



Who We Are: Keystone Counts

Keystone Counts is a statewide coalition of advocacy groups, service providers, and community organizations joined together to build an education and outreach effort for a fair and accurate 2020 census. Our members represent communities across Pennsylvania – and we’re growing.

The coalition is staffed by Pennsylvania Voice, a nonpartisan network of service providers; membership, community, and grassroots organizations; as well as policy, advocacy, and legal partners. The group brings organizations together to ensure that everyone in Pennsylvania is counted.

Thanks to the work of incredible partner organizations, **our field program, the largest nongovernmental effort in the country, reached over 405,000 traditionally undercounted households** in order to provide accurate data during the latest census to inform the process of representation across the commonwealth.

A Community Driven Mapping Process

The most recent census data shows Black, Indigenous, Latinx, and AAPI communities account for 27.5% of Pennsylvania’s total population, and as of 2018 its highest law making body – the state Legislature – was 89% white (as well as 75% male).

After conducting a racial growth analysis, we identified key counties that had experienced a tremendous growth in people of color during the last decade: Allegheny, Berks, Delaware, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Reading, and York.

Across these growing counties, we invited community members to submit Community of Interest (COI) Maps and collectively gathered over 700+ submissions that captured where communities exist and why they should be kept together. We compiled the COI Maps into 8 unity maps representing proposed house districts and held nearly 10 feedback sessions to hear directly from communities to ensure these maps reflected their interests while also adhering to constitutional mandates.

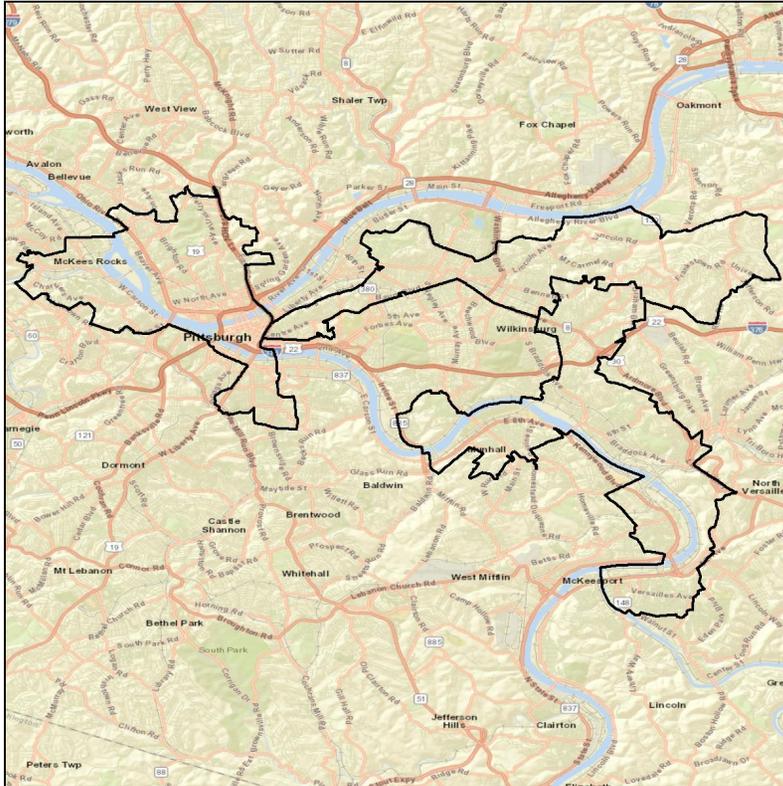
After a long and rigorous process of engaging racially and linguistically-diverse community members, **we attach our 8 proposed House District Maps from across the commonwealth and respectfully ask the Legislative Reapportionment Commission (LRC) to adopt them as we kick off the legislative mapping process statewide.** In order to produce the most equitable and representative maps, it is imperative that we listen to communities that have historically been excluded from the redistricting process.

Community members across the state are showing the LRC how simple creating racially equitable districts can and should be by drawing district maps ourselves. Join us in calling for the commission to develop maps that center our voices.

Questions: Contact Salewa Ogunmefun at sogunmefun@pavoice.org



ALLEGHENY COUNTY-AREA LEGISLATIVE MAPS



In Allegheny County, the API, Latino, and mixed-race populations have grown dramatically, the African American population has held steady, and the white population has decreased. Our proposed districts are based off of 151 submissions from community members. Under the federal voting rights act, the LRC must create two majority-minority citizen voting age population districts in Allegheny county. Our recommendation, in keeping with historic precedent for the Pittsburgh area, is to create two majority-African American districts. Due to migration patterns and gentrification, the two districts

