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ASSESSMENT OF POPULATION CHANGE AND VOTING PATTERNS IN PENNSYLVANIA

REVIEW OF FEDERAL VOTING RIGHTS ACT

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Current Landscape in Pennsylvania

- Population change in Pennsylvania was driven by communities of color while the White population declined

	2010	2020	Change
Total	12,702,379	13,002,700	300,321 (2.4%)
White	10,094,652 (80%)	9,553,417 (73%)	-541,235 (-5.4%)
Latino	719,660 (6%)	1,049,615 (8%)	329,955 (45.8%)
Black	1,327,091 (11%)	1,368,978 (11%)	41,887 (3.2%)
Asian	346,288 (3%)	506,674 (4%)	160,386 (46.3%)
Multi-racial	178,595 (1.4%)	451,285 (3.5%)	272,690 (152.7%)

Current Landscape in Pennsylvania

- Each legislative district is about 64,000

	Pop Change	Districts
White	-541,235	-8.4
Non-White	+841,556	+13.1
Total shift	1,382,791	

Total population shift: 1,382,791 from White to non-White

Represents 10.6% shift of the total 2020 population

10.6% of 203 districts is 21.5 seats that could move based on population changes

Figure 1: Population Changes in Allegheny County 2010 to 2020 (White, Black)

