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Memo

Date: February 22, 2016

To: Chanchalat Chanhatasilpa

CC: Devin Wallace-Williams, Lisa Southworth

From: Roline Milfort, Ron Klinger, Adam Chu, Mamadou Diallo

Subject: Selection of Centers for the Erroneous Payments in Child Care Centers Study
(EPICCS) - Contract # AG-3198-C-14-0015

1.   Introduction

In the initial stage of the sample selection, 25 States were selected as described in the memorandum
sent to Chanchalat Chanhatasilpa on April 29, 2015. Sampling frames (universe lists) of eligible
Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) child care centers were then constructed for each of
the 25 selected States. This memo provides an overview of the procedures used to create the center
and primary sampling unit (PSU) frames, and subsequent selection of PSUs and centers from the
universe lists submitted by the States. This memorandum serves to provide a summary of the
procedures. A second follow-up memo will be submitted on March 14, 2016 with greater details.

Section 2 provides a summary of the creation of the sample frame for centers and PSUs. One of the
first tasks was to identify and exclude out of scope centers. Second, Average Daily Attendance
(ADA) was verified or imputed as this is a key variable for both PSU and center sampling. Third, the
PSUs were created based on Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) and non-CBSA counties. In some
cases, it was necessary to combine CBSAs and non-CBSA counties to form PSUs with a minimum
number of eligible centers. Section 3 provides a summary of PSU selection, including the assignment
of composite measure of size (MOS). Section 4 provides a summary of center selection. Appendix
B presents a summary of the sampled PSUs presenting the geographical area covered and the
number of sampled centers for each of the 50 PSUs.

## 2.	Center and PSU Frames Creation

The first step in the selection of child care centers (CCCs) was to create the frame of CCCs for each of the 25 States in the EPICCS sample. The necessary information required to create the frame of CCCs was obtained from designated State Agencies. Only one State, Tennessee, was not able to provide a list of centers; instead Tennessee provided a list of sponsoring organizations. In the case of Tennessee, an additional sample selection step was used to accommodate the non-availability of a list of CCCs (see Section 4 for more details).

The State agencies submitted data files with a complete list of their CCCs participating in CACFP as reported to FNS on Form 44 in March 2015. The State agencies were also asked to provide a list of all their sponsoring organizations and the number of meals claimed in the month of March 2015. We provided the State agencies with guidelines for the compilation and submission of their data files, including data file requirements and instructions for uploading the file to the EPICCS' secure website. Upon submission of their data files, the Kokopelli team and Westat conducted reviews of the data, and followed up with the State as needed. During the course of multiple tiered reviews, data edit checks, additional follow up with States, data reviews, and other quality assurance tasks were conducted. Updates and/or corrections to the data files were applied as needed and documented.

### 2.1	Exclusion of Out-of-Scope Centers

The CCCs on the lists provided by the States were classified into three types for sampling purposes: (1) independent or self-sponsored (ICCC), (2) sponsored (SCCC), and (3) head start (HSC). Certain types of centers such as emergency shelters, adult centers, outside school hours (OSH) centers, and At-Risk (AR) centers are out-of-scope of EPICCS and were removed from the frame. "Mixed centers," defined as centers with both in-scope and out-of-scope components, were kept in the frame and given a chance of selection for the study sample. In those situations where the in-scope and out-of-scope components of a center were listed as separate entities in the frame, the out-of-scope component was excluded.

### 2.2	Imputation of Average Daily Attendance (ADA)

The average daily attendance (ADA) of enrolled children was requested for each center listed in the statewide sampling frames. ADA was used to derive the PSU and Center measure of sizes (MOSs)

for sample selection; hence it was necessary to get a strictly positive value of ADA for all CCCs in the target population. Some CCCs did not have a valid ADA because they did not submit claims for March 2015. These CCCs were kept in the frame because there is a chance that they will be active during the time period for analysis, July 2016 to June 2017. For the purpose of sample selection, these CCCs were assigned (imputed) an ADA equal to the average ADA of those centers with nonmissing ADA under the same sponsoring organization. If the average value was not valid (i.e., the ADA for all centers from the same sponsoring organization was zero or missing) then the average ADA in the State for the given type-of-center was assigned to the center. The use of the statewide average to impute ADA was most commonly used for ICCCs which by definition do not have a sponsoring organization (i.e. self-sponsored).

