

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

In re: Public Meeting of the Legislative
Reapportionment Commission

VOLUME VI - Pages 246-319

Stenographic report of hearing held
in Hearing Room No. 1, North Office
Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Thursday
July 29, 2021
2:00 p.m.

EXHIBITS



Presentation to the Pennsylvania Legislative Reapportionment Commission

Ben Williams, Program Principal, Elections and Redistricting

July 29, 2021

Who are we?



Policy Research

NCSL provides trusted, nonpartisan policy research and analysis



Connections

NCSL links legislators and staff with each other and with experts



Training

NCSL delivers training tailored specifically for legislators and staff



State Voice in D.C.

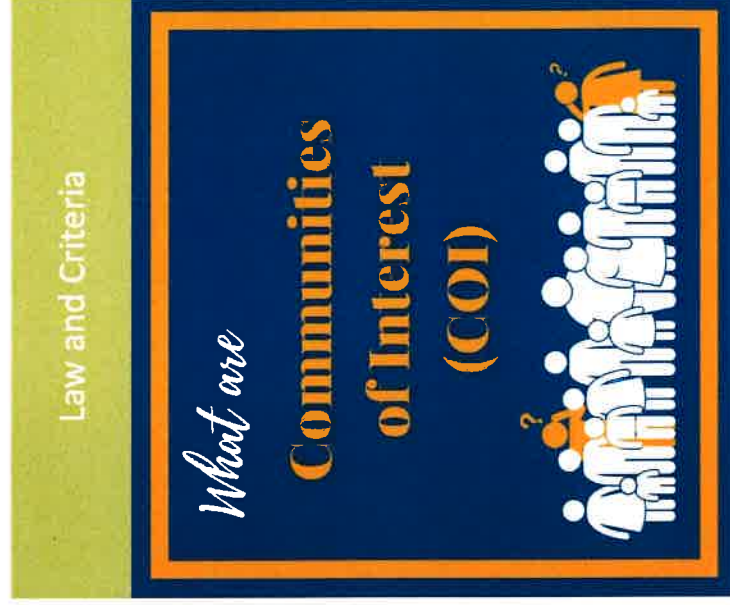
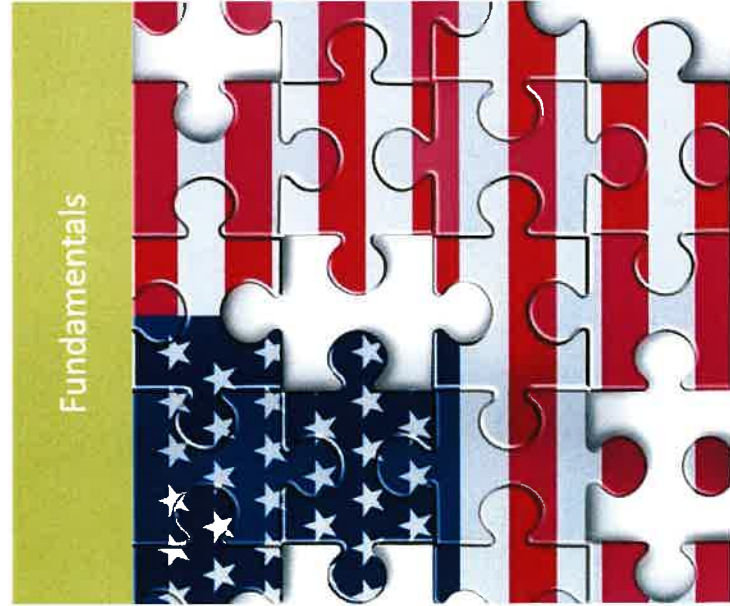
NCSL represents and advocates on behalf of states on Capitol Hill



Meetings

NCSL meetings facilitate information exchange and policy discussions

Today's Outline



Fundamentals: Who Draws Legislative Districts



Statutory or constitutional only; excludes commissions set up under other authorities



- Legislature only
- Legislature, with advisory commission
- Legislature, with backup commission
- Commission

Fundamentals: Who Draws Congressional Districts

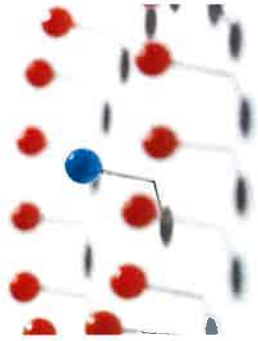


Statutory or constitutional only; excludes commissions set up under other authorities



- Legislature only
- Legislature, with advisory commission
- Legislature, with backup commission
- Commission
- At-large district

Fundamentals: Data and the Process of Redrawing Lines



Census Data



Non-Census
Data



Public
Participation



Balancing Act



Compliance

2020 U.S. CENSUS

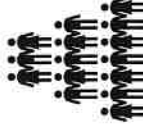


The Census Matters



Funding

\$39.2 billion in federal funds distributed to Pennsylvania annually



Apportionment

Pennsylvania's voice in Congress



Redistricting

Fulfilling "One Person, One Vote"



Policymaking

Crafting policies for the people of Pennsylvania

- People living in the United States: 331,449,281
- Growth since 2010: 7.4%
- National growth rate is lowest since the Great Depression
- 47/50 states saw population growth this decade
- Only three states saw their populations shrink this decade:
 - Illinois (-0.1%)
 - Mississippi (-0.2%)
 - West Virginia (-3.2%)



2020 Census Takeaways

What We Know So Far: Population

The First Census Data Has Arrived



What we know

- Total population counts for all 50 U.S. states
- How many seats each state will receive in Congress for the next decade
- Growth trends of prior decades continue: South and West grow at expense of Midwest and Northeast



What we don't know

- Where population growth occurred within states
- Demographic information (age, gender, race, etc.)
- *We should know these by August 16*

Prisoners and the Census

- Census policy: people reside where they sleep and eat
- Prisoners, thus, are counted as residents of wherever they are incarcerated on Census Day—even if temporary
- 10 states will “reallocate” prisoners for redistricting purposes this cycle.
 - How they are reallocated varies by state

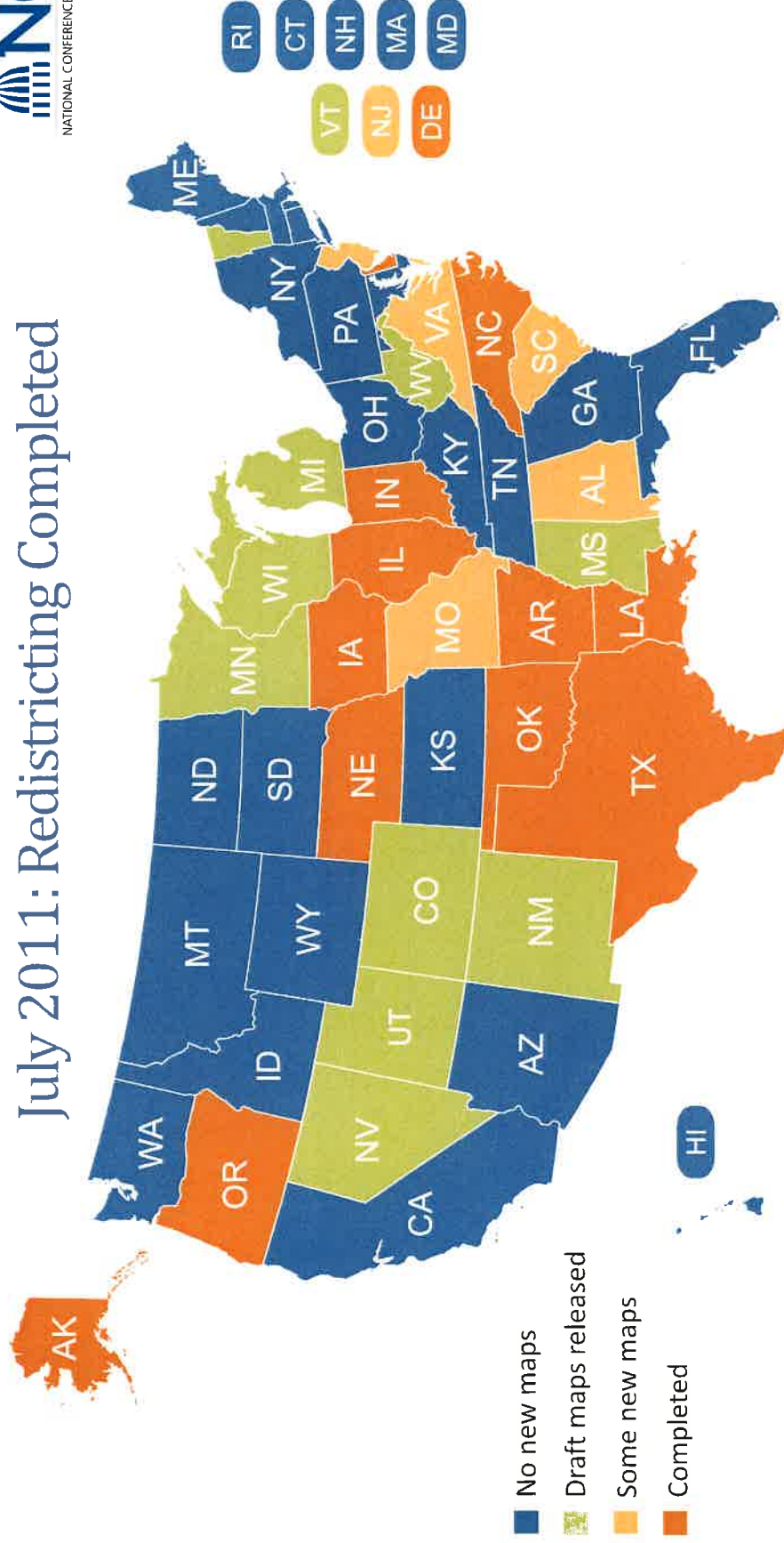


- The pandemic
- Fires
- Floods
- Policy changes



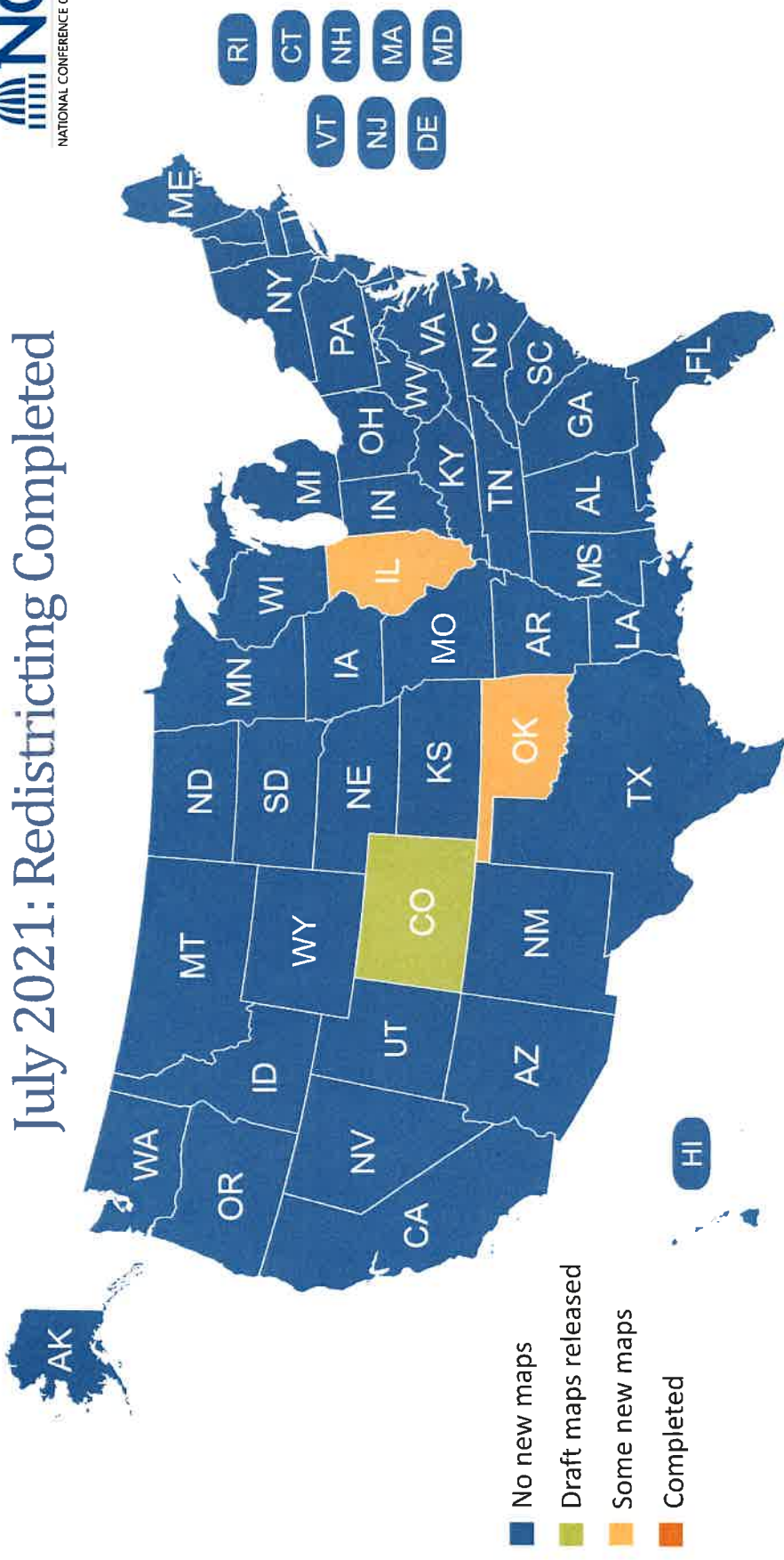
Delays

July 2011: Redistricting Completed



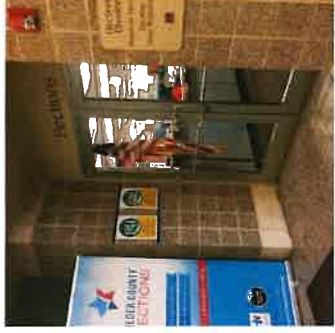
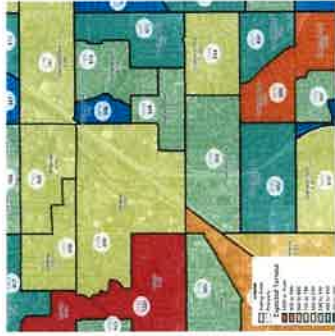
Source: All About Redistricting

July 2021: Redistricting Completed



The Problem With Delays: Less Time to Redistrict

It isn't just drawing new maps



Processing

Filing Deadlines

Residency

Local Prep

Primaries

Ohio—on the ground the Census Bureau hasn't met its statutory deadlines (settled)

Alabama—the same, plus it alleges that the use of differential privacy is unconstitutional (dismissed, pending appeal)

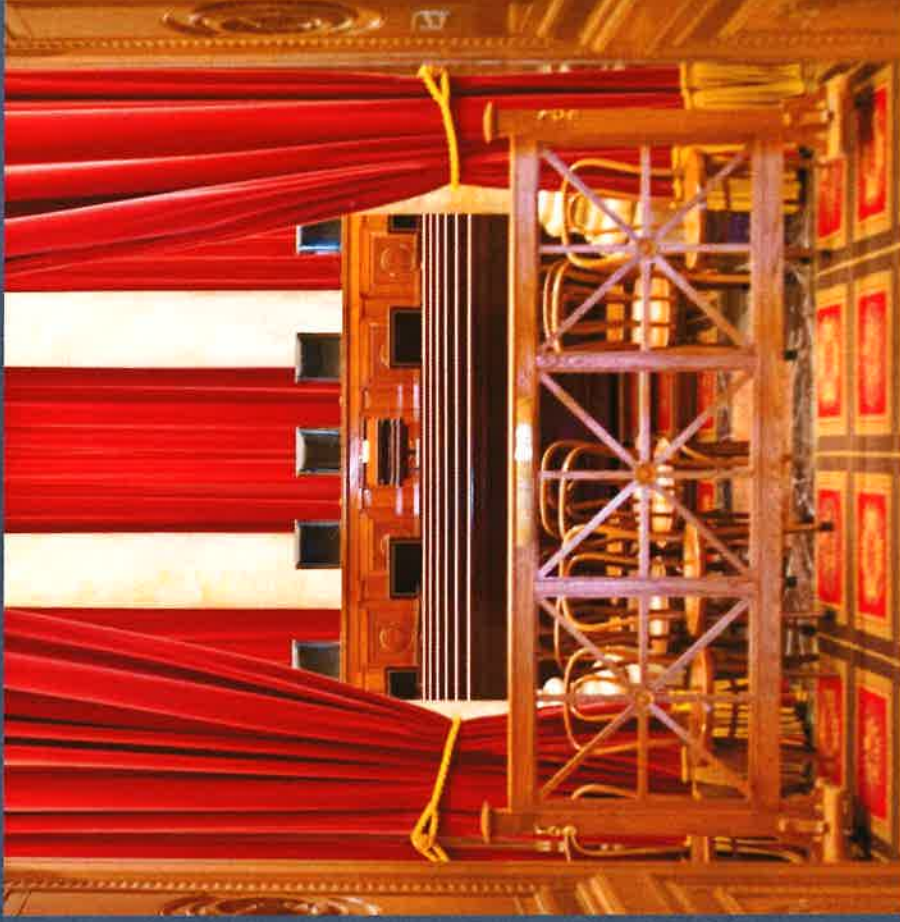
Illinois—two separate lawsuits challenging state's use of alternative data for redistricting (GOP; MALDEF)

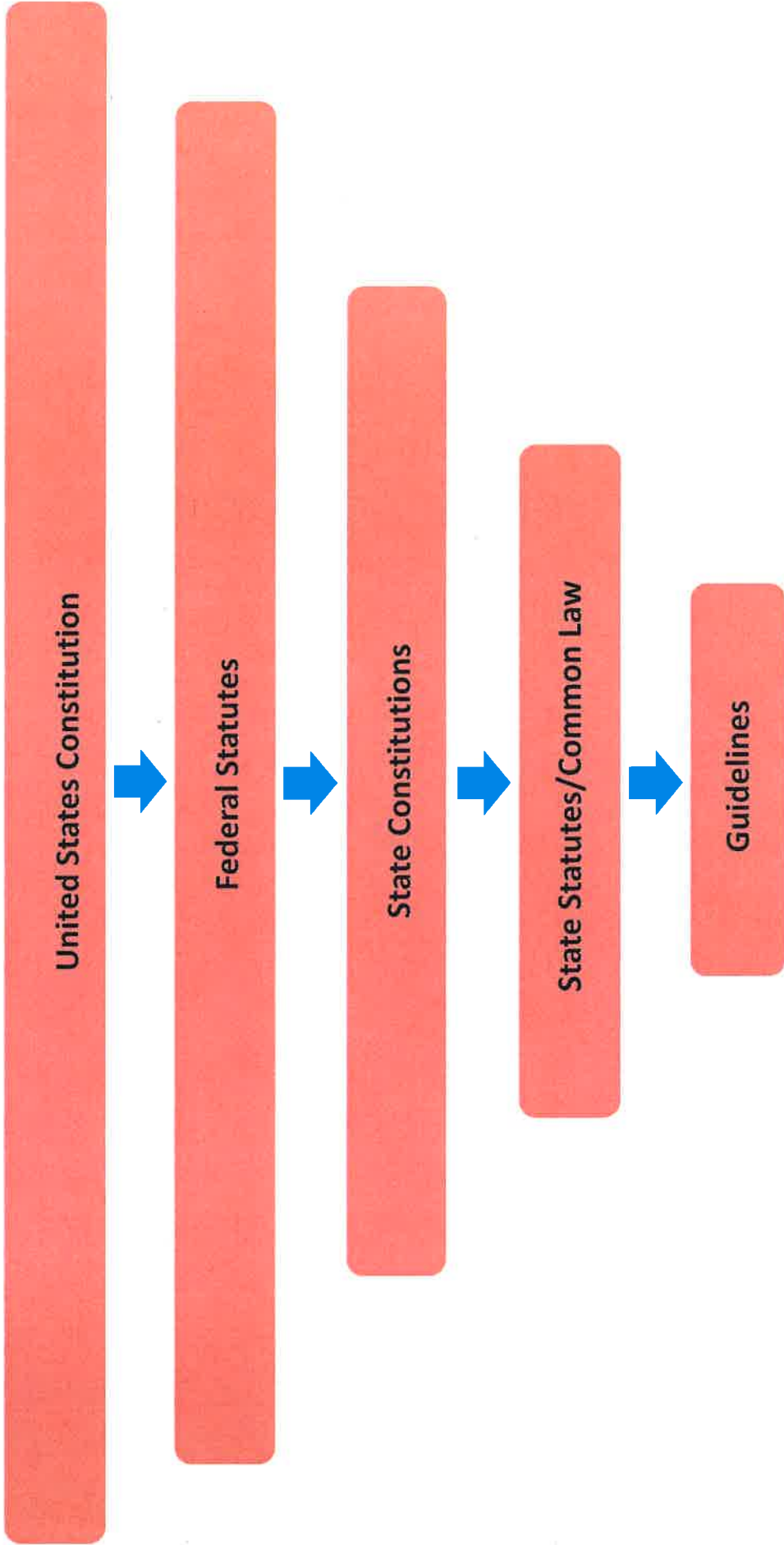


Lawsuits This Cycle

Law and Criteria

Federal and State



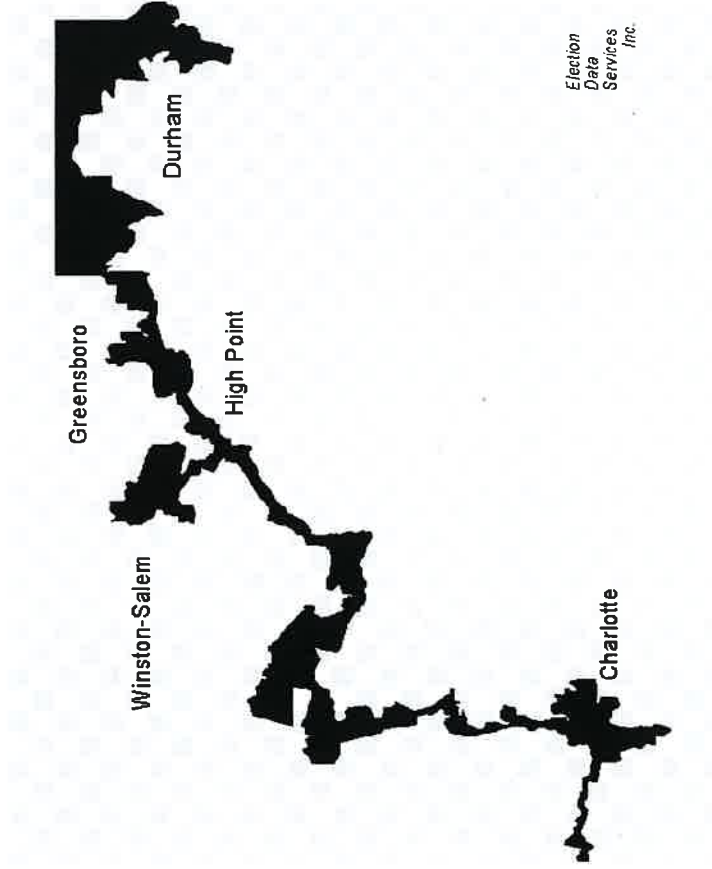


US Constitution: One Person, One Vote

- Principle: Equal Protection requires that votes for legislators and congressmembers hold equal weight
 - Congressional Districts: *Wesberry v. Sanders* (1964)
 - State Legislative Districts: *Reynolds v. Sims* (1964)
- Application: Varies depending on district type
 - Congressional Districts: Exact numerical equality
 - State Legislative Districts: up to 10% deviation if justified by compliance with traditional criteria

