

The Institute H21 Research Studies

The Institute H21 (IH21) has been actively conducting various theoretical and empirical research studies since 2014. Overall the institute executed 31 *election* simulations where the Janeček Method (D21) was applied and tested along with other voting methods.

Research Objectives

- To investigate and compare voting behaviour under different selected voting methods;
- To empirically test and measure the impact of voting methods on election outcomes.

Elections	Research Method	Sample	Weighted Sample ¹	Constituency under Study
2018 Senate Elections	Field Study	4,096	1,703	5 districts in the Czech Republic
2018 Presidential Election	Field Study	2,568	1,754	The Czech Republic
2014 Senate Elections	Exit poll	4,750	4,750	12 districts in the Czech Republic
2014 Municipal Elections	Exit poll	3,965	3,965	13 districts in the Czech Republic

2018 Senate Elections

Investigative Themes

- Candidates favourability under different voting methods;
- Susceptibility and vulnerability of voting methods to different strategic voting;
- Impact of voter profile and political knowledge on voting behaviour;
- Voter engagement and political participation.

Voting methods applied

- First-past-the-post voting (FPTP)

¹ A subgroup of respondents who identified their first preference.

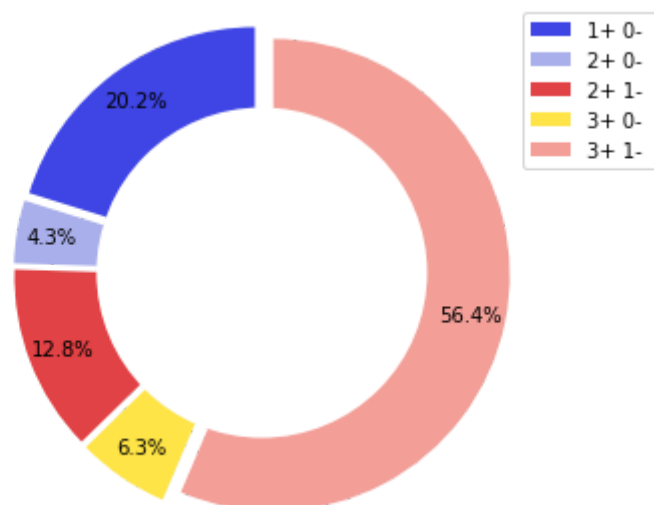
- b) The Janeček Method (D21) with three Plus and one Minus votes
- c) Approval Voting (AV)
- d) Combined Approval Voting (CAV)
- e) Majority Judgement (MJ)
- f) Instant-runoff Voting (IRV)

Research Methodology

2018 SENATE ELECTIONS

Number of Respondents	N = 4,096 respondents (18+), weighted sample of 1,703 voters
Data Collection	September 28th – October 6th 2018
Method of the Data Collection	CAPI
Sampling Method	Quota sampling
Research Characteristics	Representative sample of the voting population in the selected 5 districts: Chomutov, Třebíč, Ostrava – město, Brno – město, Praha 2 based on random sampling and weighting of the collected data.
Sample Characteristics	Data is representative for the adult population from the selected districts based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-demographic variables (Age, Gender, Education) • Age × Education, Gender × Age, Working Status • Participation and indicated party preference in the 2017 Parliamentary elections • Participation and candidate preference in the first round of the 2018 Senate elections
Agencies	MEDIAN s.r.o. and STEM/MARK, a.s.
Statistical Error	Random statistical error of +/- 1.5% for responses of the 5% and of +/- 4% for responses of the 50% of the sample.

Vote structure under the Janeček Method (D21)



- The average number of Plus votes: 2.42

- The average number of Minus votes: 0.69

2018 Presidential Elections

Investigative Themes

- Methodological and evidence-based assessment of the Janeček Method (D21) viability;
- Impact of the Janeček Method (D21) on election results;
- Voting behaviour under the Janeček Method (D21);
- Candidates favourability under different voting methods;
- Impact of voter profile on voting behaviour.

