

# Guiding principles

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- Restore the **effectiveness** and **legitimacy** of the voting by reducing distortions and strengthening the link between voter intention and the electoral result.
- Encourage greater **engagement** and participation in the democratic process, including inclusion of underrepresented groups.
- Support **accessibility** and **inclusiveness** to all eligible voters, and avoiding undue complexity in the voting process.
- Safeguarding the **integrity** of our voting process.
- Preserve the accountability of **local representation**.



# A primer on voting systems

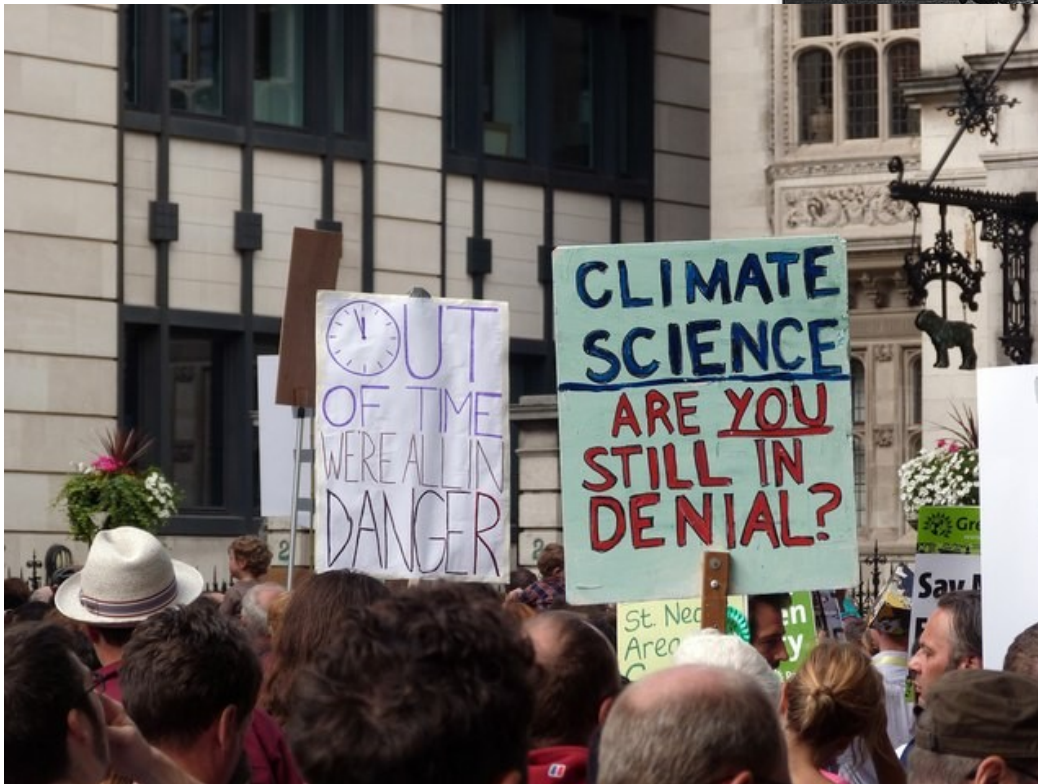
Julien Lamarche  
President, NCR Chapter  
Fair Vote Canada  
<http://www.fairvote.ca>  
[NCR@fairvote.ca](mailto:NCR@fairvote.ca)

- @cyclingzealot
- @FairVoteCanada
- #voterequality
- #fairvote
- #ERRE
- #EngagedInER



# Why proportional representation?

It's the critical  
issue....



.... to the urgent ones  
we care about.

# Fair Voting

- 1) Why FPTP doesn't serve voters
- 2) History of the mouvement
- 3) Voting system concepts
- 4) Different voting systems
- 5) Where to go from here?

# FPTP doesn't serve voters

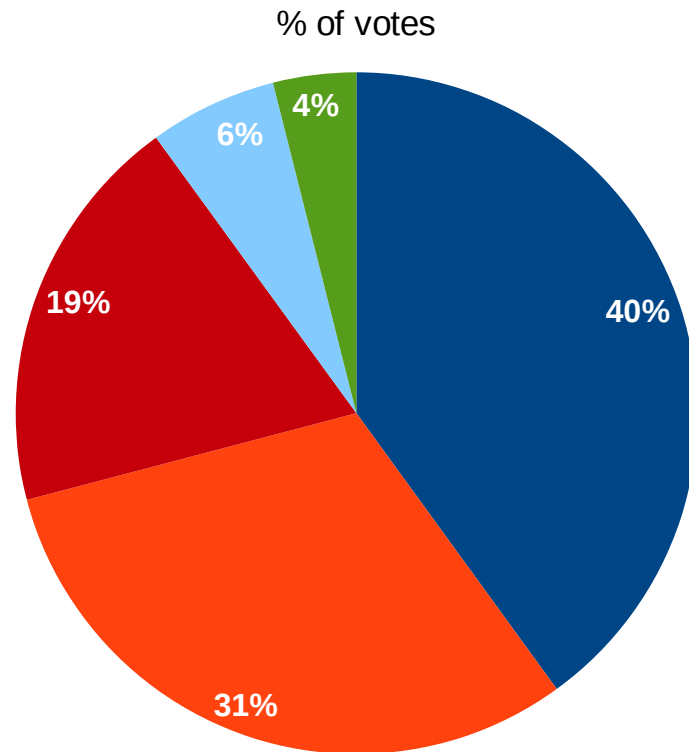
- Phony majorities
  - Ontario (since 1937)
  - Canada (since 1984)
  - Quebec (since 1985)
- How can institutions be accountable?

# Wrong winner in FPTP

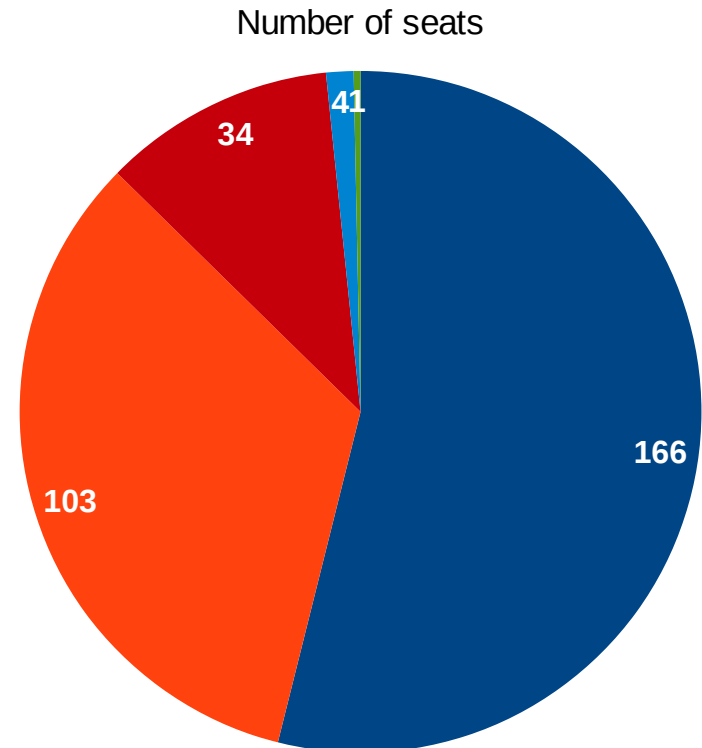
- Quebec 1886, 1890, 1900, 1944, 1966 & 1998.
- Alberta 1921
- New-Brunswick 1974, 2006
- Canada 1979
- British-Columbia 1996



# Distortion of representation (2011)

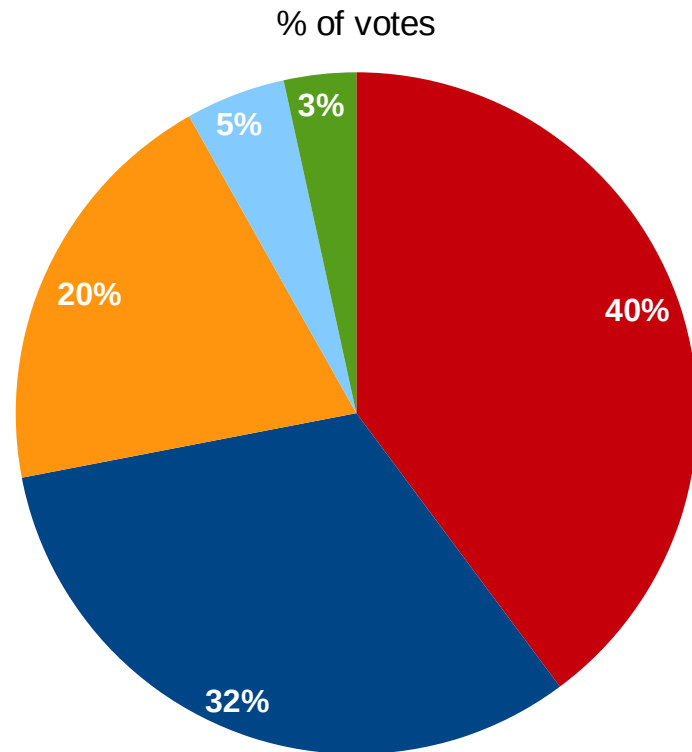


■ Conservative ■ NDP ■ Liberal  
■ Bloc québécois ■ Greens

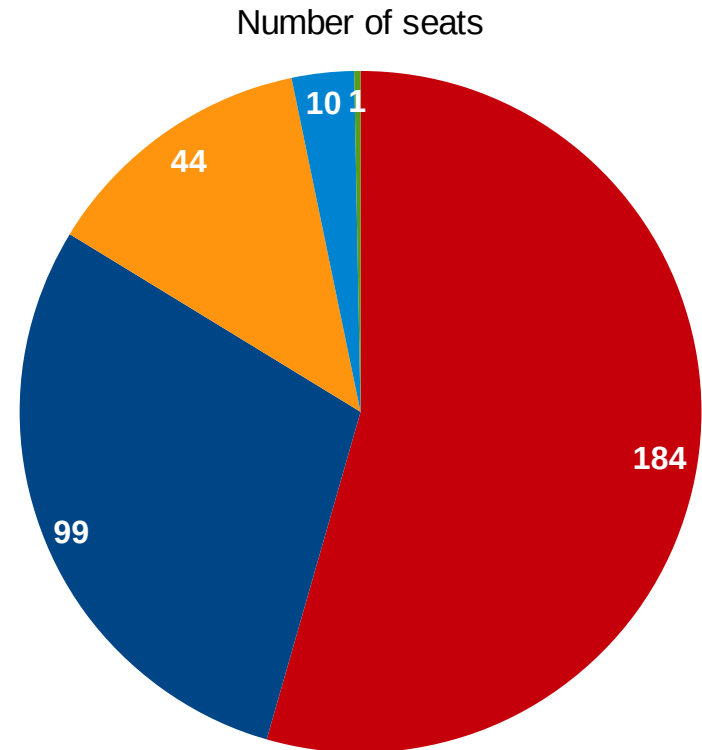


■ Conservative ■ NDP ■ Liberal  
■ Bloc ■ Greens

# Distortion of representation (2015)



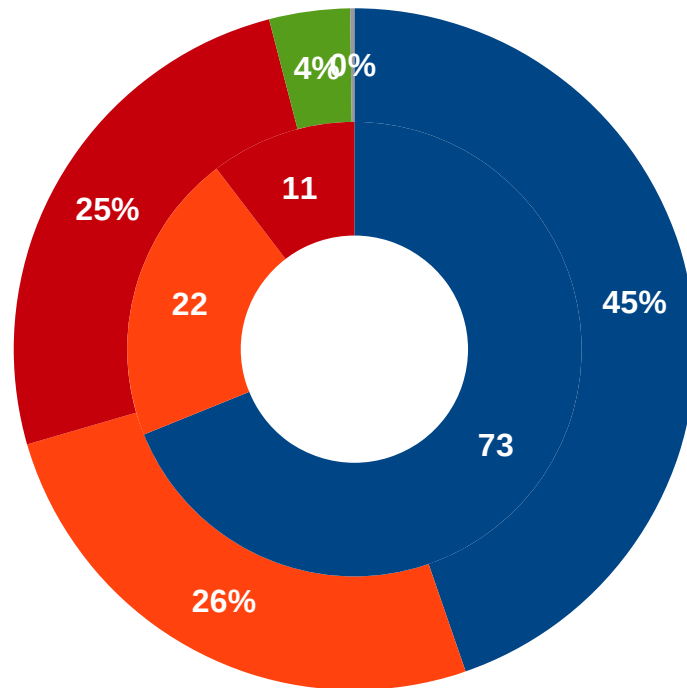
■ Liberal ■ Conservative ■ NDP  
■ Bloc québécois ■ Greens



■ Liberal ■ Conservative ■ NDP  
■ Bloc ■ Greens

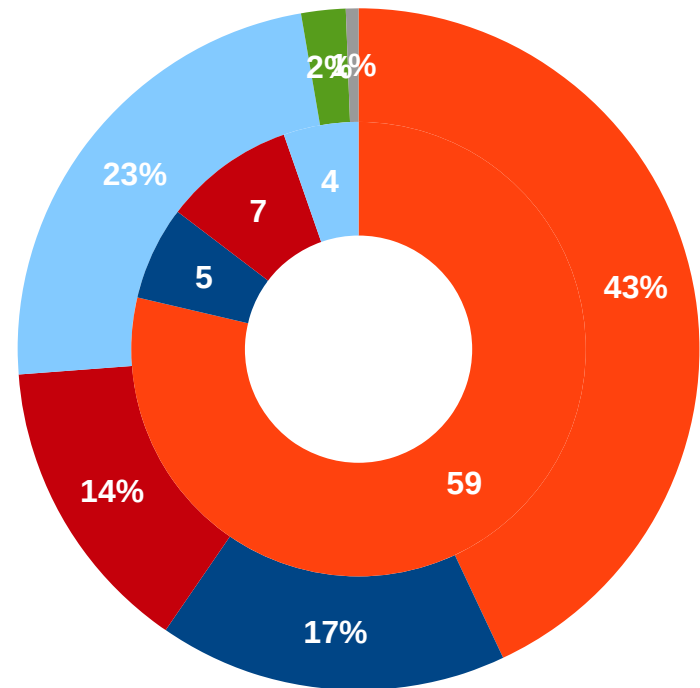
# Distortion of representation (2011)

Ontario (federal 2011 election)



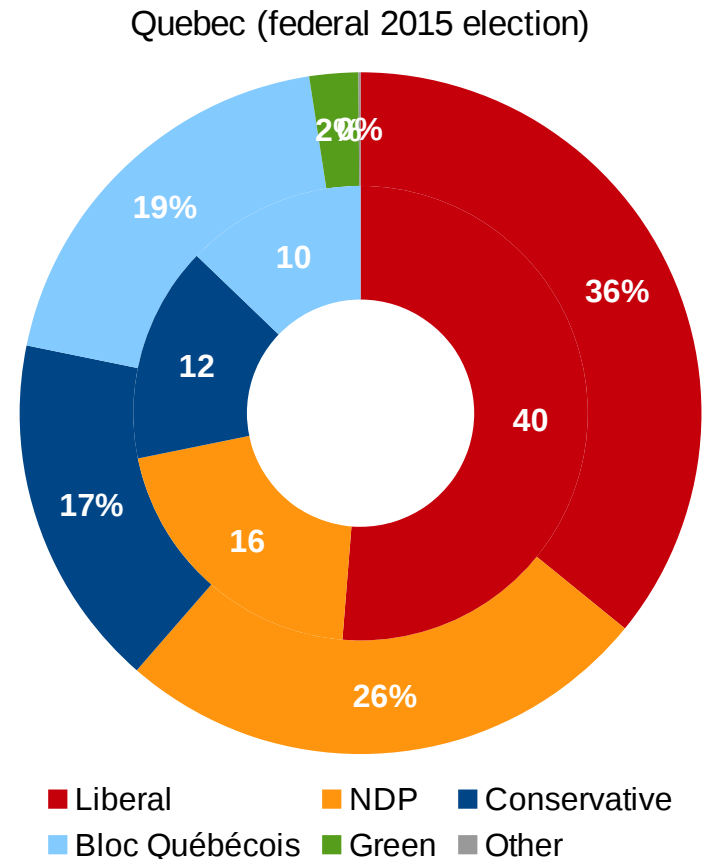
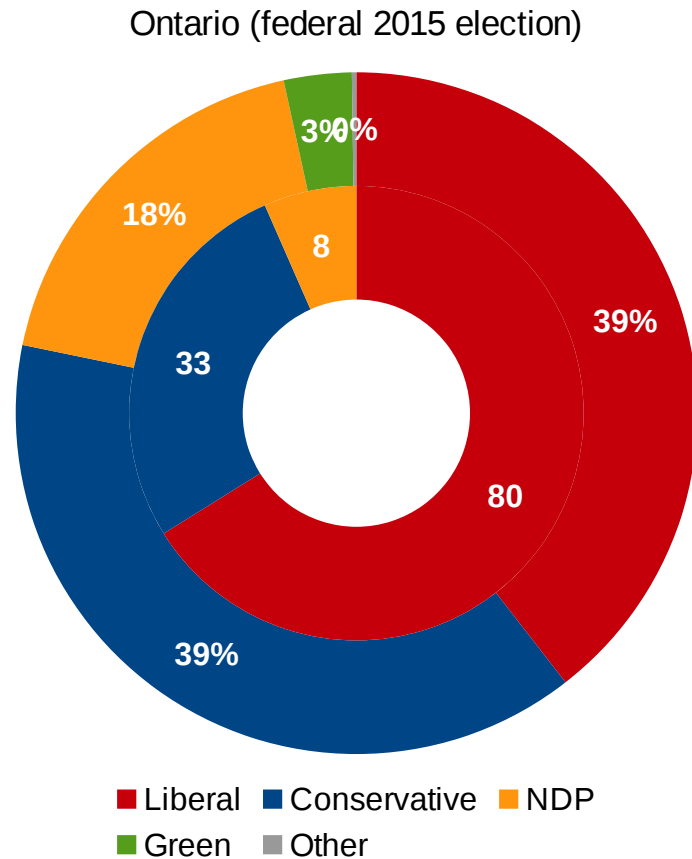
Conservative NDP Liberal  
Green Other

