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Approval Voting under Dichotomous Preferences: A Catalogue of Characterizations

Florian Brandl¹ and Dominik Peters²

¹University of Bonn, Institute for Microeconomics. florian.brandl@uni-bonn.de

²CNRS, LAMSADE, Université Paris Dauphine–PSL. dominik@lamsade.fr

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Approval voting allows every voter to cast a ballot of approved alternatives and chooses the alternatives with the largest number of approvals. Due to its simplicity and superior theoretical properties, it is a serious contender for use in real-world elections. We support this claim by giving eight characterizations of approval voting. All our results involve the consistency axiom, which requires choices to be consistent across different electorates. In addition, we consider strategyproofness, agreement with majority opinions, independence of cloned alternatives, and invariance under removing inferior alternatives. We prove our results by reducing them to a single base theorem, for which we give a simple and intuitive proof.

1. Introduction

Around the world, when electing a leader or a representative, plurality is by far the most common voting system: each voter casts a vote for a single candidate, and the candidate with the most votes is elected. In pioneering work, Brams and Fishburn (1983) proposed an alternative system: approval voting. Here, each voter may cast votes for an arbitrary number of candidates, and can thus choose whether to approve or disapprove of each candidate. The election is won by the candidate who is approved by the highest number of voters. Approval voting allows voters to be more expressive of their preferences, and it can avoid problems such as vote splitting, which are endemic to plurality voting. Together with its elegance and simplicity, this has made approval voting a favorite among voting theorists (Laslier, 2011), and has led to extensive research literature (Laslier and Sanver, 2010).

Political scientists have conducted field experiments to evaluate the performance of approval voting in major political elections. Two large-scale experiments are due to Laslier and Van der Straeten (2004, 2008) during the 2002 French presidential election and Alós-Ferrer and Granić (2012) during the 2008 state election and 2009 federal election in Germany. They report that voters reacted well to approval voting and cast very few invalid ballots. In both instances, the experiments indicate that the election results would have been significantly different under approval voting as compared to the current voting method (plurality with runoff in France and a variant of plurality voting in Germany). In particular, Alós-Ferrer and Granić (2012) found that parties that are perceived as small tend to receive more support under approval voting, presumably because

voters cast ballots strategically under plurality voting to avoid “wasting their vote” on a party that has no chance at winning the election.

Approval voting combines two ideas: a simple yet expressive ballot format, and an aggregation method for deciding on a winner given the submitted ballots. Let us consider these two components in turn. First, we discuss situations where using approval ballots is appropriate, and then we give reasons why approval voting is the best aggregation method given approval ballots.

Dichotomous Preferences and Approval Ballots Voters are said to have dichotomous preferences if every voter’s preferences are given by a partition into approved alternatives and disapproved alternatives, such that the voter is indifferent between all approved alternatives and indifferent between all disapproved alternatives, but strictly prefers each approved alternative to each disapproved alternative. Dichotomous preferences are natural when it is only relevant whether an alternative or candidate meets certain requirements or not, such as in the following examples.

- (i) A group of co-workers aims to schedule a time slot for a meeting. Each of them prefers the slots for which she is available to those where she is unavailable, but is otherwise indifferent.
- (ii) A hiring committee selects a candidate for performing a clearly defined task. Each member of the committee assesses the candidates and prefers those deemed capable of performing the task to the remaining ones, but is otherwise indifferent.
- (iii) A company decides on an IT service provider. Each division prefers all providers who offer the services they require to all remaining providers, but is otherwise indifferent.

Dichotomous preferences can also arise on behavioral grounds. If it is costly or computationally impractical for a voter to evaluate the alternatives precisely, she may resort to a rough classification into acceptable and unacceptable alternatives. Dichotomous preferences have been considered in the present context of voting (Bogomolnaia et al., 2005), but also for matching (Bogomolnaia and Moulin, 2004) and auction theory (Malik and Mishra, 2021).¹ As in the latter case, dichotomous preferences can be a starting point for a theoretical analysis when the problem is inaccessible on larger preference domains.

Approval ballots are a natural ballot format when preferences are dichotomous. For a start, there is an obvious one-to-one correspondence between approval ballots and dichotomous preferences. It identifies every dichotomous preference with its set of most-preferred alternatives, and, thus, gives voters a well-defined sincere strategy. For a more formal argument, recall that, by the revelation principle, every social choice function that is implementable by a dominant strategy incentive-compatible mechanism is implementable through a direct mechanism that asks voters for their preferences. Identifying dichotomous preferences with approval ballots shows that this ballot format is fully expressive when restricting to strategyproof mechanisms and when assuming dichotomous preferences. A classic result by Brams and Fishburn (1978) shows that approval voting is strategyproof under weak assumptions about how the voters’ preferences extend from alternatives to sets of alternatives.

The task of aggregating approval ballots also arises in situations where the ballots do not represent dichotomous preferences. Recall our example (i) above, where a group of co-workers aims to schedule a time slot for a joint meeting. Suppose that instead of each worker reporting their acceptable slots to a scheduling tool, the company uses an automated tool with access to each worker’s calendar and treats all free slots as acceptable. The software then selects a slot based on the individual availabilities. For this application, the approval ballot format arises from

¹In auction theory, some authors have considered single-minded bidders which (assuming free disposal) value a bundle at 1 if it contains a given object and at 0 otherwise (see, e.g., Milgrom and Segal, 2017). Hence, single-mindedness is a special case of dichotomous preferences.

Fishburn (1979)	anon.	neutr.	consist. ²	faithfulness ⁹	cancellation ^{12,13}
Alós-Ferrer (2006)			consist. ²	faithfulness ^{9,17}	cancellation ^{12,13}
Fishburn (1978)	anon.	neutr. ¹⁶	consist. ²		disjoint equality ¹²
Theorem 1			consist. ²	faithfulness ¹⁶	disjoint equality ¹²
Theorem 2	anon. ¹	neutr. ^{3,4,15}	consist. ²	non-trivial ¹⁰	strategyproofness ^{9,5}
Theorem 3			consist. ⁶	continuity ⁷	choose Condorcet winners ⁵
Theorem 4		neutr. ¹⁴	consist. ⁶	continuity ⁷	avoid Condorcet losers ⁵
Theorem 5		neutr. ¹⁶	consist. ⁸	continuity ⁷	respect unanimous majorities ⁵
Theorem 6	anon. ¹		consist. ²	faithfulness ^{9,10}	independence of clones ⁵
Theorem 7	anon. ¹	neutr. ³	consist. ²	faithfulness ^{9,10}	independence of losers ⁵
Theorem 8	anon. ¹	neutr. ³	consist. ²		independence of dominated alt. ⁵
Theorem 9	anon. ¹		consist. ⁸	reversal symm. ⁵	independence of never-approved alt. ¹¹

Table 1: List of results characterizing *AV*. Superscripts indicate the labels of examples in Appendix B showing that the specified axiom cannot be dropped. The first three rows show known results. Axioms without a superscript in these rows are redundant.

the problem structure and voters cannot strategize. Hence, studying ballot aggregation functions can also be interesting when ballots are not interpreted as dichotomous preferences.

Finally, one can justify approval ballots axiomatically. Ceron and Gonzalez (2021) consider social choice rules where voters submit abstract signals, corresponding to a potentially very rich ballot space. They consider rules that satisfy consistency and notions of anonymity and neutrality. Then they prove that a condition called “no single voter overrides” (which requires that adding a single new voter cannot cause a disjoint choice set) makes the restriction of the signal space to approval ballots essentially without loss of generality. Notably, approval voting does satisfy all these conditions.

Characterizations of Approval Voting Once we have decided to use approval ballots in an election, the aggregation method might appear to be obvious. While the standard method (electing the alternative that was approved on the highest number of ballots) is certainly natural, there are many other conceivable ways of counting approval ballots. For example, we could use a type of cumulative voting, where each voter has a unit weight which is split uniformly among the approved alternatives. Or we might impose a maximum on the number of alternatives that can be approved by a voter, counting ballots that approve too many alternatives as invalid. Or we could declare as winners all alternatives that are Pareto undominated according to the reported approval ballots.

We claim that all alternative aggregation methods fail some of the properties that are often advanced in favor of approval voting, such as its robustness to strategic misrepresentation, its clone-proofness, or its consistent behavior when merging election results of different districts. We provide exhaustive support for this claim by proving a sequence of axiomatic characterizations. Each row of Table 1 corresponds to a result showing that approval voting is the unique aggregation function satisfying the axioms in the row. Taken together, these results provide axiomatic support for the common intuition that approval voting is the uniquely best way to aggregate approval ballots in single-winner elections.

Our results follow a long line of papers that have axiomatically characterized approval voting, starting with the early work of Fishburn (1978, 1979). Those characterizations depend on technical axioms that have limited intuitive appeal. For example, Fishburn (1979) uses “cancellation”, which requires that if every candidate is named on the same number of ballots, then the rule should declare a tie between all candidates. Fishburn (1978) uses “disjoint equality”, which

prescribes that for two voters with disjoint approval ballots, the ballot aggregation function should declare a tie between all candidates in the union of their ballots. In place of these axioms, our characterizations use properties like strategyproofness, clone-proofness, or avoidance of Condorcet losers, which we think are easier to defend.

Technically, the common basis for all our characterizations is the consistency axiom introduced by Young (1974, 1975), which requires that the ballot aggregation function makes consistent choices across different sub-electorates.² Imagine, for example, that a nation is split into several states, and suppose that there exists a candidate who wins in every state (when counting only the ballots cast in that state). Consistency requires that, when counting all ballots nationwide, the ballot aggregation function elects exactly those candidates who win in every state individually. This axiom applies to ballot aggregation functions defined for varying numbers of voters, and thus we operate in a framework with variable electorates. Consistency is known to be the driving force in many characterizations of scoring-based rules in social choice theory (see, e.g., Young, 1975; Young and Levenglick, 1978; Myerson, 1995). In contrast to some other characterization results based on consistency, our proofs use only elementary mathematics.³ The appeal of direct and elementary proofs is not merely aesthetic; this property allows our characterizations to be used to *explain* the election outcome to voters: given a specific profile of approval ballots, one can automatically produce a short (polynomial-length) proof showing that the axioms imply that exactly the winners of approval voting need to be elected in the given profile.⁴

We will not prove our characterization results from scratch each time. Instead, we will prove them by reduction to a single base theorem (except for Theorem 3), which characterizes approval voting as the unique rule satisfying consistency, faithfulness, and disjoint equality. This base theorem strengthens the result of Fishburn (1978, 1979) by avoiding the use of any symmetry arguments based on neutrality. (The simple proof is very short and may be of interest for teaching purposes.) We then prove the remaining characterizations by showing that a ballot aggregation function satisfying the axioms will also satisfy faithfulness and disjoint equality, and hence we are done by invoking the base theorem. We take care to ensure that all our results are axiomatically tight. In Appendix B, we construct 17 example rules which show that none of the axioms can be dropped or significantly weakened.