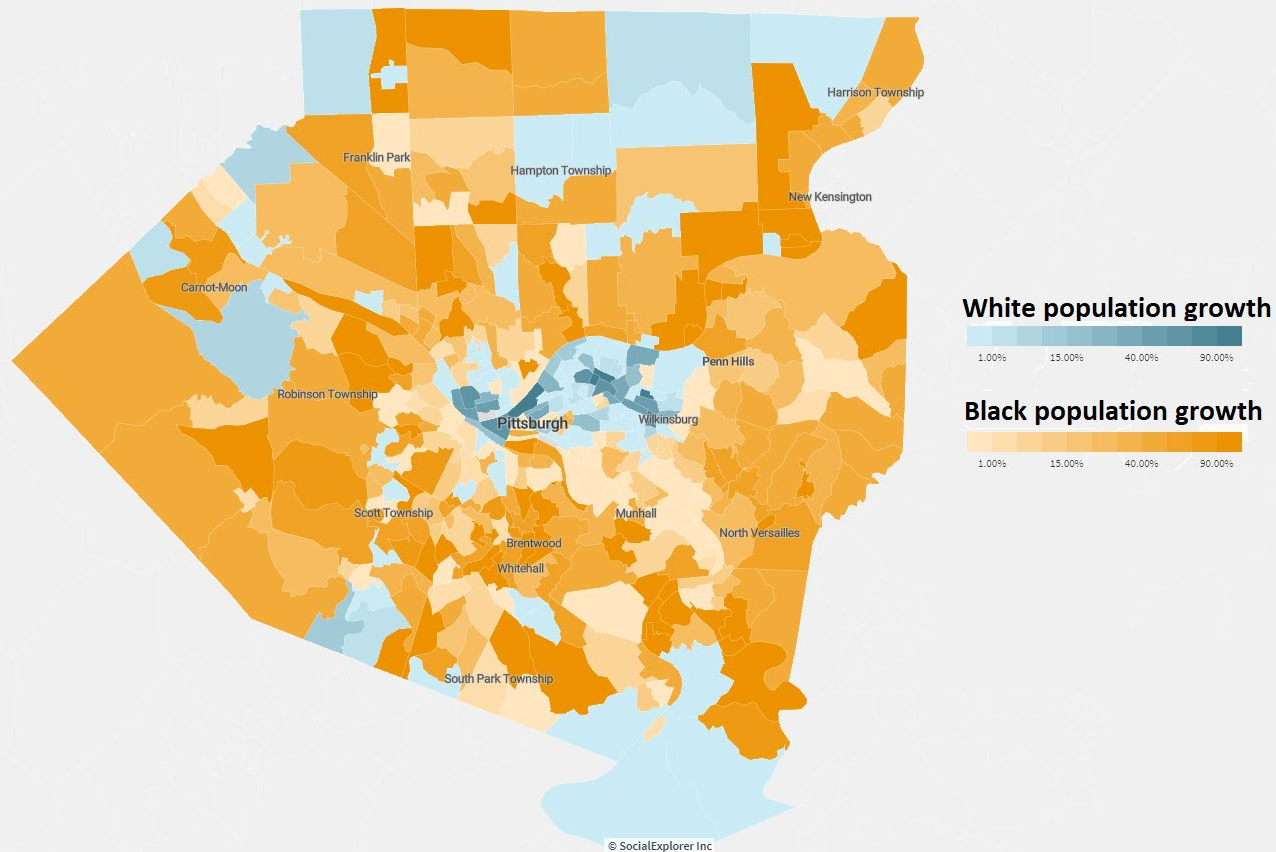
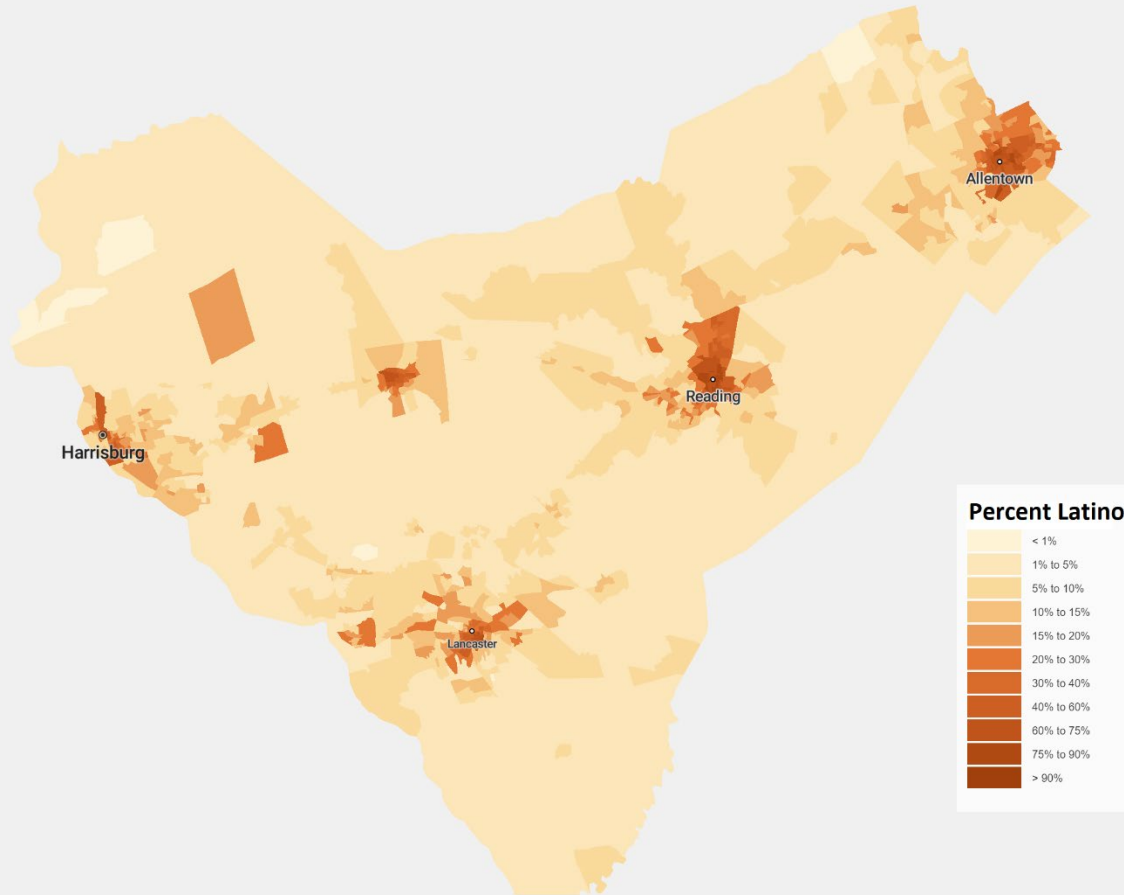
