

GUIDANCE ON ALLOCATION OF POSITIONS ON COUNCILS

In bringing forward its proposals on the allocation of positions on the new councils, and the determination of a council's membership of the relevant statutory transition committee the Policy Development Panel on governance and relationships recommended that a tightly defined range of options should be available. These options were specified as:

D'Hondt;
Saint Lague; and,
Single Transferrable Vote.

The Panel also proposed that guidance should be put in place to ensure the consistent operation of the specified approaches across the councils.

Attached is practical guidance, including worked examples, on the application of the approaches for both the determination of an individual council's membership on the relevant statutory transition committee and the allocation of positions when the new councils are established.

APPLICATION OF D'HONDT - STATUTORY TRANSITION COMMITTEES (Default Method)

- Step 1 List the number of members to be appointed by the council to the statutory transition committee.
- Step 2 Record the number of elected members by political party, as elected at the last general Local Government election.

Members elected as independents shall be recorded individually.

The number of 1st preference votes cast for each political party and for each independent member shall also be recorded.

Fig 1

	Party A	Party B	Party C	Party D	Ind 1	Ind 2
Members	6	5	3	3	1	1
1 st Pref Votes	5,434	4,203	2,620	3,633	1012	960

The appointment of members to the statutory transition committee shall be made by the group leaders of the respective political parties when called upon by the Council's Chief Executive.

A group leader may decline to appoint someone to the transition committee when asked to do so. In such a circumstance the group leader of the party with the next highest notional strength, as calculated following the procedures set out below, will be asked to nominate a member.

- Step 3 The group leader of the political party with the greatest number of elected members may appoint a person who is a member of the party and of the Council to be a member of the statutory transition committee. [See Note 1 below in relation to the situation where two or more political parties have the

same number of members.]

Using the example in Fig 1, the group leader for Party A will make the first appointment as this party has the greatest number of elected members.

Step 4 Following the filling of a position, the strength (the number of elected members) of the party that has been allocated the position is recalculated. The resultant figure is referred to as the notional strength. This is done by dividing the number of elected members of that party by 1 plus the number of positions already allocated to that particular party.

Using the example in Fig 1, the recalculated notional strength for Party A is 3 – after the first position has been allocated.

$$\frac{6 \text{ (number of members)}}{1 + 1 \text{ (Positions allocated)}} = 3$$

This is the notional strength that will be used for that party in the determination of the party to nominate a member for the next position.

	Party A	Party B	Party C	Party D	Ind 1	Ind 2
Position 1	6	5	3	3	1	1
	6/1+1 = 3					
Position 2	3	5	3	3	1	1

Step 5 The group leader of the political party that **now** has the greatest notional strength or allocation quotient may appoint a person who is a member of the party and of the Council to be a member of the statutory transition committee. [See Note 1 below in relation to situation where the notional strength for two or more political parties is the same.]

In this example the group leader of Party B may make the nomination as its

notional strength is the greatest at 5.

This process is repeated until all of the remaining representative positions have been allocated.

As subsequent positions are allocated to the same party the divisor to determine that party's notional strength increases.

Using Fig 1, the allocation of a second position to Party A would result in their notional strength or allocation quotient reducing to 2

$$\frac{6 \text{ (Party Strength)}}{1 + 2 \text{ (Positions already allocated)}} = 2$$

Note 1 Where the notional strength (in terms of elected members) for two or more political parties is the same, the determination of the political party to make a nomination is made by reference to the number of 1st preference votes cast for the respective parties at the last general Local Government election, instead of the number of elected members. In such cases the calculation is made by dividing the 1st preference votes for the relevant parties by 1 plus the number of positions already allocated to each relevant party.

In the example in Fig 1 above, parties A, C and D will have the same notional strength following the allocation of the first two positions as shown below:

Fig 2

	Party A	Party B	Party C	Party D	Ind 1	Ind 2
Position 1	6	5	3	3	1	1
Position 2	3	5	3	3	1	1
Position 3	3	2.5	3	3	1	1

The determination of the party that will nominate the third representative is shown below:

Fig 3

	Party A	Party B	Party C	Party D	Ind 1	Ind 2
1 st Pref Votes	5,434		2,620	3,633		
Positions Allocated	1		0	0		
Calculation	5,434 / 1+1		2,620 / 1+0	3,633 / 1+0		
Quotient	2,717		2,620	3,633		

As Party D has the highest allocation quotient based on 1st preference votes its group leader makes the nomination of the third representative. In this

example 1st preference votes cast is also used to determine which party will nominate the fourth representative.

