

# A COMPUTATIONAL APPROACH TO UNBIASED DISTRICTING

Joint work with Clemens Puppe  
University of Karlsruhe

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# Redistricting and gerrymandering

- *Redistricting* has to be carried out to prevent geographic malapportionment.

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*Examples:*

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- AU: Done by non-partisan commissioners.
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- SA: Done by the Municipal Demarcation Board.

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## *Examples:*

- AU: Done by non-partisan commissioners.
- HU: No redistricting since 1990.
- SA: Done by the Municipal Demarcation Board.
- US: In most of the states mainly done by the state legislature subject to approval by the state governor.

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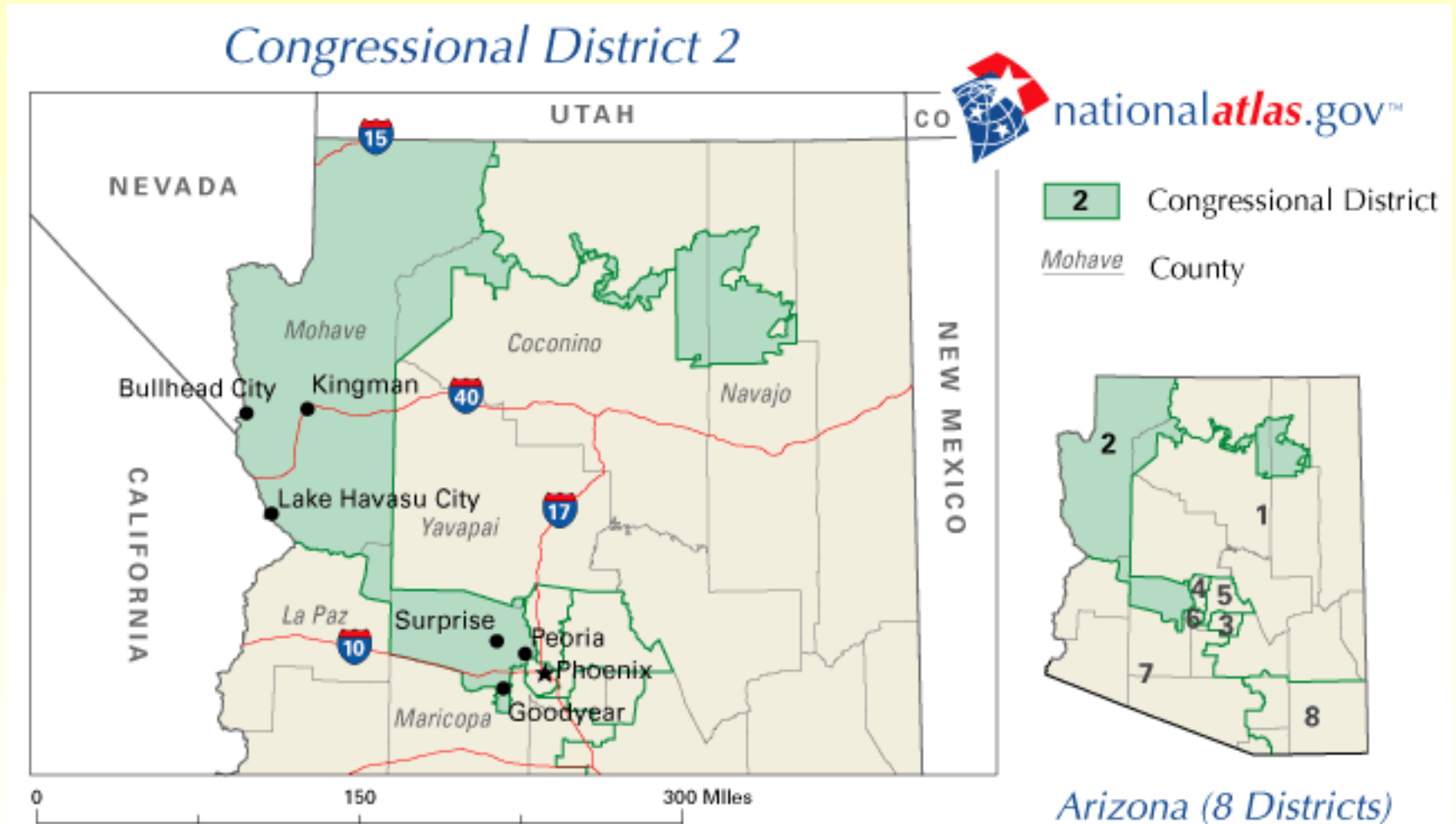
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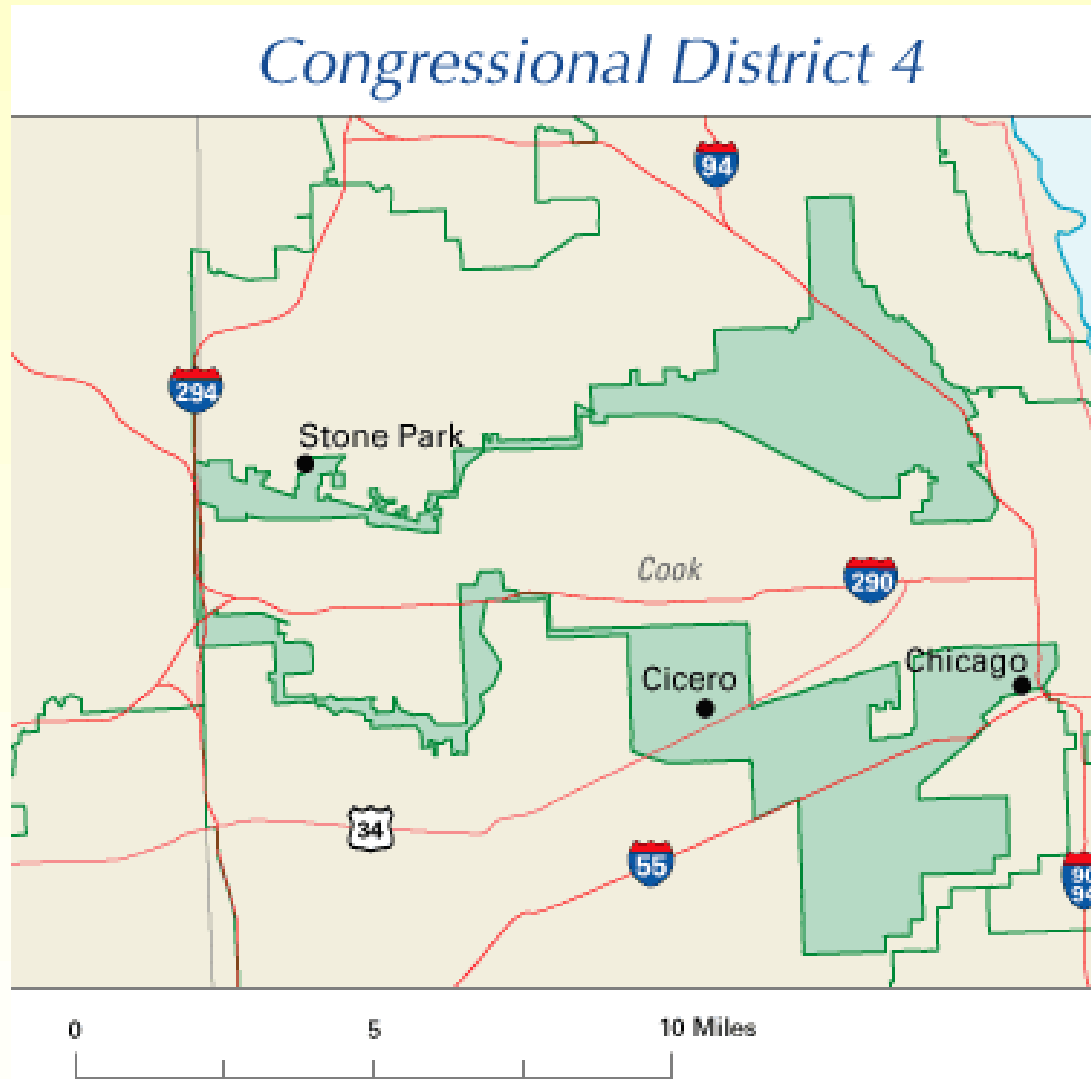
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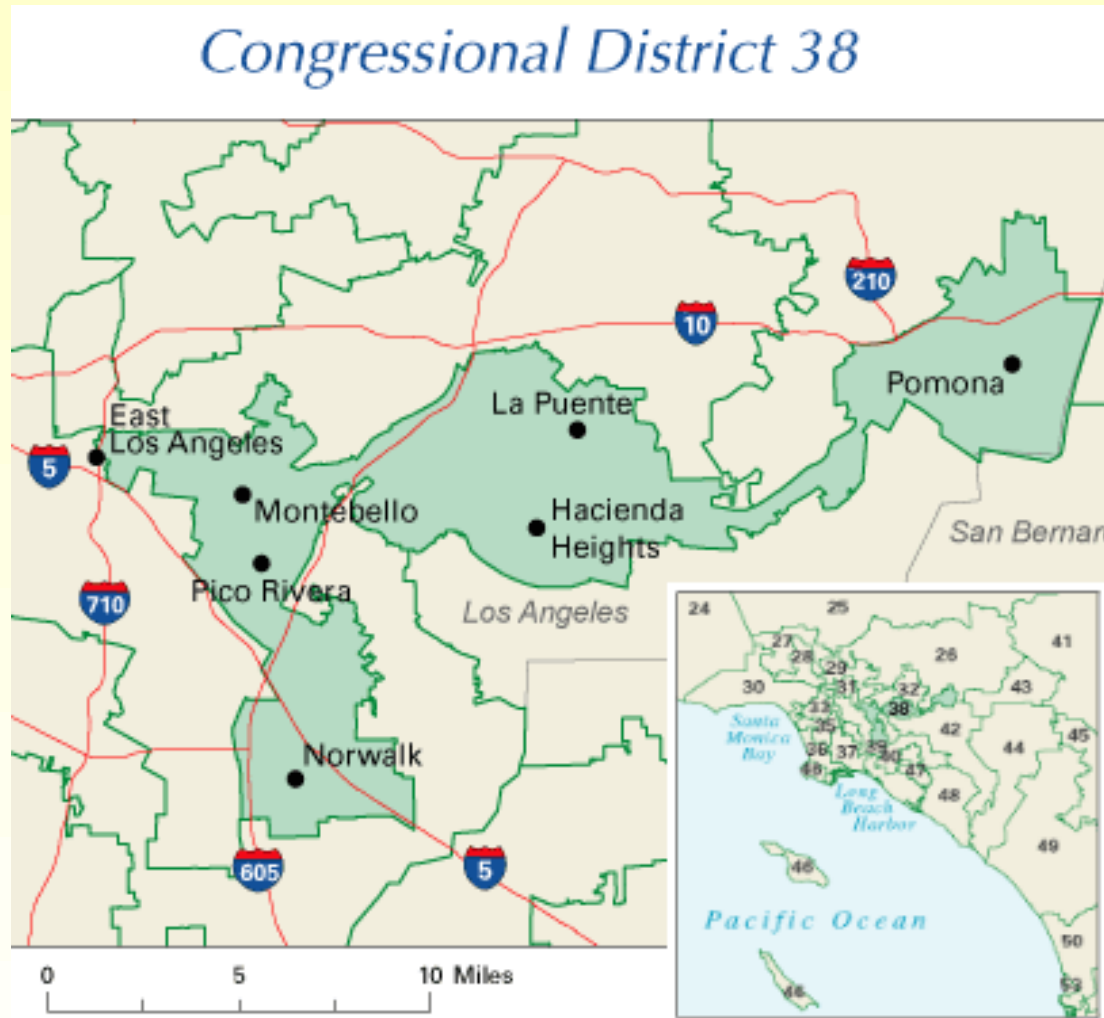
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# Related literature

