P.L. 12-26-90 103

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
Washington, D.C. 20230

December 26, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Secretary

THROUGH: Michael R. Darby
Under Secretary and Administrator

FROM: Barbara Everitt Bryant
Director, Bureau of the Census

SUBJECT: 1990 Apportionment Population Counts

In accordance with the provisions of title 13, United States Code, section 141(b), I transmit herewith a statement showing the population of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on April 1, 1990, as ascertained by the Twenty-first Decennial Census of the United States. The statement also shows the number of Representatives to which each state is entitled using the apportionment population. The Census Bureau prepared these calculations using the existing size of the House of Representatives (435 Members) and the Method of Equal Proportions as provided for in Title 2, United States Code, Sections 2a and 2b.

The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

United States Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

1990 POPULATION AND NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES, BY STATE

NOTE:The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

TOTAL POPULATION[1] 249,632,692

STATE	APPORTIONMENT POPULATION	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES BASED ON THE 1990 CENSUS	CHANGE FROM 1980 APPORTIONMENT
UNITED STATES TOTAL[2]	249,022,783	435	
Alabama	4,062,608	7	-
Alaska	551,947	1	-
Arizona	3,677,985	6	+1
Arkansas	2,362,239	4	-
California	29,839,250	52	+7
Colorado	3,307,912	6	-
Connecticut	3,295,669	6	-
Delaware	668,696	1	-
Florida	13,003,362	23	+4
Georgia	6,508,419	11	+1
Hawaii	1,115,274	2	-
Idaho	1,011,986	2	-
Illinois	11,466,682	20	-2
Indiana	5,564,228	10	-
Iowa	2,787,424	5	-1
Kansas	2,485,600	4	-1
Kentucky	3,698,969	6	-1
Louisiana	4,238,216	7	-1
Maine	1,233,223	2	-
Maryland	4,798,622	8	-
Massachusetts	6,029,051	10	-1
Michigan	9,328,784	16	-2
Minnesota	4,387,029	8	-
Mississippi	2,586,443	5	-
Missouri	5,137,804	9	-
Montana	803,655	1	-1
Nebraska	1,584,617	3	-
Nevada	1,206,152	2	-
New Hampshire	1,113,915	2	-
New Jersey	7,748,634	13	-1
New Mexico	1,521,779	3	-
New York	18,044,505	31	-3
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Tennessee	4,896,641	9	-
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Utah	1,727,784	3	-
Vermont	564,964	1	-
Virginia	6,216,568	11	+1
Washington	4,887,941	9	+1
West Virginia	1,801,625	3	-1
Wisconsin	4,906,745	9	-
Wyoming	455,975	1	-

1 Total population includes enumerations for the resident population as collected in the 21st decennial census under Title 13, United States Code, for the 50 States and the District of Columbia and counts of military and Federal civilian employees and their dependents overseas as reported by various Federal agencies.

2 Total population, not including the District of Columbia.

Package provided to White House

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

December 26, 1990

2:45 by hand

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In accordance with Title 13, United States Code, Section 141(b), I am transmitting a statement showing the apportionment population for each State as of April 1, 1990, tabulated from the 1990 Decennial Census. The statement also shows the number of Representatives to which each State is entitled, using the existing size of the House of Representatives and the Method of Equal Proportions, as required by Title 2, United States Code, Sections 2a and 2b. Under Section 2a, you are to send this information to the 102nd Congress during the first week of its first regular session.

As noted on the enclosed statement, the apportionment population may be subject to change. Pursuant to a Stipulation and Order agreed to in litigation, I will consider the question of whether to adjust statistically the results of the 1990 Decennial Census to account for possible overcounts or undercounts of the population. My decision will be made in accordance with guidelines developed by the Department of Commerce and published in the Federal Register on March 15, 1990. It cannot be determined at this time, what effect, if any, a statistical adjustment will have on the apportionment or State redistricting.

If I decide that decennial census results should be adjusted statistically, the Census Bureau will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Mosbacher

Enclosure

FORM CD-183
(REV. 5-90)
CAO 1145

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ABSTRACT OF SECRETARIAL CORRESPONDENCE

TO:	[X] Secretary	[ ] Deputy Secretary	[ ] Counsellor	Control No.

Date: 1990

Through: Michael R. Darby
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

From: Barbara Everitt Bryant
Director, Bureau of the Census

Prepared by: C. Jones/Census/US EA/763-5180

Subject: Transmittal of 1990 Apportionment Population Counts and the Apportionment from the Secretary of Commerce to the President

Outgoing: The President

Background: You are transmitting to the President a statement showing the apportionment population for each state as of April 1, 1990 in accordance with provisions of Title 13, United States Code, Section 141(b).

Your statement also shows the number of Representatives to which each state is entitled using the apportionment population. The Census Bureau prepared these calculations using the existing size of the House of Representatives (435 members) and the Method of Equal Proportions as provided for in Title 2, United States Code, Sections 2a and 2b.

You, as Secretary of Commerce, are to consider the question of adjustment of the 1990 census for possible undercounts or overcounts. If you make a decision to adjust the 1990 census, the Census Bureau will determine new apportionment figures for each state and calculate a new Congressional apportionment, which you will transmit to the President no later than July 15, 1991.

Attachment

SURNAME & ORGANIZATION (Please type)	PREPARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY
INITIALS & DATE							

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
Washington, D.C. 20230

December 26, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Secretary

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Under Secretary and Administrator

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Director, Bureau of the Census

SUBJECT: 1990 Apportionment Population Counts

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Package provided to White House

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

December 26, 1990

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

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If I decide that decennial census results should be adjusted statistically, the Census Bureau will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Mosbacher

Enclosure

United States Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

1990 POPULATION AND NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES, BY STATE

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2 Total population, not including the District of Columbia.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
Washington, D.C. 20230

December 26, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Secretary

THROUGH: Michael R. Darby
Under Secretary and Administrator

FROM: Barbara Everitt Bryant
Director, Bureau of the Census

SUBJECT: 1990 Apportionment Population Counts

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United States Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

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Washington, D.C. 20230

December 26, 1990

2 HC hand-carried

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E: 12-26-90 122

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
Washington, D.C. 20230

December 26, 1990

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THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

December 26, 1990

2:45 hand

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Washington, D.C. 20500

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Enclosure

FORM CD-183
REV. 5-90
CAD-[illegible]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ABSTRACT OF SECRETARIAL CORRESPONDENCE

TO: [X] Secretary	[ ] Deputy Secretary	[ ] Counsellor	Control No.

Date: 1990

Through: Michael R. Darby
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

From: Barbara Everitt Bryant
Director, Bureau of the Census

Prepared by: C. Jones/Census/US EA/763-5180

Subject: Transmittal of 1990 Apportionment Population Counts and the Apportionment from the Secretary of Commerce to the President

Outgoing: The President

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Attachment

SURNAME & ORGANIZATION Please Print	PREPARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY
INITIALS & DATE							

USCOMM-DC 90 066

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
Washington, D.C. 20230

December 26, 1990

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Washington, D.C. 20230

December 26, 1990

2:40 [illegible]

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Bureau of the Census

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Kansas	2,485,600	4	-1
Kentucky	3,698,969	6	-1
Louisiana	4,238,216	7	-1
Maine	1,233,223	2	-
Maryland	4,798,622	8	-
Massachusetts	6,029,051	10	-1
Michigan	9,328,784	16	-2
Minnesota	4,387,029	8	-
Mississippi	2,586,443	5	-
Missouri	5,137,804	9	-
Montana	803,655	1	-1
Nebraska	1,584,617	3	-
Nevada	1,206,152	2	-
New Hampshire	1,113,915	2	-
New Jersey	7,748,634	13	-1
New Mexico	1,521,779	3	-
New York	18,044,505	31	-3
North Carolina	6,657,630	12	+1
North Dakota	641,364	1	-
Ohio	10,887,325	19	-2
Oklahoma	3,157,604	6	-
Oregon	2,853,733	5	-
Pennsylvania	11,924,710	21	-2
Rhode Island	1,005,984	2	-
South Carolina	3,505,707	6	-
South Dakota	699,999	1	-
Tennessee	4,896,641	9	-
Texas	17,059,805	30	+3
Utah	1,727,784	3	-
Vermont	564,964	1	-
Virginia	6,216,568	11	+1
Washington	4,887,941	9	+1
West Virginia	1,801,625	3	-1
Wisconsin	4,906,745	9	-
Wyoming	455,975	1	-

1 Total population includes enumerations for the resident population as collected in the 21st decennial census under Title 13, United States Code, for the 50 States and the District of Columbia and counts of military and Federal civilian employees and their dependents overseas as reported by various Federal agencies.

2 Total population, not including the District of Columbia.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ABSTRACT OF SECRETARIAL CORRESPONDENCE

TO	[X] Secretary	[ ] Deputy Secretary	[ ] Counsellor	Control No

Date

1990

Through: Michael R. Darby
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

From: Barbara Everitt Bryant
Director, Bureau of the Census

Prepared by: C. Jones/Census/US EA/763-5180

Subject: Transmittal of 1990 Apportionment Population Counts and the Apportionment from the Secretary of Commerce to the President

Outgoing: The President

Background: You are transmitting to the President a statement showing the apportionment population for each state as of April 1, 1990 in accordance with provisions of Title 13, United States Code, Section 141(b).

Your statement also shows the number of Representatives to which each state is entitled using the apportionment population. The Census Bureau prepared these calculations using the existing size of the House of Representatives (435 members) and the Method of Equal Proportions as provided for in Title 2, United States Code, Sections 2a and 2b.

You, as Secretary of Commerce, are to consider the question of adjustment of the 1990 census for possible undercounts or overcounts. If you make a decision to adjust the 1990 census, the Census Bureau will determine new apportionment figures for each state and calculate a new Congressional apportionment, which you will transmit to the President no later than July 15, 1991.

Attachment

NAME & ORGANIZATION	PREPARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY
INITIALS & DATE							

USCOMM-DC 90 Cee

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
Washington, D.C. 20230

December 26, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Secretary

THROUGH: Michael R. Darby
Under Secretary and Administrator

FROM: Barbara Everitt Bryant
Director, Bureau of the Census

SUBJECT: 1990 Apportionment Population Counts

In accordance with the provisions of title 13, United States Code, section 141(b), I transmit herewith a statement showing the population of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on April 1, 1990, as ascertained by the Twenty-first Decennial Census of the United States. The statement also shows the number of Representatives to which each state is entitled using the apportionment population. The Census Bureau prepared these calculations using the existing size of the House of Representatives (435 Members) and the Method of Equal Proportions as provided for in Title 2, United States Code, Sections 2a and 2b.

The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

Package provided to White House

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

December 26, 1990

2 HC

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In accordance with Title 13, United States Code, Section 141(b), I am transmitting a statement showing the apportionment population for each State as of April 1, 1990, tabulated from the 1990 Decennial Census. The statement also shows the number of Representatives to which each State is entitled, using the existing size of the House of Representatives and the Method of Equal Proportions, as required by Title 2, United States Code, Sections 2a and 2b. Under Section 2a, you are to send this information to the 102nd Congress during the first week of its first regular session.

As noted on the enclosed statement, the apportionment population may be subject to change. Pursuant to a Stipulation and Order agreed to in litigation, I will consider the question of whether to adjust statistically the results of the 1990 Decennial Census to account for possible overcounts or undercounts of the population. My decision will be made in accordance with guidelines developed by the Department of Commerce and published in the Federal Register on March 15, 1990. It cannot be determined at this time, what effect, if any, a statistical adjustment will have on the apportionment or State redistricting.

If I decide that decennial census results should be adjusted statistically, the Census Bureau will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Mosbacher

Enclosure

United States Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

1990 POPULATION AND NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES, BY STATE

NOTE:The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

TOTAL POPULATION[1] 249,632,692

STATE	APPORTIONMENT POPULATION	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES BASED ON THE 1990 CENSUS	CHANGE FROM 1980 APPORTIONMENT
UNITED STATES TOTAL[2]	249,022,783	435	
Alabama	4,062,608	7	-
Alaska	551,947	1	-
Arizona	3,677,985	6	+1
Arkansas	2,362,239	4	-
California	29,839,250	52	+7
Colorado	3,307,912	6	-
Connecticut	3,295,669	6	-
Delaware	668,696	1	-
Florida	13,003,362	23	+4
Georgia	6,508,419	11	+1
Hawaii	1,115,274	2	-
Idaho	1,011,986	2	-
Illinois	11,466,682	20	-2
Indiana	5,564,228	10	-
Iowa	2,787,424	5	-1
Kansas	2,485,600	4	-1
Kentucky	3,698,969	6	-1
Louisiana	4,238,216	7	-1
Maine	1,233,223	2	-
Maryland	4,798,622	8	-
Massachusetts	6,029,051	10	-1
Michigan	9,328,784	16	-2
Minnesota	4,387,029	8	-
Mississippi	2,586,443	5	-
Missouri	5,137,804	9	-
Montana	803,655	1	-1
Nebraska	1,584,617	3	-
Nevada	1,206,152	2	-
New Hampshire	1,113,915	2	-
New Jersey	7,748,634	13	-1
New Mexico	1,521,779	3	-
New York	18,044,505	31	-3
North Carolina	6,657,630	12	+1
North Dakota	641,364	1	-
Ohio	10,887,325	19	-2
Oklahoma	3,157,604	6	-
Oregon	2,853,733	5	-
Pennsylvania	11,924,710	21	-2
Rhode Island	1,005,984	2	-
South Carolina	3,505,707	6	-
South Dakota	699,999	1	-
Tennessee	4,896,641	9	-
Texas	17,059,805	30	+3
Utah	1,727,784	3	-
Vermont	564,964	1	-
Virginia	6,216,568	11	+1
Washington	4,887,941	9	+1
West Virginia	1,801,625	3	-1
Wisconsin	4,906,745	9	-
Wyoming	455,975	1	-

1 Total population includes enumerations for the resident population as collected in the 21st decennial census under Title 13, United States Code, for the 50 States and the District of Columbia and counts of military and Federal civilian employees and their dependents overseas as reported by various Federal agencies.

2 Total population, not including the District of Columbia.

12-26-90.APP

United States Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

1990 POPULATION AND NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES, BY STATE

Note: The population counts set foth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

TOTAL POPULATION[1] 249,632,692 (248,709,873-Resident Pop., plus 922,819-Population Abroad; TABLE A CPH-2-1)

State	Apportionment Population	Number of Representatives Based on the 1990 Census	Change from 1980 Apportionment
United States Total[2]	249,022,783	435	
Alabama	4,062,608	7	-
Alaska	551,947	1	
Arizona	3,677,985	6	
Arkansas	2,362,239	4	
California	29,839,250	52	
Colorado	3,307,912	6	
Connecticut	3,295,669	6	
Delaware	668,696	1	
Florida	13,003,362	23	
Georgia	6,508,419	11	
Hawaii	1,115,274	2	
Idaho	1,011,986	2	
Illinois	11,466,682	20	
Indiana	5,564,228	10	
Iowa	2,787,424	5	
Kansas	2,485,600	4	
Kentucky	3,698,969	6	
Louisiana	4,238,216	7	
Maine	1,233,233	2	
Maryland	4,798,622	8	
Massachusetts	6,029,051	10	
Michigan	9,328,784	16	
Minnesota	4,387,029	8	
Mississippi	2,586,443	5	
Missouri	5,137,804	9	
Montana	823,655	1	
Nebraska	1,584,617	3	
Nevada	1,206,152	2	
New Hampshire	1,113,915	2	
New Jersey	7,748,634	13	
New Mexico	1,521,779	3	
New York	18,044,505	31	
North Carolina	6,657,630	12	
North Dakota	641,364	1	
Ohio	10,887,325	19	
Oklahoma	3,157,604	6	
Oregon	2,853,733	5	
Pennsylvania	11,924,710	21	
Rhode Island	1,005,984	2	
South Carolina	3,505,707	6	
South Dakota	699,999	1	
Tennessee	4,896,641	9	
Texas	17,059,805	30	
Utah	1,727,784	3	
Vermont	564,964	1	
Virginia	6,216,568	11	
Washington	4,887,941	9	
West Virginia	1,801,625	3	
Wisconsin	4,906,745	9	
Wyoming	55,975	1	

[1] Total population inclused enumerations for the resident population as collected int he 21st decennial census under Title 13, United States Code, for the 50 States and the District of Columbia and counts of military and Federal civilian employees and their dependents overseas as reported by various Federal Agencies.

[2] Total population, not including the District of Columbia.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
NEWS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

ECONOMICS
AND
STATISTICS
ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF THE
CENSUS

Public Information Office
301-763-4040

For Immediate Release
CB90-232

1990 CENSUS POPULATION FOR THE UNITED STATES IS 249,632,692; REAPPORTIONMENT WILL SHIFT 19 SEATS IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The population of the United States counted in the 1990 census is 249,632,692, an increase of 10.21 percent since the 1980 census of 226,504,825.

The figures were transmitted to the President by Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher upon their receipt from Commerce Under Secretary for Economic Affairs Michael R. Darby and Census Director Barbara Everitt Bryant. Figures also were provided on final population counts for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The secretary also transmitted the official apportionment of the 435 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the 50 states. The apportionment population includes the population of the 50 states plus the overseas military and other overseas federal workers and dependents not in the United States on April 1, 1990. The population of the District of Columbia is not included in the apportionment population.

(more)

Census Bureau press releases also are available on their release date through the Bureau's online information service, CENDATA™. For information, phone (301) 763-2074.

A total of 19 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives will be shifted as a result of the 1990 census. Eight states will increase their representation in the 103rd Congress, which will convene in January 1993. California will gain seven seats for a total of 52, Florida will gain four seats to 23, and Texas will gain three seats for a total of 30. Arizona (6), Georgia (11), North Carolina (12), Virginia (11), and Washington (9) each gain one seat.

Thirteen states will have less representation in the 103rd Congress. New York (31) will lose three seats. Illinois (20), Michigan (16), Ohio (19), and Pennsylvania (21) will each lose two seats. Iowa (5), Kansas (4), Kentucky (6), Louisiana (7), Massachusetts (10), Montana (1), New Jersey (13), and West Virginia (3) each will lose one seat.

An attached table lists the official 1990 census population for the United States and the number of representatives each state will be entitled to elect to the 103rd Congress, which is scheduled to commence in January, 1993.

The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount and overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

-X-

Dec. 26, 1990

United States Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

1990 POPULATION AND NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES, BY STATE

NOTE:The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

TOTAL POPULATION[1] 249,632,692

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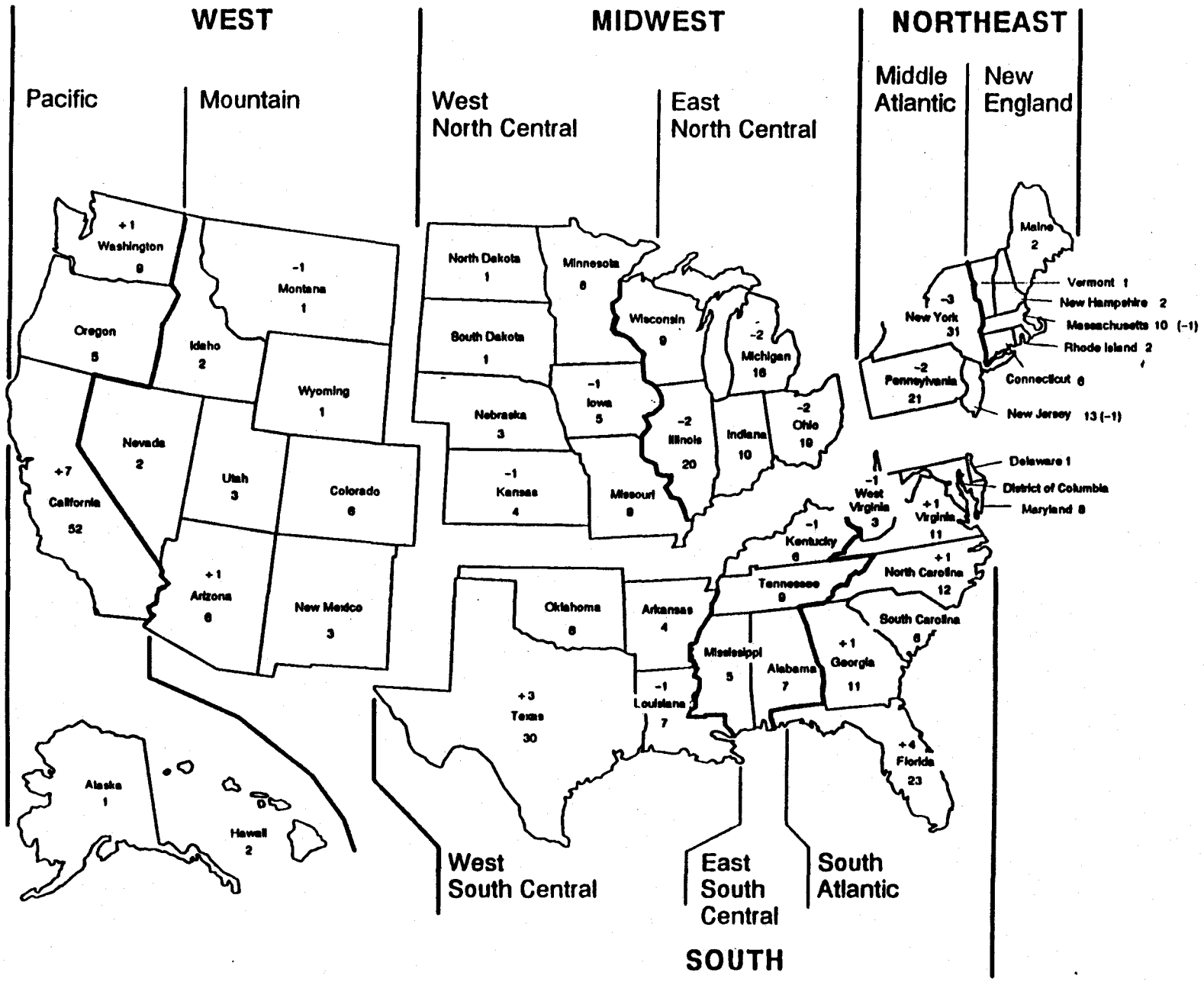
Arkansas	2,362,239	4	-
California	29,839,250	52	+7
Colorado	3,307,912	6	-
Connecticut	3,295,669	6	-
Delaware	668,696	1	-
Florida	13,003,362	23	+4
Georgia	6,508,419	11	+1
Hawaii	1,115,274	2	-
Idaho	1,011,986	2	-
Illinois	11,466,682	20	-2
Indiana	5,564,228	10	-
Iowa	2,787,424	5	-1
Kansas	2,485,600	4	-1
Kentucky	3,698,969	6	-1
Louisiana	4,238,216	7	-1
Maine	1,233,223	2	-
Maryland	4,798,622	8	-
Massachusetts	6,029,051	10	-1
Michigan	9,328,784	16	-2
Minnesota	4,387,029	8	-
Mississippi	2,586,443	5	-
Missouri	5,137,804	9	-
Montana	803,655	1	-1
Nebraska	1,584,617	3	-
Nevada	1,206,152	2	-
New Hampshire	1,113,915	2	-
New Jersey	7,748,634	13	-1
New Mexico	1,521,779	3	-
New York	18,044,505	31	-3
North Carolina	6,657,630	12	+1
North Dakota	641,364	1	-
Ohio	10,887,325	19	-2
Oklahoma	3,157,604	6	-
Oregon	2,853,733	5	-
Pennsylvania	11,924,710	21	-2
Rhode Island	1,005,984	2	-
South Carolina	3,505,707	6	-
South Dakota	699,999	1	-
Tennessee	4,896,641	9	-
Texas	17,059,805	30	+3
Utah	1,727,784	3	-
Vermont	564,964	1	-
Virginia	6,216,568	11	+1
Washington	4,887,941	9	+1
West Virginia	1,801,625	3	-1
Wisconsin	4,906,745	9	-
Wyoming	455,975	1	-

1 Total population includes enumerations for the resident population as collected in the 21st decennial census under Title 13, United States Code, for the 50 States and the District of Columbia and counts of military and Federal civilian employees and their dependents overseas as reported by various Federal agencies.

2 Total population, not including the District of Columbia.

Apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives—
1990 Census of Population



PLAN FOR FINAL REVIEW OF APPORTIONMENT DATA

1. Review of tables

Table (goes to the President) - Linda

Add check
Check against Table 1
Col 1 - Check against Dennis
Col 2 and 3 - Check against Marie

Table 1 - Linda

Add check
Check against press release Table 1
Col 2 and 3 - Check against Angela

Table 2 - Jean

Add check
Check against Dennis
Check against press release Table 2

Table 3 - Jean

Add check
Check against Dennis
Check against press release Table 2

Louisa F Miller

12/13/2000 02:44 PM

To: Carolyn R Tillman/POP/HQ/BOC@BOC
cc:
Subject: '80 and '90

please file in 2000 [redacted]

----- Forwarded by Louisa F Miller/POP/HQ/BOC on 12/13/2000 02:44 PM -----

John F Long

12/13/2000 01:18 PM

To: Jorge H delPinal/POP/HQ/BOC@BOC, Lois M Kline/POP/HQ/BOC@BOC, Robert A Kominski/POP/HQ/BOC@BOC, Louisa F Miller/POP/HQ/BOC@BOC, Peter O Way/IPC/HQ/BOC@BOC, Signe I Wetrogan/POP/HQ/BOC@BOC, James D Fitzsimmons/POP/HQ/BOC@BOC, James C Gibbs/IPC/HQ/BOC@BOC, Robert D Bush/IPC/HQ/BOC@BOC, Lisa M Blumerman/POP/HQ/BOC@BOC
cc: Campbell J Gibson/POP/HQ/BOC@BOC
Subject: '80 and '90

FYI - John

----- Forwarded by John F Long/POP/HQ/BOC on 12/13/2000 01:17 PM -----

Steven J Jost

12/13/2000 11:57 AM

To: MGoodman@doc.gov, ebloom1@doc.gov, robert.shapiro@mail.doc.gov, SSmith@doc.gov
cc: kim.white@mail.doc.gov, lee.price@mail.doc.gov, Kenneth Prewitt/DIR/HQ/BOC@BOC, William G Barron Jr/DIR/HQ/BOC@BOC, Ellen Lee/DIR/HQ/BOC@BOC, John F Long/POP/HQ/BOC@BOC, Paula J Schneider/DIR/HQ/BOC@BOC, John H Thompson/DMD/HQ/BOC@BOC
Subject: '80 and '90

The Census PIO office and others at Census have received numerous inquires in the last two days about the recent history of Census/Commerce press events surrounding the release of apportionment numbers. For the purposes of historical integrity, and to correct the misunderstanding that no events or releases occured, here is a summary by PIO Chief Maury Cagle who was present on both ocassions:

"December 31, 1980: There was a big event, planned well in advance, held in the lobby at Commerce. Director Barabba handed over the results of the 1980 Census to Sec. Phil Klutznick in front of the Population Clock, which was a fixture for many years in the lobby before they refurbished it. There were several hundred people there--press and dignataries.
There was a lot of media coverage of the numbers.

December 26, 1990: Office of u/sec could not make up its mind about how to publicly release the figures. At 12:02 pm, it was decided to hold a 1 pm news conference. I had 58 minutes to finalize the news release, make 100 copies, obtain a car and get to DOC. Event was held in room 4830. Room was full---which holds about 50 reporters and seven/eight cameras. Group was kept waiting until 1:15, when U/Sec Darby and Director Bryant came into room. There still was a lot of media coverage in spite of the badly managed event."

Based upon press inquiries Census has been receiving during the last few weeks, we expect intense interest in the release of the first numbes from the Decennial Census.

Released Oct 93

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

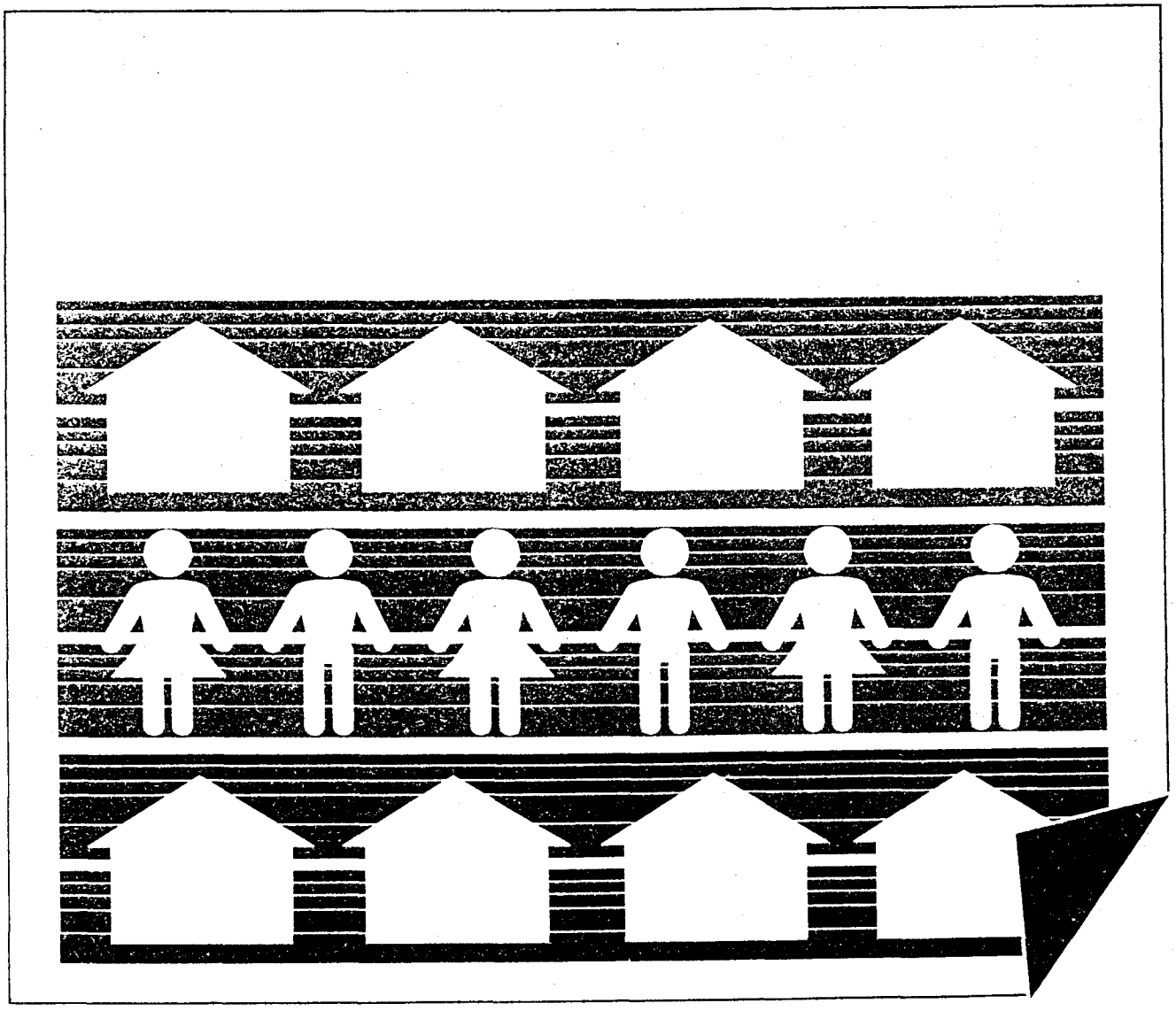
1990 CPH-2-1

CENSUS '90

1990 Census of Population and Housing

Population and Housing Unit Counts

United States



APPORTIONMENT OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

INTRODUCTION

The primary reason for the establishment of the decennial census of population is set forth in Article 1, Section 2, of the Constitution. The Constitution provides for an enumeration of the population to serve as the basis for the apportionment of members of the U.S. House of Representatives among the States, with the provision that each State must have at least one Representative. An apportionment has been made on the basis of each census from 1790 to 1990, except following the census of 1920.

Calculation of a Congressional apportionment requires three factors—the apportionment population of each State, the number of Representatives to be allocated among the States, and a method to use for the calculation.

APPORTIONMENT POPULATION

The apportionment population base always has included those persons who have established a residence in the United States. The first Census Act of 1790 established the concept of "usual residence" which has been applied in that and each subsequent census. (See appendix D for further discussion on "Enumeration and Residence Rules" for the 1990 census). Prior to 1870, the population base included the total free population of the States, three-fifths of the number of slaves, and excluded American Indians not taxed.

The 14th Amendment, ratified in 1868, removed the fractional count of the number of slaves from the procedure. In 1940, it was determined that there were no longer any American Indians who should be classed as "not taxed" (39 Op. Att'y. Gen. 518 (1940)).

In 1970 and 1990, certain segments of the overseas population (U.S. Armed Forces personnel, civilian U.S. Federal employees, and dependents of both groups) were allocated to their home States and included in the populations of those States for apportionment purposes only. These segments of the overseas population were not distributed to the political subdivisions of the States, nor included in other 1970 or 1990 census data products.

The 1990 apportionment population counts by State are presented in table A of this text. These counts were transmitted by the Secretary of Commerce to the President on December 26, 1990, and from the President to the Congress on January 3, 1991. The population base for the apportionment of each census is shown in table B of this text. Laws related to the census are codified in the *United States Code, Title 13.*

NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Constitution set the number of Representatives at 65 from 1787 until the first enumeration in 1790. The first apportionment, based on the 1790 census, resulted in 105 members. From 1800 through 1840, the number of Representatives was determined by the ratio of the number of persons each was to represent ("fixed ratio"), although the way to handle fractional remainders changed. Therefore, the number of Representatives changed with that ratio, as well as with population growth and the admission of new States.

For the 1850 census and later apportionments, the number of seats was determined prior to the final apportionment ("fixed house size"); and thus, the ratio of persons each was to represent was the result of the calculations. In 1911, the House size was fixed at 433 with provision for the addition of one seat each for Arizona and New Mexico when they became States (U.S. Statutes at Large, 37 Stat 13, 14 (1911). The House size, 435 members, has been unchanged since, except for a temporary increase to 437 at the time of admission of Alaska and Hawaii as States. The representation by State resulting from each apportionment is shown in table 3.

METHOD OF APPORTIONMENT

It is impossible to attain absolute mathematical equality in terms of the number of persons per Representative, or in the share each person has in a Representative, when seats are to be apportioned among States of varying population size and when there must be an whole number of Representatives per State. Proportional voting (fractional seats) has never been attempted in the U.S. House of Representatives. Laws concerning the method of apportionment are codified in the *United States Code, Title 2.*

Since the first apportionment following the 1790 census, there have been five basic methods used to apportion the House of Representatives.

1790 to 1830—The "Jefferson method" of greatest divisors (fixed ratio with rejected fractional remainders). Under this method, a ratio of persons to Representatives was selected; the population of each State was divided by that number of persons. The resulting whole number of the quotient was the number of Representatives each State received. Fractional remainders were not considered, no matter how large. Thus a State with a quotient of 3.99 received three Representatives, the same number as a State with a quotient of 3.01. The size of the House of Representatives was not predetermined, but resulted from the calculation.

1840—The "Webster method" of major fractions (fixed ratio with retained major fractional remainders). This method was applied in the same way as the Jefferson method, except if a fractional remainder were greater than one-half, another seat would be assigned. Thus a State with a quotient of 3.51 received four Representatives, while a State with a quotient of 3.49 received three. In this method also, the size of the House of Representatives was not predetermined but resulted from the calculation.

1850-1900—The "Vinton" or "Hamilton" method established a predetermined number of Representatives for each apportionment, and divided the population of each State by a ratio determined by dividing the apportionment population of the United States by the total number of Representatives. The resulting whole number was assigned to each State, with an additional seat assigned, one at a time, to the States with the largest fractional remainders, up to the predetermined size of the House of Representatives. This method was subject to the "Alabama paradox," in which a State could receive fewer representatives if the size of the House of Representatives was increased.

1910, 1930—The method of major fractions assigned seats similarly to the Webster method of 1840 by rounding fractional remainders using the arithmetic mean. The ratio was selected so that the result would be the predetermined size of the House of Representatives. In 1910, the House size was fixed at 433 with provision for the addition of one seat each for Arizona and New Mexico when they became States.

1940-1990—The "Hill" method of equal proportions assigns seats similarly to the Jefferson and Webster method, except it rounds fractional remainders of the quotient of the State population divided by the ratio differently. With this method an additional seat is assigned if the fraction exceeds the difference obtained by subtracting the integer part of the quotient from the geometric mean of this integer and the next consecutive integer. For example, a State with a quotient of 3.48 receives four Representatives, while a State with a quotient of 3.45 receives three Representatives, since $.48 > \sqrt{3 \times 4} - 3 > .45$. The size of the House of Representatives remained fixed at 435 (except when Alaska and Hawaii became States, there was a temporary addition of one seat for each until the apportionment following the 1960 census).

Following the 1990 census, two lawsuits concerning apportionment issues were filed in Federal Courts. The U.S. Supreme Court held that the method of equal proportions was constitutional; that the Congress had properly exercised its apportionment authority; and that the inclusion of U.S. Federal military and civilian personnel, and their dependents, in the apportionment populations of the States was constitutional. These cases were *United States Department of Commerce v. Montana* 112 S.Ct. 1415 (1992) and *Franklin v. Massachusetts* 112 S.Ct. 2767 (1992).

Additional information about apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives may be obtained from the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-3400.

Table A. **Apportionment and Apportionment Population Based on the 1990 Census**

States	Size of State delegation	Apportionment population	Resident population	United States population abroad
United States	435	[1]249,022,783	248,709,873	922,819
Alabama	7	4,062,608	4,040,587	22,021
Alaska	1	551,947	550,043	1,904
Arizona	6	3,677,985	3,665,228	12,757
Arkansas	4	2,362,239	2,350,725	11,514
California	52	29,839,250	29,760,021	79,229
Colorado	6	3,307,912	3,294,394	13,518
Connecticut	6	3,295,669	3,287,116	8,553
Delaware	1	668,696	666,168	2,528
District of Columbia	...	...	606,900	3,009
Florida	23	13,003,362	12,937,926	65,436
Georgia	11	6,508,419	6,478,216	30,203
Hawaii	2	1,115,274	1,108,229	7,045
Idaho	2	1,011,986	1,006,749	5,237
Illinois	20	11,466,682	11,430,602	36,080
Indiana	10	5,564,228	5,544,159	20,069
Iowa	5	2,787,424	2,776,755	10,669
Kansas	4	2,485,600	2,477,574	8,026
Kentucky	6	3,698,969	3,685,296	13,673
Louisiana	7	4,238,216	4,219,973	18,243
Maine	2	1,233,223	1,227,928	5,295
Maryland	8	4,798,622	4,781,468	17,154
Massachusetts	10	6,029,051	6,016,425	12,626
Michigan	16	9,328,784	9,295,297	33,487
Minnesota	8	4,387,029	4,375,099	11,930
Mississippi	5	2,586,443	2,573,216	13,227
Missouri	9	5,137,804	5,117,073	20,731
Montana	1	803,655	799,065	4,590
Nebraska	3	1,584,617	1,578,385	6,232
Nevada	2	1,206,152	1,201,833	4,319
New Hampshire	2	1,113,915	1,109,252	4,663
New Jersey	13	7,748,634	7,730,188	18,446
New Mexico	3	1,521,779	1,515,069	6,710
New York	31	18,044,505	17,990,455	54,050
North Carolina	12	6,657,630	6,628,637	28,993
North Dakota	1	641,364	638,800	2,564
Ohio	19	10,887,325	10,847,115	40,210
Oklahoma	6	3,157,604	3,145,585	12,019
Oregon	5	2,853,733	2,842,321	11,412
Pennsylvania	21	11,924,710	11,881,643	43,067
Rhode Island	2	1,005,984	1,003,464	2,520
South Carolina	6	3,505,707	3,486,703	19,004
South Dakota	1	699,999	696,004	3,995
Tennessee	9	4,896,641	4,877,185	19,456
Texas	30	17,059,805	16,986,510	73,295
Utah	3	1,727,784	1,722,850	4,934
Vermont	1	564,964	562,758	2,206
Virginia	11	6,216,568	6,187,358	29,210
Washington	9	4,887,941	4,866,692	21,249
West Virginia	3	1,801,625	1,793,477	8,148
Wisconsin	9	4,906,745	4,891,769	14,976
Wyoming	1	455,975	453,588	2,387

[1]The apportionment population does not include the resident or the overseas population for the District of Columbia.

Table B. **Population Base for Apportionment and the Number of Representatives Apportioned: 1790 to 1990**

Census year	Population base[1]	Number of Representatives[2]	Ratio of apportionment population to Representative	Date of apportionment act
1990	249,022,783	435	[3]572,466	Nov. 15, 1941
1980	225,867,174	435	519,235	Nov. 15, 1941
1970	204,053,025	435	[4]469,088	Nov. 15, 1941
1960	178,559,217	435	410,481	Nov. 15, 1941
1950	149,895,183	435	344,587	Nov. 15, 1941
1940	131,006,184	435	301,164	Nov. 15, 1941
1930	122,093,455	435	280,675	June 18, 1929
1920[5]	...	435	...	...
1910	91,603,772	435	210,583	Aug. 8, 1911
1900	74,562,608	386	193,167	Jan. 16, 1901
1890	61,908,906	356	173,901	Feb. 7, 1891
1880	49,371,340	325	151,912	Feb. 25, 1882
1870	38,115,641	292	130,533	[6]Feb. 2, 1872
1860	29,550,038	241	122,614	[7]May 23, 1850
1850	21,766,691	234	93,020	[8]May 23, 1850
1840	15,908,376	223	71,338	June 25, 1842
1830	11,930,987	240	49,712	May 22, 1832
1820	8,972,396	213	42,124	Mar. 7, 1822
1810	6,584,231	181	36,377	Dec. 21, 1811
1800	4,879,820	141	34,609	Jan. 14, 1802
1790	3,615,823	105	34,436	Apr. 14, 1792
Constitution	...	65	[9]30,000	1789

[1]Excludes the population of District of Columbia; the population of the territories; prior to 1940, the number of American Indians not taxed; and, prior to 1870, two-fifths of the slave population. In 1990 and 1970, includes selected segments of Americans abroad.
[2]This figure is the actual number of Representatives apportioned at the beginning of each decade.
[3]Ratio of resident population to Representative in 1990 is 570,352.
[4]Ratio of resident population to Representative in 1970 is 465,468.
[5]No apportionment was made on the basis of the 1920 census.
[6]Amended by act of May 30, 1872.
[7]Amended by act of March 4, 1862.
[8]Amended by act of July 30, 1852.
[9]The minimum ratio of population to Representative, as stated in Article 1, Section 2 of the United States Constitution.

Table 3. Apportionment of Membership of the House of Representatives: 1789 to 1990

[Includes Representatives assigned to newly admitted States after the apportionment acts as follows: 1790, 1; 1800, 1; 1810, 5; 1830, 2; 1840, 9; 1850, 3; 1860, 2; 1870, 1; 1880, 7; 1890, 1; 1900, 5; and 1950, 2. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

United States Region and Division State	1990	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890
United States	**435**	**435**	**435**	**435**	**437**	**435**	**435**	**435**	**435**	**391**	**357**
REGION AND DIVISION											
Northeast	**88**	**95**	**104**	**108**	**115**	**120**	**122**	**123**	**123**	**108**	**99**
New England	23	24	25	25	28	28	29	32	32	29	27
Middle Atlantic	65	71	79	83	87	92	93	91	91	79	72
Midwest	**105**	**113**	**121**	**125**	**129**	**131**	**137**	**143**	**143**	**136**	**128**
East North Central	74	80	86	88	87	87	90	86	86	82	78
West North Central	31	33	35	37	42	44	47	57	57	54	50
South	**149**	**142**	**134**	**133**	**134**	**135**	**133**	**136**	**136**	**126**	**112**
South Atlantic	75	69	65	63	60	56	54	56	56	53	50
East South Central	27	28	27	29	32	35	34	39	39	38	37
West South Central	47	45	42	41	42	44	45	41	41	35	25
West	**93**	**85**	**76**	**69**	**59**	**49**	**43**	**33**	**33**	**21**	**18**
Mountain	24	24	19	17	16	16	14	14	14	8	7
Pacific	69	61	57	52	43	33	29	19	19	13	11
STATE											
New England	**23**	**24**	**25**	**25**	**28**	**28**	**29**	**32**	**32**	**29**	**27**
Maine	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
New Hampshire	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Vermont	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Massachusetts	10	11	12	12	14	14	15	16	16	14	13
Rhode Island	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
Connecticut	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	4
Middle Atlantic	**65**	**71**	**79**	**83**	**87**	**92**	**93**	**91**	**91**	**79**	**72**
New York	31	34	39	41	43	45	45	43	43	37	34
New Jersey	13	14	15	15	14	14	14	12	12	10	8
Pennsylvania	21	23	25	27	30	33	34	36	36	32	30
East North Central	**74**	**80**	**86**	**88**	**87**	**87**	**90**	**86**	**86**	**82**	**78**
Ohio	19	21	23	24	23	23	24	22	22	21	21
Indiana	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	13	13	13	13
Illinois	20	22	24	24	25	26	27	27	27	25	22
Michigan	16	18	19	19	18	17	17	13	13	12	12
Wisconsin	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	10
West North Central	**31**	**33**	**35**	**37**	**42**	**44**	**47**	**57**	**57**	**54**	**50**
Minnesota	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	9	7
Iowa	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	11	11	11	11
Missouri	9	9	10	10	11	13	13	16	16	16	15
North Dakota	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	1
South Dakota	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
Nebraska	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	6
Kansas	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	8	8	8	8
South Atlantic	**75**	**69**	**65**	**63**	**60**	**56**	**54**	**56**	**56**	**53**	**50**
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
District of Columbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	11	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10
West Virginia	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	4
North Carolina	12	11	11	11	12	12	11	10	10	10	9
South Carolina	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7
Georgia	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	11	11
Florida	23	19	15	12	8	6	5	4	4	3	2
East South Central	**27**	**28**	**27**	**29**	**32**	**35**	**34**	**39**	**39**	**38**	**37**
Kentucky	6	7	7	7	8	9	9	11	11	11	11
Tennessee	9	9	8	9	9	10	9	10	10	10	10
Alabama	7	7	7	8	9	9	9	10	10	9	9
Mississippi	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	7
West South Central	**47**	**45**	**42**	**41**	**42**	**44**	**45**	**41**	**41**	**35**	**25**
Arkansas	4	4	4	4	6	7	7	7	7	7	6
Louisiana	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6
Oklahoma	6	6	6	6	6	8	9	8	8	5	...
Texas	30	27	24	23	22	21	21	18	18	16	13
Mountain	**24**	**24**	**19**	**17**	**16**	**16**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**8**	**7**
Montana	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Idaho	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colorado	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2
New Mexico	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	...
Arizona	6	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	...	...
Utah	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Nevada	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pacific	**69**	**61**	**57**	**52**	**43**	**33**	**29**	**19**	**19**	**13**	**11**
Washington	9	8	7	7	7	6	6	5	5	3	2
Oregon	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2
California	52	45	43	38	30	23	20	11	11	8	7
Alaska	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

BACKGROUND

1990 CENSUS APPORTIONMENT AND THE METHOD OF EQUAL PROPORTIONS

The official apportionment based on 1990 census results was calculated using the method of equal proportions. Since the U.S. Constitution requires every state to have at least one seat in the U.S. House of Representatives, each state started the apportionment process with a single seat. With the current House size being 435 seats, the apportionment calculation divided the remaining 385 seats among the 50 states.

Choosing the Apportionment Method

Based on the official 1990 census apportionment population counts, the average size of a congressional district was 572,466 persons (obtained by dividing the apportionment population of the 50 states by 435, then rounding to the nearest whole number). Generally, the assignment of seats for whole shares is not an issue, no matter what apportionment method is used. The problem lies in the fractional remainders. For example, Montana, with a 1990 population of 803,655, qualified to receive 1.40 seats (803,655 divided by 572,466). Should Montana's allotment have been rounded up to two seats or down to one? Finding a method that would solve the problem of fractional remainders adequately has been a concern of the U.S. Congress over the decades. In 1941, Congress enacted legislation for a permanent apportionment law using the method of equal proportions. It was used in the 1940 census and in every census since.

The method of equal proportions handles the fractional remainders of shares for rounding up or down by utilizing the geometric mean between whole numbers. The geometric mean between two numbers is obtained by multiplying the two numbers together, then taking the square root of their product. The geometric mean between 1 and 2 is 1.4142 (the square root of 1 x 2). Using this method, Montana would be entitled to one seat since its ideal quota (1.40) falls slightly below the geometric mean.

To achieve the fairest representation possible, size differences among all the congressional districts must be minimized. Of the five apportionment methods used since the 1790 census, the equal proportions method is designed to make the proportional differences in the average size of congressional district between any two states as small as possible. The method of equal proportions is the only technique which: 1) minimizes the deviation between the most and the least populous congressional districts, and 2) minimizes each districts's variance from the national average size of congressional district (calculated by dividing the apportionment population by 435).

Calculating the Apportionment Using the Method of Equal Proportions

The manner in which congressional seats are allocated by the method of equal proportions appears complex, but the arithmetic is fairly basic. In general, the method of equal proportions computes "priority values," based on each state's apportionment population. The priority values are calculated by dividing the population of each state by the geometric mean of its current and next seats. The priority values are then ranked and used to assign members in the House starting with the 51st seat. Congressional seats are allocated one-by-one until all 435 seats have been filled. A discussion of the three major steps is shown below.

Step 1: Generate a List of Multipliers

Because every state starts with a single seat, priority ranking starts with each state's second seat. A state's rankings are not determined solely by its population, but also according to the geometric mean of its current and next seat in the round. The geometric mean for any state's second seat is the square root of n(n-1), where n is the number of seats. So the geometric mean for a state's second seat is 1.4142–the square root of (2 x 1). The geometric mean for any state's third seat would be 2.4495–the square root of (3 x 2)–and so on. To keep the calculations simpler, the geometric means are first converted into their reciprocals (the number divided into 1) so they can be multiplied rather than divided. For example, the reciprocal of 1.4142 is .70710678. (Multiplying any number by .70710678 will produce the same result as dividing that number by 1.4142.)

The reciprocals of the geometric means are the multipliers. The multipliers generally are computed for 60 seats to make sure the states with the largest number of seats are covered. Then the multipliers are assembled into a list corresponding to seats 1 to 60.

Step 2: Calculate a List of Priority Values

In Step 2, the appropriate multiplier for each seat is applied to a state's population to determine a list of priority values. For example, the priority value for California's second seat in 1990 was computed as follows:

.70710678 x 29,839,250 (California's 1990 population) = 21,099,536 (the priority value for California's second seat)

California's second seat became the 51st seat assigned. Priority values for California's remaining seats were calculated in similar fashion until the priority value for California's 52nd seat was computed . It was necessary to go to 52 because this was California's ideal quota (29,839,250 divided by 572,466 = 52.1). The process is then repeated for all the states.

Step 3: Assign Seats in Ranked Order

After priority values have been calculated for each state for its total anticipated seats, the priority values are ranked in descending order, starting with the 51st seat. Seats are then allocated one at time until the last seat has been filled. It takes 385 rounds before the 435th seat has been filled (435 minus the first 50 which are automatically assigned). It would have taken 384 rounds if Puerto Rico had been included in the 1990 census apportionment.

July 8, 1991

NOTE FOR Cheryl Landman
Decennial Planning Division

From: Bob Speaker
Population Division

Subject: 1990 Congressional Apportionment Based on Adjusted Counts

Attached is a table showing the 1990 Congressional apportionment based on the adjusted census counts and including the overseas counts. The apportionment is shown in the fifth column, labeled REP90AT.

