

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

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University of Minnesota, 9/12/2019

¹Based on joint work with Aaron Kaufman and Mayya Komisarchik

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Redistricting Defines Democracy — & Needs Fixing

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The Political Science Discipline & Redistricting

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 - Required in many other jurisdictions

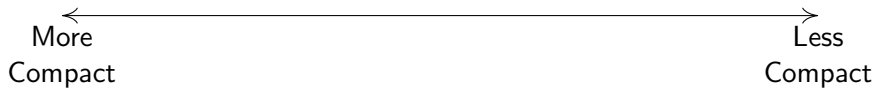
Compactness According to the Law

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A simple single compactness dimension that you know when you see

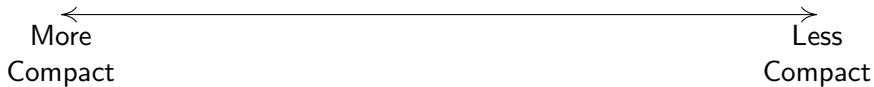
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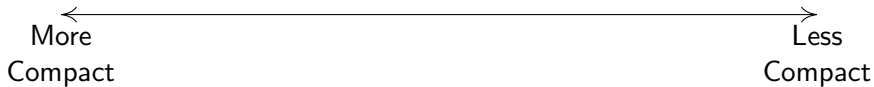
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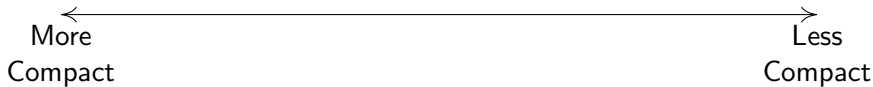
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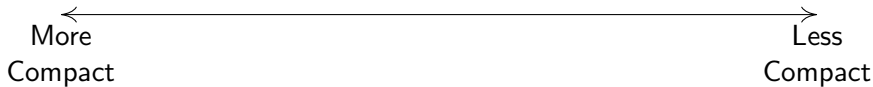
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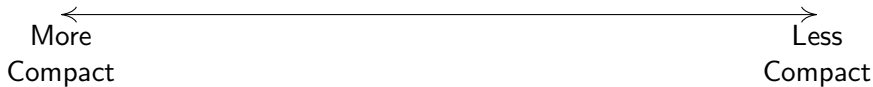
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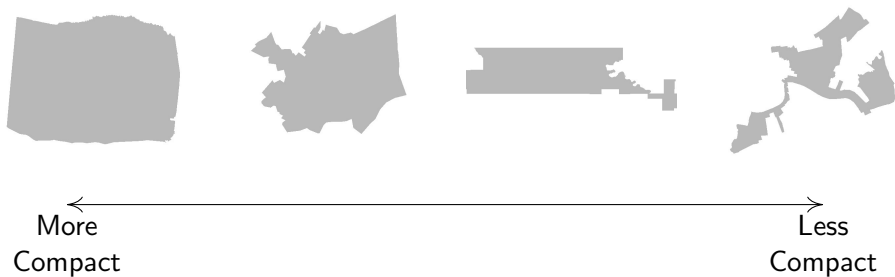
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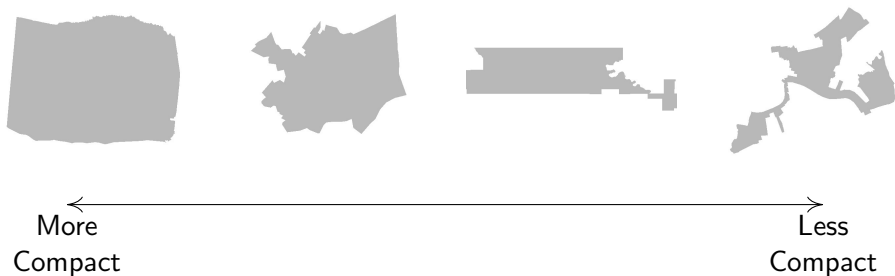
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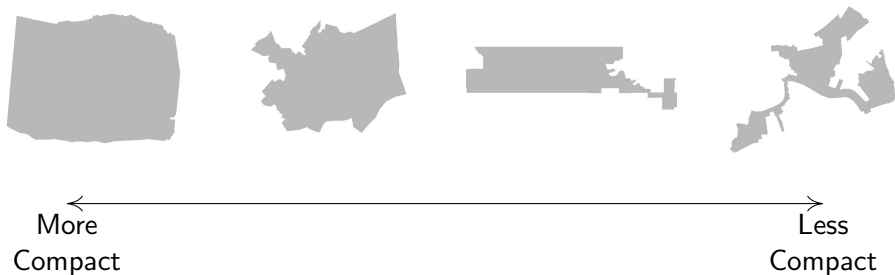
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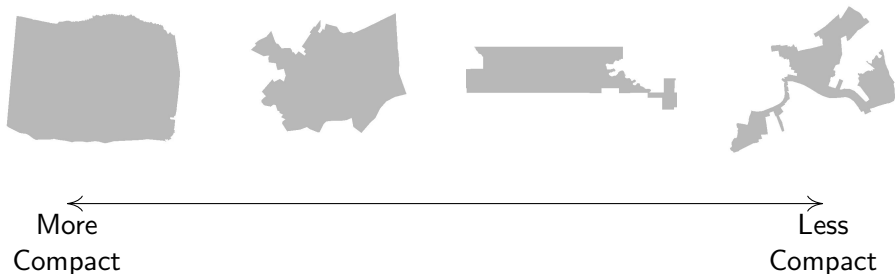
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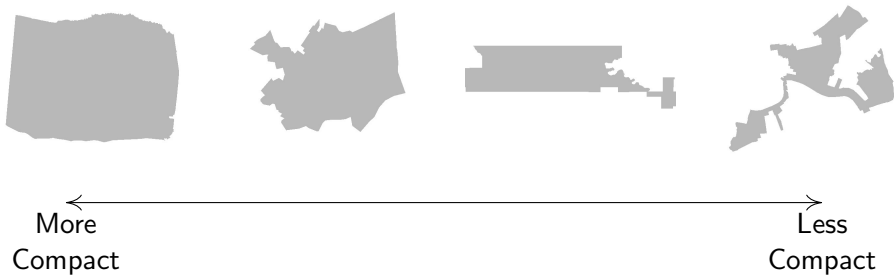
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- **↪ Let's start with existing measures by social scientists**

