redistricting is the process of drawing geographic regions for electoral purposes. the united states has a history of abusing redistricting to limit social, racial, ethnic, and political groups' power

many have proposed "neutral" **algorithmic** tools to perform this task which draw nicely shaped districts subject to constraints like being connected and having equal population

**proponents argue that** because the algorithm doesn't take in racial, ethnic, political, economic, etc. data it **cannot be biased** in favor of or against any group

**opportunity districts** are districts that provide the **opportunity** for a community, which **votes cohesively**, to elect **their** candidate of choice

we compare four algorithmically-drawn state senate plans in alabama and michigan. all four have fewer black opportunity districts than the enacted plans and fewer than would be expected using a proportionality standard



## algorithmic redistricting and black representation zachary schutzman

alabama

27% black; 35 districts both rural & urban black pop. racially polarized vote











districts are "clear" opp. dists.

**yellow** districts are "marginal" opp. dists.











## michigan

14% black; 38 districts black pop. mainly in detroit (shown) voting not very racially polarized



invitale







the algorithmic plans have a **few districts** where black voters have **lots of influence** and **many others** where their strength is **diluted**  enacted by state legs., used in recent elections iteratively assign blocks to improve compactness

brian olson '09

recursively partition the state with circular arcs

levin & friedler '19

find a balanced voronoi-like partition

cohen-addad, klein, young '18

recursively draw and clip spanning trees

gerrychain '18