

# Package 'DescriptiveRepresentationCalculator'

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**Title** Descriptive Representation Calculator from 'The Composition of Descriptive Representation'

**Version** 2.0

**Authors** 'John Gerring <jgerring@austin.utexas.edu> [aut], Connor Jerzak <connor.jerzak@gmail.com> [aut, cre], Erzen Oncel <erzen.oncel@ozyegin.edu.tr> [aut]'

**Description** This package contains two main functions. The first computes the expected degree of representation for a given group in a political body under a random sampling model. The second computes the residual standard deviation in using the expected value as a prediction for observed values under the model.

**Depends** R (>= 3.3.3)

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**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**Maintainer** 'Connor Jerzak' <connor.jerzak@gmail.com>

**RoxygenNote** 7.2.1

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ExpectedRepresentation

*Compute the expected degree of representation for any group in a political body*

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## Description

Finds the degree of expected representation for any group in a political body under a random sampling model as described in Gerring, Jerzak and Oncel (2023+).

**Usage**

```
ExpectedRepresentation(PopShares, BodyN)
```

**Arguments**

PopShares	A numeric vector containing the group-level population proportions.
BodyN	A positive integer denoting the size of the political body in question.
a=-0.5, b=1	Parameters controlling the affine transformation for how the representation measure is summarized. That is, a and b control how the expected L1 deviation of the population shares from the body shares is re-weighted. The expected L1 deviation is the average value of the absolute deviation of the population from body shares under a random sampling model. This expected L1 deviation is multiplied by a; b is as an additive re-scaling term: $a \cdot E[L1] + b$ . By default, a=-0.5 and b=1 so that the expected Rose Index of Proportionality is returned.

**Value**

The expected degree of representation (a scalar).

**Examples**

```
ExpectedRep <- ExpectedRepresentation(PopShares = c(1/3, 2/3, 1/3),
                                     BodyN = 50)

print( ExpectedRep )
```

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ResidualRepresentation

*Compute the amount of representation left unexplained by a random sampling model.*

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**Description**

Finds the residual standard deviation when using the expected representation for any group in a political body to predict observed representation as described in Gerring, Jerzak and Oncel, 2023+.

**Usage**

```
ResidualRepresentation(PopShares, BodyN)
```

**Arguments**

PopShares	A numeric vector containing the group-level population proportions.
BodyN	A positive integer denoting the size of the political body in question.
a=-0.5, b=1	Parameters controlling the affine transformation for how the representation measure is summarized. That is, a and b control how the expected L1 deviation of the population shares from the body shares is re-weighted. The expected L1 deviation is the average value of the absolute deviation of the population from body shares under a random sampling model. This expected L1 deviation is

multiplied by a; b is as an additive re-scaling term:  $a \cdot E[L1] + b$ . By default,  $a = -0.5$  and  $b = 1$  so that the expected Rose Index of Proportionality is used in the calculation.

**Value**

A scalar summary of the amount of representation not explained by a random sampling model. More precisely, this function returns the the residual standard deviation when using the expected degree of representation to predict observed representation under a random sampling model.

**Examples**

```
ResidualRep <- ResidualRepresentation(PopShares = c(1/3, 2/3, 1/3),  
                                     BodyN = 50)  
  
print( ResidualRep )
```

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