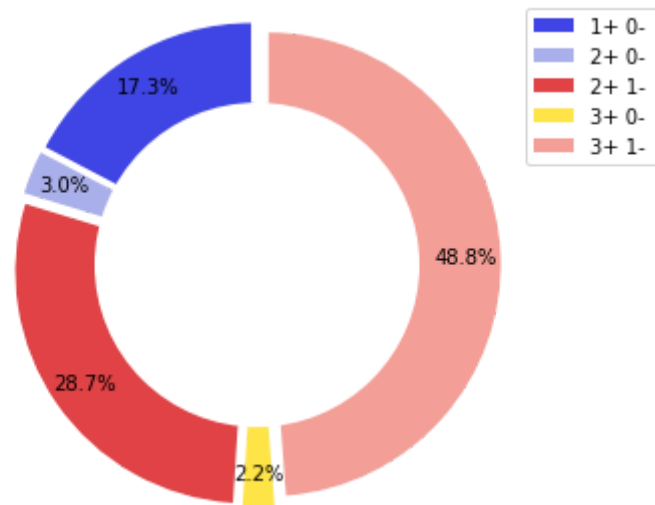
Voting methods applied

- a) First-past-the-post (FPTP)
- b) The Janeček Method (D21) with three Plus and one Minus votes

Research methodology

2018 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS	
Number of respondents	N = 2,568 respondents (18+), weighted sample of 1,754 voters
Data Collection	January 12 th – January 13 th 2018 (end of data collection at 14:00)
Method of the Data Collection	CAPI
Sampling Method	Quota sampling
Research Characteristics	Representative of the Czech voting population based on the random sample and weighting of the collected data
Sample Characteristics	Data is representative for the adult population of the Czech Republic based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-demographic variables (Region, Age, Gender, Education, Residency Size) • Age × Education, Gender × Age, Working Status • Participation and indicated party preference in the 2017 Parliamentary elections • Participation and candidate preference in the first round of the 2018 Presidential election
Agencies	MEDIAN s.r.o. and STEM/MARK, a.s.
Statistical Error	Random statistical error of +/- 1.5% for responses of the 5% of the sample and +/- 4% for responses of the 50% of the sample.

Vote structure under the Janeček Method (D21)



- The average number of Plus votes: 2.34
- The average number of Minus votes: 0.78

2014 Senate Elections

Investigative Themes

1. Methodological and evidence-based assessment of the Janeček Method (D21) viability;
2. Impact of the Janeček Method (D21) on election results;
3. Voting behaviour under the Janeček Method (D21);
4. Candidates favourability under the Janeček Method (D21);
5. Impact of voter profile on voting behaviour.

Voting methods applied

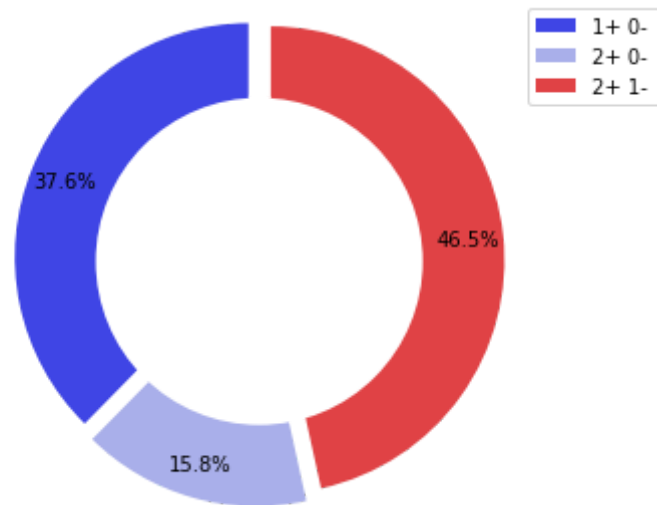
- a) First-past-the-post (FPTP)
- b) The Janeček Method (D21) with two Plus and one Minus votes

Research methodology

2014 SENATE ELECTIONS

Number of Respondents	N = 4,750 respondents (18+)
Data Collection	October 11th – October 12th 2014
Method of the Data Collection	CAPI
Sampling Method	Quota sampling
Research Characteristics	Representative of the voting population in 12 chosen districts: Praha 1, Kolín, Česká Lípa, Cheb, Plzeň - město, Zlín, Karviná, Ostrava - město, Brno - město, Hradec Králové, Praha 5, Písek based on random sampling
Sample Characteristics	Data is representative for the adult population of the selected districts based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-demographic variables (Age, Gender, Education, Residency)
Agency	Market Vision
Statistical error	Random statistical error of +/- 1.5% for responses of the 5% of the sample and +/- 4% for responses of the 50% of the sample.

