









Sahil Chinoy • Nov 12, 2018 gfx



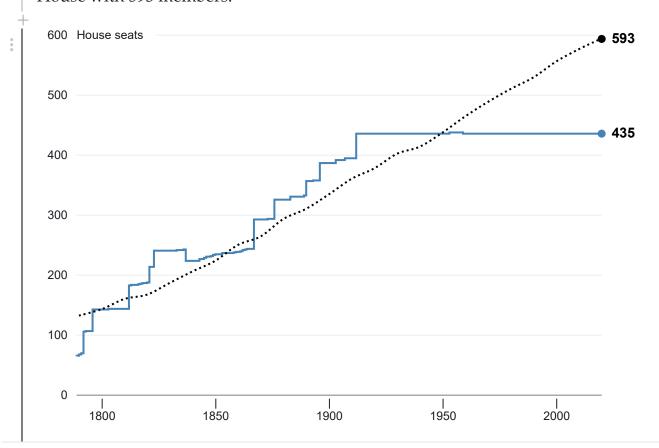
1 fork

## The Cube Root Law

For a New York Times editorial about expanding the size of the House.

According to a model proposed by political scientist Rein Taagepera in 1972, the size of a country's legislature roughly tracks the cube root of its population. This implies that the size of the House should be (dashed line) about the cube root of the population minus the size of the Senate.

Through the 1800s, this relationship roughly held. But since about 1950, the House has been too small for the country. In 2020, the projected U.S. population implies a House with 593 members.



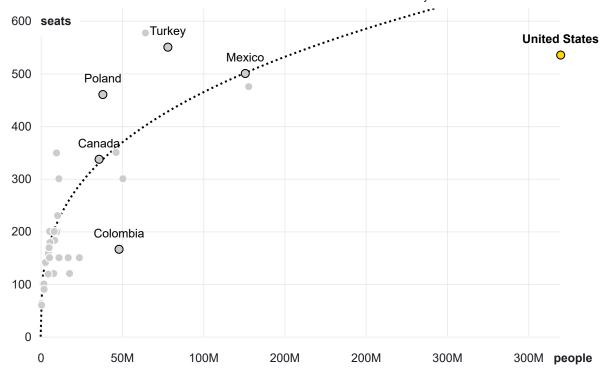
```
const height = 400;
const svg = d3.select(DOM.svg(width, height))
.style('font-family', 'sans-serif')
.style('font-weight', 300)
.style('font-size', '12px');
const margin = {
  left: 40,
  right: 35,
  bottom: 30,
  top: 10
}
const chartWidth = width - margin.left - margin.right;
const chartHeight = height - margin.top - margin.bottom;
const x = d3.scaleLinear()
.domain(d3.extent(houseSize.map(d => d.year)))
.range([0, chartWidth]);
const y = d3.scaleLinear()
.domain([0, 600])
.range([chartHeight, 0]);
const chart = svg.append('g')
.attr('transform', `translate(${margin.left}, ${margin.top})`);
const xAxis = g => g
  .attr("transform", `translate(0, ${chartHeight + 4})`)
  .call(d3.axisBottom(x)
        .tickFormat(d => d)
        .ticks(5)
        .tickSize(10)
  .call(g => g.select(".domain").remove());
const yAxis = g => g
  .call(d3.axisLeft(y).ticks(5))
  .call(g => g.selectAll(".domain, .tick line").remove())
  .call(g => g.select(".tick:last-of-type text").clone()
      .attr("x", 0)
      .style("text-anchor", "start")
