Gerrymandering

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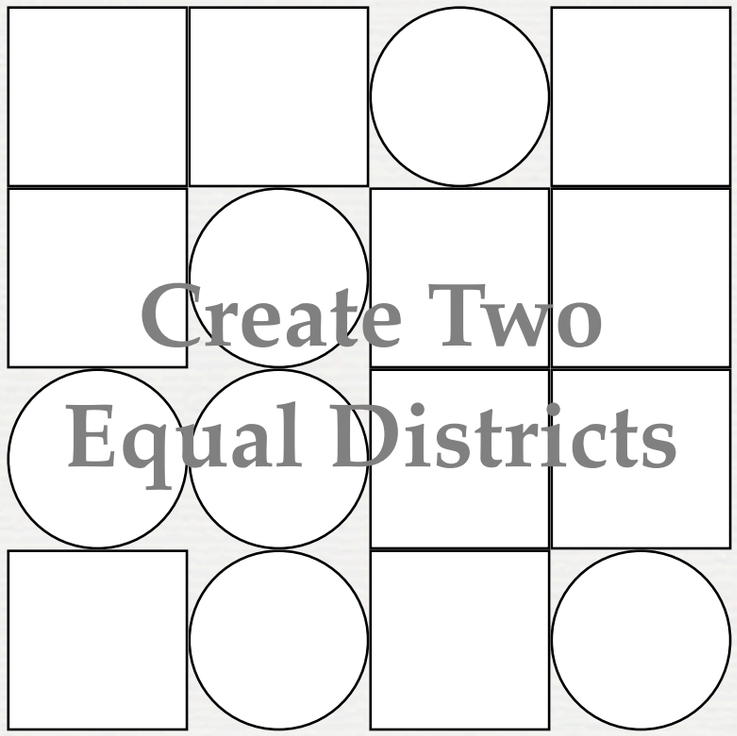
- Excess: concentrates opposition supporters into a few districts.



Create Two Equal Districts

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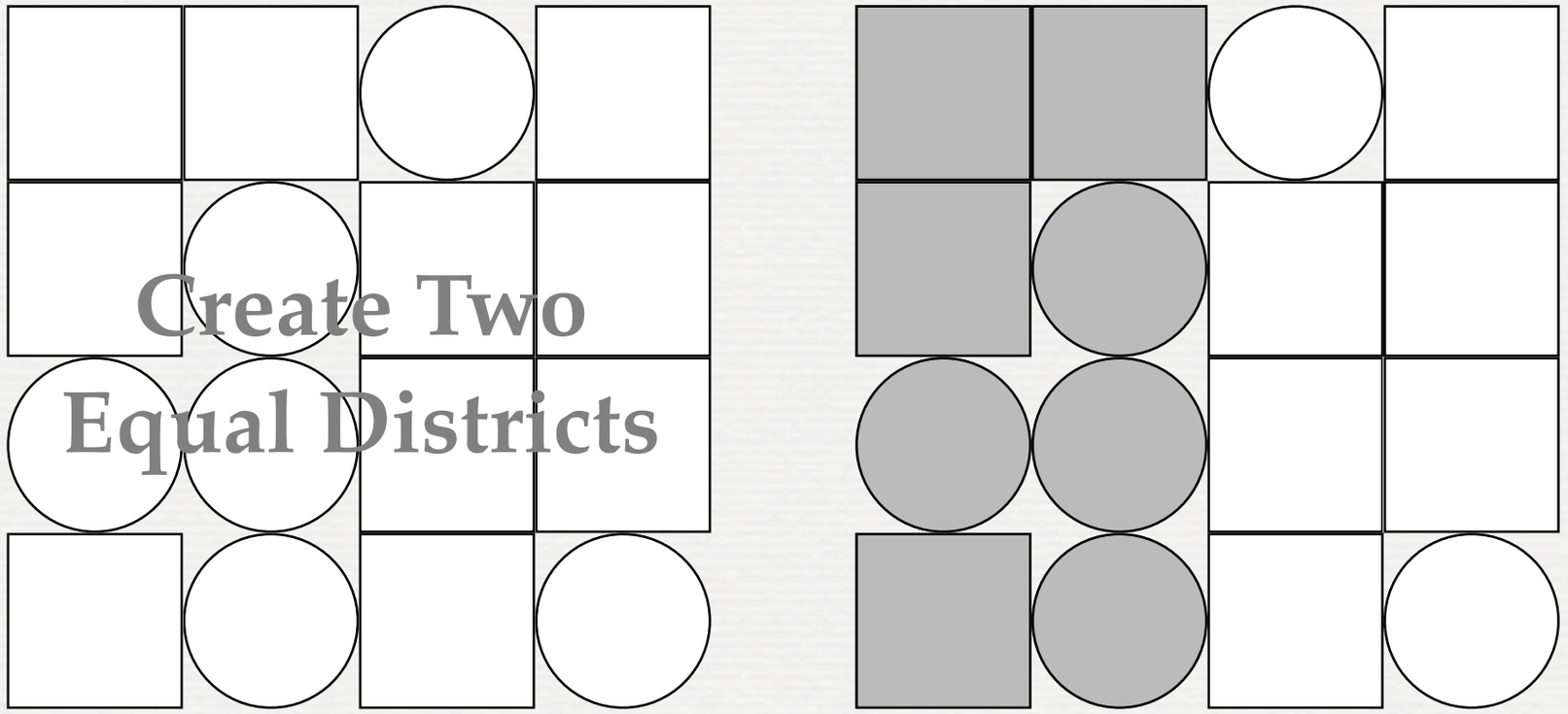