Four States (California, Florida, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) could not provide the requested ADA information and instead submitted licensed capacity as a proxy for ADA. Virginia did not provide ADA nor licensed capacity. The Westat team was able to obtain from the Virginia Department of Social Services website the licensed capacity for about two thirds of the CCCs in the target population (462 out of 721 centers). The CCCs with zeros or missing values of licensed capacity in Virginia and in the other four States were assigned an average licensed capacity following the rules described in the previous paragraph. Table 2.1 summarizes the number of centers for which either ADA or licensed capacity was imputed for the 16 States where imputation was required.

Table 2.1 Number of centers for which ADA or licensed capacity was imputed, by State

State	Type of Data	Total Number of Eligible Centers	Number of Centers with Zero or Missing Value	Percent of Centers with Zero or Missing Value
CO	ADA	502	4	0.80%
CT	ADA	250	2	0.80%
FL	LICENSED CAPACITY	3,240	1	0.03%
GA	ADA	1,306	3	0.23%
IL	ADA	1,685	56	3.32%
KS	ADA	503	1	0.20%
LA	ADA	604	5	0.83%
MO	ADA	976	5	0.51%
NC	ADA	1,994	1	0.05%
NY	ADA	2,061	68	3.30%
OH	ADA	1,522	1	0.07%
PA	LICENSED CAPACITY	2,886	858	29.73%
SC	ADA	413	6	1.45%
TX	ADA	4,167	1	0.02%
VA	LICENSED CAPACITY	721	259	35.92%
WI	ADA	805	2	0.25%

Virginia, with 35.9%, had the highest proportion of centers with zero or a missing value for ADA or licensed capacity followed by Pennsylvania with 29.7%. For Illinois and New York, about 3.3% of the CCCs had a zero or a missing value for ADA or licensed capacity. The remaining States in Table 2.1 had only trivial numbers of CCCs with a non-positive value for ADA or licensed capacity. Licensed capacity and ADA are not the same and were expected to be different, although they are correlated. Initial evaluations indicated that the reported licensed capacities for two large States, Florida and Pennsylvania were considerably different from the expected total ADAs. In these two States, the reported licensed capacity was much higher than the corresponding total ADA based on the 2015 FNS NDB Data table shown in Appendix A. If these unadjusted licensed capacity values were to be used to derive the measure of size for sampling, they would lead to disproportionately large samples of PSUs and centers from these States.

Hence, we adjusted the licensed capacities for these States to reflect the level of ADA we would expect from the 2015 FNS table in Appendix A. Ratio adjustments were applied to the licensed capacities so that, for each of the five relevant States (California, Florida, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia), the licensed capacities sum to the expected total ADA of the in-scope CCCs. The expected total ADA for the in-scope CCCs used in this adjustment was obtained by multiplying the total ADA for all child care centers in the State from the NDB data (which included in-scope and out-of-scope) by the estimated proportion of At-Risk centers shown in the last column of the table in Appendix A. We also adjusted the ADAs for New York because the data provided by New York did not separate out the At-Risk centers. We, therefore, adjusted the ADA values for New York to account for the inclusion of At-Risk centers in their reported ADA data.

2.3   Creation of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)

In total, we identified 31,226 eligible CCCs across the 25 selected States. Among them, 11,945 (38%) were classified as independent child care centers (ICCCs); 11,245 (36%) were classified as sponsored child care centers (SCCC); and 8,036 (26%) were classified as head start centers (HSC). When a center was identified as mixed (more than one type) from the information received from the States, the following priority order was used to assign the center to the appropriate stratum for sampling: (1) HSC followed by (2) ICCC and finally (3) SCCC. This rule was implemented to ensure that each center is classified in one category and one only, and in such a way that reduces extraneous variation in weights due to misclassification.

