EXHIBIT

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Election Data Services

6171 Emerywood Court
Manassas, Virginia 20112

202 789.2004 tel. or
703 580.7267
703 580.6258 fax
Info@electiondataservices.com

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Date: April 28, 2021
Contact: Kimball W. Brace
Tel.: (202) 789–2004 or (703) 580-7267
Email: kbrace@electiondataservices.com
Website: www.electiondataservices.com

Final Census Apportionment Counts Surprises Many Observers; Raising Questions of Why?

The Census Bureau released the final state-level counts from the 2020 Census on April 26, 2021, and with it the results of this decade's round of reapportionment. But the results shifted the number of seats that were projected to change in six different states from the 2019 population estimates released by the Bureau just five months ago. This change appears to be regional in nature, with the southern states of **Arizona, Texas** and **Florida** not gaining or not gaining as many seats as expected. On the flip side, the northeastern states of **New York** and **Rhode Island**, and the upper Midwest state of **Minnesota** kept seats that they were expected to lose. *See Map #1 in this press package.* Election Data Services, Inc.'s President Kimball Brace speculated that it's possible the southern state changes, with their large and growing Hispanic populations, have been caused by the Trump Administrations efforts to keep non-citizens from being counted in the Census. It is also reported that these three states failed to have an effective state sponsored outreach program to promote the Census.

The final Census counts found 13 states will change their number of representatives in the U.S. House starting in 2022. Six states will be gaining seats due to apportionment, with **Texas** leading the pack by gaining two seats in the new Congress. Single seat gains were achieved by the states of **Colorado, Florida, Montana, North Carolina**, and **Oregon**. As in past decades, single seat loses have been concentrated in the Northeast and upper mid-West states of **Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania**, and **West Virginia**, as well as the state of **California**. A map of the 2020 gains and loses is *attached as Map #2*.

As in past studies and decades, Election Data Services has generated its standard table of apportionment changes that contains more complete tallies than those released by the Census Bureau. The Election Data Services table shows not only how many seats changed for each state, but also how many more people would be needed for the state to gain an addition seat. In addition, the

Election Data Services' report shows a column with how many people would have to be lost from what the 2020 Census reported for the state to lose a seat. With 435 seats allocated in the apportionment process, the table also shows what seat number was the last seat gained by a state, and then if the calculations continued past the 435 cut-off, what seat number the state would gain if the program extended beyond the 435 cut-off point. See *Table 1, attached* with the results for the apportionment counts (resident population plus overseas population = apportionment counts).

In table form, the gainers and losers are:

States Gaining Districts (6)	**States Losing Districts (7)**
Colorado +1 (from 7 to 8)	**California** -1 (from 53 to 52)
Florida +1 (from 27 to 29)	**Illinois** -1 (from 18 to 17)
Montana +1 (from At-large to 2)	**Michigan** -1 (from 14 to 13)
North Carolina +1 (from 13 to 14)	**New York** -1 (from 27 to 26)
Oregon +1 (from 5 to 6)	**Ohio** -1 (from 16 to 15)
Texas +2 (from 36 to 38)	**Pennsylvania** -1 (from 18 to 17)
	West Virginia -1 (from 3 to 2)

Since 1941, by law the number of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives has been capped at 435. As a result, there has always been interest in finding which states are close to that magic cut-off point, either just gaining their last seat, or just missing their next seat. Our tables now contain a page 2, which highlights the last five seats that were obtained (seats #430 through #435) as well as the next seats where states just missed gaining a seat (seats #436 through #440). In previous reports this table was incorporated into the press release, but now it will be automatically generated in the tables. *Map #3 attached* shows graphically the 10 states that were the closest to the 435 cut-off, and labeled with how many people each state just missed or just gained their last seat.

As in every study Election Data Services has done through the decades, this is where some important finding can be found, and 2020 is no different. In fact, we can report that in no other decade since the 1930s (when the "method of equal proportions" was adopted for apportionment), has the margin for the final seat (#435) been so close. As *Table 1, attached* notes the State of **Minnesota** secured the final seat (#435) with only 26 people to spare. In addition, the State of **New York** just missed that final seat by only 89 people when they came in with seat #436. In previous years one state may have had small margins, but this is the first time when two states are so close and battling right to the "finish line". "These highlights more than anything", Brace said, "why it's so important for people to fill out the census. Just as in close elections, every vote and census count matters." Brace further noted that all the calculations of how close or how far a state may be to a change in number of seats is premised on the supposition that all other states' population stay the same and that only the state in question changes its' population by the reported amount.

The Election Data Services, Inc.'s study also showed that additional states were within striking range of keeping or losing their final seat (defined by a margin of less than 100,000 people). Besides the **Minnesota** and **New York** margins noted above, some additional examples:

- **Alabama** was within 85,285 people of losing its 7th district under the final count. Earlier speculation from population estimates anticipated the state would lose a seat, and the state used that fact to file a lawsuit against the Census Bureau seeking to stop it from counting non-citizens in the Census. One might assume the final data has "mooted" this part of the legal challenge for this decade. The state has also brought a challenge to the implementation of the Bureau's "Disclosure Avoidance System"
- **Arizona** missed gaining an additional congressional district by 79,509 people. As noted above this may have been due to the Trump Administration's efforts to discourage Hispanics (a large population in the state) to participate in the Census. The building of the "border wall" in the southern United States was a visible symbol of this effort.
- **Delaware** is the only At-Large state that falls closest to gaining a second district. Calculated manually, the state is 88,205 people away from getting a second congressional district. The state also becomes the largest At-Large district in the nation, replacing **Montana's** previous distinction.
- **Colorado** picked up its new 8th congressional district by only 72,445 people to spare.
- **Idaho** just missed gaining a third seat by only 27,579 people.
- **Montana** went back to having two seats in the US House (they previously had two seats from 1910 through 1990 before they dropped down to a single seat for the last three decades). It gained back that second seat by only 6,371 people to spare.
- **Nebraska** kept its three congressional districts, but a loss of 94,387 people would have put the state down to only two seats in the House of Representatives.
- **Ohio** lost its 16th district by just 11,462 people. If the US House had 437 seats (as it did when Alaska and Hawaii were admitted as states in 1959), then Ohio would have kept their last seat.
- **Oregon** added a new seat (their 6th) with just 62,408 people to spare, securing seat number 431, four away from the magic 435-cut-off mark.
- **Rhode Island** kept its second seat by a margin of only 19,127 people to spare, a marked reversal of a long downward trend in the state and bucking speculation it would end up with only a single At-Large seat in Congress. The population estimates from last year apportionment study expected that the state would lose its second seat by 14,529 people. Therefore, a swing of just over 33,000 people has allowed the state to kept two seats in Congress.
- **West Virginia** lost its third seat in Congress by not having 73,911 more people counted in the 2020 Census. Congress would need to have at least 454 seats to keep **West Virginia** from losing a seat.