There were changes for four states from the apportionment based on the enumerated counts and the overseas population:

Arizona	up one seat to 7
California	up one seat to 53
Pennsylvania	down one seat to 20
Wisconsin	down one seat to 8

All other states were unchanged from the apportioment transmitted in December 1990.

cc:
POP> Schneider, Fulton, Speaker, POPDIVFile, Chron

The SAS System — Adjusted — Change in Apportionment 80 to Adj. 90 — Monday,

ST	NAME	REP80	REP90 w/o overseas	REP90B w/overseas	REP90AR w/o overseas	REP90AT w/overseas	ACH8090	DIFADJ
00	United States	435	435	435	435	435	0	0
01	Alabama	7	7	7	7	7	0	0
02	Alaska	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
04	Arizona	5	6	6	7	7	2	1
05	Arkansas	4	4	4	4	4	0	0
06	California	45	52	52	53	53	8	1
08	Colorado	6	6	6	6	6	0	0
09	Connecticut	6	6	6	6	6	0	0
10	Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
12	Florida	19	23	23	23	23	4	0
13	Georgia	10	11	11	11	11	1	0
15	Hawaii	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
16	Idaho	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
17	Illinois	22	20	20	20	20	-2	0
18	Indiana	10	10	10	10	10	0	0
19	Iowa	6	5	5	5	5	-1	0
20	Kansas	5	4	4	4	4	-1	0
21	Kentucky	7	6	6	6	6	-1	0
22	Louisiana	8	7	7	7	7	-1	0
23	Maine	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
24	Maryland	8	8	8	8	8	0	0
25	Massachusetts	11	11	10	10	10	-1	0
26	Michigan	18	16	16	16	16	-2	0
27	Minnesota	8	8	8	8	8	0	0
28	Mississippi	5	5	5	5	5	0	0
29	Missouri	9	9	9	9	9	0	0
30	Montana	2	1	1	1	1	-1	0
31	Nebraska	3	3	3	3	3	0	0
32	Nevada	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
33	New Hampshire	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
34	New Jersey	14	13	13	13	13	-1	0
35	New Mexico	3	3	3	3	3	0	0
36	New York	34	31	31	31	31	-3	0
37	North Carolina	11	12	12	12	12	1	0
38	North Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
39	Ohio	21	19	19	19	19	-2	0
40	Oklahoma	6	6	6	6	6	0	0
41	Oregon	5	5	5	5	5	0	0
42	Pennsylvania	23	21	21	20	20	-3	-1
44	Rhode Island	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
45	South Carolina	6	6	6	6	6	0	0
46	South Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
47	Tennessee	9	9	9	9	9	0	0
48	Texas	27	30	30	30	30	3	0
49	Utah	3	3	3	3	3	0	0
50	Vermont	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
51	Virginia	10	11	11	11	11	1	0
53	Washington	8	8	9	9	9	1	0
54	West Virginia	4	3	3	3	3	-1	0
55	Wisconsin	9	9	9	8	8	-1	-1
56	Wyoming	1	1	1	1	1	0	0

Congressional District Counts From Census '90

The 1990 census revealed that the average congressional district population for the 102nd Congress was 570,352, an increase of about 50,000 since the 1980 census. Eight States gained 19 congressional seats based on the 1990 census apportionment and 13 States lost 19 seats (see chart). You can get a list of congressional district population totals from the Public Information Office (301-763-4040).

The population counts yielding the results in this article as well as all other releases of 1990 census data are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The U.S. Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct the 1990 census counts and will publish corrected P.L. 94-171 redistricting counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991. Other data releases based on 1990 census data issued prior to July 15, 1991 will also be corrected and re-released over the summer.

State governments will redraw congressional district boundaries in time for the November 1992 elections to the 103rd Congress. Each of the 21 States shown in the chart will need redistricting, and the remaining States with more than one district will need some boundary changes to equalize their population per district based on the '90 census.

California's 37th Congressional District had the largest population of any district with nearly 980,000 persons. This represents an 86-percent increase over its 1980 population of about 526,000. A total of 31 districts with more than 700,000 population were concentrated among 6 States – 8 in California, 9 in Florida, 6 in Texas, 4 in Georgia, 3 in Arizona, and 1 in Virginia.

Montana's 2nd Congressional District had the lowest 1990 population, with about 382,000 persons. Other districts with low population were in Michigan (13th, 395,000); Illinois (1st, 413,000); Montana (1st, 417,000); and West Virginia (4th, 421,000). Altogether there were 14 districts with 10 percent or more population loss from 1980 to 1990.

To obtain the State-by-State listings of congressional district population counts, along with the 1980 counts and percent changes, request press release CB91-182 from our Public Information Office (301-763-4040).

For more information on the congressional district counts, contact Don Starsinic of our Population Division (301-763-7722). To find out more about reapportionment, request our publication *Strength In Numbers* from Customer Services.

States Gaining and Losing Congressional Seats

Arizona	+1	Kentucky	-1
California	+7	Louisiana	-1
Florida	+4	Massachusetts	-1
Georgia	+1	Michigan	-2
North Carolina	+1	Montana	-1
Texas	+3	New Jersey	-1
Virginia	+1	New York	-3
Washington	+1	Ohio	-2
Illinois	-2	Pennsylvania	-2
Iowa	-1	West Virginia	-1
Kansas	-1		

'90 Census Data on Floppy Diskettes

We have decided to release extracts from the Public Law 94-171 data on diskettes. Included are total population and voting-age population by race and Hispanic origin. Also included are counts of housing units. The three extracts include –

- ❑ Counties ($250)
- ❑ Minor civil divisions in New England ($150)
- ❑ Places ($700)

"We did this in response to user demand," observes Marie Pees of our Population Division. Marie, creator of the diskette packages, further notes, "Many people work only with counties or places and don't need all the geographic detail found on the tapes. For counties and MCD's, we added metropolitan codes; people can therefore produce totals for metro areas."

You can get these data in ASCII format, on either 5¼- or 3½-inch diskettes for IBM-compatible microcomputers. Send orders to the Statistical Information Office, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233 (301-763-2826). Make checks payable to "Commerce-Census."

Population and Housing Counts by Division and State: 1990 Census[1]

Division and State	Total persons	Persons in group quarters	Total housing units	Households (occupied housing units)	Vacant housing units	Percent vacant	Persons per household
United States	248,709,873	6,697,744	102,263,678	91,947,410	10,316,268	10.1	2.63
New England:							
Maine	1,227,928	37,169	587,045	465,312	121,733	20.7	2.56
New Hampshire	1,109,252	32,151	503,904	411,186	92,718	18.4	2.62
Vermont	562,758	21,642	271,214	210,650	60,564	22.3	2.57
Massachusetts	6,016,425	214,307	2,472,711	2,247,110	225,601	9.1	2.58
Rhode Island	1,003,464	38,595	414,572	377,977	36,595	8.8	2.55
Connecticut	3,287,116	101,167	1,320,850	1,230,479	90,371	6.8	2.59
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	17,990,455	545,265	7,226,891	6,639,322	587,569	8.1	2.63
New Jersey	7,730,188	171,368	3,075,310	2,794,711	280,599	9.1	2.70
Pennsylvania	11,881,643	348,424	4,938,140	4,495,966	442,174	9.0	2.57
East North Central:							
Ohio	10,847,115	261,451	4,371,945	4,087,546	284,399	6.5	2.59
Indiana	5,544,159	161,992	2,246,046	2,065,355	180,691	8.0	2.61
Illinois	11,430,602	286,956	4,506,275	4,202,240	304,035	6.7	2.65
Michigan	9,295,297	211,692	3,847,926	3,419,331	428,595	11.1	2.66
Wisconsin	4,891,769	133,598	2,055,774	1,822,118	233,656	11.4	2.61
West North Central:							
Minnesota	4,375,099	117,621	1,848,445	1,647,853	200,592	10.9	2.58
Iowa	2,776,755	99,520	1,143,669	1,064,325	79,344	6.9	2.52
Missouri	5,117,073	145,397	2,199,129	1,961,206	237,923	10.8	2.54
North Dakota	638,800	24,234	276,340	240,878	35,462	12.8	2.55
South Dakota	696,004	25,841	292,436	259,034	33,402	11.4	2.59
Nebraska	1,578,385	47,553	660,621	602,363	58,258	8.8	2.54
Kansas	2,477,574	82,765	1,044,112	944,726	99,386	9.5	2.53
South Atlantic:							
Delaware	666,168	20,071	289,919	247,497	42,422	14.6	2.61
Maryland	4,781,468	113,856	1,891,917	1,748,991	142,926	7.6	2.67
District of Columbia	606,900	41,717	278,489	249,634	28,855	10.4	2.26
Virginia	6,187,358	209,300	2,496,334	2,291,830	204,504	8.2	2.61
West Virginia	1,793,477	36,911	781,295	688,557	92,738	11.9	2.55
North Carolina	6,628,637	224,470	2,818,193	2,517,026	301,167	10.7	2.54
South Carolina	3,486,703	116,543	1,424,155	1,258,044	166,111	11.7	2.68
Georgia	6,478,216	173,633	2,638,418	2,366,615	271,803	10.3	2.66
Florida	12,937,926	307,461	6,100,262	5,134,869	965,393	15.8	2.46
East South Central:							
Kentucky	3,685,296	101,176	1,506,845	1,379,782	127,063	8.4	2.60
Tennessee	4,877,185	129,129	2,026,067	1,853,725	172,342	8.5	2.56
Alabama	4,040,587	92,402	1,670,379	1,506,790	163,589	9.8	2.62
Mississippi	2,573,216	69,717	1,010,423	911,374	99,049	9.8	2.75
West South Central:							
Arkansas	2,350,725	58,332	1,000,667	891,179	109,488	10.9	2.57
Louisiana	4,219,973	112,578	1,716,241	1,499,269	216,972	12.6	2.74
Oklahoma	3,145,585	93,677	1,406,499	1,206,135	200,364	14.2	2.53
Texas	16,986,510	393,447	7,008,999	6,070,937	938,062	13.4	2.73
Mountain:							
Montana	799,065	23,747	361,155	306,163	54,992	15.2	2.53
Idaho	1,006,749	21,490	413,327	360,723	52,604	12.7	2.73
Wyoming	453,588	10,240	203,411	168,839	34,572	17.0	2.63
Colorado	3,294,394	79,472	1,477,349	1,282,489	194,860	13.2	2.51
New Mexico	1,515,069	28,807	632,058	542,709	89,349	14.1	2.74
Arizona	3,665,228	80,683	1,659,430	1,368,843	290,587	17.5	2.62
Utah	1,722,850	29,048	598,388	537,273	61,115	10.2	3.15
Nevada	1,201,833	24,200	518,858	466,297	52,561	10.1	2.53
Pacific:							
Washington	4,866,692	120,531	2,032,378	1,872,431	159,947	7.9	2.53
Oregon	2,842,321	66,205	1,193,567	1,103,313	90,254	7.6	2.52
California	29,760,021	751,860	11,182,882	10,381,206	801,676	7.2	2.79
Alaska	550,043	20,701	232,608	188,915	43,693	18.8	2.80
Hawaii	1,108,229	37,632	389,810	356,267	33,543	8.6	3.01

[1] The 1990 population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The U.S. Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, no later than July 15, 1991.

CPH-L-5.
Released May 1991

Note: The 1990 population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcounts. The U.S. Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

1990 POPULATION CENSUS, APPORTIONMENT, AND AVERAGE POPULATION PER CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, 103rd CONGRESS

1993-94

572,466

-DC 249,022,783

State	1990 Population Apportionment	1990 Population Overseas	1990 Population Resident	1980 Res. population	Change, 1980-90 Number	Change, 1980-90 Percent	Apportionment 1990	Apportionment 1980	Apportionment Change	Av. pop per CD
United States ..	~~249,632,692~~ 249,022,783	922,819	248,709,873	226,545,805	22,164,068	9.8	435	435		~~570,752~~
Alabama	4,062,608	22,021	4,040,587	3,893,888	146,699	3.8	7	7		577,227
Alaska	551,947	1,904	550,043	401,851	148,192	36.9	1	1		550,043
Arizona	3,677,985	12,757	3,665,228	2,718,215	947,013	34.8	6	5	1	610,871
Arkansas	2,362,239	11,514	2,350,725	2,286,435	64,290	2.8	4	4		587,681
California	29,839,250	79,229	29,760,021	23,667,902	6,092,119	25.7	52	45	7	572,308
Colorado	3,307,912	13,518	3,294,394	2,889,964	404,430	14.0	6	6		549,066
Connecticut	3,295,669	8,553	3,287,116	3,107,576	179,540	5.8	6	6		547,853
Delaware	668,696	2,528	666,168	594,338	71,830	12.1	1	1		666,168
Dist. of Columbia	~~607,989~~	3,009	606,900	638,333	-31,433	-4.9	0	0		--
Florida	13,003,362	65,436	12,937,926	9,746,324	3,191,602	32.7	23	19	4	562,519
Georgia	6,508,419	30,203	6,478,216	5,463,105	1,015,111	18.6	11	10	1	588,929
Hawaii	1,115,274	7,045	1,108,229	964,691	143,538	14.9	2	2		554,115
Idaho	1,011,986	5,237	1,006,749	943,935	62,814	6.7	2	2		503,375
Illinois	11,466,682	36,080	11,430,602	11,426,518	4,084	0.0	20	22	-2	571,530
Indiana	5,564,228	20,069	5,544,159	5,490,224	53,935	1.0	10	10		554,416
Iowa	2,787,424	10,669	2,776,755	2,913,808	-137,053	-4.7	5	6	-1	555,351
Kansas	2,485,600	8,026	2,477,574	2,363,679	113,895	4.8	4	5	-1	619,394
Kentucky	3,698,969	13,673	3,685,296	3,660,777	24,519	0.7	6	7	-1	614,216
Louisiana	4,238,216	18,243	4,219,973	4,205,900	14,073	0.3	7	8	-1	602,853
Maine	1,233,223	5,295	1,227,928	1,124,660	103,268	9.2	2	2		613,964
Maryland	4,798,622	17,154	4,781,468	4,216,975	564,493	13.4	8	8		597,684
Massachusetts	6,029,051	12,626	6,016,425	5,737,037	279,388	4.9	10	11	-1	601,643
Michigan	9,328,784	33,487	9,295,297	9,262,078	33,219	0.4	16	18	-2	580,956
Minnesota	4,387,029	11,930	4,375,099	4,075,970	299,129	7.3	8	8		546,887
Mississippi	2,586,443	13,227	2,573,216	2,520,638	52,578	2.1	5	5		514,643
Missouri	5,137,804	20,731	5,117,073	4,916,686	200,387	4.1	9	9		568,564
Montana	803,655	4,590	799,065	786,690	12,375	1.6	1	2	-1	799,065
Nebraska	1,584,617	6,232	1,578,385	1,569,825	8,560	0.5	3	3		526,128
Nevada	1,206,152	4,319	1,201,833	800,493	401,340	50.1	2	2		600,917
New Hampshire	1,113,915	4,663	1,109,252	920,610	188,642	20.5	2	2		554,626
New Jersey	7,748,634	18,446	7,730,188	7,364,823	365,365	5.0	13	14	-1	594,630
New Mexico	1,521,779	6,710	1,515,069	1,302,894	212,175	16.3	3	3		505,023
New York	18,044,505	54,050	17,990,455	17,558,072	432,383	2.5	31	34	-3	580,337
North Carolina ...	6,657,630	28,993	6,628,637	5,881,766	746,871	12.7	12	11	1	552,386
North Dakota	641,364	2,564	638,800	652,717	-13,917	-2.1	1	1		638,800
Ohio	10,887,325	40,210	10,847,115	10,797,630	49,485	0.5	19	21	-2	570,901
Oklahoma	3,157,604	12,019	3,145,585	3,025,290	120,295	4.0	6	6		524,264
Oregon	2,853,733	11,412	2,842,321	2,633,105	209,216	7.9	5	5		568,464
Pennsylvania	11,924,710	43,067	11,881,643	11,863,895	17,748	0.1	21	23	-2	565,793
Rhode Island	1,005,984	2,520	1,003,464	947,154	56,310	5.9	2	2		501,732
South Carolina ...	3,505,707	19,004	3,486,703	3,121,820	364,883	11.7	6	6		581,117
South Dakota	699,999	3,995	696,004	690,768	5,236	0.8	1	1		696,004
Tennessee	4,896,641	19,456	4,877,185	4,591,120	286,065	6.2	9	9		541,909
Texas	17,059,805	73,295	16,986,510	14,229,191	2,757,319	19.4	30	27	3	566,217
Utah	1,727,784	4,934	1,722,850	1,461,037	261,813	17.9	3	3		574,283
Vermont	564,964	2,206	562,758	511,456	51,302	10.0	1	1		562,758
Virginia	6,216,568	29,210	6,187,358	5,346,818	840,540	15.7	11	10	1	562,487
Washington	4,887,941	21,249	4,866,692	4,132,156	734,536	17.8	9	8	1	540,744
West Virginia	1,801,625	8,148	1,793,477	1,949,644	-156,167	-8.0	3	4	-1	597,826
Wisconsin	4,906,745	14,976	4,891,769	4,705,767	186,002	4.0	9	9		543,530
Wyoming	455,975	2,387	453,588	469,557	-15,969	-3.4	1	1		453,588

Negative values in parenthesis except for percents. U.S. average C.D. population excludes D.C.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, ST1A

Note: The 1990 population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcounts. The U.S. Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

POPULATION OF STATES, 1990 AND 1980

State	1990 Census	1980 Census	Change, 1980-90		1990 Rank	
			Number	Percent	Population	Pct. Change
United States	248,709,873	226,542,203	22,167,670	9.8		
Alabama	4,040,587	3,894,025	146,562	3.8	22	33
Alaska	550,043	401,851	148,192	36.9	50	2
Arizona	3,665,228	2,716,546	948,682	34.9	24	3
Arkansas	2,350,725	2,286,357	64,368	2.8	33	34
California	29,760,021	23,667,764	6,092,257	25.7	1	5
Colorado	3,294,394	2,889,735	404,659	14.0	26	14
Connecticut	3,287,116	3,107,564	179,552	5.8	27	26
Delaware	666,168	594,338	71,830	12.1	46	17
Dist. of Columbia	606,900	638,432	-31,532	-4.9	48	50
Florida	12,937,926	9,746,961	3,190,965	32.7	4	4
Georgia	6,478,216	5,462,982	1,015,234	18.6	11	8
Hawaii	1,108,229	964,691	143,538	14.9	41	13
Idaho	1,006,749	944,127	62,622	6.6	42	23
Illinois	11,430,602	11,427,409	3,193	0.0	6	46
Indiana	5,544,159	5,490,214	53,945	1.0	14	38
Iowa	2,776,755	2,913,808	-137,053	-4.7	30	49
Kansas	2,477,574	2,364,236	113,338	4.8	32	29
Kentucky	3,685,296	3,660,324	24,972	0.7	23	40
Louisiana	4,219,973	4,206,116	13,857	0.3	21	44
Maine	1,227,928	1,125,043	102,885	9.1	38	20
Maryland	4,781,468	4,216,933	564,535	13.4	19	15
Massachusetts	6,016,425	5,737,093	279,332	4.9	13	28
Michigan	9,295,297	9,262,044	33,253	0.4	8	43
Minnesota	4,375,099	4,075,970	299,129	7.3	20	22
Mississippi	2,573,216	2,520,770	52,446	2.1	31	36
Missouri	5,117,073	4,916,766	200,307	4.1	15	30
Montana	799,065	786,690	12,375	1.6	44	37
Nebraska	1,578,385	1,569,825	8,560	0.5	36	41
Nevada	1,201,833	800,508	401,325	50.1	39	1
New Hampshire	1,109,252	920,610	188,642	20.5	40	6
New Jersey	7,730,188	7,365,011	365,177	5.0	9	27
New Mexico	1,515,069	1,303,302	211,767	16.2	37	11
New York	17,990,455	17,558,165	432,290	2.5	2	35
North Carolina	6,628,637	5,880,095	748,542	12.7	10	16
North Dakota	638,800	652,717	-13,917	-2.1	47	47
Ohio	10,847,115	10,797,603	49,512	0.5	7	42
Oklahoma	3,145,585	3,025,487	120,098	4.0	28	31
Oregon	2,842,321	2,633,156	209,165	7.9	29	21
Pennsylvania	11,881,643	11,864,720	16,923	0.1	5	45
Rhode Island	1,003,464	947,154	56,310	5.9	43	25

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, ST1C

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POPULATION OF STATES, 1990 AND 1980

State	1990 Census	1980 Census	Change, 1980-90		1990 Rank	
			Number	Percent	Population	Pct. Change
South Carolina	3,486,703	3,120,729	365,974	11.7	25	18
South Dakota	696,004	690,768	5,236	0.8	45	39
Tennessee	4,877,185	4,591,023	286,162	6.2	17	24
Texas	16,986,510	14,225,513	2,760,997	19.4	3	7
Utah	1,722,850	1,461,037	261,813	17.9	35	9
Vermont	562,758	511,456	51,302	10.0	49	19
Virginia	6,187,358	5,346,797	840,561	15.7	12	12
Washington	4,866,692	4,132,353	734,339	17.8	18	10
West Virginia	1,793,477	1,950,186	-156,709	-8.0	34	51
Wisconsin	4,891,769	4,705,642	186,127	4.0	16	32
Wyoming	453,588	469,557	-15,969	-3.4	51	48

Note: The 1990 population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcounts. The U.S. Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

POPULATION OF STATES, BY REGION AND DIVISION, 1990 AND 1980

Region, division and State	1990 Census	1980 Census	Change, 1980-90 Number	Change, 1980-90 Percent
United States	248,709,873	226,542,203	22,167,670	9.8
Northeast	50,809,229	49,136,816	1,672,413	3.4
New England	13,206,943	12,348,920	858,023	6.9
Middle Atlantic	37,602,286	36,787,896	814,390	2.2
Midwest	59,668,632	58,867,002	801,630	1.4
East North Central	42,008,942	41,682,912	326,030	0.8
West North Central	17,659,690	17,184,090	475,600	2.8
South	85,445,930	75,367,068	10,078,862	13.4
South Atlantic	43,566,853	36,957,453	6,609,400	17.9
East South Central	15,176,284	14,666,142	510,142	3.5
West South Central	26,702,793	23,743,473	2,959,320	12.5
West	52,786,082	43,171,317	9,614,765	22.3
Mountain	13,658,776	11,371,502	2,287,274	20.1
Pacific	39,127,306	31,799,815	7,327,491	23.0
New England:				
Maine	1,227,928	1,125,043	102,885	9.1
New Hampshire	1,109,252	920,610	188,642	20.5
Vermont	562,758	511,456	51,302	10.0
Massachusetts	6,016,425	5,737,093	279,332	4.9
Rhode Island	1,003,464	947,154	56,310	5.9
Connecticut	3,287,116	3,107,564	179,552	5.8
Middle Atlantic:				
New York	17,990,455	17,558,165	432,290	2.5
New Jersey	7,730,188	7,365,011	365,177	5.0
Pennsylvania	11,881,643	11,864,720	16,923	0.1
East North Central:				
Ohio	10,847,115	10,797,603	49,512	0.5
Indiana	5,544,159	5,490,214	53,945	1.0
Illinois	11,430,602	11,427,409	3,193	0.0
Michigan	9,295,297	9,262,044	33,253	0.4
Wisconsin	4,891,769	4,705,642	186,127	4.0
West North Central:				
Minnesota	4,375,099	4,075,970	299,129	7.3
Iowa	2,776,755	2,913,808	-137,053	-4.7
Missouri	5,117,073	4,916,766	200,307	4.1
North Dakota	638,800	652,717	-13,917	-2.1
South Dakota	696,004	690,768	5,236	0.8
Nebraska	1,578,385	1,569,825	8,560	0.5
Kansas	2,477,574	2,364,236	113,338	4.8

Note: The 1990 population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcounts. The U.S. Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

POPULATION OF STATES, BY REGION AND DIVISION, 1990 AND 1980

Region, division and State	1990 Census	1980 Census	Change, 1980-90 Number	Change, 1980-90 Percent
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	666,168	594,338	71,830	12.1
Maryland	4,781,468	4,216,933	564,535	13.4
Dist. of Columbia	606,900	638,432	-31,532	-4.9
Virginia	6,187,358	5,346,797	840,561	15.7
West Virginia	1,793,477	1,950,186	-156,709	-8.0
North Carolina	6,628,637	5,880,095	748,542	12.7
South Carolina	3,486,703	3,120,729	365,974	11.7
Georgia	6,478,216	5,462,982	1,015,234	18.6
Florida	12,937,926	9,746,961	3,190,965	32.7
East South Central:				
Kentucky	3,685,296	3,660,324	24,972	0.7
Tennessee	4,877,185	4,591,023	286,162	6.2
Alabama	4,040,587	3,894,025	146,562	3.8
Mississippi	2,573,216	2,520,770	52,446	2.1
West South Central:				
Arkansas	2,350,725	2,286,357	64,368	2.8
Louisiana	4,219,973	4,206,116	13,857	0.3
Oklahoma	3,145,585	3,025,487	120,098	4.0
Texas	16,986,510	14,225,513	2,760,997	19.4
Mountain:				
Montana	799,065	786,690	12,375	1.6
Idaho	1,006,749	944,127	62,622	6.6
Wyoming	453,588	469,557	-15,969	-3.4
Colorado	3,294,394	2,889,735	404,659	14.0
New Mexico	1,515,069	1,303,302	211,767	16.2
Arizona	3,665,228	2,716,546	948,682	34.9
Utah	1,722,850	1,461,037	261,813	17.9
Nevada	1,201,833	800,508	401,325	50.1
Pacific:				
Washington	4,866,692	4,132,353	734,339	17.8
Oregon	2,842,321	2,633,156	209,165	7.9
California	29,760,021	23,667,764	6,092,257	25.7
Alaska	550,043	401,851	148,192	36.9
Hawaii	1,108,229	964,691	143,538	14.9

Note: The 1990 population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcounts. The U.S. Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

POPULATION OF STATES, 1990 AND 1980, BY 1990 SIZE RANK

State	1990 Census	1980 Census	Change, 1980-90 Number	Change, 1980-90 Percent	1990 Rank Population	1990 Rank Pct. Change
United States	248,709,873	226,542,203	22,167,670	9.8		
California	29,760,021	23,667,764	6,092,257	25.7	1	5
New York	17,990,455	17,558,165	432,290	2.5	2	35
Texas	16,986,510	14,225,513	2,760,997	19.4	3	7
Florida	12,937,926	9,746,961	3,190,965	32.7	4	4
Pennsylvania	11,881,643	11,864,720	16,923	0.1	5	45
Illinois	11,430,602	11,427,409	3,193	0.0	6	46
Ohio	10,847,115	10,797,603	49,512	0.5	7	42
Michigan	9,295,297	9,262,044	33,253	0.4	8	43
New Jersey	7,730,188	7,365,011	365,177	5.0	9	27
North Carolina	6,628,637	5,880,095	748,542	12.7	10	16
Georgia	6,478,216	5,462,982	1,015,234	18.6	11	8
Virginia	6,187,358	5,346,797	840,561	15.7	12	12
Massachusetts	6,016,425	5,737,093	279,332	4.9	13	28
Indiana	5,544,159	5,490,214	53,945	1.0	14	38
Missouri	5,117,073	4,916,766	200,307	4.1	15	30
Wisconsin	4,891,769	4,705,642	186,127	4.0	16	32
Tennessee	4,877,185	4,591,023	286,162	6.2	17	24
Washington	4,866,692	4,132,353	734,339	17.8	18	10
Maryland	4,781,468	4,216,933	564,535	13.4	19	15
Minnesota	4,375,099	4,075,970	299,129	7.3	20	22
Louisiana	4,219,973	4,206,116	13,857	0.3	21	44
Alabama	4,040,587	3,894,025	146,562	3.8	22	33
Kentucky	3,685,296	3,660,324	24,972	0.7	23	40
Arizona	3,665,228	2,716,546	948,682	34.9	24	3
South Carolina	3,486,703	3,120,729	365,974	11.7	25	18
Colorado	3,294,394	2,889,735	404,659	14.0	26	14
Connecticut	3,287,116	3,107,564	179,552	5.8	27	26
Oklahoma	3,145,585	3,025,487	120,098	4.0	28	31
Oregon	2,842,321	2,633,156	209,165	7.9	29	21
Iowa	2,776,755	2,913,808	-137,053	-4.7	30	49
Mississippi	2,573,216	2,520,770	52,446	2.1	31	36
Kansas	2,477,574	2,364,236	113,338	4.8	32	29
Arkansas	2,350,725	2,286,357	64,368	2.8	33	34
West Virginia	1,793,477	1,950,186	-156,709	-8.0	34	51
Utah	1,722,850	1,461,037	261,813	17.9	35	9
Nebraska	1,578,385	1,569,825	8,560	0.5	36	41
New Mexico	1,515,069	1,303,302	211,767	16.2	37	11
Maine	1,227,928	1,125,043	102,885	9.1	38	20
Nevada	1,201,833	800,508	401,325	50.1	39	1
New Hampshire	1,109,252	920,610	188,642	20.5	40	6

Note: The 1990 population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcounts. The U.S. Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

POPULATION OF STATES, 1990 AND 1980, BY NUMERIC CHANGE, 1980-90

State	1990 Census	1980 Census	Change, 1980-90		1990 Rank	
			Number	Percent	Population	Pct. Change
United States	248,709,873	226,542,203	22,167,670	9.8		
California	29,760,021	23,667,764	6,092,257	25.7	1	5
Florida	12,937,926	9,746,961	3,190,965	32.7	4	4
Texas	16,986,510	14,225,513	2,760,997	19.4	3	7
Georgia	6,478,216	5,462,982	1,015,234	18.6	11	8
Arizona	3,665,228	2,716,546	948,682	34.9	24	3
Virginia	6,187,358	5,346,797	840,561	15.7	12	12
North Carolina	6,628,637	5,880,095	748,542	12.7	10	16
Washington	4,866,692	4,132,353	734,339	17.8	18	10
Maryland	4,781,468	4,216,933	564,535	13.4	19	15
New York	17,990,455	17,558,165	432,290	2.5	2	35
Colorado	3,294,394	2,889,735	404,659	14.0	26	14
Nevada	1,201,833	800,508	401,325	50.1	39	1
South Carolina	3,486,703	3,120,729	365,974	11.7	25	18
New Jersey	7,730,188	7,365,011	365,177	5.0	9	27
Minnesota	4,375,099	4,075,970	299,129	7.3	20	22
Tennessee	4,877,185	4,591,023	286,162	6.2	17	24
Massachusetts	6,016,425	5,737,093	279,332	4.9	13	28
Utah	1,722,850	1,461,037	261,813	17.9	35	9
New Mexico	1,515,069	1,303,302	211,767	16.2	37	11
Oregon	2,842,321	2,633,156	209,165	7.9	29	21
Missouri	5,117,073	4,916,766	200,307	4.1	15	30
New Hampshire	1,109,252	920,610	188,642	20.5	40	6
Wisconsin	4,891,769	4,705,642	186,127	4.0	16	32
Connecticut	3,287,116	3,107,564	179,552	5.8	27	26
Alaska	550,043	401,851	148,192	36.9	50	2
Alabama	4,040,587	3,894,025	146,562	3.8	22	33
Hawaii	1,108,229	964,691	143,538	14.9	41	13
Oklahoma	3,145,585	3,025,487	120,098	4.0	28	31
Kansas	2,477,574	2,364,236	113,338	4.8	32	29
Maine	1,227,928	1,125,043	102,885	9.1	38	20
Delaware	666,168	594,338	71,830	12.1	46	17
Arkansas	2,350,725	2,286,357	64,368	2.8	33	34
Idaho	1,006,749	944,127	62,622	6.6	42	23
Rhode Island	1,003,464	947,154	56,310	5.9	43	25
Indiana	5,544,159	5,490,214	53,945	1.0	14	38
Mississippi	2,573,216	2,520,770	52,446	2.1	31	36
Vermont	562,758	511,456	51,302	10.0	49	19
Ohio	10,847,115	10,797,603	49,512	0.5	7	42
Michigan	9,295,297	9,262,044	33,253	0.4	8	43
Kentucky	3,685,296	3,660,324	24,972	0.7	23	40

Note: The 1990 population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcounts. The U.S. Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

POPULATION OF STATES, 1990 AND 1980, BY NUMERIC CHANGE, 1980-90

State	1990 Census	1980 Census	Change, 1980-90		1990 Rank	
			Number	Percent	Population	Pct. Change
Pennsylvania	11,881,643	11,864,720	16,923	0.1	5	45
Louisiana	4,219,973	4,206,116	13,857	0.3	21	44
Montana	799,065	786,690	12,375	1.6	44	37
Nebraska	1,578,385	1,569,825	8,560	0.5	36	41
South Dakota	696,004	690,768	5,236	0.8	45	39
Illinois	11,430,602	11,427,409	3,193	0.0	6	46
North Dakota	638,800	652,717	-13,917	-2.1	47	47
Wyoming	453,588	469,557	-15,969	-3.4	51	48
Dist. of Columbia	606,900	638,432	-31,532	-4.9	48	50
Iowa	2,776,755	2,913,808	-137,053	-4.7	30	49
West Virginia	1,793,477	1,950,186	-156,709	-8.0	34	51

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POPULATION OF STATES, 1990 AND 1980, BY 1990 SIZE RANK

State	1990 Census	1980 Census	Change, 1980-90		1990 Rank	
			Number	Percent	Population	Pct. Change
Hawaii	1,108,229	964,691	143,538	14.9	41	13
Idaho	1,006,749	944,127	62,622	6.6	42	23
Rhode Island	1,003,464	947,154	56,310	5.9	43	25
Montana	799,065	786,690	12,375	1.6	44	37
South Dakota	696,004	690,768	5,236	0.8	45	39
Delaware	666,168	594,338	71,830	12.1	46	17
North Dakota	638,800	652,717	-13,917	-2.1	47	47
Dist. of Columbia	606,900	638,432	-31,532	-4.9	48	50
Vermont	562,758	511,456	51,302	10.0	49	19
Alaska	550,043	401,851	148,192	36.9	50	2
Wyoming	453,588	469,557	-15,969	-3.4	51	48

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POPULATION OF STATES, 1990 AND 1980, RANKED BY PERCENT CHANGE, 1980-90

State	1990 Census	1980 Census	Change, 1980-90		1990 Rank	
			Number	Percent	Population	Pct. Change
United States	248,709,873	226,542,203	22,167,670	9.8		
Nevada	1,201,833	800,508	401,325	50.1	39	1
Alaska	550,043	401,851	148,192	36.9	50	2
Arizona	3,665,228	2,716,546	948,682	34.9	24	3
Florida	12,937,926	9,746,961	3,190,965	32.7	4	4
California	29,760,021	23,667,764	6,092,257	25.7	1	5
New Hampshire	1,109,252	920,610	188,642	20.5	40	6
Texas	16,986,510	14,225,513	2,760,997	19.4	3	7
Georgia	6,478,216	5,462,982	1,015,234	18.6	11	8
Utah	1,722,850	1,461,037	261,813	17.9	35	9
Washington	4,866,692	4,132,353	734,339	17.8	18	10
New Mexico	1,515,069	1,303,302	211,767	16.2	37	11
Virginia	6,187,358	5,346,797	840,561	15.7	12	12
Hawaii	1,108,229	964,691	143,538	14.9	41	13
Colorado	3,294,394	2,889,735	404,659	14.0	26	14
Maryland	4,781,468	4,216,933	564,535	13.4	19	15
North Carolina	6,628,637	5,880,095	748,542	12.7	10	16
Delaware	666,168	594,338	71,830	12.1	46	17
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Minnesota	4,375,099	4,075,970	299,129	7.3	20	22
Idaho	1,006,749	944,127	62,622	6.6	42	23
Tennessee	4,877,185	4,591,023	286,162	6.2	17	24
Rhode Island	1,003,464	947,154	56,310	5.9	43	25
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Kansas	2,477,574	2,364,236	113,338	4.8	32	29
Missouri	5,117,073	4,916,766	200,307	4.1	15	30
Oklahoma	3,145,585	3,025,487	120,098	4.0	28	31
Wisconsin	4,891,769	4,705,642	186,127	4.0	16	32
Alabama	4,040,587	3,894,025	146,562	3.8	22	33
Arkansas	2,350,725	2,286,357	64,368	2.8	33	34
New York	17,990,455	17,558,165	432,290	2.5	2	35
Mississippi	2,573,216	2,520,770	52,446	2.1	31	36
Montana	799,065	786,690	12,375	1.6	44	37
Indiana	5,544,159	5,490,214	53,945	1.0	14	38
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Wyoming	453,588	469,557	-15,969	-3.4	51	48
Iowa	2,776,755	2,913,808	-137,053	-4.7	30	49
Dist. of Columbia	606,900	638,432	-31,532	-4.9	48	50
West Virginia	1,793,477	1,950,186	-156,709	-8.0	34	51

1990 Census Profile

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Population Trends and Congressional Apportionment

Number 1 – March 1991

This is the first in a series of profiles on results of the 1990 Census of Population and Housing.

The 1990 population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

The U.S. population grew about 10 percent from 1980 to 1990.

The resident population of the United States as of April 1, 1990, was 248.7 million persons. This is 9.8 percent above the 1980 census count of 226.5 million (figure 1).

The growth rate for the 1980–90 decade is the second lowest in census history. The rate exceeded only the 7.3–percent increase of the Depression decade of the 1930's, when the rate of childbearing dropped close to two births per woman and net immigration from abroad was negligible. In contrast, the growth rate reached 18.5 percent in the 1950's, which included the peak of the post-World War II baby boom (1946–64) and a rate of childbearing averaging over three births per woman.

Despite an increase in net immigration since the 1950's, the growth rate has been lower subsequently. The decline is due primarily to the drop in the rate of childbearing, which averaged about two births per woman during the past two decades.

The numerical growth in the 1980–90 decade was 22.2 million. The numerical growth also exceeded 20 million in the three preceding decades, with a peak figure of 28.0 million in the 1950's.

Population growth exceeded 30 percent per decade early in the Nation's history.

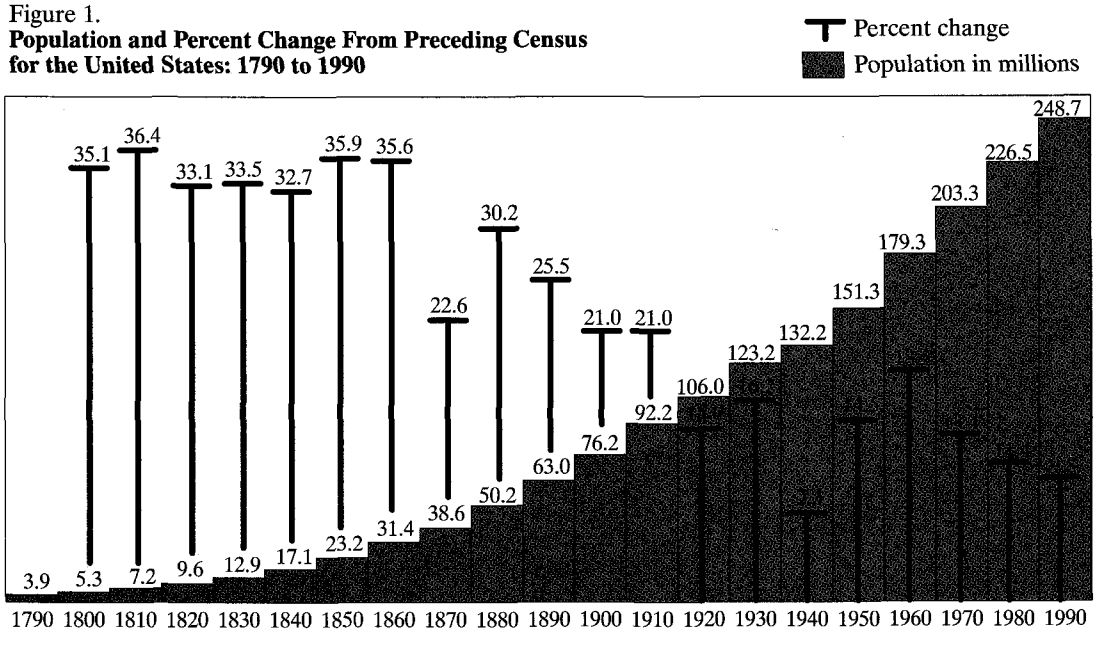
The population growth rate exceeded 30 percent in each decade from 1790 to 1860 and remained above 20 percent in each decade from 1860 to 1910, before dropping to 7.3 percent in the 1930's. The decrease is due primarily to the long-term decline in the average rate of childbearing from about seven births per woman at the beginning of the 19th century. The effect of declining fertility on the growth rate was offset in part by declining mortality, and by large-scale immigration during most of the period from the 1840's to the 1920's.

The South and West continue to grow most rapidly.

The West had the highest growth rate (22.3 percent) among the four census regions of the United States during the 1980's (p. 4). This was down slightly from the 1970's (23.9 percent), but still more than twice the national rate. The South's growth rate fell more sharply (20.0 percent to 13.4 percent), but remained above the national rate. The growth rate rose in the Northeast (0.2 percent to 3.4 percent) and fell in the Midwest (4.0 percent to 1.4 percent). These two regions had growth rates far below the national rate in both the 1970's and 1980's.

The differences in growth rates among the regions in the 1980's reflect differences in migration among States and immigration, and in rates of natural increase (birth rates minus death rates). There was net migration into the South

Figure 1.
Population and Percent Change From Preceding Census for the United States: 1790 to 1990



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and West, negligible net migration for the Northeast, and net migration out of the Midwest. The rate of natural increase was highest in the West and lowest in the Northeast.

The South and West together accounted for 89 percent of national population growth in the 1980's and 90 percent in the 1970's. Their combined share of the national population increased from 48.0 percent in 1970 to 52.3 percent in 1980 and to 55.6 percent in 1990.

Since 1900, the West's share of national population has increased most rapidly among the four regions, while the Midwest's portion has declined most sharply. The South's share reached its lowest level in 1930 and 1960 (30.7 percent) and has increased in each decade since 1960. The Northeast's portion reached its 20th–century peak in 1910 and 1920 (28.0 percent) before declining in each subsequent decade.

Percent Share of Population

	1900	1990
Northeast	27.6	20.4
Midwest	34.6	24.0
South	32.2	34.4
West	5.7	21.2
	100.0	100.0

The list of the five most rapidly growing States has changed little in the past 50 years.

The five States with the highest percent increases in population during the 1980–90 decade were Nevada (50.1), Alaska (36.9), Arizona (34.8), Florida (32.7), and California (25.7) (figure 2). The top five States in the 1970's were Nevada (63.8), Arizona (53.1), Florida (43.5), Wyoming (41.3), and Utah (37.9).

During the past five decades (the 1940's through the 1980's), five States have dominated the list of most rapidly growing States. Arizona, Florida, and Nevada were included in each decade, while Alaska and California missed only in the 1970's. Nevada had the highest growth rate in each of the last three decades.

The only Northeastern or Midwestern States with growth rates above the national figure during the 1980's were New Hampshire (20.5 percent) and Vermont (10.0 percent), while Maine's growth rate was slightly lower (9.2 percent). These three were the only Northeastern or Midwestern States with growth rates above the national rate in the 1970's.

Four States lost population during the 1980's after increases in the 1970's: Iowa, North Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming. New York and Rhode Island gained population in the 1980's after losses in the 1970's. The District of Columbia lost population in both decades.

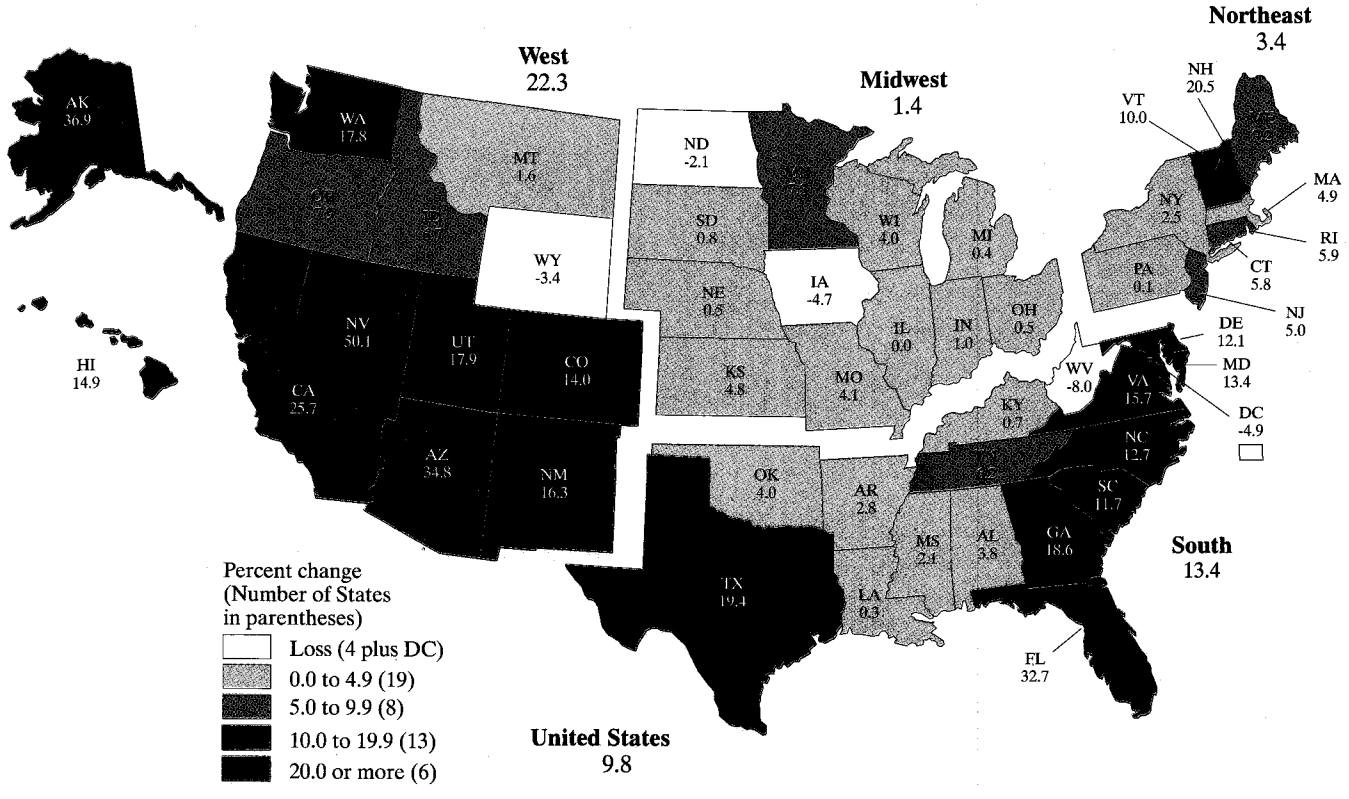
Only two States had growth rates that were below the national rate in the 1970's and above it in the 1980's: Delaware and Maryland.

California, Florida, and Texas accounted for most of population growth during the 1980's.

The combined population growth in California (6.1 million), Florida (3.2 million), and Texas (2.8 million) in the 1980–90 decade totaled 12.0 million, or 54 percent of the 22.2–million national population increase (figure 3). This is the first time in the Nation's 200-year census history that as few as three States accounted for over half of the national population growth.

California's numerical growth of 6.1 million and its 27 percent share of U.S. population growth during the 1980's are record highs for a single State. Its population of 29.8 million in 1990 was larger than that of the 21 least populous States combined, and its 12.0 percent share of U.S. population was the highest in one State since 1860 when New York had 12.3 percent.

Figure 2.
Percent Change in Population for States: 1980 to 1990



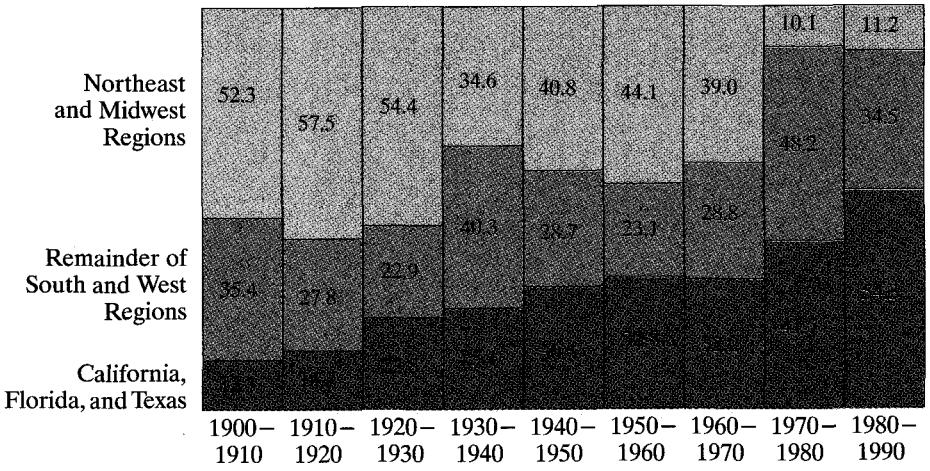
Nineteen seats will shift in the U.S. House of Representatives

As a result of population changes from 1980 to 1990, eight States will have more representatives in the 103rd Congress, which will convene in January 1993.[1] The largest gains will be in California (+7), Florida (+4), and Texas (+3), while five other States will each gain one seat. Thirteen States will have fewer representatives. The largest losses will be in New York (−3), and in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania (−2 each). Eight other States will each lose one seat (figure 4).

Following the 1980 census, reapportionment shifted 17 seats. The largest gains were in Florida (+4), Texas (+3), and California (+2), and the largest losses were in New York (−5) and in Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania (−2 each).

After the 1980 census, the South and West together gained all 17 shifted seats. In the upcoming reapportionment, the net increase of 7 seats in the South reflects a gain of 10 seats and a loss of 1 seat each in Kentucky, Louisiana, and West Virginia. The net increase of 8 seats in the West reflects a gain of 9 seats and a loss of 1 seat in Montana.