All 31,226 CCCs in the final frame were geocoded (i.e., assigned to OMB-designated metropolitan areas or counties) using the address of the center provided by the State. In some instances, the Westat team conducted online investigations to enhance or to determine the center addresses that were missing or incomplete. Geocoding allowed us to place every CCC into the appropriate Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) or a non-CBSA county. CBSAs are metropolitan areas consisting of a group of counties around at least one urban center with a population of 10,000 or more (http://www.census.gov/geo/reference/gtc/gtc_cbsa.html).

The 31,226 centers in the EPICCS State sampling frames were initially mapped into a total of 1,287 CBSAs and non-CBSA counties. Among them about half had three CCCs or less. We combined the CBSAs and the non-CBSAs counties with a small number of CCCs to ensure a minimum number of CCCs per PSU. Selecting remote or isolated geographical areas with only few centers can have a significant impact on the data collection costs. These geographic areas were combined with other areas to maintain them in the sample frame. The basic rule used for combining the geographical areas was to make sure that all combined areas had a minimum of 6 CCCs. We targeted a minimum of 9 CCCs per combined area but went as low as 6 to accommodate special cases such as States with a small number of counties or to avoid forming areas with too many counties. Two other requirements for the combined areas were (1) to form a contiguous geographical area and (2) to keep the combined area as small as possible. The latter requirement was implemented manually by visual inspection of maps. CBSAs crossing State boundaries were split as necessary to define PSUs that were fully contained within States.

2.4   Illustration of Method Used to Combine CBSAs and Counties

To combine CBSAs with non-CBSA counties where necessary, we used a Westat application called WebSumars. The application plots the counties appearing in the EPICCS sampling frame for a given State with their boundaries and associated number of centers as shown in Figure 2.1 below. For example, the county with the code 53047 has 13 centers in the EPICCS frame. Using this application, we visually identified CBSAs or non-CBSA counties with a small number of centers and combined them with neighboring counties. The coloring scheme shows the final combinations performed for the counties in Washington State. This process was repeated for all States.

Figure 2.1 Counties from Washington State identified in the EPICCS sample.
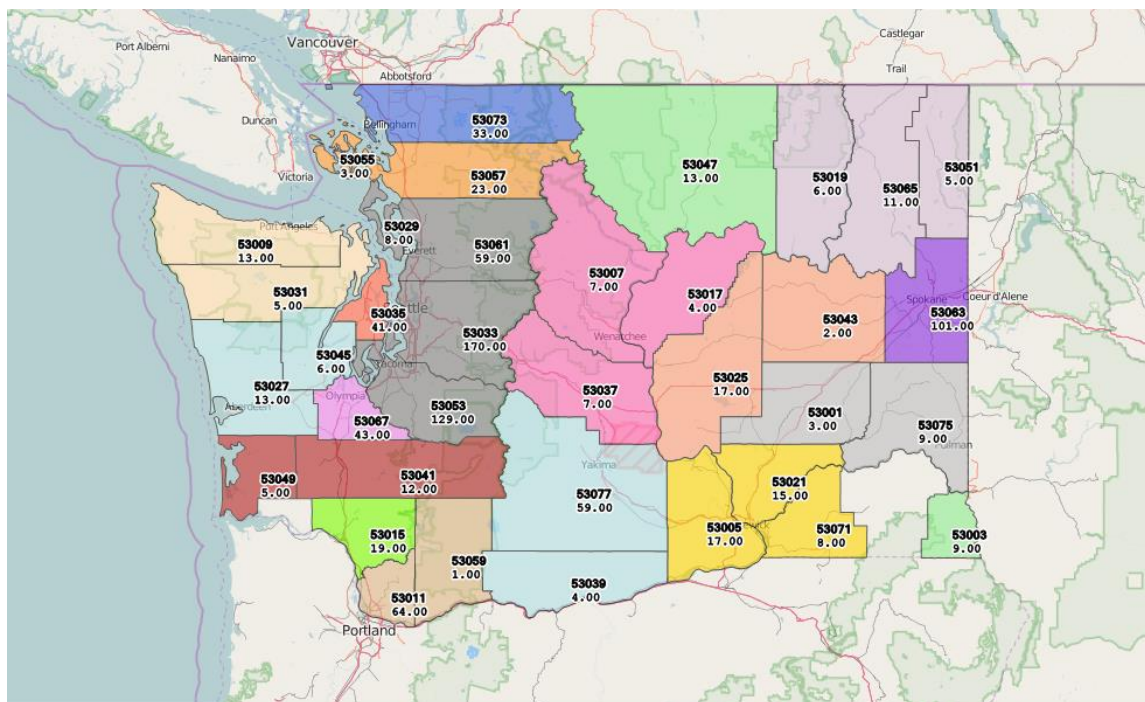
2.5   The Final PSU Sampling Frame

