

# Scientific Measurement in Redistricting Research

Gary King<sup>1</sup>

Institute for Quantitative Social Science  
Harvard University

The Gerrymandering Project, Princeton University, 5/21/2021

---

<sup>1</sup>GaryKing.org

## Principles

Defining and Measuring Compactness

Differential Privacy

Fairness in Redistricting

# Requirements for Scientific Measurement

# Requirements for Scientific Measurement

1. **Quantity of interest** defined separately from any measure

# Requirements for Scientific Measurement

1. **Quantity of interest** defined separately from any measure
2. **Measure** with known statistical properties

# Requirements for Scientific Measurement

1. **Quantity of interest** defined separately from any measure
2. **Measure** with known statistical properties
3. Accurate **uncertainty estimates**

# Requirements for Scientific Measurement

1. **Quantity of interest** defined separately from any measure
  - **E.g.:** What party will win a majority if an election is run under this redistricting plan?
2. **Measure** with known statistical properties
3. Accurate **uncertainty estimates**

# Requirements for Scientific Measurement

1. **Quantity of interest** defined separately from any measure
  - **E.g.:** What party will win a majority if an election is run under this redistricting plan?
  - **Redistricting QOIs:** about the future
2. **Measure** with known statistical properties
3. Accurate **uncertainty estimates**

# Requirements for Scientific Measurement

1. **Quantity of interest** defined separately from any measure
  - E.g.: What party will win a majority if an election is run under this redistricting plan?
  - Redistricting QOIs: about the future
  - QOIs are always unknown; must be estimated from data
2. **Measure** with known statistical properties
  
3. Accurate **uncertainty estimates**

# Requirements for Scientific Measurement

1. **Quantity of interest** defined separately from any measure
  - E.g.: What party will win a majority if an election is run under this redistricting plan?
  - Redistricting QOIs: about the future
  - QOIs are always unknown; must be estimated from data
2. **Measure** with known statistical properties
  - E.g.: If we apply this rule to data we have lots of times, on average we'll get the right answer (“unbiasedness”)
3. Accurate **uncertainty estimates**

# Requirements for Scientific Measurement

1. **Quantity of interest** defined separately from any measure
  - E.g.: What party will win a majority if an election is run under this redistricting plan?
  - Redistricting QOIs: about the future
  - QOIs are always unknown; must be estimated from data
2. **Measure** with known statistical properties
  - E.g.: If we apply this rule to data we have lots of times, on average we'll get the right answer (“unbiasedness”)
  - E.g.2: The more data, the closer we'll likely get to the right answer (“consistency”)
3. Accurate **uncertainty estimates**

# Requirements for Scientific Measurement

1. **Quantity of interest** defined separately from any measure
  - **E.g.:** What party will win a majority if an election is run under this redistricting plan?
  - **Redistricting QOIs:** about the future
  - **QOIs are always unknown;** must be estimated from data
2. **Measure** with known statistical properties
  - **E.g.:** If we apply this rule to data we have lots of times, on average we'll get the right answer (“unbiasedness”)
  - **E.g.2:** The more data, the closer we'll likely get to the right answer (“consistency”)
3. Accurate **uncertainty estimates**
  - **E.g.:** Margins of error (CIs), SEs, hypothesis tests, etc.

# Requirements for Scientific Measurement

1. **Quantity of interest** defined separately from any measure
  - **E.g.:** What party will win a majority if an election is run under this redistricting plan?
  - **Redistricting QOIs:** about the future
  - **QOIs are always unknown;** must be estimated from data
2. **Measure** with known statistical properties
  - **E.g.:** If we apply this rule to data we have lots of times, on average we'll get the right answer (“unbiasedness”)
  - **E.g.2:** The more data, the closer we'll likely get to the right answer (“consistency”)
3. Accurate **uncertainty estimates**
  - **E.g.:** Margins of error (CIs), SEs, hypothesis tests, etc.
  - **Without uncertainty estimates:** Measures are useless

# Requirements for Scientific Measurement

1. **Quantity of interest** defined separately from any measure
  - **E.g.:** What party will win a majority if an election is run under this redistricting plan?
  - **Redistricting QOIs:** about the future
  - **QOIs are always unknown;** must be estimated from data
2. **Measure** with known statistical properties
  - **E.g.:** If we apply this rule to data we have lots of times, on average we'll get the right answer (“unbiasedness”)
  - **E.g.2:** The more data, the closer we'll likely get to the right answer (“consistency”)
3. Accurate **uncertainty estimates**
  - **E.g.:** Margins of error (CIs), SEs, hypothesis tests, etc.
  - **Without uncertainty estimates:** Measures are useless
  - **A scientific statement:** not one that is necessarily correct, but one that comes with accurate uncertainty estimates

Principles

Defining and Measuring Compactness

Differential Privacy

Fairness in Redistricting

What's Compactness?



# What's Compactness?



- Researchers vs the Law

# What's Compactness?



- Researchers vs the Law
  - **Researchers:** So **complicated**, numerous measures needed

# What's Compactness?



- **Researchers vs the Law**
  - **Researchers:** So **complicated**, numerous measures needed
    - > 100 measures proposed! (No separate QOI defined)

# What's Compactness?



- **Researchers vs the Law**

- **Researchers:** So **complicated**, numerous measures needed
  - > 100 measures proposed! (No separate QOI defined)
- **Law:** So **simple**, no definition needed

# What's Compactness?



- **Researchers vs the Law**

- **Researchers:** So **complicated**, numerous measures needed
  - > 100 measures proposed! (No separate QOI defined)
- **Law:** So **simple**, no definition needed
  - Illinois Constitution:

# What's Compactness?



- **Researchers vs the Law**

- **Researchers:** So **complicated**, numerous measures needed
  - > 100 measures proposed! (No separate QOI defined)
- **Law:** So **simple**, no definition needed
  - Illinois Constitution: “Legislative Districts shall be compact”