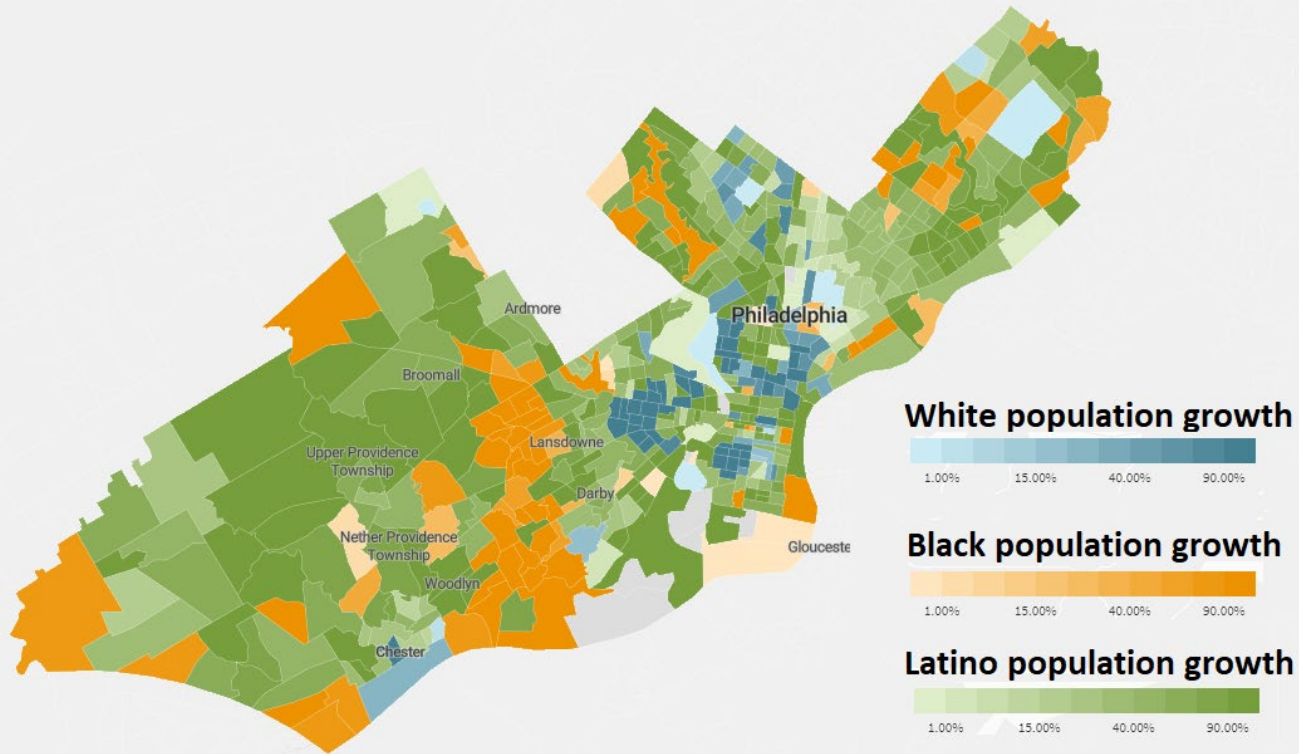


