## STUDY SERIES

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# A Deterministic Retabulation of Pennsylvania Congressional District Profiles from $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress to $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress 

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# A Deterministic Retabulation of Pennsylvania Congressional District Profiles from $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress to $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress* 

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#### Abstract

This study documents a methodology and results for retabulating $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress (2019-2021) Congressional District Profiles for the newly drawn eighteen (18) districts of Pennsylvania. This is to be done without the usual estimation methodology using American Community Survey sample microdata. This is to be done only using data that are already available to the public. Inspection of empirical results from the proposed methodology are not too different from those results obtained using the usual methodology.


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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Overview

This study documents a methodology and results for retabulating $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress (2019-2021) Congressional District Profiles for the newly drawn eighteen (18) districts of Pennsylvania. Based on 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year sample data, the $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress (2017-2019) Congressional District Profiles for Pennsylvania are given in Tables PA.1-PA.18. It is required that the retabulations for Pennsylvania for the $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress Congressional Districts Profiles be produced with data that are available to the public. While the current 2015 ACS 1-Year based congressional district profiles can be used, the underlying 2015 ACS 1-year sample data can not.

The proposed method is deterministic in the sense that given the 2010 Census Summary File 1 (SF1) data and the 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates in the profiles, our methodology is not based on any sort of additional randomization. The proposed method is deeply rooted in the block counts reported in the 2010 Census SF1 data, and we make an adjustment using 2015 ACS 1-Year data to account for "growth" (or change) from 2010 to 2015 for population counts and for housing unit counts.

Counts of blocks and associated housing units and population that move from old ( $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress) congressional districts to new ( $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress) congressional districts are given in Tables 1 and 2 for Pennsylvania.

The straightforward methodology is deterministic and seeks to account for "movement" of population and housing units (and their data vintage of the 2015 ACS 1-Year data grounded in 2010 Census/SF1 data) from old districts to the newly drawn districts in Pennsylvania. The methodology (Sections 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) "adjusts" 2010 Census SF1 population and housing unit counts at the block level of old districts to reflect growth from 2010 to 2015 using 2015 ACS 1-Year profiles, moves these blocks to the new districts, and retabulates distributions in profiles for new districts with these adjusted numbers of housing units and persons.

Profiles for Pennsylvania's new congressional districts are given in Tables PA.1* - PA.18* of Section 4. In Section 5, we visually check our results with those from the usual ACS estimation methodology based on underlying 2015 ACS 1-Year sample data. The checks provide some empirical evidence that results are "not too different" and support further investigation of the deterministic method.

### 1.2. Background

During the period of the $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress the lines for the eighteen congressional districts of Pennsylvania were redrawn deterministically based on geography and population data. There are 421,5452010 Census blocks in Pennsylvania. Details of numbers of affected blocks, housing units, and people based on 2010 Census counts for Pennsylvania are given in Table 1.

From Table 1, we see the following movement from Congressional District CD-07 for the $115^{t h}$ Congress to various new congressional districts for the $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress: 40 blocks ( 1294 housing units, 4078 people) to CD-01, 2206 blocks ( 52945 housing units, 132742 people) to CD-04, 6265 blocks ( 151427 housing units, 380572 people) to CD-05, 3499 blocks ( 50753 housing units, 136193 people) to CD-06, 654 blocks ( 7354 housing units, 19398 people) to CD-09, and 1151 blocks (10100 housing units, 32705 people) to CD-11. The numbering for the Pennsylvania congressional districts was changed significantly from the $115^{\text {th }}$ to the $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress. For example, over half of the people in the new Congressional District CD-05 (380572) were in the old congressional district CD-07.
Table 1. Number of Pennsylvania Blocks (B), Housing Units (HU), and People (P) that Moved from $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress Districts to $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress Districts (Census 2010 Data)


## 1.3. $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress Congressional District Profiles

The following profiles based on 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates were provided at the beginning of the $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress for each congressional district in Pennsylvania.

Table PA.1. Pennsylvania Congressional District 1 Profile ( $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress)

| Total Population | 720611 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age-Under 5: | 7.1\% |  |  |  |  |
| Age-5 to 19: | 19.0\% |  |  |  |  |
| Age-20 to 24: | 7.0\% |  |  | One Race |  |
| Age-25 to 34: | 18.8\% |  |  | - White: | 48.4\% |
| Age-35 to 44: | 13.6\% |  |  | - Black...: | 34.9\% |
| Age-45 to 54: | 12.6\% | Percent Occupied: | $87.3 \%$ | - Am Ind \& Alaska Nat: | 0.3\% |
| Age-55 to 64: | 11.1\% | Percent Occupied: | $87.3 \%$ $55.8 \%$ | - Asian: | 7.6\% |
| Age-65+ : | 10.8\% | - Renter Occupied: | 55.8\% $44.2 \%$ | - Nat Haw \& Other: | 0.0\% |
|  |  | Percent Vacant: |  | - Some Other Race: | 5.6\% |
| Median Age: | 33.8 |  |  | Two or More Races: | 3.1\% |
| Percent Male: | 47.9\% |  |  | Hispanic/Latino: | 17.2\% |
| Percent Female: | 52.1\% |  |  |  |  |
| Veterans 18 yrs and older: | 25,454 |  |  |  |  |

Source: 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC
Table PA.2. Pennsylvania Congressional District 02 Profile ( $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress)

| Total Population | 725418 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age-Under 5: | 6.1\% |  |  |  |
| Age-5 to 19: | 17.7\% |  |  |  |
| Age-20 to 24: | 9.2\% |  | One Race |  |
| Age-25 to 34: | 18.0\% |  | - White: | 32.0\% |
| Age-35 to 44: | 10.8\% | Total Housing Units: 333211 | - Black...: | $57.6 \%$ |
| Age-45 to 54: | 11.6\% | Percent Occupied: $84.1 \%$ | - Am Ind \& Alaska Nat: | 0.5\% |
| Age-55 to 64: | 12.2\% | - Owner Occupied: $\quad 49.7 \%$ | - Asian: | 5.0\% |
| Age-65+ : | 14.5\% | - Renter Occupied: $\quad 50.3 \%$ | - Nat Haw \& Other: | 0.1\% |
|  |  | Percent Vacant: $\quad 15$. | - Some Other Race: | 2.2\% |
| Median Age: | 34.3 | Percent Vacant. $\mathbf{1 5 . 9 \%}$ | Two or More Races: | 2.5\% |
| Percent Male: | 46.1\% |  | Hispanic/Latino: | 6.2\% |

Veterans 18 yrs and older: $\quad 32,762$
Survey 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC
Table PA.3. Pennsylvania Congressional District 03 Profile ( $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress)

| Total Population | 701892 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age-Under 5: | 5.4\% |  |  |  |
| Age-5 to 19: | 18.6\% |  |  |  |
| Age-20 to 24: | 6.2\% |  | One Race |  |
| Age-25 to 34: | 11.3\% |  | - White: | 91.6\% |
| Age-35 to 44: | 11.4\% | Total Housing Units: $\mathbf{3 1 7 8 9 0}$ | - Black...: | 4.5\% |
| Age-45 to 54: | 14.1\% | Percent Occupied: $\quad \mathbf{8 8 . 4 \%}$ | - Am Ind \& Alaska Nat: | 0.1\% |
| Age-55 to 64: | 14.8\% | - Owner Occupied: $\quad 71.4 \%$ | - Asian: | 0.9\% |
| Age-65+ : | 18.1\% | - Renter Occupied: $\quad 28.6 \%$ | - Nat Haw \& Other: | 0.0\% |
|  |  | $\text { Percent Vacant: } \quad \mathbf{1 1 . 6 \%}$ | - Some Other Race: | 0.3\% |
| Median Age: | 42.8 | Percent Vacant: 11.6\% | Two or More Races: | 2.5\% |
| Percent Male: | 49.3\% |  | Hispanic/Latino: | 2.3\% |
| Percent Female: | 50.7\% |  |  |  |
| Veterans 18 yrs and older: | 53,199 |  |  |  |

Source: 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.4. Pennsylvania Congressional District 04 Profile ( $115^{t h}$ Congress)


Source: 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.5. Pennsylvania Congressional District 05 Profile ( $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress)


Source: 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.6. Pennsylvania Congressional District 06 Profile ( $115^{t h}$ Congress)


Source: 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.7. Pennsylvania Congressional District 07 Profile ( $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress)


Source: 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.8. Pennsylvania Congressional District 08 Profile ( $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress)


Table PA.9. Pennsylvania Congressional District 09 Profile ( $115^{t h}$ Congress)


Source: 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.10. Pennsylvania Congressional District 10 Profile ( $115^{t h}$ Congress)


Source: 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.11. Pennsylvania Congressional District 11 Profile ( $115^{t h}$ Congress)


Source: 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.12. Pennsylvania Congressional District 12 Profile ( $115^{t h}$ Congress)


Source: 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.13. Pennsylvania Congressional District 13 Profile ( $115^{t h}$ Congress)


Source: 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.14. Pennsylvania Congressional District 14 Profile ( $115^{t h}$ Congress)


Source: 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.15. Pennsylvania Congressional District 15 Profile ( $115^{t h}$ Congress)


Source: 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.16. Pennsylvania Congressional District 16 Profile ( $115^{t h}$ Congress)


Source: 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.17. Pennsylvania Congressional District 17 Profile ( $115^{t h}$ Congress)


Source: 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.18. Pennsylvania Congressional District 18 Profile ( $115^{t h}$ Congress)


Source: 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

## 2. Statement of Objective

The objective is to retabulate the Congressional District Profiles for the new congressional districts in Pennsylvania in the "data vintage of the 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates" using only data available to the public. That is, we want to update Tables PA.1. - PA. 18 using the new boundaries for the congressional districts while making use of data already released to the public.

## 3. A Deterministic Method

The proposed method is deterministic in the sense that given the 2010 Census SF1 data and the 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates in the profiles, our methodology is not based in any sort of additional randomization. The proposed method is deeply rooted in the block counts reported in the 2010 Census SF1 data, and we make an adjustment using 2015 ACS 1-Year data to account for "growth" (or change) from 2010 to 2015 for population counts and for housing unit counts.

### 3.1. Pennsylvania

There were substantial changes in all congressional districts from the $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress to the $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress for Pennsylvania. Profiles need to be retabulated for all new congressional districts in Pennsylvania.

### 3.1.1. Data for Pennsylvania

To retabulate the profiles for the redrawn congressional districts in Pennsylvania, we use block level counts from the 2010 Census Summary File 1 and the $115^{\text {th }}$ Congressional District Profiles based on the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Data.

To approximate change (growth) in the number of housing units and the number of associated people that moved from CD-x in the $115^{t h}$ Congress to CD-y in the $116^{t h}$ Congress, we also produce and use the adjusted counts for housing units and associated number of people given in Table 2. Block counts for the collections of blocks corresponding to entries in Tables 1 and 2 are the same.

The adjusted number of housing units that move from old CD-x to new CD-y as presented in Table 2 is obtained by

$$
H U_{a(x, y)}=\left(\begin{array}{c}
\text { Number of }  \tag{i}\\
\text { Housing Units } \\
\text { Moving from } \\
\text { CD-x 115 th } \\
\text { to CD-y 116 } \\
(2010 \text { Census, SF1) }
\end{array}\right) \times \frac{\binom{\text { Total Number of Housing Units }}{\text { in CD }-\mathrm{x}(2015 \text { ACS 1-Year })}}{\binom{\text { Total Number of Housing Units }}{\text { in CD }-\mathrm{x}(2010 \text { Census, SF1) }}} .
$$

Similary, the adjusted number of people that move from old CD-x to new CD-y as presented in Table 2 is obtained by

$$
P_{a(x, y)}=\left(\begin{array}{c}
\text { Population }  \tag{ii}\\
\text { Moving from } \\
\text { CD-x 115 } \\
\text { to CD }-\mathrm{y} 116^{\text {th }} \\
(2010 \text { Census, SF1) }
\end{array}\right) \times \frac{\binom{\text { Total Population }}{\text { in CD-x }(2015 \text { ACS 1-Year })}}{\binom{\text { Total Population }}{\text { in CD-x }(2010 \text { Census, SF1 })}} .
$$

It is important to note that the 2010 Census represents the April 1, 2010 count whereas the 2015 ACS is controlled to the July 1, 2015 population estimates at the county level.

