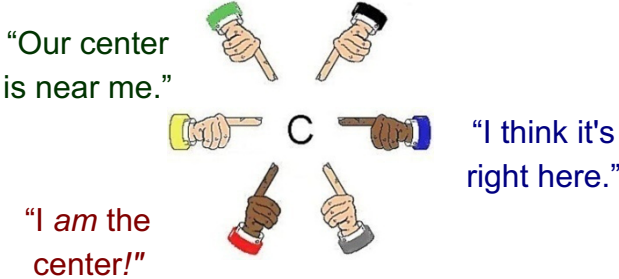# Condorcet Tally

A **plurality** or runoff winner gets no votes from the losing side and does not need to please those voters. But each CT option needs support from all sides, because every voter can rank it against its close rivals. Thus every CT voter is "obtainable" and valuable

This winner is well **balanced** and widely popular. Voters on the **center and right** give it a majority over any left-wing policy. At the same time, voters on the **left and center** like it more than any right-wing policy. **All sides** like it more than a narrowly-centrist policy. [2, 3]

"Our center is near me."

"I think it's right here."

"I *am* the center!"

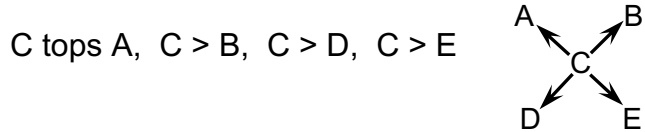Everyone could help locate our center.

A Chair with Balanced Support

CT can elect a chairperson or a few reps to serve as **central swing voters** between factions on a council. To win, a candidate needs to earn wide-spread support. This gives her strong incentives to help the council balance its process and policies.

31

How Does It Work?

To win, a policy must top each rival, **one-against-one**.

A good **analogy** is a round-robin tournament: A player has one test with each rival, one at a time. If she wins all her tests, she wins the tournament.
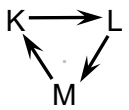
Each voting test sorts all the ballots into two piles. If you rank option K above L, your ballot goes to K. The option that gets the most ballots wins this test. If one wins all its tests* it wins the Condorcet Tally.

C tops A, C > B, C > D, C > E

Why Use Condorcet?

- **Choice ballots:** Rank all the options on one ballot. **Simplify** the old rules of order and **speed up** voting. **Reduce agenda effects**, from errors and **gridlock**, to "free-rider" and "wrecking" amendments.

- **No split-vote** worries as duplicates don't help or hurt each other. An ad hoc majority can rank all of their favorites over the other options. Ballots from all voters help decide which one of the majority's favorites wins.

- **A balanced policy** tends to be **stable,** decisive. p. 31 Yet a balanced process can **calm** some fears about reviewing and **changing** a good policy to improve it. This saves time and builds respect for democracy.

* Instant Runoff can break a tie, *eg.* if K > L, L > M, and M > K. IRV is the subject of another chapter.

30

A Less Rigged Agenda *Now!*

Some meetings concoct a policy by a series of yes-no choices, with or without rules of order, agendas or votes. An early proposal might have to beat each later one. An early decision might preclude some later proposals. So "**stacking the agenda**" can help or hurt proposals.

Other meetings discuss the rival options all at once. But often some members express **no backup choices**. So similar options split supporters and hurt each other. Then a minority pushing 1 option can appear to be the strongest group. Even sadder, a member with a well-balanced option but few eager supporters might drop it.

Too often, a committee chooses all the parts in a bill. Other members can say only yes or no to that **bundle**. It might include free-rider or wrecking amendments.

Rigged votes often build bad policy and animosity. To reduce these risks, let the voters rank more options.[1]

A Ranked Choice Ballot

Rank	Option
3	Continue Discussion
2	Original Bill, the main motion
1	Bill with Amendment 1 (a free rider?)
8	Bill with Amend. 2 (a wrecking amend.?)
7	Bill with Amendments 1 and 2
4	Postpone for 7 days
5	Refer the Bill to a Committee
6	No Change (a vote for gridlock exposed?)

Any "Incidental Motions" do not wait for the ballot, These include a personal complaint or request.

33

4. Condorcet Tally Centers a Policy

In a Condorcet tally, the winner must top all rivals, **one-against-one**. Two games show how it works.

1) ⚖ Flag L stands at our **center**, by the median voter. Flags J, K and M surround L, 2 m. or yards from it.

   ⚖ We asked nine voters: "Are you closer to J than K? If so, please raise a hand." Only one did.

