Election Theory

Preference Schedule: a ranking of preferences for an individual or group

Plurality: receiving the most votes

Majority: receiving more than half of the votes

Runoff: When no majority, voting is recalculated using only the top two choices.

Sequential Runoff: When no majority, voting is recalculated after removing the lowest choice. This is repeated until a majority is reached.

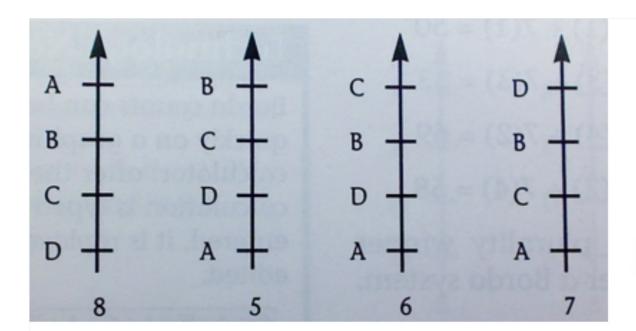
Election Theory, cont.

Borda Count: Ranked choices are given values from highest to lowest which are then totaled.

Pairwise voting: comparing two choices at a time

Condorcet Method: Using ranked choices, compare choices pairwise to get a unanimous winner.

Approval Voting: voting for all (as many or as few) the choices that you approve of



Plurality:

Majority:

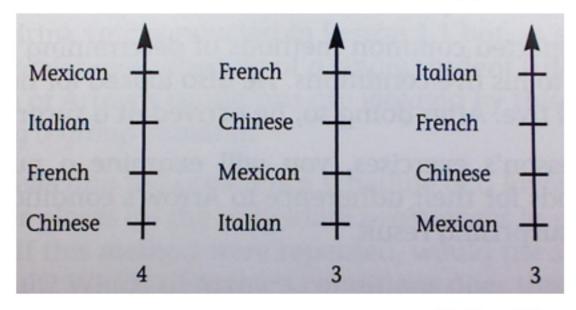
Sequential

Runoff: Runoff: Borda: (

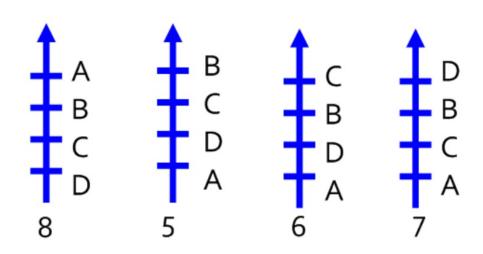
Condorcet:

Approval:

Pairwise Voting



C > M > I > F



Plurality:

Majority:

Sequential Runoff:

Borda: Condorcet:

Approval:

Runoff:



Ballot 1st C 2nd B3rd D 4th A10

Majority:

none

Sequential

Runoff: Runoff:

Borda: Condorcet:

D:10,24,8,2=44

Approval:

Arrow's Conditions

(for fair group ranking)

- 1. Nondictatorship: one person's vote should not be considered above group's vote.
- 2. Individual Sovereignty: everyone should be able to rank and indicate ties.
- 3. Unanimity: if all prefer something, the group should also.
- 4. Freedom from Irrelevant Alternatives: if a choice is removed, the order should not change.
- 5. Uniqueness of Group Ranking: the method used should always produce same result with given preferences