The adjusted counts are given in Table 2 for Pennsylvania. Note that the number of blocks are not adjusted; they remain the same as in Table 1.


## Observations of the Distributions for $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress Districts from 2010 and 2015

It is worth noting how little the distributions for the eighteen (18) congressional districts in Pennsylvania appear to change from 2010 Census (SF1) to 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates in the profiles. These Observations are given in Tables 3a, 3b, and 3c. The distributions seem very stable over time although they might not always be so if there were important demographic changes within localities.

Table 3a. $115^{t h}$ Congress Pennsylvania Profile Observations Based on 2010 SF1 Block Data vs Tables PA. 1 - PA. 6

|  | $115^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-1$ |  | $115^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-2$ |  | $115{ }^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-3$ |  | $115^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-4$ |  | $115{ }^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-5$ |  | $115^{t h} \mathrm{CD}-6$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2010 |  | 2010 |  | 2010 |  | 2010 |  | 2010 |  | 2010 |  |
|  | SF1 | Table | SF1 | Table | SF1 | Table | SF1 | Table | SF1 | Table | SF1 | Table |
|  | Data | PA. 1 | Data | PA. 2 | Data | PA. 3 | Data | PA. 4 | Data | PA. 5 | Data | PA. 6 |
| Age-Under 5: | 7.1\% | 7.1\% | 6.1\% | 6.1\% | 5.6\% | 5.4\% | 6.0\% | 5.4\% | 5.0\% | 4.8\% | 6.0\% | 5.4\% |
| Age-5 to 19: | 20.2\% | 19.0\% | 19.6\% | 17.7\% | 19.6\% | 18.6\% | 19.5\% | 19.1\% | 18.9\% | 17.6\% | 20.3\% | 18.9\% |
| Age-20 to 24: | 8.7\% | 7.0\% | 11.0\% | 9.2\% | 6.4\% | 6.2\% | 6.0\% | 6.4\% | 9.8\% | 9.3\% | 5.7\% | 6.3\% |
| Age-25 to 34: | 16.7\% | 18.8\% | 15.3\% | 18.0\% | 10.8\% | 11.3\% | 11.9\% | 12.2\% | 10.9\% | 12.1\% | 11.4\% | 11.5\% |
| Age-35 to 44: | 13.2\% | 13.6\% | 11.1\% | 10.8\% | 12.5\% | 11.4\% | 13.7\% | 11.9\% | 12.0\% | 10.9\% | 13.9\% | 12.4\% |
| Age-45 to 54: | 13.3\% | 12.6\% | 12.8\% | 11.6\% | 15.5\% | 14.1\% | 15.6\% | 14.7\% | 14.7\% | 13.1\% | 16.2\% | 15.6\% |
| Age-55 to 64: | 10.0\% | 11.1\% | 11.2\% | 12.2\% | 13.3\% | 14.8\% | 12.9\% | 13.6\% | 12.8\% | 14.3\% | 12.3\% | 13.9\% |
| Age-65+ : | 10.8\% | 10.8\% | 12.9\% | 14.5\% | 16.4\% | 18.1\% | 14.3\% | 16.7\% | 15.8\% | 17.8\% | 14.1\% | 16.0\% |
| Percent Male: | 48.3\% | 47.9\% | 45.7\% | 46.1\% | 49.0\% | 49.3\% | 49.2\% | 49.3\% | 50.6\% | 51.1\% | 48.9\% | 49.1\% |
| Percent Female: | 51.7\% | 52.1\% | 54.3\% | 53.9\% | 51.0\% | 50.7\% | 50.8\% | 50.7\% | 49.4\% | 48.9\% | 51.1\% | 50.9\% |
| Percent Occupied: | 90.2\% | 87.3\% | 87.4\% | 84.1\% | 89.4\% | 88.4\% | 93.4\% | 91.3\% | 81.5\% | 79.0\% | 95.0\% | 95.2\% |
| - Owner Occupied: | 57.0\% | 55.8\% | 50.2\% | 49.7\% | 71.9\% | 71.4\% | 72.7\% | 71.3\% | 71.1\% | 70.1\% | 75.9\% | 75.6\% |
| - Renter Occupied: | 43.0\% | 44.2\% | 49.8\% | 50.3\% | 28.1\% | 28.6\% | 27.3\% | 28.7\% | 28.9\% | 29.9\% | 24.1\% | 24.4\% |
| Percent Vacant: | 9.8\% | 12.7\% | 12.6\% | 15.9\% | 10.6\% | 11.6\% | 6.6\% | 8.7\% | 18.5\% | 21.0\% | 5.0\% | 4.8\% |
| One Race |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - White: | 46.9\% | 48.4\% | 30.3\% | 32.0\% | 92.2\% | 91.6\% | 85.4\% | 85.3\% | 94.7\% | 93.3\% | 88.5\% | 86.1\% |
| - Black...: | 35.5\% | 34.9\% | 59.8\% | 57.6\% | 4.7\% | 4.5\% | 7.8\% | 7.8\% | 2.1\% | 2.7\% | 4.3\% | 4.5\% |
| - Am Ind \& Alaska Nat: | 0.5\% | 0.3\% | 0.3\% | 0.5\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% |
| - Asian: | 6.4\% | 7.6\% | 4.7\% | 5.0\% | 0.8\% | 0.9\% | 1.9\% | 2.6\% | 1.5\% | 1.8\% | 3.8\% | 5.2\% |
| - Nat Haw \& Other: | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| - Some Other Race: | 7.5\% | 5.6\% | 2.3\% | 2.2\% | 0.6\% | 0.3\% | 2.5\% | 1.7\% | 0.5\% | 0.4\% | 1.6\% | 2.2\% |
| Two or More Races: | 3.1\% | 3.1\% | 2.5\% | 2.5\% | 1.6\% | 2.5\% | 2.1\% | 2.4\% | 1.1\% | 1.5\% | 1.7\% | 1.8\% |
| Hispanic/Latino: | 15.4\% | 17.2\% | 5.4\% | 6.2\% | 1.9\% | 2.3\% | 6.0\% | 7.2\% | 1.6\% | 1.9\% | 4.8\% | 6.0\% |

Source: 2010 SF1 Census Blocks and Tables PA.1-PA.6, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC
Table 3b. $115^{t h}$ Congress Pennsylvania Profile Observations Based on 2010 SF1 Block Data vs Tables PA. 7 - PA. 12

|  | $115^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-7$ |  | $115^{t h}$ CD-8 |  | $115^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-9$ |  | $115^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-10$ |  | $115^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-11$ |  | $115^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-12$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2010 |  | 2010 |  | 2010 |  | 2010 |  | 2010 |  | 2010 |  |
|  | SF1 | Table | SF1 | Table | SF1 | Table | SF1 | Table | SF1 | Table | SF1 | Table |
|  | Data | PA. 7 | Data | PA. 8 | Data | PA. 9 | Data | PA. 10 | Data | PA. 11 | Data | PA. 12 |
| Age-Under 5: | 5.8\% | 5.4\% | 5.5\% | 5.0\% | 5.5\% | 5.1\% | 5.4\% | 5.2\% | 5.4\% | 5.5\% | 5.1\% | 5.3\% |
| Age-5 to 19: | 20.4\% | 18.9\% | 19.8\% | 18.7\% | 18.9\% | 18.1\% | 19.3\% | 18.0\% | 18.6\% | 17.6\% | 18.0\% | 16.9\% |
| Age-20 to 24: | 5.7\% | 6.0\% | 5.2\% | 5.6\% | 6.5\% | 6.4\% | 6.3\% | 6.4\% | 6.7\% | 6.5\% | 4.9\% | 4.9\% |
| Age-25 to 34: | 10.5\% | 11.1\% | 10.7\% | 10.7\% | 10.9\% | 11.2\% | 10.2\% | 11.2\% | 11.1\% | 11.7\% | 10.3\% | 11.5\% |
| Age-35 to 44: | 12.9\% | 11.6\% | 13.5\% | 12.0\% | 12.5\% | 11.3\% | 12.6\% | 10.8\% | 12.8\% | 12.0\% | 12.4\% | 11.2\% |
| Age-45 to 54: | 16.2\% | 14.6\% | 17.4\% | 15.8\% | 14.9\% | 13.7\% | 15.9\% | 14.6\% | 15.5\% | 14.0\% | 16.6\% | 14.5\% |
| Age-55 to 64: | 13.0\% | 14.8\% | 13.3\% | 15.2\% | 13.5\% | 14.7\% | 13.7\% | 14.9\% | 13.7\% | 14.4\% | 14.4\% | 15.9\% |
| Age-65+ : | 15.5\% | 17.7\% | 14.6\% | 17.1\% | 17.3\% | 19.4\% | 16.8\% | 18.8\% | 16.3\% | 18.3\% | 18.4\% | 19.8\% |
| Percent Male: | 48.9\% | 48.9\% | 49.1\% | 49.1\% | 49.2\% | 49.4\% | 49.9\% | 50.2\% | 49.0\% | 49.3\% | 48.7\% | 48.9\% |
| Percent Female: | 51.1\% | 51.1\% | 50.9\% | 50.9\% | 50.8\% | 50.6\% | 50.1\% | 49.8\% | 51.0\% | 50.7\% | 51.3\% | 51.1\% |
| Percent Occupied: | 95.2\% | 94.6\% | 95.5\% | 94.9\% | 89.3\% | 87.5\% | 80.1\% | 77.4\% | 88.8\% | 87.7\% | 91.7\% | 89.8\% |
| - Owner Occupied: | 78.9\% | 78.7\% | 76.9\% | 75.1\% | 72.7\% | 73.3\% | 75.1\% | 74.4\% | 71.8\% | 70.5\% | 77.0\% | 76.7\% |
| - Renter Occupied: | 21.1\% | 21.3\% | 23.1\% | 24.9\% | 27.3\% | 26.7\% | 24.9\% | 25.6\% | 28.2\% | 29.5\% | 23.0\% | 23.3\% |
| Percent Vacant: One Race | 4.8\% | $5.4 \%$ | 4.5\% | 5.1\% | 10.7\% | 12.5\% | 19.9\% | 22.6\% | 11.2\% | 12.3\% | 8.3\% | 10.2\% |
| - White: | 88.7\% | 86.5\% | 89.0\% | 88.0\% | 94.4\% | 94.2\% | 93.3\% | 92.8\% | 90.1\% | 88.7\% | 93.8\% | 93.1\% |
| - Black...: | 4.9\% | 5.3\% | 3.5\% | 3.9\% | 2.9\% | 2.8\% | 3.3\% | 3.7\% | 4.8\% | 5.5\% | 3.1\% | $3.2 \%$ |
| - Am Ind \& Alaska Nat: | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% |
| - Asian: | 4.0\% | 5.1\% | 4.2\% | 4.8\% | 0.5\% | 0.6\% | 0.8\% | 0.9\% | 1.3\% | 1.3\% | 1.5\% | 1.7\% |
| - Nat Haw \& Other: | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| - Some Other Race: | 0.9\% | 1.0\% | 1.5\% | 1.4\% | 0.7\% | 0.4\% | 1.0\% | 0.8\% | 1.9\% | 2.0\% | 0.3\% | 0.2\% |
| Two or More Races: | 1.4\% | 2.0\% | 1.6\% | 1.7\% | 1.3\% | 1.9\% | 1.4\% | 1.6\% | 1.7\% | 2.3\% | 1.2\% | 1.7\% |
| Hispanic/Latino: | 2.8\% | 3.9\% | 4.2\% | 5.0\% | 1.7\% | 2.2\% | $3.4 \%$ | 4.0\% | 4.5\% | 6.2\% | 1.1\% | 1.7\% |

