

Scotland's electoral systems

Mary Pitcaithly, Convener, Electoral Management Board, Scotland

Andy O'Neill, Head of Electoral Commission, Scotland Chris Highcock, Secretary, EMB

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Outline

- Who we are and what we do
- Scotland's electoral systems
- Why 4 electoral systems
- Some issues to consider



Who does what in Scottish elections

- Governments and parliaments responsible for legislation and policy development
 - UK and European Parliament elections (UK)
 - Scottish Parliament and Council elections (SP)
- Local officials (Electoral Registration Officers and Returning Officers) maintain electoral registers and run elections.
- Electoral Management Board provides coordination and on occasion direction of EROs and ROs
- Electoral Commission advises governments and parliaments and gives guidance to local electoral officials, parties, candidates and agents to help deliver the process successfully

The Electoral Commission

Who we are and what we do

- Established 2000
- Accountable and funded by UK and Scottish Parliaments, not Governments
- 10 Commissioners [6 non-partisan]
- UK Parliament approves forward plan and budgets and receives its annual report and accounts
- Scottish Parliament funds activities in relation to Scottish Parliament and council elections and we report on these matters to it

Who we are and what we do

- register political parties and 3rd Parties
- regulate party and election finance and set standards for well-run elections and referendums.
- make sure people understand and follow the rules on party and election finance
- publish details of where political parties get money from and how they spend it
- provide guidance for running elections and report on how well they are met
- Administer Observers scheme
- make sure people register to vote, and know how to vote

Aim and objectives

- Our aim is public confidence in the democratic process
- Transparency and integrity in party and election finance matters
- Well-run elections, referendums and electoral registration
 - So that people trust the process and have confidence in the result
 - We put the voter first





The Electoral Management Board for Scotland:

role and remit

- Established 2009
- Statutory role from 2011 for council elections
- Independent of governments; accountable to the Scottish Parliament
- Has "the general function of co-ordinating the administration of local elections in Scotland."
- Aims for consistency, co-ordination, single point of contact, economies of scale.
- Voter at the centre



The Electoral Management Board for Scotland:

role and remit

- Seeks to:
 - Assist Returning Officer;
 - Promote best practice
 - ensure that the interests of the voter are kept at the centre of all election planning, delivery and administration
- Preferred approach is to operate through a progression of
 - consensus where possible;
 - guidance when helpful; and
 - direction if necessary.



Electoral process in Scotland



Scotland's electoral systems

The Electoral Commission

- Scottish Parliament: 129 Members, Additional Member System (First Past the Post and closed party lists - modified d'hondt)
- 32 Councils, 1223 Councillors, Single Transferable Vote (353 wards of 3 or 4 members)
- UK Parliament: House of Commons: 650 Members, [59 from Scotland] First Past the Post
- European Parliament: 73 UK Members Closed List (regional list, pure D'Hondt) Scotland is a single electoral region and elects 6 members



Voter Registration

- Foundation of the electoral system administered by 15 EROs employed by the 32 councils
- c4.2 million entries currently on the electoral register in Scotland
- In 2016, Commission research estimated that 14% not registered in Scotland – research suggests this made up of 17-24 year olds, private renters and home movers
- Individual electoral registration introduced September 2014





UK Parliament

- 59 Scottish constituencies
- First past the post (single X)



European Parliament

- UK returns 73 MEPs
- UK split into 12 electoral regions
- Scotland a single electoral region 6 seats
- Single X vote for one party or individual candidate
- Closed list system d'Hondt allocation



Scottish Parliament

- First election 1999
- 129 Members Additional member system (AMS or MMP)
 - 73 Constituency (First Past the Post, single member, 57% of the seats)
 - 56 Regional (8 regions of 7 seats each. A closed list counted via modified d'Hondt. 43% of the seats)
- An X on each ballot paper for candidate or party/individual of choice
- Maximum 12 names on a list