	Party A	Party B	Party C	Party D	Ind 1	Ind 2
Position 1	6	5	3	3	1	1
Position 2	3	5	3	3	1	1
Position 3	3	2.5	3	3	1	1
Position 4	3	2.5	3	1.5	1	1
Position 5	2	2.5	3	1.5	1	1
Position 6	2	2.5	1.5	1.5	1	1
Position 7	2	1.6	1.5	1.5	1	1
Position 8	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1	1

APPLICATION OF SAINT LAGUE – STATUTORY TRANSITION COMMITTEES

- Step 1 List the number of members to be appointed by the council to the statutory transition committee.
- Step 2 Record the number of elected members by political party, as elected at the last general Local Government election.

Members elected as independents shall be recorded individually.

The number of 1st preference votes cast for each political party and for each independent member shall also be recorded.

Fig 1

	Party A	Party B	Party C	Party D	Ind 1	Ind 2
Members	6	5	3	3	1	1
1 st Pref Votes	5,434	4,203	2,620	3,633	1012	960

The appointment of members to the statutory transition committee shall be made by the group leaders of the respective political parties when called upon by the Council's Chief Executive.

A group leader may decline to appoint someone to the transition committee when asked to do so. In such a circumstance the group leader of the party with the next highest notional strength, as calculated following the procedures set out below, will be asked to nominate a member.

- Step 3 The group leader of the political party with the greatest number of elected members may appoint a person who is a member of the party and of the Council to be a member of the statutory transition committee. [See Note 1 below in relation to the situation where two or more political parties have the same number of members.]

Using the example in Fig 1, the group leader for Party A will make the first appointment as this party has the greatest number of elected members.

Step 4 Following the filling of a position, the strength (the number of elected members) of the party that has been allocated the position is recalculated. The resultant figure is referred to as the notional strength. This is done by dividing the number of elected members of that party by 1 plus twice the number of positions already allocated to that particular party.

Using the example in Fig 1, the recalculated notional strength for Party A is 2 – after the first position has been allocated.

$$\frac{6 \text{ (number of members)}}{1 + (2 \times 1) \text{ (Positions allocated)}} = 2$$

This is the notional strength that will be used for that party in the determination of the party to nominate a member for the next position.

	Party A	Party B	Party C	Party D	Ind 1	Ind 2
Position 1	6	5	3	3	1	1
	6/1+(2x1) = 2					
Position 2	3	5	3	3	1	1

Step 5 The group leader of the political party that **now** has the greatest notional strength or allocation quotient may appoint a person who is a member of the party and of the Council to be a member of the statutory transition committee. [See Note 1 below in relation to situation where the notional strength for two or more political parties is the same.]

In this example the group leader of Party B may make the nomination as its

notional strength is the greatest at 5.

This process is repeated until all of the remaining representative positions have been allocated.

As subsequent positions are allocated to the same party the divisor to determine that party's notional strength increases by two.

Using Fig 1, the allocation of a second position to Party A would result in their quotient reducing to 1.2

$$\frac{6 \text{ (Party Strength)}}{1 + (2 \times 2 \text{ (Positions allocated)})} = 1.2$$

Note 1 Where the notional strength (in terms of elected members) for two or more political parties is the same, the determination of the political party to make a nomination is made by reference to the number of 1st preference votes cast for the respective parties at the last general Local Government election, instead of the number of elected members. In such cases the calculation is made by dividing the 1st preference votes for the relevant parties by 1 plus twice the number of positions already allocated to each relevant party.

In the example in Fig 1 above, parties C and D have the same notional strength following the allocation of the first two positions as shown below:

Fig 2

	Party A	Party B	Party C	Party D	Ind 1	Ind 2
Position 1	6	5	3	3	1	1
Position 2	2	5	3	3	1	1

The determination of the party that will nominate the third representative is shown below:

Fig 3

	Party A	Party B	Party C	Party D	Ind 1	Ind 2
1 st Pref Votes	5,434	4,203	2,620	3,633	1012	960
Positions Allocated			0	0		
Calculation for position 3			2,620/1 +0	3,633/1 +0		
Quotient			2,620	3,633		

As Party D has the highest allocation quotient based on 1st preference votes its group leader makes the nomination of the third representative.