After establishing the base theorem, we consider strategic incentives. We characterize approval voting using its well-known property of not being susceptible to strategic misrepresentation of preferences. Our characterization makes weak assumptions about the voters’ preferences over sets of alternatives (following Kelly, 1977), though we show that approval voting in fact satisfies significantly stronger strategyproofness notions. We then turn to axioms that require a rule to follow the will of a majority of the voters, and show that approval voting can be characterized either using the fact that it never elects a Condorcet loser, or that it only elects candidates with majority support in cases where more than half the voters submit the same approval ballot. Finally, we characterize approval voting by its resistance to the spoiler effect, which is familiar from plurality voting where the presence of a weak candidate can change the winner by ‘splitting the vote’. We formalize resistance to the spoiler effect in four different ways – independence of adding or removing certain alternatives – and show that each characterizes approval voting.

In Section 7, we discuss other works on characterizing approval voting. Of particular note is Fishburn’s (1979) paper, which shows that neutrality and consistency characterize a class

²Some authors refer to “consistency” as “reinforcement” (see, e.g., Moulin, 1988a,b; Young, 1988; Myerson, 1995).

³For example, Young (1975), Fishburn (1979), and Myerson (1995) use separating hyperplane theorems for their characterizations of scoring-based functions and Pivato (2013) uses results from group theory for a generalization of Myerson’s result.

⁴The result of Theorem 2 is explainable in this way when strengthening non-triviality to faithfulness. The results of Theorems 4 and 5 use a simple limit argument, and so would require a stronger logic than in other cases. Previously, Cailloux and Endriss (2016) showed that the Borda rule can be similarly explained in terms of the axioms of Young’s (1974) characterization (see also Peters et al., 2020; Boixel et al., 2022).

of scoring rules. Fishburn then shows that the only scoring rule satisfying disjoint equality or strategyproofness is approval voting. We obtain these results more directly, without reasoning about scoring rules. In Appendix A, we state omitted proofs.

2. The Model

Let X be a finite set of alternatives and \mathcal{A} be the set of non-empty subsets of X . A preference relation on X is a complete, reflexive, and transitive relation on X . It is dichotomous if it has at most two indifference classes. Thus, every dichotomous preference relation can be identified with the set $R \in \mathcal{A}$ of alternatives in the indifference class of most-preferred alternatives. We say a voter with dichotomous preferences R approves the alternatives in R and disapproves the alternatives in $X \setminus R$.

The set of admissible ballots is also \mathcal{A} . A ballot profile P is a function from the ballot set \mathcal{A} to the non-negative integers such that $\sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}} P(A) > 0$. We interpret $P(A)$ as the number of voters whose ballot is A . The approval score $P[a]$ of an alternative a is the number of voters whose ballot includes a , so $P[a] = \sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}: a \in A} P(A)$. Often, it will be useful to identify elements of \mathcal{A} with single-voter ballot profiles. For example, $P + A$ is the profile resulting from P by adding one voter with ballot A ; similarly, the profile $P + kA$ is obtained by adding k voters with ballot A to P . For a permutation π on X , the profile $\pi(P)$ has $P(A)$ voters with ballot $\pi(A)$ for every ballot A .

A ballot aggregation function f maps each profile P to a set of winning alternatives $f(P) \in \mathcal{A}$. Typically, $f(P)$ will be a singleton, but f may sometimes declare several alternatives to be tied. Our definition of ballot profiles entails that ballot aggregation functions are anonymous, since they cannot distinguish between voters submitting the same ballot.⁵

We recall some axioms for ballot aggregation functions from the literature. A ballot aggregation function satisfies each of the following axioms if the corresponding property holds for all profiles P, P' , ballots A, B , alternatives a , and permutations π .

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 f(\pi(P)) = \pi(f(P)) & & \text{(neutrality)} \\
 f(P) \cap f(P') = f(P + P') & \text{whenever } f(P) \cap f(P') \neq \emptyset & \text{(consistency)} \\
 f(A) = A & & \text{(faithfulness)} \\
 f(P' + kP) = \{a\} & \text{whenever } f(P) = \{a\}, \text{ for some } k & \text{(continuity)} \\
 f(A + B) = A \cup B & \text{whenever } A \cap B = \emptyset & \text{(disjoint equality)} \\
 f(P) = X & \text{whenever } P[a] = P[b] \text{ for all } a, b \in X & \text{(cancellation)}
 \end{array}$$

The continuity axiom is also known as the *overwhelming majority* axiom (Myerson, 1995). It is sometimes defined as only requiring $a \in f(P' + kP)$ for some k but this is equivalent to our definition in the presence of consistency (add another copy of P).

We are interested in the ballot aggregation function called *approval voting* (AV), which chooses all alternatives with maximal approval score. It is elementary to check that AV satisfies all of the axioms above. We will also refer to the trivial function $TRIV$ selecting all alternatives in all profiles, and the function $-AV$ selecting all alternatives with minimal approval score. A ballot aggregation function is non-trivial if it is not $TRIV$.

3. Base Theorems

We begin by proving our base theorem: approval voting is the only ballot aggregation function satisfying consistency, disjoint equality, and faithfulness. We will use this base theorem to obtain

⁵One can verify that the characterizations in Sections 3 and 5 continue to hold when allowing non-anonymous ballot aggregation functions. In other results, anonymity is a necessary assumption (see Appendix B).

the results in Sections 4–6. Fishburn (1978) proves the same result with neutrality in place of faithfulness (see also Fishburn, 1979, Theorem 5). Another characterization of Fishburn (1979) uses neutrality, consistency, and *cancellation*. Here, too, it is possible to prove the analogous result with faithfulness instead of neutrality, and Alós-Ferrer (2006) gives a simple proof.⁶ For our purposes, a base theorem with disjoint equality is more useful than one with cancellation. The first two sections in Table 1 give an overview of these results. Lemma 1 in Appendix A shows how the results of Fishburn (1978) and Alós-Ferrer (2006) can be obtained from Theorem 1.

Our proof proceeds as follows. Given an arbitrary profile, consider an approval winner, say a , and an alternative chosen by a rule that satisfies the axioms, say b . Based on these two alternatives, we construct an auxiliary profile in which the rule also chooses b . Adding this profile to the starting profile yields a larger profile in which (by consistency) our rule still chooses b . Moreover, it can only choose a if it also did so in the starting profile. Decomposing the large profile in a different way shows that the rule has to choose both a and b . Hence, it indeed had to choose a in the starting profile, and so it has to choose all approval winners. Showing that it cannot choose any additional alternatives is similar.

Theorem 1. *AV is the only ballot aggregation function satisfying consistency, disjoint equality, and faithfulness.*

Proof. Let P be a profile. If some alternative is approved by all voters, i.e., $\bigcap_{A \in \mathcal{A}: P(A) \geq 1} A \neq \emptyset$, then faithfulness and consistency imply that $f(P) = \bigcap_{A \in \mathcal{A}: P(A) \geq 1} A = AV(P)$ and we are done. We call such a profile P a consensus profile.

Now consider the case that P is not a consensus profile. Let $a \in AV(P)$ and $b \in f(P)$. We will show that $a \in f(P)$ and $b \in AV(P)$. If $a = b$ this is obvious, so assume that they are distinct. Let $P[a/b]$ be the number of voters in P who approve a (and possibly other alternatives) but not b , and let $P[b/a]$ be the number of voters in P who approve b (and possibly other alternatives) but not a . Moreover, let $P[\cdot/ab]$ be the number of voters in P who approve neither a nor b . Since P is not a consensus profile, at least one voter has to disapprove a , and so $P[a/b] + P[b/a] + P[\cdot/ab] \geq P[b/a] + P[\cdot/ab] > 0$. Let P' be the profile on $P[a/b] + P[b/a] + P[\cdot/ab]$ voters such that

$$P'(\{a\}) = P[b/a], \quad P'(\{b\}) = P[a/b], \quad \text{and} \quad P'(\{a, b\}) = P[\cdot/ab].$$

In the following, we will consider the profile $P + P'$, and decompose it in two ways.

In the first decomposition, we pair each voter in P (except those approving both a and b) with a voter in P' who approves a disjoint set of candidates:

$$P + P' = \sum_{\substack{A \in \mathcal{A} \\ a \in A, b \notin A}} P(A) \cdot (A + \{b\}) + \sum_{\substack{A \in \mathcal{A} \\ b \in A, a \notin A}} P(A) \cdot (A + \{a\}) + \sum_{\substack{A \in \mathcal{A} \\ a, b \notin A}} P(A) \cdot (A + \{a, b\}) + \sum_{\substack{A \in \mathcal{A} \\ a, b \in A}} P(A) \cdot A.$$

This pairing allows us to apply disjoint equality to each term of the first three sums, and we see that f elects both a and b in each of them. By faithfulness, we obtain the same conclusion for the terms of the fourth sum. Consistency implies that $a, b \in f(P + P')$.

In the second decomposition, we pair each $\{a\}$ -voter in P' with a $\{b\}$ -voter in P' . Since $a \in AV(P)$, we have $P[a/b] \geq P[b/a]$, so each $\{a\}$ -voter can be matched:

$$P + P' = P + P[b/a] \cdot (\{a\} + \{b\}) + (P[a/b] - P[b/a]) \cdot \{b\} + P[\cdot/ab] \cdot \{a, b\}.$$

Considering each term of the sum on the right-hand side separately, we see that f elects b in each of them: $b \in f(P)$ by assumption, $f(\{a\} + \{b\}) = \{a, b\}$ by disjoint equality, and $f(\{b\}) = \{b\}$ and $f(\{a, b\}) = \{a, b\}$ by faithfulness.

⁶In a survey article, Xu (2010, Theorem 5.3.2) points out that the proof of Alós-Ferrer (2006) can be adapted to give a characterization with disjoint equality, though this adaptation implicitly requires using a stronger version of disjoint equality that applies to both two-voter and three-voter profiles.

