## First Past The Post

Party with the highest number of votes in a state allocated all the electoral votes for that State. For example if a State has 5 electors and the majority of that state votes for Party A, then all the electors are assigned to that Party, regardless if the vote is split 51/49 or 100/0.

## Simple Proportional Representation

= % of seats allocation

Remember you cannot have fractional seats (seats are binary)

## Threshold

Threshold is the % of votes needed to be entered into a voting system calculation. For example if a party receives less than 5% of the total votes (e.g. 4.5% of the vote) they are eliminated from the calculations and the total number of votes should be recalculated for the remaining parties.

## Largest Reminder

= Hare Quota

= Whole number of seats allocated

If there are seats remaining then:

Parties are then ranked by remainder (highest to lowest). Remaining seats are allocated to parties starting at the top of the list and working down. If you reach the bottom of the list and seats remain, allocate new seats at the top.

## D’Hondt

Multi round system with 1 seat allocated each round. Parties are ranked by votes using the following formula

= Quotient (quot)

Parties are ranked by quot (highest to lowest) and 1 seat is allocated to the party with the highest quot. The quot for all parties is recalculated and parties reordered and the next seat is allocated. This system repeats until all seats are allocated.