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# Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

**Utah State Data Center**
**Governor's Office of Planning and Budget**
**Demographic and Economic Analysis**

## Census 2000 National and State Population Counts

On April 1, 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau conducted the 22nd national census. The Census Bureau released national and state unadjusted population counts on December 28, 2000, the first set of data to be released from the 2000 decennial census.[1] Data for smaller geographical areas (down to the block level), along with more detail, will be released beginning April 1, 2001 and continue through 2003.

The total population count for the U.S. was 281,421,906. This represents a population increase of 32,712,033 persons, or 13.2% from 1990.

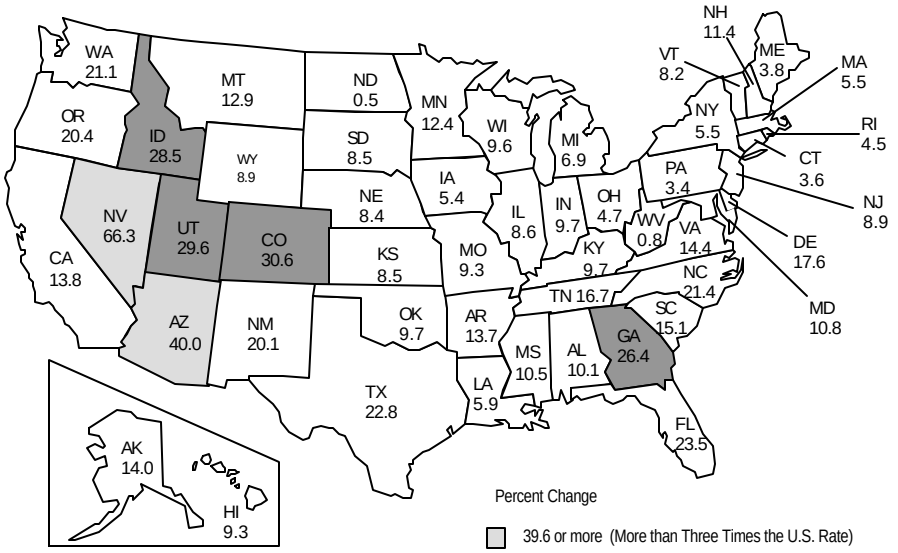
Utah's population reached 2,233,169 in 2000.[2] This represents a population increase of 510,319 persons, or 29.6% from 1990, ranking Utah fourth among states in the rate of population growth from 1990 to 2000. Utah grew more than twice as fast as the U.S. during this ten year period.

The most populous state in the country was California (33,871,648), followed by Texas (20,851,820), New York (18,976,457), and Florida (15,982,387). The least populous state in the country was Wyoming (493,782). The state that gained the most numerically was California (4,111,627), followed by Texas (3,865,310), Florida (3,044,452), and Georgia (1,708,237).

The majority of states that experienced the highest growth rates from 1990 to 2000 are located in the South and West regions of the U.S. The top ten states with the highest growth rates include:

Nevada (66.3%); Arizona (40.0%); Colorado (30.6%); Utah (29.6%); Idaho (28.5%); Georgia (26.4%); Florida (23.5%); Texas (22.8%); North Carolina (21.4%); and Washington (21.2%).

**Percent Change in Population for States: 1990 to 2000**
**U.S. Rate = 13.2%**




Source: U.S Census Bureau

[1]On January 25, 1999 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that adjusted 2000 census data, or data that uses statistical sampling in calculating the population, cannot be used for the purposes of Congressional apportionment. The national and state population counts that were released on December 28, 2000 are unadjusted numbers, and must be used to apportion seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. The Census Bureau is expected to release both unadjusted and adjusted numbers with the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data on April 1, 2001.

[2]The difference between the U.S. Census Bureau 2000 counts for Utah and Utah's official population projections lies primarily in the state projections underestimating migration from 1990 to 2000. The Census Bureau shows the state population to be 2.23 million in 2000, while the state's projections show a population of 2.15 million, or 3% under the Census Bureau totals. The states methods, which include, LDS membership, IRS data, and school enrollment did not pick up these extra people, therefore we can conclude that they are not LDS, they do not have children enrolled in school, and they are not paying taxes, or at least did not in time to be included in the projection work.