Figure 3.
Percent Distribution of U.S. Population Growth for Selected Areas, by Decade: 1900 to 1990



	After 1980 Census	After 1990 Census
Northeast	−9	−7
Midwest	−8	−8
South	+8	+7
West	+9	+8

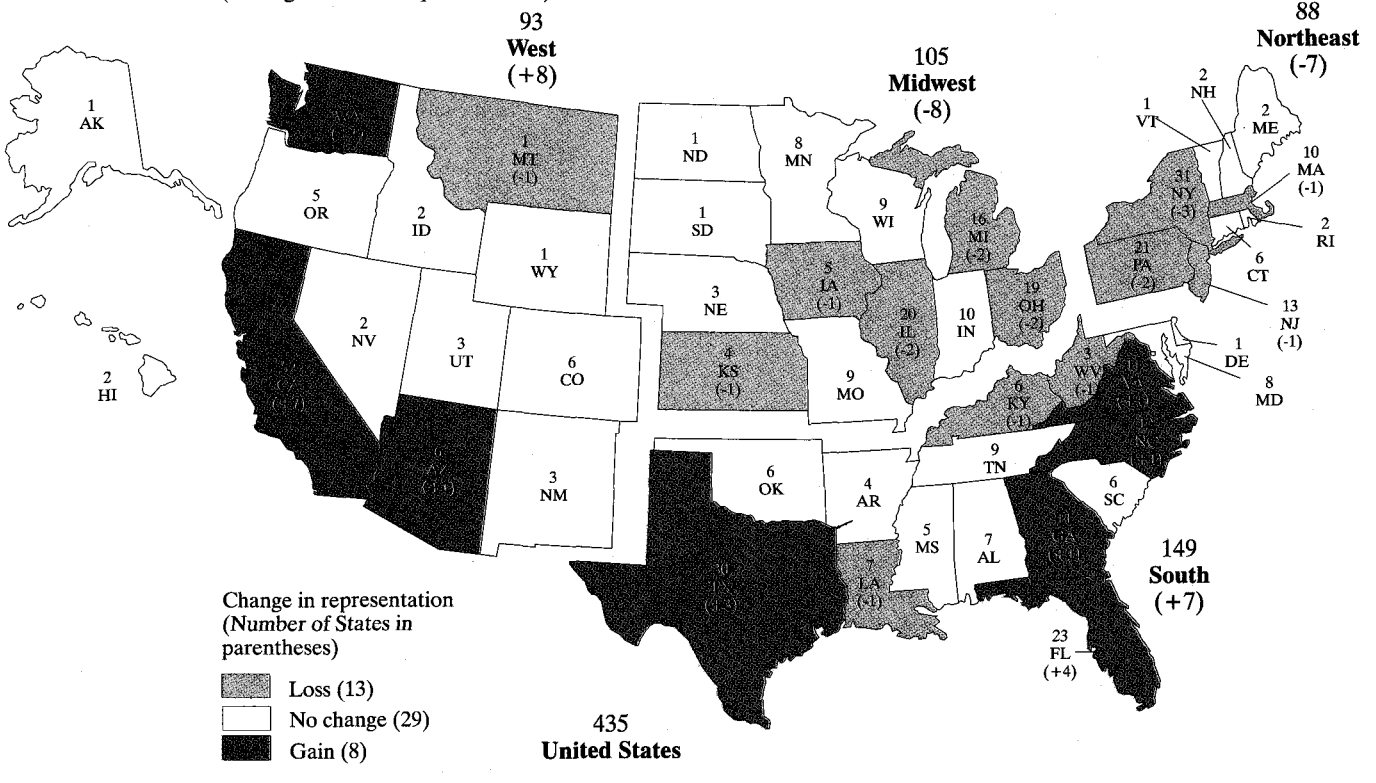
Source of the Data

The 1990 census data included here are from Bureau of the Census press releases CB 90−232 (Dec. 26, 1990) and CB 91−07 (Jan. 7, 1991). Data for 1790−1980 are from 1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants, United States Summary (PC80−1−A1), issued 1983.

For information about the publication program for the 1990 Census of Population and Housing and the wide range of data products issued by the Census Bureau, contact Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233 (301-763-4100).

[1]The 1990 census apportionment populations was 249.0 million. This number includes 0.9 million overseas military and Federal civilian employees and their dependents and excludes the District of Columbia.

Figure 4.
Congressional Representation in 1990 and Changes Since 1980 for States
(Changes shown in parentheses)



Population: 1900 to 1990

(Data are for 1990 areas of States. Percent change and rank based on unrounded numbers)

United States Regions and Divisions States	Population (in thousands)						Change in population						Rank in population[2]			
							Number (in thousands)			Percent						
	1990[1]	1980	1970	1960	1950	1900	1980 to 1990	1970 to 1980	1960 to 1970	1980 to 1990	1970 to 1980	1960 to 1970	1990	1980	1950	1900
United States	248 710	226 546	203 302	179 323	151 326	76 212	22 164	23 244	23 979	9.8	11.4	13.4	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
REGIONS AND DIVISIONS																
Northeast	**50 809**	**49 135**	**49 061**	**44 678**	**39 478**	**21 047**	**1 674**	**75**	**4 383**	**3.4**	**0.2**	**9.8**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**3**
New England	13 207	12 348	11 847	10 509	9 314	5 592	858	501	1 338	7.0	4.2	12.7	9	8	8	7
Middle Atlantic	37 602	36 787	37 213	34 168	30 164	15 455	815	–426	3 045	2.2	–1.1	8.9	4	3	2	2
Midwest	**59 669**	**58 866**	**56 590**	**51 619**	**44 461**	**26 333**	**803**	**2 275**	**4 971**	**1.4**	**4.0**	**9.6**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**
East North Central	42 009	41 682	40 263	36 225	30 399	15 986	327	1 419	4 038	0.8	3.5	11.1	2	1	1	1
West North Central	17 660	17 183	16 328	15 394	14 061	10 347	476	856	933	2.8	5.2	6.1	6	6	6	4
South	**85 446**	**75 372**	**62 813**	**54 973**	**47 197**	**24 524**	**10 074**	**12 559**	**7 840**	**13.4**	**20.0**	**14.3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**
South Atlantic	43 567	36 959	30 679	25 972	21 182	10 443	6 608	6 280	4 707	17.9	20.5	18.1	1	2	3	3
East South Central	15 176	14 666	12 808	12 050	11 477	7 548	510	1 858	758	3.5	14.5	6.3	7	7	7	5
West South Central	26 703	23 747	19 326	16 951	14 538	6 532	2 956	4 421	2 375	12.4	22.9	14.0	5	5	5	6
West	**52 786**	**43 172**	**34 838**	**28 053**	**20 190**	**4 309**	**9 614**	**8 334**	**6 785**	**22.3**	**23.9**	**24.2**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**4**
Mountain	13 659	11 373	8 290	6 855	5 075	1 675	2 286	3 083	1 435	20.1	37.2	20.9	8	9	9	9
Pacific	39 127	31 800	26 548	21 198	15 115	2 634	7 328	5 251	5 350	23.0	19.8	25.2	3	4	4	8
STATES																
New England																
Maine	1 228	1 125	994	969	914	694	103	131	24	9.2	13.2	2.5	38	38	35	31
New Hampshire	1 109	921	738	607	533	412	189	183	131	20.5	24.8	21.5	40	42	44	37
Vermont	563	511	445	390	378	344	51	67	55	10.0	15.0	14.1	48	48	46	39
Massachusetts	6 016	5 737	5 689	5 149	4 691	2 805	279	48	541	4.9	0.8	10.5	13	11	9	7
Rhode Island	1 003	947	950	859	792	429	56	–3	90	5.9	–0.3	10.5	43	40	36	35
Connecticut	3 287	3 108	3 032	2 535	2 007	908	180	75	497	5.8	2.5	19.6	27	25	28	29
Middle Atlantic																
New York	17 990	17 558	18 241	16 782	14 830	7 269	432	–683	1 459	2.5	–3.7	8.7	2	2	1	1
New Jersey	7 730	7 365	7 171	6 067	4 835	1 884	365	194	1 104	5.0	2.7	18.2	9	9	8	16
Pennsylvania	11 882	11 864	11 801	11 319	10 498	6 302	18	63	481	0.1	0.5	4.3	5	4	3	2
East North Central																
Ohio	10 847	10 798	10 657	9 706	7 947	4 158	49	140	951	0.5	1.3	9.8	7	6	5	4
Indiana	5 544	5 490	5 195	4 662	3 934	2 516	54	295	533	1.0	5.7	11.4	14	12	12	8
Illinois	11 431	11 427	11 110	10 081	8 712	4 822	4	316	1 029	–	2.8	10.2	6	5	4	3
Michigan	9 295	9 262	8 882	7 823	6 372	2 421	33	380	1 059	0.4	4.3	13.5	8	8	7	9
Wisconsin	4 892	4 706	4 418	3 952	3 435	2 069	186	288	466	4.0	6.5	11.8	16	16	14	13
West North Central																
Minnesota	4 375	4 076	3 806	3 414	2 982	1 751	299	270	392	7.3	7.1	11.5	20	21	18	19
Iowa	2 777	2 914	2 825	2 758	2 621	2 232	–137	88	68	–4.7	3.1	2.5	30	27	22	10
Missouri	5 117	4 917	4 678	4 320	3 955	3 107	200	239	358	4.1	5.1	8.3	15	15	11	5
North Dakota	639	653	618	632	620	319	–14	35	–15	–2.1	5.7	–2.3	47	46	41	40
South Dakota	696	691	666	681	653	402	5	25	–14	0.8	3.7	–2.1	45	45	40	38
Nebraska	1 578	1 570	1 485	1 411	1 326	1 066	9	84	74	0.5	5.7	5.2	36	35	33	27
Kansas	2 478	2 364	2 249	2 179	1 905	1 470	114	115	70	4.8	5.1	3.2	32	32	31	22
South Atlantic																
Delaware	666	594	548	446	318	185	72	46	102	12.1	8.4	22.8	46	47	47	44
Maryland	4 781	4 217	3 924	3 101	2 343	1 188	564	293	823	13.4	7.5	26.5	19	18	24	26
District of Columbia	607	638	757	764	802	279	–31	–118	–7	–4.9	–15.6	–1.0	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Virginia	6 187	5 347	4 651	3 967	3 319	1 854	841	695	684	15.7	14.9	17.3	12	14	15	17
West Virginia	1 793	1 950	1 744	1 860	2 006	959	–156	205	–116	–8.0	11.8	–6.2	34	34	29	28
North Carolina	6 629	5 882	5 084	4 556	4 062	1 894	747	797	528	12.7	15.7	11.6	10	10	10	15
South Carolina	3 487	3 122	2 591	2 383	2 117	1 340	365	531	208	11.7	20.5	8.7	25	24	27	24
Georgia	6 478	5 463	4 588	3 943	3 445	2 216	1 015	875	645	18.6	19.1	16.4	11	13	13	11
Florida	12 938	9 746	6 791	4 952	2 771	529	3 192	2 955	1 840	32.7	43.5	37.2	4	7	20	33
East South Central																
Kentucky	3 685	3 661	3 221	3 038	2 945	2 147	25	440	183	0.7	13.7	6.0	23	23	19	12
Tennessee	4 877	4 591	3 926	3 567	3 292	2 021	286	665	359	6.2	16.9	10.1	17	17	16	14
Alabama	4 041	3 894	3 444	3 267	3 062	1 829	147	450	178	3.8	13.1	5.4	22	22	17	18
Mississippi	2 573	2 521	2 217	2 178	2 179	1 551	53	304	39	2.1	13.7	1.8	31	31	26	20
West South Central																
Arkansas	2 351	2 286	1 923	1 786	1 910	1 312	64	363	137	2.8	18.9	7.7	33	33	30	25
Louisiana	4 220	4 206	3 645	3 257	2 684	1 382	14	561	388	0.3	15.4	11.9	21	19	21	23
Oklahoma	3 146	3 025	2 559	2 328	2 233	790	120	466	231	4.0	18.2	9.9	28	26	25	30
Texas	16 987	14 229	11 199	9 580	7 711	3 049	2 757	3 031	1 619	19.4	27.1	16.9	3	3	6	6
Mountain																
Montana	799	787	694	675	591	243	12	92	20	1.6	13.3	2.9	44	44	42	42
Idaho	1 007	944	713	667	589	162	63	231	46	6.7	32.4	6.9	42	41	43	45
Wyoming	454	470	332	330	291	93	–16	137	2	–3.4	41.3	0.7	50	49	48	48
Colorado	3 294	2 890	2 210	1 754	1 325	540	404	680	456	14.0	30.8	26.0	26	28	34	32
New Mexico	1 515	1 303	1 017	951	681	195	212	286	66	16.3	28.1	6.9	37	37	39	43
Arizona	3 665	2 718	1 775	1 302	750	123	947	943	473	34.8	53.1	36.3	24	29	37	47
Utah	1 723	1 461	1 059	891	689	277	262	402	169	17.9	37.9	18.9	35	36	38	41
Nevada	1 202	800	489	285	160	42	401	312	203	50.1	63.8	71.3	39	43	49	50
Pacific																
Washington	4 867	4 132	3 413	2 853	2 379	518	735	719	560	17.8	21.1	19.6	18	20	23	34
Oregon	2 842	2 633	2 092	1 769	1 521	414	209	542	323	7.9	25.9	18.3	29	30	32	36
California	29 760	23 668	19 971	15 717	10 586	1 485	6 092	3 697	4 254	25.7	18.5	27.1	1	1	2	21
Alaska	550	402	303	226	129	64	148	99	76	36.9	32.8	33.8	49	50	50	49
Hawaii	1 108	965	770	633	500	154	144	195	137	14.9	25.3	21.7	41	39	45	46

(X) Not applicable. – Represents zero.

[1]The 1990 population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991. [2]The 4 regions, 9 divisions, and 50 States are ranked separately. [3]If the District of Columbia were included with the States, it would rank 48 in 1990, 47 in 1980, 36 in 1950, and 41 in 1900.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
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ECONOMICS
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BUREAU OF THE
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CENSUS BUREAU COMPLETES DISTRIBUTION OF 1990 REDISTRICTING TABULATIONS TO STATES

The Commerce Department's Census Bureau today completed distributing final 1990 census population counts to the governors and state legislatures for use in congressional, state, and local redistricting.

Alaska, on March 8, was the last state to receive its counts in a distribution that started on Jan. 15. The bureau finished its task, called for under Public Law 94-171, 24 days before the legal deadline of April 1, 1991.

The redistricting tabulations show total population counts and persons age 18 years and over for all races; Whites; Blacks; Asians or Pacific Islanders; American Indians, Eskimos, or Aleuts; and combined other races. The same counts also are shown for persons

(more)

The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

Census Bureau press releases also are available on their release date through the Bureau's online information service, CENDATA™. For information, phone (301) 763-2074.

of Hispanic origin and for persons not of Hispanic origin by race. Housing unit counts also are included in the data.

All states and the District of Columbia received these data for the following geographic areas: state, county, minor civil division, place, census tract, block group, block, and, where applicable, American Indian and Alaska Native areas. States that participated in the Census Bureau's Voting District Program also received these data for each specified voting district.

States also were provided maps showing boundary information for the geographic areas presented in the tabulations.

The 1990 census redistricting numbers are available for purchase on summary computer tape, tape cartridge, compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), and in several different printouts. The housing unit counts are available on computer tape, CD-ROM, and on selected versions of the printouts. No printed reports will be issued from the redistricting data files.

Copies of the materials sent to the state governments are available from the bureau's Data User Services Division, Customer Services Office, 301-763-4100, or by writing to Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

The attached tables provide population counts by race and Hispanic origin for the nation and states.

Table 1. Resident Population Distribution for the United States by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 and 1980

UNITED STATES	1990		1980		Number Change	Percent Change
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total Population....	248,709,873	100.0	226,545,805	100.0	22,164,068	9.8
White.....	199,686,070	80.3	188,371,622	83.1	11,314,448	6.0
Black.....	29,986,060	12.1	26,495,025	11.7	3,491,035	13.2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1,959,234	0.8	1,420,400	0.6	538,834	37.9
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	7,273,662	2.9	3,500,439*	1.5	3,773,223	107.8
Other Race.....	9,804,847	3.9	6,758,319	3.0	3,046,528	45.1
Hispanic Origin**.....	22,354,059	9.0	14,608,673	6.4	7,745,386	53.0

* The 1980 number for Asians or Pacific Islanders shown in this table are not entirely comparable with the 1990 counts. The 1980 count of 3,500,439 of Asians or Pacific Islanders based on 100-percent tabulations includes only the nine specific Asian or Pacific groups listed separately in the 1980 race item. The 1980 total Asian or Pacific Islander population of 3,726,440 from sample tabulations is comparable to the 1990 count; these figures include groups not listed separately in the race item on the 1980 census form.

** Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

THE POPULATION COUNTS SET FORTH HEREIN ARE SUBJECT TO POSSIBLE CORRECTION FOR UNDERCOUNT OR OVERCOUNT. THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE IS CONSIDERING WHETHER TO CORRECT THESE COUNTS AND WILL PUBLISH CORRECTED COUNTS, IF ANY, NOT LATER THAN JULY 15, 1991.

Note: The 1990 population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcounts. The U.S. Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

Table 2. Resident Population Distribution for the United States, Regions, and States, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

United States Region State	Total	White	Black	American Indian Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other Race	Hispanic Origin *
United States	248,709,873	199,686,070	29,986,060	1,959,234	7,273,662	9,804,847	22,354,059
Northeast	50,809,229	42,068,904	5,613,222	125,148	1,335,375	1,666,580	3,754,389
Connecticut	3,287,116	2,859,353	274,269	6,654	50,698	96,142	213,116
Maine	1,227,928	1,208,360	5,138	5,998	6,683	1,749	6,829
Massachusetts	6,016,425	5,405,374	300,130	12,241	143,392	155,288	287,549
New Hampshire	1,109,252	1,087,433	7,198	2,134	9,343	3,144	11,333
New Jersey	7,730,188	6,130,465	1,036,825	14,970	272,521	275,407	739,861
New York	17,990,455	13,385,255	2,859,055	62,651	693,760	989,734	2,214,026
Pennsylvania	11,881,643	10,520,201	1,089,795	14,733	137,438	119,476	232,262
Rhode Island	1,003,464	917,375	38,861	4,071	18,325	24,832	45,752
Vermont	562,758	555,088	1,951	1,696	3,215	808	3,661
Midwest	59,668,632	52,017,957	5,715,940	337,899	768,069	828,767	1,726,509
Illinois	11,430,602	8,952,978	1,694,273	21,836	285,311	476,204	904,446
Indiana	5,544,159	5,020,700	432,092	12,720	37,617	41,030	98,788
Iowa	2,776,755	2,683,090	48,090	7,349	25,476	12,750	32,647
Kansas	2,477,574	2,231,986	143,076	21,965	31,750	48,797	93,670
Michigan	9,295,297	7,756,086	1,291,706	55,638	104,983	86,884	201,596
Minnesota	4,375,099	4,130,395	94,944	49,909	77,886	21,965	53,884
Missouri	5,117,073	4,486,228	548,208	19,835	41,277	21,525	61,702
Nebraska	1,578,385	1,480,558	57,404	12,410	12,422	15,591	36,969
North Dakota	638,800	604,142	3,524	25,917	3,462	1,755	4,665
Ohio	10,847,115	9,521,756	1,154,826	20,358	91,179	58,996	139,696
South Dakota	696,004	637,515	3,258	50,575	3,123	1,533	5,252
Wisconsin	4,891,769	4,512,523	244,539	39,387	53,583	41,737	93,194
South	85,445,930	65,582,199	15,828,888	562,731	1,122,248	2,349,864	6,767,021
Alabama	4,040,587	2,975,797	1,020,705	16,506	21,797	5,782	24,629
Arkansas	2,350,725	1,944,744	373,912	12,773	12,530	6,766	19,876
District of Columbia	606,900	179,667	399,604	1,466	11,214	14,949	32,710
Delaware	666,168	535,094	112,460	2,019	9,057	7,538	15,820
Florida	12,937,926	10,749,285	1,759,534	36,335	154,302	238,470	1,574,143
Georgia	6,478,216	4,600,148	1,746,565	13,348	75,781	42,374	108,922
Kentucky	3,685,296	3,391,832	262,907	5,769	17,812	6,976	21,984
Louisiana	4,219,973	2,839,138	1,299,281	18,541	41,099	21,914	93,044
Maryland	4,781,468	3,393,964	1,189,899	12,972	139,719	44,914	125,102
Mississippi	2,573,216	1,633,461	915,057	8,525	13,016	3,157	15,931
North Carolina	6,628,637	5,008,491	1,456,323	80,155	52,166	31,502	76,726
Oklahoma	3,145,585	2,583,512	233,801	252,420	33,563	42,289	86,160
South Carolina	3,486,703	2,406,974	1,039,884	8,246	22,382	9,217	30,551
Tennessee	4,877,185	4,048,068	778,035	10,039	31,839	9,204	32,741
Texas	16,986,510	12,774,762	2,021,632	65,877	319,459	1,804,780	4,339,905
Virginia	6,187,358	4,791,739	1,162,994	15,282	159,053	58,290	160,288
West Virginia	1,793,477	1,725,523	56,295	2,458	7,459	1,742	8,489
West	52,786,082	40,017,010	2,828,010	933,456	4,047,970	4,959,636	10,106,140
Alaska	550,043	415,492	22,451	85,698	19,728	6,674	17,803
Arizona	3,665,228	2,963,186	110,524	203,527	55,206	332,785	688,338
California	29,760,021	20,524,327	2,208,801	242,164	2,845,659	3,939,070	7,687,938
Colorado	3,294,394	2,905,474	133,146	27,776	59,862	168,136	424,302
Hawaii	1,108,229	369,616	27,195	5,099	685,236	21,083	81,390
Idaho	1,006,749	950,451	3,370	13,780	9,365	29,783	52,927
Montana	799,065	741,111	2,381	47,679	4,259	3,635	12,174
Nevada	1,201,833	1,012,695	78,771	19,637	38,127	52,603	124,419
New Mexico	1,515,069	1,146,028	30,210	134,355	14,124	190,352	579,224
Oregon	2,842,321	2,636,787	46,178	38,496	69,269	51,591	112,707
Utah	1,722,850	1,615,845	11,576	24,283	33,371	37,775	84,597
Washington	4,866,692	4,308,937	149,801	81,483	210,958	115,513	214,570
Wyoming	453,588	427,061	3,606	9,479	2,806	10,636	25,751

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Note: The 1990 population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcounts. The U.S. Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

Table 3. Percent Distribution of the Resident Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, for the United States, Regions, and States: 1990

United States Region State	Total	White	Black	American Indian Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other Race	Hispanic Origin *
United States	100.0%	80.3%	12.1%	0.8%	2.9%	3.9%	9.0%
Northeast	100.0%	82.8%	11.0%	0.2%	2.6%	3.3%	7.4%
Connecticut	100.0%	87.0%	8.3%	0.2%	1.5%	2.9%	6.5%
Maine	100.0%	98.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%
Massachusetts	100.0%	89.8%	5.0%	0.2%	2.4%	2.6%	4.8%
New Hampshire	100.0%	98.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	0.3%	1.0%
New Jersey	100.0%	79.3%	13.4%	0.2%	3.5%	3.6%	9.6%
New York	100.0%	74.4%	15.9%	0.3%	3.9%	5.5%	12.3%
Pennsylvania	100.0%	88.5%	9.2%	0.1%	1.2%	1.0%	2.0%
Rhode Island	100.0%	91.4%	3.9%	0.4%	1.8%	2.5%	4.6%
Vermont	100.0%	98.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.7%
Midwest	100.0%	87.2%	9.6%	0.6%	1.3%	1.4%	2.9%
Illinois	100.0%	78.3%	14.8%	0.2%	2.5%	4.2%	7.9%
Indiana	100.0%	90.6%	7.8%	0.2%	0.7%	0.7%	1.8%
Iowa	100.0%	96.6%	1.7%	0.3%	0.9%	0.5%	1.2%
Kansas	100.0%	90.1%	5.8%	0.9%	1.3%	2.0%	3.8%
Michigan	100.0%	83.4%	13.9%	0.6%	1.1%	0.9%	2.2%
Minnesota	100.0%	94.4%	2.2%	1.1%	1.8%	0.5%	1.2%
Missouri	100.0%	87.7%	10.7%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	1.2%
Nebraska	100.0%	93.8%	3.6%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	2.3%
North Dakota	100.0%	94.6%	0.6%	4.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%
Ohio	100.0%	87.8%	10.6%	0.2%	0.8%	0.5%	1.3%
South Dakota	100.0%	91.6%	0.5%	7.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%
Wisconsin	100.0%	92.2%	5.0%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	1.9%
South	100.0%	76.8%	18.5%	0.7%	1.3%	2.8%	7.9%
Alabama	100.0%	73.6%	25.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%
Arkansas	100.0%	82.7%	15.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%
District of Columbia	100.0%	29.6%	65.8%	0.2%	1.8%	2.5%	5.4%
Delaware	100.0%	80.3%	16.9%	0.3%	1.4%	1.1%	2.4%
Florida	100.0%	83.1%	13.6%	0.3%	1.2%	1.8%	12.2%
Georgia	100.0%	71.0%	27.0%	0.2%	1.2%	0.7%	1.7%
Kentucky	100.0%	92.0%	7.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%
Louisiana	100.0%	67.3%	30.8%	0.4%	1.0%	0.5%	2.2%
Maryland	100.0%	71.0%	24.9%	0.3%	2.9%	0.9%	2.6%
Mississippi	100.0%	63.5%	35.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%
North Carolina	100.0%	75.6%	22.0%	1.2%	0.8%	0.5%	1.2%
Oklahoma	100.0%	82.1%	7.4%	8.0%	1.1%	1.3%	2.7%
South Carolina	100.0%	69.0%	29.8%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%
Tennessee	100.0%	83.0%	16.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.7%
Texas	100.0%	75.2%	11.9%	0.4%	1.9%	10.6%	25.5%
Virginia	100.0%	77.4%	18.8%	0.2%	2.6%	0.9%	2.6%
West Virginia	100.0%	96.2%	3.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%
West	100.0%	75.8%	5.4%	1.8%	7.7%	9.4%	19.1%
Alaska	100.0%	75.5%	4.1%	15.6%	3.6%	1.2%	3.2%
Arizona	100.0%	80.8%	3.0%	5.6%	1.5%	9.1%	18.8%
California	100.0%	69.0%	7.4%	0.8%	9.6%	13.2%	25.8%
Colorado	100.0%	88.2%	4.0%	0.8%	1.8%	5.1%	12.9%
Hawaii	100.0%	33.4%	2.5%	0.5%	61.8%	1.9%	7.3%
Idaho	100.0%	94.4%	0.3%	1.4%	0.9%	3.0%	5.3%
Montana	100.0%	92.7%	0.3%	6.0%	0.5%	0.5%	1.5%
Nevada	100.0%	84.3%	6.6%	1.6%	3.2%	4.4%	10.4%
New Mexico	100.0%	75.6%	2.0%	8.9%	0.9%	12.6%	38.2%
Oregon	100.0%	92.8%	1.6%	1.4%	2.4%	1.8%	4.0%
Utah	100.0%	93.8%	0.7%	1.4%	1.9%	2.2%	4.9%
Washington	100.0%	88.5%	3.1%	1.7%	4.3%	2.4%	4.4%
Wyoming	100.0%	94.2%	0.8%	2.1%	0.6%	2.3%	5.7%

* Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

Note: The 1990 population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcounts. The U.S. Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

Table 4. Percent Distribution of the Resident Population by Region and State by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

United States Region State	Total	White	Black	American Indian Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other Race	Hispanic Origin *
United States	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Northeast	20.4%	21.1%	18.7%	6.4%	18.4%	17.0%	16.8%
Connecticut	1.3%	1.4%	0.9%	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%
Maine	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Massachusetts	2.4%	2.7%	1.0%	0.6%	2.0%	1.6%	1.3%
New Hampshire	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
New Jersey	3.1%	3.1%	3.5%	0.8%	3.7%	2.8%	3.3%
New York	7.2%	6.7%	9.5%	3.2%	9.5%	10.1%	9.9%
Pennsylvania	4.8%	5.3%	3.6%	0.8%	1.9%	1.2%	1.0%
Rhode Island	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Vermont	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Midwest	24.0%	26.0%	19.1%	17.2%	10.6%	8.5%	7.7%
Illinois	4.6%	4.5%	5.7%	1.1%	3.9%	4.9%	4.0%
Indiana	2.2%	2.5%	1.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Iowa	1.1%	1.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Kansas	1.0%	1.1%	0.5%	1.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Michigan	3.7%	3.9%	4.3%	2.8%	1.4%	0.9%	0.9%
Minnesota	1.8%	2.1%	0.3%	2.5%	1.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Missouri	2.1%	2.2%	1.8%	1.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%
Nebraska	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
North Dakota	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ohio	4.4%	4.8%	3.9%	1.0%	1.3%	0.6%	0.6%
South Dakota	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Wisconsin	2.0%	2.3%	0.8%	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%
South	34.4%	32.8%	52.8%	28.7%	15.4%	24.0%	30.3%
Alabama	1.6%	1.5%	3.4%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Arkansas	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
District of Columbia	0.2%	0.1%	1.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Delaware	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Florida	5.2%	5.4%	5.9%	1.9%	2.1%	2.4%	7.0%
Georgia	2.6%	2.3%	5.8%	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%	0.5%
Kentucky	1.5%	1.7%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Louisiana	1.7%	1.4%	4.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%
Maryland	1.9%	1.7%	4.0%	0.7%	1.9%	0.5%	0.6%
Mississippi	1.0%	0.8%	3.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
North Carolina	2.7%	2.5%	4.9%	4.1%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%
Oklahoma	1.3%	1.3%	0.8%	12.9%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
South Carolina	1.4%	1.2%	3.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Tennessee	2.0%	2.0%	2.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Texas	6.8%	6.4%	6.7%	3.4%	4.4%	18.4%	19.4%
Virginia	2.5%	2.4%	3.9%	0.8%	2.2%	0.6%	0.7%
West Virginia	0.7%	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
West	21.2%	20.0%	9.4%	47.6%	55.7%	50.6%	45.2%
Alaska	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	4.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Arizona	1.5%	1.5%	0.4%	10.4%	0.8%	3.4%	3.1%
California	12.0%	10.3%	7.4%	12.4%	39.1%	40.2%	34.4%
Colorado	1.3%	1.5%	0.4%	1.4%	0.8%	1.7%	1.9%
Hawaii	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	9.4%	0.2%	0.4%
Idaho	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Montana	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	2.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Nevada	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
New Mexico	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	6.9%	0.2%	1.9%	2.6%
Oregon	1.1%	1.3%	0.2%	2.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Utah	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%	1.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Washington	2.0%	2.2%	0.5%	4.2%	2.9%	1.2%	1.0%
Wyoming	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%

* Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

Table 5. Total Resident Population by State: 1990 and 1980

1990 Total Population Rank	State	1990 Total Population	1980 Total Population	Number Change 1980 to 1990	Percent Change 1980 to 1990
1	California	29,760,021	23,667,902	6,092,119	25.7
2	New York	17,990,455	17,558,072	432,383	2.5
3	Texas	16,986,510	14,229,191	2,757,319	19.4
4	Florida	12,937,926	9,746,324	3,191,602	32.7
5	Pennsylvania	11,881,643	11,863,895	17,748	0.1
6	Illinois	11,430,602	11,426,518	4,084	0.0
7	Ohio	10,847,115	10,797,630	49,485	0.5
8	Michigan	9,295,297	9,262,078	33,219	0.4
9	New Jersey	7,730,188	7,364,823	365,365	5.0
10	North Carolina	6,628,637	5,881,766	746,871	12.7
11	Georgia	6,478,216	5,463,105	1,015,111	18.6
12	Virginia	6,187,358	5,346,818	840,540	15.7
13	Massachusetts	6,016,425	5,737,037	279,388	4.9
14	Indiana	5,544,159	5,490,224	53,935	1.0
15	Missouri	5,117,073	4,916,686	200,387	4.1
16	Wisconsin	4,891,769	4,705,767	186,002	4.0
17	Tennessee	4,877,185	4,591,120	286,065	6.2
18	Washington	4,866,692	4,132,156	734,536	17.8
19	Maryland	4,781,468	4,216,975	564,493	13.4
20	Minnesota	4,375,099	4,075,970	299,129	7.3
21	Louisiana	4,219,973	4,205,900	14,073	0.3
22	Alabama	4,040,587	3,893,888	146,699	3.8
23	Kentucky	3,685,296	3,660,777	24,519	0.7
24	Arizona	3,665,228	2,718,215	947,013	34.8
25	South Carolina	3,486,703	3,121,820	364,883	11.7
26	Colorado	3,294,394	2,889,964	404,430	14.0
27	Connecticut	3,287,116	3,107,576	179,540	5.8
28	Oklahoma	3,145,585	3,025,290	120,295	4.0
29	Oregon	2,842,321	2,633,105	209,216	7.9
30	Iowa	2,776,755	2,913,808	-137,053	-4.7
31	Mississippi	2,573,216	2,520,638	52,578	2.1
32	Kansas	2,477,574	2,363,679	113,895	4.8
33	Arkansas	2,350,725	2,286,435	64,290	2.8
34	West Virginia	1,793,477	1,949,644	-156,167	-8.0
35	Utah	1,722,850	1,461,037	261,813	17.9
36	Nebraska	1,578,385	1,569,825	8,560	0.5
37	New Mexico	1,515,069	1,302,894	212,175	16.3
38	Maine	1,227,928	1,124,660	103,268	9.2
39	Nevada	1,201,833	800,493	401,340	50.1
40	New Hampshire	1,109,252	920,610	188,642	20.5
41	Hawaii	1,108,229	964,691†	143,538	14.9
42	Idaho	1,006,749	943,935	62,814	6.7
43	Rhode Island	1,003,464	947,154	56,310	5.9
44	Montana	799,065	786,690	12,375	1.6
45	South Dakota	696,004	690,768	5,236	0.8
46	Delaware	666,168	594,338	71,830	12.1
47	North Dakota	638,800	652,717	-13,917	-2.1
48	District of Columbia	606,900	638,333	-31,433	-4.9
49	Vermont	562,758	511,456	51,302	10.0
50	Alaska	550,043	401,851	148,192	36.9
51	Wyoming	453,588	469,557	-15,969	-3.4

The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

Table 6. White Resident Population by State: 1990 and 1980

1990 White Population Rank	State	1990 White Population	1990 Percent of State Population	1980 White Population	1980 Percent of State Population	Number Change 1980 to 1990	Percent Change 1980 to 1990
1	California	20,524,327	69.0	18,030,893	76.2	2,493,434	13.8
2	New York	13,385,255	74.4	13,960,868	79.5	-575,613	-4.1
3	Texas	12,774,762	75.2	11,198,441	78.7	1,576,321	14.1
4	Florida	10,749,285	83.1	8,184,513	84.0	2,564,772	31.3
5	Pennsylvania	10,520,201	88.5	10,652,320	89.8	-132,119	-1.2
6	Ohio	9,521,756	87.8	9,597,458	88.9	-75,702	-0.8
7	Illinois	8,952,978	78.3	9,233,327	80.8	-280,349	-3.0
8	Michigan	7,756,086	83.4	7,872,241	85.0	-116,155	-1.5
9	New Jersey	6,130,465	79.3	6,127,467	83.2	2,998	0.0
10	Massachusetts	5,405,374	89.8	5,362,836	93.5	42,538	0.8
11	Indiana	5,020,700	90.6	5,004,394	91.2	16,306	0.3
12	North Carolina	5,008,491	75.6	4,457,507	75.8	550,984	12.4
13	Virginia	4,791,739	77.4	4,229,798	79.1	561,941	13.3
14	Georgia	4,600,148	71.0	3,947,135	72.3	653,013	16.5
15	Wisconsin	4,512,523	92.2	4,443,035	94.4	69,488	1.6
16	Missouri	4,486,228	87.7	4,345,521	88.4	140,707	3.2
17	Washington	4,308,937	88.5	3,779,170	91.5	529,767	14.0
18	Minnesota	4,130,395	94.4	3,935,770	96.6	194,625	4.9
19	Tennessee	4,048,068	83.0	3,835,452	83.5	212,616	5.5
20	Maryland	3,393,964	71.0	3,158,838	74.9	235,126	7.4
21	Kentucky	3,391,832	92.0	3,379,006	92.3	12,826	0.4
22	Alabama	2,975,797	73.6	2,872,621	73.8	103,176	3.6
23	Arizona	2,963,186	80.8	2,240,761	82.4	722,425	32.2
24	Colorado	2,905,474	88.2	2,571,498	89.0	333,976	13.0
25	Connecticut	2,859,353	87.0	2,799,420	90.1	59,933	2.1
26	Louisiana	2,839,138	67.3	2,912,172	69.2	-73,034	-2.5
27	Iowa	2,683,090	96.6	2,839,225	97.4	-156,135	-5.5
28	Oregon	2,636,787	92.8	2,490,610	94.6	146,177	5.9
29	Oklahoma	2,583,512	82.1	2,597,791	85.9	-14,279	-0.5
30	South Carolina	2,406,974	69.0	2,147,224	68.8	259,750	12.1
31	Kansas	2,231,986	90.1	2,168,221	91.7	63,765	2.9
32	Arkansas	1,944,744	82.7	1,890,322	82.7	54,422	2.9
33	West Virginia	1,725,523	96.2	1,874,751	96.2	-149,228	-8.0
34	Mississippi	1,633,461	63.5	1,615,190	64.1	18,271	1.1
35	Utah	1,615,845	93.8	1,382,550	94.6	233,295	16.9
36	Nebraska	1,480,558	93.8	1,490,381	94.9	-9,823	-0.7
37	Maine	1,208,360	98.4	1,109,850	98.7	98,510	8.9
38	New Mexico	1,146,028	75.6	977,587	75.0	168,441	17.2
39	New Hampshire	1,087,433	98.0	910,099	98.9	177,334	19.5
40	Nevada	1,012,695	84.3	700,345	87.5	312,350	44.6
41	Idaho	950,451	94.4	901,641	95.5	48,810	5.4
42	Rhode Island	917,375	91.4	896,692	94.7	20,683	2.3
43	Montana	741,111	92.7	740,148	94.1	963	0.1
44	South Dakota	637,515	91.6	639,669	92.6	-2,154	-0.3
45	North Dakota	604,142	94.6	625,557	95.8	-21,415	-3.4
46	Vermont	555,088	98.6	506,736	99.1	48,352	9.5
47	Delaware	535,094	80.3	487,817	82.1	47,277	9.7
48	Wyoming	427,061	94.2	446,488	95.1	-19,427	-4.4
49	Alaska	415,492	75.5	309,728	77.1	105,764	34.1
50	Hawaii	369,616	33.4	318,770	33.0	50,846	16.0
51	District of Columbia	179,667	29.6	171,768	26.9	7,899	4.6

The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

Table 7. Black Resident Population by State: 1990 and 1980

1990 Black Population Rank	State	1990 Black Population	1990 Percent of State Population	1980 Black Population	1980 Percent of State Population	Number Change 1980 to 1990	Percent Change 1980 to 1990
1	New York	2,859,055	15.9	2,402,006	13.7	457,049	19.0
2	California	2,208,801	7.4	1,819,281	7.7	389,520	21.4
3	Texas	2,021,632	11.9	1,710,175	12.0	311,457	18.2
4	Florida	1,759,534	13.6	1,342,688	13.8	416,846	31.0
5	Georgia	1,746,565	27.0	1,465,181	26.8	281,384	19.2
6	Illinois	1,694,273	14.8	1,675,398	14.7	18,875	1.1
7	North Carolina	1,456,323	22.0	1,318,857	22.4	137,466	10.4
8	Louisiana	1,299,281	30.8	1,238,241	29.4	61,040	4.9
9	Michigan	1,291,706	13.9	1,199,023	12.9	92,683	7.7
10	Maryland	1,189,899	24.9	958,150	22.7	231,749	24.2
11	Virginia	1,162,994	18.8	1,008,668	18.9	154,326	15.3
12	Ohio	1,154,826	10.6	1,076,748	10.0	78,078	7.3
13	Pennsylvania	1,089,795	9.2	1,046,810	8.8	42,985	4.1
14	South Carolina	1,039,884	29.8	948,623	30.4	91,261	9.6
15	New Jersey	1,036,825	13.4	925,066	12.6	111,759	12.1
16	Alabama	1,020,705	25.3	996,335	25.6	24,370	2.4
17	Mississippi	915,057	35.6	887,206	35.2	27,851	3.1
18	Tennessee	778,035	16.0	725,942	15.8	52,093	7.2
19	Missouri	548,208	10.7	514,276	10.5	33,932	6.6
20	Indiana	432,092	7.8	414,785	7.6	17,307	4.2
21	District of Columbia	399,604	65.8	448,906	70.3	-49,302	-11.0
22	Arkansas	373,912	15.9	373,768	16.3	144	0.0
23	Massachusetts	300,130	5.0	221,279	3.9	78,851	35.6
24	Connecticut	274,269	8.3	217,433	7.0	56,836	26.1
25	Kentucky	262,907	7.1	259,477	7.1	3,430	1.3
26	Wisconsin	244,539	5.0	182,592	3.9	61,947	33.9
27	Oklahoma	233,801	7.4	204,674	6.8	29,127	14.2
28	Washington	149,801	3.1	105,574	2.6	44,227	41.9
29	Kansas	143,076	5.8	126,127	5.3	16,949	13.4
30	Colorado	133,146	4.0	101,703	3.5	31,443	30.9
31	Delaware	112,460	16.9	95,845	16.1	16,615	17.3
32	Arizona	110,524	3.0	74,977	2.8	35,547	47.4
33	Minnesota	94,944	2.2	53,344	1.3	41,600	78.0
34	Nevada	78,771	6.6	50,999	6.4	27,772	54.5
35	Nebraska	57,404	3.6	48,390	3.1	9,014	18.6
36	West Virginia	56,295	3.1	65,051	3.3	-8,756	-13.5
37	Iowa	48,090	1.7	41,700	1.4	6,390	15.3
38	Oregon	46,178	1.6	37,060	1.4	9,118	24.6
39	Rhode Island	38,861	3.9	27,584	2.9	11,277	40.9
40	New Mexico	30,210	2.0	24,020	1.8	6,190	25.8
41	Hawaii	27,195	2.5	17,364	1.8	9,831	56.6
42	Alaska	22,451	4.1	13,643	3.4	8,808	64.6
43	Utah	11,576	0.7	9,225	0.6	2,351	25.5
44	New Hampshire	7,198	0.6	3,990	0.4	3,208	80.4
45	Maine	5,138	0.4	3,128	0.3	2,010	64.3
46	Wyoming	3,606	0.8	3,364	0.7	242	7.2
47	North Dakota	3,524	0.6	2,568	0.4	956	37.2
48	Idaho	3,370	0.3	2,716	0.3	654	24.1
49	South Dakota	3,258	0.5	2,144	0.3	1,114	52.0
50	Montana	2,381	0.3	1,786	0.2	595	33.3
51	Vermont	1,951	0.3	1,135	0.2	816	71.9

The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

Table 8. American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Resident Population by State: 1990 and 1980

1990 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Population Rank	State	1990 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Population	1990 Percent of State Population	1980 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Population	1980 Percent of State Population	Number Change 1980 to 1990	Percent Change 1980 to 1990
1	Oklahoma	252,420	8.0	169,459	5.6	82,961	49.0
2	California	242,164	0.8	201,369	0.9	40,795	20.3
3	Arizona	203,527	5.6	152,745	5.6	50,782	33.2
4	New Mexico	134,355	8.9	106,119	8.1	28,236	26.6
5	Alaska	85,698	15.6	64,103	16.0	21,595	33.7
6	Washington	81,483	1.7	60,804	1.5	20,679	34.0
7	North Carolina	80,155	1.2	64,652	1.1	15,503	24.0
8	Texas	65,877	0.4	40,075	0.3	25,802	64.4
9	New York	62,651	0.3	39,582	0.2	23,069	58.3
10	Michigan	55,638	0.6	40,050	0.4	15,588	38.9
11	South Dakota	50,575	7.3	44,968	6.5	5,607	12.5
12	Minnesota	49,909	1.1	35,016	0.9	14,893	42.5
13	Montana	47,679	6.0	37,270	4.7	10,409	27.9
14	Wisconsin	39,387	0.8	29,499	0.6	9,888	33.5
15	Oregon	38,496	1.4	27,314	1.0	11,182	40.9
16	Florida	36,335	0.3	19,257	0.2	17,078	88.7
17	Colorado	27,776	0.8	18,068	0.6	9,708	53.7
18	North Dakota	25,917	4.1	20,158	3.1	5,759	28.6
19	Utah	24,283	1.4	19,256	1.3	5,027	26.1
20	Kansas	21,965	0.9	15,373	0.7	6,592	42.9
21	Illinois	21,836	0.2	16,283	0.1	5,553	34.1
22	Ohio	20,358	0.2	12,239	0.1	8,119	66.3
23	Missouri	19,835	0.4	12,321	0.3	7,514	61.0
24	Nevada	19,637	1.6	13,308	1.7	6,329	47.6
25	Louisiana	18,541	0.4	12,065	0.3	6,476	53.7
26	Alabama	16,506	0.4	7,583	0.2	8,923	117.7
27	Virginia	15,282	0.2	9,454	0.2	5,828	61.6
28	New Jersey	14,970	0.2	8,394	0.1	6,576	78.3
29	Pennsylvania	14,733	0.1	9,465	0.1	5,268	55.7
30	Idaho	13,780	1.4	10,521	1.1	3,259	31.0
31	Georgia	13,348	0.2	7,616	0.1	5,732	75.3
32	Maryland	12,972	0.3	8,021	0.2	4,951	61.7
33	Arkansas	12,773	0.5	9,428	0.4	3,345	35.5
34	Indiana	12,720	0.2	7,836	0.1	4,884	62.3
35	Nebraska	12,410	0.8	9,195	0.6	3,215	35.0
36	Massachusetts	12,241	0.2	7,743	0.1	4,498	58.1
37	Tennessee	10,039	0.2	5,104	0.1	4,935	96.7
38	Wyoming	9,479	2.1	7,094	1.5	2,385	33.6
39	Mississippi	8,525	0.3	6,180	0.2	2,345	37.9
40	South Carolina	8,246	0.2	5,757	0.2	2,489	43.2
41	Iowa	7,349	0.3	5,455	0.2	1,894	34.7
42	Connecticut	6,654	0.2	4,533	0.1	2,121	46.8
43	Maine	5,998	0.5	4,087	0.4	1,911	46.8
44	Kentucky	5,769	0.2	3,610	0.1	2,159	59.8
45	Hawaii	5,099	0.5	2,768	0.3	2,331	84.2
46	Rhode Island	4,071	0.4	2,898	0.3	1,173	40.5
47	West Virginia	2,458	0.1	1,610	0.1	848	52.7
48	New Hampshire	2,134	0.2	1,352	0.1	782	57.8
49	Delaware	2,019	0.3	1,328	0.2	691	52.0
50	Vermont	1,696	0.3	984	0.2	712	72.4
51	District of Columbia	1,466	0.2	1,031	0.2	435	42.2

The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

Table 9. Asian or Pacific Islander Resident Population by State: 1990 and 1980

1990 Asian or Pacific Islander Population Rank	State	1990 Asian or Pacific Islander Population	1990 Percent of State Population	1980 Asian or Pacific Islander Population*	1980 Percent of State Population	Number Change 1980 to 1990	Percent Change 1980 to 1990
1	California	2,845,659	9.6	1,253,818	5.3	1,591,841	127.0
2	New York	693,760	3.9	310,526	1.8	383,234	123.4
3	Hawaii	685,236	61.8	583,252	60.5	101,984	17.5
4	Texas	319,459	1.9	120,313	0.8	199,146	165.5
5	Illinois	285,311	2.5	159,653	1.4	125,658	78.7
6	New Jersey	272,521	3.5	103,848	1.4	168,673	162.4
7	Washington	210,958	4.3	102,537	2.5	108,421	105.7
8	Virginia	159,053	2.6	66,209	1.2	92,844	140.2
9	Florida	154,302	1.2	56,740	0.6	97,562	171.9
10	Massachusetts	143,392	2.4	49,501	0.9	93,891	189.7
11	Maryland	139,719	2.9	64,278	1.5	75,441	117.4
12	Pennsylvania	137,438	1.2	64,379	0.5	73,059	113.5
13	Michigan	104,983	1.1	56,790	0.6	48,193	84.9
14	Ohio	91,179	0.8	47,820	0.4	43,359	90.7
15	Minnesota	77,886	1.8	26,536	0.7	51,350	193.5
16	Georgia	75,781	1.2	24,457	0.4	51,224	208.6
17	Oregon	69,269	2.4	34,775	1.3	34,494	99.2
18	Colorado	59,862	1.8	29,916	1.0	29,946	100.1
19	Arizona	55,206	1.5	22,032	0.8	33,174	150.6
20	Wisconsin	53,583	1.1	18,164	0.4	35,419	195.0
21	North Carolina	52,166	0.8	21,176	0.4	30,990	146.3
22	Connecticut	50,698	1.5	18,970	0.6	31,728	167.3
23	Missouri	41,277	0.8	23,096	0.5	18,181	78.7
24	Louisiana	41,099	1.0	23,779	0.6	17,320	72.8
25	Nevada	38,127	3.2	14,164	1.8	23,963	169.2
26	Indiana	37,617	0.7	20,557	0.4	17,060	83.0
27	Oklahoma	33,563	1.1	17,275	0.6	16,288	94.3
28	Utah	33,371	1.9	15,076	1.0	18,295	121.4
29	Tennessee	31,839	0.7	13,963	0.3	17,876	128.0
30	Kansas	31,750	1.3	15,078	0.6	16,672	110.6
31	Iowa	25,476	0.9	11,577	0.4	13,899	120.1
32	South Carolina	22,382	0.6	11,834	0.4	10,548	89.1
33	Alabama	21,797	0.5	9,734	0.2	12,063	123.9
34	Alaska	19,728	3.6	8,054	2.0	11,674	144.9
35	Rhode Island	18,325	1.8	5,303	0.6	13,022	245.6
36	Kentucky	17,812	0.5	9,970	0.3	7,842	78.7
37	New Mexico	14,124	0.9	6,825	0.5	7,299	106.9
38	Mississippi	13,016	0.5	7,412	0.3	5,604	75.6
39	Arkansas	12,530	0.5	6,740	0.3	5,790	85.9
40	Nebraska	12,422	0.8	7,002	0.4	5,420	77.4
41	District of Columbia	11,214	1.8	6,636	1.0	4,578	120.3
42	Idaho	9,365	0.9	5,948	0.6	3,417	57.4
43	New Hampshire	9,343	0.8	2,929	0.3	6,414	219.0
44	Delware	9,057	1.4	4,112	0.7	4,945	120.3
45	West Virginia	7,459	0.4	5,194	0.3	2,265	43.6
46	Maine	6,683	0.5	2,947	0.3	3,736	126.8
47	Montana	4,259	0.5	2,503	0.3	1,756	70.2
48	North Dakota	3,462	0.5	1,979	0.3	1,483	74.9
49	Vermont	3,215	0.6	1,355	0.3	1,860	137.3
50	South Dakota	3,123	0.4	1,738	0.3	1,385	79.7
51	Wyoming	2,806	0.6	1,969	0.4	837	42.5

* The 1980 numbers for Asians or Pacific Islanders shown in this table are not entirely comparable with the 1990 counts. The 1980 count of 3,500,439 of Asians or Pacific Islanders based on 100-percent tabulations includes only the nine specific Asian or Pacific groups listed separately in the 1980 race item. The 1980 total Asian or Pacific Islander population of 3,726,440 from sample tabulations is comparable to the 1990 count; these figures include groups not listed separately in the race item on the 1980 census form.