- Legal issues:

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- Legal issues:
  - racial gerrymandering,

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- Legal issues:
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  - otherwise, lack of evidence.

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- Political science: Gelman and King (1994), Sherstyuk (1998), Shotts (2002) and Gilligan and Matsusaka (2006) among others.

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- Economics: Besley and Preston (2007), Coate and Knight (2007), Gul and Pesendorfer (2007) and Friedman and Holden (2008).

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# Framework

- Let  $N = \{1, \dots, n\}$  be the set of voters and  $D = \{1, \dots, d\}$  be the set of districts.

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- Let  $N = \{1, \dots, n\}$  be the set of voters and  $D = \{1, \dots, d\}$  be the set of districts.
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- Full participation rate.

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**Remark:** If  $\mathcal{S}$  consists of all  $2k + 1$  sized subsets of  $N$ , we speak of *districting without geographical constraints*.

# Unbiased districting

We shall denote  $F(f, v, A)$  and  $F(f, v, B)$  the number of districts won by parties  $A$  and  $B$ , respectively.

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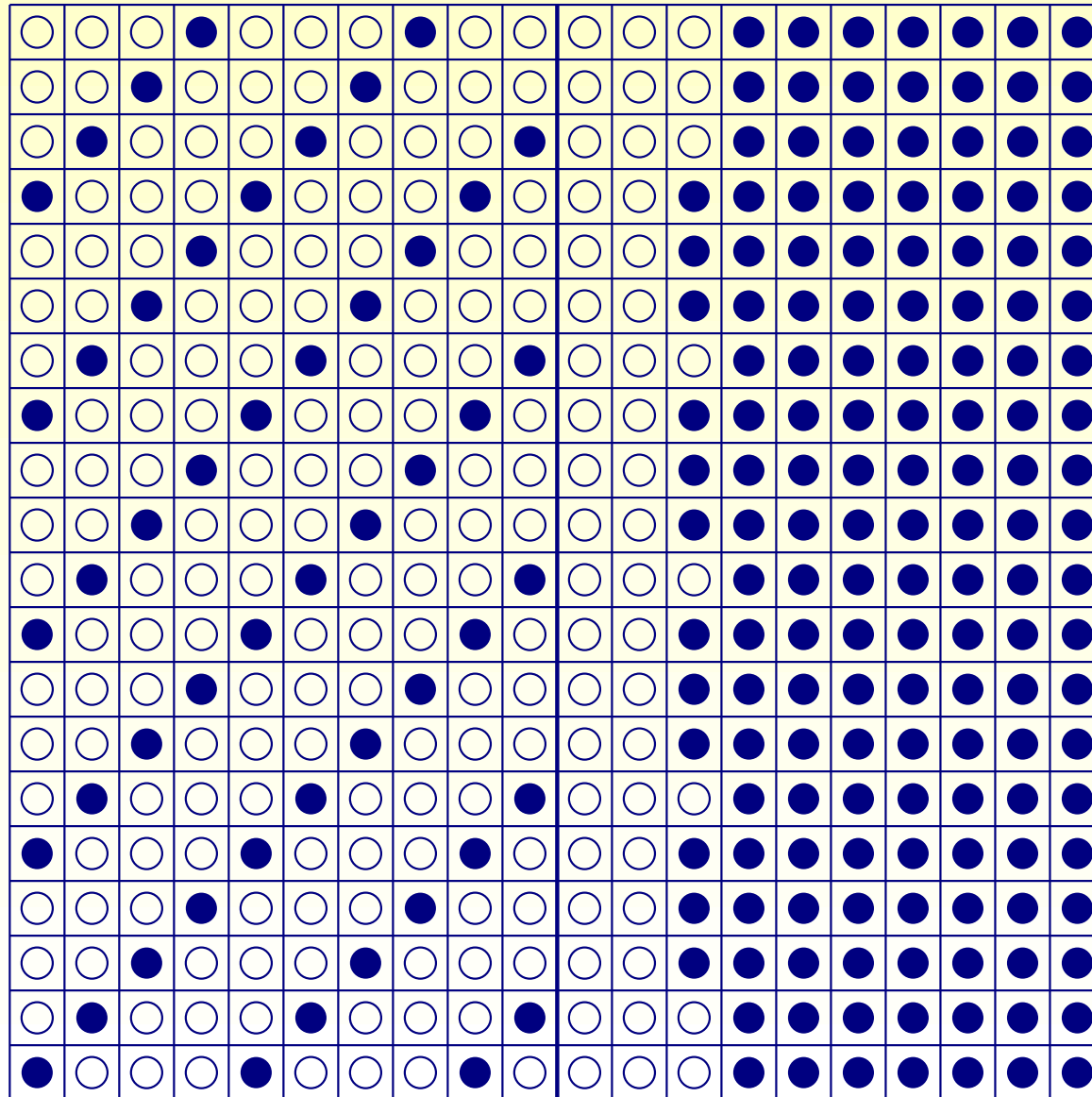
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# Non-existence of an unbiased districting ( $k = 2$ )



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# NP-completeness

Efficient algorithms to NP-complete problems are not known.

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Showing the NP-completeness of a decision problem  $L$ :

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5. Proving that  $f$  is a polynomial transformation.

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# Unbiased districting is NP-complete

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# Unbiased districting is NP-complete

**EXACT COVER BY  $m$ -SETS** ( $m \geq 3$ ).

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# Unbiased districting is NP-complete

**EXACT COVER BY  $m$ -SETS** ( $m \geq 3$ ).

INSTANCE:  $X$  with  $|X| = mq$  and a collection  $\mathcal{C}$  of  $m$  element subsets of  $X$ .

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**Theorem:** *UNBIASED DISTRICTING is NP-complete.*

**Proof:** Unbiasedness of  $f$  can be verified in polynomial time (i.e, UNBIASED DISTRICTING  $\in$  NP).

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# Motivating example ( $k = 2$ , $d = 8$ and $n = 40$ )