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# Census 2000 National and State Population Counts (Continued)

**Apportionment**

Apportionment, the process of distributing the 435 congressional seats among states, depends on the size of the population in each state as counted in the decennial census. After each census, the number of congressional representatives from each state is reviewed on the basis of each state's population, and as a portion of the nation's total population, using a mathematical formula known as the method of equal proportions (Title 2, Section 2a, U.S. Code). Therefore, congressional apportionment requires calculations involving 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.

The U.S. Bureau uses apportionment population totals when calculating congressional apportionment. Apportionment population includes the resident population in a given state plus the overseas population from that state. While apportionment population totals are used only for apportionment purposes, resident population totals are used for redistricting, federal funds distribution, and Census 2000 data products.

Based on the 2000 apportionment population totals, Utah missed gaining an additional seat in the U.S. House of Representatives by only 856 people. The last time Utah gained an additional house seat, which brought the total number of seats to three, was after the 1980 decennial census.

The states that gained seats based on Census 2000 apportionment totals include: Arizona (2); California (1); Colorado (1); Florida (2); Georgia (2); Nevada (1); North Carolina (1); and Texas (1). States that lost house seats include: Connecticut (1); Illinois (1); Indiana (1); Michigan (1); Mississippi (1); New York (2); Ohio (1); Oklahoma (1); Pennsylvania (2); and Wisconsin (1).

**Utah Population by Census Year**

| Year | Decennial Census Population |
|---|---|
| 2000 | 2,233,169 |
| 1990 | 1,722,850 |
| 1980 | 1,461,037 |
| 1970 | 1,059,273 |
| 1960 | 890,627 |
| 1950 | 688,862 |
| 1940 | 550,310 |
| 1930 | 507,847 |
| 1920 | 449,396 |
| 1910 | 373,351 |
| 1900 | 276,749 |
| 1890 | 210,779 |
| 1880 | 143,963 |
| 1870 | 86,786 |
| 1860 | 40,273 |
| 1850 | 11,380 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Counting Americans Overseas in U.S. Censuses**

The 1970 Census was the first census in which certain categories of Americans overseas officially were included in the congressional apportionment population. In this census, U.S. military personnel, as well as federal civilian employees and their dependents, were included in the apportionment population total. This change in the definition of the apportionment population was made in response to bipartisan congressional concern over the substantial number of Americans who were stationed overseas because of the Vietnam War.

The Census Bureau decided not to include any component of Americans overseas in the apportionment population in the 1980 decennial census for several reasons. First, the number of Americans living overseas was much smaller than in 1970 because the U.S. was no longer at war. Second, there was no constitutional or other legal mandate requiring the direct enumeration of Americans living overseas. Third, there were no federal program requirements for data on Americans living overseas, and very little use was made of the data that had been collected on them in past censuses. Congress did not object to the Census Bureau's decision and therefore Americans overseas were not included in the apportionment population totals.

The 1990 Census was the second in census history where U.S. military personnel and federal civilian employees and their dependents were included in the apportionment population. The Census Bureau cited several reasons for their decision. First, the 1969 Justice Department opinion recognized that the Director of the Census Bureau has discretionary authority to decide whether to include overseas Americans in the apportionment population. Second, there was bipartisan support for including overseas military personnel. Third, the U.S. Department of Defense was able to provide the overseas counts based on administrative records.[3]

For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau again chose to include U.S. military personnel and federal civilian employees and their dependents in the apportionment population totals. Based on the 2000 apportionment counts, Utah missed gaining U.S. Congressional House Seat 435 by 856 people. Utah would, however, have gained an additional seat by 691 people based on resident population alone.

**Utah Census Lawsuit**

On January 10, 2001 Governor Leavitt announced that the State of Utah filed a lawsuit in federal court. The issue presented in the case is whether the Census Bureau improperly excluded from the decennial census apportionment count more than 10,000 residents of Utah who were stationed overseas as missionaries at the time of the 2000 census, while including in the count Americans overseas who were working for the U.S. Government. Plaintiffs in the lawsuit include the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, all members of Utah's Congressional delegation, and top leaders from both parties in Utah's Legislature.

Utah's lawsuit argues that the Census Bureau unfairly treated one group of citizens differently from another "similarly situated" group. The suit also contends that the Bureau violated the constitutional requirement of "one person, one vote" by undervaluing the number of Utah residents. The Constitution requires the Census Bureau to count the "whole number of persons" in each state when reporting numbers for congressional apportionment purposes. The state is arguing that the "whole number" of Utah citizens should include all those living temporarily abroad, including missionaries.