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Squarish districts more compact than long thin ones

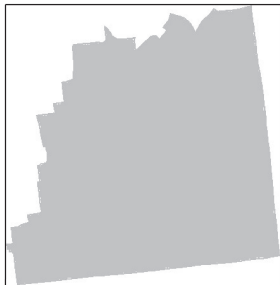
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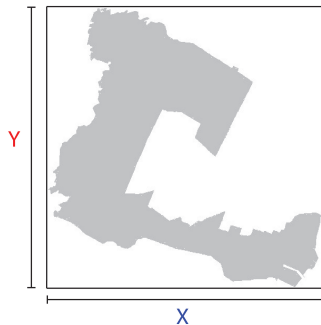
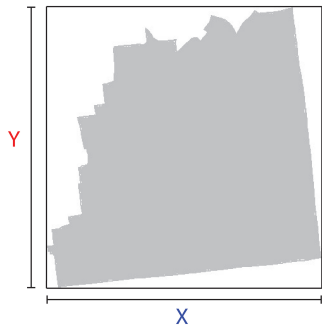
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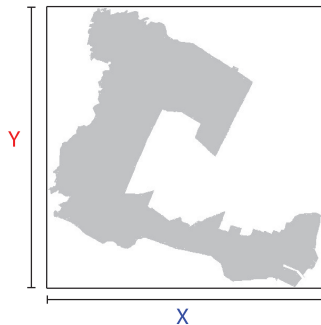
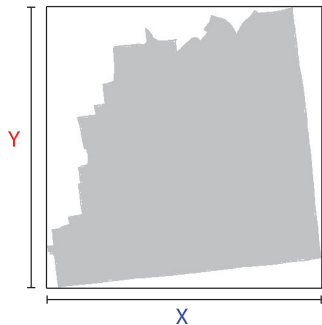
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In both districts: $X/Y \approx 1.30$

Measure 2: Reock, District / Bounding Circle Areas

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Circular districts are most compact

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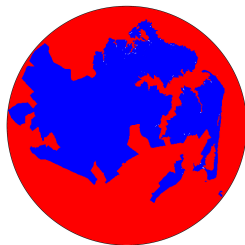
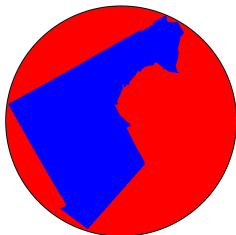
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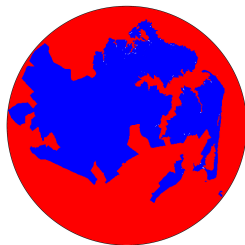
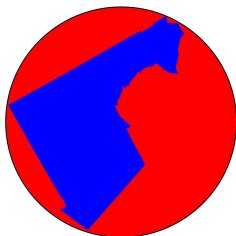
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In both cases, $X/(Y + X) \approx 0.37$

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All travel distances from center should be similar

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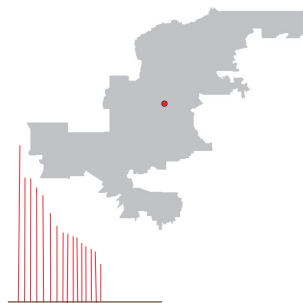
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In both cases, $\text{MAD}(r)/\bar{r} \approx 0.31$

