Full-Choice Ballots

Only a small group can crowd around a tally board. Big groups use paper ballots, often computer tallied.

Old-fashioned ballots oversimplify most issues. They let you mark only one option "yes", leaving all others "no". This can create false dichotomies, limited choices that polarize voters and increase conflict.

Full-choice ballots reduce those negative results. They let you rank a 1st choice, 2nd choice, 3rd etc. Ranks reveal the labels, "us versus them" or left versus right, hide moderate points of view.

VOTE HERE

Fill only one "O" on each line.

Names	Best 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Worst 6th
John McCain	O	O	O	O	O	O
Barack Obama	O	O	O	O	O	O
Hillary Clinton	O	O	O	O	O	O
John Anderson	O	O	O	O	O	O
Ross Perot	O	O	O	O	O	O
Ralph Nader	O	O	O	O	O	O
Michael Bloomberg	O	O	O	O	O	O
Write In	O	O	O	O	O	O

Movable Votes

Get your hands on **4** great voting rules.
See fair-share tallies organize voters.
Vote fast on **budgets, reps** and **projects**.

A tally board has
- **A card** for each voter,
- **A column** for each option,
- **A finish line** for the favorites.

... and Set Budgets

Each **funding level** is like another project. It needs enough **cards** to fill it up.

The **column** for "$3 OJ" starts at the bottom. Its **finish line** is at the tally board's $3 level. The column for "$5 OJ" is blocked off up to $3. Its finish line is at $5; so it needs only $2 in cards. A supporter must put a card in the lower level first.
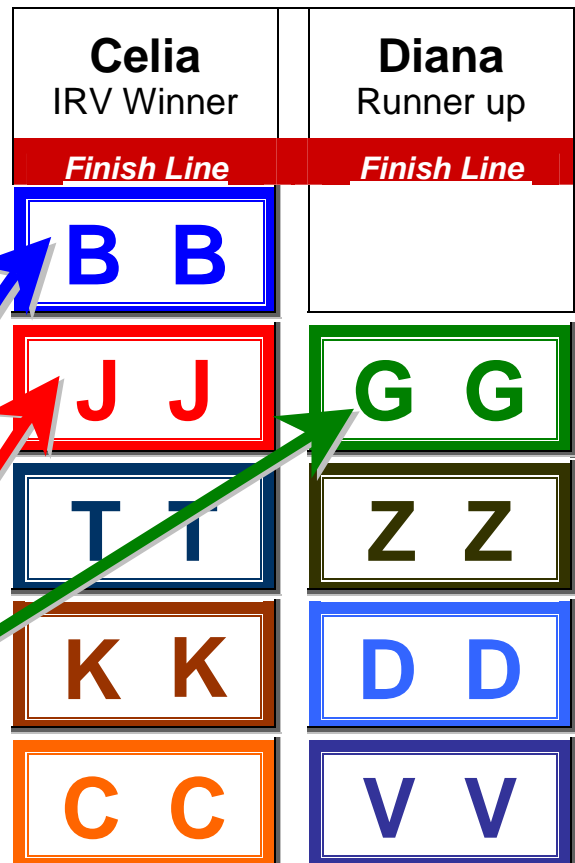
One at a time, the weak ones lose and the money **moves** – to help favorites still in the running.

5. Should we let a member fund private items?
6. Should people who pay more taxes or dues get more power to spend public money?
7. Should voters see grants by a rep? *(or voter?)*
8. Did your second choice hurt your first choice?
9. Who could use Fair-share Spending?

Each funding level of an **agency** is like a project. But an agency starts with about 80% of its old budget. So a voter cannot give it nothing and "take a free ride."

Answers

IRV: True, True, True. **CV**: 3/4 + 3 votes.
Spending: no, no, yes *(no),* many. **Pairwise**: mid, yes.

Celia IRV Winner		Diana Runner up
Finish Line		*Finish Line*
B B		
J J		G G
T T		Z Z
K K		D D
C C		V V

Instant Runoff Voting Elects One Winner

- A **finish line** marks the height of half the cards+1. That is how many votes a candidate needs to win.

- **Eliminate** the weakest candidate if no one wins. Draw names from a hat to break ties.

- **Move** your card if your candidate loses.

- **Repeat** until one candidate gets the finish line!

This **chart** shows four columns on a tally board.
The rule **dropped** Anna, so **voter JJ moved**.
Then Bianca **lost**, so **BB** and **GG moved**.

Anna	Bianca
Eliminated 1st	Eliminated 2nd
	B B
J J	G G

Pairwise Tally Centers a Policy

- Flag C stands at our **center**, by the median voter. Three flags surround C, about 5' from it.

- We ask, "Are you closer to flag A than flag B? If so, please raise 1 hand." Then A against C, etc. We put each total in the **Pairwise table** below.

- The winner must top every rival, **1-against-1**.

against	A	B	C	D
for A	—	2	2	3
for B	5	—	2	3
for C	5	5	—	4
for D	4	4	3	—

- A pole stands at our center, by the median voters. It holds a short Red ribbon and a long Blue one.

- If the Red ribbon gets to you, the Red policy gets your vote with its narrow appeal.

- But if the Red cannot touch you, the **wide appeal** of the Blue policy gets your vote. Which one wins?

If the flags are spots for a heater in a cold room:

6. Do we put it at our middle or in the biggest group?
7. Do we turn on its fan to spread the heat wide?

Instant Runoff Voting continued

By **organizing voters**, Instant Runoffs avoid:
Spoilers *and* the lesser-of-two-evils choice;
Costly runoffs *and* winners-without-mandates.

IRV elects leaders in San Francisco, Burlington...
It elects students at Duke, Rice, Reed, MIT, UCLA…

1. A card that moves is no bigger than any other: T, F
2. Your 2nd choice vote can't hurt your 1st choice: T, F
3. Only one candidate can reach 50% + 1 vote: T, F

Electing 3 Reps by Choice Voting (CV)

- The **finish line** is set at 1/4 of the cards + one. Give no cards to a candidate who has finished.

- **Eliminate** the weakest candidates one at a time.

- **Move** your cards until three candidates win!

CV is **used in** Australian and Irish elections, at Princeton, Harvard, Berkeley, Oxford Cambridge, in some labor unions and in the Church of England.

CV gives each group their **fair share** of seats. It elects more **women** and political **minority** reps. Voters get more **choices**; so more **turnout** to vote. It makes more **effective votes** that elect reps.

4. What total fraction must three CV reps win?

Movable Money Votes Buy Public Goods

- Let's say we each put in $1 to buy some items. You get two 25¢ voting **cards** and a 50¢ card.

- We say an item needs modest support from 8 of us to prove it is a public good worth public money. So the **finish line** marks the height of 8 cards.

- You may put only one of your cards in a column. So you can't dump all your cards on a private item. Tip: Give your **double card** to your favorite. This way 4 eager voters can fund a low-cost item.

- A costly item must fill several **columns**. A column here holds $2, so a $4 item must fill two columns.

- When an item wins, the banker hides its cards. We **drop** an item if it costs more than all the cards left. Then one at a time, we drop the least popular item, with the lowest level of cards in its columns.

- **Move** your card from a loser to your next choice. Tip: You may save a threatened favorite by briefly **withholding** your cards from lower-choice items.

We **stop** when all items still on the table are paid. Only a few items can win, but all voters can win!