Figure 2: Percent Latino Central Pennsylvania 2020 Census



- Since 2000, Latino population has grown from 111,377 to 309,301 or 178%
- White population has declined by 49,680 (-4%)
- Latino population growth in this region is expected to continue at same rate for next decade

Figure 3: Population Changes in Philadelphia and Delaware Counties 2010 to 2020 (White, Latino, Black)



Section 2 of the Federal VRA

Section 2(b) **A violation of subsection (a) is established if**, based on the totality of circumstances, it is shown that the political processes leading to nomination or election in the State or political subdivision are not equally open to participation by members of a class of citizens protected by subsection (a) in that its **members have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice**. The extent to which members of a protected class have been elected to office in the State or political subdivision is one circumstance which may be considered: *Provided*, That nothing in this section establishes a right to have members of a protected class elected in numbers equal to their proportion in the population.

Section 2 of the Federal VRA

- Specifically, the VRA Section 2 prohibits districting plans that use racial gerrymandering to dilute minority rights to meaningful opportunity to elect candidates of choice
- Has been used by Black, Latino, AAPI, Native American, White plaintiffs to challenge districting schemes that draw lines in a way that either “pack” or “crack” their population so it does not have meaningful influence
- State redistricting plans must comply with the Federal Voting Rights Act

Gingles: Coalition & Performing Districts

- If a district is already performing for minority-preferred candidates, its population can change, but it must continue performing for minority choices
- Districts do not need to be super-majority Black or Hispanic
 - Can be considered “packing” and likely prevents the minority group from having influence in a second nearby district
- Courts have allowed Black + Hispanic population to be combined in majority-minority coalition districts

Gingles: Minority vote cohesion

- Extensive analysis across Pennsylvania concludes that Minority voters are politically cohesive in supporting their candidates of choice
- Majority voters (White) usually vote together to defeat minority preferred candidates
- To assess voting patterns, we conducted court-required ecological inference (EI) analysis

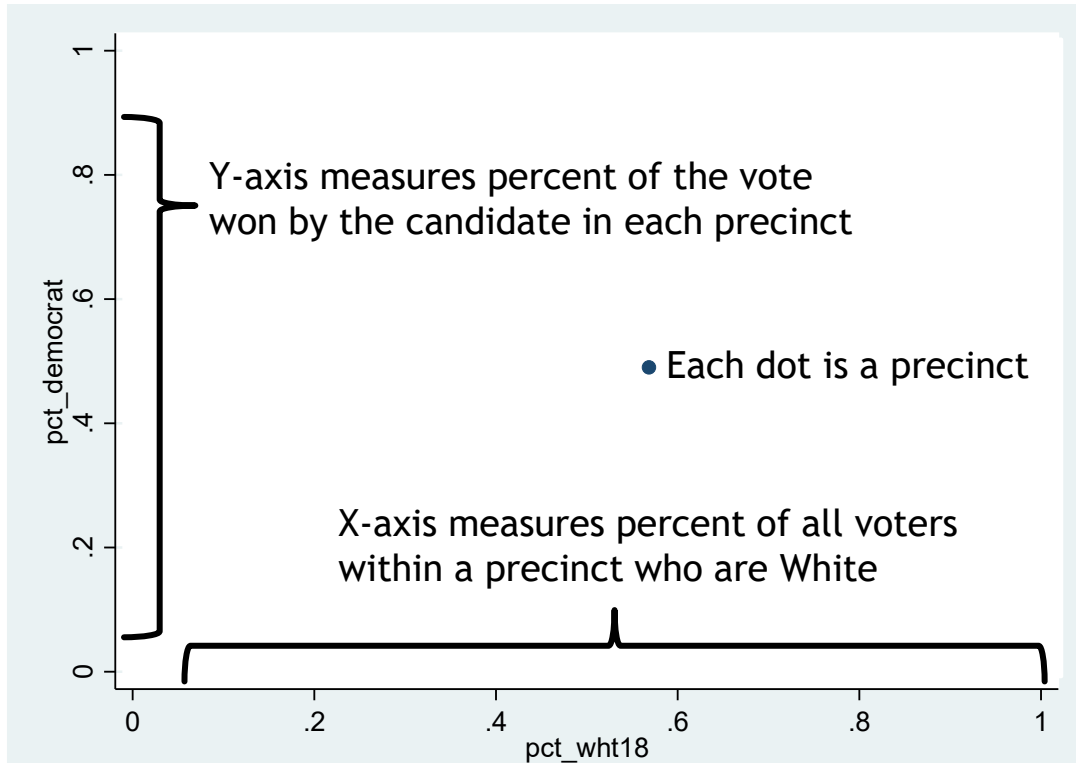
Gingles: Minority vote cohesion

- To assess voting patterns, we conducted court-required ecological inference (EI) analysis
 - However, our data are easily confirmed by major exit polls for recent elections which show minority voters are cohesive
 - CNN 2020: Black/Latino combined 84% Biden to 13% Trump
 - CNN 2020: White voters 42% Biden to 57% Trump
 - So our statistical analysis should come as no surprise to anyone who follows voting trends in Pennsylvania

