

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Date: December 24, 2023

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New 2023 Population Estimates Show Further Changes In Congressional Apportionment

With just three years since the Census Bureau released the final 2020 Census results, the Bureau's new population estimates that were released earlier this week (December 19, 2023) would have changed congressional apportionment in eight states from the final 2020 Census apportionment that was adopted just two-and-a-half years ago. The new data shows the states of **Arizona, Florida, Idaho** would each gain an additional seat and **Texas** would gain two additional seats. On the negative side, the states of **Illinois, Minnesota** and **New York** would each lose an additional seat, while the state of **California** would lose two seats above what they lost, or nearly lost when the 2020 official apportionment was released on April 26, 2021. See table of 2023 apportionment results, page **7 & 8** and map, page **9**.

This new study reflects just the data as of 2023, and NOT projected forward to 2030 (a separate part of this study, below, does project forward to the end of the decade but also notes many of the problems associated with that approach this early in the decade).

The new 2023 data shows both a slowing down of population movement from last decade, as well as an acceleration of trends in other parts of the nation. For example, **Rhode Island** barely kept its second seat three years ago even though it was anticipated all last decade to lose its second seat. The new 2023 data shows the state still with two seats, although it is with the narrower margin of just 4,719 people (securing seat #433 of the possible 435 seats to be handed out in the apportionment process).

California represents an acceleration of population trends. For the first 150 years of the state's existence (since 1849) the state nearly always gained congressional representation with each new Census. Two years ago, the 2020 Census showed for the first time the state actually lost a

congressional seat¹, (going from 53 to 52 seats with the 2020 Census), but the new population estimates further decrease them to 50 seats. This second seat lost by **California** was actually a very close loss, with the seat being #436 (just on the wrong side of the cut-off...by 33,912 people). **California** was one of eight states that actually lost population in the new Census estimates.

Similarly, the states of **Illinois** and **New York** will each lose an additional seat, 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. In the 2020 apportionment, **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 (#437) being missed by 118,581 people this time.

The new population estimates also cause the state of **Minnesota** to finally lose their 8th seat (which they kept by just 26 people in 2021). This year the state would go to 7 seats, having lost seat number 437 (two away from the congressional ceiling of 435 seats) by 41,430 people.

The west coast losses nearly extended northward to **Oregon**. After going from 5 seats to 6 seats with the 2020 Census, the new 2023 estimates nearly took away that new seat. The 2023 data gave seat number 434 to Oregon by only 6,990 people to spare.

Arizona and **Idaho** had just missed gaining a seat with the official apportionment counts two years ago, instead **Arizona** was only 79,509 away from that new seat and **Idaho** was 27,579 away. The new population estimates would now provide those states with the seats they just missed from the 2020 Census, with **Arizona** having 111,058 people to spare and **Idaho** 74,637 above the cut-off for seats.

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 in 2020, 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 increase an additional 2 seats and give them 40 seats in 2023.

On a larger scale, the 2023 census estimates and resulting apportionment calculations continues a nearly 100-year trend (since 1930) of apportionment shifts that have seen seats leaving the north-east and upper Midwest and moving south and to the west (except the recent trend for California). See map on cumulative reapportionment since 1930, page **10** of this news release).

It should be noted that the 2023 Census estimates reflect slight changes in the Bureau’s methodology (see release notes for 2023: <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/methodology/2020-2023/2023-est-relnotes.pdf>) on how the estimates were created in 2023. Whether the “blended base” and the utilization of undercount and overcount estimates within the 2020 Demographic Analysis (DA) estimates at the national levels can be

¹ Election Data Services’ study of final 2020 apportionment results available at https://www.electiondata-services.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/NR_Appor20wTablesMaps-20210428.pdf

refined to the state level will likely further impact the Bureau’s estimate program, and therefore, reapportionment estimates throughout this coming decade.

Projections to 2030

Despite concerns about the pitfalls of projecting population change to the next decade (see below), Election Data Services, Inc. has used a straight-line projection technique (determine change from year in question back to 2020 base estimate, then project forward that change to 2030) to generate 2030 population estimates for use in the apportionment calculator. Over the decades, we have seen how long of a trend used (for example, 2020 to 2023 vs 2022 to 2023) could have an impact on the projected population of a jurisdiction and therefore could impact whether that jurisdiction receives a district or not. This year we calculated all three different trend lines possibilities (2020 to 2023, 2021 to 2023, and 2022 to 2023) and then ran the results into the reapportionment calculator. The results: all three trend lines produce the same apportionment calculations for this study, although there are differences on where a particular state may fall in the 435 seat calculation compendium, depending on the trend-line utilized.