Vote structure under the Janeček Method (D21)



- The average number of Plus votes: 1.62
- The average number of Minus votes: 0.47

2014 Municipal Elections

Investigative Themes

1. Methodological and evidence-based assessment of the Janeček Method (D21) viability;
2. Impact of the Janeček Method (D21) on election results;
3. Voting behaviour under the Janeček Method (D21);
4. Candidates favourability under the Janeček Method (D21);
5. Impact of voter profile on voting behaviour.

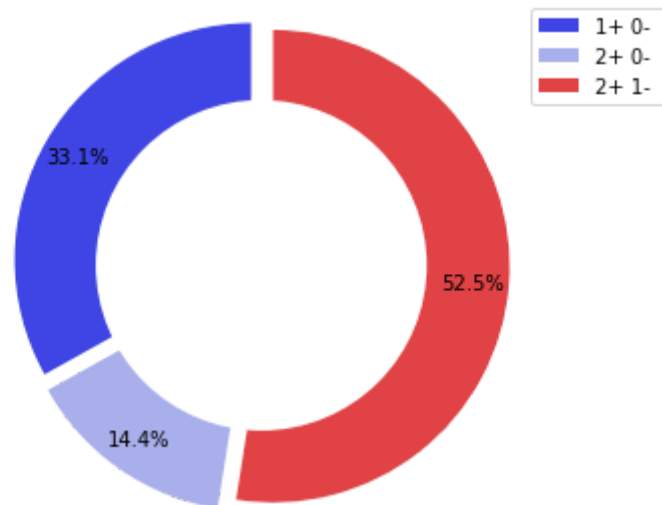
Voting methods applied

- a) First-past-the-post (FPTP)
- b) The Janeček Method (D21) with two Plus and one Minus votes

Research methodology

2014 MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS	
Number of Respondents	N = 3,965 respondents (18+)
Data Collection	October 11th – October 12th 2014
Method of the data collection	CAPI
Sampling Method	Quota sampling
Research Characteristics	Representative of the voting population in 13 selected cities: a) 5 big cities: Praha, Olomouc, Liberec, Teplice, Karlovy Vary b) 5 medium cities: Říčany, Nový Jičín, Hodonín, Tábor, Ostrov c) 3 small cities: Držovice, Velká Polom, Chýně based on random sampling
Sample Characteristics	Data is representative for the adult population of the selected cities based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-demographic variables (Age, Gender, Education, Residency)
Agency	Market Vision
Statistical error	Random statistical error of +/- 1.5% for responses of the 5% of the sample and +/- 4% for responses of the 50% of the sample.

Vote structure under the Janeček Method (D21)



- The average number of Plus votes: 1.67
- The average number of Minus votes: 0.53

Findings from the 31 Election Simulations

1. The majority of voters cast more than one vote when allowed.

- On average, 32% of voters used only one vote.
- On average, 64% of voters used all Plus votes.
- On average, 53% of voters used the Minus vote.

2. Voter knowledge of candidates was the key factor influencing the number of votes cast.

- The more candidates a voter knew, the more votes he/she cast.
- Older (60+) and less educated voters used fewer votes.

3. The Janeček Method (D21) favours candidates with broader support.

- Winning candidates under the Janeček Method are the recipients of the second and third Plus votes.
- The results display tendencies in the Minus vote concentration in 28 out of 31 cases.

4. Under the Janeček Method (D21) the winners were different in six out 31 simulated elections compared to the official results.

- In four out of these six cases, the election outcomes were different due to the availability of the multiple Plus votes.
- In two out of these six cases, the election outcomes were different due to the availability of the Minus vote.

Are you interested in the Janeček Method (D21) and the research conducted by the Institute H21?

Do you want to cooperate with us on research projects?

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