	Party A	Party B	Party C	Party D	Ind 1	Ind 2
Position 1	6	5	3	3	1	1
Position 2	2	5	3	3	1	1
Position 3	2	1.66	3	3	1	1
Position 4	2	1.66	3	1	1	1
Position 5	2	1.66	1	1	1	1
Position 6	1.2	1.66	1	1	1	1
Position 7	1.2	1	1	1	1	1
Position 8	0.9	1	1	1	1	1

APPLICATION OF SINGLE TRANSFERRABLE VOTE – STATUTORY TRANSITION COMMITTEES

Step 1 Following the conclusion of the election within the Council the ballot papers should be sorted into parcels according to the candidate for whom the first preference votes have been given.

The number of first preference votes given to each candidate is recorded, along with the total number of valid and invalid papers.

For the purposes of this example there are 50 electors, 50 valid votes and 6 positions to be filled.

Fig1

Candidate	Votes	Total
A	AAAA	4
B	BBBB BBBB	8
C	CCCC CCCC CCCC CCCC	16
D	DDDD	4
E	EEE	3
F	FFFF FFF	7
G	GGGG GGGG	8
		50

Step 2 The quota needed for election is calculated. This is the smallest number of votes a candidate needs in order to be elected.

To calculate the quota, the responsible officer divides the total number of valid votes by one more than the number of candidates to be elected, plus one.

Any fractions that may arise in calculating the quota are disregarded.

In this example the quota equals: $(50 \text{ divided } 7) + 1 = 8$

Step 3 Stage 1

In this example three candidates, **C**, **B** and **G** have already obtained the quota of votes, and are therefore declared elected at Stage 1

STV Election: Stage 1			
Candidate	Votes	Totals	Results
A	AAAA	4	
B	BBBB BBBB	8	Elected
C	CCCC CCCC CCCC CCCC	16	Elected
D	DDDD	4	
E	EEE	3	
F	FFFF FFF	7	
G	GGGG GGGG	8	Elected
		50	

Step 4 Stage 2 - Transfer of surplus votes

C has 16 votes, but only needs 8 to be elected. Their surplus, the equivalent of 8 votes, must be transferred, i.e. they do not require eight-sixteenths of their votes.

All sixteen of **C**'s first preference ballot papers are examined and transferred, each at a value of $8/16^{\text{th}}$, or 0.5 of a vote, to the next available preference. In the case of a second preference for **B** or **G** (already elected), the paper is passed to the next available preference (in this situation the transferred vote is treated as a second preference).

If we suppose that 10 of the 16 papers show a next available preference for **E**, and 6 for **A**, then **E** receives 5 (10×0.5) votes, and **A** receives 3 (6×0.5) votes from the surplus of 8. The transfer of this surplus constitutes Stage 2 of the Count. **E** now has 8 votes, equal to the quota, and is elected.

STV Election: Stage 2			
Candidate	Votes	Total	Results
A	AAAA CCC	7	
B	BBBB BBBB	8	Elected
C	CCCC CCCC	8	Elected
D	DDDD	4	
E	EEE CCCC C	8	Elected
F	FFFF FFF	7	
G	GGGG GGGG	8	Elected
		50	

Step 5 Stage 3 – Exclusion of Candidate

As there are no further surpluses to be distributed, the candidate who now has fewest votes, **D**, is excluded, and all their votes are transferred to the next available preference of all those who voted for them. All four of **D**'s votes

pass to **F** – at full value. Any preferences for **B** or other elected candidates are passed to the next preference not already elected. No votes are transferred to **A**.

STV Election: Stage 3			
Candidate	Votes	Total	Results
A	AAAA CCC	7	
B	BBBB BBBB	8	Elected
C	CCCC CCCC	8	Elected
D			
E	EEE CCCC C	8	Elected
F	FFFF FFF DDDD	11	Elected
G	GGGG GGGG	8	Elected
		50	

F on attaining the quota is declared elected.

As there are no further transfers and there are six positions to fill **A** is declared elected to the last position, even though they have not attained the quota.

APPLICATION OF D'HONDT – NEW COUNCILS (Default Method)

- Step 1 The complete list of positions to be allocated over the full term of the council, including the term of the appointment shall be recorded on a schedule. An example is attached at Annex A. (The list shall include all appointments including appointments to outside bodies).
- Step 2 Record the number of elected members by political party, as elected at the general Local Government election.

Members elected as independents shall be recorded individually.

The number of 1st preference votes cast for each political party and for each independent member shall also be recorded.

Fig 1

	Party A	Party B	Party C	Party D	Ind 1	Ind 2
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A group leader may decline to nominate a member for a position when asked to do so. In such a circumstance the group leader of the political party with the next highest allocation quotient, as calculated following the procedures set out, will be asked to nominate a member.

