduct the portion of the White Mountain Apache Tribe within Gila County.
 - ii. Deduct the portion of the San Carlos Apache within Gila County.
 - iii. Include the Tonto Apache Tribe.
- 5) Graham County and Greenlee County
 - i. Deduct the portion of the San Carlos Apache Tribe within Graham County.
 - ii. Combine the remaining population of Graham County and Greenlee County.
- 6.) La Paz County, Mohave County, and the Fort Mojave Tribe
 - i. Deduct the Colorado River Indian Tribes from La Paz County.
 - ii. Include the Fort Mojave Tribe in Arizona only.
 - iii. Deduct the portion of the Hualapai Tribe in Mohave County.
 - iv. Deduct the portion of the Kaibab Paiute Tribe in Mohave County.
- 7) Maricopa County Southwest - Avondale, Buckeye, Goodyear, Litchfield Park, Tolleson and Gila Bend (including zip codes 85323, 85329, 85351, 85353, 85337, 85338, 85340, 85326, 85396, 85309, 85354, 85343, 85322, 85395, 85392)
 - i. Zip code defined boundary.
 - ii. Deduct that portion of the Tohono O'odham Tribe in Maricopa County Southwest.
 - iii. Deduct the portion of the Gila River Indian Community in Maricopa County Southwest.
- 8) Maricopa County Northwest - Glendale, Peoria, Surprise, El Mirage, Wickenburg and Youngtown (including zip codes 85301, 85303, 85308, 85305, 85307, 85310, 85345, 85351, 85355, 85358, 85335, 85381, 85382, 85373, 85374, 85375, 85387, 85383, 85361, 85363, 85379, 85388, 85390, 85320, 85342)
 - ii. Zip code defined boundary.
- 9) Maricopa County Northeast - Scottsdale, Paradise Valley, Fountain Hills, Cave Creek, Carefree and Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation (including zip codes 85251, 85257, 85250, 85258, 85253, 85254, 85260, 85259, 85268, 85264, 85255, 85331, 85377, 85262, 85263)
 - i. Zip code defined boundary.
 - ii. Deduct that portion of the Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community in zip code 85264.

- 10) Maricopa County Central – Tempe, Chandler, Guadalupe and Ahwatukee (including zip codes 85042, 85044, 85045, 85048, 85281, 85282, 85283, 85284, 85224, 85225, 85226, 85248, 85249)
 - i. Zip code defined boundary.
- 11) Maricopa County Southeast - Mesa, Gilbert and Queen Creek (including zip codes 85201, 85202, 85203, 85204, 85205, 85206, 85207, 85208, 85209, 85210, 85212, 85213, 85215, 85242, 85256, 85233, 85234, 85236, 85296, 85297)
 - i. Zip code defined boundary.
 - ii. Deduct the portion of the Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community in zip code 85256.
 - iii. Deduct the portion of Apache Junction in Maricopa County and add to Pinal County.
 - iv. Deduct the portion of the Gila River Indian Community in Maricopa County Southeast.
- 12) City of Phoenix North (including zip codes 85021, 85020, 85022, 85023, 85024, 85027, 85028, 85029, 85032, 85050, 85051, 85053, 85054, 85085, 85086, 85087, 85302, 85304, 85306)
 - i. Zip code defined boundary.
- 13) City Of Phoenix Central (including zip codes 85003, 85004, 85006, 85007, 85008, 85012, 85013, 85014, 85015, 85016, 85017, 85018, 85019, 85034)
 - i. Zip code defined boundary.
- 14) City of Phoenix South (including zip codes 85009, 85031, 85033, 85035, 85037, 85040, 85041, 85043, 85339)
 - i. Zip code defined boundary.
- 15) Navajo County and Apache County
 - i. Deduct the White Mountain Apache Tribe within Navajo and Apache Counties.
 - ii. Deduct the Navajo Nation Tribe within Navajo and Apache Counties.
 - iii. Deduct those zip codes that comprise the City of Winslow from Navajo County.
 - iv. Combine remaining population to form Navajo and Apache Counties Region.
- 16) Pima County North – Mount Lemmon, Marana, Rillito, Oro Valley, Catalina and the Northern Foothills part of Tucson (including zip codes: 85619, 85653, 85654, 85704, 85718, 85737, 85739, 85741, 85742, 85743, 85749, 85750)
 - i. Zip code defined boundary.
- 17) Pima County Central - inclusive of South Tucson and zip codes within central Tucson (including zip codes 85701, 85705, 85708, 85710, 85711, 85712, 85713, 85714, 85715, 85716, 85719, 85745, 85746)
 - i. Zip code defined boundary.
 - ii. Deduct the portion of the Tohono O’odham Tribe in Pima County Central.
 - iii. Deduct the Pascua Yaqui Tribe from Pima County Central.
- 18) Pima County South - inclusive of Ajo, Arivaca, Green Valley, Sahuarita, Sasabe, Sells, Sonoita, Topawa, Vail, Amado, Three Points and some southern and eastern Tucson zip codes (including zip codes 85321, 85601, 85602, 85614, 85629, 85633, 85634, 85637, 85639, 85641, 85645, 85706, 85730, 85735, 85736, 85747, 85748)
 - i. Zip code defined boundary.
 - ii. Deduct the portion of the Tohono O’odham Tribe in Pima County South.
- 19) Pinal County, the Ak-Chin Indian Community, and the Town of Apache Junction
 - i. Deduct that portion of the Tohono O’odham Tribe in Pinal County.
 - ii. Add the portion of Apache Junction in Maricopa County.
 - iii. Deduct the portion of the Gila River Indian Community in Pinal County.
 - iv. Deduct the portion of the San Carlos Apache Reservation that is in Pinal County.
- 20) Santa Cruz County
 - i. No adjustments to the base geography are needed.