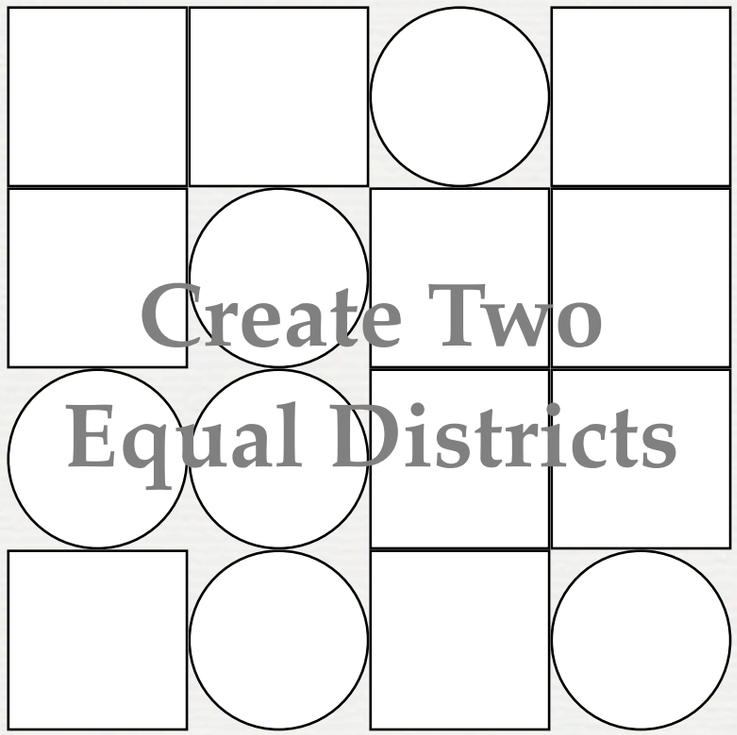

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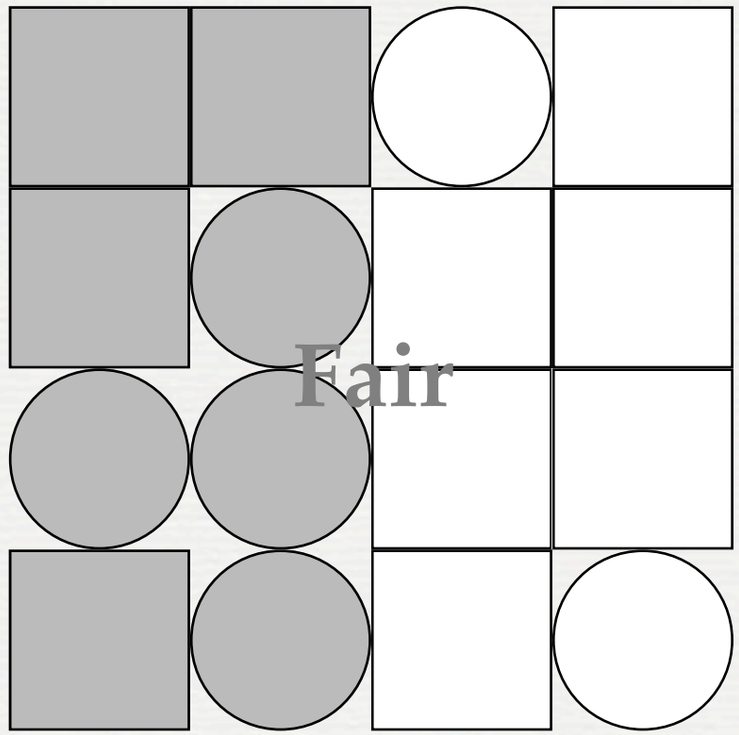

Fair

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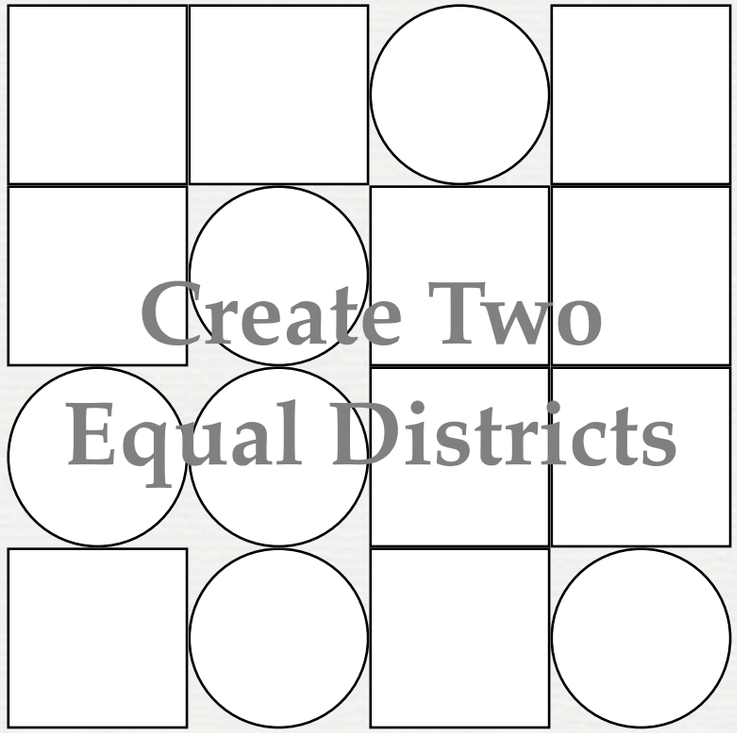