For the 2030 projections, the study finds that 13 seats would change states by the end of the decade, with eight states gaining a, or multiple, seats and seven states losing a, or multiple, seats. In table form, the gainers and losers with the 2030 projections are:

States Gaining Districts (8)

Arizona +1 (from 9 to 10)
Florida +3 (from 28 to 31)
Georgia +1 (from 14 to 15)
Idaho +1 (from 2 to 3)
North Carolina +1 (from 14 to 15)
Tennessee +1 (from 9 to 10)
Texas +4 (from 38 to 42)
Utah +1 (from 4 to 5)

States Losing Districts (7)

California -4 (from 52 to 48)
Illinois -2 (from 17 to 15)
Minnesota -1 (from 8 to 7)
New York -3 (from 26 to 23)
Oregon -1 (from 6 to 5)
Pennsylvania -1 (from 17 to 16)
Rhode Island -1 (from 2 to 1)

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 additional seat. In addition, the Election Data Services’ report shows a column with how many people would have to be lost from what the 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.

For the 2030 projections, a table of the results can be found at page **11 & 12** of this report. A map of the 2030 projected results is at page **13** of this report. Page 2 of these tables shows the seat number and populations for the last 5 seats allocated in the reapportionment process (seats 430 to 435) and then the next five seats (#436 to 440) if there was not a 435 cap on the size of

the House of Representatives. These population numbers reflect how many people would need to be gained to assign the seat or how many would need to be lost to lose the district.

The 2030 projections also demonstrate how much change is possible in the apportionment process this decade. Besides the overall seat changes noted above, the state of **Wisconsin** is very close to losing a seat, with the 2020 to 2023 trend analysis giving Wisconsin the very last possible seat (#435) with only 6,212 people to spare. On the flip side of the cut-off 435 mark, the State of **Delaware**'s second seat comes in at seat number #436, having missed the second seat by only 16,493 people. **South Carolina** would have gained an 8th seat with just another 26,315 people in the count.

The last five seats table shows four other states are potentially in danger of not gaining their last seat. For example, **California** could lose another seat and go down to just 47 districts if they come up 73,088 people short in their population count. Likewise, **Michigan** could drop their 13th seat if they don't have another 53,367 people. **Tennessee** gained an additional seat (their 10th) with 51,095 people to spare. Finally, **Louisiana** could lose their 6th seat if they don't have 52,330 people

Projection shortcomings

Projections tend to assume a straightforward line from the initial points of observation on a linear line to the end point. But changes can take place over the time period covered by the line. The length of the line (a couple of years at the beginning of the decade compared to a nearly full 10 years towards the end of the decade), used in creating the projections has been shown in the past to have an impact, mainly because the trends reflected significant events that impacted population and demographic shifts in this nation. In the 2000s, projections for the first half of the decade indicated that Louisiana would gain a seat in the 2010 Census. However, hurricane Katrina hit the state in 2005 and caused much of New Orleans' population to move elsewhere. By the time the 2010 Census was taken, the resulting reapportionment showed the state actually losing a congressional district instead of gaining a seat.

Periods of economic downturns and actual recessionary slowdowns have also had an impact on demographic change in this country, particularly when citizens are unable to buy and sell housing stock and therefore move to a different jurisdiction and state. Interestingly, these periods have occurred since the 1960s at the turn of the decade (ie, when the Census is taken).² Therefore, any projection of population change using just datapoints at the beginning of the decade are very likely to lead to mistaken projection points by the end of the decade.

Finally, the COVID crisis of the past several years has literally, and physically, kept people at their current abode, and shut down population shifts, leading to strains on any projections to the future. It also had a major impact on the Census itself, delaying both the counting and tallying/release process.

² See: By Bureau of Economic Analysis - Federal Reserve Economic Database, Public Domain, Link.

Impact of Voting Age Population (VAP) data

At the same time the Bureau released their 2023 state population estimates, there was an additional table in their press kit, that being the 2023 state voting age population estimates (those persons 18 years of age and older). Voting age population has never been used in the apportionment process, although last decade and in earlier administrations have floated the idea of VAP and/or Citizenship VAP might be the appropriate data to be used. The data released this week was just for 2023, with no other years in the table and therefore preventing the information to be projected to the end of the decade. Therefore, the only comparison possible is the 2023 estimate table and map.

For the VAP estimates, a table of the results can be found at page **14 & 15** of this report. A map of the VAP estimates results is at page **16** of this report. Most notably, the state of **Texas** does not receive any additional districts in the apportionment calculation (compared to +2 with the 2023 population estimates), clearly an indication of the younger population in the state. Conversely, **Florida**’s older population comes through with the gain of two congressional seats. The major losses of population in **California** are evident in the VAP numbers with the state losing two seats using VAP data.

