

How to Measure Legislative District Compactness If You Only Know it When You See it¹

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¹Based on joint work with Aaron Kaufman and Mayya Komisarchik

²GaryKing.org

Redistricting Defines Democracy — & Needs Fixing

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The Discipline & Redistricting

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 - Required in many other jurisdictions

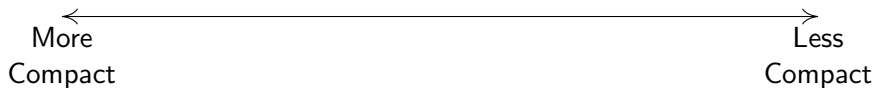
Compactness According to the Law

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A simple single compactness dimension that you know when you see

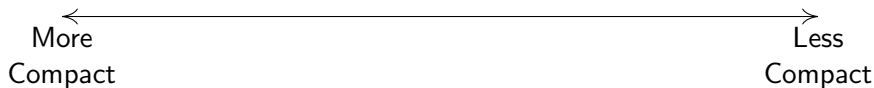
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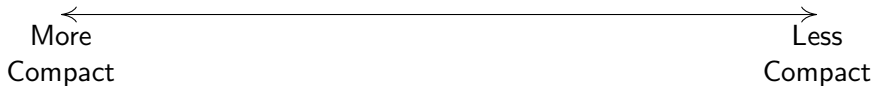
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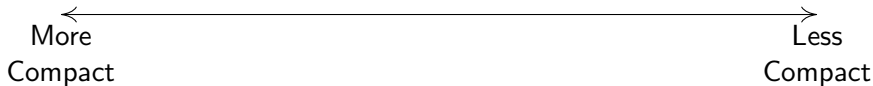
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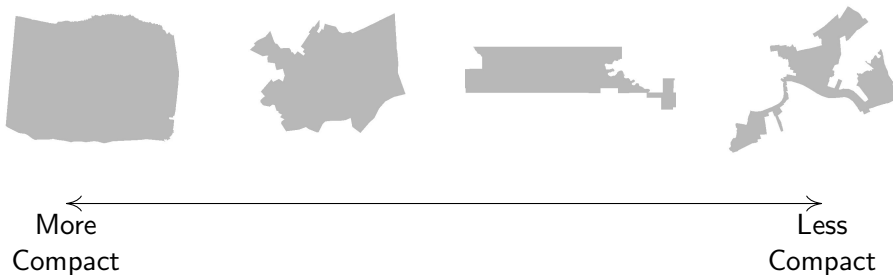
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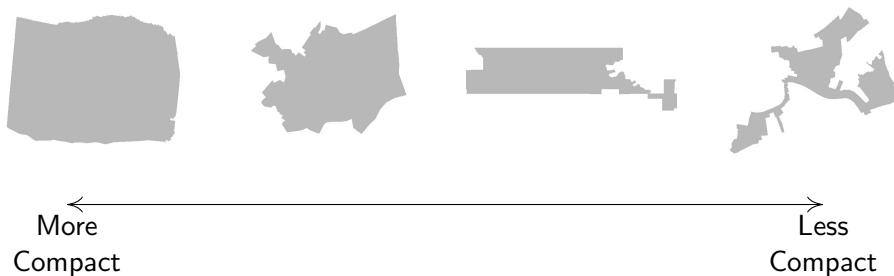
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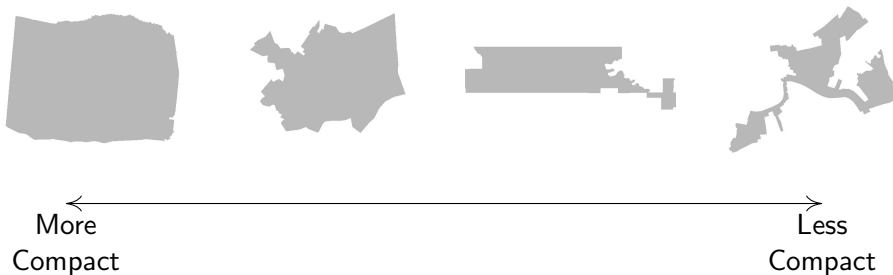
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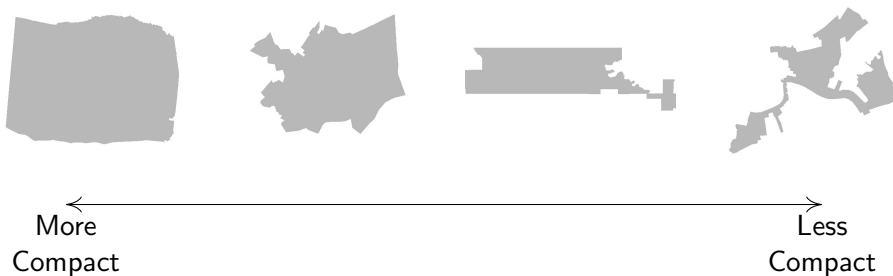
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- The dimension **is** intuitive
- How to **estimate** where a new district shape falls on this dimension?