A map of this information is attached as *Map #4*.

While not close, the 2020 Census determined that **California** would lose a congressional district for the first time since it became a state in 1859. Election Data Services' 2018 study identified that **California** was at risk to lose a congressional district for the first time in its nearly 160-year history. The population shift from the state is now shown to be larger than the population estimate series from the Census Bureau previously indicated. The official 2020 Census found that **California** lost its 53rd seat by 478,805 people, while last year's population estimates indicated it would lose the seat by approximately 300,000 people.

Military Overseas Populations

As has been the case since at least 1970, the Census Bureau obtains counts of military and federal civilian employees living overseas (and their dependents living with them) who could be allocated to a home state and adds those numbers for each state to the resident population counted by the Bureau. These additional numbers help form the counts used for apportionment.

Because the Bureau publishes separately the counts of the overseas populations by state (totally 350,686 this decade) and a table of just the resident population counted in 2020, Election Data Services can generate a separate table of what apportionment would look like if the military overseas numbers were not included and just the resident population formed the apportionment numbers (this is similar to the circumstances before 1970). This is attached as *Table 2* to this study.

This second and separate Election Data Services table shows that the same states would have gained, or lost seats as reported in table 1 above; thus, the addition of the overseas counts had no impact on the apportionment results this decade. The same resulted in the 2010 cycle, but the 2000 and 1990 apportionment cycles were impacted by the additional overseas population. In 2000 the inclusion of the military overseas population caused the final 435th seat to switch from **Utah** to **North Carolina**. As a result, **North Carolina** captured seat #435 by only 3,987 people to spare, with **Utah** falling to seat #436 and missing that additional seat by only 856 people. After the 2000 census **Utah** initiated a lawsuit alleging that the Bureau needed to count the Mormon missionaries stationed overseas also but did not prevail.

In 1990 Census reinstated the use of the overseas counts into the apportionment determination and it contributed to **Massachusetts** losing a House seat to **Washington** State. **Massachusetts** sued, claiming under the Federal Administrative Procedure Act that the Commerce Secretary's decision to include the overseas count was "arbitrary and capricious" and won in the lower court. The US Supreme Court however reversed the decision in 1992.

The 1980 Census did not include overseas personnel into the apportionment formula. The 1970 census was the first in which certain categories of Americans overseas were officially included in the apportionment formula. That inclusion reportedly resulted in a change of fewer than 300 persons and caused a congressional seat to shift from **Connecticut** to **Oklahoma**.[1]

For 2020 the Census Bureau changed the "residency rules" for counting the military by creating a distinction between personnel who are *deployed* overseas (usually for short periods of time) compared to those who are *stationed* or *assigned* overseas (frequently for longer periods of time). The Bureau used the Department of Defense's administrative records to count *deployed* personnel at their usual residence in the US for both apportionment and redistricting purposes (they were embedded within the state's resident population counts). On the other hand, personnel who are *stationed* or *assigned* overseas were counted to their "home state of record" for apportionment purposes only and showed up as part of a state's total "overseas count" in

[1] US Commerce Dept, Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 62, *Americans Overseas in U.S. Censuses*, by Karen M. Mills, Issued November 1993, page 4, courtesy of Margo Anderson

yesterday's release. Military sources have told the Census Bureau that of all overseas military, approximately 15% are *deployed* personnel and 85% are *stationed* or *assigned* overseas.

Average size of Congressional Districts

The apportionment data released on April 26 included information on the average size of congressional districts moving forward into the decade. This is based upon the apportionment count and includes the overseas population in the calculation. *Map #5, attached* depicts a graphically rendition of this information, but focuses on both the largest and smallest states to show the significant range that exists between the states. This is mainly caused by the apportionment process itself, where every state is assigned at least one seat.

But it should be noted that the average size of a district is not the same as the "ideal size" of a district used in the redistricting process (and documented below). The redistricting's "ideal size" is based only upon the "resident" population (also reported on April 26). Given the smaller size of the overseas population reported this decade, the two calculations of "average" and "ideal" are not that far apart. But persons doing redistricting over the next year will need to make certain their district's deviation calculations are calculating from the correct number.

Electoral College Impact

Because congressional apportionment also impacts the Electoral College and the vote for President, Election Data Services took the 2020 apportionment results for each state and applied the Presidential election results from the past six Presidential contests to determine the Electoral College outcomes in the past 20 years. The study shows that none of the presidential contests would have elected a different presidential candidate using the new apportionment counts but they would have been more Republican. *See Table #3, attached to this study.*

For example, in the 2020 Presidential election, former President Trump would have gained three more electoral votes (from 232 to 235) had the election been held with the new apportionment results, but not enough to give Trump back the White House.

The 2016 Electoral College was muddled because 7 electors voted for a different candidate than what they had pledged based on the vote totals. But at the end of the day, the new apportionment results would have caused Trump to gain one more electoral vote than he received on election night. President-elect Trump's ability to carry states that will be losing congressional seats in 2020 also contributed to a reversal of the pattern depicted in previous elections.

In 2012 President Obama would still have won the Electoral College, but with three fewer votes (329 vs 332) than he won at the time of voting.

The biggest change would have occurred in the 2000 presidential election when George W. Bush would have gained an additional 18 electoral votes had the new 2020 apportionment projections determined the number of congressional seats in each state. When the 2000 election was finally decided, George W. Bush carried the electoral college with 271 votes compared to Al Gore's 266

votes. The 2020 revised counts show George W. Bush winning a more comfortable margin of 289 to 248 votes under the new apportionment results.

