



Hand written notes

The workflow of mapping voting results  
from precincts to block groups

— Texas as an example

Goal: Voting results are available at the precinct level; I want to map them to block group level.

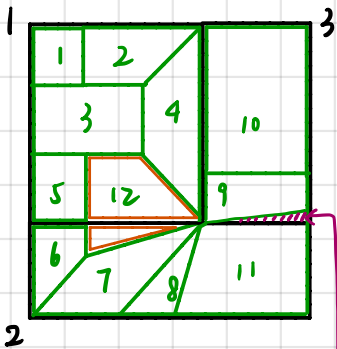
Since blocks are the building block of block groups and, for the most part, precincts. I do the mapping through blocks.  
Texas is taken as an example.

Texas has 914,231 blocks. (block area sum = 66.0542207032)  
15,811 block groups. (block group area sum = 66.0541912298)  
8,832 precincts. (precinct area sum = 66.0543122844)

## Blocks vs. Precincts

In Texas, blocks are nested with precincts for the most part, but this is not always true; consider the graph below

- black lines represent precinct boundaries. There are 3 precincts
- green lines represent block boundaries.



Two blocks are split into two parts: block 11 and 12  
The rest are uniquely contained within precincts.

One problem in determining whether blocks are contained in precincts is that block boundaries and precinct boundaries overlap; this displaces the contain-within relationship.

So I trim the blocks a little bit (by  $-0.0000001$ ). Trimmed blocks are contained in precincts.

Also, if a block has 90% of its area in one precinct, I assign it to that precinct.

Even though block 12 overflows a little bit to the next precinct, I ignore this bc 99% block 12 are inside of precinct 12

I intersect blocks with precinct. If a block is (considered) uniquely contained inside of one precinct, then a block will correspond to one precinct. (This will be the case for all except block 12 in the above example). If a block spreads across  $x$  precincts, it will correspond to  $x$  precincts. Block 12 in the example above spreads across precinct 1 and 2. (The intersections are marked by orange)

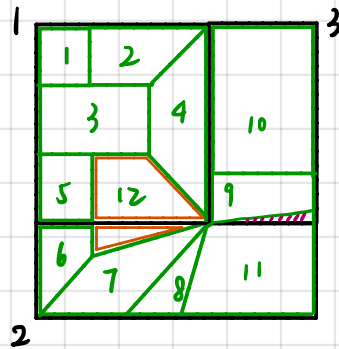
⇒ The intersection dataset will contain 13 rows because block 12 brings 2 rows to the dataset

In Texas ,  
 out of 914231 blocks  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 873323 \text{ uniquely contained in precincts} \\ 40908 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 28359 \text{ each has 99\% of its area in one precinct} \\ 12549 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

The "intersection" dataset has 928817 rows

$$\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 901682 = 873323 + 28359 \\ + \\ 27135 \end{array}$$

The intersection dataset below corresponds to the example map :



The logic of mapping is also summarized in the intersection table

intersect	block	precinct	block% in precinct	block Pop	intersect Pop	precinct Pop	precinct Voting Results	intersect Voting
1	1	1	100%	Pop 1	= 100% Pop 1	Est Pop 1	Voting 1	Est Voting 1
2	2	1	100%	Pop 2	= 100% Pop 2	Est Pop 1	Voting 1	Est Voting 2
3	3	1	100%	Pop 3	= 100% Pop 3	Est Pop 1	Voting 1	Est Voting 3
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
10	10	3	100%	Pop 10	= 100% Pop 10	Est Pop 3	Voting 3	Est Voting 10
11	11	2	100%	Pop 11	= 100% Pop 11	Est Pop 2	Voting 2	Est Voting 11
12	12	1	70%	Pop 12	= 70% Pop 12	Est Pop 1	Voting 1	Est Voting 12
13	12	2	30%	Pop 13	= 30% Pop 12	Est Pop 2	Voting 2	Est Voting 13

estimate precinct population size

$\frac{\text{intersect Pop}}{\text{Est Precinct Pop}} \cdot \text{precinct Voting Results}$

aggregate to block level,  
 I get block voting results.  
 Further aggregate to  
 block group level gives me  
 block group voting results