Overview – voting system

- Voting system Additional Member System
- 2 ballot papers. Constituency & Region

Constituency - lilac

Election of Members of the Scottish Parliament for the [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX] Constituency
Vote for only one candidate by putting a cross in the box next to your choice
Candidate A A Party
Candidate B B Party
Candidate C Independent
Candidate D D Party
Candidate E Independent

Region - peach

Election of Members of the Souttish Parliame [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX] Region	nt for the
Vote only once by putting a cross in the box need to your chaics	
A Party	
B Party	
C Party	
Candidate D Independent	
Candidate E Independent	

Modified D'Hondt allocation

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	Party 1	Party 2	Party 3	Party 4
Regional votes	61,974	63,362	61,189	37,206
Constituency Seats	2	4	1	0
1 st Win party 4	÷3 = 20,658	÷5 = 12,672	÷2 = 30,595	÷1 = 37,206
2 nd win party 3	20,658	12,672	30,595	÷2 = 18,603
3 rd win party 1	20,658	12,672	÷3 = 20,396	18,603
4 th win party 3	÷4 – 15,494	12,672	20,396	18,603
5 th win party 4	15,494	12,672	÷4 = 15,297	18,603
6 th win party 1	15,494	12,672	15,297	÷3 = 12,402
7 th win party 3	÷5 = 12,395	12,672	15,297	12,402
Add'l seats	2	0	3	2
Total seats in region	4	4	4	2



Council elections

- 1,223 seats
- 32 councils
- From 18 to 80 councillors per council
- Single transferable vote since 2007
- 353 wards of 3-4 members
- Preference 1,2,3, 4 and so on

BALLOTSHIRE COUNCIL: ANYTOWN & DISTRICT WARD Three of the candidates listed below will be elected. You can make as many or as few choices as you wish. Put the number 1 in the voting box next to your first choice. Put the number 2 in the voting box next to your second choice. Put the number 3 in the voting box next to your third choice. And so on. **ANDERSON** Hans 57 Easter Road, Anytown 5 **Rowan Party CRANSTON** Helen 912 Main Street, Anytown 4 **Beech Party** FLEMING Douglas Martin 112 South Street, Anytown Independent **HAMILTON** Flora 45 Hill Place, Anytown **Willow Party KUMAR** Kuldip 3 Castle Wynd, Anytown **Elm Party** MACDONALD Donald Alexander 4 Elgin Avenue, Anytown 2 Oak Party MACKENZIE Robert William Sutherland 192 Blackhall Road, Anytown 3 **MASTERS** Susan Caroline 93 Holyrood Road, Anytown **Willow Party**

The Electoral Commission





STV

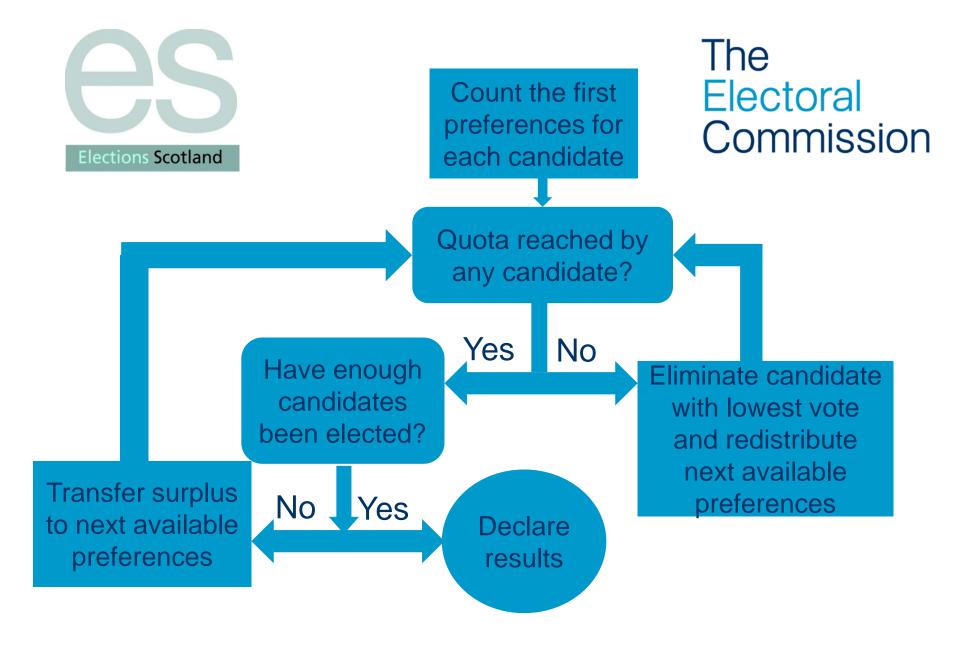
- First used in 2007
- WIG Weighted Inclusive Gregory method
- E-counted the next morning
- 32 count centres
- System procured via a national contract but administered locally

