2020 Census Apportionment Counts: What Do I Need to Know?

http://www.thecensusproject.org

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Census Project Co-Directors

Mary Jo Hoeksema, director of government affairs for the Population Association of America and Association of Population Centers, and co-director of The Census Project

Howard Fienberg, VP Advocacy for the Insights Association, and co-director of The Census Project
Agenda:

1. Welcome

2. Introductions

3. Presentation: Steve Jost

4. Q&A

Presenter: Steve Jost
Senior Vice President, Content Strategy at Subject Matter, and a consultant to The Census Project. Former Associate Director for Communications at the Census Bureau, where he led the outreach and advertising efforts in support of both the 2000 and 2010 Census.
The Census Project Advisory Committee

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Mr. John Thompson, U.S. Census Bureau Director, 2013-2017
Dr. Robert Groves, U.S. Census Bureau Director, 2009-2012
Dr. Steve Murdock, U.S. Census Bureau Director, 2008-2009
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Bill O’Hare, O’Hare Data and Demographic Services
Denice Ross, Georgetown Beeck Center
Arthur Scott, National Association of Counties
Corrine Yu, Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights
“Our nation’s Framers placed a decennial census in the U.S. Constitution to ensure the fair redistribution of political representation as the new nation grew and evolved, commencing a national expectation for precision and quality that persists to this moment.”

*Former Census Director, Ken Prewitt*
The First Results From 2020
U.S. Population
As of April 1, 2020

331,449,281
Percent Change in U.S. Population: 2000–2020

- 2000–2010: 9.7%
- 2010–2020: 7.4%

Figure 1. US population growth for decades: censuses 1790 to 2020

China to report first population drop in five decades - FT

Seven countries with big (and small) population problems

© 16 July 2020

Japan

Japan’s population will more than halve, from a peak of 128 million in 2017 to less than 53 million by the end of the century, the researchers behind the new Lancet study predict.

Japan already has the world’s oldest population and the highest rate of people

Italy

The Italian population is also expected to more than halve, from 61 million in 2017 to 28 million by the end of the century, according to the Lancet study.

Like Japan, Italy is known for its ageing population. More than 23% of people there were over the age of 65 in 2019, according to World Bank data.

In 2015, the government launched a programme offering an €800 (£725) payment per couple per birth to try to boost fertility rates.

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2020 CENSUS

Percent Change in Population for U.S. Regions: 2010 to 2020

- WEST: 9.2%
- MIDWEST: 3.1%
- NORTHEAST: 4.1%
- SOUTH: 10.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census and 2010 Census.

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Figure 2. Share of population across four US regions, 1920-2020

America’s Center of Population Moves West and Southward Over Centuries

https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/time-series/geo/centers-population.html
The 2020 State Apportionment Counts
Apportionment Population

- Includes resident population of the 50 states.
- Includes overseas military and federal civilian employees and their dependents.
- Does not include the populations of the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES GAINING SEATS</th>
<th>STATES LOSING SEATS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Texas +2</td>
<td>California -1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida +1</td>
<td>Illinois -1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado +1</td>
<td>Michigan -1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana +1</td>
<td>New York -1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon +1</td>
<td>Ohio -1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina +1</td>
<td>Pennsylvania -1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Virginia -1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2020 CENSUS

States That Will Have Most Seats in U.S. House of Representatives

California
Texas
Florida
New York

52
38
26
28

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Average Population Per Representative: 2010 and 2020

- **2010**: 710,767
- **2020**: 761,169

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2010 Census.

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**The Census Project**

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| States with highest growth and negative growth for decades 1990-2000, 2000-2010, and 2010-2020 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                                | Fastest growing states*         |                                |                                |
| 1 Nevada                        | 66.3%                           | Nevada                         | 35.1%                          | Utah                           | 18.4%                          |
| 2 Arizona                       | 40.0%                           | Arizona                        | 24.6%                          | Idaho                          | 17.3%                          |
| 3 Colorado                      | 30.6%                           | Utah                           | 23.8%                          | Texas                          | 15.9%                          |
| 4 Utah                          | 29.6%                           | Idaho                          | 21.1%                          | North Dakota                   | 15.6%                          |
| 5 Idaho                         | 28.5%                           | Texas                          | 20.6%                          | Nevada                         | 15.0%                          |
| 6 Georgia                       | 26.4%                           | North Carolina                 | 18.5%                          | Colorado                       | 14.8%                          |
| 7 Florida                       | 23.5%                           | Georgia                        | 18.3%                          | Washington                     | 14.6%                          |
| 8 Texas                         | 22.8%                           | Florida                        | 17.6%                          | Florida                        | 14.6%                          |
| States with negative growth*    |                                |                                |                                |                                |
| 1                                | (none)                          | Michigan                       | -0.6%                          | West Virginia                  | -3.2%                          |
| 2                                |                                 | Michigan                       | -0.6%                          |                                 |                                |
| 3                                |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 | Illinois                       | -0.1%                          |