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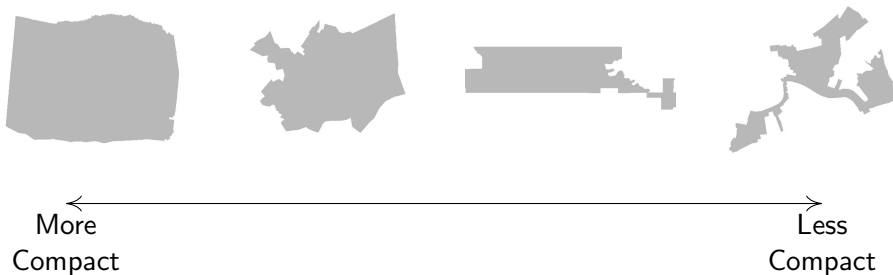
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- \rightsquigarrow **Let's start with existing measures by social scientists**

Measure 1: Length/Width Ratio of Min Bounding Box

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Squarish districts more compact than long thin ones

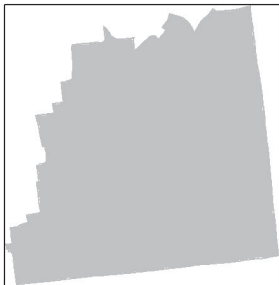
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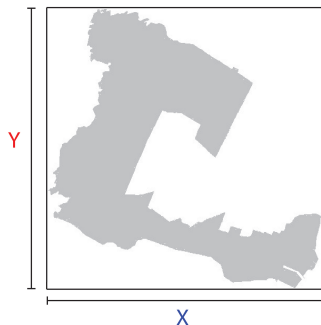
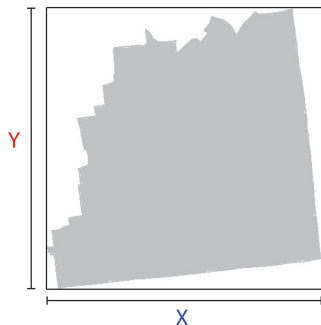
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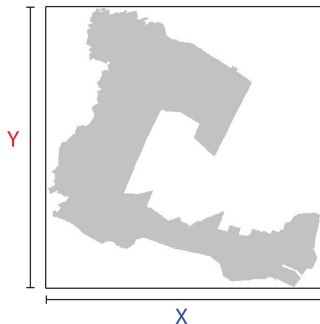
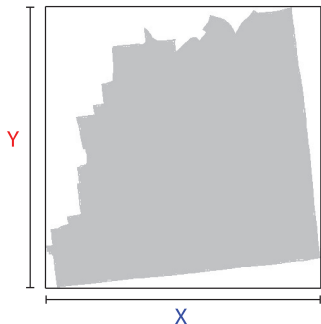
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In both districts: $X/Y \approx 1.30$

Measure 2: Reock, District / Bounding Circle Areas

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Circular districts are most compact

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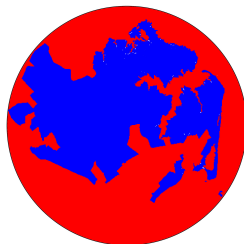
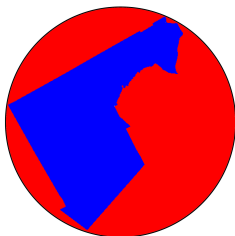
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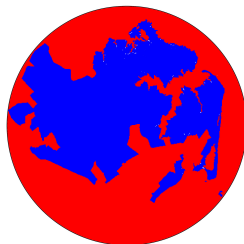
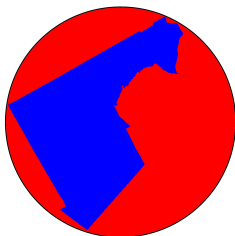
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In both cases, $X/(Y + X) \approx 0.37$

Measure 3: Boyce-Clark, Variation in Centroid Deviations

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All travel distances from center should be similar

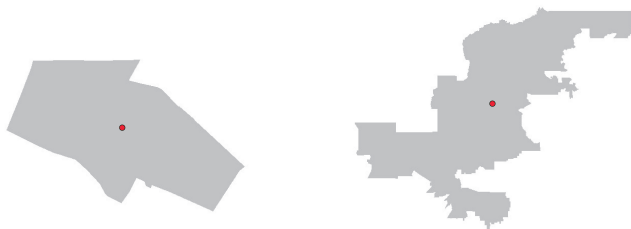
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In both cases, $\text{MAD}(r) \approx 0.31$

A Brief Rotational Invariance Interlude:

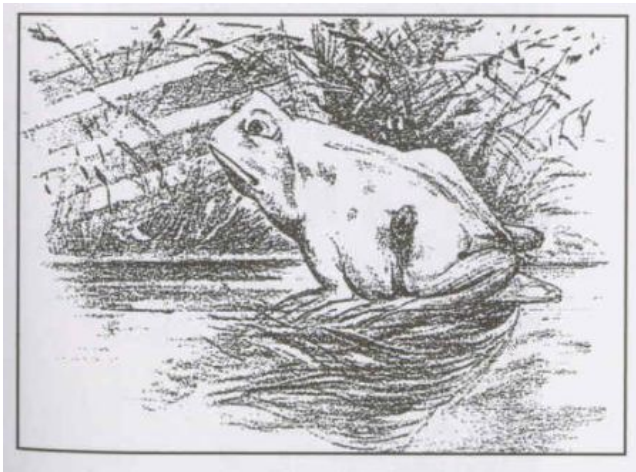
A Brief Rotational Invariance Interlude: Can you Name this Celebrity?



A Brief Rotational Invariance Interlude: Can you Name this Celebrity?



A Brief Rotational Invariance Interlude: See the Frog?



A Brief Rotational Invariance Interlude: See the Frog Horse?



Human Perception: Not Rotationally Invariant

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- Existing measures of compactness:

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 - Nearly 100 proposed

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- ↪ Measuring “you know it when you see it”: No rotational invariance

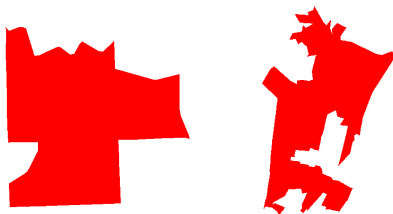
New Measure: Y-Symmetry, area of symmetric reflection

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Symmetric figures (circles, squares) are more compact

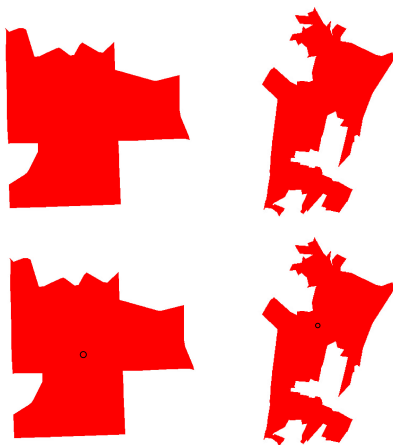
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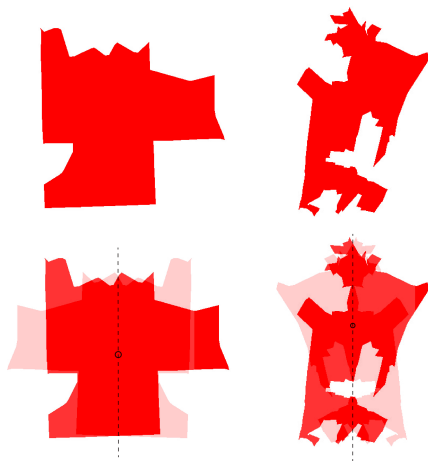
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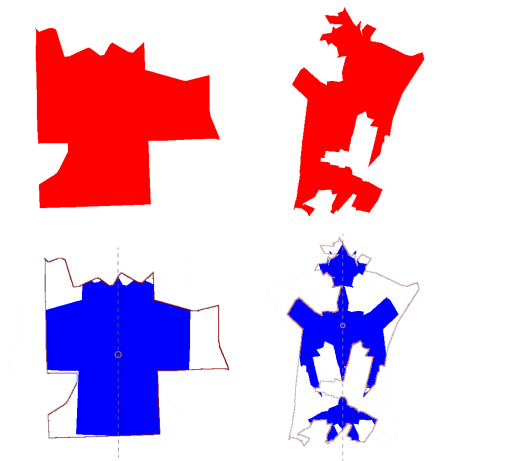
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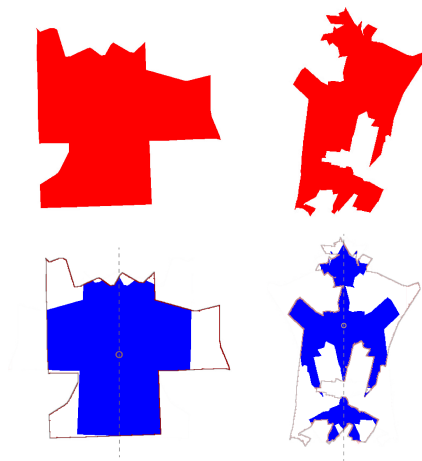
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In both cases, $\text{Overlap} / \text{Original Area} \approx 0.34$

New Measure 2: Number of Visually Significant Corners

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Computer vision algorithm identifies “objects” in photos

