

Multiple Testing, Modern Inference, and Replicability

Final Project: Gerrymandering

(Progress Report)

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1. Motivations of a partisan re-district-er

- (a) A partisan incumbent will try to win as many districts while still maintaining a margin of safety. To accomplish this goal the re-district-er will draw districts such that the other party's voters are concentrated in a few districts (voter packing) while their party's voters are spread out. The effect would be to win many districts with a narrow margin while losing few with large margins.
- (b) Bipartisan re-district-er may want to increase stability and protect the incumbents. To accomplish this goal they will draw districts such that all incumbents win by margins large enough that their seat will not be contested.
- (c) Something about the notion of stability

2. Methods Implemented

- (a) Efficiency Gap (Stephanopoulos and McGhee 2015)

Any votes cast towards a losing candidate is considered wasted. And all the votes cast towards a winning candidate in excess of the number of votes required to win is considered wasted. Let $wasted(A)$ be the number of wasted votes cast by party A . Then define the efficiency gap as

$$\text{Efficiency Gap}(A, B) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\text{wasted}(A) - \text{wasted}(B)}{\# \text{votes}}$$

- (b) Lopsided Victories (Wang)

If there is partisan gerrymandering then as evidence of voter packing, one party will win by large margins while the other party's will win by small margins. We use a two sided T test to compare the means of the winning margin of the two parties.

3. Preliminary Results

- (a)

4. Simulations (To be completed)

- (a) Sampling from Simulated Delegations - Excess seats (Wang)
- (b) Perturbation of Existing Map