A Brief Rotational Invariance Interlude:

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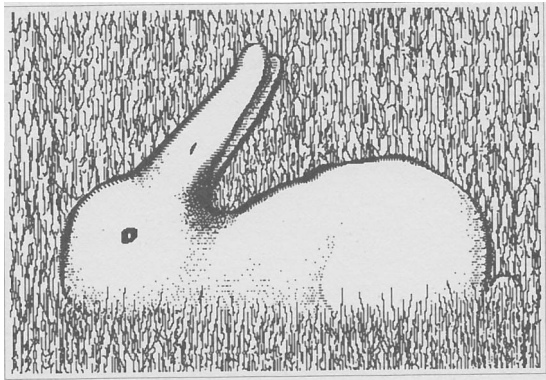
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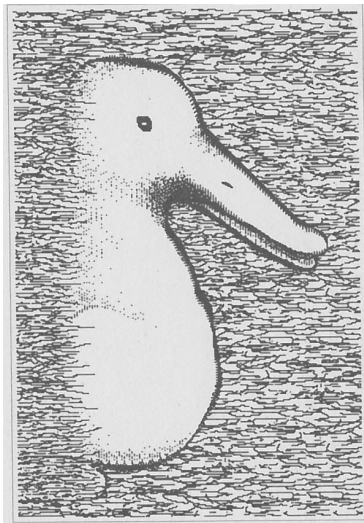
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Can you Name this Celebrity?



A Brief Interlude on Perception: See the Rabbit?



A Brief Interlude on Perception: See the Rabbit Duck?



A Brief Interlude on Perception: See the Frog?



A Brief Interlude on Perception: See the Frog Horse?



Human Perception: Not Rotationally Invariant

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- Which is more compact?

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 - Blind to what humans perceive
- Which is more compact?



Human Perception: Not Rotationally Invariant

- Existing measures of compactness:
 - Nearly 100 proposed
 - Almost all are rotationally invariant
 - Blind to what humans perceive
- Which is more compact?



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

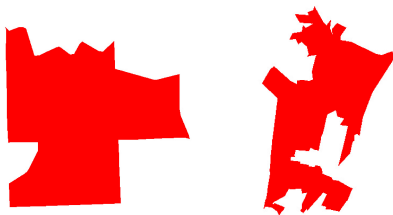
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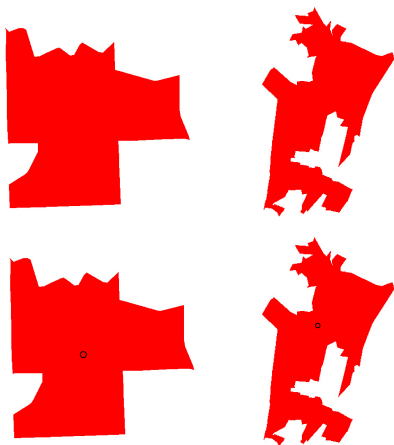
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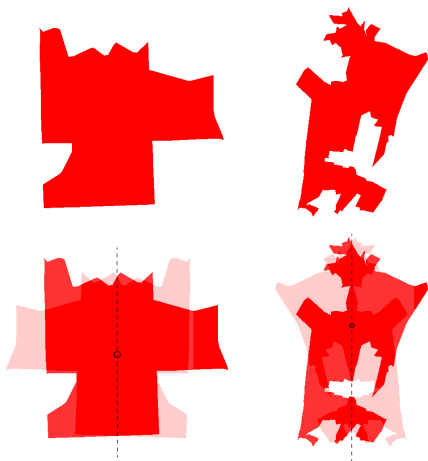
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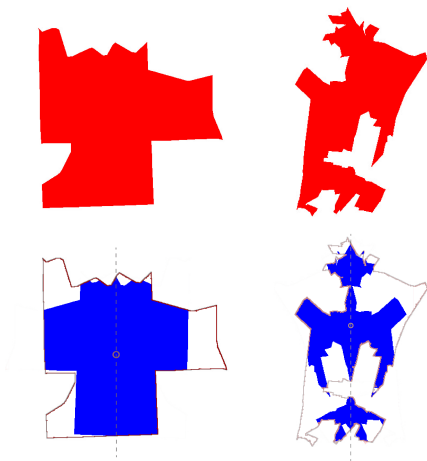
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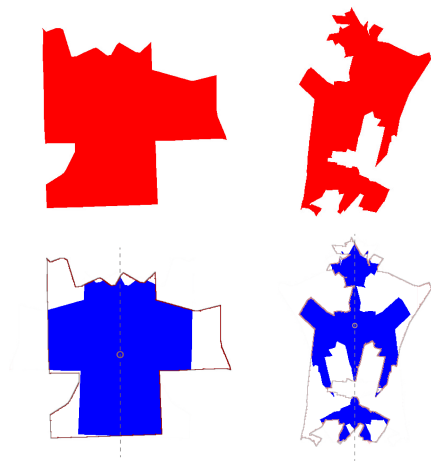
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In both cases, $\text{Overlap} / \text{Original Area} \approx 0.34$

