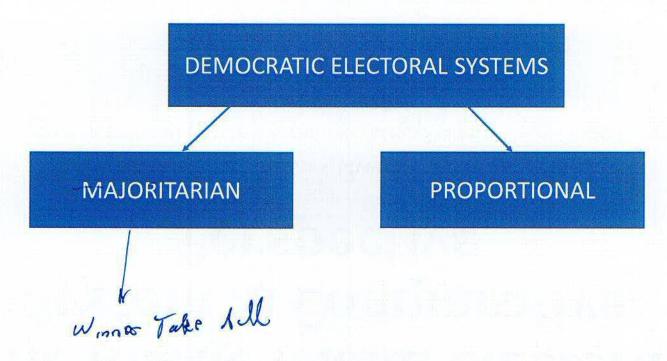
The Rhode Island Electoral System in Comparative Perspective

Adam S. Myers

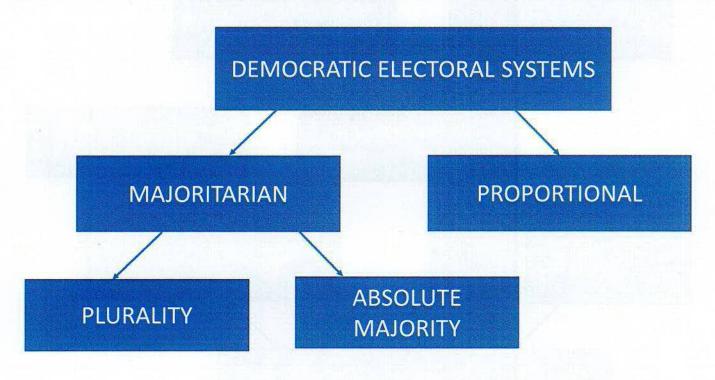
Presentation to the RI Senate Alternative Voting Systems Study Commission

March 1, 2023

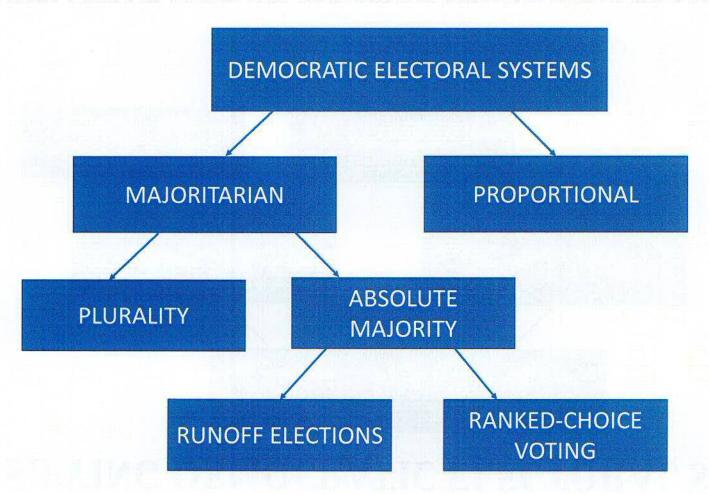
CLASSIFYING DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL SYSTEMS



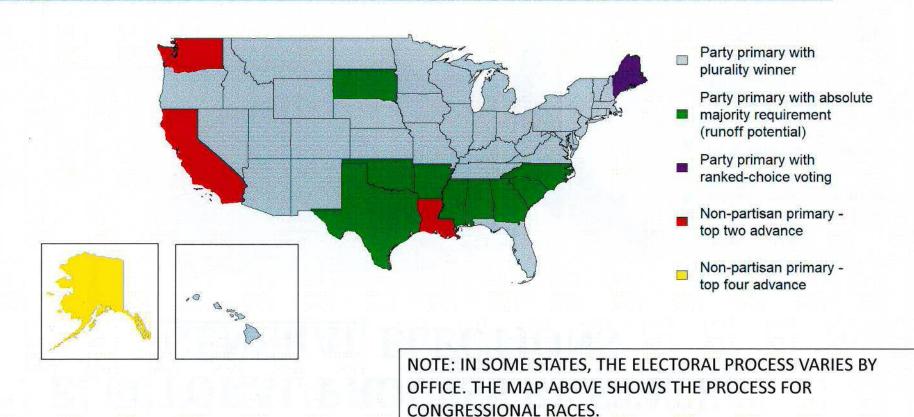
CLASSIFYING DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL SYSTEMS