If $a \notin f(P)$ then consistency applied to the second decomposition implies that $a \notin f(P + P')$, a contradiction to $a, b \in f(P + P')$. If $b \notin AV(P)$, then $P[a] > P[b]$ and thus $P[a/b] - P[b/a] > 0$, so that the third term in the sum does not vanish. Hence by consistency $f(P + P') = \{b\}$, again contradicting $a, b \in f(P + P')$. So $a \in AV(P)$ implies $a \in f(P)$, and $b \in f(P)$ implies $b \in AV(P)$. Hence $f(P) = AV(P)$. \square

Remark 1. Theorem 1 also holds for the weakening of disjoint equality that only requires $f(A+B) \supseteq A \cup B$ for all disjoint ballots A and B . The proof can be copied almost verbatim. \square

The goal of the results in the following sections is to replace disjoint equality and cancellation by axioms of one of three types: resistance to strategic misrepresentation of preferences, majoritarian properties (such as never electing Condorcet losers), and independence properties that ensure coherence across different agendas (such as independence of unchosen alternatives). Theorem 1 will be useful throughout, since we will prove the subsequent characterizations by reducing them to this basic result.

4. Strategyproofness

In this section, we study when ballot aggregation functions incentivize voters to cast their ballots sincerely. The sincere ballot for a voter with dichotomous preferences is to cast the ballot of alternatives she approves.⁷ Since ballot aggregation functions return sets of alternatives, the incentives of voters depend on their preferences over sets. We thus use preference extensions from dichotomous preferences over alternatives to (possibly partial) preferences over sets of alternatives. First, we consider Kelly’s extension, which leads to coarse preferences over sets. We show that approval voting is the only ballot aggregation function satisfying consistency and neutrality for which voters can never gain by casting an insincere ballot. Second, we show that for a finer extension, called Fishburn’s extension, it is a weakly dominant strategy under approval voting for voters to cast their ballots sincerely.

Consider a voter who approves the set R of alternatives. According to Kelly’s (1977) extension, she weakly prefers the set $Y \in \mathcal{A}$ over $Z \in \mathcal{A}$ if she weakly prefers every alternative in Y to every alternative in Z (see also Brandt, 2015; Brandt et al., 2022). For her dichotomous preferences, this happens if either Y consists only of approved alternatives or if Z does not contain any approved alternatives. Note that under this criterion, many pairs of sets will not be comparable. Denoting by \succsim_R^K the resulting partial preferences over sets, we have

$$Y \succsim_R^K Z \text{ if and only if } Y \subseteq A \text{ or } Z \cap A = \emptyset.$$

A ballot aggregation function f is called *Kelly-manipulable* if for some voter with approval set R , there is a ballot profile P with $f(P + A) \succ_R^K f(P + R)$ for some non-sincere ballot $A \in \mathcal{A}$. In particular, reporting the sincere ballot is not a best response at P . In this case, reporting the insincere ballot A ensures that either all winning alternatives are approved instead of having some disapproved alternatives in the winning set, or at least one approved alternative is in the winning set rather than only disapproved alternatives.

Kelly (1977) called these “clear manipulations” since no matter which tie-breaking mechanism is invoked to select a final outcome from choice sets, manipulating is always at least as good as truth-telling and strictly better for some tie-breaking mechanism. Another interpretation is based on expected utilities. Suppose approved alternatives have utility 1 and disapproved alternatives

⁷Brams and Fishburn (1978) consider linear preferences over alternatives and call a ballot sincere if it is the upper contour set of some alternative. Alós-Ferrer and Buckenmaier (2019) extend sincerity to weak preferences in two ways. They call a ballot sincere if it is “upward closed” (any alternative strictly preferred to an alternative on the ballot is also on the ballot) and strongly sincere if it is the upper contour set of some alternative. For dichotomous preferences, our notion of sincerity equals their strong sincerity.

have utility 0. Suppose further that ties among winning alternatives are broken by some lottery with positive probability for each winning alternative, but that this lottery is unknown to the voters. Then a voter can Kelly-manipulate if and only if reporting some insincere ballot has higher expected utility than truth-telling for all possible tie-breaking lotteries. Brandt et al. (2022) elaborate on this interpretation in detail.

It is not hard to see that AV is never Kelly-manipulable (see Proposition 1 below). By contrast, when preferences are not dichotomous, Brandt (2015) showed that every social choice correspondence which is a Condorcet extension is Kelly-manipulable. In Theorem 2, we characterize AV using Kelly-manipulability. Based on his discussion of scoring rules, Fishburn (1979, Theorem 10) obtains a similar characterization using a more restrictive notion of manipulability, though his proof does not require the extra strength.

Theorem 2. *AV is the only non-trivial ballot aggregation function satisfying consistency and neutrality that is not Kelly-manipulable.*

Proof. We prove that any such f satisfies faithfulness and disjoint equality. Theorem 1 then implies $f = AV$.⁸

First we show faithfulness. Neutrality implies that $f(A) \in \{X, A, X \setminus A\}$ for all ballots A . If $f(A) = A$ for all A , then f satisfies faithfulness and there is nothing left to show. If $f(A) = X$ for all A , consistency implies that $f(P) = X$ for all profiles P , i.e., $f = TRIV$, which is contrary to the assumption that f is non-trivial. If there is a ballot A such that $f(A) = X \setminus A$, then a voter who approves A can Kelly-manipulate by reporting the ballot X at the empty profile since $f(X) = X$ and $X \succ_A^K (X \setminus A)$. In the remaining case, there are ballots A, B such that $f(A) = A$ and $f(B) = X$. If $|B| > |A|$, let $B' \subseteq B$ be a ballot with $|B'| = |A|$. By neutrality, $f(A) = A$ implies $f(B') = B'$. So a voter who approves B can Kelly-manipulate by reporting B' at the empty profile since $B' \succ_B^K X$, which is a contradiction. Thus, by neutrality, there is $k \in \{2, \dots, m-1\}$ such that $f(A) = A$ for all A with $|A| \geq k$ and $f(A) = X$ for all A with $|A| \leq k-1$. Let A be a ballot such that $|A| = k-1 \leq m-2$ and $a, b \in X \setminus A$ be two distinct alternatives. Then, $f(A) = X$, $f(A \cup \{a\}) = A \cup \{a\}$, and $f(A \cup \{b\}) = A \cup \{b\}$. Hence, by consistency, $f(A \cup \{a\} + A) = A \cup \{a\}$ and $f(A \cup \{a\} + A \cup \{b\}) = A$. Thus, a voter who approves A can Kelly-manipulate by reporting $A \cup \{b\}$ at the profile $A \cup \{a\}$, since $A \succ_A^K A \cup \{a\}$.

Second we show disjoint equality. To this end, let A, B be two disjoint ballots. We first show that $f(A+B) \subseteq A \cup B$. Assume for contradiction that this is not the case, i.e., $f(A+B) \setminus (A \cup B) \neq \emptyset$. Let $b \in B$, $c \in f(A+B) \setminus (A \cup B)$, and $C = B \setminus \{b\} \cup \{c\}$. By faithfulness, we have $f(C) = C$. Then, consistency implies that $f(A+B+C) = f(A+B) \cap C$. Hence, $b \notin f(A+B+C)$ and $c \in f(A+B+C)$. Since $|B| = |C|$ and $A \cap B = A \cap C = \emptyset$, this contradicts neutrality.

So neutrality implies $f(A+B) \in \{A \cup B, A, B\}$. Assume for contradiction that $f(A+B) = A$. (The case $f(A+B) = B$ is analogous.) Let $a \in A$ and $b \in B$. Neutrality and the fact that $f(A+\{b\}) \subseteq A \cup \{b\}$ imply that $f(A+\{b\}) \in \{A \cup \{b\}, A, \{b\}\}$. Since $f(A+B) \cap B = \emptyset$, it follows that $f(A+\{b\}) \cap B = \emptyset$, as otherwise the voter who approves B can Kelly-manipulate at the profile A by reporting $\{b\}$. Hence, $f(A+\{b\}) = A$. Faithfulness implies that $f(\{a, b\}) = \{a, b\}$. Thus, by consistency, $f(A+\{b\} + \{a, b\}) = A \cap \{a, b\} = \{a\}$. Then $f(\{a\} + \{b\} + \{a, b\}) = \{a\}$, as otherwise a voter who approves $\{a\}$ can Kelly-manipulate at the profile $\{b\} + \{a, b\}$ by reporting A . This contradicts neutrality.

In summary, we have that f satisfies consistency, disjoint equality, and faithfulness, and so $f = AV$ by Theorem 1. \square

⁸By invoking Fishburn's (1978) characterization instead of Theorem 1, it would suffice to show that f satisfies disjoint equality. However, our proof for disjoint equality uses faithfulness, so we would still need to establish faithfulness.

Remark 2. Our definition of manipulability only considers unilateral deviations. If we strengthen it to allow for deviations by groups of voters, AV turns out to be Kelly-manipulable. For example, in the profile $P = \{a\} + \{b\} + 2\{c\}$, AV chooses $\{c\}$. If the voters with ballots $\{a\}$ and $\{b\}$ report $\{a, b\}$ instead, we obtain the profile $P' = 2\{a, b\} + 2\{c\}$ for which AV returns $\{a, b, c\}$. Hence, there exists a manipulation for two voters who approve $\{a\}$ and $\{b\}$, respectively, where they obtain some approved alternative instead of only disapproved alternatives. Examples where voters obtain only approved alternatives instead of some disapproved alternative can be constructed likewise. Thus, from Theorem 2, we see that every non-trivial ballot aggregation function satisfying consistency and neutrality is Kelly-manipulable by a group of voters.⁹

We used a weak definition of incentive-compatibility in Theorem 2, requiring that an insincere ballot can never make the output unambiguously better. This notion does not rule out that, for example, an insincere ballot adds some approved alternatives to the output while removing some (but not all) disapproved alternatives. We now consider Fishburn’s extension, which is a refinement of Kelly’s extension. That is, it assumes that voters can compare more sets of alternatives. We prove that truth-telling is a weakly dominant strategy for these preferences under AV .

Consider a voter who approves the set R of alternatives. Assume that the voter weakly prefers the set $Y \in \mathcal{A}$ to $Z \in \mathcal{A}$ if she weakly prefers every alternative in $Y \setminus Z$ to every alternative in $Y \cap Z$ to every alternative in $Z \setminus Y$. Denoting by \succsim_R^F the resulting partial preferences over sets, we have

$$Y \succsim_R^F Z \text{ if and only if } \begin{cases} Y \subset R, \text{ or} \\ Z \cap R = \emptyset, \text{ or} \\ Y \setminus Z \subseteq R \text{ and } (Z \setminus Y) \cap R = \emptyset. \end{cases}$$

Fishburn (1972) motivated this preference extension as arising as the preferences of an expected utility maximizing voter when ties between alternatives are broken as follows. Suppose there is a fixed prior probability distribution with full support over the alternatives, which is unknown to the voters. Ties are broken by conditioning this distribution on the set of winning alternatives. Then an agent prefers one set to another according to Fishburn’s extension if and only if the former has higher expected utility than the latter for any prior distribution.

