Problems with Our Current (Plurality) Voting Method

in Single-Winner Elections with 3 or More Candidates

Because you can show your support for only one candidate....

1) You can't express your preferences as clearly as in other voting methods.

2) You might be inclined to vote for a candidate who is not your favorite, or you might be discouraged and not vote at all.

3) Two similar candidates may split the vote, resulting in the election of a third,

less desirable candidate.

The League supports authorizing and implementing **alternatives to plurality voting** that allow people to express their preferences more effectively.

- Excerpt from the LWV of Colorado position

Some Notable
Plurality Elections

in which Most Voters Did Not Support the Winning Candidate

2018 **Ohio: 12th Cong Dist** (GOP primary) **Troy Balderson 29%** Melanie Leneghan 28% 7 more candidates

Maine Governors (winning percentage)

- 2014 Paul LePage 48.2%
 2010 Paul LePage 37.6%
 2006 John Baldacci 38.1%
- 2000 John Baldacci 47.2%
- 1994 Angus King 35.4%
- 2002 Colorado: 7th Congressional District Bob Beauprez (81,789 votes – 47%) Mike Feeley (81,668 votes – 47%)
 3 others: Chandler, Good, Martin
- 1998 Minnesota Governor Jesse Ventura 37% Norm Coleman 34% Hubert Humphrey III 28%

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LWV of Boulder County Voting Methods Team P.O. Box 21274, Boulder, CO 80308 <u>lwvbc.org</u>→Teams at Work→ <u>Voting Methods</u> April 2019

Interested in better <u>multi</u>-winner voting methods? See our multi-winner pamphlet.



Should a candidate with only 35% of the vote win?

Should voters be limited to supporting only one candidate?

In our familiar **plurality elections**, the winner only needs more votes than any other candidate, and voters are limited to expressing support for just one candidate.

Discover ...

Better Single-Winner Voting Methods



ADVANTAGES of Alternative Single-Winner Voting Methods

In rating methods, such as Approval and Score Voting, you don't have to choose between two candidates with similar ideologies who would split the vote in a plurality election. In Instant-Runoff Voting your vote transfers if your 1st choice is eliminated.

<u>Approval Voting</u> –

You can vote for more than one candidate. The candidate with the most votes wins.

Approval voting was adopted in 2018 for municipal elections in Fargo, ND. Approval voting has also been used in the University of Colorado – Boulder student government elections since 2013.

Score Voting -

You can rate every single candidate.

The candidate with the highest total score wins. In the example below, the range is from 0 to 3 where 0 indicates no support and 3 indicates maximum support.

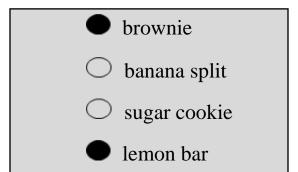
Score or Range voting is familiar to those who use Yelp and Amazon ratings.

Voters in Lane County (Eugene), Oregon, narrowly rejected a version called STAR (Score Then Automatic Runoff) in 2018, but proponents plan to put it on the ballot again.

Instant-Runoff Voting (IRV) -

You rank the candidates: 1 for your first choice, 2 for your second choice and so on. If a candidate receives a majority of 1st-choice votes, that candidate wins. Otherwise, the candidate with the fewest 1st-choice votes is eliminated. If your first choice gets eliminated, your vote will be transferred to your next choice that has not yet been eliminated. The elimination process continues in sequential rounds until one candidate remains.

IRV is also known as single-winner Ranked Choice Voting. IRV is the most widely used alternative voting method in government elections. In 2016 Maine voters adopted it for state elections.



brownie	0 1 2 🗨
banana split	• 1 2 3
sugar cookie	0 • 2 3
lemon bar	0 1 2 ●

