

Texas and the Census

The U.S. Census Bureau's goal for the federal decennial census is to **count all the people** living in the United States, **count them only once and count them in the right place**. States care about the census because its data are used for the distribution of federal funding and political power, and is used by decision-makers in the private and public sectors at all levels.

The census is a **federal project** conducted with federal funding, although **some states have allocated funding for census outreach**.

This profile includes: a) what census data means for Texas in terms of political and economic power, b) key demographic data for Texas, and c) what Texas is doing to encourage a full count.

POLITICAL POWER

Every decade, the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are recalculated based on the latest census data. The new apportionment of congressional seats will be released on Dec. 31, 2020. According to Election Data Services, **Texas is projected to gain three seats**, going from 36 to 39 congressional seats. That means Texas also will have three more electoral college seats.

Census data is also the foundation for **Texas' Legislature to draw congressional districts and legislative districts**.

CORE TEXAS STATS

Texas' total population was 25,145,561, according to the 2010 Census. **In 2018, the Census Bureau's estimate for Texas' population was 28,701,845, a growth of 14.14% in nine years.** Texas has the 2nd largest population in the nation, and its growth rate is 2nd.

HARD TO COUNT POPULATIONS AND UNDERCOUNTS

The Census Bureau estimates **23.5% of people in Texas did not self-respond to the 2010 census**, representing what have come to be known as "hard to count" populations. Generally, the hard-to-count groups tend to be children younger than 5, immigrants, racial and ethnic minorities, rural residents, low-income people, homeless and Native Americans.

Nationwide, the Census Bureau estimated an overcount of 0.01% in 2010, though individual states could have either an overcount or an undercount. Both overcounts and undercounts can create inaccuracies and affect states' needs. **In Texas the undercount was estimated at 239,500.** Undercounts affect a state's federal funding and potentially congressional representation if they are on the cusp of losing or gaining a seat.

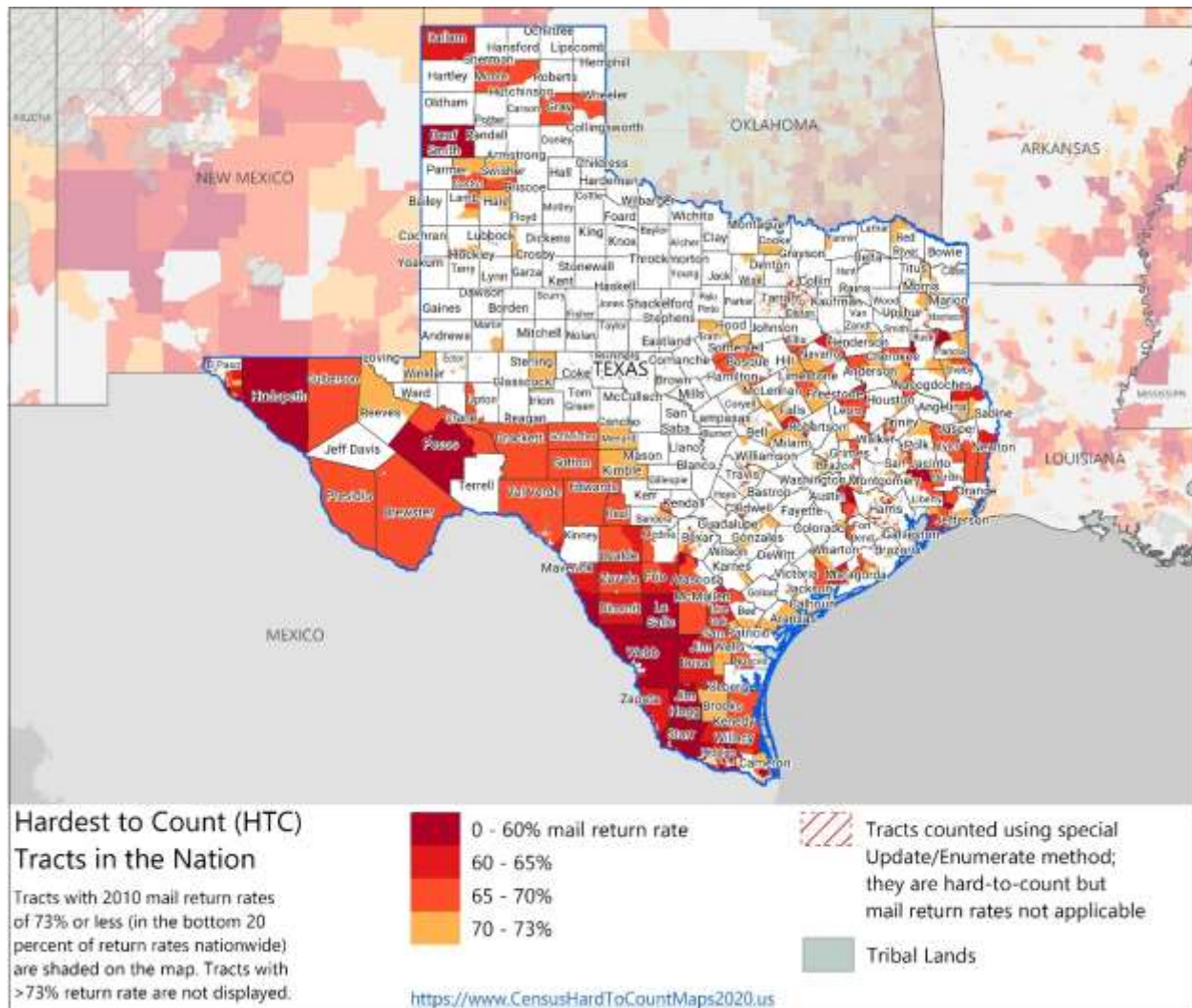
ECONOMIC POWER

Federal funding is distributed to states and localities based on formulas that rely on census data. Based on Counting for Dollars 2020 by Andrew Reamer of George Washington University, **Texas received \$59,409,844,723 in FY2016** from federal funds distributed through 55 federal spending programs that are guided by data derived from the 2010 census. **That equals \$2,362.64 per Texas resident**, on average, and every year in this decade.

Private and public sector decisionmakers often rely on census data as well. The Census Bureau has created several tools for public use, including the Economic Census and the Census Business Builder.

ENSURING A COMPLETE COUNT

Texas hasn't created a complete count committee. While some states are providing additional funds, others have decided not to do. Their reasoning stems from the fact the census is a federal action and there are already many local committees and philanthropic and nonprofit agencies working to support it.



CONTACTS AND RESOURCES

- [Texas 2020 Census State Demographic Center](#)
- [Census Bureau's Regional Offices](#)
- [Census Bureau's 2020 Census Toolkit for State and Local Officials](#)
- POGO Report on how five federal programs affect [Texas](#) communities.
- NCSL's LegisBrief, [State Efforts to Support the Census](#)
- NCSL's LegisBrief, [What You Need to Know about the Census](#)
- NCSL's LegisBrief, [Everyone Needs to Be Counted, But How?](#)
- NCSL's [2020 Census Talking Points \(for Legislators and Others\)](#)
- NCSL's webpage, [2020 Census Resources and Legislation](#)
- NCSL contacts: Wendy Underhill (Wendy.underhill@ncsl.org) and Christi Zamarripa (Christi.zamarripa@ncsl.org)

Thank you to the Center for Urban Research at the CUNY Graduate Center for providing the map for this profile. An interactive version of the map is online at www.CensusHardtoCountMaps2020.us.