

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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New Population Estimates Show Further Changes In Congressional Apportionment

The Census Bureau’s new population estimates released yesterday (December 22, 2022) would have changed congressional apportionment in eight states from the final 2020 Census apportionment that was adopted just a year ago. The new data shows the states of **Arizona, Florida, Idaho** and **Texas** would each gain an additional seat, while the states of **California, Illinois, Minnesota** and **New York** would each lose an additional seat above what they lost, or nearly lost when the 2020 official apportionment was released on April 26, 2021.

Arizona and **Idaho** had just missed gaining a seat with the official apportionment counts last year, instead **Arizona** was only 79,509 away from that new seat last year and **Idaho** was 27,579 away. The new population estimates would now provide those states the seats they just missed last year from the 2020 Census.

The states of **Florida** and **Texas** would have gained even more congressional power with these population estimates on top of the additional seats they gained from the 2020 Census. **Florida** went from 27 seats to 28 seats last year, but the new population estimates would increase them to 29 seats if the new estimates had been in place. Similarly, **Texas** increased their congressional delegation by two seats already in 2021 (going from 36 to 38 seats), but the new population estimates would give them 39 seats.

The new population estimates are even more extreme for the states that are losing congressional representation. The states of **California, Illinois, and New York** each lost a seat just last year, but the new estimates show even greater losses for each of these states. **California** lost a seat in 2021 (for their first loss since they achieved statehood in 1849, going from 53 to 52 seats with the 2020 Census), but the new population estimates further decrease them to 51 seats. In fact,

the population estimates show **California** almost losing a third seat for the decade, securing the last seat to be allocated (seat #435) by just 55,284 people.

Similarly, the states of **Illinois** and **New York** would have lost two seats each, had the population estimates been used for the apportionment last year. **Illinois** had gone from 18 to 17 seats in 2021, but the new estimates would bring that state to just 16 seats. Last year, **New York** went from 27 seats to 26 seats, losing that seat by just 89 people. But the new population estimates drop the state to 25 seats, that final seat being missed by 27,912 people this time.

The new population estimates also cause the state of **Minnesota** to finally lose their 8th seat (something they kept by just 26 people last year). This year the state would go to 7 seats, having lost seat number 437 (two away from the congressional ceiling of 435 seats) by 66,642 people.

As the Census Bureau methodology notes (<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/methodology/2020-2022/methods-statement-v2022.pdf>) the population estimates only reflects the residency population of the nation, and does not include overseas military and citizens, which are included in the official decennial apportionment process. But as Election Data Services, Inc noted in our April 29, 2021, press release (https://www.electiondataservices.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/NR_Appor20wTablesMaps-20210428.pdf), both the 2010 and 2020 final apportionment process were not impacted by the overseas population. Likewise, we are not seeing an impact for the 2022 population estimates when overseas populations are added.

Today’s study utilizes the population estimates that were released by the Census Bureau and does not project the information forward to the next decade (2030). Election Data Services has found in the past that data at the beginning of the decade are notoriously bad at projecting forward. President Kimball Brace reminds readers that hurricanes (like Katrina) and other weather or society changes have impacted apportionment studies in the past. “We even said for most of the last decade that **Rhode Island** would be losing a seat with the 2020 Census”, Brace noted. But the final results showed **Rhode Island** kept their second seat in 2021 by 19,117 people.

The new population estimates, however, puts Rhode Island closer to potentially losing that second seat. The new data would have the state getting seat #434, by only 2,243 people to spare.

A map of the 2022 gains and loses from the official 2020 apportionment is *attached at the end of this study*.

As in past studies and decades, Election Data Services has generated its standard table of apportionment changes that contains more complete tallies than those released by the Census Bureau. The Election Data Services table shows not only how many seats changed for each state, but also how many more people would be needed for the state to gain an addition seat. In addition, the Election Data Services’ report shows a column with how many people would have to be lost from what the 2022 Census estimate reported for the state to lose a seat. With 435 seats allocated in the apportionment process, the table also shows what seat number was the last seat gained by a state, and then if the calculations continued past the 435 cut-off, what seat number the state would gain if the program extended beyond the 435-cut-off point. See *Table 1, attached*

In table form, the gainers and losers with the 2022 estimates results are:

States Gaining Districts (4)

Arizona +1 (from 9 to 10)

Florida +1 (from 28 to 29)

Idaho +1 (from 2 to 3)

Texas +1 (from 38 to 39)

States Losing Districts (4)

California -1 (from 52 to 51)

Illinois -1 (from 17 to 16)

Minnesota -1 (from 8 to 7)

New York -1 (from 26 to 25)

Since 1941, by law the number of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives has been capped at 435. As a result, there has always been interest in finding which states are close to that magic cut-off point, either just gaining their last seat, or just missing their next seat. Our tables now contain a page 2, which highlights the last five seats that were obtained (seats #430 through #435) as well as the next seats where states just missed gaining a seat (seats #436 through #440). In previous reports this table was incorporated into the press release, but now it will be automatically generated in the tables

Past apportionment studies by Election Data Services, Inc. can be found at <https://www.electiondataservices.com/reapportionment-studies/>. A historical chart on the number of districts each state received each decade from 1789 to current is also available at this web address and linkable at <https://www.electiondataservices.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/CD-apportionment-1789-2010.pdf>.