The case is scheduled to be heard in U.S. Federal District Court in March.

[3] Karen M. Mills, "Americans Overseas in U.S. Censuses," U.S. Census Bureau, Technical Paper 62, November 1993.

# National and State Population Counts: 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

| State | April 1, 1990 Population | 1990 Rank | April 1, 2000 Population | 2000 Rank | 1990-2000 Absolute Change | 1990-2000 Percent Change | Rank Based on Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. | 248,709,873 | | 281,421,906 | | 32,712,033 | 13.2 | |
| Alabama | 4,040,587 | 22 | 4,447,100 | 23 | 406,513 | 10.1 | 25 |
| Alaska | 550,043 | 49 | 626,932 | 48 | 76,889 | 14.0 | 17 |
| Arizona | 3,665,228 | 24 | 5,130,632 | 20 | 1,465,404 | 40.0 | 2 |
| Arkansas | 2,350,725 | 33 | 2,673,400 | 33 | 322,675 | 13.7 | 19 |
| California | 29,760,021 | 1 | 33,871,648 | 1 | 4,111,627 | 13.8 | 18 |
| Colorado | 3,294,394 | 26 | 4,301,261 | 24 | 1,006,867 | 30.6 | 3 |
| Connecticut | 3,287,116 | 27 | 3,405,565 | 29 | 118,449 | 3.6 | 47 |
| Delaware | 666,168 | 46 | 783,600 | 45 | 117,432 | 17.6 | 13 |
| Florida | 12,937,926 | 4 | 15,982,378 | 4 | 3,044,452 | 23.5 | 7 |
| Georgia | 6,478,216 | 11 | 8,186,453 | 10 | 1,708,237 | 26.4 | 6 |
| Hawaii | 1,108,229 | 41 | 1,211,537 | 42 | 103,308 | 9.3 | 31 |
| Idaho | 1,006,749 | 42 | 1,293,953 | 39 | 287,204 | 28.5 | 5 |
| Illinios | 11,430,602 | 6 | 12,419,293 | 5 | 988,691 | 8.6 | 34 |
| Indiana | 5,544,159 | 14 | 6,080,485 | 14 | 536,326 | 9.7 | 27 |
| Iowa | 2,776,755 | 30 | 2,926,324 | 30 | 149,569 | 5.4 | 43 |
| Kansas | 2,477,574 | 32 | 2,688,418 | 32 | 210,844 | 8.5 | 35 |
| Kentucky | 3,685,296 | 23 | 4,041,769 | 25 | 356,473 | 9.7 | 28 |
| Louisiana | 4,219,973 | 21 | 4,468,976 | 22 | 249,003 | 5.9 | 40 |
| Maine | 1,227,928 | 38 | 1,274,923 | 40 | 46,995 | 3.8 | 46 |
| Maryland | 4,781,468 | 19 | 5,296,486 | 19 | 515,018 | 10.8 | 23 |
| Massachusetts | 6,016,425 | 13 | 6,349,097 | 13 | 332,672 | 5.5 | 41 |
| Michigan | 9,295,297 | 8 | 9,938,444 | 8 | 643,147 | 6.9 | 39 |
| Minnesota | 4,375,099 | 20 | 4,919,479 | 21 | 544,380 | 12.4 | 21 |
| Mississippi | 2,573,216 | 31 | 2,844,658 | 31 | 271,442 | 10.5 | 24 |
| Missouri | 5,117,073 | 15 | 5,595,211 | 17 | 478,138 | 9.3 | 30 |
| Montana | 799,065 | 44 | 902,195 | 44 | 103,130 | 12.9 | 20 |
| Nebraska | 1,578,385 | 36 | 1,711,263 | 38 | 132,878 | 8.4 | 37 |
| Nevada | 1,201,833 | 39 | 1,998,257 | 35 | 796,424 | 66.3 | 1 |
| New Hampshire | 1,109,252 | 40 | 1,235,786 | 41 | 126,534 | 11.4 | 22 |
| New Jersey | 7,730,188 | 9 | 8,414,350 | 9 | 684,162 | 8.9 | 33 |
| New Mexico | 1,515,069 | 37 | 1,819,046 | 36 | 303,977 | 20.1 | 12 |
| New York | 17,990,455 | 2 | 18,976,457 | 3 | 986,002 | 5.5 | 42 |
| North Carolina | 6,628,637 | 10 | 8,049,313 | 11 | 1,420,676 | 21.4 | 9 |
| North Dakota | 638,800 | 47 | 642,200 | 47 | 3,400 | 0.5 | 50 |
| Ohio | 10,847,115 | 7 | 11,353,140 | 7 | 506,025 | 4.7 | 44 |
| Oklahoma | 3,145,585 | 28 | 3,450,654 | 27 | 305,069 | 9.7 | 26 |
| Oregon | 2,842,321 | 29 | 3,421,399 | 28 | 579,078 | 20.4 | 11 |
| Pennsylvania | 11,881,643 | 5 | 12,281,054 | 6 | 399,411 | 3.4 | 48 |
| Rhode Island | 1,003,464 | 43 | 1,048,319 | 43 | 44,855 | 4.5 | 45 |
| South Carolina | 3,486,703 | 25 | 4,012,012 | 26 | 525,309 | 15.1 | 15 |
| South Dakota | 696,004 | 45 | 754,844 | 46 | 58,840 | 8.5 | 36 |
| Tennessee | 4,877,185 | 17 | 5,689,283 | 16 | 812,098 | 16.7 | 14 |
| Texas | 16,986,510 | 3 | 20,851,820 | 2 | 3,865,310 | 22.8 | 8 |
| Utah | 1,722,850 | 35 | 2,233,169 | 34 | 510,319 | 29.6 | 4 |
| Vermont | 562,758 | 48 | 608,827 | 49 | 46,069 | 8.2 | 38 |
| Virginia | 6,187,358 | 12 | 7,078,515 | 12 | 891,157 | 14.4 | 16 |
| Washington | 4,866,692 | 18 | 5,894,121 | 15 | 1,027,429 | 21.1 | 10 |
| West Virginia | 1,793,477 | 34 | 1,808,344 | 37 | 14,867 | 0.8 | 49 |
| Wisconsin | 4,891,769 | 16 | 5,363,675 | 18 | 471,906 | 9.6 | 29 |
| Wyoming | 453,588 | 50 | 493,782 | 50 | 40,194 | 8.9 | 32 |