      .text('House seats'));
```

```
.style('font-size', '12px')
.style('font-weight', 300)
.call(xAxis);
chart.append('g')
.style('font-size', '12px')
.style('font-weight', 300)
.call(yAxis);
// gridlines
chart.append('g')
.call(d3.axisLeft(y).ticks(5)
  .tickSize(-chartWidth)
  .tickFormat('')
).call(g => g.select(".domain").remove())
.call(g => g.select('.tick:last-of-type line').attr('x1', 80))
.selectAll('line')
.style('stroke', (d, i) => i != 0 ? '#ddd' : '#000')
.style('stroke-opacity', .5);
const repsLine = d3.line()
.x(d \Rightarrow x(d.year))
.y(d \Rightarrow y(d.reps))
.curve(d3.curveStepBefore);
chart.append('path')
.datum(houseSize)
.attr('d', repsLine)
.style('stroke', 'steelblue')
.style('stroke-width', '2px')
.style('fill', 'none');
const popLine = d3.line()
.x(d \Rightarrow x(d.year))
.y(d \Rightarrow y(d.reps))
.curve(d3.curveCardinal);
chart.append('path')
.datum(population)
.attr('d', popLine)
.style('stroke', 'black')
.style('stroke-width', '2px')
.style('stroke-dasharray', '2px 3px')
.style('fill', 'none');
```

```
.datum(houseSize[houseSize.length - 1])
.attr('transform', d => `translate(${x(d.year)}, ${y(d.reps)})`)
ann1.append('circle')
.attr('cx', 0)
.attr('cy', 0)
.attr('r', 4)
.style('fill', 'steelblue');
ann1.append('text')
.attr('x', 10)
.attr('y', 4)
.text(d => d.reps.toFixed(0))
.style('font-size', '14px')
.style('font-weight', 600)
const ann2 = chart.append('g')
.datum(population[population.length - 1])
.attr('transform', d => `translate(${x(d.year)}, ${y(d.reps)})`)
ann2.append('circle')
.attr('cx', 0)
.attr('cy', 0)
.attr('r', 4)
.style('fill', '#000');
ann2.append('text')
.attr('x', 10)
.attr('y', 4)
.text(d => d.reps.toFixed(0))
.style('font-size', '14px')
.style('font-weight', 600)
return svg.node();
```

