HOMEOWNER ASSISTANCE FUND

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Data and Methodology for State and Territory Allocations

April 14, 2021

Data and Allocation Formula for the States

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 directs Treasury to allocate and make payments to States (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) based on homeowner need as of the date of enactment (March 11, 2021), which is determined by reference to (1) the average number of unemployed individuals over a period of no fewer than three months and no more than 12 months and (2) the total number of mortgagors with (a) mortgage payments that are more than 30 days past due or (b) mortgages in foreclosure. The funds must be allocated by reference to these factors for each state relative to all states.

Number of Unemployed Individuals by State Data

Treasury will use seasonally adjusted data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) for the purposes of determining the number of unemployed individuals in each state. The LAUS data are available at https://www.bls.gov/lau/data.htm.

Treasury will use a four-month average of each state's seasonally adjusted number of unemployed individuals. The four-month average is used to smooth the month-to-month variation in the number of unemployed individuals.

As of the date of enactment, the most recent four-month average available was from September 2020 to December 2020.

Number of Mortgagors Who Are Delinquent

Treasury will use the number of mortgagors with delinquent mortgage payments (more than 30 days past due). The number of mortgagors with delinquent mortgage payments better captures the homeowner need in each state because the rate of delinquent mortgage payments has increased substantially since the beginning of the pandemic, while the rate of foreclosures has remained relatively constant over the same period.

Treasury will use the number of delinquencies (in thousands) by state from the Mortgage Bankers Association and Haver Analytics.[1] As of the date of enactment, the most data recent available were from the fourth quarter of 2020.

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[1] Haver Analytics calculates the number of delinquent loans "by multiplying the delinquency rates by the total number of mortgages serviced both of which are published by the Mortgage Bankers Association." At the state level, these data are not seasonally adjusted.

Weights on the Shares of the Number of Unemployed Individuals and of the Number of Mortgagors Who Are Delinquent

In calculating each state's allocations, Treasury will distribute the funds using a weighted average of each state's share of the total average number of unemployed individuals over the four-month period from September 2020 to December 2020 and each state's share of the total number of mortgagors who are delinquent on their payments. Specifically, Treasury will weight each state's share of the total average number of unemployed individuals by 0.25 and each state's share of the total number of mortgagors who are delinquent on their payments by 0.75.

The table below includes each State's allocation (which takes into account the statutory requirement that no State receive less than $50,000,000).

State	State Allocation
Alabama	$125,695,705.00
Alaska	$50,000,000.00
Arizona	$196,984,339.00
Arkansas	$63,330,313.00
California	$1,055,489,843.00
Colorado	$175,080,858.00
Connecticut	$123,136,792.00
Delaware	$50,000,000.00
District of Columbia	$50,000,000.00
Florida	$676,102,379.00
Georgia	$354,185,231.00
Hawaii	$50,000,000.00
Idaho	$71,935,431.00
Illinois	$386,903,117.00
Indiana	$167,921,663.00
Iowa	$50,000,000.00
Kansas	$56,648,216.00
Kentucky	$85,453,322.00
Louisiana	$146,668,557.00
Maine	$50,000,000.00
Maryland	$248,588,848.00
Massachusetts	$178,543,357.00
Michigan	$242,812,277.00
Minnesota	$128,663,948.00
Mississippi	$72,281,675.00
Missouri	$138,269,336.00
Montana	$50,000,000.00
Nebraska	$50,000,000.00
Nevada	$120,917,256.00
New Hampshire	$50,000,000.00
New Jersey	$325,965,861.00

New Mexico	$55,772,684.00
New York	$539,458,518.00
North Carolina	$273,337,247.00
North Dakota	$50,000,000.00
Ohio	$280,771,073.00
Oklahoma	$87,056,967.00
Oregon	$90,937,920.00
Pennsylvania	$350,361,655.00
Puerto Rico	$75,637,542.00
Rhode Island	$50,000,000.00
South Carolina	$144,650,807.00
South Dakota	$50,000,000.00
Tennessee	$168,239,035.00
Texas	$842,214,006.00
Utah	$66,030,555.00
Vermont	$50,000,000.00
Virginia	$258,444,431.00
Washington	$173,153,935.00
West Virginia	$50,000,000.00
Wisconsin	$92,705,301.00
Wyoming	$50,000,000.00
Total	$9,390,350,000.00

U.S. Territories

The statute provides that Treasury must reserve $30,000,000 to be disbursed to Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands based on each such territory's share of the combined total population of all such territories, as determined by Treasury. The statute specifies that these populations must be determined based on the most recent year for which data are available from the United States Census Bureau.

Treasury will use data from the U.S. Census Bureau's International Programs' International Data Base for determining the populations of the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.

Treasury will use the 2021 population projections from the Census Bureau's International Programs' December 2020 population estimates and projections for U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. These data are available at https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/idb/#/table.

The table below includes the population of each Territory, each Territory's share of the total population of the Territories, and the allocation for each Territory.

	Population, 2021	Share of Total Population	Allocation
American Samoa	46,366	0.1244	$3,732,211.00
Guam	168,801	0.4529	$13,587,562.00
Northern Mariana Islands	51,659	0.1386	$4,158,268.00
Virgin Islands	105,870	0.2840	$8,521,959.00
Total	372,696	1.0000	$30,000,000.00