The final combined geographical areas are the primary sampling units (PSUs) for the EPICCS. These PSUs can be a single CBSA, a set of CBSAs, a combination of a CBSA and non-CBSA counties, a set of non-CBSA counties, or a single non-CBSA county. Each PSU had at least 6 CCCs in the PSU based on geocoding. The final EPICCS PSU sampling frame included 593 PSUs with an average of about 3.1 counties per PSU. Note that most of the PSUs were individual or parts of CBSAs. There were a total of 31,226 centers in the frame; hence on average there were about 52.7 centers per PSU. However the number of centers varied widely, ranging from 6 in the smallest PSUs to 1,297 in the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA CBSA (New York part). On average, there were 20.1 ICCCs per PSU, 19.0 SCCCs per PSU and 13.6 HSCs per PSU.

3.   PSU Selection

From the frame of PSUs created as described in the previous section, 50 PSUs were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS). To reflect the fact that the PSUs are usually composed of the three types of centers, a composite measure of size (MOS) was computed and used for sample selection.

3.1   Assignment of Composite Measure of Size

Let $MOS_{sh}^{(i)}$ = the total ADA (after imputation and adjustment) for the PSU h in State s for the center type i. The superscript i can take the values 1 for independent, 2 for sponsored, and 3 for head start. We can estimate the total (adjusted) ADA for the type i centers within the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia by

$$\widehat{MOS}^{(i)} = \sum_{s=1}^{25} \sum_{h=1}^{m_s} \frac{MOS_{sh}^{(i)}}{P_s},$$

where m_s is the number of PSUs from State s and P_s is the probability of selecting State s. The composite PSU measure of size is given by

$$MOS_{sh}^{PSU} = \frac{1}{P_s} \sum_{i=1}^{3} f_i \, MOS_{sh}^{(i)}$$

where the f_i's are proportional to the desired overall sampling rate to be used to select applications within the type i of centers; i.e., $f_i = n^{(i)} / \widehat{MOS}^{(i)}$, where $n^{(i)}$ = the number of applications to be selected from the type i of centers. In this study, $n^{(i)}$ was set to be 3,000[1]. The number 3,000 was obtained by assuming an average of 10 applications for each of the 300 centers to be included in the initial sample of centers. For each type of center, the target number of final participating CCCs is 150. Hence, the extra CCCs selected for each type will serve as a reserve sample to compensate for sample losses due to non-response and ineligibility; more details about the allocation of the initial sample of centers to primary and reserve samples are provided in Section 4.

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[1] Note that because $n^{(i)} = 3{,}000$ is a constant across the PSUs, it will not impact the relative importance of the PSUs and therefore will not affect the probability of selecting a PSU. Any other constant will result in the same PSU probabilities of selection.

The use of the above composite MOS for Maryland and Virginia would have led to expected sample sizes below 1 for both States. This occurs because the center-level ADA data reported by these States (which is presumed to be accurate) was considerably less that the corresponding estimates used to select the State sample. Consequently, there would be a non-zero probability that no PSUs would selected from one of these States if the MOS as computed above is used. To ensure that both Maryland and Virginia are allocated at least one sample PSU, we multiplied the reported ADAs for these States by factors of 2.4 and 1.4, respectively. The ADA for Arkansas was also adjusted slightly, by a factor of 1.05, to ensure that at least one PSU would be sampled.

