County Emergency Rental Assistance Spending: An Introduction to the Project

This is the repository hosting the website for the county-level ERA aggregation project, developed by Housing Initiative at Penn, the Eviction Lab (Princeton University), and Urban Displacement Project (University of California, Berkeley).

Please see the project website for details (https://housinginitiative.github.io/era-county-level-dataset-public/).

Background

The federal Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA) program was administered by the U.S. Department of the Treasury to alleviate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on renter households.

A total of $46.55 billion was appropriated for two programs: ERA1 ($25.55 billion authorized in December 2020 as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021) and ERA2 ($21 billion included with the American Rescue Plan Act, passed March 2021). The funds were allocated to grantees who administered their own programs, subject to program requirements set by Treasury. Grantees included states, U.S. territories, Washington D.C., and large-population counties and cities. For ERA1, tribes and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands were also grantees.

Over the course of the two programs, ERA funds could be used to address various housing needs for low-income renters. For the purposes of this project, we focus on assistance paid by grantees to address rent (forward and in arrears), utility costs (forward and in arrears), and 'other housing-related expenses' as defined by Treasury (such as relocation expenses). Assistance could be paid either to tenants, landlords, utility companies, or providers of housing-related expenses. Further details on eligibility requirements and programmatic guidance for ERA can be found on Treasury's web site for ERA.

This dataset details aggregate ERA spending at the county-month level and the county-total level, based on payment data submitted by ERA grantees to Treasury as part of their periodic reporting responsibilities. We attempted to establish broad coverage across the nation, aiming to share these data publicly with researchers interested in applying ERA payments data to their own research.

This project was completed by a team comprising of the Housing Initiative at Penn, the Eviction Lab (Princeton University), and Urban Displacement Project (University of California, Berkeley), partially in fulfillment of an award from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The project was also supported by grant R01NR020854 (MPI Eisenberg and Pollack). Hepburn's involvement is supported by R01NR020748.

The project team is solely responsible for the analytical decisions made in this project and the accuracy of aggregated files produced by this project. This work does not reflect the views of the U.S. Government or any other funding sources.

Data Citation

The aggregate data produced by this project may be cited as:

Kim, Chi-Hyun, Grace Hartley, Jacob Haas, Tim Thomas, Rebecca Yae, and Peter Hepburn. County Emergency Rental Assistance Spending. 2025. Accessed via https://housinginitiative.github.io/era-county-level-dataset-public/.

An Introduction to the Data

Data sources

PHPDFs

The main sources of data for this project were confidential ERA participant household payment data files (PHPDFs), which ERA grantees were required to report to Treasury on a periodic basis.[1] PHPDFs were required to include payment-by-payment details on how ERA funds were distributed, including: amounts and dates of payments, addresses of the assisted property, type of assistance covered by the payment (e.g., rent arrearage), and type of payee (e.g., landlord). However, while Treasury published uniform data reporting requirements, each grantee had its own mechanisms for data collection and management. Once submitted, these reports were compiled by Treasury into a large file for each reporting period, separately for ERA1 and ERA2. The project team received these data between August 2023 and May 2024, and the datasets available here are based on the payments data as they existed at that point in time.

For ERA1, Treasury compiled a closeout PHPDF based on the payments reported by grantees for the entirety of the ERA1 period of performance ending on December 29, 2022. This forms the basis of the ERA1 payments data used in this analysis.

ERA2 was still ongoing through 2023, with its period of performance ending on September 30, 2025. Grantees were required to submit data on a quarterly basis, reporting cumulative payments made from the beginning of ERA2 up to the end of the reporting period. We generally use the PHPDF for the 2023 Q4 reporting period, but supplement with data reported in earlier quarters in 2023 for grantees with good data quality in those files but with poor-quality or missing data in the Q4 file.

Whether the ultimate source of the assistance was ERA1 or ERA2 was largely immaterial for tenants and landlords, so our final aggregation does not distinguish between them. However, the two programs had slightly different administrative and reporting requirements, so for the purposes of our data processing pipeline, ERA1 and ERA2 are treated separately until just before the final aggregation.

Addresses in PHPDFs were primarily geocoded by HUD, except for a small percentage of records which failed HUD's geocoding. These records (77 records in ERA1 and 24,394 records in ERA2) were geocoded by the project team using the Census geocoder.

Other data

We also made use of ancillary files, including:

- A crosswalk of grantees for ERA1 and ERA2 compiled by the National Low Income Housing Coalition
- Treasury's publicly released aggregate summary expenditure files (ERA1, ERA2)
- Treasury's updated list of allocation amounts (including any reallocations made through June 2024)
- HUD's ZIP code/county crosswalk
- A county/city population crosswalk generated from the Geocorr engine

Contact

For any questions regarding this project, please contact Chi-Hyun Kim at chkim@design.upenn.edu, or any of the three project organizations (HIP, Eviction Lab, UDP).

[1] Tribal grantees and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands were exempt from reporting payment-level data, and their payments are not reflected in this dataset. There were 293 of these grantees, with $843,790,377.72 in total allocations.

Methods

Here, we detail our data cleaning and processing methodology. For more details on the raw data, please see this section from the project's 'About' page.

Step 0: Grantee metadata

We began by preparing grantee metadata to be used in all subsequent steps. We took as our input a structured list of ERA1 and ERA2 grantees compiled by the National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC).

We also generated geographic crosswalks between grantees and Census geographies, as well as between city-level grantees and county-level grantees.

Step 1: Geocode

The ERA1 closeout PHPDHF as well as the ERA2 Q4 and reachback PHPDFs had geocoding outputs in a separate file. In this step, we compared the payment files and their corresponding geocodes, and verified that all rows join.

The following number of rows were present in the payments file but not in the geocoded file: we geocoded these ourselves, using the Census geocoder.

- ERA1 closeout: 77 rows (87.03% successfully geocoded)
- ERA2 Q4: 24,394 rows (99.95% successfully geocoded)
- ERA2 reachback: 0 rows (all rows already geocoded by HUD)

The other ERA2 PHPDFs already had geocodes appended to the payment data in a single file.

Step 2: Initial validation

In this step, we performed preliminary data-cleaning steps to normalize the formatting of the data. Each PHPDF (one for ERA1 and four for ERA2) was processed independently.

- Standardizing variable names
  - Ensuring compatibility between PHPDF files
- Standardizing variable types
  - Treating GEOIDs as appropriately left-padded strings
  - Converting dates to ISO 8601 format
- Standardizing NA strings
  - Turning variously-encoded missing values into proper NAs
- Dealing with garbled character encodings in source data
- Standardizing grantee identification
  - Correcting misspellings and errors
  - Validating grantee IDs
- Removing sentinel values (e.g., totals rows)
- Correcting shifted columns (some grantees submitted data with columns in a different order than required)
- Joining relevant geocode data from geocode file

Step 3: Deduplication

In this step, we deduplicated each PHPDF independently.

In the data, three patterns of duplication were discernible, so we deduplicated in three stages.

Across-grantee

Identical payments could be reported by more than one grantee. For the purposes of this stage, 'identical' means having the same values across:

- address_line_1
- address_line_2
- address_line_3
- city_name
- state_code
- zip5
- zip4
- payee_type
- type_of_assistance
- amount_of_payment
- date_of_payment
- start_date
- end_date
- program

How such payments were deduplicated depended on the cause of the duplication.

If the duplication was due to grantees having overlapping geographies, all records made by the smallest jurisdiction were kept and others dropped (e.g., keep records from the City of Pittsburgh grantee, drop records duplicated in the Allegheny County grantee).

If the duplication was due to misattribution of records to grantees with similar names, we dropped the records attributed to the wrong grantee, by inspecting the location of the payments (e.g., records attributed to Cleveland County, OK but were actually made by Cleveland, OH).

Across-file

In a given PHPDF, a grantee could submit data to Treasury in multiple files. In some cases (very commonly in the ERA1 PHPDF), multiple files with near-identical contents were included from the same grantee. If identical records (using the same definition as above) were included in multiple files from the same grantee, we kept all records from the file with the largest number of records, and dropped duplicated records from all other files of the same grantee.

