

POL1101

Week 12a

Announcements

- Friday:
 - Course evaluations
 - Deadline for early bird essay submission
 - Essays **must** be submitted by email (mkerby@uottawa.ca)
 - Essays **must** be submitted as a single pdf file; do not send multiple files, eg. cover page + body + bibliography.
 - Essays **must** arrive in my email inbox before or at 23:59:59
 - Late arrivals, eg. >Saturday @ 12:00:00 **will not** receive the bonus grade.
- Optional midterm
 - Next Wednesday @ 1:00pm in THN133

For the essay...

- Recall:
 - < 2250 words
 - No need for a coverpage, simply include your essay front end at the top of page one.
 - Do not forget page numbers
 - MS Word standard margins and font are fine.
 - Avoid fancy formatting.
 - Section headers: up to you. Can be helpful

Essay

- Review
 - Introduction
 - Argument
 - Outline steps
 - » A
 - » B
 - » C
 - Findings/Recommendation
 - Body
 - Case
 - Theory
 - Application of theory to case
 - Solutions
 - Recommendation
 - Conclusion
 - Almost identical to introduction but in past tense.

References

- 1 unique peer reviewed source/250 words
- Unlimited non-peer reviewed sources
 - Remember your word limit

Citing/Sourcing

- Better to paraphrase than to direct quote
- Use Harvard
- Use Zotero

Style

- Spell check/grammar check
- Pay a friend/family member to proof read
- Read out loud and record
 - Good way to check for commas
- Remember Orwell
- Write in active voice as much as possible
- Avoid adjectives and adverbs
 - Aiming for a surgical strike, not a stroll in the daisies.

Theory

- Collective action theory
 - Identify the public good
 - Characteristics of the public good
 - Think in terms of models: prisoner's dilemma, tragedy of the commons etc.

TOC		Your case	
Actors	Framers	Actors	???
Action	Sheep	Action	???
Public Good	Grass	Public Good	???

Solutions?

- Monarchy/Leviathan?
- Anarchy?
- Privatisation?
- Others?
- Think of real-life solutions related to theory and apply to the collective action problem.
 - Realistic?
 - Assess?

Classifying Electoral Systems

- Proportionality, party systems (outcomes)
- Electoral Rules (inputs)

Proportionality

- How much does the seat distribution reflection the vote distribution
 - Contrast Germany and the UK
- How do you measure proportionality?
 - Gallagher's Index
- Can you compare proportionality exactly?
 - Some countries, like Ireland, have lower preference votes which are not taken into account by indices.

Electoral Rules (systems)

- How does the system convert votes to seats (formulae)?
- How many seats are there in a typical district?
- Are there thresholds?

- Duverger's Law!

Types of Electoral System

- There are an infinite number of potential systems
- Non-Proportional Representation
 - Plurality (FPTP)
 - 2 round majority, Alternative Vote
- Proportional Representation
 - List systems
 - Combined systems
 - Single Transferrable Vote (Ireland!)

Single Transferable Vote

- Used for Irish elections and Northern Ireland Assembly, County Council and EP elections, but is otherwise quite rare.
- Thought to be complicated, but not really.
- Popular with scholars, and gets disproportionate interest as a result.
- Voting is (usually, but not necessarily) candidate based.

History

- PR Common in Europe
- STV not so common
 - Ireland and Malta
- Origins:
 - 1850 electoral reform movement in Britain
 - 1912 Home Rule Bill
 - Griffith was a founding member of Proportional Representation Society of Ireland
- Introduced in 1919 Sligo local election
- 1921 National Election
- 1923 Electoral Act
- Enshrined in 1937 Constitution



Impact on voting behaviour

- All politics is local
- local politics at the expense of national politics
- Independents

Impact on politicians

- Downsian interpretation?

Split up into three groups and tell me how Anthony Downs predicts how parties compete and then how individual candidates might compete?

Impact on politicians

- Downsian interpretation?
 - common macro issues
 - distinct local issue
- Focus on constituency service
- TDs avoid doing national issues/affairs of the state.
- TDs follow public opinion rather than lead it.

Impact on Party System

- What do we usually expect in a PR party system?

Impact on Party System

- What do we usually expect in a PR party system?
 - Expect political instability
 - Not the case in Ireland
 - role of independents
- Attempts at reform:
 - 1959
 - 1968
 - Future?
 - 1996 CRG

How Does it Work?