We say that a ballot aggregation function f is *Fishburn-strategyproof* if truth-telling is a weakly dominant strategy for Fishburn’s extension. That is, for all profiles P and all ballots $A \in \mathcal{A}$, $f(P + R) \succsim_R^F f(P + A)$. Thus, either the sincere ballot yields only approved alternatives, the insincere ballot yields only disapproved alternatives, or, if neither of those holds, the insincere ballot can only remove approved alternatives and add disapproved alternatives.

For non-dichotomous preferences, this notion of strategyproofness is unduly restrictive.¹⁰ However, under dichotomous preferences, AV satisfies it. This can be deduced from the theory developed by Brams and Fishburn (1978, Theorem 4); here, we give a direct proof.

Proposition 1. *AV is strategyproof for Fishburn’s extension.*

Proof. Consider a profile P , a dichotomous preference R , and a ballot A . Assume that neither $AV(P + R) \not\subseteq R$ nor $AV(P + A) \cap R \neq \emptyset$. For $a \in AV(P + R) \cap (X \setminus R)$ and $b \in AV(P + A) \cap R$, we have

$$(P + R)[a] \leq (P + A)[a] \leq (P + A)[b] \leq (P + R)[b] \leq (P + R)[a].$$

Hence, $(P + R)[a] = (P + A)[b]$ for all $a \in AV(P + R)$ and $b \in AV(P + A)$, meaning that the approval score of approval winners is the same in both profiles. So $AV(P + R) \cap (X \setminus R) \subseteq AV(P + A)$ and $AV(P + A) \cap R \subseteq AV(P + R)$, which is the third case in the definition of Fishburn’s extension. \square

⁹Brandt et al. (2022, Remark 2) show that the ballot aggregation function returning all Pareto undominated alternatives is never Kelly-manipulable by a group of voters. However, it violates consistency.

¹⁰For example, it is incompatible with anonymity and Pareto optimality (Brandt et al., 2022, Theorem 1).

Alós-Ferrer and Buckenmaier (2019) consider sincere ballots under approval voting when voters have arbitrary transitive preferences over the alternatives. They show that voters always have a (strongly) sincere ballot that is a best-response against the other voters' ballots assuming that the preference extension satisfies three conditions. The first, known as condition (R) from Brams and Fishburn (1978), requires that adding alternatives to a set that are preferred to all alternatives, and removing alternatives from a set that are less preferred than all remaining alternatives both constitute weak improvements. The other two conditions consider deletion and replacement of alternatives. As Alós-Ferrer and Buckenmaier (2019) note, for dichotomous preferences, these two conditions are implied by condition (R). Hence, for dichotomous preferences, casting the unique (strongly) sincere ballot is a weakly dominant strategy for every voter. Since Fishburn's extension satisfies condition (R), the result of Alós-Ferrer and Buckenmaier (2019) implies Proposition 1.

In the rest of the paper, we study properties of ballot aggregation functions based on majorities of voters and invariance under removing inferior alternatives. In many cases, these axioms are adaptations to the domain of dichotomous preferences of axioms originally discussed in the context of strict ordinal preferences (linear orders). Thus, these axioms are well-grounded when ballots represent sincere dichotomous preferences. However, the formal axioms do not depend on an assumption of dichotomous preferences and can also be sensible when studying ballot aggregation functions in other contexts.

5. Majoritarian Properties

In many democratic contexts, an important goal of voting is to uncover the will of a majority. If the preferences of a majority of voters share a certain feature, then this should be reflected in the collective decision. A classic example of this desideratum is the Condorcet criterion of choosing a Condorcet winner whenever it exists. Other properties in a majoritarian spirit are never choosing a Condorcet loser and choosing a majority winner whenever it exists. We will give a characterization of AV for each of these three properties.

When preferences are dichotomous, the majority relation is transitive (Inada, 1969) and coincides with the relation obtained by ordering alternatives according to their approval score. The maximal elements of the majority relation are the approval winners under sincere voting and preferred to every other alternative by a weak majority of voters (so they are weak Condorcet winners). If there is a unique approval winner, it is a Condorcet winner. Thus, AV is a *Condorcet extension* in that it uniquely chooses the Condorcet winner when one exists.¹¹

Let us say that a ballot aggregation function f chooses Condorcet winners if whenever a is the Condorcet winner in P , then $a \in f(P)$. Note that this axiom does not necessarily require that $f(P) = \{a\}$, so it is weaker than being a Condorcet extension. Still, it can be used to characterize AV .

Theorem 3. *AV is the only non-trivial ballot aggregation function that satisfies consistency, continuity, and chooses Condorcet winners.*

Theorem 3 strengthens a result of Fishburn (1979, Theorem 6), who proved that AV is the only non-trivial ballot aggregation function that satisfies *neutrality*, consistency, continuity, and that chooses a *weak* Condorcet winner. The latter axiom (which Fishburn (1979) calls *semi-Condorcet*) is stronger than the one we use: it requires that in each profile, f selects at least one weak Condorcet winner. Fishburn (1979) posed the question whether neutrality can be dropped from this result, and our proof shows that it can.

Unlike our other theorems, we do not prove Theorem 3 by reducing it to our base theorem, but prove it from scratch. Interestingly, consistency and choosing Condorcet winners suffice to show

¹¹In the context of voting with linear orders, no rule that chooses the weak Condorcet winners when they exist satisfies consistency (Young and Levenglick, 1978, Theorem 2).

that the winners have to be a subset of the approval winners. Continuity is used to show that all approval winners are selected.

In a profile P , an alternative a is a *Condorcet loser* if for every other alternative b , more voters prefer b to a than prefer a to b . A ballot aggregation function *avoids Condorcet losers* if it never chooses a Condorcet loser: $a \notin f(P)$. This is weaker than Condorcet consistency, and hence AV satisfies it. Some refinements of AV satisfy it as well (see Example 3 in Appendix B), and thus AV is not characterized by consistency, neutrality, and avoidance of Condorcet losers. We can pin down AV uniquely by adding continuity. Together, the four axioms characterize AV . In the context of voting with linear orders, the same axioms characterize Borda’s rule (combining results of Smith, 1973 and Young, 1975).

Theorem 4. *AV is the only ballot aggregation function that satisfies consistency, neutrality, continuity, and avoids Condorcet losers.*

Proof. We show that any such ballot aggregation function satisfies faithfulness and cancellation and then apply the result of Alós-Ferrer (2006) (also proven in Lemma 1(ii) in Appendix A). Faithfulness is easy to see from neutrality and avoiding Condorcet losers. Assume for contradiction that f does not satisfy cancellation. So there is a profile P such that $P[a] = P[b]$ for all alternatives a, b and $f(P) \neq X$. Let $a \in f(P)$. We now construct a profile P_a such that all alternatives have the same approval score in P_a and $f(P_a) = \{a\}$. To this end, let $\Pi_a = \{\pi \in \Pi(X) : \pi(a) = a\}$ be the set of all permutations on X that hold a fixed and $P_a = \sum_{\pi \in \Pi_a} \pi(P)$ the profile obtained by summing up all permutations of P for permutations in Π_a . By neutrality, $a \in f(\pi(P))$ for all π and so

$$f(P_a) = \bigcap_{\pi \in \Pi_a} f(\pi(P)) = \bigcap_{\pi \in \Pi_a} \pi(f(P)) = \{a\},$$

where the first equality follows from repeated application of consistency, the second equality from neutrality of f , and the third equality from the assumption that $f(P) \neq X$. Then, continuity implies that there is $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $f(X \setminus \{a\} + kP_a) = f(P_a) = \{a\}$. However, a is a Condorcet loser in the profile $X \setminus \{a\} + kP_a$, which contradicts the assumption that f avoids Condorcet losers. \square

A ballot aggregation function *respects unanimous majorities* if whenever more than half of the voters in a profile P submit the same ballot A , then at least one alternative from A is a winner (possibly among other alternatives not from A). Notice that in such cases every alternative not in A is disapproved by a majority of voters. AV satisfies this property, and will in fact return a subset of A . For voting with linear orders, a similar axiom (sometimes known as *majority consistency*) characterizes the plurality scoring rule (Lepelley, 1992, see also Sanver, 2002).

Theorem 5. *AV is the only non-trivial ballot aggregation function that satisfies consistency, neutrality, continuity, and respects unanimous majorities.*

6. Independence Properties for Variable Agendas

The plurality rule is commonly criticized as suffering from the “spoiler effect”, whereby the presence of weak candidates causes an otherwise strong candidate to lose, by “splitting the vote”. This kind of problem affects many voting rules besides plurality rule but is arguably largely avoided by approval voting. To make this claim formal, it is useful to adopt a setting where the set of alternatives (the *agenda*) may vary, so that we can reason about the effect of adding or removing alternatives. In this section, we consider a variety of independence conditions for varying agendas that are satisfied by approval voting. These conditions capture various senses in which approval voting is robust against the introduction of weak or redundant (“clone”) candidates, and hence is

immune to the spoiler effect. In addition, these axioms can be seen as ensuring that collective choices are rationalizable, and they can be interpreted as preventing certain manipulations by someone with agenda-setting power.

Let us formally set up the variable-agenda model. We reinterpret X as the set of all potential alternatives. The set of *agendas* $\mathcal{P}(X)$ consists of all non-empty subsets of X . Given an agenda $Y \in \mathcal{P}(X)$, the corresponding ballot set \mathcal{A}_Y contains all non-empty subsets of Y . As before, a profile P on an agenda Y is a function from \mathcal{A}_Y to the non-negative integers such that $\sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}_Y} P(A) > 0$. The restriction of a profile P on agenda Y to agenda $Z \subseteq Y$, written P_Z , is defined by $P_Z(B) = \sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}_Y: A \cap Z = B} P(A)$ for all $Z \in \mathcal{A}_Z$. A ballot aggregation function f_Y on an agenda Y maps a profile on Y to a subset of Y . A ballot aggregation function $f = (f_Y)_{Y \in \mathcal{P}(X)}$ specifies a ballot aggregation function for each agenda. All axioms defined earlier hold if they hold within each agenda. We will sometimes abuse notation by applying f_Z to a profile P on a larger agenda $Y \supseteq Z$. In such cases, P is to be understood as its restriction P_Z to Z .