Within-file

Records could also be duplicated within a given file from a given grantee. Here, we define identical records more conservatively, since missing data across the identifying columns mean that multiple distinct payments could look the same if they are all missing critical elements like street address. Therefore, if any of the following variables were NA, we gave each NA value a temporary unique value to avoid using these missing values in identifying duplication.

- address_line_1
- payee_type
- type_of_assistance
- amount_of_payment
- date_of_payment
- start_date

Within a given file from a given grantee, we keep the duplicate record with the lowest row number and drop all others.

Extent of duplication

We report the following figures to illustrate the extent of de/duplication in each PHPDF:

- ERA1 closeout: 5,621,334 rows dropped (42%)
  - The large percentage here is due to duplicate PHPDFs with different names stored in Treasury's reporting system
- ERA2 Q4: 54,293 rows dropped (0.9%)
- ERA2 Q2: 12,261 rows dropped (0.3%)
- ERA2 Q1: 98,317 rows dropped (2%)
- ERA2 reachback: 74 rows dropped (~0%)

Step 4: County imputation

In this step, we imputed county locations for payments that were missing a geocoded county.

Before imputation, 54,831 rows in the ERA1 PHPDF and 265,703 rows in the ERA2 (2023 Q4) PHPDF were missing county location.

Our imputation process assigned county locations to 29,445 rows previously missing county locations in ERA1 (54% of missing-county records) and to 123,788 rows for ERA2 (47%).

For each PHPDF, we used two methods:

Use grantee geography for counties/single-county cities

For county-level grantees and city-level grantees whose jurisdictions were included in only one geographic county, we imputed as the county of payment the geographic county of the grantee's jurisdiction.

Use City + ZIP: county crosswalk for states

For state programs, this was a bit more complicated. We utilized a ZIP code-county crosswalk from HUD.

First, we determined which zip codes in the crosswalk fell into just one county. Similarly to above, we then joined the single-county zips to the payment files, but this time, by zip code and state. We found that joining by city was too limiting, as the cities were described differently in each file (for example, the same address could be described as being in Las Vegas or North Las Vegas).

The next, slightly more complicated step, was to join zip codes that fell within multiple counties. To be able to join one-to-one, we filtered the HUD county-zip crosswalk file to include counties where 95% of a zip code was within the county. After that, we could simply join by zip code and state.

Coalesce `county_geoid`

We then coalesced from `geocode_county_geoid` and `imputed_county_geoid`. If a payment already had a value for `geocode_county_geoid`, then we kept that value. If not, it took on the value of `imputed_county_geoid`. We used this coalesced county assignment variable in all subsequent data processing steps.

Step 5: Variable checks

In this step, we generated data validation metrics for each PHPDF.

We first generated a series of variable-specific data quality checks, testing each row for:

- Whether the record was within the geographic jurisdiction of the grantee
- Whether the record was locatable to a specific county
- Whether the payment amount was recorded, and if so, whether it was negative, zero, or anomalously large
  - We defined 'anomalously large' as an amount exceeding the 99.9th percentile value of all records in ERA1 closeout and ERA2 Q4 (which was $73,541).
- Whether the date of payment was recorded, and if so, whether it was impossibly early (before January, 1, 2021 for ERA1, or before March 1, 2021 for ERA2) or late (after December 31, 2022 for ERA1, or after the end of the reporting quarter for ERA2)
- Whether the payee type (landlord, utility, tenant) was recorded
- Whether the assistance type (rent, utilities, other) was recorded
- Whether the record included a valid address
- The geocoding quality of the record, as given by HUD's geocoding process

For each aggregation type, we selected a subset of these variable quality tests to calculate grantee-level variable quality.

- For the county-month dataset, we employed the first 4 tests
- For the county-total dataset we imposed the first 3 tests

For each grantee, we calculated the percentage of its records that met all applicable variable quality tests for the relevant aggregation scenario.

For each grantee, we also calculated the percentage of its aggregate spending in the PHPDF compared to:

- Its total allocation for the applicable program (ERA1 or 2)
- The amount reported in Treasury's publicly released aggregate summary reporting, which was itself compiled from aggregate reporting submitted by grantees to Treasury
- The amounts in the above bullet, but calculated at the state level (i.e., PHPDF spending added together for all grantees in a state, divided by aggregate reporting together for all grantees in a state)

Step 6: Thresholding

In this step, we specified acceptable data quality thresholds for all grantees.

First, for each PHPDF, we calculated whether each grantee met the following thresholds:

- Variable quality: At least 79% of records had acceptable data across all variables needed for the applicable aggregation type (see Step 5 above for details on the tests)
- Spending completeness: The aggregate sum of the grantee's payments (excluding negative payments) were:
  - Between 80% and 110% of its allocation (ERA1) or 50% and 110% of its allocation (ERA2); or
  - If between 50% and 80% of its allocation (ERA1) or 25% and 50% of its allocation (ERA2), the reported spending was within 20% of the aggregate spending as reported to Treasury, either individually or for all grantees in the state together; or
  - Confirmed by Treasury to be an accurate reflection of low spending by the grantee

Second, we picked an ERA2 PHPDF source for each grantee, taking the most recent PHPDF for which a grantee passed (if any quarters passed) or the most recent PHPDF we had data for the grantee (if all quarters failed).

Third, for any grantees which participated in either program (n = 405), we joined the diagnostic data for ERA1 and ERA2 to derive overall threshold checks. A grantee passed if it:

- Submitted data for all programs it participated in
- Passed the variable quality threshold for all programs it participated in
- Passed the spending completeness threshold for all programs it participated in

Fourth, we applied a geographic threshold: if an otherwise passing grantee significantly overlapped in the area of its jurisdiction with a failing grantee, then it failed this threshold. This was done because, in geographic areas served by multiple grantees, missing or bad-quality data from one grantee may have impacted a significant percentage of ERA activity in that geographic area overall.

We defined 'significantly overlap' as: more than 20% of the population of the geographic area served by the passing grantee being located in the overlap(s) with the geographic area(s) served by non-passing grantee(s). This was always taken to be the case for county and city grantees vis-à-vis their state grantees.

Flowcharts illustrating these thresholding steps and the number of grantees dropped at each juncture are available below.

Step 7: Pre-aggregation

In this step, we prepared the final data to be aggregated.

First, we bound the ERA1 data together with the ERA2 data. We selected the vintage of the ERA2 data by each grantee, as specified in Step 6.

Second, we identified geographic counties with coverage issues due to incomplete grantee coverage. For example, if the Cook County, IL, grantee failed, any payments that the State of Illinois grantee made in Cook County should also drop. Note that this screening of counties at the *geographic* level was in addition to the screening of counties/cities at the *grantee* level in Step 6.

Third, we filtered the joined data to only include the records to be included in the final aggregation. Namely, we only kept records where:

- The grantee passed all Step 6 thresholds
- The record was assigned to a county
- The county did not fall out due to the geographic screening described above
- The record passed all variable-level checks necessary for the applicable aggregation type

Fourth, we constructed unique address IDs. To do this, we first extracted unit number information from the following fields, in order of availability:

- Geocoded address unit number
- Address line 2/3
- Address line 1

We then assigned a unique ID to each unique concatenated value of:

- Geocoded address
    - If geocoded address was missing, we used the original address if available
    - If there was no address at all, we used the record's row number
- Unit number
- Geocoded ZIP code
- Geocoded state

Step 8: Aggregation

In this step, we performed the final aggregation.