Table 3.1 compares the expected sample sizes as presented in the EPICCS Study Plan (see Table 2-1 from EPICCS 3rd Revised Study Plan) with those based on the composite MOS described above. The two sets of expected sample sizes are generally close. Note that we do not expect the two sets of numbers to be the same because we used updated information from the States to compute the new expected sample sizes, and the study plan measure of size included the At-Risk ADA components. The actual numbers of sampled PSUs (see Section 3.2 below) are shown in the last column of Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Expected PSU sample sizes

STATE	CERTAINTY	STUDY PLAN EXPECTED SAMPLE SIZE	EXPECTED SAMPLE SIZE BASED ON COMPOSITE MOS	NUMBER OF SELECTED PSUS
CA	YES	6.46	5.37	4
FL	YES	3.93	3.90	5
GA	YES	2.11	2.17	2
IL	YES	1.80	2.34	2
NY	YES	3.82	2.71	2
NC	YES	1.84	2.33	3
OH	YES	1.68	2.08	2
PA	YES	2.05	1.69	2
TX	YES	5.79	5.62	6
AL	NO	1.28	1.69	2
AR	NO	1.28	1.02	1
CO	NO	1.28	1.94	2
CT	NO	1.28	1.57	1
ID	NO	1.28	1.47	2

STATE	CERTAINTY	STUDY PLAN EXPECTED SAMPLE SIZE	EXPECTED SAMPLE SIZE BASED ON COMPOSITE MOS	NUMBER OF SELECTED PSUS
KS	NO	1.28	1.54	1
LA	NO	1.28	1.01	1
MD	NO	1.28	1.04	1
MN	NO	1.28	1.41	2
MO	NO	1.28	1.33	1
NJ	NO	1.28	1.36	1
SC	NO	1.28	1.62	2
TN	NO	1.28	1.15	1
VA	NO	1.28	1.13	1
WA	NO	1.28	1.42	2
WI	NO	1.28	1.31	1

3.2 Selection of PSUs

The selection process consisted of stratifying the States in two groups, the certainty and the non-certainty States (refer to the April 29, 2015 State Selection memorandum). From the certainty States, 28 PSUs were selected with probabilities proportionate to the composite MOS, and similarly 22 PSUs were selected with probabilities proportionate the composite MOS from the non-certainty States. Within the certainty States, four PSUs (namely Los Angeles CBSA, Manhattan CBSA, Chicago CBSA, and Houston CBSA), were so large in terms of the composite measure of size that each in effect were the equivalent of multiple sample PSUs. To ensure that 50 distinct PSUs were selected, we selected these four large PSUs as certainties, and then selected 24 PSUs from the remaining list of PSUs in the certainty States. The last column of Table 3.1 provides the number of selected PSUs per State.

Note that the number of PSUs selected in the certainty States is somewhat different to the expected sample sizes especially for California and Florida. This was due to the fact that the four largest PSUs had a much higher than 1 expected chance of being in the sample and were selected once. For example, Los Angeles CBSA had an expected number of selections equal to 2.0 and is therefore equivalent to 2 PSUs. The Manhattan CBSA had an expected number of selections equal to 1.8, and this is also equivalent to almost 2 PSUs. Taking this into account the sizes of the PSUs, California and New York have roughly an equivalent of 5 and 2, respectively. Appendix B provides the final

list of the selected PSUs with the CBSAs and/or the non-CBSA counties belonging to each PSU as well as the total number of centers found eligible per PSU.

4. Center Selection

The centers across the 50 sampled PSUs were organized into three sub-frames, one for each type of center (ICCC, SCCC, and HSC). For each type, we selected a total of 300 center-equivalents. The number of distinct centers per type was less than 300 because some centers were selected multiple times. The centers were selected with probabilities proportionate to size (PPS) where the measure of size was equal to

$$MOS_{shj} = ADA_{shj}/P_s P_{sh}$$

and where ADA_{shj} is the final adjusted ADA as described in Section 2 assigned to the center j in PSU h in State s, P_s = the probability of selecting State s and P_{sh} = the (conditional) probability of selecting PSU h in State s.