# What's Compactness?



- **Researchers vs the Law**

- **Researchers:** So **complicated**, numerous measures needed
  - > 100 measures proposed! (No separate QOI defined)
- **Law:** So **simple**, no definition needed
  - Illinois Constitution: “Legislative Districts shall be compact”
  - Iowa:

# What's Compactness?



- **Researchers vs the Law**

- **Researchers:** So **complicated**, numerous measures needed
  - > 100 measures proposed! (No separate QOI defined)
- **Law:** So **simple**, no definition needed
  - Illinois Constitution: “Legislative Districts shall be compact”
  - Iowa: “avoid drawing districts that are oddly shaped”

# What's Compactness?



- **Researchers vs the Law**

- **Researchers:** So **complicated**, numerous measures needed
  - > 100 measures proposed! (No separate QOI defined)
- **Law:** So **simple**, no definition needed
  - Illinois Constitution: “Legislative Districts shall be compact”
  - Iowa: “avoid drawing districts that are oddly shaped”
  - Supreme Court:

# What's Compactness?



- **Researchers vs the Law**

- **Researchers:** So **complicated**, numerous measures needed
  - > 100 measures proposed! (No separate QOI defined)
- **Law:** So **simple**, no definition needed
  - Illinois Constitution: “Legislative Districts shall be compact”
  - Iowa: “avoid drawing districts that are oddly shaped”
  - Supreme Court: “One need not use Justice Stewart’s classic definition of obscenity—‘I know it when I see it’—...to recognize that *dramatically irregular shapes* may have sufficient probative force to call for an explanation”

# What's Compactness?



- **Researchers vs the Law**

- **Researchers:** So **complicated**, numerous measures needed
  - > 100 measures proposed! (No separate QOI defined)
- **Law:** So **simple**, no definition needed
  - Illinois Constitution: “Legislative Districts shall be compact”
  - Iowa: “avoid drawing districts that are oddly shaped”
  - Supreme Court: “One need not use Justice Stewart’s classic definition of obscenity—‘I know it when I see it’—...to recognize that *dramatically irregular shapes* may have sufficient probative force to call for an explanation”

- **Our Hypothesis:** both are right

# What's Compactness?



- **Researchers vs the Law**

- **Researchers:** So **complicated**, numerous measures needed
  - > 100 measures proposed! (No separate QOI defined)
- **Law:** So **simple**, no definition needed
  - Illinois Constitution: “Legislative Districts shall be compact”
  - Iowa: “avoid drawing districts that are oddly shaped”
  - Supreme Court: “One need not use Justice Stewart’s classic definition of obscenity—‘I know it when I see it’—...to recognize that *dramatically irregular shapes* may have sufficient probative force to call for an explanation”

- **Our Hypothesis:** both are right

- **The Theoretical Concept:** multidimensional

# What's Compactness?



- **Researchers vs the Law**

- **Researchers:** So **complicated**, numerous measures needed
  - > 100 measures proposed! (No separate QOI defined)
- **Law:** So **simple**, no definition needed
  - Illinois Constitution: “Legislative Districts shall be compact”
  - Iowa: “avoid drawing districts that are oddly shaped”
  - Supreme Court: “One need not use Justice Stewart’s classic definition of obscenity—‘I know it when I see it’—...to recognize that *dramatically irregular shapes* may have sufficient probative force to call for an explanation”

- **Our Hypothesis:** both are right

- **The Theoretical Concept:** multidimensional
- **The Legal Concept:** one dimensional

# What's Compactness?



- **Researchers vs the Law**

- **Researchers:** So **complicated**, numerous measures needed
  - > 100 measures proposed! (No separate QOI defined)
- **Law:** So **simple**, no definition needed
  - Illinois Constitution: “Legislative Districts shall be compact”
  - Iowa: “avoid drawing districts that are oddly shaped”
  - Supreme Court: “One need not use Justice Stewart’s classic definition of obscenity—‘I know it when I see it’—...to recognize that *dramatically irregular shapes* may have sufficient probative force to call for an explanation”

- **Our Hypothesis:** both are right

- **The Theoretical Concept:** multidimensional
- **The Legal Concept:** one dimensional
- **Which dimension?** The one we know when we see

# What's Compactness?



- **Researchers vs the Law**
  - **Researchers:** So **complicated**, numerous measures needed
    - > 100 measures proposed! (No separate QOI defined)
  - **Law:** So **simple**, no definition needed
    - Illinois Constitution: “Legislative Districts shall be compact”
    - Iowa: “avoid drawing districts that are oddly shaped”
    - Supreme Court: “One need not use Justice Stewart’s classic definition of obscenity—‘I know it when I see it’—...to recognize that *dramatically irregular shapes* may have sufficient probative force to call for an explanation”
- **Our Hypothesis:** both are right
  - **The Theoretical Concept:** multidimensional
  - **The Legal Concept:** one dimensional
  - **Which dimension?** The one we know when we see
- **How do we know if we find it?**

# What's Compactness?



- **Researchers vs the Law**

- **Researchers:** So **complicated**, numerous measures needed
  - > 100 measures proposed! (No separate QOI defined)
- **Law:** So **simple**, no definition needed
  - Illinois Constitution: “Legislative Districts shall be compact”
  - Iowa: “avoid drawing districts that are oddly shaped”
  - Supreme Court: “One need not use Justice Stewart’s classic definition of obscenity—‘I know it when I see it’—...to recognize that *dramatically irregular shapes* may have sufficient probative force to call for an explanation”

- **Our Hypothesis:** both are right

- **The Theoretical Concept:** multidimensional
- **The Legal Concept:** one dimensional
- **Which dimension?** The one we know when we see