- Step 3 The group leader of the political party with the greatest number of elected members will select the position they wish a member of their party to fill, and the year (or where appropriate the time period) for the appointment. Allocation

shall be on party preference and not by a prescribed order. [See Note 1 below in relation to the situation where two or more political parties have the same number of members.]

Using the example in Fig 1, the group leader for Party A will make the first selection as this party has the greatest number of elected members.

The position and term of appointment selected, and the party to fill the position should be recorded on the schedule prepared at Step 1

Step 4 Following the filling of a position, the strength (the number of elected members) of the party that has been allocated the position is recalculated. The resultant figure is referred to as the notional strength. This is done by dividing the number of elected members of that party by 1 plus the number of positions already allocated to that particular party.

Using the example in Fig 1, the recalculated notional strength for Party A is 3 – after the first position has been allocated.

$$\frac{6 \text{ (number of members)}}{1 + 1 \text{ (Positions allocated)}} = 3$$

This is the notional strength that will be used for that party in the determination of the party to nominate a member for the next position.

	Party A	Party B	Party C	Party D	Ind 1	Ind 2
Position 1	6	5	3	3	1	1
	6/1+1 = 3					
Position 2	3	5	3	3	1	1

Step 5 The group leader of the political party that **now** has the greatest notional

strength or allocation quotient may appoint a person who is a member of the party and of the Council to be a member of the statutory transition committee. [See Note 1 below in relation to situation where the notional strength for two or more political parties is the same.]

In this example the group leader of Party B may make the nomination as its notional strength is the greatest at 5.

This process is repeated until all of the remaining representative positions have been allocated.

As subsequent positions are allocated to the same party the divisor to determine that party's notional strength increases.

Using Fig 1, the allocation of a second position to Party A would result in their notional strength or allocation quotient reducing to 2

$$\frac{6 \text{ (Party Strength)}}{1 + 2 \text{ (Positions already allocated)}} = 2$$

A worked example showing the process for sixty nominations is attached at Annex B

Note 1 Where the notional strength (in terms of elected members) for two or more political parties is the same, the determination of the political party to make a nomination is made by reference to the number of 1st preference votes cast for the respective parties at the last general Local Government election, instead of the number of elected members. In such cases the calculation is made by dividing the 1st preference votes for the relevant parties by 1 plus the number of positions already allocated to each relevant party.

In the example in Fig 1 above, parties A, C and D will have the same notional strength following the allocation of the first two positions as shown below:

Fig 2

	Party A	Party B	Party C	Party D	Ind 1	Ind 2
Position 1	6	5	3	3	1	1
Position 2	3	5	3	3	1	1
Position 3	3	2.5	3	3	1	1

The determination of the party that will nominate the third representative is shown below:

Fig 3

	Party A	Party B	Party C	Party D	Ind 1	Ind 2
1 st Pref Votes	5,434		2,620	3,633		
Positions Allocated	1		0	0		
Calculation	5,434 / 1+1		2,620 / 1+0	3,633 / 1+0		
Quotient	2,717		2,620	3,633		

As Party D has the highest allocation quotient based on 1st preference votes its group leader makes the nomination of the third representative. In this

example 1st preference votes cast is also used to determine which party will nominate the fourth representative.

	Party A	Party B	Party C	Party D	Ind 1	Ind 2
Position 1	6	5	3	3	1	1
Position 2	3	5	3	3	1	1
Position 3	3	2.5	3	3	1	1
Position 4	3	2.5	3	1.5	1	1
Position 5	2	2.5	3	1.5	1	1
Position 6	2	2.5	1.5	1.5	1	1
Position 7	2	1.6	1.5	1.5	1	1
Position 8	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1	1

APPLICATION OF SAINT LAGUE – NEW COUNCILS

- Step 1 The complete list of positions to be allocated over the full term of the council, including the term of the appointment shall be recorded on a schedule. An example is attached at Annex A. (The list shall include all appointments including appointments to outside bodies).
- Step 2 Record the number of elected members by political party, as elected at the general Local Government election.

Members elected as independents shall be recorded individually.

The number of 1st preference votes cast for each political party and for each independent member shall also be recorded.

Fig 1

	Party A	Party B	Party C	Party D	Ind 1	Ind 2
Members	6	5	3	3	1	1
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A group leader may decline to nominate a member for a position when asked to do so. In such a circumstance the group leader of the political party with the next highest allocation quotient, as calculated following the procedures set out, will be asked to nominate a member.

- Step 3 The group leader of the political party with the greatest number of elected members will select the position they wish a member of their party to fill, and the year (or where appropriate the time period) for the appointment. Allocation

shall be on party preference and not by a prescribed order. [See Note1 below in relation to the situation where two or more political parties have the same number of members.]