Measuring Racially Polarized Voting

2020 State House - Percent Voting Democrat by Race

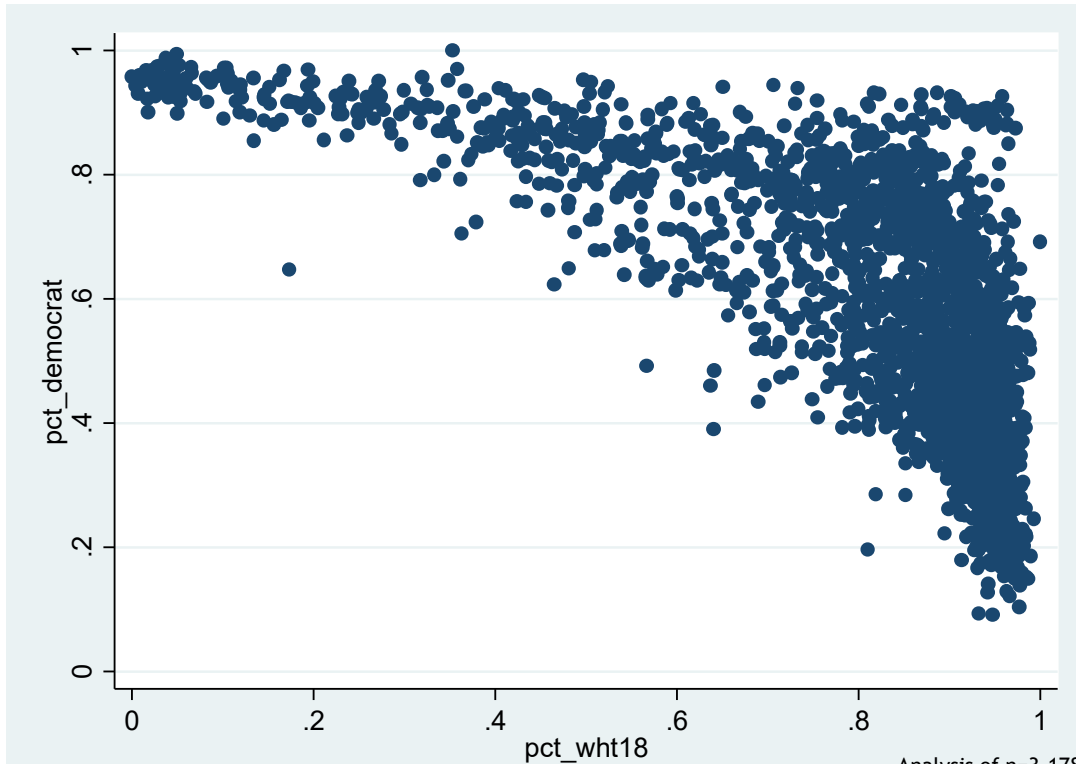
Western PA



Measuring Racially Polarized Voting

2020 State House - Percent Voting Democrat by Race

Western PA

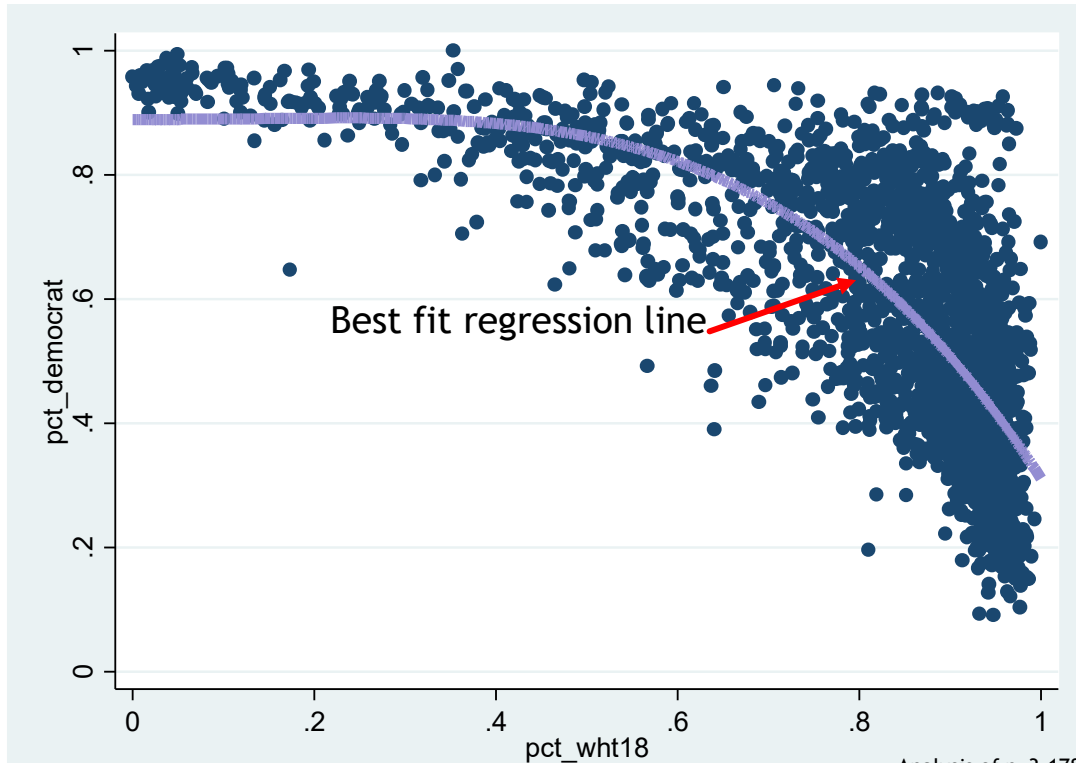


Analysis of n=3,178 precincts in Western PA

Measuring Racially Polarized Voting