* Percent growth over the decade; excludes the District of Columbia

"Each Person Matters": NY Will Lose A Congressional Seat After Being Short 89 People In 2020 Census

BY CHRISTOPHER ROBBINS
APRIL 26, 2021 5:31 P.M. • 112 COMMENTS

A 2017 photograph of people walking across 3rd Avenue in front of rush hour traffic in the East Village neighborhood of Manhattan in New York City. RYAN BIECHERMANN

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In a press conference announcing the results, Kristin Koslap, the senior technical expert for apportionment at the Census Bureau, said that New York was 89 people shy of keeping the seat.

However, Jeffrey Wice, a professor at New York Law School’s NY Census & Redistricting Institute, called this conclusion "a bit of a misnomer," because of the proportional way that census figures are used to determine congressional representation.

"Yes, if all other 49 states had stayed the same and New York had counted 89 more people, New York would have retained a 27 seat delegation," Wise told Gothamist.
"I think the point was made to be illustrative, to show that each person matters when it comes to census counting."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decennial Year</th>
<th>Seat</th>
<th>States</th>
<th>Population Shortage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>16,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>436</td>
<td>California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>11,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>436</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>436</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>7,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>436</td>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>436</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>436</td>
<td>Utah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>15,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>436</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>436</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[https://www.electiondataservices.com/reapportionment-studies/](https://www.electiondataservices.com/reapportionment-studies/)
How Good Is The Count, and What Folks Are Saying
Opinion: The 2020 Census offers a powerful argument for immigration

Some lower-tax states won big in the 2020 census count. Are Americans really moving to escape the taxman?

Holy Cross professor says census shows people are leaving rural states in favor of urban centers

OPINION | REVIEW & OUTLOOK

What Happened to Census ‘Sabotage’?

Contrary to fears last year, discrepancies helped blue states.

Fear, lack of funding hurt census in Sun Belt, advocates say

Did Trump’s botched census citizenship push cost red states?

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Comparisons With Vintage 2020 Population Estimates
It is a longstanding practice to compare the results of the decennial census against the official estimates of the population produced by the Census Bureau. These estimates of population are typically developed using the last decennial census as a base and then using current data on births, deaths, and migration to measure change to the population over time. Thus, they are not independent of the census nor explicitly designed for purposes of evaluating the census. Instead, comparisons between the two are generally undertaken to evaluate the quality of the estimates and ascertain the effectiveness of method changes applied over the course of the previous decade.

Comparisons With Demographic Analysis Estimates
DA represents one of the two primary measures of coverage for the decennial census. The DA estimates are based on administrative records: vital records, estimates of international migration, and data from other sources like the Medicare Enrollment Database are used to create an estimate of the resident population on Census Day (April 1) that is independent of the census and thus can be compared to the census in an evaluative manner.
# Meeting Expectations? 2020 & 2010 Compared

Using Annual **Population Estimates** to Compare With Census

## Table 3.
Comparison of Resident Population Estimates and Census Resident Population Counts for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2020, and April 1, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic area</th>
<th>April 1, 2020</th>
<th>April 1, 2010</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Census</td>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Number¹</td>
<td>Percent²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>331,449,281</td>
<td>329,398,742</td>
<td>2,050,539</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>57,609,148</td>
<td>55,924,275</td>
<td>1,684,873</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>68,985,454</td>
<td>68,357,895</td>
<td>627,559</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>126,266,107</td>
<td>126,494,232</td>
<td>-228,125</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>78,588,572</td>
<td>78,622,340</td>
<td>-33,768</td>
<td>Z</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2021/demo/pop-twps0104.pdf](https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2021/demo/pop-twps0104.pdf)
Figure 2.
2020 Census Counts Compared to Vintage 2020 Estimates of Resident Population: April 1, 2020

Meeting Expectations? 2020 & 2010 Compared
Using Annual Demographic Analysis to Compare With Census

The Census Bureau began using DA to calculate estimates of net coverage error in 1960. Since then, coverage for the total population has consistently improved. From 1960 to 2000, DA estimates suggested a net undercount in the total population. In 2010, the census count fell between the middle and high middle estimate.

Table 4.