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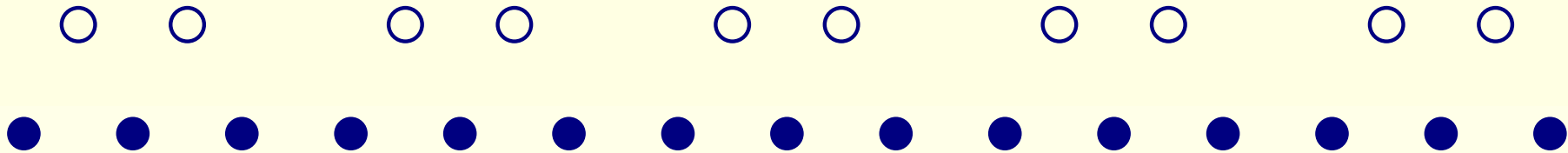
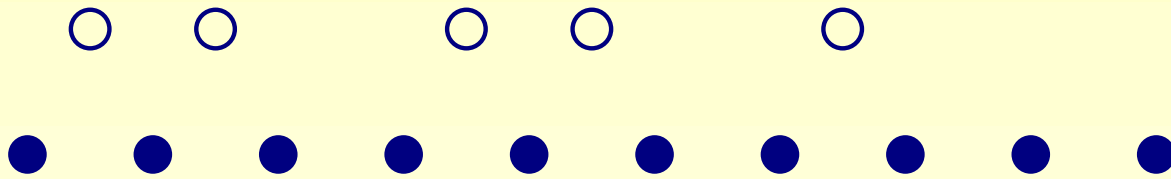
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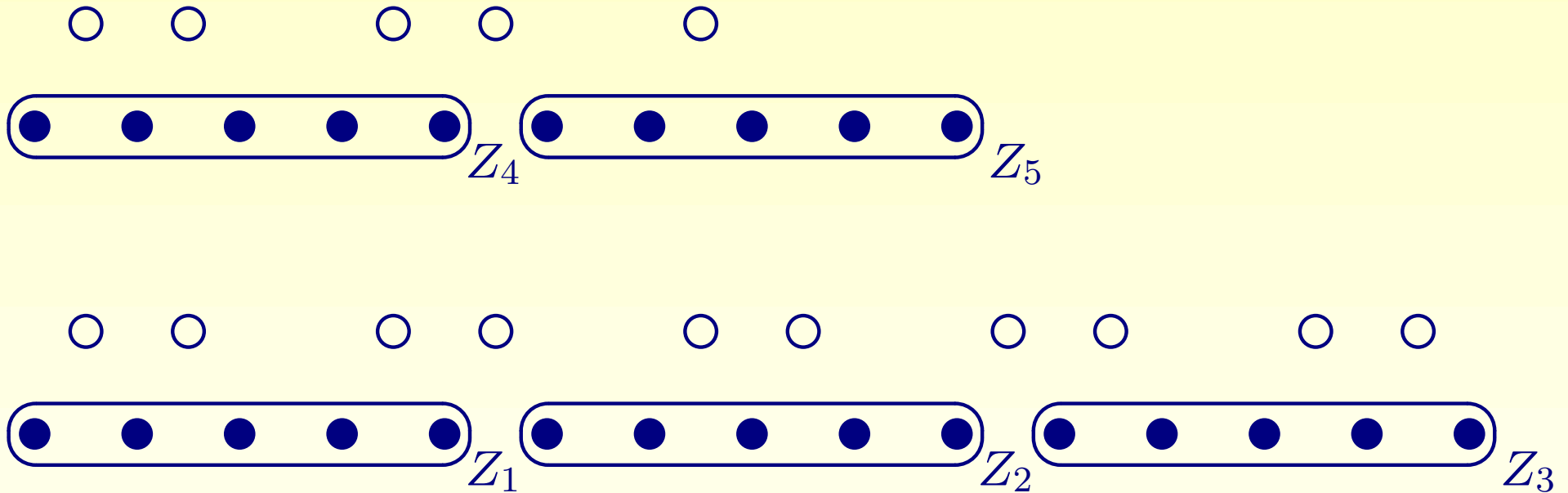