In total, 825 distinct centers were selected across 24 States excluding Tennessee. In Tennessee, we selected 10 sponsoring organizations, among which 6 were self-sponsored. Table 4.1 provides the counts by center type and certainty versus non-certainty PSUs. The four non ICCC sponsoring organizations selected in Tennessee will be contacted and asked to provide the list of their sponsored CCCs. The final sample of sponsored CCCs for Tennessee will then be obtained in a subsequent sampling stage using the lists from the sponsoring organizations as the Tennessee center frame.

Table 4.1 Number of centers by type and certainty status of PSU

Center Type	Certainty PSU	Non-certainty PSU	All centers
ICCC	23	256	279
SCCC	25	251	276
HSC	35	235	270
All Types	83	742	825

The goal of the study is to have 150 respondent centers for each type. To achieve that goal, 150 centers of each type will be fielded initially. The remaining sample will be treated as a reserve to

compensate for sample losses in the initial sample. Note that the reserve sample is intended to augment the initial sample in order to achieve the desired target sample sizes. The reserve sample will be released in phases upon regular evaluations of the shortage of centers necessary to achieve the desired 150 participating centers by type. Figure 4.1 shows the geographic distribution of the full sample of 835 centers (or sponsoring organizations for Tennessee) across the country.

Figure 4.1 Distribution of the full sample of 835 centers across the country
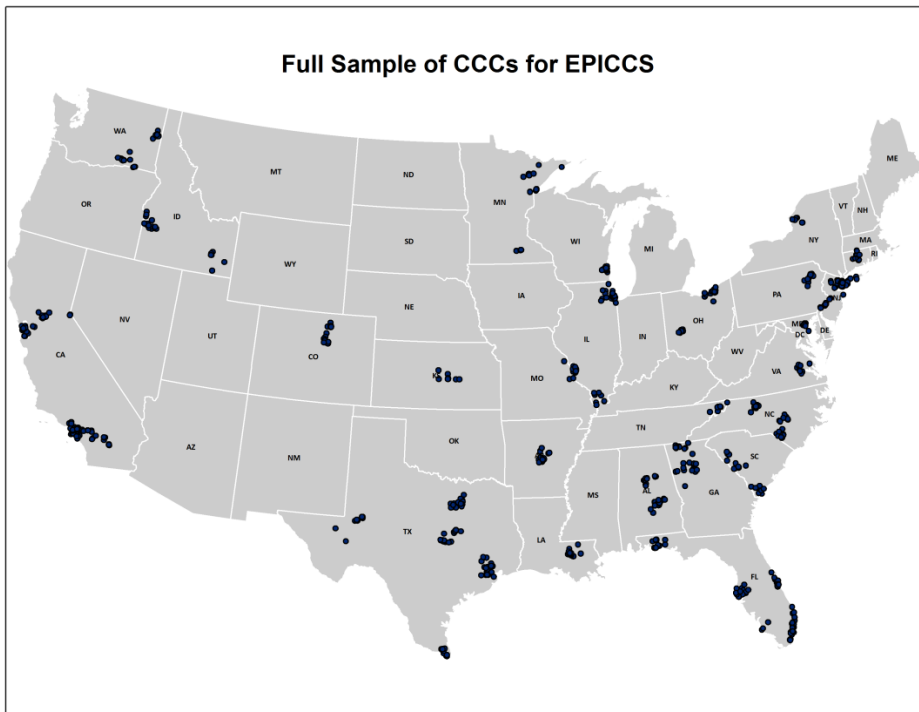
We assessed how well the (weighted) distribution of the center sample matched the corresponding distribution of the centers in the frame with respect to two available sponsor-level characteristics. As shown in Table 4.2 below, the results for the sample closely match that of the centers in the frame.