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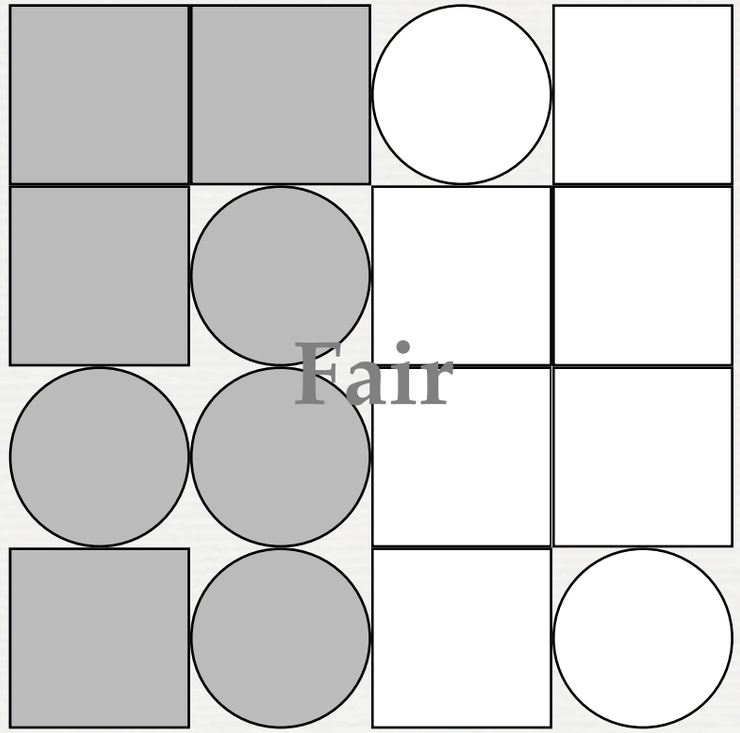