The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

Table 10: Hispanic Origin Resident Population by State: 1990 and 1980

1990 Hispanic Origin* Population Rank	State	1990 Hispanic Origin* Population	1990 Percent of State Population	1980 Hispanic Origin* Population	1980 Percent of State Population	Number Change 1980 to 1990	Percent Change 1980 to 1990
1	California	7,687,938	25.8	4,544,331	19.2	3,143,607	69.2
2	Texas	4,339,905	25.5	2,985,824	21.0	1,354,081	45.4
3	New York	2,214,026	12.3	1,659,300	9.5	554,726	33.4
4	Florida	1,574,143	12.2	858,158	8.8	715,985	83.4
5	Illinois	904,446	7.9	635,602	5.6	268,844	42.3
6	New Jersey	739,861	9.6	491,883	6.7	247,978	50.4
7	Arizona	688,338	18.8	440,701	16.2	247,637	56.2
8	New Mexico	579,224	38.2	477,222	36.6	102,002	21.4
9	Colorado	424,302	12.9	339,717	11.8	84,585	24.9
10	Massachusetts	287,549	4.8	141,043	2.5	146,506	103.9
11	Pennsylvania	232,262	2.0	153,961	1.3	78,301	50.9
12	Washington	214,570	4.4	120,016	2.9	94,554	78.8
13	Connecticut	213,116	6.5	124,499	4.0	88,617	71.2
14	Michigan	201,596	2.2	162,440	1.8	39,156	24.1
15	Virginia	160,288	2.6	79,868	1.5	80,420	100.7
16	Ohio	139,696	1.3	119,883	1.1	19,813	16.5
17	Maryland	125,102	2.6	64,746	1.5	60,356	93.2
18	Nevada	124,419	10.4	53,879	6.7	70,540	130.9
19	Oregon	112,707	4.0	65,847	2.5	46,860	71.2
20	Georgia	108,922	1.7	61,260	1.1	47,662	77.8
21	Indiana	98,788	1.8	87,047	1.6	11,741	13.5
22	Kansas	93,670	3.8	63,339	2.7	30,331	47.9
23	Wisconsin	93,194	1.9	62,972	1.3	30,222	48.0
24	Louisiana	93,044	2.2	99,134	2.4	-6,090	-6.1
25	Oklahoma	86,160	2.7	57,419	1.9	28,741	50.1
26	Utah	84,597	4.9	60,302	4.1	24,295	40.3
27	Hawaii	81,390	7.3	71,263	7.4	10,127	14.2
28	North Carolina	76,726	1.2	56,667	1.0	20,059	35.4
29	Missouri	61,702	1.2	51,653	1.1	10,049	19.5
30	Minnesota	53,884	1.2	32,123	0.8	21,761	67.7
31	Idaho	52,927	5.3	36,615	3.9	16,312	44.6
32	Rhode Island	45,752	4.6	19,707	2.1	26,045	132.2
33	Nebraska	36,969	2.3	28,025	1.8	8,944	31.9
34	Tennessee	32,741	0.7	34,077	0.7	-1,336	-3.9
35	District of Columbia	32,710	5.4	17,679	2.8	15,031	85.0
36	Iowa	32,647	1.2	25,536	0.9	7,111	27.8
37	South Carolina	30,551	0.9	33,426	1.1	-2,875	-8.6
38	Wyoming	25,751	5.7	24,499	5.2	1,252	5.1
39	Alabama	24,629	0.6	33,299	0.9	-8,670	-26.0
40	Kentucky	21,984	0.6	27,406	0.7	-5,422	-19.8
41	Arkansas	19,876	0.8	17,904	0.8	1,972	11.0
42	Alaska	17,803	3.2	9,507	2.4	8,296	87.3
43	Mississippi	15,931	0.6	24,731	1.0	-8,800	-35.6
44	Delaware	15,820	2.4	9,661	1.6	6,159	63.8
45	Montana	12,174	1.5	9,974	1.3	2,200	22.1
46	New Hampshire	11,333	1.0	5,587	0.6	5,746	102.8
47	West Virginia	8,489	0.5	12,707	0.7	-4,218	-33.2
48	Maine	6,829	0.6	5,005	0.4	1,824	36.4
49	South Dakota	5,252	0.8	4,023	0.6	1,229	30.5
50	North Dakota	4,665	0.7	3,902	0.6	763	19.6
51	Vermont	3,661	0.7	3,304	0.6	357	10.8

* Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

CONFIDENTIAL

1990

POPULATION TO LOSE OR GAIN A CONGRESSIONAL SEAT
IF ALL OTHER STATES ARE UNCHANGED

With Overseas

Apportionment Population

STATE	NUMBER	SEAT	INDEX	1990 POP	PR VAL.	
WASHINGTON	435	9	0.11785113	4,887,941	576049.4	
MASSACHUSETTS	436	11	0.09534626	6,029,051	574847.5	
To Lose:						**Subtract Pop**
INDIANA	424	10	0.10540926	5,564,228	586521.1	110,747
MINNESOTA	425	8	0.13363062	4,387,029	586241.4	85,265
PENNSYLVANIA	426	21	0.04879500	11,924,710	581866.3	143,844
NORTH CAROLINA	427	12	0.08703883	6,657,630	579472.3	53,136
CALIFORNIA	428	52	0.01941839	29,839,250	579430.2	236,004
TEXAS	429	30	0.03390318	17,059,805	578381.6	104,243
MISSISSIPPI	430	5	0.22360680	2,586,443	578346.2	15,647
WISCONSIN	431	9	0.11785113	4,906,745	578265.4	29,003
FLORIDA	432	23	0.04445542	13,003,362	578070.0	72,490
TENNESEE	433	9	0.11785113	4,896,641	577074.7	18,899
OKLAHOMA	434	6	0.18257419	3,157,604	576497.0	9,035
WASHINGTON	435	9	0.11785113	4,887,941	576049.4	10,199
To Gain:						**Add Pop**
MASSACHUSETTS	436	11	0.09534626	6,029,051	574847.5	12,606
NEW JERSEY	437	14	0.07412493	7,748,634	574367.0	22,698
NEW YORK	438	32	0.03175003	18,044,505	572913.6	98,766
KENTUCKY	439	7	0.15430335	3,698,969	570763.3	34,258
CALIFORNIA	440	53	0.01904848	29,839,250	568392.4	401,973
MONTANA	441	2	0.70710678	803,655	568269.9	11,002 566 061
ARIZONA	442	7	0.15430335	3,677,985	567525.4	55,242
GEORGIA	443	12	0.08703883	6,508,419	566485.2	109,885
LOUISIANA	444	8	0.13363062	4,238,216	566355.4	72,543
MICHIGAN	445	17	0.06063391	9,328,784	565640.6	171,666
MARYLAND	446	9	0.11785113	4,798,622	565523.0	89,319
ILLINOIS	447	21	0.04879500	11,466,682	559516.8	338,818
TEXAS	448	31	0.03279129	17,059,805	559413.0	507,341
OHIO	449	20	0.05129892	10,887,325	558508.0	341,945

1990 w/o ovs							
Massachusetts	435	11	0.095346259	6016425	573643.6048	6015392	-1033
Washington	436	9	0.11785113	4866692	573545.1548	4867527	835
1970 w/ ovs							
Oklahoma	435	6	0.182574186	2585486	472042.9935	2585204	-282
Oregon	436	5	0.223606798	2110810	471991.4591	2111040	230
1970 w/o ovs							
Connecticut	435	7	0.15430335	3032217	467881.2623	3030705	-1512
Oregon	436	5	0.223606798	2091385	467647.8971	2092429	1044
1999 est							
Michigan	430	16	0.064549722	9863775	636703.9384	9660123	-203652
Texas	431	32	0.031750032	20044141	636402.1132	19639610	-404531
California	432	53	0.019048483	33145121	631364.272	32735323	-409798
Indiana	433	10	0.105409255	5942901	626436.769	5915593	-27308
Colorado	434	7	0.15430335	4056133	625874.9098	4041119	-15014
Montana	435	2	0.707106781	882779	624219.0172	881844.5	-934
Georgia	436	13	0.080064077	7788240	623558.2463	7796493	8253
Illinois	437	20	0.051298918	12128370	622172.2533	12168269	39899
California	438	54	0.018692405	33145121	619562.03	33394259	249138
Mississippi	439	5	0.223606798	2768619	619082.0288	2791592	22973
Wisconsin	440	9	0.11785113	5250446	618770.9951	5296674	46228

1990 APPORTIONMENT COUNTS APP2TAB02 EQUAL PROPORTIONS

ST	NAME	POPULATION Incl overseas	1980 SEATS	1990 SEATS	CHANGE
01	ALABAMA	4062608	7	7	0
02	ALASKA	551947	1	1	0
04	ARIZONA	3677985	5	6	1
05	ARKANSAS	2362239	4	4	0
06	CALIFORNIA	29839250	45	52	7
08	COLORADO	3307912	6	6	0
09	CONNECTICUT	3295669	6	6	0
10	DELAWARE	668696	1	1	0
12	FLORIDA	13003362	19	23	4
13	GEORGIA	6508419	10	11	1
15	HAWAII	1115274	2	2	0
16	IDAHO	1011986	2	2	0
17	ILLINOIS	11466682	22	20	-2
18	INDIANA	5564228	10	10	0
19	IOWA	2787424	6	5	-1
20	KANSAS	2485600	5	4	-1
21	KENTUCKY	3698969	7	6	-1
22	LOUISIANA	4238216	8	7	-1
23	MAINE	1233223	2	2	0
24	MARYLAND	4798622	8	8	0
25	MASSACHUSETTS	6029051	11	10	-1
26	MICHIGAN	9328784	18	16	-2
27	MINNESOTA	4387029	8	8	0
28	MISSISSIPPI	2586443	5	5	0
29	MISSOURI	5137804	9	9	0
30	MONTANA	803655	2	1	-1
31	NEBRASKA	1584617	3	3	0
32	NEVADA	1206152	2	2	0
33	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1113915	2	2	0
34	NEW JERSEY	7748634	14	13	-1
35	NEW MEXICO	1521779	3	3	0
36	NEW YORK	18044505	34	31	-3
37	NORTH CAROLINA	6657630	11	12	1
38	NORTH DAKOTA	641364	1	1	0
39	OHIO	10887325	21	19	-2
40	OKLAHOMA	3157604	6	6	0
41	OREGON	2853733	5	5	0
42	PENNSYLVANIA	11924710	23	21	-2
44	RHODE ISLAND	1005984	2	2	0
45	SOUTH CAROLINA	3505707	6	6	0
46	SOUTH DAKOTA	699999	1	1	0
47	TENNESSEE	4896641	9	9	0
48	TEXAS	17059805	27	30	3
49	UTAH	1727784	3	3	0
50	VERMONT	564964	1	1	0
51	VIRGINIA	6216568	10	11	1
53	WASHINGTON	4887941	8	9	1
54	WEST VIRGINIA	1801625	4	3	-1
55	WISCONSIN	4906745	9	9	0
56	WYOMING	455975	1	1	0
	US TOTAL	249022783	435		

1990 APPORTIONMENT APPTABQ2
incl overseas

EQUAL PROPORTIONS

DATE: 12/17/90 PAGE 1

SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY	SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY	SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY	SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY
51	CA	2	210995357	104	PA	5	26664462	157	CA	18	17057965	210	CA	25	12181823
263	VA	7	9592373	316	MO	7	7927804								
52	NY	2	127593916	105	GA	3	26570508	158	MI	6	17031951	211	NC	6	12155114
264	CO	4	9549119	317	IL	15	7912763								
53	CA	3	121818224	106	TX	7	26323852	159	OH	7	16799508	212	IL	10	12086944
265	PA	13	9547409	318	HI	2	7886178								
54	TX	2	120631036	107	KY	2	26155660	160	AR	2	16703552	213	NJ	7	11956402
266	CT	4	9513777	319	FL	17	7884447								
55	FL	2	91947653	108	AZ	2	26007281	161	AL	3	16585527	214	GA	6	11882693
267	LA	5	9476939	320	NH	2	7876568								
56	CA	4	86138494	109	CA	12	25971734	162	TX	11	16265886	215	TX	15	11772385
268	OH	12	9476200	321	NC	9	7846092								
57	PA	2	84320432	110	IL	5	25640280	163	CA	19	16135220	216	AL	4	11727739
269	CA	32	9473971	322	SC	5	7838999								
58	IL	2	81081685	111	VA	3	25379032	164	IN	4	16062542	217	CA	26	11703918
270	MO	6	9380304	323	CA	39	7751109								
59	OH	2	76985012	112	SC	2	24789092	165	PA	8	15935064	218	OR	3	11650316
271	MA	7	9303028	324	LA	6	7737888								
60	NY	3	73666380	113	MA	3	24613497	166	NY	12	15705726	219	NY	16	11647678
272	NY	20	9256636	325	PA	16	7697367								
61	TX	3	69646360	114	OH	5	24344799	167	FL	9	15324609	220	MO	5	11488479
273	TX	19	9224887	326	NY	24	7680252								
62	CA	5	66722591	115	NY	8	24112984	168	IL	8	15322998	221	OH	10	11476248
274	CA	33	9182394	327	GA	9	7670245								
63	MI	2	65964463	116	CA	13	23890521	169	CA	20	15307213	222	IA	3	11379610
275	IL	13	9180694	328	TX	23	7584008								
64	NJ	2	54791116	117	FL	6	23740782	170	KY	3	15100977	223	PA	11	11369765
276	NJ	9	9131853	329	WI	7	7571272								
65	CA	6	54478767	118	CO	2	23390470	171	AZ	3	15015310	224	VA	6	11349848
277	OK	4	9115217	330	TN	7	7555681								
66	FL	3	53086001	119	CT	2	23303899	172	NC	5	14886913	225	FL	12	11317974
278	AL	5	9084268	331	CA	40	7554844								
67	NY	4	52089998	120	TX	8	22797123	173	TX	12	14848655	226	CA	27	11262100
279	FL	15	8973173	332	WA	7	7542257								
68	TX	4	49247414	121	IN	3	22715865	174	MO	4	14831562	227	NE	2	11204934
280	WI	6	8958450	333	OH	15	7512969								
69	PA	3	48682423	122	NJ	4	22368379	175	CA	21	14560062	228	TX	16	11012057
281	TN	6	8940002	334	MI	13	7469005								
70	NC	2	47076552	123	OK	2	22327632	176	GA	5	14553267	229	MA	6	11007491
282	WA	6	8924118	335	MS	4	7466418								
71	IL	3	46812532	124	CA	14	22118324	177	OH	8	14548800	230	MI	9	10994077
283	CA	34	8908231	336	IN	8	7435512								
72	CA	7	46042964	125	PA	6	21771442	178	NY	13	14447167	231	WI	5	10971815
284	NC	8	8896632	337	FL	18	7433528								
73	GA	2	46021471	126	NY	9	21265653	179	MI	7	14394627	232	TN	5	10949222
285	MI	11	8894646	338	AL	6	7417273								
74	OH	3	44447317	127	MO	3	20974996	180	SC	3	14311988	233	NY	17	10941089
286	PA	14	8839183	339	MD	7	7404435								
75	VA	2	43957773	128	IL	6	20935201	181	WI	4	14164552	234	IL	11	10933052
287	NY	21	8804816	340	IL	16	7401711								
76	MA	2	42631828	129	MI	5	20859795	182	NJ	6	14147005	235	WA	5	10929768
288	MD	6	8761045	341	CO	5	7396716								
77	NY	5	40348739	130	CA	15	20591041	183	TN	4	14135385	236	CA	28	10852431
289	TX	20	8751496	342	NJ	11	7388032								
78	CA	8	39874374	131	OR	2	20178939	184	WA	4	14110270	237	NM	2	10760602
290	ME	2	8720203	343	CT	5	7369340								
79	IN	2	39345033	132	TX	9	20105173	185	PA	9	14053406	238	MD	5	10730045
291	OH	13	8716837	344	CA	41	7368277								
80	TX	5	38146883	133	FL	7	20064624	186	VA	5	13900668	239	KY	4	10678004
292	GA	8	8697241	345	NY	25	7366639								

incl overseas

81	MI	3	38084600	134	WI	3	20031702	187	CA	22	13882476	240	AZ	4	10
617428	293	CA	35	8649966	346	WV	3	7355103							
82	FL	4	37537472	135	TN	3	19990452	188	MD	4	13852428	241	MS	3	10
559109	294	IN	7	8585791	347	VA	9	7326296							
83	MO	2	36329760	136	WA	3	19954935	189	FL	10	13706747	242	CA	29	10
471524	295	NV	2	8528782	348	TX	24	7261136							
84	CA	9	35165894	137	OH	6	19877445	190	TX	13	13658776	243	FL	13	10
411022	296	IL	14	8499670	349	PA	17	7230418							
85	WI	2	34695926	138	IA	2	19710064	191	IL	9	13513614	244	OH	11	10
380657	297	CA	36	8406257	350	CA	42	7190701							
86	TN	2	34624480	139	MD	3	19590292	192	CO	3	13504494	245	PA	12	10
379128	298	NY	22	8395064	351	KS	4	7175309							
87	WA	2	34562962	140	CA	16	19261153	193	MA	5	13481368	246	NJ	8	10
354548	299	FL	16	8393634	352	ID	2	7155822							
88	PA	4	34423672	141	NC	4	19218922	194	CT	3	13454512	247	TX	17	10
344027	300	TX	21	8324332	353	RI	2	7113381							
89	MD	2	33931381	142	NY	10	19020579	195	NY	14	13375477	248	NY	18	10
315358	301	VA	8	8307238	354	MA	9	7105305							
90	IL	4	33101459	143	GA	4	18788187	196	CA	23	13265164	249	NC	7	10
272947	302	KY	5	8271146	355	NY	26	7077638							
91	NY	6	32944608	144	PA	7	18400228	197	OK	3	12890864	250	IN	6	10
158844	303	OR	4	8238017	356	OK	5	7060617							
92	NJ	3	31633665	145	MS	2	18288914	198	OH	9	12830836	251	KS	3	10
147419	304	PA	15	8228832	357	UT	3	7053648							
93	CA	10	31453332	146	CA	17	18092704	199	WV	2	12739412	252	SC	4	10
120104	305	AZ	5	8224224	358	FL	19	7031413							
94	OH	4	31429000	147	TX	10	17982614	200	CA	24	12700430	253	CA	30	10
116455	306	CA	37	8175904	359	OH	16	7027738							
95	TX	6	31146800	148	VA	4	17945686	201	MN	4	12664262	254	GA	7	10
042709	307	NJ	10	8167778	360	CA	43	7021486							
96	MN	2	31020979	149	MN	3	17909970	202	TX	14	12645569	255	IL	12	9
980466	308	MI	12	8119664	361	NC	10	7017758							
97	LA	2	29968712	150	IL	7	17693475	203	PA	10	12569748	256	MI	10	9
833402	309	OH	14	8070222	362	TX	25	6964636							
98	FL	5	29076401	151	KS	2	17575846	204	MI	8	12466112	257	MN	5	9
809695	310	MA	8	8056658	363	IL	17	6952698							
99	AL	2	28726976	152	MA	4	17404371	205	NY	15	12451893	258	CA	31	9
784675	311	IA	4	8046600	364	MI	14	6914955							
100	CA	11	28450608	153	FL	8	17376473	206	IN	5	12441992	259	NY	19	9
757351	312	NY	23	8021761	365	MO	8	6865679							
101	NY	7	27843277	154	NJ	5	17326472	207	FL	11	12398219	260	TX	18	9
752442	313	MN	6	8009582	366	GA	10	6860476							
102	NC	3	27179660	155	LA	3	17302444	208	LA	4	12234676	261	AR	3	9
643800	314	CA	38	7957842	367	CA	44	6860050							
103	MI	4	26929879	156	NY	11	17204760	209	UT	2	12217278	262	FL	14	9
638733	315	TX	22	7936940	368	AR	4	6819196							

SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY	SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY	SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY
369	PA	18	6816904	422	OH	19	5887191	475	NY	35	5230840
370	NY	27	6810460	423	IL	20	5882284	476	GA	13	5210906
371	MN	7	6769333	424	IN	10	5865211	477	OR	6	5210180
372	KY	6	6753362	425	MN	8	5862414	478	WV	4	5200843
373	NJ	12	6744320	426	PA	21	5818662	479	CA	58	5189630
374	AZ	6	6715051	427	NC	12	5794723	480	WI	10	5172163
375	CA	45	6705873	428	CA	52	5794302	481	MN	9	5170163
376	TX	26	6691407	429	TX	30	5783817	482	TN	10	5161513
377	FL	20	6670584	430	MS	5	5783462	483	WA	10	5152342
378	OH	17	6601411	431	WI	9	5782654	484	CO	7	5104219
379	NY	28	6562724	432	FL	23	5780699	485	CA	59	5100912
380	CA	46	6558473	433	TN	9	5770747	486	FL	26	5100339
381	IN	9	6557506	434	OK	6	5764970	487	IL	23	5097562
382	WI	8	6556914	435	WA	9	5760494	488	TX	34	5093046
383	IL	18	6555066	436	MA	11	5748474	489	IA	6	5089117
384	VA	10	6552838	437	NJ	14	5743670	490	CT	7	5085328
385	TN	8	6543412	438	NY	32	5729136	491	NY	36	5083464
386	LA	7	6539710	439	KY	7	5707633	492	PA	24	5075494
387	WA	8	6531786	440	CA	53	5683924	493	OH	22	5065242
388	NE	3	6469172	441	MT	2	5682699	494	MD	10	5058192
389	PA	19	6448145	442	AZ	7	5675254	495	MI	19	5044429
390	TX	27	6438809	443	GA	12	5664852	496	ME	3	5034612
391	MI	15	6437473	444	LA	8	5663554	497	CA	60	5015178
392	CA	47	6417414	445	MI	17	5656406	498	NJ	16	5001722
393	MD	8	6412428	446	MD	9	5655230	499	LA	9	4994785
394	SC	6	6400516	447	IL	21	5595167	500	UT	4	4987683
395	OR	5	6381141	448	TX	31	5594130				
396	MA	10	6355178	449	OH	20	5585080				
397	NC	11	6347801	450	CA	54	5577672				
398	FL	21	6344990	451	KS	5	5557970				
399	NY	29	6332380	452	NY	33	5552812				
400	CA	48	6282296	453	PA	22	5547877				
401	AL	7	6268741	454	FL	24	5534599				
402	IA	5	6232869	455	CA	55	5475323				
403	OH	18	6223870	456	AL	8	5428888				
404	NM	3	6212637	457	TX	32	5416493				
405	GA	11	6205534	458	MO	10	5415721				
406	TX	28	6204592	459	VA	12	5410828				
407	NJ	13	6203873	460	SC	7	5409424				
408	IL	19	6200472	461	NY	34	5387019				
409	CA	49	6152749	462	CA	56	5376660				
410	NY	30	6117661	463	NJ	15	5347066				
411	PA	20	6117247	464	IL	22	5334783				
412	MO	9	6054960	465	MI	18	5332911				
413	FL	22	6049712	466	NC	13	5330370				
414	CO	6	6039393	467	OH	21	5312470				
415	CA	50	6028439	468	FL	25	5308500				
416	MI	16	6021704	469	IN	11	5305283				
417	CT	6	6017041	470	PA	23	5301180				
418	TX	29	5986818	471	AR	5	5282127				
419	VA	11	5927265	472	CA	57	5281490				
420	NY	31	5917026	473	TX	33	5249792				
421	CA	51	5909052	474	MA	12	5247615				

1990 APPORTIONMENT COUNTS Apportionment EQUAL PROPORTIONS

ST	NAME	Resident POPULATION	1980 SEATS	1990 SEATS	CHANGE
01	ALABAMA	4040587	7	7	0
02	ALASKA	550043	1	1	0
04	ARIZONA	3665228	5	6	1
05	ARKANSAS	2350725	4	4	0
06	CALIFORNIA	29760021	45	52	7
08	COLORADO	3294394	6	6	0
09	CONNECTICUT	3287116	6	6	0
10	DELAWARE	666168	1	1	0
12	FLORIDA	12937926	19	23	4
13	GEORGIA	6478216	10	11	1
15	HAWAII	1108229	2	2	0
16	IDAHO	1006749	2	2	0
17	ILLINOIS	11430602	22	20	-2
18	INDIANA	5544159	10	10	0
19	IOWA	2776755	6	5	-1
20	KANSAS	2477574	5	4	-1
21	KENTUCKY	3685296	7	6	-1
22	LOUISIANA	4219973	8	7	-1
23	MAINE	1227928	2	2	0
24	MARYLAND	4781468	8	8	0
25	MASSACHUSETTS	6016425	11	11	0
26	MICHIGAN	9295297	18	16	-2
27	MINNESOTA	4375099	8	8	0
28	MISSISSIPPI	2573216	5	5	0
29	MISSOURI	5117073	9	9	0
30	MONTANA	799065	2	1	-1
31	NEBRASKA	1578385	3	3	0
32	NEVADA	1201833	2	2	0
33	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1109252	2	2	0
34	NEW JERSEY	7730188	14	13	-1
35	NEW MEXICO	1515069	3	3	0
36	NEW YORK	17990455	34	31	-3
37	NORTH CAROLINA	6628637	11	12	1
38	NORTH DAKOTA	638800	1	1	0
39	OHIO	10847115	21	19	-2
40	OKLAHOMA	3145585	6	6	0
41	OREGON	2842321	5	5	0
42	PENNSYLVANIA	11881643	23	21	-2
44	RHODE ISLAND	1003464	2	2	0
45	SOUTH CAROLINA	3486703	6	6	0
46	SOUTH DAKOTA	696004	1	1	0
47	TENNESSEE	4877185	9	9	0
48	TEXAS	16986510	27	30	3
49	UTAH	1722850	3	3	0
50	VERMONT	562758	1	1	0
51	VIRGINIA	6187358	10	11	1
53	WASHINGTON	4866692	8	8	0
54	WEST VIRGINIA	1793477	4	3	-1
55	WISCONSIN	4891769	9	9	0
56	WYOMING	453588	1	1	0
	US TOTAL	248102973	435		

1990 APPORTIONMENT APPTABQ
Resident

EQUAL PROPORTIONS

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SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY	SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY	SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY	SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY
51	CA	2	210435123	104	PA	5	26568161	157	CA	18	17012673	210	CA	25	12149478
263	VA	7	9547301	316	MO	7	7895815								
52	NY	2	127211725	105	GA	3	26447205	158	MI	6	16970813	211	NC	6	12102180
264	PA	13	9512928	317	IL	15	7887865								
53	CA	3	121494773	106	TX	7	26210755	159	OH	7	16737463	212	IL	10	12048913
265	CO	4	9510096	318	FL	17	7844770								
54	TX	2	120112762	107	KY	2	26058977	160	AR	2	16622136	213	NJ	7	11927940
266	CT	4	9489086	319	NH	2	7843596								
55	FL	2	91484951	108	AZ	2	25917075	161	AL	3	16495627	214	GA	6	11827550
267	CA	32	9448816	320	HI	2	7836362								
56	CA	4	85909779	109	CA	12	25902774	162	TX	11	16196001	215	TX	15	11721807
268	OH	12	9441202	321	NC	9	7811924								
57	PA	2	84015902	110	IL	5	25559603	163	CA	19	16092377	216	CA	26	11672842
269	LA	5	9436146	322	SC	5	7796505								
58	IL	2	80826560	111	VA	3	25259782	164	IN	4	16004608	217	AL	4	11664170
270	MO	6	9342454	323	CA	39	7730529								
59	OH	2	76700684	112	SC	2	24654713	165	PA	8	15877513	218	NY	16	11612789
271	MA	7	9283546	324	LA	6	7704581								
60	NY	3	73445722	113	MA	3	24561951	166	NY	12	15658682	219	OR	3	11603726
272	NY	20	9228909	325	PA	16	7669567								
61	TX	3	69347134	114	OH	5	24254886	167	IL	8	15274784	220	MO	5	11442123
273	TX	19	9185253	326	NY	24	7657247								
62	CA	5	66545429	115	NY	8	24040756	168	CA	20	15266569	221	OH	10	11433863
274	CA	33	9158013	327	GA	9	7634651								
63	MI	2	65727674	116	CA	13	23827087	169	FL	9	15247492	222	IA	3	11336054
275	IL	13	9151806	328	TX	23	7551424								
64	NJ	2	54660683	117	FL	6	23621313	170	KY	3	15045157	223	PA	11	11328702
276	NJ	9	9110114	329	WI	7	7548164								
65	CA	6	54334115	118	CO	2	23294883	171	AZ	3	14963230	224	VA	6	11296518
277	OK	4	9080522	330	CA	40	7534785								
66	FL	3	52818860	119	CT	2	23243420	172	NC	5	14822083	225	FL	12	11261019
278	AL	5	9035027	331	TN	7	7525660								
67	NY	4	51933969	120	TX	8	22699178	173	TX	12	14784860	226	CA	27	11232197
279	WI	6	8931107	332	WA	7	7509469								
68	TX	4	49035830	121	IN	3	22633934	174	MO	4	14771717	227	NE	2	11160867
280	FL	15	8928018	333	OH	15	7485221								
69	PA	3	48506603	122	NJ	4	22315130	175	CA	21	14521402	228	MA	6	10984439
281	TN	6	8904481	334	MI	13	7442194								
70	NC	2	46871541	123	OK	2	22242644	176	OH	8	14495067	229	TX	16	10964745
282	WA	6	8885323	335	MS	4	7428235								
71	IL	3	46665236	124	CA	14	22059595	177	GA	5	14485731	230	MI	9	10954613
283	CA	34	8884578	336	IN	8	7408694								
72	CA	7	45920711	125	PA	6	21692913	178	NY	13	14403892	231	WI	5	10938328
284	MI	11	8862718	337	FL	18	7396121								
73	GA	2	45807904	126	NY	9	21201955	179	MI	7	14342955	232	NY	17	10908316
285	NC	8	8857889	338	IL	16	7378422								
74	OH	3	44283160	127	MO	3	20890362	180	SC	3	14234405	233	TN	5	10905717
286	PA	14	8807260	339	MD	7	7377966								
75	VA	2	43751227	128	IL	6	20869328	181	WI	4	14121320	234	IL	11	10898651
287	NY	21	8778442	340	AL	6	7377069								
76	MA	2	42542548	129	MI	5	20784916	182	NJ	6	14113328	235	WA	5	10882254
288	MD	6	8729726	341	NJ	11	7370445								
77	NY	5	40227880	130	CA	15	20536367	183	TN	4	14079220	236	CA	28	10823616
289	TX	20	8713896	342	CO	5	7366489								
78	CA	8	39768500	131	OR	2	20098244	184	WA	4	14048929	237	NM	2	10713155
290	OH	13	8684643	343	CT	5	7350215								
79	IN	2	39203124	132	TX	9	20018794	185	PA	9	14002651	238	MD	5	10691687
291	ME	2	8682762	344	CA	41	7348713								
80	TX	5	37982991	133	WI	3	19970563	186	CA	22	13845615	239	KY	4	10638533
292	GA	8	8656880	345	NY	25	7344573								

Resident

81	MI	3	37947890	134	FL	7	19963654	187	VA	5	13835353	240	AZ	4	10
580602	293	CA	35	8626998	346	WV	3	7321839							
82	FL	4	37348575	135	TN	3	19911024	188	MD	4	13802909	241	MS	3	10
505110	294	IN	7	8554823	347	VA	9	7291871							
83	MO	2	36183170	136	WA	3	19868186	189	FL	10	13637772	242	CA	29	10
443720	295	NV	2	8498242	348	TX	24	7229940							
84	CA	9	35072521	137	OH	6	19804032	190	TX	13	13600093	243	FL	13	10
358632	296	IL	14	8472926	349	PA	17	7204305							
85	WI	2	34590030	138	IA	2	19634623	191	IL	9	13471094	244	OH	11	10
342318	297	CA	36	8383936	350	CA	42	7171609							
86	TN	2	34486905	139	MD	3	19520261	192	MA	5	13453135	245	PA	12	10
341643	298	NY	22	8369917	351	KS	4	7152140							
87	WA	2	34412709	140	CA	16	19210011	193	CO	3	13449307	246	NJ	8	10
329898	299	FL	16	8351395	352	ID	2	7118790							
88	PA	4	34299348	141	NC	4	19135226	194	CT	3	13419594	247	TX	17	10
299585	300	TX	21	8288568	353	RI	2	7095562							
89	MD	2	33810084	142	NY	10	18963605	195	NY	14	13335413	248	NY	18	10
284460	301	VA	8	8268205	354	MA	9	7090425							
90	IL	4	32997305	143	GA	4	18700998	196	CA	23	13229942	249	NC	7	10
228209	302	KY	5	8240572	355	NY	26	7056438							
91	NY	6	32845926	144	PA	7	18333774	197	OK	3	12841797	250	IN	6	10
122203	303	OR	4	8205074	356	OK	5	7033742							
92	NJ	3	31558359	145	MS	2	18195385	198	OH	9	12783448	251	KS	3	10
114653	304	PA	15	8199113	357	UT	3	7033505							
93	CA	10	31369817	146	CA	17	18044664	199	WV	2	12681797	252	CA	30	10
089594	305	AZ	5	8195699	358	CA	43	7002842							
94	OH	4	31312923	147	TX	10	17905354	200	CA	24	12666708	253	SC	4	10
065244	306	CA	37	8154195	359	OH	16	7001783							
95	TX	6	31012982	148	VA	4	17861364	201	MN	4	12629823	254	GA	7	9
996105	307	NJ	10	8148334	360	FL	19	6996030							
96	MN	2	30936621	149	MN	3	17861266	202	TX	14	12591239	255	IL	12	9
949062	308	MI	12	8090518	361	NC	10	6987197							
97	LA	2	29839715	150	IL	7	17637803	203	PA	10	12524352	256	MI	10	9
798104	309	OH	14	8040417	362	TX	25	6934714							
98	FL	5	28930082	151	KS	2	17519093	204	MI	8	12421363	257	MN	5	9
783019	310	MA	8	8039786	363	IL	17	6930821							
99	AL	2	28571264	152	MA	4	17367923	205	NY	15	12414595	258	CA	31	9
758695	311	IA	4	8015801	364	MI	14	6890133							
100	CA	11	28375066	153	FL	8	17289031	206	IN	5	12397116	259	NY	19	9
728125	312	NY	23	7997732	365	CA	44	6841835							
101	NY	7	27759876	154	NJ	5	17285226	207	FL	11	12335828	260	TX	18	9
710542	313	MN	6	7987801	366	MO	8	6837976							
102	NC	3	27061296	155	LA	3	17227967	208	UT	2	12182389	261	AR	3	9
596794	314	CA	38	7936712	367	GA	10	6828639							
103	MI	4	26833211	156	NY	11	17153225	209	LA	4	12182013	262	FL	14	9
590229	315	TX	22	7902840	368	PA	18	6792284							

1990 APPORTIONMENT
Resident

EQUAL PROPORTIONS

SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY	SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY	SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY
369	NY	27	6790060	422	OH	19	5865448	475	NY	35	5215172
370	AR	4	6785958	423	IL	20	5863775	476	OR	6	5189344
371	MN	7	6750925	424	MN	8	5846472	477	GA	13	5186724
372	KY	6	6728399	425	IN	10	5844057	478	WV	4	5177322
373	NJ	12	6728265	426	PA	21	5797648	479	CA	58	5175851
374	AZ	6	6691760	427	CA	52	5778917	480	WI	10	5156377
375	CA	45	6688068	428	NC	12	5769488	481	MN	9	5156104
376	TX	26	6662658	429	WI	9	5765005	482	TN	10	5141004
377	FL	20	6637016	430	TX	30	5758967	483	WA	10	5129944
378	OH	17	6577030	431	MS	5	5753886	484	CA	59	5087368
379	NY	28	6543066	432	FL	23	5751609	485	CO	7	5083361
380	CA	46	6541059	433	TN	9	5747818	486	IL	23	5081522
381	WI	8	6536901	434	OK	6	5743026	487	FL	26	5074673
382	IL	18	6534441	435	MA	11	5736436	488	CT	7	5072130
383	IN	9	6533854	436	WA	9	5735452	489	TX	34	5071165
384	VA	10	6522048	437	NJ	14	5729997	490	IA	6	5069638
385	TN	8	6517412	438	NY	32	5711975	491	NY	36	5068237
386	LA	7	6511560	439	KY	7	5686535	492	PA	24	5057164
387	WA	8	6503391	440	CA	53	5668832	493	OH	22	5046535
388	NE	3	6443730	441	AZ	7	5655570	494	MD	10	5040110
389	PA	19	6424857	442	MT	2	5650243	495	MI	19	5026321
390	MI	15	6414365	443	LA	8	5639176	496	ME	3	5012995
391	TX	27	6411145	444	GA	12	5638563	497	CA	60	5001862
392	CA	47	6400375	445	MI	17	5636102	498	NJ	16	4989815
393	MD	8	6389505	446	MD	9	5635014	499	UT	4	4973439
394	SC	6	6365820	447	IL	21	5577562	500	LA	9	4973286
395	OR	5	6355623	448	TX	31	5570096				
396	MA	10	6341869	449	OH	20	5564453				
397	NC	11	6320157	450	CA	54	5562862				
398	NY	29	6313412	451	KS	5	5540024				
399	FL	21	6313061	452	NY	33	5536179				
400	CA	48	6265615	453	PA	22	5527841				
401	AL	7	6234761	454	FL	24	5506748				
402	IA	5	6209013	455	CA	55	5460785				
403	OH	18	6200883	456	AL	8	5399461				
404	NJ	13	6189104	457	MO	10	5393869				
405	NM	3	6185243	458	TX	32	5393222				
406	IL	19	6180962	459	VA	12	5385404				
407	TX	28	6177934	460	SC	7	5380100				
408	GA	11	6176736	461	NY	34	5370883				
409	CA	49	6136412	462	CA	56	5362384				
410	NY	30	6099337	463	NJ	15	5334337				
411	PA	20	6095155	464	IL	22	5317997				
412	MO	9	6030528	465	MI	18	5313768				
413	FL	22	6019268	466	NC	13	5307157				
414	CO	6	6014713	467	OH	21	5292850				
415	CA	50	6012432	468	IN	11	5286148				
416	CT	6	6001425	469	PA	23	5282034				
417	MI	16	6000088	470	FL	25	5281886				
418	TX	29	5961097	471	CA	57	5267467				
419	VA	11	5899414	472	AR	5	5256381				
420	NY	31	5899302	473	MA	12	5236626				
421	CA	51	5893362	474	TX	33	5227237				

Source: Bureau of the Census Method of Equal Proportions: Priority Values, 1990

1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 SEQ.NO.01

With overseas

DATE 122790 PAGE 1

1990 APPORTIONMENT COUNTS

EQUAL PROPORTIONS DATE: 12/17/90 PAGE 1

SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY	SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY	SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY	SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY	SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY	SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY
51	CA	2	210995357	104	PA	5	20664462	157	CA	18	17057965	210	CA	25	12181823	263	VA	7	9592373	316	MO	7	7927804
52	NY	2	127593916	105	GA	3	20570508	158	MI	6	17031951	211	NC	6	12155114	264	CO	4	9549119	317	IL	15	7912763
53	CA	3	121010224	106	TX	7	20323852	159	OH	7	16799500	212	IL	10	12086944	265	PA	13	9547409	318	WI	2	7886178
54	TX	2	120631036	107	KY	2	20155660	160	AR	2	16703552	213	NJ	7	11956402	266	CT	4	9513777	319	FL	17	7884447
55	FL	2	91947653	108	AZ	2	20007281	161	AL	3	16565527	214	GA	6	11882693	267	LA	5	9476939	320	NM	2	7876568
56	CA	4	86138494	109	CA	12	25971734	162	TX	11	16265886	215	TX	15	11772385	268	OH	12	9476200	321	NC	9	7846092
57	PA	2	84320432	110	IL	5	25640280	163	GA	19	16135220	216	AL	4	11727739	269	CA	32	9473971	322	SC	5	7838999
58	IL	2	81081685	111	VA	3	25379032	164	IN	4	16062542	217	CA	26	11703918	270	MO	6	9380304	323	CA	39	7751109
59	OH	2	76985012	112	SC	2	24780092	165	PA	8	15935064	218	OR	3	11650316	271	MA	7	9303026	324	LA	6	7717886
60	NY	3	73666380	113	MA	3	24613497	166	NY	12	15705726	219	NY	16	11647678	272	NY	20	9256636	325	PA	16	7697367
61	TX	3	69646360	114	OH	5	24344799	167	FL	9	15324609	220	MD	5	11488479	273	TX	19	9224887	326	NY	24	7680252
62	CA	5	66722591	115	NY	8	24112984	168	IL	8	15322998	221	OH	10	11476248	274	CA	33	9182394	327	GA	9	7670245
63	MI	2	65964463	116	GA	13	23890524	169	GA	20	15307213	222	IA	3	11379610	275	IL	13	9180694	328	TX	23	7584008
64	NJ	2	54791116	117	FL	6	23740782	170	KY	3	15100977	223	PA	11	11369765	276	NJ	9	9131853	329	WI	7	7571272
65	CA	6	54478767	118	CO	2	23390470	171	AZ	3	15015340	224	VA	6	11349848	277	OK	4	9115217	330	TN	7	7555681
66	FL	3	53086001	119	CT	2	23303899	172	NC	5	14886913	225	FL	12	11317974	278	AL	5	9084268	331	CA	40	7554844
67	NY	4	52089998	120	TX	8	22797123	173	TX	12	14848655	226	GA	27	11262100	279	FL	15	8973173	332	MA	7	7542257
68	TX	4	49247414	121	IN	3	22715865	174	MO	4	14831562	227	NE	2	11204934	280	WI	6	8958450	333	OH	15	7512969
69	PA	3	48682423	122	NJ	4	22368379	175	GA	21	14566062	228	TX	16	11012057	281	TN	6	8940002	334	MI	13	7469005
70	NC	2	47076552	123	OK	2	22327632	176	GA	5	14553267	229	MA	6	11007491	282	WA	6	8924118	335	MS	4	7466418
71	IL	3	46812532	124	CA	14	22110324	177	OH	8	14548000	230	MI	9	10994077	283	CA	34	8908231	336	IN	8	7435512
72	CA	7	46042964	125	PA	6	21771442	178	NY	13	14447167	231	WI	5	10971815	284	NC	8	8896632	337	FL	18	7433528
73	GA	2	46021471	126	NY	9	21265653	179	MI	7	14394627	232	TN	5	10949222	285	MI	11	8894646	338	AL	6	7417273
74	OH	3	44447317	127	MD	3	20974996	180	SC	3	14311988	233	NY	17	10941089	286	PA	14	8839183	339	MD	7	7404435
75	VA	2	43957773	128	IL	6	20935201	181	WI	4	14164552	234	IL	11	10933052	287	NY	21	8804816	340	IL	16	7401741
76	MA	2	42631828	129	MI	5	20859795	182	NJ	6	14147005	235	WA	5	10929766	288	MD	6	8761045	341	CO	5	7396716
77	NY	3	40348739	130	CA	15	20591041	183	TN	4	14135385	236	CA	28	10852431	289	TX	20	8751496	342	NJ	11	7388032
78	CA	8	39874374	131	OR	2	20178939	184	WA	4	14110270	237	NM	2	10760602	290	ME	2	8720203	343	CT	5	7369340
79	IN	2	39345033	132	TX	9	20105173	185	PA	9	14053406	238	MD	5	10750045	291	OH	13	8716837	344	GA	41	7368277
80	TX	5	38146883	133	FL	7	20064624	186	VA	5	13900668	239	KY	4	10678004	292	GA	8	8697241	345	NY	25	7366639
81	MI	3	38084688	134	WI	3	20031702	187	CA	22	13882476	240	AZ	4	10617428	293	CA	35	8649966	346	NY	3	7355103
82	FL	4	37537472	135	TN	3	19990452	188	MD	4	13852428	241	MS	3	10559109	294	IN	7	8585791	347	VA	9	7326296
83	MO	2	36329760	136	WA	3	19954935	189	FL	10	13706747	242	GA	29	10471524	295	NV	2	8528782	348	TX	24	7261136
84	CA	9	35165894	137	OH	6	19877445	190	TX	13	13658776	243	FL	13	10411022	296	IL	14	8499670	349	PA	17	7230418
85	WI	2	34695926	138	IA	2	19710064	191	IL	9	13513614	244	OH	11	10380657	297	CA	36	8406257	350	CA	42	7190701
86	TN	2	34024480	139	MD	3	19590292	192	CO	3	13504494	245	PA	12	10379128	298	NY	22	8395064	351	KS	4	7175309
87	WA	2	34562962	140	GA	16	19261153	193	MA	5	13481368	246	NJ	8	10345448	299	FL	16	8393634	352	ID	2	7155822
88	PA	4	34423672	141	NC	4	19218922	194	CT	3	13454512	247	TX	17	10344027	300	TX	21	8324332	353	RI	2	7113381
89	MD	2	33934381	142	NY	10	19020579	195	NY	14	13375477	248	NY	18	10315358	301	VA	8	8307238	354	MA	9	7105305
90	IL	4	33101459	143	GA	4	18786187	196	CA	23	13265104	249	NC	7	10272947	302	KY	5	8271146	355	NY	26	7077638
91	NY	6	32944608	144	PA	7	18480228	197	OK	3	12890864	250	IN	6	10158844	303	OR	4	8238017	356	OK	5	7060617
92	NJ	3	31633665	145	MS	2	18288914	198	OH	9	12830836	251	KS	3	10147419	304	PA	15	8228832	357	UT	3	7053648
93	GA	10	31453332	146	GA	17	18092704	199	NV	2	12739412	252	SC	4	10120104	305	AZ	5	8224224	358	FL	19	7051613
94	OH	4	31429000	147	TX	10	17982614	200	CA	24	12700430	253	CA	30	10110455	306	CA	37	8175904	359	OH	16	7027738
95	TN	6	31146000	148	VA	4	17945686	201	MN	4	12664262	254	GA	7	10042204	307	NJ	10	8167778	360	CA	43	7021680
96	MN	2	31020979	149	MN	3	17909970	202	TX	14	12645569	255	IL	12	9980466	308	MI	12	8119604	361	NC	10	7017758
97	LA	2	29968712	150	IL	7	17693475	203	PA	10	12569748	256	MI	10	9833402	309	OH	14	8070222	362	TX	25	6964636
98	FL	5	29076401	151	KS	2	17575846	204	MI	8	12466112	257	MN	5	9809695	310	MA	8	8056658	363	IL	17	6952698
99	AL	2	28726976	152	MA	4	17464371	205	NY	15	12451893	258	GA	31	9784675	311	IA	4	8046600	364	MI	14	6914255
100	CA	11	28450608	153	FL	8	17376473	206	IN	5	12441992	259	NY	19	9757351	312	NY	23	8021761	365	MO	8	6865679
101	NY	7	27843277	154	NJ	5	17326476	207	FL	11	12398619	260	TX	18	9752442	313	MN	6	8009562	366	GA	10	6860476
102	NC	3	27179660	155	LA	3	17302444	208	LA	4	12234676	261	AR	3	9643600	314	CA	38	7957842	367	CA	44	6860050
103	MI	4	26929879	156	NY	11	17204760	209	UT	2	12217278	262	FL	14	9638735	315	TX	22	7936940	368	AR	4	6819196

SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY	SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY	SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY
370	NY	27	6810460	423	IL	20	5882284	476	GA	13	5210906
372	KY	6	6753362	425	MN	8	5862414	478	WV	4	5200843
374	AZ	6	6715051	427	NC	12	5794723	480	WI	10	5172163
376	TX	26	6691407	429	TX	30	5763817	482	TN	10	5161513
378	OH	17	6601411	431	WI	9	5782654	484	CO	7	5104219
380	CA	46	6558473	433	TN	9	5770747	486	FL	26	5100339
382	WI	8	6556914	435	WA	9	5760494	488	TX	34	5093046
384	VA	10	6552838	437	NJ	14	5743670	490	CT	7	5085328
386	LA	7	6539710	439	KY	7	5707633	492	PA	24	5075494
388	NE	3	6469172	441	MT	2	5682699	494	MD	10	5058192
390	TX	27	6438809	443	GA	12	5664852	496	ME	3	5034612
392	CA	47	6417414	445	MI	17	5656406	498	NJ	16	5001722
394	SC	6	6400516	447	IL	21	5595167	500	UT	4	4987683
396	MA	10	6355178	449	OH	20	5585080				
398	FL	21	6344990	451	KS	5	5557970				
400	CA	48	6282296	453	PA	22	5547877				
402	IA	5	6232869	455	CA	55	5475323				
404	NM	3	6212637	457	TX	32	5416493				
406	TX	28	6204592	459	VA	12	5410828				
408	IL	19	6200472	461	NY	34	5387019				
410	NY	30	6117661	463	NJ	15	5347066				
412	MO	9	6054960	465	MI	18	5332911				
414	CO	6	6039393	467	OH	21	5312470				
416	MI	16	6021704	469	IN	11	5305283				
418	TX	29	5986818	471	AR	5	5282127				
420	NY	31	5917026	473	TX	35	5249792				

w/o overseas

12/19/00 Marie

1990 APPORTIONMENT COUNTS EQUAL PROPORTIONS

ST	NAME	POPULATION	1980 SEATS	1990 SEATS	CHANGE
01	ALABAMA	4040587	7	7	0
02	ALASKA	550043	1	1	0
04	ARIZONA	3665228	5	6	1
05	ARKANSAS	2350725	4	4	0
06	CALIFORNIA	29760021	45	52	7
08	COLORADO	3294394	6	6	0
09	CONNECTICUT	3287116	6	6	0
10	DELAWARE	666168	1	1	0
12	FLORIDA	12937926	19	23	4
13	GEORGIA	6478216	10	11	1
15	HAWAII	1108229	2	2	0
16	IDAHO	1006749	2	2	0
17	ILLINOIS	11430602	22	20	-2
18	INDIANA	5544159	10	10	0
19	IOWA	2776755	6	5	-1
20	KANSAS	2477574	5	4	-1
21	KENTUCKY	3685296	7	6	-1
22	LOUISIANA	4219973	8	7	-1
23	MAINE	1227928	2	2	0
24	MARYLAND	4781468	8	8	0
25	MASSACHUSETTS	6016425	11	11	0
26	MICHIGAN	9295297	18	16	-2
27	MINNESOTA	4375099	8	8	0
28	MISSISSIPPI	2573216	5	5	0
29	MISSOURI	5117073	9	9	0
30	MONTANA	799065	2	1	-1
31	NEBRASKA	1578385	3	3	0
32	NEVADA	1201833	2	2	0
33	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1109252	2	2	0
34	NEW JERSEY	7730188	14	13	-1
35	NEW MEXICO	1515069	3	3	0
36	NEW YORK	17990455	34	31	-3
37	NORTH CAROLINA	6628637	11	12	1
38	NORTH DAKOTA	638800	1	1	0
39	OHIO	10847115	21	19	-2
40	OKLAHOMA	3145585	6	6	0
41	OREGON	2842321	5	5	0
42	PENNSYLVANIA	11881643	23	21	-2
44	RHODE ISLAND	1003464	2	2	0
45	SOUTH CAROLINA	3486703	6	6	0
46	SOUTH DAKOTA	696004	1	1	0
47	TENNESSEE	4877185	9	9	0
48	TEXAS	16986510	27	30	3
49	UTAH	1722850	3	3	0
50	VERMONT	562758	1	1	0
51	VIRGINIA	6187358	10	11	1
53	WASHINGTON	4866692	8	8	0
54	WEST VIRGINIA	1793477	4	3	-1
55	WISCONSIN	4891769	9	9	0
56	WYOMING	453588	1	1	0
	US TOTAL	248102973	435		