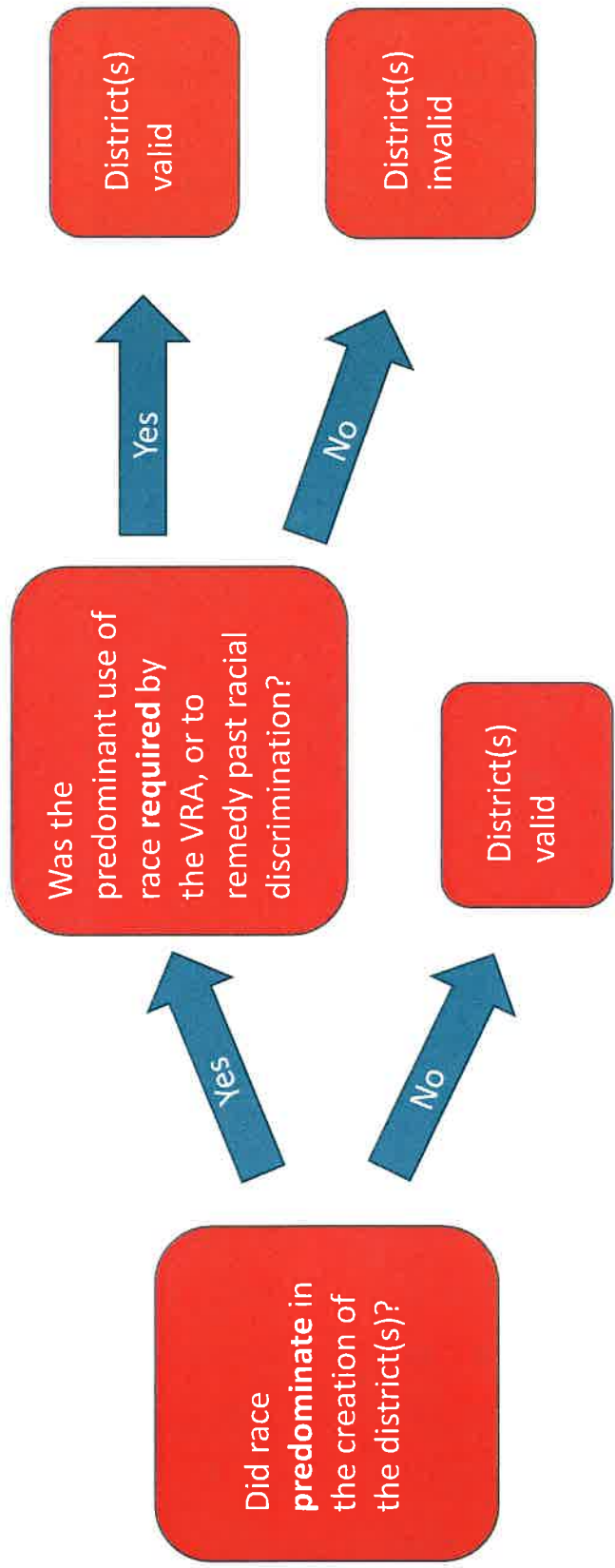


US Constitution: Racial Gerrymandering



- Equal Protection Clause claim
- Origin: *Shaw v. Reno* (1993)
- Claim has evolved over time
 - 1990s: white plaintiffs suing for lack of compliance with traditional principles
 - 2010s: black plaintiffs suing on vote dilution claims outside scope of Voting Rights Act

US Constitution: Racial Gerrymandering



US Constitution: Partisan Gerrymandering

- Major focus at SCOTUS this decade
- Claims based on 1st and 14th Amendments
- No longer justiciable in federal courts



Federal Statute: VRA Section 2

- Prohibits Vote Dilution
- Applies Nationwide
- Requires litigation (not prophylactic)
- Burden of Proof: Discriminatory Effect
 - Plaintiffs do not need to prove discriminatory intent



Federal Statute: VRA Section 2

Gingles Preconditions

Sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute majority

Minority group is **politically cohesive**

White voters act as a bloc to defeat minority group's candidate of choice

Senate Factors

- History of official discrimination
- Racially polarized voting in the state
- Minority vote diluting election procedures
- Minority exclusion from the candidate slating process
- Discrimination in health education and employment
- Subtle or overt racial appeals in campaigns
- Extent of minority success being elected to public office

Federal Statute: VRA Section 5

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Syllabus

**SHELBY COUNTY, ALABAMA v. HOLDER, ATTORNEY
GENERAL, ET AL.**

**CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT**

No. 12-86 Argued February 27, 2013—Decided June 25, 2013

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was enacted to address entrenched racial discrimination in voting. “an insidious and pervasive evil which had been perpetuated in certain parts of our country through unremitting and ingenious defiance of the Constitution.” *South Carolina v. Katzenbach*, 383 U.S. 301, 309. Section 2 of the Act, which bans any “standard, practice, or procedure” that “results in a denial or abridgment of the right of any citizen . . . to vote on account of race





U.S. by University of North Carolina

Pennsylvania's Criteria

Additional congressional criteria can be found in *League of Women Voters v. Commonwealth of Pa.* (2018).



Contiguity



Compactness



Others Can Be Considered



Preserve Political Subdivisions

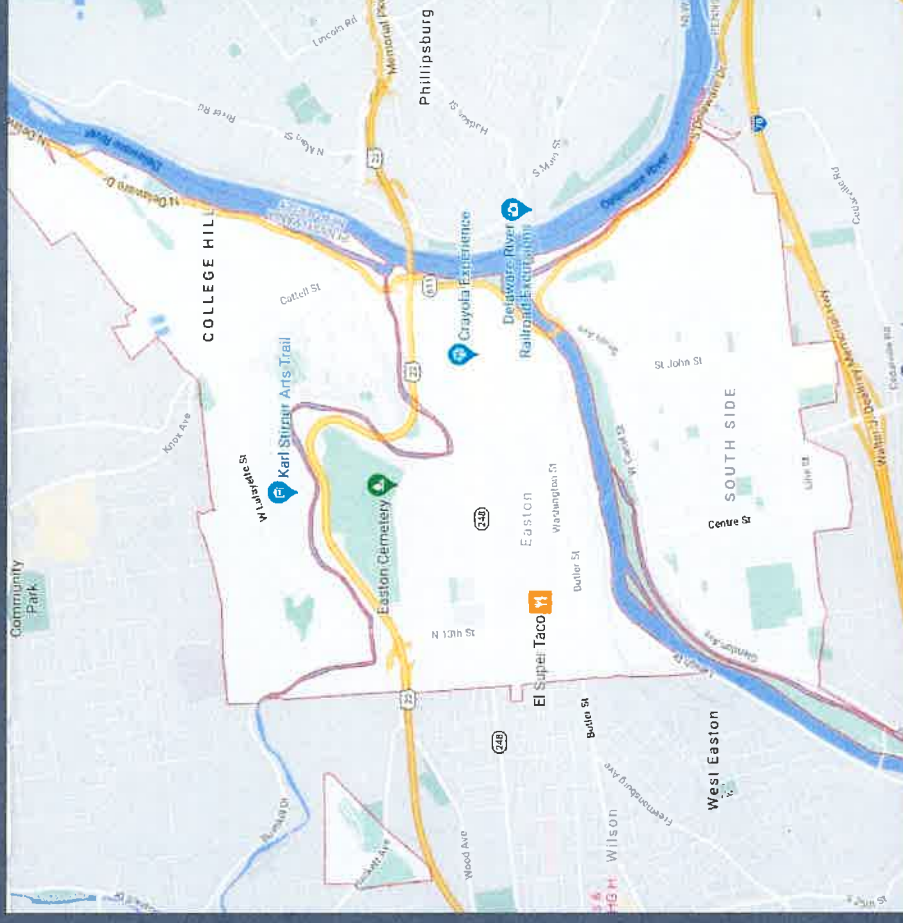
State Constitution: Compactness

- Common traditional principle (40 states)
- Two common ways to measure:
 - Polsby-Popper: $\frac{\text{Area of District}}{\text{Area of Circle with Same Perimeter as District}}$
 - Reock: $\frac{\text{Area of District}}{\text{Area of Smallest Encompassing Circle}}$



State Constitution: Contiguity

- Most common principle (all 50 states)
- **General Rule:** Must be able to go to every part of the district without leaving it
- Where issues arise:
 - Non-contiguous locality boundaries Water



State Constitution: Natural Boundaries & Subdivisions



General Application

- Common traditional principle (45 states)
- Unless specified, could refer to any type of subdivision or geographic boundary
 - County, City, School District, River, Mountain Range, etc.
- A stand-in for communities of interest or compactness?
- Importance varies throughout the U.S.

Specific Application: Counties

- Sometimes codified (e.g., Idaho)
- Sometimes judicial (e.g., North Carolina)
- **General Idea:** keep counties or groups of counties together wherever possible. Only deviate from county borders when necessary to comply with federal laws like the Voting Rights Act or One Person, One Vote

Non-PA Criteria

- Preserving communities of interest (25 states)
- Prohibition on drawing districts to favor or disfavor an incumbent, candidate or party (18 states)
- Preserving cores of prior districts (10 states)
- Prohibiting use of political data (5 states)
- Competitiveness (5 states)
- Proportionality (2 states)



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Emerging Trend: Free and Equal Elections Clauses

POLITICO



The request to stay the ruling from the Pennsylvania state Supreme Court was denied without comment or recorded dissent. | Jacqueline Martin/AP Photo

Supreme Court won't block new Pennsylvania congressional map

By ELENA SCHNEIDER and STEVEN SHEPARD | 03/19/2018 03:51 PM EDT | Updated 03/19/2018

- 30 state constitutions require elections to be some combination of free, equal and fair
- **Pennsylvania Constitution Art. I, Section 5:** “Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.”
- **Why it’s significant: Adequate & Independent State Grounds Doctrine**

In Summary, With Redistricting....



Criteria Can Conflict

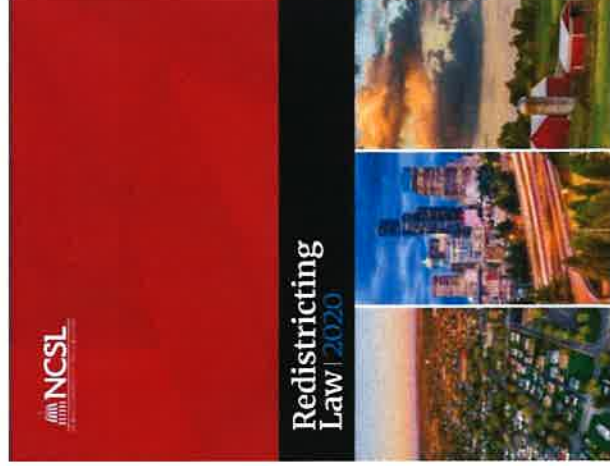


Law Can Be Ambiguous



Impossible to Please Everyone

Questions?

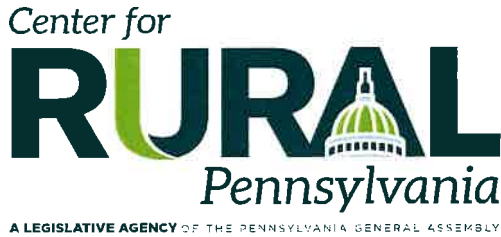


Reach out anytime!

Ben Williams

303-856-1648

Ben.Williams@NCSL.org



**Testimony of Dr. Kyle C. Kopko
Director, Center for Rural Pennsylvania¹**

Good afternoon Chairman Nordenberg, Leader Ward, Leader Costa, Leader Benninghoff, and Leader McClinton. Thank you for the opportunity to speak before the Commission. My name is Dr. Kyle C. Kopko, and I serve as the Director of the Center for Rural Pennsylvania.

As you know, the Center is a bipartisan, bicameral legislative research agency of the General Assembly. The Center's legislative mandates include two broad charges: 1) conducting and sponsoring applied policy research to benefit our rural communities; and 2) maintaining a comprehensive database of statistical indicators to assist policymakers in meeting the needs of rural Pennsylvania. I will use information from this database to discuss a variety of population and demographic trends in rural Pennsylvania in the hopes that these data will be useful to the Commission.

Although the detailed results of the 2020 Census will not be available for several more weeks, we are able to rely on a variety of existing secondary data sources to highlight population and demographic changes in recent years.

Today, I will provide an overview² of three data trends or themes that the Commission may wish to consider when reapportioning Pennsylvania's legislative districts:

1. Population changes over time, including what we refer to as the "Bifurcation of Pennsylvania" – that is, population shifts to the southeastern part of the Commonwealth;
2. Demographic changes with regard to age and race/ethnicity; and
3. The division of school districts within legislative districts.

Before addressing each of these topics, it is important to provide a brief methodological summary. The data presented here are primarily from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (both 5-year average surveys and 1-year surveys) and various decennial censuses. It is possible that American Community Survey data, and other survey data from federal and state agencies, may

¹ Portions of this written testimony were previously included in a submission to the Pennsylvania Senate State Government Committee on May 26, 2021.

² This written testimony is intended to provide an overview of key data findings. The data visualizations that accompany this testimony provide a greater level of detail, and more information, than what is presented here. Among other things, the accompanying visualizations include maps of rural/urban Pennsylvania, school district maps, population estimates by county and legislative district, information on group quarters, Census response rates, and other data.

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not precisely align with updated Census data that will be released in the coming weeks. Nevertheless, these estimates represent the best available data currently at our disposal.

Additionally, much of our data analysis occurs at the county level. The Center for Rural Pennsylvania defines a county as rural when the number of people per square mile is below the average statewide population density (284 people per square mile, as of the 2010 Census). All other counties are considered urban. The Center also classifies school districts and municipalities as rural or urban.³ The rural/urban school district definition mirrors that of counties – if a school district is below 284 people per square mile, the district is classified as rural; all others are classified as urban. A municipality is classified as rural when the population density within the municipality is less than the statewide average density of 284 people per square mile, or the total population is less than 2,500, unless more than 50 percent of the population lives in an urbanized area as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. All other municipalities are classified as urban. Later this year, the Center will begin the process of updating its classification of rural/urban communities based upon the 2020 Census data.

Population Bifurcation

In terms of population changes, Pennsylvania can be divided into two regions: the southeast and the rest of the state.

Generally speaking, we are including counties that are east of Interstate 81 from Franklin to Lebanon counties and south of Interstate 78 from Berks to Northampton counties as the southeast region. All counties south and east of these two major transportation corridors have seen significant population increases, while counties west and north of this line have seen population declines, with some exceptions. From 1980 to 2019, the southeast corner of the state has experienced a 22 percent increase in population, while the rest of the state has seen a 6 percent decline.

This population shift also mirrors an economic shift. Per capita household income in the southeast has increased, and it has increased at a faster rate than the rest of the state. After adjusting for inflation, in 1980, per capita income in the southeast was \$33,085, and by 2019, it was \$63,111, an increase of more than \$30,000 or 91 percent. In comparison, the per capita income in the rest of the state went from \$29,194 in 1980 to \$51,497 in 2019, an increase of about \$22,300 or 76 percent. In addition, the unemployment rate in the southeast has been 1 percentage point lower than the rest of the state.

Many rural counties have seen population stagnation and decline in recent years. Specifically, from 2010 to 2019, 38 of Pennsylvania's 48 rural counties have seen their populations decrease. Rural Pennsylvania, however, was not alone in this trend. Across the United States, two out of every three rural counties lost population during the last decade. This trend was especially prevalent among rural counties in the Pennsylvania border states of Ohio, New York, Maryland, and West Virginia.

When examining these population shifts within legislative districts, these changes will primarily affect legislative districts in northern and western Pennsylvania, particularly in rural areas. Of the 203 House legislative districts, 100 experienced no change or population decline between 2014 and 2019. Of the 50 Senate districts, 23 experienced no change or population decline during this same timeframe.

³ Maps of school districts and municipalities classified according to the Center's rural/urban definition are included in the supplemental data visualizations.

While we do not have adequate longitudinal data on “group quarters,”⁴ we can provide information based upon the 2010 Census. At the time, there were 5,553 group quarters throughout the Commonwealth, of which 1,530 (or 28 percent) were located in rural areas. As of 2020, there was not a substantial difference in the percentage of the rural or urban population that lived in group quarters. About 3 percent of the urban population lived in group quarters (N=278,111), while 4 percent of the rural population lived in group quarters (N=148,002).

Changing Characteristics of Rural and Urban Pennsylvanians

Pennsylvania’s overall population is becoming older and more diverse. I will discuss each of these trends in turn.

Pennsylvania’s Aging Population

In 2019, 20 percent of rural residents were 65 years old and older. Among urban residents, the percentage was slightly lower at 17 percent. In that same year, 14 of Pennsylvania’s 67 counties had more senior citizens (65 years old and older) than youth (under 20 years old). This trend will likely continue as more Baby Boomers turn 65 years old. In fact, projections suggest that 47 counties will have more senior citizens than youth by 2030.

The aging of our population will likely have profound effects on educational institutions and employers. There will likely be fewer students enrolled in schools and fewer employees in the workforce.

Increasingly Diverse Population

From 2000 to 2019, people of color in Pennsylvania (non-white, including those who identify as Hispanic/Latino) increased 54 percent. This dramatic increase has occurred throughout the state, especially in rural counties, where the number of people of color increased 88 percent.

Within rural Pennsylvania, the increase in diversity among rural residents is primarily attributable to a higher birth rate among people of color. Over the past 15 years, the birth rate for people of color who live in rural areas was higher than white residents who live in rural areas. In addition, the fertility rate for rural people of color is 2.17, while the fertility rate for white rural residents is 1.66. Generally speaking, a fertility rate of 2.1 is needed to sustain population levels.

Based upon the data available to the Center, it does not appear that people of color who are living in group quarters in rural areas are the primary cause of this demographic group’s population increase in recent years. A larger percentage of rural Pennsylvania’s people of color population live in group quarters, relative to their counterparts in urban areas. As of 2010, approximately 17 percent (N=43,155) of people of color who lived in rural areas resided in group quarters. Approximately 4 percent (N=90,172) of people of color who lived in urban areas resided in group quarters.

⁴ The United States Census Bureau “classifies all people not living in housing units (house, apartment, mobile home, rented rooms) as living in group quarters.” Group quarters includes both institutional (e.g., correctional facilities, nursing homes, long-term care hospitals, etc.) and non-institution (e.g., college dormitories, military barracks, group homes, homeless shelters, etc.) settings. See United States Census Bureau. 2018. “Group Quarters/Residence Rules.” <https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/guidance/group-quarters.html>. Last accessed July 27, 2021.

School Districts and Legislative Representation

There are 500 school districts throughout Pennsylvania. Of these school districts, 235 (or 47 percent) are located in rural areas, and 265 (or 53 percent) are located in urban areas.