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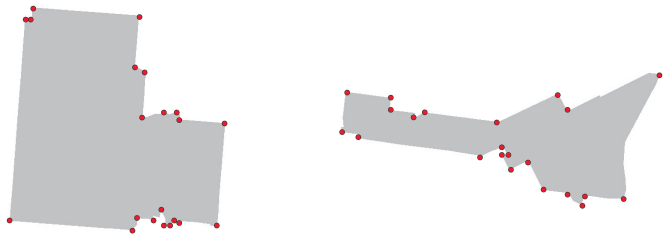
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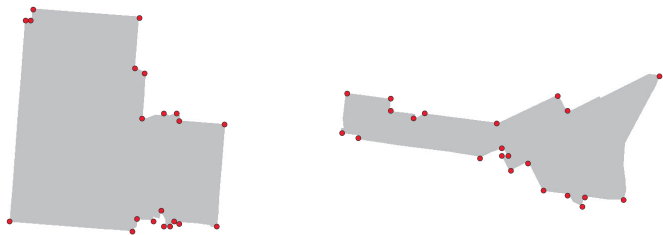
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Computer vision algorithm identifies “objects” in photos

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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!



Convex Hull

4

3

2

1

Which is more compact? Depends on the standard!



Convex Hull

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1

Reock

1

2

3

4

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Convex Hull	4	3	2	1
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- **Many more inconsistencies on individual districts**

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Utterly fails on inter- and intra-coder reliability

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Full Ranking

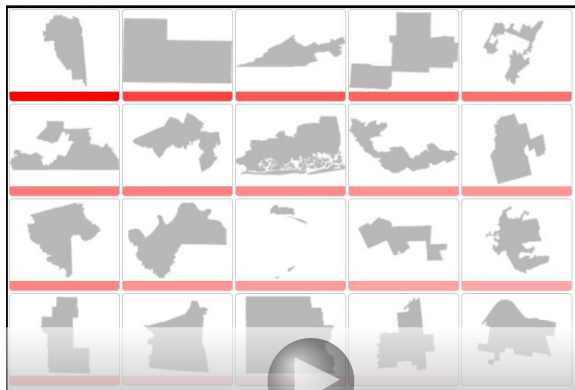


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Full Ranking — on line

MOST Compact Here



LEAST Compact Here

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We show: very high reliability

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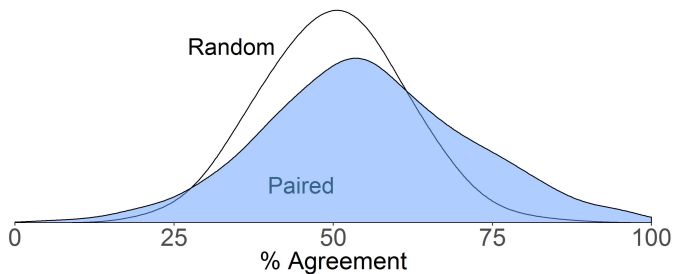
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Ranking: all evaluations on **one dimension** of user's choice

Intercoder Reliability of Pairs

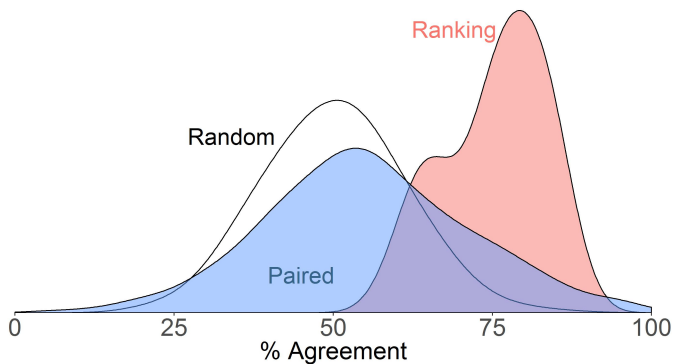
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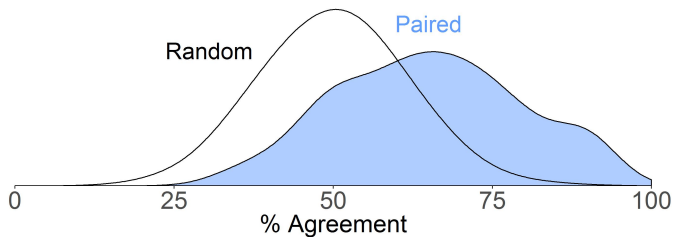
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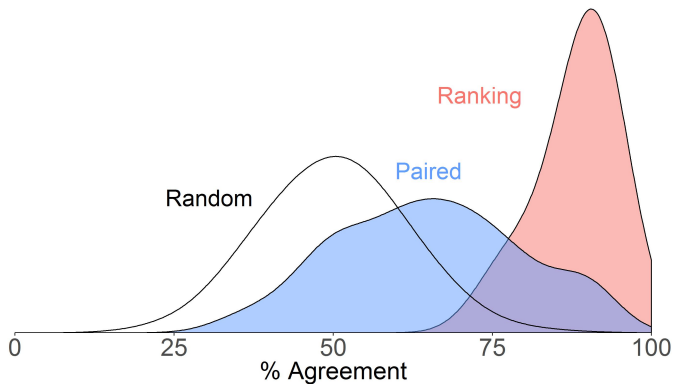
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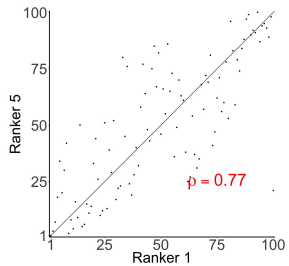


