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# New Population Estimates Show Slight Changes For 2010 Congressional Apportionment, With A Number of States Sitting Close to the Edge 

With less than three months to go before final 2010 state census population numbers are unveiled by the U.S. Census Bureau, new estimates released this summer point to the continuing state of flux and closeness between states over how many congressional districts will shift with the new census. Using newly released 2010 population estimates created by Esri, a leading GIS and demographic company, Election Data Services, Inc. has generated the latest study in a decade long series on congressional apportionment. This new study has been released in conjunction with the National Conference of State Legislature’s National Redistricting Seminar taking place in Providence, RI this weekend.

The new data confirms previous estimates for many states on whether they would lose, gain, or stay the same for their number of congressional districts. However, four states show a change this year that was not evident as recently as nine months ago (see Election Data Services, Inc., "New Population Estimates Show Additional Changes for 2009 Congressional Apportionment, With Many States Sitting Close to the Edge for 2010", December 23, 2009). Missouri is now estimated to lose a congressional seat (going from nine to eight congressional districts), while Minnesota would keep all eight of their current districts, reversing the loss of a seat that had been projected last year. The state of New York is now estimated to lose two seats (going from 29 to 27 districts ... they had previously been expected to lose only one seat). Finally, Florida is now estimated to be gaining two congressional districts (going from 25 to 27 districts ... previously they were expected to add a single seat).
"We had an inkling of the Minnesota/Missouri switch because both states were right on the edge for that last seat in our 2009 study," said Kimball Brace, President of Election Data Services, Inc. "But we were most surprised at the shift of an additional district out of New York and down to

Florida, even though that follows the population movement in this country since World War II," noted Brace.

Overall, the new 2010 estimates show that 12 congressional seats affecting 18 states would change hands if the new apportionment was made with the Esri provided data. Six statesArizona, Georgia, Nevada, South Carolina, Utah and Washington-would each gain a single seat, Florida would gain two seats, and Texas would gain four seats if the U.S. House of Representatives were reapportioned with the Esri population estimates, according to Election Data Services' analysis. Eight states would lose single seats- Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, while the states of New York and Ohio now stand to each lose two seats. Appendix $A$ in this report shows the apportionment distribution for the 2010 estimates.

Esri's demographic unit and data development team has a 30-year history of involvement in market intelligence and development of population and demographic datasets. Esri utilizes the Census Bureau population estimates, and then supplements it with a variety of different sources to track county population trends. They also employ a time series of county-to-county migration data from the Internal Revenue Service, building permits and housing starts, and residential postal delivery counts. Finally, local data sources that tested well against Census 2000 data are reviewed. The end result balances the measure of growth from a variety of different data sources. A full white paper of their methodology can be found at: http://www.esri.com/data/esri_data/methodology-statements.html

Because the estimates developed by Esri already reflect an estimate of the population for 2010, Election Data Services, Inc. did not need to migrate the data to correspond to 2010 Census Day. As a result, no adjustments to the Esri data have been made, unlike earlier studies of Census and other data that were used in the apportionment series of studies.

The 2010, Esri based, reapportionment analysis table below shows the margins by which congressional seats were allocated to the states, compared to the last congressional reapportionment in 2001 after the 2000 census. In the this new analysis, the last seat in the 435-member House of Representatives would go to Texas, which gains its 36th congressional seat (for the fourth district addition this decade) by a margin of only 38,005 people to spare. Washington received seat number 434 in this new 2010 study, gaining its $10^{\text {th }}$ and new congressional district by just 12,923 people. Minnesota, in position no. 433, retains its $8^{\text {th }}$ district by only 15,643 people to spare. Florida, at seat no. 432, would gain its $27^{\text {th }}$ and second new seat this decade by 84,802 people in the new study. In our 2009 study, Florida's second new seat had just been missed because it came in as seat no. 437.

While seemingly out of the running to loose a seat, Rhode Island received seat no. 420, but with only 53,191 people to spare, further indicating how close the state is to shift to a single at-large state. The state of Nebraska in the future could also be in line to loose a seat. The current 2010 study shows it would keep all three of its current congressional districts, but that third seat comes in at seat no. 422 , which the state keeps by only 81,380 people to spare. If not this decade, then certainly by 2020 these states are likely to be losing a seat if the current population trends continue.

## 2010 Reapportionment Analysis

| 2010 Esri-based Population Estimates |  |  | 2000 Census Population |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Last | Five Seats Ma | Margin of Gain | Last Five Seats |  | Margin of Gain |
| 431 | South Carolina (7th) | 42,248 | 431 | Iowa (5th) | 44,338 |
| 432 | Florida (27th) | 84,802 | 432 | Florida (25th) | 212,934 |
| 433 | Minnesota (8th) | 15,643 | 433 | Ohio (18th) | 79,688 |
| 434 | Washington ( $10^{\text {th }}$ ) | 12,923 | 434 | California (53rd) | 33,942 |
| 435 | Texas ( $36{ }^{\text {th }}$ ) | 38,005 | 435 | North Carolina (13th) | 3,087 |
| Nex | Seats Ma | of Loss | Nex | Seats Mar | f Loss |
| 436 | New York ( $28{ }^{\text {th }}$ ) | 29,439 | 436 | Utah (4th) | 856 |
| 437 | California (54th) | 99,396 | 437 | New York (30th) | 47,249 |
| 438 | Arizona (10th) | 30,157 | 438 | Texas (33rd) | 86,272 |
| 439 | North Carolina ( $14^{\text {th }}$ ) | 51,588 | 439 | Michigan (16th) | 50,888 |
| 440 | Illinois ( $19^{\text {th }}$ ) | 75,046 | 440 | Indiana (10th) | 37,056 |