Most school districts in Pennsylvania are divided between two or more House districts. As of 2020, 287 (or 57 percent) of all school districts in Pennsylvania were represented by two or more members of the House. Understandably, the division of school districts across House districts was more common in urban areas (N = 166, or 63 percent of urban school districts), than rural areas (N = 121, or 51 percent of rural districts).

As of 2019, population estimates suggest that 473 school districts (or 95 percent of school districts) across the Commonwealth have a population of fewer than 63,012 residents (the average population per House district in Pennsylvania). In theory, any of these school districts could be included entirely within a single House district. However, there are obviously a variety of considerations that warrant the splitting of school districts across legislative district boundaries.

As one may suspect, given the size of Senate districts, there are far fewer instances where a Senate district divides a school district. In fact, 73 percent of rural school districts and urban school districts are included within a single Senate district.

What does this mean for reapportionment?

First, many legislative districts, particularly those in rural areas, will become geographically larger. For some rural constituents, this means that they have to travel farther to meet with their legislator.⁵ In addition, the Center's previous research⁶ has demonstrated that rural residents are more likely than their urban counterparts to lack adequate internet access for the purpose of electronic communication.⁷ For this reason, the Commission may wish to consider the ease of transportation within a district and the (in)ability of residents to effectively engage with legislators and their staff through broadband access.

Second, legislators will likely be challenged to balance the interests and concerns of southeastern Pennsylvania with those of the rest of the state. Population shifts within the Commonwealth may present a variety of policy challenges in the years to come as legislators seek to meet the needs of their constituents.

⁵ The supplemental data visualizations included with this testimony provide estimates of miles of roadways within Pennsylvania's legislative districts.

⁶ See Meinrath, Sascha, et al. 2019. "Broadband Availability and Access in Rural Pennsylvania." Center for Rural Pennsylvania Report.

[https://www.rural.palegislature.us/broadband/Broadband Availability and Access in Rural Pennsylvania 2019 Report.pdf](https://www.rural.palegislature.us/broadband/Broadband%20Availability%20and%20Access%20in%20Rural%20Pennsylvania%202019%20Report.pdf).

Accessed July 27, 2021. See also Meinrath, Sascha, et al. 2020. "Broadband Demand: The Cost and Price Elasticity of Broadband Internet Service in Rural Pennsylvania." Center for Rural Pennsylvania Report.

<https://www.rural.palegislature.us/documents/reports/Broadband-Demand-Report-October-2020.pdf>. Accessed July 27, 2021.

⁷ Readers are also encouraged to review the broadband coverage maps created by the staff of Penn State Extension for recent information on coverage gaps throughout the Commonwealth. See <https://extension.psu.edu/pennsylvania-broadband-map>. Accessed July 27, 2021.

Finally, due to an aging population and increased diversity, legislators will need to consider the distinctive needs of these constituents. In particular, legislators may be challenged with balancing the needs of an aging population along with those of younger adults and families.

Thank you again for this opportunity to discuss population and demographic trends in Pennsylvania. I hope this information is helpful and I am happy to answer your questions.



A LEGISLATIVE AGENCY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Pennsylvania Population Trends and Their Impact on Rural Communities

Legislative Reapportionment Commission Hearing

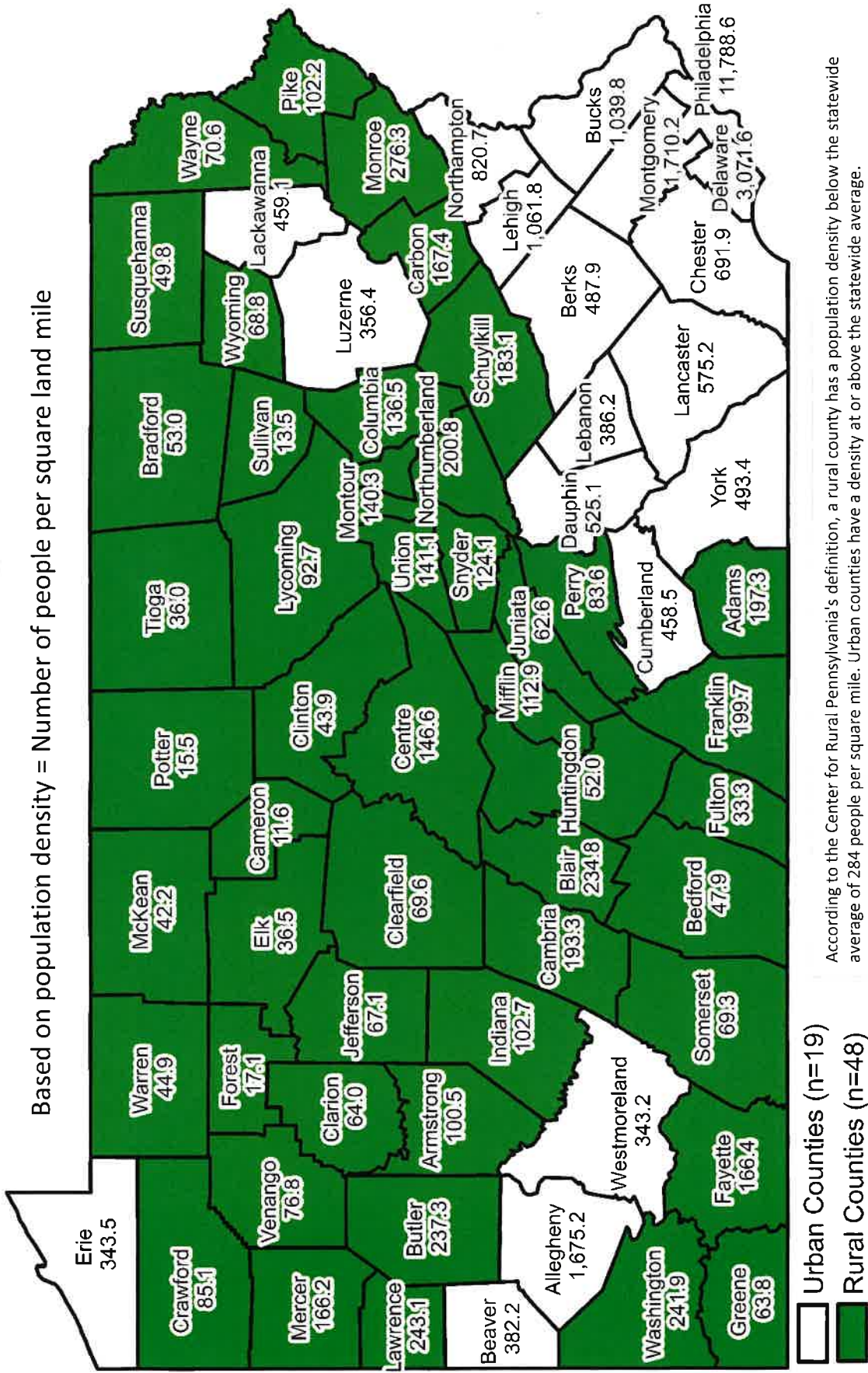
Thursday, July 29, 2021

Kyle C. Kopko, Ph.D., Director, Center for Rural Pennsylvania

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This is Rural Pennsylvania

Based on population density = Number of people per square land mile



According to the Center for Rural Pennsylvania's definition, a rural county has a population density below the statewide average of 284 people per square mile. Urban counties have a density at or above the statewide average.

Data source: 2010 Census, U.S. Census Bureau.

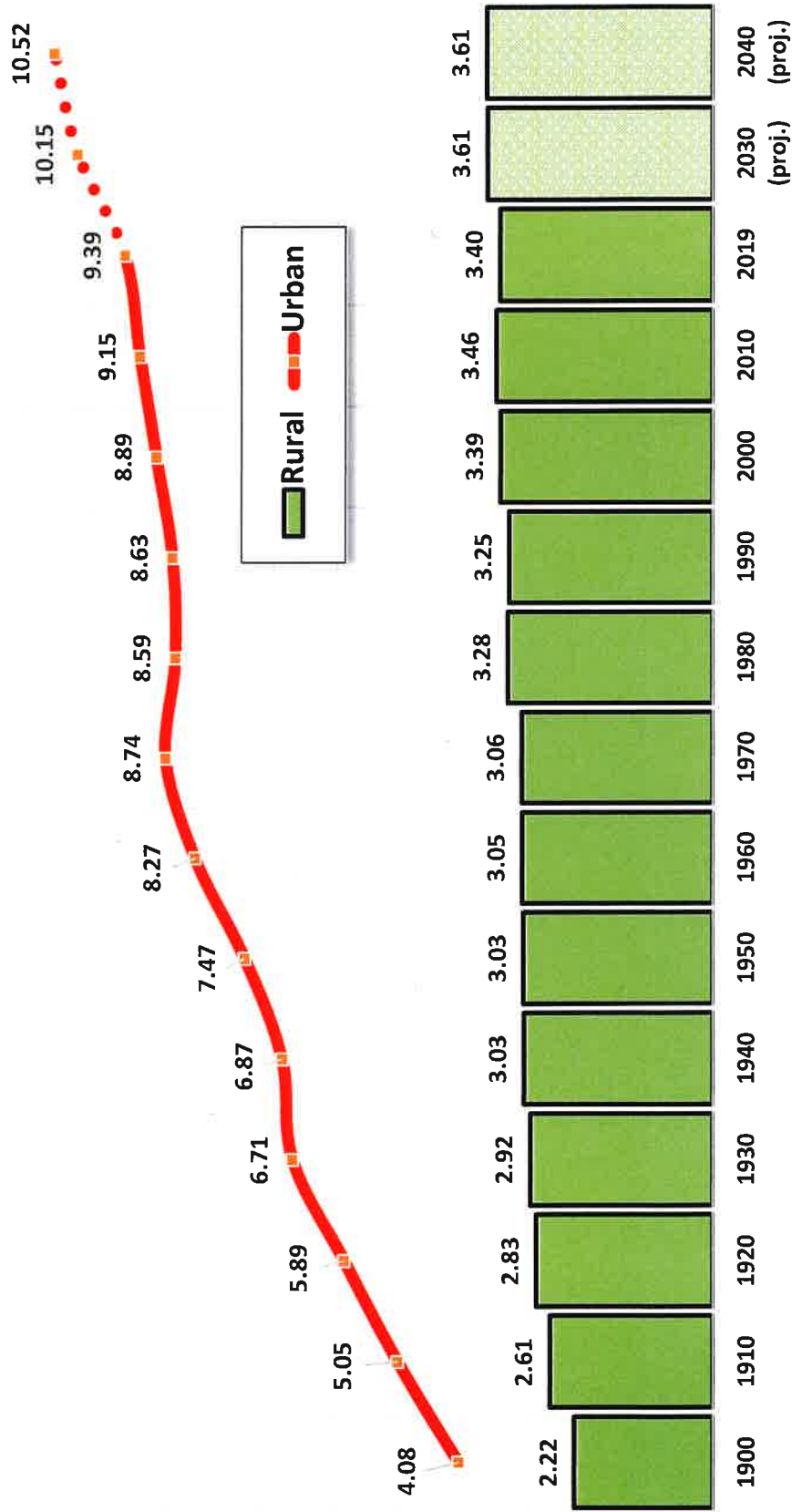


Population Change: A Longitudinal Overview

Rural Pennsylvania's Population is Growing Very Slowly

Rural and Urban Pennsylvania Population, 1900 to 2040 (projected)

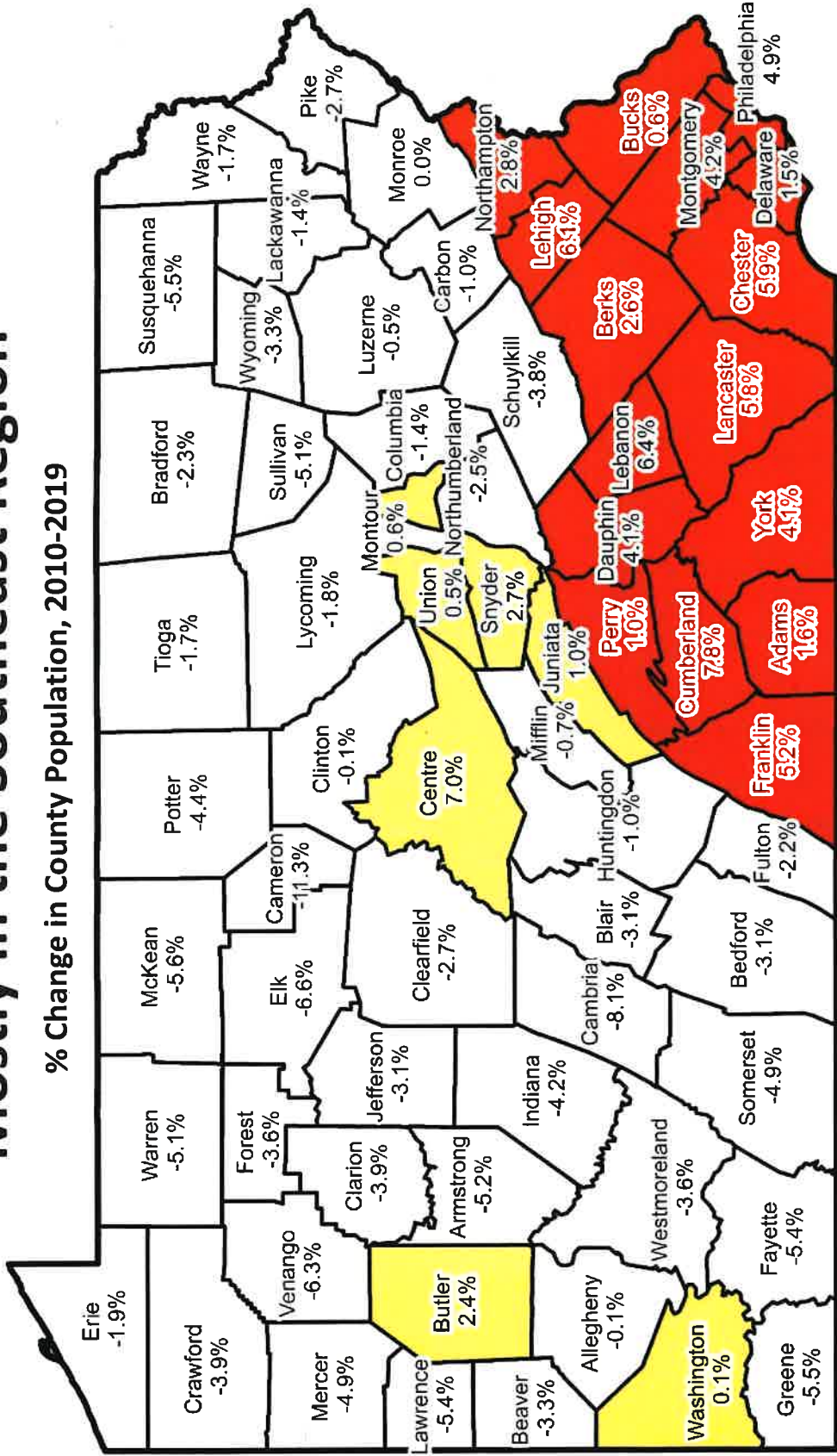
(Population in Millions, Current Rural/Urban Definition)



Data sources: Decennial Censuses, 2019, 5-year Average, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, and Pennsylvania State Data Center.

Pennsylvania's Population Growth is Happening Mostly in the Southeast Region

% Change in County Population, 2010-2019



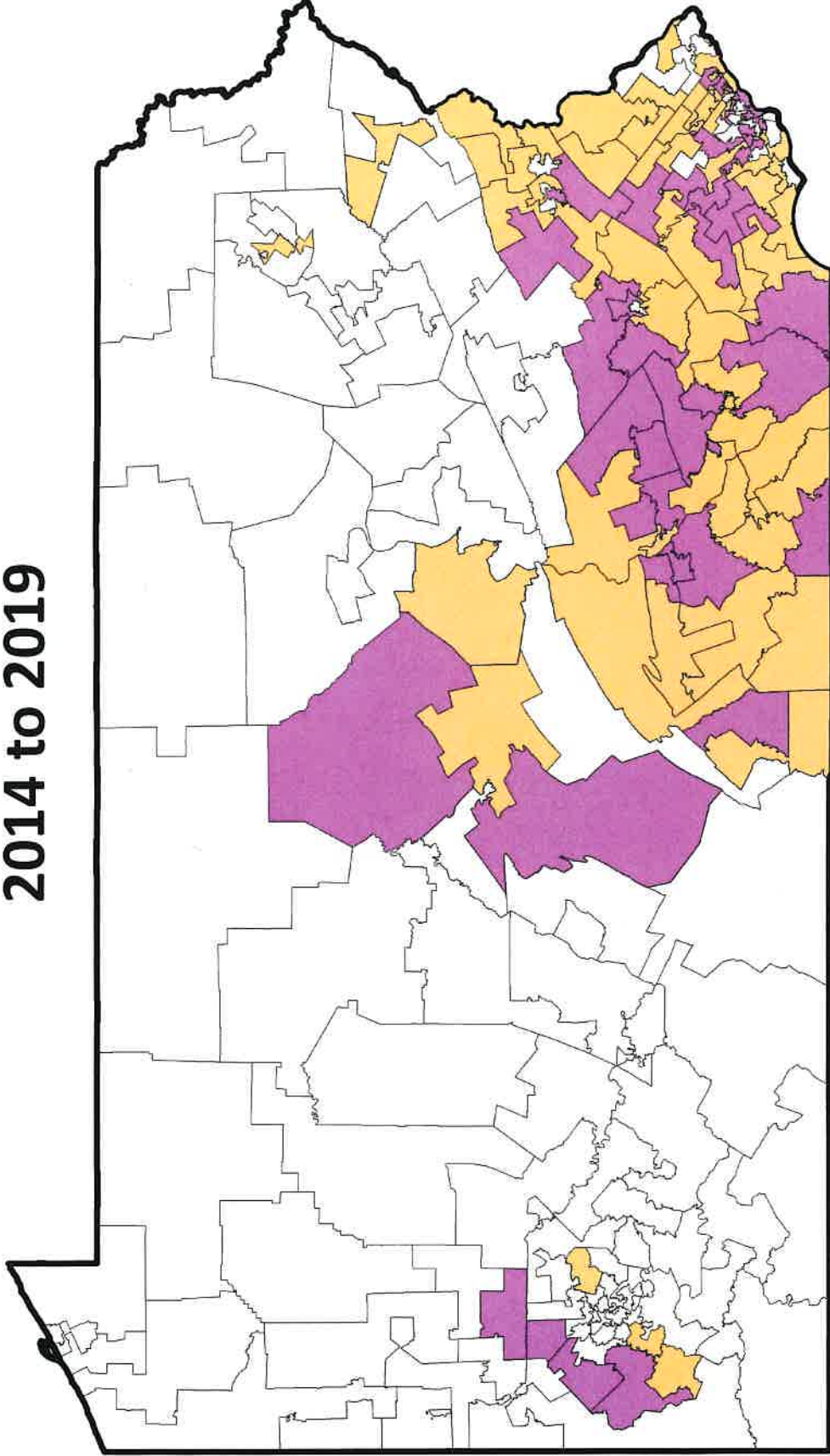
Population Increase in Southeastern PA

Population Increase Outside Southeastern PA

Population Decrease or No Change

Data source: Decennial Censuses, and the 2019, 5-year Average, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

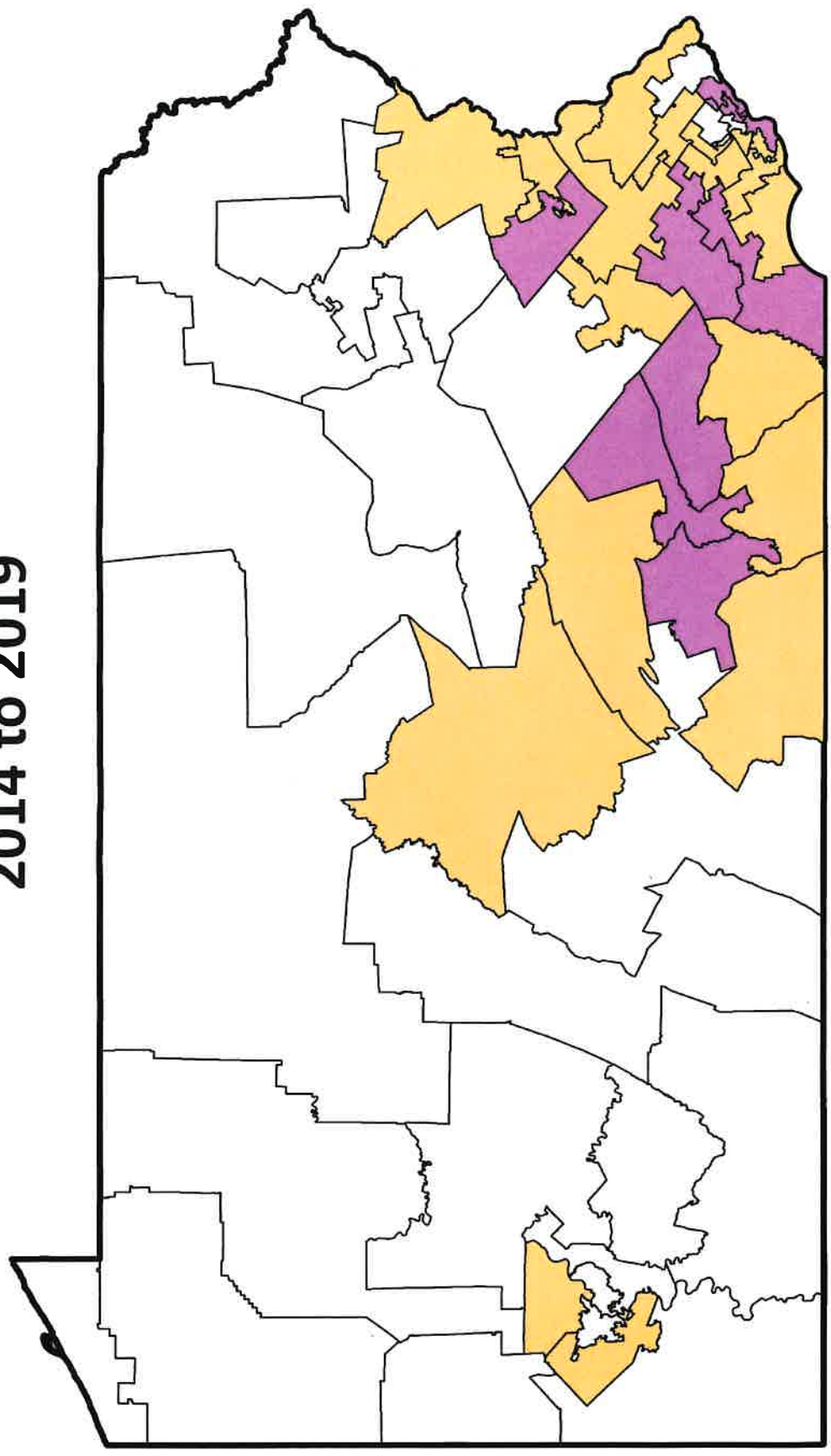
Population Change by House District, 2014 to 2019