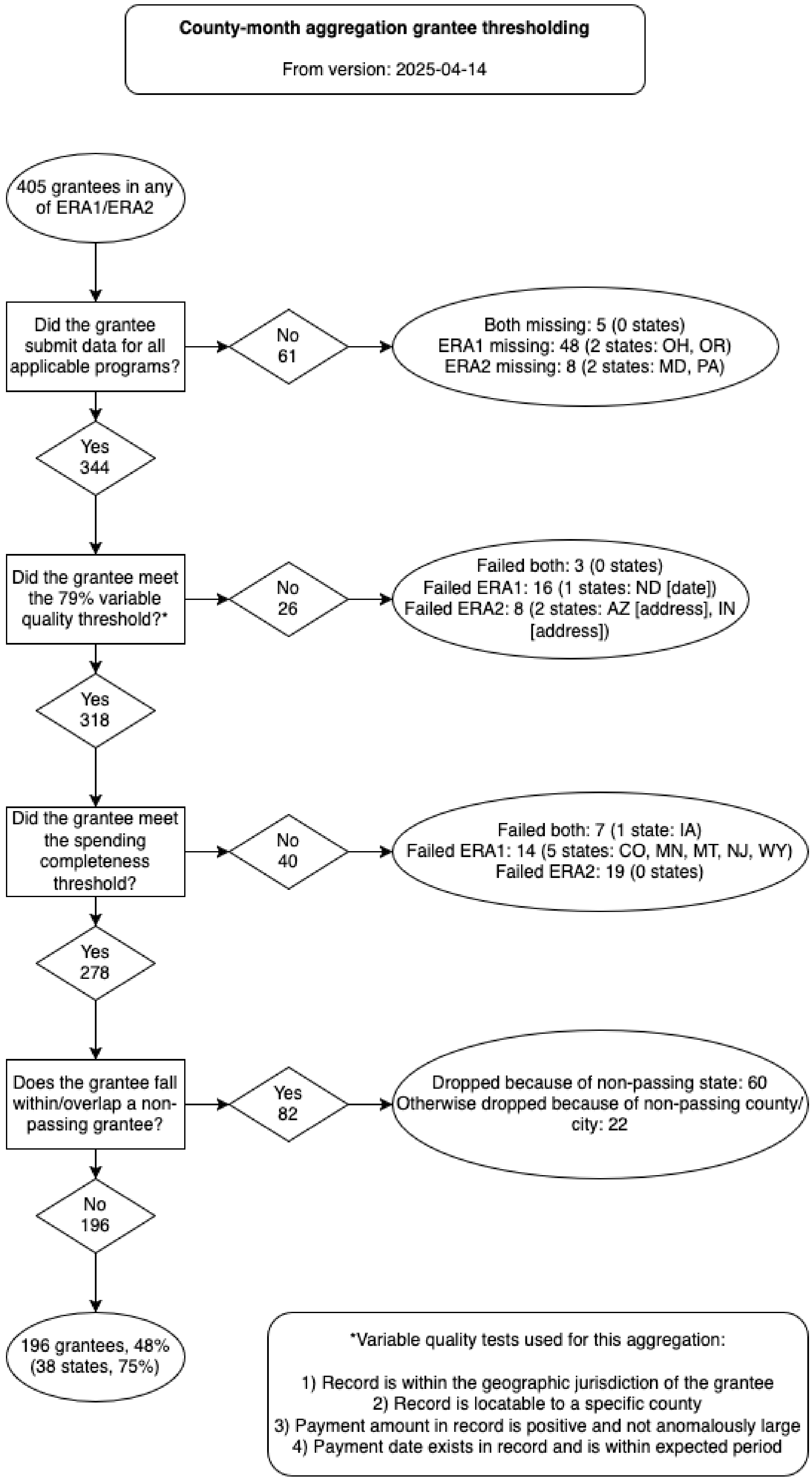

Figure 1: Flowchart illustrating number of grantees affected by each thresholding step, for the county-total aggregation

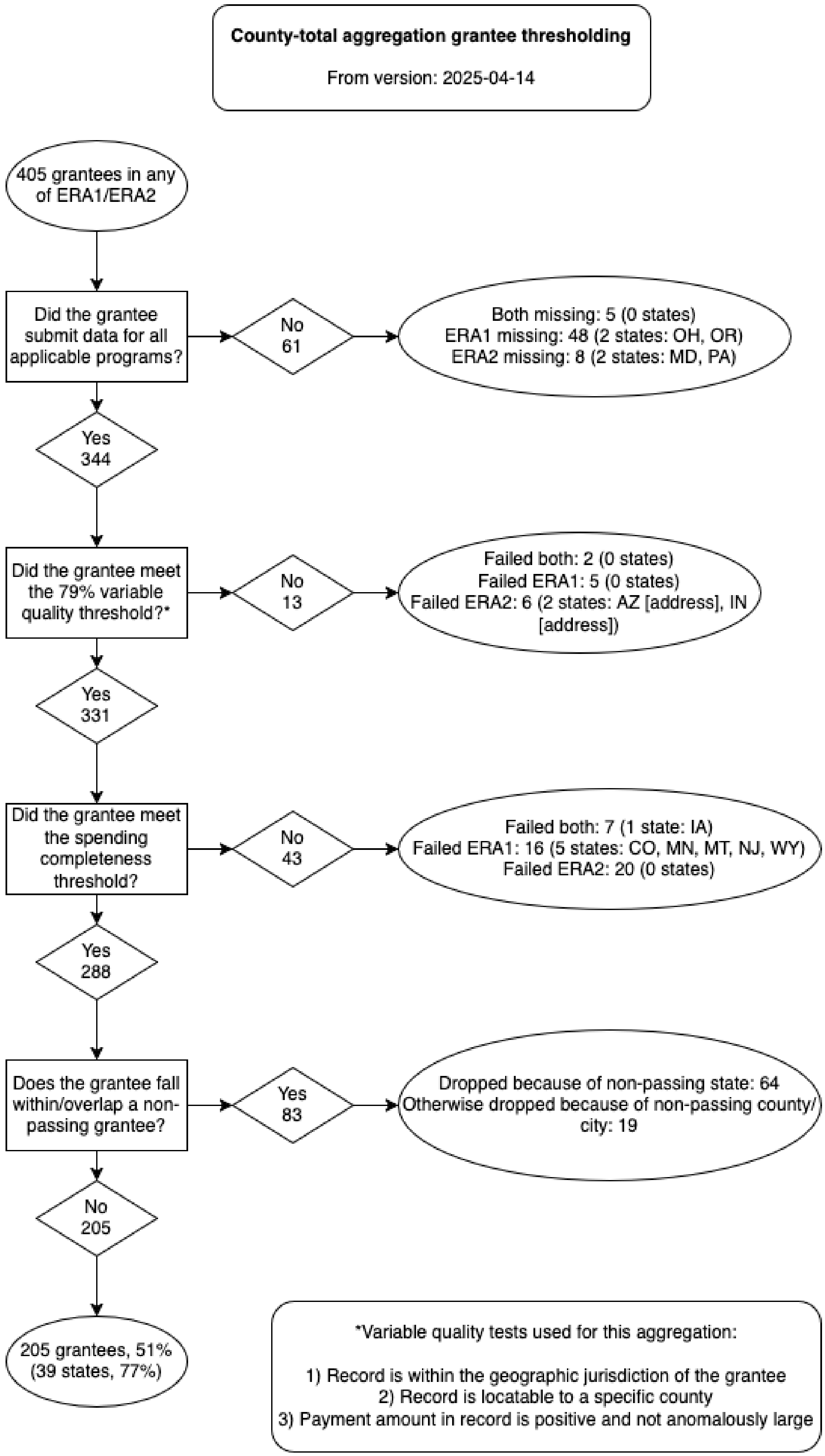

Figure 2: Flowchart illustrating number of grantees affected by each thresholding step, for the county-month aggregation

Taking the data output from the previous step, we grouped the data by variables identifying each cell in the final output (e.g., county GEOID and payment month for the county + month aggregation), then calculated two quantities for each cell:

- The sum of payment amounts
- The number of unique assisted addresses

We then suppressed cell values where the number of unique assisted addresses is less than 11, and the corresponding payment amount sum. The suppressed values are encoded with the value `-99999`.