Using the example in Fig 1, the group leader for Party A will make the first selection as this party has the greatest number of elected members.

The position and term of appointment selected, and the party to fill the position should be recorded on the schedule prepared at Step 1.

Step 4 Following the filling of a position, the strength (the number of elected members) of the party that has been allocated the position is recalculated. The resultant figure is referred to as the notional strength. This is done by dividing the number of elected members of that party by 1 plus twice the number of positions already allocated to that particular party.

Using the example in Fig 1, the recalculated notional strength for Party A is 2 – after the first position has been allocated.

$$\frac{6 \text{ (number of members)}}{1 + (2 \times 1) \text{ (Positions allocated)}} = 2$$

This is the notional strength that will be used for that party in the determination of the party to nominate a member for the next position.

	Party A	Party B	Party C	Party D	Ind 1	Ind 2
Position 1	6	5	3	3	1	1
	6/1+(2x1) = 2					
Position 2	3	5	3	3	1	1

Step 5 The group leader of the political party that **now** has the greatest notional strength or allocation quotient may appoint a person who is a member of the party and of the Council to be a member of the statutory transition committee. [See Note 1 below in relation to situation where the notional strength for two or more political parties is the same.]

In this example the group leader of Party B may make the nomination as its notional strength is the greatest at 5.

This process is repeated until all of the remaining representative positions have been allocated.

As subsequent positions are allocated to the same party the divisor to determine that party's notional strength increases by two.

Using Fig 1, the allocation of a second position to Party A would result in their quotient reducing to 1.2

$$\frac{6 \text{ (Party Strength)}}{1 + (2 \times 2) \text{ (Positions allocated)}} = 1.2$$

A worked example showing the process for sixty nominations is attached at Annex C

Note 1 Where the notional strength (in terms of elected members) for two or more political parties is the same, the determination of the political party to make a nomination is made by reference to the number of 1st preference votes cast for the respective parties at the last general Local Government election, instead of the number of elected members. In such cases the calculation is made by dividing the 1st preference votes for the relevant parties by 1 plus twice the number of positions already allocated to the relevant parties.

In the example in Fig 1 above parties C and D will have the same quotient following the allocation of the first two positions as shown below:

Fig 2

	Party A	Party B	Party C	Party D	Ind 1	Ind 2
Position 1	6	5	3	3	1	1
Position 2	2	5	3	3	1	1

The determination of the party that will nominate for the 3rd selection is shown below:

Fig 3

	Party A	Party B	Party C	Party D	Ind 1	Ind 2
1 st Pref Votes	5,434	4,203	2,620	3,633	1012	960
Positions Allocated			0	0		
Calculation for position 3			2,620/1 +0	3,633/1 +0		
Quotient			2,620	3,633		

As Party D has the highest quotient based on 1st preference votes its group leader makes the nomination and selection of position 3.

	Party A	Party B	Party C	Party D	Ind 1	Ind 2
Position 1	6	5	3	3	1	1
Position 2	2	5	3	3	1	1
Position 3	2	1.66	3	3	1	1
Position 4	2	1.66	3	1	1	1
Position 5	2	1.66	1	1	1	1
Position 6	1.2	1.66	1	1	1	1
Position 7	1.2	1	1	1	1	1
Position 8	0.9	1	1	1	1	1

APPLICATION OF QUOTA GREATEST REMAINDER (Default Method)

This process may be used for the determination of party representation on a council committee or sub-committee, other than the Chair and Vice-chair, which does not comprise membership of the full council.

The allocation of seats is determined by:

Dividing the number of councillors on the Council by the number of seats available on the Committee to produce the quota

The number of councillors for each party is then divided by the quota. The resultant whole number is considered allocated for that party – any remaining positions are allocated on the basis of the greatest residual remainders.

Example

Representation on Council

A	B	C	D	E	
8	4	0	1	2	15

6 member Committee

Quota calculated as $15 / 6 = 2.5$

	A	B	C	D	E	
Party Strength	8	4	0	1	2	15
	8 / 2.5	4 / 2.5		1 / 2.5	2 / 2.5	

Party Quota	3.2	1.6	0	0.4	0.8	
Positions	3	1				4
Remainders	0.2	0.6		0.4	0.8	
Positions		1			1	
	3	2			1	6

APPLICATION OF DROOP QUOTA

This process may be used for the determination of party representation on a council committee or sub-committee, other than the Chair and Vice-chair, which does not comprise membership of the full council.