Quebec (federal 2011 election)



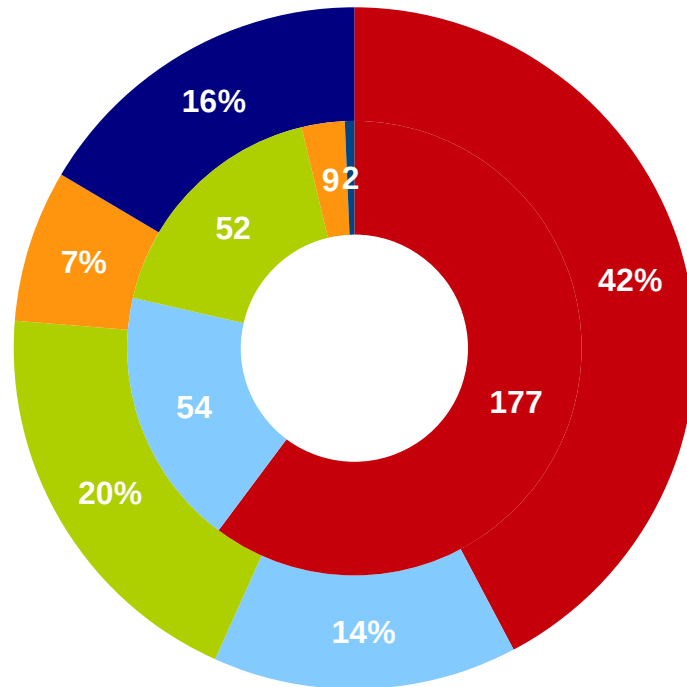
NDP Conservative Liberal  
Bloc Québécois Green Other

# Distortion of representation (2015)



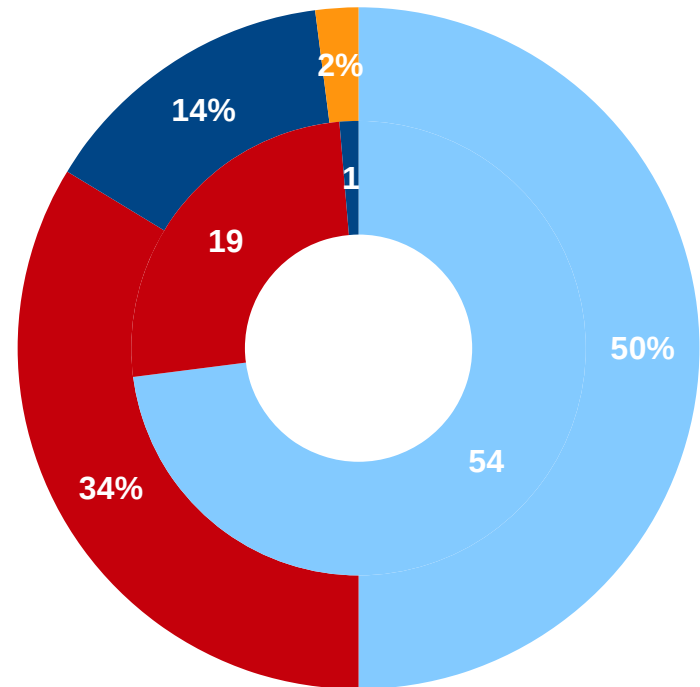
# Distortion of representation (1993)

Canada (federal 2015 election)



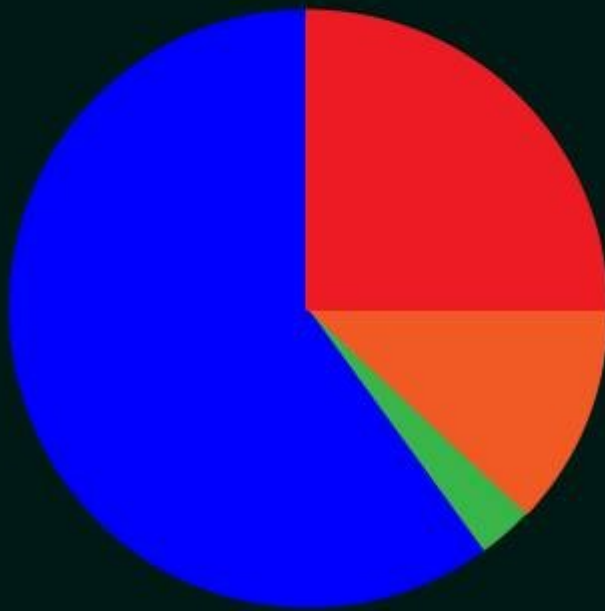
■ Liberal ■ Bloc Québécois ■ Reform  
■ NDP ■ PC

Quebec (federal 2015 election)

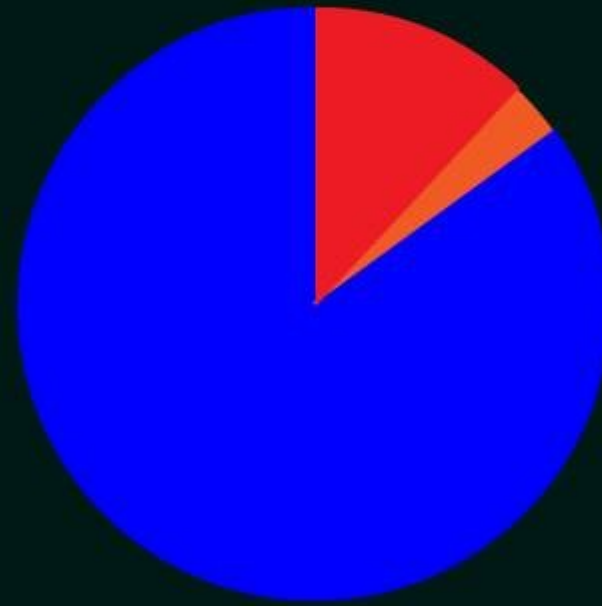


■ Bloc ■ Liberal  
■ Conservative ■ NDP

How Alberta voted



What they got

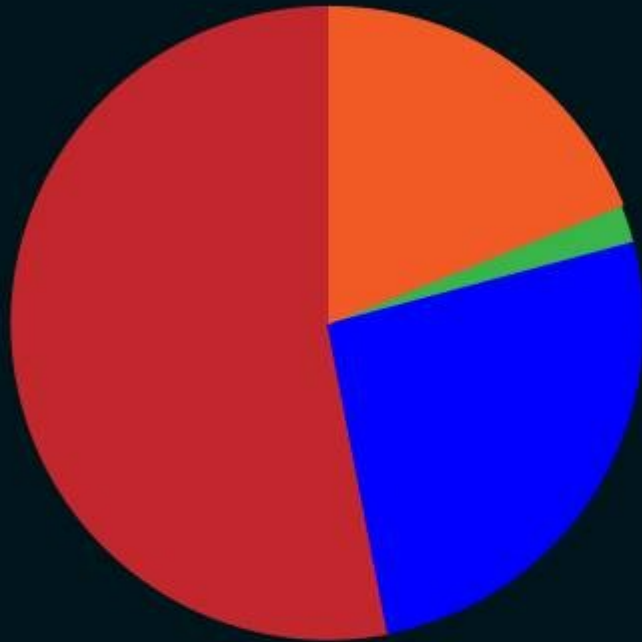


Time for a voting system which represents everyone fairly

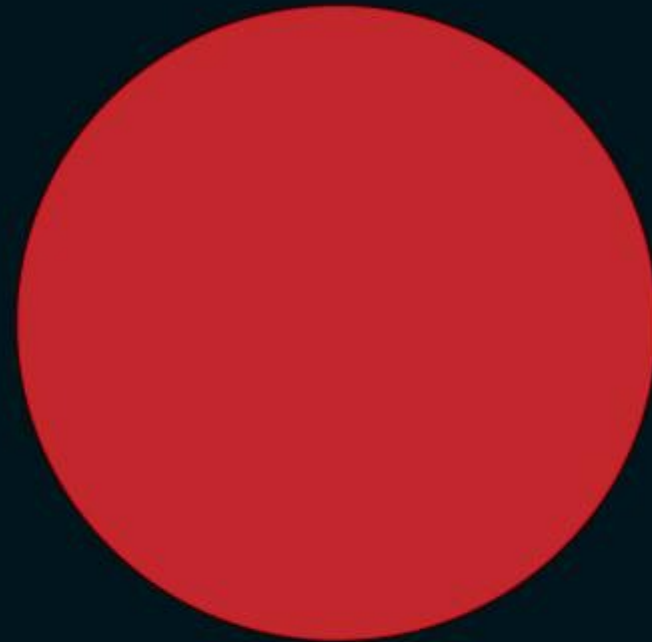
Sign the Declaration of Voters' Rights.  
Make Your Vote Count! [www.fairvote.ca](http://www.fairvote.ca)



# A diverse city meets an 800 year old voting system



How Toronto voted

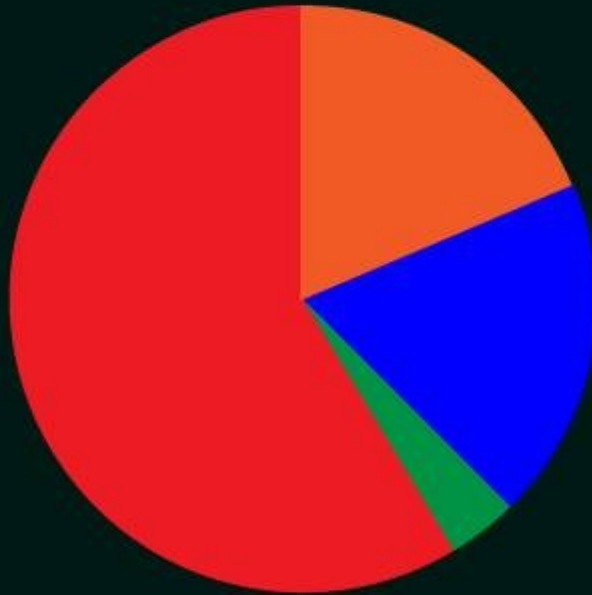


What Toronto got

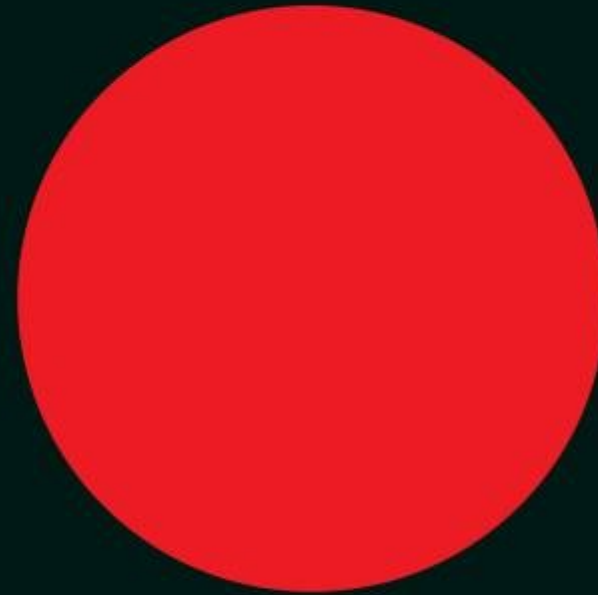
Sign the Declaration of Voters' Rights.  
Make Your Vote Count! [www.fairvote.ca](http://www.fairvote.ca)



How Atlantic Canada voted



What they got



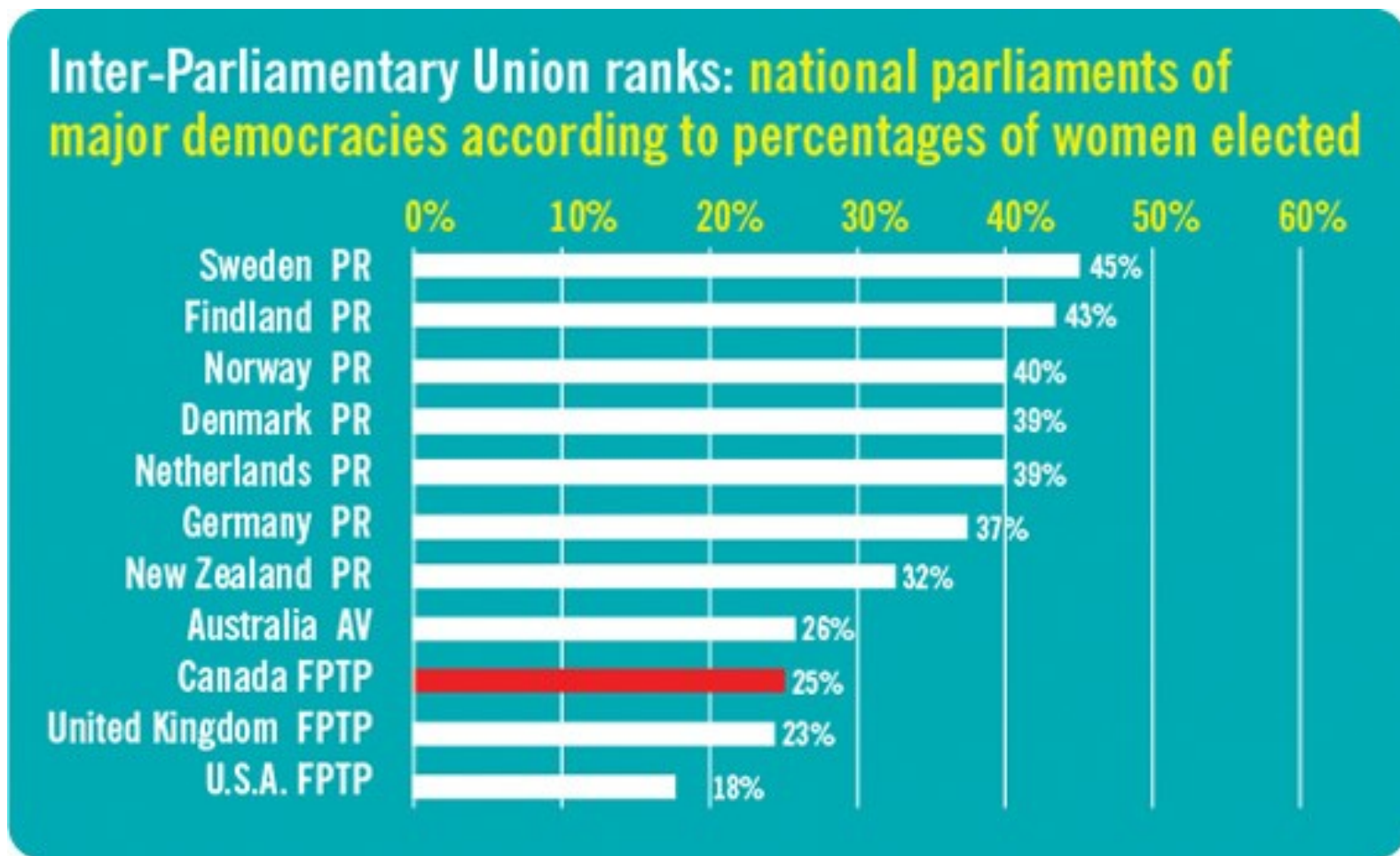
Time for a voting system which gives everyone a voice

Sign the Declaration of Voters' Rights.  
Make Your Vote Count! [www.fairvote.ca](http://www.fairvote.ca)



