



Data by State and Federal Legislative Districts in Illinois

Overview of State and Federal Legislative Districts

The U.S. Constitution, Article I, clause 3, provides for the apportionment of representatives to the U.S. House of Representatives based on a census to be conducted every 10 years. The first census was conducted in 1790, and a census has been conducted every 10 years since. The Illinois Constitution, Article IV, section 3, requires that in the year following the federal decennial census, the General Assembly shall redistrict the legislative districts in Illinois.

The number of federal congressional districts in a state is determined by the population of the state relative to the total population of the nation. After the most recent federal census in 2010, the number of congressional districts in Illinois decreased from 19 to 18. Although the population of the state had increased slightly, from 12,419,293 to 12,830,632,¹ the state's population growth was less than the nation as a whole.

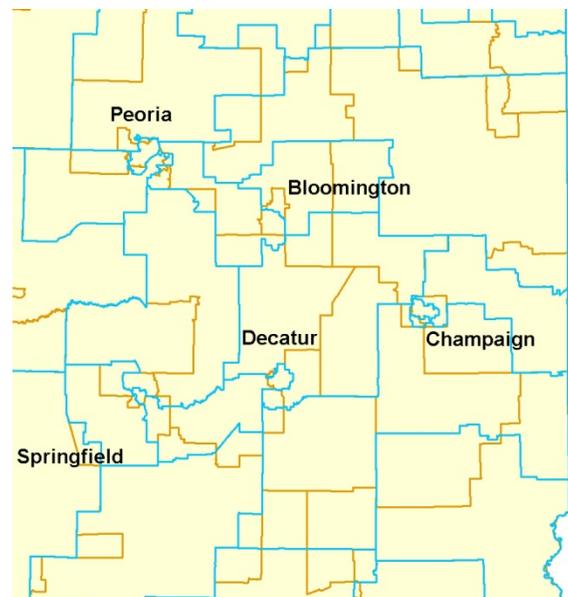
As described in the Illinois Constitution, Article IV, section 1, the legislature is called the General Assembly, which consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The number of districts is fixed by the constitution at 59 Senate districts and 118 House districts. Each Senate district is divided into two House districts.

Changes (post-2010 Census) in State and Federal Legislative Districts in Illinois

After the 2010 census, the Illinois Senate and House districts, as well as the federal congressional districts, were redrawn in 2011. These districts were used as the basis for the general election held in November 2012. They took effect with the seating of the subsequent Illinois General Assembly (the 98th) and federal Congress (the 113th) in January 2013.

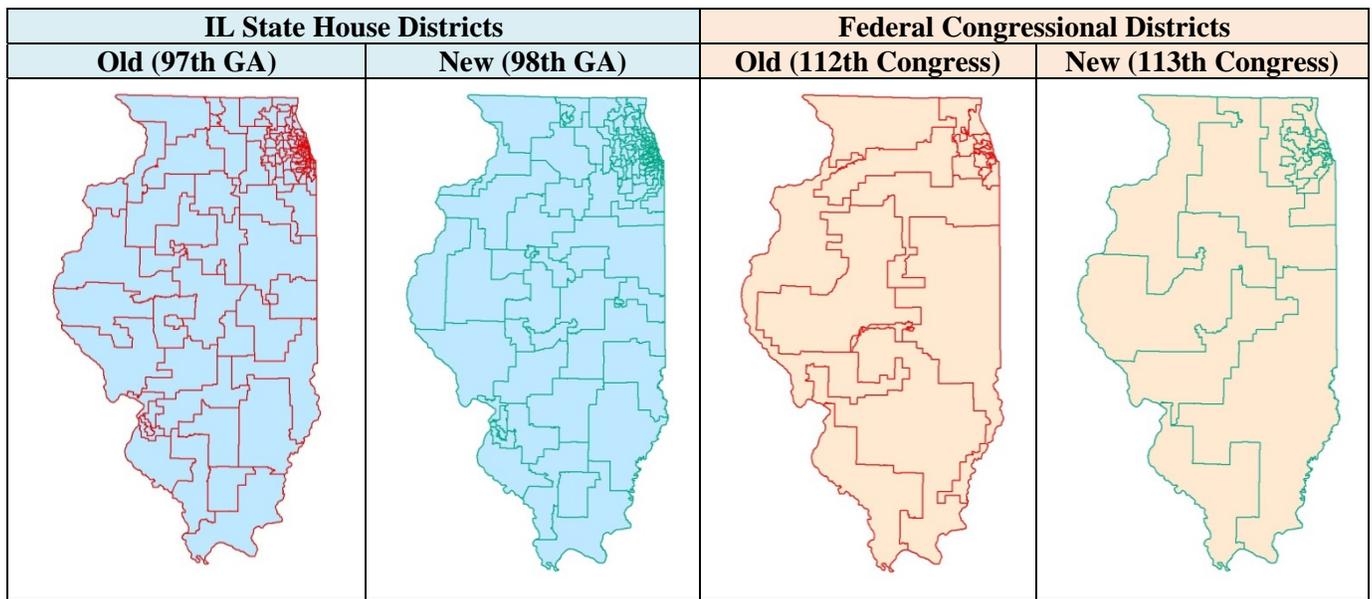
Not only the number, but also the boundaries, of federal congressional districts changed with the redistricting. Likewise, although their number did not change, the boundaries of all state Senate and House districts were redrawn.