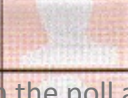

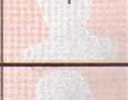
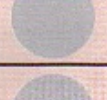
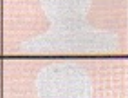


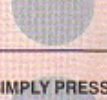






1. Candidates' names are listed on ballot in alphabetical order
2. Voter places 1 beside first preference, 2 beside second preference and so on.
3. Candidates need to reach a predetermined quota to be elected.
4. Candidates who reach the quota are automatically elected
5. When a candidate receives more votes than quota, the surplus vote is reallocated to the other candidates according to voter preferences
6. If no candidate reaches the quota at the first count, then the candidate with the least votes is dropped from the poll and the second preference votes are transferred to the remaining candidates in the second count.
7. These counts continue until enough candidates meet the necessary quota

How to use the Electronic Ballot


This is similar to how your ballot paper will look on election day. It's quite easy really, simply touch the button to the right hand side of Joe Reilly's photograph - indicating your 1st. preference, then to complete your vote simply touch the **CAST** button.

PRESS HERE

CAST VOTE

Party Logo Here	Brady - Fianna Fail- John Brady, Candidates address here, candidates occupation here)		
Party Logo Here	Bruton - Fine Gael- Denis Bruton, Candidates address here, candidates occupation here)		
Party Logo Here	Dempsey - Fianna Fail- Noel Dempsey, Candidates address here, candidates occupation here)		
Party Logo Here	English - Fine Gael- Damien English, Candidates address here, candidates occupation here)		
Party Logo Here	Farrelly - Fine Gael- John Farrelly, Candidates address here, candidates occupation here)		
Party Logo Here	Fitzgerald - IND- Brian Fitzgerald, Candidates address here, candidates occupation here)		
Party Logo Here	O'Brien - IND- Paul O'Brien, Candidates address here, candidates occupation here)		
Party Logo Here	O'Byrne - Green- Fergal O'Byrne, Candidates address here, candidates occupation here)		
	Reilly - SINN FéIN Joe Reilly, of Commons Road, Navan, Councillor)		SIMPLY PRESS HERE, THEN PRESS CAST
Party Logo Here	Wallace - Fianna Fail- Mary Wallace, Candidates address here, candidates occupation here)		
Party Logo Here	Ward - Labour- Peter Ward, Candidates address here, candidates occupation here)		

Issued by John Connolly, Meath Sinn Féin Director of Elections. Printed by Costello Print, Navan



100% Recycled

Quota =

$$\frac{\text{Total Number of Valid Votes}}{\text{Number of Seats} + 1} + 1$$

Some Advantages and Disadvantages

- Proportional and Candidate Based
- Allows (almost) completely sincere voting
- Non-monotonicity
- Needs small constituencies to be practical, reducing proportionality
- Removes party elite power

Problems of Measurement: STV

- Even with a generally acceptable measure of proportionality, STV can cause problems.
 - STV is candidate based not party based and we estimate proportionality on party totals, but voting could have been purely for candidates
 - STV is based on ordered preference, but Gallagher's Index only takes first preference into account.
 - Even if we had a way to account for preferences, we have no way of accounting for the strength of preference