In the context of linear orders, Tideman (1987) noticed that under many common voting rules, the winner can change when some candidate is ‘cloned’ by introducing new candidates that each voter ranks in an adjacent position to the original candidate. Few voting rules can avoid this behavior. However, in the context of approval ballots instead of linear orders, AV is a ballot aggregation function that does avoid it. To define an appropriate version of Tideman’s axiom for dichotomous preferences, we say that two alternatives a, b are *clones* of each other in a profile P if every voter is indifferent between a and b , or in other words either approves both a and b or disapproves both. A ballot aggregation function f satisfies *independence of clones* if, whenever a and b are clones in P , then $f_{Y \setminus \{b\}}(P) = f_Y(P) \cap (Y \setminus \{b\})$ and $b \in f_Y(P)$ if and only if $a \in f_{Y \setminus \{b\}}(P)$. Thus, adding a clone b of an alternative a to a profile has no effect on whether other alternatives are chosen or not, and b is chosen if and only if a was chosen in the original profile.

It turns out that consistency, independence of clones, and faithfulness characterize AV . In fact, using a more technical argument (omitted here), one can show that the only rules that satisfy consistency and independence of clones are AV , $-AV$, and $TRIV$. Thus, faithfulness is only required to rule out $-AV$ and $TRIV$.

Theorem 6. *AV is the only ballot aggregation function satisfying consistency, independence of clones, and faithfulness if $|X| \geq 4$.*

The next axiom prevents a losing alternative from spoiling the election. Taken from choice theory, it prescribes that removing unchosen alternatives from the agenda should not change the choice set (see, e.g., Chernoff, 1954; Aizerman and Aleskerov, 1995; Brandt and Harrenstein, 2011). Formally, a ballot aggregation function f satisfies *independence of losers* if $f_Y(P) = f_Z(P)$ for all profiles P and agendas $Z \subseteq Y$ with $f_Y(P) \subseteq Z$. Independence of losers prevents, for example, a candidate who has no chance at winning from influencing the election by withdrawing from the election. Because removing losers does not change the approval scores of other candidates, AV satisfies this property, and AV can be characterized by consistency, neutrality, faithfulness, and independence of losers. When dropping faithfulness, at the expense of a more technical proof, one can show that AV , $-AV$, and $TRIV$ are the only rules that satisfy these axioms.

Theorem 7. *AV is the only ballot aggregation function satisfying consistency, neutrality, faithfulness, and independence of losers.*

Proof. Take any such ballot aggregation function f and some agenda $Y \in \mathcal{P}(X)$. We will omit the subscript Y for f within this proof. We show that f satisfies disjoint equality and apply Theorem 1.

Let A, B be two disjoint ballots and $a \in A$ and $b \in B$. Neutrality implies that $f(A + B) \in \{X, A \cup B, A, B, X \setminus B, X \setminus A\}$. First assume for contradiction that $f(A + B) \not\subseteq A \cup B$ and

let $c \in f(A + B) \setminus (A \cup B)$. By faithfulness, we have $f(\{c\}) = \{c\}$. Hence, by consistency, $f(A+B+\{c\}) = \{c\}$. Independence of losers implies that $f(A+B+\{c\}) = f_{\{a,b,c\}}(\{a\}+\{b\}+\{c\}) = \{c\}$, which contradicts neutrality. So we have $f(A + B) \in \{A \cup B, A, B\}$.

Second, consider the case $f(A + B) = A$. From the previous case and neutrality, we know that $f(\{a\} + \{b\}) = \{a, b\}$. Hence, by consistency, $f(A + B + \{a\} + \{b\}) = \{a\}$. Independence of losers implies that $f(A + B + \{a\} + \{b\}) = f_{\{a,b\}}(\{a\} + \{b\} + \{a\} + \{b\}) = \{a\}$, which again contradicts neutrality. Similarly, we get a contradiction if $f(A + B) = B$. Hence, $f(A + B) = A \cup B$ is the only possibility, and thus f satisfies disjoint equality. \square

To decide whether removal of an alternative is allowed to change the outcome, independence of losers references the choice set of the ballot aggregation function under consideration. Alternatively, we can look for a more objective approach to identify inferior alternatives whose removal should not change the election outcome. We will consider two such notions. The first requires that the removal of a Pareto dominated alternative does not change the set of winners. The second is weaker and only requires that removing an alternative which is not approved by any voter does not change the outcome.

An alternative y is Pareto dominated in a profile P if there exists an alternative x such that every voter in P who approves y also approves x , and there is a voter in P who approves x but not y . This is the standard definition if ballots represent sincere dichotomous preferences. A ballot aggregation function satisfies *independence of Pareto dominated alternatives* if $f_Z(P) = f_Y(P)$ for all agendas Y and Z and profiles P on Y such that $Z \subseteq Y$ and all alternatives in $Y \setminus Z$ are Pareto dominated in P . In conjunction with consistency and neutrality, this characterizes AV . In the context of linear orders, these axioms characterize the plurality scoring rule (Richelson, 1978; Ching, 1996; Öztürk, 2020).

Theorem 8. *AV is the only ballot aggregation function satisfying consistency, neutrality, and independence of Pareto dominated alternatives.*

A weakening of the independence axiom of Theorem 8 is *independence of never-approved alternatives*, which prescribes that $f_Y(P) = f_Z(P)$ for all agendas Y and Z and profiles P on Y such that $Z \subseteq Y$ and no voter in P approves any alternative in $Y \setminus Z$. Under dichotomous preferences, these alternatives are least-preferred by all voters, and are thus certainly Pareto dominated. As Example 5 in Appendix B shows, AV is not the only rule satisfying this weaker independence condition together with the other axioms in Theorem 8. However, AV is characterized when adding an axiom often called reversal symmetry: if all voters switch to approving the complement of their ballot, then all chosen alternatives should become unchosen alternatives (unless all alternatives were chosen in the original profile). For a ballot $A \neq Y$, we denote by A^c the complement of A in Y , i.e., $A^c = Y \setminus A$; for $A = Y$, $A^c = Y$. Similarly, P^c is the profile where $P^c(A^c) = P(A)$ for all ballots $A \in \mathcal{A}_Y$. Then *reversal symmetry* requires that $f(P) \cap f(P^c) = \emptyset$ whenever $f(P) \neq X$. In the context of linear orders, these axioms characterize the Borda scoring rule (Morkelyunas, 1982, see also Saari and Barney, 2003).

Theorem 9. *AV is the only ballot aggregation function satisfying consistency, reversal symmetry, and independence of never-approved alternatives.*

Proof. Fix some agenda Y . We show that f_Y satisfies faithfulness and disjoint equality and then invoke Theorem 1 to conclude $f_Y = AV_Y$.

For faithfulness, fix some ballot A . Then independence of never-approved alternatives implies $f(A) = f_A(A) = A$. For agenda A , $A = A^c$, and so $f_A(A) = f_A(A^c)$. Then reversal symmetry implies $f_A(A) = A$, which shows faithfulness.

For disjoint equality, let A, B be two disjoint ballots and $P = A + B$. Independence of never-approved alternatives implies $f(P) = f_{A \cup B}(P)$. For agenda $A \cup B$, $P = P^c$, and so

$f_{A \cup B}(P) = f_{A \cup B}(P^c)$. Then reversal symmetry implies $f_{A \cup B}(P) = A \cup B$, which shows disjoint equality. \square

7. Related Characterizations of Approval Voting

The literature on axiomatic characterizations of approval voting and variants thereof goes well beyond what we have discussed above.

Using variants of the axioms in Theorem 1, Sertel (1988) shows that AV is the only ballot aggregation function that satisfies anonymity, weak unanimity (faithfulness), weak consistency (consistency where one of the profiles is a single-voter profile), and strong disjoint equality. The latter property requires that if a ballot A contains none of the winners for a profile P , then the winners for the profile $P + A$ are the winners for P and alternatives in A whose approval score in P is one less than the maximal approval score.

Fishburn (1979) uses neutrality, continuity, and consistency to characterize the class of *scoring rules* on the domain of approval ballots. A scoring rule is specified by a vector $(s_1, \dots, s_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ assigning a score to each ballot cardinality. Given a profile P , the score of $x \in X$ is $\sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}: x \in A} s_{|A|} \cdot P(A)$. The scoring rule returns the set of alternatives with the highest score. For example, AV is the scoring rule $(1, \dots, 1)$; cumulative voting is the scoring rule $(1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots, \frac{1}{m})$; and plurality voting is the scoring rule $(1, 0, \dots, 0)$ (which ignores all non-singleton ballots). Without the continuity axiom, Fishburn obtains the class of composite scoring rules, where each score s_i is specified by a vector in \mathbb{R}^m (rather than a number in \mathbb{R}), and we compare vectors in \mathbb{R}^m lexicographically. An example of such a rule is approval voting, with ties broken in favor of candidates who have the highest plurality score. Fishburn's result is closely related to Young's (1975) characterization of scoring rules when ballots are linear orders over alternatives, and the characterizations of scoring rules by Myerson (1995) and Pivato (2013) in an abstract setting. Notably, Fishburn's characterization (which uses a separating hyperplanes argument) works even on restricted domains where only certain cardinalities of approval ballot are allowed (e.g., approve at most three alternatives). In contrast, other characterizations of approval voting using direct proofs (including the ones in this paper) require that all cardinalities are allowed. An exception is a paper by Leach and Powers (2019) who show that the approval voting characterization of Alós-Ferrer (2006) also holds for many cardinality-restricted domains.

Theorem 10 of Fishburn (1979) shows that AV is the only scoring rule for which sincerely reporting one's ballot is the only undominated strategy, where dominance is defined similarly to Kelly's extension. A related result by Vorsatz (2008) shows that AV is the only non-manipulable scoring rule on approval ballots for a notion of non-manipulability that is slightly weaker than Kelly's. Alcalde-Unzu and Vorsatz (2009) characterize the class of *size* AV rules, which are scoring rules where the score of a ballot weakly decreases in the number of approved alternatives. In addition to anonymity, neutrality, consistency, and a continuity axiom, they assume congruity (adding a voter who disapproves a losing alternative does not make it a winner) and contraction (removing alternatives from a voter's ballot does not add new winners unless all winners are removed).