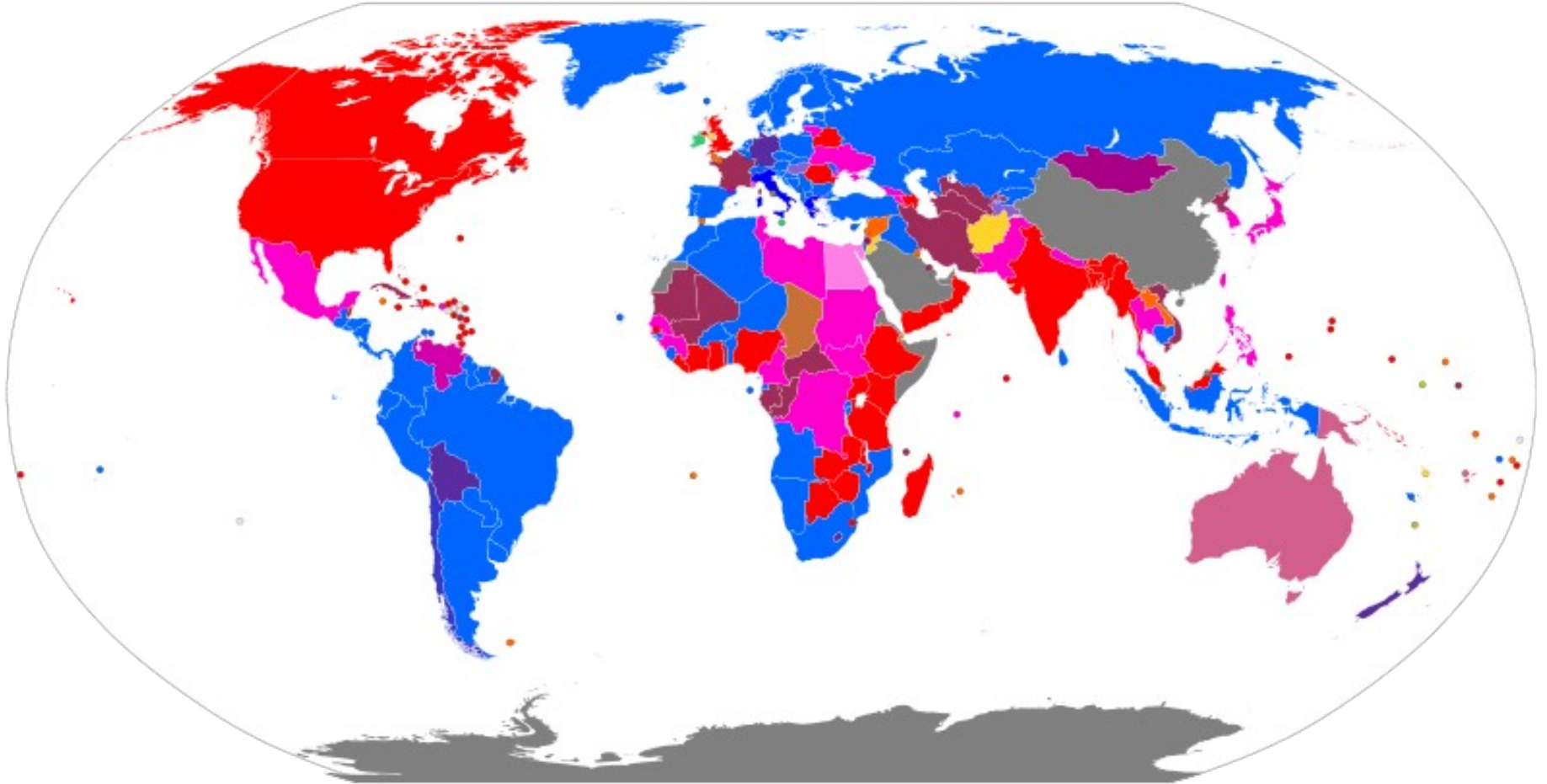


# Proportion of women elected in legislatures of OECD\* countries



\*Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

# Who uses FPTP?



[www.fairvote.ca](http://www.fairvote.ca) - [NCR@fairvote.ca](mailto:NCR@fairvote.ca)

Legend : [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Electoral\\_systems\\_map.svg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Electoral_systems_map.svg)

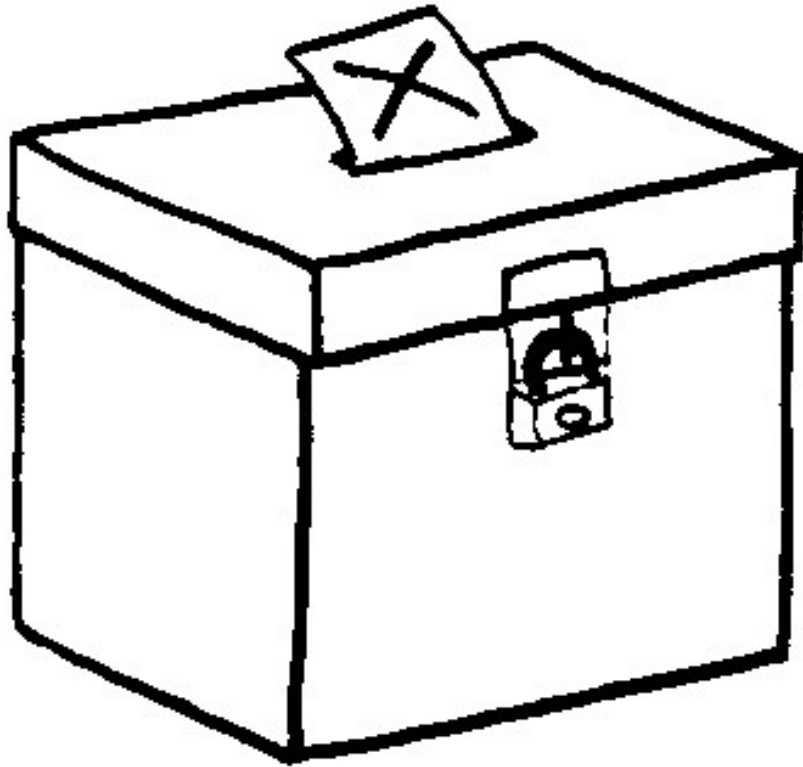
# History of voting reform in the world

- 1924-1957 : Alberta uses STV (Edmonton & Calgary) & AV (rest of province) to elect MLAs
- 1993 : New Zealand switches to Mixed Member Proportional (MMP) with 54% support
- 2011 : UK votes against AV (68% against)
- 2011 : New Zealand votes to keep MMP with 58% support

# Recent history of voting reform in Canada

- [1984 : Electoral Representation Commission \(Québec\)](#)
- 1997 : Federal Majority government with lowest support
- 2001 : Fair Vote Canada is founded
- [2002 : Quebec's Estates-General on the Reform of Democratic Institutions](#)
- [2004 : Quebec government study \(Charest\)](#)
- 2004 : Law Commission of Canada report on ER
- 2005 : NB Commission on Legislative Democracy
- 2005 : PEI Plebiscite on voting reform
- 2005 : BC Citizens Assembly recommends Single Transferable Vote
- 2005 : In a referendum, BC-STV receives 58% support
- [2006 : Quebec Citizens Committee Report](#)
- 2007 : Ontario Citizens Assembly recommends Mixed Member proportional
- [2007 : Quebec's Chief Electoral Officer's Report](#)
- 2009 : Second referendum on BC-STV

# Voting systems



- The ballot
- Seats per electoral districts
- The algorithm  
(votes  $\rightarrow$  seats)

# Single member plurality (First past the post)

The ballot:

One X per vote

Seats per electoral district:

308 ridings of one seat

The algorithm:

The seat is given to the candidate with at least 1 more vote than everyone else.

Vainqueur prend  
tout

- proportionnel\*

+ proportionnel\*

Bulletin  
ordonné

Liste  
ouverte

\*L'agencement des systèmes sur cette échelle est approximative et sujet à de considérable débat ad nauseum :-)

\*\*Pas un nom officiel. Voir <http://is.gd/bhSsaZ>. Le modèle a été inspiré du modèle Jenkins de l'Angleterre Wilfred Day en est l'auteur, je crois.

**Auteur : Julien Lamarche**  
**NCR@fairvote.ca**



See <http://www.fairvotecanadancr.ca/?q=node/105> pour des mises à jour

Vainqueur prend tout

● **Sruntin uninominal à un tour (SUT)**

Bulletin ordonné

Liste ouverte

- proportionnel\*

+ proportionnel\*

\*L'agencement des systèmes sur cette échelle est approximative et sujet à de considérable débat ad nauseum :-)

\*\*Pas un nom officiel. Voir <http://is.gd/bhSsaZ>. Le modèle a été inspiré du modèle Jenkins de l'Angleterre Wilfred Day en est l'auteur, je crois.

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See <http://www.fairvotecanadancr.ca/?q=node/105> pour des mises à jour



[www.fairvote.ca](http://www.fairvote.ca)

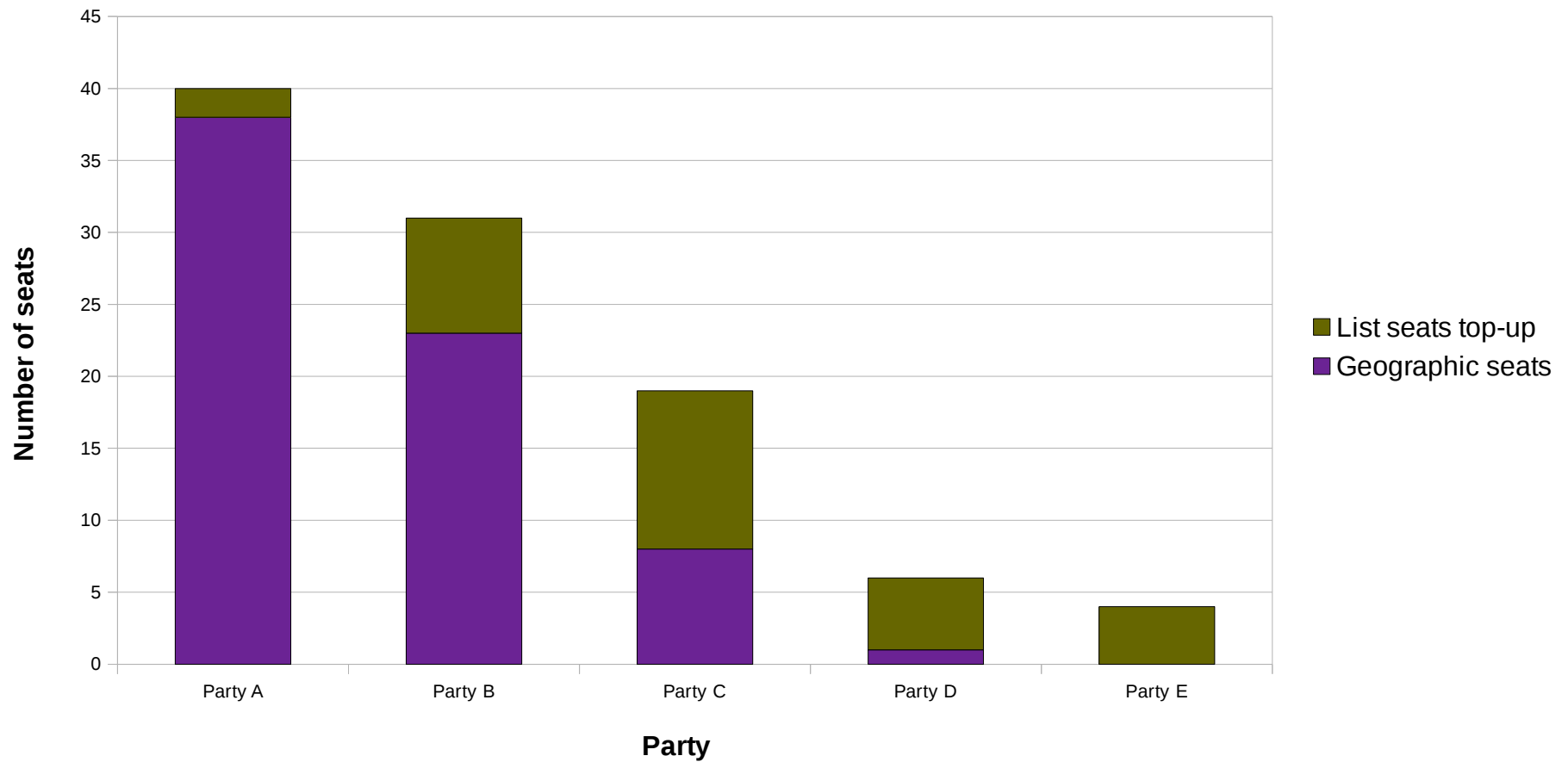


# What is an electoral district?

- A bounded geographical area who's voters are represented by one ***or more*** legislators
- **Canada** : 308 electoral districts represented by 308 MPs
- **Australian senate** : 6 staes, each represented by 12 elected senators
- **Norway legislature** : 19 counties, each represented by 4 to 17 legislators

