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











ourple districts are "clear" opp. dists.

yellow districts are "marginal" opp. dists.



annealing



3 3 voronoi



michigan

14% black; 38 districts black pop., mainly in detroit (shown) very racially polarized vote









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