- Population Decline or No Change (n=100)
- 0.1% to 2.4% Population Increase (n=58)
- 2.5%+ Population Increase (n=45)

Data sources: 2014 and 2019, 5-year Averages, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Population Change by Senate District, 2014 to 2019



- Population Decline or No Change (n=23)
- 0.1% to 2.4% Population Increase (n=18)
- 2.5%+ Population Increase (n=9)

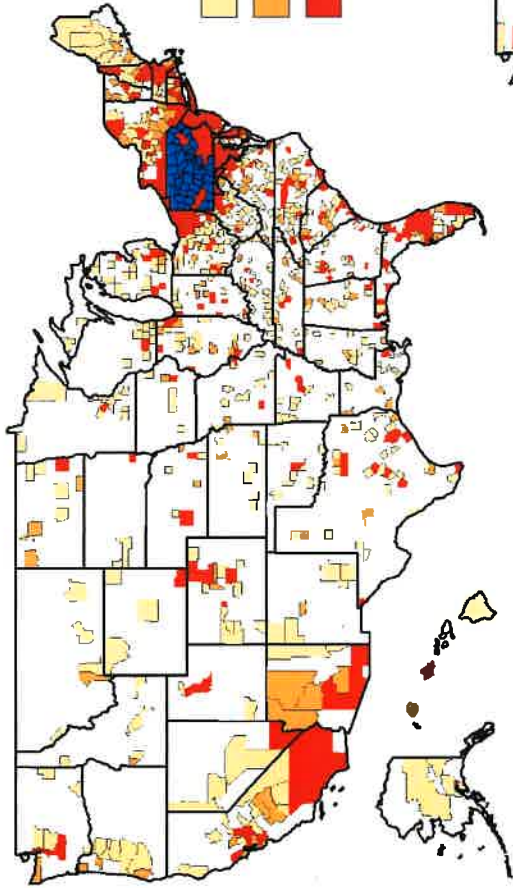
Data sources: 2014 and 2019, 5-year Averages, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.



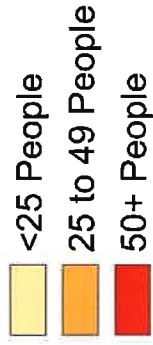
Population Change: Influences & Causes

Rural Pennsylvania Domestic In- and Out-Migration, 2018

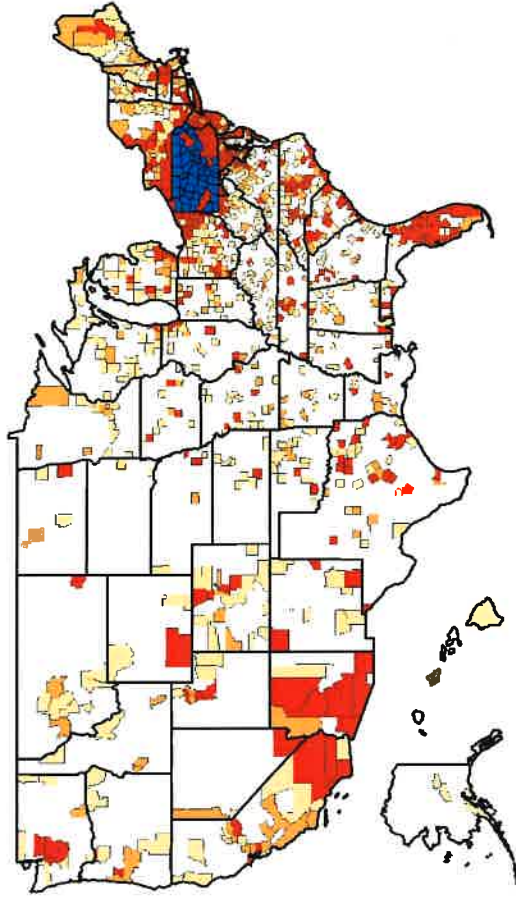
In-Migration to Rural Pennsylvania
n=113,248



65% of people who moved out of rural Pennsylvania went to a county <100 miles away



Out-Migration from Rural Pennsylvania
n=109,066

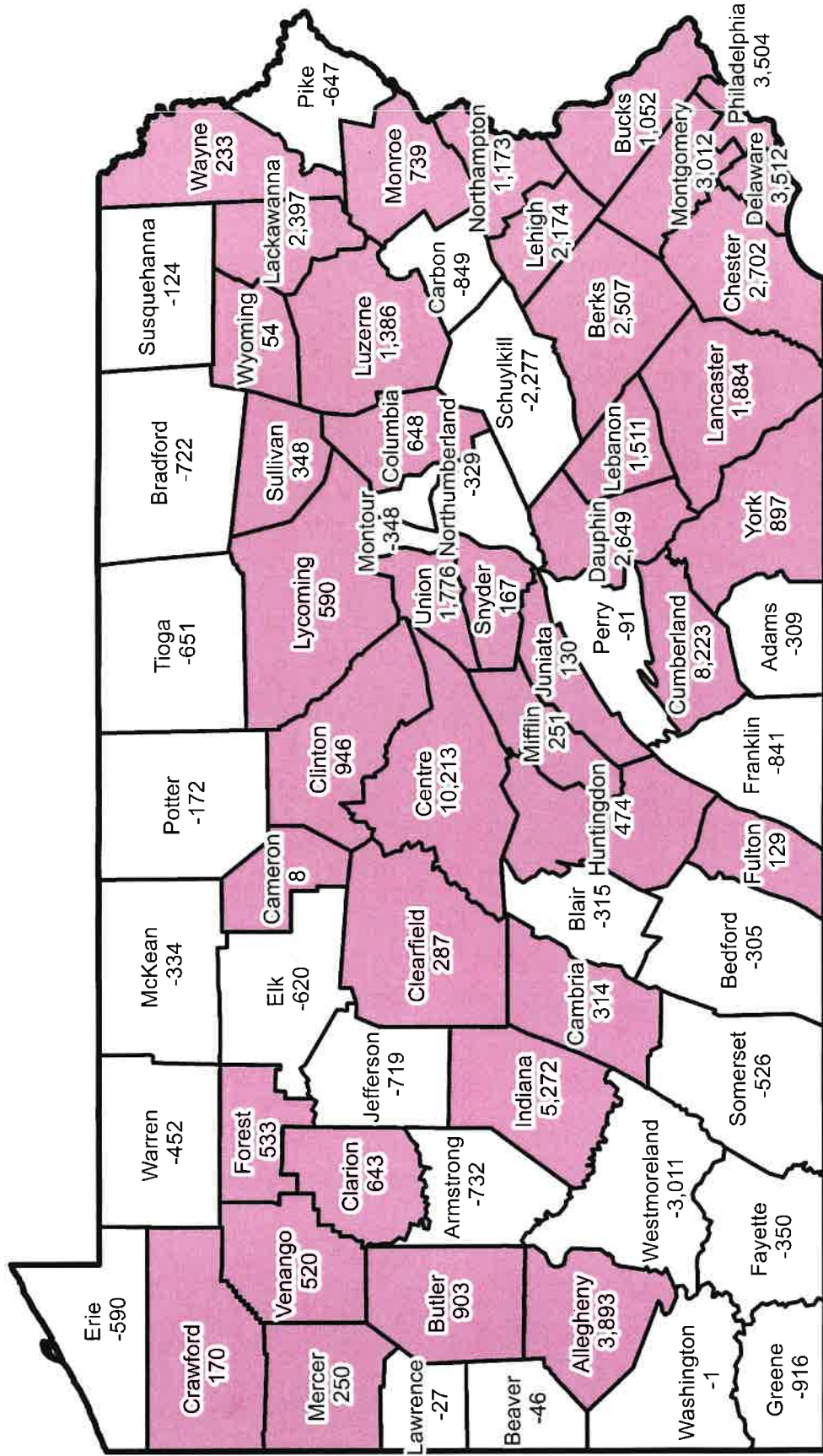


78% of people who moved to rural Pennsylvania came from a county <100 miles away

Data exclude international migration.
Data source: 2018, 5-year Average, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Pennsylvania's Net Migration, 2018

(Number of people who moved into the county subtracted from number who moved out of the county)

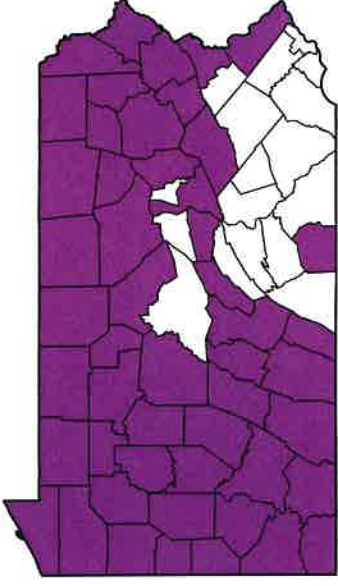


Pennsylvania's Total Net Migration = 51,770

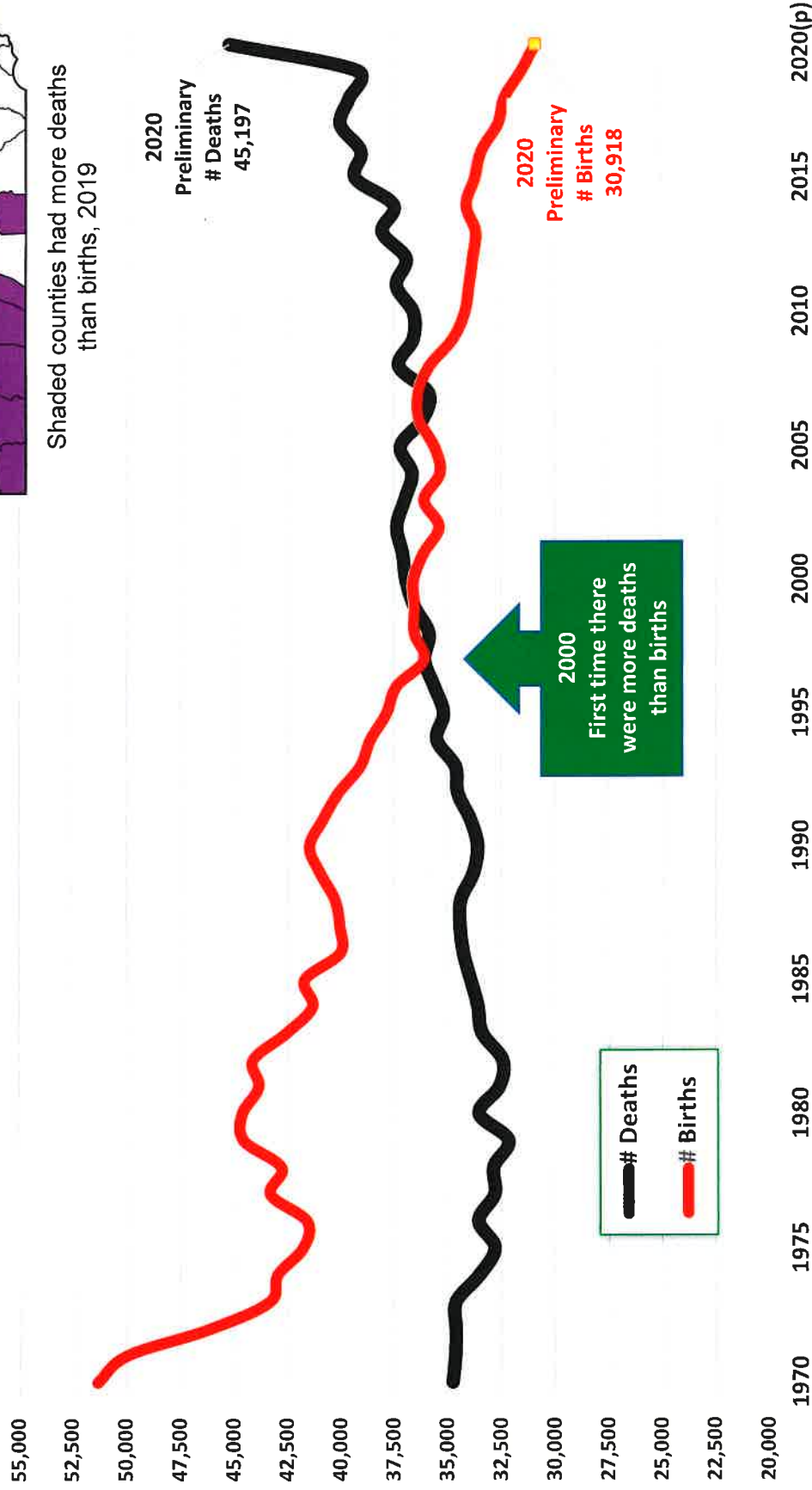
- Net Out-Migration (More people moved out than moved in)
- Net In-Migration (More people moved in than moved out)

Data source: 2018, 5-year Average, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Number of Births and Deaths in Rural Pennsylvania, 1970 to 2020



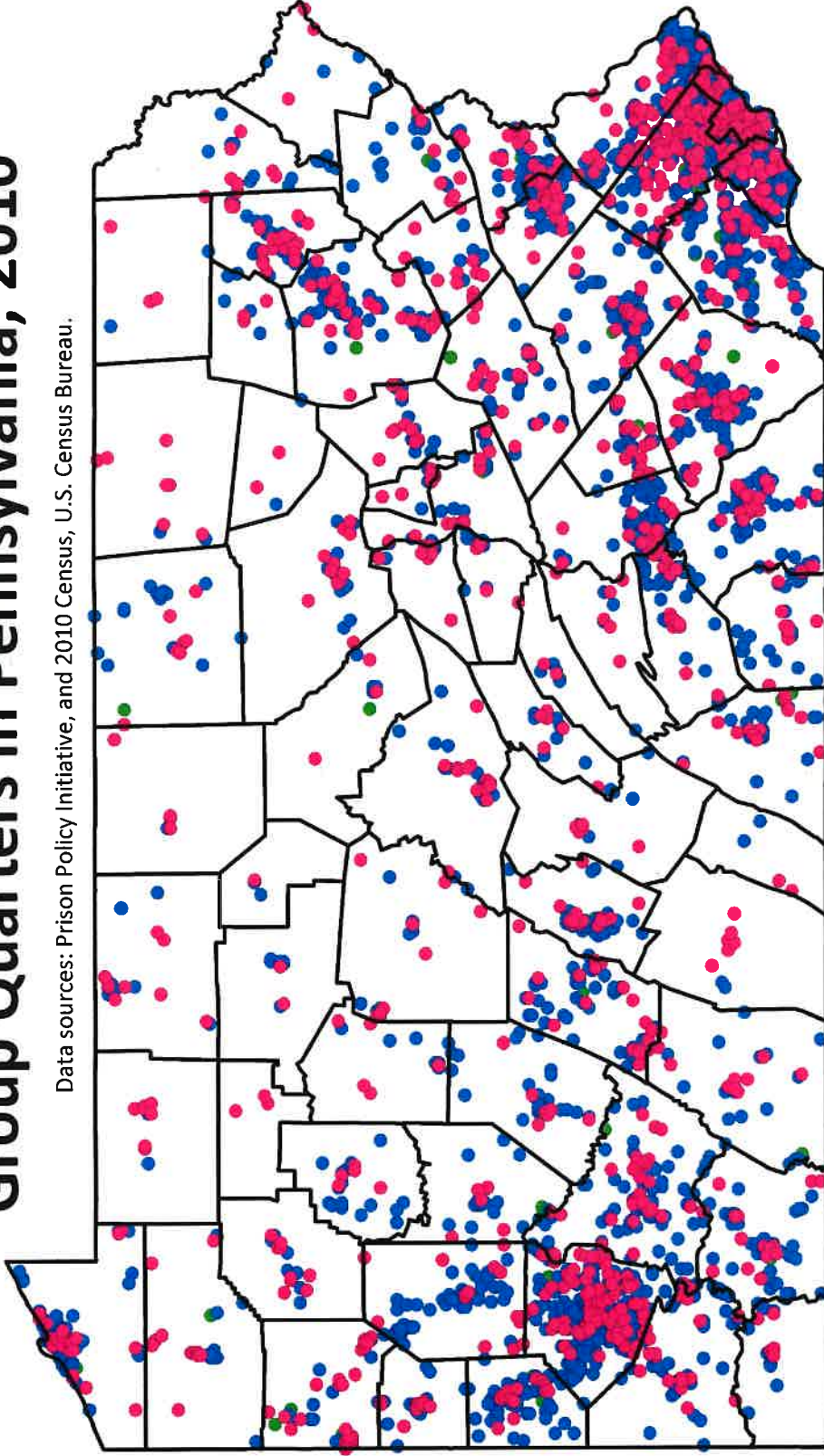
Shaded counties had more deaths than births, 2019



Data source: Pennsylvania Department of Health.

Group Quarters in Pennsylvania, 2010

Data sources: Prison Policy Initiative, and 2010 Census, U.S. Census Bureau.