Source: 2010 SF1 Census Blocks and Tables PA.7-PA.12, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table 3c. $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress Pennsylvania Profile Observations Based on 2010 SF1 Block Data vs Tables PA. 13 - PA. 18

|  | $115^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-13$ |  | $115^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-14$ |  | $115^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-15$ |  | $115^{t h} \mathrm{CD}-16$ |  | $115^{t h} \mathrm{CD}-17$ |  | $115^{t h} \mathrm{CD}-18$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2010 |  | 2010 |  | 2010 |  | 2010 |  | 2010 |  | 2010 |  |
|  | SF1 | Table | SF1 | Table | SF1 | Table | SF1 | Table | SF1 | Table | SF1 | Table |
|  | Data | PA. 13 | Data | PA. 14 | Data | PA. 15 | Data | PA. 16 | Data | PA. 17 | Data | PA. 18 |
| Age-Under 5: | 6.4\% | 7.1\% | 5.3\% | 5.4\% | 5.7\% | 5.6\% | 7.1\% | 6.9\% | 5.4\% | 4.9\% | 5.0\% | 4.9\% |
| Age-5 to 19: | 19.2\% | 18.4\% | 16.5\% | 15.0\% | 20.1\% | 19.7\% | 21.5\% | 21.2\% | 18.8\% | 18.0\% | 18.0\% | 17.6\% |
| Age-20 to 24: | 6.6\% | 6.5\% | 9.3\% | 8.2\% | 6.6\% | 6.6\% | 6.9\% | 6.7\% | 6.3\% | 6.1\% | 5.1\% | 5.1\% |
| Age-25 to 34: | 13.7\% | 14.8\% | 14.5\% | 17.3\% | 11.3\% | 12.0\% | 12.2\% | 12.9\% | 11.2\% | 11.9\% | 10.5\% | 11.4\% |
| Age-35 to 44: | 13.1\% | 12.6\% | 11.2\% | 10.6\% | 12.9\% | 12.0\% | 12.7\% | 11.8\% | 13.2\% | 11.9\% | 13.0\% | 12.3\% |
| Age-45 to 54: | 14.7\% | 12.7\% | 14.2\% | 11.6\% | 15.4\% | 14.0\% | 14.4\% | 13.1\% | 15.5\% | 14.4\% | 16.4\% | 14.8\% |
| Age-55 to 64: | 11.8\% | 12.8\% | 12.8\% | 14.5\% | 12.7\% | 13.5\% | 11.4\% | 11.9\% | 12.9\% | 14.4\% | 14.3\% | 14.9\% |
| Age-65+ : | 14.5\% | 15.1\% | 16.2\% | 17.5\% | 15.2\% | 16.5\% | 13.9\% | 15.6\% | 16.6\% | 18.4\% | 17.8\% | 18.9\% |
| Percent Male: | 47.8\% | 48.1\% | 47.6\% | 48.4\% | 48.7\% | 49.3\% | 48.9\% | 49.0\% | 49.0\% | 48.8\% | 48.7\% | 48.5\% |
| Percent Female: | 52.2\% | 51.9\% | 52.4\% | 51.6\% | 51.3\% | 50.7\% | 51.1\% | 51.0\% | 51.0\% | 51.2\% | 51.3\% | 51.5\% |
| Percent Occupied: | 94.0\% | 92.6\% | 88.1\% | 86.2\% | 94.2\% | 94.0\% | 94.2\% | 93.8\% | 87.1\% | 82.8\% | 92.8\% | 91.8\% |
| - Owner Occupied: | 65.2\% | 63.3\% | 55.6\% | 54.4\% | 70.7\% | 68.6\% | 65.7\% | 64.5\% | 70.1\% | 70.0\% | 75.9\% | 75.3\% |
| - Renter Occupied: | 34.8\% | 36.7\% | 44.4\% | 45.6\% | 29.3\% | 31.4\% | 34.3\% | 35.5\% | 29.9\% | 30.0\% | 24.1\% | 24.7\% |
| Percent Vacant: | 6.0\% | 7.4\% | 11.9\% | 13.8\% | 5.8\% | 6.0\% | 5.8\% | 6.2\% | 12.9\% | 17.2\% | 7.2\% | 8.2\% |
| One Race |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - White: | 66.2\% | 63.2\% | 72.5\% | 71.2\% | 84.8\% | 84.4\% | 81.1\% | 83.0\% | 88.3\% | 87.4\% | 94.4\% | 93.6\% |
| - Black...: | 17.8\% | 19.1\% | 21.7\% | 21.1\% | 4.5\% | 4.7\% | 6.6\% | 6.7\% | 5.5\% | 6.2\% | 2.4\% | 2.1\% |
| - Am Ind \& Alaska Nat: | 0.3\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.3\% | 0.2\% | 0.3\% | 0.7\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% |
| - Asian: | 8.2\% | 9.3\% | 2.5\% | 3.4\% | 2.5\% | 2.9\% | 1.8\% | 1.7\% | 1.5\% | 1.9\% | 1.7\% | 1.9\% |
| - Nat Haw \& Other: | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| - Some Other Race: | 4.9\% | 5.5\% | 0.6\% | 0.6\% | 5.6\% | 4.8\% | 7.5\% | 3.5\% | 2.6\% | 1.7\% | 0.3\% | 0.2\% |
| Two or More Races: | 2.6\% | 2.7\% | 2.5\% | 3.7\% | 2.3\% | 2.9\% | 2.7\% | 4.3\% | 1.8\% | 2.6\% | 1.2\% | 2.1\% |
| Hispanic/Latino: | 10.2\% | 11.5\% | 1.8\% | 2.2\% | 13.0\% | 15.7\% | 16.2\% | 18.3\% | 6.9\% | 8.5\% | 1.1\% | 1.4\% |

It is also worth noting in Tables 3a, 3b, and 3c that in the Hispanic/Latino category the 2015 ACS 1-Year share of population is always larger (by up to 2.7 percentage points of the district distribution) than the 2010 SF1 Hispanic/Latino share. This is likely a real phenomenon. This phenomenon is not being modeled in this write-up, but could be. As suggested by a reviewer, this phenomenon could be investigated in future work by investigating the POP Estimates trend for Pennsylvania. For details on how ACS estimates are controlled by POP Estimates, see the ACS Design and Methodology Report, Chapter 11.

### 3.1.2. Method for Pennsylvania

For the most part, each profile consists of distributions of a count or number (actually proportions derived from counts) over $K$ categories of a particular variable (e.g., age, gender, race, ethnicity, housing status,...) for a given congressional district. The variables of interest fall into two categories: people or housing units. The rest of our discussion in this section focuses on people variables. (The presentation for housing unit variables is similar.)

In general, to determine the distribution of the count over $K$ categories of a people variable for the $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress congressional district CD-y, we proceed as follows:

Step 1: For each 2010 Census person in congressional district CD-x of the $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress, represent that " 1 person" as "adjusted $P_{a(x)}$ person(s)" where

$$
\begin{equation*}
P_{a(x)}=\frac{\binom{\text { Total Population }}{\text { in CD-x }(2015 \text { ACS } 1-\text { Year })}}{\binom{\text { Total Population }}{\text { in CD }-\mathrm{x}(2010 \text { Census, SF1 })}} \tag{iii}
\end{equation*}
$$

That is, relative to the 2015 ACS 1-Year based profiles, each single person in CD-x ( $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress) using 2010 Census (SF1) data is now considered to be $P_{a(x)}$ persons. (A similar factor $H U_{a(x)}$ is computed for each housing unit). These (growth) factors for population and housing units are given in Table 4.

| Table 4. Pennsylvania |  | tors from 20 Pennsylv | Census to 20 ia | 1-year Profile Esitmates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Population | Housing Unit |  |
|  |  | Growth | Growth |  |
|  |  | Factors | Factors |  |
|  | CD-x | $P_{a(x)}$ | $H U_{a(x)}$ |  |
|  | 01 | 1.021147 | 1.009353 |  |
|  | 02 | 1.027959 | 1.011189 |  |
|  | 03 | 0.994621 | 1.007186 |  |
|  | 04 | 1.027213 | 1.023607 |  |
|  | 05 | 0.990676 | 1.004649 |  |
|  | 06 | 1.021205 | 1.006390 |  |
|  | 07 | 1.005576 | 0.993906 |  |
|  | 08 | 1.001977 | 1.007194 |  |
|  | 09 | 0.987044 | 1.003130 |  |
|  | 10 | 0.999880 | 1.010607 |  |
|  | 11 | 0.998906 | 1.004401 |  |
|  | 12 | 0.992420 | 1.003152 |  |
|  | 13 | 1.033179 | 1.002839 |  |
|  | 14 | 0.991179 | 1.002664 |  |
|  | 15 | 1.031681 | 1.011917 |  |
|  | 16 | 1.038129 | 1.019653 |  |
|  | 17 | 0.973366 | 0.993698 |  |
|  | 18 | 1.005725 | 1.001958 |  |
|  | Sourc | Tables PA. 1 | PA.18; and 2 |  |

Step 2: "Move" each of the $P_{a(x)}$ person(s) in the old district CD-x to his/her new congressional district CD-y for all people in CD-x. Repeat in a similar way for housing units.
Step 3: Now that new congressional district CD-y has received all of its "adjusted" persons from the old congressional districts, we simply retabulate the new various people distributions for CD-y. Repeat in a similar way for housing units.

Note that the method just described does not immediately yield the "median age" nor the "count of Veterans 18 years and older" for each of the new districts. The methodology we use to produce these two estimates is illustrated in Section 3.1.3.

### 3.1.3. Example: Pennsylvania

We illustrate the method described in Section 3.1.2 by providing the steps leading to an update of Table PA. 1 for the "new" Pennsylvania Congressional District CD-01 for the $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress using "2010 Census SF1 Data" and "2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates Data". Because of renumbering of districts in Pennsylvania, the districts with the same numbers from the $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress to the $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress should not be compared.

Before specifics, from Tables 1 and 2, notice that the "new" CD-01 for the $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress is composed of blocks from the old CD-07, CD-08, and CD-13. In Table 2 and using 2010 Census data and 2015 ACS data, we estimate that the 40 blocks from the old CD-07 for the $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress contain an adjusted 1286 housing units (HU) with adjusted 4101 people (P); the 12856 blocks from the old CD-08 for the $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress contain an adjusted 261107 housing units (HU) with adjusted 659026 people ( P ); and the 707 blocks from the old CD-13 for the $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress contain an adjusted 17835 housing units (HU) with adjusted 45339 people ( P ).

We continue with our example.

## Total Population and Total Housing Units for New PA CD-01

Note that the Total Population $=708466$ comes from the last row and CD-01 column of Table 2. Directly above this number is the Total Housing Units $=280229$.