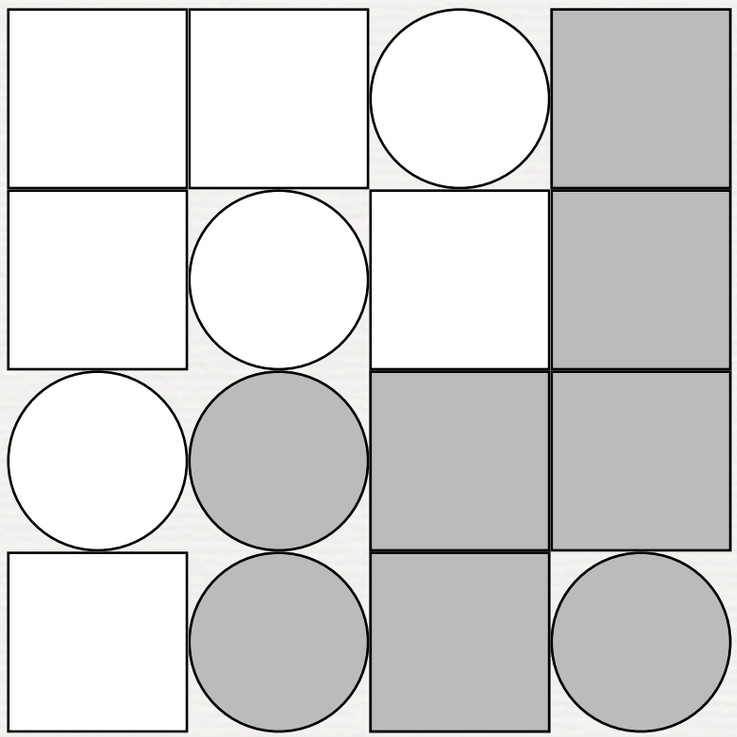

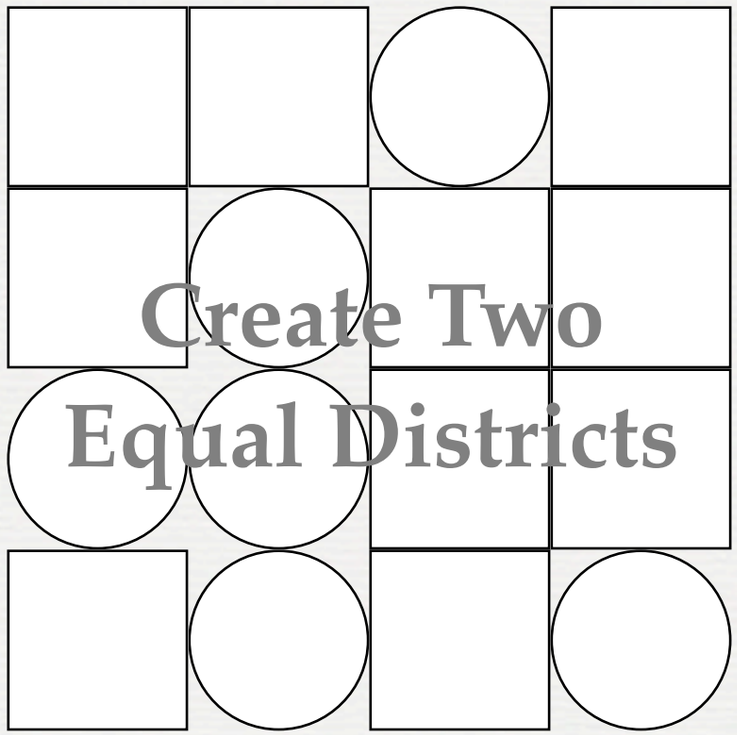
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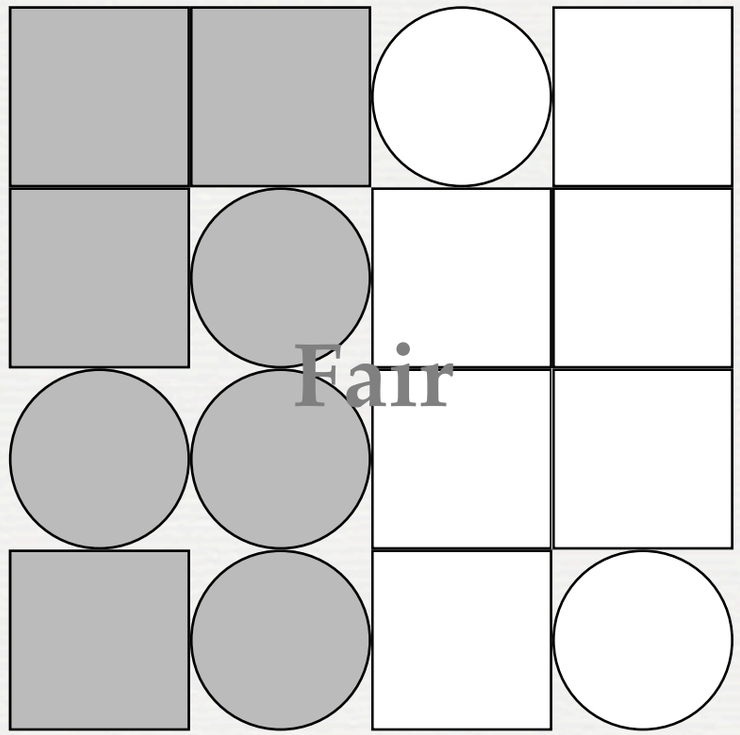
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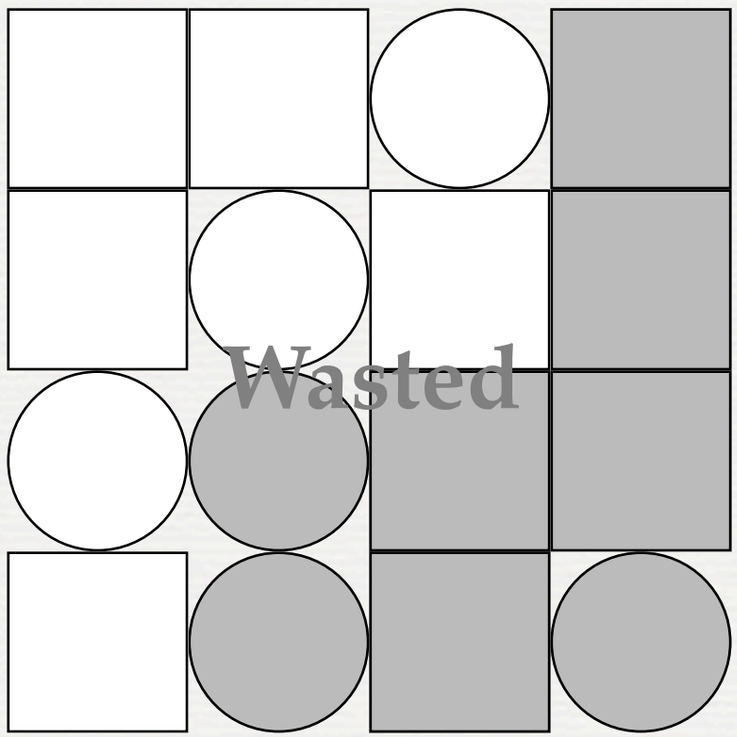
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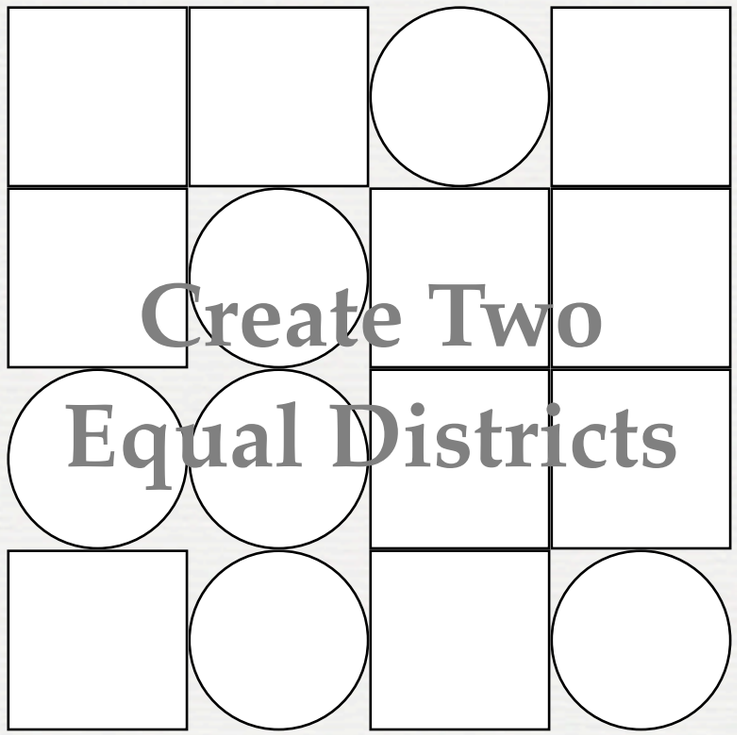