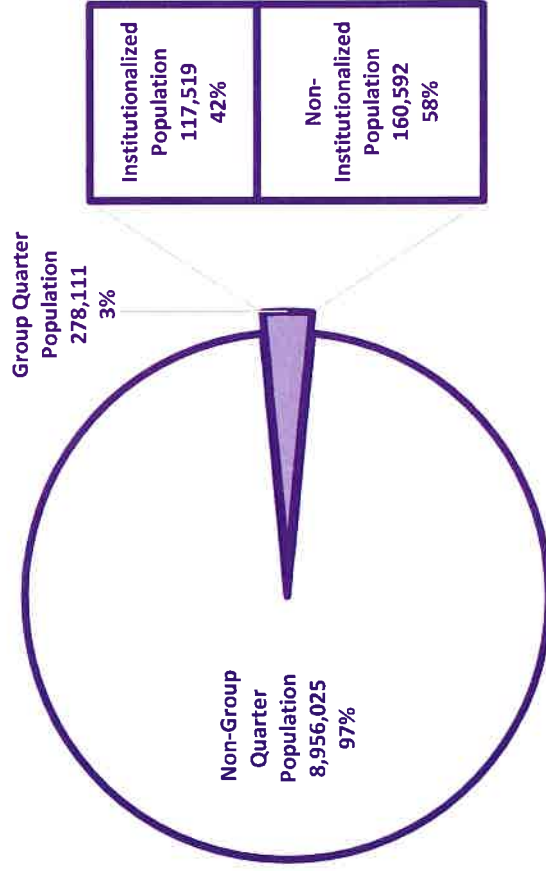


- Institutionalized Group Quarters
- Non-Institutionalized Group Quarters
- Combination of Institutionalized and Non-Institutionalized Group Quarters

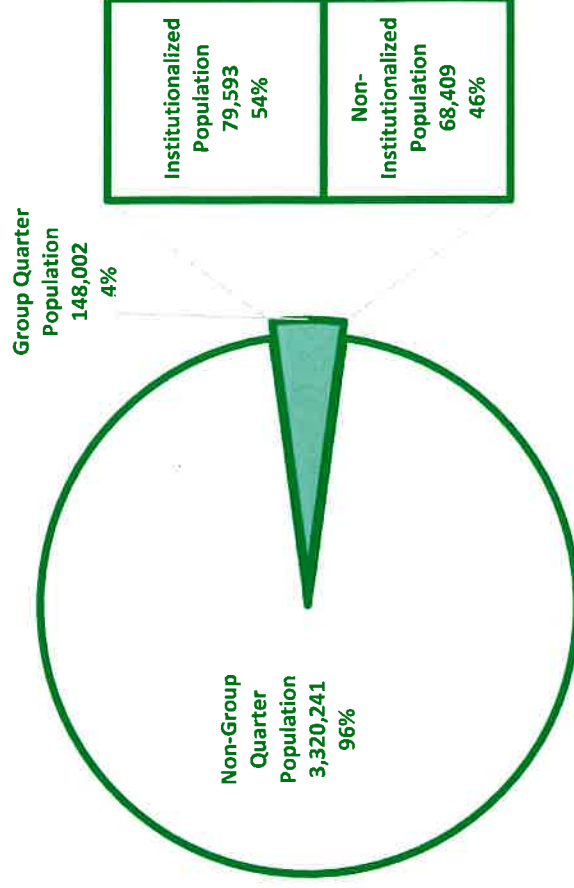
	# Rural Group Quarters	# Urban Group Quarters
Institutional	472	899
Non-Institutional	1,058	3,106
Total	1,530	4,005

Group Quarter Populations in Rural and Urban Pennsylvania, 2010

Urban Group Quarter Population, 2010

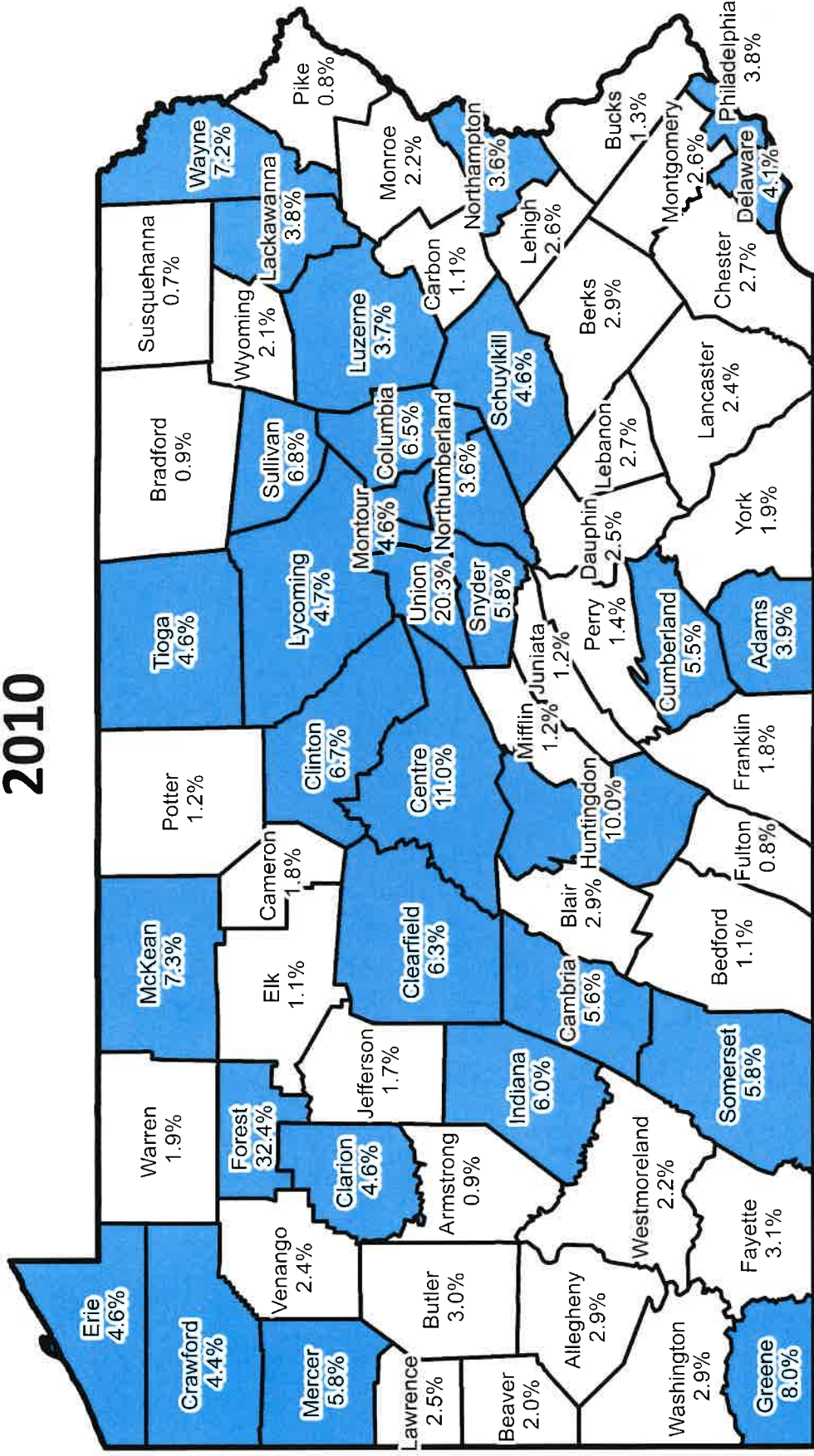


Rural Group Quarter Population, 2010



Data source: 2010 Census, U.S. Census Bureau.

Percent of Total Population Living in Group Quarters, 2010



Statewide Rate = 3.4% Total Population

- At or Below Statewide Rate
- Above Statewide Rate

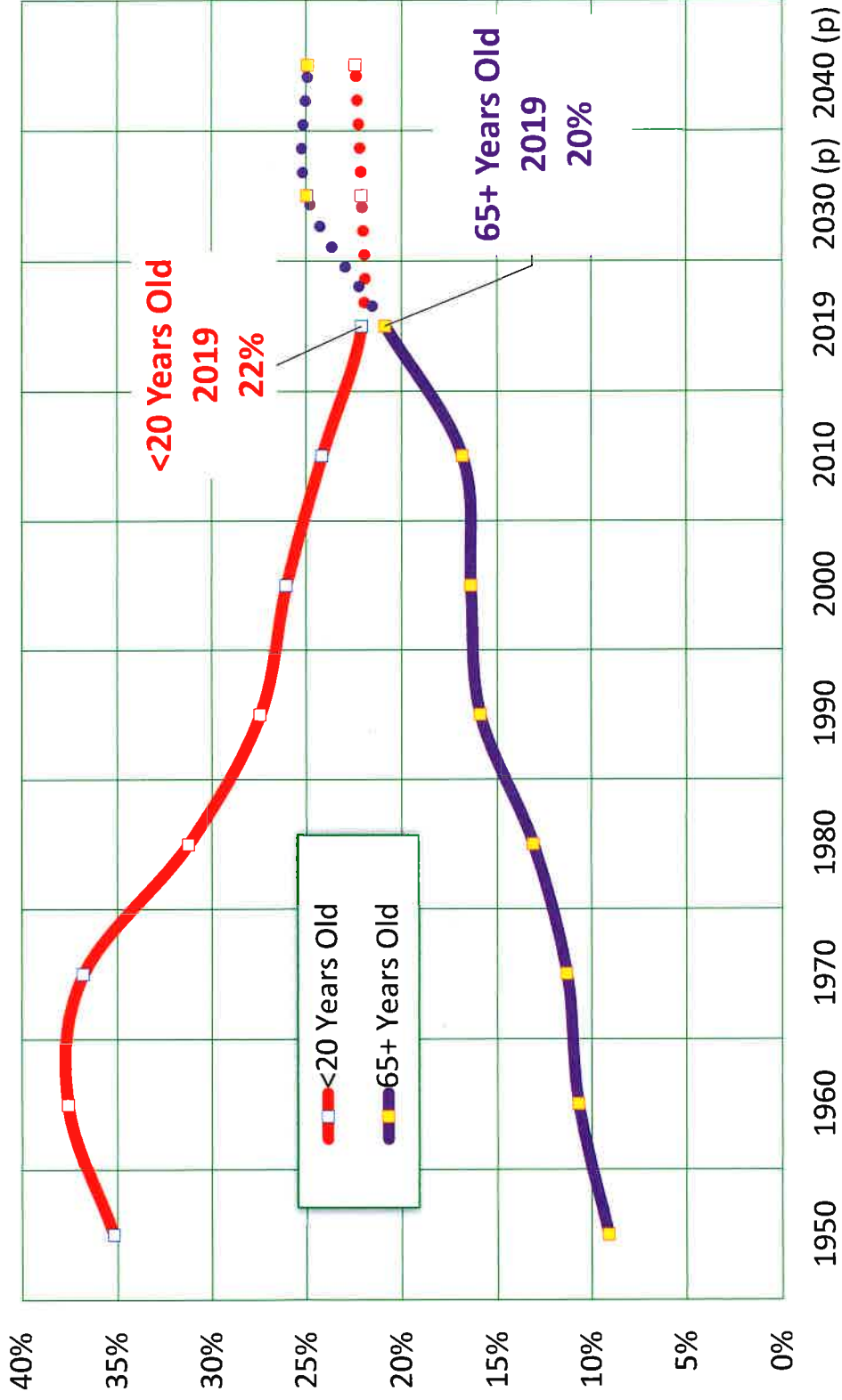
Data source: 2010 Census, U.S. Census Bureau.



Demographic Changes: Age & Diversity

Rural Pennsylvania is Rapidly Aging

Percent of Population Under 20 Years Old and 65 Years Old and Older, 1950 to 2040 (projected)

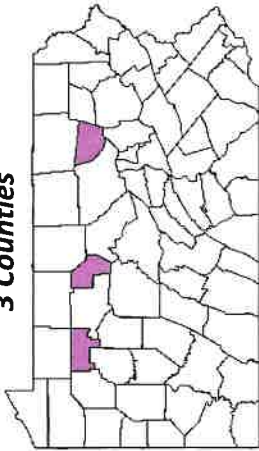


Data sources: Decennial Censuses, 2019, 5-year Average, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, and Pennsylvania State Data Center.

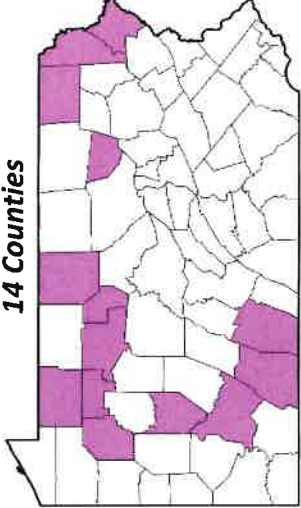
An increasing number of Pennsylvania counties are projected to have more senior citizens than youth

Shaded counties have more residents 65+ than residents <20 years old.

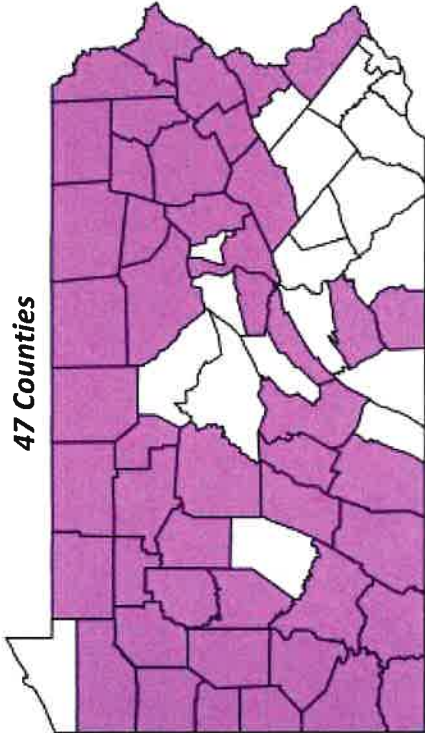
2011
3 Counties



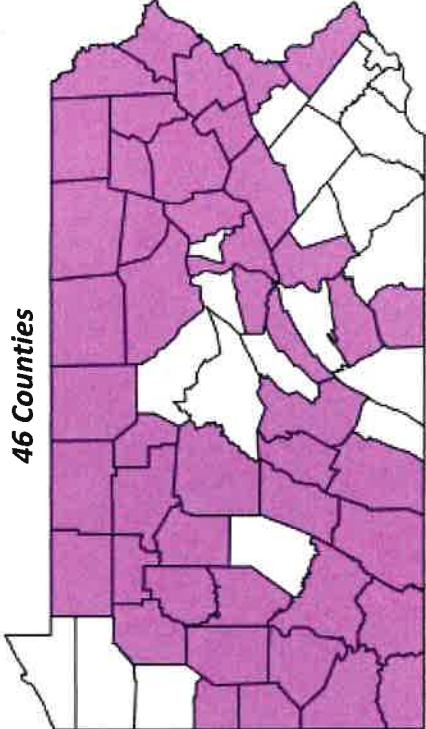
2019
14 Counties



2030 (Projected)
47 Counties



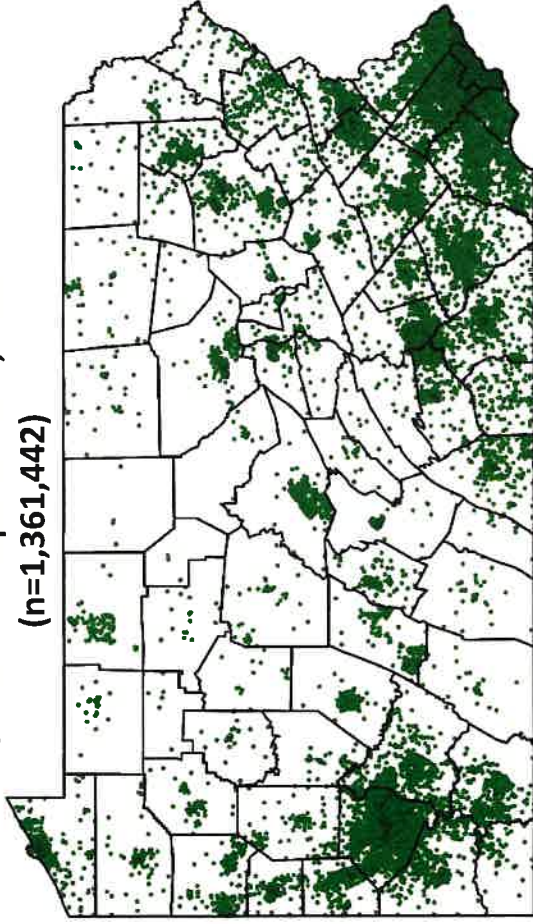
2040 (Projected)
46 Counties



Data sources: Decennial Censuses, 2019, 5-year Average, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau; and Pennsylvania State Data Center.

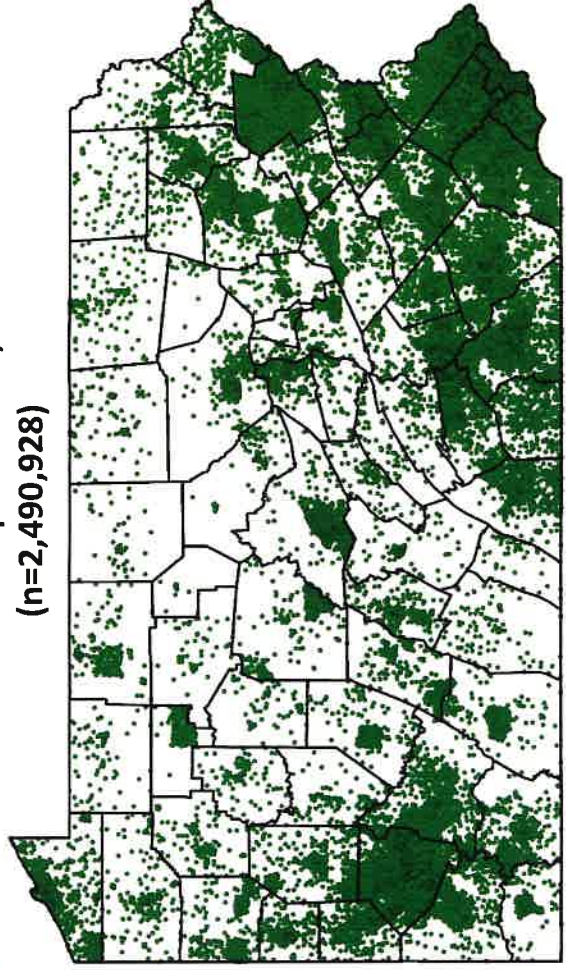
Number of People of Color by Municipality, 1990 and 2019

Number of People of Color, 1990
(n=1,361,442)



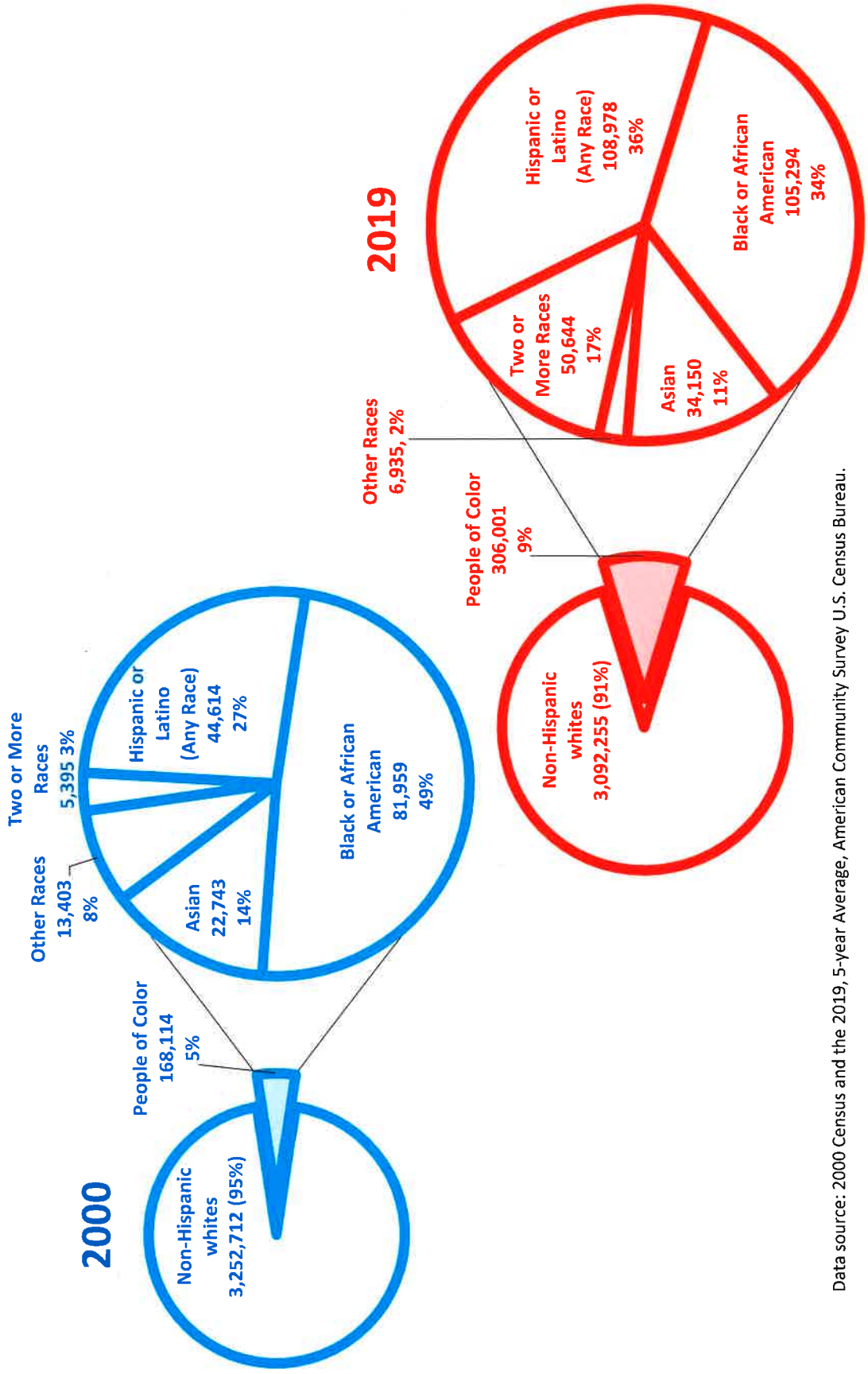
1 Dot = 10 People

Number of People of Color, 2019
(n=2,490,928)



People of color include all people who are not non-Hispanic whites. Data sources: 1990 Census, and the 2019, 5-year Average, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

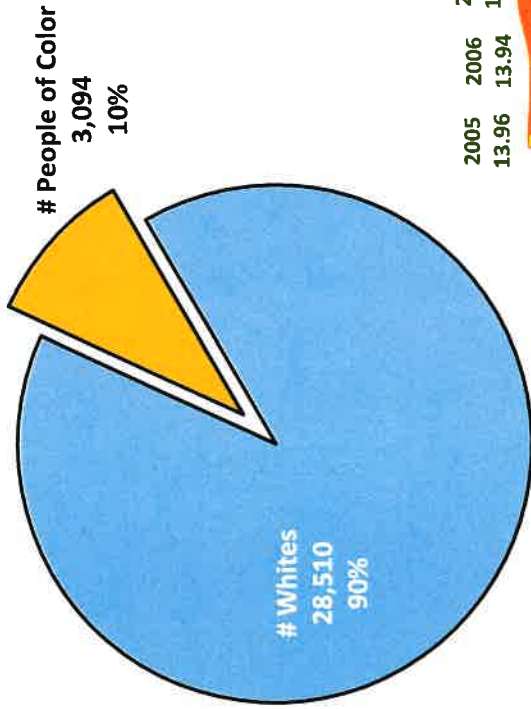
Rural Pennsylvania Population by Race & Ethnicity, 2000 and 2019



Data source: 2000 Census and the 2019, 5-year Average, American Community Survey U.S. Census Bureau.