## The Profile Distributions for New CD-01

Table 5 illustrates computation for most of the profile distribution for the new PA CD-01. The adjusted counts in the first three columns of Table 5 are 2010 Census SF1 counts that have been adjusted by the appropriate growth factor shown in Table 4. Compare the last column of Table 5 with the content of Table PA.1*

|  | Adjusted Counts from Old PA CD-07 to New PA CD-01 | Adjusted Counts from Old PA CD-08 to New PA CD-01 | Adjusted Counts from Old PA CD-13 to New PA CD-01 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Totals } \\ \text { for New } \\ \text { PA CD-01 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Distributions for New PA CD-01 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age-Under 5: | 180 | 36210 | 2760 | 39150 | 5.5\% |
| Age-5 to 19: | 1219 | 129746 | 8892 | 139856 | 19.7\% |
| Age-20 to 24: | 149 | 34954 | 2314 | 37417 | 5.3\% |
| Age-25 to 34: | 147 | 70829 | 5543 | 76519 | 10.8\% |
| Age-35 to 44: | 649 | 88339 | 6627 | 95615 | 13.5\% |
| Age-45 to 54: | 898 | 114440 | 7567 | 122905 | 17.3\% |
| Age-55 to 64: | 458 | 87892 | 5328 | 93678 | 13.2\% |
| Age 65+: | 402 | 96616 | 6307 | 103324 | 14.6\% |
| Percent Male: | 2027 | 323284 | 21877 | 347188 | 49.0\% |
| Percent Female: | 2073 | 335742 | 23462 | 361278 | 51.0\% |
| Percent Occupied: | 1262 | 249092 | 16919 | 267273 | 95.4\% |
| - Owner Occupied: | 1222 | 190554 | 12573 | 204348 | 76.5\% |
| - Renter Occupied: | 41 | 58538 | 4346 | 62925 | 23.5\% |
| Percent Vacant: | 24 | 12015 | 917 | 12955 | 4.6\% |
| One Race |  |  |  |  |  |
| -White | 3614 | 584505 | 34693 | 622812 | 87.9\% |
| -Black... | 111 | 23625 | 2330 | 26065 | 3.7\% |
| -Am Ind \& Alaska Nat: | 4 | 1332 | 60 | 1396 | 0.2\% |
| -Asian: | 316 | 28170 | 6888 | 35374 | 5.0\% |
| Nat Haw \& Other: | 0.0 | 196 | 23 | 219 | 0.0\% |
| -Some Other Race: | 20 | 10119 | 451 | 10591 | 1.5\% |
| Two or More Races: | 36 | 11109 | 894 | 12039 | 1.7\% |
| Hispanic/Latino: | 68 | 28756 | 1480 | 30304 | 4.3\% |

Note that the 2010 Census SF1 counts (unadjusted counts) are not given in this report, but they can be obtained easily from the adjusted counts in Table 5 (also Tables PA.1* - PA.18*) by dividing the adjusted count by the appropriate population growth factor. For example, Table 5 reveals that the adjusted count of Asians "moving" from the old PA CD-08 to the new PA CD-01 is 28,170 . The corresponding 2010 Census SF1 count (unadjusted count) of Asians is $(28,170) /(1.001977)=28,114$.

## Median Age for New PA CD-01

We use the age distribution (last column) for the "new" CD-01 in Table 5 to estimate median age via a linear interpolation of the cumulative age distribution of the population. Recall that the
median age is the age at which $50 \%$ of the ages are below it and $50 \%$ of the ages are above it. Because $41.3 \%(=5.5 \%+19.7 \%+5.3 \%+10.8 \%)$ of the ages are below 35 and $54.8 \%(=41.3 \%$ $+13.5 \%$ ) of the ages are below 45 , the median age is in the interval 35 to 44 . We take the median age for the new congressional district CD-01 for the $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress to be

$$
\begin{equation*}
\text { median age }=35+\frac{50 \%-41.3 \%}{13.5 \%}(44-35)=40.8 \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

## Veterans 18 Years and Older for New PA CD-01

Because the 2010 Census SF1 does not provide block level Veterans counts, the method used for the other tabulations can not be used to update Veterans Counts. So we proceed as follows by a pro-rata synthetic allocation method.

The Veterans count in Table PA. 7 is 37,592 or $\frac{37592}{709623} \times 100 \%=5.30 \%$, leading to the estimated count for veterans contributed from adjusted 4101 people to be

$$
\begin{equation*}
(5.30 \%) \times(4101)=217.25 \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

The Veterans count in Table PA. 8 is 41,533 or $\frac{41533}{707083} \times 100 \%=5.87 \%$, leading to the estimated count for veterans contributed from adjusted 659026 people to be

$$
\begin{equation*}
(5.87 \%) \times(659026)=38710.20 \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

The Veterans count in Table PA. 13 is 32250 or $\frac{32250}{729101} \times 100 \%=4.42 \%$, leading to the estimated count for veterans contributed from adjusted 45339 people to be

$$
\begin{equation*}
(4.42 \%) \times(45339)=2005.46 \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

Adding the counts in (2), (3), and (4) gives a count for the "new" congressional district CD-01 of 40,933 Veterans 18 Years and Older.

In arriving at the estimated count of 40,933 Veterans, we are assuming that each collection of blocks that moves from the old ( $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress) Congressional District CD-x to a new (116 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Congress) Congressional District CD-y has 2015 proportion of Veterans that is similar to the 2015 proportion of Veterans of the entire Congressional District CD-x.

As an alternative for estimating Veterans 18 Years and Older, one reviewer noted, "As a thought, I wonder to what degree using the percentage of $18^{+}$population or even the $20^{+}$population might be more accurate and potentially a more stable assumption". We agree with this thought and will pursue it in future work.

## 4. $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress Congressional District Profiles for Pennsylvania

Table PA.1*. Pennsylvania Congressional District 1 Profile ( $116^{t h}$ Congress)


Source: 2010 Census SF1 \& 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.2*. Pennsylvania Congressional District 02 Profile ( $116^{t h}$ Congress)

| Total Population | 725357 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age-Under 5: | 7.3\% |  |  |  |
| Age-5 to 19: | 21.5\% |  |  |  |
| Age-20 to 24: | 8.1\% |  | One Race |  |
| Age-25 to 34: | 14.9\% |  | - White: | 51.5\% |
| Age-35 to 44: | 13.0\% | Total Housing Units: 279142 | - Black...: | 26.8\% |
| Age-45 to 54: | 13.4\% | Percent Occupied: $\quad \mathbf{9 1 . 9 \%}$ | - Am Ind \& Alaska Nat: | 0.6\% |
| Age-55 to 64: | 10.3\% | - Owner Occupied: $\quad 59.4 \%$ | - Asian: | 6.6\% |
| Age-65+ : | 11.6\% | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { - Owner Occupied: } & 59.4 \% \\ \text { - Renter Occupied: } & 40.6 \%\end{array}$ | - Nat Haw \& Other: | 0.1\% |
|  |  | Percent Vacant: $\quad \mathbf{8 . 1 \%}$ | - Some Other Race: | 11.1\% |
| Median Age: | 33.8 | Percent Vacant. $\mathbf{8 . 1 \%}$ | Two or More Races: | 3.3\% |
| Percent Male: | 48.2\% |  | Hispanic/Latino: | 21.8\% |


| Percent Female: | $51.8 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Veterans 18 yrs and older: | 29,593 |

Source: 2010 Census SF1 82015 ACS 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.3*. Pennsylvania Congressional District 03 Profile ( $116^{t h}$ Congress)

| Total Population | $\mathbf{7 2 4 4 7 4}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age-Under 5: | 5.9\% |  |  |  |
| Age-5 to 19: | 17.7\% |  |  |  |
| Age-20 to 24: | 11.4\% |  | One Race |  |
| Age-25 to 34: | 17.5\% |  | - White: | 30.3\% |
| Age-35 to 44: | 11.5\% |  | - Black...: | 60.1\% |
| Age-45 to 54: | 12.5\% | $\begin{array}{lr}\text { lotal Housing Units: } & \mathbf{3 4 7 5 2 0} \\ \text { Percent Occupied: } & \mathbf{8 7 . 4 \%}\end{array}$ | - Am Ind \& Alaska Nat: | 0.3\% |
| Age-55 to 64: | 10.8\% | $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Percent Occupied: } & \mathbf{8 7 . 4 \%} \\ \text { - Owner Occupied: } & 48.4 \%\end{array}$ | - Asian: | 5.4\% |
| Age-65+: | 12.6\% | - Renter Occupied: $\quad 51.6 \%$ | - Nat Haw \& Other: | 0.0\% |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{lr}\text { - Renter Occupied: } & 51.6 \% \\ \text { Percent Vacant: } & \mathbf{1 2 . 6 \%}\end{array}$ | - Some Other Race: | 1.3\% |
| Median Age: | 32.7 |  | Two or More Races: | 2.4\% |
| Percent Male: | 46.2\% |  | Hispanic/Latino: | 3.9\% |
| Percent Female: | 53.8\% |  |  |  |
| Veterans 18 yrs and older: | 31,327 |  |  |  |

Source: 2010 Census SF1 \& 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.4*. Pennsylvania Congressional District 04 Profile ( $116^{t h}$ Congress)


Source: 2010 Census SF1 \& 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.5*. Pennsylvania Congressional District 05 Profile ( $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress)

| Total Population | 714952 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age-Under 5: | 6.2\% |  |  |  |
| Age-5 to 19: | 20.5\% |  |  |  |
| Age-20 to 24: | 7.2\% |  | One Race |  |
| Age-25 to 34: | 12.4\% |  | - White: | 67.8\% |
| Age-35 to 44: | 12.6\% | Total Housing Units: $\mathbf{2 8 5 8 4 3}$ | - Black...: | 23.1\% |
| Age-45 to 54: | 15.0\% | Potal Housing Units: Percent Occupied: $\mathbf{9 3 5 8 5}$ | - Am Ind \& Alaska Nat: | 0.2\% |
| Age-55 to 64: | 11.9\% | $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Percent Occupied: } & \text { O3.0\% } \\ \text { - Owner Occupied: } & 69.1 \%\end{array}$ | - Asian: | 5.7\% |
| Age-65+ : | 14.2\% | - Renter Occupied: $\quad 30.9 \%$ | - Nat Haw \& Other: | 0.0\% |
|  |  | - Renter Occupied: $30.9 \%$ <br> Percent Vacant: $\mathbf{7 . 0 \%}$ | - Some Other Race: | 1.2\% |
| Median Age: | 37.6 | Percent Vacant. $\quad \mathbf{7 . 0 \%}$ | Two or More Races: | 2.0\% |
| Percent Male: | 47.6\% |  | Hispanic/Latino: | $3.4 \%$ |
| Percent Female: | 52.4\% |  |  |  |
| Veterans 18 yrs and older: | 32,405 |  |  |  |

Source: 2010 Census SF1 \& 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.6*. Pennsylvania Congressional District 06 Profile ( $116^{t h}$ Congress)

| Total Population | 722135 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age-Under 5: | 6.5\% |  |  |  |
| Age-5 to 19: | 21.6\% |  |  |  |
| Age-20 to 24: | 6.3\% |  | One Race |  |
| Age-25 to 34: | 11.4\% |  | - White: | 81.7\% |
| Age-35 to 44: | 13.5\% | Total Housing Units: $\mathbf{2 7 9 1 7 9}$ | - Black...: | 6.6\% |
| Age-45 to 54: | 15.6\% | Percent Occupied: $\quad \mathbf{9 4 . 1 \%}$ | - Am Ind \& Alaska Nat: | 0.3\% |
| Age-55 to 64: | 12.0\% | - Owner Occupied: $\quad 72.1 \%$ | - Asian: | 3.2\% |
| Age-65+: | 13.0\% | - Renter Occupied: $\quad 27.9 \%$ | - Nat Haw \& Other: | 0.0\% |
|  |  | - Renter Occupied: $27.9 \%$ <br> Percent Vacant: $\mathbf{5 . 9 \%}$ | - Some Other Race: | 5.9\% |
| Median Age: | 37.8 | Percent Vacant: 5 | Two or More Races: | 2.4\% |
| Percent Male: | 49.0\% |  | Hispanic/Latino: | 13.0\% |
| Percent Female: | 51.0\% |  |  |  |
| Veterans 18 yrs and older: | 38,342 |  |  |  |