2020 State House - Percent Voting Democrat by Race

Western PA



Ecological inference estimates:

White vote: 29% Dem

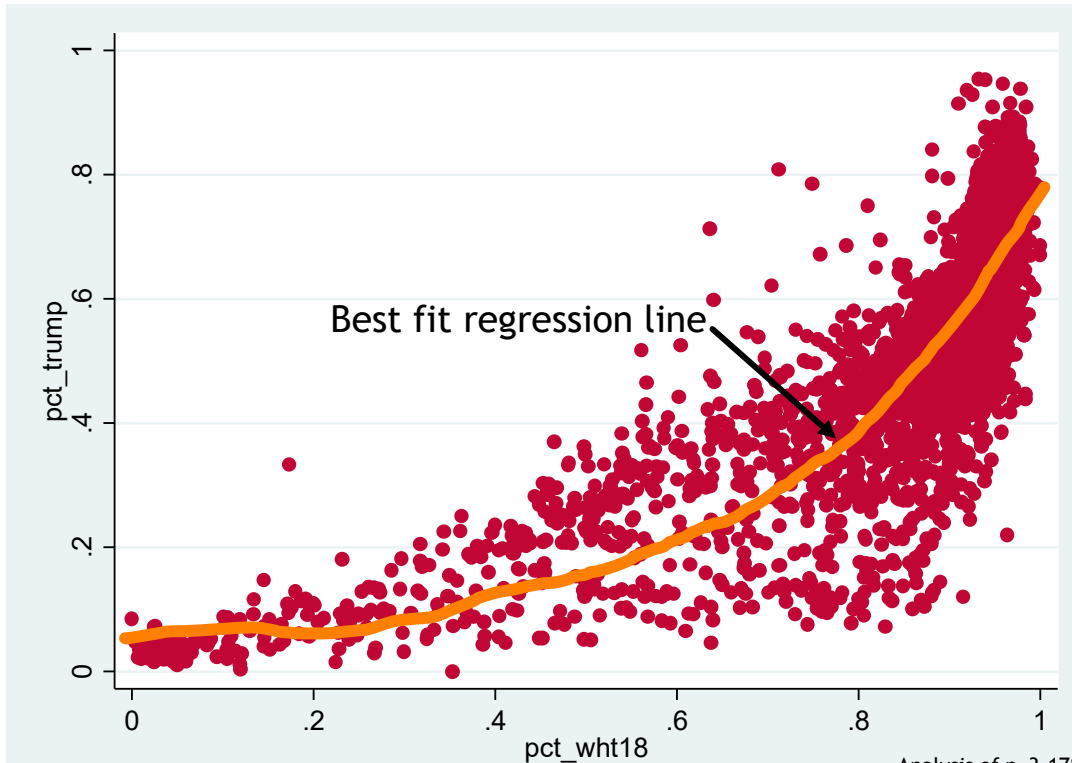
Non-White: 91% Dem

Racial polarization: 62

Measuring Racially Polarized Voting

2020 President - Percent Voting Trump by Race

Western PA



Ecological inference estimates:

White vote: 77% Trump
Non-White: 11% Trump
Racial polarization: 66

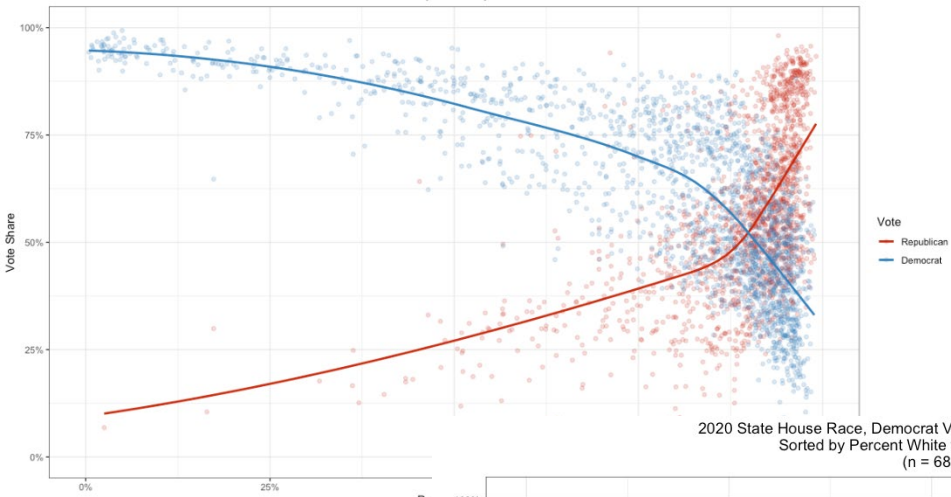
Measuring Racially Polarized Voting

Patterns of Racially Polarized Voting in Pennsylvania 2020 Election

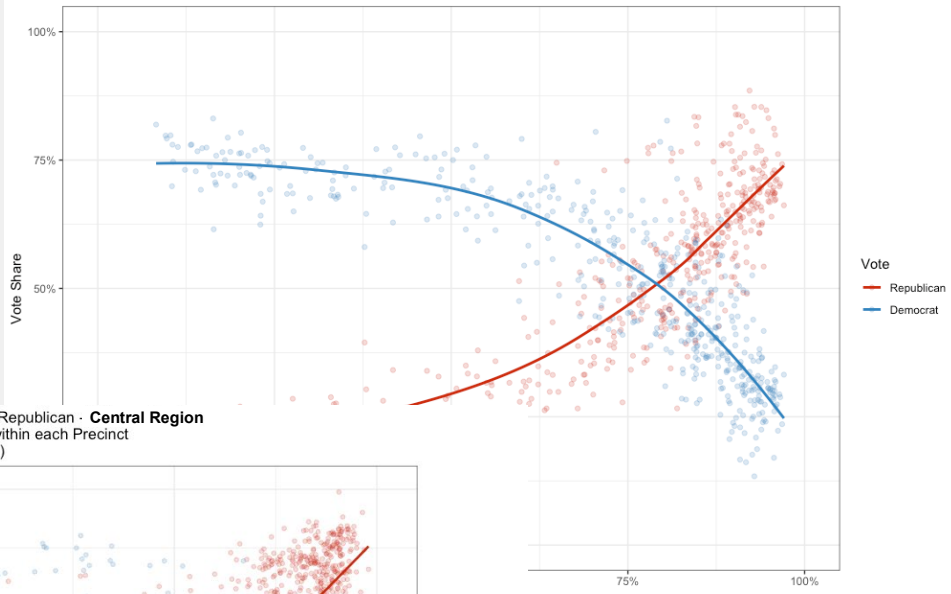
	Southwest		Central		Lehigh Valley		Southeast	
	State House (D)	Donald Trump (R)	State House (D)	Donald Trump (R)	State House (D)	Donald Trump (R)	State House (D)	Donald Trump (R)
White	23.9	75.8	17.9	84.4	21.0	73.9	42.4	52.2
Minority	93.4	5.8	88.4	15.1	75.3	22.5	88.9	5.9
Black	95.5	4.3	92.6	12.3	84.7	9.9	94.6	2.1
Latino	--	--	78.3	21.8	74.1	24.3	82.0	12.8