1990 APPORTIONMENT WITH PUERTO RICO

EQUAL PROPORTIONS DATE: 08/07/00 PAGE 1

SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY	SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY	SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY	SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY	SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY	SEQ	ST	SEAT	PRIORITY
52	CA	2	210995357	105	PA	5	26664462	158	NY	11	17204760	211	LA	4	12234676	264	TX	18	9752442	317	MN	6	8009582
53	NY	2	127593916	106	GA	3	26570508	159	CA	18	17057965	212	UT	2	12217278	265	AR	3	9643800	318	CA	38	7957842
54	CA	3	121818224	107	TX	7	26323852	160	MI	6	17031951	213	CA	25	12181823	266	FL	14	9638733	319	TX	22	7936940
55	TX	2	120631036	108	KY	2	26155660	161	OH	7	16799508	214	NC	6	12155114	267	VA	7	9592373	320	MO	7	7927804
56	FL	2	91947653	109	AZ	2	26007281	162	AR	2	16703552	215	IL	10	12086944	268	CO	4	9549119	321	IL	15	7912763
57	CA	4	86138494	110	CA	12	25971734	163	AL	3	16585527	216	NJ	7	11956402	269	PA	13	9547409	322	HI	2	7886178
58	PA	2	84320432	111	IL	5	25640280	164	TX	11	16265886	217	GA	6	11882693	270	CT	4	9513777	323	FL	17	7884447
59	IL	2	81081685	112	VA	3	25379032	165	CA	19	16135220	218	TX	15	11772385	271	LA	5	9476939	324	NH	2	7876568
60	OH	2	76985012	113	PR	2	24904562	166	IN	4	16062542	219	AL	4	11727739	272	OH	12	9476200	325	PR	5	7875514
61	NY	3	73666380	114	SC	2	24789092	167	PA	8	15935064	220	CA	26	11703918	273	CA	32	9473971	326	NC	9	7846092
62	TX	3	69646360	115	MA	3	24613497	168	NY	12	15705726	221	OR	3	11650316	274	MO	6	9380304	327	SC	5	7838999
63	CA	5	66722591	116	OH	5	24344799	169	FL	9	15324609	222	NY	16	11647678	275	MA	7	9303028	328	CA	39	7751109
64	MI	2	65964463	117	NY	8	24112984	170	IL	8	15322998	223	MO	5	11488479	276	NY	20	9256636	329	LA	6	7737888
65	NJ	2	54791116	118	CA	13	23890521	171	CA	20	15307213	224	OH	10	11476248	277	TX	19	9224887	330	PA	16	7697367
66	CA	6	54478767	119	FL	6	23740782	172	KY	3	15100977	225	IA	3	11379610	278	CA	33	9182394	331	NY	24	7680252
67	FL	3	53086001	120	CO	2	23390470	173	AZ	3	15015310	226	PA	11	11369765	279	IL	13	9180694	332	GA	9	7670245
68	NY	4	52089998	121	CT	2	23303899	174	NC	5	14886913	227	VA	6	11349848	280	NJ	9	9131853	333	TX	23	7584008
69	TX	4	49247414	122	TX	8	22797123	175	TX	12	14848655	228	FL	12	11317974	281	OK	4	9115217	334	WI	7	7571272
70	PA	3	48682423	123	IN	3	22715865	176	MO	4	14831562	229	CA	27	11262100	282	AL	5	9084268	335	TN	7	7555681
71	NC	2	47076552	124	NJ	4	22368379	177	CA	21	14560062	230	NE	2	11204934	283	FL	15	8973173	336	CA	40	7554844
72	IL	3	46812532	125	OK	2	22327632	178	GA	5	14553267	231	TX	16	11012057	284	WI	6	8958450	337	WA	7	7542257
73	CA	7	46042964	126	CA	14	22118324	179	OH	8	14548800	232	MA	6	11007491	285	TN	6	8940002	338	OH	15	7512969
74	GA	2	46021471	127	PA	6	21771442	180	NY	13	14447167	233	MI	9	10994077	286	WA	6	8924118	339	MI	13	7469005
75	OH	3	44447317	128	NY	9	21265653	181	MI	7	14394627	234	WI	5	10971815	287	CA	34	8908231	340	MS	4	7466418
76	VA	2	43957773	129	MO	3	20974996	182	PR	3	14378655	235	TN	5	10949222	288	NC	8	8896632	341	IN	8	7435512
77	MA	2	42631828	130	IL	6	20935201	183	SC	3	14311988	236	NY	17	10941089	289	MI	11	8894646	342	FL	18	7433528
78	NY	5	40348739	131	MI	5	20859795	184	WI	4	14164552	237	IL	11	10933052	290	PA	14	8839183	343	AL	6	7417273
79	CA	8	39874374	132	CA	15	20591041	185	NJ	6	14147005	238	WA	5	10929768	291	NY	21	8804816	344	MD	7	7404435
80	IN	2	39345033	133	OR	2	20178939	186	TN	4	14135385	239	CA	28	10852431	292	MD	6	8761045	345	IL	16	7401711
81	TX	5	38146883	134	TX	9	20105173	187	WA	4	14110270	240	NM	2	10760602	293	TX	20	8751496	346	CO	5	7396716
82	MI	3	38084600	135	FL	7	20064624	188	PA	9	14053406	241	MD	5	10730045	294	ME	2	8720203	347	NJ	11	7388032
83	FL	4	37537472	136	WI	3	20031702	189	VA	5	13900668	242	KY	4	10678004	295	OH	13	8716837	348	CT	5	7369340
84	MO	2	36329760	137	TN	3	19990452	190	CA	22	13882476	243	AZ	4	10617428	296	GA	8	8697241	349	CA	41	7368277
85	CA	9	35165894	138	WA	3	19954935	191	MD	4	13852428	244	MS	3	10559109	297	CA	35	8649966	350	NY	25	7366639
86	WI	2	34695926	139	OH	6	19877445	192	FL	10	13706747	245	CA	29	10471524	298	IN	7	8585791	351	WV	3	7355103
87	TN	2	34624480	140	IA	2	19710064	193	TX	13	13658776	246	FL	13	10411022	299	NV	2	8528782	352	VA	9	7326296
88	WA	2	34562962	141	MD	3	19590292	194	IL	9	13513614	247	OH	11	10380657	300	IL	14	8499670	353	TX	24	7261136
89	PA	4	34423672	142	CA	16	19261153	195	CO	3	13504494	248	PA	12	10379128	301	CA	36	8406257	354	PA	17	7230418
90	MD	2	33931381	143	NC	4	19218922	196	MA	5	13481368	249	NJ	8	10354548	302	NY	22	8395064	355	CA	42	7190701
91	IL	4	33101459	144	NY	10	19020579	197	CT	3	13454512	250	TX	17	10344027	303	FL	16	8393634	356	KS	4	7175309
92	NY	6	32944608	145	GA	4	18788187	198	NY	14	13375477	251	NY	18	10315358	304	TX	21	8324332	357	ID	2	7155822
93	NJ	3	31633665	146	PA	7	18400228	199	CA	23	13265164	252	NC	7	10272947	305	VA	8	8307238	358	RI	2	7113381
94	CA	10	31453332	147	MS	2	18288914	200	OK	3	12890864	253	PR	4	10167245	306	KY	5	8271146	359	MA	9	7105305
95	OH	4	31429000	148	CA	17	18092704	201	OH	9	12830836	254	IN	6	10158844	307	OR	4	8238017	360	NY	26	7077638
96	TX	6	31146800	149	TX	10	17982614	202	WV	2	12739412	255	KS	3	10147419	308	PA	15	8228832	361	OK	5	7060617
97	MN	2	31020979	150	VA	4	17945686	203	CA	24	12700430	256	SC	4	10120104	309	AZ	5	8224224	362	UT	3	7053648
98	LA	2	29968712	151	MN	3	17909970	204	MN	4	12664262	257	CA	30	10116455	310	CA	37	8175904	363	FL	19	7031413
99	FL	5	29076401	152	IL	7	17693475	205	TX	14	12645569	258	GA	7	10042709	311	NJ	10	8167778	364	OH	16	7027738
100	AL	2	28726976	153	KS	2	17575846	206	PA	10	12569748	259	IL	12	9980466	312	MI	12	8119664	365	CA	43	7021486
101	CA	11	28450608	154	MA	4	17404371	207	MI	8	12466112	260	MI	10	9833402	313	OH	14	8070222	366	NC	10	7017758
102	NY	7	27843277	155	FL	8	17376473	208	NY	15	12451893	261	MN	5	9809695	314	MA	8	8056658	367	TX	25	6964636
103	NC	3	27179660	156	NJ	5	17326472	209	IN	5	12441992	262	CA	31	9784675	315	IA	4	8046600	368	IL	17	6952698
104	MI	4	26929879	157	LA	3	17302444	210	FL	11	12398219	263	NY	19	9757351	316	NY	23	8021761	369	MI	14	6914955

		POPULATION	HOUSING	GQ POP	VACANTS
UNITED STATES		248709873	102268115	6640745	10316268
ALABAMA	(01)	4040587	1670397	92192	163589
ALASKA	(02)	550043	232616	20597	43693
ARIZONA	(04)	3665228	1659474	80133	290587
ARKANSAS	(05)	2350725	1000679	58174	109488
CALIFORNIA	(06)	29760021	11184777	725991	801676
COLORADO	(08)	3294394	1477378	79105	194860
CONNECTICUT	(09)	3287116	1320884	100778	90371
DELAWARE	(10)	666168	289925	20000	42422
D.C.	(11)	606900	278528	41205	28855
FLORIDA	(12)	12937926	6100405	305667	965393
GEORGIA	(13)	6478216	2638464	173076	271803
HAWAII	(15)	1108229	389869	36774	33543
IDAHO	(16)	1006749	413338	21350	52604
ILLINOIS	(17)	11430602	4506428	285092	304035
INDIANA	(18)	5544159	2246096	161410	180691
IOWA	(19)	2776755	1143697	99195	79344
KANSAS	(20)	2477574	1044125	82588	99386
KENTUCKY	(21)	3685296	1506867	100927	127063
LOUISIANA	(22)	4219973	1716252	112447	216972
MAINE	(23)	1227928	587054	37064	121733
MARYLAND	(24)	4781468	1891955	113407	142926
MASSACHUSETTS	(25)	6016425	2472784	213432	225601
MICHIGAN	(26)	9295297	3848128	209239	428595
MINNNESOTA	(27)	4375099	1848505	116852	200592
MISSISSIPPI	(28)	2573216	1010433	69600	99049
MISSOURI	(29)	5117073	2199168	144893	237923
MONTANA	(30)	799065	361159	23705	54992
NEBRASKA	(31)	1578385	660628	47464	58258
NEVADA	(32)	1201833	518880	23939	52561
NEW HAMPSHIRE	(33)	1109252	503919	31966	92718
NEW JERSEY	(34)	7730188	3075405	170164	280599
NEW MEXICO	(35)	1515069	632067	28695	89349
NEW YORK	(36)	17990455	7227264	540800	587569
NORTH CAROLINA	(37)	6628637	2818226	224076	301167
NORTH DAKOTA	(38)	638800	276344	24182	35462
OHIO	(39)	10847115	4372073	259946	284399
OKLAHOMA	(40)	3145585	1406511	93519	200364
OREGON	(41)	2842321	1193622	65507	90254
PENNSYLVANIA	(42)	11881643	4938295	346523	442174
RHODE ISLAND	(44)	1003464	414583	38448	36595
SOUTH CAROLINA	(45)	3486703	1424170	116365	166111
SOUTH DAKOTA	(46)	696004	292437	25827	33402
TENNESSEE	(47)	4877185	2026108	128636	172342
TEXAS	(48)	16986510	7009168	391365	938062
UTAH	(49)	1722850	598404	28860	61115
VERMONT	(50)	562758	271224	21526	60564
VIRGINIA	(51)	6187358	2496394	208556	204504
WASHINGTON	(53)	4866692	2032473	119389	159947
WEST VIRGINIA	(54)	1793477	781298	36869	92738
WISCONSIN	(55)	4891769	2055825	133006	233656
WYOMING	(56)	453588	203412	10224	34572

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
NEWS WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

ECONOMICS
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U.S. POPULATION UP NEARLY TWO-THIRDS IN 40 YEARS; NEVADA, CALIFORNIA LEAD 40-YEAR PERIOD GROWTH

The Census Bureau announced the 1990 census showed the U.S. population grew 64.4 percent since the first post World War II census in 1950.

Nevada recorded the greatest percentage growth in the 40-year period (650.8 percent) as well as in the 1980-1990 period (50.4 percent).

In numerical growth, California led the nation with 6,091,459 persons in the 1980-1990 period and with 19,173,798 persons in the 1950-1990 period, the bureau said.

The 1990 census put the total resident U.S. population, which excludes U.S. military and federal employees stationed overseas, at 248,709,873.

In general, gains or losses by states in the 1980-1990 period are a continuation of trends in the 1950-1990 period.

(more)

In the 40-year period, 19 states exceeded the United States' rate of population growth (64.4 percent) and 31 states and the District of Columbia fell below the four decade rate of growth.

In the last decade, 19 states also exceeded the U.S. resident population growth rate of 9.8 percent and 31 states and the District of Columbia trailed. Only Idaho and Oregon, among the states that have exceeded the U.S. growth rate for the period 1950-1990, fell below the national average in the last decade. Among states that have had a 40-year growth rate below the national average, only North Carolina and Vermont exceeded the United States average growth percentage during the last decade.

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Per Dwight Johnson (PIO), released between Jan 8 - Jan 15, 1991

Table 1

Post World War II Censuses—Resident Population Change By State (000's)—1950-1990

	1950 Census	1990 Census	Number Gain/Loss	Percentage Change
United States	151,325,798	248,709,873 [1]	+97,384,075	+ 64.35%
Alabama	3,061,743	4,040,587	+ 978,844	+ 31,97%
Alaska	128,643	550,043	+ 421,400	+327.57%
Arizona	749,587	3,665,228	+ 2,915,641	+388.97%
Arkansas	1,909,511	2,350,725	+ 441,214	+ 23.11%
California	10,586,223	29,760,021	+19,173,798	+181.12%
Colorado	1,325,089	3,294,394	+ 1,969,305	+148.62%
Connecticut	2,007,280	3,287,116	+ 1,279,836	+ 63.76%
Delaware	318,085	666,168	+ 348,083	+109.43%
District of Columbia	802,178	606,900	- 195,278	- 24.34%
Florida	2,771,305	12,937,926	+10,166,621	+366.85%
Georgia	3,444,578	6,478,216	+ 3,033,638	+ 88.07%
Hawaii	499,794	1,108,229	+ 608,435	+121.74%
Idaho	588,637	1,006,749	+ 418,112	+ 71.03%
Illinois	8,712,176	11,430,602	+ 2,718,426	+ 31.20%
Indiana	3,934,224	5,544,159	+ 1,609,935	+ 40.92%
Iowa	2,621,073	2,776,755	+ 155,682	+ 5.94%
Kansas	1,905,299	2,477,574	+ 572,275	+ 30.04%
Kentucky	2,944,806	3,685,296	+ 740,490	+ 25.15%
Louisiana	2,683,516	4,219,973	+ 1,536,457	+ 57.26%
Maine	913,774	1,227,928	+ 314,154	+ 34.38%
Maryland	2,343,001	4,781,468	+ 2,438,467	+104.07%
Massachusetts	4,690,514	6,016,425	+ 1,325,911	+ 28.27%
Michigan	6,371,766	9,295,297	+ 2,923,531	+ 45.88%
Minnesota	2,982,483	4,375,099	+ 1,392,616	+ 46.69%
Mississippi	2,178,914	2,573,216	+ 394,302	+ 18.10%
Missouri	3,954,653	5,117,073	+ 1,162,420	+ 29.39%
Montana	591,024	799,065	+ 208,041	+ 35.20%
Nebraska	1,325,510	1,578,385	+ 252,875	+ 19.08%
Nevada	160,083	1,201,833	+ 1,041,750	+650.76%
New Hampshire	533,242	1,109,252	+ 576,010	+108.02%
New Jersey	4,835,329	7,730,188	+ 2,894,859	+ 59.87%
New Mexico	681,187	1,515,069	+ 833,882	+122.42%
New York	14,830,192	17,990,455	+ 3,160,263	+ 21.31%
North Carolina	4,061,929	6,628,637	+ 2,566,708	+ 63.19%
North Dakota	619,636	638,800	+ 19,164	+ 3.09%

	1950 Census	1990 Census	Number Gain/Loss	Percentage Change
Ohio	7,946,627	10,847,115	+ 2,900,488	+ 36.50%
Oklahoma	2,233,351	3,145,585	+ 912,234	+ 40.85%
Oregon	1,521,341	2,842,321	+ 1,320,980	+ 86.83%
Pennsylvania	10,498,012	11,881,643	+ 1,383,631	+ 13.18%
Rhode Island	791,896	1,003,464	+ 211,568	+ 26.72%
South Carolina	2,117,027	3,486,703	+ 1,369,676	+ 64.70%
South Dakota	652,740	696,004	+ 43,264	+ 6.63%
Tennessee	3,291,718	4,877,185	+ 1,585,467	+ 48.17%
Texas	7,711,194	16,986,510	+ 9,275,316	+120.28%
Utah	688,862	1,722,850	+ 1,033,988	+150.10%
Vermont	377,747	562,758	+ 185,011	+ 48.98%
Virginia	3,318,680	6,187,358	+ 2,868,678	+ 86.44%
Washington	2,378,963	4,866,692	+ 2,487,729	+104.57%
West Virginia	2,005,552	1,793,477	- 212,075	- 10.57%
Wisconsin	3,434,575	4,891,769	+ 1,457,194	+ 42.43%
Wyoming	290,529	453,588	+ 163,059	+ 56.12%

[1] NOTE: The 1990 population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The U.S. Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

Table 2

Resident Population Change Ranking by Regions
1950 to 1990

NORTHEAST	28.70%
New Hampshire	108.02%
UNITED STATES	64.35%
Connecticut	63.76%
New Jersey	59.87%
Vermont	48.98%
Maine	34.38%
NORTHEAST	28.70%
Massachusetts	28.27%
Rhode Island	26.72%
New York	21.31%
Pennsylvania	13.18%
MIDWEST	34.21%
UNITED STATES	64.35%
Minnesota	46.69%
Michigan	45.88%
Wisconsin	42.43%
Indiana	40.92%
Ohio	36.50%
MIDWEST	34.21%
Illinois	31.20%
Kansas	30.04%
Missouri	29.39%
Nebraska	19.08%
South Dakota	6.63%
Iowa	5.94%
North Dakota	3.09%

SOUTH	81.04%
Florida	366.85%
Texas	120.28%
Delaware	109.43%
Maryland	104.07%
Georgia	88.07%
Virginia	86.44%
SOUTH	81.04%
South Carolina	64.70%
UNITED STATES	64.35%
North Carolina	63.19%
Louisiana	57.26%
Tennessee	48.17%
Oklahoma	40.85%
Alabama	31.97%
Kentucky	25.15%
Arkansas	23.11%
Mississippi	18.10%
West Virginia	-10.57%
District of Columbia	-24.34%
WEST	169.85%
Nevada	650.76%
Arizona	388.97%
Alaska	327.57%
California	181.12%
WEST	169.85%
Utah	150.10%
Colorado	148.62%
New Mexico	122.42%
Hawaii	121.74%
Washington	104.57%
Oregon	86.83%
Idaho	71.03%
UNITED STATES	64.35%
Wyoming	56.12%
Montana	35.20%

Table 3

Resident Population Change by State—1980-1990

	1980 Census	1990 Resident Population[1]	Numerical Difference	Percentage Difference
United States	226,504,825	248,709,873	+22,205,048	+ 9.80%
Northeast	49,136,667	50,809,229	+ 1,672,562	+ 3.40%
Connecticut	3,107,576	3,287,116	+ 179,540	+ 5.78%
Maine	1,124,660	1,227,928	+ 103,268	+ 9.18%
Massachusetts	5,737,037	6,016,425	+ 279,388	+ 4.87%
New Hampshire	920,610	1,109,252	+ 188,642	+20.49%
New Jersey	7,364,158	7,730,188	+ 366,030	+ 4.97%
New York	17,557,288	17,990,455	+ 433,167	+ 2.47%
Pennsylvania	11,866,728	11,881,643	+ 14,915	+ 0.13%
Rhode Island	947,154	1,003,464	+ 56,310	+ 5.95%
Vermont	511,456	562,758	+ 51,302	+10.03%
Midwest	58,853,804	59,668,632	+ 814,828	+ 1.38%
Illinois	11,418,461	11,430,602	+ 12,141	+ 0.11%
Indiana	5,490,179	5,544,159	+ 53,980	+ 0.98%
Iowa	2,913,387	2,776,755	- 136,632	- 4.69%
Kansas	2,363,208	2,477,574	+ 114,366	+ 4.84%
Michigan	9,258,344	9,295,297	+ 36,953	+ 0.40%
Minnesota	4,077,148	4,375,099	+ 297,951	+ 7.31%
Missouri	4,917,444	5,117,073	+ 199,629	+ 4.06%
Nebraska	1,570,006	1,578,385	+ 8,379	+ 0.53%
North Dakota	652,695	638,800	- 13,895	- 2.13%
Ohio	10,797,419	10,847,115	+ 49,696	+ 0.46%
South Dakota	690,178	696,004	+ 5,826	+ 0.84%
Wisconsin	4,705,335	4,891,769	+ 186,434	+ 3.96%
South	75,349,155	85,445,930	+10,096,775	+13.40%
Alabama	3,890,061	4,040,587	+ 150,526	+ 3.87%
Arkansas	2,285,513	2,350,725	+ 65,212	+ 2.85%
Delaware	595,225	666,168	+ 70,943	+11.92%
District of Columbia	637,651	606,900	- 30,751	- 4.82%
Florida	9,739,992	12,937,926	+ 3,197,934	+32.83%
Georgia	5,464,265	6,478,216	+ 1,013,951	+18.56%
Kentucky	3,661,433	3,685,296	+ 23,863	+ 0.65%
Louisiana	4,203,972	4,219,973	+ 16,001	+ 0.38%
Maryland	4,216,446	4,781,468	+ 565,022	+13.40%
Mississippi	2,520,638	2,573,216	+ 52,578	+ 2.09%
North Carolina	5,874,429	6,628,637	+ 754,208	+12.84%
Oklahoma	3,025,266	3,145,585	+ 120,319	+ 3.98%
South Carolina	3,119,208	3,486,703	+ 367,495	+11.78%
Tennessee	4,590,750	4,877,185	+ 286,435	+ 6.24%
Texas	14,228,383	16,986,510	+ 2,758,127	+19.38%
Virginia	5,346,279	6,187,358	+ 841,079	+15.73%
West Virginia	1,949,644	1,793,477	- 156,167	- 8.01%

Table 4

Residential Population Change Ranking by Regions (%)
1980-1990

U.S. Growth +9.80%

NORTHEAST (+ 3.40%)

New Hampshire	+20.49%
Vermont	+10.03%
UNITED STATES	+ 9.80%
Maine	+ 9.18%
Rhode Island	+ 5.95%
Connecticut	+ 5.78%
New Jersey	+ 4.97%
Massachusetts	+ 4.87%
NORTHEAST	+ 3.40%
New York	+ 2.47%
Pennsylvania	+ 0.13%

MIDWEST (+ 1.38%)

UNITED STATES	+ 9.80%
Minnesota	+ 7.31%
Kansas	+ 4.84%
Missouri	+ 4.06%
Wisconsin	+ 3.96%
MIDWEST	+ 1.38%
Indiana	+ 0.98%
South Dakota	+ 0.84%
Nebraska	+ 0.53%
Ohio	+ 0.46%
Michigan	+ 0.40%
Illinois	+ 0.11%
North Dakota	- 2.13%
Iowa	- 4.69%

SOUTH (+13.40%)

Florida	+32.83%
Texas	+19.38%
Georgia	+18.56%
Virginia	+15.73%
Maryland	+13.40%
SOUTH	+13.40%
North Carolina	+12.84%
Delaware	+11.92%
South Carolina	+11.78%
UNITED STATES	+ 9.80%
Tennessee	+ 6.24%
Oklahoma	+ 3.98%
Alabama	+ 3.87%
Arkansas	+ 2.85%
Mississippi	+ 2.09%
Kentucky	+ 0.65%
Louisiana	+ 0.38%
District of Columbia	-4.82%
West Virginia	-8.01%

WEST (+22.29%)

Nevada	+50.38%
Alaska	+37.35%
Arizona	+34.86%
California	+25.74%
WEST	+22.29%
Utah	+17.92%
Washington	+17.83%
New Mexico	+16.55%
Hawaii	+14.84%
Colorado	+14.04%
UNITED STATES	+ 9.80%
Oregon	+ 7.96%
Idaho	+ 6.65%
Montana	+ 1.57%
Wyoming	- 3.66%

Table 5

1990 Census Population by State—Residential and Overseas

	Final Resident Population % of Residential [1]	Overseas Population % of Overseas	Total Population % of Total [1]
United States	248,709,873 (100.0%) 248,709,862	922,819 (100.0%) 922,819	249,632,692 (100.0%) 249,022,772
Alabama	4,040,587 (1.62%)	22,021 (2.39%)	4,062,608 (1.63%)
Alaska	550,043 (0.22%)	1,904 (0.21%)	551,947 (0.22%)
Arizona	3,665,228 (1.47%)	12,757 (1.38%)	3,677,985 (1.47%)
Arkansas	2,350,725 (0.94%)	11,514 (1.25%)	2,362,239 (0.95%)
California	29,760,021 (11.97%)	79,229 (8.59%)	29,839,250 (11.95%)
Colorado	3,294,394 (1.32%)	13,518 (1.46%)	3,307,912 (1.33%)
Connecticut	3,287,116 (1.32%)	8,553 (0.93%)	3,295,669 (1.32%)
Delaware	666,168 (0.27%)	2,528 (0.27%)	668,696 (0.27%)
District of Columbia	606,900 (0.24%)	3,009 (0.33%)	609,909 (0.24%)
Florida	12,937,926 (5.20%)	65,436 (7.09%)	13,003,362 (5.21%)
Georgia	6,478,216 (2.60%)	30,203 (3.27%)	6,508,419 (2.61%)
Hawaii	1,108,229 (0.45%)	7,045 (0.76%)	1,115,274 (0.45%)
Idaho	1,006,749 (0.40%)	5,237 (0.57%)	1,011,986 (0.41%)
Illinois	11,430,602 (4.60%)	36,080 (3.91%)	11,466,682 (4.59%)
Indiana	5,544,159 (2.23%)	20,069 (2.17%)	5,564,228 (2.23%)
Iowa	2,776,755 (1.12%)	10,669 (1.16%)	2,787,424 (1.12%)
Kansas	2,477,574 (1.00%)	8,026 (0.87%)	2,485,600 (1.00%)
Kentucky	3,685,296 (1.48%)	13,673 (1.48%)	3,698,969 (1.48%)
Louisiana	4,219,973 (1.70%)	18,243 (1.98%)	4,238,216 (1.70%)
Maine	1,227,928 (0.49%)	5,295 (0.57%)	1,233,223 (0.49%)
Maryland	4,781,468 (1.92%)	17,154 (1.86%)	4,798,622 (1.92%)
Massachusetts	6,016,425 (2.42%)	12,626 (1.37%)	6,029,051 (2.42%)
Michigan	9,295,297 (3.74%)	33,487 (3.63%)	9,328,784 (3.74%)
Minnesota	4,375,099 (1.76%)	11,930 (1.29%)	4,387,029 (1.76%)
Mississippi	2,573,216 (1.03%)	13,227 (1.43%)	2,586,443 (1.04%)
Missouri	5,117,073 (2.06%)	20,731 (2.25%)	5,137,804 (2.06%)
Montana	799,065 (0.32%)	4,590 (0.50%)	803,655 (0.32%)
Nebraska	1,578,385 (0.63%)	6,232 (0.68%)	1,584,617 (0.63%)
Nevada	1,201,833 (0.48%)	4,319 (0.47%)	1,206,152 (0.48%)
New Hampshire	1,109,252 (0.45%)	4,663 (0.51%)	1,113,915 (0.45%)
New Jersey	7,730,188 (3.11%)	18,446 (2.00%)	7,748,634 (3.10%)
New Mexico	1,515,069 (0.61%)	6,710 (0.73%)	1,521,779 (0.61%)
New York	17,990,455 (7.23%)	54,050 (5.86%)	18,044,505 (7.23%)
North Carolina	6,628,637 (2.67%)	28,993 (3.14%)	6,657,630 (2.67%)
North Dakota	638,800 (0.26%)	2,564 (0.28%)	641,364 (0.26%)

	Final Resident Population % of Residential [1]	Overseas Population % of Overseas	Total Population % of Total [1]
Ohio	10,847,115 (4.36%)	40,210 (4.36%)	10,887,325 (4.36%)
Oklahoma	3,145,585 (1.26%)	12,019 (1.30%)	3,157,604 (1.26%)
Oregon	2,842,321 (1.14%)	11,412 (1.24%)	2,853,733 (1.14%)
Pennsylvania 11,881,643 (difference of 11)	11,881,632 (4.78%)	43,067 (4.67%)	11,924,710 (4.78%) 11,924,699
Rhode Island	1,003,464 (0.40%)	2,520 (0.27%)	1,005,984 (0.40%)
South Carolina	3,486,703 (1.40%)	19,004 (2.06%)	3,505,707 (1.40%)
South Dakota	696,004 (0.28%)	3,995 (0.43%)	699,999 (0.28%)
Tennessee	4,877,185 (1.96%)	19,456 (2.11%)	4,896,641 (1.96%)
Texas	16,986,510 (6.83%)	73,295 (7.94%)	17,059,805 (6.83%)
Utah	1,722,850 (0.69%)	4,934 (0.53%)	1,727,784 (0.69%)
Vermont	562,758 (0.23%)	2,206 (0.24%)	564,964 (0.23%)
Virginia	6,187,358 (2.49%)	29,210 (3.17%)	6,216,568 (2.49%)
Washington	4,866,692 (1.96%)	21,249 (2.30%)	4,887,941 (1.96%)
West Virginia	1,793,477 (0.72%)	8,148 (0.88%)	1,801,625 (0.72%)
Wisconsin	4,891,769 (1.97%)	14,976 (1.62%)	4,906,745 (1.97%)
Wyoming	453,588 (0.18%)	2,387 (0.26%)	455,975 (0.18%)

[1] NOTE: The 1990 population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The U.S. Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

Overseas Counts by Federal Agency

Agency	Number Assigned to a State
Department of Defense (Military, Civilian, Dependents of both)	901,880
Department of State	13,561
Panama Canal Commission	2,287
Department of Transportation	1,271
International Development Cooperation Agency	1,154
Department of Justice	1,025
United States Information Agency	138
Department of Commerce	514
Department of Agriculture	258
Department of Treasury	208
American Battle Monument Commission	110
General Accounting Office	90
Department of Interior	81
General Services Administration	47
Smithsonian Institution	33
Department of Labor	26
Department of Veteran Affairs	20
Department of Health of Human Services	20
Library of Congress	17
Office of Personnel Management	17
Other organizations with lesser numbers, including, in alphabetical order, Department of Energy, EPA, FCC, HUD, NASA, National Science Foundation, U.S. Postal Service, and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative	62
Total	922,819

NOTE: Excludes 9,460 persons whose home state was not designated. The undesignated counts by agency are: Defense = 8,731; USIA - 718; Transportation = 6; Agriculture = 5. Excludes 16,899 military and 100 Coast Guard persons whose "home state" was a U.S. commonwealth or territory.

Attachment A

APPORTIONMENT

A. Section Index

1. Delivery of apportionment counts
2. Availability of resident population counts
3. Apportionment counts for other geographic areas
4. Overseas population in apportionment
5. Informing public officials on apportionment counts
6. Final apportionment counts
7. Census Advisory members contacted
8. Homeless in apportionment counts

B. Questions

1. How were the apportionment numbers delivered to the President? All at once or on a flow basis?

   a. The apportionment population counts and the number of representatives by state were transmitted at one time to the President on December 26, 1990. Copies of this information can be obtained from Census Bureau's Customer Services or the Public Information Office.

2. When will the resident population counts be available to the public?

   a. We released these data in a press release on January 4, 1991. A copy of the press release is available through Census Bureau's Customer Services or the Public Information Office.

3. Will there be any apportionment counts released for other geographic areas besides state (i.e. city or county totals)?

   a. No, apportionment data are required for states only. The first release of population counts for each governmental unit by state are available now as part of the "Thank You America Program", and can be obtained from the Census Bureau's Customer Services.

4. Was the overseas population total shown in the apportionment total for each state?

   a. Yes, the apportionment counts include military, and civilian employees as well as dependents overseas plus the population enumerated in the census. The counts were combined for the apportionment population for each state.

5. How are the governors informed about the apportionment counts? Congress? State legislatures?

   a. The president transmits the information to the clerk of the House of Representatives, who, in turn, notifies the Governor of each state how many representatives the state is entitled to in the next Congress.

6. Are these the final counts for apportionment? If not, what is the procedure for correcting them?

   a. These are the final apportionment counts unless the Secretary of Commerce makes a decision to adjust the census. The decision, will be made no later than July 15, 1991. If there is an adjustment, the Census Bureau will provide revised apportionment counts by July 15, 1991.

7. Who is contacting the Census Advisory members about the apportionment counts?

   a. On December 28, 1990, the Bureau sent to all Census Advisory Committee members the press release containing the apportionment counts.

8. Are the homeless included in the apportionment counts?

   a. Yes, the homeless are included in the apportionment counts.

Package provided to White House

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

December 26, 1990

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In accordance with Title 13, United States Code, Section 141(b), I am transmitting a statement showing the apportionment population for each State as of April 1, 1990, tabulated from the 1990 Decennial Census. The statement also shows the number of Representatives to which each State is entitled, using the existing size of the House of Representatives and the Method of Equal Proportions, as required by Title 2, United States Code, Sections 2a and 2b. Under Section 2a, you are to send this information to the 102nd Congress during the first week of its first regular session.

As noted on the enclosed statement, the apportionment population may be subject to change. Pursuant to a Stipulation and Order agreed to in litigation, I will consider the question of whether to adjust statistically the results of the 1990 Decennial Census to account for possible overcounts or undercounts of the population. My decision will be made in accordance with guidelines developed by the Department of Commerce and published in the Federal Register on March 15, 1990. It cannot be determined at this time, what effect, if any, a statistical adjustment will have on the apportionment or State redistricting.

If I decide that decennial census results should be adjusted statistically, the Census Bureau will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Mosbacher

Enclosure

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
NEWS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

ECONOMICS
AND
STATISTICS
ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF THE
CENSUS

Public Information Office
301-763-4040

For Immediate Release
CB90-232

1990 CENSUS POPULATION FOR THE UNITED STATES IS 249,632,692; REAPPORTIONMENT WILL SHIFT 19 SEATS IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The population of the United States counted in the 1990 census is 249,632,692, an increase of 10.21 percent since the 1980 census of 226,504,825.

The figures were transmitted to the President by Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher upon their receipt from Commerce Under Secretary for Economic Affairs Michael R. Darby and Census Director Barbara Everitt Bryant. Figures also were provided on final population counts for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The secretary also transmitted the official apportionment of the 435 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the 50 states. The apportionment population includes the population of the 50 states plus the overseas military and other overseas federal workers and dependents not in the United States on April 1, 1990. The population of the District of Columbia is not included in the apportionment population.

(more)

Census Bureau press releases also are available on their release date through the Bureau's online information service, CENDATA™. For information, phone (301) 763-2074.

A total of 19 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives will be shifted as a result of the 1990 census. Eight states will increase their representation in the 103rd Congress, which will convene in January 1993. California will gain seven seats for a total of 52, Florida will gain four seats to 23, and Texas will gain three seats for a total of 30. Arizona (6), Georgia (11), North Carolina (12), Virginia (11), and Washington (9) each gain one seat.

Thirteen states will have less representation in the 103rd Congress. New York (31) will lose three seats. Illinois (20), Michigan (16), Ohio (19), and Pennsylvania (21) will each lose two seats. Iowa (5), Kansas (4), Kentucky (6), Louisiana (7), Massachusetts (10), Montana (1), New Jersey (13), and West Virginia (3) each will lose one seat.

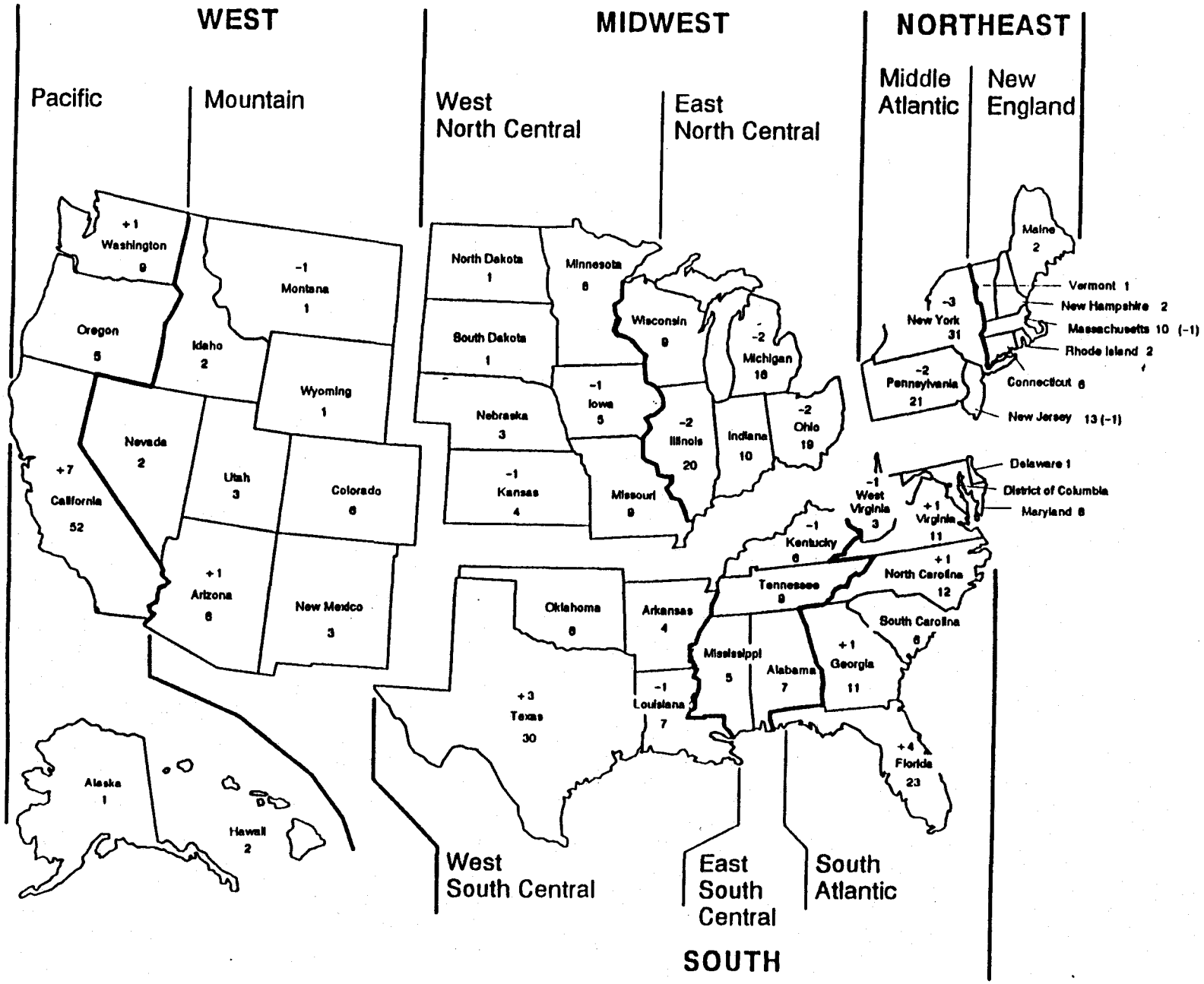
An attached table lists the official 1990 census population for the United States and the number of representatives each state will be entitled to elect to the 103rd Congress, which is scheduled to commence in January, 1993.

The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount and overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

-X-

Dec. 26, 1990

Apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives—
1990 Census of Population



United States Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

1990 POPULATION AND NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES, BY STATE

NOTE:The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

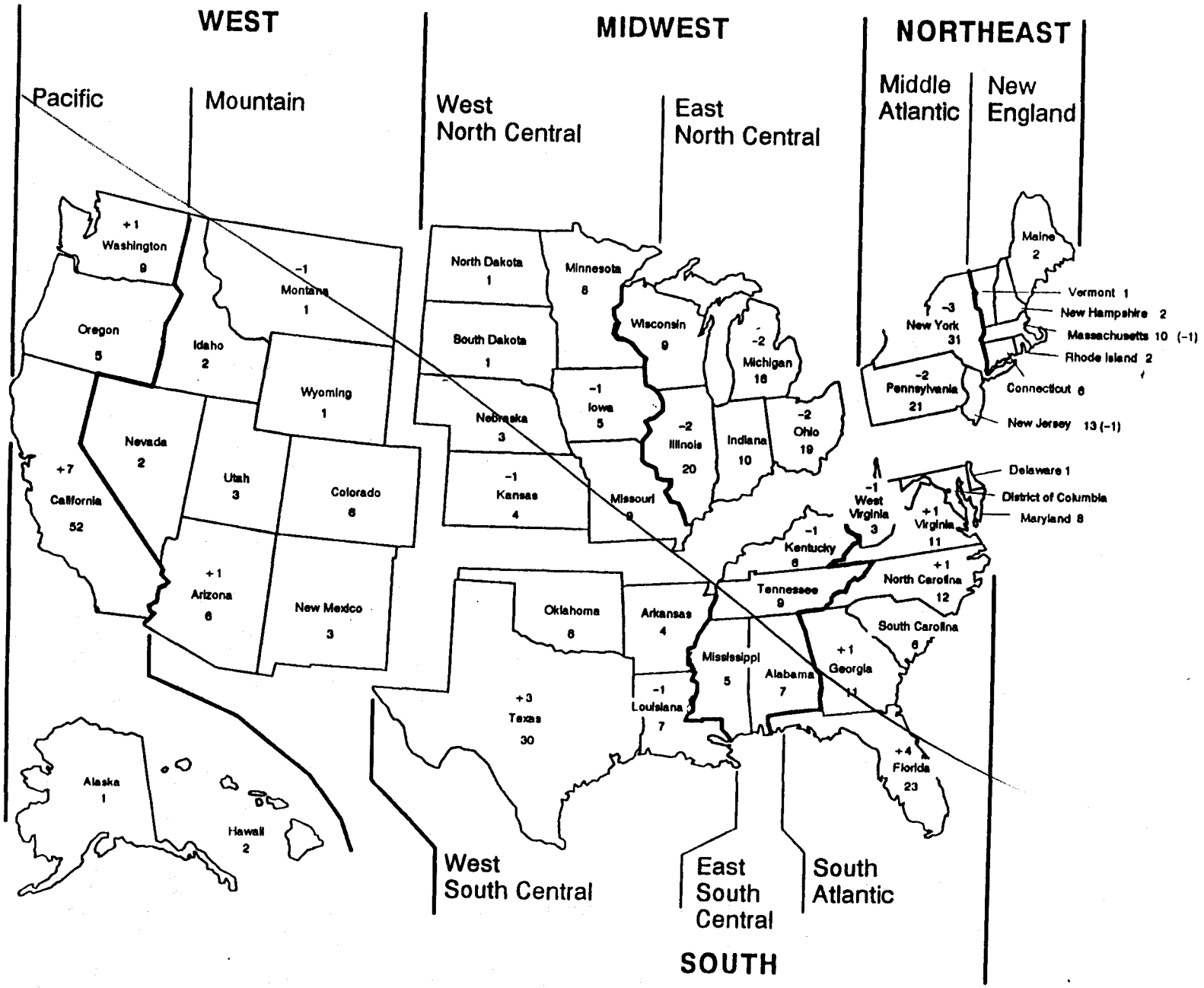
TOTAL POPULATION[1] 249,632,692

STATE	APPORTIONMENT POPULATION	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES BASED ON THE 1990 CENSUS	CHANGE FROM 1980 APPORTIONMENT
UNITED STATES TOTAL[2]	249,022,783	435	
Alabama	4,062,608	7	-
Alaska	551,947	1	-
Arizona	3,677,985	6	+1
Arkansas	2,362,239	4	-
California	29,839,250	52	+7
Colorado	3,307,912	6	-
Connecticut	3,295,669	6	-
Delaware	668,696	1	-
Florida	13,003,362	23	+4
Georgia	6,508,419	11	+1
Hawaii	1,115,274	2	-
Idaho	1,011,986	2	-
Illinois	11,466,682	20	-2
Indiana	5,564,228	10	-
Iowa	2,787,424	5	-1
Kansas	2,485,600	4	-1
Kentucky	3,698,969	6	-1
Louisiana	4,238,216	7	-1
Maine	1,233,223	2	-
Maryland	4,798,622	8	-
Massachusetts	6,029,051	10	-1
Michigan	9,328,784	16	-2
Minnesota	4,387,029	8	-
Mississippi	2,586,443	5	-
Missouri	5,137,804	9	-
Montana	803,655	1	-1
Nebraska	1,584,617	3	-
Nevada	1,206,152	2	-
New Hampshire	1,113,915	2	-
New Jersey	7,748,634	13	-1
New Mexico	1,521,779	3	-
New York	18,044,505	31	-3
North Carolina	6,657,630	12	+1
North Dakota	641,364	1	-
Ohio	10,887,325	19	-2
Oklahoma	3,157,604	6	-
Oregon	2,853,733	5	-
Pennsylvania	11,924,710	21	-2
Rhode Island	1,005,984	2	-
South Carolina	3,505,707	6	-
South Dakota	699,999	1	-
Tennessee	4,896,641	9	-
Texas	17,059,805	30	+3
Utah	1,727,784	3	-
Vermont	564,964	1	-
Virginia	6,216,568	11	+1
Washington	4,887,941	9	+1
West Virginia	1,801,625	3	-1
Wisconsin	4,906,745	9	-
Wyoming	455,975	1	-

1 Total population includes enumerations for the resident population as collected in the 21st decennial census under Title 13, United States Code, for the 50 States and the District of Columbia and counts of military and Federal civilian employees and their dependents overseas as reported by various Federal agencies.

2 Total population, not including the District of Columbia.

Apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives—1990 Census of Population



1990 Census Apportionment

(REV. 6-80) DAO 214-8

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ABSTRACT OF SECRETARIAL CORRESPONDENCE

TO:	[X] Secretary	[ ] Deputy Secretary	[ ] Counsellor	Control No:

Date: December 26, 1990

Through: Michael R. Darby
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs Michael R. Darby

From: Barbara Everitt Bryant
Director, Bureau of the Census Barbara Everitt Bryant

Prepared by: C. Jones/Census/US EA/763-5180 CJ 12/26

Subject: Transmittal of 1990 Apportionment Population Counts and th Apportionment from the Secretary of Commerce to the Presic

Outgoing: The President

Background: By December 31, 1990 you must transmit to the President a statement showing the apportionment population for each St as of April 1, 1990, in accordance with provisions of Title 13, United States Code, Section 141(b) and Title 2, United States Code, Sections 2a and 2b.

The attached statement provides the 1990 census apportionm population for each of the fifty States. Your statement a shows the number of Representatives to which each State is entitled using the apportionment population. The Census Bureau prepared these calculations using the existing size the House of Representatives (435 Members) and the Method Equal Proportions as provided for in Title 2, United State Code, Sections 2a and 2b.

In accordance with the Stipulation and Order in The City o New York, et al. v. United States Department of Commerce, et al. (lawsuit seeking statistical adjustment of 1990 census), the transmittal letter and apportionment figures include a statement that the population counts are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount Under the Stipulation and Order, you are to consider the question of adjustment in accordance with guidelines published by the Department. If you make a decision to adjust the 1990 census, the Census Bureau will publish corrected 1990 decennial census population data not later than July 15, 1991. It cannot be determined at this time, what effect, if any, a statistical adjustment will have on the apportionment or State redistricting.

Attachment

SURNAME & ORGANIZATION (Please type)	PREPARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED
	BEBryant Dir./Census	Ch.C./EA					
INITIALS & DATE	BEB 12/26/90						

USCOMM-DC

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
Washington, D.C. 20230

December 26, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Secretary

THROUGH: Michael R. Darby
Under Secretary and Administrator

FROM: Barbara Everitt Bryant
Director, Bureau of the Census

SUBJECT: 1990 Apportionment Population Counts

In accordance with the provisions of title 13, United States Code, section 141(b), I transmit herewith a statement showing the population of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on April 1, 1990, as ascertained by the Twenty-first Decennial Census of the United States. The statement also shows the number of Representatives to which each state is entitled using the apportionment population. The Census Bureau prepared these calculations using the existing size of the House of Representatives (435 Members) and the Method of Equal Proportions as provided for in Title 2, United States Code, Sections 2a and 2b.

The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

United States Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

1990 POPULATION AND NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES, BY STATE

NOTE:The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

TOTAL POPULATION[1] 249,632,692

STATE	APPORTIONMENT POPULATION	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES BASED ON THE 1990 CENSUS	CHANGE FROM 1980 APPORTIONMENT
UNITED STATES TOTAL[2]	249,022,783	435	
Alabama	4,062,608	7	-
Alaska	551,947	1	-
Arizona	3,677,985	6	+1
Arkansas	2,362,239	4	-
California	29,839,250	52	+7
Colorado	3,307,912	6	-
Connecticut	3,295,669	6	-
Delaware	668,696	1	-
Florida	13,003,362	23	+4
Georgia	6,508,419	11	+1
Hawaii	1,115,274	2	-
Idaho	1,011,986	2	-
Illinois	11,466,682	20	-2
Indiana	5,564,228	10	-
Iowa	2,787,424	5	-1
Kansas	2,485,600	4	-1
Kentucky	3,698,969	6	-1
Louisiana	4,238,216	7	-1
Maine	1,233,223	2	-
Maryland	4,798,622	8	-
Massachusetts	6,029,051	10	-1
Michigan	9,328,784	16	-2
Minnesota	4,387,029	8	-
Mississippi	2,586,443	5	-
Missouri	5,137,804	9	-
Montana	803,655	1	-1
Nebraska	1,584,617	3	-
Nevada	1,206,152	2	-
New Hampshire	1,113,915	2	-
New Jersey	7,748,634	13	-1
New Mexico	1,521,779	3	-
New York	18,044,505	31	-3
North Carolina	6,657,630	12	+1
North Dakota	641,364	1	-
Ohio	10,887,325	19	-2
Oklahoma	3,157,604	6	-
Oregon	2,853,733	5	-
Pennsylvania	11,924,710	21	-2
Rhode Island	1,005,984	2	-
South Carolina	3,505,707	6	-
South Dakota	699,999	1	-
Tennessee	4,896,641	9	-
Texas	17,059,805	30	+3
Utah	1,727,784	3	-
Vermont	564,964	1	-
Virginia	6,216,568	11	+1
Washington	4,887,941	9	+1
West Virginia	1,801,625	3	-1
Wisconsin	4,906,745	9	-
Wyoming	455,975	1	-

1 Total population includes enumerations for the resident population as collected in the 21st decennial census under Title 13, United States Code, for the 50 States and the District of Columbia and counts of military and Federal civilian employees and their dependents overseas as reported by various Federal agencies.

2 Total population, not including the District of Columbia.

DRAFT

President of the Senate

Speaker of the House

Transmittal From President to Congress

Pursuant to Title 2, United States Code, Section 2a.(a), I am transmitting the statement showing the apportionment population for each State as of April 1, 1990, and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled.

The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

GWB

Louisa F Miller

12/13/2000 02:43 PM

To: Edwin R Byerly/POP/HQ/BOC@BOC, Karen M Mills/POP/HQ/BOC@BOC
cc:
Subject: '80 and '90

fyi
----- Forwarded by Louisa F Miller/POP/HQ/BOC on 12/13/2000 02:44 PM -----

John F Long

12/13/2000 01:18 PM

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cc: Campbell J Gibson/POP/HQ/BOC@BOC
Subject: '80 and '90

FYI - John

----- Forwarded by John F Long/POP/HQ/BOC on 12/13/2000 01:17 PM -----

Steven J Jost

12/13/2000 11:57 AM

To: MGoodman@doc.gov, ebloom1@doc.gov, robert.shapiro@mail.doc.gov, SSmith@doc.gov
cc: kim.white@mail.doc.gov, lee.price@mail.doc.gov, Kenneth Prewitt/DIR/HQ/BOC@BOC, William G Barron Jr/DIR/HQ/BOC@BOC, Ellen Lee/DIR/HQ/BOC@BOC, John F Long/POP/HQ/BOC@BOC, Paula J Schneider/DIR/HQ/BOC@BOC, John H Thompson/DMD/HQ/BOC@BOC
Subject: '80 and '90

The Census PIO office and others at Census have received numerous inquires in the last two days about the recent history of Census/Commerce press events surrounding the release of apportionment numbers. For the purposes of historical integrity, and to correct the misunderstanding that no events or releases occured, here is a summary by PIO Chief Maury Cagle who was present on both ocassions:

"December 31, 1980: There was a big event, planned well in advance, held in the lobby at Commerce. Director Barabba handed over the results of the 1980 Census to Sec. Phil Klutznick in front of the Population Clock, which was a fixture for many years in the lobby before they refurbished it. There were several hundred people there--press and dignataries.
There was a lot of media coverage of the numbers.