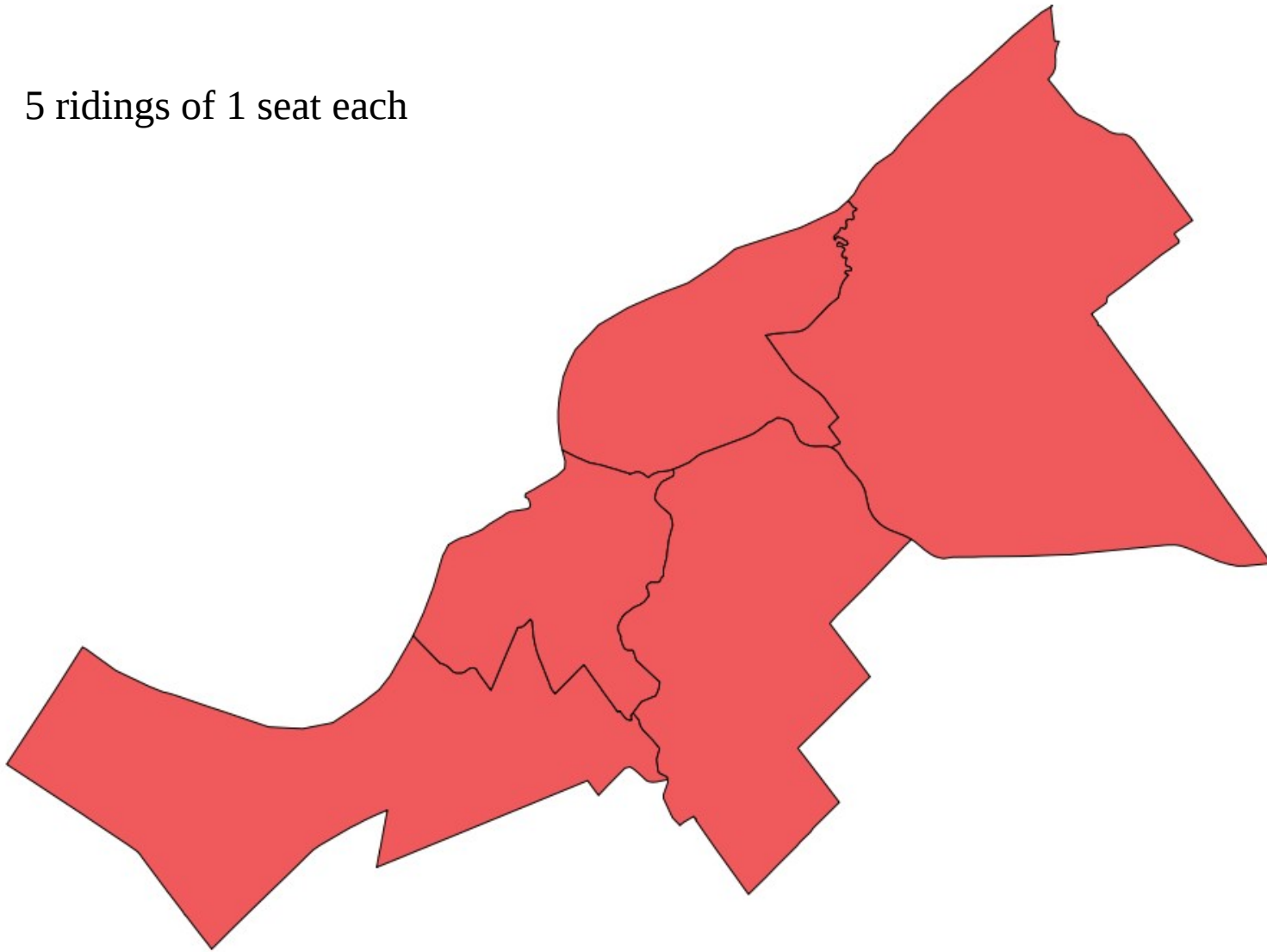
# List seats

**Fictional 100 seat legislature**



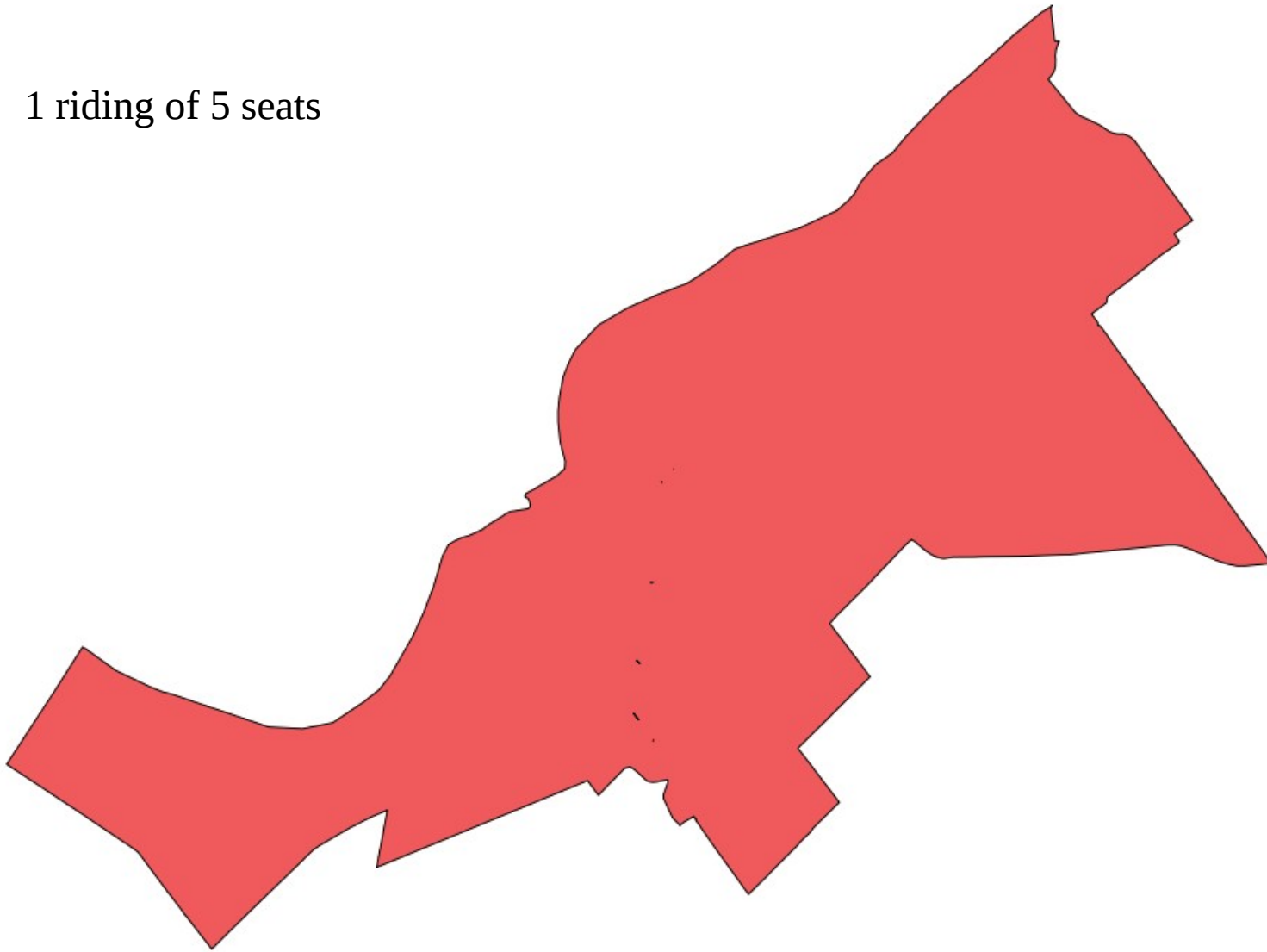
# Clusters

5 ridings of 1 seat each



# Clusters

1 riding of 5 seats



# Not a voting system

- Ranked ballot
- Preferential ballot

# Clarification

- All candidates face voters
- All systems keep local or near-local representation

# Mixed Member Proportional

OFFICIAL MARK

[Consecutive Number]

## YOU HAVE 2 VOTES

### PARTY VOTE

*Explanation*  
This vote decides the share of seats which each of the parties listed below will have in Parliament. Vote by putting a tick in the circle immediately after the party you choose.

Vote for only one party

LABOUR	<input type="radio"/>
ACT NEW ZEALAND	<input type="radio"/>
NATIONAL	<input type="radio"/>
ALLIANCE	<input type="radio"/>
THE GREENS, THE GREEN PARTY OF AOTEAROA/NEW ZEALAND	<input type="radio"/>
NZ FIRST	<input type="radio"/>
ROC	<input type="radio"/>
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS	<input type="radio"/>
UNITED NZ	<input type="radio"/>
CHRISTIAN HERITAGE PARTY OF NEW ZEALAND	<input type="radio"/>
McGILLICUDDY SERIOUS	<input type="radio"/>
TE TAWHARAU	<input type="radio"/>
REPUBLICAN PARTY	<input type="radio"/>
DEMOCRATS	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>
ADVANCE NZ	<input type="radio"/>
CONSERVATIVE	<input type="radio"/>
SOCIAL DEMOCRATS	<input type="radio"/>
SUPERANNUITANTS PARTY	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>

(Insert party logo (if registered) to the left of the name of the party.)

☒   
Vote here
 ☒   
Vote here

### ELECTORATE VOTE

*Explanation*  
This vote decides the candidate who will be elected Member of Parliament for the [insert name] ELECTORATE. Vote by putting a tick in the circle immediately before the candidate you choose.

Vote for only one candidate

ALLEN, Fred LABOUR	<input type="radio"/>
BARKER, Mary ACT NEW ZEALAND	<input type="radio"/>
DENIS, Alistair NATIONAL	<input type="radio"/>
ELLIS, John ALLIANCE	<input type="radio"/>
GREIG, Tony THE GREENS, THE GREEN PARTY OF AOTEAROA/NEW ZEALAND	<input type="radio"/>
ILLOTT, Anne NZ FIRST	<input type="radio"/>
MARTIN, Hamish ROC	<input type="radio"/>
NEMETH, Elizabeth CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS	<input type="radio"/>
OSBERT, Sebastian UNITED NZ	<input type="radio"/>
PEOPLES, Wendy CHRISTIAN HERITAGE PARTY OF NEW ZEALAND	<input type="radio"/>
QUENTIN, Oliver McGILLICUDDY SERIOUS	<input type="radio"/>
RAWIRI, Whare TE TAWHARAU	<input type="radio"/>
ROSS, Arthur REPUBLICAN PARTY	<input type="radio"/>
RUSCOE, Noel DEMOCRATS	<input type="radio"/>
SMITH, Eugene INDEPENDENT	<input type="radio"/>
TULIP, Belinda ADVANCE NZ	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>

(Insert party logo (if registered) to the right of the name of the candidate.)

**Final Directions**  
 1. If you spoil this ballot paper, return it to the officer who issued it and apply for a new ballot paper.  
 2. After voting, fold this ballot paper so that its contents cannot be seen and place it in the ballot box.  
 3. You must not take this ballot paper out of the polling booth.

# Mixed Member Proportional : The ballot

- Two votes :
  - One for local candidate
  - One for party



# Mixed Member Proportional

## The algorithm

- Winner of geographic seats are determined first
- List seats compensate for lack of proportionality

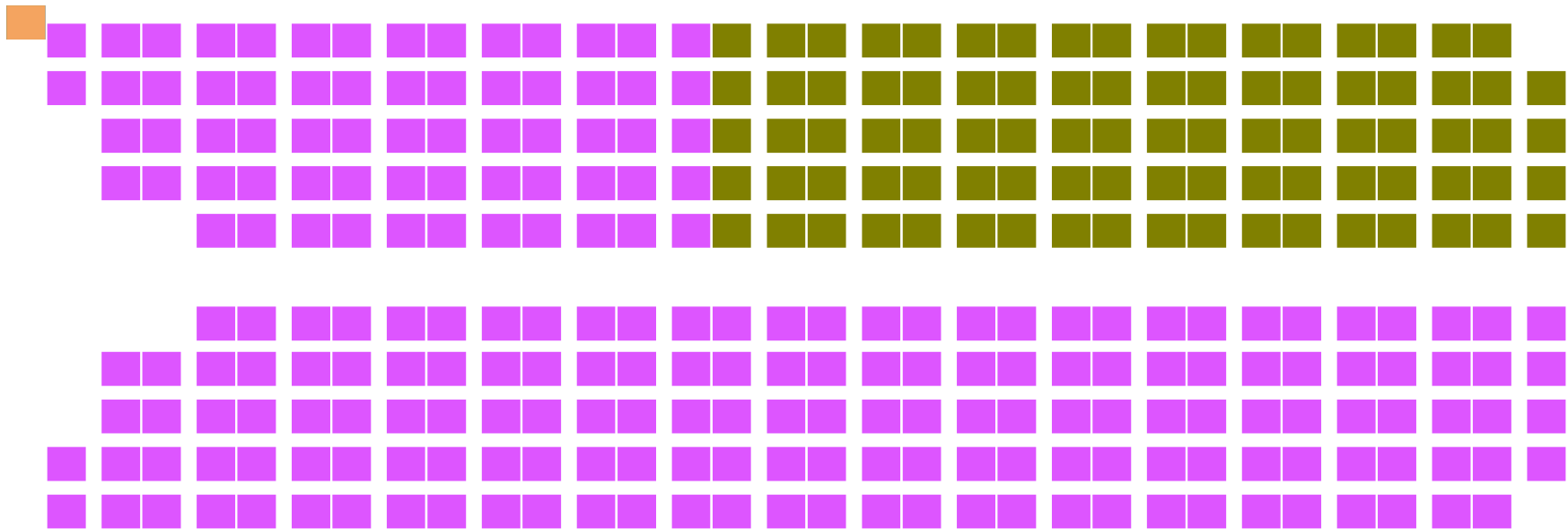
# MMP : The algorithm

<i>Fictional legislature of <u>100</u> seats</i>			
	Geographic seats	% of vote	List seats
Party A	38	40%	2
Party B	23	31%	8
Party C	8	19%	11
Party D	1	6%	5
Party E	0	4%	4
Total	70	100%	30

# Mixed Member Proportional

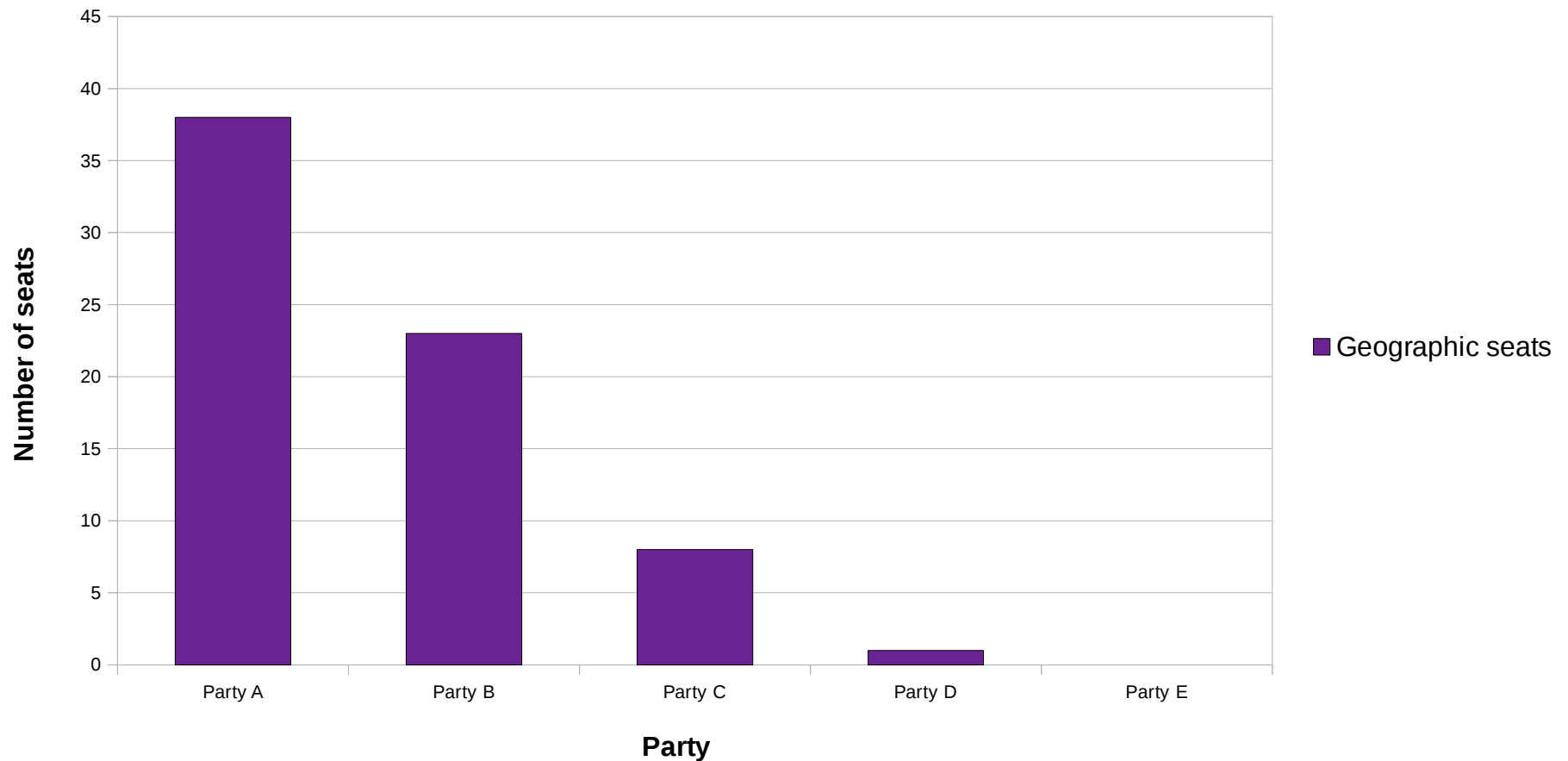
## The seats & riding

- One seat per geographic ridings;
- List seats for ridings that span the entirety or parts of the jurisdiction;