Note: Consistent with the January 1999 U.S. Supreme Court ruling (Department of Commerce v. House of Representatives, 525 U.S. 316, 119 S. Ct. 765 (1999)), these resident population counts do not reflect the use of statistical sampling to correct for overcounting or undercounting.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

# Census 2000 Redistricting[1] (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

In order to fulfill Public Law 94-171, the first Census 2000 data files to be released will be the information required for local redistricting. The purpose of P.L. 94-171 is to provide each state's governor and legislative leaders with small-area census population totals for legislative redistricting. The law requires the Census Bureau to do this by April 1, 2001 (within one year of Census Day). While P.L. 94-171 requires the Census Bureau to furnish only counts of the total population, additional data items, such as age, race, and Hispanic origin, will also be included.

**Record Layout for P.L. 94-171 Data**
Census 2000 tabulations for the total population and the population 18 years old and over for 63 race categories, Hispanic or Latino, and race by not Hispanic or Latino will be available April 1. It is important to note that these three tabulation items–age, race, and Hispanic origin–are from the limited number of "short form" items that are asked of all households. Upon confirmation that the state has received the data, it will be posted on the Internet. Data down to the block level (smallest census geography) will be available through the Internet and through two CD-ROM series (state and national files).

**New Race Data for Census 2000 Redistricting Data**
The Census Bureau announced that redistricting data will include the full range of racial detail: Each of the "single race" categories (5 plus "some other race"), plus the 57 possible categories for those who choose more than one race. This approach will produce up to 63 racial tallies and provide users the maximum flexibility for analyzing these new data for any area.