Table 4.2 Comparison of the sample versus the frame for two sponsor characteristics

Source	Percentage of Out-of-State Sponsors	Percentage of Centers in CBSAs
Sample (Weighted Estimates)	3.07 percent	92.57 percent
Frame (25 selected States)	3.21 percent	93.08 percent

Appendix A
NATIONAL DATA BANK VERSION 8.2 – ANALYSIS
FY 2015

Substate/Region	CN Outlets All Child Care Centers	CN Avg Daily Attendance Child Care Centers	CN Outlets After Sch At-Risk	% of At Risk Centers
0191501 AL STATE DEPT OF EDUCATION	927	45,007	188	20.28%
0291501 AK DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION & EARLY DEVELOPMENT	183	8,543	89	48.63%
0491501 AZ DEPT OF EDUCATION	638	23,628	152	23.82%
0592901 AR DEPT OF HUMAN SERVICES	1,239	62,398	434	35.03%
0691501 CA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	6,559	380,167	2,772	42.26%
0891701 CO DEPT OF HEALTH	597	26,858	292	48.91%
0991501 CT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	349	16,360	58	16.62%
1091501 DE DEPT. OF EDUCATION	330	15,413	128	38.79%
1191501 DC OFFICE OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION	96	4,804	30	31.25%
1291701 FL DEPT OF HEALTH	4,192	218,025	792	18.89%
1391502 GA DEPT OF EARLY CARE AND LEARNING	2,021	101,662	455	22.51%
1491501 GU DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	23	818		0.00%
1591501 HI STATE DEPT OF EDUCATION	247	10,528	7	2.83%
1691501 ID DEPT OF EDUCATION	158	6,541	42	26.58%
1791501 IL STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION	2,337	95,398	737	31.54%
1891501 IN DEPT OF EDUCATION	820	53,901	261	31.83%
1991501 IA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	630	28,676	37	5.87%
2091501 KS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION	541	22,238	153	28.28%
2191501 KY DEPT OF EDUCATION	1,064	52,531	212	19.92%
2291501 LA DEPT OF EDUCATION	994	57,472	371	37.32%
2392901 ME DEPT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	164	4,247	23	14.02%
2491501 MD DEPT OF EDUCATION	656	34,868	225	34.30%
2591501 MA DEPT OF EDUCATION	638	28,201	189	29.62%
2691501 MI DEPT OF EDUCATION	913	43,172	55	6.02%
2791501 MN DEPT OF EDUCATION	441	26,976	126	28.57%
2891501 MS STATE DEPT OF EDUCATION	727	41,965	5	0.69%
2991701 MO DEPT OF HEALTH	958	40,598	301	31.42%
3092101 MT DEPT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	237	8,616	22	9.28%
3191501 NE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	466	21,259	92	19.74%
3291101 NV DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	339	14,360	29	8.55%
3391501 NH DEPT OF EDUCATION	180	7,394	36	20.00%
3491101 NJ DEPT OF AGRICULTURE	1,209	65,219	188	15.55%
3593301 NM CHILDREN YOUTH & FAMILIES	520	22,907	66	12.69%
3691701 NY DEPT OF HEALTH	3,768	210,394	1,726	45.81%
3792101 NC DEPT. OF HEALTH	1,817	90,733	192	10.57%
3891501 ND DEPT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	141	6,164	5	3.55%
3991501 OH DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	794	42,702	439	55.29%
4091501 OK DEPT OF EDUCATION	852	36,081	138	16.20%
4191501 OR DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	608	29,620	367	60.36%

Substate/Region	CN Outlets All Child Care Centers	CN Avg Daily Attendance Child Care Centers	CN Outlets After Sch At-Risk	% of At Risk Centers
4291501 PA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	2,128	82,987	808	37.97%
4391501 PR DEPT OF EDUCATION	1,277	27,150	2	0.16%
4491501 RI DEPT OF ELEM & SEC ED	179	6,924	37	20.67%
4592501 SC DEPT OF SOCIAL SERVICES	457	25,130	108	23.63%
4691501 SD DEPT OF EDUCATION	243	9,962	23	9.47%
4792901 TN DEPT OF HUMAN SERVICES	1,462	48,202	751	51.37%
4891101 TX DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE	5,608	365,276	2,125	37.89%
4991501 UT STATE OFC OF EDUCATION	244	15,565	52	21.31%
5091501 VT DEPT OF EDUCATION	192	6,860	57	29.69%
5191701 VA DEPT. OF HEALTH	904	34,725	482	53.32%
5291501 VI DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	48	1,384	4	8.33%
5391501 WA OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	1,072	42,291	274	25.56%
5491501 WV DEPT. OF Education	651	19,810	301	46.24%
5591501 WI DEPT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	695	35,819	128	18.42%
5691501 WY DEPT OF EDUCATION	149	6,166	1	0.67%