Download data

Files

We provide two different aggregations:

1. **County-total aggregation**: This represents the total amount of spending for assistance to households in a county (or county-equivalent), without regard to the date of payment (but excluding any payments known to be made after March 31, 2023). There is one observation per county.
2. **County-month aggregation**: This represents the total monthly spending for assistance to households in a county (or county-equivalent) for each month from January 2021 through March 2023. Thus, there are multiple observations per county.

Two quantities are calculated for each observation:

1. The sum of the dollar amount paid for assistance, and
2. The number of unique addresses assisted.

Both these quantities are aggregated without regard to assistance type or payee type (e.g., landlord, tenant). Small values (fewer than 11 unique addresses per observation and the corresponding dollar amount for that observation) are suppressed.

The data between the two aggregations are not directly comparable, for the following reasons:

1. Some grantees submitted data with missing or poor-quality payment dates; these grantees' payments could not be included in the county-month aggregation but could be included in the county-total aggregation. Therefore, some counties appear in the county-total aggregation but not in the county-month aggregation.
2. Additionally, the ERA2 data source used for some grantees differs between aggregations, again due to data quality variations for the payment date field.
3. Small counts suppressed at the county-month level are aggregated into the total value at the county-total level.

Data dictionary

The columns for the aggregated files are described below.

- `county_geoid_coalesced`: The Census GEOID (i.e., FIPS code) for the geographic county or county-equivalent. Note: the county geographies are vintage 2000; in Connecticut, these refer to the pre-2022 county-equivalents.
- `month_of_payment`: *For county + month aggregation only.* The calendar month of the payment, as recorded by grantees. Format is YYYY-MM-DD (DD being `01` in all cases).
- `sum_assistance_amount`: The sum of non-negative payments in the cell, for any type of assistance to households. Values are nominal US dollars. Suppressed with value `-99999` if value of `unique_assisted_addresses` was less than 11.

- `unique_assisted_addresses`: The count of unique addresses (taking into account unit numbers) assisted in the cell. Suppressed with value `-99999` if value was less than 11.

User notes and data limitations

The PHPDF data were compiled by Treasury from hundreds of independent submissions made by ERA grantees to Treasury. In total, 400 state and local ERA1 grantees and 373 state and local ERA2 grantees accepted allocations for ERA. Compliance with Treasury's reporting requirements was not universal at the time of the data collection; some grantees had not reported any data, while others had submitted data nonconformant with Treasury's published data standards. Therefore, users should be aware that this dataset does not represent complete coverage of ERA spending across the nation.

We highlight the following data limitations:

- **Many grantees who participated in ERA are not represented in the data** due to data missingness or quality issues. The county-month dataset reflects reports from 196 grantees (48% of grantees). The county-total dataset reflects reports from 205 grantees (51% of grantees). The drop-off is due to data non-submission (15% of grantees), poor-quality data (6% for county-month, 3% for county-total), spending amounts inconsistent with allocation amounts (10%), and geographic overlap with grantees that did not pass the preceding thresholds (20%).
- **Missing grantees may affect entire geographies** even if other grantees serving that geography have good data quality; for example, if a state grantee is missing, every county in that state will be missing. The county-month dataset provides coverage across 2,308 county-equivalents (73% of county-equivalents, 63% of U.S. renter population), while the county-total dataset offers coverage in 2,364 county-equivalents (75% of county-equivalents, 65% of U.S. renter population).
- **Not every payment made by a grantee may have been reported by the grantee**. Particularly for ERA2, grantees were required to submit cumulative data up to the reporting period, but not all may have done so. We threshold the data to drop grantees unlikely to be reporting full data, but this may not have screened out every such grantee.
- **Grantees may have reported addresses for the payee** (landlord or utility), even though they were required to report addresses for the assisted property. We excluded payments made outside of the geographic jurisdiction of the grantee, since these payments by definition do not record the address of the assisted household, but this may not have filtered out all misreported addresses.
- **Up to 20% of a grantee's records may be dropped** due to data quality issues (for example, missing payment amounts), while still passing our data quality thresholds. Users should consult the data coverage tables included here for a list of these grantees.
- **The months in the county-month aggregation refer to dates of payment, not dates of assistance**. Payments could address both arrears and forward rent, so payment months should not be conflated with months over which households were assisted.
- **Grantees differed in how they structured their payments**. Some may have made a separate payment for each month of assistance, while others may have made one payment for the entire duration of assistance. Therefore, an address which received 3 months of forward rent could show up across 3 months if the grantee made 3 separate payments, or across one month if the grantee made one payment for all three months.
- **Counties containing a large share of missing-address records may have an inflated count of unique assisted addresses**. This was because records which could be located to a county but did not include address information were treated as unique for the purpose of counting unique addresses. Users should consult the data coverage tables included here for a list of these counties.
- **Jurisdictions outside of the 50 states and Washington, D.C., are not included** due to geocoding difficulties for addresses in U.S. territories.
- **Payments made by Tribal grantees are not included**, because they did not submit PHPDF data.
- **Dollar amounts reported are nominal values** and are not adjusted for inflation.

For more information on which grantees and records are included in the aggregation, please refer to the data coverage descriptives provided here.

Download

The aggregated data files may be found as CSV's at this project's public Github repository, here.

Potential users of these data are highly encouraged to review the list of limitations above and to inspect the data coverage descriptives in light of their particular needs.

Data Coverage Descriptives

Geographic county level

Map of counties included in final outputs

The map below shows which counties are a part of the county-total aggregation, the county-month aggregation, or both.

Please note that the aggregated datasets do not include U.S. territories or payments made by Tribal grantees.