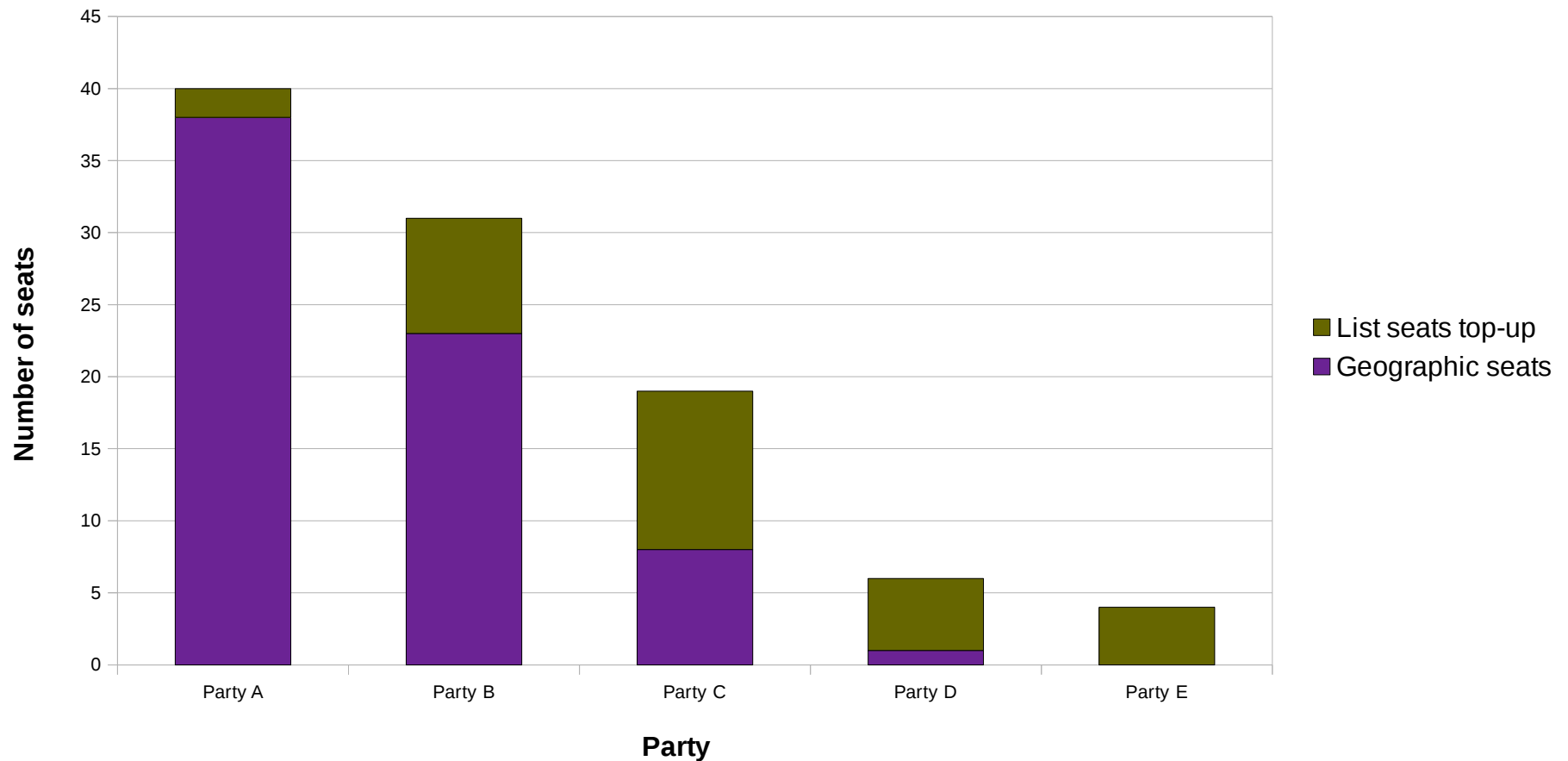
# MMP : The algorithm

**Fictional 100 seat legislature**



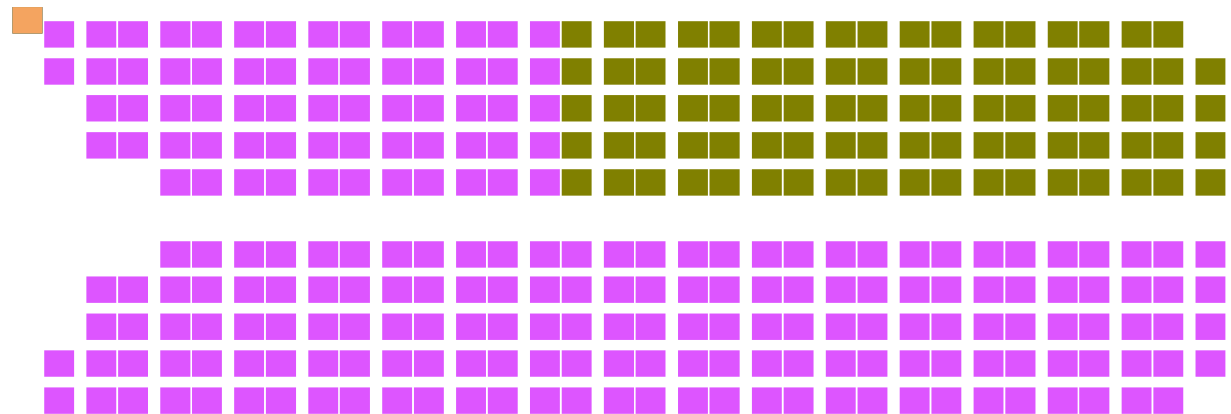
# MMP : The algorithm

Fictional 100 seat legislature



# List seats

- **Closed list**  
(Ontario MMP 2007)
- **Open lists**  
(Voting Counts: Electoral Reform for Canada, Law Commission of Canada, 2004, p. 106)
- **Best losers**  
(Germany)



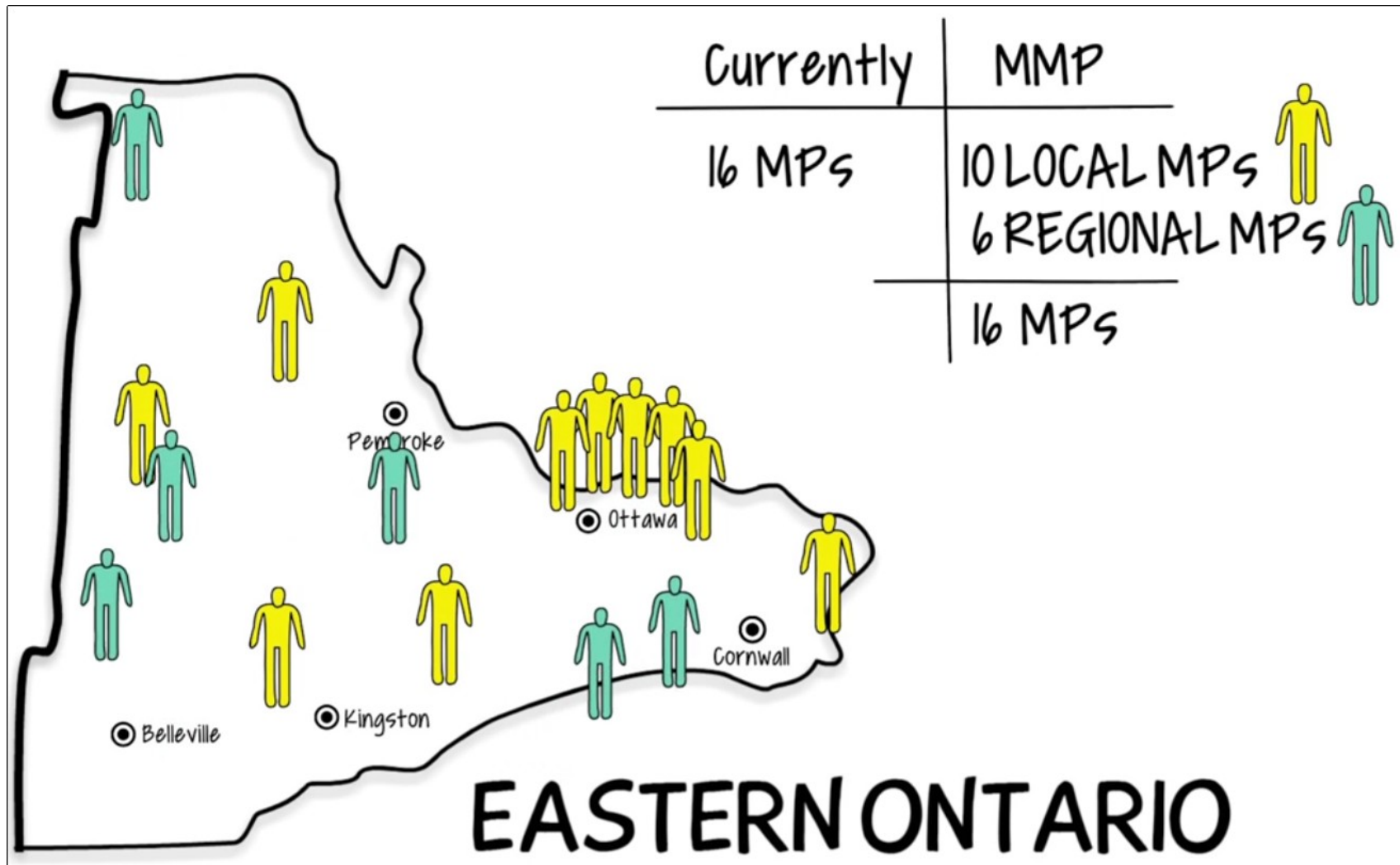
# Law Commission 2004 MMP

## Ballot

2015 FEDERAL ELECTION		Riding: OTTAWA SOUTH   Region: EASTERN ONTARIO	
You have <u>two</u> votes:			Paper Ballot
<b>1</b> Please mark an "X" beside one candidate for LOCAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT			
<input type="checkbox"/> Elie Salibi Conservative	<input type="checkbox"/> David McGuinly Liberal	<input type="checkbox"/> James McLaren NDP	<input type="checkbox"/> Mick Kitor Green
<input type="checkbox"/> Romeo Bellai Independent			
<b>2</b> Please mark an "X" beside EITHER one party OR one candidate for REGIONAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. <small>A vote for a candidate counts as a vote for that candidate's party. This vote helps elect regional MPs, topping-up the numbers of MPs from your region so the total is proportional to the votes for each party.</small>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservative	<input type="checkbox"/> Liberal	<input type="checkbox"/> NDP	<input type="checkbox"/> Green
<input type="checkbox"/> John Baird Conservative	<input type="checkbox"/> Maunil Bélanger Liberal	<input type="checkbox"/> Paul Dewar NDP	<input type="checkbox"/> Jen Hunter Green
<input type="checkbox"/> Scott Reid Conservative	<input type="checkbox"/> David McGuinly Liberal	<input type="checkbox"/> Marlene Rivier NDP	<input type="checkbox"/> Jean-Luc Cooke Green
<input type="checkbox"/> Pierre Lemieux Conservative	<input type="checkbox"/> Ted Hsu Liberal	<input type="checkbox"/> Daniel Beals NDP	<input type="checkbox"/> Mary Slade Green
<input type="checkbox"/> Pierre Poilievre Conservative	<input type="checkbox"/> Anita Vandembeld Liberal	<input type="checkbox"/> Elaine MacDonald NDP	<input type="checkbox"/> Eric Walton Green
<input type="checkbox"/> Gordon O'Connor Conservative	<input type="checkbox"/> Julie Bourgeois Liberal	<input type="checkbox"/> Trevor Haché NDP	<input type="checkbox"/> Caroline Rioux Green
<input type="checkbox"/> Gord Brown Conservative	<input type="checkbox"/> Karen McCrimmon Liberal	<input type="checkbox"/> Erin Peters NDP	<input type="checkbox"/> John Hogg Green
<input type="checkbox"/> Daryl Kramp Conservative	<input type="checkbox"/> Peter Tinsley Liberal	<input type="checkbox"/> Michael McMahon NDP	<input type="checkbox"/> Sylvie Lemieux Green
<input type="checkbox"/> Royal Galipeau Conservative	<input type="checkbox"/> David Bertschi Liberal	<input type="checkbox"/> Bonnie Jean-Louis NDP	<input type="checkbox"/> John Baranyi Green
<input type="checkbox"/> Cheryl Gallant Conservative	<input type="checkbox"/> Marjory Loveys Liberal	<input type="checkbox"/> James McLaren NDP	<input type="checkbox"/> Mick Kitor Green
<input type="checkbox"/> Guy Lauzon Conservative	<input type="checkbox"/> Ryan Keon Liberal	<input type="checkbox"/> Martine Cénatus NDP	<input type="checkbox"/> Roseanne Van Schie Green
<input type="checkbox"/> Alicia Gordon Conservative	<input type="checkbox"/> David Remington Liberal	<input type="checkbox"/> Doug Smyth NDP	
<input type="checkbox"/> Elie Salibi Conservative	<input type="checkbox"/> Bernadette Clément Liberal	<input type="checkbox"/> Mary Rita Holland NDP	

# Law Commission 2004 MMP

Eastern Ontario





# Mixed Member Proportional

The ballot:

- One vote for a party
- One vote for a candidate

Seats per electoral district:

- 50%-70% are local electoral district
- Remainder are list seats

The algorithm:

- Geographic seats first determined
- List seats compensate for lack of proportionality

# Dual Member Proportional

# The ballot paper would look something like this...


Parties may nominate **up to 2 candidates** per district.

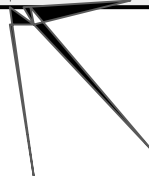
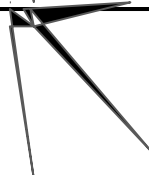
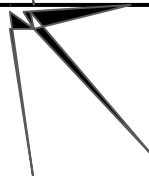
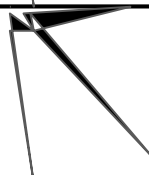
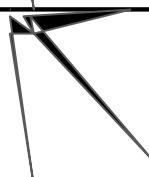
**Independent candidates** may also run.

When a party wins 1 of the 2 seats for this district, only their **first-listed candidate** is selected.

P.E.I. Election 2015  
District G, Avonlea-White Sands

Vote by putting a single "X" in the circle beside the option you most support.



<b>CAT PARTY</b> 1. Maud Montgomery 2. Matthew Cuthbert	
<b>DOG PARTY</b> 1. Charlie Sloane 2. Anne Shirley	
<b>LIZARD PARTY</b> 1. Marilla Cuthbert 2. Gilbert Blythe	
<b>RABBIT PARTY</b> 1. Peter Blewett 2. Diana Barry	
<b>John Blythe (Independent)</b>	

# Dual Member Proportional

The ballot:

- Single X for a pair of candidates. The X also counts as a party vote.

Seats per electoral district:

- 2 seats per district

The algorithm:

- 1) First listed candidate with a plurality of votes is selected
- 2) Determine the number of compensatory seats per party
- 3) Candidates with the strongest relative support among their party are given the compensatory seats