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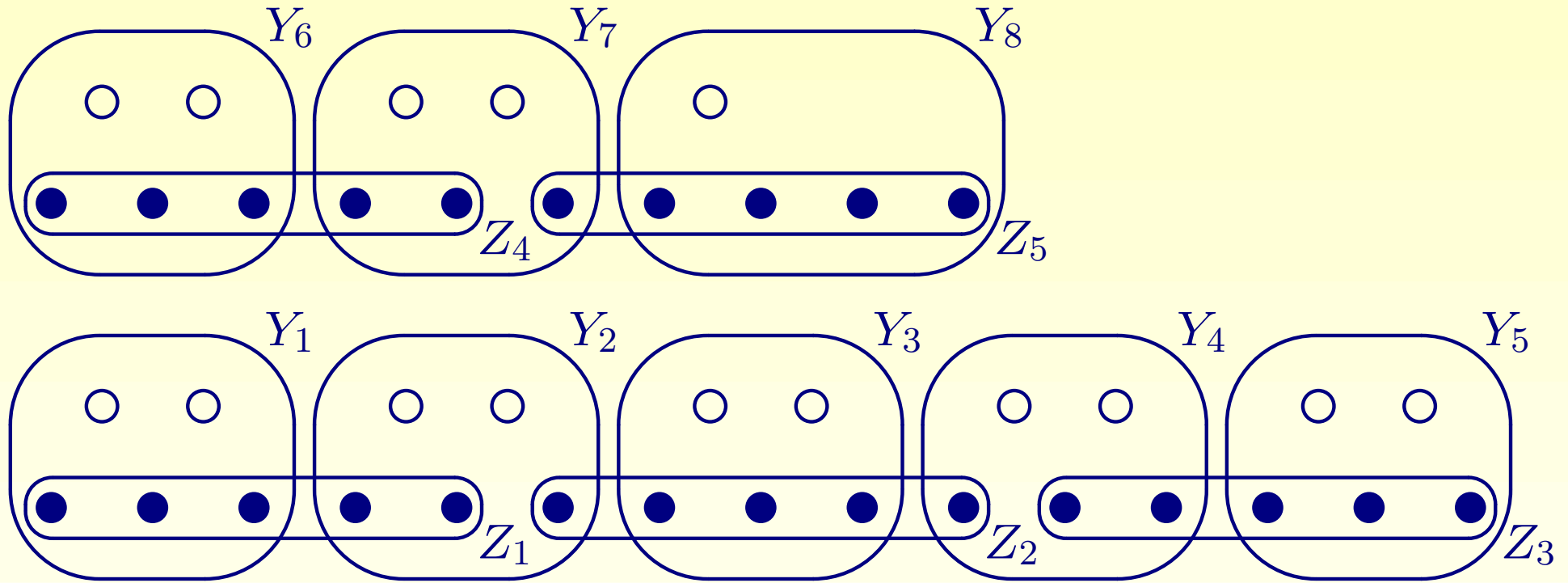
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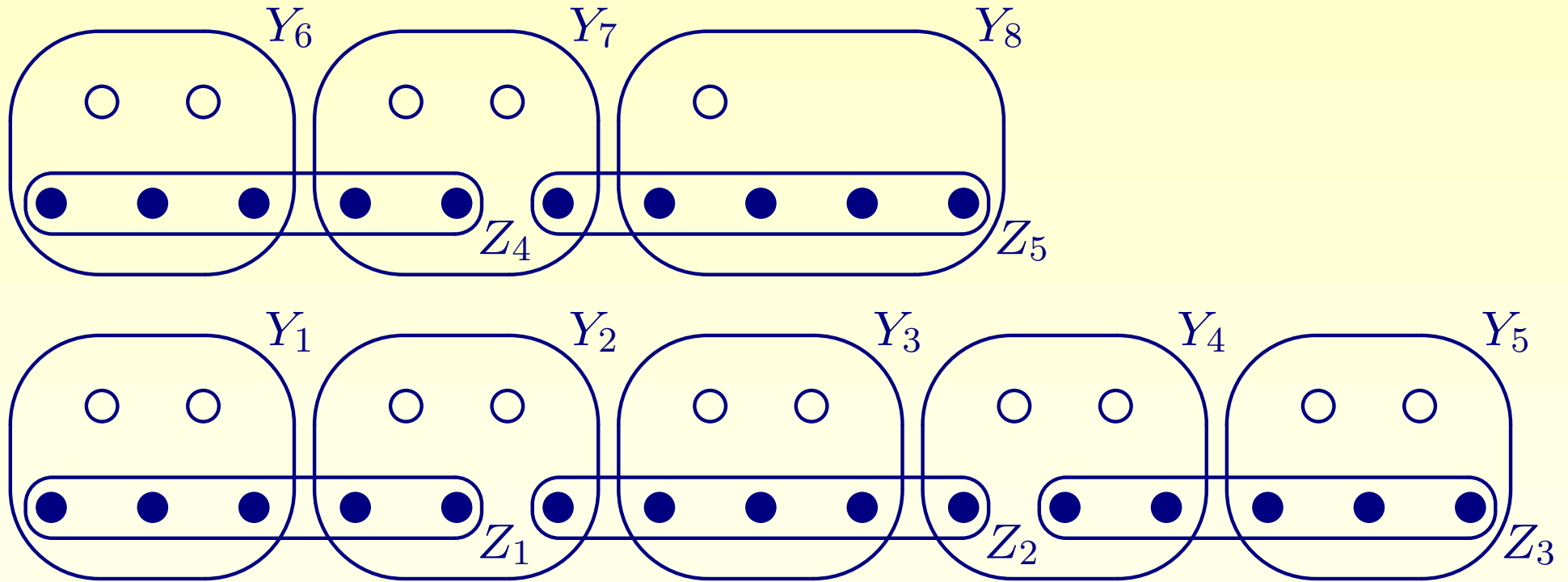
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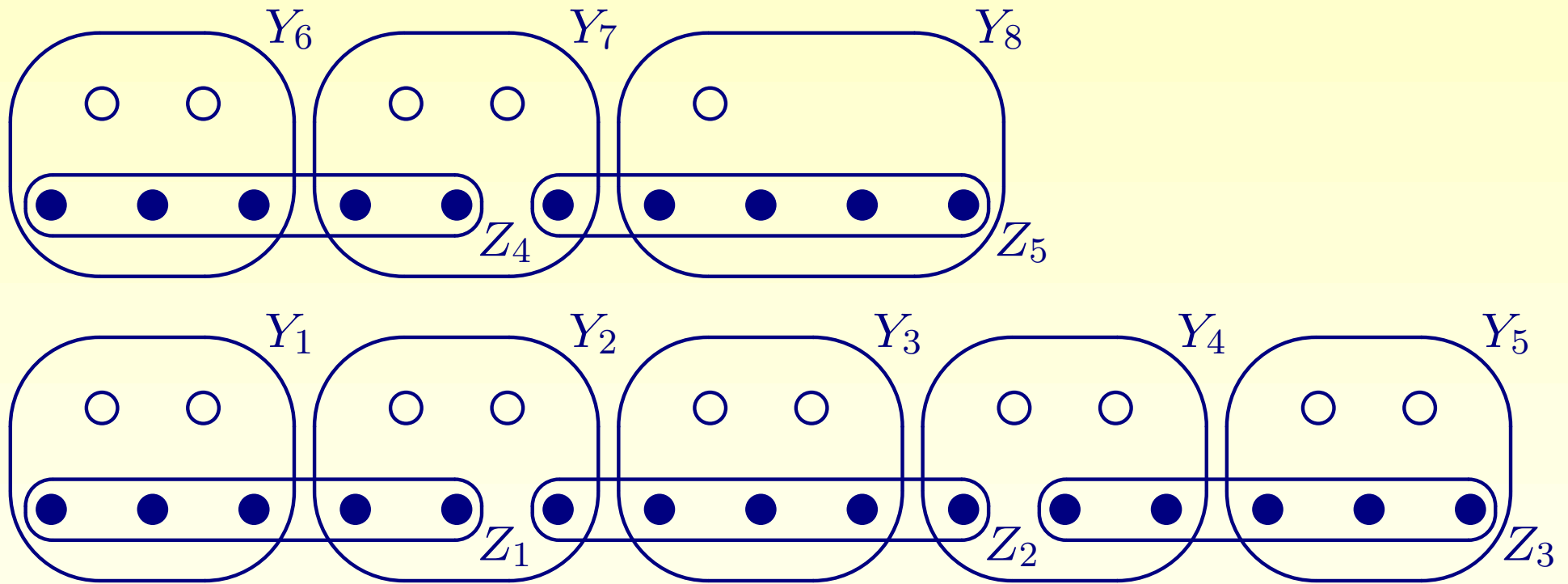