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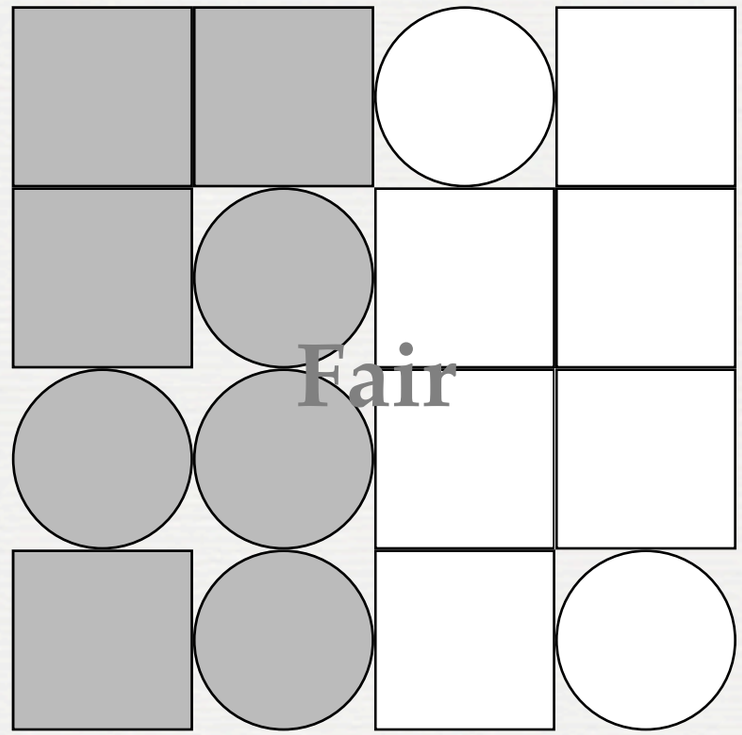
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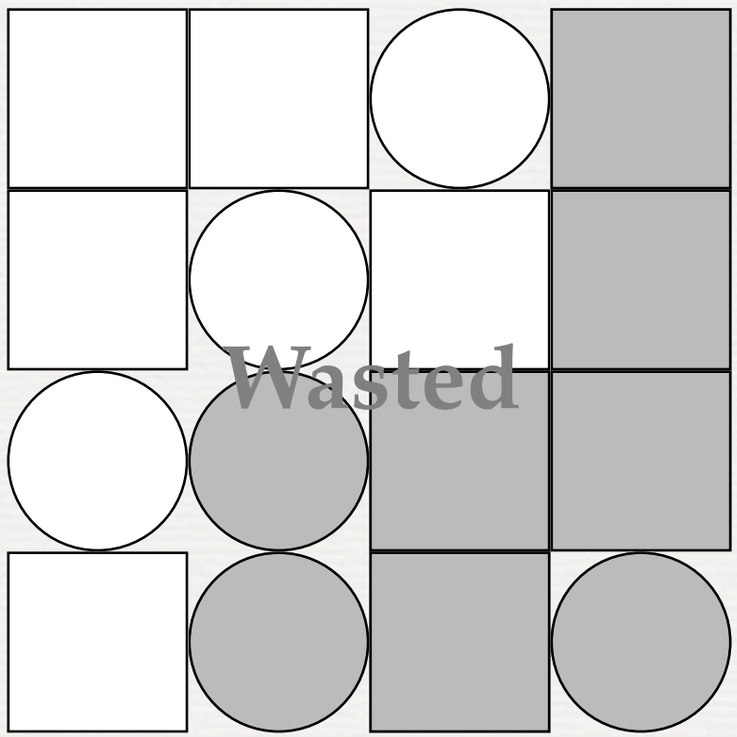
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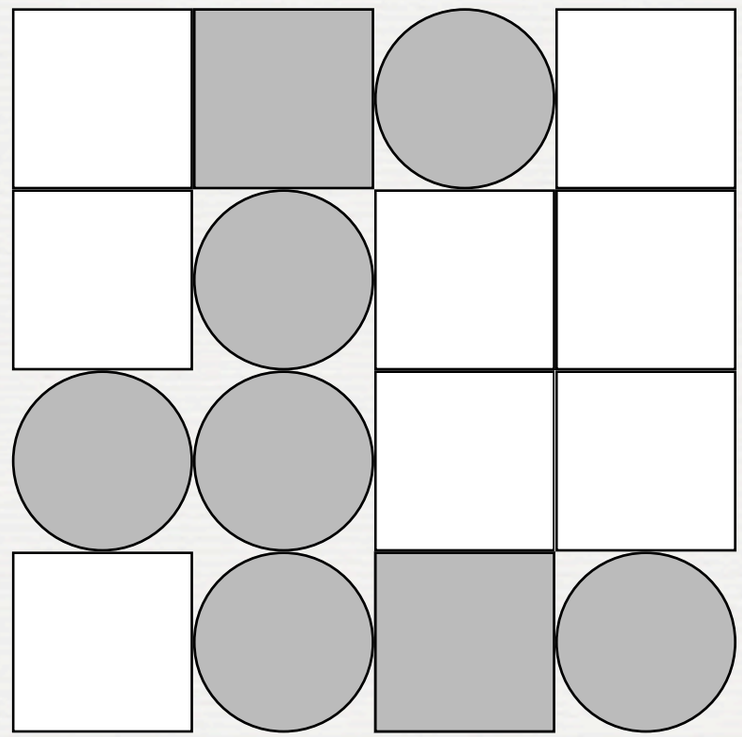