It should be noted that the 2020 Presidential election and resulting Electoral College occurred before the results of the 2020 Census were released on April 26th. Therefore, the Electoral College results in 2020 were governed by the state's apportionment allocation as they existed at the time of the election, having been first determined in 2011. The first time the new 2020 apportionment results will be utilized will be the 2024 Presidential election. Election Data Services, Inc. has also worked with the website 270ToWin, which has built an interactive map of the these new apportionment results allowing users to adjust state outcomes to discover Electoral College outcomes for the presidential elections back to 2000.

State Seat Allocation Table

Election Data Services' apportionment calculator also creates a table showing all the seat numbers that an individual state receives as a result of the "method of equal proportions". While this table is available for all our apportionment studies, this is the first time Election Data Services have included the results of this table (*see Table #4, attached)* within our press release as a way of furthering the education of the apportionment process. Each state receives at least one seat in apportionment, which is shown as seat #1 being "at large" in the table. Seats 51 through 435 are then shown under the respective state's column with a seat number based on the remaining declining population in a state. As such, **California** received seat #51, **Texas** received seat number #52, and then seat number #53 comes back to **California**.

Ideal District Size Table

Following reapportionment, the results of the 2020 Census will next be used by each state in its respective redistricting processes (the actual drawing or adjustments to the state's Congressional, State Senate and State House districts). Like last decade, Election Data Services produced a table (*see table #5, attached)* showing the ideal district size that will be used for each chamber in each state. This table is generated from the "resident count" numbers announced on Monday and will match the numbers that form the PL 94-171 file that will be released by the Bureau in August and September 2021. Because the overseas count is only available as a single number statewide, it is not used in redistricting, and therefore is not included in calculating the ideal district size. Election Data Services acknowledges the assistance of the National Conference of State Legislature for its compilation of the number of members in each chamber in each state.

How Good was the Census?

Given how different the projections were from the final census results in a number of states, the question on how solid the Census findings are is bound to be debated in the coming months. The Bureau appears to invite that debase by releasing the most detailed information on the performance of different phases of the census in their Data Quality Metrics table.[2] Over 70 different numbers are shown for not only nationwide calculations, but the table also reports the same data for each of the 50 states.

[2] https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-kits/2021/2020-census-quality-and-data-processing.html

"The Bureau should be congratulated for compiling this look at their performance," said Brace, "but I would urge similar metrics be generated and released for smaller levels of geography when the PL file is released in the fall." Noting some resistance to the concept due to privacy concerns, Brace said "We're not talking about data at the block level, but instead larger geographies like census tracts so that everyone, including redistricters, can evaluate the census in different parts and communities of a state." During the taking of the Census, the Bureau regularly reported self-response rates at the tract level during the spring and summer of 2020. Election Data Services will continue to evaluate and report on information in the Data Quality Metrics.

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

Election Data Services Inc. is a political consulting firm that specializes in redistricting, election administration, and the analysis of census and political data. Election Data Services, Inc. conducts the congressional apportionment analyses with each annual release of the census population estimates. For more information about the reapportionment analysis, contact Kimball Brace (703-580-7267 or 202-789-2004 or kbrace@electiondataservices.com).

Table #1

Apportionment2020_CB2020PopApptCounts_wLegCtrl.xls

Apportionment

2020 Apportionment Population Counts from CB Released 4/26/2021

State	Population	Compare To	Seats	Change	Gain a Seat	Lose a Seat	Last Seat Given	Next Seat At	Average Size	Size Rank
Alabama	5,030,053	7	7	0	679,700	85,285	429	495	715,579	40
Alaska	736,081	1	1	0			at large	640	736,081	34
Arizona	7,158,923	9	9	0	79,509	884,702	395	440	795,436	7
Arkansas	3,013,756	4	4	0	398,474	870,667	484	493	753,439	29
California	39,576,757	53	52	-1	476,806	284,400	433	441	761,091	26
Colorado	5,782,171	7	8	1	592,080	72,445	432	488	722,771	38
Connecticut	3,608,298	5	5	0	570,815	196,084	414	505	721,660	39
Delaware	990,837	1	1	0			at large	473	990,837	1
Florida	21,570,527	27	28	1	171,561	591,851	424	439	770,376	20
Georgia	10,725,274	14	14	0	331,614	431,918	419	448	766,091	24
Hawaii	1,460,137	2	2	0	408,819	381,101	324	569	730,069	37
Idaho	1,841,377	2	2	0	27,579	752,341	258	443	920,689	2
Illinois	12,822,739	18	17	-1	524,270	239,114	427	453	754,279	28
Indiana	6,790,280	9	9	0	448,152	815,069	416	466	754,476	27
Iowa	3,192,406	4	4	0	219,824	549,317	361	467	798,102	6
Kansas	2,940,865	4	4	0	471,365	297,776	382	507	735,216	35
Kentucky	4,509,342	6	6	0	435,449	630,250	406	476	751,557	30
Louisiana	4,661,468	6	6	0	283,323	482,378	391	464	776,911	15
Maine	1,363,582	2	2	0	505,374	284,546	342	595	681,791	45
Maryland	6,185,278	8	8	0	208,973	475,652	401	463	773,160	12
Massachusetts	7,033,469	9	9	0	204,963	559,248	399	447	781,497	11
Michigan	10,084,442	14	13	-1	208,950	554,646	413	444	775,726	16
Minnesota	5,709,752	8	8	0	764,499	26	435	484	713,719	41
Mississippi	2,963,914	4	4	0	448,316	320,625	389	503	740,979	32
Missouri	6,160,281	8	8	0	313,970	450,565	405	460	770,035	21
Montana	1,085,407	1	2	1	733,549	6,371	434	736	542,704	50
Nebraska	1,963,333	3	3	0	679,769	94,387	415	584	654,444	46
Nevada	3,108,462	4	4	0	303,766	485,373	373	477	777,116	14
New Hampshire	1,379,089	2	2	0	409,867	300,053	340	589	689,545	44
New Jersey	9,294,493	12	12	0	235,346	528,356	412	448	774,541	17
New Mexico	2,120,220	3	3	0	522,682	251,274	386	540	706,740	43
New York	20,215,751	27	26	-1	59	763,136	420	438	777,529	13
North Carolina	10,453,948	13	14	1	602,940	160,592	430	462	746,711	31
North Dakota	779,702	1	1	0			at large	801	779,702	12
Ohio	11,808,848	16	15	-1	11,462	752,010	409	437	787,257	9
Oklahoma	3,963,516	5	5	0	215,596	551,302	378	461	792,703	8
Oregon	4,241,500	6	6	1	703,291	62,408	431	509	706,917	42
Pennsylvania	13,011,844	18	17	-1	336,165	428,219	422	446	765,403	25
Rhode Island	1,098,183	2	2	0	770,793	19,127	428	724	549,082	49
South Carolina	5,124,712	7	7	0	585,041	179,944	421	487	732,102	36
South Dakota	887,770	1	1	0			at large	526	887,770	4
Tennessee	6,916,897	9	9	0	321,535	442,678	408	457	768,544	22
Texas	29,183,290	38	38	2	189,645	573,546	426	438	767,981	23
Utah	3,275,252	4	4	0	136,978	532,163	352	465	818,813	5
Vermont	643,503	1	1	0			at large	716	643,503	47
Virginia	8,654,542	11	11	0	111,835	652,180	403	442	786,777	10
Washington	7,715,946	10	10	0	286,442	477,547	411	451	771,595	19
West Virginia	1,795,045	3	2	-1	73,011	716,009	265	454	897,523	3
Wisconsin	5,897,473	8	8	0	576,776	187,747	423	478	737,184	33
Wyoming	577,719	1	1	0			at large	799	577,719	48
Washington DC	723,759	*0*								
	331,832,169		435					Median =	763,247	
Other Inputs:								Min =	542,704	
435 Seats to Apportion								Max =	990,837	
75 Max Seats to Calculate										
50 States										
☐ Include										