Methodology discussion

As the Census Bureau methodology notes (<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/methodology/2020-2023/methods-statement-v2023.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 at the turn of the decade. 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 these decades because of the smaller size of the military.

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).

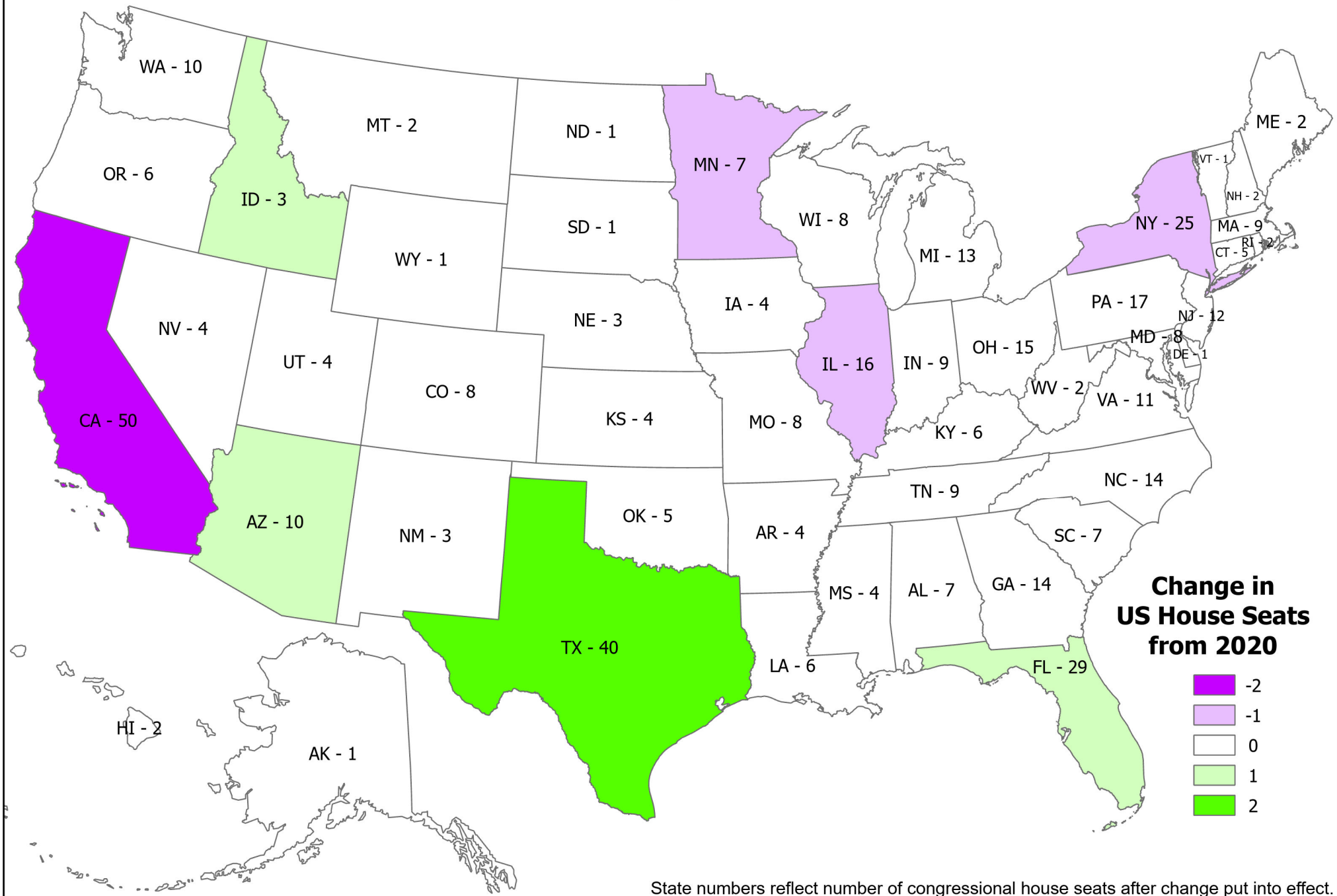
2020BaseCBPopulationForEstimateProgramJuly12023 Released 12/19/2023										
State	Population	Compare To	Seats	Change	Gain a Seat	Lose a Seat	Last Seat Given	Next Seat At	Average Size	Size Rank
Alabama	5,108,468	7	7	0	670,877	107,762	428	492	729,781	38
Alaska	733,406	1	1	0			at large	647	733,406	37
Arizona	7,431,344	9	10	1	668,579	111,059	432	475	743,134	32
Arkansas	3,067,732	4	4	0	386,087	394,742	379	490	766,933	26
California	38,965,193	52	50	-2	33,912	771,665	429	436	779,304	18
Colorado	5,877,610	8	8	0	675,551	103,292	431	485	734,701	36
Connecticut	3,617,176	5	5	0	612,871	166,361	415	506	723,435	39
Delaware	1,031,890	1	1	0			at large	460	1,031,890	1
Florida	22,610,726	28	29	1	168,773	622,776	425	439	779,680	17
Georgia	11,029,227	14	14	0	162,425	619,426	411	441	787,802	11
Hawaii	1,435,138	2	2	0	456,597	343,895	331	571	717,569	40
Idaho	1,964,726	2	3	1	710,591	74,637	422	590	654,909	46
Illinois	12,549,689	17	16	-1	187,366	595,714	414	442	784,356	13
Indiana	6,862,199	9	9	0	464,457	314,737	416	463	762,467	28
Iowa	3,207,004	4	4	0	246,815	534,014	363	469	801,751	7
Kansas	2,940,546	4	4	0	513,273	267,556	394	507	735,137	34
Kentucky	4,526,154	6	6	0	478,905	299,786	405	481	754,359	31
Louisiana	4,573,749	6	6	0	431,310	347,381	400	476	762,292	30
Maine	1,395,722	2	2	0	496,013	304,479	340	587	697,861	44
Maryland	6,180,253	8	8	0	372,908	405,935	406	462	772,532	23
Massachusetts	7,001,399	9	9	0	325,257	453,937	407	457	777,933	19
Michigan	10,037,261	13	13	0	381,600	399,658	419	450	772,097	24