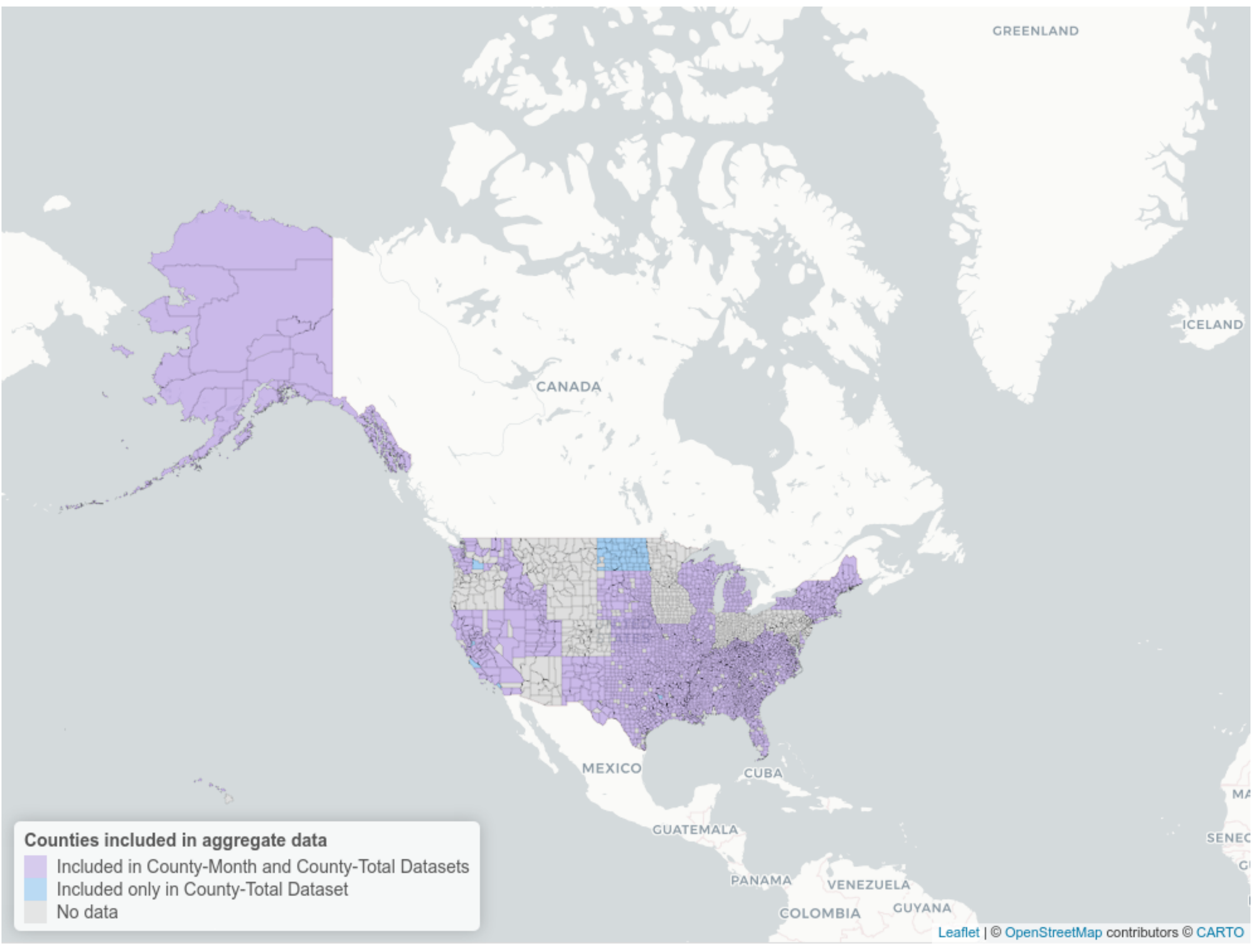

Figure 3: Map of Counties Covered

Number and % of counties included in the final output

Nationwide The table below presents county coverage at the nationwide level, both as a percentage of the number of counties and as a percentage of renter households in covered counties in the 2021 5-year ACS. The tabs above the table can be toggled to view data for each dataset.

County-Month Dataset

Counties included	Percent counties included	Percent renter households
2308	0.734	0.627

County-Total Dataset

Counties included	Percent counties included	Percent renter households
2364	0.7521476	0.6480499

By state The table below presents county coverage broken down by state.

County-Month Dataset

State	Counties included	Percent counties included	Percent renter households
Alabama	63	0.940	0.663
Alaska	30	1.000	1.000
Arkansas	74	0.987	0.826
California	53	0.914	0.819
Connecticut	8	1.000	1.000
Delaware	3	1.000	1.000
District of Columbia	1	1.000	1.000
Florida	61	0.910	0.855
Georgia	155	0.975	0.839
Hawaii	3	0.600	0.884
Idaho	43	0.977	0.999
Illinois	95	0.931	0.348
Kansas	102	0.971	0.799
Kentucky	120	1.000	1.000
Louisiana	59	0.922	0.584
Maine	16	1.000	1.000
Massachusetts	13	0.929	0.803
Michigan	82	0.988	0.773
Mississippi	81	0.988	0.904
Missouri	112	0.974	0.787
Nebraska	82	0.882	0.996
Nevada	13	0.765	0.082
New Hampshire	10	1.000	1.000
New Mexico	33	1.000	1.000
New York	62	1.000	1.000
North Carolina	94	0.940	0.633
Oklahoma	77	1.000	1.000
Rhode Island	5	1.000	1.000

State	Counties included	Percent counties included	Percent renter households
South Carolina	41	0.891	0.626
South Dakota	62	0.939	0.993
Tennessee	94	0.989	0.821
Texas	233	0.917	0.788
Utah	29	1.000	1.000
Vermont	14	1.000	1.000
Virginia	132	0.992	0.881
Washington	26	0.667	0.484
West Virginia	55	1.000	1.000
Wisconsin	72	1.000	1.000

County-Total Dataset

State	Counties included	Percent counties included	Percent renter households
Alabama	63	0.940	0.663
Alaska	30	1.000	1.000
Arkansas	74	0.987	0.826
California	56	0.966	0.947
Connecticut	8	1.000	1.000
Delaware	3	1.000	1.000
District of Columbia	1	1.000	1.000
Florida	61	0.910	0.855
Georgia	155	0.975	0.839
Hawaii	3	0.600	0.884
Idaho	43	0.977	0.999
Illinois	95	0.931	0.348
Kansas	102	0.971	0.799
Kentucky	120	1.000	1.000
Louisiana	59	0.922	0.584
Maine	16	1.000	1.000
Massachusetts	13	0.929	0.803
Michigan	82	0.988	0.773
Mississippi	81	0.988	0.904
Missouri	112	0.974	0.787
Nebraska	82	0.882	0.996
Nevada	13	0.765	0.082
New Hampshire	10	1.000	1.000
New Mexico	33	1.000	1.000
New York	62	1.000	1.000
North Carolina	94	0.940	0.633
North Dakota	51	0.962	0.999
Oklahoma	77	1.000	1.000
Rhode Island	5	1.000	1.000
South Carolina	41	0.891	0.626
South Dakota	62	0.939	0.993
Tennessee	94	0.989	0.821
Texas	234	0.921	0.795
Utah	29	1.000	1.000
Vermont	14	1.000	1.000
Virginia	132	0.992	0.881

State	Counties included	Percent counties included	Percent renter households
Washington	27	0.692	0.514
West Virginia	55	1.000	1.000
Wisconsin	72	1.000	1.000

Counties with high share of missing addresses

Payment records may be locatable to a county even if its street address is missing (for example, if an ERA grantee's jurisdiction is entirely within a single county).

In deriving the number of unique assisted addresses for the aggregation, we treat records with missing addresses as unique from every other address. However, this assumption is liberal because multiple payments to a single address cannot be distinguished from single payments to multiple addresses if the address is missing.

Therefore, if a county includes a large proportion of records with missing addresses, the number of unique assisted addresses may be inflated. The table below presents these data. For example, nearly 100% of records located to Washington, D.C. are missing street address.

County-Month Dataset

County GEOID	County Name	State	N Missing Addresses	Percent Missing Addresses
11001	District of Columbia	DC	107369	1.000
53069	Wahkiakum County	WA	5	0.714
06001	Alameda County	CA	7445	0.463
22051	Jefferson Parish	LA	1914	0.338
13139	Hall County	GA	1557	0.250
02068	Denali Borough	AK	4	0.200
53053	Pierce County	WA	4799	0.165
53005	Benton County	WA	546	0.161
37081	Guilford County	NC	3377	0.122
02050	Bethel Census Area	AK	52	0.117
02185	North Slope Borough	AK	3	0.061
02275	Wrangell City and Borough	AK	9	0.060
06075	San Francisco County	CA	1214	0.058
16079	Shoshone County	ID	9	0.053
02090	Fairbanks North Star Borough	AK	556	0.051
02240	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	AK	60	0.039
02020	Anchorage Municipality	AK	2815	0.034
16013	Blaine County	ID	11	0.033
02170	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	AK	457	0.032
02105	Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	AK	4	0.032
16009	Benewah County	ID	3	0.029
02198	Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area	AK	26	0.027
06085	Santa Clara County	CA	569	0.026
02070	Dillingham Census Area	AK	4	0.025
02122	Kenai Peninsula Borough	AK	131	0.025
02066	Copper River Census Area	AK	1	0.024
02110	Juneau City and Borough	AK	110	0.019
02130	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	AK	94	0.018