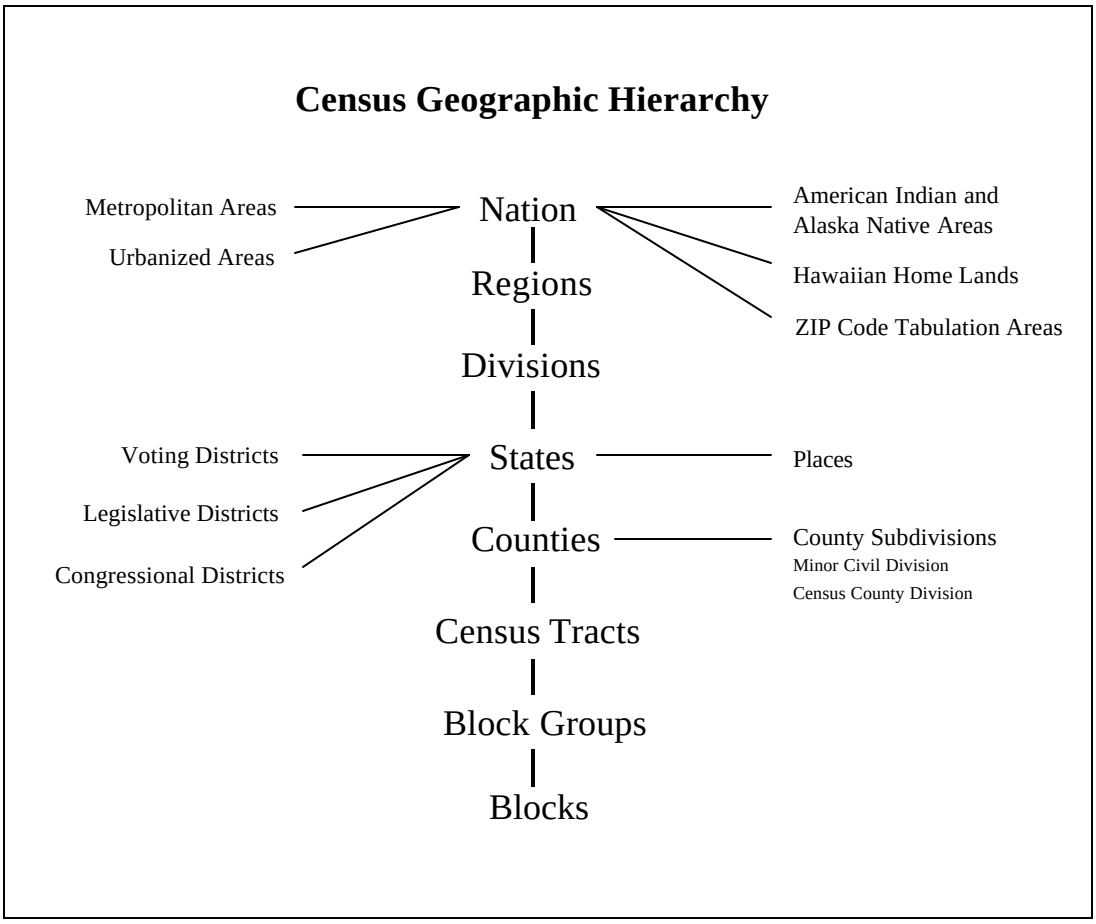
Hispanic/Latino origin is not considered a race category. Race and Hispanic/Latino data are obtained from separate questions on the Census 2000 questionnaire.

**P.L. 94-171 Data and Correction for Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation[2]**
It is anticipated that the Census Bureau will release both adjusted and unadjusted numbers with the redistricting data. The adjusted numbers are expected to reflect corrections for possible overcounts and undercounts using measurements from the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation survey. The Census Bureau must also make publicly available a second version of these data that does not include the corrections of undercounts and overcounts measured in the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation. Individual states can choose which set of numbers to use for redistricting.

**Census Statistics for 2000: The American FactFinder**
The American FactFinder is a new data access system that gives users facts and information about communities, the economy, and society. The system is interactive, and will provide Census 2000 P.L. data as it is released. The ability to create custom data products online is accessible. Online help is also available.

The American FactFinder currently offers data from the 1990 Decennial Census, the 1997 Economic Census, the 2000 Dress Rehearsal Census, and the American Community Survey. It will also offer Census 2000 data as it is available. The large volumes of data collected by the Census Bureau require a large and efficient system of dissemination. The American FactFinder gives Census Bureau customers more flexibility to request the data they need for their geography of interest. The American FactFinder provides quicker release of detailed data about the nation's people and the economy to meet the increasing needs of data users. To access the American FactFinder go to the Census Bureau home page at http://www.census.gov.

**Additional Information**
For more information on redistricting data, access the P.L. web page on the Census Bureau web site at http://www.census.gov/clo/www/redistricting.html, or the National Conference of State Legislatures' (NCSL) web site at http://www.ncsl.org.




[1]Redistricting is the process by which state governments redraw U.S. congressional and state legislative districts.

[2]The Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation is a nationwide sample survey taken to determine the number of people and housing units missed or counted more than once. Conducted independently of other Census 2000 activities, this is the final phase of field operations.