Seat	State	District	Gain or Loss by
430	North Carolina	14	160,592
431	Oregon	6	62,408
432	Colorado	8	72,445
433	California	52	284,400
434	Montana	2	6,371
435	Minnesota	8	26
436	New York	27	89
437	Ohio	16	11,462
438	Texas	39	189,645
439	Florida	29	171,561
440	Arizona	10	79,509

Table #2

Apportionment2020_CB2020ResidentPopApptCounts_wLegCtrl.xls

Apportionment

2020 Resident Population Counts from CB Released (No Overseas Military) 4/26/2021

State	Population	Compare To	Seats	Change	Gain a Seat	Lose a Seat	Last Seat Given	Next Seat At	Average Size	Size Rank
Alabama	5,024,279	7	7	0	682,216	83,058	429	495	717,754	40
Alaska	733,391	1	1	0			at large	641	733,391	35
Arizona	7,151,502	9	9	0	82,800	681,925	395	440	794,611	7
Arkansas	3,011,524	4	4	0	398,759	370,331	384	493	752,881	29
California	39,538,223	53	52	-1	494,485	274,053	433	441	760,350	26
Colorado	5,773,714	7	8	1	696,842	68,084	432	489	721,714	38
Connecticut	3,605,944	5	5	0	570,782	196,178	414	505	721,189	39
Delaware	989,948	1	1	0			at large	473	989,948	1
Florida	21,538,187	27	28	1	191,495	574,361	424	439	769,221	21
Georgia	10,711,908	14	14	0	338,671	425,936	419	448	765,136	24
Hawaii	1,455,271	2	2	0	412,618	377,009	325	560	727,636	37
Idaho	1,839,106	2	2	0	28,783	760,844	259	443	919,553	2
Illinois	12,812,508	18	17	-1	526,885	237,910	427	453	753,677	28
Indiana	6,785,528	9	9	0	448,774	315,951	416	466	753,948	27
Iowa	3,190,369	4	4	0	219,914	549,176	361	467	797,592	6
Kansas	2,937,880	4	4	0	472,403	296,687	392	507	734,470	34
Kentucky	4,505,836	6	6	0	436,133	329,742	404	476	750,973	30
Louisiana	4,657,757	6	6	0	284,212	481,663	390	464	776,293	14
Maine	1,362,359	2	2	0	505,530	284,097	342	595	681,180	45
Maryland	6,177,224	8	8	0	293,332	471,594	401	458	772,153	18
Massachusetts	7,029,917	9	9	0	204,385	560,340	399	447	781,102	11
Michigan	10,077,331	14	13	-1	210,198	554,371	413	444	775,179	16
Minnesota	5,706,494	8	8	0	764,062	864	435	494	713,312	41
Mississippi	2,961,279	4	4	0	449,004	320,086	389	503	740,320	32
Missouri	6,154,913	8	8	0	315,643	449,283	405	460	769,364	20
Montana	1,084,225	1	2	1	783,664	5,963	434	736	542,113	50
Nebraska	1,961,504	3	3	0	680,090	93,898	415	583	653,835	46
Nevada	3,104,614	4	4	0	305,669	463,421	373	478	776,154	15
New Hampshire	1,377,529	2	2	0	490,360	299,267	340	589	688,765	44
New Jersey	9,288,994	12	12	0	235,407	529,145	412	445	774,083	17
New Mexico	2,117,522	3	3	0	524,072	249,916	386	540	705,841	43
New York	20,201,249	27	26	-1	3,056	762,589	420	436	776,971	13
North Carolina	10,439,388	13	14	1	611,191	153,416	430	462	745,671	31
North Dakota	779,094	1	1	0			at large	601	779,094	12
Ohio	11,799,448	16	15	-1	14,117	750,542	409	437	786,630	9
Oklahoma	3,959,353	5	5	0	217,373	549,587	377	461	791,871	8
Oregon	4,237,256	5	6	1	704,713	61,162	431	509	706,209	42
Pennsylvania	13,002,700	18	17	-1	336,693	428,102	422	446	764,865	25
Rhode Island	1,097,379	2	2	0	770,510	19,117	428	724	548,690	49
South Carolina	5,118,425	7	7	0	588,070	177,204	421	486	731,204	36
South Dakota	886,667	1	1	0			at large	526	886,667	4
Tennessee	6,910,840	9	9	0	323,462	441,263	408	457	767,871	22
Texas	29,145,505	36	38	2	210,670	556,284	426	438	766,987	23
Utah	3,271,616	4	4	0	138,667	630,423	353	455	817,904	5
Vermont	643,077	1	1	0			at large	716	643,077	47
Virginia	8,631,393	11	11	0	129,782	634,782	403	442	784,672	10
Washington	7,705,281	10	10	0	292,541	472,074	411	452	770,528	19
West Virginia	1,793,716	3	2	-1	74,173	715,454	265	454	896,858	3
Wisconsin	5,893,718	8	8	0	576,838	188,088	423	477	736,715	33
Wyoming	576,851	1	1	0			at large	790	576,851	48
Washington DC	723,755	*0*								
	331,483,491		435					Median =	762,608	
Other Inputs:								Min =	542,113	
435	Seats to Apportion							Max =	989,948	
75	Max Seats to Calculate									
50	States									
☐ Include										