December 26, 1990: Office of u/sec could not make up its mind about how to publicly release the figures. At 12:02 pm, it was decided to hold a 1 pm news conference. I had 58 minutes to finalize the news release, make 100 copies, obtain a car and get to DOC. Event was held in room 4830. Room was full---which holds about 50 reporters and seven/eight cameras. Group was kept waiting until 1:15, when U/Sec Darby and Director Bryant came into room. There still was a lot of media coverage in spite of the badly managed event."

Based upon press inquiries Census has been receiving during the last few weeks, we expect intense interest in the release of the first numbes from the Decennial Census.

1990

KIMBALL W. BRACE
PRESIDENT

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 26, 1990
CONTACT: Kimball Brace, Doug Chapin
(202) 789-2004

ELECTION DATA SERVICES, INC.
RELEASES COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF CENSUS BUREAU'S APPORTIONMENT FIGURES

Election Data Services, Inc. (EDS, Inc.) today released a report containing a comprehensive analysis of the statewide apportionment population figures announced today by the United States Census Bureau.

The report shows the following:

- Washington, a surprise gainer after the post-census local review counts, barely held on to that new 9th seat, receiving the 435th and last seat apportioned. Massachusetts, on the other hand, came in 436th and thus just missed keeping its 11th seat. Here are the states "on the edge":

"Last Five"	"Next Five"
431: Wisconsin 9th (+0 from '80)	436: Massachusetts 11th (would have been +0)
432: Florida 23rd (+4)	437: New Jersey 14th (+0)
433: Tennessee 9th (+0)	438: New York 31st (-2)
434: Oklahoma 6th (+0)	439: Kentucky 7th (+0)
435: Washington 9th (+1)	440: California 53rd (+8)

- In all, apportionment affects 21 states, with a total of 19 seats changing hands -- *with no change from EDS, Inc.'s apportionment estimates following the August release of post-census local review counts;*

- The hotly-debated issue of including overseas military personnel for apportionment purposes must remain for another day, as the Bureau released a nationwide figure of 922,819 without breaking out state-by-state "home of record" totals for allocation of overseas personnel.

With regard to the figures on the whole, the report shows:

- The Bureau's apportionment numbers increase the country's population by 1.54% over the post-census local review counts released in August 1990 but fall just below the Bureau's February 1990 estimates;

- All 50 states showed increases from the post-census local review. California led the way in raw increase, adding over half a million people between August and today, while the District of Columbia led the percentage gain with a boost of over 6%;

(next, please)

• Compared to 1980, there are wide variations between states, with 46 states greater than the 1980 count and the remainder -- plus the District of Columbia -- below;

• Subtracting the total overseas personnel figure from the nationwide apportionment total and dividing by 435 seats, we see that the average Congressional district will contain 571,747 people, compared to a 1980 average of just over 520,000. *Note, however, that district sizes for individual states cannot be calculated until military personnel can subtracted from each state's total.*

Election Data Services, Inc. is a Washington, DC political consulting firm specializing in reapportionment, redistricting, election administration and the Census. For further information on these or any other related issues please call (202) 789-2004.

###

ELECTION DATA SERVICES, Inc.
1522 K Street NW Suite #320
Washington, DC 20005-1202
(202) 789-2004

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
REAPPORTIONMENT PROGRAM

Date: 12/26/90
Time: 15:39:31
Page: 1
Version 2.05

Source data: Census Population released 12- 26-90

Number of districts = 435

	#CDs	Difference from 1980 Census Populations
Alabama	7	
Alaska	1	
Arizona	6	+1
Arkansas	4	
California	52	+7
Colorado	6	
Connecticut	6	
Delaware	1	
Florida	23	+4
Georgia	11	+1
Hawaii	2	
Idaho	2	
Illinois	20	-2
Indiana	10	
Iowa	5	-1
Kansas	4	-1
Kentucky	6	-1
Louisiana	7	-1
Maine	2	
Maryland	8	
Massachusetts	10	-1
Michigan	16	-2
Minnesota	8	
Mississippi	5	
Missouri	9	
Montana	1	-1
Nebraska	3	
Nevada	2	
New Hampshire	2	
New Jersey	13	-1
New Mexico	3	
New York	31	-3
North Carolina	12	+1
North Dakota	1	
Ohio	19	-2
Oklahoma	6	
Oregon	5	
Pennsylvania	21	-2
Rhode Island	2	
South Carolina	6	
South Dakota	1	
Tennessee	9	
Texas	30	+3
Utah	3	
Vermont	1	
Virginia	11	+1
Washington	9	+1
West Virginia	3	-1
Wisconsin	9	
Wyoming	1	

further information contact Election Data Services, Inc. at (202) 789-2004.

1990 Census

MATERIALS FROM THE CENSUS BUREAU'S WEBSITE ON APPORTIONMENT

http://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/apportionment.html

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

www.census.gov

U.S. Census Bureau

Apportionment Data

Apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives (Source of items 1 through 4: *1990 Census of Population and Housing*, "Population and Housing Unit Counts," CPH-2-1.)

The letters PDF or symbol indicate a document is in the Portable Document Format (PDF). To view file you will need the Adobe(R) Acrobat(R) Reader which is available for **free** from the Adobe web site.

1. A brief summary of the apportionment population, number of representatives, and the method of apportionment used throughout the history of the census.

   Tables

   1. Apportionment and Apportionment Population Based on the 1990 Census (Data are shown for the United States and States. Table A in CPH-2-1.)
   2. Population Base for Apportionment and the Number of Representatives Apportioned: 1790-1990 (Data are shown for the United States. Table B in CPH-2-1.)
   3. Apportionment of Membership of the House of Representatives: 1789-1990 (Data are shown for the United States, Regions, Divisions, and States. Table 3 in CPH-2-1.)

2. Computing Apportionment
3. Census 2000 and the Congressional Apportionment

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division
Population Distribution Branch
Maintained By: Laura K. Yax (Population Division)
Last Revised: March 22, 1999 at 03:17:11 PM

APPORTIONMENT OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

INTRODUCTION

The primary reason for the establishment of the decennial census of population is set forth in Article 1, Section 2, of the Constitution. The Constitution provides for an enumeration of the population to serve as the basis for the apportionment of members of the U.S. House of Representatives among the States, with the provision that each State must have at least one Representative. An apportionment has been made on the basis of each census from 1790 to 1990, except following the census of 1920.

Calculation of a Congressional apportionment requires three factors—the apportionment population of each State, the number of Representatives to be allocated among the States, and a method to use for the calculation.

APPORTIONMENT POPULATION

The apportionment population base always has included those persons who have established a residence in the United States. The first Census Act of 1790 established the concept of "usual residence" which has been applied in that and each subsequent census. (See appendix D for further discussion on "Enumeration and Residence Rules" for the 1990 census). Prior to 1870, the population base included the total free population of the States, three-fifths of the number of slaves, and excluded American Indians not taxed.

The 14th Amendment, ratified in 1868, removed the fractional count of the number of slaves from the procedure. In 1940, it was determined that there were no longer any American Indians who should be classed as "not taxed" (39 Op. Att'y. Gen. 518 (1940)).

In 1970 and 1990, certain segments of the overseas population (U.S. Armed Forces personnel, civilian U.S. Federal employees, and dependents of both groups) were allocated to their home States and included in the populations of those States for apportionment purposes only. These segments of the overseas population were not distributed to the political subdivisions of the States, nor included in other 1970 or 1990 census data products.

The 1990 apportionment population counts by State are presented in table A of this text. These counts were transmitted by the Secretary of Commerce to the President on December 26, 1990, and from the President to the Congress on January 3, 1991. The population base for the apportionment of each census is shown in table B of this text. Laws related to the census are codified in the *United States Code, Title 13.*

NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Constitution set the number of Representatives at 65 from 1787 until the first enumeration in 1790. The first apportionment, based on the 1790 census, resulted in 105 members. From 1800 through 1840, the number of Representatives was determined by the ratio of the number of persons each was to represent ("fixed ratio"), although the way to handle fractional remainders changed. Therefore, the number of Representatives changed with that ratio, as well as with population growth and the admission of new States.

For the 1850 census and later apportionments, the number of seats was determined prior to the final apportionment ("fixed house size"); and thus, the ratio of persons each was to represent was the result of the calculations. In 1911, the House size was fixed at 433 with provision for the addition of one seat each for Arizona and New Mexico when they became States (U.S. Statutes at Large, 37 Stat 13, 14 (1911). The House size, 435 members, has been unchanged since, except for a temporary increase to 437 at the time of admission of Alaska and Hawaii as States. The representation by State resulting from each apportionment is shown in table 3.

METHOD OF APPORTIONMENT

It is impossible to attain absolute mathematical equality in terms of the number of persons per Representative, or in the share each person has in a Representative, when seats are to be apportioned among States of varying population size and when there must be an whole number of Representatives per State. Proportional voting (fractional seats) has never been attempted in the U.S. House of Representatives. Laws concerning the method of apportionment are codified in the *United States Code, Title 2.*

Since the first apportionment following the 1790 census, there have been five basic methods used to apportion the House of Representatives.

1790 to 1830—The "Jefferson method" of greatest divisors (fixed ratio with rejected fractional remainders). Under this method, a ratio of persons to Representatives was selected; the population of each State was divided by that number of persons. The resulting whole number of the quotient was the number of Representatives each State received. Fractional remainders were not considered, no matter how large. Thus a State with a quotient of 3.99 received three

Representatives, the same number as a State with a quotient of 3.01. The size of the House of Representatives was not predetermined, but resulted from the calculation.

1840—The "Webster method" of major fractions (fixed ratio with retained major fractional remainders). This method was applied in the same way as the Jefferson method, except if a fractional remainder were greater than one-half, another seat would be assigned. Thus a State with a quotient of 3.51 received four Representatives, while a State with a quotient of 3.49 received three. In this method also, the size of the House of Representatives was not predetermined but resulted from the calculation.

1850-1900—The "Vinton" or "Hamilton" method established a predetermined number of Representatives for each apportionment, and divided the population of each State by a ratio determined by dividing the apportionment population of the United States by the total number of Representatives. The resulting whole number was assigned to each State, with an additional seat assigned, one at a time, to the States with the largest fractional remainders, up to the predetermined size of the House of Representatives. This method was subject to the "Alabama paradox," in which a State could receive fewer representatives if the size of the House of Representatives was increased.

1910, 1930—The method of major fractions assigned seats similarly to the Webster method of 1840 by rounding fractional remainders using the arithmetic mean. The ratio was selected so that the result would be the predetermined size of the House of Representatives. In 1910, the House size was fixed at 433 with provision for the addition of one seat each for Arizona and New Mexico when they became States.

1940-1990—The "Hill" method of equal proportions assigns seats similarly to the Jefferson and Webster method, except it rounds fractional remainders of the quotient of the State population divided by the ratio differently. With this method an additional seat is assigned if the fraction exceeds the difference obtained by subtracting the integer part of the quotient from the geometric mean of this integer and the next consecutive integer. For example, a State with a quotient of 3.48 receives four Representatives, while a State with a quotient of 3.45 receives three Representatives, since $.48>\sqrt{3 \times 4}-3>.45$. The size of the House of Representatives remained fixed at 435 (except when Alaska and Hawaii became States, there was a temporary addition of one seat for each until the apportionment following the 1960 census).

Following the 1990 census, two lawsuits concerning apportionment issues were filed in Federal Courts. The U.S. Supreme Court held that the method of equal proportions was constitutional; that the Congress had properly exercised its apportionment authority; and that the inclusion of U.S. Federal military and civilian personnel, and their dependents, in the apportionment populations of the States was constitutional. These cases were *United States Department of Commerce v. Montana* 112 S.Ct. 1415 (1992) and *Franklin v. Massachusetts* 112 S.Ct. 2767 (1992).

Additional information about apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives may be obtained from the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-3400.

Table A. **Apportionment and Apportionment Population Based on the 1990 Census**

States	Size of State delegation	Apportionment population	Resident population	United States population abroad
United States	435	[1]249,022,783	248,709,873	922,819
Alabama	7	4,062,608	4,040,587	22,021
Alaska	1	551,947	550,043	1,904
Arizona	6	3,677,985	3,665,228	12,757
Arkansas	4	2,362,239	2,350,725	11,514
California	52	29,839,250	29,760,021	79,229
Colorado	6	3,307,912	3,294,394	13,518
Connecticut	6	3,295,669	3,287,116	8,553
Delaware	1	668,696	666,168	2,528
District of Columbia	...	...	606,900	3,009
Florida	23	13,003,362	12,937,926	65,436
Georgia	11	6,508,419	6,478,216	30,203
Hawaii	2	1,115,274	1,108,229	7,045
Idaho	2	1,011,986	1,006,749	5,237
Illinois	20	11,466,682	11,430,602	36,080
Indiana	10	5,564,228	5,544,159	20,069
Iowa	5	2,787,424	2,776,755	10,669
Kansas	4	2,485,600	2,477,574	8,026
Kentucky	6	3,698,969	3,685,296	13,673
Louisiana	7	4,238,216	4,219,973	18,243
Maine	2	1,233,223	1,227,928	5,295
Maryland	8	4,798,622	4,781,468	17,154
Massachusetts	10	6,029,051	6,016,425	12,626
Michigan	16	9,328,784	9,295,297	33,487
Minnesota	8	4,387,029	4,375,099	11,930
Mississippi	5	2,586,443	2,573,216	13,227
Missouri	9	5,137,804	5,117,073	20,731
Montana	1	803,655	799,065	4,590
Nebraska	3	1,584,617	1,578,385	6,232
Nevada	2	1,206,152	1,201,833	4,319
New Hampshire	2	1,113,915	1,109,252	4,663
New Jersey	13	7,748,634	7,730,188	18,446
New Mexico	3	1,521,779	1,515,069	6,710
New York	31	18,044,505	17,990,455	54,050
North Carolina	12	6,657,630	6,628,637	28,993
North Dakota	1	641,364	638,800	2,564
Ohio	19	10,887,325	10,847,115	40,210
Oklahoma	6	3,157,604	3,145,585	12,019
Oregon	5	2,853,733	2,842,321	11,412
Pennsylvania	21	11,924,710	11,881,643	43,067
Rhode Island	2	1,005,984	1,003,464	2,520
South Carolina	6	3,505,707	3,486,703	19,004
South Dakota	1	699,999	696,004	3,995
Tennessee	9	4,896,641	4,877,185	19,456
Texas	30	17,059,805	16,986,510	73,295
Utah	3	1,727,784	1,722,850	4,934
Vermont	1	564,964	562,758	2,206
Virginia	11	6,216,568	6,187,358	29,210
Washington	9	4,887,941	4,866,692	21,249
West Virginia	3	1,801,625	1,793,477	8,148
Wisconsin	9	4,906,745	4,891,769	14,976
Wyoming	1	455,975	453,588	2,387

[1]The apportionment population does not include the resident or the overseas population for the District of Columbia.

Table B. **Population Base for Apportionment and the Number of Representatives Apportioned: 1790 to 1990**

Census year	Population base[1]	Number of Representatives[2]	Ratio of apportionment population to Representative	Date of apportionment act
1990	249,022,783	435	[3]572,466	Nov. 15, 1941
1980	225,867,174	435	519,235	Nov. 15, 1941
1970	204,053,025	435	[4]469,088	Nov. 15, 1941
1960	178,559,217	435	410,481	Nov. 15, 1941
1950	149,895,183	435	344,587	Nov. 15, 1941
1940	131,006,184	435	301,164	Nov. 15, 1941
1930	122,093,455	435	280,675	June 18, 1929
1920[5]	...	435	...	...
1910	91,603,772	435	210,583	Aug. 8, 1911
1900	74,562,608	386	193,167	Jan. 16, 1901
1890	61,908,906	356	173,901	Feb. 7, 1891
1880	49,371,340	325	151,912	Feb. 25, 1882
1870	38,115,641	292	130,533	[6]Feb. 2, 1872
1860	29,550,038	241	122,614	[7]May 23, 1850
1850	21,766,691	234	93,020	[8]May 23, 1850
1840	15,908,376	223	71,338	June 25, 1842
1830	11,930,987	240	49,712	May 22, 1832
1820	8,972,396	213	42,124	Mar. 7, 1822
1810	6,584,231	181	36,377	Dec. 21, 1811
1800	4,879,820	141	34,609	Jan. 14, 1802
1790	3,615,823	105	34,436	Apr. 14, 1792
Constitution	...	65	[9]30,000	1789

[1]Excludes the population of District of Columbia; the population of the territories; prior to 1940, the number of American Indians not taxed; and, prior to 1870, two-fifths of the slave population. In 1990 and 1970, includes selected segments of Americans abroad.
[2]This figure is the actual number of Representatives apportioned at the beginning of each decade.
[3]Ratio of resident population to Representative in 1990 is 570,352.
[4]Ratio of resident population to Representative in 1970 is 465,468.
[5]No apportionment was made on the basis of the 1920 census.
[6]Amended by act of May 30, 1872.
[7]Amended by act of March 4, 1862.
[8]Amended by act of July 30, 1852.
[9]The minimum ratio of population to Representative, as stated in Article 1, Section 2 of the United States Constitution.

Table 3. Apportionment of Membership of the House of Representatives: 1789 to 1990

[Includes Representatives assigned to newly admitted States after the apportionment acts as follows: 1790, 1; 1800, 1; 1810, 5; 1830, 2; 1840, 9; 1850, 3; 1860, 2; 1870, 1; 1880, 7; 1890, 1; 1900, 5; and 1950, 2. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

United States Region and Division State	1990	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890
United States	**435**	**435**	**435**	**435**	**437**	**435**	**435**	**435**	**435**	**391**	**357**
REGION AND DIVISION											
Northeast	**88**	**95**	**104**	**108**	**115**	**120**	**122**	**123**	**123**	**108**	**99**
New England	23	24	25	25	28	28	29	32	32	29	27
Middle Atlantic	65	71	79	83	87	92	93	91	91	79	72
Midwest	**105**	**113**	**121**	**125**	**129**	**131**	**137**	**143**	**143**	**136**	**128**
East North Central	74	80	86	88	87	87	90	86	86	82	78
West North Central	31	33	35	37	42	44	47	57	57	54	50
South	**149**	**142**	**134**	**133**	**134**	**135**	**133**	**136**	**136**	**126**	**112**
South Atlantic	75	69	65	63	60	56	54	56	56	53	50
East South Central	27	28	27	29	32	35	34	39	39	38	37
West South Central	47	45	42	41	42	44	45	41	41	35	25
West	**93**	**85**	**76**	**69**	**59**	**49**	**43**	**33**	**33**	**21**	**18**
Mountain	24	24	19	17	16	16	14	14	14	8	7
Pacific	69	61	57	52	43	33	29	19	19	13	11
STATE											
New England	**23**	**24**	**25**	**25**	**28**	**28**	**29**	**32**	**32**	**29**	**27**
Maine	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
New Hampshire	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Vermont	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Massachusetts	10	11	12	12	14	14	15	16	16	14	13
Rhode Island	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
Connecticut	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	4
Middle Atlantic	**65**	**71**	**79**	**83**	**87**	**92**	**93**	**91**	**91**	**79**	**72**
New York	31	34	39	41	43	45	45	43	43	37	34
New Jersey	13	14	15	15	14	14	14	12	12	10	8
Pennsylvania	21	23	25	27	30	33	34	36	36	32	30
East North Central	**74**	**80**	**86**	**88**	**87**	**87**	**90**	**86**	**86**	**82**	**78**
Ohio	19	21	23	24	23	23	24	22	22	21	21
Indiana	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	13	13	13	13
Illinois	20	22	24	24	25	26	27	27	27	25	22
Michigan	16	18	19	19	18	17	17	13	13	12	12
Wisconsin	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	10
West North Central	**31**	**33**	**35**	**37**	**42**	**44**	**47**	**57**	**57**	**54**	**50**
Minnesota	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	9	7
Iowa	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	11	11	11	11
Missouri	9	9	10	10	11	13	13	16	16	16	15
North Dakota	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	1
South Dakota	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
Nebraska	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	6
Kansas	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	8	8	8	8
South Atlantic	**75**	**69**	**65**	**63**	**60**	**56**	**54**	**56**	**56**	**53**	**50**
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
District of Columbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	11	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10
West Virginia	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	4
North Carolina	12	11	11	11	12	12	11	10	10	10	9
South Carolina	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7
Georgia	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	11	11
Florida	23	19	15	12	8	6	5	4	4	3	2
East South Central	**27**	**28**	**27**	**29**	**32**	**35**	**34**	**39**	**39**	**38**	**37**
Kentucky	6	7	7	7	8	9	9	11	11	11	11
Tennessee	9	9	8	9	9	10	9	10	10	10	10
Alabama	7	7	7	8	9	9	9	10	10	9	9
Mississippi	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	7
West South Central	**47**	**45**	**42**	**41**	**42**	**44**	**45**	**41**	**41**	**35**	**25**
Arkansas	4	4	4	4	6	7	7	7	7	7	6
Louisiana	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6
Oklahoma	6	6	6	6	6	8	9	8	8	5	...
Texas	30	27	24	23	22	21	21	18	18	16	13
Mountain	**24**	**24**	**19**	**17**	**16**	**16**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**8**	**7**
Montana	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Idaho	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colorado	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2
New Mexico	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	...
Arizona	6	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	...	...
Utah	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Nevada	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pacific	**69**	**61**	**57**	**52**	**43**	**33**	**29**	**19**	**19**	**13**	**11**
Washington	9	8	7	7	7	6	6	5	5	3	2
Oregon	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2
California	52	45	43	38	30	23	20	11	11	8	7
Alaska	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Table 3. Apportionment of Membership of the House of Representatives: 1789 to 1990 —Con.

[Includes Representatives assigned to newly admitted States after the apportionment acts as follows: 1790, 1; 1800, 1; 1810, 5; 1830, 2; 1840, 9; 1850, 3; 1860, 2; 1870, 1; 1880, 7; 1890, 1; 1900, 5; and 1950, 2. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

United States Region and Division State	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800	1790	1789
United States	**332**	**293**	**243**	**237**	**232**	**242**	**213**	**186**	**142**	**106**	**65**
REGION AND DIVISION											
Northeast	**95**	**95**	**87**	**92**	**94**	**112**	**105**	**97**	**76**	**57**	**35**
New England	26	28	27	29	31	38	39	41	35	29	17
Middle Atlantic	69	67	60	63	63	74	66	56	41	28	18
Midwest	**117**	**98**	**75**	**59**	**50**	**32**	**19**	**8**	**1**	...	...
East North Central	74	69	56	48	43	30	18	8	1	...	...
West North Central	43	29	19	11	7	2	1	...	...	...	...
South	**107**	**93**	**76**	**83**	**86**	**98**	**89**	**81**	**65**	**49**	**30**
South Atlantic	49	43	36	43	47	61	61	62	56	46	30
East South Central	36	34	28	32	32	33	25	18	9	3	...
West South Central	22	16	12	8	7	4	3	1	...	...	...
West	**13**	**7**	**5**	**3**	**2**	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mountain	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pacific	8	5	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE											
New England	**26**	**28**	**27**	**29**	**31**	**38**	**39**	**41**	**35**	**29**	**17**
Maine	4	5	5	6	7	8	7	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3
Vermont	2	3	3	3	4	5	5	6	4	2	...
Massachusetts	12	11	10	11	10	12	13	20	17	14	8
Rhode Island	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Connecticut	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	7	7	7	5
Middle Atlantic	**69**	**67**	**60**	**63**	**63**	**74**	**66**	**56**	**41**	**28**	**18**
New York	34	33	31	33	34	40	34	27	17	10	6
New Jersey	7	7	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	4
Pennsylvania	28	27	24	25	24	28	26	23	18	13	8
East North Central	**74**	**69**	**56**	**48**	**43**	**30**	**18**	**8**	**1**	...	...
Ohio	21	20	19	21	21	19	14	6	1	...	...
Indiana	13	13	11	11	10	7	3	1	...	...	...
Illinois	20	19	14	9	7	3	1	1	...	...	...
Michigan	11	9	6	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	9	8	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
West North Central	**43**	**29**	**19**	**11**	**7**	**2**	**1**	...	...	...	...
Minnesota	5	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	11	9	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	14	13	9	7	5	2	1	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Atlantic	**49**	**43**	**36**	**43**	**47**	**61**	**61**	**62**	**56**	**46**	**30**
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Maryland	6	6	5	6	6	8	9	9	9	8	6
District of Columbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	10	9	11	13	15	21	22	23	22	19	10
West Virginia	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	9	8	7	8	9	13	13	13	12	10	5
South Carolina	7	5	4	6	7	9	9	9	8	6	5
Georgia	10	9	7	8	8	9	7	6	4	2	3
Florida	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
East South Central	**36**	**34**	**28**	**32**	**32**	**33**	**25**	**18**	**9**	**3**	...
Kentucky	11	10	9	10	10	13	12	10	6	2	...
Tennessee	10	10	8	10	11	13	9	6	3	1	...
Alabama	8	8	6	7	7	5	3	1	...	...	...
Mississippi	7	6	5	5	4	2	1	1	...	...	...
West South Central	**22**	**16**	**12**	**8**	**7**	**4**	**3**	**1**	...	...	...
Arkansas	5	4	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	1	...	...	...
Oklahoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	11	6	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mountain	**5**	**2**	**1**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pacific	**8**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
California	6	4	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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U.S. Census Bureau

COMPUTING APPORTIONMENT

Article 1, Section 2, of the United States Constitution states:

> "Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers...The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct."

Therein lies the primary mandate of the U.S. census, apportionment of the House of Representatives. Since that first census in 1790, five methods of apportionment have been used. The current method used, the Method of Equal Proportions, was adopted in 1941 following the census of 1940. This method assigns seats in the House of Representatives according to a "priority" value. The priority value is determined by multiplying the population of a State by a "multiplier." For example, following the 1990 census, each of the 50 states was given one seat out of the current total of 435. The next, or 51st seat, went to the State with the highest priority value and thus became that State's second seat. This continued until all 435 seats had been assigned to a state. This is how it is done.

Equal Proportions Method

P - represents a State's total population

n - represents the number of seats a State would have if it gained a seat (because all states automatically received one seat the next seat gained is "seat two," and the next "seat three," and the next "seat four," and so on.)

The multiplier equals (1 divided by (the square root of n(n-1)) [which is called the reciprocal of the geometric mean]. Computing these values is quite easy using a PC and a good spreadsheet package.

Thus the formula for calculating the multiplier for the second seat is:

(1 divided by the square root of 2(2-1))
or
1/1.414213562 or 0.70710678

the multiplier for the third seat is:

(1 divided by the square root of 3(3-1))
or
1/2.449489743 or 0.40824829

the multiplier for the fourth seat is:

(1 divided by the square root of 4(4-1))
or
1/3.464101615 or 0.288675134

```
Continue until an appropriate number of multipliers
have been calculated.
```

Once the "multipliers" have been calculated, the next step is to multiply this figure by the population total for each of the 50 States (the District of Columbia is not included in these calculations). The resulting numbers are the priority values. Make sure you compute enough multipliers to cover the largest amount of seats in the House of Representative that any one state stands to gain. Multipliers and priority values must be calculated for the largest number of seats assigned to a state. For example, if the largest number of seats assigned to a state is 50, multipliers and priority values must be calculated for the 50th seat. If you are using a PC, compute multipliers for seats 2 through 60. This will assure you have enough multipliers for apportionment.

Once you've calculated priority values for each State for the total anticipated seats, the next step is to rank and number the resulting priority values starting with seat 51 until all 435 seats have been assigned (remember, each State automatically received one seat). Next, tally the number of seats for each state to arrive at the total number of seats in the House of Representative apportioned to each state.

- For your ease of use, below are multipliers for seats 2 through 60

Apportionment: Table of Multipliers using the Method of Equal Proportions

n = Seat Number	1 / sqrt n(n-1)
2	0.7071067812
3	0.4082482905
4	0.2886751346
5	0.2236067977
6	0.1825741858
7	0.1543033500
8	0.1336306210
9	0.1178511302
10	0.1054092553
11	0.0953462589
12	0.0870388280
13	0.0800640769
14	0.0741249317
15	0.0690065559
16	0.0645497224
17	0.0606339063
18	0.0571661950
19	0.0540738070
20	0.0512989176
21	0.0487950036
22	0.0465242105
23	0.0444554224
24	0.0425628265
25	0.0408248290
26	0.0392232270
27	0.0377425678
28	0.0363696484
29	0.0350931203
30	0.0339031752

31	0.0327912918
32	0.0317500318
33	0.0307728727
34	0.0298540717
35	0.0289885518
36	0.0281718085
37	0.0273998312
38	0.0266690374
39	0.0259762167
40	0.0253184842
41	0.0246932399
42	0.0240981346
43	0.0235310403
44	0.0229900245
45	0.0224733287
46	0.0219793491
47	0.0215066197
48	0.0210537980
49	0.0206196525
50	0.0202030509
51	0.0198029509
52	0.0194183909
53	0.0190484829
54	0.0186924051
55	0.0183493961
56	0.0180187493
57	0.0176998081
58	0.0173919619
59	0.0170946415
60	0.0168073161

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division
Maintained By: Laura K. Yax (Population Division)
Last Revised: March 23, 1999 at 08:25:10 AM

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USCENSUSBUREAU
Helping You Make Informed Decisions

File-1990 Apportionment

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

December 27, 1990

1990 DECENNIAL CENSUS
DPLD TO DIR MEMORANDUM NO. 90-152

MEMORANDUM FOR Charles D. Jones
Associate Director for
Decennial Census

From: Susan M. Miskura
Chief, Decennial Planning Division

Subject: 1990 Apportionment Logistics--For the Record

I am providing these notes for historical purposes. They summarize the events of December 26, 1990, the day the apportionment data based on the 1990 decennial census were delivered to the White House. This documentation is based solely on my point of view in two roles: one, as Chief of the Decennial Planning Division which independently verified the apportionment calculations and provided the Director, Barbara Everitt Bryant, with the official transmittal including the apportionment table; and under the circumstance of Acting for you in which role I accompanied Dr. Bryant to the Department of Commerce for the delivery of the data and was present at the press conference.

Decennial census staff had begun to prepare for the delivery of the counts early in the year. This included drafting and clearing the transmittal package, designing the table to be attached, and defining responsibilities for calculating and verifying the apportionment tables, including counts of overseas military persons, Federal civilian employees, and their dependents. The details of this preparation are well documented elsewhere.

While we had been scheduled to calculate and deliver the data on December 27 (see the Executive State of the Census report for the previous week), the data had become available on December 24, and it was decided early in the morning of December 26 to proceed with the delivery. The Decennial Planning Division delivered the overseas counts to the Population Division and both divisions proceeded to calculate the apportionment. Several persons (Jim Dinwiddie, Pat Berman, John Thompson, Paula Schneider, and I) compiled a short of set of questions and answers based on your suggestions earlier that morning. We had been requested to provide the transmittal to Dr. Bryant by 1 p.m. but were several minutes late in doing so. There were several reasons for this: a change that day in the letter from Secretary Mosbacher to the President; the introduction of a need to provide supplementary tables with historical data on state counts; and other unanticipated requests.

Media, Congressional, and other contacts were independently prepared and implemented mostly at the Department of Commerce.

Approximately at 1:10, my staff and I delivered the transmittal to Dr. Bryant. After signing and/or reviewing the transmittal and related materials, Dr. Bryant and I proceeded to Dr. Darby's office; from there Dr. Bryant, Dr. Darby, and I (acting for you) provided the package to the General Counsel's office. There occurred further review of the materials and compilation of the package to be delivered by the General Counsel to the White House. The delivery was accomplished by approximately 2:40 p.m.

The press conference was very well attended. A background package, and subsequently the release itself, were distributed prior to a question-and-answer period by Dr. Darby and Dr. Bryant at about 3:15. The press conference ended about 3:45.

I am attaching various materials referred to in this chronology. This memorandum should be kept in the Decennial Planning Division files for reference in planning analogous activities for the Year 2000 census. Planning for the next census should include compiling whatever documentation is available on how this has been done in previous censuses.

Attachments

cc: P. Schneider (POP)
R. Speaker
J. Thompson (STSD)
R. Bair
P. Berman
J. Dinwiddie
A. Stephenson
E. Wagner
C. Landman

Press Release

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
NEWS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

ECONOMICS
AND
STATISTICS
ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF THE
CENSUS

Public Information Office
301-763-4040

For Immediate Release
CB90-232

1990 CENSUS POPULATION FOR THE UNITED STATES IS 249,632,692; REAPPORTIONMENT WILL SHIFT 19 SEATS IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The population of the United States counted in the 1990 census is 249,632,692, an increase of 10.21 percent since the 1980 census of 226,504,825.

The figures were transmitted to the President by Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher upon their receipt from Commerce Under Secretary for Economic Affairs Michael R. Darby and Census Director Barbara Everitt Bryant. Figures also were provided on final population counts for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The secretary also transmitted the official apportionment of the 435 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the 50 states. The apportionment population includes the population of the 50 states plus the overseas military and other overseas federal workers and dependents not in the United States on April 1, 1990. The population of the District of Columbia is not included in the apportionment population.

(more)

Census Bureau press releases also are available on their release date through the Bureau's online information service, CENDATA™. For information, phone (301) 763-2074.

United States Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

1990 POPULATION AND NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES, BY STATE

NOTE:The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

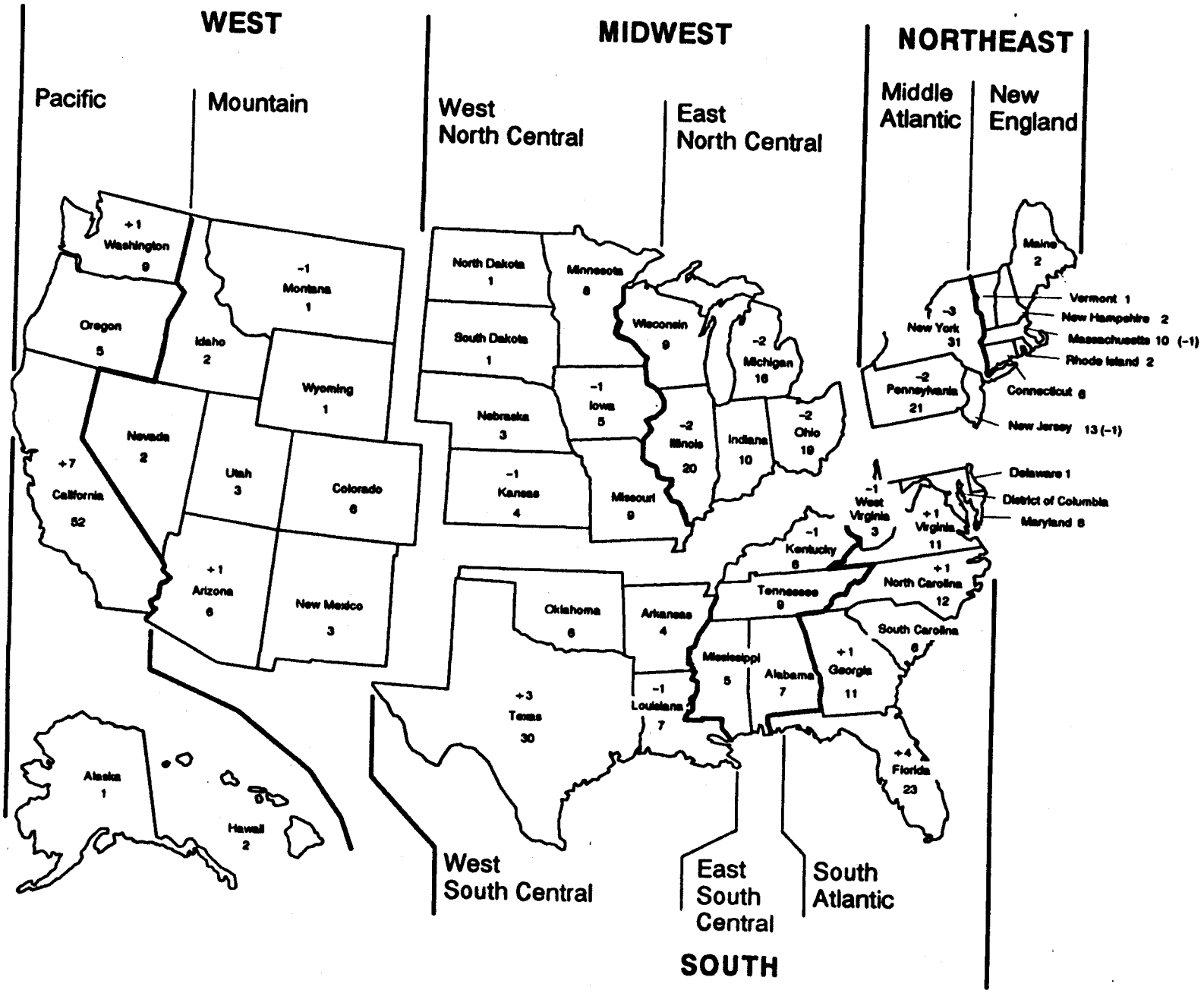
TOTAL POPULATION[1] 249,632,692

STATE	APPORTIONMENT POPULATION	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES BASED ON THE 1990 CENSUS	CHANGE FROM 1980 APPORTIONMENT
UNITED STATES TOTAL[2]	249,022,783	435	
Alabama	4,062,608	7	-
Alaska	551,947	1	-
Arizona	3,677,985	6	+1
Arkansas	2,362,239	4	-
California	29,839,250	52	+7
Colorado	3,307,912	6	-
Connecticut	3,295,669	6	-
Delaware	668,696	1	-
Florida	13,003,362	23	+4
Georgia	6,508,419	11	+1
Hawaii	1,115,274	2	-
Idaho	1,011,986	2	-
Illinois	11,466,682	20	-2
Indiana	5,564,228	10	-
Iowa	2,787,424	5	-1
Kansas	2,485,600	4	-1
Kentucky	3,698,969	6	-1
Louisiana	4,238,216	7	-1
Maine	1,233,223	2	-
Maryland	4,798,622	8	-
Massachusetts	6,029,051	10	-1
Michigan	9,328,784	16	-2
Minnesota	4,387,029	8	-
Mississippi	2,586,443	5	-
Missouri	5,137,804	9	-
Montana	803,655	1	-1
Nebraska	1,584,617	3	-
Nevada	1,206,152	2	-
New Hampshire	1,113,915	2	-
New Jersey	7,748,634	13	-1
New Mexico	1,521,779	3	-
New York	18,044,505	31	-3
North Carolina	6,657,630	12	+1
North Dakota	641,364	1	-
Ohio	10,887,325	19	-2
Oklahoma	3,157,604	6	-
Oregon	2,853,733	5	-
Pennsylvania	11,924,710	21	-2
Rhode Island	1,005,984	2	-
South Carolina	3,505,707	6	-
South Dakota	699,999	1	-
Tennessee	4,896,641	9	-
Texas	17,059,805	30	+3
Utah	1,727,784	3	-
Vermont	564,964	1	-
Virginia	6,216,568	11	+1
Washington	4,887,941	9	+1
West Virginia	1,801,625	3	-1
Wisconsin	4,906,745	9	-
Wyoming	455,975	1	-

1 Total population includes enumerations for the resident population as collected in the 21st decennial census under Title 13, United States Code, for the 50 States and the District of Columbia and counts of military and Federal civilian employees and their dependents overseas as reported by various Federal agencies.

2 Total population, not including the District of Columbia.

Apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives—1990 Census of Population



FACT SHEET
Prepared by DOC
Attached: transmittal Pkge

Census Fact Sheet

- The total population of the United States counted in the 1990 census is 249,632,692.
  - The resident population of the United States (excluding federal military and civilian employees and dependents overseas) counted in the 1990 census is 248,709,873, an increase of 9.8 percent from the 1980 resident population of 226,545,805.
  - The Census Bureau last winter had projected a resident population of 250,172,000 based on the 1980 census, recorded deaths and births, and estimates of net legal and illegal immigration.
- The new apportionment of the House of Representatives is in accord with previously published expectations.
  - The average size of a congressional district will be 572,466 people.
- We believe that the 1990 census has been a very full, fair, and accurate process, characterized by transparency and openness. As a result, although the total population counted is somewhat higher than a number of observers had expected, the population shares among the states were in accord with expectations.
- Questions on possible adjustments for undercount or overcount should be referred to Under Secretary Michael Darby or Deputy Under Secretary Mark Plant.

FORM CD-183
(REV. 5-90)
DAO 214-9

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ABSTRACT OF SECRETARIAL CORRESPONDENCE

TO:	[X] Secretary	[ ] Deputy Secretary	[ ] Counsellor	Control No:

Date: December 26, 1990

Through: Michael R. Darby
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs Michael R. Darby

From: Barbara Everitt Bryant
Director, Bureau of the Census Barbara Everitt Bryant

Prepared by: C. Jones/Census/US EA/763-5180 CJ 1/3/91

Subject: Transmittal of 1990 Apportionment Population Counts and the Apportionment from the Secretary of Commerce to the President

Outgoing: The President

Background: By December 31, 1990 you must transmit to the President a statement showing the apportionment population for each State as of April 1, 1990, in accordance with provisions of Title 13, United States Code, Section 141(b) and Title 2, United States Code, Sections 2a and 2b.

The attached statement provides the 1990 census apportionment population for each of the fifty States. Your statement also shows the number of Representatives to which each State is entitled using the apportionment population. The Census Bureau prepared these calculations using the existing size of the House of Representatives (435 Members) and the Method of Equal Proportions as provided for in Title 2, United States Code, Sections 2a and 2b.

In accordance with the Stipulation and Order in The City of New York, et al. v. United States Department of Commerce, et al. (lawsuit seeking statistical adjustment of 1990 census), the transmittal letter and apportionment figures include a statement that the population counts are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. Under the Stipulation and Order, you are to consider the question of adjustment in accordance with guidelines published by the Department. If you make a decision to adjust the 1990 census, the Census Bureau will publish corrected 1990 decennial census population data not later than July 15, 1991. It cannot be determined at this time, what effect, if any, a statistical adjustment will have on the apportionment or State redistricting.

Attachment

SURNAME & ORGANIZATION (Please type)	PREPARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY
	BEBryant Dir./Census	Ch.C./EA					
INITIALS & DATE	BEB 12/26/90						

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In accordance with Title 13, United States Code, Section 141(b), I am transmitting a statement showing the apportionment population for each State as of April 1, 1990, tabulated from the 1990 Decennial Census. The statement also shows the number of Representatives to which each State is entitled, using the existing size of the House of Representatives and the Method of Equal Proportions, as required by Title 2, United States Code, Sections 2a and 2b. Under Section 2a, you are to send this information to the 102nd Congress during the first week of its first regular session.

As noted on the enclosed statement, the apportionment population and number of representatives to which each State is entitled may be subject to change. Pursuant to a Stipulation and Order agreed to in litigation, I will consider the question of whether to adjust statistically the results of the 1990 Decennial Census to account for possible overcounts or undercounts of the population. My decision will be made in accordance with guidelines developed by the Department of Commerce and published in the Federal Register on March 15, 1990. It cannot be determined at this time, what effect, if any, a statistical adjustment will have on the apportionment or State redistricting.

If I decide that decennial census results should be adjusted statistically, the Census Bureau will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Mosbacher

Enclosure

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
Washington, D.C. 20230

December 26, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Secretary

THROUGH: Michael R. Darby
Under Secretary and Administrator

FROM: Barbara Everitt Bryant
Director, Bureau of the Census

SUBJECT: 1990 Apportionment Population Counts

In accordance with the provisions of title 13, United States Code, section 141(b), I transmit herewith a statement showing the population of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on April 1, 1990, as ascertained by the Twenty-first Decennial Census of the United States. The statement also shows the number of Representatives to which each state is entitled using the apportionment population. The Census Bureau prepared these calculations using the existing size of the House of Representatives (435 Members) and the Method of Equal Proportions as provided for in Title 2, United States Code, Sections 2a and 2b.

The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

United States Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

1990 POPULATION AND NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES, BY STATE

NOTE:The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

TOTAL POPULATION[1] 249,632,692

STATE	APPORTIONMENT POPULATION	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES BASED ON THE 1990 CENSUS	CHANGE FROM 1980 APPORTIONMENT
UNITED STATES TOTAL[2]	249,022,783	435	
Alabama	4,062,608	7	-
Alaska	551,947	1	-
Arizona	3,677,985	6	+1
Arkansas	2,362,239	4	-
California	29,839,250	52	+7
Colorado	3,307,912	6	-
Connecticut	3,295,669	6	-
Delaware	668,696	1	-
Florida	13,003,362	23	+4
Georgia	6,508,419	11	+1
Hawaii	1,115,274	2	-
Idaho	1,011,986	2	-
Illinois	11,466,682	20	-2
Indiana	5,564,228	10	-
Iowa	2,787,424	5	-1
Kansas	2,485,600	4	-1
Kentucky	3,698,969	6	-1
Louisiana	4,238,216	7	-1
Maine	1,233,223	2	-
Maryland	4,798,622	8	-
Massachusetts	6,029,051	10	-1
Michigan	9,328,784	16	-2
Minnesota	4,387,029	8	-
Mississippi	2,586,443	5	-
Missouri	5,137,804	9	-
Montana	803,655	1	-1
Nebraska	1,584,617	3	-
Nevada	1,206,152	2	-
New Hampshire	1,113,915	2	-
New Jersey	7,748,634	13	-1
New Mexico	1,521,779	3	-
New York	18,044,505	31	-3
North Carolina	6,657,630	12	+1
North Dakota	641,364	1	-
Ohio	10,887,325	19	-2
Oklahoma	3,157,604	6	-
Oregon	2,853,733	5	-
Pennsylvania	11,924,710	21	-2
Rhode Island	1,005,984	2	-
South Carolina	3,505,707	6	-
South Dakota	699,999	1	-
Tennessee	4,896,641	9	-
Texas	17,059,805	30	+3
Utah	1,727,784	3	-
Vermont	564,964	1	-
Virginia	6,216,568	11	+1
Washington	4,887,941	9	+1
West Virginia	1,801,625	3	-1
Wisconsin	4,906,745	9	-
Wyoming	455,975	1	-

1 Total population includes enumerations for the resident population as collected in the 21st decennial census under Title 13, United States Code, for the 50 States and the District of Columbia and counts of military and Federal civilian employees and their dependents overseas as reported by various Federal agencies.

2 Total population, not including the District of Columbia.

Package provided to White House

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

December 26, 1990

2:45 hand-delivered

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In accordance with Title 13, United States Code, Section 141(b), I am transmitting a statement showing the apportionment population for each State as of April 1, 1990, tabulated from the 1990 Decennial Census. The statement also shows the number of Representatives to which each State is entitled, using the existing size of the House of Representatives and the Method of Equal Proportions, as required by Title 2, United States Code, Sections 2a and 2b. Under Section 2a, you are to send this information to the 102nd Congress during the first week of its first regular session.

As noted on the enclosed statement, the apportionment population may be subject to change. Pursuant to a Stipulation and Order agreed to in litigation, I will consider the question of whether to adjust statistically the results of the 1990 Decennial Census to account for possible overcounts or undercounts of the population. My decision will be made in accordance with guidelines developed by the Department of Commerce and published in the Federal Register on March 15, 1990. It cannot be determined at this time, what effect, if any, a statistical adjustment will have on the apportionment or State redistricting.

If I decide that decennial census results should be adjusted statistically, the Census Bureau will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Mosbacher

Enclosure

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
Washington, D.C. 20230

December 26, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Secretary

THROUGH: Michael R. Darby
Under Secretary and Administrator

FROM: Barbara Everitt Bryant
Director, Bureau of the Census

SUBJECT: 1990 Apportionment Population Counts

In accordance with the provisions of title 13, United States Code, section 141(b), I transmit herewith a statement showing the population of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on April 1, 1990, as ascertained by the Twenty-first Decennial Census of the United States. The statement also shows the number of Representatives to which each state is entitled using the apportionment population. The Census Bureau prepared these calculations using the existing size of the House of Representatives (435 Members) and the Method of Equal Proportions as provided for in Title 2, United States Code, Sections 2a and 2b.

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United States Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

1990 POPULATION AND NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES, BY STATE

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1 Total population includes enumerations for the resident population as collected in the 21st decennial census under Title 13, United States Code, for the 50 States and the District of Columbia and counts of military and Federal civilian employees and their dependents overseas as reported by various Federal agencies.

2 Total population, not including the District of Columbia.

DRAFT

President of the Senate

Speaker of the House

Transmittal From President to Congress

Pursuant to Title 2, United States Code, Section 2a.(a), I am transmitting the statement showing the apportionment population for each State as of April 1, 1990, and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled.

The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

GWB

CODIFICATION

R.S. § 19 derived from act July 25, 1866, ch. 245, § 3, 14 Stat. 244.

§ 2. Omitted

CODIFICATION

Section, act Aug. 8, 1911, ch. 5, §§ 1, 2, 37 Stat. 13, 14, fixed the composition of the House of Representatives at 435 Members, to be apportioned to the States therein enumerated. For provisions dealing with reapportionment of Representatives and manner of election, etc., see sections 2a and 2b of this title.

[redacted] of Representatives; time and [redacted] decennial census; figures as [redacted] of President; duty of clerk

[redacted] first day, or within one week [redacted] regular session of the [redacted] each fifth [redacted] shall transmit to the Congress a [redacted] showing the whole [redacted] persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, as ascertained under the seventh or such subsequent decennial census of [redacted] the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled under an apportionment of the then existing number of Representatives by the method known as the method of equal proportions, no State to receive less than one Member.

(b) Each State shall be entitled, in the Eighty-third Congress and in each Congress thereafter until the taking effect of a reapportionment under this section or subsequent statute, to the number of Representatives shown in the statement required by subsection (a) of this section, no State to receive less than one Member. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, within fifteen calendar days after the receipt of such statement, to send to the executive of each State a certificate of the number of Representatives to which such State is entitled under this section. In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk, or of his absence or inability to discharge this duty, then such duty shall devolve upon the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives; and in case of vacancies in the offices of both the Clerk and the Sergeant at Arms, or the absence or inability of both to act, such duty shall devolve upon the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.

(c) Until a State is redistricted in the manner provided by the law thereof after any apportionment, the Representatives to which such State is entitled under such apportionment shall be elected in the following manner: (1) If there is no change in the number of Representatives, they shall be elected from the districts then prescribed by the law of such State, and if any of them are elected from the State at large they shall continue to be so elected; (2) if there is an increase in the number of Representatives, such additional Representative or Representatives shall be elected from the State at large and the other Representatives from the districts then prescribed by the law of such State; (3) if there is a decrease in the number of Representatives but the number of districts in such State is equal to such decreased number of Representatives, they shall be elected from the districts then prescribed by the law of such State; (4) if there is a decrease in the number of Representatives but the number of districts in such State is less than such number of Representatives, the number of Representatives by which such number of districts is exceeded shall be elected from the State at large and the other Representatives from the districts then prescribed by the law of such State; or (5) if there is a decrease in the number of Representatives and the number of districts in such State exceeds such decreased number of Representatives, they shall be elected from the State at large.

(June 18, 1929, ch. 28, § 22, 46 Stat. 26; Apr. 25, 1940, ch. 152, §§ 1, 2, 54 Stat. 162; Nov. 15, 1941, ch. 470, § 1, 55 Stat. 761.)

AMENDMENTS

1941—Act Nov. 15, 1941, provided for reapportionment based upon the seventeenth and subsequent decennial censuses.