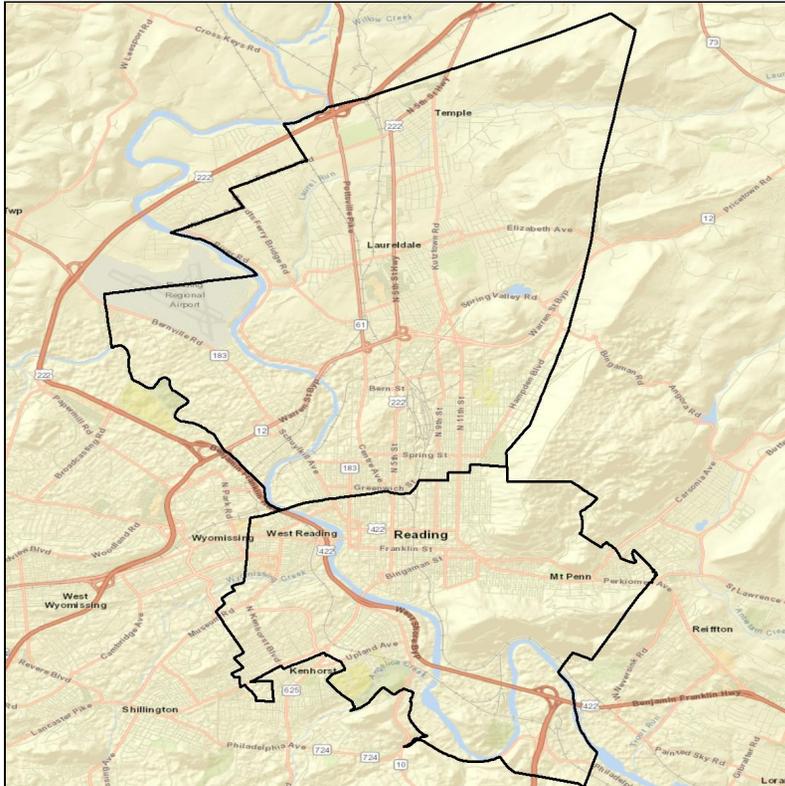
that began the decade as those same voting rights act districts are no longer majority-African American, and so a significant realignment of boundaries is necessary.

This map would create two majority-African American citizen voting age population districts in HD 24 and HD 34. HD 34 would achieve this by dropping whiter communities like Churchill, Forest Hills, Chalfant, Turtle Creek, parts of Edgewood, and parts of Swissvale, and in their place adding more heavily African American communities in East Pittsburgh, Duquesne, McKeesport. Additionally, it would also take parts of Wilkinsburg that are currently in the 24th House District. For HD 24, those dropped parts of Wilkinsburg would be replaced by adding the most diverse core of downtown Pittsburgh and parts of the Penn Hill area.

As an effect of these maps, the Allegheny area would once again have two federally-mandated majority African American districts as required by the Federal Voting Rights Act. Additionally, House District 34 would lose some of its most wealthy communities and replace them with more working-class communities, thus increasing the electoral power of working people.

| | Allegheny | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | 19 | 24 | 34 |
| Population | 64,045 | 64,062 | 64,076 |
| Deviation | -8 | 9 | 23 |
| API VAP | 3% | 5% | 2% |
| AA VAP | 40% | 52% | 55% |
| Latino VAP | 3% | 3% | 2% |
| POC VAP | 48% | 61% | 59% |
| POC CVAP | 44% | 58% | 56% |
| AA CVAP | 36% | 51% | 52% |
| Latino CVAP | 2% | 2% | 2% |

BERKS COUNTY-AREA LEGISLATIVE MAPS



Berks County, like York County, saw significant growth in populations of color and an overall decrease in the population of white voters. Our two proposed districts, informed by 114 maps submitted by community members, would empower more Latino and mixed-race voters than the current lines.