+ The U.S. is also an outlier compared to other developed nations, which roughly follow the cube root law.

Here are 37 OECD countries. The dashed line is the cube root of the country's population. Note that we are using the *total size* of Congress (535 seats), because the Senate is a more significant lawmaking body than the smaller chambers of other countries.



```
scatter = {
  const width = 600;
  const height = 400;
  const svg = d3.select(DOM.svg(width, height))
  .style('font-family', 'sans-serif')
  .style('font-weight', 300)
  .style('font-size', '12px');
  const margin = {
   left: 40,
    right: 40,
    bottom: 30,
    top: 10
  }
  const chartWidth = width - margin.left - margin.right;
  const chartHeight = height - margin.top - margin.bottom;
  const x = d3.scaleLinear()
  .domain([0, d3.max(oecd.map(d => d.population))])
  .range([0, chartWidth]);
  const y = d3.scaleLinear()
  .domain([0, x.domain()[1] ** (1/3)])
  .range([chartHeight, 0]);
```

```
.attr('transform', `translate(${margin.left}, ${margin.top})`);
const xAxis = g => g
  .attr("transform", `translate(0, ${chartHeight + 4})`)
  .call(d3.axisBottom(x)
        .tickFormat(d3.format('.1s'))
        .ticks(5)
        .tickSize(10)
  .call(g => g.selectAll(".domain, .tick line").remove())
  .call(g => g.select(".tick:last-of-type text").clone()
      .attr("x", 25)
      .style("text-anchor", "start")
      .style('font-weight', 600)
      .text('people'));
const yAxis = g => g
  .call(d3.axisLeft(y).ticks(5))
  .call(g => g.selectAll(".domain, .tick line").remove())
  .call(g => g.select(".tick:last-of-type text").clone()
      .attr("x", 0)
      .style('font-weight', 600)
      .style("text-anchor", "start")
      .text('seats'));
chart.append('g')
.style('font-size', '12px')
.style('font-weight', 300)
.call(xAxis);
chart.append('g')
.style('font-size', '12px')
.style('font-weight', 300)
.call(yAxis);
// gridlines
chart.append('g')
.call(d3.axisLeft(y).ticks(5)
  .tickSize(-chartWidth)
  .tickFormat('')
).call(g => g.select(".domain").remove())
.call(g => g.select('.tick:last-of-type line').attr('x1', 40))
.selectAll('line')
.style('stroke', '#ddd')
```

```
chart.append('g')
.attr("transform", `translate(0, ${chartHeight})`)
.call(d3.axisBottom(x).ticks(5)
  .tickSize(-chartHeight)
  .tickFormat('')
).call(g => g.select(".domain").remove())
.call(g => g.select('.tick:first-of-type line').attr('y2', -chartHeight + 60))
.selectAll('line')
.style('stroke', '#ddd')
.style('stroke-opacity', .5);
const line = d3.line()
.x(d \Rightarrow x(d))
y(d \Rightarrow y(d ** (1/3)))
.curve(d3.curveCardinal)
const lineData = d3.range(...x.domain(), 1e6);
chart.append('path')
.datum(lineData)
.attr('d', line)
.style('stroke', '#000')
.style('stroke-width', '2px')
.style('stroke-dasharray', '2px 3px')
.style('fill', 'none')
oecd.find(d => d.country == 'United States').seats = 535;
const countries = chart.append('g')
.selectAll('g')
.data(oecd)
.enter().append('g')
.attr('transform', d => `translate(${x(d.population)}, ${y(d.seats)})`);
const labels = [
  'United States',
  'Mexico',
  'Poland',
  'United Kingdom',
  'Canada',
  'Colombia',
  'Portugal',
  'Turkey',
]
```

```
.attr('cx', 0)
  .attr('cy', 0)
  .attr('r', 4)
  .style('fill', d => d.country == 'United States' ? 'gold' : '#ccc')
  .style('stroke', d => labels.includes(d.country) ? '#000' : '#fff')
  .append("title")
  .text(d => d.country);
  countries.filter(d => labels.includes(d.country))
  .append('text')
  .attr('x', 0)
  .attr('y', -12)
  .text(d => d.country)
  .style('text-anchor', 'middle')
  .style('font-weight', d => d.country == 'United States' ? 600 : 300)
  return svg.node();
}
```

## Sources:

- Census population predictions
- OECD's Government at a Glance

```
oecd = ▶ Array(37) [Object, Object, Obje
```

```
1789 64
1790
      65
1791
      67
1792
      69
1793
      105
1796
      106
1803
      142
1812
      143
1813
      182
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      243
1873
      292
1876
      293
1883
      325
1889
      330
1890
      332
1893
      356
1896
      357
1903
      386
1907
      391
1912
      394
1913
      435
1933 435
```

```
1953  435
1959  437
1963  435
2020  435`, d => {
    return {
        year: +d.year,
        reps: +d.seats
      }
})
```