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, Inc. conducts the congressional apportionment analyses with each annual release of the census population estimates. For more information about the reapportionment analysis, contact Kimball Brace (703-580-7267 or 202-789-2004 or kbrace@electiondataservices.com).

Apportionment

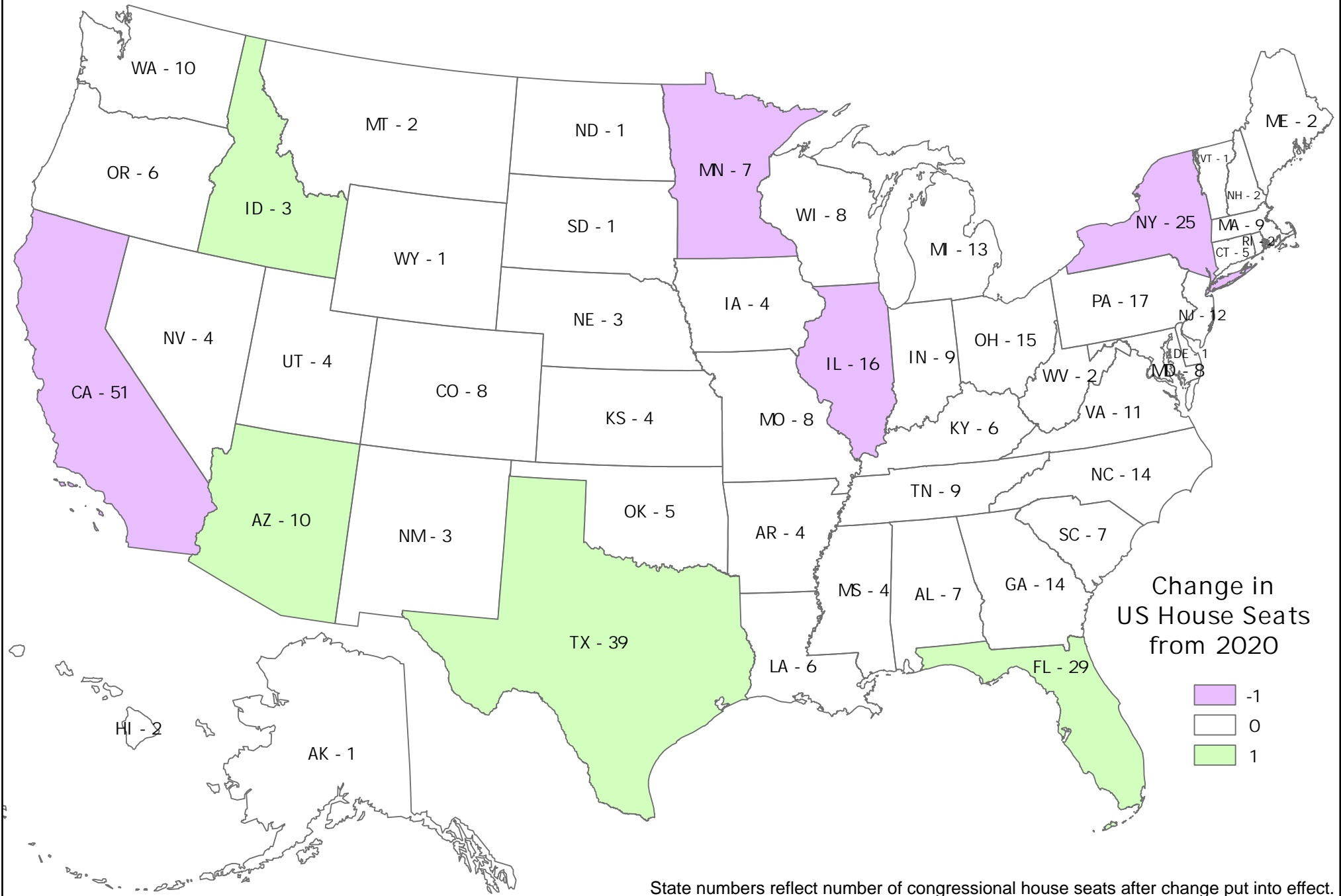
2022CBPopulation EstimatesJuly12022 Released 12/22/2022										
State	Population	Compare To	Seats	Change	Gain a Seat	Lose a Seat	Last Seat Given	Next Seat At	Average Size	Size Rank
Alabama	5,074,296	7	7	0	709,530	72,452	428	493	724,899	39
Alaska	733,583	1	1	0			at large	644	733,583	36
Arizona	7,359,197	9	10	1	747,007	37,247	432	477	735,920	33
Arkansas	3,045,637	4	4	0	410,860	372,039	379	490	761,409	28
California	39,029,342	52	51	-1	772,934	55,284	435	441	765,281	24
Colorado	5,839,926	8	8	0	718,316	64,294	430	487	729,991	37
Connecticut	3,626,205	5	5	0	607,122	174,605	412	504	725,241	38
Delaware	1,018,396	1	1	0			at large	464	1,018,396	1
Florida	22,244,823	28	29	1	552,338	251,870	429	444	767,063	23
Georgia	10,912,876	14	14	0	287,454	500,707	414	445	779,491	14
Hawaii	1,440,196	2	2	0	453,006	348,705	330	566	720,098	40
Idaho	1,939,033	2	3	1	738,358	48,514	424	596	646,344	47
Illinois	12,582,032	17	16	-1	164,898	625,337	410	438	786,377	11
Indiana	6,833,037	9	9	0	499,300	284,086	416	463	759,226	29
Iowa	3,200,517	4	4	0	255,980	526,919	363	467	800,129	7
Kansas	2,937,150	4	4	0	519,347	263,552	393	508	734,288	35
Kentucky	4,512,310	6	6	0	496,630	284,980	403	479	752,052	31
Louisiana	4,590,241	6	6	0	418,699	362,911	397	471	765,040	25
Maine	1,385,340	2	2	0	507,862	293,849	341	587	692,670	44
Maryland	6,164,660	8	8	0	393,582	389,028	404	460	770,583	21
Massachusetts	6,981,974	9	9	0	350,363	433,023	405	455	775,775	17
Michigan	10,034,113	13	13	0	392,827	394,318	419	446	771,855	19
Minnesota	5,717,184	8	7	-1	66,642	715,340	378	437	816,741	5
Mississippi	2,940,057	4	4	0	516,440	266,459	392	507	735,014	34
Missouri	6,177,957	8	8	0	380,285	402,325	402	459	772,245	18
Montana	1,122,867	2	2	0	770,335	31,376	422	714	561,434	49
Nebraska	1,967,923	3	3	0	709,468	77,404	418	585	655,974	45