Vorsatz (2007) considers ballot aggregation functions for variable sets of voters and alternatives. The choices for variable sets of alternatives have to be rationalizable by a transitive relation (cf. Sen, 1977) and indifferent voters do not influence the choice from two-alternative sets. He shows that AV is the only such ballot aggregation function that is anonymous, neutral, non-manipulable (as in Vorsatz, 2008), and strictly monotonic, where the latter requires that ties on two alternative sets are resolved if one alternative gains additional support. Sato (2019) shows that this result even holds for a fixed set of voters, i.e., without the condition that relates different electorates to each other. Moreover, he characterizes approval voting using anonymity, neutrality, (a slight weakening of) strict monotonicity, and a stronger notion of non-manipulability. Neither of these

conditions connects different agendas, so the result holds even for a fixed agenda.

In the framework of Vorsatz (2007), Massó and Vorsatz (2008) characterize *weighted AV*, where the approval score of an alternative is multiplied by its weight, which is exogenously given and fixed across ballot profiles. Their result requires anonymity, consistency, and two properties that put bounds on the ratios of the weights.

Sato (2014) and Alcalde-Unzu and Vorsatz (2014) characterize approval voting using a variable-agenda property stronger than some of the properties we have considered in Section 6: if the set of feasible alternatives shrinks, then we need to select precisely those previously winning alternatives that are still feasible, should any exist.

Baigent and Xu (1991) consider rules that aggregate choice functions into a collective choice function, i.e., a function that specifies the collective choice from each subset of alternatives. Here the approval score of an alternative corresponds to the number of voters who choose it. If the aggregation rule yields collective choice functions satisfying neutrality, positive responsiveness (additional support for a chosen alternative makes it the unique choice), and independence of symmetric substitutions (the collective choice only depends on the vector of approval scores), then it has to be approval voting.

8. Discussion

We have provided eight characterizations of approval voting based on the consistency axiom in combination with other appealing properties. These results are strong arguments for using approval voting once we accept the premise that voters have dichotomous preferences. Crucially, all our results hinge on consistency. In the context of political elections, making consistent choices across sub-electorates prevents severe instances of gerrymandering and is thus particularly important.

On a more technical note, many consistency-based results in social choice theory reason over an unbounded number of voters, e.g., when employing convex separation theorems on the set of fractional preference profiles. By contrast, some of our proofs allow us to derive bounds on the number of voters. For example, if a ballot aggregation function satisfies all assumptions of Theorem 1 on a set of n voters and all its subsets, then it has to be approval voting on subsets of up to $n/2$ voters. The proofs of Theorems 4 and 5 do not yield such bounds, since continuity requires arbitrarily large electorates.

The examples in Appendix B show that no axiom can be dropped from any of our characterizations. For Theorems 7 and 8, we use the ballot aggregation function choosing the lexicographically first approval winner, AV_{lex} , as an example that neutrality cannot be dropped. However, AV_{lex} is a refinement of AV , and thus identical to it whenever the approval winner is unique. We leave as an open question whether there is a ballot aggregation function satisfying all axioms of Theorems 7 or 8 except for neutrality, and that is not a subset of approval voting.

Lastly, in this paper we have considered the case of choosing a set of winning alternatives. However, approval-based rules are also natural candidates for choosing rankings, committees, or lotteries over alternatives. For example, Lackner and Skowron (2021) study approval-based rules for electing committees. Further study of other output types seems promising.

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APPENDIX

A. Omitted Proofs

Lemma 1. *For a ballot aggregation function f , the following implications hold.*

(i) *Consistency, disjoint equality, and neutrality imply faithfulness*

(ii) *Consistency, faithfulness, and cancellation imply disjoint equality*

Proof. (i) Let A be a ballot. Neutrality implies that $f(A) \in \{X, A, X \setminus A\}$. If $A = X$, the first and the second option coincide and the third option is impossible, since choice sets have to be non-empty. Otherwise, assume for contradiction that $f(A) \in \{X, X \setminus A\}$ and let $b \in f(A) \setminus A$. If $A = \{a\}$ neutrality implies that $f(\{b\})$ is either $X \setminus \{b\}$ or X . Since $|X| \geq 3$, $f(\{a\}) \cap f(\{b\}) \neq \emptyset$ and thus consistency implies $f(\{a\}) \cap f(\{b\}) = f(\{a\} + \{b\})$, which is either $X \setminus \{a, b\}$ or X , both of which contradict disjoint equality.

For all remaining A , we have $f(A) \cap f(\{b\}) \neq \emptyset$, since $f(\{b\}) = \{b\}$ by the previous case. Then consistency implies $\{b\} = f(A) \cap f(\{b\}) = f(A + \{b\})$, which again contradicts disjoint equality.

(ii) By Theorem 1 and Remark 1, it suffices to show that $f(A + B) \supseteq A \cup B$ for all disjoint ballots A, B . Let $C = X \setminus (A \cup B)$. Cancellation implies that $f(A \cup B + C) = X$ and $f(A + B + C) = X$. So we have

$$\begin{aligned} f(A + B) &= f(A + B) \cap f(A \cup B + C) \\ &= f(A + B + A \cup B + C) \\ &= f(A \cup B) \cap f(A + B + C) = A \cup B, \end{aligned}$$

where the second and third equality follow from consistency and the last equality follows from faithfulness. □

Lemma 1, in combination with Theorem 1, can be used to derive the characterizations of Alós-Ferrer (2006) and Fishburn (1978) as listed in Table 1. For the latter result, our proofs avoid the implicit use of anonymity by Fishburn (1978). In the proof of Lemma 1(ii), note that cancellation was only used for two and three voters with disjoint ballots (see also footnote 6). A related result was obtained by Ninjbat (2012) who showed that the only ballot aggregation functions satisfying consistency, neutrality, and cancellation are AV , $-AV$, and $TRIV$.

Theorem 3. *AV is the only non-trivial ballot aggregation function that satisfies consistency, continuity, and chooses Condorcet winners.*

Proof. The proof proceeds in three stages: first we show that Condorcet winners have to be chosen uniquely whenever they exist; second that only approval winners can be chosen; and third that exactly the approval winners are chosen.

We start by constructing a relation $E \subseteq X \times X$ on alternatives, where $(a, b) \in E$ if for all profiles P , $a \in f(P)$ implies $b \in f(P)$. The following claim will turn out useful to derive properties of this relation:

Claim 1. *If b is a Condorcet winner in a profile P and $a \in f(P)$, then $(a, b) \in E$.*

Proof of Claim 1. Assume for contradiction that $(a, b) \notin E$. By definition of E , there is profile P' such that $a \in f(P')$ and $b \notin f(P')$. Since b is a Condorcet winner in P , we can find an integer k large enough so that b is a Condorcet winner in the profile $P' + kP$. (For example, any k larger than the number of voters in P' works.) Because f chooses Condorcet winners, this gives $b \in f(P' + kP)$. By consistency, we have $f(kP) = f(P)$ and so $a \in f(P') \cap f(kP)$. Thus we can apply consistency again to get

$$f(P') \cap f(kP) = f(P' + kP).$$

From this we get $b \notin f(P' + kP)$, since $b \notin f(P')$, which is a contradiction. \square

Now we deduce some properties of E . Clearly, it is reflexive and, since logical implication is transitive, it is transitive. Moreover, E is symmetric. Suppose that $(a, b) \in E$. Let P be a profile where a is a Condorcet winner. Since f chooses Condorcet winners, $a \in f(P)$, and since $(a, b) \in E$, $b \in f(P)$. Then by Claim 1, $(b, a) \in E$. So E is an equivalence relation and partitions alternatives into equivalence classes.

To proceed, we distinguish three cases. If $E = X \times X$, it puts all alternatives into the same equivalence class and f is the trivial rule: choice sets are non-empty, and if any alternative is in the choice set, all alternatives have to be chosen by definition of E . This contradicts our assumption that f is non-trivial.

If $E = \{(a, a) : a \in X\}$, then by Claim 1, Condorcet winners have to be chosen uniquely whenever they exist.

In all other cases, there are alternatives a, b, c such that a and b belong to the same equivalence class and c belongs to a different one. In particular, a is chosen whenever b is chosen and *vice versa*. Moreover, if either a or b is a Condorcet winner in a profile P , then c is not chosen. Otherwise we would have $(c, a) \in E$ or $(c, b) \in E$ by Claim 1, which cannot be since c is in a different equivalence class than a and b . Thus, for the profiles $P = 3\{a\} + 2\{c\}$ and $P' = 3\{b\} + 2\{c\}$, the following hold: $a \in f(P)$ since f chooses Condorcet winners; thus $b \in f(P)$ and $c \notin f(P)$; likewise, $a, b \in f(P')$ and $c \notin f(P')$. Then by consistency, $f(P + P') = f(3\{a\} + 3\{b\} + 4\{c\}) = f(P) \cap f(P')$ and so $a, b \in f(P + P')$ and $c \notin f(P + P')$. However, c is a Condorcet winner in $P + P'$, contradicting that f chooses Condorcet winners. So we conclude that only the second case is possible, i.e., Condorcet winners have to be chosen uniquely whenever they exist.

Second we show that f has to choose a subset of approval winners for all profiles. Assume for contradiction that for some profile P , $f(P)$ contains an alternative a that is not in $AV(P)$. Let $b \in AV(P)$ and $P' = 2\{a\} + \{b\}$. Then b is a Condorcet winner in the profile $2P + P'$, since $(2P + P')[b] = 2P[b] + 1$, $(2P + P')[a] = 2P[a] + 2 \leq 2(P[b] - 1) + 2 = 2P[b]$, and $(2P + P')[c] = 2P[c] \leq 2P[b]$ for all $c \neq a, b$, since $b \in AV(P)$. Recall that Condorcet winners have to be chosen uniquely whenever they exist. So $f(2P + P') = \{b\}$. Moreover, a is a Condorcet winner in the profile P' and thus $f(P') = \{a\}$. As observed earlier, consistency implies that $f(P) = f(2P)$. Since $a \in f(P)$ by assumption and $f(P') = \{a\}$, consistency thus implies $f(2P + P') = f(2P) \cap f(P') = f(P) \cap f(P') = \{a\}$, which is a contradiction. We conclude that $f(P) \subseteq AV(P)$ for all profiles P .