- **How do we know if we find it?**

- All know it when they see it & agree on the same dimension

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	4	3	2	1
Reock	1	2	3	4

## Which is more compact? Depends on the standard!



Convex Hull	4	3	2	1
Reock	1	2	3	4
Polsby-Popper	4	1	2	3

## Which is more compact? Depends on the standard!



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

## Which is more compact? Depends on the standard!



Convex Hull	4	3	2	1
Reock	1	2	3	4
Polsby-Popper	4	1	2	3
Boyce-Clark	2	3	1	4
Length/Width	3	2	1	4

## Which is more compact? Depends on the standard!



Convex Hull	4	3	2	1
Reock	1	2	3	4
Polsby-Popper	4	1	2	3
Boyce-Clark	2	3	1	4
Length/Width	3	2	1	4
X-Axis Symmetry	1	4	3	2

## Which is more compact? Depends on the standard!



Convex Hull	4	3	2	1
Reock	1	2	3	4
Polsby-Popper	4	1	2	3
Boyce-Clark	2	3	1	4
Length/Width	3	2	1	4
X-Axis Symmetry	1	4	3	2
Significant Corners	4	1	3	2

## Which is more compact? Depends on the standard!



Convex Hull	4	3	2	1
Reock	1	2	3	4
Polsby-Popper	4	1	2	3
Boyce-Clark	2	3	1	4
Length/Width	3	2	1	4
X-Axis Symmetry	1	4	3	2
Significant Corners	4	1	3	2

- 7 measures;

## Which is more compact? Depends on the standard!



Convex Hull	4	3	2	1
Reock	1	2	3	4
Polsby-Popper	4	1	2	3
Boyce-Clark	2	3	1	4
Length/Width	3	2	1	4
X-Axis Symmetry	1	4	3	2
Significant Corners	4	1	3	2

- 7 measures; 7 unique rankings

## Which is more compact? Depends on the standard!



Convex Hull	4	3	2	1
Reock	1	2	3	4
Polsby-Popper	4	1	2	3
Boyce-Clark	2	3	1	4
Length/Width	3	2	1	4
X-Axis Symmetry	1	4	3	2
Significant Corners	4	1	3	2

- 7 measures; 7 unique rankings
- Unusual?

## Which is more compact? Depends on the standard!



Convex Hull	4	3	2	1
Reock	1	2	3	4
Polsby-Popper	4	1	2	3
Boyce-Clark	2	3	1	4
Length/Width	3	2	1	4
X-Axis Symmetry	1	4	3	2
Significant Corners	4	1	3	2

- 7 measures; 7 unique rankings
- **Unusual?** From 18,215 Congressional and State Legislative Districts,

## Which is more compact? Depends on the standard!



Convex Hull	4	3	2	1
Reock	1	2	3	4
Polsby-Popper	4	1	2	3
Boyce-Clark	2	3	1	4
Length/Width	3	2	1	4
X-Axis Symmetry	1	4	3	2
Significant Corners	4	1	3	2

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

## Which is more compact? Depends on the standard!



Convex Hull	4	3	2	1
Reock	1	2	3	4
Polsby-Popper	4	1	2	3
Boyce-Clark	2	3	1	4
Length/Width	3	2	1	4
X-Axis Symmetry	1	4	3	2
Significant Corners	4	1	3	2

- 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

## Which is more compact? Depends on the standard!



Convex Hull	4	3	2	1
Reock	1	2	3	4
Polsby-Popper	4	1	2	3
Boyce-Clark	2	3	1	4
Length/Width	3	2	1	4
X-Axis Symmetry	1	4	3	2
Significant Corners	4	1	3	2

- 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
- ⇒ To determine the best measure:

## Which is more compact? Depends on the standard!



Convex Hull	4	3	2	1
Reock	1	2	3	4
Polsby-Popper	4	1	2	3
Boyce-Clark	2	3	1	4
Length/Width	3	2	1	4
X-Axis Symmetry	1	4	3	2
Significant Corners	4	1	3	2

- 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
- ⇒ To determine the best measure: QOI required