The states that just missed a congressional district are also important to review because they are the states that could easily move up with just a slight change in the population numbers. For example, New York came in with seat number 436 (just past the current 435-member composition of the House of Representatives) and lost their second seat this decade by only 29,439 people. The next three seats would go to states that have already received all their current districts and are in a position to add a new district. These are California (for their $53^{\text {rd }}$ seat), Arizona (for their $10^{\text {th }}$ seat), and North Carolina (for their $14^{\text {th }}$ seat). Seat number 440 would be going to Illinois, as their $19^{\text {th }}$ district, allowing them to not lose a district this decade, if they had just 75,046 more people.

While seemingly out of the running for an additional seat, two other states are actually close based upon the small number of people they would need to gain an additional seat. Missouri's projected loss of a seat in this new study is because they fell to seat number 441, but they could get it back if they only had 36,723 more people. Oregon is also on the margin to actually gain a new district (as had been projected in several of our studies earlier in the decade). Using the Esri-based 2010 population numbers, Oregon comes in at seat number 443, but just missed getting their $6^{\text {th }}$ and new district by only 33,230 people.

The 2010 Esri-based population estimates have not been statistically adjusted for any known undercount. In addition, no estimates were provided for U.S. military personnel, their families, and other federal workers currently living overseas. These individuals have in the past (and will be for 2010) been counted based on their administrative records by the Census Bureau, allocated to the states, and added to the residential population for a final apportionment population number. Overseas military personnel have been a factor in the apportionment formula for the past several
decades, including the switching of the final seat in 2000 that went from Utah to North Carolina. If the residential population only had been used in 2000, Utah would have gained an additional seat, but when the military population was added, that seat went instead to North Carolina because proportionally there were more military members who listed their (place) "home of residence" as North Carolina.

Because the United States is currently in the midst of two wars in Afghanistan and Iraq (unlike what was occurring at the last apportionment process in 2000), the addition of military and federal works living abroad are likely to have a more significant affect in 2010. "That is why it is important to review those states that are very close to that magic cut-off of 435 seats," said Brace.

The new study shows there are 16 states that are close enough to that last seat that they could still change when the final population data is released at the end of the year. This is because of either their last allocated seat number, or the population by which they gained or lost their last seat. The addition of the military overseas population is also a factor. The states are Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas and Washington. All other states are sufficiently far enough away from the edge so that their allocation of seats is fairly certain. That allocation may include a gain or loss of a seat(s), as noted in Appendix $A$ to this report.

Election Data Services Inc. is a political consulting firm that specializes in redistricting, election administration, and the analysis of census and political data. Election Data Services conducts the congressional apportionment analyses with each annual release of the census population estimates. For more information about the reapportionment analysis, contact Kimball Brace (202.789.2004 or 703-580-7267 or kbrace@electiondataservices.com).