County GEOID	County Name	State	N Missing Addresses	Percent Missing Addresses
02180	Nome Census Area	AK	6	0.018
02063	Chugach Census Area	AK	8	0.016
23023	Sagadahoc County	ME	38	0.016
02150	Kodiak Island Borough	AK	37	0.015
16035	Clearwater County	ID	2	0.015
02220	Sitka City and Borough	AK	19	0.014
02100	Haines Borough	AK	4	0.014
02290	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	AK	1	0.013
02016	Aleutians West Census Area	AK	1	0.013
51131	Northampton County	VA	1	0.011
02195	Petersburg Borough	AK	7	0.010
23031	York County	ME	149	0.010
16043	Fremont County	ID	1	0.009
06041	Marin County	CA	13	0.009
53003	Asotin County	WA	1	0.008
23007	Franklin County	ME	35	0.007
23003	Aroostook County	ME	109	0.006
51041	Chesterfield County	VA	30	0.005
02230	Skagway Municipality	AK	1	0.004
16031	Cassia County	ID	2	0.004
16085	Valley County	ID	1	0.004
16087	Washington County	ID	1	0.003
16039	Elmore County	ID	3	0.003
29189	St. Louis County	MO	279	0.003
16019	Bonneville County	ID	12	0.003
35045	San Juan County	NM	15	0.002
53011	Clark County	WA	33	0.002
35001	Bernalillo County	NM	119	0.002
16017	Bonner County	ID	1	0.002
16055	Kootenai County	ID	7	0.002
35043	Sandoval County	NM	6	0.002
29099	Jefferson County	MO	21	0.001
55025	Dane County	WI	52	0.001
22015	Bossier Parish	LA	3	0.001
23017	Oxford County	ME	6	0.001
35009	Curry County	NM	4	0.001
16011	Bingham County	ID	1	0.001
06029	Kern County	CA	22	0.001
48409	San Patricio County	TX	2	0.001
45089	Williamsburg County	SC	3	0.001
45043	Georgetown County	SC	3	0.001
16083	Twin Falls County	ID	3	0.001
16075	Payette County	ID	1	0.001
23001	Androscoggin County	ME	22	0.001
16005	Bannock County	ID	4	0.001
23015	Lincoln County	ME	1	0.001
29051	Cole County	MO	2	0.001
45029	Colleton County	SC	3	0.001
12111	St. Lucie County	FL	10	0.001
16027	Canyon County	ID	7	0.001
23013	Knox County	ME	2	0.001

County GEOID	County Name	State	N Missing Addresses	Percent Missing Addresses
51670	Hopewell city	VA	1	0.001
35055	Taos County	NM	1	0.001
45021	Cherokee County	SC	2	0.001
45075	Orangeburg County	SC	5	0.000
25015	Hampshire County	MA	2	0.000
53067	Thurston County	WA	3	0.000
35005	Chaves County	NM	1	0.000
48479	Webb County	TX	3	0.000
45041	Florence County	SC	8	0.000
06083	Santa Barbara County	CA	2	0.000
13057	Cherokee County	GA	1	0.000
35025	Lea County	NM	1	0.000
37191	Wayne County	NC	3	0.000
23005	Cumberland County	ME	8	0.000
49049	Utah County	UT	3	0.000
51810	Virginia Beach city	VA	2	0.000
25005	Bristol County	MA	4	0.000
23019	Penobscot County	ME	5	0.000
12073	Leon County	FL	10	0.000
36119	Westchester County	NY	1	0.000
45019	Charleston County	SC	2	0.000
45003	Aiken County	SC	2	0.000
21111	Jefferson County	KY	4	0.000
55079	Milwaukee County	WI	5	0.000
45091	York County	SC	3	0.000
48061	Cameron County	TX	1	0.000
12103	Pinellas County	FL	6	0.000
51760	Richmond city	VA	2	0.000
45063	Lexington County	SC	2	0.000
45031	Darlington County	SC	1	0.000
40143	Tulsa County	OK	4	0.000
49035	Salt Lake County	UT	5	0.000
13067	Cobb County	GA	2	0.000
12099	Palm Beach County	FL	5	0.000
37129	New Hanover County	NC	1	0.000
48201	Harris County	TX	28	0.000
45085	Sumter County	SC	1	0.000
50003	Bennington County	VT	1	0.000
25017	Middlesex County	MA	2	0.000
40109	Oklahoma County	OK	3	0.000
16001	Ada County	ID	1	0.000
12127	Volusia County	FL	1	0.000
48113	Dallas County	TX	1	0.000

County-Total Dataset

County GEOID	County Name	State	N Missing Addresses	Percent Missing Addresses
11001	District of Columbia	DC	109086	1.000
53069	Wahkiakum County	WA	5	0.714

County GEOID	County Name	State	N Missing Addresses	Percent Missing Addresses
06001	Alameda County	CA	7663	0.470
22051	Jefferson Parish	LA	2385	0.381
13139	Hall County	GA	1557	0.250
02068	Denali Borough	AK	4	0.200
53053	Pierce County	WA	4799	0.165
53005	Benton County	WA	547	0.155
37081	Guilford County	NC	3377	0.122
02050	Bethel Census Area	AK	52	0.117
02185	North Slope Borough	AK	3	0.061
02275	Wrangell City and Borough	AK	9	0.060
06075	San Francisco County	CA	1214	0.058
16079	Shoshone County	ID	9	0.053
02090	Fairbanks North Star Borough	AK	556	0.051
02240	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	AK	60	0.039
02020	Anchorage Municipality	AK	2815	0.034
16013	Blaine County	ID	11	0.033
02170	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	AK	457	0.032
02105	Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	AK	4	0.032
06085	Santa Clara County	CA	644	0.029
16009	Benewah County	ID	3	0.029
02198	Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area	AK	26	0.027
02070	Dillingham Census Area	AK	4	0.025
02122	Kenai Peninsula Borough	AK	131	0.025
02066	Copper River Census Area	AK	1	0.024
02110	Juneau City and Borough	AK	110	0.019
02130	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	AK	94	0.018
02180	Nome Census Area	AK	6	0.018
02063	Chugach Census Area	AK	8	0.016
23023	Sagadahoc County	ME	38	0.016
02150	Kodiak Island Borough	AK	37	0.015
16035	Clearwater County	ID	2	0.015
02220	Sitka City and Borough	AK	19	0.014
02100	Haines Borough	AK	4	0.014
02290	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	AK	1	0.013
02016	Aleutians West Census Area	AK	1	0.013
51131	Northampton County	VA	1	0.011
02195	Petersburg Borough	AK	7	0.010
16043	Fremont County	ID	1	0.009
06041	Marin County	CA	13	0.009
23031	York County	ME	149	0.009
53003	Asotin County	WA	1	0.008
23007	Franklin County	ME	35	0.007
23003	Aroostook County	ME	110	0.006
51041	Chesterfield County	VA	30	0.005
02230	Skagway Municipality	AK	1	0.004
16031	Cassia County	ID	2	0.004
16085	Valley County	ID	1	0.004
16087	Washington County	ID	1	0.003
16039	Elmore County	ID	3	0.003
29189	St. Louis County	MO	279	0.003

County GEOID	County Name	State	N Missing Addresses	Percent Missing Addresses
16019	Bonneville County	ID	12	0.003
35045	San Juan County	NM	15	0.002
53011	Clark County	WA	33	0.002
35001	Bernalillo County	NM	119	0.002
16017	Bonner County	ID	1	0.002
16055	Kootenai County	ID	7	0.002
35043	Sandoval County	NM	6	0.002
29099	Jefferson County	MO	21	0.001
55025	Dane County	WI	52	0.001
22015	Bossier Parish	LA	3	0.001
23017	Oxford County	ME	6	0.001
35009	Curry County	NM	4	0.001
16011	Bingham County	ID	1	0.001
06029	Kern County	CA	22	0.001
48409	San Patricio County	TX	2	0.001
45089	Williamsburg County	SC	3	0.001
45043	Georgetown County	SC	3	0.001
16083	Twin Falls County	ID	3	0.001
16075	Payette County	ID	1	0.001
23001	Androscoggin County	ME	22	0.001
16005	Bannock County	ID	4	0.001
23015	Lincoln County	ME	1	0.001
29051	Cole County	MO	2	0.001
45029	Colleton County	SC	3	0.001
12111	St. Lucie County	FL	10	0.001
16027	Canyon County	ID	7	0.001
23013	Knox County	ME	2	0.001
35055	Taos County	NM	1	0.001
51670	Hopewell city	VA	1	0.001
45021	Cherokee County	SC	2	0.001
45075	Orangeburg County	SC	5	0.000
25015	Hampshire County	MA	2	0.000
53067	Thurston County	WA	3	0.000
13067	Cobb County	GA	11	0.000
35005	Chaves County	NM	1	0.000
48479	Webb County	TX	3	0.000
45041	Florence County	SC	8	0.000
53077	Yakima County	WA	3	0.000
06083	Santa Barbara County	CA	2	0.000
13057	Cherokee County	GA	1	0.000
06053	Monterey County	CA	2	0.000
35025	Lea County	NM	1	0.000
37191	Wayne County	NC	3	0.000
21111	Jefferson County	KY	8	0.000
23005	Cumberland County	ME	8	0.000
49049	Utah County	UT	3	0.000
51810	Virginia Beach city	VA	2	0.000
25005	Bristol County	MA	4	0.000
23019	Penobscot County	ME	5	0.000
12073	Leon County	FL	10	0.000
45003	Aiken County	SC	2	0.000