# Compactness According to the Law

# Compactness According to the Law

A simple single compactness dimension that you know when you see

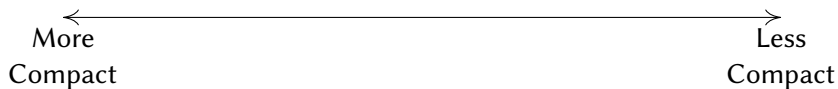
# Compactness According to the Law

A simple single compactness dimension that you know when you see



# Compactness According to the Law

A simple single compactness dimension that you know when you see



# Compactness According to the Law

A simple single compactness dimension that you know when you see



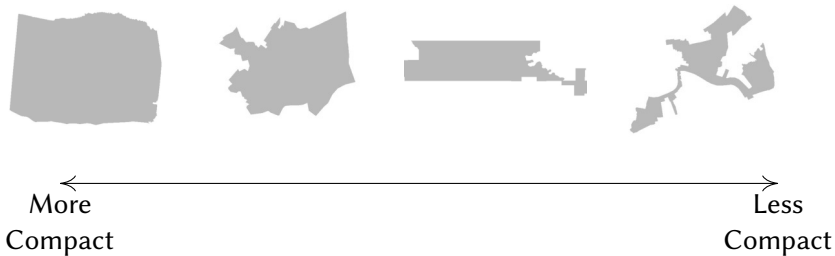
# Compactness According to the Law

A simple single compactness dimension that you know when you see



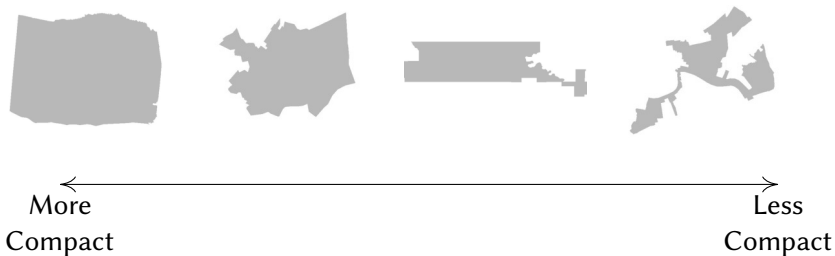
# Compactness According to the Law

A simple single compactness dimension that you know when you see



# Compactness According to the Law

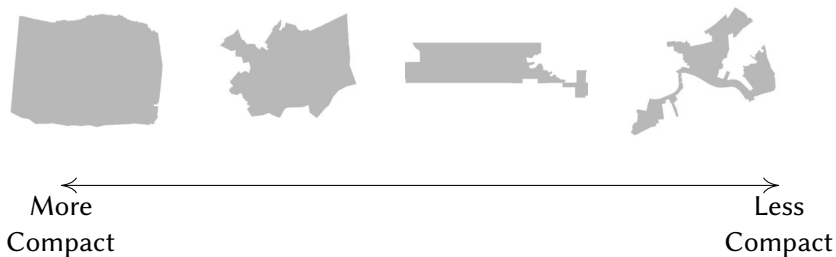
A simple single compactness dimension that you know when you see



- The **QOI** is intuitive

# Compactness According to the Law

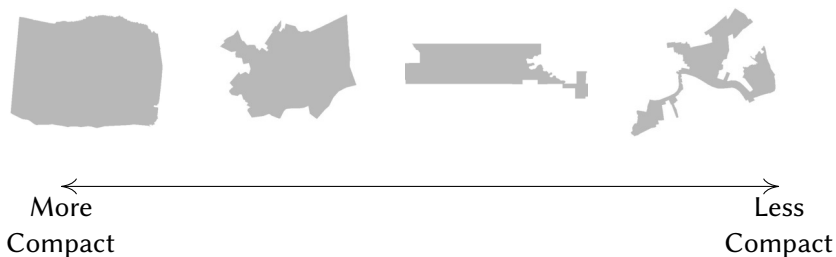
A simple single compactness dimension that you know when you see



- The **QOI** is intuitive
- We give **measure =  $f(\text{shape})$**  with uncertainty estimates

# Compactness According to the Law

A simple single compactness dimension that you know when you see



- The **QOI** is intuitive
- We give **measure =  $f(\text{shape})$**  with uncertainty estimates
- **All agree**: Very high intra- and inter-coder reliability

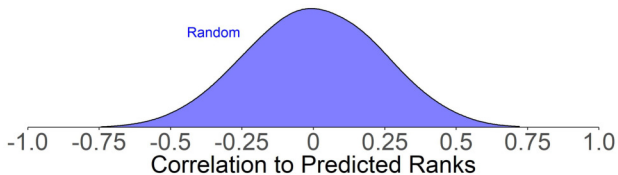
# Diverse Respondents Agree

# Diverse Respondents Agree

Respondents ranging from ordinary citizens to those responsible for redistricting

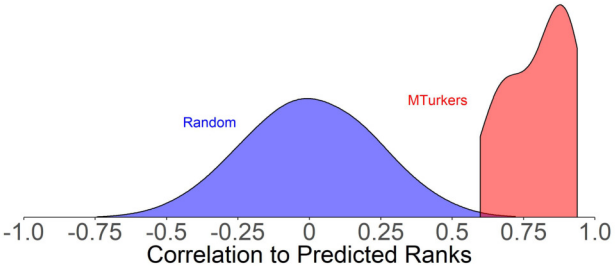
# Diverse Respondents Agree

Respondents ranging from ordinary citizens to those responsible for redistricting



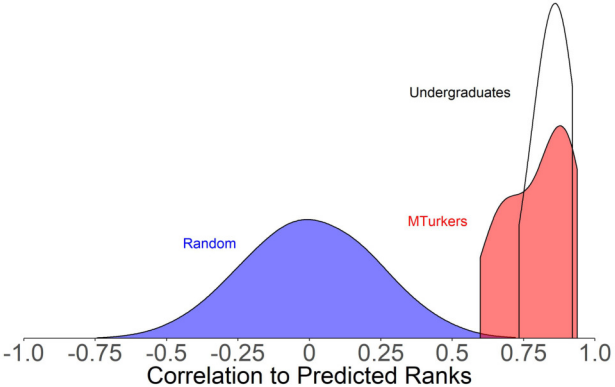
# Diverse Respondents Agree

Respondents ranging from ordinary citizens to those responsible for redistricting



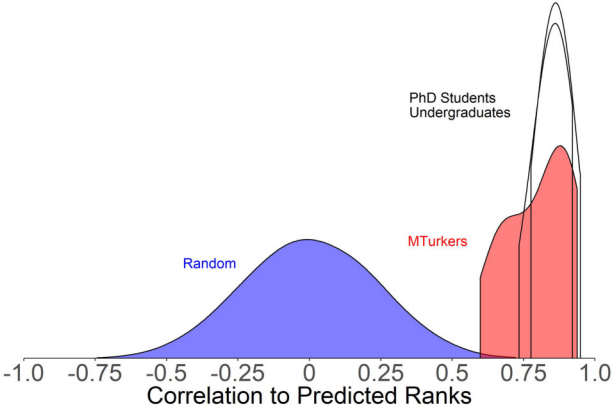
# Diverse Respondents Agree

Respondents ranging from ordinary citizens to those responsible for redistricting



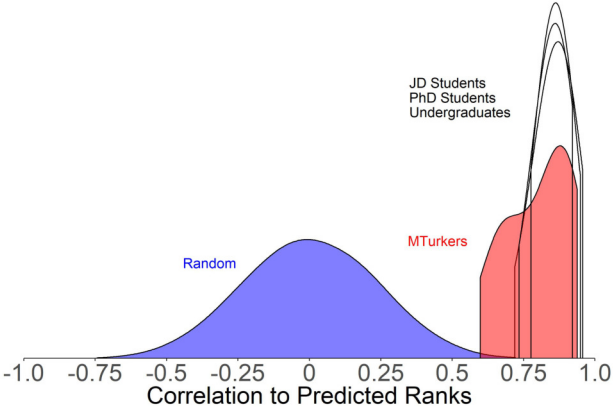
# Diverse Respondents Agree

Respondents ranging from ordinary citizens to those responsible for redistricting