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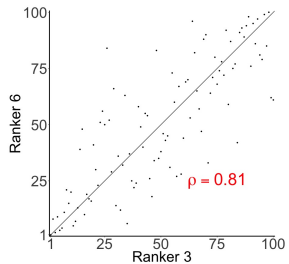
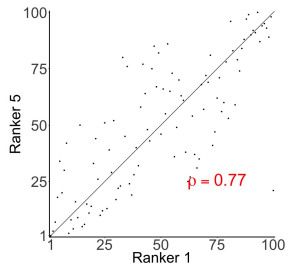
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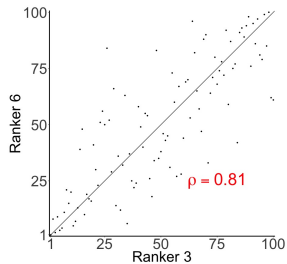
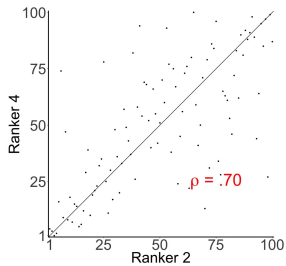
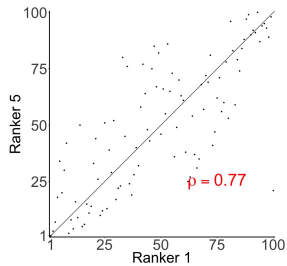
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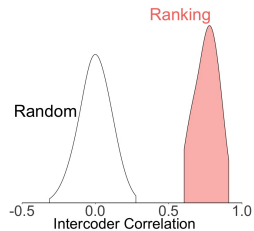
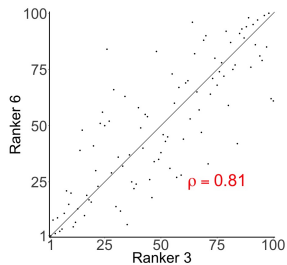
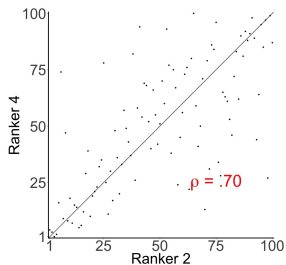
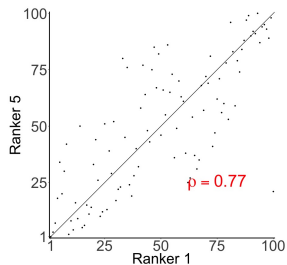
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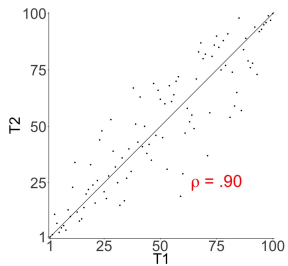
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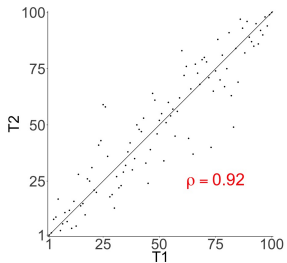
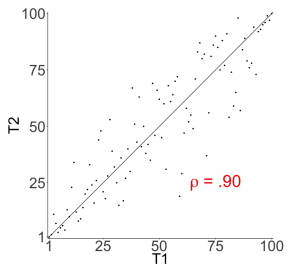
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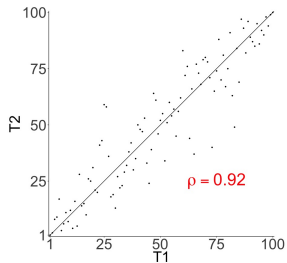
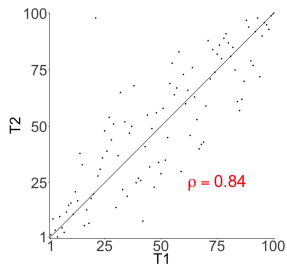
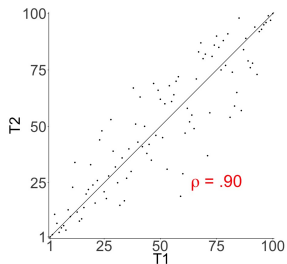
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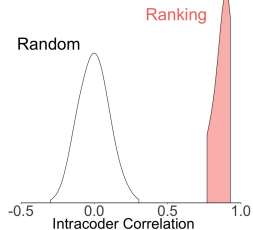
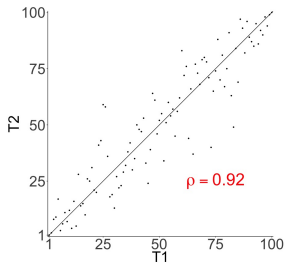
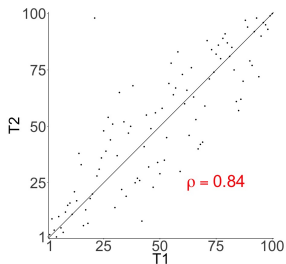
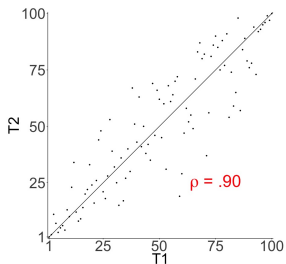
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Goal: Compactness score = $f(\text{shape})$