The allocation of seats is determined by:

Dividing the number of councillors on the Council by the number of seats available on the Committee plus 1. A further addition of 1 to the resultant figure produces the quota.

The number of councillors for each party is then divided by the quota. The resultant whole number is considered allocated for that party – any remaining positions are allocated on the basis of the greatest residual remainders.

Example

Representation on Council

A	B	C	D	E	
8	4	0	1	2	15

6 member Committee

Quota calculated as $(15 / (6+1)) + 1 = 3.14$

	A	B	C	D	E	
Party	8	4	0	1	2	15

Strength						
	8 / 3.14	4 / 3.14		1 / 3.14	2 / 3.14	
Party Quota	2.55	1.27	0	0.32	0.64	
Positions	2	1				3
Remainders	0.55	0.27		0.32	0.64	
Positions	1			1	1	3
	3	1		1	1	6

ALLOCATION OF COUNCIL POSITIONS - EXAMPLE SCHEDULE

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Council Chair				
Council Vice Chair				
Committee A – Chair				
Committee A – Vice Chair				
Committee B – Chair				
Committee B – Vice Chair				
Committee C – Chair				
Committee C – Vice Chair				
Committee D – Chair				
Committee D – Vice Chair				
Committee E – Chair				
Committee E – Vice Chair				
Committee F – Chair				
Committee F – Vice Chair				
Committee G – Chair				
Committee G – Vice Chair				
External Appointment 1 (4 year term)				
External Appointment 2 (4 year term)				
External Appointment 3				
External Appointment 4				
External Appointment 5				
External Appointment 6 (4 year term)				
External Appointment 7				
External Appointment 8				

APPLICATION OF D'HONDT – WORKED EXAMPLE

Selection	Party 1st Pref Members	A 25443 14	B 13515 10	C 7844 6	D 6336 5	E 2060 2	F 934 1	Ind1 900 1	Ind2 846 1
1		14	10	6	5	2	1	1	1
2		7	10	6	5	2	1	1	1
3		7	5	6	5	2	1	1	1
4		4.6666	5	6	5	2	1	1	1
5		4.6666	5	3	5	2	1	1	1
			13515/2 6757.5		6336/1 6336				
6		4.6666	3.3333	3	5	2	1	1	1
7		4.6666	3.3333	3	2.5	2	1	1	1
8		3.5	3.3333	3	2.5	2	1	1	1
9		2.8	3.3333	3	2.5	2	1	1	1
10		2.8	2.5	3	2.5	2	1	1	1
11		2.8	2.5	2	2.5	2	1	1	1
12		2.3333	2.5	2	2.5	2	1	1	1
			13515/4 3378.75		6336/2 3168				
13		2.3333	2	2	2.5	2	1	1	1
14		2.3333	2	2	1.6666	2	1	1	1
15		2	2	2	1.6666	2	1	1	1
		25443/7 3634.71	13515/5 2703	7844/3 2614.66		2060/1 2060			
16		1.75	2	2	1.6666	2	1	1	1
			13515/5 2703	7844/3 2614.66		2060/1 2060			
17		1.75	1.6666	2	1.6666	2	1	1	1
				7844/3 2614.66		2060/1 2060			
18		1.75	1.6666	1.5	1.6666	2	1	1	1
19		1.75	1.6666	1.5	1.6666	1	1	1	1
20		1.5555	1.6666	1.5	1.6666	1	1	1	1
			13515/6 2252.5		6336/3 2112				
21		1.5555	1.4285	1.5	1.6666	1	1	1	1
22		1.5555	1.4285	1.5	1.25	1	1	1	1
23		1.4	1.4285	1.5	1.25	1	1	1	1
24		1.4	1.4285	1.2	1.25	1	1	1	1
25		1.4	1.25	1.2	1.25	1	1	1	1
26		1.2727	1.25	1.2	1.25	1	1	1	1
27		1.1666	1.25	1.2	1.25	1	1	1	1
			13515/8 1689.375		6336/4 1584				
28		1.1666	1.1111	1.2	1.25	1	1	1	1
29		1.1666	1.1111	1.2	1	1	1	1	1
30		1.1666	1.1111	1	1	1	1	1	1

31		1.0769	1.1111	1	1	1	1	1	1
32		1.0769	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