Minnesota	5,737,915	8	7	-1	41,430	737,209	380	438	819,702	5
Mississippi	2,939,690	4	4	0	514,129	266,700	395	508	734,923	35
Missouri	6,196,156	8	8	0	357,005	421,838	404	459	774,520	20
Montana	1,132,812	2	2	0	758,923	41,569	423	712	566,406	49
Nebraska	1,978,379	3	3	0	696,938	88,290	418	584	659,460	45
Nevada	3,194,176	4	4	0	259,643	521,186	365	472	798,544	8
New Hampshire	1,402,054	2	2	0	489,681	310,811	339	583	701,027	43
New Jersey	9,290,841	12	12	0	355,150	425,536	417	451	774,237	21
New Mexico	2,114,371	3	3	0	560,946	224,282	390	547	704,790	42
New York	19,571,216	26	25	-1	118,581	670,322	424	437	782,849	15
North Carolina	10,835,491	14	14	0	356,161	425,690	421	448	773,964	22
North Dakota	783,926	1	1	0			at large	606	783,926	14
Ohio	11,785,935	15	15	0	178,445	604,015	413	443	785,729	12
Oklahoma	4,053,824	5	5	0	176,223	603,009	374	455	810,765	6
Oregon	4,233,358	6	6	0	771,701	6,990	434	514	705,560	41
Pennsylvania	12,961,683	17	17	0	548,003	235,705	430	454	762,452	29
Rhode Island	1,095,962	2	2	0	795,773	4,719	433	735	547,981	50
South Carolina	5,373,555	7	7	0	405,790	372,849	403	465	767,651	25
South Dakota	919,318	1	1	0			at large	517	919,318	2
Tennessee	7,126,489	9	9	0	200,167	579,027	396	447	791,832	10
Texas	30,503,301	38	40	2	772,358	26,524	435	446	762,583	27
Utah	3,417,734	4	4	0	36,085	744,744	341	440	854,434	4
Vermont	647,464	1	1	0			at large	721	647,464	47
Virginia	8,715,698	11	11	0	157,323	622,819	402	444	792,336	9
Washington	7,812,880	10	10	0	287,043	492,595	408	449	781,288	16
West Virginia	1,770,071	2	2	0	121,664	678,828	273	464	885,036	3
Wisconsin	5,910,955	8	8	0	642,206	136,637	427	483	738,869	33
Wyoming	584,057	1	1	0			at large	791	584,057	48
Washington DC	678,972	0								
	334,914,895		435					Median =	767,292	
Other Inputs:								Min =	547,981	
435 Seats to Apportion								Max =	1,031,890	
75 Max Seats to Calculate										
50 States										
<input type="checkbox"/> Include Washington										