Source: 2010 Census SF1 E 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.7*. Pennsylvania Congressional District 07 Profile ( $116^{t h}$ Congress)


Source: 2010 Census SF1 $\mathcal{E} 2015$ ACS 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.8*. Pennsylvania Congressional District 08 Profile ( $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress)

| Total Population | 696544 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age-Under 5: | 5.2\% |  |  |  |
| Age-5 to 19: | 18.9\% |  |  |  |
| Age-20 to 24: | 6.2\% |  | One Race |  |
| Age-25 to 34: | 10.6\% |  | - White: | 88.4\% |
| Age-35 to 44: | 12.9\% |  | - Black...: | $5.1 \%$ |
| Age-45 to 54: | 15.8\% | $\begin{array}{lr}\text { lotal Housing Units: } \\ \text { Percent Occupied: } & \mathbf{3 4 9 0 1 6} \\ \mathbf{8 0 . 8 \%}\end{array}$ | - Am Ind \& Alaska Nat: | 0.2\% |
| Age-55 to 64: | 13.5\% | $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Percent Occupied: } & \text { Ofere } \\ \text { - Owner Occupied: } & 70.8 \%\end{array}$ | - Asian: | 1.3\% |
| Age-65+ : | 17.0\% | - Renter Occupied: $\quad 29.2 \%$ | - Nat Haw \& Other: | 0.0\% |
|  |  |  | - Some Other Race: | 3.0\% |
| Median Age: | 41.4 | Percent Vacant: $\mathbf{1 9 . 2 \%}$ | Two or More Races: | 1.8\% |
| Percent Male: | 49.0\% |  | Hispanic/Latino: | 7.7\% |
| Percent Female: | 51.0\% |  |  |  |
| Veterans 18 yrs and older: | 49,911 |  |  |  |

Table PA.9*. Pennsylvania Congressional District 09 Profile ( $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress)

| Total Population | 708250 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age-Under 5: | 5.3\% |  |  |  |
| Age-5 to 19: | 18.7\% |  |  |  |
| Age-20 to 24: | 6.3\% |  | One Race |  |
| Age-25 to 34: | 10.6\% |  | - White: | 93.9\% |
| Age-35 to 44: | 13.1\% | Total Housing Units: 311429 | - Black...: | 2.2\% |
| Age-45 to 54: | 15.6\% | Percent Occupied: <br> $\mathbf{8 9 . 2 \%}$ | - Am Ind \& Alaska Nat: | 0.2\% |
| Age-55 to 64: | 13.4\% | - Owner Occupied: $\quad 76.2 \%$ | - Asian: | 0.8\% |
| Age-65+ : | 16.9\% | - Owner Occupied: $\quad 23.8 \%$ | - Nat Haw \& Other: | 0.0\% |
|  |  | $\text { Percent Vacant: } \quad \mathbf{1 0 . 8 \%}$ | - Some Other Race: | 1.7\% |
| Median Age: | 41.2 | Percent Vacant. $\mathbf{1 0 . 8 \%}$ | Two or More Races: | 1.2\% |
| Percent Male: | 49.6\% |  | Hispanic/Latino: | 4.4\% |
| Percent Female: | 50.4\% |  |  |  |
| Veterans 18 yrs and older: | 45,485 |  |  |  |

Source: 2010 Census SF1 $\mathcal{E} 2015$ ACS 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.10*. Pennsylvania Congressional District 10 Profile ( $116^{t h}$ Congress)


Source: 2010 Census SF1 \& 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.11*. Pennsylvania Congressional District 11 Profile ( $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress)

| Total Population | 729497 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age-Under 5: | 6.6\% |  |  |  |
| Age-5 to 19: | 20.6\% |  |  |  |
| Age-20 to 24: | 6.4\% |  | One Race |  |
| Age-25 to 34: | 11.5\% |  | - White: | 90.2\% |
| Age-35 to 44: | 12.7\% | Total Housing Units: $\mathbf{2 8 4 8 5 1}$ | - Black...: | 3.3\% |
| Age-45 to 54: | 15.1\% | Percent Occupied: $\quad \mathbf{9 5 . 1 \%}$ | - Am Ind \& Alaska Nat: | 0.2\% |
| Age-55 to 64: | 12.3\% | - Owner Occupied: $\quad 71.5 \%$ | - Asian: | 1.6\% |
| Age-65+ : | 14.8\% | - Renter Occupied: $\quad 28.5 \%$ | - Nat Haw \& Other: | 0.0\% |
|  |  | - Renter Occupied: $28.5 \%$ <br> Percent Vacant: $\mathbf{4 . 9 \%}$ | - Some Other Race: | 2.9\% |
| Median Age: | 38.5 | Percent Vacant: $4.9 \%$ | Two or More Races: | 1.8\% |
| Percent Male: | 49.1\% |  | Hispanic/Latino: | 7.0\% |
| Percent Female: | 50.9\% |  |  |  |
| Veterans 18 yrs and older: | 42,525 |  |  |  |

Source: 2010 Census SF1 छ 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.12*. Pennsylvania Congressional District 12 Profile ( $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress)

| Total Population | 704165 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age-Under 5: | 5.4\% |  |  |  |
| Age-5 to 19: | 19.4\% |  |  |  |
| Age-20 to 24: | 9.3\% |  | One Race |  |
| Age-25 to 34: | 10.6\% |  | - White: | 94.5\% |
| Age-35 to 44: | 11.8\% | Total Housing Units: $\mathbf{3 2 7 8 5 5}$ | - Black...: | 2.1\% |
| Age-45 to 54: | 14.6\% | Percent Occupied: $84.4 \%$ | - Am Ind \& Alaska Nat: | 0.2\% |
| Age-55 to 64: | 12.8\% | - Owner Occupied: $70.7 \%$ | - Asian: | 1.4\% |
| Age-65+ : | 16.0\% | - Owner Occupied: $70.7 \%$ <br> - Renter Occupied: $29.3 \%$ | - Nat Haw \& Other: | 0.0\% |
|  |  | - Renter Occupied: $29.3 \%$ <br> Percent Vacant: $\mathbf{1 5 . 6 \%}$ | - Some Other Race: | 0.6\% |
| Median Age: | 39.0 | Percent Vacant: 15.6 | Two or More Races: | 1.2\% |
| Percent Male: | 50.0\% |  | Hispanic/Latino: | 1.9\% |
| Percent Female: | 50.0\% |  |  |  |
| Veterans 18 yrs and older: | 52,918 |  |  |  |

Source: 2010 Census SF1 \& 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.13*. Pennsylvania Congressional District 13 Profile ( $116^{t h}$ Congress)


Source: 2010 Census SF1 \& 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.14*. Pennsylvania Congressional District 14 Profile ( $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress)


Source: 2010 Census SF1 छ 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.15*. Pennsylvania Congressional District 15 Profile ( $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress)


Source: 2010 Census SF1 85 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.16*. Pennsylvania Congressional District 16 Profile ( $116^{t h}$ Congress)


Source: 2010 Census SF1 \& 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.17*. Pennsylvania Congressional District 17 Profile ( $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress)

| Total Population | 702102 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age-Under 5: | 5.3\% |  |  |  |
| Age-5 to 19: | 17.9\% |  |  |  |
| Age-20 to 24: | 5.0\% |  | One Race |  |
| Age-25 to 34: | 11.5\% |  | - White: | 90.5\% |
| Age-35 to 44: | 12.7\% | Total Housing Units: 325635 | - Black...: | 5.5\% |
| Age-45 to 54: | 16.5\% | Percent Occupied: $\quad \mathbf{9 2 . 5 \%}$ | - Am Ind \& Alaska Nat: | 0.1\% |
| Age-55 to 64: | 13.8\% | $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Percent Occupied: } & \text { Owner Occupied: }\end{array}$ | - Asian: | 2.1\% |
| Age-65+ : | 17.2\% | - Owner Occupied: $72.6 \%$ <br> - Renter Occupied: $27.4 \%$ | - Nat Haw \& Other: | 0.0\% |
|  |  | - Renter Occupied: $27.4 \%$ <br> Percent Vacant: $\mathbf{7 . 5 \%}$ | - Some Other Race: | 0.3\% |
| Median Age: | 42.3 | Percent Vacant: $\mathbf{7 . 5 \%}$ | Two or More Races: | 1.5\% |
| Percent Male: | 48.1\% |  | Hispanic/Latino: | 1.3\% |
| Percent Female: | 51.9\% |  |  |  |
| Veterans 18 yrs and older: | 49,933 |  |  |  |

Source: 2010 Census SF1 छ 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Table PA.18*. Pennsylvania Congressional District 18 Profile ( $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress)


Source: 2010 Census SF1 85 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

## 5. Discussion

## Two Basic Assumptions

The method of this paper, described in Section 3.1.2 and illustrated in Section 3.1.3 is based on the following primary assumption

> Assumption 1: There is uniform"growth" (or rate of change) for population and for housing units across categories within each of the old congressional districts in Pennsylvania from 2010 to 2015 . We believe that this permits the use of the growth factors $P_{a(x)}$ and $H U_{a(x)}$.

We believe that Tables 3a, 3b, and 3c provide some empirical support for this assumption.
We examined each of the sixty-four (64) collections of blocks (Tables 1 or 2) that moved from an old congressional district to a new congressional district and found that the distributions of the collections of blocks that carry large populations have a large influence on the profile distributions of congressional districts (old and new).

As mentioned in Section 3.1.3 because the 2010 Census SF1 data do not provide block level Veterans counts, we must use an alternative method to retabulate Veterans counts. The method used for Veterans counts is based on the following assumption:

> Assumption 2: Each collection of blocks that moves from the old $\left(115^{t h}\right.$ Congress) Congressional District CD-x to a new $\left(116^{t h}\right.$ Congress) Congressional District has 2015 proportion of Veterans that is similar to the 2015 proportion of Veterans of the entire Congressional District CD-x.

## Two Assessments

In the first assessment, we check empirically our results with results produced by the usual ACS methodology for producing the new profiles for 2015. In the second assessment, we are able to easily compute margins of error for the new estimates for "Total Population" and "Total Housing Units".

Assessment 1: Empirical Check of the Method of This Report (Sections 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) with the Usual ACS Estimation Method

The method introduced and used in this report to produce the eighteen $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress Congressional District Profiles for Pennsylvania were based on aggregated data available to the public (2012 Census SF1 and $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress CD Profiles for Pennsylvania based on 2015 ACS 1-Year data). The eighteen profiles that we produced are given in Section 4.

Following the production of the Profiles for Pennsylvania's $116^{\text {th }}$ CDs, we received 2015 ACS 1-Year estimates from the American Community Survey Office from which we extracted the estimates for the Profiles of Pennsylvania's $116^{\text {th }}$ CDs using the usual ACS methodology which is based on microdata. (For more, see ACS Design and Methodology Report.) The two sets of new profiles for the eighteen CDs are presented in Tables $5 \mathrm{a}, 5 \mathrm{~b}, 5 \mathrm{c}$, and 5 d . The profiles produced by both methods for each of the CDs are visually "not too different", though there are still some "sensitive" categories where the differences between estimated proportions are noteworthy, e.g., vacant, Hispanic/Latino, Black... (We do not perform formal tests of hypotheses and therefore do not make claims of statistical significance. We leave this for future work.)