Seat	State	District	Gain or Loss by
430	North Carolina	14	153,416
431	Oregon	6	61,162
432	Colorado	8	68,084
433	California	52	274,053
434	Montana	2	5,963
435	Minnesota	8	864
436	New York	27	3,056
437	Ohio	16	14,117
438	Texas	39	210,670
439	Florida	29	191,495
440	Arizona	10	82,800

Table #3

Apportionment2020_CB2020PopApptCounts_wLegCtrl.xls
ElectoralCollege

State	New Apportionment Count (2020)	New Electoral College Count	2010s Electoral College Count	2000s Electoral College Count	2020 Presidential Victor	Electoral Votes For Biden (D)	Electorial Votes For Trump (Rep)	Revised Electoral Votes For Biden (D)	Revised Electorial Votes For Trump (Rep)
					2020 Presidential Election				
Alabama	7	9	9	9	Trump	0	9	0	9
Alaska	1	3	3	3	Trump	0	3	0	3
Arizona	9	11	11	10	Biden	11	0	11	0
Arkansas	4	6	6	6	Trump	0	6	0	6
California	52	54	55	55	Biden	55	0	54	0
Colorado	8	10	9	9	Biden	9	0	10	0
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	Biden	7	0	7	0
Delaware	1	3	3	3	Biden	3	0	3	0
Florida	28	30	29	27	Trump	0	29	0	30
Georgia	14	16	16	15	Biden	16	0	16	0
Hawaii	2	4	4	4	Biden	4	0	4	0
Idaho	2	4	4	4	Trump	0	4	0	4
Illinois	17	19	20	21	Biden	20	0	19	0
Indiana	9	11	11	11	Trump	0	11	0	11
Iowa	4	6	6	7	Trump	0	6	0	6
Kansas	4	6	6	6	Trump	0	6	0	6
Kentucky	6	8	8	8	Trump	0	8	0	8
Louisiana	6	8	8	9	Trump	0	8	0	8
Maine	2	4	4	4	*Biden*	3	1	3	1
Maryland	8	10	10	10	Biden	10	0	10	0
Massachusetts	9	11	11	12	Biden	11	0	11	0
Michigan	13	15	16	17	Biden	16	0	15	0
Minnesota	8	10	10	10	Biden	10	0	10	0
Mississippi	4	6	6	6	Trump	0	6	0	6
Missouri	8	10	10	11	Trump	0	10	0	10
Montana	2	4	3	3	Trump	0	3	0	4
Nebraska	3	5	5	5	*Trump*	1	4	1	4
Nevada	4	6	6	5	Biden	6	0	6	0
New Hampshire	2	4	4	4	Biden	4	0	4	0
New Jersey	12	14	14	15	Biden	14	0	14	0
New Mexico	3	5	5	5	Biden	5	0	5	0
New York	26	28	29	31	Biden	29	0	28	0
North Carolina	14	16	15	15	Trump	0	15	0	16
North Dakota	1	3	3	3	Trump	0	3	0	3
Ohio	15	17	18	20	Trump	0	18	0	17
Oklahoma	5	7	7	7	Trump	0	7	0	7
Oregon	6	8	7	7	Biden	7	0	8	0
Pennsylvania	17	19	20	21	Biden	20	0	19	0
Rhode Island	2	4	4	4	Biden	4	0	4	0
South Carolina	7	9	9	8	Trump	0	9	0	9
South Dakota	1	3	3	3	Trump	0	3	0	3
Tennessee	9	11	11	11	Trump	0	11	0	11
Texas	38	40	38	34	Trump	0	38	0	40
Utah	4	6	6	5	Trump	0	6	0	6
Vermont	1	3	3	3	Biden	3	0	3	0
Virginia	11	13	13	13	Biden	13	0	13	0
Washington	10	12	12	11	Biden	12	0	12	0
West Virginia	2	4	5	5	Trump	0	5	0	4
Wisconsin	8	10	10	10	Biden	10	0	10	0
Wyoming	1	3	3	3	Trump	0	3	0	3
Washington DC	*1*	3	*3*	3	Biden	3	0	3	0
						306	232	303	235
								-3	3