1940—Act Apr. 25, 1940, provided for reapportionment based upon the sixteenth decennial census.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Apportionment of Representatives among the several States, see Const. Art. I, § 2, cl. 3, and Amend. XIV, § 2.

TEMPORARY INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

Representation of States of Alaska and Hawaii in the House of Representatives as not affecting the basis of apportionment established by this section, see section 9 of Pub. L. 85-508, July 7, 1958, 72 Stat. 339, set out as a note preceding section 21 of Title 48, Territories and Insular Possessions, and section 8 of Pub. L. 86-3, Mar. 18, 1959, 73 Stat. 4, set out as a note preceding section 491 of Title 48.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 2b, 2c of this title.

§ 2b. Number of Representatives from each State in 78th and subsequent Congresses

Each State shall be entitled, in the Seventy-eighth and in each Congress thereafter until the taking effect of a reapportionment under a subsequent statute or section 2a of this title, to the number of Representatives shown in the statement transmitted to the Congress on January 8, 1941, based upon the method known as the method of equal proportions, no State to receive less than one Member.

(Nov. 15, 1941, ch. 470, § 2(a), 55 Stat. 762.)

CERTIFICATES TO EXECUTIVES OF STATES

Section 2(b) of act Nov. 15, 1941, which required the Clerk of the House of Representatives, within 15 days of Nov. 15, 1941, to send a new certificate of the entitlement of a State to Representatives, if such a certificate had been sent prior to Nov. 15, 1941, under the provisions of section 2a of this title, was omitted.

§ 2c. Number of Congressional Districts; number of Representatives from each District

In each State entitled in the Ninety-first Congress or in any subsequent Congress thereafter to more than one Representative under an ap-

Q's and A's prepared 12/26/90 am

COVERAGE OF THE 1990 CENSUS

Two activities will tell us about the coverage of the 1990 census. Both of these will be done in 1991 to serve as input into the Secretary's decision whether or not to adjust the actual enumeration to improve accuracy. The deadline for this decision is July 15.

First, demographic analysis. Demographic analysis is not complete. It is being refined using records still to come from 1990 Medicare, 1990 estimates being made of undocumented aliens and research to correct prior demographic analyses going back as far as 1940. The preliminary demographic analysis estimate of 253 million is preliminary, not a solid number. Along with refining the estimate, we will complete the development of error intervals to assess the accuracy of the 1990 demographic estimates of net coverage for race, sex, and age groups. Formal release of estimates of coverage for 1990 will include error ranges for the estimates.

Second, analyses of the post-enumeration survey. The Census Bureau is conducting a post-enumeration survey of about 150,000 households to be analyzed by 116 post-stratum groups based on census division geography, place type, race, Hispanic origin and tenure (renter/owner). A number of analyses will determine how good the post-enumeration survey is as a tool for adjustment to improve accuracy of the census.

(1) Prepared by Dr. Bryant with minor changes from POP+DPLD

QUESTION

What is the undercount?

ANSWER

We don't know yet. Work continues on programs to evaluate the accuracy of these counts.

BACKGROUND

1. We have produced (and released) an estimate of the total <u>resident</u> population based on demographic analysis. The point estimate is 253.4 million persons, with a small range around that (and using various detailed assumptions that can be explained by POP). The comparable resident population figure from the census, including the District of Columbia, but excluding the overseas counts, is 248.7. This yields a national undercount estimate of 1.85%.

2. The comparable estimate of the national undercount for 1980 is 1.4%.

3. Our planning number of 250 million was just that: a planning number. It was derived using 1980 counts and estimates of births, deaths, immigration, emigration, and so on.

4. By April, based on demographic analyses, we will have national estimates of coverage rates by Race, Age, and Sex.

5. By July 15, the Secretary of Commerce will make a decision on adjustment, and we will have state and other sub-national estimates (using PES and demographic analyses) of coverage rates by Race, Age, Sex, and Origin.

D Prepared by J Dinwiddie based on discussion with Thompson, Ingebretsen

QUESTION

Would the apportionment be different if the overseas counts were excluded?

ANSWER

Any different set of numbers might produce a different apportionment. But, the official and therefore only apportionment does include the overseas counts.

BACKGROUND

The apportionment would be different if we excluded the overseas counts. DPLD understands you have this display.

(3) J.N. withheld

QUESTION

What lawsuits have been filed over these results? Can you comment on the validity of those suits?

ANSWER

Several lawsuits have been filed. As a party to those lawsuits, I cannot comment on their substance or validity. For details, please contact the Department of Justice.

(4) JR.

Question: When will race and Hispanic origin data be available?

Answer: January through March on a state-by-state basis

Background: From late January through March, we will be releasing on a state-by-state basis as mandated by Public Law 94-171, the Redistricting Program, the following data--

1. Total Population

2. Counts of the Population by Race

   -White
   -Black
   -Asian and Pacific Islander
   -American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut
   -Other

3. Total Hispanic Origin

4. Cross tabulation of data for persons not of Hispanic origin by race

5. Items 1-4 will be tabulated for all persons and persons 18 years old and over

Data will be shown for the following geographic areas for all States and the District of Columbia-

1. State
2. County
3. Place
4. Minor civil division/census county division
5. Tracts/Blocks
6. Block Groups
7. Blocks

(5) P. Bean

QUESTION

Your overseas counts totaled fewer than 1 million persons. Why is this figure considerably lower than the pre-census estimates?

ANSWER

Preliminary estimates of the overseas population were drawn in mid-1989 from the personnel records of Federal agencies. These estimates differed from the final counts primarily because they did not coincide with the scope of the census.

The overseas estimates included about 180,000 U. S. Navy personnel aboard ships that were berthed at home ports on Census Day; these personnel were counted in the census. Similarly, the estimates included Federally employed residents of the U. S. commonwealths and territories and Panamanian citizens working for the Panama Canal Commission.

BACKGROUND

Preliminary estimates of 1.2 to 1.6 million overseas personnel for the Defense Department were cited in a Commerce Department press release dated August 1, 1989, at which time we were negotiating to assist DOD in conducting an overseas census. The census was cancelled for lack of funding, and we agreed to accept administrative-record data for use in the apportionment and expanded the scope to the whole Federal sector. The personnel records of Federal agencies have been deficient in several respects:

- Lacking standardization. Some agencies could not generate home-state data; some could not report on dependents; some (with relatively few personnel) conducted internal surveys to gather the counts; some provided partial counts; and one (Peace Corps) declined to participate while another (FEMA) allowed its personnel to decline. DOD was able to provide home-state data from administrative records for its military personnel, but not for its civilian component.

- Coverage deficiencies. To collect the required information for its civilian personnel, DOD conducted a survey during the autumn of 1990. The response rate to this survey was 20 percent, meaning that perhaps over 100,000 overseas personnel/dependents are missing from DOD's submission. We did not receive counts from the covert agencies or from similar components of the Armed Forces.

The DOD accounts for 98 percent of the reported overseas total, and 91 percent of the military personnel were assigned a home state on the basis of home of record, 8 percent on the basis of legal residence.The two largest non-DOD agencies--State Department and Panama Canal Commission--included dependents in their counts.

(6) A Pay w/ input

United States Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

1990 POPULATION AND NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES, BY STATE

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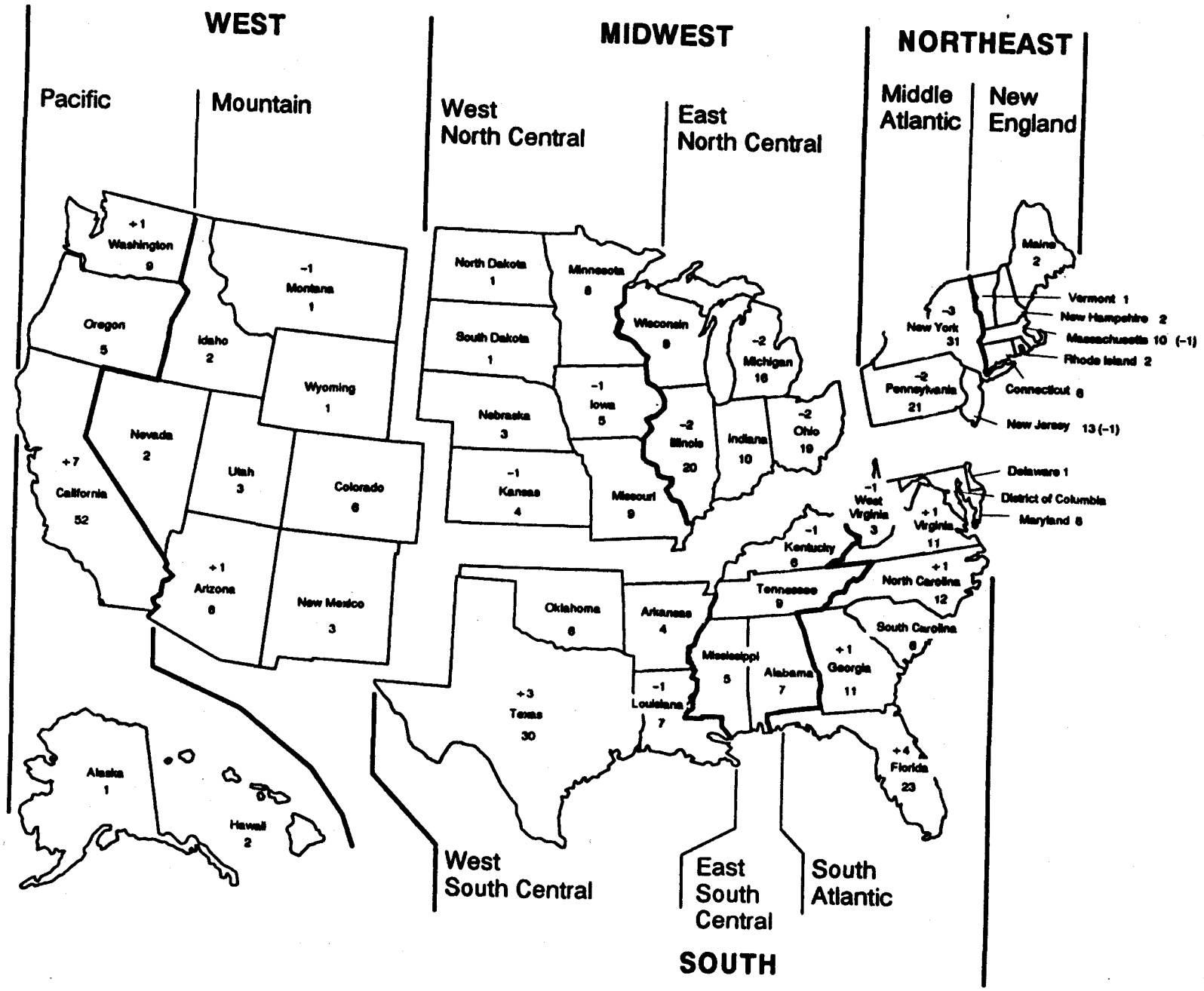
Apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives—1990 Census of Population



FACT SHEET
Prepared by DOC
Attached: transmittal Pkg

Census Fact Sheet

- The total population of the United States counted in the 1990 census is 249,632,692.
  - The resident population of the United States (excluding federal military and civilian employees and dependents overseas) counted in the 1990 census is 248,709,873, an increase of 9.8 percent from the 1980 resident population of 226,545,805.
  - The Census Bureau last winter had projected a resident population of 250,172,000 based on the 1980 census, recorded deaths and births, and estimates of net legal and illegal immigration.
- The new apportionment of the House of Representatives is in accord with previously published expectations.
  - The average size of a congressional district will be 572,466 people.
- We believe that the 1990 census has been a very full, fair, and accurate process, characterized by transparency and openness. As a result, although the total population counted is somewhat higher than a number of observers had expected, the population shares among the states were in accord with expectations.
- Questions on possible adjustments for undercount or overcount should be referred to Under Secretary Michael Darby or Deputy Under Secretary Mark Plant.

QUESTION

Your overseas counts totaled fewer than 1 million persons. Why is this figure considerably lower than the pre-census estimates?

ANSWER

Preliminary estimates of the overseas population were drawn in mid-1989 from the personnel records of Federal agencies. These estimates differed from the final counts primarily because they did not coincide with the scope of the census.

The overseas estimates included about 180,000 U. S. Navy personnel aboard ships that were berthed at home ports on Census Day; these personnel were counted in the census. Similarly, the estimates included Federally employed residents of the U. S. commonwealths and territories and Panamanian citizens working for the Panama Canal Commission.

BACKGROUND

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(6) A Pay wl input

October 29, 1990

NOTE FOR Marie Pees

ATT: Janet Wysocki

From: Bob Speaker

Subject: Apportionment Program

I would like to have available no later than December 6 a program for computing Congressional apportionment on the DEC system. The program should have the following features:

1. The program should allow the entry of a 60 character name associated with the specific apportionment population (for example, "1990 Census Apportionment," or "Apportionment Based on 1978 Population Estimates, P-26, No. 78").

2. The program should accept as input a U.S. population (the 50 states, excluding the Distict of Columbia), the FIPS code for each state and the population for each state. The program should verify the state code entered against an internal list of FIPS state codes and sum the state populations and verify that sum against the U.S. population entered. There should be a default value of 50 states and their FIPS codes. The program should allow for a variable number of states by entry of the number of states and the the FIPS code of the additional state at the beginning of the "run."

3. The program should compute sufficient priority values to permit the apportionment of a House of Representatives of 500 (five hundred) members. The number of calculations for each state may be approximated by dividing the U.S. population by 500, then dividing that "average size of congressional district" into the population of each state. This will result in a "quota," the approximate number of seats each state would be entitled to in a House of 500 members. Each quota should be increased by 2 (two) in order to ensure proper calculation of the actual apportionment. It must be remembered that each state receives one seat automatically.

4. The program should calculate the apportionment by means of the "Method of Equal Proportions." The actual calculation should be applied as a multiplication. The multipliers may be calculated by the program as the reciprocal of the geometric means of sucessive numbers, or be entered directly into the program from the attached listing. The apportionment is derived by multipling each state population by the multipliers (the reciprocal of the geometric means of sucessive numbers to six decimals) for each potential seat as derived as the "quota" in 2. above. The results of the multiplications (also to six decimals), called "priority values" are then ranked, largest to smallest.

5. The program should display the results of the apportionment in two tables --

a. the first a listing in the order of assignment of each seat, starting with the 51st and progressing through the 500th. This table may be shown in two or three ~~four~~ columns per page in order to conserve space. The table should have the "title" as specified in 1. above, and be shown in the following format -

Seat Number	State	Priority Value

b. the second a listing of the states in alphabetic order (FIPS state code) with the population, the number of seats currently held in the Congress (the 101st Congress), the apportioned number of seats, and the change between the current and the apportioned. The table should have the "title" as specified in 1. above, be in the following format-

State	Population	Current Seats	Apportioned Seats	Change

6. In addition, there should be two analytical tables prepared as follows:

a. a table showing the population needed to gain a seat for the states ranked as the 436th through the 445th seats. This population may be obtained by determining the priority value of the 435th seat, adding 0.000001 to that number, and dividing this into the multipliers for the seats assigned to the states ranked 436th through 445th. The result is the population required for each of the 436th through 445th state to gain the 435th seat. The results of these calculations should be displayed in a table with the title as specified in 1. above and be in the following format-

State	Last assigned seat	Next assigned seat	Population needed to gain

$PV = P \times M$ $P = \frac{M}{PV}$

b. a table showing the population needed to lose a seat for the states ranked as the 426th through the 435th seats. This population may be obtained by determining the priority value of the 436th seat, substracting .000001 and dividing this into the multiplier for the seats assigned to the states ranked 426th through 435th. The result is the population required for each of the states ranked 426th through 435th to lose a seat to the state ranked 436th. The results of these calculations should be displayed in a table with the title as specified in 1. above and be in the following format-

State	Last assigned seat	Last assigned seat minus one	Population needed to lose last seat

cc:
R. Johnson, J. Costanzo, R. Prevost, R. Speaker

2

435TH 45678901

17TH 436TH 456 78900

899

4-

Census Pop
- Portugal
- Pop to lose

+

—

AUG 24 1990

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

1990 DECENNIAL CENSUS
DPLD TO DIR MEMORANDUM NO. 90-104

MEMORANDUM FOR C. L. Kincannon
Deputy Director

Through: Charles D. Jones
Associate Director for Decennial Census

From: Susan M. Miskura
Chief, Decennial Planning Division

Subject: Apportionment Logistics Overview

The attached overview defines the logistics of delivering the 1990 apportionment counts to the Department of Commerce and the President of the United States by December 31, 1990, as required by law. It includes the methodology, work flow, requirements and schedule to complete this operation. Responsible divisions have reviewed and provided comments on earlier draft versions of the overview.

Work on this operation is in progress. The Population Division has drafted the letters to transmit the population counts and apportionment to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and to the President. We are working with the Correspondence Management Staff to clear them through the necessary channels.

If you have questions about this overview, please contact Cheryl Landman on 763-3938.

Attachment

cc:
B. Bryant (DIR)
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G. Cranford
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APPORTIONMENT LOGISTICS OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the provisions of Title 13, United States Code, Section 141(b) (Attachment 1), the Secretary of Commerce will deliver to the President of the United States by December 31, 1990, the population of each State and the District of Columbia as of April 1, 1990, as determined by the 1990 decennial census of the United States. The Secretary also will deliver the number of representatives to which each state is entitled under the existing size of the House of Representatives using the method of Equal Proportions as provided for in Title 2, Sections 2a and 2b, United States Code (Attachment 2).

The Bureau of the Census (BOC) will certify the 1990 census population counts and calculate the apportionment counts that are the basis of representation in the House of Representatives for the 103rd through the 107th Congresses (1993-2002). This prompts the following series of activities.

- The BOC will transmit the population counts and apportionment to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce (DOC).
- The DOC will transmit the population counts and apportionment to the President of the United States.
- The DOC will conduct a news conference to announce the population counts and apportionment results.
- The BOC will issue a news release to announce the population counts and apportionment results.

This overview describes the requirements, responsibilities, and timing to complete each of these activities. A detailed schedule of events is provided in Attachment 3.

TRANSMIT POPULATION COUNTS AND APPORTIONMENT

After the Population Division (POP) certifies the population counts for all States and calculates the apportionment, the BOC will transmit this information by letter to the Secretary of the DOC. The POP expects to complete count certification by Thursday, December 27, 1990, and transmission to the DOC on December 28, 1990.

The POP, working with the Decennial Planning Division (DPLD), will prepare and clear the transmittal letter to the DOC in September. (Attachment 4 is a copy of the 1980 transmittal letter.) The 1990 letter will include statements about the possible 1990 count adjustment and the inclusion of U.S. military

and civilian personnel serving overseas (and their dependents living with them).

Upon receipt of the apportionment information from the BOC, the DOC will immediately transmit this information by letter (Attachment 5 is a copy of the 1980 transmittal letter without counts) to the President of the United States. This transmittal also will include a statement about the possible adjustment of 1990 census counts and the inclusion of U.S. military and civilian personnel serving overseas (and their dependents living with them). This is planned for Friday, December 28, 1990. (It is legally required by December 31, 1990.) The POP, working with the DPLD, will prepare and clear through the DOC, the transmittal letter to the President in October.

NEWS CONFERENCE

The BOC Public Information Office (PIO) is responsible for organizing the news conference to announce the 1990 census population counts, apportionment results, and demographic trends such as greatest population shifts, largest State, and so forth. The BOC Director and the Secretary of the DOC will make statements concerning the information. The Director's Office will prepare and clear the statements through the DOC in October. (Note that 1990 census data that will be needed to complete the statements will be certified in December.)

The PIO will prepare and distribute at the news conference information kits containing copies of the statements and a general news release (discussed in the following section).

The news conference will occur immediately following transmittal of the apportionment information from the DOC to the President; this is expected Friday, December 28. Since the exact time is not known, the PIO will work with the DOC Under Secretary's office to have priority rights to the DOC auditorium on short notice over a range of possible times. Once the date and time are decided, PIO will contact the wire service day books for listing the event. (This will notify most of the Washington area media outlets.) Additionally, PIO will inform media representatives who closely follow the work of the BOC.

To control the event, news media representatives will be admitted through a single entrance to sign in and receive their information kits. The kits will be embargoed until completion of the news conference.

NEWS RELEASE

The news release will highlight the official 1990 population counts, percent and number changes from 1980, use of the counts, listing of the apportionment, resident, and overseas counts by

state and the District of Columbia, number of Congressional representatives based on the counts, change from the 1980 apportionment, and so forth. It will include statements about the possible adjustment of census counts and the inclusion of U.S. military and civilian personnel serving overseas. (Attachment 6 is a copy of the 1980 press release.)

The PIO is responsible for drafting and clearing the news release through the DOC in October. Due to the embargoed nature of the material, the release will be duplicated in PIO, rather than sending it to DOC for printing.

The PIO will include it in the information kits distributed at the news conference and will hand-deliver copies to the DOC newsroom for general media distribution following the news conference. The PIO will send one copy to the Jeffersonville Processing Office to print and distribute to the PIO's census general mailing list in early January 1991.

Chapter 5.—CENSUSES

SUBCHAPTER I—MANUFACTURES, MINERAL INDUSTRIES, AND OTHER BUSINESSES

Sec.
131. Collection and publication; five-year periods.
132. Controlling law; effect on other agencies.

SUBCHAPTER II—POPULATION, HOUSING, AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

141. Population and other census information.
142. Agriculture, irrigation, and drainage.

SUBCHAPTER III—GOVERNMENTS

161. Quinquennial censuses; inclusion of certain data.
163. Authority of other agencies.

SUBCHAPTER IV—INTERIM CURRENT DATA

181. Population.
182. Surveys.
183. Use of most recent population data.
184. Definitions.

SUBCHAPTER V—GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE, PRELIMINARY AND SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS, AND USE OF SAMPLING

191. Geographic scope of censuses.
193. Preliminary and supplemental statistics.
195. Use of sampling.
196. Special censuses.

SUBCHAPTER I—MANUFACTURES, MINERAL INDUSTRIES, AND OTHER BUSINESSES

§ 131. Collection and publication; five-year periods

The Secretary shall take, compile, and publish censuses of manufactures, of mineral industries, and of other businesses, including the distributive trades, service establishments, and transportation (exclusive of means of transportation for which statistics are required by law to be filed with, and are compiled and published by, a designated regulatory body), in the year 1964, then in the year 1968, and every fifth year thereafter, and each such census shall relate to the year immediately preceding the taking thereof. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1019, amended Aug. 28, 1957, Pub. L. 85-207, § 8, 71 Stat. 482; Aug. 31, 1964, Pub. L. 88-532, 78 Stat. 737.)

§ 132. Controlling law; effect on other agencies

To the extent that the provisions of this subchapter or subchapter IV of this chapter conflict with any other provision of this title or other law, pertaining to the Secretary or the Department of Commerce,

the provisions of this title shall control; but nothing in this title shall be deemed to revoke or impair the authority of any other Federal agency with respect to the collection or release of information. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1019.)

SUBCHAPTER II—POPULATION, HOUSING, AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

§ 141. Population and other census information

(a) The Secretary shall, in the year 1980 and every 10 years thereafter, take a decennial census of population as of the first day of April of such year, which date shall be known as the "decennial census date", in such form and content as he may determine, including the use of sampling procedures and special surveys. In connection with any such census, the Secretary is authorized to obtain such other census information as necessary.

(b) The tabulation of total population by States under subsection (a) of this section as required for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States shall be completed within 9 months after the census date and reported by the Secretary to the President of the United States.

(c) The officers or public bodies having initial responsibility for the legislative apportionment or districting of each State may, not later than 3 years before the decennial census date, submit to the Secretary a plan identifying the geographic areas for which specific tabulations of population are desired. Each such plan shall be developed in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary, which he shall furnish to such officers or public bodies not later than April 1 of the fourth year preceding the decennial census date. Such criteria shall include requirements which assure that such plan shall be developed in a nonpartisan manner. Should the Secretary find that a plan submitted by such officers or public bodies does not meet the criteria established by him, he shall consult to the extent necessary with such officers or public bodies in order to achieve the alterations in such plan that he deems necessary to bring it into accord with such criteria. Any issues with respect to such plan remaining unresolved after such consultation shall be resolved by the Secretary, and in all cases he shall have final authority for determining the geographic format of such plan. Tabulations of population for the areas identified in any plan approved by the Secretary shall be completed by him as expeditiously as possible after the decennial census date and reported to the Governor of the State involved and to the officers or public bodies having responsibility for legislative apportionment or districting of such State, except that such tabulations of population of each State requesting a tabulation plan, and basic tabulations of population of each other State, shall, in any event, be completed, reported, and transmitted to each respective State within one year after the decennial census date.

(d) Without regard to subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section, the Secretary, in the year 1985 and every 10 years thereafter, shall conduct a mid-decade census of population in such form and content as he may determine, including the use of sampling procedures and

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CHAPTER 1—ELECTION OF SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Sec.	
1.	Time for election of Senators.
1a.	Election to be certified by governor.
1b.	Countersignature of certificate of election.
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2a.	Reapportionment of Representatives; time and manner; existing decennial census figures as basis; statement by President; duty of clerk.
2b.	Number of Representatives from each State in 78th and subsequent Congresses.
2c.	Number of Congressional Districts; number of Representatives from each District.
3, 4.	Omitted.
5.	Nominations for Representatives at large.
6.	Reduction of representation.
7.	Time of election.
8.	Vacancies.
9.	Voting for Representatives.

§ 1. Time for election of Senators

At the regular election held in any State next preceding the expiration of the term for which any Senator was elected to represent such State in Congress, at which election a Representative to Congress is regularly by law to be chosen, a United States Senator from said State shall be elected by the people thereof for the term commencing on the 3d day of January next thereafter.

(June 4, 1914, ch. 103, § 1, 38 Stat. 384; June 5, 1934, ch. 390, § 3, 48 Stat. 879.)

AMENDMENTS

1934—Act June 5, 1934 substituted "3d day of January" for "fourth day of March".

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

The first section of Amendment XX to the Constitution provides in part: "* * * the terms of Senators and Representatives [shall end] at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin."

CROSS REFERENCES

Time for election of Senators, see Const. Art. I, § 4, cl. 1.

Vacancies in the Senate, see Const. Amend. XVII.

§ 1a. Election to be certified by governor

It shall be the duty of the executive of the State from which any Senator has been chosen to certify his election, under the seal of the State, to the President of the Senate of the United States.

(R.S. § 18.)

CODIFICATION

R.S. § 18 derived from act July 25, 1866, ch. 245, § 3, 14 Stat. 244.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 1b of this title.

§ 1b. Countersignature of certificate of election

The certificate mentioned in section 1a of this title shall be countersigned by the secretary of state of the State.

(R.S. § 19.)

CODIFICATION

R.S. § 19 derived from act July 25, 1868, ch. 245, § 3, 14 Stat. 244.

§ 2. Omitted

CODIFICATION

Section, act Aug. 8, 1911, ch. 5, §§ 1, 2, 37 Stat. 13, 14, fixed the composition of the House of Representatives at 435 Members, to be apportioned to the States therein enumerated. For provisions dealing with reapportionment of Representatives and manner of election, etc., see sections 2a and 2b of this title.

§ 2a. Reapportionment of Representatives; time and manner; existing decennial census figures as basis; statement by President; duty of clerk

(a) On the first day, or within one week thereafter, of the first regular session of the Eighty-second Congress and of each fifth Congress thereafter, the President shall transmit to the Congress a statement showing the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, as ascertained under the seventeenth and each subsequent decennial census of the population, and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled under an apportionment of the then existing number of Representatives by the method known as the method of equal proportions, no State to receive less than one Member.

(b) Each State shall be entitled, in the Eighty-third Congress and in each Congress thereafter until the taking effect of a reapportionment under this section or subsequent statute, to the number of Representatives shown in the statement required by subsection (a) of this section, no State to receive less than one Member. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, within fifteen calendar days after the receipt of such statement, to send to the executive of each State a certificate of the number of Representatives to which such State is entitled under this section. In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk, or of his absence or inability to discharge this duty, then such duty shall devolve upon the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives; and in case of vacancies in the offices of both the Clerk and the Sergeant at Arms, or the absence or inability of both to act, such duty shall devolve upon the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.

(c) Until a State is redistricted in the manner provided by the law thereof after any apportionment, the Representatives to which such State is entitled under such apportionment shall be elected in the following manner: (1) If there is no change in the number of Representatives, they shall be elected from the districts then prescribed by the law of such State, and if any of them are elected from the State at large they shall continue to be so elected; (2) if there is an increase in the number of Representatives, such additional Representative or Representatives shall be elected from the State at large and the other Representatives from the districts then prescribed by the law of such State; (3) if there is a decrease in the number of Representatives but the number of districts in such State is equal to such decreased number of Representatives, they shall be elected from the districts then prescribed by the law of such State; (4) if there is a decrease in the number of Representatives but the number of districts in such State is less than such number of Representatives, the number of Representatives by which such number of districts is exceeded shall be elected from the State at large and the other Representatives from the districts then prescribed by the law of such State; or (5) if there is a decrease in the number of Representatives and the number of districts in such State exceeds such decreased number of Representatives, they shall be elected from the State at large.

(June 18, 1929, ch. 28, § 22, 46 Stat. 26; Apr. 25, 1940, ch. 152, §§ 1, 2, 54 Stat. 162; Nov. 15, 1941, ch. 470, § 1, 55 Stat. 761.)

AMENDMENTS

1941—Act Nov. 15, 1941, provided for reapportionment based upon the seventeenth and subsequent decennial censuses.

1940—Act Apr. 25, 1940, provided for reapportionment based upon the sixteenth decennial census.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Apportionment of Representatives among the several States, see Const. Art. I, § 2, cl. 3, and Amend. XIV, § 2.

TEMPORARY INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

Representation of States of Alaska and Hawaii in the House of Representatives as not affecting the basis of apportionment established by this section, see section 9 of Pub. L. 85-508, July 7, 1958, 72 Stat. 339, set out as a note preceding section 21 of Title 48, Territories and Insular Possessions, and section 8 of Pub. L. 86-3, Mar. 18, 1959, 73 Stat. 4, set out as a note preceding section 491 of Title 48.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 2b, 2c of this title.

§ 2b. Number of Representatives from each State in 78th and subsequent Congresses

Each State shall be entitled, in the Seventy-eighth and in each Congress thereafter until the taking effect of a reapportionment under a subsequent statute or section 2a of this title, to the number of Representatives shown in the statement transmitted to the Congress on January 8, 1941, based upon the method known as the method of equal proportions, no State to receive less than one Member.

(Nov. 15, 1941, ch. 470, § 2(a), 55 Stat. 762.)

CERTIFICATES TO EXECUTIVES OF STATES

Section 2(b) of act Nov. 15, 1941, which required the Clerk of the House of Representatives, within 15 days of Nov. 15, 1941, to send a new certificate of the entitlement of a State to Representatives, if such a certificate had been sent prior to Nov. 15, 1941, under the provisions of section 2a of this title, was omitted.

§ 2c. Number of Congressional Districts; number of Representatives from each District

In each State entitled in the Ninety-first Congress or in any subsequent Congress thereafter to more than one Representative under an ap-

portionment made pursuant to the provisions of section 2a(a) of this title, there shall be established by law a number of districts equal to the number of Representatives to which such State is so entitled, and Representatives shall be elected only from districts so established, no district to elect more than one Representative (except that a State which is entitled to more than one Representative and which has in all previous elections elected its Representatives at Large may elect its Representatives at Large to the Ninety-first Congress).

(Pub. L. 90-196, Dec. 14, 1967, 81 Stat. 581.)

§§ 3, 4. Omitted

CODIFICATION

Section 3, act Aug. 8, 1911, ch. 5, § 3, 37 Stat. 14, which related to election by districts, expired by its own limitation upon the enactment of the Reapportionment Act of June 18, 1929, ch. 28, § 22, 46 Stat. 21 (section 2a of this title). It was not restated in act June 18, 1929, providing for reapportionment under the Fifteenth Census, and hence it was not applicable thereto. See *Wood v. Brown*, 1932 (53 S. Ct. 1, 287 U.S. 1, 77 L. Ed. 131).

Section 4, act Aug. 8, 1911, ch. 5, § 4, 37 Stat. 14, which related to additional Representatives at large, expired by its own limitation upon the enactment of the Reapportionment Act of June 18, 1929, ch. 28, § 22, 46 Stat. 21 (section 2a of this title). It was not restated in act June 18, 1929, providing for reapportionment under the Fifteenth Census, and hence it was not applicable thereto. See *Wood v. Brown*, 1932 (53 S. Ct. 1, 287 U.S. 1, 77 L. Ed 131).

§ 5. Nominations for Representatives at large

Candidates for Representative or Representatives to be elected at large in any State shall be nominated in the same manner as candidates for governor, unless otherwise provided by the laws of such State.

(Aug. 8, 1911, ch. 5, § 5, 37 Stat. 14.)

§ 6. Reduction of representation

Should any State deny or abridge the right of any of the male inhabitants thereof, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, to vote at any election named in the amendment to the Constitution, article 14, section 2, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the number of Representatives apportioned to such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall have to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

(R.S. § 22.)

CODIFICATION

R.S. § 22 derived from act Feb. 2, 1872, ch. 11, § 6, 17 Stat. 29.

§ 7. Time of election

The Tuesday next after the 1st Monday in November, in every even numbered year, is established as the day for the election, in each of the States and Territories of the United States, of Representatives and Delegates to the Congress commencing on the 3d day of January next thereafter.

(R.S. § 25; Mar. 3, 1875, ch. 130, § 6, 18 Stat. 400; June 5, 1934, ch. 390, § 2, 48 Stat. 879.)

CODIFICATION

R.S. § 25 derived from act Feb. 2, 1872, ch. 11, § 3, 17 Stat. 28.

The second sentence of this section, which was based on section 6 of the act Mar. 3, 1875 and made this section inapplicable to any State that had not yet changed its day of election and whose constitution required an amendment to change the day of election of its State officers, was omitted.

AMENDMENTS

1934—Act June 5, 1934, substituted "3d day of January" for "fourth day of March".

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

The first section of Amendment XX to the Constitution provides: "The terms of Senators and Representatives [shall end] at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin."

CROSS REFERENCES

Time for election of Representatives, see Const. Art. I, § 4, cl. 1.

§ 8. Vacancies

The time for holding elections in any State, District, or Territory for a Representative or Delegate to fill a vacancy, whether such vacancy is caused by a failure to elect at the time prescribed by law, or by the death, resignation, or incapacity of a person elected, may be prescribed by the laws of the several States and Territories respectively.

(R.S. § 26.)

CODIFICATION

R.S. § 26 derived from act Feb. 2, 1872, ch. 11, § 4, 17 Stat. 28.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Vacancies in the House of Representatives, see Const. Art. 1, § 2, cl. 4.

§ 9. Voting for Representatives

All votes for Representatives in Congress must be by written or printed ballot, or voting machine the use of which has been duly authorized by the State law; and all votes received or recorded contrary to this section shall be of no effect.

(R.S. § 27; Feb. 14, 1899, ch. 154, 30 Stat. 836.)

CODIFICATION

R.S. § 27 derived from acts Feb. 28, 1871, ch. 99, § 19, 16 Stat. 440, and May 30, 1872, ch. 239, 17 Stat. 192.

CHAPTER 2—ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

Sec.
21. Oath of Senators.
22. Oath of President of Senate.
23. Presiding officer of Senate may administer oaths.
24. Secretary of Senate or assistant secretary may administer oaths.
25. Oath of Speaker, Members, and Delegates.
25a. Delegate to House of Representatives from District of Columbia.

Attachment 3

APPORTIONMENT LOGISTICS SCHEDULE

Event	Resp. Div.	Start	Complete
Draft and prepare final transmittal letter to DOC	POP	Begun	Complete
Clear through BOC final transmittal letter to DOC	DPLD	Begun	09/14/90
Draft and prepare final transmittal letter to President	POP	Begun	Complete
Clear through BOC final transmittal letter to President	DPLD	Begun	09/14/90
Clear through DOC final transmittal letter to President	DPLD	09/17/90	10/30/90
Draft and prepare final news conference statement for BOC Director	DIR	09/03/90	10/04/90
Clear final news conference statement for BOC Director	DIR	10/05/90	10/30/90
Draft and prepare final news conference statement for DOC Secretary	DIR	09/03/90	10/04/90
Clear final news conference statement for DOC Secretary	DIR	10/05/90	10/30/90
Draft and prepare final news release	PIO	09/03/90	10/04/90
Clear final news release	PIO	10/05/90	10/30/90
Certify counts for apportionment/ calculate apportionment	POP	12/24/90	12/27/90
Transmit letter/apportionment counts to DOC/President	POP	12/28/90	12/28/90
Conduct news conference	PIO	12/28/90	12/28/90
Issue news release	PIO	12/28/90	01/04/91

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Attachment 4

NOTE: 1990 TRANSMITTAL WILL INCLUDE A STATEMENT ABOUT POSSIBLE COUNT ADJUSTMENT.

DEC 31 1980

Honorable Philip M. Klutznick
Secretary of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In accordance with the provisions of title 13, United States Code, section 141(b) and title 2, United States Code, sections 2a and 2b, I transmit herewith a statement showing the population of each State and the District of Columbia on April 1, 1980, as ascertained by the Twentieth Decennial Census of the United States, and the number of Representatives to which each State is entitled under the existing size of the House. This statement furnishes the information which the statute requires to be transmitted by the President to the 97th Congress in the first week of its first regular session. These population data represent the processed census counts; however, they may be subject to adjustment as the result of pending litigation.

The total population of each State is comprised solely of the resident population. The apportionment of Representatives for the 435 seats in the House shown in the statement is in accordance with the method of equal proportions, as prescribed in title 2, United States Code.

Sincerely,

VINCENT P. BARABBA
Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosure

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

1980 POPULATION AND NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES BY STATE

State	Resident Population used as the basis for apportionment (1)	Number of Representatives based on 1980 census (2)	Change from 1970 apportionment (3)
United States 1/	226,504,825	435	
Alabama	3,890,061	7	
Alaska	400,481	1	
Arizona	2,717,866	5	+1
Arkansas	2,285,513	4	
California	23,668,562	45	+2
Colorado	2,888,834	6	+1
Connecticut	3,107,576	6	
Delaware	595,225	1	
District of Columbia 2/	637,651	--	
Florida	9,739,992	19	+4
Georgia	5,464,265	10	
Hawaii	965,000	2	
Idaho	943,935	2	
Illinois	11,418,461	22	-2
Indiana	5,490,179	10	-1
Iowa	2,913,387	6	
Kansas	2,363,208	5	
Kentucky	3,661,433	7	
Louisiana	4,203,972	8	
Maine	1,124,660	2	
Maryland	4,216,446	8	
Massachusetts	5,737,037	11	-1
Michigan	9,258,344	18	-1
Minnesota	4,077,148	8	
Mississippi	2,520,638	5	
Missouri	4,917,444	9	-1
Montana	786,690	2	
Nebraska	1,570,006	3	
Nevada	799,184	2	+1
New Hampshire	920,610	2	

State	Resident Population used as the basis for apportionment (1)	Number of Representatives based on 1980 census (2)	Change from 1970 apportionment (3)
New Jersey	7,364,158	14	-1
New Mexico	1,299,968	3	+1
New York	17,557,288	34	-5
North Carolina	5,874,429	11	
North Dakota	652,695	1	
Ohio	10,797,419	21	-2
Oklahoma	3,025,266	6	
Oregon	2,632,663	5	+1
Pennsylvania	11,866,728	23	-2
Rhode Island	947,154	2	
South Carolina	3,119,208	6	
South Dakota	690,178	1	-1
Tennessee	4,590,750	9	+1
Texas	14,228,383	27	+3
Utah	1,461,037	3	+1
Vermont	511,456	1	
Virginia	5,346,279	10	
Washington	4,130,163	8	+1
West Virginia	1,949,644	4	
Wisconsin	4,705,335	9	
Wyoming	470,816	1	

1/ Includes the District of Columbia. The total excluding the District of Columbia is 225,867,174.

2/ Excluded in determination of apportionment.

Authenticated:

VINCENT P. BARABBA
Director
Bureau of the Census

Washington, D.C. 20230

Attachment 5

NOTE: 1990 TRANSMITTAL WILL INCLUDE A STATEMENT ABOUT POSSIBLE COUNT ADJUSTMENT.

31 DEC 1980

Dear Mr. President:

There is transmitted herewith a report from the Director of the Bureau of the Census showing the population of each state and the District of Columbia on April 1, 1980, as ascertained by the Twentieth Decennial Census of the United States, and the number of Representatives to which each state is entitled under an apportionment of the existing number of Representatives by the method of equal proportions prescribed by law.

This report was prepared in accordance with the provisions of title 13, United States Code, section 141(b), and title 2, United States Code, sections 2a and 2b.

The report of the Director of the Census Bureau is submitted at this time in compliance with the law requiring that the Secretary of Commerce transmit to you by January 1 the tabulation of the total population by states. These population data represent the processed census counts; however, they may be subject to adjustment as the result of pending litigation. The law also provides that you transmit this information to the 97th Congress during the first week of its first regular session.

Respectfully,

PHILIP M. KLUTZNICK

Secretary of Commerce

Enclosures

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

cc:Exec. Sec (3)
Ch Econ.
Freije ✓
CMS-Rm. 2428-3, Census

DCD:DWStoudt:edb 12/31/80

ITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
NEWS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

Attachment 6

BUREAU OF
THE
CENSUS
NOTE: 1990 TRANSMITTAL WILL INCLUDE A STATEMENT ABOUT POSSIBLE COUNT ADJUSTMENT

1980 CENSUS POPULATION COUNT FOR U.S. IS 226,504,825; REAPPORTIONMENT WOULD SHIFT 17 SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The population total of the United States counted in the 1980 census is 226,504,825.

The figure was received today by Secretary of Commerce Philip M. Klutznick from the Director of the Census Bureau, Vincent P. Barabba, who also provided the Secretary with final population counts for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The Secretary is required by law to deliver final counts to the President by Dec. 31, 1980.

The new population count is 11.4 percent greater than the 1970 population count of 203,302,031.

These counts determine the apportionment of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the states, since the Constitution requires a census every 10 years to assure that each state's population is equitably represented in the House. The utilization of these figures may be affected by the outcome of litigation now under appeal.

An attached table lists the final 1980 census population totals for the U.S., the District of Columbia, and the 50 states; the number of Representatives to which each state is entitled on the basis of the new counts; and the changes in House seats since the 1970 reapportionment.

ROSTER PAGE FROM 1990 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include	Do NOT include
• Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees	• Persons who usually live somewhere else
• Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital	• Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
• College students who stay here while attending college	• College students who live somewhere else while attending college
• Persons in the Armed Forces who live here	• Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
• Newborn babies still in the hospital	
• Children in boarding schools below the college level	
• Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else	• Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working
• Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1	

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL		LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1				7			
2				8			
3				9			
4				10			
5				11			
6				12			

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ⟶ ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number | Street or road/Rural route and box number | Apartment number

City | State | ZIP Code

County or foreign country | Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

February 13, 1990

1990 Apportionment Procedures

Basis of representation in the House of Representatives for the 103rd through the 108th Congresses (1993-2002) and Electoral Colleges of 1992, 1996, and 2000.

Certification of State Counts

Source -- data capture file, counts certified by Population Division - "No alternative source of the apportionment population is available. The statutory deadline must be met."

Schedule

Certification of state counts -- no later than Thursday, December 27, 1990. Allows for transmittal through the Department to the President on no later than Friday, December 28, with press conference scheduled for Friday, December 28.

Apportionment Computation

method -- equal proportions, Title 2, USC

number -- 435 since 1910 (with allowance for AZ and NM), Title 2, USC

Transmittal to the President

Transmittal to the Secretary

Transmittal to the President

Press Conference

Announce population counts, apportionment results, greatest gains, continued shift to West and South, etc.

Announce other relevant information -- largest state,

greatest growth, etc.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

June 26, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR Susan M. Miskura
Chief, Decennial Planning Division

From: Paula J. Schneider
Chief, Population Division

Subject: Contingency Implementation Plans

I am attaching to this memorandum the contingency plan for the following:

IV.3.5. -- P.L. 94-171 Counts
IV.3.6. -- Apportionment Counts

This version incorporates comments included in your memorandum of June 20, 1989.

We understand that DPLD will distribute the contingency plan to the appropriate persons.

Please refer any questions to Robert Speaker, 763-7962.

Attachment

cc: M. Turner (DIRS)
C. Talbert
K. Newman (BUD)
A. Jackson (DOD)
D. Dalzell
D. Stoudt
B. Stark
J. Dinwiddie (DPLD)
R. Marx (GEO)
P. Schneider (POP)
P. Fulton
M. Pees
J. Ingold
J. Costanzo
R. Johnson
S. MacDougall
R. Speaker
Pop.Div.Files
Chron
POP:RSpeaker:kj:6/26/89

June 26, 1989

1990 CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR APPORTIONMENT AND P.L.94-171 COUNTS

While most decennial census operations, processes, and products have targeted end dates, apportionment and the P.L.94-171 counts have statutory deadlines. December 31, 1990 and March 31, 1991, respectively. For this reason, it is especially important that contingency plans be developed to provide for the delivery of the data required to fulfill these statutory requirements. This discussion will treat apportionment and P.L.94-171 products separately because of differences in the point in the processing that they are derived, the level of characteristics necessary, and the geographic detail required.

Each census process and operation discussed below is to occur on a "flow basis." Therefore, it can be assumed that not all states or all subareas of a state would be of concern to this contingency plan. Those areas that had not completed a process would be subject to this plan; those that had completed the process would not be.

The final outcome of congressional action and law suits and their effect on the apportionment counts cannot be foreseen at this time. The decisions on these issues and how each would be implemented could have a considerable impact on the timely availability of apportionment counts.

APPORTIONMENT

Historical background.-- Under provisions of Title 13, U.S.C., the Census Bureau must supply to the President within nine months of Census Day (i.e., before January 1, 1991) a population count for each state on which the Congressional apportionment is to be based. In a ministerial role the Census Bureau also computes the apportionment in accordance with the method specified in Title 2, U.S.C. In the past, this transmittal has been in the form of a letter from the Secretary of Commerce to the President. The Commerce Department and the Census Bureau have also presented this information to the public in a press conference following the transmittal, but before the expiration of the statutory time period.

Current plans for 1990.-- Population counts for apportionment will be available at the point in time that the data capture file has been finalized. This file will be considered complete when all field operations have been completed, all census forms captured, and all population have been reviewed and certified by Population Division. This is expected to occur on or before December 27, 1990. The plan is to derive the apportionment counts from the final data capture file.

Specifically, what is required to produce final official population counts for apportionment includes:

Field operations--

All household and special questionnaires (Individual Census Report, Military Census Report, Shipboard Census Report) processed through the data capture operations (check-in, edit, search/match, filming or keypunching).

Headquarters processing--

All data received and data capture file organization and integration processing complete.
All population counts certified as final by Population Division.

Contingency Plan

1. Statement of objective/purpose

The objective of this plan is to briefly describe the measures to deal with potential problems that could delay the population counts for states which will serve as the basis for the apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives for the 103rd through 108th Congresses (1993-2002) and of members of the Electoral College for the Presidential elections of 1992, 1996, and 2000.

2. Recommendation/summary of the plan

Additional resources (such as overtime and leased computer time) to produce counts for review. Train backup staff from Population and other divisions using a prepared training package to supplement those doing review.

3. Assumptions

A. No alternative source of the apportionment population is available. The statutory deadline must be met.
B. The Census Bureau must calculate an apportionment only after the population counts for states have been certified as official.
C. Management Information System will track progress so actions can be taken in a timely manner.

4. List of potential problems/failures in order of importance

For the apportionment counts to be transmitted on schedule assumes: that the local review operations will be completed by the end of November 1990, data capture files for states will be available on a flow basis in November and December 1990 ; that Population Division's count review operation will review counts from the data capture files on a flow basis from August to December 1990; and that any problems

discovered can be resolved by December 27, 1990. The counts must be finalized by December 27, 1990, in order to allow for final preparation and delivery of the transmittal before December 31. It again should be emphasized that each of these operations is planned to occur on a flow basis before the "latest dates," so it can be assumed that not all subareas for all states would be affected by unforeseen circumstances.

Any and all problems which might affect the schedule for the finalization of the apportionment counts are equally important. Specific events which might occur near the end of the process are the failure to prepare the data capture file within the timeframe, or the inability of Population Division's count review system to resolve suspected count problems and to certify the counts within the time frame. Collection geography recognizes state boundaries, so no contingency would be needed for any failure in the preparation of the P.L. 94-171 geographic reference file.

If any contingency must be implemented, resources (analysts, programmers, computer time) assigned to other activities would be reduced which would have the effect of delaying those activities. Additional analysts would be made available from Population and Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division; the reassignment of analysts could affect the production of decennial census, current survey, and/or current estimates products. The source of additional programmers is not known at this time; therefore the potential impact on other operations cannot be evaluated.

5. Contingency plans for specific operations

   A. Data Capture File (latest start date is early November 1990)

      Corrective action to be applied
      1. More resources - add required personnel and equipment in order to complete the operation (e.g., overtime; personnel from other divisions; lease computer time).

   B. Certification Operations (Count Review) (latest start date is early November 1990)

      Corrective action to be applied
      1. More resources - add required personnel and equipment in order to complete the operation (e.g., backups in various divisions will be trained and ready).

PUBLIC LAW 94-171 MATERIALS

Historical background.-- Under provisions of Title 13, U.S.C., the Bureau of the Census is required to supply to each state total population counts for small areas to be used for drawing of legislative district boundaries. These data must be delivered within one year of the census date, i.e., before April 1, 1991. In 1980, the Census Bureau also supplied population data (including counts for major race groups and for Spanish origin) to all states, summarized to voting districts identified by 23 states, as well as to standard census geographic levels.

Again, P.L. 94-171 and related commitments require at minimum the production of total population counts summarized to voting districts identified by the state and/or to standard census geography. In addition, although not required by P.L. 94-171, but through commitments to users of the P.L. 94-171 products, data were also made available by voting districts and/or standard census geography for major race groups and Hispanic origin for the total population and the population 18 years old and over.

Plans for 1990.-- Under provisions of Title 13, U.S.C., the Bureau of the Census is required to supply to each state total population counts for small areas to be used for drawing of legislative district boundaries. In addition, for 1990, the Census Bureau also will supply population counts by major race groups and Hispanic origin for the total population and 18 years old or over, summarized to voting districts identified by the states, as well as to standard census geography. In addition, total housing unit counts (although not required by P.L. 94-171) are to be shown on the computer tape to make that file a more widely usable product. Anything less than these products and content require a contingency plan.

The materials will be delivered in a number of media--computer tape, paper listings, and microfiche. Tape and listings are required by the March 31, 1991 deadline; microfiche is not. The data will be accompanied by paper maps depicting the areas summarized in the data products. The materials will be issued on a flow basis as they are available, with priorities established to conform as much as possible with state statutory, constitutional, or court imposed redistricting deadlines.

In addition to the operations and procedures required for the apportionment counts as described above, the full data for P.L. 94-171 products are planned to undergo edit and allocation procedures, creation of the edited detail file, application of P.L. 94-171 geographic reference file, data acceptance through the examination of editals and analyzers by Population (POP) and Housing and Household Economic Statistics Divisions (HHES), the creation of the summaries in the required data and geographic formats by Decennial Operations Division (DOD), review and approval of these products by GEO, POP, and HHES, and release to the states by Data User Services Division (DUSD).

Contingency plan

1. Statement of objective/purpose

   The objective of this plan is to identify possible solutions to problems which may cause a delay in the release of the P.L. 94-171 products.