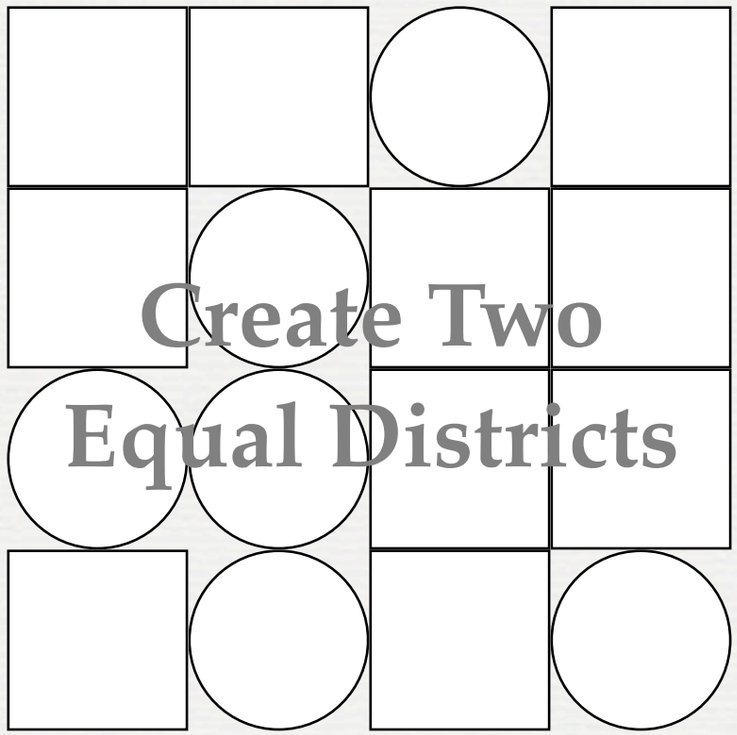

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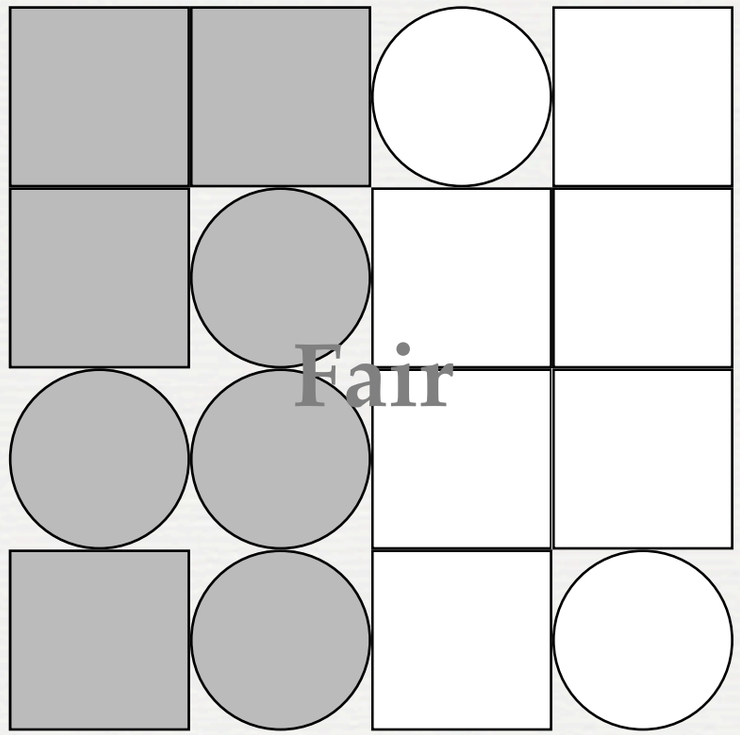

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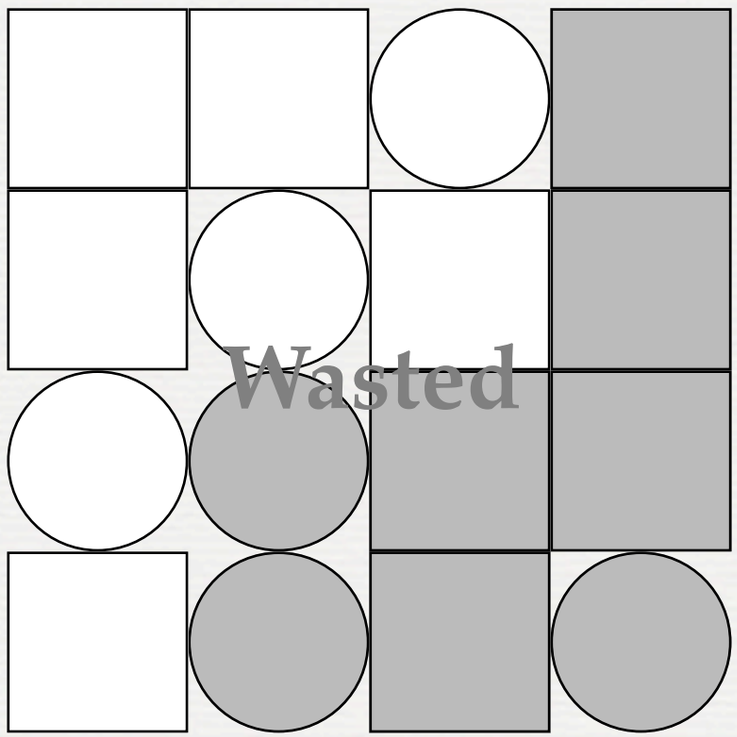