Third we show that $f(P) = AV(P)$ for all P . We have already solved the case of a unique approval winner in the first part. If there are exactly two approval winners in P and f only chooses one of them, say $AV(P) = \{a, b\}$ and $f(P) = \{a\}$, then by continuity, $f(\{b\} + kP) = \{a\}$ for some integer k . But b is a Condorcet winner in the profile $\{b\} + kP$ and so $f(\{b\} + kP) = \{b\}$, which is a contradiction. Now, for arbitrary P , assume for contradiction that $a \in f(P) \subseteq AV(P)$ and $b \in AV(P) \setminus f(P)$. From the case of two approval winners we know that $f(\{a, b\}) = \{a, b\}$. In the profile $P + \{a, b\}$ only a and b are approval winners, and so $f(P + \{a, b\}) = AV(P + \{a, b\}) = \{a, b\}$. Applying consistency we get

$$f(P + \{a, b\}) = f(P) \cap f(\{a, b\}) = \{a\},$$

since $b \notin f(P)$, which is a contradiction. We conclude that $f(P) = AV(P)$. \square

Theorem 5. *AV is the only non-trivial ballot aggregation function that satisfies consistency, neutrality, continuity, and respects unanimous majorities.*

Proof. We show that any such ballot aggregation function satisfies faithfulness and disjoint equality and then apply Theorem 1. For brevity, in this proof we will call respect for unanimous majorities the *majority condition*.

First we prove faithfulness. Let A be some ballot. Neutrality and the majority condition imply that $f(A) \in \{X, A\}$. If $f(A) = X$ for all ballots A , then by consistency, $f = TRIV$, which is contrary to the assumption. So there is some ballot A such that $f(A) = A$. For $c \in X \setminus A$, we have that $f(\{c\}) \in \{X, \{c\}\}$. If $f(\{c\}) = X$, then consistency implies that $f(A + 2\{c\}) = A$, which contradicts the majority condition. So by neutrality, $f(\{c\}) = \{c\}$ for all alternatives c . Now let A be an arbitrary ballot and assume for contradiction that $f(A) = X$. For $c \in X \setminus A$, we have $f(\{c\}) = \{c\}$ and so consistency implies $f(2A + \{c\}) = \{c\}$, which contradicts the majority condition. Thus, $f(A) = A$ and f satisfies faithfulness.

Second we prove disjoint equality. Let A, B be two disjoint ballots. Neutrality implies that $f(A+B) \in \{X, A, B, A \cup B, X \setminus A, X \setminus B, X \setminus (A \cup B)\}$. We will exclude all possibilities except for $f(A+B) = A \cup B$. Assume for contradiction that $f(A+B)$ contains some $c \in X \setminus (A \cup B)$. Moreover, let $a \in A$. Faithfulness implies that $f(A \setminus \{a\} \cup \{c\}) = A \setminus \{a\} \cup \{c\}$. Consistency then implies $f(A+B+A \setminus \{a\} \cup \{c\}) = f(A+B) \cap (A \setminus \{a\} \cup \{c\})$. In particular, $c \in f(A+B+A \setminus \{a\} \cup \{c\})$ and $a \notin f(A+B+A \setminus \{a\} \cup \{c\})$. This contradicts neutrality, since the profile $A+B+A \setminus \{a\} \cup \{c\}$ is symmetric with respect to a and c , so that either both of them or neither of them has to be chosen. Thus, $f(A+B) \in \{A \cup B, A, B\}$. The remainder of the proof excludes the latter two possibilities. It proceeds along three increasingly general cases.

Case 1: $A = \{a\}$ and $B = \{b\}$ for two alternatives a, b . By the previous analysis and neutrality, remains $f(\{a\} + \{b\}) = \{a, b\}$ as the only possibility.

Case 2: Arbitrary cardinality A and $B = \{b\}$ for some alternative b . If $f(A + \{b\}) = \{b\}$, continuity implies that $f(A + k(A + \{b\})) = \{b\}$ for some integer k , which contradicts the majority condition. If $f(A + \{b\}) = A$, consistency and Case 1 imply that for $a \in A$, $f(A + \{b\} + \{a\} + \{b\}) = \{a\}$. Then, continuity implies that $f(\{b\} + k(A + \{b\} + \{a\} + \{b\})) = \{a\}$ for some integer k , which contradicts the majority condition. Thus, $f(A + \{b\}) = A \cup \{b\}$.

Case 3: Arbitrary cardinality A, B . If $f(A+B) = B$, choose some $b \in B$. Case 2 implies that $f(A + \{b\}) = A \cup \{b\}$. So $f(A+B+A + \{b\}) = \{b\}$. Then continuity implies that $f(A+k(A+B+A + \{b\})) = \{b\}$ for some k , which contradicts the majority condition. The case $f(A+B) = A$ is analogous. Thus, $f(A+B) = A \cup B$ remains as the only possibility. \square

Theorem 6. *AV is the only ballot aggregation function satisfying consistency, independence of clones, and faithfulness if $|X| \geq 4$.*

Proof. Take any such ballot aggregation function f and some agenda $Y \in \mathcal{P}(X)$. We will omit the subscript Y for f within this proof. We show that f satisfies disjoint equality and then apply Theorem 1.

Let $A, B \in \mathcal{A}_Y$ be two disjoint ballots and $C = Y \setminus (A \cup B)$. In the two-voter profile $A+B$ all alternatives in A are clones of each other and likewise all alternatives in B and in C . So independence of clones implies that for each of these sets, either all alternatives are chosen or none, i.e., $f(A+B) \in \{Y, A \cup B, A, B, C\}$.

We show that in addition, A is chosen if and only if B is chosen. So assume that $A \subseteq f(A+B)$, let $a \in A$, $b \in B$, and $c \in C$, and consider the agenda $\{a, b, c\}$. (If $A \cup B = Y$, omit c in what follows.) Independence of clones implies that $a \in f_{\{a,b,c\}}(A+B) = f(A+B) \cap \{a, b, c\}$. Let $x \in X \setminus \{a, b, c\}$, which exists since $|X| \geq 4$, and consider the profile $\{a, x\} + \{b\}$ on the agenda $\{a, b, c, x\}$. Independence of clones implies $x \in f_{\{a,b,c,x\}}(\{a, x\} + \{b\})$. Further

applications of independence of clones imply that $x \in f_{\{b,c,x\}}(\{x\} + \{b\})$, $x \in f_{\{a,b,c,x\}}(\{x\} + \{a, b\})$, $x \in f_{\{a,c,x\}}(\{x\} + \{a\})$, $b \in f_{\{a,b,c,x\}}(\{b, x\} + \{a\})$, and $b \in f_{\{a,b,c\}}(\{b\} + \{a\})$. So we get $b \in f_{\{a,b,c\}}(A + B) = f(A + B) \cap \{a, b, c\}$ and thus, $B \subseteq f(A + B)$.

The remaining possibilities are $f(A + B) \in \{Y, A \cup B, C\}$. Assume for contradiction that $f(A + B) \cap C \neq \emptyset$. Faithfulness implies $f(C) = C$. Applying consistency to $A + B$ and the one-voter profile C yields $f(A + B + C) = f(A + B) \cap f(C) = C$. Essentially the same line of reasoning as in the previous paragraph shows that $f(A + B + C) = Y$, which is a contradiction. Thus $f(A + B) = A \cup B$, and so f satisfies disjoint equality. \square

Theorem 7. *AV is the only ballot aggregation function satisfying consistency, neutrality, faithfulness, and independence of losers.*

Proof. Take any such ballot aggregation function f and some agenda $Y \in \mathcal{P}(X)$. We will omit the subscript Y for f within this proof. We show that f satisfies disjoint equality and then apply Theorem 1.

To this end, let A, B be two disjoint ballots and $a \in A$ and $b \in B$. Neutrality implies that $f(A + B) \in \{X, A \cup B, A, B, X \setminus B, X \setminus A\}$. First assume for contradiction that $f(A + B) \not\subseteq A \cup B$ and let $c \in f(A + B) \setminus (A \cup B)$. By faithfulness, we have $f(\{c\}) = \{c\}$. Hence, by consistency, $f(A + B + \{c\}) = \{c\}$. Independence of losers implies that $f(A + B + \{c\}) = f_{\{a,b,c\}}(\{a\} + \{b\} + \{c\}) = \{c\}$, which contradicts neutrality. So we have $f(A + B) \in \{A \cup B, A, B\}$.

Second, consider the case $f(A + B) = A$. From the previous case and neutrality, we know that $f(\{a\} + \{b\}) = \{a, b\}$. Hence, by consistency, $f(A + B + \{a\} + \{b\}) = \{a\}$. Independence of losers implies that $f(A + B + \{a\} + \{b\}) = f_{\{a,b\}}(\{a\} + \{b\} + \{a\} + \{b\}) = \{a\}$, which again contradicts neutrality. Similarly, we get a contradiction if $f(A + B) = B$. Hence, $f(A + B) = A \cup B$ remains as the only possibility and so f satisfies disjoint equality as desired. \square

Theorem 8. *AV is the only ballot aggregation function satisfying consistency, neutrality, and independence of Pareto dominated alternatives.*

Proof. Fix some agenda Y . We show that f_Y satisfies disjoint equality and then invoke Fishburn's (1978) result to conclude $f_Y = AV_Y$. The subscript Y will be omitted in the rest of the proof. Let A, B be two disjoint ballots. Observe that in the profile $A + B$ all alternatives in $X \setminus (A \cup B)$ are Pareto dominated by alternatives in $A \cup B$. So independence of Pareto dominated alternatives implies $f(A + B) = f_{A \cup B}(A + B) \subseteq A \cup B$. Then it follows from neutrality that $f(A + B) \in \{A, B, A \cup B\}$. Without loss of generality, we may assume for contradiction that $f(A + B) = A$. For $a \in A$ and $b \in B$, neutrality and independence of Pareto dominated alternatives imply $f(\{a\} + \{b\}) = f_{\{a,b\}}(\{a\} + \{b\}) = \{a, b\}$. Then it follows from consistency that $f(A + B + \{a\} + \{b\}) = \{a\}$. In the profile $A + B + \{a\} + \{b\}$, all alternatives except a and b are Pareto dominated by either a or b . Thus, by independence of Pareto dominated alternatives, $\{a\} = f(A + B + \{a\} + \{b\}) = f_{\{a,b\}}(\{a\} + \{b\} + \{a\} + \{b\})$, which contradicts neutrality. \square

B. Independence of Axioms

In each of our characterizations, the axioms used are independent: when dropping any one of the axioms, other rules satisfy the remaining axioms. To show this, we give a lengthy list of example rules below that satisfy particular combinations of axioms. Most of these examples are technical in nature, and not in themselves interesting. To see which example can be used to prove independence in a specific result, refer to Table 1.

