

**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

preprint  
& poster  
available  
online



[tinyurl.com/algo-black-rep](https://tinyurl.com/algo-black-rep)

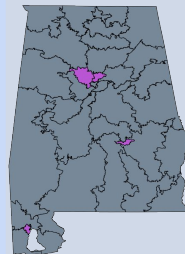
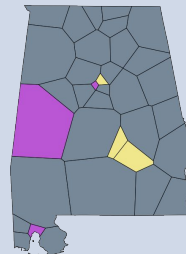
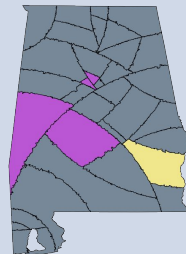
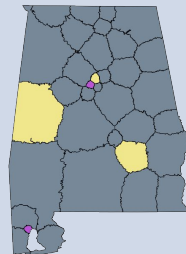
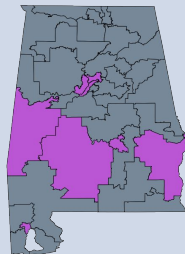
# algorithmic redistricting and black representation

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eaamo 2021

## alabama

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



**purple** districts are  
"clear" opp. dists.

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

**80**  
enacted

**23**  
annealing

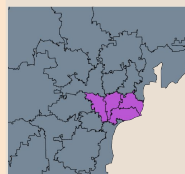
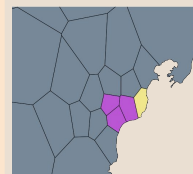
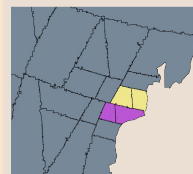
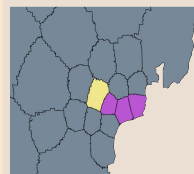
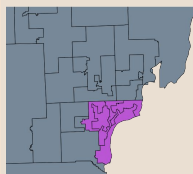
**41**  
arcs

**33**  
voronoi

**40**  
tree

## 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

recursively  
partition the  
state with  
circular arcs

find a  
balanced  
voronoi-like  
partition

recursively  
draw and clip  
spanning  
trees

brian olson '09

levin & friedler '19

cohen-addad, klein, young '18

gerrychain '18