Nevada	3,177,772	4	4	0	278,725	504,174	366	470	794,443	8
New Hampshire	1,395,231	2	2	0	497,971	303,740	338	584	697,616	43
New Jersey	9,261,699	12	12	0	391,771	394,377	415	452	771,808	20
New Mexico	2,113,344	3	3	0	564,047	222,825	389	545	704,448	42
New York	19,677,151	26	25	-1	27,912	771,956	420	436	787,086	10
North Carolina	10,698,973	14	14	0	501,357	286,804	423	454	764,212	26
North Dakota	779,261	1	1	0			at large	607	779,261	15
Ohio	11,756,058	15	15	0	217,598	571,594	411	440	783,737	12
Oklahoma	4,019,800	5	5	0	213,527	568,200	373	456	803,960	6
Oregon	4,240,137	6	6	0	768,803	12,807	433	510	706,690	41
Pennsylvania	12,972,008	17	17	0	548,153	243,134	427	451	763,059	27
Rhode Island	1,093,734	2	2	0	799,468	2,243	434	732	546,867	50
South Carolina	5,282,634	7	7	0	501,192	280,790	409	474	754,662	30
South Dakota	909,824	1	1	0			at large	522	909,824	2
Tennessee	7,051,339	9	9	0	280,998	502,388	400	448	783,482	13
Texas	30,029,572	38	39	1	497,380	317,726	431	439	769,989	22
Utah	3,380,800	4	4	0	75,697	707,202	343	442	845,200	4
Vermont	647,064	1	1	0			at large	718	647,064	46
Virginia	8,683,619	11	11	0	196,282	588,899	401	443	789,420	9
Washington	7,785,786	10	10	0	320,418	463,836	408	450	778,579	16
West Virginia	1,775,156	2	2	0	118,046	683,665	271	461	887,578	3
Wisconsin	5,892,539	8	8	0	665,703	116,907	426	481	736,567	32
Wyoming	581,381	1	1	0			at large	792	581,381	48
Washington DC	671,803	0								
	333,287,557		435					Median =	764,626	
Other Inputs:								Min =	546,867	
435 Seats to Apportion								Max =	1,018,396	
75 Max Seats to Calculate										
50 States										
<input type="checkbox"/> Include										

Apportionment2022_CBPpopEstimatesJuly12022.xls
Apportionment

Seat	State	District	Gain or Loss by
430	Colorado	8	64,294
431	Texas	39	317,726
432	Arizona	10	37,247
433	Oregon	6	12,807
434	Rhode Island	2	2,243
435	California	51	55,284
436	New York	26	27,912
437	Minnesota	8	66,642
438	Illinois	17	164,898
439	Texas	40	497,380
440	Ohio	16	217,598

Gains/Losses in Reapportionment

2022 Census Population Estimates



State numbers reflect number of congressional house seats after change put into effect.