New Measure 2: Number of Visually Significant Corners

Computer vision algorithm identifies “objects” in photos

~> Fewer corners is more compact

New Measure 2: Number of Visually Significant Corners

Computer vision algorithm identifies “objects” in photos

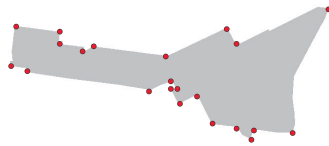
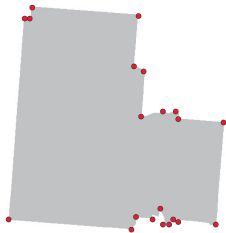
~> Fewer corners is more compact



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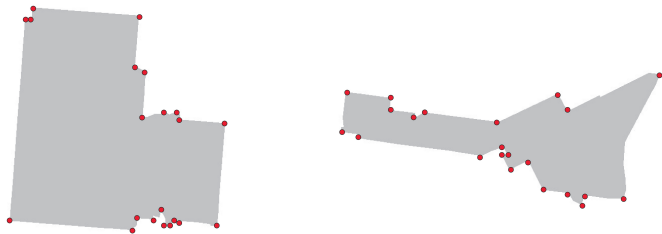
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New Measure 2: Number of Visually Significant Corners

Computer vision algorithm identifies “objects” in photos

~> Fewer corners is more compact



Both districts have 21 significant corners

Which is more compact?



Which is more compact? Depends on the standard!



Which is more compact? Depends on the standard!



Reock

1

2

3

4

Which is more compact? Depends on the standard!



Reock	1	2	3	4
Convex Hull	4	3	2	1

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Reock	1	2	3	4
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	1	2	3	4
Reock	1	2	3	4
Convex Hull	4	3	2	1
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Boyce-Clark	2	3	1	4

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- 7 measures; 7 unique rankings
- **Unusual?** From 18,215 Congressional and State Legislative Districts, we found 162 trillion others (about 0.15%)
- **Many more inconsistencies on individual districts**

Spanning the Academic–Legal Divide

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Utterly fails on inter- and intra-coder reliability

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Full Ranking



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Full Ranking — on line

MOST Compact Here



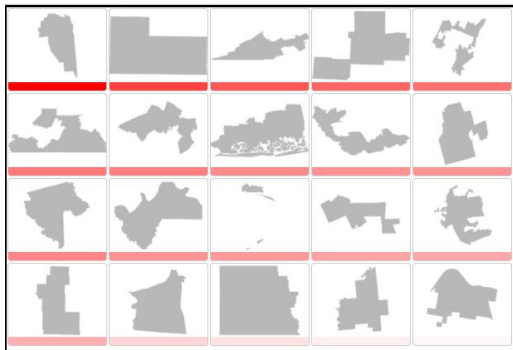
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We show: very high reliability

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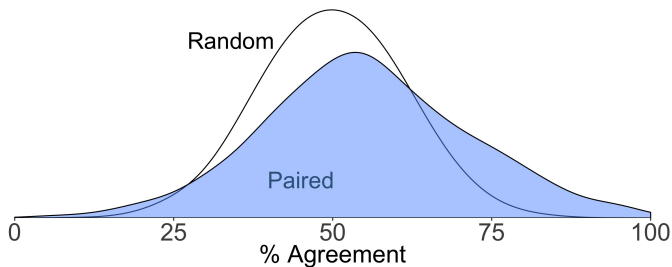
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Ranking: users choose **one dimension** for all evaluations

Intercoder Reliability of Pairs

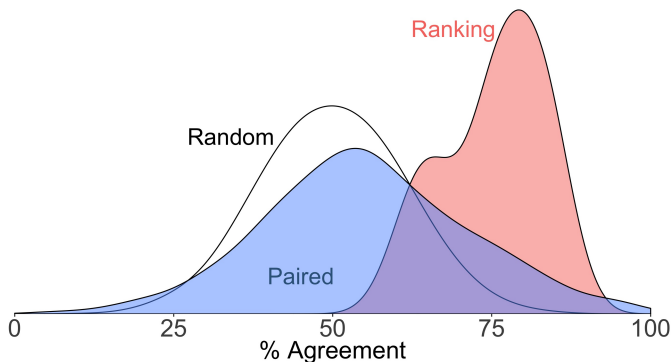
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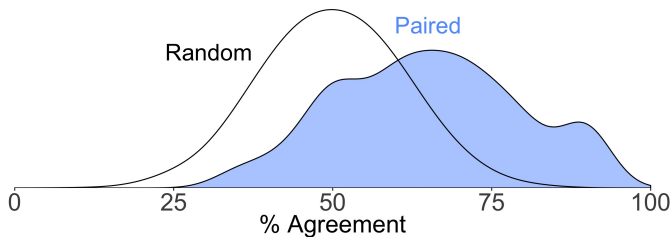
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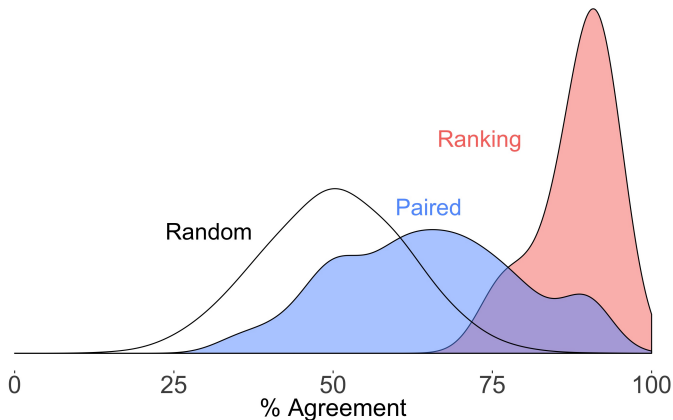
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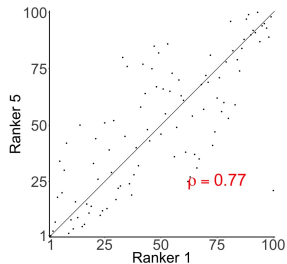


