**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

eaamo 2021

## alabama

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











districts are "clear" opp. dists.

districts are "marginal" opp. dists.



annealing



voronoi

## michigan

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

the algorithmic plans

where black voters have

many others where their strength is diluted

have a few districts

lots of influence and



elections

enacted by state legs., used in recent



brian olson '09

iteratively assign blocks to improve compactness



recursively

state with

partition the

circular arcs

find a balanced voronoi-like partition

recursively draw and clip spanning trees

gerrychain '18

levin & friedler '19

cohen-addad, klein, young '18