Seat	State	District	Gain or Loss by
430	Pennsylvania	17	235,705
431	Colorado	8	103,292
432	Arizona	10	111,059
433	Rhode Island	2	4,719
434	Oregon	6	6,990
435	Texas	40	26,524
436	California	51	33,912
437	New York	26	118,581
438	Minnesota	8	41,430
439	Florida	30	168,773
440	Utah	5	36,085

Gains/Losses in Reapportionment

2023 Census Population Estimates

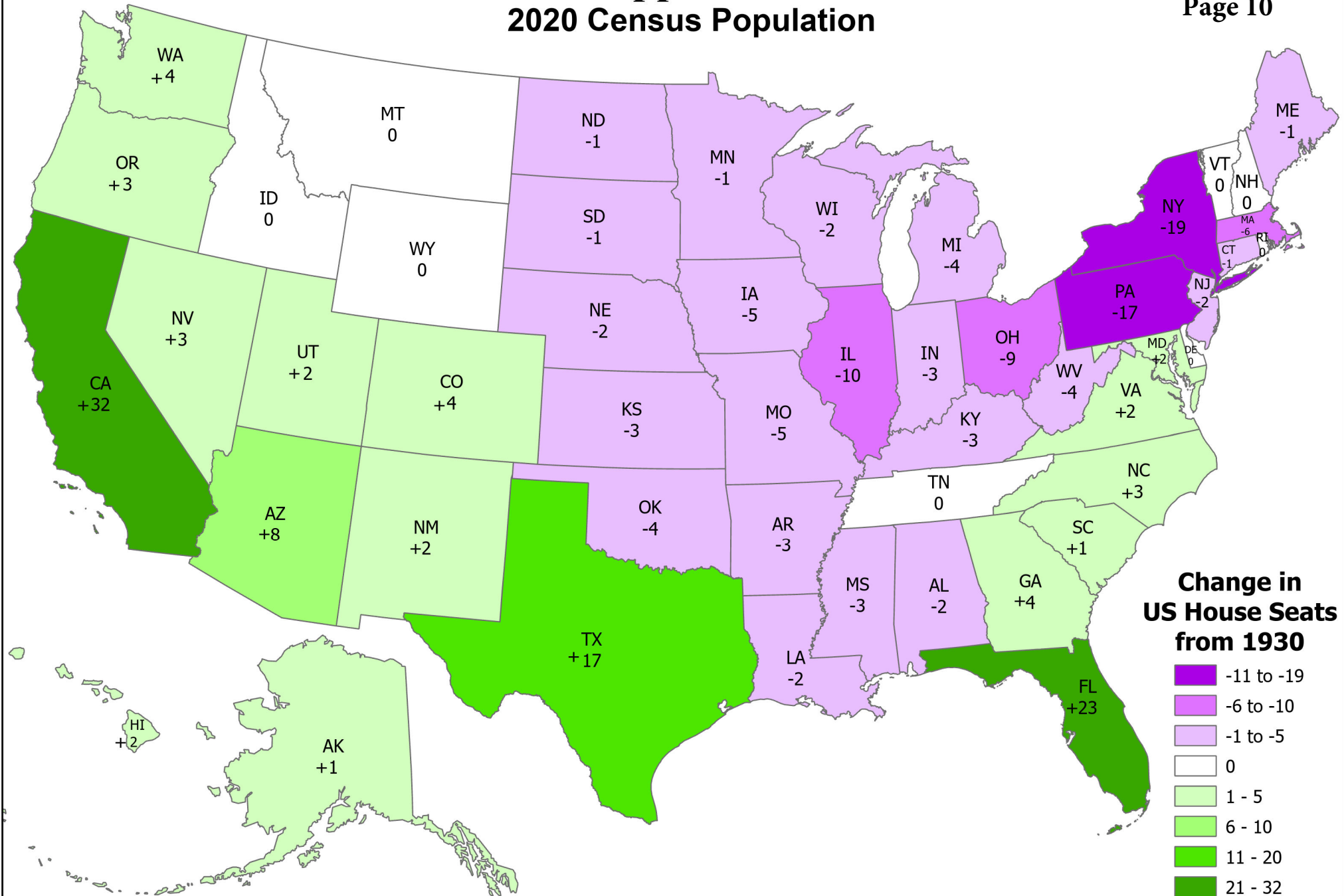
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Gains/Losses in Reapportionment from 1930