# Single Transferable Vote

# Single Transferable Vote: The ballot

**Rank any number of  
options in your order  
of preference.**

☐

Joe Smith

☐1

John Citizen

☐3

Jane Doe

☐

Fred Rubble

☐2

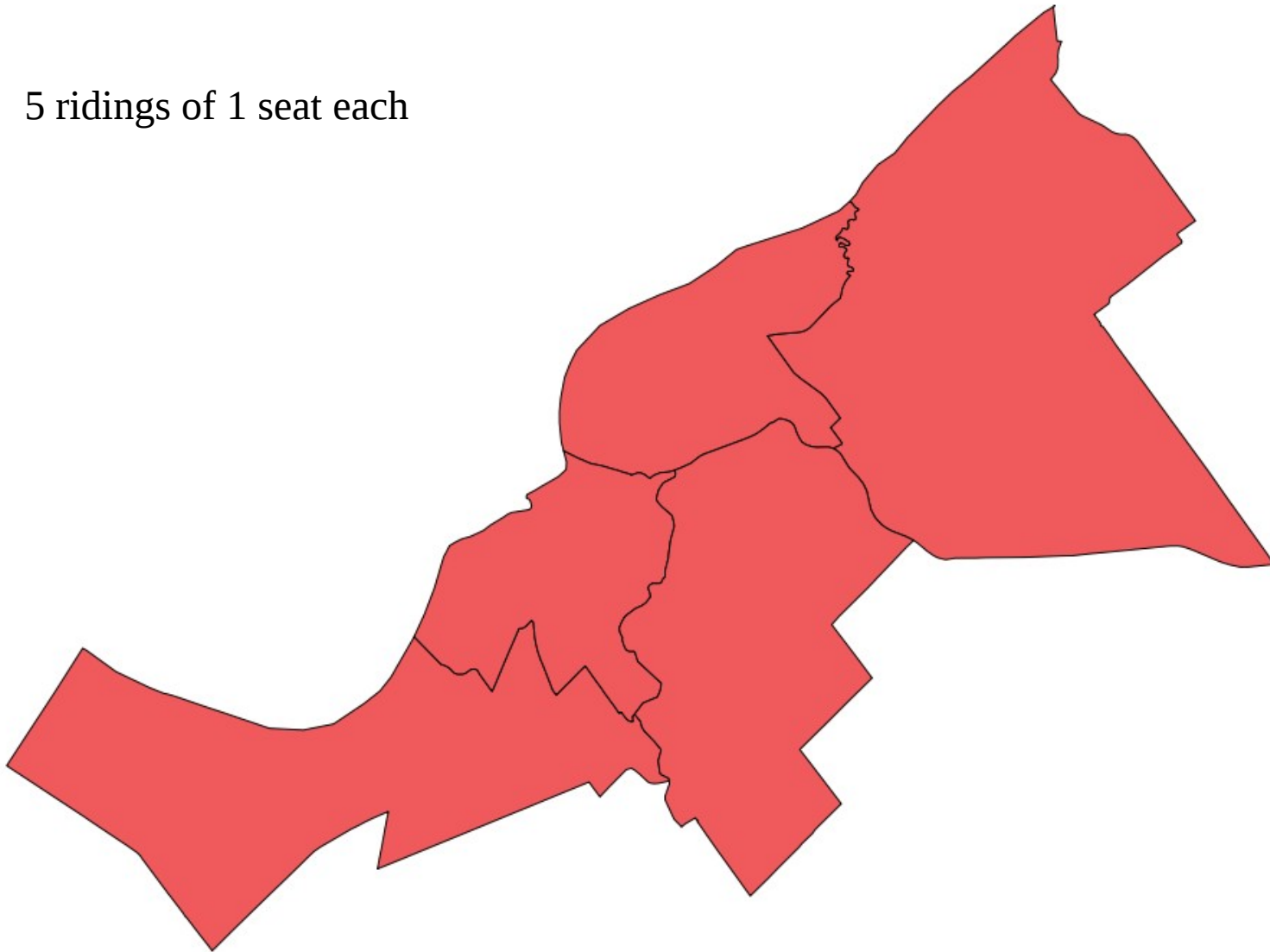
Mary Hill

- Ranked vote
- No party list

# Single Transferable Vote :

## The district & seats

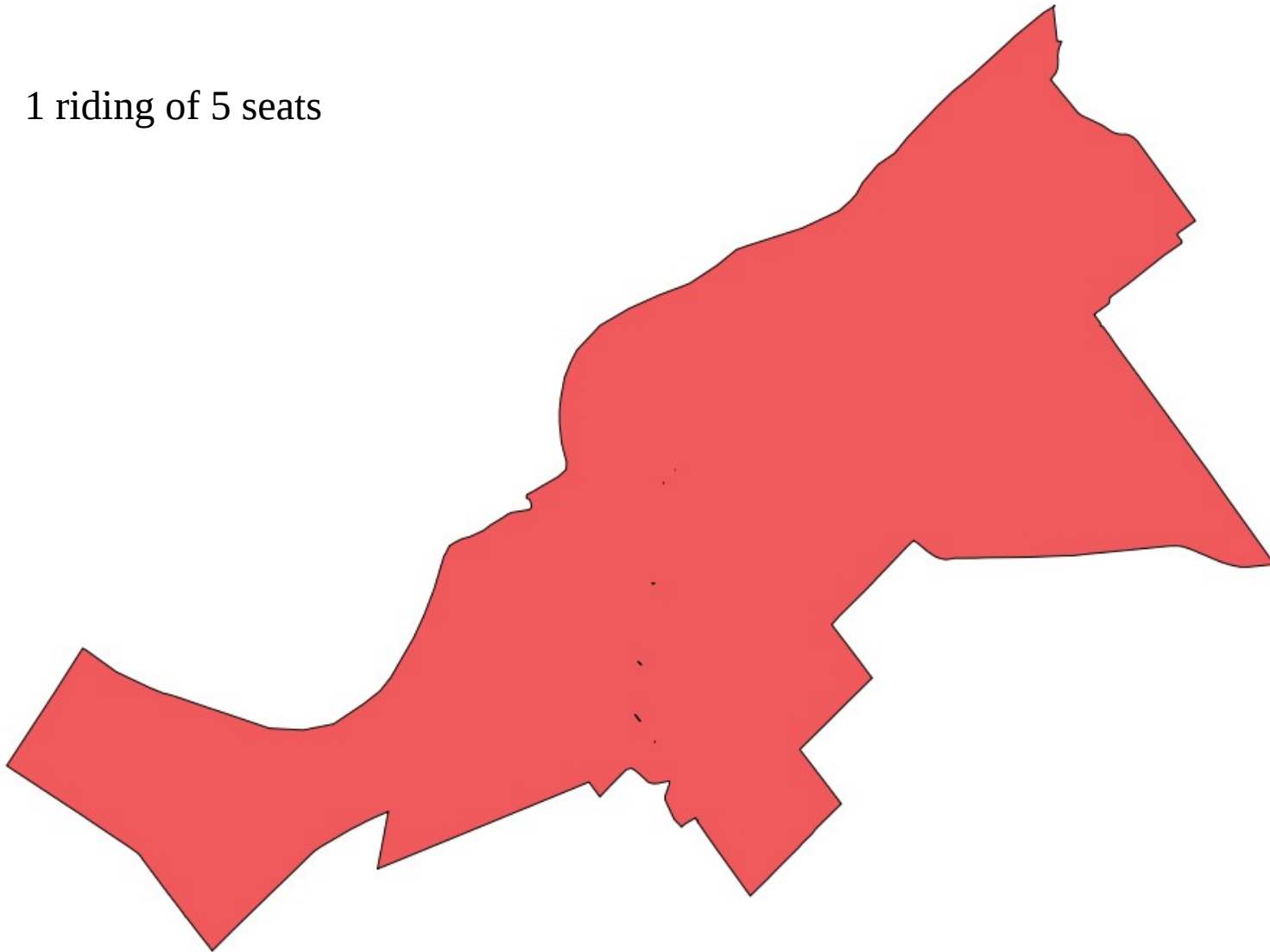
5 ridings of 1 seat each



# Single Transferable Vote :

## The district & seats

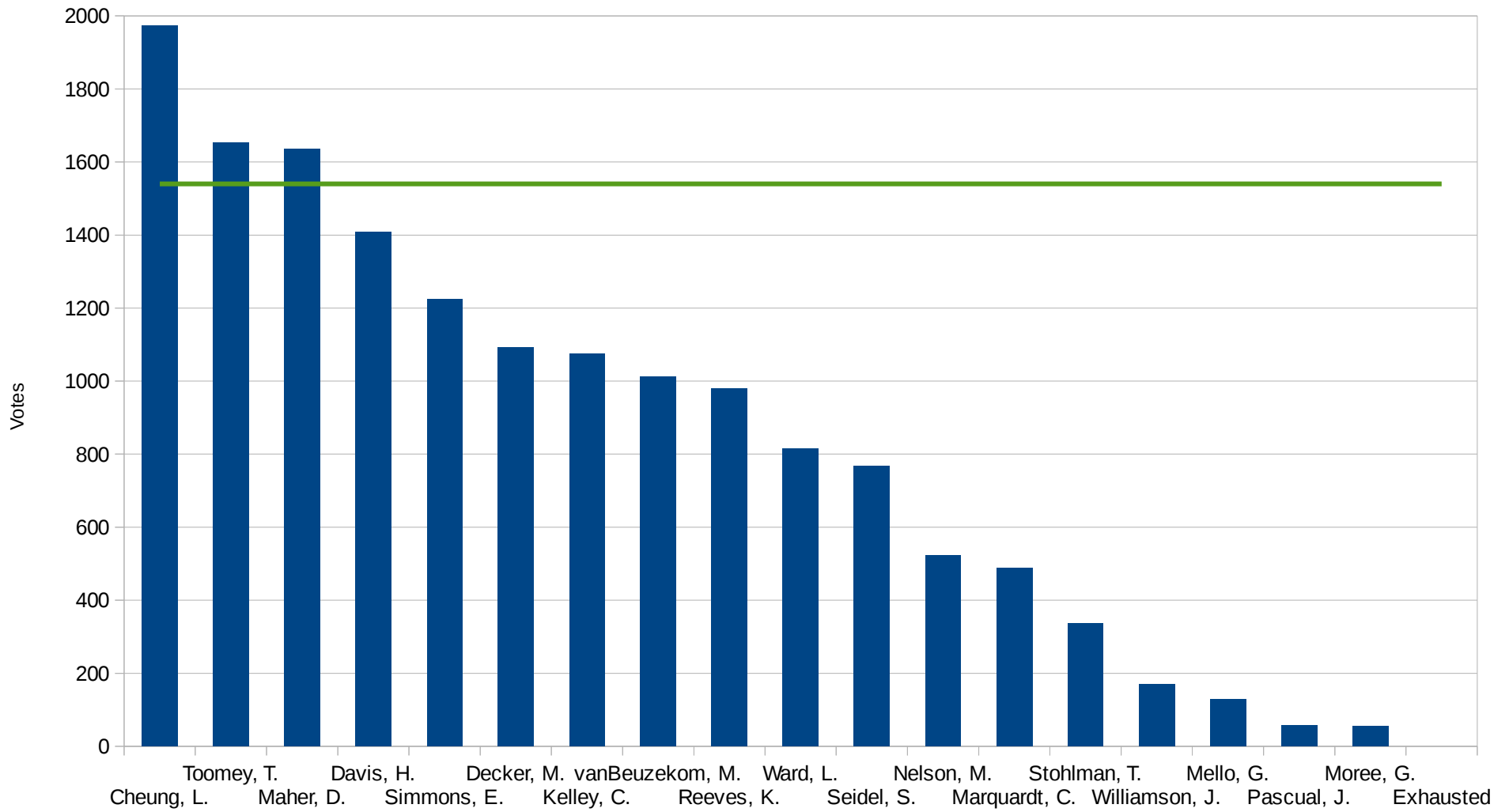
1 riding of 5 seats





## Cambridge, Massachussetts

City Council Elections, November 8th, 2011



# Single Transferable Vote

## The threshold

**Formula:**

$$\text{threshold} = \left( \frac{\text{valid votes}}{\text{seats} + 1} \right) + 1$$

**Example of 1 seat :**

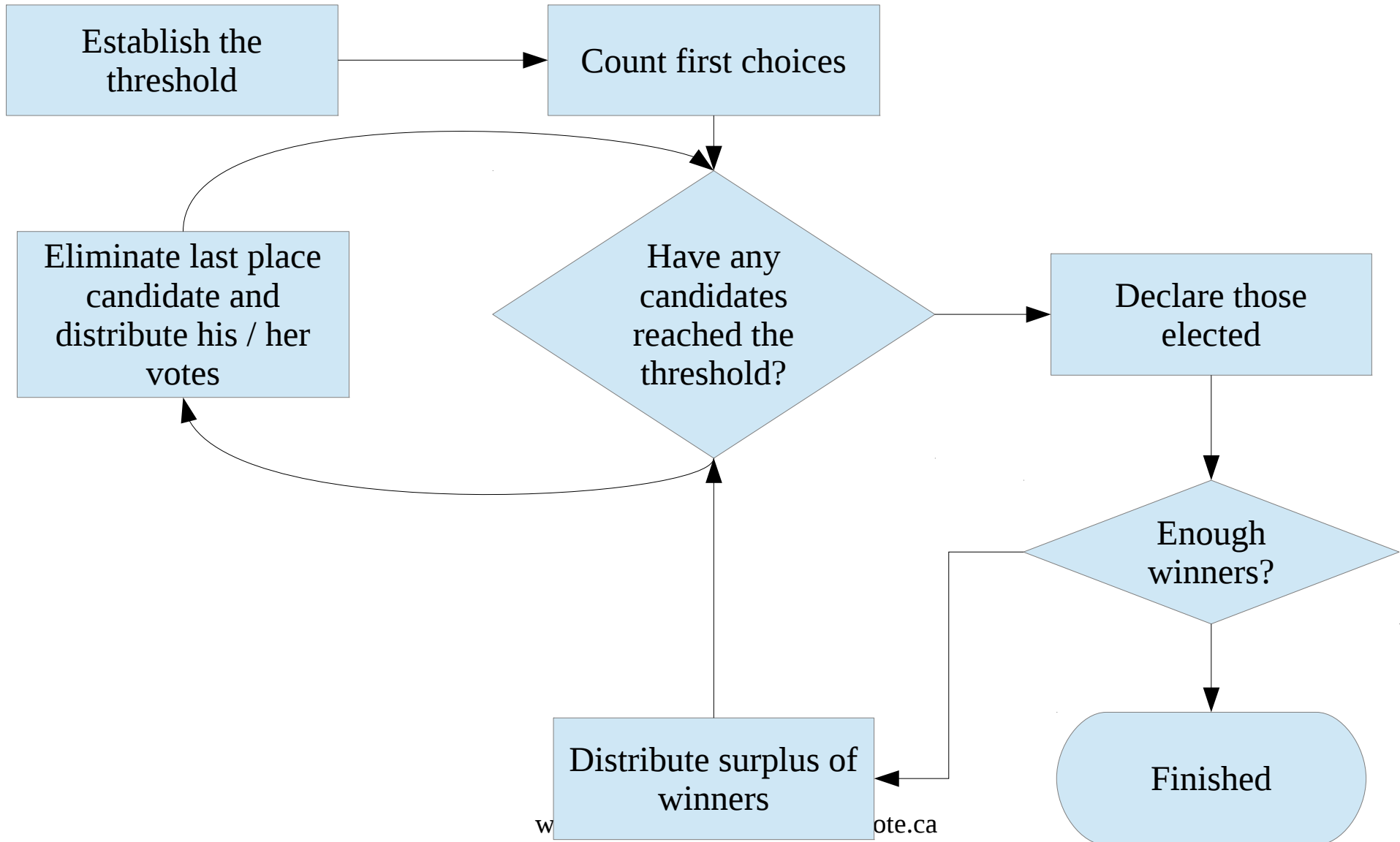
$$50\% + 1 = \left( \frac{100\% \text{ of votes}}{1 \text{ seat} + 1} \right) + 1$$