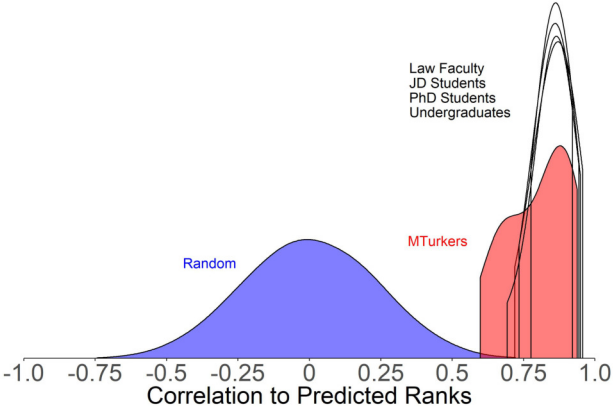
# Diverse Respondents Agree

Respondents ranging from ordinary citizens to those responsible for redistricting



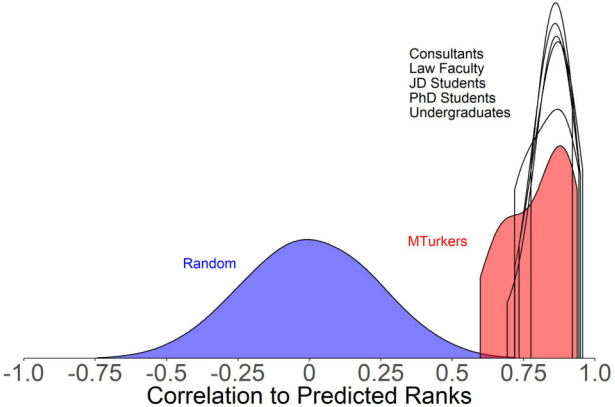
# Diverse Respondents Agree

Respondents ranging from ordinary citizens to those responsible for redistricting



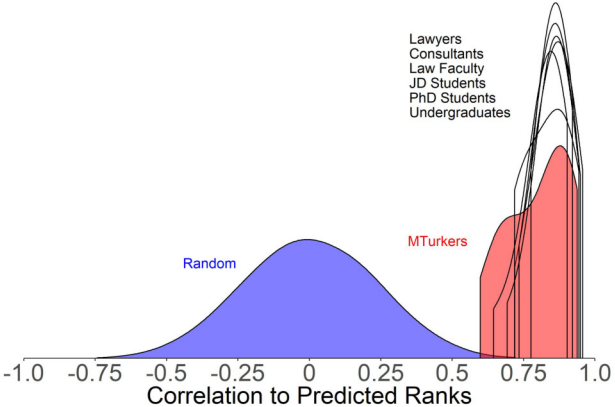
# Diverse Respondents Agree

Respondents ranging from ordinary citizens to those responsible for redistricting



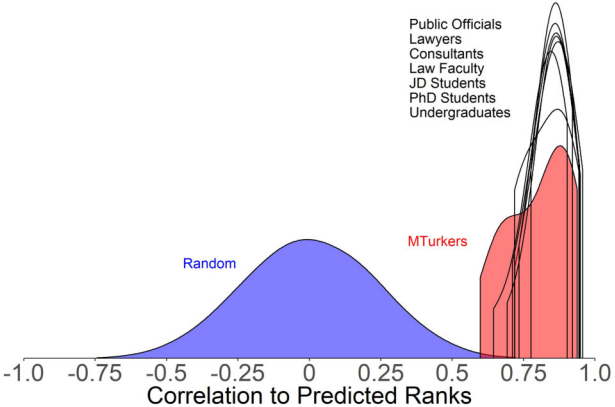
# Diverse Respondents Agree

Respondents ranging from ordinary citizens to those responsible for redistricting



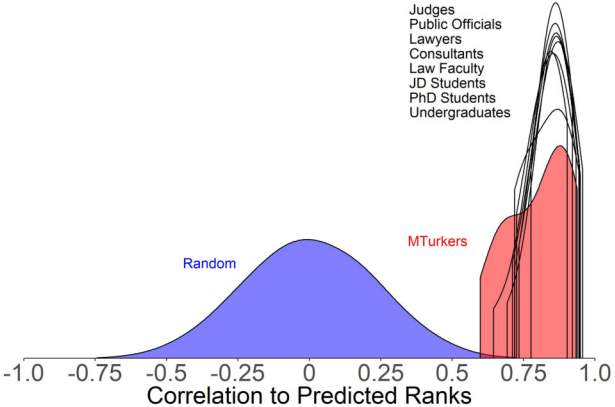
# Diverse Respondents Agree

Respondents ranging from ordinary citizens to those responsible for redistricting



# Diverse Respondents Agree

Respondents ranging from ordinary citizens to those responsible for redistricting



What do you think?

# What do you think?

Our measure:	COMPACT	noncompact	noncompact	COMPACT
Existing measure:	COMPACT	noncompact	COMPACT	noncompact

# What do you think?

Our measure:

COMPACT

noncompact

noncompact

COMPACT

Existing measure:

COMPACT

noncompact

COMPACT

noncompact

Reock



# What do you think?

Our measure:

COMPACT

noncompact

noncompact

COMPACT

Existing measure:

COMPACT

noncompact

COMPACT

noncompact

Reock



Boyce-Clark



# What do you think?

Our measure:

Existing measure:

COMPACT

COMPACT

noncompact

noncompact

noncompact

COMPACT

COMPACT

noncompact

Reock



Boyce-Clark



Length/Width



# What do you think?

Our measure:	COMPACT	noncompact	noncompact	COMPACT
Existing measure:	COMPACT	noncompact	COMPACT	noncompact