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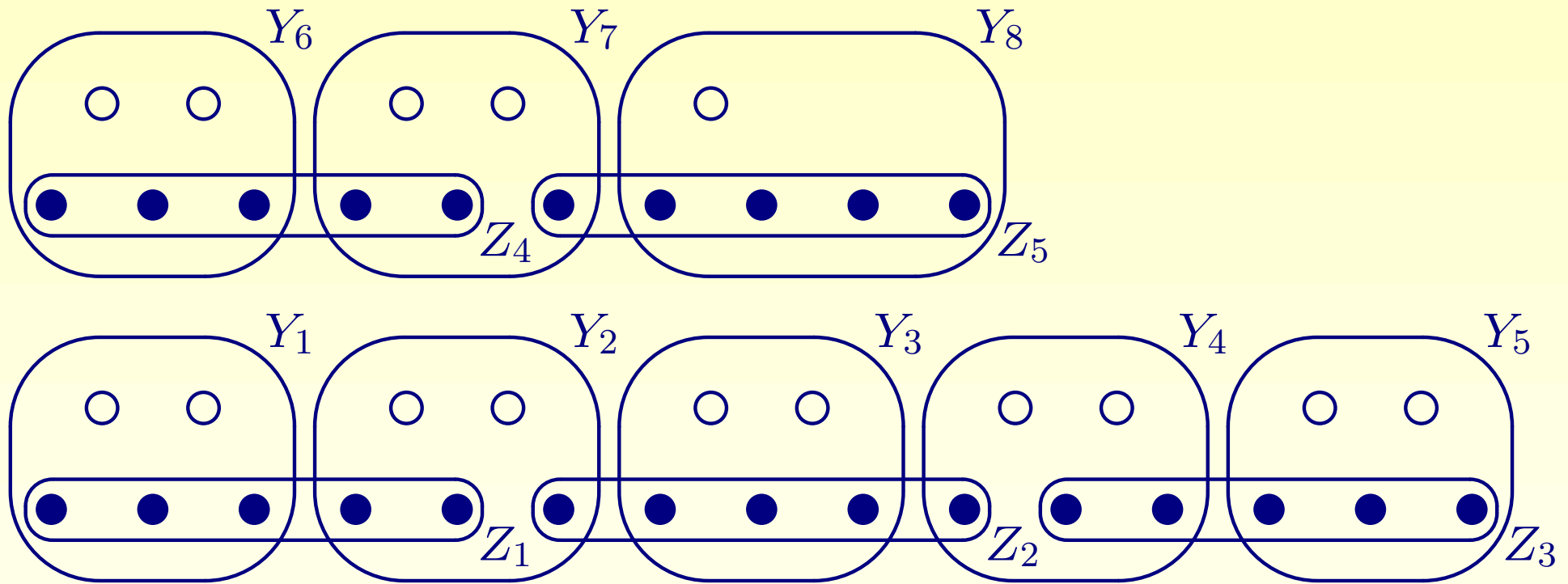
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An unbiased districting cannot contain  $Y_1, \dots, Y_8$ .