In these examples, a *scoring rule* is a ballot aggregation function f which is specified by a scoring system $g : \mathcal{A} \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ where for a ballot $A \in \mathcal{A}$ and alternative $a \in X$, the ballot assigns $g(A, a)$ points to a . Then f selects the alternatives with the highest number of points:

$f(P) = \arg \max_{a \in X} \sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}} P(A)g(A, a)$. Scoring rules satisfy consistency and continuity (Fishburn, 1979; Myerson, 1995). We can also consider *composite* scoring rules which allow for two levels of scores $g : \mathcal{A} \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^2$, where pairs of integers are compared lexicographically. We write $a + be$ for the pair (a, b) . Composite scoring rules satisfy consistency but may fail continuity. A *plurality ballot* is a singleton ballot; the *plurality score* of an alternative a is $P(\{a\})$, the number of singleton ballots for a . A *veto ballot* is a ballot of cardinality $|X| - 1$. Some of our examples “ignore” certain voters; in cases where all voters are ignored those rules output X , a tie between all alternatives.

Example 1. The rule that is like AV but counts voter 1 double.

This rule is not anonymous, but it satisfies neutrality, consistency, faithfulness, Fishburn-strategyproofness, independence of clones, reversal symmetry, independence of losers, of dominated alternatives, and of never-approved alternatives. That the rule satisfies these axioms is easily deduced from the fact that AV satisfies them.

Example 2. The rule PO selecting all Pareto optimal alternatives.

This rule fails consistency, since $\text{PO}(a + c) = \{a, c\}$ and $\text{PO}(b + c) = \{b, c\}$, but $\text{PO}(a + b + c + c) = \{a, b, c\}$. However, PO satisfies anonymity, neutrality, disjoint equality, cancellation, independence of clones, independence of losers, and independence of dominated alternatives, and is not manipulable for Kelly’s extension.

Example 3. The rule AV_{lex} selecting the lexicographically first approval winner.

This rule fails neutrality, but it satisfies anonymity, consistency (if a is the lexicographically first approval winner in both P and P' , then $AV(P)$ and $AV(P')$ intersect, and so $AV(P + P') = AV(P) \cap AV(P')$ because AV satisfies consistency, and a is the lexicographically first element of the latter set), Fishburn-strategyproofness (since AV satisfies Fishburn-strategyproofness and lexicographic tie-breaking is consistent across choice sets), independence of losers and of dominated alternatives (since AV satisfies these properties).

Example 4. The constant rule always selecting $\{x\}$ for some fixed $x \in X$.

This rule fails neutrality, but satisfies anonymity, consistency, and Fishburn-strategyproofness.

Example 5. The plurality rule ignoring all non-singleton ballots.

This rule is manipulable for Kelly’s extension since $f(\{a\} + \{b, c\}) = \{a\}$ where the second voter can manipulate to $f(\{a\} + \{b\}) = \{a, b\}$. It fails to respect unanimous majorities and fails to avoid Condorcet losers since $f(\{a\} + \{b, c\} + \{b, c\}) = \{a\}$. It fails independence of clones since $f(\{a\} + \{b\}) = \{a, b\}$ but $f(\{a\} + \{b, c\}) = \{a\}$. It fails independence of losers and of dominated alternatives, since $f(\{a\} + \{a, b\} + \{c\}) = \{a, c\}$ but $f(\{a\} + \{a\} + \{c\}) = \{a\}$. It fails reversal symmetry since $f(\{a\} + \{b, c\}) = \{a\}$ but $f(\{b, c\} + \{a\}) = \{a\}$. However, it is anonymous, neutral, and satisfies consistency and continuity because it is a scoring rule. It also satisfies independence of never-approved alternatives, since if we delete a never-approved alternative, the set of voters with a singleton ballot does not change.

Example 6. The rule CNL selecting all alternatives that are not Condorcet losers.

This rule fails consistency, since $f(\{a\} + \{b\}) = \{a, b\}$ and $f(\{a\} + \{c\}) = \{a, c\}$ but $f(\{a\} + \{a\} + \{b\} + \{c\}) = \{a, b, c\}$. The rule is neutral, it avoids Condorcet losers by definition, and it satisfies continuity (since if a is the Condorcet loser in profile P , then a is the Condorcet loser in $P' + kP$ for sufficiently large k , so $a \notin f(P' + kP)$).

Example 7. The rule selecting the approval winners with highest plurality score.

This rule fails continuity, since if $P = \{b\}$ and $P' = \{a\} + \{a, b\} + \{b, c\}$, then $f(P) = \{a\}$, but $f(P + kP') = \{b\}$ for all k . The rule is anonymous, neutral, it satisfies consistency (since it is a composite scoring rule), and it avoids Condorcet losers and respects unanimous majorities (since it returns a subset of the approval winners).

Example 8. The rule selecting the approval winners, considering only those ballots that occur most frequently in the profile.

This rule fails consistency since $f(\{a, b\} + \{a, c\}) = \{a\}$ and $f(\{a, b\}) = \{a, b\}$, but $f(\{a, b\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}) = \{a, b\}$. It is anonymous and neutral. It respects unanimous majorities, since a ballot that is reported by a majority is a (uniquely) most-frequent ballot. It satisfies continuity since for any profiles P and P' , we have for large enough k that $f(P' + kP) = f(P)$, since the most-frequent ballots in P become the most-frequent ballots in $P' + kP$ for large enough k . It satisfies independence of never-approved alternatives, since removing a never-approved alternative does not change any approval sets, and does not change which ballots are most-frequent.

Example 9. The rule $-AV$ returning the alternatives with lowest approval score.

Example 10. The rule $TRIV$ returning all alternatives.

Example 11. The rule like AV , but counting plurality and veto ballots double.

This rule fails independence of never-approved alternatives, since $f_{\{a,b,c,d\}}(\{a, b\}, \{c\}) = \{c\}$ but $f_{\{a,b,c\}}(\{a, b\}, \{c\}) = \{a, b, c\}$. It is anonymous, satisfies consistency (since it is a scoring rule), and satisfies reversal symmetry (since AV satisfies reversal symmetry, and reversing a profile preserves voter weights).

Example 12. The rule like AV , but counting veto ballots double.

This rule fails disjoint equality and cancellation in 2-voter profile, since $f(\{a\} + X \setminus \{a\}) = X \setminus \{a\}$. It satisfies consistency (being a scoring rule), and faithfulness. It also satisfies cancellation in 3-voter profiles since if A, B, C are disjoint ballots, then none of A, B, C can be a veto ballot (we disallow empty ballots here).

Example 13. The scoring rule where a ballot A gives $|A|(|X| - |A|)$ points to each approved alternative.

This rule fails cancellation on 3-voter profiles because for $|X| \geq 4$, we have $f(\{a\} + \{b\} + X \setminus \{a, b\}) = X \setminus \{a, b\}$ because a and b have $|X| - 1$ points each and other alternatives have $(|X| - 2) \cdot 2 > |X| - 1$ points each. However, this rule satisfies consistency (since it is a scoring rule), faithfulness, and cancellation on 2-voter profiles (since if $A \cup B = X$ and $A \cap B = \emptyset$, then $|A|(|X| - |A|) = |B|(|X| - |B|)$, and so A and B give the same number of points to each approved alternative, and hence $f(A+B) = X$).

Example 14. The rule that is like AV , except that the ballot $\{a\}$ gives 1 point to a (as usual), and 0.5 points to b and c each.

This rule fails neutrality. Assume $|X| \geq 4$. The rule satisfies consistency and continuity (since it is a scoring rule). The rule also avoids Condorcet losers. Note that each alternative's score under f is at least that alternative's approval score, and they are equal except possibly for b and c . Let P be a profile with a Condorcet loser ℓ , where $\ell \neq b$ and $\ell \neq c$. Then ℓ 's score is ℓ 's approval score. Take $d \in X \setminus \{\ell, b, c\}$. Then d 's score is d 's approval score, so d 's score is strictly higher than ℓ 's score, since ℓ is the unique Condorcet loser. Hence $\ell \notin f(P)$. Let P be a profile where b is the Condorcet loser (in particular, c majority-beats b), yet $b \in f(P)$. Delete all ballots $\{a\}$ from P to obtain P' . In P' , c still majority-beats b . Since f behaves like AV on P' , c has strictly more points than b in P' . But since the $\{a\}$ -ballots give the same number of points to b and c , c must have had strictly more points than b in P , contradicting that $b \in f(P)$; so $b \notin f(P)$. Symmetrically, we have $c \notin f(P)$ whenever c is the Condorcet loser in P .

Example 15. The rule where each voter gives $1 + \epsilon$ points to approved alternatives, and 1 point to a if a is not approved (where ϵ is infinitesimally small).

An alternative description of this rule is: if the ballots of all voters intersect (a consensus profile), then return that intersection. Otherwise, return $\{a\}$. This rule is not neutral, but it satisfies faithfulness. Being a composite scoring rule, it satisfies consistency. It is also Fishburn-strategyproof: in a consensus profile, for each voter, a subset of approved alternatives is selected, so the sincere ballot is a weakly dominant strategy for Fishburn's extension. If $\{a\}$ is returned, then a voter can only change this by approving alternatives that all other voters approve, but the new set of winners will be weakly dominated by $\{a\}$ for Fishburn's extension.

Example 16. The rule that is like AV, except that the ballot approving a gives 2 points to a and 1 point to every other approved alternative, and ballots disapproving a give -1 points to a and 1 point to each approved alternative.

This rule fails faithfulness since $f(\{a, b\}) = \{a\}$, and it fails neutrality by the same example. The rule is anonymous, satisfies consistency and continuity (since it is a scoring rule), disjoint equality (since for disjoint A and B , either neither approves a so $f(A + B) = A \cup B$, or exactly one of them approves a , whence a gets $2 + -1 = 1$ points, and every other alternative in $A \cup B$ gets 1 point as well, so $f(A + B) = A \cup B$), and respects unanimous majorities (suppose in profile P , ballot A is reported by more than half of the voters. If $a \notin A$, then each alternative in A has score at least $P(A)$ and all alternatives not in A have a lower score. If $a \in A$, then each alternative in A other than a has score at least $P(A)$, alternative a has score $2P(A) - \sum_{B \in \mathcal{A}: a \notin B} P(B) > P(A)$ because a minority disapproves a , and alternatives outside A have score less than $P(A)$. In either case $f(P) \subseteq A$).

Example 17. The rule where each ballot assigns $+1$ points to approved alternatives and -1 points to disapproved alternatives, except that ballots approving a but disapproving b give $+2$ points to a and -2 points to b , and that ballots approving b but disapproving a give $+2$ points to b and -2 points to a .

This rule fails faithfulness and fails neutrality, since $f(\{a, c\}) = \{a\}$. Since it is a scoring rule, it satisfies anonymity, consistency, and continuity. It satisfies cancellation, since in a profile in which all approval scores are equal, we have $P[a/b] = P[b/a]$ (in the notation of the proof of Theorem 1), and so under this rule all alternatives get 0 points in total.