We entered J vs. K, etc. in the **pairwise table** below.

against	J	K	L	M
for J	—	*1*	*3*	*4*
for K	*8*	*8+1=9*	*4*	*5*
for L	*6*	*5*	—	*5*
for M	*5*	*4*	*4*	*4+5=9*

The nine voters gave L a majority over each rival.

2) ⚖ Flag L has 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 places for a heater in an icy cold room:

1. Do we put it at our center or in the biggest group?
2. Do we turn on its fan to spread the heat wide?
3. Do voters on the fringes have any influence?
4. Can the median voter enact any policy alone?
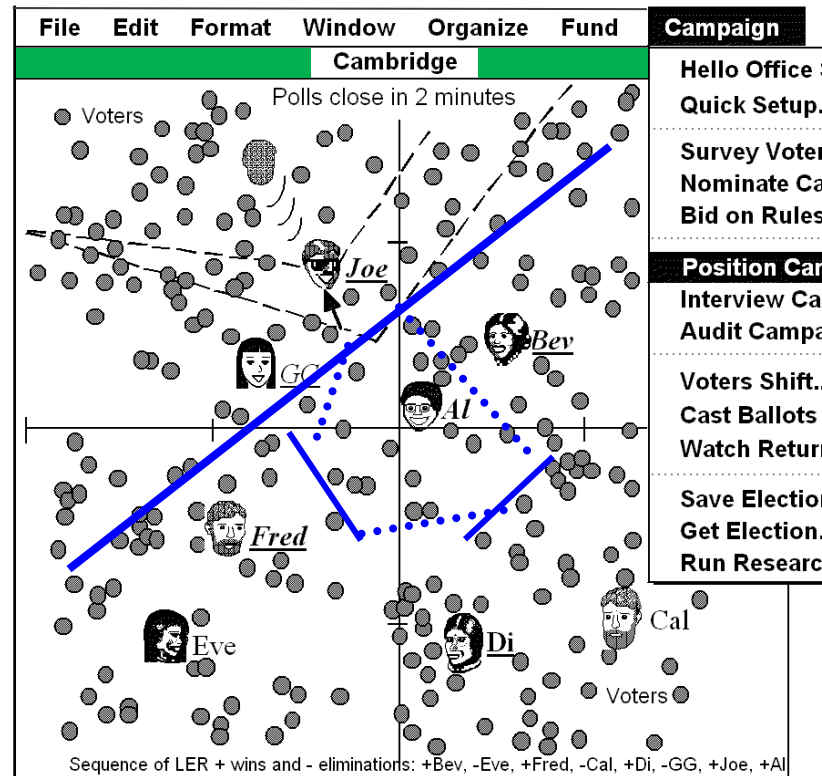5. Do we get a balanced or a one-sided policy?

Usually: Blue. Center. Yes. Yes. No. Balanced.

Watch Condorcet Find the Center

This map puts a line halfway between Al and a rival. Voters ◎ on Al's side of each line are closer to Al, so they rank Al over the rival. The long line has more voters on Al's side than on Joe's. Al wins that test. Al wins a very different majority over each rival here. To do that, Al's political positions must be *central* and have *widespread support,* as described on page 31*.*

Sequence of LER + wins and - eliminations: +Bev, -Eve, +Fred, -Cal, +Di, -GG, +Joe, +Al

In contrast, <u>PRCV</u> requires the most <u>intense support</u>, first-rank votes, to avoid early elimination. See ⬤ p. 48. **RCV** does too, with a high finish line of 50% + a vote.

Complementing Consensus

Groups that seek consensus on basic agreements may vote on other issues: They may vote on a detail like a paint color or on a bunch of optional projects.

Voting only **yes or no** leads us to discuss and decide one formal "motion" at a time in a very strict sequence. It stifles the sharing of ideas and development of plans.

Both **consensus** and **ranked choice ballots** let us decide some closely-related options at the same time. Both reward **blending compatible ideas**. pages 9, 31 and polarize us less than yes-or-no voting. " 14, 45, 56 So more members want to help carry out the decision soon and make it work; fewer try to slow it down.

Why Take a Vote

Discussing an issue well often resolves most parts, with mandates up to 100%. Yet we might want to decide some parts with the best voting tools. Why?

The best rules *strengthen* some reasons for voting:

🗳 Choice ballots can **speed up meetings**. p. 27, 33

🗳 Secret ballots **reduce social pressure** and coercion

🗳 Well-designed ballots and tallies **promote equality**: Even busy or unassertive people can cast full votes.