33		1 25443/14 1817.357	1 13515/10 1351.5	1 7844/6 1307.333	1 6336/5 1267.2	1 2060/2 1030	1 934/1 934	1 900/1 900	1 846/1 846
34		0.9333	1 13515/10 1351.5	1 7844/6 1307.333	1 6336/5 1267.2	1 2060/2 1030	1 934/1 934	1 900/1 900	1 846/1 846
35		0.9333	0.9091	1 7844/6 1307.333	1 6336/5 1267.2	1 2060/2 1030	1 934/1 934	1 900/1 900	1 846/1 846
36		0.9333	0.9091	0.8571	1 6336/5 1267.2	1 2060/2 1030	1 934/1 934	1 900/1 900	1 846/1 846
37		0.9333	0.9091	0.8571	0.8333	1 2060/2 1030	1 934/1 934	1 900/1 900	1 846/1 846
38		0.9333	0.9091	0.8571	0.8333	0.6666	1 934/1 934	1 900/1 900	1 846/1 846
39		0.9333	0.9091	0.8571	0.8333	0.6666	0.5	1 900/1 900	1 846/1 846
40		0.9333	0.9091	0.8571	0.8333	0.6666	0.5	0.5	1
41		0.9333	0.9091	0.8571	0.8333	0.6666	0.5	0.5	0.5
42		0.875	0.9091	0.8571	0.8333	0.6666	0.5	0.5	0.5
43		0.875	0.8333	0.8571	0.8333	0.6666	0.5	0.5	0.5
44		0.875	0.8333	0.75	0.8333	0.6666	0.5	0.5	0.5
45		0.8235	0.8333	0.75	0.8333	0.6666	0.5	0.5	0.5
46		0.8235	13515/12 1126.25	0.75	6336/6 1056	0.6666	0.5	0.5	0.5
47		0.8235	0.7692	0.75	0.8333	0.6666	0.5	0.5	0.5
48		0.7777	0.7692	0.75	0.7143	0.6666	0.5	0.5	0.5
49		0.7368	0.7692	0.75	0.7143	0.6666	0.5	0.5	0.5
50		0.7368	0.7143	0.75	0.7143	0.6666	0.5	0.5	0.5
51		0.7368	0.7143	0.6666	0.7143	0.6666	0.5	0.5	0.5
52		0.7	0.7143	0.6666	0.7143	0.6666	0.5	0.5	0.5
53		0.7	13515/14 965.36	0.6666	6336/7 905.14	0.6666	0.5	0.5	0.5
54		0.7	0.6666	0.6666	0.7143	0.6666	0.5	0.5	0.5
55		0.6666	0.6666	0.6666	0.625	0.6666	0.5	0.5	0.5
56		25443/21 1211.57	13515/15 901	7844/9 871.56	0.625	2060/3 686.67	0.5	0.5	0.5
57		0.6364	0.6666	0.6666	0.625	0.6666	0.5	0.5	0.5
58		0.6364	13515/15 901	7844/9 871.56	0.625	2060/3 686.67	0.5	0.5	0.5
59		0.6364	0.625	0.6666	0.625	0.6666	0.5	0.5	0.5
60		0.6087	0.625	7844/9 871.56	0.625	2060/3 686.67	0.5	0.5	0.5
			13515/16 844.69	0.6	0.625	0.6666	0.5	0.5	0.5
				0.6	0.625	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
				0.6	0.625	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
					6336/8 792				

Positions	22	16	9	7	3	1	1	1
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APPLICATION OF SAINT LAGUE – WORKED EXAMPLE