Table 5a. $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress Pennsylvania Profile Comparisons Based on Method This Paper vs Usual ACS Method

|  | $116^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-1$ |  | $116^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-2$ |  | $116^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-3$ |  | $116^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-4$ |  | $116^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-5$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Method | Usual | Method | Usual | Method | Usual | Method | Usual | Method | Usual |
|  | This | ACS | This | ACS | This | ACS | This | ACS | This | ACS |
|  | Paper | Method | Paper | Method | Paper | Method | Paper | Method | Paper | Method |
| Total Population: | 708466 | 713860 | 725357 | 725235 | 724474 | 728060 | 721529 | 718875 | 714952 | 710080 |
| Age-Under 5: | 5.5\% | 5.3\% | 7.3\% | 8.1\% | 5.9\% | 5.8\% | 5.9\% | 5.3\% | 6.2\% | 6.1\% |
| Age-5 to 19: | 19.7\% | 18.7\% | 21.5\% | 19.8\% | 17.7\% | 16.2\% | 19.2\% | 18.5\% | 20.5\% | 19.3\% |
| Age-20 to 24: | 5.3\% | 5.6\% | 8.1\% | 7.2\% | 11.4\% | 9.1\% | 5.3\% | 5.8\% | 7.2\% | 6.8\% |
| Age-25 to 34: | 10.8\% | 11.2\% | 14.9\% | 16.1\% | 17.5\% | 21.0\% | 12.1\% | 12.2\% | $12.4 \%$ | $13.4 \%$ |
| Age-35 to 44: | 13.5\% | 12.3\% | 13.0\% | 12.9\% | 11.5\% | 11.4\% | 13.6\% | 12.3\% | 12.6\% | 12.2\% |
| Age-45 to 54: | 17.3\% | 15.2\% | 13.4\% | 12.7\% | 12.5\% | 11.4\% | 16.1\% | 15.0\% | 15.0\% | 13.5\% |
| Age-55 to 64: | 13.2\% | 15.0\% | 10.3\% | 11.1\% | 10.8\% | 11.6\% | 12.6\% | 14.0\% | 11.9\% | 13.6\% |
| Age-65+: | 14.6\% | 16.8\% | 11.6\% | 12.0\% | 12.6\% | 13.6\% | 15.1\% | 16.9\% | 14.2\% | 15.1\% |
| Median Age: | 40.8 | 42.9 | 33.8 | 34.2 | 32.7 | 33.8 | 39.9 | 41.7 | 37.6 | 38.8 |
| Percent Male: | 49.0\% | 49.1\% | 48.2\% | 47.9\% | 46.2\% | 46.5\% | 48.7\% | 48.7\% | 47.6\% | 47.8\% |
| Percent Female: | 51.0\% | 50.9\% | 51.8\% | 52.1\% | 53.8\% | $53.5 \%$ | 51.3\% | 51.3\% | $52.4 \%$ | $52.2 \%$ |
| Veterans 18 yrs and older: One Race | 40,933 | 41,485 | 29,593 | 26,215 | 31,327 | 32,425 | 35,479 | 37,170 | 32,405 | 33,005 |
| -White: | 87.9\% | 86.4\% | 51.5\% | 52.3\% | 30.3\% | $32.2 \%$ | 81.8\% | 80.1\% | 67.8\% | 65.1\% |
| -Black...: | 3.7\% | 4.2\% | 26.8\% | 26.7\% | 60.1\% | 57.6\% | 9.0\% | 9.2\% | 23.1\% | 24.1\% |
| -Am Ind \& Alaska Nat: | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.6\% | 0.4\% | 0.3\% | 0.4\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% |
| -Asian: | 5.0\% | 5.8\% | 6.6\% | 7.6\% | 5.4\% | 6.1\% | 5.4\% | 6.8\% | 5.7\% | 6.4\% |
| -Nat Haw \& Other: | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| -Some Other Race: | 1.5\% | 1.4\% | 11.1\% | 9.8\% | 1.3\% | 1.2\% | 1.7\% | 1.7\% | 1.2\% | 1.6\% |
| Two or More Races: | 1.7\% | 2.0\% | 3.3\% | 3.1\% | 2.4\% | 2.4\% | 1.9\% | 2.1\% | 2.0\% | 2.7\% |
| Hispanic/Latino: | 4.3\% | 5.3\% | 21.8\% | 24.8\% | 3.9\% | 4.3\% | 4.3\% | 4.6\% | 3.4\% | 4.1\% |
| Total Housing Units: | 280229 | 280015 | 279142 | 282870 | 347520 | 341385 | 288474 | 289875 | 285843 | 284520 |
| Percent Occupied: | 95.4\% | 94.8\% | 91.9\% | 89.3\% | 87.4\% | 83.8\% | 94.5\% | 94.3\% | 93.0\% | 91.3\% |
| -Owner Occupied: | 76.5\% | 74.4\% | 59.4\% | 56.5\% | 48.4\% | 48.1\% | 73.5\% | $73.4 \%$ | 69.1\% | 68.3\% |
| -Renter Occupied: | 23.5\% | 25.6\% | 40.6\% | 43.5\% | 51.6\% | 51.9\% | 26.5\% | 26.6\% | $30.9 \%$ | $31.7 \%$ |
| Percent Vacant: | 4.6\% | 5.2\% | 8.1\% | 10.7\% | 12.6\% | 16.2\% | 5.5\% | 5.7\% | 7.0\% | 8.7\% |

Table 5b. $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress Pennsylvania Profile Comparisons Based on Method This Paper vs Usual ACS Method

|  | $116^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-6$ |  | $116^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-7$ |  | $116^{\text {th }}$ CD-8 |  | $116^{\text {th }}$ CD-9 |  | $116^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-10$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Method | Usual | Method | Usual | Method | Usual | Method | Usual | Method | Usual |
|  | This | ACS | This | ACS | This | ACS | This | ACS | This | ACS |
|  | Paper | Method | Paper | Method | Paper | Method | Paper | Method | Paper | Method |
| Total Population: | 722135 | 722920 | 717031 | 724240 | 696544 | 693610 | 708250 | 703810 | 718940 | 727930 |
| Age-Under 5: | 6.5\% | 6.0\% | 5.7\% | 5.4\% | 5.2\% | 5.0\% | 5.3\% | 5.0\% | 6.1\% | 5.8\% |
| Age-5 to 19: | 21.6\% | 20.8\% | 20.1\% | 19.3\% | 18.9\% | 17.9\% | 18.7\% | 17.7\% | 19.3\% | 18.7\% |
| Age-20 to 24: | 6.3\% | 6.4\% | 6.6\% | 6.8\% | 6.2\% | 6.4\% | 6.3\% | 6.4\% | 6.1\% | 6.6\% |
| Age-25 to 34: | 11.4\% | 11.9\% | 11.4\% | 11.9\% | 10.6\% | 11.5\% | 10.6\% | 11.1\% | 12.5\% | 12.4\% |
| Age-35 to 44: | 13.5\% | 12.3\% | 13.1\% | 11.7\% | 12.9\% | 11.6\% | 13.1\% | 11.7\% | 13.3\% | 12.3\% |
| Age-45 to 54: | 15.6\% | 14.7\% | 15.5\% | 14.3\% | 15.8\% | 14.5\% | 15.6\% | 14.3\% | 15.4\% | 14.5\% |
| Age-55 to 64: | 12.0\% | 13.0\% | 12.5\% | 13.7\% | 13.5\% | 14.6\% | 13.4\% | 15.0\% | 12.9\% | 13.5\% |
| Age-65+ : | 13.0\% | 14.8\% | 15.0\% | 16.9\% | 17.0\% | 18.6\% | 16.9\% | 18.6\% | 14.4\% | 16.2\% |
| Median Age: | 37.8 | 39.1 | 39.2 | 40.8 | 41.4 | 43.2 | 41.2 | 43.5 | 39.1 | 40.5 |
| Percent Male: | 49.0\% | 49.3\% | 48.6\% | 48.8\% | 49.0\% | 49.5\% | 49.6\% | 49.8\% | 48.8\% | 48.9\% |
| Percent Female: | 51.0\% | 50.7\% | 51.4\% | 51.2\% | 51.0\% | 50.5\% | 50.4\% | 50.2\% | 51.2\% | 51.1\% |
| Veterans 18 yrs and older: | 38,342 | 34,390 | 46,141 | 45,195 | 49,911 | 47,845 | 45,485 | 49,245 | 51,046 | 49,900 |
| One Race <br> -White: | 81.7\% | 83.1\% | 82.2\% | 82.2\% | 88.4\% | 87.2\% | 93.9\% | 92.0\% | 81.2\% | 80.6\% |
| -Black...: | 6.6\% | 6.0\% | 6.0\% | 6.0\% | 5.1\% | 6.1\% | 2.2\% | 2.9\% | 10.7\% | 10.8\% |
| -Am Ind \& Alaska Nat: | 0.3\% | 0.8\% | 0.3\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% |
| -Asian: | 3.2\% | 4.0\% | 2.7\% | 3.3\% | 1.3\% | 1.6\% | 0.8\% | 1.2\% | 2.7\% | 3.2\% |
| -Nat Haw \& Other: | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| -Some Other Race: | 5.9\% | 2.2\% | 6.2\% | 4.8\% | 3.0\% | 2.5\% | 1.7\% | 2.3\% | 2.6\% | 1.8\% |
| Two or More Races: | 2.4\% | 3.9\% | 2.6\% | 3.4\% | 1.8\% | $2.4 \%$ | 1.2\% | 1.3\% | 2.6\% | 3.4\% |
| Hispanic/Latino: | 13.0\% | 14.6\% | 14.7\% | 17.2\% | 7.7\% | 10.2\% | 4.4\% | 5.9\% | 6.3\% | 7.9\% |
| Total Housing Units: | 279179 | 281230 | 289084 | 290120 | 349016 | 349050 | 311429 | 311995 | 309306 | 310400 |
| PercentOccupied: | 94.1\% | 93.7\% | 93.6\% | 92.4\% | 80.8\% | 76.5\% | 89.2\% | 87.4\% | 93.2\% | 92.0\% |
| -OwnerOccupied: | 72.1\% | 71.3\% | 70.1\% | 68.1\% | 70.8\% | 70.2\% | 76.2\% | 76.1\% | 69.2\% | 66.9\% |
| -RenterOccupied: | 27.9\% | 28.7\% | 29.9\% | 31.9\% | 29.2\% | 29.8\% | 23.8\% | 23.9\% | 30.8\% | 33.1\% |
| PercentVacant: | 5.9\% | 6.3\% | 6.4\% | 7.6\% | 19.2\% | 23.5\% | 10.8\% | 12.6\% | 6.8\% | 8.0\% |