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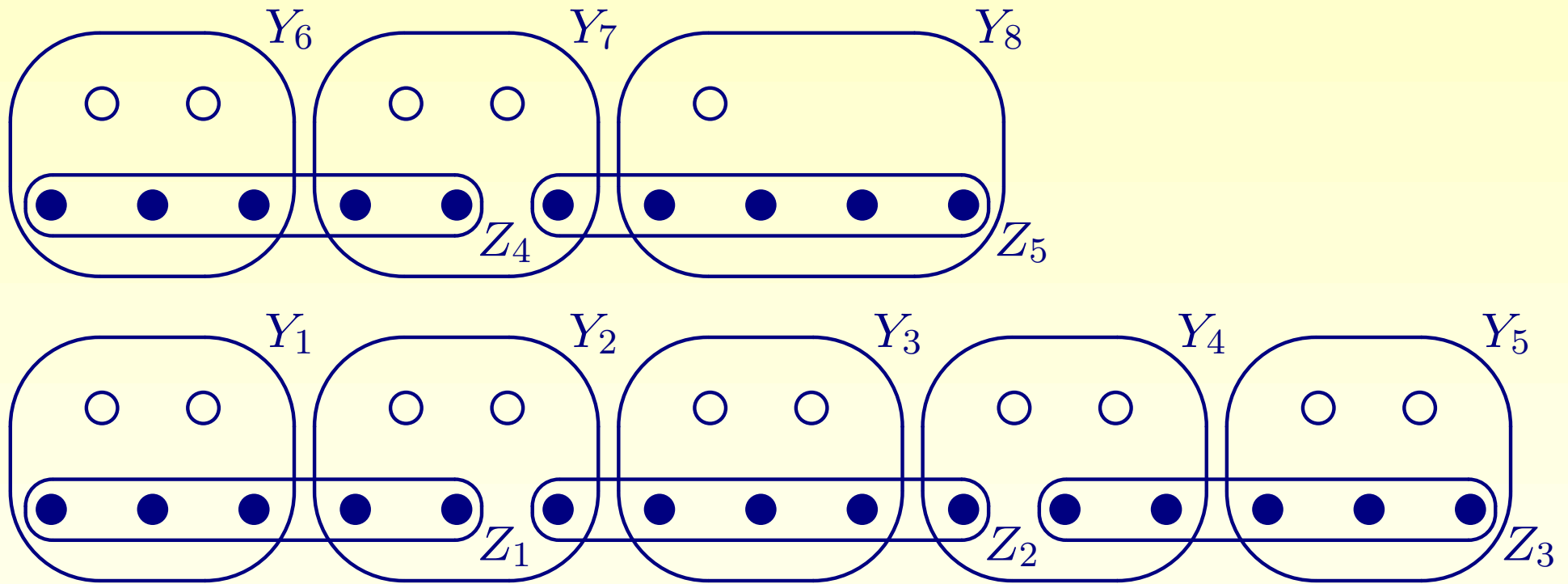
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The districting is unbiased iff  $\mathcal{C}$  has an EXACT COVER.