How STV works

 The first step is to calculate the 'quota' the number of votes required for a candidate to be elected

TOTAL VALID VOTES NUMBER OF PLACES TO BE FILLED + 1 +1

 If a candidate achieves the quota of first preferences then they are elected.







systems

- Why 4 electoral Decision of politicians
 - We advise on workability
 - UK and European Parliaments
 - Acts of UK Parliament





Why 4 electoral systems

- Why 4 electoral Scottish Parliament AMS
 - Desire to maintain the constituency link with voter
 - Scottish Constitutional Convention
 - Scotland's Parliament: Scotland's Right
 - Scotland Act 1998
 - AMS first used 1999



Why 4 electoral systems

- Council elections STV
 - Commission on Local Government and Scottish Parliament
 - Renewing Local Democracy Working Group
 - Coalition agreement in 2003
 - Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004
 - STV first used 2007



Some issues to consider

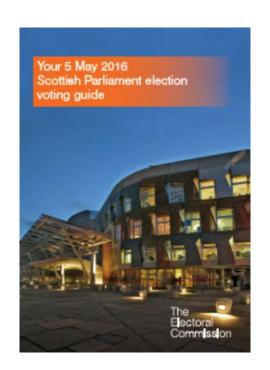
- Change needs
 - time
 - Planning
 - resource
 - testing
- Good ballot paper design and tested
 - 'Making your mark' guidance
- Size of ward/constituency and link



Some issues to consider

- STV Ballot paper design
 - Alphabetic
 - Robson's rotation
 - Bracketing
 - Rotation within a bracket
- Voter use of the electoral systems
 - Explain each electoral system as used
 - Public awareness campaigns
 - Well trained polling station staff

Public awareness campaigns



- Seek to maximise the number of eligible electors who are registered to vote
- Explain how to complete the ballot paper
- To reach key 'under-registered' groups identified by research
 - e.g. young adults, students, service voters, overseas voters
- Encourage people to seek information they require via aboutmyvote.co.uk or our freephone helpline

Public awareness campaignsmulti media

Typical components

- TV, radio
- Household voting guide
- Digital adverts
- Social media
- Partnerships
- Media supported



Public awareness - partnerships

Working in partnership with range of organisations to reach under-registered groups. Examples include:

- Shelter Scotland
- Enable
- FCA Associates / CELCIS
- NUS Scotland
- MOD



Public awareness – young voters

Specific activity to target younger voters:

- #ReadyToVote campaign
- #RegAFriend campaign
- Hollyoaks partnership





'Make sure nothing stops you voting'

The Electoral Commission













Contact Details:

Andy O'Neill
Head of Electoral Commission, Scotland
The Electoral Commission
Lothian Chambers,
59-63 George IV Bridge
Edinburgh EH1 1RN

Tel: 0131 225 0201 Fax: 0131 225 0205

E-Mail: jmccormick@electoralcommission.org.uk

www.electoralcommission.org.uk