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- **Training data:** Outcome variable from human rankings
- **Outcome measure:** A district's rank (in a set of 100)

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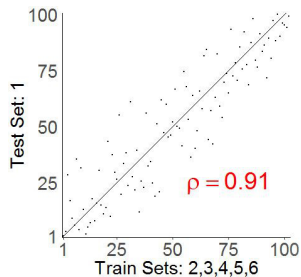
Model Validation: 6-Fold Cross-validation

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Predict Test Set from 5 Training Sets

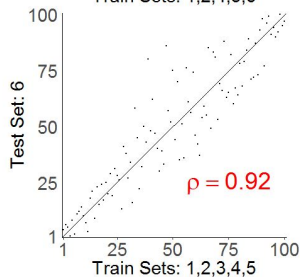
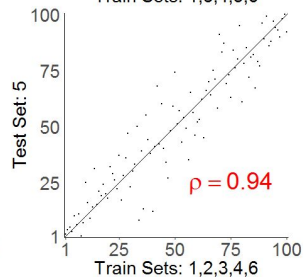
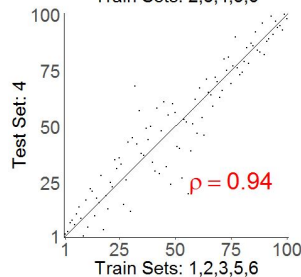
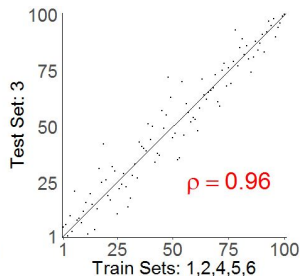
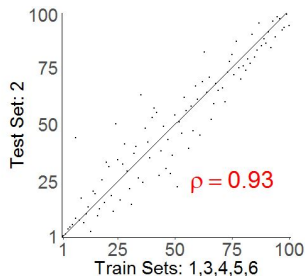