| ESRI 2010 Estimat | tes, Released | y, 2010; | Militar | Oversea | factored in |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State | Population | Compare To | Seats | Change | Gain a Seat | Lose a Seat | Last Seat Given | Next Seat At | Average Size | Size Rank |
| Alabama | 4,735,593 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 591,549 | 129,092 | 428 | 494 | 676,513 | 36 |
| Alaska | 695,751 | 1 | 1 | 0 |  |  | at large | 632 | 695,751 | 34 |
| Arizona | 6,723,229 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 30,157 | 691,903 | 397 | 438 | 747,025 | 40 |
| Arkansas | 2,923,603 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 259,974 | 461,325 | 371 | 476 | 730,901 | 18 |
| California | 37,983,948 | 53 | 53 | 0 | 99,396 | 668,713 | 429 | 437 | 716,678 | 24 |
| Colorado | 5,114,102 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 213,040 | 507,601 | 400 | 457 | 730,586 | 31 |
| Connecticut | 3,535,787 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 363,282 | 356,999 | 399 | 481 | 707,157 | 9 |
| Delaware | 893,724 | 1 | 1 | 0 |  |  | at large | 495 | 893,724 | 2 |
| Florida | 18,917,612 | 25 | 27 | 2 | 655,558 | 84,802 | 432 | 453 | 700,652 | 29 |
| Georgia | 10,014,045 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 301,922 | 424,848 | 423 | 452 | 715,289 | 22 |
| Hawaii | 1,309,580 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 434,137 | 304,359 | 339 | 584 | 654,790 | 44 |
| Idaho | 1,581,697 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 162,020 | 576,476 | 283 | 480 | 790,849 | 11 |
| Illinois | 13,089,726 | 19 | 18 | -1 | 75,046 | 655,829 | 421 | 440 | 727,207 | 28 |
| Indiana | 6,479,832 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 273,554 | 448,506 | 411 | 458 | 719,981 | 13 |
| lowa | 3,057,995 | 5 | 4 | -1 | 125,582 | 595,717 | 352 | 456 | 764,499 | 5 |
| Kansas | 2,841,378 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 342,199 | 379,100 | 383 | 492 | 710,345 | 20 |
| Kentucky | 4,339,471 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 273,970 | 446,267 | 398 | 468 | 723,245 | 14 |
| Louisiana | 4,507,335 | 7 | 6 | -1 | 106,106 | 614,131 | 381 | 448 | 751,223 | 37 |
| Maine | 1,338,645 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 405,072 | 333,424 | 330 | 568 | 669,323 | 30 |
| Maryland | 5,730,892 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 309,520 | 411,763 | 409 | 462 | 716,362 | 12 |
| Massachusetts | 6,555,736 | 10 | 9 | -1 | 197,650 | 524,410 | 403 | 451 | 728,415 | 38 |
| Michigan | 10,104,633 | 15 | 14 | -1 | 211,334 | 515,436 | 419 | 445 | 721,760 | 25 |
| Minnesota | 5,334,772 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 705,640 | 15,643 | 433 | 496 | 666,847 | 41 |
| Mississippi | 2,996,685 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 186,892 | 534,407 | 361 | 467 | 749,171 | 6 |
| Missouri | 6,003,689 | 9 | 8 | -1 | 36,723 | 684,560 | 389 | 441 | 750,461 | 39 |
| Montana | 983,932 | 1 | 1 | 0 |  |  | at large | 447 | 983,932 | 1 |
| Nebraska | 1,822,473 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 643,515 | 81,380 | 422 | 592 | 607,491 | 48 |
| Nevada | 2,748,294 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 435,283 | 286,016 | 396 | 507 | 687,074 | 3 |
| New Hampshire | 1,329,915 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 413,802 | 324,694 | 331 | 574 | 664,958 | 35 |
| New Jersey | 8,822,373 | 13 | 12 | -1 | 68,872 | 655,919 | 405 | 442 | 735,198 | 27 |
| New Mexico | 2,080,039 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 385,949 | 338,946 | 368 | 522 | 693,346 | 42 |
| New York | 19,543,731 | 29 | 27 | -2 | 29,439 | 710,921 | 425 | 436 | 723,842 | 19 |
| North Carolina | 9,552,054 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 51,588 | 674,183 | 410 | 439 | 734,773 | 32 |
| North Dakota | 662,194 | 1 | 1 | 0 |  |  | at large | 657 | 662,194 | 43 |
| Ohio | 11,605,005 | 18 | 16 | -2 | 135,445 | 593,361 | 418 | 444 | 725,313 | 26 |
| Oklahoma | 3,720,244 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 178,825 | 541,456 | 376 | 460 | 744,049 | 8 |
| Oregon | 3,865,839 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 33,230 | 687,051 | 363 | 443 | 773,168 | 7 |
| Pennsylvania | 12,574,407 | 19 | 18 | -1 | 590,365 | 140,510 | 430 | 459 | 698,578 | 16 |
| Rhode Island | 1,058,412 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 685,305 | 53,191 | 420 | 706 | 529,206 | 49 |
| South Carolina | 4,649,749 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 677,393 | 43,248 | 431 | 501 | 664,250 | 10 |
| South Dakota | 827,263 | 1 | 1 | 0 |  |  | at large | 532 | 827,263 | 4 |
| Tennessee | 6,366,430 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 386,956 | 335,104 | 417 | 466 | 707,381 | 33 |
| Texas | 25,268,853 | 32 | 36 | 4 | 711,938 | 38,005 | 435 | 450 | 701,913 | 21 |
| Utah | 2,841,749 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 341,828 | 379,471 | 382 | 491 | 710,437 | 47 |
| Vermont | 626,078 | 1 | 1 | 0 |  |  | at large | 694 | 626,078 | 45 |
| Virginia | 7,965,681 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 213,075 | 510,763 | 413 | 449 | 724,153 | 23 |
| Washington | 6,756,150 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 709,999 | 12,923 | 434 | 483 | 675,615 | 15 |
| West Virginia | 1,842,096 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 623,892 | 101,003 | 416 | 589 | 614,032 | 46 |
| Wisconsin | 5,741,617 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 298,795 | 422,488 | 407 | 461 | 717,702 | 17 |
| Wyoming | 548,154 | 1 | 1 | 0 |  |  | at large | 779 | 548,154 | 50 |
| Washington DC | 600,671 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 435 |  |  |  |  | Median = | 716,520 |  |
| Other Inputs: | Seats to Apporti |  |  |  |  |  |  | Min = | 529,206 |  |
| 435 | Max Seats to C | alculate |  |  |  |  |  | Max = | 983,932 |  |
| 75 | States |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\bigcirc$ - | عمـnornin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