Rural Births by Race

Number of Births in Rural Pennsylvania, 2019



NOTE: Because of data reporting limitations, the information here does not separate Hispanic/Latinos. The information is reported as non-white and white.

Data sources: Pennsylvania Department of Health, and the 2019, 1-year Average, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Birth Rates in Rural Pennsylvania, 2005 to 2019

(Number of Births per 1,000 Residents)



Total Fertility Rates for Rural Women 2017-2019

(2.1 = Births Needed per Woman for Population Replacement)

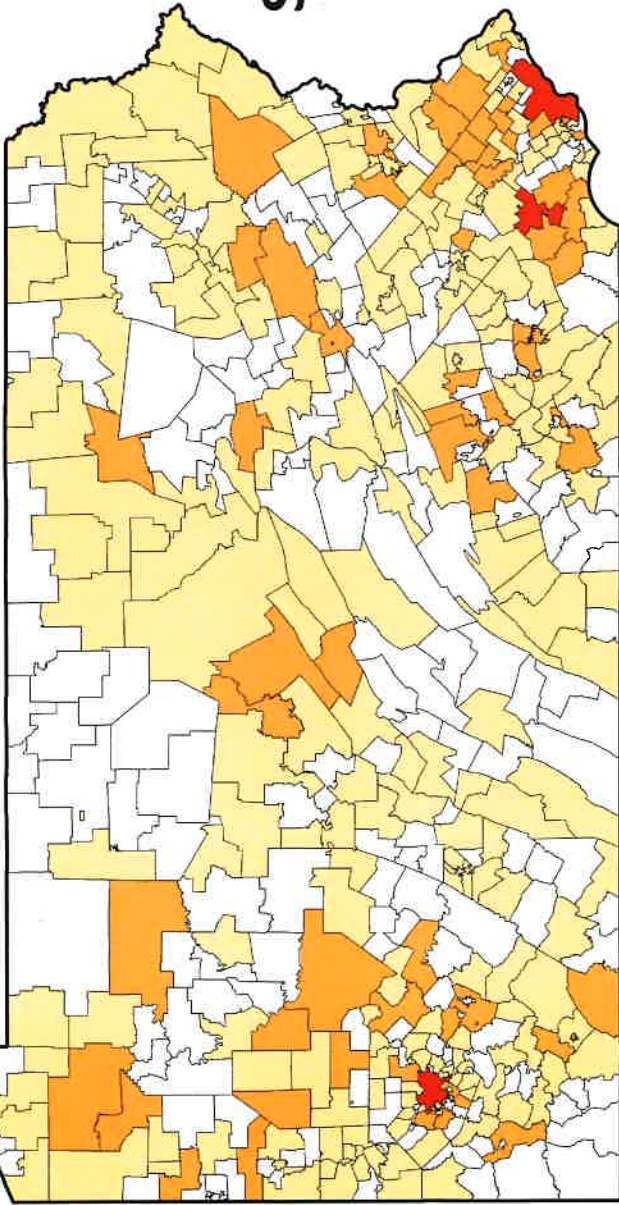
2.17 = People of Color

1.66 = Whites



Implications for Political Subdivisions: School Districts

School Districts by the Number of House Members, 2020



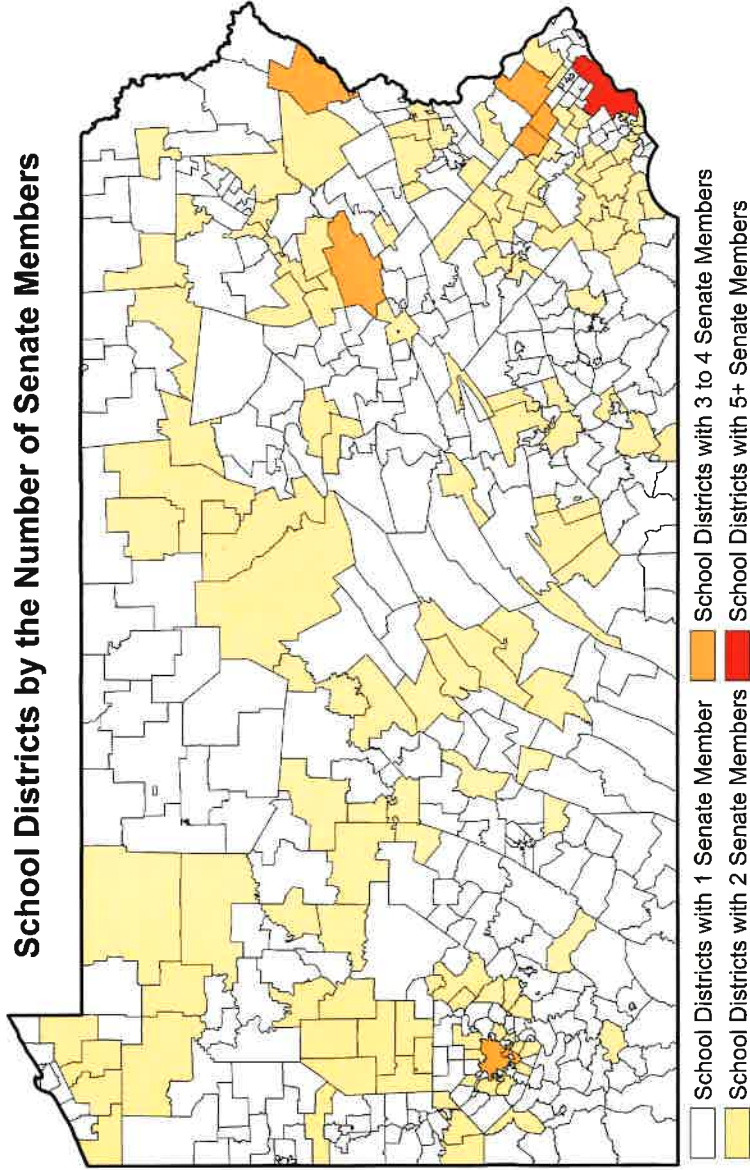
- School Districts with 1 House Member
- School Districts with 2 House Members
- School Districts with 3 to 4 House Members
- School Districts with 5+ House Members

School Districts by House Districts, 2020

HOUSE	Rural School Districts	Urban School Districts	Total School Districts
School Districts with 1 House Member	114 (49%)	99 (37%)	213 (43%)
School Districts with 2 House Members	100 (43%)	123 (46%)	223 (45%)
School Districts with 3 to 4 House Members	21 (9%)	40 (15%)	61 (12%)
School Districts with 5+ House Members	0 (0%)	3 (1%)	3 (1%)
Total	235 (100%)	265 (100%)	500 (100%)

House Districts that are less than 25 acres in a school district were eliminated from the analysis. Data are TIGER Shapefiles, U.S. Census Bureau.

School Districts by the Number of Senate Members

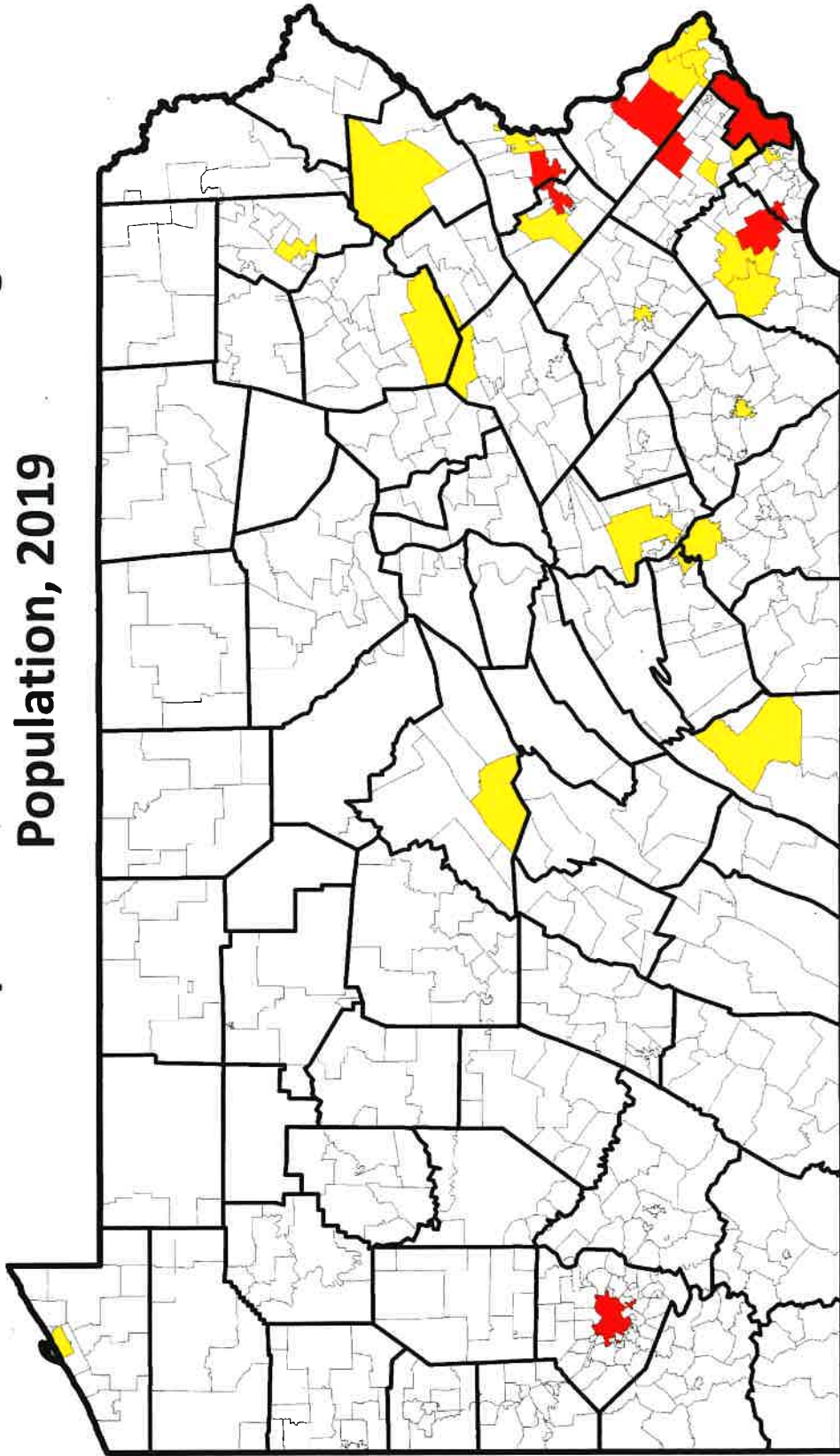


School Districts by Senate Districts, 2020

SENATE	Rural School Districts (n=235)	Urban School Districts (n=265)	Total School Districts (n=500)
School Districts with 1 Senate Member	171 (73%)	193 (73%)	364 (73%)
School Districts with 2 Senate Members	63 (27%)	65 (25%)	128 (26%)
School Districts with 3 to 4 Senate Members	1 (<1%)	6 (2%)	7 (1%)
School Districts with 5+ Senate Members	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)
Total	235 (100%)	265 (100%)	500 (100%)

Senate Districts that are less than 25 acres in a school district were eliminated from the analysis. Data are TIGER Shapefiles, U.S. Census Bureau.

School District Population Relative to the Average House District Population, 2019



<63,012 Population
 63,012 to 99,999 Population
 100,000+ Population

	Rural	Urban
School Districts With <63,012 Pop.	233	240
School Districts with 63,012 to 99,999 Pop.	2	18
School Districts with 100,000+ Pop	0	7
Total	235	265

Data source: 2019, 5-year Average, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.



Conclusion & Thank You

Legislative Reapportionment Commission Hearing

Thursday, July 29, 2021

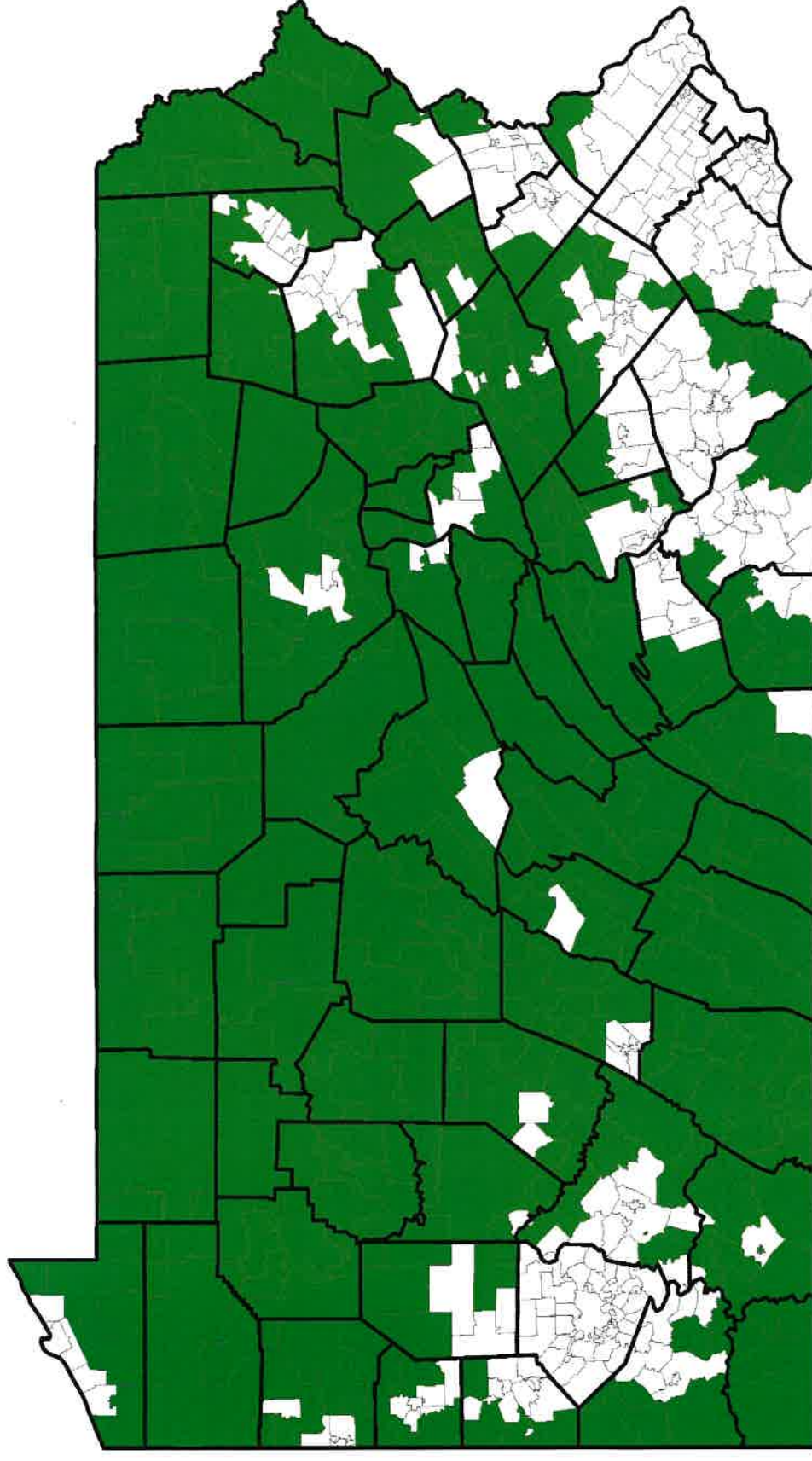


Supplemental Information

Legislative Reapportionment Commission Hearing

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Rural and Urban School Districts, 2010

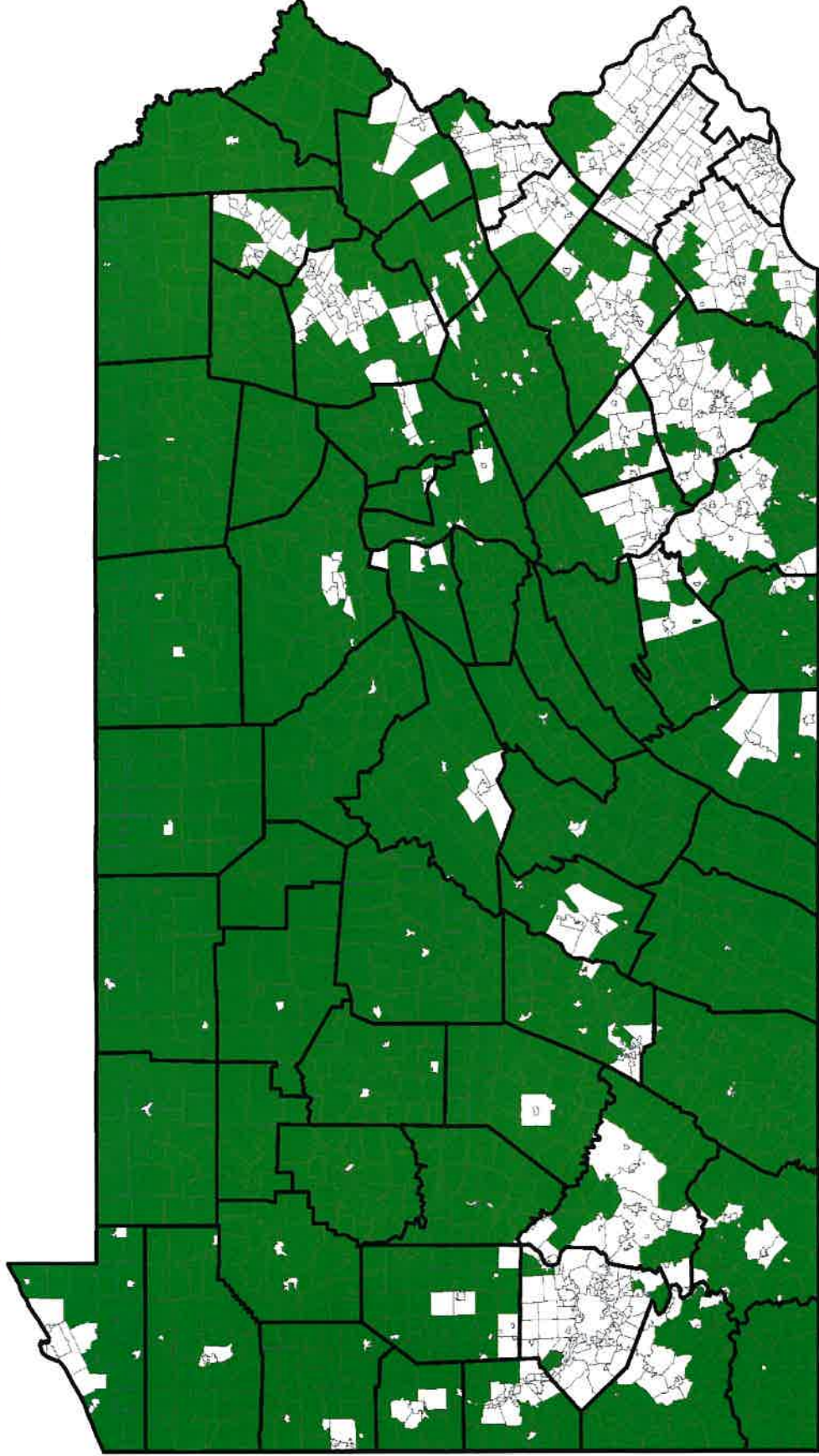


Urban School Districts (n=265)
Rural School Districts (n=235)

According to the Center for Rural Pennsylvania's definition, a rural school district has a population density below the statewide average of 284 persons per square mile. Urban school districts have a density at or above the statewide average

Data source: 2010 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Rural and Urban Municipalities, 2010

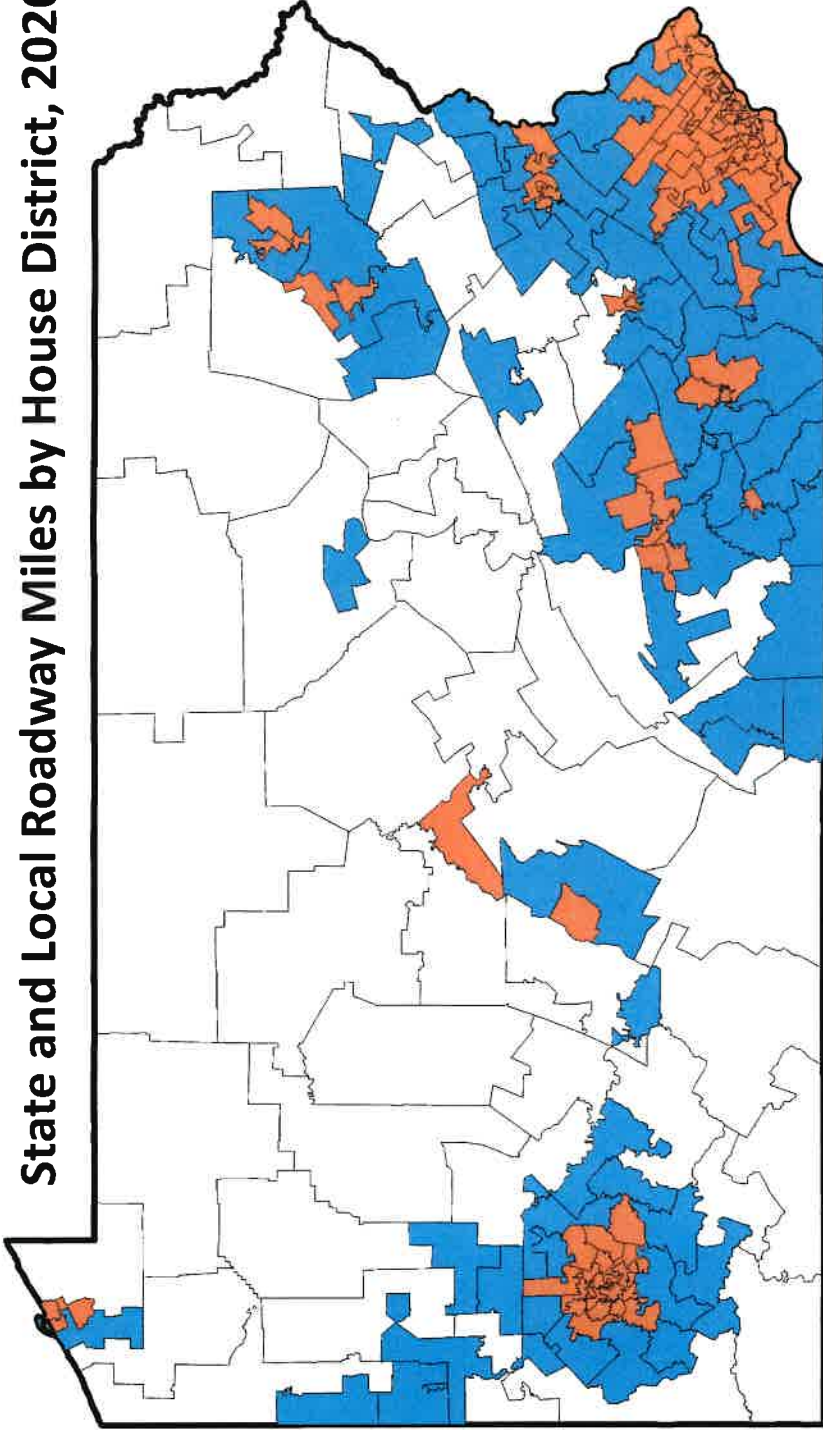


- Urban Municipalities (n=970)
- Rural Municipalities (n=1,592)

According to the Center for Rural Pennsylvania's definition, a municipality is rural when the population density within the municipality is less than the statewide average density of 284 persons per square mile, or the total population is less than 2,500, unless more than 50 percent of the population lives in an urbanized area as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. All other municipalities are considered urban.