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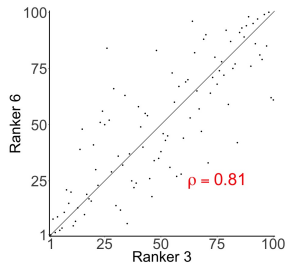
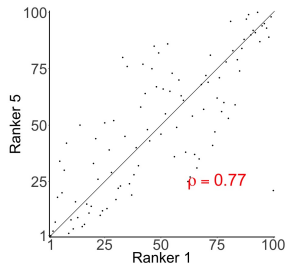
Paired Comparisons: better than chance; Ranking: much better



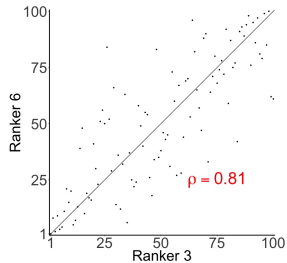
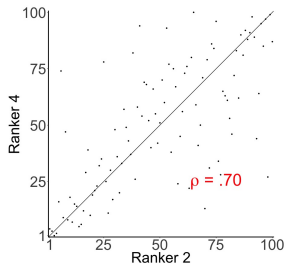
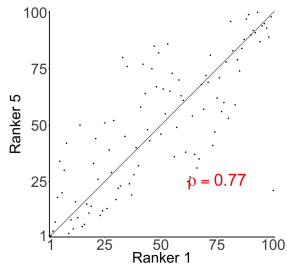
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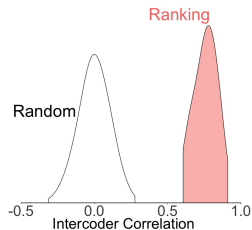
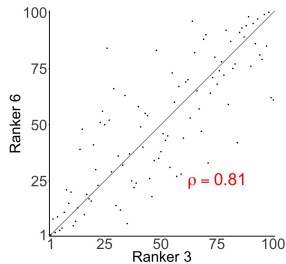
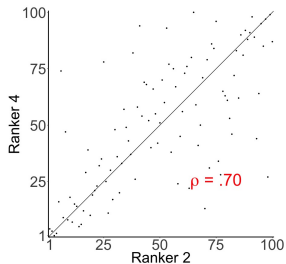
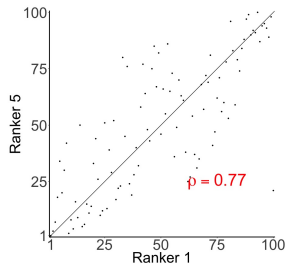
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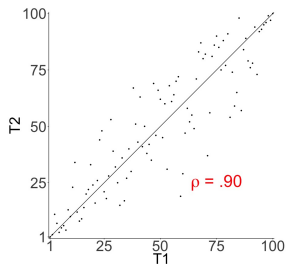
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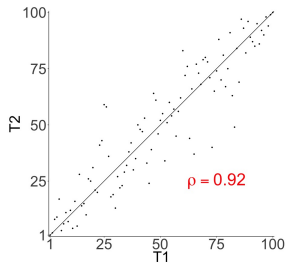
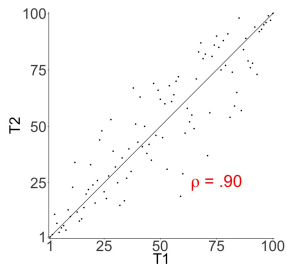
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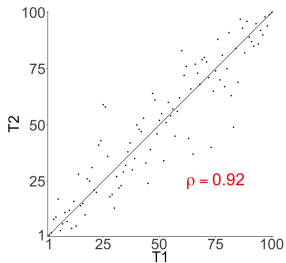
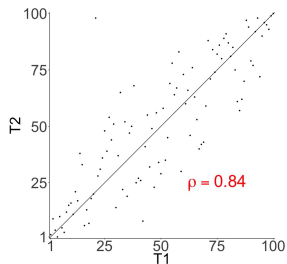
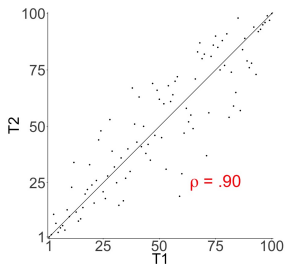
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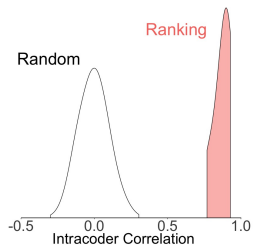
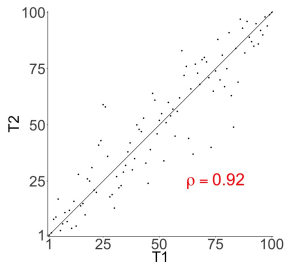
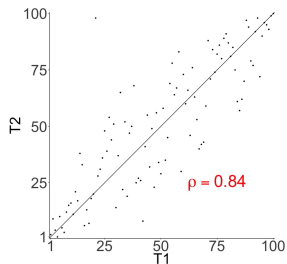
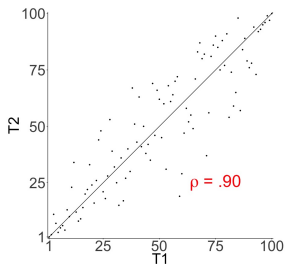
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Goal: Compactness score = $f(\text{shape})$