Reock



Boyce-Clark



Length/Width



X-Symmetry



# What do you think?

Our measure:	COMPACT	noncompact	noncompact	COMPACT
Existing measure:	COMPACT	noncompact	COMPACT	noncompact

Reock



Boyce-Clark



Length/Width



X-Symmetry



Principles

Defining and Measuring Compactness

**Differential Privacy**

Fairness in Redistricting

# Theories of Inference: Statistics vs. CS

---

---

# Theories of Inference: Statistics vs. CS

Population

---

:

Sam

Adam

Jason

Rick

Zachariah

Sandra

Amanda

Ari

Hannah

Indraneel

---

\$48

Mean  
income:

Quantity  
of Interest

# Theories of Inference: Statistics vs. CS

Population	Sample
:	<del>X</del>
Sam	✓
Adam	✓
Jason	✓
Rick	✓
Zachariah	✓
Sandra	✓
Amanda	✓
Ari	✓
Hannah	✓
Indraneel	✓

---

\$48

Mean  
income:

Quantity  
of Interest

# Theories of Inference: Statistics vs. CS

Population	Sample	\$
:	<del>X</del>	?
Sam	✓	122
Adam	✓	76
Jason	✓	145
Rick	✓	96
Zachariah	✓	86
Sandra	✓	127
Amanda	✓	72
Ari	✓	132
Hannah	✓	95
Indraneel	✓	134

Mean  
income:

\$48

Classical  
Inference

\$108

Quantity  
of Interest

Usually  
no direct  
relevance

# Theories of Inference: Statistics vs. CS

Population	Sample	\$
:	<del>X</del>	?
Sam	✓	122
Adam	✓	76
Jason	✓	145
Rick	✓	96
Zachariah	✓	86
Sandra	✓	127
Amanda	✓	72
Ari	✓	132
Hannah	✓	95
Indraneel	✓	134

Mean  
income:

\$48

Classical  
Inference

\$108

Quantity  
of Interest

Usually  
no direct  
relevance

# Theories of Inference: Statistics vs. CS

Population	Sample	\$	+Privacy
:	<del>X</del>	?	
Sam	✓	122	Noise & Censoring
Adam	✓	76	
Jason	✓	145	
Rick	✓	96	
Zachariah	✓	86	
Sandra	✓	127	
Amanda	✓	72	
Ari	✓	132	
Hannah	✓	95	
Indraneel	✓	134	

Mean  
income:

\$48

Classical  
Inference

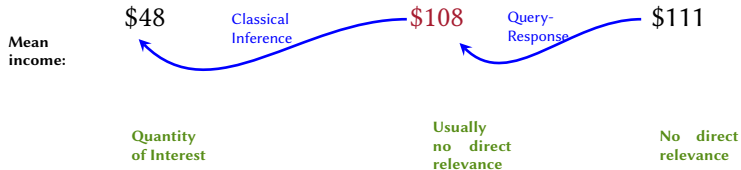
\$108

Quantity  
of Interest

Usually  
no direct  
relevance

# Theories of Inference: Statistics vs. CS

Population	Sample	\$	+Privacy	=dp\$
:	<del>X</del>	?		
Sam	✓	122	Noise & Censoring	85
Adam	✓	76		103
Jason	✓	145		75
Rick	✓	96		113
Zachariah	✓	86		125
Sandra	✓	127		97
Amanda	✓	72		101
Ari	✓	132		128
Hannah	✓	95		83
Indraneel	✓	134		201



# Theories of Inference: Statistics vs. CS

Population	Sample	\$	+Privacy	=dp\$
:	<del>X</del>	?		
Sam	✓	122	Noise & Censoring	85
Adam	✓	76		103
Jason	✓	145		75
Rick	✓	96		113
Zachariah	✓	86		125
Sandra	✓	127		97
Amanda	✓	72		101
Ari	✓	132		128
Hannah	✓	95		83
Indraneel	✓	134		201



# Analysis of Differentially Private Data (Data + Noise)

## Analysis of Differentially Private Data (Data + Noise)

- QOI: should not be changed

## Analysis of Differentially Private Data (Data + Noise)

- **QOI:** should not changed
- **Statistical methods:** must change!

## Analysis of Differentially Private Data (Data + Noise)

- QOI: should not be changed
- Statistical methods: must change!
- Consequence of ignoring DP noise

## Analysis of Differentially Private Data (Data + Noise)

- QOI: should not be changed
  - Statistical methods: must change!
  - Consequence of ignoring DP noise
- 
- Proper analysis of DP data (with corrected methods)

## Analysis of Differentially Private Data (Data + Noise)

- QOI: should not be changed
  - Statistical methods: must change!
  - Consequence of ignoring DP noise
- 
- Proper analysis of DP data (with corrected methods)
- 
- The only valid objections to DP

## Analysis of Differentially Private Data (Data + Noise)

- **QOI:** should not be changed
- **Statistical methods:** must change!
- **Consequence of ignoring DP noise**
  - **Mean:** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  
- Proper analysis of DP data (with corrected methods)
  
- The only valid objections to DP

# Analysis of Differentially Private Data (Data + Noise)

- **QOI:** should not be changed
- **Statistical methods:** must change!
- **Consequence of ignoring DP noise**
  - **Mean:** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $Y$ :** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  
- Proper analysis of DP data (with corrected methods)
  
- The only valid objections to DP

# Analysis of Differentially Private Data (Data + Noise)

- **QOI:** should not be changed
- **Statistical methods:** must change!
- **Consequence of ignoring DP noise**
  - **Mean:** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $Y$ :** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $X$ :** coefficient biased (attenuated)
  
- Proper analysis of DP data (with corrected methods)
  
  
- The only valid objections to DP

# Analysis of Differentially Private Data (Data + Noise)

- **QOI:** should not be changed
- **Statistical methods:** must change!
- **Consequence of ignoring DP noise**
  - **Mean:** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $Y$ :** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $X$ :** coefficient biased (attenuated)
  - **Regression on 2  $X$ s, noise in 1:** bias in any direction or amount
  