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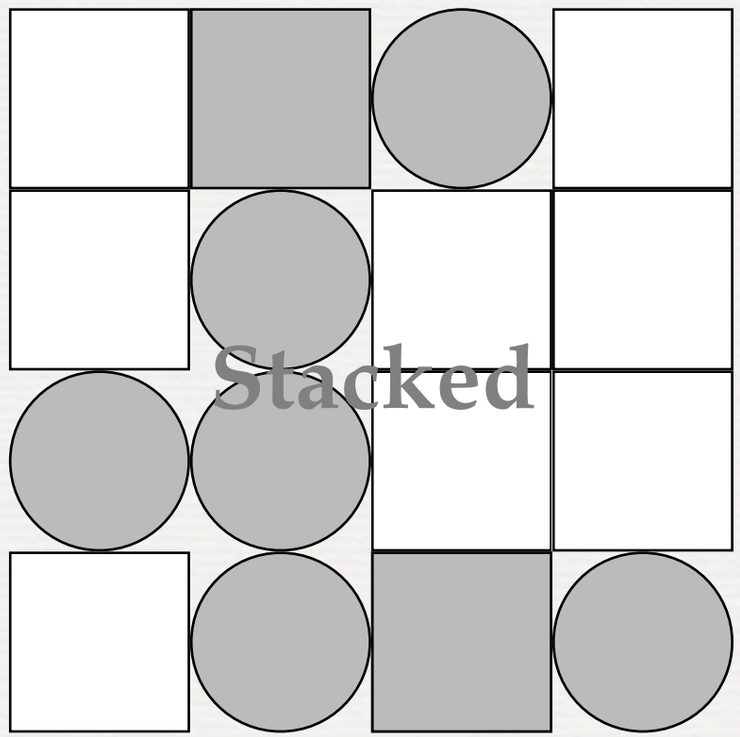
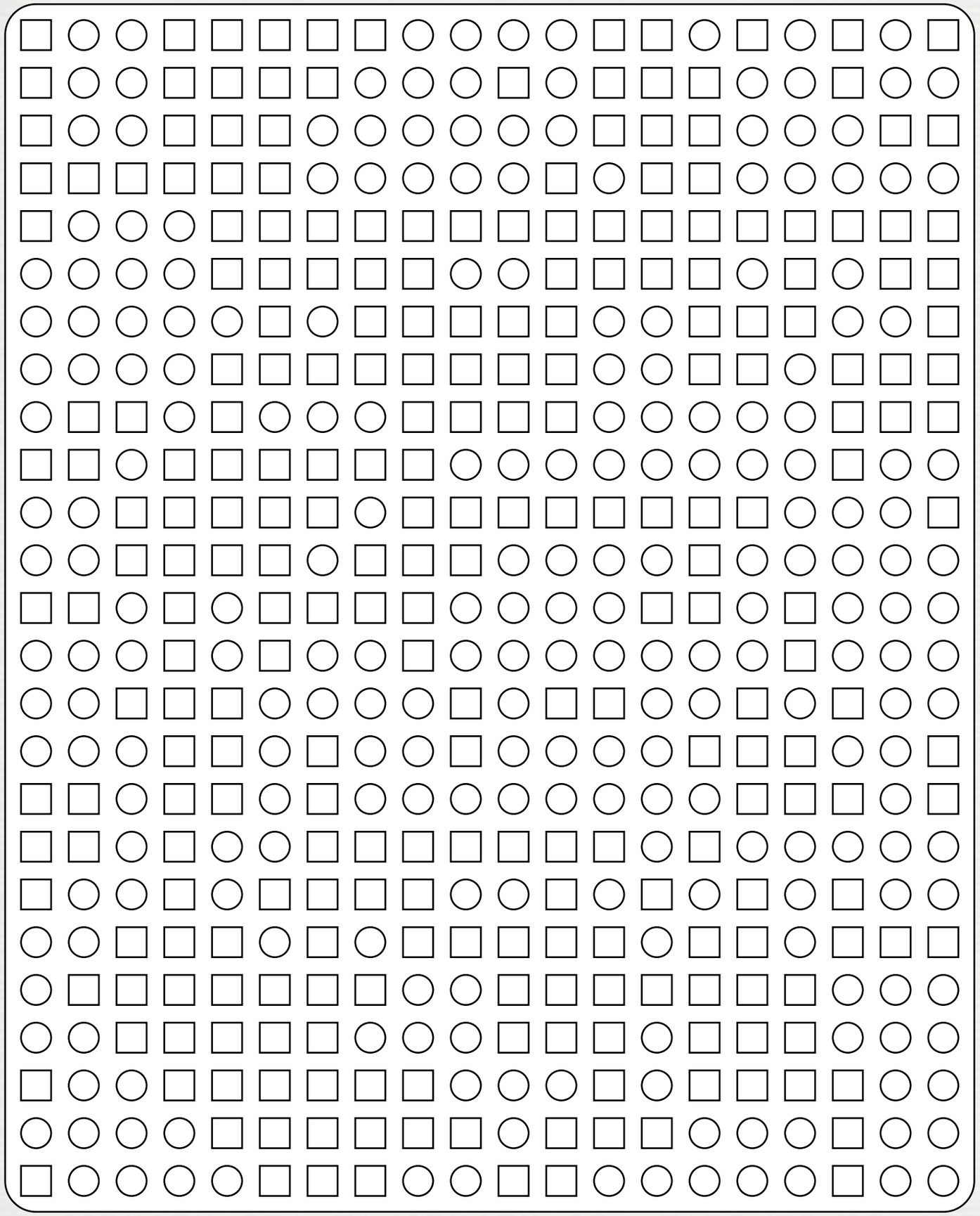


Stacked



GERRYMANDERING... WASTED

There are 260 boxes and 240 circles. The boxes represent voters for one particular political party and the circles represent voters from an opposing political party.

Mission: Create ten districts with 50 boxes and circles in each. The goal is to have as many districts as possible with a majority of boxes (26 or over).

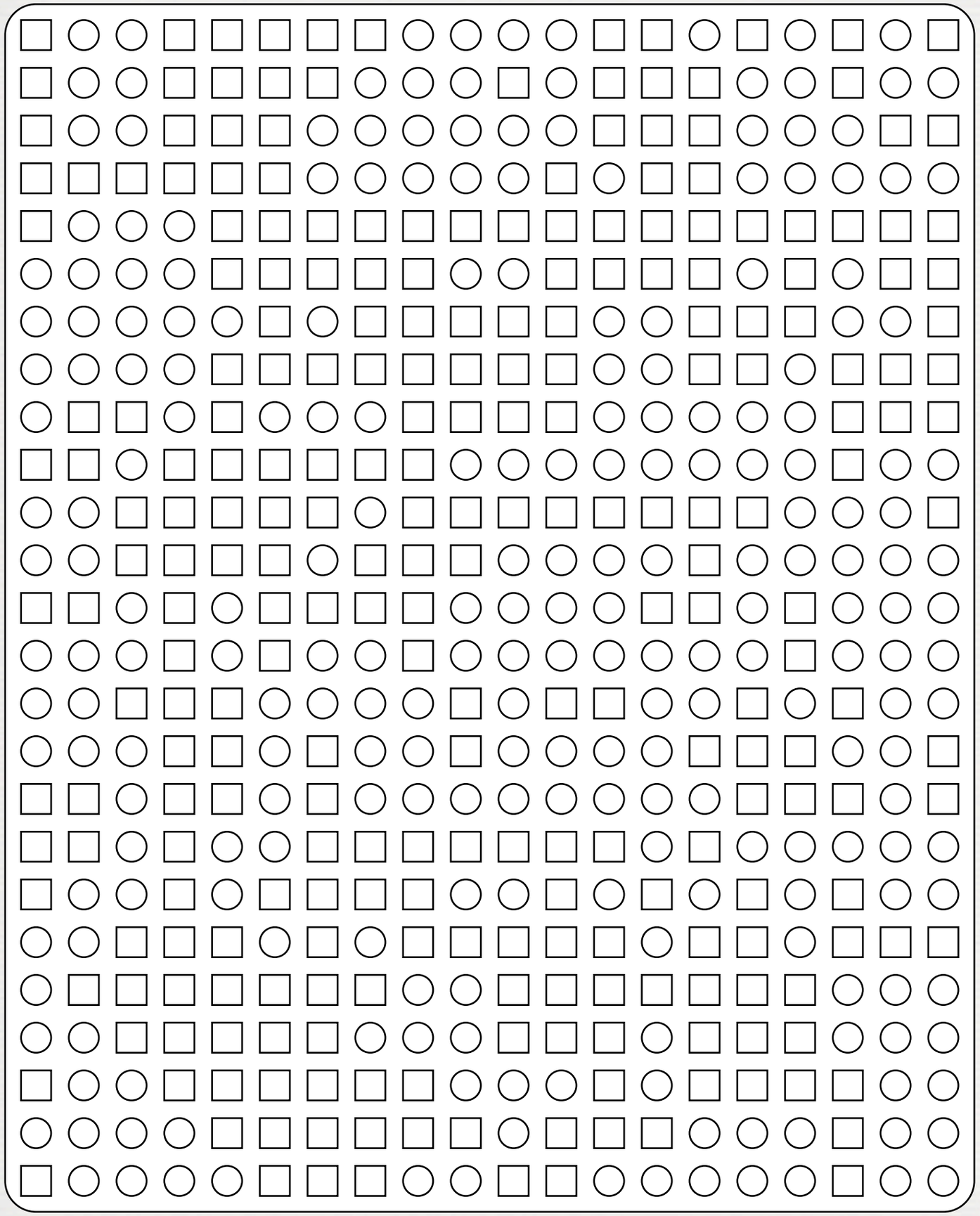
Each district must connect in one of the following ways:

GERRYMANDERING... EXCESS

There are 260 boxes and 240 circles. The boxes represent voters for one particular political party and the circles represent voters from an opposing political party.

Mission: Create five districts with 100 boxes and squares. The goal is to concentrate the circles into one district and have a majority of boxes in the remaining four districts.

Each district must connect in one of the following ways:

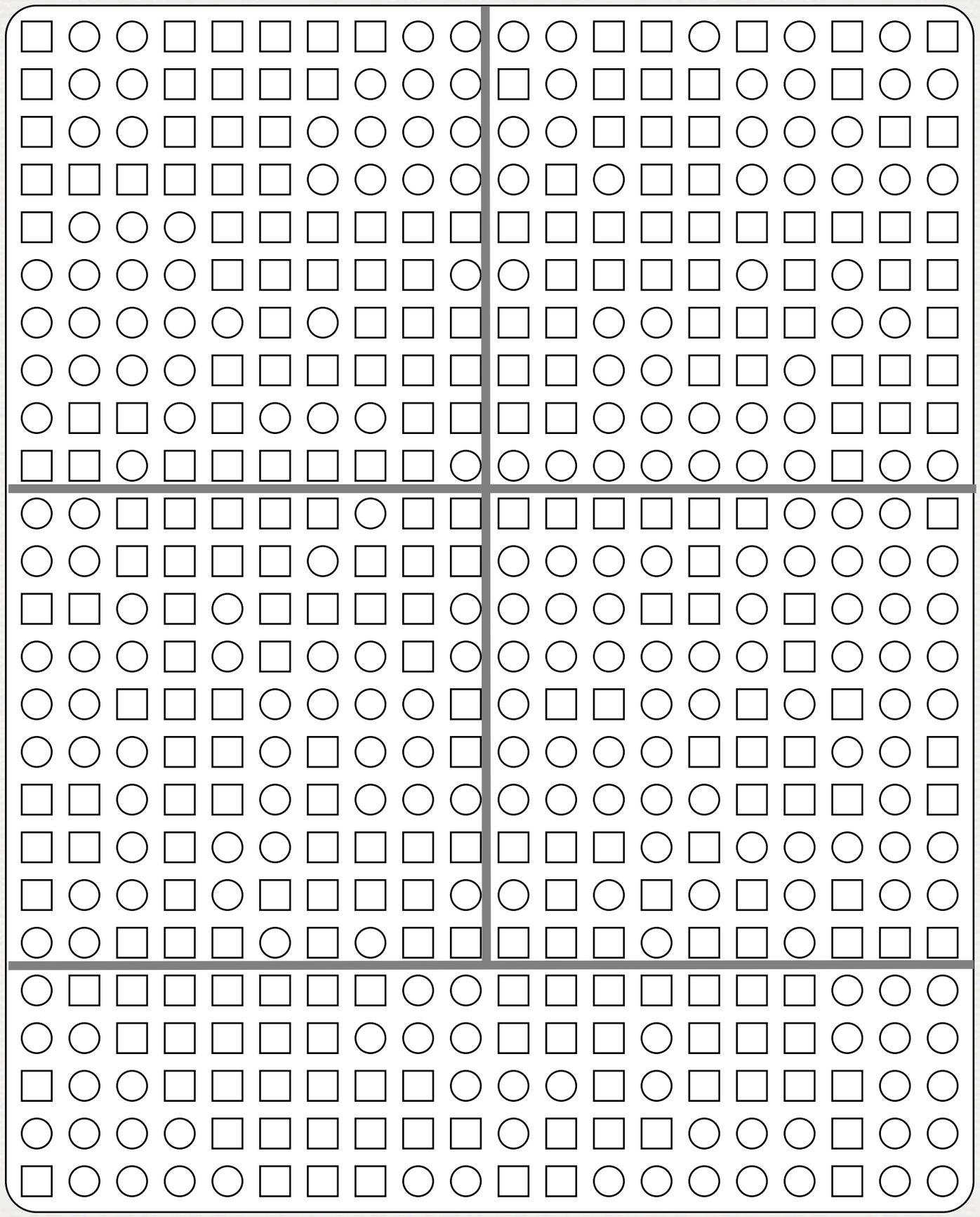


GERRYMANDERING... STACKED

There are 260 boxes and 240 circles. The boxes represent voters for one particular political party and the circles represent voters from an opposing political party.

Mission: Create two districts with 250 boxes and circles. The goal is to have as many circles as possible in one of the two districts.

Each district must connect in one of the following ways:



Is this fair?

What if the minority voters are equally distributed in each of the five districts?

Should the districts be gerrymandered to ensure at least one of the districts will have a majority of circles?

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- U.S. Supreme Court ruled gerrymandering illegal in 1985 but did not require dismantling of existing oddly shaped districts.