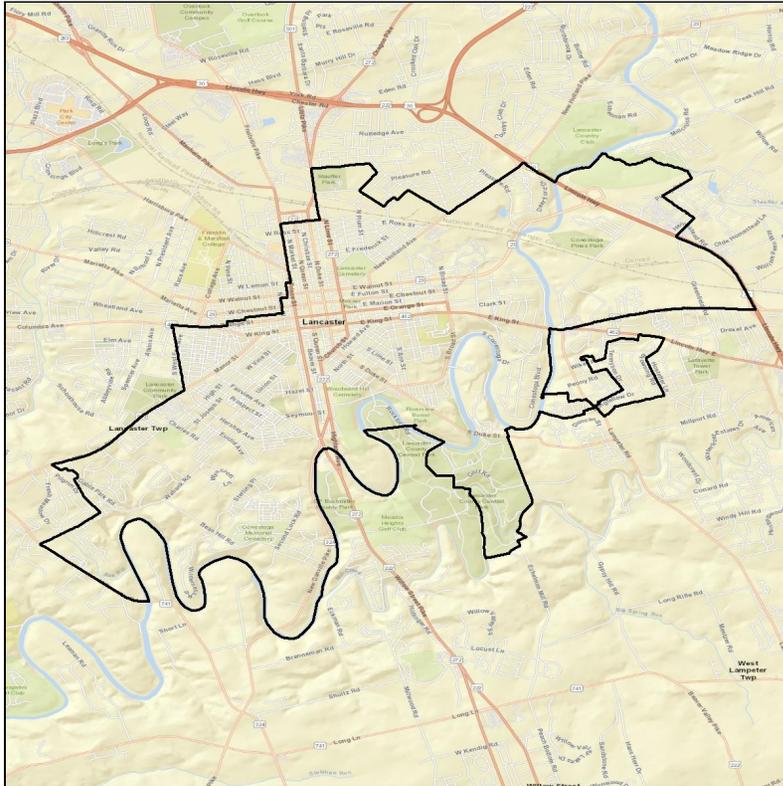
Currently, communities of color in Berks County are disproportionately packed into Pennsylvania's 127th House District, where they make up 66% of the electorate. As a consequence of this

packing, voters of color makeup just 40% of the electorate in the neighboring 126th district. This dilutes the voting power of communities of color.

Instead of packing communities of color together, these proposed maps would instead split communities of color evenly between the two districts, while respecting municipal borders, and would create two districts wherein communities of color are the majority of the electorate.

| Berks | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| | North | South |
| Population | 64,099 | 64,017 |
| Deviation | 46 | -36 |
| API VAP | 2% | 2% |
| AA VAP | 12% | 16% |
| Latino VAP | 50% | 57% |
| POC VAP | 61% | 70% |
| POC CVAP | 51% | 61% |
| AA CVAP | 7% | 10% |
| Latino CVAP | 42% | 46% |

LANCASTER COUNTY- AREA LEGISLATIVE MAPS

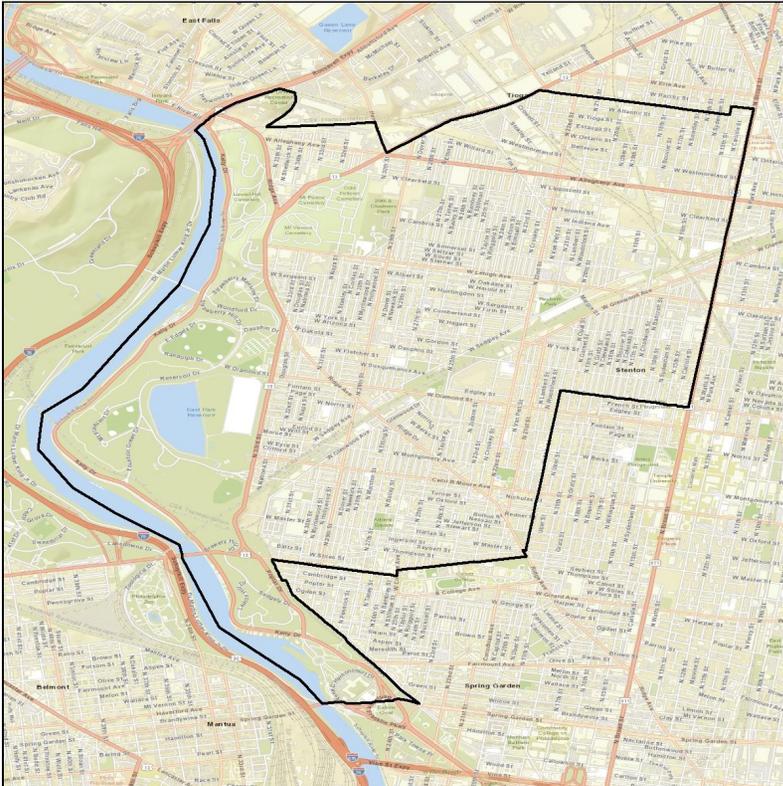


This map would drop the wealthier, whiter populations from northwest Lancaster, including Franklin and Marshall College, from the 96th House District. To take their place, this map would add communities from the southwest of Lancaster to the district, where most of Lancaster County's communities of color live. As a result, the electorate of PA's 96th House District would go from being majority-white to majority people of color, which would provide the much-needed ability for more Pennsylvania communities of color to elect their candidates of choice.

| Lancaster | |
|-------------|--------|
| Population | 64,045 |
| Deviation | -8 |
| API VAP | 5% |
| AA VAP | 19% |
| Latino VAP | 38% |
| POC VAP | 59% |
| POC CVAP | 53% |
| AA CVAP | 14% |
| Latino CVAP | 35% |