	2016 Presidential Election					2012 Presidential Election				
State	2016 Presidential Victor	Electoral Votes For Clinton (D)	Electorial Votes For Trump (Rep)	Revised Electoral Votes For Clinton (D)	Revised Electorial Votes For Trump (Rep)	2012 Presidential Victor	Electoral Votes For Obama (D)	Electorial Votes For Romney (Rep)	Revised Electoral Votes For Obama (D)	Revised Electorial Votes For Romney (Rep)
Alabama	Trump	0	9	0	9	Romney	0	9	0	9
Alaska	Trump	0	3	0	3	Romney	0	3	0	3
Arizona	Trump	0	11	0	11	Romney	0	11	0	11
Arkansas	Trump	0	6	0	6	Romney	0	6	0	6
California	Clinton	55	0	54	0	Obama	55	0	54	0
Colorado	Clinton	9	0	10	0	Obama	9	0	10	0
Connecticut	Clinton	7	0	7	0	Obama	7	0	7	0
Delaware	Clinton	3	0	3	0	Obama	3	0	3	0
Florida	Trump	0	29	0	30	Obama	29	0	30	0
Georgia	Trump	0	16	0	16	Romney	0	16	0	16
Hawaii	Clinton*	3	0	3	0	Obama	4	0	4	0
Idaho	Trump	0	4	0	4	Romney	0	4	0	4
Illinois	Clinton	20	0	19	0	Obama	20	0	19	0
Indiana	Trump	0	11	0	11	Romney	0	11	0	11
Iowa	Trump	0	6	0	6	Obama	6	0	6	0
Kansas	Trump	0	6	0	6	Romney	0	6	0	6
Kentucky	Trump	0	8	0	8	Romney	0	8	0	8
Louisiana	Trump	0	8	0	8	Romney	0	8	0	8
Maine	*Clinton*	3	1	3	1	Obama	4	0	4	0
Maryland	Clinton	10	0	10	0	Obama	10	0	10	0
Massachusetts	Clinton	11	0	11	0	Obama	11	0	11	0
Michigan	Trump	0	16	0	15	Obama	16	0	15	0
Minnesota	Clinton	10	0	10	0	Obama	10	0	10	0
Mississippi	Trump	0	6	0	6	Romney	0	6	0	6
Missouri	Trump	0	10	0	10	Romney	0	10	0	10
Montana	Trump	0	3	0	4	Romney	0	3	0	4
Nebraska	Trump	0	5	0	5	Romney	0	5	0	5
Nevada	Clinton	6	0	6	0	Obama	6	0	6	0
New Hampshire	Clinton	4	0	4	0	Obama	4	0	4	0
New Jersey	Clinton	14	0	14	0	Obama	14	0	14	0
New Mexico	Clinton	5	0	5	0	Obama	5	0	5	0
New York	Clinton	29	0	28	0	Obama	29	0	28	0
North Carolina	Trump	0	15	0	16	Romney	0	15	0	16
North Dakota	Trump	0	3	0	3	Romney	0	3	0	3
Ohio	Trump	0	18	0	17	Obama	18	0	17	0
Oklahoma	Trump	0	7	0	7	Romney	0	7	0	7
Oregon	Clinton	7	0	8	0	Obama	7	0	8	0
Pennsylvania	Trump	0	20	0	19	Obama	20	0	19	0
Rhode Island	Clinton	4	0	4	0	Obama	4	0	4	0
South Carolina	Trump	0	9	0	9	Romney	0	9	0	9
South Dakota	Trump	0	3	0	3	Romney	0	3	0	3
Tennessee	Trump	0	11	0	11	Romney	0	11	0	11
Texas	Trump#	0	36	0	38	Romney	0	38	0	40
Utah	Trump	0	6	0	6	Romney	0	6	0	6
Vermont	Clinton	3	0	3	0	Obama	3	0	3	0
Virginia	Clinton	13	0	13	0	Obama	13	0	13	0
Washington	Clinton&	8	0	8	0	Obama	12	0	12	0
West Virginia	Trump	0	5	0	4	Romney	0	5	0	4
Wisconsin	Trump	0	10	0	10	Obama	10	0	10	0
Wyoming	Trump	0	3	0	3	Romney	0	3	0	3
Washington DC	Clinton	3	0	3	0	Obama	3	0	3	0
		227	304	226	305		332	206	329	209
				-1	1				-3	3

#One elector voted for John Kasich for President
#One elector voted for Ron Paul for President
&Three electors voted for Colin Powell for President
&One elector voted for Faith Spotted Eagle
*One elector voted for Bernie Sanders

	2008 Presidential Election					2004 Presidential Election				
State	2008 Presidential Victor	Electoral Votes For Obama (D)	Electorial Votes For McCain (Rep)	Revised Electoral Votes For Obama (D)	Revised Electorial Votes For McCain (Rep)	2004 Presidential Victor	Electoral Votes For Kerry (D)	Electorial Votes For Bush (Rep)	Revised Electoral Votes For Kerry (D)	Revised Electorial Votes For Bush (Rep)
Alabama	McCain	0	9	0	9	Bush	0	9	0	9
Alaska	McCain	0	3	0	3	Bush	0	3	0	3
Arizona	McCain	0	10	0	11	Bush	0	10	0	11
Arkansas	McCain	0	6	0	6	Bush	0	6	0	6
California	Obama	55	0	54	0	Kerry	55	0	54	0
Colorado	Obama	9	0	10	0	Bush	0	9	0	10
Connecticut	Obama	7	0	7	0	Kerry	7	0	7	0
Delaware	Obama	3	0	3	0	Kerry	3	0	3	0
Florida	Obama	27	0	30	0	Bush	0	27	0	30
Georgia	McCain	0	15	0	16	Bush	0	15	0	16
Hawaii	Obama	4	0	4	0	Kerry	4	0	4	0
Idaho	McCain	0	4	0	4	Bush	0	4	0	4
Illinois	Obama	21	0	19	0	Kerry	21	0	19	0
Indiana	Obama	11	0	11	0	Bush	0	11	0	11
Iowa	Obama	7	0	6	0	Bush	0	7	0	6
Kansas	McCain	0	6	0	6	Bush	0	6	0	6
Kentucky	McCain	0	8	0	8	Bush	0	8	0	8
Louisiana	McCain	0	9	0	8	Bush	0	9	0	8
Maine	Obama	4	0	4	0	Kerry	4	0	4	0
Maryland	Obama	10	0	10	0	Kerry	10	0	10	0
Massachusetts	Obama	12	0	11	0	Kerry	12	0	11	0
Michigan	Obama	17	0	15	0	Kerry	17	0	15	0
Minnesota	Obama	10	0	10	0	Kerry	9	0	9	0
Mississippi	McCain	0	6	0	6	Bush	0	6	0	6
Missouri	McCain	0	11	0	10	Bush	0	11	0	10
Montana	McCain	0	3	0	4	Bush	0	3	0	4
Nebraska	McCain	1	4	1	4	Bush	0	5	0	5
Nevada	Obama	5	0	6	0	Bush	0	5	0	6
New Hampshire	Obama	4	0	4	0	Kerry	4	0	4	0
New Jersey	Obama	15	0	14	0	Kerry	15	0	14	0
New Mexico	Obama	5	0	5	0	Bush	0	5	0	5
New York	Obama	31	0	28	0	Kerry	31	0	28	0
North Carolina	Obama	15	0	16	0	Bush	0	15	0	16
North Dakota	McCain	0	3	0	3	Bush	0	3	0	3
Ohio	Obama	20	0	17	0	Bush	0	20	0	17
Oklahoma	McCain	0	7	0	7	Bush	0	7	0	7
Oregon	Obama	7	0	8	0	Kerry	7	0	8	0
Pennsylvania	Obama	21	0	19	0	Kerry	21	0	19	0
Rhode Island	Obama	4	0	4	0	Kerry	4	0	4	0
South Carolina	McCain	0	8	0	9	Bush	0	8	0	9
South Dakota	McCain	0	3	0	3	Bush	0	3	0	3
Tennessee	McCain	0	11	0	11	Bush	0	11	0	11
Texas	McCain	0	34	0	40	Bush	0	34	0	40
Utah	McCain	0	5	0	6	Bush	0	5	0	6
Vermont	Obama	3	0	3	0	Kerry	3	0	3	0
Virginia	Obama	13	0	13	0	Bush	0	13	0	13
Washington	Obama	11	0	12	0	Kerry	11	0	12	0
West Virginia	McCain	0	5	0	4	Bush	0	5	0	4
Wisconsin	Obama	10	0	10	0	Kerry	10	0	10	0
Wyoming	McCain	0	3	0	3	Bush	0	3	0	3
Washington DC	Obama	3	0	3	0	Kerry	3	0	3	0
		365	173	357	181		251	286	241	296
				-8	8				-10	10