The map at right shows a section of east central Illinois. The newly redrawn Illinois House districts are outlined in blue and the old districts are outlined in orange. The map highlights the significant differences between the boundaries of the two groups of districts.



¹ 2000 Census Summary File 1 and 2010 Census Summary File 1.

The maps below for the entire state of Illinois show the changes in boundaries of federal congressional districts and state House districts between the post-2000 census redistricting and the post-2010 census redistricting.



Data for the Old Districts

If you want historical data, you can continue to search on IECAM for data by the old legislative districts for years 2012 and earlier. For example, from the search page (<http://iecam.illinois.edu/cgi-bin/iecam/search.asp>), you can search for demographic data on the number of children from birth through age 5 and on the number of children living in families below 185% of the federal poverty level (FPL) for some of the congressional districts in effect from the 108th through the 112th Congress. Table 1 shows these data for 2011 (112th Congress).

Table 1. Congressional Districts (112th Congress)	Number of children 5 and under (2011)	Number of children 5 and under living in families below 185% FPL (2011)
Congressional District 1	49,075	27,627
Congressional District 2	47,388	29,051
Congressional District 18	46,792	19,669
Congressional District 19	49,331	20,620

From these data, we can calculate that in 2011, a total 56.3% of children age 5 and under were living in families below 185% FPL in Congressional District 1 during the 112th Congress.

Data for the New Districts

The Census Bureau began providing demographic data by the new districts in the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) and the 2010 Census.

IECAM makes data available on demographics and on early care and education sites (e.g., PFA, Head Start, child care) by the new state House, state Senate, and congressional districts beginning with 2011 (two years before they are strictly applicable). Thus for years 2011 and 2012, you can search for data by either the old or the new districts.

Even though the data for 2011 and 2012 are for years when the 112th Congress was in session, IECAM provides these data for the 113th Congress for those who want to show possible changes in the data from 2011 to the present. (See notes below on comparing data.)

The example in Table 2 shows data for 2011 on the number of children from birth through age 5 and on the number of children living in families below 185% FPL for selected new congressional districts. From the table, we can tell immediately that we are viewing data for the newly redistricted congressional districts because there are only 18 districts, not 19.

Table 2. Federal Congressional Districts (113th Congress)	Number of children 5 and under (2011)	Number of children 5 and under living in families below 185% FPL (2011)
Congressional District 1	84,884	38,236
Congressional District 2	47,793	25,194
Congressional District 17	53,391	27,258
Congressional District 18	32,653	10,127

From these data, we can calculate that in 2011, 45% of children age 5 and under were living in families with income below 185% FPL in the area that would become Congressional District 1 in the 113th Congress.