Table 5c. $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress Pennsylvania Profile Comparisons Based on Method This Paper vs Usual ACS Method

|  | $116^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-11$ |  | $116^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-12$ |  | $116^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-13$ |  | $116^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-14$ |  | $116^{\text {th }} \mathrm{CD}-15$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Method | Usual | Method | Usual | Method | Usual | Method | Usual | Method | Usual |
|  | This | ACS | This | ACS | This | ACS | This | ACS | This | ACS |
|  | Paper | Method | Paper | Method | Paper | Method | Paper | Method | Paper | Method |
| Total Population: | 729497 | 724650 | 704165 | 700975 | 702351 | 702560 | 704549 | 694785 | 699248 | 694500 |
| Age-Under 5: | 6.6\% | 6.3\% | 5.4\% | $5.2 \%$ | 5.6\% | 5.1\% | 5.0\% | 4.9\% | 5.1\% | 5.1\% |
| Age-5 to 19: | 20.6\% | 19.7\% | 19.4\% | 18.7\% | 18.9\% | 18.1\% | 17.8\% | 16.8\% | 18.2\% | 17.0\% |
| Age-20 to 24: | 6.4\% | 6.2\% | 9.3\% | 8.7\% | 6.0\% | 5.9\% | 5.5\% | 5.9\% | 7.0\% | 6.7\% |
| Age-25 to 34: | 11.5\% | 12.5\% | 10.6\% | 11.4\% | 10.8\% | 11.2\% | 10.5\% | 10.9\% | 10.8\% | 11.6\% |
| Age-35 to 44: | 12.7\% | 11.6\% | 11.8\% | 10.7\% | 12.8\% | 11.5\% | 12.8\% | 11.3\% | 12.5\% | 11.5\% |
| Age-45 to 54: | 15.1\% | 13.3\% | 14.6\% | 13.6\% | 15.2\% | 14.1\% | 16.1\% | 14.3\% | 15.6\% | 14.0\% |
| Age-55 to 64: | 12.3\% | 13.3\% | 12.8\% | 13.6\% | 13.5\% | 14.5\% | 14.5\% | 15.8\% | 13.6\% | 15.2\% |
| Age-65+: | 14.8\% | 17.2\% | 16.0\% | 18.0\% | 17.3\% | 19.6\% | 18.0\% | 20.0\% | 17.2\% | 19.0\% |
| Median Age: | 38.5 | 39.6 | 39.0 | 40.6 | 41.2 | 43.7 | 43.1 | 45.1 | 41.4 | 43.6 |
| Percent Male: | 49.1\% | 49.1\% | 50.0\% | $50.1 \%$ | 49.5\% | 49.8\% | 48.8\% | 48.8\% | 50.3\% | 50.7\% |
| Percent Female: | 50.9\% | $50.9 \%$ | 50.0\% | 49.9\% | 50.5\% | $50.2 \%$ | 51.2\% | $51.2 \%$ | 49.7\% | 49.3\% |
| Veterans 18 yrs and older: One Race | 42,525 | 44,575 | 52,918 | 50,330 | 51,663 | 55,975 | 50,022 | 52,100 | 52,982 | 54890 |
| -White: | 90.2\% | 90.3\% | 94.5\% | 93.9\% | 94.4\% | 93.7\% | 94.4\% | 93.9\% | 96.2\% | 95.3\% |
| -Black...: | 3.3\% | 3.9\% | 2.1\% | 2.5\% | 2.5\% | 2.5\% | 3.2\% | 2.8\% | 1.8\% | 2.3\% |
| -Am Ind Alaska Nat: | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% |
| -Asian: | 1.6\% | 1.7\% | 1.4\% | 1.5\% | 0.6\% | 0.8\% | 0.6\% | 0.6\% | 0.6\% | 0.7\% |
| -Nat Haw \& Other: | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| -Some Other Race: | 2.9\% | 2.1\% | 0.6\% | 0.5\% | 1.0\% | 1.0\% | 0.3\% | 0.3\% | 0.4\% | 0.2\% |
| Two or More Races: | 1.8\% | 1.8\% | 1.2\% | 1.3\% | 1.3\% | 1.9\% | 1.4\% | 2.3\% | 0.8\% | 1.3\% |
| Hispanic/Latino: | 7.0\% | 8.2\% | 1.9\% | 2.1\% | 2.6\% | 3.0\% | 1.0\% | 1.4\% | 1.2\% | 1.4\% |
| Total Housing Units: | 284851 | 284680 | 327855 | 326335 | 318737 | 318040 | 320518 | 320785 | 341628 | 341510 |
| Percent Occupied: | 95.1\% | 94.5\% | 84.4\% | 82.1\% | 88.7\% | 87.2\% | 91.1\% | 88.8\% | 83.6\% | 80.9\% |
| -Owner Occupied: | 71.5\% | $70.5 \%$ | 70.7\% | 70.3\% | $74.2 \%$ | 74.1\% | 75.1\% | 75.5\% | 74.5\% | $74.2 \%$ |
| -Renter Occupied: | 28.5\% | 29.5\% | 29.3\% | 29.7\% | 25.8\% | 25.9\% | 24.9\% | 24.5\% | 25.5\% | 25.8\% |
| Percent Vacant: | 4.9\% | 5.5\% | 15.6\% | 17.9\% | 11.3\% | 12.8\% | 8.9\% | 11.2\% | 16.4\% | 19.1\% |

Table 5d. $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress Pennsylvania Profile Comparisons Based on Method This Paper vs Usual ACS Method

|  | $116^{t h}$ CD-16 |  | $116^{t h}$ CD-17 |  | $116^{t h}$ CD-18 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Method | Usual | Method | Usual | Method | Usual |
|  | This | ACS | This | ACS | This | ACS |
|  | Paper | Method | Paper | Method | Paper | Method |
| Total Population: | 701381 | 696970 | 702102 | 711520 | 701532 | 707920 |
| Age-Under 5: | $5.6 \%$ | $5.4 \%$ | $5.3 \%$ | $5.4 \%$ | $5.1 \%$ | $5.2 \%$ |
| Age-5 to 19: | $19.9 \%$ | $18.9 \%$ | $17.9 \%$ | $16.6 \%$ | $17.0 \%$ | $16.2 \%$ |
| Age-20 to 24: | $6.9 \%$ | $6.6 \%$ | $5.0 \%$ | $4.7 \%$ | $8.9 \%$ | $7.8 \%$ |
| Age-25 to 34: | $10.7 \%$ | $11.5 \%$ | $11.5 \%$ | $12.9 \%$ | $13.8 \%$ | $16.7 \%$ |
| Age-35 to 44: | $12.3 \%$ | $11.2 \%$ | $12.7 \%$ | $11.9 \%$ | $11.3 \%$ | $10.9 \%$ |
| Age-45 to 54: | $15.2 \%$ | $13.7 \%$ | $16.5 \%$ | $14.4 \%$ | $14.3 \%$ | $12.1 \%$ |
| Age-55 to 64: | $13.2 \%$ | $14.8 \%$ | $13.8 \%$ | $15.6 \%$ | $12.9 \%$ | $14.0 \%$ |
| Age-65+: | $16.1 \%$ | $18.0 \%$ | $17.2 \%$ | $18.6 \%$ | $16.6 \%$ | $17.2 \%$ |
| Median Age: | 40.0 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 43.8 | 39.1 | 38.7 |
| Percent Male: | $48.9 \%$ | $49.2 \%$ | $48.1 \%$ | $48.6 \%$ | $47.8 \%$ | $48.1 \%$ |
| Percent Female: | $51.1 \%$ | $50.8 \%$ | $51.9 \%$ | $51.4 \%$ | $52.2 \%$ | $51.9 \%$ |
| Veterans: | 53203 | 53,580 | 49,933 | 47,365 | 48,679 | 46,900 |
| One Race |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -White: | $92.0 \%$ | $91.3 \%$ | $90.5 \%$ | $89.6 \%$ | $75.3 \%$ | $74.1 \%$ |
| -Black...: | $4.7 \%$ | $4.5 \%$ | $5.5 \%$ | $5.6 \%$ | $19.0 \%$ | $18.1 \%$ |
| -Am Ind Alaska Nat: | $0.2 \%$ | $0.1 \%$ | $0.1 \%$ | $0.1 \%$ | $0.2 \%$ | $0.1 \%$ |
| -Asian: | $0.8 \%$ | $1.0 \%$ | $2.1 \%$ | $2.4 \%$ | $2.9 \%$ | $4.0 \%$ |
| -Nat Haw \& Other: | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| -Some Other Race: | $0.6 \%$ | $0.4 \%$ | $0.3 \%$ | $0.3 \%$ | $0.5 \%$ | $0.4 \%$ |
| Two or More Races: | $1.6 \%$ | $2.6 \%$ | $1.5 \%$ | $2.0 \%$ | $2.1 \%$ | $3.4 \%$ |
| Hispanic/Latino: | $2.0 \%$ | $2.4 \%$ | $1.3 \%$ | $1.7 \%$ | $1.7 \%$ | $2.2 \%$ |
| Total Housing Units: | 313931 | 312425 | 325635 | 328400 | 350674 | 349410 |
| Percent Occupied: | $89.9 \%$ | $89.0 \%$ | $92.5 \%$ | $91.9 \%$ | $89.1 \%$ | $87.7 \%$ |
| -Owner Occupied: | $71.1 \%$ | $70.2 \%$ | $72.6 \%$ | $72.2 \%$ | $59.3 \%$ | $57.7 \%$ |
| -Renter Occupied: | $28.9 \%$ | $29.8 \%$ | $27.4 \%$ | $27.8 \%$ | $40.7 \%$ | $42.3 \%$ |
| Percent Vacant: | $10.1 \%$ | $11.0 \%$ | $7.5 \%$ | $8.1 \%$ | $10.9 \%$ | $12.3 \%$ |

Assessment 2: Margin of Error (MOE) for the "Total Population" and Margin of Error (MOE) for the "Total Housing Units" Estimates for each $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress CD Presented in Section 4

Because the 2010 Census "Total Population" counts and "Total Housing Unit" counts are constants, the denominators of the Population Growth Factors $\left(P_{a(x)}\right)$ and the Housing Unit Growth Factors $\left(H U_{a(x)}\right)$ are constants, and the numerators of $P_{a(x)}$ and $H U_{a(x)}$ are random variables, we are able to compute a margin of error ( $M O E$ ) for the "Total Population" and for the "Total Housing Units" estimates of Section 4 for each Pennsylvania CD in the $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress as described below.

First, we obtained the $M O E$ s for these estimates (denoted by $\widehat{P O P}_{115(C D-x)}$ and $\widehat{H U}_{115(C D-x)}$ ) that were produced using the usual ACS estimation methodology for each of Pennsylvania's CDs in the $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress. These estimates, available to the public, are given in Table 6a.

| $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress CD | Total Population Estimate $\widehat{P O P}_{115(C D-x)}$ | $\operatorname{MOE}\left(\widehat{P O P}_{115(C D-x)}\right)$ | Total Housing Units Estimate $\widehat{H U}_{115(C D-x)}$ | $\operatorname{MOE}\left(\widehat{H U}_{115(C D-x)}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01 | 720,611 | $\pm 16,105$ | 300,762 | $\pm 6,410$ |
| 02 | 725,418 | $\pm 15,604$ | 333,211 | $\pm 5,029$ |
| 03 | 701,892 | $\pm 4,751$ | 317,890 | $\pm 2,200$ |
| 04 | 724,891 | $\pm 4,502$ | 302,564 | $\pm 2,539$ |
| 05 | 699,108 | $\pm 4,413$ | 342,111 | $\pm 2,084$ |
| 06 | 720,652 | $\pm 10,911$ | 286,021 | $\pm 4,234$ |
| 07 | 709,623 | $\pm 11,117$ | 272,204 | $\pm 3,631$ |
| 08 | 707,083 | $\pm 5,374$ | 279,444 | $\pm 1,676$ |
| 09 | 696,545 | $\pm 5,125$ | 318,557 | $\pm 2,035$ |
| 10 | 705,602 | $\pm 8,095$ | 346,991 | $\pm 3,139$ |
| 11 | 704,916 | $\pm 7,383$ | 322,010 | $\pm 3,933$ |
| 12 | 700,339 | $\pm 7,926$ | 319,833 | $\pm 3,751$ |
| 13 | 729,101 | $\pm 13,355$ | 288,581 | $\pm 3,920$ |
| 14 | 699,463 | $\pm 7,573$ | 373,522 | $\pm 3,133$ |
| 15 | 728,044 | $\pm 9,101$ | 291,253 | $\pm 3,027$ |
| 16 | 732,595 | $\pm 8,758$ | 281,829 | $\pm 2,941$ |
| 17 | 686,892 | $\pm 10,106$ | 319,469 | $\pm 3,370$ |
| 18 | 709,728 | $\pm 8,861$ | 316,799 | $\pm 4,289$ |

Source: 2015 1-Year American Community Survey, U. S. Bureau of the Census
Using counts from Table 1, adjusted counts from Table 2, and estimates and associated MOEs from Table 6a, we can compute estimates and associated $90 \%$ MOE for each of Pennsylvania's $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress CDs for Total Population and Total Housing Units as follows by giving the details for Pennsylvania's $116^{t h}$ Congress CD-01. The estimates and associated MOEs for all eighteen CDs for the $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress are given in Table 6b.