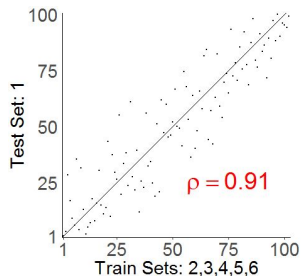
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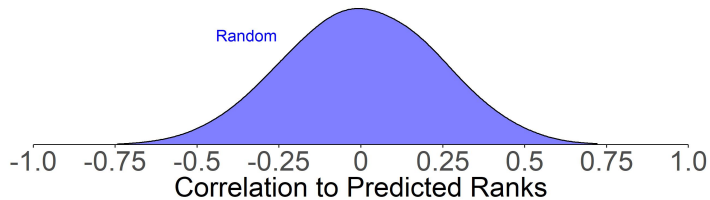
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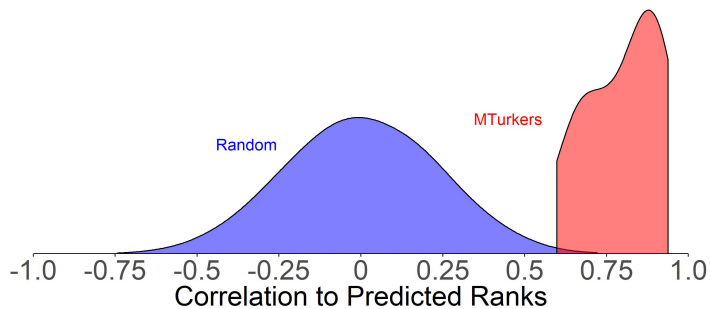
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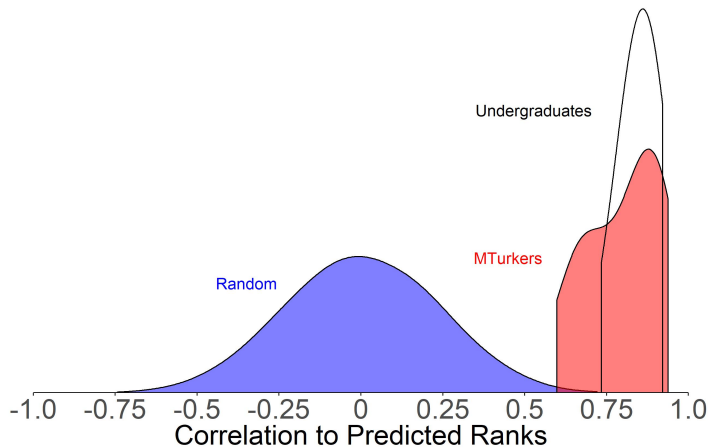
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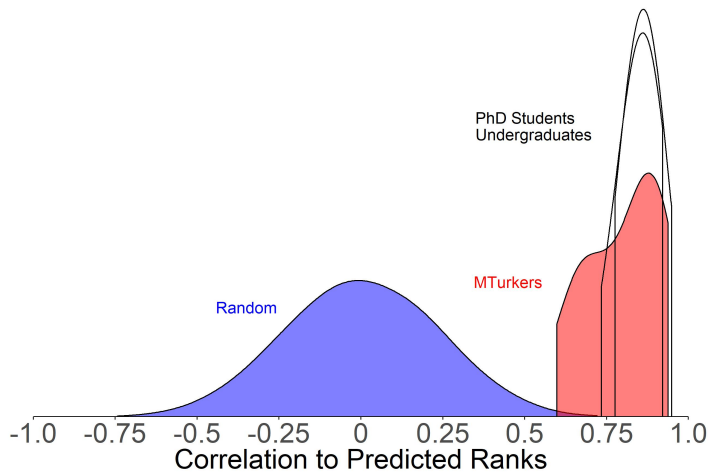
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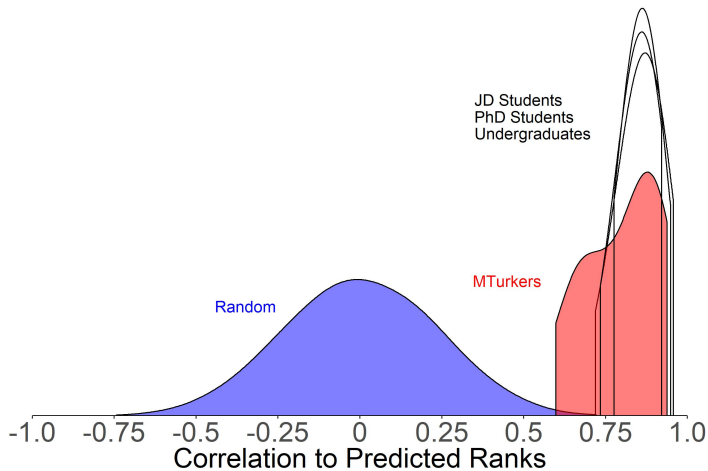
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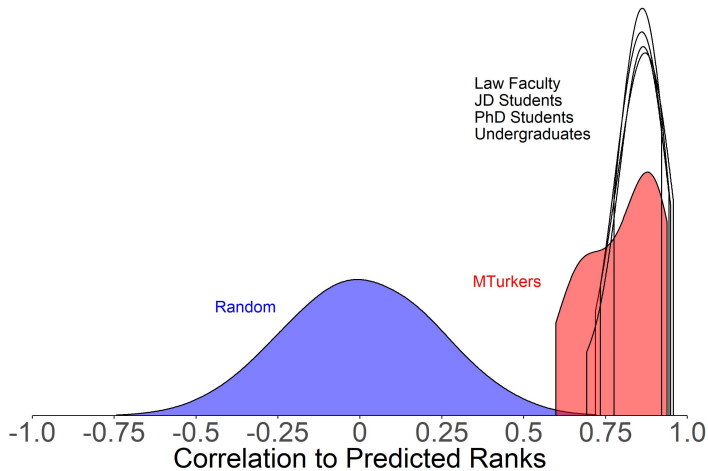