Data source: 2010 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

State and Local Roadway Miles by House District, 2020



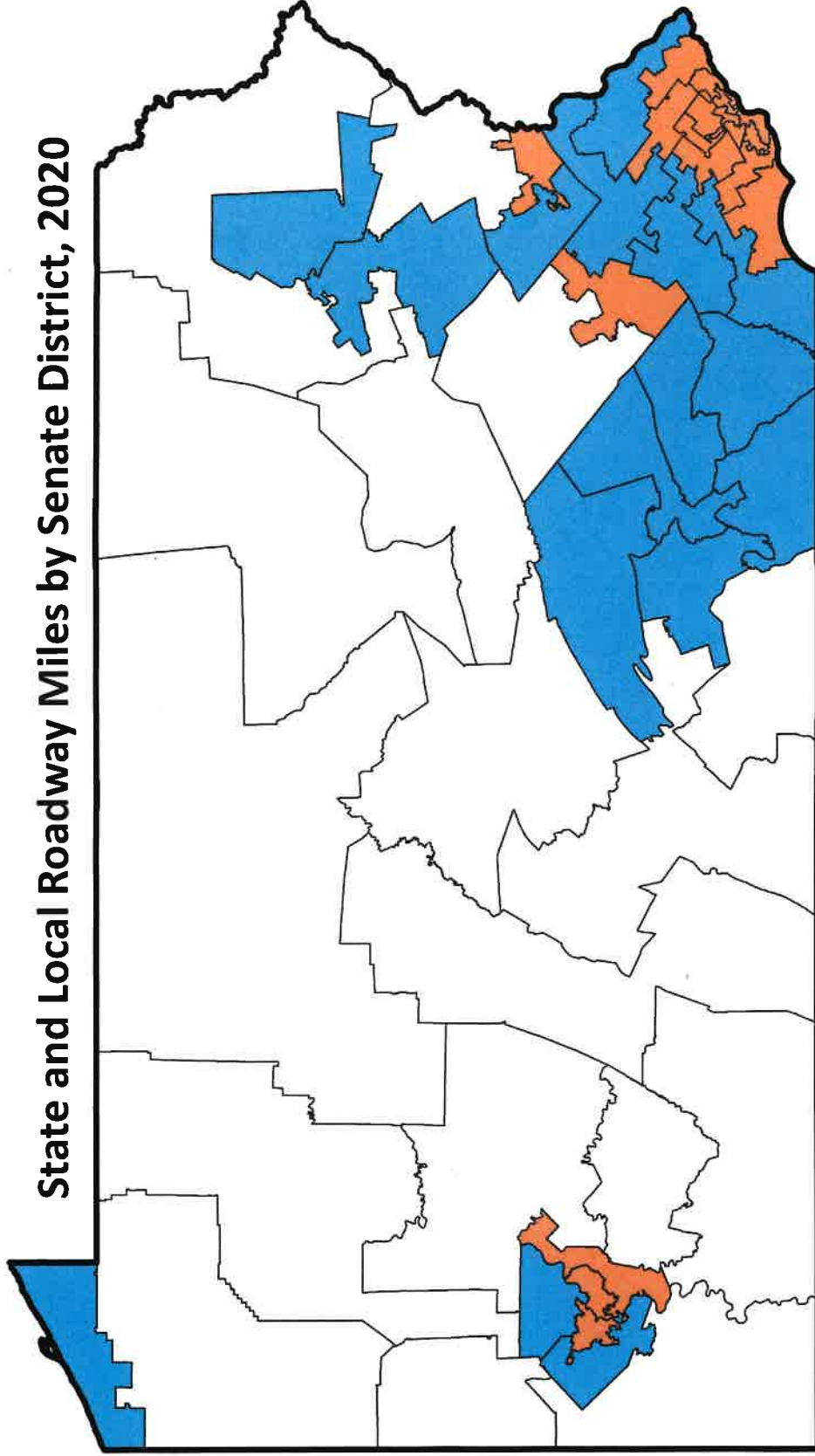
Estimated Miles of Roadway in Pennsylvania = 151,368

- <500 Miles of Roadway
- 500 to 999 Miles of Roadway
- 1,000+ Miles of Roadway

Miles of roadway are estimated based on GIS calculations. Data source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

	Est. Miles of Local Roadway	Est. Miles of State Roadway	Total Est. Miles of Roadway
# Districts with <500 Miles of Roadway (n=97)	19,260	8,071	27,331
# Districts with 500 to 999 Miles of Roadway (n=62)	30,763	14,335	45,098
# Districts with 1,000+ Miles of Roadway (n=44)	52,121	26,819	78,940
Total (n=203)	102,144	49,225	151,369

State and Local Roadway Miles by Senate District, 2020



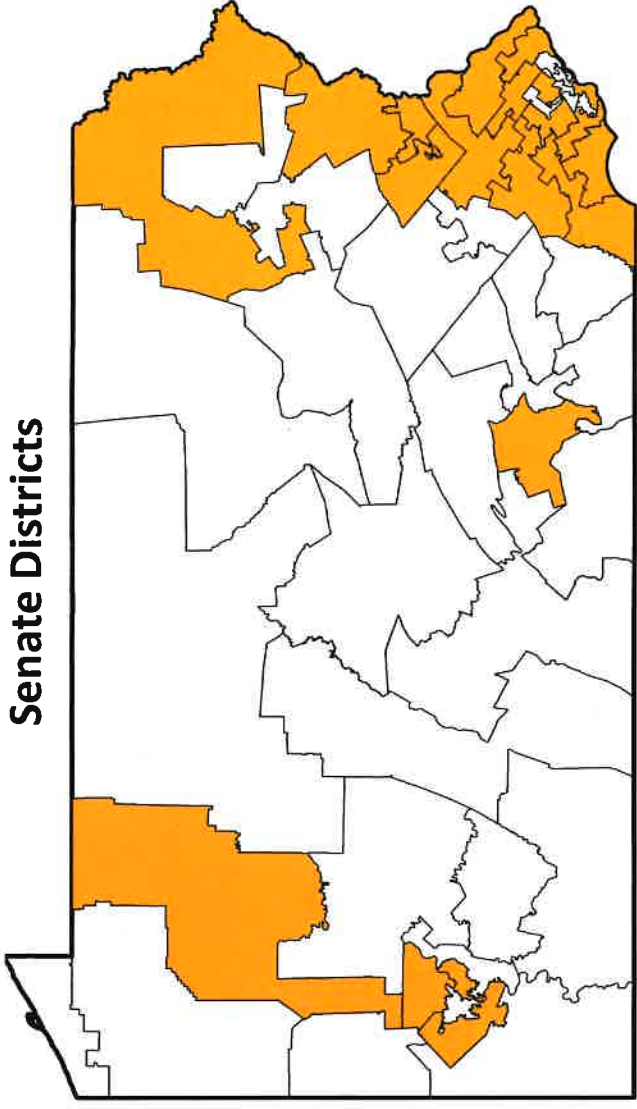
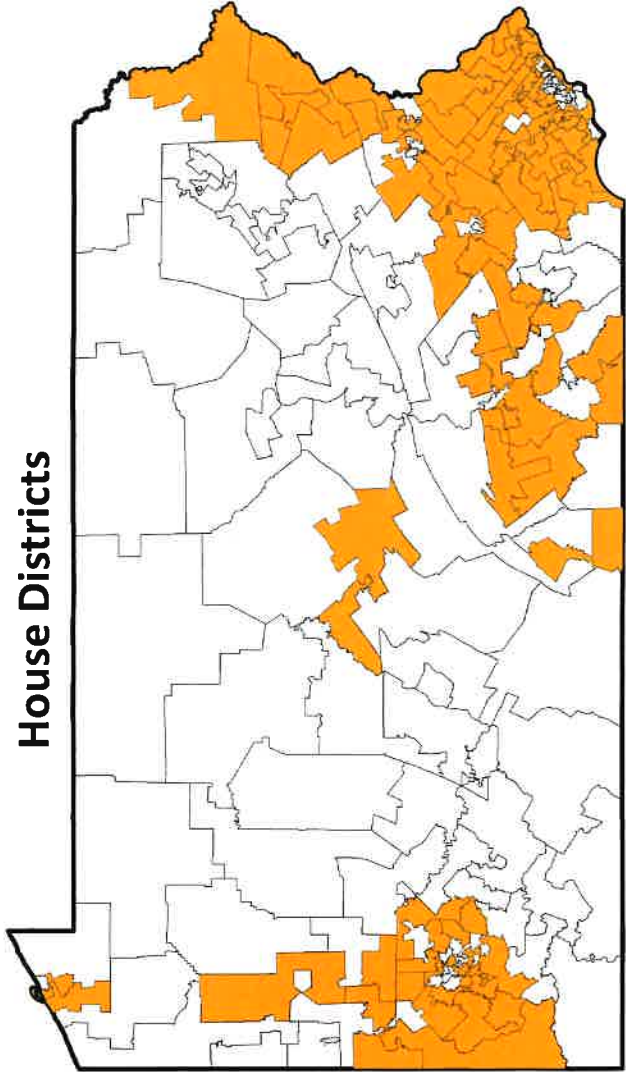
Estimated Miles of Roadway in Pennsylvania = 151,368

- <2,000 Miles of Roadway
- 2,000 to 2,999 Miles of Roadway
- 3,000+ Miles of Roadway

	Est. Miles of Local Roadway	Est. Miles of State Roadway	Total Est. Miles of Roadway
# Districts with <2,000 Miles of Roadway (n=17)	13,065	5,253	18,318
# Districts with 2,000 to 2,999 Miles of Roadway (n=16)	26,153	12,026	38,179
# Districts with 3,000+ Miles of Roadway (n=17)	62,925	31,946	94,871
Total (n=50)	102,143	49,225	151,368

Miles of roadway are estimated based on GIS calculations. Data source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Percent of Households with Internet Access by House and Senate Districts, 2019



Statewide Rate = 84.7% Households

- At or Below Statewide Rate
- Above Statewide Rate

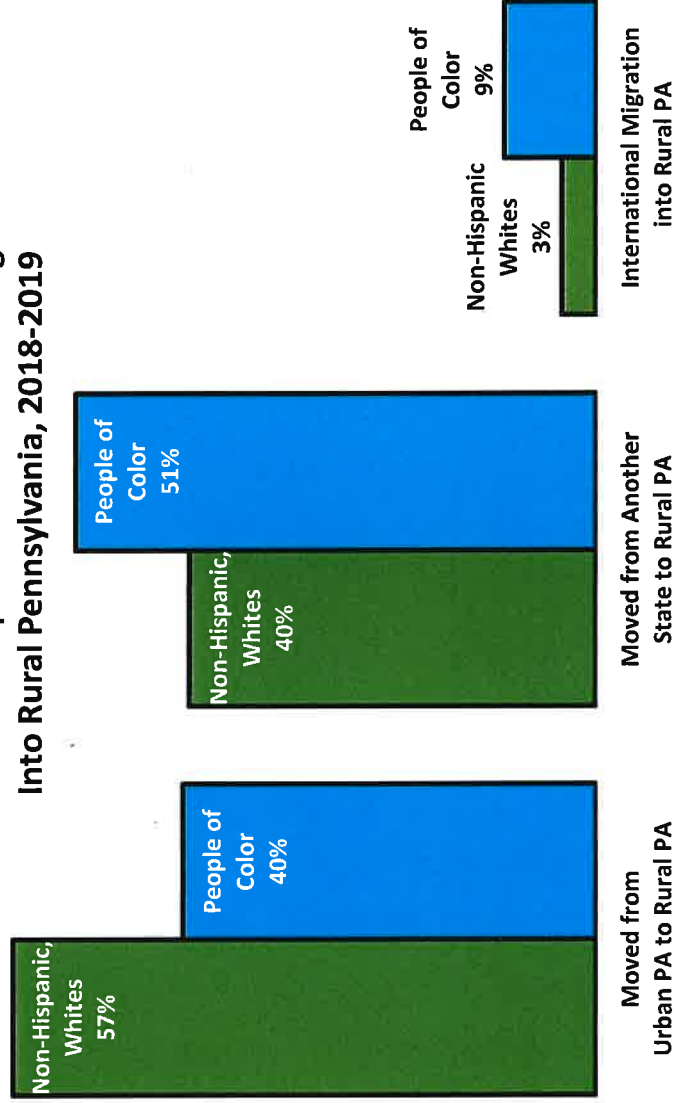
Data source: 2019, 5-year Average, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

In-Migration: People Moving into Rural Pennsylvania

Number of People Who Moved into Rural PA, 2018-2019



Where People Lived Before Moving Into Rural Pennsylvania, 2018-2019



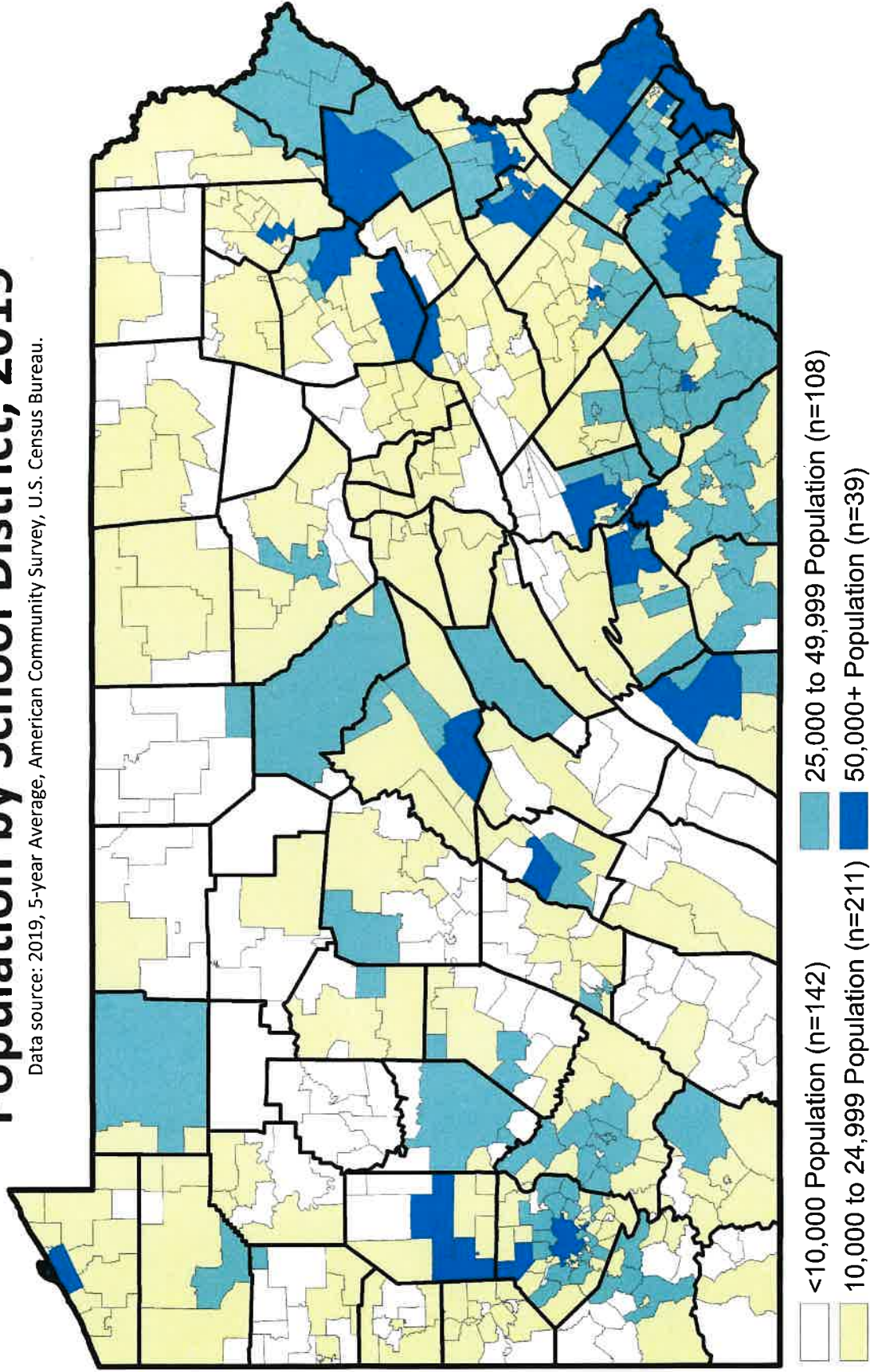
Top 5 States Where People Lived Before Moving Into Rural Pennsylvania, 2019

	People of Color	Non-Hispanic, Whites
New York	5,107	7,486
Texas	3,000	2,334
Florida	2,802	2,254
Georgia	2,508	1,312
Maryland	2,125	4,418

Data source: 2019, 1-year Average, American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), U.S. Census Bureau.

Population by School District, 2019

Data source: 2019, 5-year Average, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.



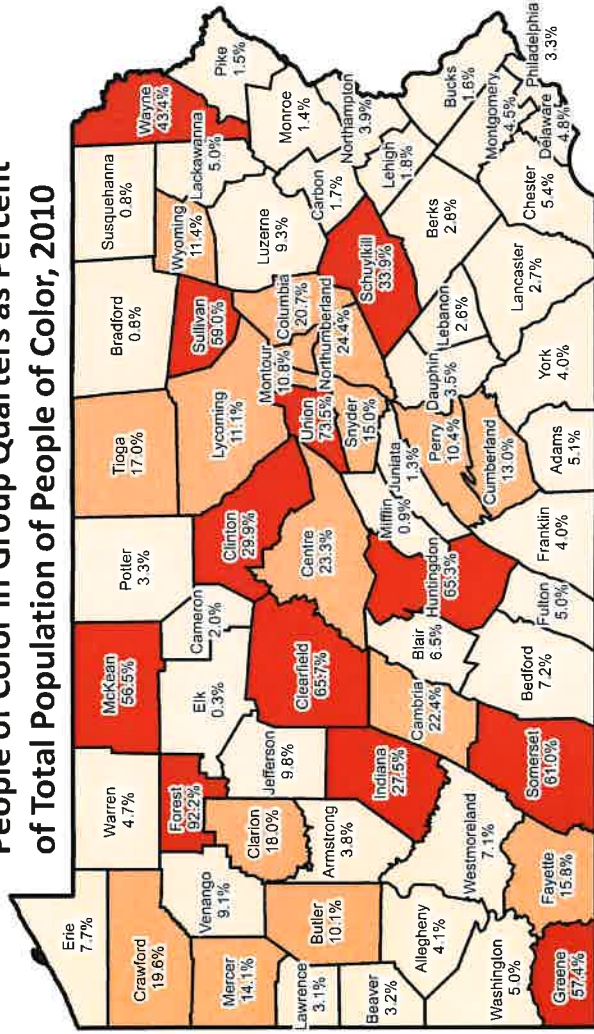
Number and Type of Group Quarters in Pennsylvania, 2010

Data sources: Prison Policy Initiative, and 2010 Census, U.S. Census Bureau.