- 21) Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community
 - i. No adjustments to the base geography are needed.
- 22) Yavapai County, including the Yavapai Prescott Indian Tribe, the Yavapai Apache Nation, and the City of Sedona
 - i. Add the portion of the City of Sedona in Coconino County.
- 23) Yuma County, including Quechan Tribe (Ft. Yuma)
 - i. Not including the portion of Ft. Yuma Reservation (Quechan) in California.
 - ii. Deduct the Cocopah Tribe.
- 24) Pascua Yaqui Tribe
 - i. No adjustments to the base geography are needed.
- 25) Hualapai Tribe
 - i. No adjustments to the base geography are needed.
- 26) Tohono O’odham Nation
 - i. No adjustments to the base geography are needed.
- 27) Gila River Indian Community
 - i. No adjustments to the base geography are needed.
- 28) White Mountain Apache Tribe
 - i. No adjustments to the base geography are needed.
- 29) San Carlos Apache Tribe
 - i. No adjustments to the base geography are needed.
- 30) Colorado River Indian Tribes
 - i. No adjustments to the base geography are needed.
- 31) Cocopah Tribe
 - i. No adjustments to the base geography are needed.

Appendix A

Definition of Data Sources

Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF1)

SF1 represents the responses from the Census 2000 Short Form. This file presents counts and basic cross-tabulations of information collected from all people and housing units. This includes age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino origin, household relationship, and tenure (whether the residence is owned or rented). The SF 1 product contains data for the smallest published geographical areas of any product: the census block level.

Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3)

SF3 represents the responses from the Census 2000 Long Form. This file is the first release of the information collected on a sample basis. Data is provided down to the block group for many tabulations, but only down to the census tract for others. SF3 is a sample. The responses from the sample of households reporting on long forms must be weighted to reflect the entire population. Specifically, each responding household represents, on average, six or seven other households that reported using short forms.

The disadvantage of using weighting areas this large is that, for smaller geographic areas within them, the estimates of characteristics that are also reported on the short form will not match the counts reported in SF 1. The differences between the long form estimates in SF 3 and values in SF 1 or SF 2 are particularly noticeable for the smallest places, tracts, and block groups. The long form estimates of total population and total housing units in SF 3 will, however, match the SF 1 and SF 2 counts for larger geographic areas such as counties and states, and will be essentially the same for medium and large cities.

SF 1 gives exact numbers even for very small groups and areas, whereas SF 3 gives estimates for small groups and areas such as tracts and small places that are less exact.

Census Bureau Population Estimate Program (PEP)

These estimates are produced by updating Census 2000. Change is measured annually to produce estimates of the population for July 1 of each year from 2000 to 2007. The Population Estimates Program prepares estimates of the total population, estimates of the population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, and estimates of the number of housing units. The 2008 population estimates start with a base population for April 1, 2000 and calculate population estimates for July 1 for years 2000 to 2008. The population estimates use a variety of administrative records data to measure the population change including data on births, deaths, migration, and housing units. Age increments are available for 0-4 years and 5-9 years.

American Community Survey (ACS) 2006

The American Community Survey is a sampling of households conducted between the decennial census. The ACS collects and produces population and housing information every year instead of every ten years. About three million households are surveyed each year, from across every county in the nation. Data from the 2006 ACS are available for geographic areas with a population of 65,000. The ACS provides 2006 poverty rates for some Arizona counties and the Navajo Nation.