Over the last decade, Lancaster County has grown rapidly: overall, since 2010 30,000 people of color moved into the county and the white population has just slightly decreased. In particular, the Latino and mixed race communities have seen significant growth. We drew our maps based in part off of 149 submissions from community members who identified the parts of Lancaster County that represent their community.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY- AREA LEGISLATIVE MAPS



Philadelphia County has seen significant growth among communities of color and a net loss of white residents. Our proposed districts for Philadelphia are based on over 170 community map submissions from our members. Currently, the district maps around Philadelphia are visibly gerrymandered to significant extent. Our gathered community of interest data shows that our communities are currently split between Pennsylvania's 181st, 190th, 195th, 197th, and 198th House Districts. These district lines artificially divide our communities

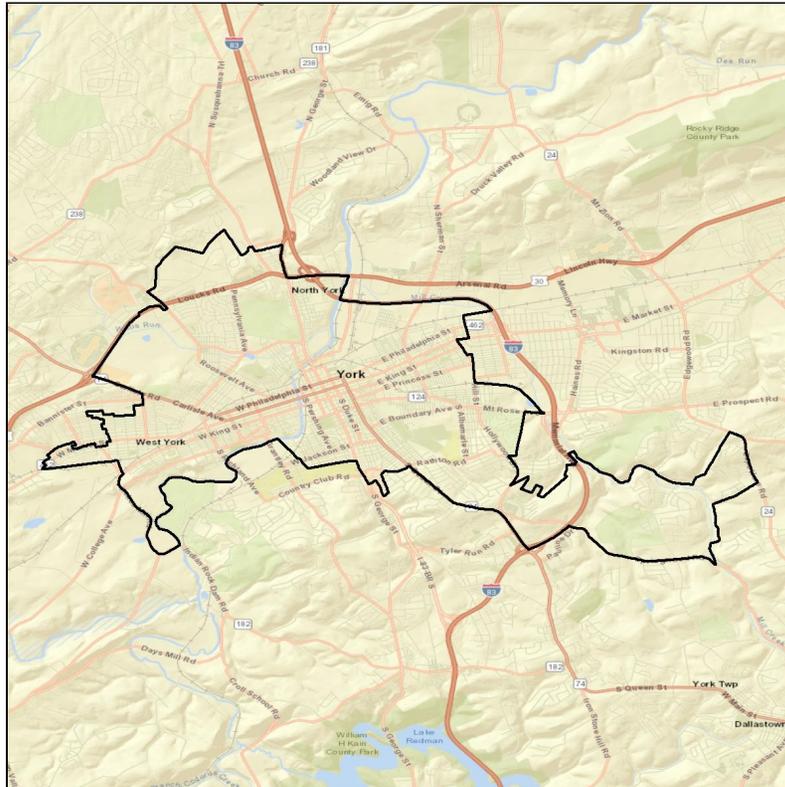
and do not reflect the borders and boundaries real people see and experience on the ground, in Philadelphia, every day.

Philadelphia's current district maps are visibly gerrymandered to a significant extent. Our gathered community of interest data shows that our communities are currently split between Pennsylvania's 181st, 190th, 195th, 197th, and 198th House Districts. These district lines artificially divide our communities and do not reflect the borders and boundaries real people see and experience on the ground, in Philadelphia, every day.

Our proposed map would keep the general shape of what is currently HD 195, but would drop the disproportionately-white population south of Girard Ave, add more neighborhoods of color between W Lehigh Ave and W Erie Ave, and clean up the borders surrounding the district. As a consequence, it will be easier for candidates, organizations, and voters to reach out to voters in their community. Notably, this map would not include high-concentrated areas of students around Temple University, allowing those students to be collectively represented in their own district.

| Philadelphia | |
|--------------|--------|
| Population | 64,053 |
| Deviation | 0 |
| API VAP | 2% |
| AA VAP | 86% |
| Latino VAP | 4% |
| POC VAP | 92% |
| POC CVAP | 93% |
| AA CVAP | 87% |
| Latino CVAP | 4% |

YORK COUNTY- AREA LEGISLATIVE MAPS



populations. Instead of voting power in this district being split between wealthy communities and more working-class one, this map would create a working-class district that enhances the voting power of people of color and young people.

| York | |
|-------------|--------|
| Population | 64,062 |
| Deviation | 9 |
| API VAP | 2% |
| AA VAP | 24% |
| Latino VAP | 27% |
| POC VAP | 52% |
| POC CVAP | 44% |
| AA CVAP | 19% |
| Latino CVAP | 19% |

York County's Latino and mixed race populations have grown over the last decade and the white population has decreased. Our proposed map, informed in part by 120 submissions from community members, would empower a larger share of Latino and mixed race voters than the current districts do.

This map would replace the wealthy, disproportionately white community of Grantley from Pennsylvania's 95th district with North York, Queens Gate, and other outlying areas with higher POC