2020 Census Population

Page 10



State numbers reflect change in congressional house seats from 1930

2020BaseCBPopulationForEstimateProgramJuly12023 Released 12/19/2023Projected to 2030w2023change										
State	Population	Compare To	Seats	Change	Gain a Seat	Lose a Seat	Last Seat Given	Next Seat At	Average Size	Size Rank
Alabama	5,280,827	7	7	0	662,202	139,393	423	485	754,404	34
Alaska	734,401	1	1	0			at large	659	734,401	40
Arizona	7,981,831	9	10	1	347,501	455,542	407	453	798,183	17
Arkansas	3,187,846	4	4	0	363,793	439,634	376	480	796,962	18
California	37,754,677	52	48	-4	760,552	73,088	434	442	786,556	21
Colorado	6,085,490	8	8	0	653,272	148,673	424	478	760,686	32
Connecticut	3,706,254	5	5	0	643,599	158,327	414	507	741,251	38
Delaware	1,121,953	1	1	0			at large	436	1,121,953	1
Florida	24,904,437	28	31	3	108,787	710,801	422	437	803,369	13
Georgia	11,697,110	14	15	1	606,129	200,514	428	455	779,807	25
Hawaii	1,399,041	2	2	0	546,272	277,089	346	599	699,521	46
Idaho	2,224,347	2	3	1	526,741	281,068	381	535	741,449	37
Illinois	12,008,186	17	15	-2	295,053	511,589	415	444	800,546	15
Indiana	7,026,676	9	9	0	507,488	294,959	416	464	780,742	24
Iowa	3,243,229	4	4	0	308,410	495,017	374	472	810,807	10
Kansas	2,945,996	4	4	0	605,644	197,784	401	522	736,499	39
Kentucky	4,566,652	6	6	0	580,163	221,347	410	486	761,109	31
Louisiana	4,397,635	6	6	0	749,180	52,330	431	506	732,939	42
Maine	1,465,933	2	2	0	479,380	343,981	332	575	732,967	41
Maryland	6,195,022	8	8	0	543,740	258,205	417	470	774,378	29
Massachusetts	7,009,693	9	9	0	524,472	277,975	418	465	778,855	27
Michigan	9,962,188	13	13	0	751,760	53,367	433	466	766,322	30
Minnesota	5,799,423	8	7	-1	143,606	657,989	384	445	828,489	9
Mississippi	2,897,572	4	4	0	654,067	149,360	409	528	724,393	44
Missouri	6,290,049	8	8	0	448,713	353,232	408	463	786,256	22
Montana	1,235,414	2	2	0	709,899	113,462	392	677	617,707	49
Nebraska	2,012,368	3	3	0	738,721	69,088	420	589	670,789	47
Nevada	3,370,432	4	4	0	181,207	622,220	351	457	842,608	7
New Hampshire	1,454,596	2	2	0	490,717	332,644	335	578	727,298	43
New Jersey	9,332,351	12	12	0	586,837	217,562	425	461	777,696	28
New Mexico	2,105,108	3	3	0	645,980	161,829	399	562	701,703	45
New York	18,370,855	26	23	-3	287,931	525,100	421	440	798,733	16
North Carolina	11,694,269	14	15	1	608,970	197,672	429	456	779,618	26
North Dakota	793,743	1	1	0			at large	613	793,743	20
Ohio	11,758,132	15	15	0	545,107	261,535	427	454	783,875	23
Oklahoma	4,253,152	5	5	0	96,701	705,225	359	443	850,630	5
Oregon	4,207,065	6	5	-1	142,788	659,138	364	448	841,413	8
Pennsylvania	12,885,647	17	16	-1	212,151	595,268	411	441	805,353	12
Rhode Island	1,094,878	2	1	-1			at large	446	1,094,878	2
South Carolina	5,916,714	7	7	0	26,315	775,280	379	438	845,245	6
South Dakota	990,117	1	1	0			at large	491	990,117	3
Tennessee	7,577,385	9	10	1	751,948	51,095	432	473	757,738	33
Texas	33,358,416	38	42	4	391,500	437,172	430	439	794,248	19
Utah	3,718,676	4	5	1	631,176	170,750	412	505	743,735	35
Vermont	657,652	1	1	0			at large	728	657,652	48
Virginia	8,892,334	11	11	0	231,992	571,709	403	447	808,394	11
Washington	8,011,587	10	10	0	317,746	485,297	405	451	801,159	14
West Virginia	1,721,716	2	2	0	223,597	599,764	286	487	860,858	4
Wisconsin	5,943,029	8	8	0	795,733	6,212	435	490	742,879	36
Wyoming	598,441	1	1	0			at large	794	598,441	50
Washington DC	697,271	0								
	342,537,810		435					Median =	779,713	
Other Inputs:								Min =	598,441	
435 Seats to Apportion								Max =	1,121,953	
75 Max Seats to Calculate										
50 States										
<input type="checkbox"/> Include Washington										