2. Recommendation/summary of the plan

   General approach -- Additional resources (such as overtime and leased computer time) to produce counts for review. Train backup staff from Population and other divisions using a prepared training package to supplement those doing review.

   If any contingency must be implemented, resources (analysts, programmers, computer time) assigned to other activities would be reduced which would have the effect of delaying those activities. Additional analysts would be made available from Population and Housing and Household Economic Statistics Divisions; the reassignment of analysts could affect the production of decennial census, current survey, and/or current estimates products. The source of additional programmers is not known at this time; therefore the potential impact on other operations cannot be evaluated.

3. Assumptions

   A. No alternative source of the P.L. 94-171 product is available. The statutory deadline must be met.

   B. The Census Bureau must prepare P.L. 94-171 products only after the product review for states has been completed.

   C. Management Information System will track progress so actions can be taken in a timely manner.

4. List of potential problems/failures in order of importance

   A. Edited detail file not complete
      Edit and allocations procedures not complete so that final race and Hispanic origin data and housing unit counts are not available.

   B. Data acceptance procedures not complete
      Editals review not complete
      Analyzer review not complete
      Product review not complete

   C. Geographic Reference Files not complete
      Final 1990 block splits not in system

   D. P.L. 94-171 tabulation system not operational

E. Map delivery system not complete

F. Delivery system failure

5. Contingency back-up plans

A. Edited Detail File not complete

1. Establish priorities reflecting state delivery requirements.
2. Supply required additional resources (personnel or equipment) to complete the operation (e.g., overtime; personnel from other divisions; lease computer time).
3. Supply states with total population counts from the Data Capture File. Race, Hispanic origin, age and housing unit data would not be available until the edits and allocations were complete. This would result in two deliveries to the affected states: population counts first, with housing unit counts and population characteristics later. The impact on states would be that they would have three alternatives: one, redistrict using only total counts for redistricting; two, redistrict using total counts and evaluating the districts when the race, Hispanic origin, and age data become available; and three, delay the redistricting process until the race, Hispanic origin, and age data become available.

B. Data acceptance implementation not complete

1. Establish priorities reflecting state delivery requirements.
2. Supply required resources (personnel or equipment) to complete the operation (e.g., overtime; personnel from other divisions; lease computer time).
3. Institute changes in the planned data review operations, conducting only those reviews which are possible to complete in the time available. Review operations would be dropped in reverse order to that in which they are scheduled (last operation, first dropped). Thus, product review would be the first operation dropped, followed by review of the P.L. portion of the 100% analyzer, the full 100% analyzer, and editals.

C. Geographic reference files not complete

1. Establish priorities reflecting state delivery requirements.
2. Supply required additional resources (personnel or equipment) to complete the operation (e.g., overtime; personnel from other divisions; lease computer time).
3. Supply states with available data (from the DCF, or the Edited Detail File) in the most current

geography. Deliver data in final P.L. 94-171 geography when available. The impact on the states would be that they would have to use for redistricting geographic areas that were not the final P.L. 94-171 file geographic areas until the final P.L. 94-171 geographic reference files were complete, at which time they could use the final P.L 94-171 areas for redistricting, unless the states delayed their redistricting until the final P.L.94-171 geographic reference files were complete.

D. P.L. 94-171 tabulation system not operational

1. Establish priorities reflecting state delivery requirements.
2. A separate tabulation system for P.L. 94-171 has been established as part of the 1990 tabulation and publication system.
3. Supply required resources (personnel or equipment) to complete the operation (e.g., overtime; personnel from other divisions; lease computer time).

E. Map delivery system not operational

1. Deliver maps in priority sequence based on state redistricting requirements.
2. Supply required resources (personnel or equipment) to complete the operation, such as programming staff to complete software development, production staff in the Regional Census Centers (RCCs), large-format photocopiers in the RCCs or Data Preparation Divisions.
3. Provide states with copies of postcensus local review maps in lieu of P.L. 94-171 maps (the maps would not include a few boundary corrections resulting in some inconsistencies between the maps and the data). The P.L. 94-171 maps would be provided as soon as available.

F. Delivery system failure

1. Provide internal Bureau backup for tape copying contractor.
2. Provide for overnight delivery by commercial carriers or by census personnel.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

6-22

Bob 6-23

To : Phil

From: Paula for signature

Please control the irritation caused by this -- and get the plan revised to DPLD's liking. Chalk it up to their lack of knowledge in this area. Thanks.

(Please get this done with the minimum of discussion since we all have other things to work on)

Thanks for your concern. I have revised the plan to reflect as literally as possible their comments* Only took an hour and a half! There was NO discussion -

TRANSMITTAL FORM CD-52A (10-67)
PRESCRIBED BY DAO 214-2

USCOMM-DC 1838-P67

* and to forstall some future ones

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

June 20, 1989

1990 DECENNIAL CENSUS
DPLD TO POP MEMORANDUM NO. 89-15

MEMORANDUM FOR Paula J. Schneider
Chief, Population Division

From: Susan M. Miskura
Chief, Decennial Planning Division

Subject: Comments on Revised Contingency Plan for Apportionment Counts and P.L. 94-171 Counts

We have reviewed your revised plan based on the discussion at the March 10, 1989 Program Design and Policy Meeting (PDPM), and have the following general comments. Additional specific comments are shown on the attached copy of your draft.

Regarding the apportionment counts, the main points of the PDPM discussion were that 1) there are no alternative counts to the certified DCF results, and 2) that our contingency planning should focus on identifying potential problems; monitoring progress; and having additional resources (computer time, programmers, and trained count review staff) available if needed.

Your draft does make the first point and does provide information about the potential problems. It should, however, provide more detail about how we will monitor progress on key steps (primarily through the MIS) and what steps we can/should take either to avoid or to be prepared for delays. For example, at the meeting we discussed the fact that there were staff in several divisions (but mostly in POP) who were (or easily could be) trained to help out on the count review if needed.

Similar comments apply to the P.L. 94-171 counts, although as mentioned at the meeting, it would not be as easy to find/train additional staff. This point needs to be made (perhaps with some discussion of why this is the case and what could be done about it - for example, prepare a manual/training package just in case).

Insofar as implementing these contingencies will significantly reduce resources (programmers; analysts; computer time) currently assigned to other activities, the plan should mention this and, to the extent possible, describe what effects this will have on those activities.

Another part of the PDPM discussion had to do with a description of what is required by P.L. 94-171 versus other laws/agreements (for example, that P.L. 94-171 only requires total population counts). More details on this would be helpful, perhaps by way of discussing the impacts of optional data/timing under the first three (A-C) detailed contingency plans.

Another general comment is that each of the first five (A-E) detailed contingency plans have, as the third step, establishing priorities based on when various states need the data. That should be the first step. In fact we should establish those priorities now and use them in formulating the MIS schedule.

Please call Jim Dinwiddie if you have any questions on these comments.

Attachment

cc: R.Marx (GEO)
M.Turner (DIR)
C.Talbert "
A.Jackson (DOD)
D.Stoudt "
P.Fulton (POP)
J.Ingold "
J.Costanzo "
R.Johnson "
S.MacDougall "
R.Speaker "
DPLD Senior Staff
C.Landman (DPLD)
B.Starr "
V.Vazquez "
S.Walker "
PIB Master File

April 4, 1989

1990 CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR APPORTIONMENT AND P.L.94-171 COUNTS

While most decennial census operations, processes, and products have targeted end dates, apportionment and the P.L.94-171 counts have statutory deadlines, December 31, 1990 and March 31, 1991, respectively. For this reason, it is especially important that contingency plans be developed to provide for the delivery of the data required to fulfill these statutory requirements. This discussion will treat apportionment and P.L.94-171 products separately because of differences in the point in the processing that they are derived, the level of characteristics necessary, and the geographic detail required.

Each census process and operation discussed below is to occur on a "flow basis." Therefore, it can be assumed that not all states or all subareas of a state would be of concern to this contingency plan. Those areas that had not completed a process would be subject to this plan; those that had completed the process would not be.

APPORTIONMENT

Historical background.-- Under provisions of Title 13, U.S.C., the Census Bureau must supply to the President within nine months of Census Day (i.e., before January 1, 1991) a population count for each state on which the Congressional apportionment is to be based. In a ministerial role the Census Bureau also computes the apportionment in accordance with the method specified in Title 2, U.S.C. In the past, this transmittal has been in the form of a letter from the Secretary of Commerce to the President. The Commerce Department and the Census Bureau have also presented this information to the public in a press conference following the transmittal, but before the expiration of the statutory time period.

Current plans for 1990.-- Population counts for apportionment will be available at the point in time that the data capture file has been finalized. This file will be considered complete when all field operations have been completed, all census forms captured, and all population and housing unit counts have been reviewed and certified by Population and Housing and Household Economic Statistics Divisions. This is expected to occur in late December 1990. The plan is to derive the apportionment counts from the final data capture file.

give exact date

The final outcome of congressional action and law suits and their effect on the apportionment counts cannot be foreseen at this time. The major areas of possible change and therefore concern are undercount adjustment, Americans overseas, and undocumented immigrants. The decisions on these issues and how each would be

drop

implemented could have a considerable impact on the timely availability of apportionment counts.

Specifically, what is required to produce final official population counts for apportionment includes:

Field operations--
All household and special questionnaires (Individual Census Report, Military Census Report, Shipboard Census Report) processed through the data capture operations (check-in, edit, search/match, filming or keypunching)

Headquarters processing--
All data received and data capture file organization and integration processing complete
All population counts certified as final by Population Division

Contingency Plan

1. Statement of objective/purpose

The objective of this plan is to briefly describe ~~the source of~~ population counts for states which will serve as the basis for the apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives for the 103rd through 108th Congresses (1993-2002) and of members of the Electoral College for the Presidential elections of 1992, 1996, and 2000.

2. Recommendation/summary of the plan

No alternative source of the apportionment population is available. The statutory deadline must be met. Additional resources (such as overtime & leased computer time) to produce counts for review. Trained backup staff to supplement those doing review.

3. Assumptions

A.

B. The Census Bureau must calculate an apportionment only AFTER the population counts for states have been certified as official. To release apportionment counts before all scheduled operations were complete would require us to assess if the missing data would have an impact on the apportionment. Given the sensitivity of the apportionment formula to small differences in the populations of states (one person could make a difference in the allocation of a seat) we would be open to questions of impropriety if we were to make that judgement as an operational consideration. To release apportionment counts that were not final and were later found to be incorrect to the point of affecting the apportionment would cause unknown disruptions in the political and governmental arenas, and considerable embarrassment to the Census Bureau.

C. MLS will track progress so actions can be taken in timely manner.

measures to deal with potential problems that could delay the

move

drop considerable

drop

B. For the apportionment counts to be transmitted on schedule assumes: that the local review operations will be completed by the end of November 1990, data capture files for states will be available on a flow basis in November and December 1990 : that Population Division's count review operation will review counts from the data capture files on a flow basis in November and December 1990; and that any problems discovered can be resolved by December 27, 1990. The counts must be finalized by December 27, 1990, in order to allow for final preparation and delivery of the transmittal before December 31. It again should be emphasized that each of these operations is planned to occur on a flow basis before the "latest dates," so it can be assumed that not all subareas for all states would be affected by unforeseen circumstances.

4. List of potential problems/failures in order of importance

Any and all problems which might affect the schedule for the finalization of the apportionment counts are equally important. Specific events which might occur near the end of the process are the failure to prepare the data capture file within the timeframe, or the inability of Population Division's count review system to resolve suspected count problems and to certify the counts within the time frame. Collection geography recognizes state boundaries, so no contingency would be needed for any failure in the preparation of the tabulation geographic reference file.

5. Contingency plans for specific operations

A. Data Capture File (latest start date is early November 1990)

Corrective action to be applied
1. More resources - add required personnel and equipment in order to complete the operation.

B. Certification Operations (Count Review) (latest start date is early November 1990)

Corrective action to be applied
1. More resources - add required personnel and equipment in order to complete the operation.

PUBLIC LAW 94-171 MATERIALS

Historical background.--Under provisions of Title 13, U.S.C., the Bureau of the Census must supply to each state population counts for small areas to be used for drawing of legislative district boundaries. These data must be delivered within one year of the census date, i.e., before April 1, 1991. In 1980, the Census Bureau also supplied population data (including counts for major

race groups and for Spanish origin) to all states, summarized to voting districts identified by 23 states, as well as to standard census geographic levels.

Plans for 1990.--Population counts by major race groups and Hispanic origin for the total population and 18 years old or over (and total housing units on tape only) will be supplied to each state, summarized to voting districts identified by most states, as well as to standard census geography. The materials will be delivered in a number of media--computer tape, paper listings, and microfiche. Tape and listings are required by the March 31, 1991 deadline; microfiche is not. The data will be accompanied by paper maps depicting the areas summarized in the data products. The materials will be issued on a flow basis as they are available, with priorities established to conform as much as possible with state statutory, constitutional, or court imposed redistricting deadlines.

In addition to the operations and procedures required for the apportionment counts as described above, the full data for P.L. 94-171 products are planned to undergo edit and allocation procedures, creation of the edited detail file, application of P.L. 94-171 geographic reference file, data acceptance through the examination of editals and analyzers by Population (POP) and Housing and Household Economics Statistics Division (HHES), the creation of the summaries in the required data and geographic formats by Decennial Operations Division (DOD), review and approval of these products by GEO, POP, and HHES, and release to the states by Data User Services Division (DUSD).

Contingency plan

1. Statement of objective/purpose

possible solution to

The objective of this plan is to identify problems which may cause a delay in the release of the P.L. 94-171 products. It is also the objective of this plan to explore alternative means of supplying population counts for states and small areas that can serve as the basis for the redrawing of legislative districts.

2. Recommendation/summary of the plan

Dependent upon circumstances; see item 5, below.

Describe general approach - additional computer time/ overtime, trained backup staff

3. Assumptions

A range of assumptions is being made elsewhere about the disasters that might happen during the field collection and processing office operations. The discussion here will be limited to factors immediately precedent and related to the production of final 100% edited detail files for each state, the data acceptance operations, and the production of the specific PL 94-171 products.

- No alternative sources
- To only after product review
- MIS keeps track of progress

i.e., same as for Apportionment

As stated above, PL 94-171 and related commitments require the production of population counts by major race groups and Hispanic origin for the total population and the population 18 years old and over, summarized to voting districts identified by the state and/or to standard census geography. Anything less than these products and content require a contingency plan. In addition, total housing unit counts are to be shown on the computer tape to make that file a more widely useable product.

4. List of potential problems/failures in order of importance

   A. Edited detail file not complete
      Edit and allocations procedures not complete so that final race and Hispanic origin data and housing unit counts are not available.

   B. Data acceptance procedures not complete
      Editals review not complete
      Analyzer review not complete
      Product review not complete

   C. Geographic Reference Files not complete
      Final 1990 block splits not in system

   D. PL 94-171 tabulation system not operational

   E. Map delivery system not complete

   F. Delivery system failure

5. Contingency back-up plans

   A. Edited Detail File not complete

      1. Supply required additional resources (personnel or equipment) to complete the operation.
      2. Supply states with total population counts from the Data Capture File. Race, Hispanic origin, age and housing unit data would not be available until the edits and allocations were complete. Make two deliveries to the affected states; population counts first, with housing unit counts and population characteristics later.
      3. Establish priorities reflecting state delivery requirements.

   B. Data acceptance ~~procedures~~ implementation not complete

      1. Supply required resources (personnel or equipment) to complete the operation.
      2. Institute changes in the planned data review Operations, conducting only those reviews which are possible to complete in the time available. Review

operations would be dropped in reverse order to that in which they are scheduled (last operation, first dropped). Thus, product review would be the first operation dropped, followed by review of the P.L. portion of the 100% analyzer, the full 100% analyzer, and editals. } impact?

3. Establish priorities reflecting state delivery requirements. [should be step #1]

C. Geographic reference files not complete [elaborate]

1. Supply required additional resources (personnel or equipment) to complete the operation.
2. Supply states with available data (from the DCF, or the Edited Detail File) in the most current geography. Deliver data in final PL 94-171 geography when available. } impact?
3. Establish priorities reflecting state delivery requirements. [step 1]

D. PL 94-171 tabulation system not operational

1. A separate tabulation system for PL 94-171 has been established as part of the 1990 tabulation and publication system. (So work on other T/P system doesn't impact?)
2. Supply required resources (personnel or equipment) to complete the operation. (elaborate)
3. Establish priorities reflecting state delivery requirements. [step 1]

E. Map delivery system not operational

1. Supply required resources (personnel or equipment) to complete the operation, such as programming staff to complete software development, production staff in the Regional Census Centers (RCCs), large-format photocopiers in the RCCs or Data Preparation Divisions.
2. Provide states with copies of postcensus local review maps in lieu of PL 94-171 maps (the maps would not include a few boundary corrections resulting in some inconsistencies between the maps and the data). The PL 94-171 maps would be provided as soon as available. ~~impact~~
3. Deliver maps in priority sequence based on state redistricting requirements. [step 1]

F. Delivery system failure

1. Provide internal Bureau backup for tape copying contractor. Will we set up to do now?
2. Provide for overnight delivery by commercial carriers or by census personnel.

January 17, 1990

NOTE FOR The Record

From: Bob Speaker
Population Division
763-7962

Subject: Apportionment and "Adjustment"

I talked with David Huckabee at Congressional Research Service on January 16. He mentioned that he and other CRS staff had been discussing possible scenarios that might occur following the receipt of an apportionment in January 1991, accompanied by the statement that a decision on adjustment is outstanding and might result in changes in the population count. Any change in the population counts might also change the apportionment. It is supposed that there might be some action taken in the Congress to delay the implementation of the apportionment until after the adjustment issue has been decided. There may be other scenarios developed.

[This should have no affect on the PL 94-171 schedule since its primary purpose is for redrawing state legislative districts. Many states have requirements to complete that work by summer of 1991. Congressional redistricting may not have to be completed until the Congressional primaries (April-June 1992).]

C. Jones (DIR)
M. Turner
M. Neuman (OCA)
S. Miskura (DPLD)
P. Schneider (POP)
Pop.Div.Files
Chron

Congressional Briefing Notes
Residence Rules
December 7, 1987

Introduction

The U.S. Constitution mandates a census every 10 years for the purpose of apportioning Representatives to Congress among the states.

This constitutional mandate is found in a few words of Article 1, Section 2, of the U.S. Constitution.

"Representatives...shall be apportioned among the several states...according to their respective numbers...The actual enumeration shall be in such manner as they (the Congress) shall by law direct."

So, apportionment is based on counts of persons in each state obtained during the decennial census.

Which persons are counted in each state is based on principles or criteria we call "residence rules."

Will talk about these rules, in general, and, specifically, how they apply to the counts of military overseas and undocumented immigrants.

First, a word about Apportionment and Redistricting.

Apportionment

As you know, apportionment determines how many Representatives each state gets, and reapportionment is done after each census.

Title 13 (U.S. Code) assigns the responsibility to conduct the census to the Secretary of Commerce who delegates this authority to the Census Bureau.

Using a method that Congress has chosen, the Census Bureau does the mathematical calculation of the apportionment based upon the results of that census.

Redistricting

After each census, once the new number of representatives for each state has been defined, each state carries out its respective Redistricting program. They redefine the congressional districts based on the number of representatives they have been apportioned. In delineating these district boundaries, they also use the most recent census counts.

The Census Bureau became directly involved with supplying counts for redistricting when, in December of 1975, Congress passed Public Law 94-171.

This law directed the Census Bureau to issue by April 1, 1976 (and every 10 years thereafter), a set of technical criteria for States to follow in specifying the small geographic areas for which they wished to receive the population tabulations.

That law also directed that prior to each census, the States supply to the Census Bureau the boundaries of small geographic areas they plan to use.

Then, the Census Bureau must transmit population figures for these small areas to all Governors and state legislatures one year after the census date (next is April 1, 1991).

Usual Residence

How many people are counted in each state or geographic area is based on the concept of "usual residence." The Census Act of 1790 covering the first decennial census established the concept of "usual residence" as the guiding principle. The words of that law appear on this overhead, and also are attached to the fact sheet.

"every person whose usual place of abode shall be in any family...shall be returned as of such family...and the name of every person, who shall be an inhabitant of every district, but without a settled place of residence shall be inserted...in that division where he or she shall be..., and every person occasionally absent at the time of the enumeration as belonging to that place in which he usually resides in the United States."

These words guide censustakers in this country to this day in determining the "Usual residence" of the people that we count. "Usual Residence" is defined as where a person lives and sleeps most of the time.

If a person's usual residence is in the United States we count them; otherwise we do not. Applying this concept to undocumented immigrants explains why we do count them in the census, and applying this concept to the military overseas explains why we do not count them.

This "usual residence" is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence, voting residence, or the place where he or she can be found on Census Day. Because of these kinds of situations, the Census Bureau must determine a set of rules to follow for the census. These rules, called "residence rules," have been reviewed by congress and the courts on various occasions.

For example, under these rules:

1. Americans who are temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like <u>are counted</u> at their usual residence in the United States.

2. Immigrants, regardless of legal status, who have a usual residence in the United States <u>are included.</u>

On the other hand, some persons are specifically <u>excluded</u> from the census count:

1. Citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or travelling in the United States <u>are not enumerated</u> in the census because they have not established a residence.

2. Those Americans who are overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, and so forth) <u>are not included</u>, because they are considered to have a "usual residence" outside of the United States.

Issue 1 -- Overseas military included in apportionment counts

With this background about the census and the residence rules, let me turn to the specific issue of including the overseas military in apportionment counts.

a. Census Bureau philosophy

As follows from the usual residence concept, overseas military are considered to have a "usual residence" outside the United States. Therefore, we do not plan to count them in the census for the purposes of reapportionment, although we will get counts of them in 1990 from the administrative records of the Dept. of Defense.

b. Historical precedent

The only departure from this practice was in the census of 1970. Only in that census were overseas military included in the state apportionment counts.

This action was the result of direction received from Congress, based on their interest due to the large number of military living outside the country because of Vietnam.

Inclusion of the overseas military population in the apportionment counts could cause a change in the allocation of Congressional seats. In fact, in 1970, one of the most vocal proponents of including the overseas population in the apportionment counts was a Congressman from Connecticut. As in turned out, after this was done and the allocation of seats was calculated, a Congressional seat was Shifted from Connecticut to Oklahoma.

c. Quality concerns

That situation points out one of the concerns about including the overseas military population in the apportionment counts in 1990.

There is considerable concern that the state overseas military personnel report as home of record in the United States, if any, is often not a usual residence. We understand that in many instances, the home of record is selected for a perceived benefit or some other reason. According to a report issued by the GAO just last month, the reported state home of record is concentrated disproportionately in a few states.

In addition, many do not report a home of record at all. It is estimated that 10% of overseas military do not report a home of record.

Because of this, we have serious concerns about the quality of the counts that would result if we were to include the overseas military in the apportionment counts. However, if so directed, we could take the counts of the overseas military using the administrative records of the Dept. of Defense and allocate this population to states based on home of record for apportionment purposes.

Issue 2 -- Overseas military included in redistricting counts

Including the overseas military in the counts for state redistricting, on the other hand, is another matter.

Even in 1970, when the Census Bureau allocated the military overseas to states to include them in apportionment, it did not include this population in the substate counts used for redistricting.

Thus the within-state redistricting process used different numbers as its base than the between-state reapportionment.

In order to allocate this population to locations below the state level, the Census Bureau would need exact street addresses. We are not certain of the quality of this detailed data, even if available from the Dept. of Defense administrative records. It would be very difficult to take even exact street addresses and determine where they belong at the level of the very small geographic areas used for redistricting. Not only would the accuracy of this assignment be questionable, but the timing of the operations necessary to carry it would might jeopardize meeting our deadlines for determining the new apportionment allocations.

In summary, we would have serious concerns that the operations could be done with acceptable quality on the time schedule required.

Issue 3 - Undocumented immigrants included in the apportionment counts

Turning our attention now to a very different issue, I would like now to address the topic of the inclusion of undocumented immigrants in the apportionment counts.

For every census since the first one in 1790, the decennial census has included everyone reporting a usual residence in the United States regardless of legal status. Undocumented immigrants that live in the United States fall into this category.

The propriety of this approach was addressed in a suit brought against the Census Bureau in 1979 by the Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR).

(U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR) et al., v. Philip M. Klutznick, Secretary of Commerce et al., Civil Action No. 79-3269, February 26, 1980.)

Even though the suit was decided on procedural grounds, rather than the merits, the United States District Court did address the substantive issue of whether or not undocumented immigrants should be included in the census. The court noted QUOTE "It (the Constitution) requires the counting of the 'whole number of persons' for apportionment purposes, and while illegal aliens were not a component of the population at the time the Constitution was adopted, they are clearly 'persons'."UNQUOTE

Throughout the 20th century, Congress and the Courts have, on a number of occasions considered excluding undocumented immigrants from apportionment counts. Each time they have rejected the idea as contrary to the 1st and 14th Amendments of the Constitution.

We do not know how many undocumented immigrants are included in the counts, because respondents are not asked their immigration status, but recent estimates put the number of undocumented immigrants included in the 1980 census at about 2 million.

(Jeffrey S. Passel and Karen A. Woodrow, "Geographic Distribution of Undocumented Immigrants: Estimates of Undocumented Aliens Counted in the 1980 Census by State," International Migration Review, 18 (February 1984): 642-671.)

If the Census Bureau were directed to exclude undocumented immigrants from the apportionment counts, there are no satisfactory ways to do it. All methods have operational problems and quality concerns.

In order to exclude undocumented immigrants counted in the census from apportionment counts we would have to determine the legal status of every person. For most persons, this means they would have to identify themselves, since much of the census is based on self-response.

This would cause problems that could jeopardize our ability to take the census.

Asking about legal status could result in the misperception that the information we collect is used for enforcement. This effect could seriously threaten cooperation even among legal residents.

The answers obtained from such an inquiry would be questionable at best. Indeed, many respondents simply would not be willing or able to answer honestly or accurately.

We face similar problems if we direct undocumented immigrants simply to exclude themselves. Legal residents may find this a convenient way to excuse themselves from participating, leading to a large undercount among legal residents.

Other hypothetical approaches that have been suggested involved estimating components of the resident alien population and using these estimates to make changes to counts obtained in the census.

There are many serious concerns about such procedures.

1. One is the lack of an appropriate information source to develop the estimates. The are no sources available that would allow us to accurately estimate the number of legal aliens. For the 1980 census, we had information from INS from data on Alien Registration that they were collecting yearly at that time. We were able to use that information in evaluating the 1980 census because those data had been collected for some years, and their accuracy could be estimated by looking at changes in the records over a period of time. But the INS stopped collecting those data in 1981. Even if the system were reinstituted by 1990, it would be subject to a degree of error we would have no good way of evaluating.

2. This situation would lead to the possibility that the resulting estimates would contain errors serious enough to affect the allocation of Congressional seats. Even at the national level, the accuracy of the data would be highly questionable, and the relative unreliability of the data at the State would be even greater.

3. There could also be a problem with the timing of the census results. The estimates cannot be developed until the census is complete, thus jeopardizing the delivery of apportionment and redistricting counts.

In summary, substantial changes in census processing and design would be required to exclude undocumented immigrants. In addition, some alternatives could include new and untested data collection efforts, including potential changes to the census questionnaire.

A requirement to exclude undocumented immigrants in any fashion would jeopardize completion of the census in the current time frame required by law.

The overall coverage and accuracy of the census would almost surely suffer substantially.

Any of the methods would be likely to have significant errors. Also, public perception of the uses of census data would be adversely affected. If this were to happen, public cooperation, which is absolutely essential to assuring a successful census and useful results for use throughout the 1990's, might deteriorate throughout the country.

- Since the first census in 1790, the census traditionally has included all persons who usually reside in the United States at the time of the census. Defining the usual residence is not always obvious, especially when people have more than one perceived usual residence. The Census Bureau must determine a set of rules to follow.

- For the census, the Census Bureau develops a set of rules covering special situations. These rules are called "residence rules." The residence rules define who should be counted and, for those that are covered, where they are counted. The Congress and the courts have reviewed these rules on occasion.

- For 1990, concerns have arisen over both the basic usual residence concept and the rules we established.

Issue 1: Including Military Overseas In the Apportionment Counts

- In virtually every decennial census since 1790, the counts used for apportionment have not included the U.S. military living overseas. The 1970 census was an exception.

- Even though not used for apportionment, we have determined a count of military overseas through the administrative records of the Department of Defense.

- There is concern that the state reported by overseas military personnel as home of record in the United States, if any, is often not a usual residence. We understand that in many instances, the home of record is selected for a perceived benefit (e.g., lower or no state income tax) or some other reason.

- In spite of quality concerns, it is possible to obtain counts for this population by state using the administrative records of the Department of Defense (DOD) and allocate this population to states, based on home of record, for apportionment purposes.

Issue 2. Including Military Overseas in the Redistricting Counts

- In 1970, when the Census Bureau allocated the military overseas to states to include them in the apportionment counts, it did not include this population in the substate counts used for redistricting.

- In order to allocate this population to locations below the state level, the Census Bureau would need exact street addresses. Even if this information is available from DOD administrative records, there would be timing and operational problems in performing the allocation. We have serious concerns that the operations could not be done with acceptable quality on the time schedule required.

Issue 3. Including Undocumented Immigrants in the Apportionment Counts

- For every census since the first one in 1790, the decennial census has included all residents, regardless of legal status.

- The most recent review of this issue by a court occurred in connection with the 1980 census. Although decided on procedural grounds, the U.S. District Court did address the issue. The opinion in Federation for American Immigration Reform v. Klutznick says: "It [the Constitution] requires the counting of the 'whole number of persons' for apportionment purposes, and while illegal aliens were not a component of the population at the time the Constitution was adopted, they are clearly 'persons'." D.C.D.C. (1980) 486 F. Supp. 564

- There is not an acceptable method to exclude undocumented immigrants from the apportionment counts even if the Census Bureau were directed to do so. One seemingly plausible approach would be to determine the legal status of every person. This causes both perceptual and operational problems that could jeopardize our ability to take the census. Asking about legal status could result in the misperception that the information we collect is used for enforcement. This could seriously threaten cooperation even among legal residents. The answers obtained from such an inquiry would be questionable at best. Indeed, many respondents simply would not be willing or able to answer honestly or accurately. We would be asking respondents to make a legal determination, a process that normally follows a judicial procedure. We face similar problems if we direct undocumented immigrants simply to exclude themselves. Legal residents may find this a convenient way to excuse themselves from participating. Because the Census Bureau could not distinguish the legal and illegal resident nonparticipants, there could be a large undercount among legal residents.

- Another hypothetical procedure might be to estimate the number of undocumented immigrants from a separate information source and subtract them from the census totals. Concerns with possible alternatives for making these estimates include the lack of an appropriate information source, timing (the estimates could not be developed until the census is complete, thus delaying delivery of apportionment and redistricting counts); and the possibility that the resulting estimates would contain errors serious enough to affect the allocation of Congressional seats.

U.S. Bureau of the Census
December 7, 1987

LEGAL MANDATES

ARTICLE 1, SECTION 2

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

"Representatives...shall be apportioned among the several states...according to their respective numbers...The actual enumeration shall be in such manner as they (the Congress) shall by law direct"

FIRST CENSUS ACT OF MARCH 1, 1790

"Every person whose usual place of abode shall be in any family...shall be returned as of such family...and the name of every person, who shall be an inhabitant of every district, but without a settled place of residence shall be inserted...in that division where he or she shall be..., and every person occasionally absent at the time of the enumeration as belonging to that place in which he usually resides in the United States."

1990 Apportionment

R. Speaker

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

June 30, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR Susan M. Miskura
Chief, Decennial Planning Division

From: Paula J. Schneider PJS
Chief, Population Division

Subject: 1990 Apportionment Specifications

Apportionment of the United States House of Representatives is calculated using three elements. The size of the House is specified as 435 members in Title 2, U.S. Code. The method for calculating the apportionment, "Equal Proportions," is also specified in Title 2., U.S. Code. The third factor, the population count for each state, is derived from the decennial census under provisions of Title 13, U.S. Code.

POPULATION

In each of the recent censuses the Census Bureau has reported the total resident population as enumerated and tabulated for apportionment purposes.

SOFTWARE

The existing computer programs written to compute the apportionment must be rewritten in standard ASCII FORTRAN format. This will be completed by the end of calendar year 1987 in anticipation of testing and preparation of trial apportionments using current population estimates and projections.

MANUAL BACKUP

Each official apportionment is, in addition to being run on a computer, calculated manually to ensure accuracy. A number of staff capable of computing an apportionment are currently available in the Population Programs Branch of the Population Division. It is anticipated that additional staff will be trained prior to the end of 1990.

OUTPUT DESIGN

Traditionally there has been a package of materials transmitting the population counts and the apportionment as specified in

Titles 2 and 13, which include:

1. A letter of transmittal from the Director of the Census Bureau to the Secretary of Commerce.

2. A letter of transmittal from the Secretary of Commerce to the President.

3. A statement by the Director of the Census Bureau to be delivered at a press conference.

4. A statement by the Secretary of Commerce to be delivered at a press conference.

5. A press release for distribution at the press conference.

Copies of the 1980 version of these materials are attached. The Public Information Office and the Population Division hold major responsibility for developing the corresponding materials for 1990. Draft materials will be prepared in advance of the census, but will not, of course, be finalized until close to the end of calendar 1990 because of unknowns in the population base and the actual population counts and apportionment results.

TIME SCHEDULE

The computer program for computing the apportionment will be rewritten by December 31, 1987.

Staff to manually compute the apportionment will be trained by December 31, 1989.

Draft materials for the transmittal of the final population counts and the apportionment to the President will be prepared by December 31, 1989.

cc: C. Landman (DPLD)
J. Gorman (PIO)
G. Wilkenson
A. Jackson (DOD)
D. Dalzell
D. Stoudt
P. Fulton (POP)
J. Costanzo
R. Speaker

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

DEC 31 1980

Honorable Philip M. Klutznick
Secretary of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In accordance with the provisions of title 13, United States Code, section 141(b) and title 2, United States Code, sections 2a and 2b, I transmit herewith a statement showing the population of each State and the District of Columbia on April 1, 1980, as ascertained by the Twentieth Decennial Census of the United States, and the number of Representatives to which each State is entitled under the existing size of the House. This statement furnishes the information which the statute requires to be transmitted by the President to the 97th Congress in the first week of its first regular session. These population data represent the processed census counts; however, they may be subject to adjustment as the result of pending litigation.

The total population of each State is comprised solely of the resident population. The apportionment of Representatives for the 435 seats in the House shown in the statement is in accordance with the method of equal proportions, as prescribed in title 2, United States Code.

Sincerely,

VINCENT P. BARABBA
Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosure

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

31 DEC 1980

Dear Mr. President:

There is transmitted herewith a report from the Director of the Bureau of the Census showing the population of each state and the District of Columbia on April 1, 1980, as ascertained by the Twentieth Decennial Census of the United States, and the number of Representatives to which each state is entitled under an apportionment of the existing number of Representatives by the method of equal proportions prescribed by law.

This report was prepared in accordance with the provisions of title 13, United States Code, section 141(b), and title 2, United States Code, sections 2a and 2b.

The report of the Director of the Census Bureau is submitted at this time in compliance with the law requiring that the Secretary of Commerce transmit to you by January 1 the tabulation of the total population by states. These population data represent the processed census counts; however, they may be subject to adjustment as the result of pending litigation. The law also provides that you transmit this information to the 97th Congress during the first week of its first regular session.

Respectfully,

PHILIP M. KLUTZNICK

Secretary of Commerce

Enclosures

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

cc:Exec. Sec (3)
Ch Econ.
Freije ✓
CMS-Rm. 2428-3, Census

DCD:DWStoudt:edb 12/31/80

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

1980 POPULATION AND NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES BY STATE

State	Resident Population used as the basis for apportionment (1)	Number of Representatives based on 1980 census (2)	Change from 1970 apportionment (3)
United States 1/	226,504,825	435	
Alabama	3,890,061	7	
Alaska	400,481	1	
Arizona	2,717,866	5	+1
Arkansas	2,285,513	4	
California	23,668,562	45	+2
Colorado	2,888,834	6	+1
Connecticut	3,107,576	6	
Delaware	595,225	1	
District of Columbia 2/	637,651	--	
Florida	9,739,992	19	+4
Georgia	5,464,265	10	
Hawaii	965,000	2	
Idaho	943,935	2	
Illinois	11,418,461	22	-2
Indiana	5,490,179	10	-1
Iowa	2,913,387	6	
Kansas	2,363,208	5	
Kentucky	3,661,433	7	
Louisiana	4,203,972	8	
Maine	1,124,660	2	
Maryland	4,216,446	8	
Massachusetts	5,737,037	11	-1
Michigan	9,258,344	18	-1
Minnesota	4,077,148	8	
Mississippi	2,520,638	5	
Missouri	4,917,444	9	-1
Montana	786,690	2	
Nebraska	1,570,006	3	
Nevada	799,184	2	+1
New Hampshire	920,610	2	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
NEWS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

BUREAU OF
THE
CENSUS

STATEMENT BY VINCENT P. BARABBA, DIRECTOR, THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AT A NEWS CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dec. 31, 1980

Mr. Secretary, I take pleasure in conveying to you the official counts of the population of the United States, and for each of the States, from the 1980 decennial census.

These are the figures that the Census Bureau has used to determine the number of seats that each State will receive in the United States House of Representatives for the decade of the 1980's. They are required by the Constitution for this purpose and mark the 20th time, spanning a period of 190 years, that a census has been carried out to perform this function.

Under the formula used for this apportionment, a method approved by the Congress, we have calculated a change of 17 seats in the House since the apportionment following the census of 1970. The changes essentially represent major shifts in the population during the past decade.

These results also mark the beginning of a statistical harvest that the Nation will reap from the 1980 census, an effort that proves once again that the overwhelming majority of the country's residents are willing to participate in one of the most important exercises of our free society.

(more)

This census of all the people is the only source of data that can provide a detailed statistical portrait of the economic and social characteristics of America at all geographic levels. Over the next two or three years, data users everywhere will have the opportunity to utilize these statistics in carrying out their responsibilities, whether in government or in the private sector.

In presenting these numbers to you, I would like to say a word about the quality of this census. We can say without qualification that this has been by far the most accurate census ever taken, a census that comes as close as possible to reflecting the actual number of citizens in this country. For this reason, as we indicated to you earlier, we do not believe that the Nation would be better served by any kind of adjustment of these official census numbers.

However, in the years ahead, as we develop the ability to determine what areas may have been undercounted by the census, as small as those numbers may be, we would make adjustments to reflect these findings to the population estimates that are the basis for distributing federal funds. We also recognize that because of pending litigation, we may later be required to make widespread adjustments before all the numbers are considered final.

Mr. Secretary, the United States Census Bureau is proud to present to you this first and very important set of population counts from the 20th decennial census.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
NEWS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

OFFICE
OF THE
SECRETARY

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE PHILIP M. KLUTZNICK ON DELIVERY OF 1980 CENSUS FIGURES

Mr. Barabba, on behalf of the President of the United States, I accept these figures from the 1980 Census. I will see that they are conveyed to the President in accordance with the requirements under Federal law.

I join the Director in calling this effort the most successful decennial census in modern times.

It was a tremendous and unprecedented undertaking. Within a period of three months, 300,000 census employees, many with different language skills needed for the assignment, were employed and trained in the techniques required to reach and enumerate members of the diverse ethnic groups within our population. More than 400 temporary offices were established to assemble the data.

So to all those involved--to the Chief Economist, Courtenay Slater, to Director Vince Barabba, to the expert professionals within the Census Bureau, to the thousands of temporary employees--I want to express the Nation's deepest gratitude. The assignment was carried out with a dedication that was in the highest tradition of service to our country.

Indeed, I understand from Mr. Barabba that the final processing of the count was not complete until Sunday, December 28 at 4:58 p.m. That Sunday, I'm told, was only one of many spent by Census workers preparing for this important day.

- more -

I also want to congratulate the American people. They completed and returned their census forms in numbers that exceeded the Census Bureau's most optimistic projections. And those who were contacted by the enumerators also cooperated to a high degree.

The 1970 Census counted more than 203 million people. An evaluation of these results led the Bureau of the Census to estimate that there had been an undercount of approximately 5 million people.

Prior to the Census just completed, the Bureau estimated the population to be 226 million. The actual count was 226,504,825, which stands as testimony to the improved techniques employed in this effort and to the dedication of the Census workers.

Of course, no one can say that this or any count is perfect, and we recognize that some jurisdictions have differences with the results in their areas. The courts are the appropriate place for the adjudication of these differences. We believe the ultimate decisions reached by the courts will be helpful for future censuses.

Again, Mr. Barabba, I commend you and your dedicated staff for a magnificent achievement, one that pioneered many new techniques in census taking, and one that gave the United States the most accurate count of its people ever taken. We are all grateful for the tremendous time, energy, effort and professional skill that you devoted to this undertaking.

# # #

CMS-2458

FORM CD-183
FEB. 1967
FORMERLY FD-98

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ABSTRACT OF SECRETARIAL CORRESPONDENCE

TO:		
X	The Secretary	The Deputy Secretary

Date: 31 DEC 1980

From: Chief Economist for the Department of Commerce

Prepared by: VPBarabba, Director, Bureau of the Census

Outgoing to: The President of the United States

Subject: Transmittal of Apportionment Counts

The attached correspondence encloses the statement to be used this week in transmitting the population of each State and the District of Columbia on April 1, 1980, as ascertained by the Twentieth Decennial Census of the United States, and the number of Representatives to which each State is entitled under the existing size of the House. This statement furnishes the information which the statute requires to be transmitted by the President to the 97th Congress in the first week of its first regular session.

These population data will represent the processed census counts; however, they may be subject to adjustment as the result of pending litigation. The Supreme Court has issued a stay of the Court Order in Detroit pending appeal, and all necessary steps are being taken to seek comparable legal relief in New York to clear the way for the release of apportionment counts.

Attachment

Control No. _____

	PREPARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY
SURNAME AND ORGANIZATION (Typed)	VPBarabba Dir/Census	PCFreije DAGC/EA				
INITIALS AND DATE	DEC 9 1980	12/29/80				

USCOMM-DC 1030-P80

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
NEWS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

DEC. 31

BUREAU OF
THE
CENSUS

1980 CENSUS POPULATION COUNT FOR U.S. IS 226,504,825; REAPPORTIONMENT WOULD SHIFT 17 SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The population total of the United States counted in the 1980 census is 226,504,825.

The figure was received today by Secretary of Commerce Philip M. Klutznick from the Director of the Census Bureau, Vincent P. Barabba, who also provided the Secretary with final population counts for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The Secretary is required by law to deliver final counts to the President by Dec. 31, 1980.

The new population count is 11.4 percent greater than the 1970 population count of 203,302,031.

These counts determine the apportionment of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the states, since the Constitution requires a census every 10 years to assure that each state's population is equitably represented in the House. The utilization of these figures may be affected by the outcome of litigation now under appeal.

An attached table lists the final 1980 census population totals for the U.S., the District of Columbia, and the 50 states; the number of Representatives to which each state is entitled on the basis of the new counts; and the changes in House seats since the 1970 reapportionment.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

1980 POPULATION AND NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES BY STATE

State	Resident Population used as the basis for apportionment (1)	Number of Representatives based on 1980 census (2)	Change from 1970 apportionment (3)
United States 1/	226,504,825	435	
Alabama	3,890,061	7	
Alaska	400,481	1	
Arizona	2,717,866	5	+1
Arkansas	2,285,513	4	
California	23,668,562	45	+2
Colorado	2,888,834	6	+1
Connecticut	3,107,576	6	
Delaware	595,225	1	
District of Columbia 2/	637,651	--	
Florida	9,739,992	19	+4
Georgia	5,464,265	10	
Hawaii	965,000	2	
Idaho	943,935	2	
Illinois	11,418,461	22	-2
Indiana	5,490,179	10	-1
Iowa	2,913,387	6	
Kansas	2,363,208	5	
Kentucky	3,661,433	7	
Louisiana	4,203,972	8	
Maine	1,124,660	2	
Maryland	4,216,446	8	
Massachusetts	5,737,037	11	-1
Michigan	9,258,344	18	-1
Minnesota	4,077,148	8	
Mississippi	2,520,638	5	
Missouri	4,917,444	9	-1
Montana	786,690	2	
Nebraska	1,570,006	3	
Nevada	799,184	2	+1
New Hampshire	920,610	2	

State	Resident Population used as the basis for apportionment (1)	Number of Representatives based on 1980 census (2)	Change from 1970 apportionment (3)
New Jersey	7,364,158	14	-1
New Mexico	1,299,968	3	+1
New York	17,557,288	34	-5
North Carolina	5,874,429	11	
North Dakota	652,695	1	
Ohio	10,797,419	21	-2
Oklahoma	3,025,266	6	
Oregon	2,632,663	5	+1
Pennsylvania	11,866,728	23	-2
Rhode Island	947,154	2	
South Carolina	3,119,208	6	
South Dakota	690,178	1	-1
Tennessee	4,590,750	9	+1
Texas	14,228,383	27	+3
Utah	1,461,037	3	+1
Vermont	511,456	1	
Virginia	5,346,279	10	
Washington	4,130,163	8	+1
West Virginia	1,949,644	4	
Wisconsin	4,705,335	9	
Wyoming	470,816	1	

1/ Includes the District of Columbia. The total excluding the District of Columbia is 225,867,174.

2/ Excluded in determination of apportionment.

Authenticated:

VINCENT P. BARABBA
Director
Bureau of the Census

Calculating an Apportionment

Three components are needed in order to compute an apportionment:

1. **The population base** - the census obtains a count of the apportionment population for each of the 50 states. (The population of the District of Columbia is not included in these computations.)

2. **The size of the body (the number of representatives) to be divided among the 50 states** - the current size of the House of Representatives is 435 members and has not altered since the apportionment following the 1910 census (except for a temporary increase in 1959 when Alaska and Hawaii became states).

3. **A method to use for the calculation** - the method is designated by Congress. For the past five decades, it has been the method of "equal proportions."

The method of equal proportions uses a priority list in order to identify how the seats in the House of Representatives will be divided among the 50 states. Since the Constitution requires that each state be assigned at least one representative, we really only apportion 385 seats. The priority values are determined by multiplying each of the state populations by a set of multipliers. The multipliers are the reciprocals of the geometric means of successive numbers, i.e., 2 = 0.70710678, 3 = 0.40824829, etc.

Thus, the formula for the priority values is:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n\,(n-1)}}$$

Where P = the state population
n = the number of seats a state would have if it gained a seat.

Listed below are the first five multipliers that correspond to a states claim to the second through sixth representatives. As the number of representatives increases, the size of the multiplier decreases.

Number of Representatives	Multiplier
2	.70710678
3	.40824829
4	.28867513
5	.22360680
6	.18257419

In order to assign the 51st seat, the population of each state is multiplied by .70710678 (the multiplier that corresponds to a 2nd representative). These priority values are then ranked from highest to lowest. The state with the highest priority value (i.e., the largest population) is assigned the 51st seat. In 1980, that state was California. In order to assign the 52nd seat, the population of California is then multiplied by .40824829 (the multiplier corresponding to 3 representatives) to obtain a different priority value, while the priority values for the remaining states stay the same. These priority values are then ranked again and the state with the highest priority value is awarded the 52nd seat. In 1980, the state that had the next highest priority value was New York. We continue in this fashion until the 385 seats (435 total) have been allocated.

Listed below are the first 10 seats awarded on the basis of the equal proportions method in 1980.

Seat	State	1980 Population	Seat Number	Multiplier	Priority Value
51	California	23,668,562	2	0.70710678	16,736,200
52	New York	17,557,288	2	0.70710678	12,414,877
53	Texas	14,228,383	2	0.70710678	10,060,986
54	California	23,668,562	3	0.40824829	9,662,650
55	Pennsylvania	11,866,728	2	0.70710678	8,391,044
56	Illinois	11,418,461	2	0.70710678	8,074,071
57	Ohio	10,797,419	2	0.70710678	7,634,928
58	New York	17,557,288	3	0.40824829	7,167,733
59	Florida	9,739,992	2	0.70710678	6,887,214
60	California	23,668,562	4	0.28867513	6,832,525

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE OF MULTIPLIERS FOR FIVE METHODS OF APPORTIONMENT

N	Smallest Divisors $\frac{1}{x-1}$ (1)	Harmonic Mean $\frac{2x-1}{2x(x-1)}$ (2)	Equal Proportions $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x(x-1)}}$ (3)	Major Fractions $\frac{2}{2x-1}$ (4)	Greatest Divisors $\frac{1}{x}$ (5)
2	1.00000000	75000000	70710678	66666667	50000000
3	50000000	41666667	40824829	40000000	33333333
4	33333333	29166667	28867513	28571429	25000000
5	25000000	22500000	22360680	22222222	20000000
6	20000000	18333333	18257419	18181818	16666667
7	16666667	15476190	15430335	15384615	14285714
8	14285714	13392857	13363062	13333333	12500000
9	12500000	11805556	11785113	11764706	11111111
10	11111111	10555556	10540926	10526316	10000000
11	10000000	09545455	9534626	9523810	9090909
12	9090909	08712121	8703883	8695652	8333333
13	8333333	08012821	8006408	8000000	7692308
14	7692308	07417582	7412493	7407407	7142857
15	7142857	06904762	6900656	6896552	6666667
16	6666667	06458333	6454972	6451613	6250000
17	6250000	06066176	6063391	6060606	5882353
18	5882353	05718954	5716620	5714286	5555556
19	5555556	05409357	5407381	5405405	5263158
20	5263158	05131579	5129892	5128205	5000000
21	5000000	04880952	4879500	4878049	4761905
22	4761905	04653680	4652421	4651163	4545455
23	4545455	04446640	4445542	4444444	4347826
24	4347826	04257246	4256283	4255319	4166667
25	4166667	04083333	4082483	4081633	4000000
26	4000000	03923077	3922323	3921569	3846154
27	3846154	03774929	3774257	3773585	3703704
28	3703704	03637566	3636965	3636364	3571429
29	3571429	03509852	3509312	3508772	3448276
30	3448276	03390805	3390318	3389831	3333333
31	3333333	03279570	3279129	3278689	3225806
32	3225806	03175403	3175003	3174603	3125000
33	3125000	03077652	3077287	3076923	3030303
34	3030303	02985740	2985407	2985075	2941176
35	2941176	02899160	2898855	2898551	2857144
36	2857143	02817460	2817181	2816901	2777778
37	2777778	02740240	2739983	2739726	2702703
38	2702703	02667141	2666904	2666667	2631579
39	2631579	02597841	2597622	2597403	2564103
40	2564103	02532051	2531848	2531646	2500000
41	2500000	02469512	2469324	2469136	2439024
42	2439024	02409988	2409813	2409639	2380952
43	2380952	02353267	2353104	2352941	2325581
44	2325581	02299154	2299002	2298851	2272727
45	2272727	02247475	2247333	2247191	2222222
46	2222222	02198068	2197935	2197802	2173913
47	2173913	02150786	2150662	2150538	2127660
48	2127660	02105496	2105380	2105263	2083333
49	2083333	02062075	2061965	2061856	2040816
50	2040816	02020408	2020305	2020202	2000000
51	2000000	01980392	1980295	1980198	1960784
52	1960784	01941931	1941839	1941748	1923077
53	1923077	01904935	1904848	1904762	1886793
54	1886793	01869322	1869240	1869159	1851852
55	1851852	01835017	1834940	1834862	1818182
56	1818182	01801948	1801875	1801802	1785714
57	1785714	01770050	1769981	1769912	1754386
58	1754386	01739262	1739196	1739130	1724138
59	1724138	01709527	1709464	1709402	1694915
60	1694915	01680791	1680732	1680672	1666667