Census Counts, Demographic Analysis (DA) Estimates of the Resident Population, and Net Coverage Error: April 1, 2020, and April 1, 2010

(Population in thousands. Net coverage error in percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>2020 Census</th>
<th>2020 DA series</th>
<th>2010 Census</th>
<th>2010 DA series</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>331,449</td>
<td>330,730</td>
<td>332,601</td>
<td>335,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net coverage error (%)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>-0.35</td>
<td>-1.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/methodology/da_methodology.pdf
2020 Census, Demographic Analysis (DA) and Population Estimates for April 1, 2020

2020 Census: 331,449,281

Vintage 2020 Population Estimate: 328,398,742
DA Low: 330,729,516
DA Middle: 332,601,184
DA High: 335,513,627


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2020 Operational Metrics
Multi Mode Self Response

**Online:** The majority **79.74%** of households that self-responded did so online.

**Mail:** **18.13%** returned a paper form in the mail.

**Phone:** **2.13%** responded by phone.

The 2020 Census was the first census with the internet as the primary way to respond.

Non-Response Follow Up

**In Person Interview:** Among those identified as occupied households in Nonresponse Followup, **55.48%** were enumerated with a household member.

**Proxy Interview:** **26.07%** were resolved with a proxy respondent, such as a neighbor, building manager or landlord.

**Administrative Records:** **18.44%** were enumerated using high-quality administrative records.

2020 Process Metrics Compared to 2010

In Person Interviews:
Among those identified as occupied households in Nonresponse Followup, 55.48% were enumerated in 2020 by a household member compared to 74.88% in 2010.

The use of administrative records (18.44%) was new to the 2020 Census.

Proxies:
The 2020 proxy rate of 26.07% is comparable to the 2010 Census rate of 24.71%

(Proxy rate reflects the share of occupied households in Nonresponse Followup were enumerated by a neighbor or other knowledgeable person.)

Imputed Results:
For 2020, 0.23% of addresses were unresolved after data collection and results were statistically imputed. This compares to 0.38% of addresses being unresolved after the 2010 Census.

(Imputation is a statistical technique that fills in missing information using other available information).

Outside Expert Reviews

Census Bureau has engaged respected members of the scientific and statistical community to conduct independent assessments of the 2020 Census. This is new to 2020 as well as the concurrent release of operational metrics.

Their reports will independently and critically advise the Census Bureau on improving future censuses and will help the public to understand the quality of the 2020 Census data.

The experts are from three groups:

National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Committee on National Statistics

American Statistical Association Quality Indicators Task Force

JASON

Looking Ahead To More Local, More Detailed Data
Upcoming Milestones on 2020 Quality/Coverage

This Summer: Periodic releases of external assessments by American Statistical Association and other experts.

https://www.amstat.org/ASA/News/Updates-on-the-2020-Census-Quality-Indicators.aspx
This graphic displays the different race, ethnicity, and origin categories used in the U.S. decennial census, from the first one in 1790 to the most recent in 2020. The category names often changed from one decade to the next, as a reflection of current politics, science, and public attitudes. For example, “colored” became “black,” with “Negro” and “African American” added later. The term “Negro” was dropped for the 2020 census. Through 1930, census-takers commonly determined the race of the people they counted. From 1960 on, Americans could choose their own race. Starting in 2010, Americans could also choose themselves in more than one racial category. Because that, many multiracial people were counted in only one racial category.

https://www.pewresearch.org/interactives/what-census-calls-us/

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Upcoming Milestones on 2020 Quality/Coverage

**September:** On or before 9/30 the Redistricting Data for the states. (Public Law 94-171) will be released with new quality metrics from the Census Bureau.

[https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/rdo/summary-files.html](https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/rdo/summary-files.html)

- **Subjects will include:**
  - Voting age
  - Race
  - Hispanic or Latino origin
  - Occupancy Status

- Group quarters population by Major GQ Types

**Lowest level of geography:** Census Block
Upcoming Milestones on 2020 Quality/Coverage

**December:** Results of the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) which is the definitive report card on census coverage, and measures of over and undercounts of population subgroups, including differential undercounts.

https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/pes.html
Recent Report Card Results (PES) 1980 - 2010

U.S. Total Percentage Net Undercount from 1980 - 2010

https://www.census.gov/newsroom/pdf/20120512_ccm_newsconf_slides.pdf
Upcoming Milestones on 2020 Quality/Coverage

2022: Demographic and Housing Characteristics File (DHC) The DHC will include many of the demographic and housing tables previously included in Summary File 1

Subjects will include:
- Age
- Sex
- Race
- Hispanic or Latino origin
- Household type
- Family type
- Relationship to householder

Some subjects provided for major OMB race/ethnicity groups
- Group quarters population
- Housing occupancy
- Housing tenure

Geography: Various; data will be available for all geographies at and above the lowest level they are released for. In many cases this will be at the Census Block level.
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http://www.thecensusproject.org

Q&A Session

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