2000 Presidential Election

State	2000 Presidential Victor	Electoral Votes For Gore (D)	Electorial Votes For Bush (Rep)	Revised Electoral Votes For Gore (D)	Revised Electorial Votes For Bush (Rep)
Alabama	Bush	0	9	0	9
Alaska	Bush	0	3	0	3
Arizona	Bush	0	8	0	11
Arkansas	Bush	0	6	0	6
California	Gore	54	0	54	0
Colorado	Bush	0	8	0	10
Connecticut	Gore	8	0	7	0
Delaware	Gore	3	0	3	0
Florida	Bush	0	25	0	30
Georgia	Bush	0	13	0	16
Hawaii	Gore	4	0	4	0
Idaho	Bush	0	4	0	4
Illinois	Gore	22	0	19	0
Indiana	Bush	0	12	0	11
Iowa	Gore	7	0	6	0
Kansas	Bush	0	6	0	6
Kentucky	Bush	0	8	0	8
Louisiana	Bush	0	9	0	8
Maine	Gore	4	0	4	0
Maryland	Gore	10	0	10	0
Massachusetts	Gore	12	0	11	0
Michigan	Gore	18	0	15	0
Minnesota	Gore	10	0	10	0
Mississippi	Bush	0	7	0	6
Missouri	Bush	0	11	0	10
Montana	Bush	0	3	0	4
Nebraska	Bush	0	5	0	5
Nevada	Bush	0	4	0	6
New Hampshire	Bush	0	4	0	4
New Jersey	Gore	15	0	14	0
New Mexico	Gore	5	0	5	0
New York	Gore	33	0	28	0
North Carolina	Bush	0	14	0	16
North Dakota	Bush	0	3	0	3
Ohio	Bush	0	21	0	17
Oklahoma	Bush	0	8	0	7
Oregon	Gore	7	0	8	0
Pennsylvania	Gore	23	0	19	0
Rhode Island	Gore	4	0	4	0
South Carolina	Bush	0	8	0	9
South Dakota	Bush	0	3	0	3
Tennessee	Bush	0	11	0	11
Texas	Bush	0	32	0	40
Utah	Bush	0	5	0	6
Vermont	Gore	3	0	3	0
Virginia	Bush	0	13	0	13
Washington	Gore	11	0	12	0
West Virginia	Bush	0	5	0	4
Wisconsin	Gore	11	0	10	0
Wyoming	Bush	0	3	0	3
Washington DC	Gore	2	0	2	0
		266	271	248	289
				-18	18

Table #4

Apportionment2020_CB2020PopApptCounts_wLegCtrl.xls
States

Seat	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	sachusetts	Michigan
1	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large
2	106		80	163	51	96	137		54	65	324	258	59	85	156	167	113	112	342	90	81	68
3	171		122	277	53	148	230		61	89			79	131	257	283	189	184		140	126	95
4	231		169	384	57	204	322		71	117			103	178	361	392	259	249		191	172	123
5	299		212		60	262	414		83	145			127	222			332	320		243	217	157
6	362		255		67	315			98	179			149	274			404	391		297	263	188
7	429		304		73	374			111	206			177	318						347	309	218
8			346		78	432			125	234			200	369						401	355	248
9			395		86				138	267			223	416							399	286
10					93				154	296			247									313
11					101				170	330			280									343
12					108				186	357			301									381
13					114				198	388			328									413
14					121				213	419			350									
15					132				228				378									
16					136				239				400									
17					144				254				427									
18					155				275													
19					162				288													
20					173				303													
21					181				317													
22					187				333													
23					195				344													
24					203				363													
25					210				380													
26					219				393													
27					227				410													
28					232				424													
29					241																	
30					250																	
31					260																	
32					269																	
33					281																	
34					287																	
35					291																	
36					302																	
37					310																	
38					316																	
39					326																	
40					334																	
41					339																	
42					348																	
43					358																	
44					367																	
45					375																	
46					385																	
47					390																	
48					398																	
49					407																	
50					418																	
51					425																	
52					433																	
53																						

Apportionment2020_CB2020PopApptCounts_wLegCtrl.xls
States

Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	Hampshire	lew Jersey	ew Mexico	New York	th Carolina	rth Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	nnsylvania	ode Island	th Carolina	uth Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont
at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large	at large
97	165	91	434	242	159	340	69	224	55	66		63	129	120	58	428	105		82	52	153	
152	282	141		415	266		100	386	64	92		84	209	197	77		166		128	56	251	
207	389	192			373		134		74	119		110	294	279	102		229		176	62	352	
264		244					168		87	150		135	376	351	124		292		220	70		
319		300					202		104	183		161		431	147		356		268	76		
379		349					233		116	211		190			175		421		312	88		
435		405					272		133	237		216			196				360	99		
							307		146	276		240			221				408	109		
							338		164	305		270			245					118		
							377		182	335		298			273					130		
							412		194	366		327			295					139		
									208	397		353			321					151		
									225	430		382			341					160		
									238			409			372					174		
									256						396					185		
									278						422					193		
									290											205		
									308											215		
									323											226		
									337											235		
									354											246		
									370											261		
									387											271		
									402											284		
									420											293		
																				306		
																				314		
																				329		
																				336		
																				345		
																				359		
																				371		
																				383		
																				394		
																				406		
																				417		
																				426		