As noted, for 2011 and 2012, you can find data by either the old or new districts. Table 3 displays the data for 2011 on the number of PFA sites and PFA proposed capacity by the old districts (ending with the 112th Congress). Table 4 displays the corresponding data for 2012 by the new districts (beginning with the 113th Congress).

Table 3. Federal Congressional Districts (112th Congress)	PFA Number of sites (FY2011)	PFA Proposed capacity (FY2011)
Congressional District 1	123	5,227
Congressional District 2	116	6,085
Congressional District 18	95	4,616
Congressional District 19	133	6,396

Table 4. Federal Congressional Districts (113th Congress)	PFA Number of sites (FY2012)	PFA Proposed capacity (FY2012)
Congressional District 1	127	5,516
Congressional District 2	117	6,589
Congressional District 18	86	4,333

Comparing Data

Within a single year. With data such as these, you can compare the number of children in a legislative district with the capacity to serve children in that district. For example, the proposed capacity of PFA sites in 2011 for the old Congressional District 1 (112th Congress) is 5,227 (see Table 3). The number of children age 3 and 4 (the ages served by PFA) in 2011 for that district is 16,596, and the number of 3- and 4-year-olds living below 185% FPL is 9,343. Considering these “slot gaps” and the capacities of other services (Head Start, child care), policymakers can make judgments about the need for additional service in this district. This is the type of comparison that can be made between service data and demographic data on IECAM for all years and geographic regions.

Across years within the same legislative district groups. You can also compare data across years. For example, the total licensed capacity of licensed child care centers (LCCs) in Congressional District 15 changed from 9,653 to 9,601 between 2011 and 2012, that is, between sessions 1 and 2 of the 112th Congress.

Likewise, by searching on the new congressional districts, you can see how the total licensed capacity of LCCs in Congressional District 15 changed between 2013 and 2014, that is, between sessions 1 and 2 of the 113th Congress.

Across years and across different legislative district groups. It is very important to note that you *cannot* compare demographic or site-based data by the old districts (112th Congress and earlier, or 97th General Assembly and earlier) with data by the new districts (113th Congress and later, or 98th General Assembly and later). That is, in the example just given, you *cannot* compare the LCC total capacity of 9,601 in Congressional District 15 in 2012 with the LCC total capacity of 8,029 in Congressional District 15 in 2013. And, in the example shown in Tables 3 and 4 above, you *cannot* compare the PFA number of sites and capacity for the 108th–112th Congress districts with the corresponding numbers for the 113th Congress and later.

This constraint applies both to the congressional districts and to the Illinois state house and senate districts. The boundaries of all districts are not the same between the two legislative district groups.

Additional Information

For additional details on census data according to legislative districts, see the several links to Illinois Senate and House districts and to federal congressional districts that are listed on the IECAM Geographic Regions page:

<http://iecam.illinois.edu/definitions/regions/>

For a listing of General Assemblies and Congresses by year, links to the State General Assembly and U.S. House of Representatives Web pages, and district maps, see the IECAM Legislative District Information page:

<http://iecam.illinois.edu/data/districts/>

To find your state legislators, you can use the Illinois State Board of Elections District/Official Search page:

<http://www.elections.il.gov/DistrictLocator/DistrictOfficialSearchByAddress.aspx>

To find your federal congressperson, you can use the U.S. House of Representatives page at <http://www.house.gov/>.

Summary

The following table summarizes the years that apply for each legislature and for the IECAM display.

Table 5. Legislature session years and IECAM display years		
Years	Legislature in session	IECAM display
2013 and later	“new” districts	“new” districts only
2012 and 2011	“old” districts	“new” districts “old” districts
2010 and earlier	“old” districts	“old” districts only

New = 98th IL General Assembly and later, and 113th Congress and later

Old = 97th IL General Assembly and earlier, and 112th Congress and earlier