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- **Ensemble of predictive methods:** least squares, AdaBoosted decision trees, SVM, random forests. . .

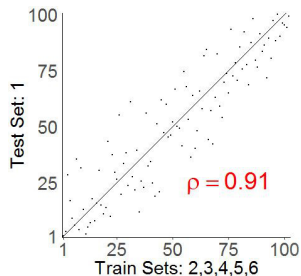
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Predict Test Set from 5 Training Sets

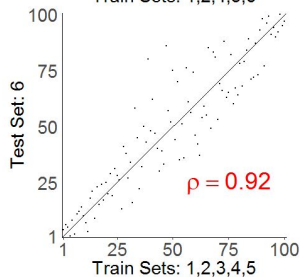
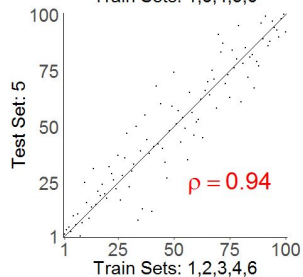
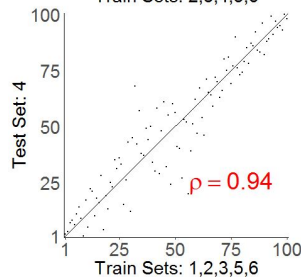
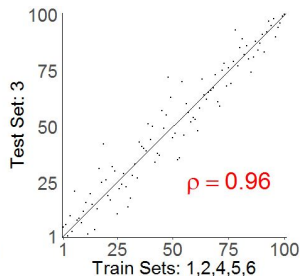
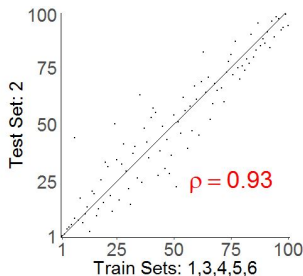
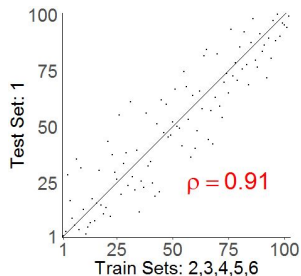
Model Validation: 6-Fold Cross-validation

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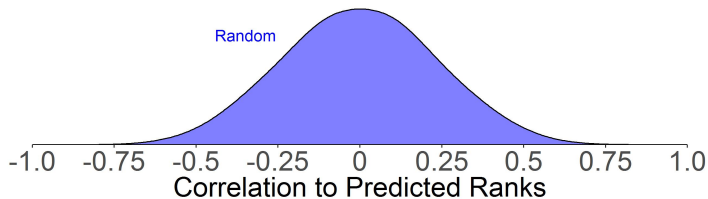
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Respondents ranging from ordinary citizens to those responsible for redistricting