- Proper analysis of DP data (with corrected methods)
  
  
- The only valid objections to DP

# Analysis of Differentially Private Data (Data + Noise)

- **QOI:** should not be changed
- **Statistical methods:** must change!
- **Consequence of ignoring DP noise**
  - **Mean:** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $Y$ :** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $X$ :** coefficient biased (attenuated)
  - **Regression on 2  $X$ s, noise in 1:** bias in any direction or amount
  - **Other Analyses:** bias in any direction or amount
- **Proper analysis of DP data (with corrected methods)**
- **The only valid objections to DP**

# Analysis of Differentially Private Data (Data + Noise)

- **QOI:** should not be changed
- **Statistical methods:** must change!
- **Consequence of ignoring DP noise**
  - **Mean:** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $Y$ :** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $X$ :** coefficient biased (attenuated)
  - **Regression on 2  $X$ s, noise in 1:** bias in any direction or amount
  - **Other Analyses:** bias in any direction or amount
  - $\rightsquigarrow$  **Comparing analyses of raw data to DP data ignoring noise:** big mistake
- **Proper analysis of DP data (with corrected methods)**
  
- **The only valid objections to DP**

# Analysis of Differentially Private Data (Data + Noise)

- **QOI:** should not be changed
- **Statistical methods:** must change!
- **Consequence of ignoring DP noise**
  - **Mean:** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $Y$ :** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $X$ :** coefficient biased (attenuated)
  - **Regression on 2  $X$ s, noise in 1:** bias in any direction or amount
  - **Other Analyses:** bias in any direction or amount
  - $\rightsquigarrow$  **Comparing analyses of raw data to DP data ignoring noise:** big mistake
- **Proper analysis of DP data (with corrected methods)**
  - estimates with **known statistical properties** (as with raw data)
- **The only valid objections to DP**

# Analysis of Differentially Private Data (Data + Noise)

- **QOI:** should not be changed
- **Statistical methods:** must change!
- **Consequence of ignoring DP noise**
  - **Mean:** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $Y$ :** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $X$ :** coefficient biased (attenuated)
  - **Regression on 2  $X$ s, noise in 1:** bias in any direction or amount
  - **Other Analyses:** bias in any direction or amount
  - ↪ **Comparing analyses of raw data to DP data ignoring noise:** big mistake
- **Proper analysis of DP data (with corrected methods)**
  - estimates with **known statistical properties** (as with raw data)
  - **accurate uncertainty estimates** (as with raw data)
- **The only valid objections to DP**

# Analysis of Differentially Private Data (Data + Noise)

- **QOI:** should not be changed
- **Statistical methods:** must change!
- **Consequence of ignoring DP noise**
  - **Mean:** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $Y$ :** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $X$ :** coefficient biased (attenuated)
  - **Regression on 2  $X$ s, noise in 1:** bias in any direction or amount
  - **Other Analyses:** bias in any direction or amount
- **Comparing analyses of raw data to DP data ignoring noise:** big mistake
- **Proper analysis of DP data (with corrected methods)**
  - estimates with **known statistical properties** (as with raw data)
  - **accurate uncertainty estimates** (as with raw data)
  - **the only change with DP:** larger CIs
- **The only valid objections to DP**

# Analysis of Differentially Private Data (Data + Noise)

- **QOI:** should not be changed
- **Statistical methods:** must change!
- **Consequence of ignoring DP noise**
  - **Mean:** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $Y$ :** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $X$ :** coefficient biased (attenuated)
  - **Regression on 2  $X$ s, noise in 1:** bias in any direction or amount
  - **Other Analyses:** bias in any direction or amount
- **↪ Comparing analyses of raw data to DP data ignoring noise:**  
big mistake
- **Proper analysis of DP data (with corrected methods)**
  - estimates with **known statistical properties** (as with raw data)
  - **accurate uncertainty estimates** (as with raw data)
  - **the only change with DP:** larger CIs
- **The only valid objections to DP**
  - I don't want to learn new statistical methods!

# Analysis of Differentially Private Data (Data + Noise)

- **QOI:** should not be changed
- **Statistical methods:** must change!
- **Consequence of ignoring DP noise**
  - **Mean:** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $Y$ :** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $X$ :** coefficient biased (attenuated)
  - **Regression on 2  $X$ s, noise in 1:** bias in any direction or amount
  - **Other Analyses:** bias in any direction or amount
- **Comparing analyses of raw data to DP data ignoring noise:** big mistake
- **Proper analysis of DP data (with corrected methods)**
  - estimates with **known statistical properties** (as with raw data)
  - **accurate uncertainty estimates** (as with raw data)
  - **the only change with DP:** larger CIs
- **The only valid objections to DP**
  - ~~I don't wanna learn new statistical methods!~~

# Analysis of Differentially Private Data (Data + Noise)

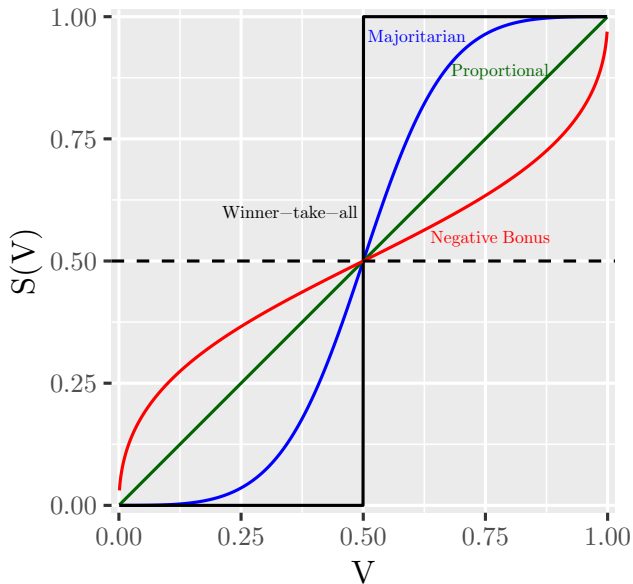
- **QOI:** should not be changed
- **Statistical methods:** must change!
- **Consequence of ignoring DP noise**
  - **Mean:** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $Y$ :** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $X$ :** coefficient biased (attenuated)
  - **Regression on 2  $X$ s, noise in 1:** bias in any direction or amount
  - **Other Analyses:** bias in any direction or amount
  - $\rightsquigarrow$  **Comparing analyses of raw data to DP data ignoring noise:** big mistake
- **Proper analysis of DP data (with corrected methods)**
  - estimates with **known statistical properties** (as with raw data)
  - **accurate uncertainty estimates** (as with raw data)
  - **the only change with DP:** larger CIs
- **The only valid objections to DP**
  - ~~I don't wanna learn new statistical methods!~~
  - Added privacy protections: not necessary

