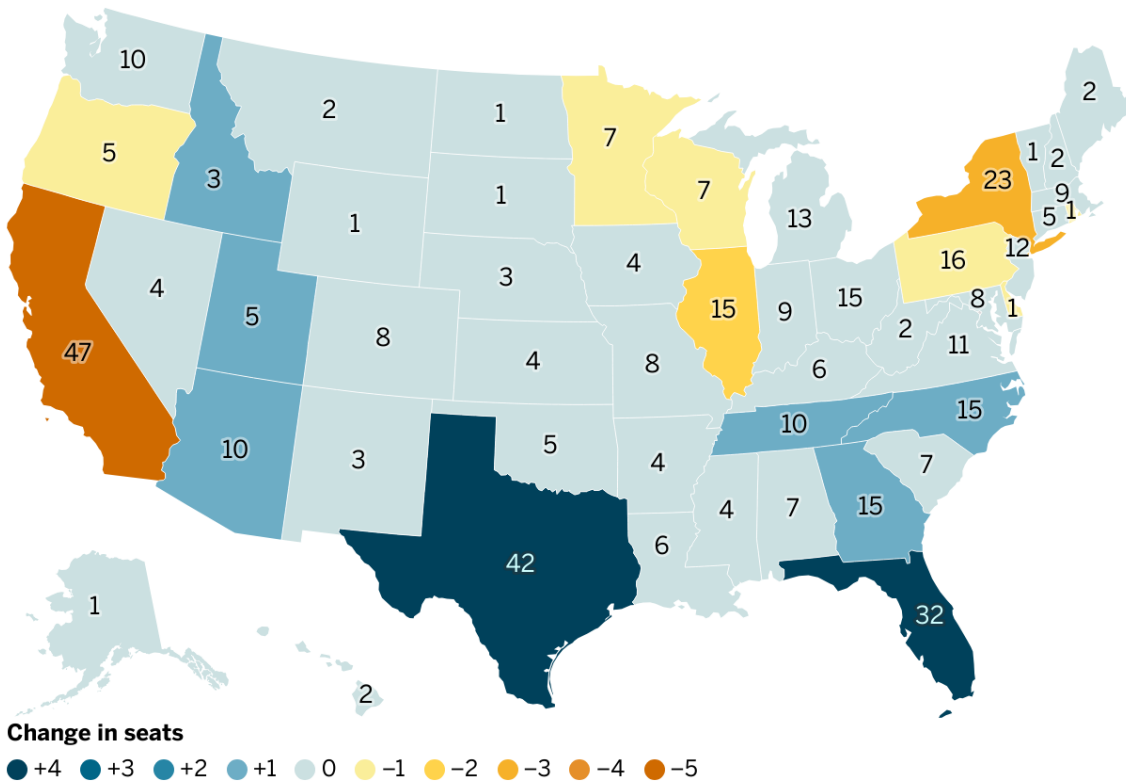


Projected 2030 Reapportionment

If trends since the 2020 census continue, the next reapportionment would be one of the most profound in the nation's history.

Projected 2030 Congressional Reapportionment



Source: Brennan Center for Justice projections based on Census Bureau estimates of population change April 1, 2020 and July 1, 2022.

Since 2020, the South has dominated the country's growth, adding 2.4 million people and accounting for nearly 80 percent of U.S. population gains.

Alone, four booming southern states – Texas, Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina – are responsible for more than 63 percent of American population gains since the last census. Texas and Florida by themselves account for nearly half.

In the rest of the country, only the Mountain and Great Plains states have had net population growth since 2020, accounting for 19 percent and 3 percent of U.S. population growth respectively.

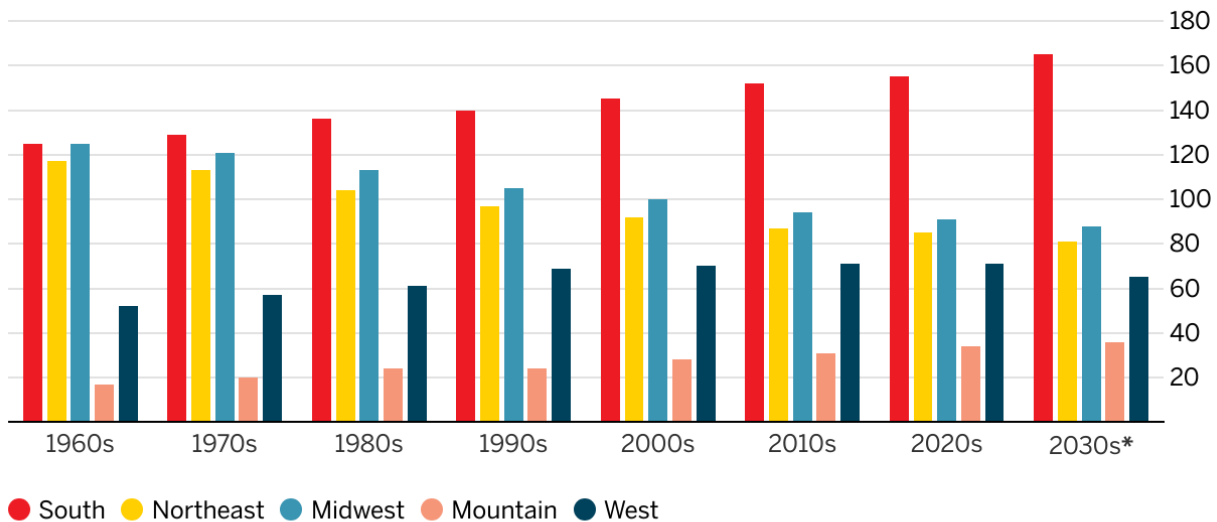
By contrast, the Northeast, Midwest, and West Coast regions of the country all saw accelerating and, in some cases, unprecedented, population losses.

If these trends continue, California would lose 5 of its 53 congressional districts in reapportionment, while New York would lose 3 seats and Illinois 2 seats.

Meanwhile, both Texas and Florida would gain four seats each, putting Texas within striking distance of becoming the country's most populous state by 2040. Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee also would gain a new congressional seat.

Whereas in 1960, the South, Midwest, and Northeast all had roughly the same population, by 2030, the South will be by far the country's most populous region – home to nearly 4 in 10 Americans.

House Seats by Region since 1960



*Brennan Center projections of 2030 congressional reapportionment

Source: Brennan Center for Justice analysis

Of course, the magnitude of change might not end up being as large as currently projected. It is still relatively early decade. Migration to the South and Mountain states might slow as higher interest rates and rising housing costs impact the willingness or ability of people to move. A return of immigration to pre-2017 levels also could help stabilize populations in states like California and New York, both of which have seen massive outbound migration of native-born residents to other states in recent years.

But the general trend lines seem fairly certain. Barring something completely unforeseen, this is shaping up to be the South's decade.