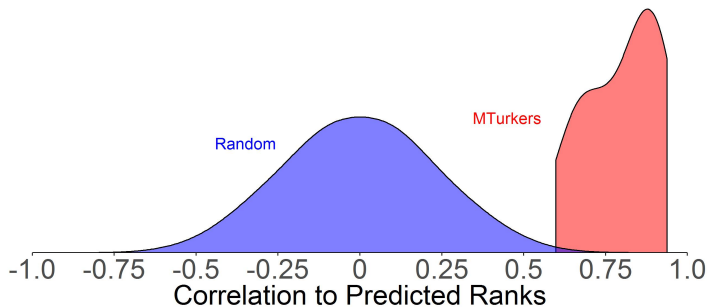
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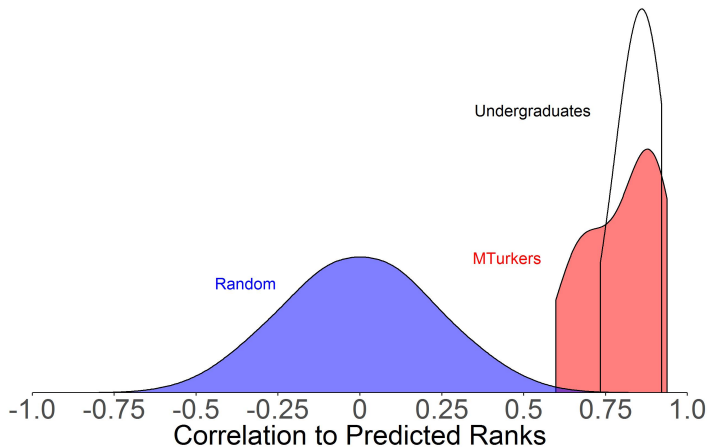
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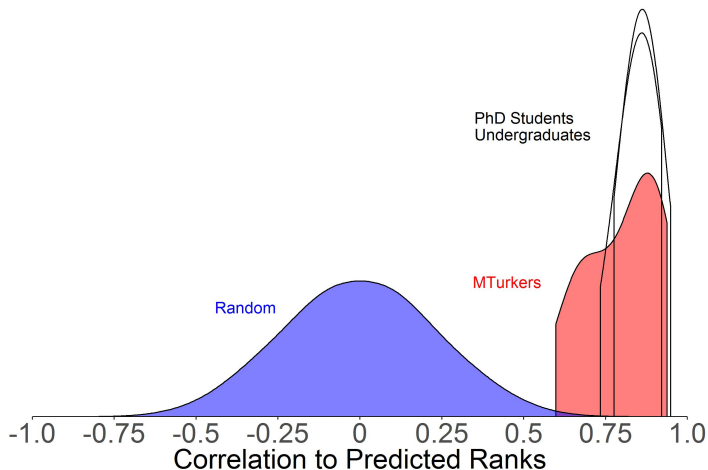
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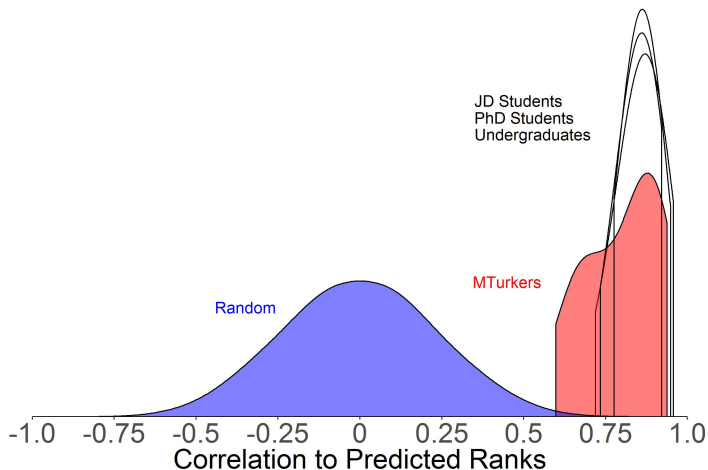
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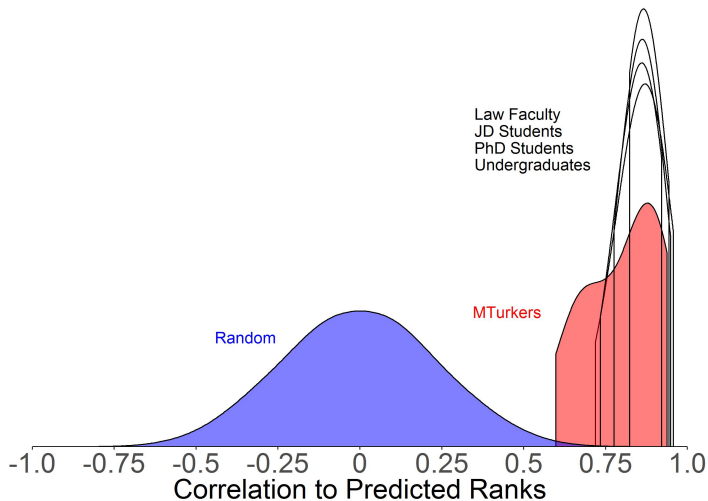
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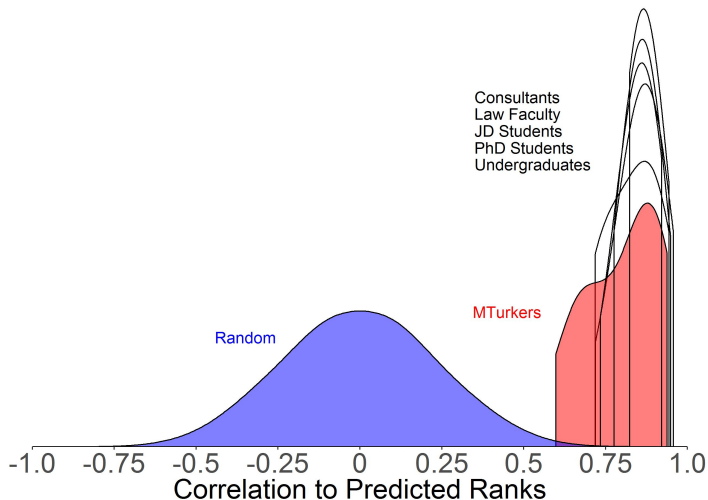