Appendix B

Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) for EPICCS

PSU	STATE	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	TYPE	Number of Centers
1	AL	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	CBSA Only	134
2	AL	Montgomery, AL	CBSA Only	69
3	AR	Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	CBSA Only	282
4	CA	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	CBSA Only	972
5	CA	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	CBSA Only	173
6	CA	Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	CBSA Only	170
7	CA	San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	CBSA Only	321
8	CO	Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	CBSA Only	177
9	CO	Greeley, CO	CBSA Only	25
10	CT	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	CBSA Only	92
11	FL	Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL Walton Co., FL	CBSA and non-CBSA	32
12	FL	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	CBSA Only	865
13	FL	Naples-Marco Island, FL	CBSA Only	280
14	FL	Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	CBSA Only	80
15	FL	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	CBSA Only	420
16	GA	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	Carroll	585
17	GA	Dalton, GA Fannin Co. and Gilmer Co., ID (non-CBSA)	CBSA and non-CBSA	25
18	ID	Boise City-Nampa, ID Ontario, OR-ID (ID part) Washington Co. (non-CBSA)	CBSA and non-CBSA	52
19	ID	Pocatello, ID Caribou Co. and Oneida Co., ID (non-CBSA)	CBSA and non-CBSA	20
20	IL	Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	CBSA	1,084
21	IL	Cape Girardeau-Jackson, MO-IL (IL part) Paducah, KY-IL (IL part) Johnson Co. Pulaski Co., and Union Co. (non-CBSA)	CBSA and non-CBSA	13
22	KS	McPherson, KS Massac Co., Ellsworth Co., Marion Co., and Rice Co. (non-CBSA)	CBSA and non-CBSA	19
23	LA	Baton Rouge, LA	CBSA Only	109
24	MD	Baltimore-Towson, MD	CBSA Only	128
25	MN	Duluth, MN-WI Cook Co., MN (non-CBSA)	CBSA and non-CBSA	36
26	MN	Duluth, MN-WI (MN part) Owatonna, MN Waseca Co., MN (non-CBSA)	CBSA and non-CBSA	10
27	MO	St. Louis, MO-IL (MO part)	CBSA Only	317
28	NC	Dunn, NC	CBSA Only	26

PSU	STATE	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	TYPE	Number of Centers
29	NC	Lumberton, NC	CBSA Only	48
30	NC	Winston-Salem, NC	CBSA Only	67
31	NJ	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA (NJ part)	CBSA Only	587
32	NY	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA (NY part)	CBSA Only	1,297
33	NY	Watertown-Fort Drum, NY Lewis Co., NY (non-CBSA)	CBSA and non-CBSA	17
34	OH	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	CBSA Only	277
35	OH	Springfield, OH	CBSA Only	15
36	PA	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD (PA part)	CBSA Only	1,167
37	PA	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	CBSA Only	154
38	SC	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC (SC part) Greenwood, SC McCormick Co., SC (non-CBSA)	CBSA and non-CBSA	21
39	SC	Hilton Head Island-Beaufort, SC	CBSA Only	20
40	TN	Greeneville, TN Johnson City, TN Johnson Co., TN (non-CBSA)	CBSA and non-CBSA	19[2]
41	TX	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	CBSA Only	185
42	TX	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	CBSA Only	766
43	TX	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	CBSA Only	888
44	TX	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	CBSA Only	115
45	TX	Midland, TX Odessa, TX Pecos, TX Pecos Co. TX	CBSA and non-CBSA	55
46	TX	Waco, TX	CBSA Only	41
47	VA	Richmond, VA	CBSA Only	126
48	WA	Kennewick-Pasco-Richland, WA	CBSA Only	40
49	WA	Spokane, WA	CBSA Only	101
50	WI	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	CBSA Only	216

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[2] TN only provided list of sponsors. The 19 cases in the TN PSU are composed of 14 self-sponsored centers (ICCCs) and 5 sponsors.