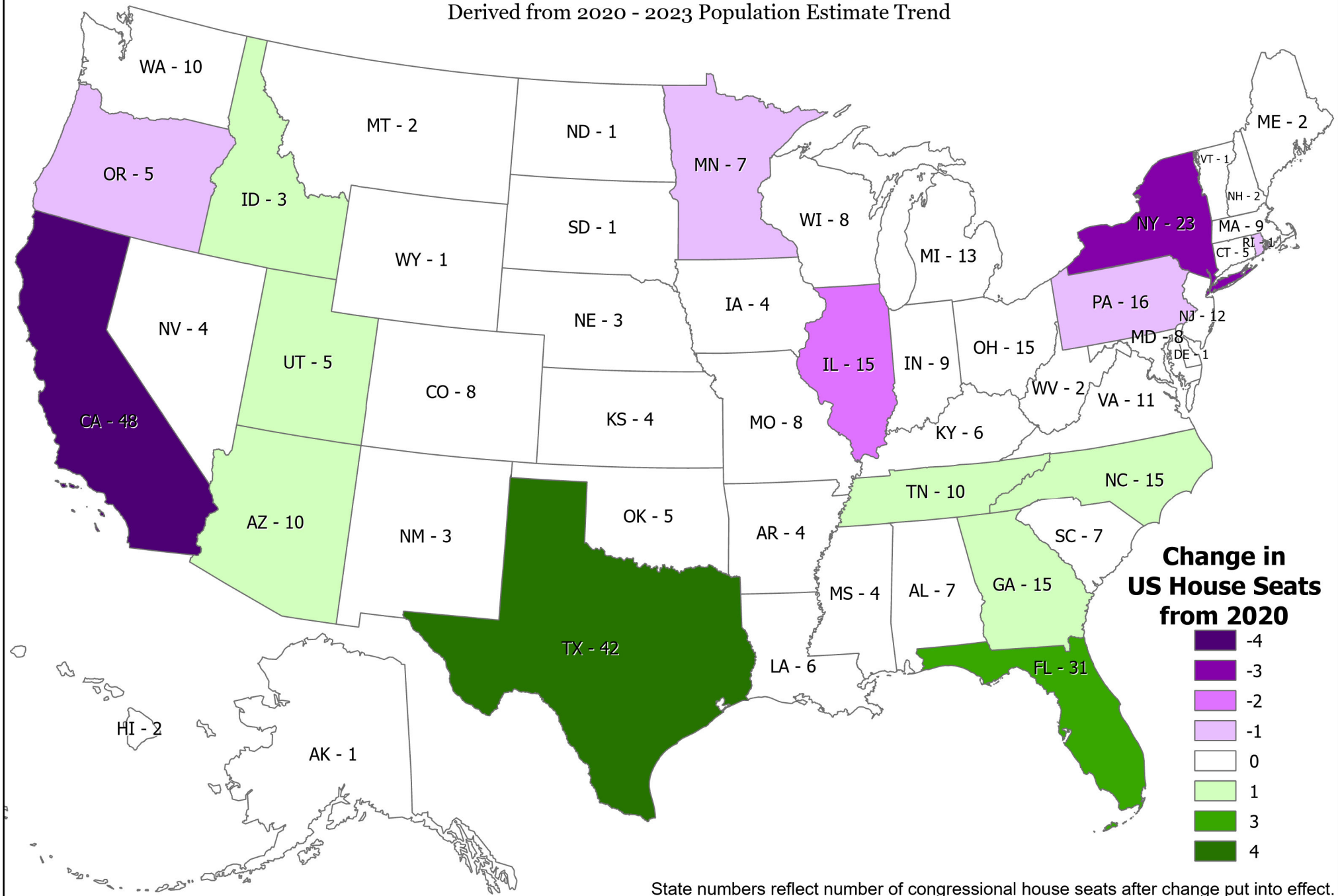
Seat	State	District	Gain or Loss by
430	Texas	42	437,172
431	Louisiana	6	52,330
432	Tennessee	10	51,095
433	Michigan	13	53,367
434	California	48	73,088
435	Wisconsin	8	6,212
436	Delaware	2	
437	Florida	32	108,787
438	South Carolina	8	26,315
439	Texas	43	391,500
440	New York	24	287,931

