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# Why rank? The problem of tactical voting



## RCV in Australia – all preferences marked







There is a total of 60,000 votes. To be elected a candidate needs 30,001 vates (50% plus 1 of the total formal votes).

As none of the candidates has that many first preference votes, the candidate with the fewest vates is excluded and these ballot papers are transferred to the other candidates according to where the number '2's' are marked on them. Fred's votes are transferred as follows:





#### HOW YOUR VOTE FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IS COUNTED

Candidates for the House of Representatives are elected using the preferential voting system. This system has been used in federal elections since 1918.

Condidates for the House of Representatives stand for o particular electoral Division. To be elected, a condidate must get more than half the formal votes cast for that electoral Division.

#### THE FIRST PREFERENCES

First, all of the number '1' votes are counted for each candidate. If a candidate gets more than half the total of the formal first preference votes, that candidate will be elected.





If, however, no candidate has more than half of the votes, the candidate with the fewest votes is excluded. This candidate's votes are then transferred to the other candidates according to the second preferences shown by voters on their ballot papers.

#### FURTHER PREFERENCES

If still no candidate has more than hall the votes, the candidate who naw has the fewest votes is excluded and the votes are transferred according to the next preference shown. This process continues until one candidate has more than half the total votes and is declared 'elected'.



## RCV in Maine – choices optional

Governor	1st Choice	2nd Choice	<b>3rd Choice</b>	4th Choice	5th Choice	6th Choice	7th Choice	8th Choice
Cote, Adam Roland Sanford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dion, Donna J. Biddeford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dion, Mark N. Portland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eves, Mark W. North Berwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mills, Janet T. Farmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russell, Diane Marie Portland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweet, Elizabeth A. Hallowell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Write-in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Why RCV?

- Promoting majority victories or at least, a majority of votes in the count;
- Nullifying 'vote-splitting' between aligned but competing candidates or parties;
- Providing incentives for political collaboration between aligned parties and candidates;
- Delivering potential cost savings in cases where two rounds of voting were used;
- Encouraging more consensual campaigning in some circumstances;
- Delivering more centrist outcomes, if median voter/single-peaked prefs

## Some theory...









www.peo.gov.au/students/fact\_sheets/federal\_elections.html

## How it works – Corangamite 1919

Candidates First count		nt	Second count exclude	t (Leaper ed)	Third count exclue	(Coldham ded)	Fourth and final count (Knox excluded)	
Scullin (ALP)	10 630	(42.5%)	10 732	(42.9%)	10 767	(43.0%)	10 944	(43.7%)
Gibson (VFU)	6 604	(26.4%)	6 814	(27.2%)	7 418	(29.6%)	14 096	(56.3%)
Knox (Nat)	5 737	(22.9%)	6 208	(24.8%)	6 855	(27.4%)		
Coldham (Ind Nat)	1 174	(4.7%)	1 286	(5.1%)				
Leaper (RSN)	895	(3.6%)						
Total	25 040		25 040		25 040		25 040	
Gibson elected								

## How it works today



Australia World AU politics Environment Football Indigenous Australia Immigration Media Business Science Tech



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2:54 PM

## Major parties' gains from preferences at federal elections (%) 1946-2016



## Benefits and pitfalls

#### **Benefits**

- Winners can claims a genuine **majority mandate**, and need to govern accordingly.
- In most cases, preferences are used to **aggregate** common interests to achieve such a majority.
- RCV facilitates **coalition arrangements** such as that between the Liberal and National parties, and works to the advantage of **centre** candidates and parties.
- This has the effect of encouraging moderate policy positions and a search for the middle ground of any policy space.

### Pitfalls

- How-to-vote cards from parties most voters follow these
- Compulsory preference marking -- adds complexity, forces voters to express choices they don't have
- Ticket voting in Senate parties rather than voters choose where preferences are allocated

# HOW TO VOTE





Labor

# How to Vote Liberal in Goldstein

## Stand up for families. Stand up for real action.





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## Simpler is better...

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 2016 ELECCIÓN PRESIDENCIAL 2016							
Rank candidates in order of choice. Selecciona los candidatos en orden de preferencia	<b>1st</b> Choice <i>Opción</i>	<b>2nd</b> Choice <i>Opción</i>	<b>3rd</b> Choice <i>Opción</i>	<b>4th</b> Choice <i>Opción</i>			
CHOCOLATE CHIP COOKIE DOUGH	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο			
RASPBERRY LEMON SORBET	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο			
CHERRY ALMOND CHUNK	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο			
Write-In Candidate / Candidato Autonominado	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο			

## Ballot design matters ...





# Counting the votes: man vs machine

STAFF