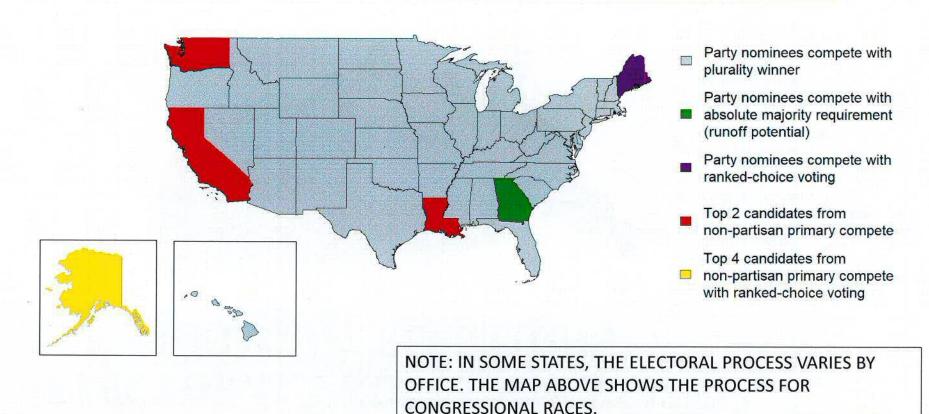
CLASSIFYING DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL SYSTEMS



ELECTORAL PROCESS BY STATE: PRIMARY ELECTIONS



ELECTORAL PROCESS BY STATE: GENERAL ELECTIONS



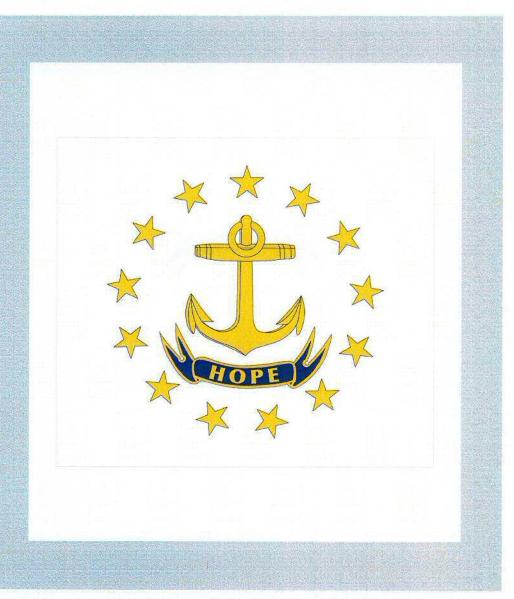
WHAT COMPARING ACROSS STATES TELLS US ABOUT RHODE ISLAND'S ELECTORAL SYSTEM

 Rhode Island's current electoral system is very much in line with those of other states.



WHAT COMPARING ACROSS STATES TELLS US ABOUT RHODE ISLAND'S ELECTORAL SYSTEM

- Rhode Island's current electoral system is very much in line with those of other states.
- What is unusual about Rhode Island elections is not our electoral system, but rather the way our electoral system interacts with our party system.



- The Georgia Model
 - Party primaries and general elections with absolute majority requirement and runoff potential.



- The Georgia Model
 - Party primaries and general elections with absolute majority requirement and runoff potential.
- · The Texas Model
 - Party primaries with absolute majority requirement and runoff potential; general elections via plurality.



- The Georgia Model
 - Party primaries and general elections with absolute majority requirement and runoff potential.
- · The Texas Model
 - Party primaries with absolute majority requirement and runoff potential; general elections via plurality.
- · The Maine Model
 - Party primaries and general elections with ranked-choice voting



- The Georgia Model
 - Party primaries and general elections with absolute majority requirement and runoff potential.
- · The Texas Model
 - Party primaries with absolute majority requirement and runoff potential; general elections via plurality.
- · The Maine Model
 - · Party primaries and general elections with ranked-choice voting
- · The California Model
 - Non-partisan primaries followed by top-two general elections



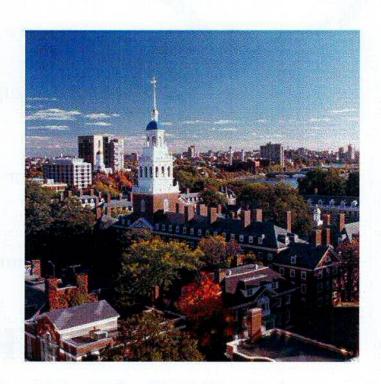
- The Georgia Model
 - Party primaries and general elections with absolute majority requirement and runoff potential.
- · The Texas Model
 - Party primaries with absolute majority requirement and runoff potential; general elections via plurality.
- · The Maine Model
 - Party primaries and general elections with ranked-choice voting
- The California Model
 - · Non-partisan primaries followed by top-two general elections
- · The Alaska Model
 - Non-partisan primaries followed by top-four general elections with ranked-choice voting



ADDITIONAL OPTIONS BASED ON WHAT SOME MUNICIPALITIES HAVE DONE

 Single transferable vote (Cambridge, MA)

MUTI-MEMBER
LISTRIOTS



ADDITIONAL OPTIONS BASED ON WHAT SOME MUNICIPALITIES HAVE DONE

 Single transferable vote (Cambridge, MA)

 Approval voting plus top-two runoff (St. Louis, MO)



Issues to Consider in Assessing Voting Systems

Implications for turnout

Voter understanding of the process

Socioeconomic differences in use of new voting methods

Voter faith in the process

Implications for candidate strategy and outcomes in government

Cost of adopting new voting systems

THANK YOU!