County GEOID	County Name	State	N Missing Addresses	Percent Missing Addresses
45019	Charleston County	SC	2	0.000
36119	Westchester County	NY	1	0.000
55079	Milwaukee County	WI	5	0.000
45091	York County	SC	3	0.000
12103	Pinellas County	FL	6	0.000
48061	Cameron County	TX	1	0.000
51760	Richmond city	VA	2	0.000
45063	Lexington County	SC	2	0.000
45031	Darlington County	SC	1	0.000
40143	Tulsa County	OK	4	0.000
49035	Salt Lake County	UT	5	0.000
12099	Palm Beach County	FL	5	0.000
37129	New Hanover County	NC	1	0.000
48201	Harris County	TX	28	0.000
45085	Sumter County	SC	1	0.000
50003	Bennington County	VT	1	0.000
25017	Middlesex County	MA	2	0.000
40109	Oklahoma County	OK	3	0.000
16001	Ada County	ID	1	0.000
12127	Volusia County	FL	1	0.000
48113	Dallas County	TX	1	0.000

Grantee level

The tables below present information relating to data coverage and quality. These data are presented at the *grantee* level, rather than at the geographic county level, because data thresholding decisions were made at the grantee level.

Number of grantees included, by type

County-Month Dataset

Grantee type	Number of grantees included	Percent included
City	45	0.464
County	113	0.440
State	38	0.745

County-Total Dataset

Grantee type	Number of grantees included	Percent included
State	39	0.765
County	118	0.459
City	48	0.495

Number of grantees included, by state and type

County-Month Dataset

Grantee state	Grantee type	Number of grantees included	Percent included
Alabama	State	1	1.000
Alabama	County	2	0.333
Alaska	State	1	1.000
Alaska	County	1	1.000
Arkansas	State	1	1.000
Arkansas	County	2	0.667
California	State	1	1.000
California	County	14	0.737
California	City	12	0.632
Connecticut	State	1	1.000
Delaware	State	1	1.000
District of Columbia	State	1	1.000
Florida	State	1	1.000
Florida	County	19	0.760
Florida	City	5	0.714
Georgia	State	1	1.000
Georgia	County	7	0.636
Georgia	City	1	1.000
Hawaii	State	1	1.000
Hawaii	County	1	0.500
Idaho	State	1	1.000
Idaho	County	1	1.000
Idaho	City	1	1.000
Illinois	State	1	1.000
Illinois	County	4	0.444
Kansas	State	1	1.000
Kentucky	State	1	1.000
Kentucky	County	2	1.000
Louisiana	State	1	1.000
Louisiana	County	2	0.333
Maine	State	1	1.000
Massachusetts	State	1	1.000
Michigan	State	1	1.000
Michigan	County	2	0.667
Mississippi	State	1	1.000
Mississippi	County	1	0.500
Missouri	State	1	1.000
Missouri	County	4	0.667
Nebraska	State	1	1.000
Nebraska	County	2	1.000
Nebraska	City	2	1.000
Nevada	State	1	1.000
Nevada	City	1	0.250
New Hampshire	State	1	1.000
New Hampshire	County	1	1.000
New Mexico	State	1	1.000
New Mexico	County	2	1.000
New Mexico	City	1	1.000

Grantee state	Grantee type	Number of grantees included	Percent included
New York	State	1	1.000
New York	County	2	1.000
New York	City	4	1.000
North Carolina	State	1	1.000
North Carolina	County	6	0.500
North Carolina	City	2	0.333
Oklahoma	State	1	1.000
Oklahoma	County	3	1.000
Oklahoma	City	2	1.000
Rhode Island	State	1	1.000
South Carolina	State	1	1.000
South Carolina	County	2	0.286
South Dakota	State	1	1.000
Tennessee	State	1	1.000
Tennessee	County	3	0.750
Texas	State	1	1.000
Texas	County	15	0.652
Texas	City	10	0.714
Utah	State	1	1.000
Utah	County	3	1.000
Utah	City	1	1.000
Vermont	State	1	1.000
Virginia	State	1	1.000
Virginia	County	1	0.500
Washington	State	1	1.000
Washington	County	7	0.700
Washington	City	1	0.333
West Virginia	State	1	1.000
Wisconsin	State	1	1.000
Wisconsin	County	4	1.000
Wisconsin	City	2	1.000

County-Total Dataset

Grantee state	Grantee type	Number of grantees included	Percent included
Alabama	State	1	1.000
Alabama	County	2	0.333
Alaska	State	1	1.000
Alaska	County	1	1.000
Arkansas	State	1	1.000
Arkansas	County	2	0.667
California	State	1	1.000
California	County	17	0.895
California	City	15	0.789
Connecticut	State	1	1.000
Delaware	State	1	1.000
District of Columbia	State	1	1.000
Florida	State	1	1.000
Florida	County	19	0.760
Florida	City	5	0.714

Grantee state	Grantee type	Number of grantees included	Percent included
Georgia	State	1	1.000
Georgia	County	7	0.636
Georgia	City	1	1.000
Hawaii	State	1	1.000
Hawaii	County	1	0.500
Idaho	State	1	1.000
Idaho	County	1	1.000
Idaho	City	1	1.000
Illinois	State	1	1.000
Illinois	County	4	0.444
Kansas	State	1	1.000
Kentucky	State	1	1.000
Kentucky	County	2	1.000
Louisiana	State	1	1.000
Louisiana	County	2	0.333
Maine	State	1	1.000
Massachusetts	State	1	1.000
Michigan	State	1	1.000
Michigan	County	2	0.667
Mississippi	State	1	1.000
Mississippi	County	1	0.500
Missouri	State	1	1.000
Missouri	County	4	0.667
Nebraska	State	1	1.000
Nebraska	County	2	1.000
Nebraska	City	2	1.000
Nevada	State	1	1.000
Nevada	City	1	0.250
New Hampshire	State	1	1.000
New Hampshire	County	1	1.000
New Mexico	State	1	1.000
New Mexico	County	2	1.000
New Mexico	City	1	1.000
New York	State	1	1.000
New York	County	2	1.000
New York	City	4	1.000
North Carolina	State	1	1.000
North Carolina	County	6	0.500
North Carolina	City	2	0.333
North Dakota	State	1	1.000
Oklahoma	State	1	1.000
Oklahoma	County	3	1.000
Oklahoma	City	2	1.000
Rhode Island	State	1	1.000
South Carolina	State	1	1.000
South Carolina	County	2	0.286
South Dakota	State	1	1.000
Tennessee	State	1	1.000
Tennessee	County	3	0.750
Texas	State	1	1.000
Texas	County	16	0.696
Texas	City	10	0.714

Grantee state	Grantee type	Number of grantees included	Percent included
Utah	State	1	1.000
Utah	County	3	1.000
Utah	City	1	1.000
Vermont	State	1	1.000
Virginia	State	1	1.000
Virginia	County	1	0.500
Washington	State	1	1.000
Washington	County	8	0.800
Washington	City	1	0.333
West Virginia	State	1	1.000
Wisconsin	State	1	1.000
Wisconsin	County	4	1.000
Wisconsin	City	2	1.000

Grantees included with less than 90% variable quality

This table shows grantees included in the aggregations where less than 90% of their records (for either ERA1 or ERA2) met all of the following criteria:

- Record within the geographic jurisdiction of the grantee
- Record locatable to a specific county
- Positive payment amount recorded, below 99.9th percentile value of all records
- (For county-month dataset only) Date of payment recorded, neither too early nor too late for the program

Please see the Methods page for more details on the thresholding process.

