

Table 1: Summary of the metrics and models employed by various gerrymandering standards

Standard	Metric	Model
Grofman and King	Deficit in Seats at 50% of the vote	None proposed
Nagle	Various metrics of seats votes curve asymmetry	None proposed
Stephanopolous and McGhee	Efficiency gap	None proposed, historical analysis used in <i>Whitford v. Gil</i>
Gelman et al	Deficit in Seats at 50% of the vote, various others	Bayesian simulation
Mean Median Difference	Mean median difference	asymptotic distribution (unit normal) assuming IID samples
Chi square test	Party in state and national winning vote share variances	asymptotic distribution (chi squared) assuming IID samples
Lopsided wins test	Difference in party mean winning vote share	asymptotic distribution (student's t) assuming IID samples
Test III [3] or 'excess seats test'	Party seat share	MC sampling of national district voting results
Chen and Rodden	Party seat share	MC sampling of randomly generated districting plans
Present study	Specific Asymmetry	MC sampling of the empirical Bayesian model