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# Proof

Take an instance  $\mathcal{C}$  on  $X$  of EXACT COVER BY  $2k + 1$ -SETS, where  $|X| = (2k + 1)c$ .

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# Proof

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If  $r = 0$ , then by  $(2k + 1)c = ak$

$$y = a(k + 1) = (2k + 1)c + a = (2k + 1)c + \frac{c}{k}(2k + 1).$$

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$f$  is unbiased iff it does not contain a set  $Y_i$ ;

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Take an instance  $\mathcal{C}$  on  $X$  of EXACT COVER BY  $2k + 1$ -SETS, where  $|X| = (2k + 1)c$ . Let  $n_A = |X|$ ,  $a = \lfloor \frac{(2k+1)c}{k} \rfloor$  and  $r = (2k + 1)c \bmod k$ . Party  $B$  has  $y = a(k + 1) + 2k + 1 - r$  voters if  $r > 0$  or  $y = a(k + 1)$  voters if  $r = 0$ .  $Y$  denotes the set of party  $B$  voters.

Construction of  $\mathcal{S}$  on  $N = X \cup Y$ : (1) Pick a partition  $Z_1, \dots, Z_s$  of  $Y$  into  $2k + 1$ -sets. (2) Partition  $X$  into  $k$ -sets  $X_1, \dots, X_a$  and into an  $r$ -set  $X_{a+1}$  if  $r > 0$ . (3) Partition  $Y$  into  $k + 1$ -sets  $Y'_1, \dots, Y'_a$  and into a  $2k + 1 - r$ -set  $Y'_{a+1}$  if  $r > 0$ . (4) Let  $Y_i = X_i \cup Y'_i$ . (5) Let  $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{C} \cup \cup_i Y_i \cup \cup_i Z_i$ .

$f$  is unbiased iff it does not contain a set  $Y_i$ ; and thus, an unbiased districting exists

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$f$  is unbiased iff it does not contain a set  $Y_i$ ; and thus, an unbiased districting exists iff  $X$  has an exact cover from  $\mathcal{C}$ .

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# Preventing partisan gerrymandering

An approach:

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An approach: Let the parties play an alternating-move game by which they determine districts sequentially.

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Assume that  $n_A \leq n_B$ .

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(2) Party  $B$  constructs a  $k + 1$  to  $k$  district and copies party  $A$ 's next  $m - 1$  moves.

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