Gains/Losses in Reapportionment

2030 Census Population Projection

Derived from 2020 - 2023 Population Estimate Trend

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2020BaseCBPopulationForEstimateProgramJuly12023 Released 12/19/2023VotingAgePopulation										
State	Population	Compare To	Seats	Change	Gain a Seat	Lose a Seat	Last Seat Given	Next Seat At	Average Size	Size Rank
Alabama	3,977,628	7	7	0	596,947	60,820	431	493	568,233	39
Alaska	557,899	1	1	0			at large	661	557,899	43
Arizona	5,848,310	9	10	1	563,093	114,690	430	471	584,831	31
Arkansas	2,362,124	4	4	0	371,708	268,502	386	500	590,531	28
California	30,519,524	52	50	-2	349,777	604,407	429	436	610,390	15
Colorado	4,662,926	8	8	0	524,154	140,186	424	477	582,866	33
Connecticut	2,894,190	5	5	0	454,056	191,336	404	499	578,838	35
Delaware	819,952	1	1	0			at large	455	819,952	1
Florida	18,229,883	28	30	2	412,361	403,334	428	437	607,663	18
Georgia	8,490,546	14	14	0	368,080	337,060	420	450	606,468	21
Hawaii	1,141,525	2	2	0	355,856	286,808	329	563	570,763	38
Idaho	1,497,384	2	3	1	620,233	16,970	434	606	499,128	46
Illinois	9,844,167	17	16	-1	237,705	481,205	413	438	615,260	13
Indiana	5,274,945	9	9	0	524,387	146,640	426	472	586,105	29
Iowa	2,476,882	4	4	0	256,950	383,260	371	474	619,221	9
Kansas	2,246,209	4	4	0	487,623	152,587	403	524	561,552	42
Kentucky	3,509,259	6	6	0	452,439	198,952	409	485	584,877	30
Louisiana	3,506,600	6	6	0	455,098	196,293	410	486	584,433	32
Maine	1,146,670	2	2	0	350,711	291,953	324	560	573,335	37
Maryland	4,818,337	8	8	0	368,743	295,597	407	460	602,292	25
Massachusetts	5,659,598	9	9	0	139,734	531,293	392	439	628,844	5
Michigan	7,925,350	13	13	0	321,582	376,689	415	448	609,642	16
Minnesota	4,436,981	8	7	-1	137,594	520,173	384	443	633,854	4
Mississippi	2,259,864	4	4	0	473,968	166,242	400	517	564,966	41
Missouri	4,821,686	8	8	0	365,394	298,946	406	459	602,711	24
Montana	897,161	2	2	0	600,220	42,444	416	708	448,581	49
Nebraska	1,497,381	3	3	0	620,236	16,967	435	607	499,127	47
Nevada	2,508,220	4	4	0	225,612	414,598	364	467	627,055	6
New Hampshire	1,150,004	2	2	0	347,377	295,287	323	555	575,002	36
New Jersey	7,280,551	12	12	0	354,624	336,793	417	452	606,713	20
New Mexico	1,663,024	3	3	0	454,593	182,610	390	547	554,341	44
New York	15,611,308	26	26	0	585,344	202,667	432	446	600,435	26
North Carolina	8,498,868	14	14	0	359,758	345,382	419	449	607,062	19
North Dakota	599,192	1	1	0			at large	616	599,192	27
Ohio	9,207,681	15	15	0	262,588	449,432	414	442	613,845	14
Oklahoma	3,087,217	5	5	0	261,029	384,363	378	464	617,443	10
Oregon	3,401,528	6	6	0	560,170	91,221	427	503	566,921	40
Pennsylvania	10,332,678	17	17	0	360,762	365,044	423	445	607,805	17
Rhode Island	892,124	2	2	0	605,257	37,407	418	711	446,062	50
South Carolina	4,229,354	7	7	0	345,221	312,546	399	463	604,193	22
South Dakota	697,420	1	1	0			at large	532	697,420	3
Tennessee	5,555,761	9	9	0	243,571	427,456	398	451	617,307	11
Texas	22,942,176	38	38	0	591,014	280,067	433	440	603,741	23
Utah	2,484,582	4	4	0	249,250	390,960	369	473	621,146	8
Vermont	532,828	1	1	0			at large	688	532,828	45
Virginia	6,834,154	11	11	0	189,186	495,399	401	441	621,287	7
Washington	6,164,810	10	10	0	246,593	431,190	402	447	616,481	12
West Virginia	1,417,859	2	2	0	79,522	563,142	266	456	708,930	2
Wisconsin	4,661,826	8	8	0	525,254	139,086	425	478	582,728	34
Wyoming	454,508	1	1	0			at large	799	454,508	48
Washington DC	552,380	0								
	262,083,034		435					Median =	601,364	
Other Inputs:								Min =	446,062	
435 Seats to Apportion								Max =	819,952	
75 Max Seats to Calculate										
50 States										
<input type="checkbox"/> Include Washington										

Seat	State	District	Gain or Loss by
430	Arizona	10	114,690
431	Alabama	7	60,820
432	New York	26	202,667
433	Texas	38	280,067
434	Idaho	3	16,970
435	Nebraska	3	16,967
436	California	51	349,777
437	Florida	31	412,361
438	Illinois	17	237,705
439	Massachusetts	10	139,734
440	Texas	39	591,014

Gains/Losses in Reapportionment

2023 Census Population Estimates

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If apportionment was based on Voting Age Population