Recall that CD-01 in the $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress is made from collections of blocks from CD-07, CD-08, and CD-13 in the $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress.

## TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATION

An (approximate) equivalent production of the Total Population estimate for CD-01 in the $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress:
$\widehat{P O P}_{116(C D-01)}$

$$
\left.=\frac{\left(\begin{array}{c}
2010 \text { Census } \\
115 \mathrm{CD}-07 \mathrm{POP} \\
\text { to } 116 \mathrm{CD}-01
\end{array}\right)}{\left(\begin{array}{c}
2010 \text { Census } \\
115 \mathrm{CD}-07 \\
\text { Total POP }
\end{array}\right)}\left(\widehat{P O P}_{115(C D-07)}\right)+\frac{\left(\begin{array}{c}
2010 \text { Census } \\
115 \mathrm{CD}-08 \mathrm{POP} \\
\text { to } 116 \mathrm{CD}-01
\end{array}\right)}{\left(\begin{array}{c}
2010 \mathrm{Census} \\
115 \mathrm{CD}-08 \\
\text { Total POP }
\end{array}\right)}\left(\widehat{P O P}_{115(C D-08)}\right)+\frac{\left(\begin{array}{c}
2010 \mathrm{Census} \\
115 \mathrm{CD}-13 \mathrm{POP} \\
\text { to } 116 \mathrm{CD}-01
\end{array}\right)}{\left(\begin{array}{c}
2010 \mathrm{Census} \\
115 \mathrm{CD}-13 \\
\text { Total POP }
\end{array}\right)} \widehat{P O P}_{115(C D-13)}\right)
$$

$$
=\frac{(4,078)}{(705,688)}(709,623)+\frac{(657,726)}{(705,688)}(707,083)+\frac{(43,883)}{(705,687)}(729,101)=708,466
$$

with associated MOE:
$\operatorname{MOE}\left(\widehat{P O P}_{116(C D-01)}\right)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =\sqrt{\left(\frac{4,078}{705,688}\right)^{2}\left[\operatorname{MOE}\left(\widehat{P O P}_{115(C D-07)}\right)\right]^{2}+\left(\frac{657,726}{705,688}\right)^{2}\left[M O E\left(\widehat{P O P}_{115(C D-08)}\right)\right]^{2}+\left(\frac{43,883}{705,687}\right)^{2}\left[M O E\left(\widehat{P O P}_{115(C D-13)}\right)\right]^{2}} \\
& =\sqrt{\left(\frac{4,078}{705,688}\right)^{2}[11,117]^{2}+\left(\frac{657,726}{705,688}\right)^{2}[5,374]^{2}+\left(\frac{43,883}{705,687}\right)^{2}[13,355]^{2}}=5,078
\end{aligned}
$$

## TOTAL HOUSING UNITS ESTIMATION

An (approximate) equivalent production of the Total Housing Units estimate for CD-01 in the $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress:
$\widehat{H U}_{116(C D-01)}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =\frac{\left(\begin{array}{c}
2010 \text { Census } \\
115 \mathrm{CD}-07 \mathrm{HU} \\
\text { to } 116 \mathrm{CD}-01
\end{array}\right)}{\left(\begin{array}{c}
2010 \mathrm{Census} \\
115 \mathrm{CD}-07 \\
\text { Total HU }
\end{array}\right)}\left(\widehat{H U}_{115(C D-07)}\right)+\frac{\left(\begin{array}{c}
2010 \mathrm{Census} \\
115 \mathrm{CD}-08 \mathrm{HU} \\
\text { to } 116 \mathrm{CD}-01
\end{array}\right)}{\left(\begin{array}{c}
2010 \mathrm{Census} \\
115 \mathrm{CD}-08 \\
\text { Total HU }
\end{array}\right)}\left(\widehat{H U}_{115(C D-08)}\right)+\frac{\left(\begin{array}{c}
2010 \mathrm{Census} \\
115 \mathrm{CD}-13 \mathrm{HU} \\
\text { to } 116 \mathrm{CD}-01
\end{array}\right)}{\left(\begin{array}{c}
2010 \mathrm{Census} \\
115 \mathrm{CD}-13 \\
\text { Total HU }
\end{array}\right)}\left(\widehat{H U}_{115(C D-13)}\right) \\
& =\frac{(1,294)}{(273,873)}(272,204)+\frac{(259,242)}{(277,448)}(279,444)+\frac{(17,785)}{(287,764)}(288,581)=280,229
\end{aligned}
$$

with associated MOE:
$\operatorname{MOE(\widehat {HU}_{116(CD-01)})}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left.=\sqrt{\left(\frac{1,294}{273,873}\right)^{2}[\operatorname{MOE}(\widehat{H U}} 115(C D-07)\right]^{2}+\left(\frac{259,242}{277,448}\right)^{2}\left[\operatorname{MOE}\left(\widehat{H U}_{115(C D-08)}\right)\right]^{2}+\left(\frac{17,785}{287,764}\right)^{2}\left[\operatorname{MOE}\left(\widehat{H U}_{115(C D-13)}\right)\right]^{2} \\
& =\sqrt{\left(\frac{1,294}{273,873}\right)^{2}[3,631]^{2}+\left(\frac{259,242}{277,448}\right)^{2}[1,676]^{2}+\left(\frac{17,785}{287,764}\right)^{2}[3,920]^{2}}=1,585 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Table 6b. Estimates and $90 \%$ MOEs for Pennsylvania's $116^{t h}$ Congress Congressional Districts

| $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress CD | Total <br> Population <br> Estimate | MOE | Total <br> Housing Units <br> Estimate | MOE |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | :---: | ---: |
| 01 | 708,466 | $\pm 5,078$ | 280,229 | $\pm 1,585$ |
| 02 | 725,357 | $\pm 9,418$ | 279,142 | $\pm 2,794$ |
| 03 | 724,474 | $\pm 12,933$ | 347,520 | $\pm 4,362$ |
| 04 | 721,529 | $\pm 6,863$ | 288,474 | $\pm 2,212$ |
| 05 | 714,952 | $\pm 8,905$ | 285,843 | $\pm 2,940$ |
| 06 | 722,135 | $\pm 6,475$ | 279,179 | $\pm 2,422$ |
| 07 | 717,031 | $\pm 6,987$ | 289,084 | $\pm 2,291$ |
| 08 | 696,544 | $\pm 5,614$ | 349,016 | $\pm 2,177$ |
| 09 | 708,250 | $\pm 4,592$ | 311,429 | $\pm 1,852$ |
| 10 | 718,940 | $\pm 3,632$ | 309,306 | $\pm 1,966$ |
| 11 | 729,497 | $\pm 6,178$ | 284,851 | $\pm 2,159$ |
| 12 | 704,165 | $\pm 5,637$ | 327,855 | $\pm 2,116$ |
| 13 | 702,351 | $\pm 3,208$ | 318,737 | $\pm 1,390$ |
| 14 | 704,549 | $\pm 5,355$ | 320,518 | $\pm 2,535$ |
| 15 | 699,248 | $\pm 2,877$ | 341,628 | $\pm 1,403$ |
| 16 | 701,381 | $\pm 3,907$ | 313,931 | $\pm 1,800$ |
| 17 | 702,102 | $\pm 5,036$ | 325,635 | $\pm 2,333$ |
| 18 | 701,532 | $\pm 6,018$ | 350,674 | $\pm 2,525$ |

## Early Alternative Approach Considered, But Assumption Failed to Hold

In earlier stages of development of the methodology described in this report, we considered an approach based on pro-rata allocation of the ACS-estimated population in each congressional district for the $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress to redrawn congressional districts for the $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress. In each district, publicly available data include the census blocks and population counts in each $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress district that form part of each $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress district (e.g., Table 1), as well as the proportion of each $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress population in the demographic categories summarized in the profiles of Section 1.2. Say that $115^{\text {th }}$ Congress CD-x has proportion $p_{A}$ of its total population $T$ falling in category $A$. If a proportion $p_{x y}$ of CD-x moves to $116^{\text {th }}$ Congress CD-y, then the number of CD-x category $A$ persons estimated (imputed) to fall in $116^{\text {th }}$ CD-y according to the pro-rata method is $p_{A} \times p_{x y} \times T$ (see Section 3.1.3 for computation of estimate of "Veterans 18 Years and Older for New PA CD-01"). The underlying assumption of this method is that the category proportions in the segments of districts transferred under revised redistricting plans are the same as in the originating district as a whole (e.g., Assumption 2). When the demographic categories $A$ are sensitive with respect to voting patterns, such a "Black..." and "Hispanic/Latino", this assumption frequently does not hold. While the pro-rata method seems to produce reasonably accurate population shares in redrawn congressional districts for categories $A$ thought not to be sensitive in the same way, we believe the method often produces errors (as measured with respect to non-public ACS population data and Census data). Nevertheless, in the profile category - Veteran Status - for which Census 2010 cross-classifications are not available at the census-block level, the pro-rata method is the one that continues to be used in this report, as noted. We also use this method for computing the Median Age estimate.

## Further Development

Because the proposed method is deterministic (except for the estimates in Table 6b), the results lack statements of uncertainty based in probability. Additional work would permit the investigation of other methods including some based in probability. We also need to investigate what is possible in cases where Assumption 1 fails to hold.

Another topic for future work was mentioned by a reviewer who mentioned that age-cohort
effects as well as age-specific migration effects could both be affecting the slight differences in age proportions in the 2010 Census (SF1) and 2015 ACS 1-Year Tables 3a-c by CD. The same could be said for racial categories. One could do a finer adjustment of growth-factor weights based on raking both of these sets of marginal proportions (age and racial groups, and could also use Hispanic and/or Sex as other marginal variables for raking). The effect of raking would be to make proportions within marginal categories (Age, Race, and possibly Hispanic) in the old CD's propagated forward to 2015 ACS exact; in doing raking, there is an implicit assumption that cross-tabulated proportions (within Age $\times$ Race or Age $\times$ Race $\times$ Hisp) follow a loglinear model without interactions. People would receive individual weights that are constant within cross-tabulated cells. But this kind of deterministic adjustment is likely to be seen (by demographers) as a more accurate way to do the forward-time adjustment of persons from 2010 to 2015 . Then the weighted people would again be moved block-wise to the new CDs as we did in this report. Even if we ratio-adjusted (in place of raking) by Age $\times$ Sex alone, and then used national VA tables for the Age $\times$ Sex distribution of veterans, we would be able to get a more refined (and likely more accurate) adjustment for Veteran proportions in the pre-and post- redistricting CDs.

Disclaimer: Any views expressed in this paper are those of the authors and not of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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## References

[1] https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/rdo/congressional-districts.115th_Congress.html (Redistricting data information page).
[2] American Community Survey Design and Methodology, Version 2.0 (January 2014), U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, 222 pages.


[^0]:    ${ }^{*}$ In a few cases where tabulated numbers are added or multiplied, the shown result (sum or product) may differ from the actual result due to rounding.
    ${ }^{1}$ Now with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Silver Spring, Maryland.