**Example of Cambridge Massachussetts :**

$$1540 = \left( \frac{15393 \text{ votes}}{9 \text{ seats} + 1} \right) + 1$$

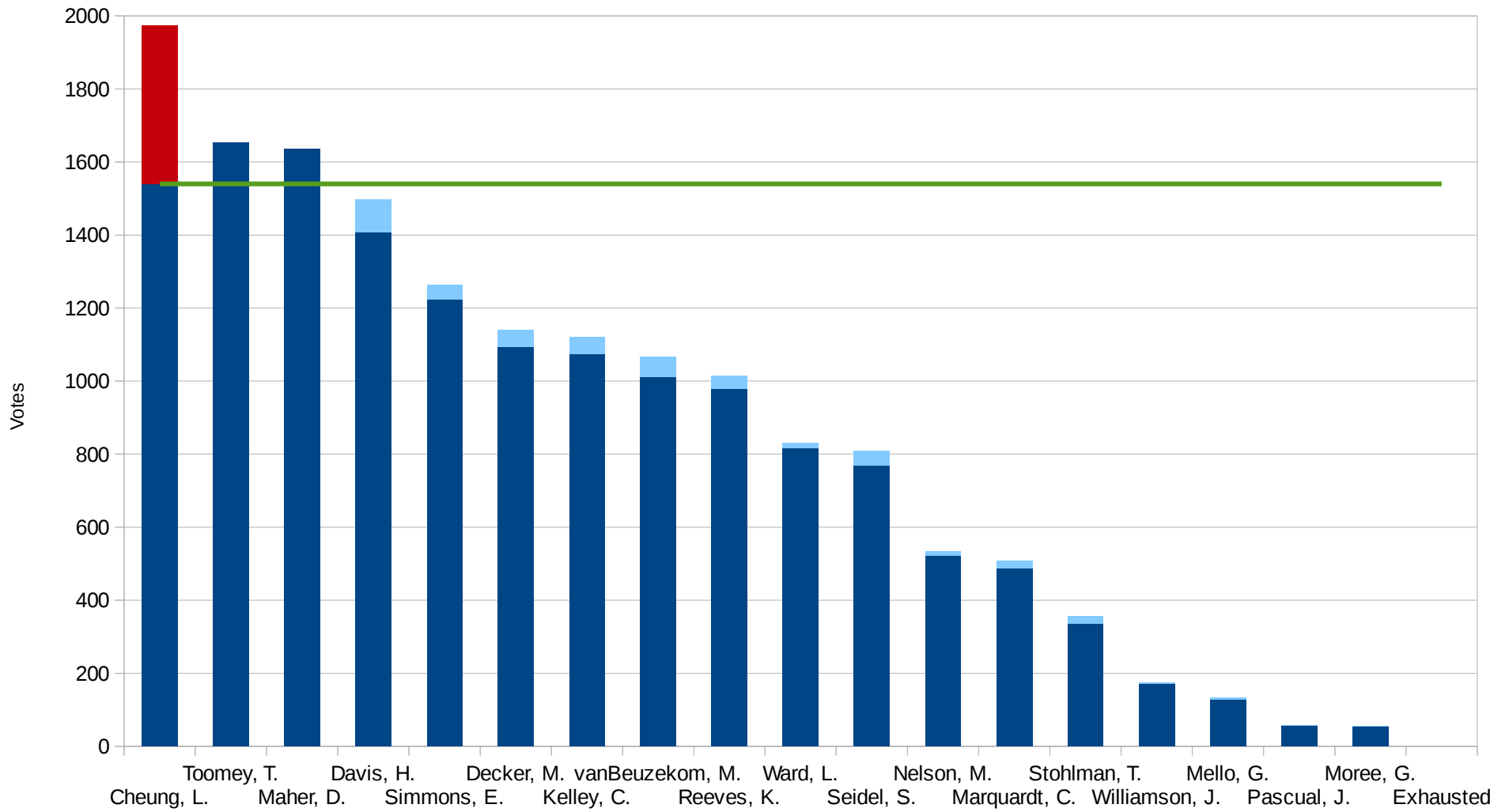
# Single Transferable Vote

## The algorithm



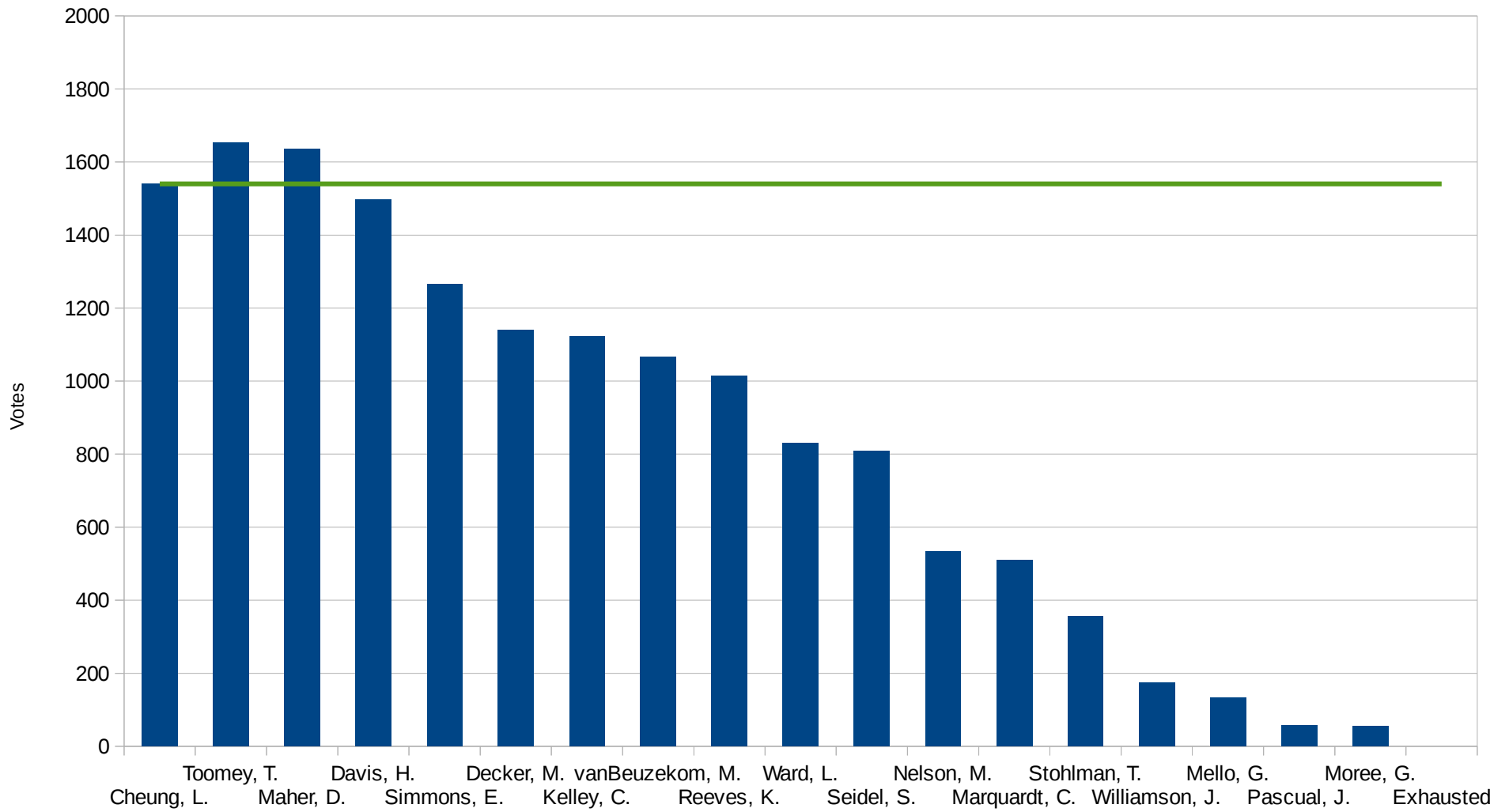
## Cambridge, Massachussetts

City Council Elections, November 8th, 2011



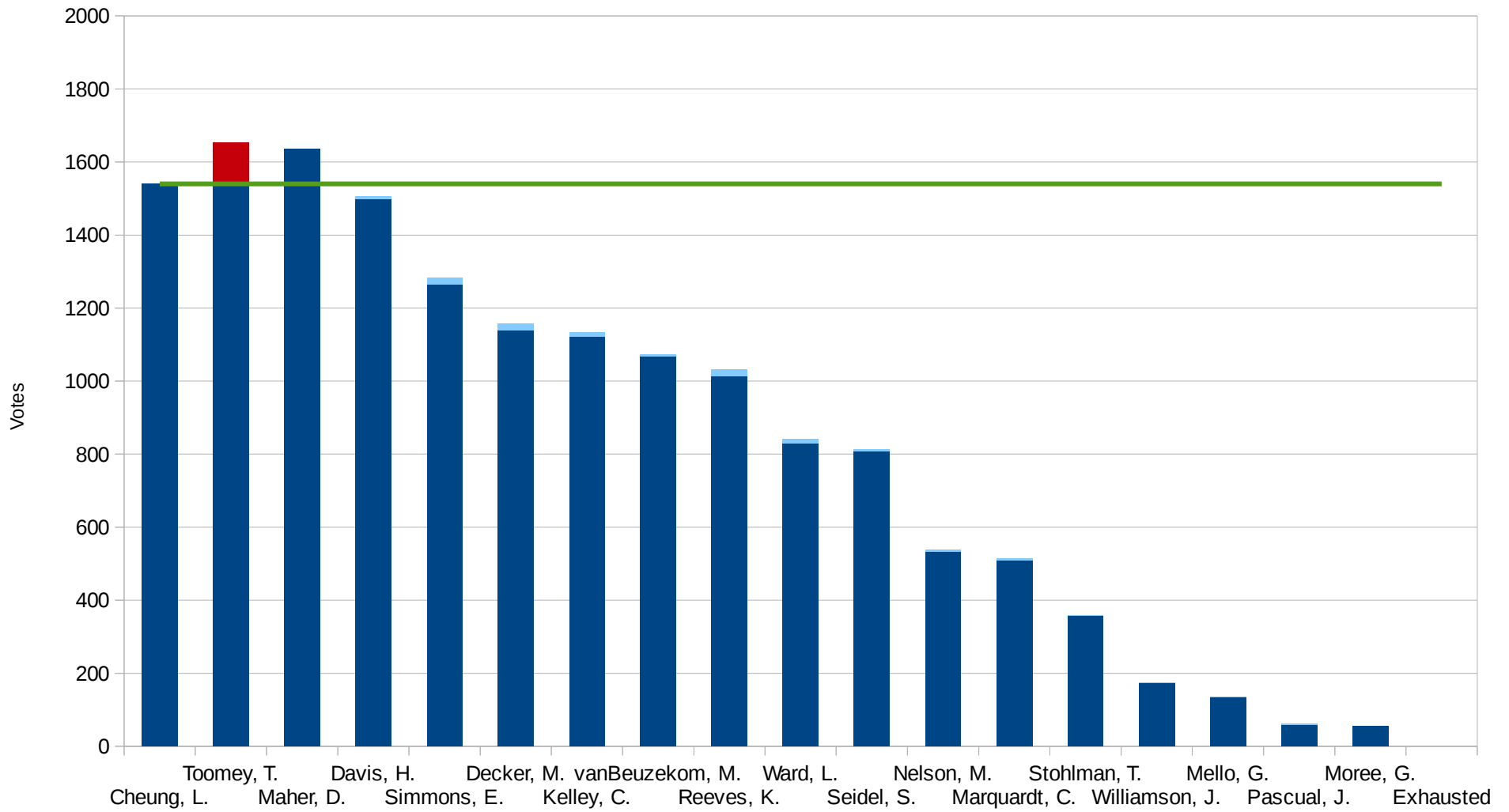
## Cambridge, Massachussetts

City Council Elections, November 8th, 2011



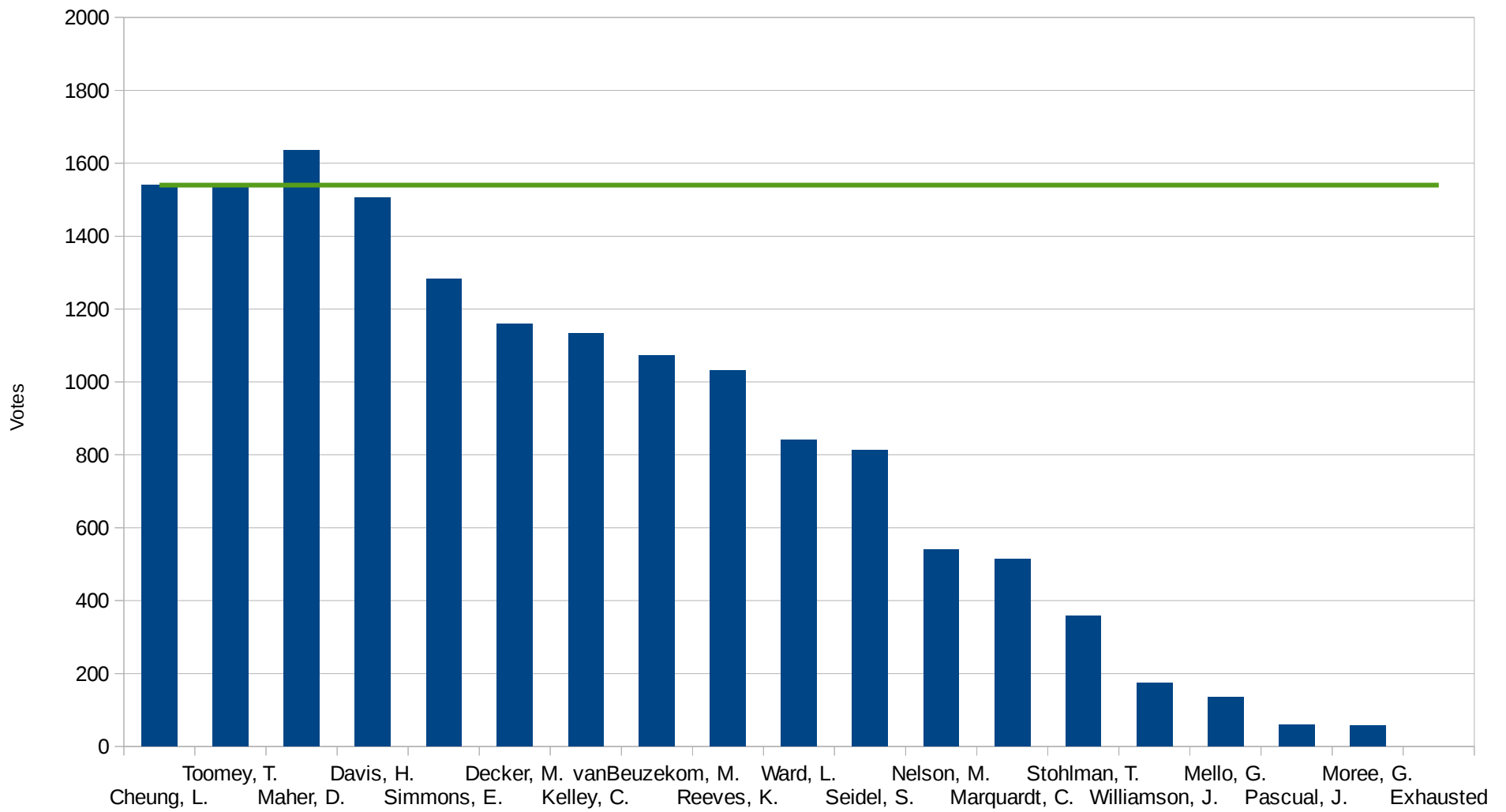
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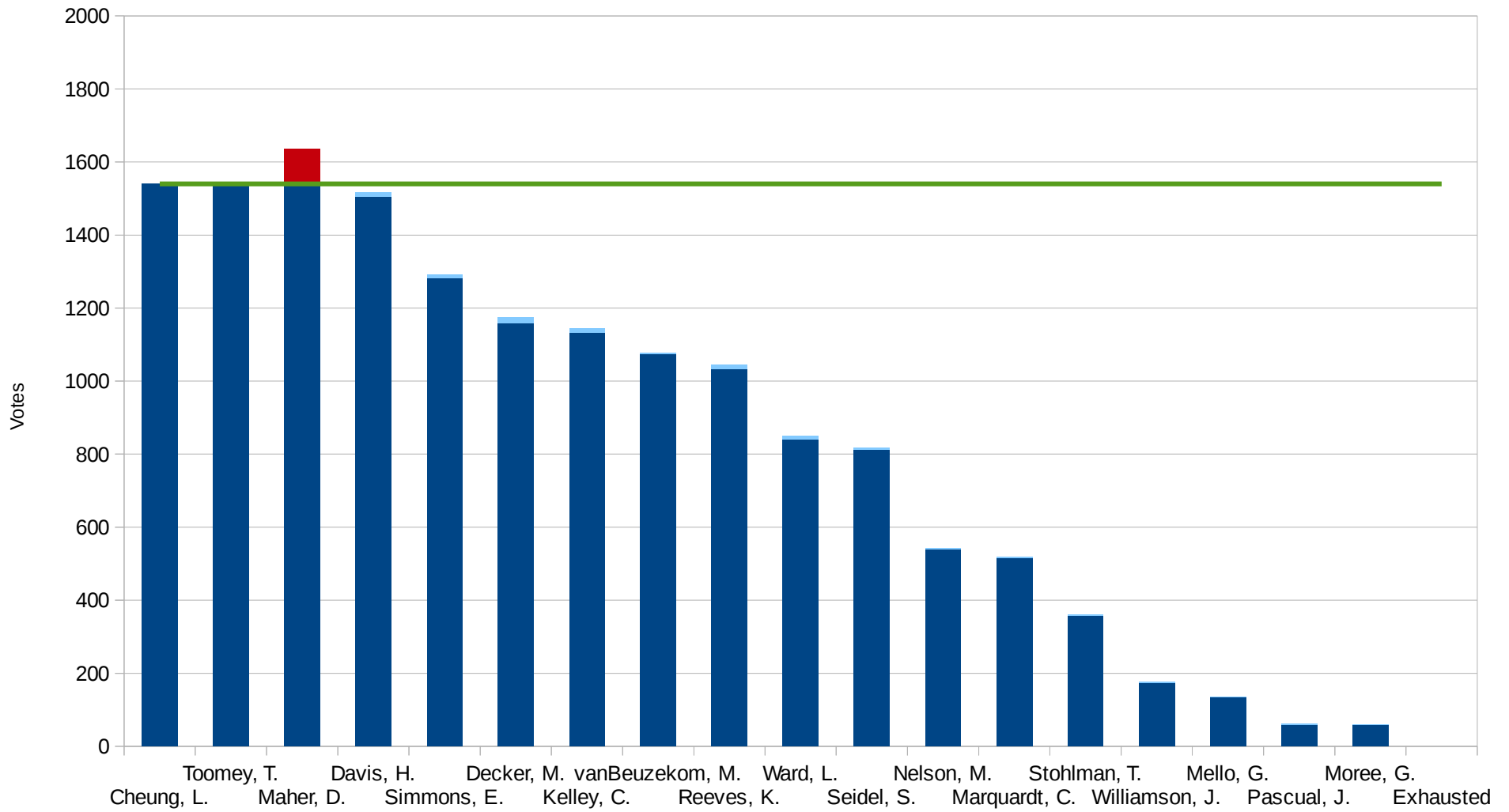
