Package 'DescriptiveRepresentationCalculator'

October 20, 2023

Title Descriptive Representation Calculator: Characterizing Observed and Expected Representation

Version 1.0.0

Description A system for analyzing descriptive representation, especially for comparing the composition of a political body to the population it represents. Users can compute the expected degree of representation for a body under a random sampling model, the expected degree of representation variability, as well as representation scores from observed political bodies. The package is based on Gerring, Jerzak, and Oncel (2023) <doi:10.1017/S0003055423000680>.

URL https://github.com/cjerzak/DescriptiveRepresentationCalculator-software/

BugReports https://github.com/cjerzak/DescriptiveRepresentationCalculator-software/issues

Depends R (>= 3.3.3)

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData false

Imports stats

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

R topics documented:

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

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, a = -0.5, b = 1)
```

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, b	The a and b parameters control 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*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).

References

- John Gerring, Connor T. Jerzak, Erzen Oncel. (2023), The Composition of Descriptive Representation, *American Political Science Review*, p. 1-18. doi:10.1017/S0003055423000680

Examples

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

print( ExpectedRep )
```

ObservedRepresentation

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

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Description

Finds the degree of observed representation for any group in a political body.

Usage

```
ObservedRepresentation(BodyMemberCharacteristics, PopShares, BodyShares, a = -0.5, b = 1)
```

Arguments

BodyMemberCharacteristics	A vector specifying the characteristics for members of a political body.
PopShares	A numeric vector specifying population shares of identities specified in the body-member characteristics input. The names of the entries in PopShares should correspond to identities in that body-member characteristics input (see Example).
BodyShares	(optional) A numeric vector with same structure as PopShares specifying group population shares of a given body. If specified, used by default instead of BodyMemberCharacteristics.
a, b	Parameters controlling the affine transformation for how the representation measure is summarized. That is, a and b control how the L1 deviation of the population shares from the body shares is re-weighted. This expected L1 deviation is multiplied by a; b is as an additive re-scaling term: a*L1+b. By default, a=-0.5 and b=1 so that the Rose Index of Proportionality is returned.

Value

The observed degree of representation (a scalar). By default, this quantity is the Rose Index of Proportionality.

Examples

```
ObsRep <- ObservedRepresentation(
                        BodyMemberCharacteristics = c("A","A","C","A","C","A"),
                        PopShares = c("A"=1/3,"B"=2/3, "C"=1/3))

print( ObsRep )
```

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

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

```
SDRepresentation(PopShares, BodyN, a = -0.5, b = 1, nMonte = 10000)
```

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, b` 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*E[L1]+b`. By default, `a=-0.5` and `b=1` so that the expected Rose Index of Proportionality is used in the calculation.

`nMonte` A positive integer denoting number of Monte Carlo iterations used to approximate the variance of representation under a random sampling model.

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.

References

- John Gerring, Connor T. Jerzak, Erzen Oncel. (2023), The Composition of Descriptive Representation, *American Political Science Review*, p. 1-18. doi:10.1017/S0003055423000680

Examples

```
SDRep <- SDRepresentation(PopShares = c(1/3, 2/3, 1/3),
                                BodyN = 50)

print( SDRep )
```

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