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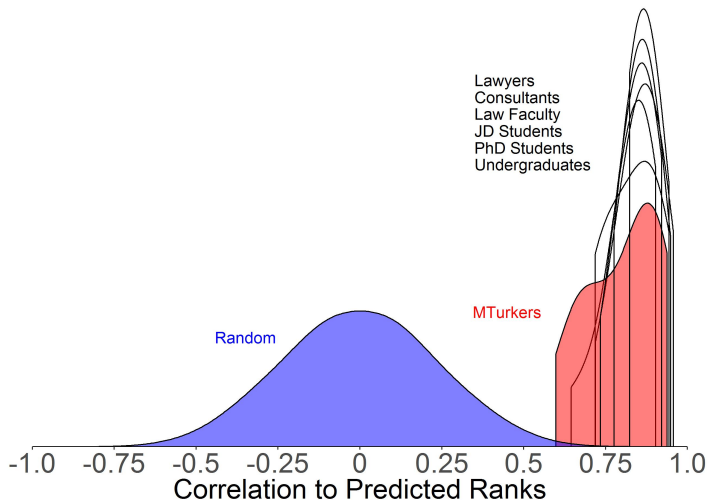
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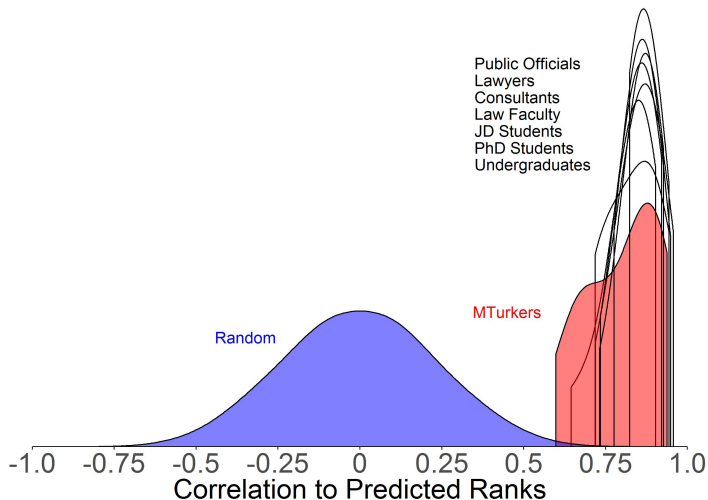
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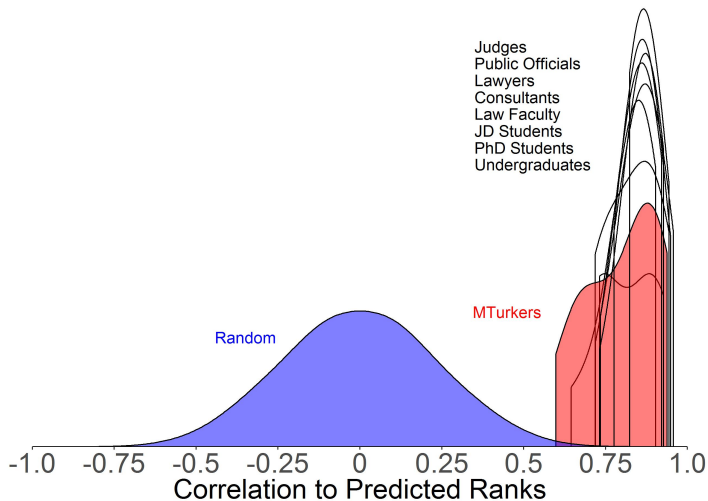
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For more information



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j.mp/MayyaKomisarchik

Paper, data, software, slides: j.mp/Compactness