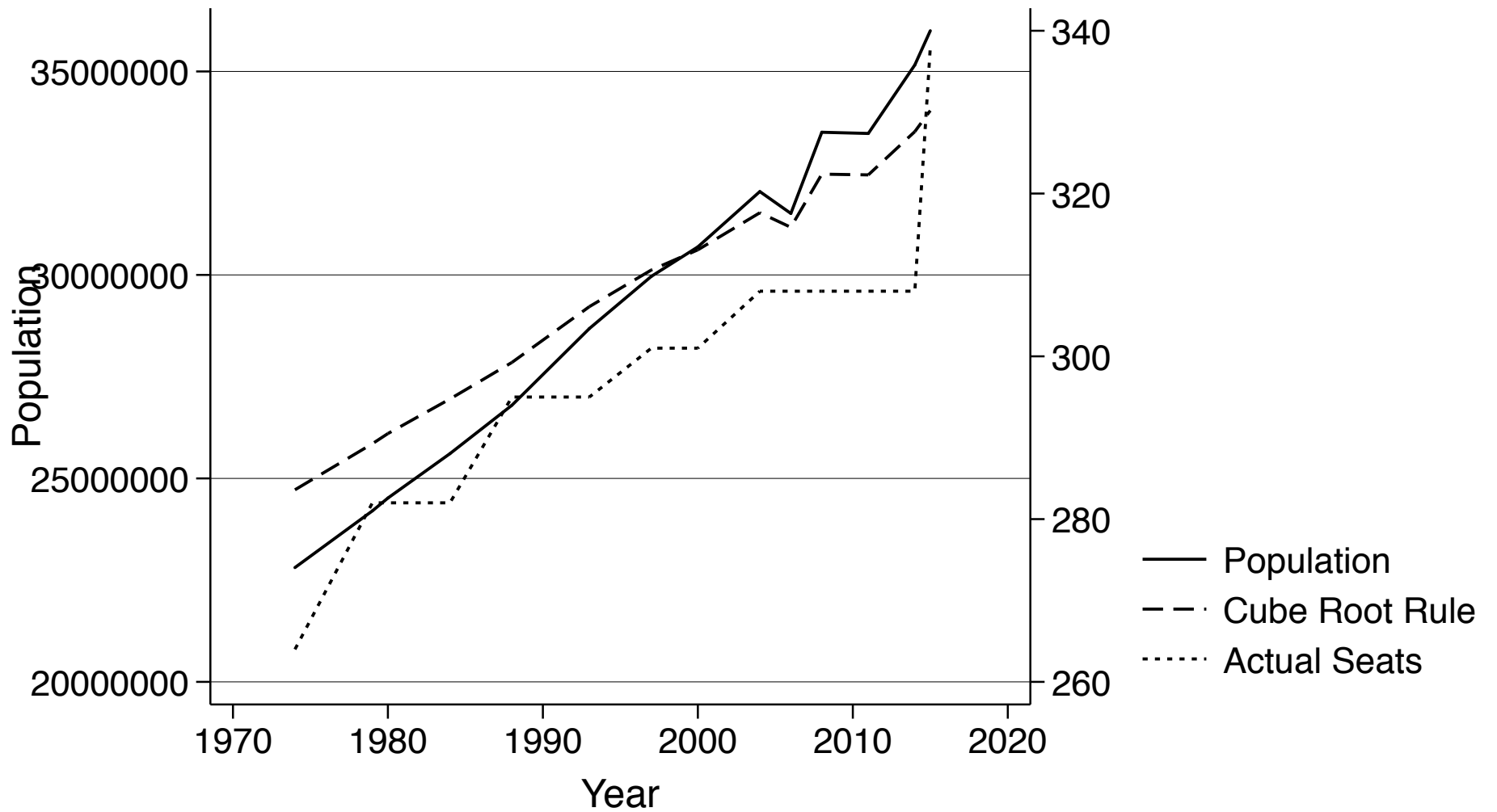
Effects

- Number of parties
- Type of government (single party vs. coalition)
- Who gets elected (the type of parliamentarian)

Electing Assemblies

Seats in the Canadian House of Commons

1974-2015



```
* Make a Stata Graph Demonstrating the Cube Root Rule for  
* Population and Assembly in Canada
```

```
version 13  
clear all  
set more off  
capture log close
```

```
* Create a new dataset  
input year population cuberootrule actualseats  
1867 3463000 151.293 180  
1974 22809000 283.597 264  
1979 24203000 289.261 282  
1980 24517000 290.506 282  
1984 25608000 294.753 282  
1988 26798000 299.25 295  
1993 28682000 306.105 295  
1997 29965000 310.602 301  
2000 30689000 313.084 301  
2004 32048000 317.639 308  
2006 31511587 315.857 308  
2008 33506000 322.385 308  
2011 33476688 322.29 308  
2014 35160000 327.604 308  
2015 36000000 330.193 338  
end
```

```
twoway (line population year, sort) ///  
(line cuberootrule year, sort yaxis(2)) ///  
(line actualseats year, yaxis(2)) if year >1867, ///  
scheme(lean2) ///  
title(Seats in the Canadian House of Commons) ///  
subtitle(1974-2015)
```

```
stop
```