# Analysis of Differentially Private Data (Data + Noise)

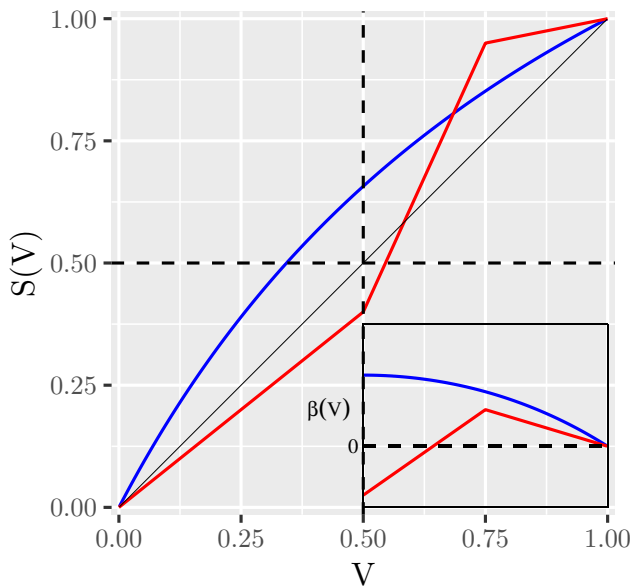
- **QOI:** should not be changed
- **Statistical methods:** must change!
- **Consequence of ignoring DP noise**
  - **Mean:** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $Y$ :** estimate unbiased, CIs biased
  - **Regression with noisy  $X$ :** coefficient biased (attenuated)
  - **Regression on 2  $X$ s, noise in 1:** bias in any direction or amount
  - **Other Analyses:** bias in any direction or amount
- $\rightsquigarrow$  **Comparing analyses of raw data to DP data ignoring noise:**  
big mistake
- **Proper analysis of DP data (with corrected methods)**
  - estimates with **known statistical properties** (as with raw data)
  - **accurate uncertainty estimates** (as with raw data)
  - **the only change with DP:** larger CIs
- **The only valid objections to DP**
  - ~~I don't wanna learn new statistical methods!~~
  - Added privacy protections: not necessary
  - The larger CIs: too large for my QOI



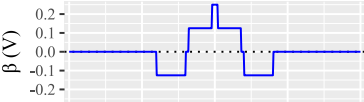
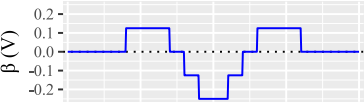
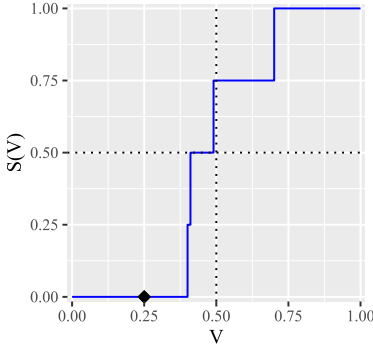
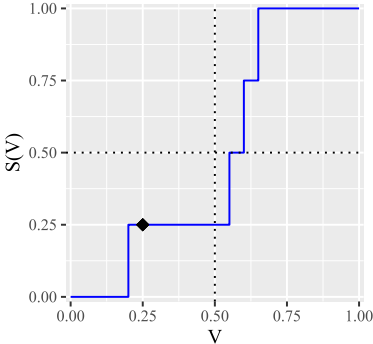
## Symmetric (“Fair”) Seats-Votes Curves



## Asymmetric (“Biased”) Seats-Votes Curves



# Limited QOIs Revealed by Full Seats-Votes Curves



# Requirements for Scientific Measurement

# Requirements for Scientific Measurement

1. **Quantity of interest** defined separately from any measure

# Requirements for Scientific Measurement

1. **Quantity of interest** defined separately from any measure
2. **Measure** with known statistical properties

# Requirements for Scientific Measurement

1. **Quantity of interest** defined separately from any measure
2. **Measure** with known statistical properties
3. Accurate **uncertainty estimates**

# Requirements for Scientific Measurement

1. **Quantity of interest** defined separately from any measure
  - Compactness
2. **Measure** with known statistical properties
3. Accurate **uncertainty estimates**

# Requirements for Scientific Measurement

1. **Quantity of interest** defined separately from any measure
  - Compactness
  - QOIs unchanged under differential privacy
2. **Measure** with known statistical properties
3. Accurate **uncertainty estimates**

# Requirements for Scientific Measurement

1. **Quantity of interest** defined separately from any measure
  - Compactness
  - QOIs unchanged under differential privacy
  - Seats-votes curves
2. **Measure** with known statistical properties
3. Accurate **uncertainty estimates**

# Requirements for Scientific Measurement

1. **Quantity of interest** defined separately from any measure
  - Compactness
  - QOIs unchanged under differential privacy
  - Seats-votes curves
2. **Measure** with known statistical properties
3. Accurate **uncertainty estimates**

---

For more information

[GaryKing.org](http://GaryKing.org)