Ecological Inference statistical estimates by region by race

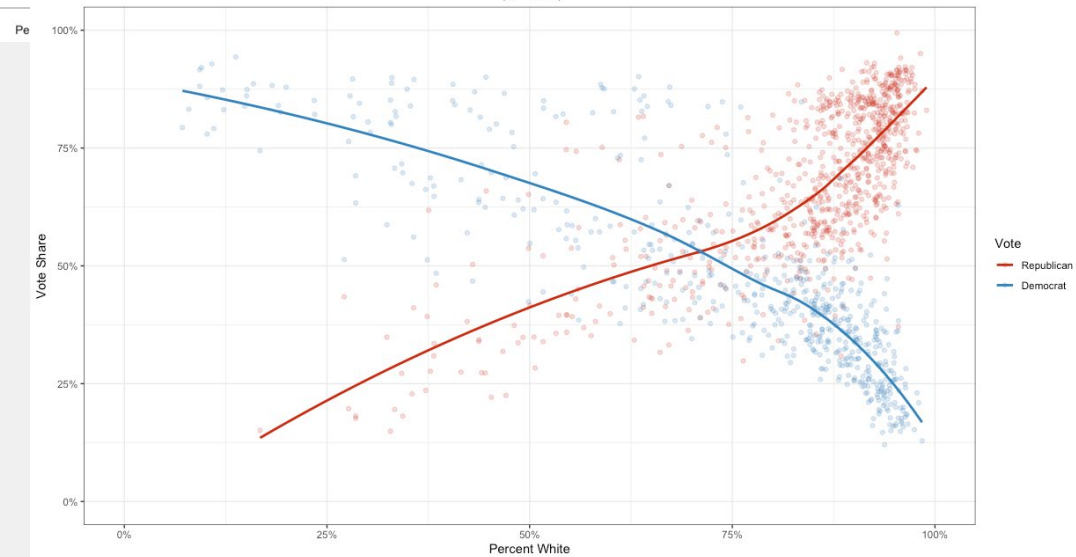
2020 State House Race, Democrat V Republican - PA SW Counties
Sorted by Percent White within each Precinct
(n = 1796)



2020 State House Race, Democrat V Republican - PA Lehigh Region
Sorted by Percent White within each Precinct
(n = 472)



2020 State House Race, Democrat V Republican - Central Region
Sorted by Percent White within each Precinct
(n = 688)



Summary of Voting Analysis

- Voting analysis is clear - there is a strong finding of racially polarized voting across the state as a whole
 - In pockets of the state, enough White voters cross-over to support the Minority group's "candidates of choice" in coalition to sustain additional Minority-performing districts

- Analysis of the current map
 1. Multiple Black-performing and Latino-performing districts are packed and exhibit wasted Minority votes, which results in vote dilution

 2. Given growth of the Minority population in certain regions of the state, it is clear that existing Minority districts should be unpacked and that new Minority-performing districts created to comply with the VRA

Performance Analysis

- Minority-performing districts in the preliminary plan will perform for minority voters

<u>Dist</u>	<u>Current % MVAP</u>	<u>Prelim % MVAP</u>	<u>Expected performance for Minority Cand of Choice</u>
19	42.0	48.2	80.9
24	55.3	51.0	89.2
34	29.5	40.8	79.9
35	26.7	26.5	62.9
54	4.2	43.0	69.5
189	28.3	35.9	58.4

Performance Analysis

- Minority-performing districts in the preliminary plan will perform for minority voters

<u>Dist</u>	<u>Current % MVAP</u>	<u>Prelim % MVAP</u>	<u>Expected performance for Minority Cand of Choice</u>
22	71.0	61.6	71.2
50	5.7	48.1	65.9
116	30.4	40.5	44.2
126	47.4	42.4	55.4
127	75.6	61.3	68.8
129	14.9	45.4	58.9
134	13.1	48.9	61.9

THANK YOU

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