County-Month Dataset

Grantee State	Grantee Name	OK Percent ERA 1	OK Percent ERA 2
New York	STATE OF NEW YORK	0.867	0.797
New York	MONROE COUNTY	1.000	0.839
Louisiana	JEFFERSON PARISH	0.960	0.861
Florida	VOLUSIA COUNTY	0.984	0.894
Massachusetts	STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS	0.978	0.899

County-Total Dataset

Grantee State	Grantee Name	OK Percent ERA 1	OK Percent ERA 2
Florida	VOLUSIA COUNTY	0.984	0.894
Massachusetts	STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS	0.978	0.899

Grantees included with low spending amounts

This table shows grantees included in the aggregations where the grantee's summed positive payments in the ERA1 file was less than 80% of their final allocation for ERA1, or where their summed positive payments in the ERA2 file was less than 50% of their final allocation for ERA2.

These grantees may not have fully reported their assistance spending, especially for ERA2.

County-Month Dataset

Grantee State	Grantee Name	Percent of Allocation Spent ERA 1	Percent of Allocation Spent ERA 2
Nebraska	STATE OF NEBRASKA	0.425	0.019
California	PLACER COUNTY	0.862	0.171
Florida	CITY OF PORT ST LUCIE	0.583	0.261
Oklahoma	CITY OF TULSA	0.860	0.350
California	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	0.852	0.351
Wisconsin	CITY OF MADISON	0.889	0.368
Texas	CAMERON COUNTY	0.924	0.385
North Carolina	CITY OF GREENSBORO	0.750	0.411
Alaska	MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE	0.964	0.423
Tennessee	STATE OF TENNESSEE	0.507	0.455
Florida	CITY OF ST PETERSBURG	0.903	0.461
Nebraska	CITY OF LINCOLN	0.905	0.483
Kentucky	LOUISVILLE/JEFFERSON COUNTY	0.975	0.483
Texas	WEBB COUNTY	0.893	0.499
South Dakota	STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA	0.755	0.518
Florida	ALACHUA COUNTY	0.786	0.521
Delaware	STATE OF DELAWARE	0.747	0.537
Wisconsin	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	0.687	0.582
Utah	SALT LAKE CITY	0.755	0.621
Louisiana	JEFFERSON PARISH	0.567	0.637
Hawaii	STATE OF HAWAII	0.753	0.663
California	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	0.674	0.697
South Carolina	STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA	0.741	0.702
Wisconsin	WAUKESHA COUNTY	0.490	0.703
Arkansas	BENTON COUNTY	0.306	0.708
Idaho	ADA COUNTY	0.493	0.713
Louisiana	STATE OF LOUISIANA	0.553	0.713
Nebraska	LANCASTER COUNTY	0.529	0.715
Georgia	STATE OF GEORGIA	0.780	0.718
Idaho	CITY OF BOISE	0.695	0.724
Georgia	CITY OF ATLANTA	0.641	0.752
Georgia	COBB COUNTY	0.683	0.767
Missouri	JEFFERSON COUNTY	0.782	0.769
New York	TOWN OF OYSTER BAY	0.800	0.781
Alabama	STATE OF ALABAMA	0.777	0.786
Texas	DENTON COUNTY	0.659	0.795

Grantee State	Grantee Name	Percent of Allocation Spent ERA 1	Percent of Allocation Spent ERA 2
Wisconsin	MILWAUKEE COUNTY	0.412	0.809
Georgia	CHEROKEE COUNTY	0.787	0.824
Florida	ESCAMBIA COUNTY	0.599	0.824
Florida	ST LUCIE COUNTY	0.619	0.830
Georgia	CHATHAM COUNTY	0.685	0.836
Washington	STATE OF WASHINGTON	0.767	0.843
New Hampshire	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY	0.761	0.883
Idaho	STATE OF IDAHO	0.695	0.923
Washington	WHATCOM COUNTY	0.530	NA
Florida	OKALOOSA COUNTY	0.539	NA
California	SOLANO COUNTY	0.553	NA
California	SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY	0.647	NA
California	SANTA CLARA COUNTY	0.649	NA
Arkansas	STATE OF ARKANSAS	0.706	NA
California	CITY OF SAN JOSE	0.782	NA

County-Total Dataset

Grantee State	Grantee Name	Percent of Allocation Spent ERA 1	Percent of Allocation Spent ERA 2
Nebraska	STATE OF NEBRASKA	0.425	0.019
California	PLACER COUNTY	0.862	0.171
Florida	CITY OF PORT ST LUCIE	0.583	0.261
Oklahoma	CITY OF TULSA	0.860	0.350
California	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	0.852	0.351
Wisconsin	CITY OF MADISON	0.889	0.368
Texas	CAMERON COUNTY	0.924	0.385
Texas	SMITH COUNTY	0.912	0.389
North Carolina	CITY OF GREENSBORO	0.750	0.411
Alaska	MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE	0.964	0.423
Tennessee	STATE OF TENNESSEE	0.507	0.455
Florida	CITY OF ST PETERSBURG	0.903	0.461
Nebraska	CITY OF LINCOLN	0.905	0.483
Kentucky	LOUISVILLE/JEFFERSON COUNTY	0.975	0.483
Texas	WEBB COUNTY	0.893	0.499
South Dakota	STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA	0.755	0.518
Florida	ALACHUA COUNTY	0.786	0.521
Delaware	STATE OF DELAWARE	0.747	0.537
Wisconsin	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	0.687	0.582

Grantee State	Grantee Name	Percent of Allocation Spent ERA 1	Percent of Allocation Spent ERA 2
Utah	SALT LAKE CITY	0.755	0.621
Louisiana	JEFFERSON PARISH	0.567	0.637
Hawaii	STATE OF HAWAII	0.753	0.663
North Dakota	STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA	0.553	0.667
California	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	0.674	0.697
South Carolina	STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA	0.741	0.702
Wisconsin	WAUKESHA COUNTY	0.490	0.703
Arkansas	BENTON COUNTY	0.306	0.708
Idaho	ADA COUNTY	0.493	0.713
Louisiana	STATE OF LOUISIANA	0.553	0.713
Nebraska	LANCASTER COUNTY	0.529	0.715
Georgia	STATE OF GEORGIA	0.780	0.718
Idaho	CITY OF BOISE	0.695	0.724
Georgia	CITY OF ATLANTA	0.641	0.752
Georgia	COBB COUNTY	0.683	0.767
Missouri	JEFFERSON COUNTY	0.782	0.769
New York	TOWN OF OYSTER BAY	0.800	0.781
Alabama	STATE OF ALABAMA	0.777	0.786
Texas	DENTON COUNTY	0.659	0.795
Wisconsin	MILWAUKEE COUNTY	0.412	0.809
Georgia	CHEROKEE COUNTY	0.787	0.824
Florida	ESCAMBIA COUNTY	0.599	0.824
Florida	ST LUCIE COUNTY	0.619	0.830
Georgia	CHATHAM COUNTY	0.685	0.836
Washington	STATE OF WASHINGTON	0.767	0.843
New Hampshire	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY	0.761	0.883
Idaho	STATE OF IDAHO	0.695	0.923
California	ORANGE COUNTY	0.523	NA
Washington	WHATCOM COUNTY	0.530	NA
Florida	OKALOOSA COUNTY	0.539	NA
California	SOLANO COUNTY	0.553	NA
California	SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY	0.647	NA
California	SANTA CLARA COUNTY	0.649	NA
Arkansas	STATE OF ARKANSAS	0.706	NA
California	CITY OF SAN JOSE	0.782	NA