Selection	Party 1st Pref Members	A	B	C	D	E	F	Ind1	In
		25443 14	13515 10	7844 6	6336 5	2060 2	934 1	900 1	84
1		14	10	6	5	2	1	1	1
2		4.6667	10	6	5	2	1	1	1
3		4.6667	3.3333	6	5	2	1	1	1
4		4.6667	3.3333	2	5	2	1	1	1
5		4.6667	3.3333	2	1.6667	2	1	1	1
6		2.8	3.3333	2	1.6667	2	1	1	1
7		2.8	2	2	1.6667	2	1	1	1
8		2	2	2	1.6667	2	1	1	1
		25443/7 3634.714	13515/5 2703	7844/3 2614.667	1.6667 1.6667	2060/1 2060	1 1	1 1	1
9		1.5556	2 13515/5 2703	2 7844/3 2614.667	1.6667	2 2060/1 2060	1	1	1
10		1.5556	1.4286	2 7844/3 2614.667	1.6667	2 2060/1 2060	1	1	1
11		1.5556	1.4286	1.2	1.6667	2	1	1	1
12		1.5556	1.4286	1.2	1.6667	0.6667	1	1	1
13		1.5556	1.4286	1.2	1	0.6667	1	1	1
14		1.2727	1.4286	1.2	1	0.6667	1	1	1
15		1.2727	1.1111	1.2	1	0.6667	1	1	1
16		1.0769	1.1111	1.2	1	0.6667	1	1	1
17		1.0769	1.1111	0.8571	1	0.6667	1	1	1
18		1.0769	0.9091	0.8571	1	0.6667	1	1	1
19		0.9333	0.9091	0.8571	1	0.6667	1	1	1
					6336/5 1267.2		934/1 934	900/1 900	84
20		0.9333	0.9091	0.8571	0.7143	0.6667	1 934/1	1 900/1	84
21		0.9333	0.9091	0.8571	0.7143	0.6667	934 0.3333	900 1 900/1	84
								900	84
22		0.9333	0.9091	0.8571	0.7143	0.6667	0.3333	0.3333	0.3
23		0.9333	0.9091	0.8571	0.7143	0.6667	0.3333	0.3333	0.3
24		0.8235	0.9091	0.8571	0.7143	0.6667	0.3333	0.3333	0.3
25		0.8235	0.7692	0.8571	0.7143	0.6667	0.3333	0.3333	0.3
26		0.8235	0.7692	0.6667	0.7143	0.6667	0.3333	0.3333	0.3
27		0.7368	0.7692	0.6667	0.7143	0.6667	0.3333	0.3333	0.3
28		0.7368	0.6667	0.6667	0.7143	0.6667	0.3333	0.3333	0.3
29		0.6667	0.6667	0.6667	0.7143	0.6667	0.3333	0.3333	0.3
30		0.6667 25443/21	0.6667 13515/15	0.6667 7844/9	0.6667 6336/9	0.6667 2060/3	0.3333	0.3333	0.3
		1211.571	901 35	871.555	704	686.666			

31		0.6086	0.6667 13515/15 901	0.6667 7844/9 871.555	0.6667 6336/9 704	0.6667 2060/3 686.666	0.3333	0.3333	0.3
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32		0.6086	0.5882	0.6667 7844/9 871.555	0.6667 6336/9 704	0.6667 2060/3 686.666	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
33		0.6086	0.5882	0.5455	0.6667 6336/9 704	0.6667 2060/3 686.666	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
34		0.6086	0.5882	0.5455	0.4545	0.6667	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
35		0.6086	0.5882	0.5455	0.4545	0.4	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
36		0.5600	0.5882	0.5455	0.4545	0.4	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
37		0.5600	0.5263	0.5455	0.4545	0.4	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
38		0.5185	0.5263	0.5455	0.4545	0.4	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
39		0.5185	0.5263	0.4615	0.4545	0.4	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
40		0.5185	0.4762	0.4615	0.4545	0.4	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
41		0.4828	0.4762	0.4615	0.4545	0.4	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
42		0.4516	0.4762	0.4615	0.4545	0.4	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
43		0.4516	0.4348	0.4615	0.4545	0.4	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
44		0.4516	0.4348	0.4	0.4545	0.4	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
45		0.4516	0.4348	0.4	0.3846	0.4	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
46		0.4242	0.4348	0.4	0.3846	0.4	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
47		0.4242	0.4	0.4	0.3846	0.4	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
48		0.4 25443/35 726.943	0.4 13515/25 540.6	0.4 7844/15 522.933	0.3846	0.4 2060/5 412	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
49		0.3784	0.4 13515/25 540.6	0.4 7844/15 522.933	0.3846	0.4 2060/5 412	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
50		0.3784	0.3704	0.4 7844/15 522.933	0.3846	0.4 2060/5 412	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
51		0.3784	0.3704	0.3529	0.3846	0.4	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
52		0.3784	0.3704	0.3529	0.3846	0.2857	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
53		0.3784	0.3704	0.3529	0.3333	0.2857	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
54		0.3589	0.3704	0.3529	0.3333	0.2857	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
55		0.3589	0.3449	0.3529	0.3333	0.2857	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
56		0.3415	0.3449	0.3529	0.3333	0.2857	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
57		0.3415	0.3449	0.3158	0.3333	0.2857	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
58		0.3415	0.3226	0.3158	0.3333	0.2857	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
59		0.3256	0.3226	0.3158	0.3333 6336/15 422.4	0.2857	0.3333 935/3 311.333	0.3333 900/3 300	0.3333 846/ 282
60		0.3256	0.3226	0.3158	0.2941	0.2857	0.3333 935/3 311.333	0.3333 900/3 300	0.3333 846/ 282
Positions		21	15	9	8	3	2	1	1