Number of Institutionalized Group Quarters, 2010		Rural	Urban
Corrections Facilities (Federal, state, local)		81	80
Juvenile Facilities		98	207
Nursing Homes		280	564
Other (Long-term care facilities)		13	48
Total		472	899

Number of Non-Institutionalized Group Quarters, 2010		Rural	Urban
College Dorms/Student Housing		219	480
Other (Group homes, treatment centers, homeless shelters, etc.)		850	2,676
Total		1,058	3,106

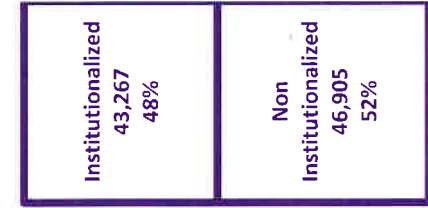
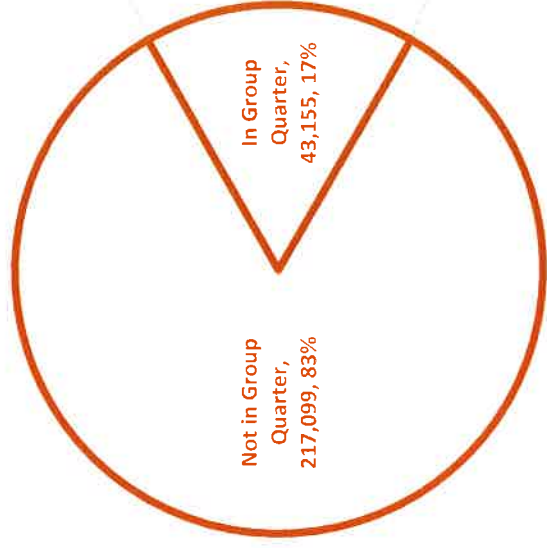
People of Color in Group Quarters as Percent of Total Population of People of Color, 2010



Statewide Rate = 5.1%

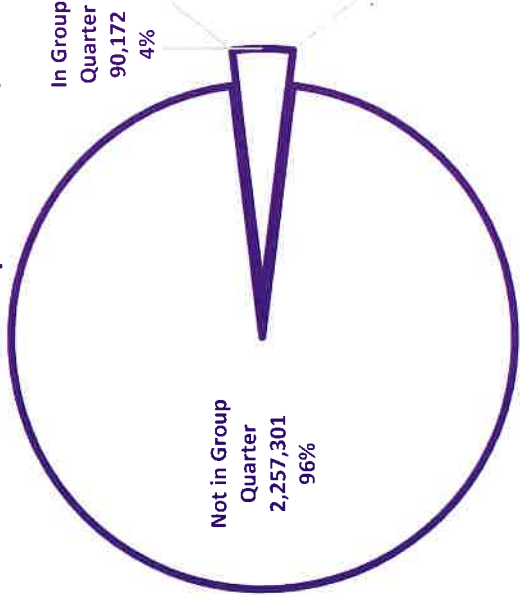
Legend:
 <10.0% Population of Color
 10.0% to 24.9% Population of Color
 25.0%+ Population of Color

Rural People of Color, 2010

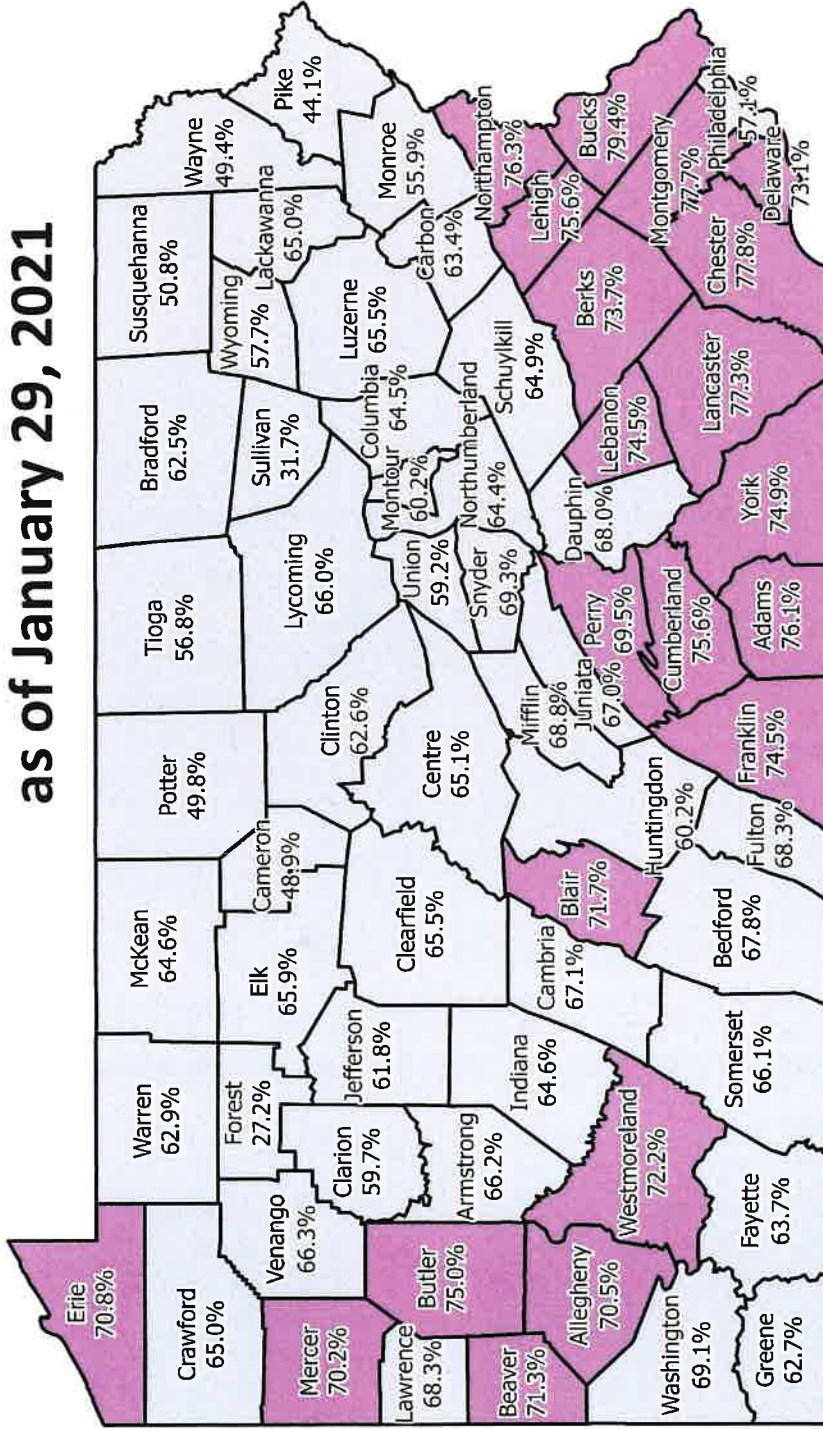


Non Institutionalized, 10,468, 24%

Urban People of Color, 2010

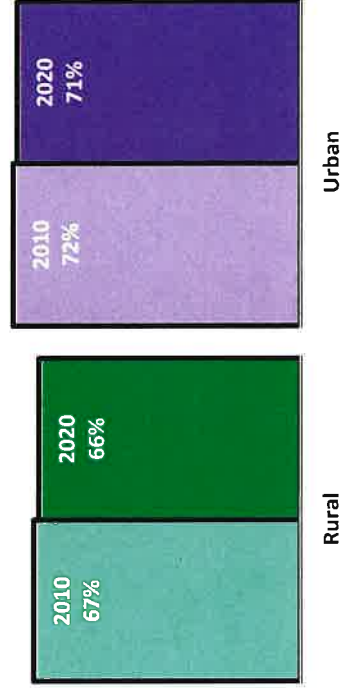


Response Rates for 2020 Decennial Census, by County, as of January 29, 2021



Statewide Response Rate = 69.5%

- Below Statewide Response Rate
- Above Statewide Response Rate

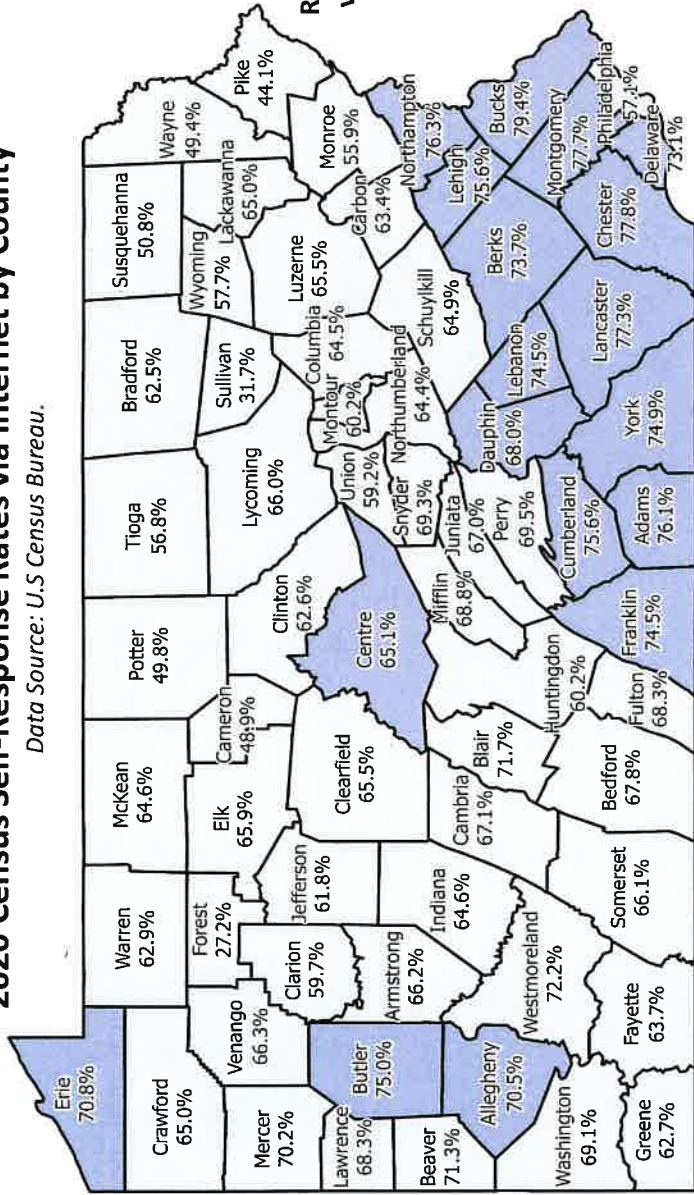


Data source: 2020 Census, U.S. Census Bureau.

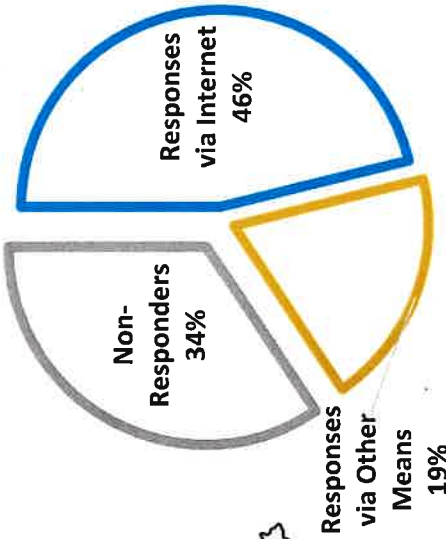
Pennsylvania Census Response Rates by Response Type, 2020

2020 Census Self-Response Rates via Internet by County

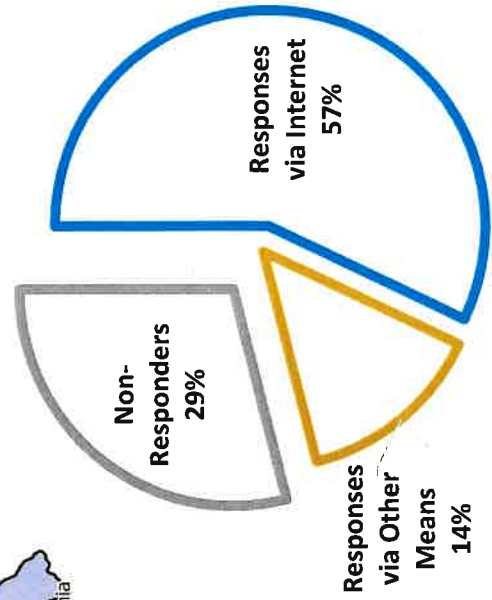
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau.



Rural Pennsylvania Census Response Rates by Response Type



Urban Pennsylvania Census Response Rates by Response Type



Statewide Internet Response Rate = 54.1%

- Below Statewide Internet Response Rate
- At or Above Statewide Internet Response Rate

Written Testimony

Website Updates Providing for Public Participation

Pennsylvania Legislative Reapportionment Commission

July 29, 2021

Brent McClintock, Executive Director
Pennsylvania Legislative Data Processing Center
B-48 Main Capitol Building
Harrisburg, PA 17120

717-787-7358 | help@legis.state.pa.us | www.paldpc.us

**PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATIVE
DATA PROCESSING CENTER**

B-48 MAIN CAPITOL BUILDING
HARRISBURG, PA 17120
717-787-7358
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SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

Megan Martin

HOUSE PARLIAMENTARIAN

Clancy Myer

July 29, 2021

Good afternoon, Chairman, and Commissioners,

Thank you for the opportunity to speak today. As you well know, your obligation to redistrict the state legislative boundaries is a complex and difficult task. As you have approached this responsibility in 2021, each of the members of the Legislative Reapportionment Commission has expressed a strong commitment to an open and transparent process. From the Commission's inception in March, legislative leaders have made it clear that collecting public input would be a high priority for this Commission. When the announcement¹ was made to certify the legislative leaders for the Commission, Speaker of the House, Bryan Culter said:

"For Pennsylvanians to trust in the results of the redistricting process, we must ensure every step is as transparent as possible. Today's announcement marks the starting point and allows for maximum time to collect public input on district lines for the next ten years."

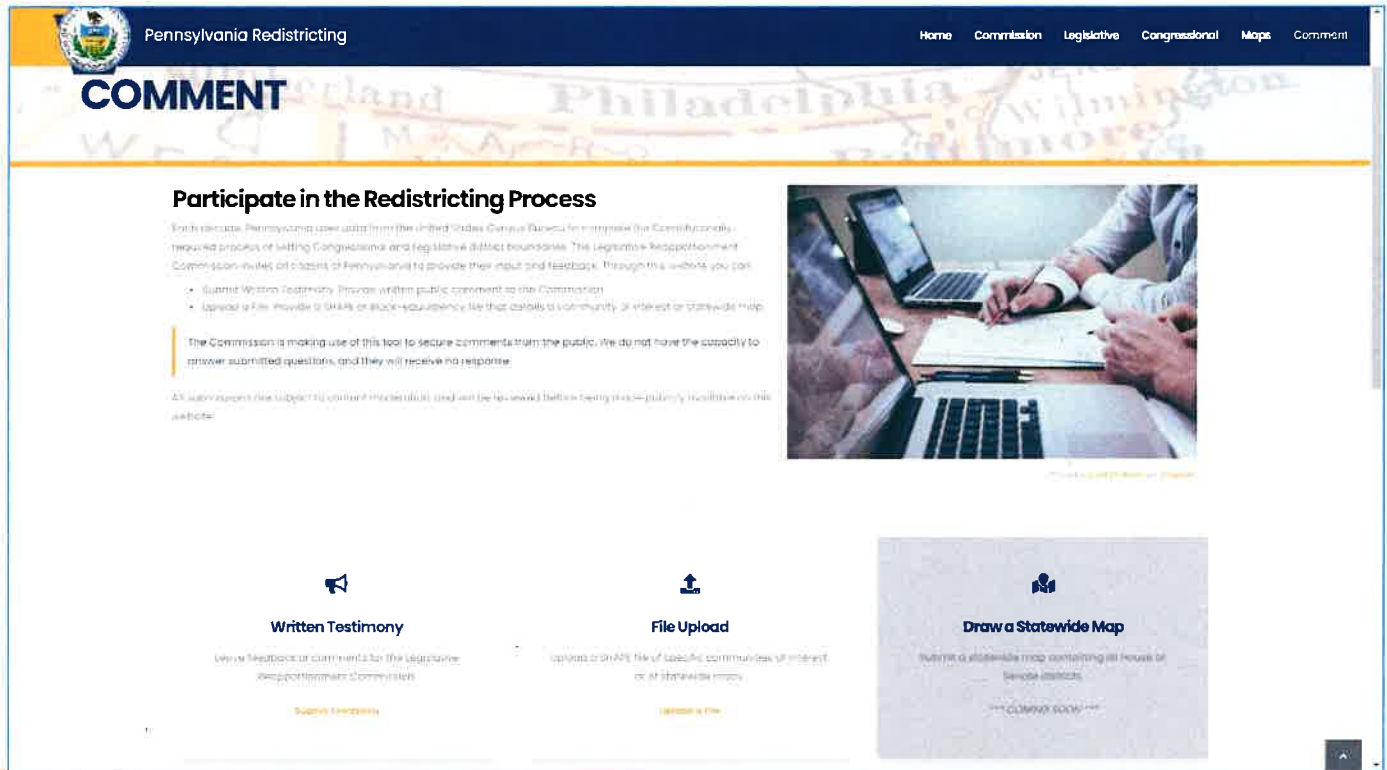
The Commission has continued to advance this priority since the Chairman assumed his role. One tool that is enabling this open and transparent process is the Commission's updated website. A number of features were recently added that provide the citizens of Pennsylvania with new ways to participate.

I'd like to spend a few minutes today highlighting these new features. A link to the website, <https://www.redistricting.state.pa.us>, is also included in today's meeting agenda.

¹ Legislative Leaders Name Reapportionment Commission Members
<https://www.redistricting.state.pa.us/commission/article/1060>

Public Comment

New features were added today, inviting the public to provide their feedback in three different ways.



First, citizens can submit “Written Testimony” to the Commission. This can be used to formally submit written remarks that will be presented at a public hearing. These submissions can also be used as a tool to provide feedback to the Commission independent of any formal hearing, detailing criteria that any citizen believes are important for the Commission to consider.

Second, citizens can upload GIS files that inform the Commission’s process of redrawing the statewide maps in 2021. They can submit a statewide map for Pennsylvania’s state House and Senate districts, or they can depict a specific community of interest. Along with these uploaded files, citizens can provide comments that describe any important distinguishing characteristics.

Lastly, online mapping tools will be available later this year. This will provide everyone with the data and tools necessary to draw their own statewide legislative maps, and to easily submit those maps to the Commission. As you know, the U.S. Census data that was expected in April is now delayed until a release later this fall. These online mapping tools will be added to the website after Census data is received.

To provide the most transparent process possible, submissions to the Commission will be publicly available on the website. Citizens have the option to “tag” their submissions to provide categories that can quickly and easily be searched.

Public Hearings

In addition to the features inviting Public Comment, the website also added a new page today that details how citizens can participate in Public Hearings.

HEARINGS

You are welcome to attend our public hearings.

WE WELCOME ALL PENNSYLVANIA RESIDENTS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE 2021 REDISTRICTING PROCESS.

There are many ways for you to participate in the 2021 redistricting process: you can tell the Commission about your community by attending and testifying at a public hearing, providing written testimony, or drawing a boundary for your community.

The Commission welcomes and encourages your input on all Commission matters. Please review guidelines for providing public comment at meetings below.

If you prefer to submit feedback outside of scheduled meeting times, you may do so by [submitting comments to our website](#).

[View](#)

All public meetings held by the Legislative Redistricting Commission will be [webcasted and recorded on the website](#). Meetings will also be recorded and available to view if you are unable to attend the live meeting.

Participate Virtually

Some public hearings of the Commission may provide the opportunity for Pennsylvania residents to participate virtually via Zoom. If you would like to provide public testimony at one of the Commission's hearings, you must register in advance. Meetings will be [announced on the website](#) and will include links to register. **Registration is only required if you intend to speak at a Commission hearing. All hearings will be livestreamed, and anyone who is not registered to speak is encouraged to view the livestream or attend in-person.**

Please download and read [this important information](#) on how to participate and testify during a Commission virtual public meeting.

Each new hearing will be listed, along with its agenda and location, on this new page. The Commission is also scheduling hearings that invite constituents to participate virtually via Zoom. This removes any barriers that may have precluded citizens from testifying in-person due to travel or health-related concerns.

Attend In-Person

Some public hearings will be held at physical locations across the state. The Commission invites residents to participate in person and attend. Details on the status of the meetings will be [available on the Commission website](#).

If you would like to attend a hearing and provide your testimony in person, please email the Commission at: info@legis.redistricting.pa.gov.

Public Meeting Schedule

Date of Hearing	Location	Agenda	Registration
07/29/2021 2:00 PM - 4:00 PM	Hearing Room 1, North Office Bldg., Harrisburg	Meeting Agenda	
08/03/2021 2:00 PM - 4:00 PM	Hearing Room 1, North Office Bldg., Harrisburg		
08/03/2021 6:00 PM - 8:00 PM	Hearing Room 1, North Office Bldg., Harrisburg		Register to speak

All hearings will continue to be livestreamed on the website, with recorded video posted to the website after each meeting.

Conclusion

I believe these new features provide the framework for robust public participation. This direct line of communication between the citizens of Pennsylvania and the Commission should be an important part of a process that both supports citizen participation and assists the Commission in it's important work of Redistricting.