Apportionment2020_CB2020PopApptCounts_wLegCtrl.xls
States

Virginia	Washington	est Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming
at large	at large	at large	at large	at large
72	75	265	94	
107	115		143	
142	158		201	
180	199		253	
214	236		311	
252	285		365	
289	325		423	
331	368			
364	411			
403				

Table #5

Ideal District Sizes
Using 2020 Resident population
Released 4/26/2021

	2020 Resident Population	Congressional # of Districts &	Congressional Ideal Dist Size	State Senate # of Districts	State Senate Ideal Dist Size	State House # of Districts	State House Ideal Dist Size
Alabama	5,024,279	7	717,754	35	143,551	105	47,850
Alaska	733,391	1	733,391	20	36,670	40	18,335
Arizona	7,151,502	9	794,611	30	238,383	60	See Senate *
Arkansas	3,011,524	4	752,881	35	86,044	100	30,115
California	39,538,223	52	760,350	40	988,456	80	494,228
Colorado	5,773,714	8	721,714	35	164,963	65	88,826
Connecticut	3,605,944	5	721,189	36	100,165	151	23,880
Delaware	989,948	1	989,948	21	47,140	41	24,145
Florida	21,538,187	28	769,221	40	538,455	120	179,485
Georgia	10,711,908	14	765,136	56	191,284	180	59,511
Hawaii	1,455,271	2	727,636	25	58,211	51	28,535
Idaho	1,839,106	2	919,553	35	52,546	70	See Senate *
Illinois	12,812,508	17	753,677	59	217,161	118	108,581
Indiana	6,785,528	9	753,948	50	135,711	100	67,855
Iowa	3,190,369	4	797,592	50	63,807	100	31,904
Kansas	2,937,880	4	734,470	40	73,447	125	23,503
Kentucky	4,505,836	6	750,973	38	118,575	100	45,058
Louisiana	4,657,757	6	776,293	39	119,430	105	44,360
Maine	1,362,359	2	681,180	35	38,925	151	9,022
Maryland	6,177,224	8	772,153	47	131,430	141	43,810
Massachusetts	7,029,917	9	781,102	40	175,748	160	43,937
Michigan	10,077,331	13	775,179	38	265,193	110	91,612
Minnesota	5,706,494	8	713,312	67	85,172	134	42,586
Mississippi	2,961,279	4	740,320	52	56,948	122	24,273
Missouri	6,154,913	8	769,364	34	181,027	163	37,760
Montana	1,084,225	2	542,113	50	21,685	100	10,842
Nebraska	1,961,504	3	653,835	49	40,031	Unicameral	
Nevada	3,104,614	4	776,154	21	147,839	42	73,919
New Hampshire	1,377,529	2	688,765	24	57,397	400	3,444
New Jersey	9,288,994	12	774,083	40	232,225	80	See Senate *
New Mexico	2,117,522	3	705,841	42	50,417	70	30,250
New York	20,201,249	26	776,971	63	320,655	150	134,675
North Carolina	10,439,388	14	745,671	50	208,788	120	86,995
North Dakota	779,094	1	779,094	47	16,576	94	See Senate *
Ohio	11,799,448	15	786,630	33	357,559	99	119,186
Oklahoma	3,959,353	5	791,871	48	82,487	101	39,202
Oregon	4,237,256	6	706,209	30	141,242	60	70,621
Pennsylvania	13,002,700	17	764,865	50	260,054	203	64,053
Rhode Island	1,097,379	2	548,690	38	28,878	75	14,632
South Carolina	5,118,425	7	731,204	46	111,270	124	41,278
South Dakota	886,667	1	886,667	35	25,333	70	See Senate *
Tennessee	6,910,840	9	767,871	33	209,419	99	69,806
Texas	29,145,505	38	766,987	31	940,178	150	194,303
Utah	3,271,616	4	817,904	29	112,814	75	43,622
Vermont	643,077	1	643,077	30	21,436	150	4,287
Virginia	8,631,393	11	784,672	40	215,785	100	86,314
Washington	7,705,281	10	770,528	49	157,251	98	See Senate *
West Virginia	1,793,716	2	896,858	34	52,756	100	17,937
Wisconsin	5,893,718	8	736,715	33	178,598	99	59,533
Wyoming	576,851	1	576,851	30	19,228	60	9,614
	576,851						
TOT	330,759,736	435	760,367	1,972	167,728	5,411	61,127
	Smallest		542,113		16,576		3,444
	Largest		989,948		988,456		494,228
	Median		762,608		119,002		43,810
	Average		751,861		166,367		64,737

* State House members are elected as multi-members to a state senate district

& Distribution of apportioned Congressional Districts based on Resident + Overseas Military Population, but ideal sizes are based on only resident population

Created by Election Data Services, Inc., Manassas, VA (703) 580-7267

April 26, 2021

Shift from 2019 Population Estimate Projection

Map #1

Election Data Services

Based on Census Bureau counts released 4/26/2021 to Population Estimates released 12/22/2019

Gains/Losses in Reapportionment

2020 Census Population

Map #2

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

Election Data Services

Based on Census Bureau counts released 4/26/2021

Map #3

Margin Seats in 2020 Reapportionment

2020 Census Population

Closest seats to 435 Congressional cap

Election Data Services

Based on Census Bureau counts released 4/26/2021

Margin Seats in 2020 Reapportionment

Map #4

2020 Census Apportionment Population

Seats within 100,000 of 435 seat cut-off

Election Data Services

Based on Census Bureau counts released 4/26/2021

Map #5

Average Size of Congressional District

2020 Census - Total Apportionment Population

Average House Seat - 762,805
Median House Seat - 763,247

Election Data Services

Based on Census Bureau counts released 4/26/2021