population = d3.csvParse(`year,people 1790,3929214 1800,5308483 1810,7239881 1820,9638453 1830,12866020 1840,17069453 1850,23191876 1860,31443321 1870,38558371 1880,50189209 1890,62979766 1900,76212168 1910,92228496 1920,106021537 1930,123202624 1940,132164569 1950,151325798 1960,179323175 1970,203302031 1980,226542199 1990,248709873 2000,281421906 2010,308745539 2018,328798286 2020,332639000°, d => { return { year: +d.year, population: +d.people, reps: (+d.people) \*\* (1/3) - 2 \* (states.filter(s => s <= d.year).length)</pre> } })

```
states = d3.csvParse(`StateNo,State,date,Formed from
1, Delaware, "December 7, 1787[8](ratified)", Colony of Delaware[b]
2, Pennsylvania, "December 12, 1787[10](ratified)", Proprietary Province of Pennsylvania
3, New Jersey, "December 18, 1787[11] (ratified)", Crown Colony of New Jersey
4, Georgia, "January 2, 1788[8] (ratified)", Crown Colony of Georgia
5, Connecticut, "January 9, 1788[12](ratified)", Crown Colony of Connecticut
6, Massachusetts, "February 6, 1788[8] (ratified)", Crown Colony of Massachusetts Bay
7, Maryland, "April 28, 1788[8](ratified)", Proprietary Province of Maryland
8, South Carolina, "May 23, 1788[8](ratified)", Crown Colony of South Carolina
9, New Hampshire, "June 21, 1788[8] (ratified)", Crown Colony of New Hampshire
10, Virginia, "June 25, 1788[8](ratified)", Crown Colony and Dominion of Virginia
11, New York, "July 26, 1788[13](ratified)", Crown Colony of New York
12, North Carolina, "November 21, 1789[14] (ratified)", Crown Colony of North Carolina
13, Rhode Island, "May 29, 1790[8] (ratified)", Crown Colony of Rhode Island and Providence
Plantations
14, Vermont, "March 4, 1791[15](admitted)", Vermont Republic[c]
15, Kentucky, "June 1, 1792[16](admitted)", Virginia (nine counties in its District of
Kentucky[d])
16, Tennessee, "June 1, 1796[18] (admitted)", Southwest Territory
17, Ohio, "March 1, 1803[19][e](admitted)", Northwest Territory (part)
18, Louisiana, "April 30, 1812[21](admitted)", Territory of Orleans
19, Indiana, "December 11, 1816(admitted)", Indiana Territory
20, Mississippi, "December 10, 1817[22](admitted)", Mississippi Territory
21, Illinois, "December 3, 1818[23](admitted)", Illinois Territory (part)
22, Alabama, "December 14, 1819[24] (admitted)", Alabama Territory
23, Maine, "March 15, 1820[25](admitted)", Massachusetts (District of Maine[f])
24, Missouri, "August 10, 1821[26](admitted)", Missouri Territory (part)
25, Arkansas, "June 15, 1836[27](admitted)", Arkansas Territory
26, Michigan, "January 26, 1837[28] (admitted)", Michigan Territory
27, Florida, "March 3, 1845 (admitted)", Florida Territory
28, Texas, "December 29, 1845 (admitted)", Republic of Texas
29, Iowa, "December 28, 1846(admitted)", Iowa Territory (part)
30, Wisconsin, "May 29, 1848[29] (admitted) ", Wisconsin Territory (part)
31, California, "September 9, 1850[30] (admitted) ", unorganized territory (part)
32, Minnesota, "May 11, 1858[31](admitted)", Minnesota Territory (part)
33, Oregon, "February 14, 1859 (admitted)", Oregon Territory (part)
34, Kansas, "January 29, 1861[32](admitted)", Kansas Territory (part)
35, West Virginia, "June 20, 1863[33] (admitted) ", Virginia (50 Trans-Allegheny region
counties[g])
36, Nevada, "October 31, 1864(admitted)", Nevada Territory
37, Nebraska, "March 1, 1867(admitted)", Nebraska Territory
38, Colorado, "August 1, 1876[36] (admitted) ", Colorado Territory
39[h], North Dakota, "November 2, 1889[38][i](admitted)", Dakota Territory (part)
10 Couth Dakota "November 2 1000[20][i]/admitted)" Dakota Tannitany
```

```
42,Washington,"November 11, 1889[40](admitted)",Washington Territory
43,Idaho,"July 3, 1890(admitted)",Idaho Territory
44,Wyoming,"July 10, 1890(admitted)",Wyoming Territory
45,Utah,"January 4, 1896[41](admitted)",Utah Territory
46,Oklahoma,"November 16, 1907[42](admitted)",Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory
47,New Mexico,"January 6, 1912(admitted)",New Mexico Territory
48,Arizona,"February 14, 1912(admitted)",Arizona Territory
49,Alaska,"January 3, 1959(admitted)",Territory of Alaska
50,Hawaii,"August 21, 1959(admitted)",Territory of Hawaii
', d => {
    return {
        year: +d.date.split(',')[1].slice(1, 5)
        }
    }).map(d => d.year)
```

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