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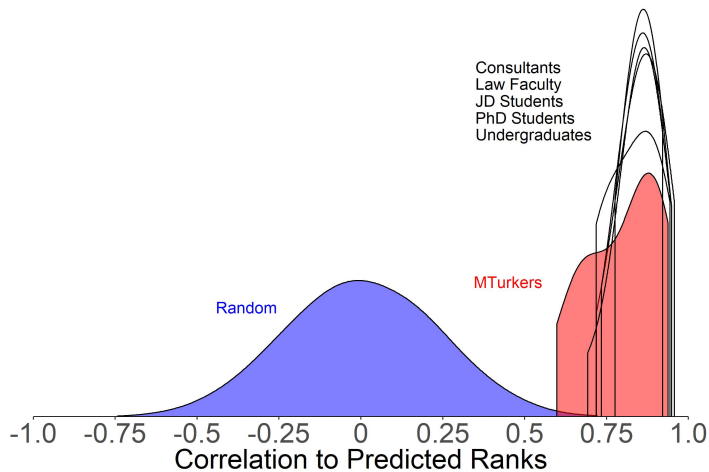
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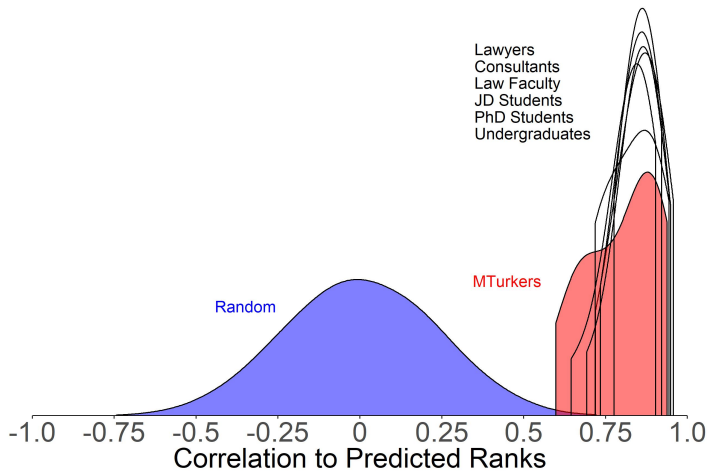
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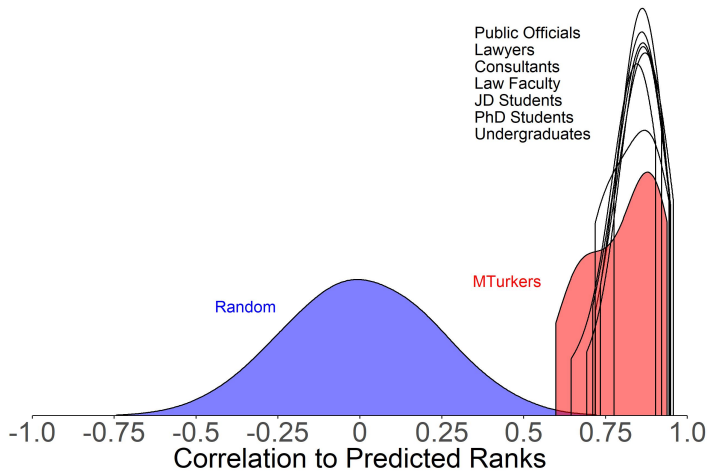
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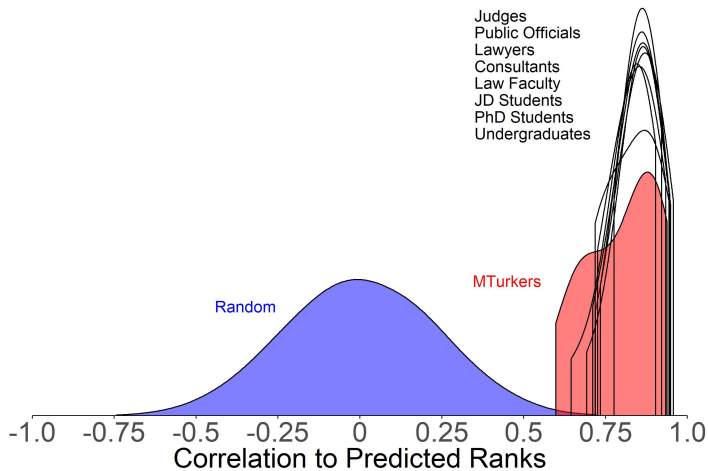
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For more information



AaronRKaufman.com



GaryKing.org



MayyaKomisarchik.com

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