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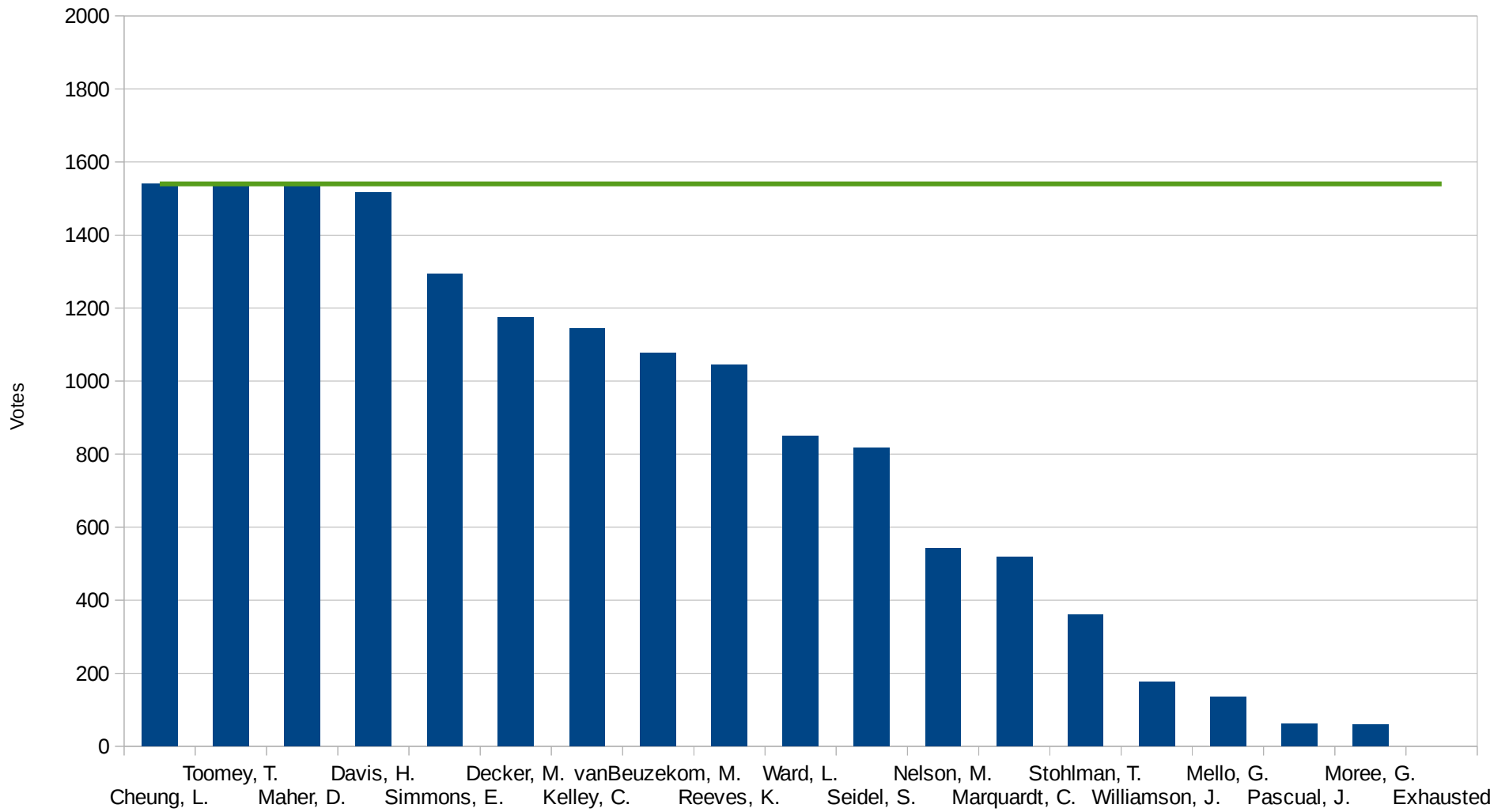
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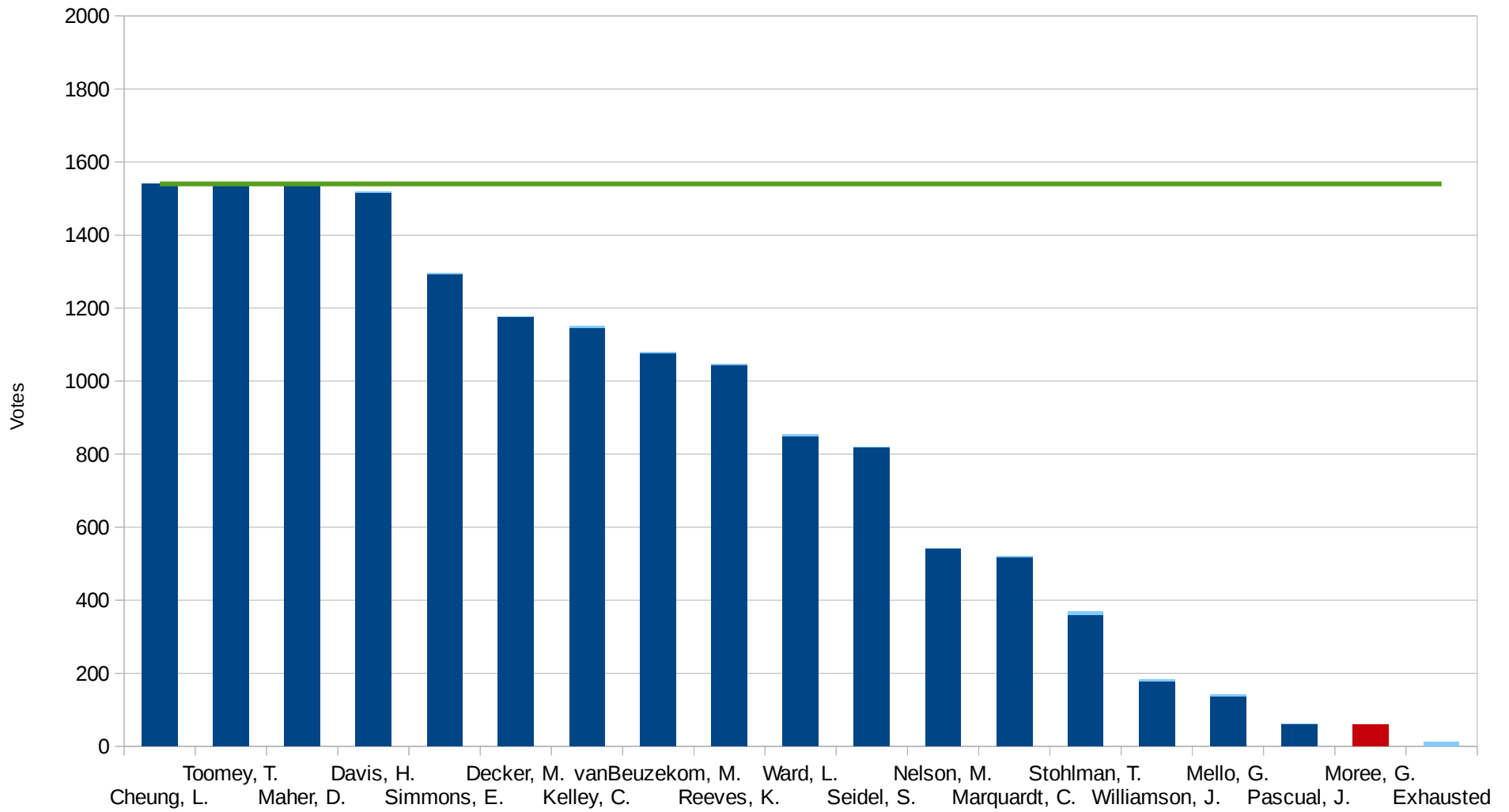
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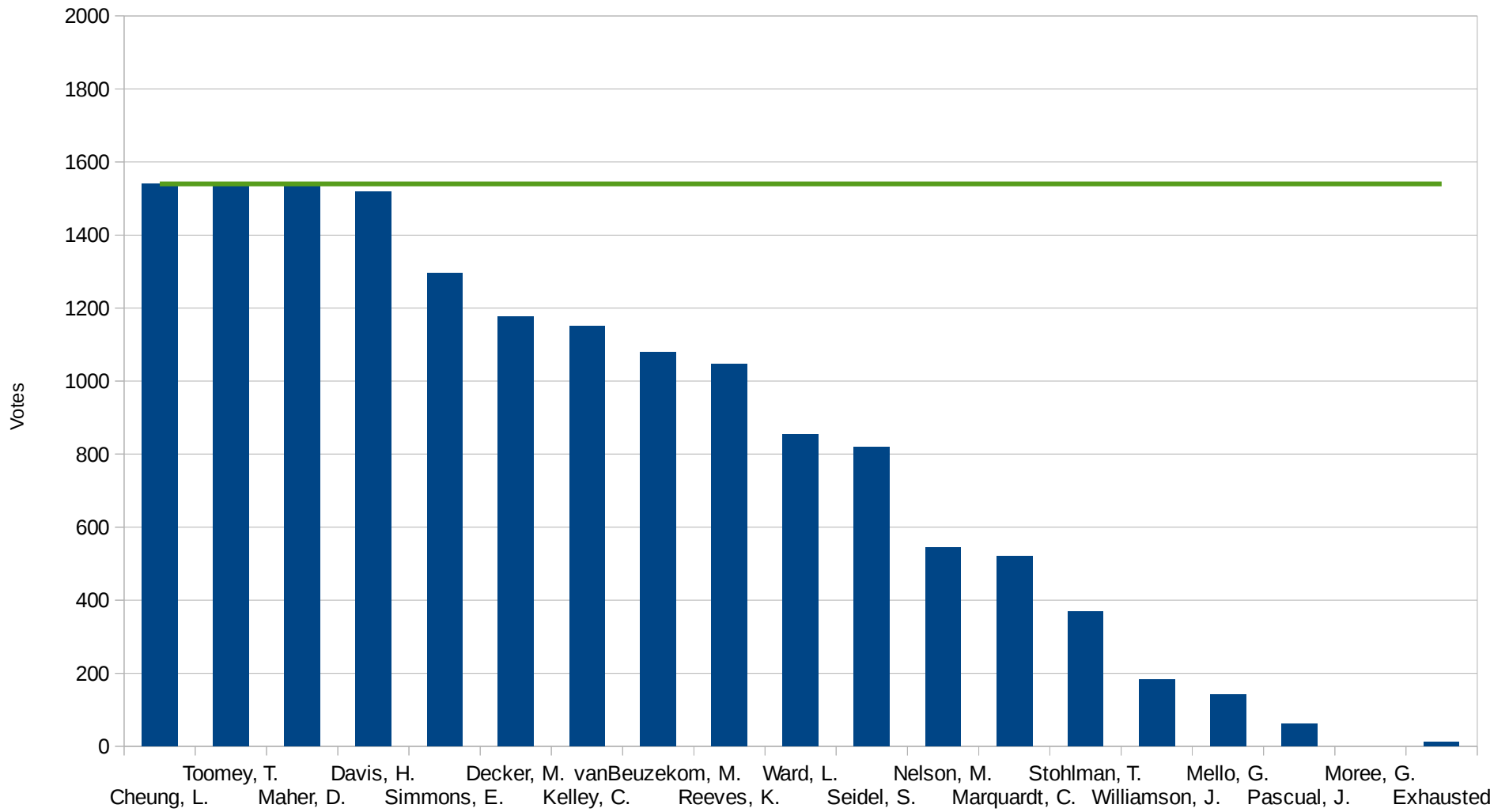
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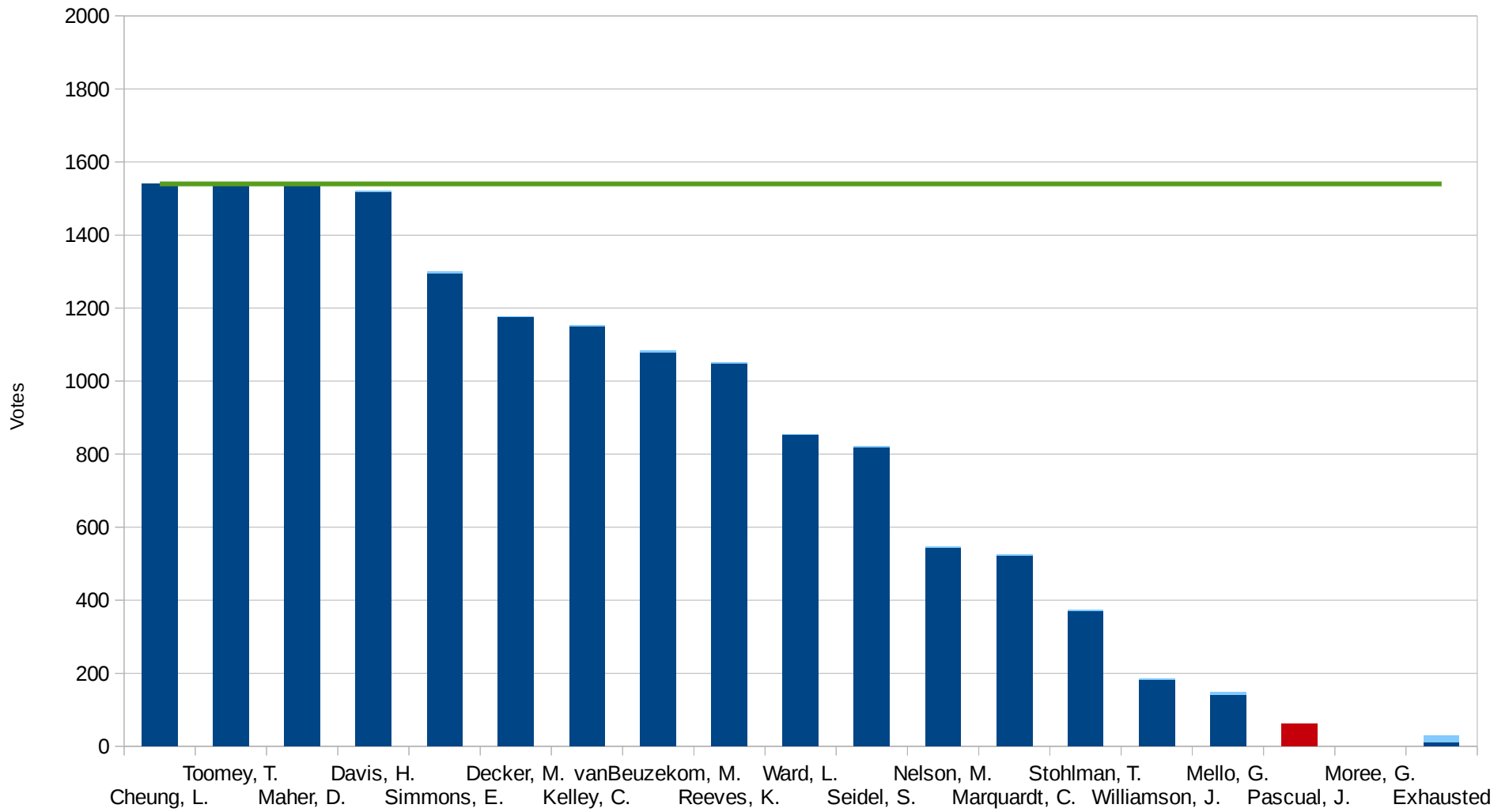
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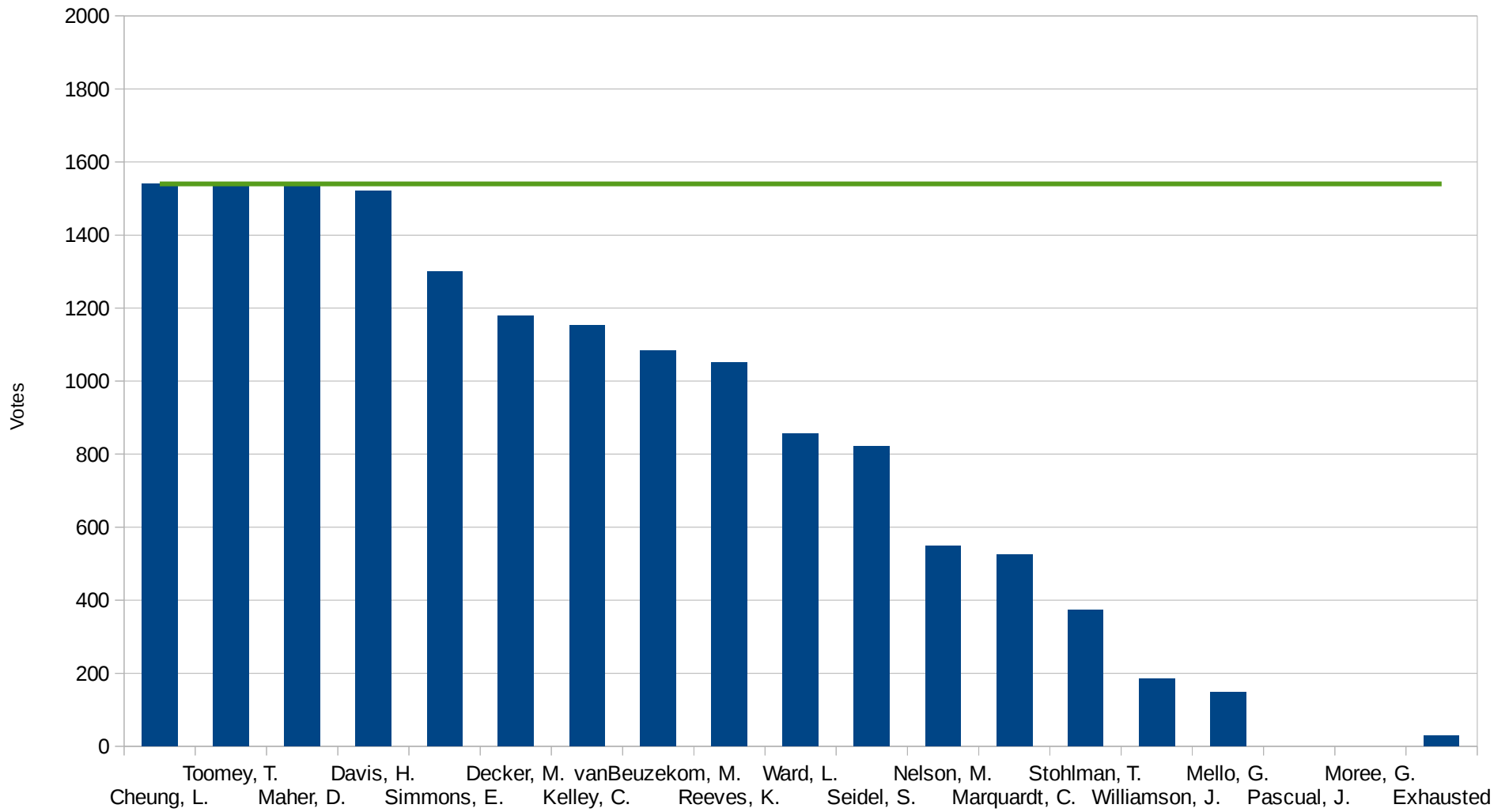
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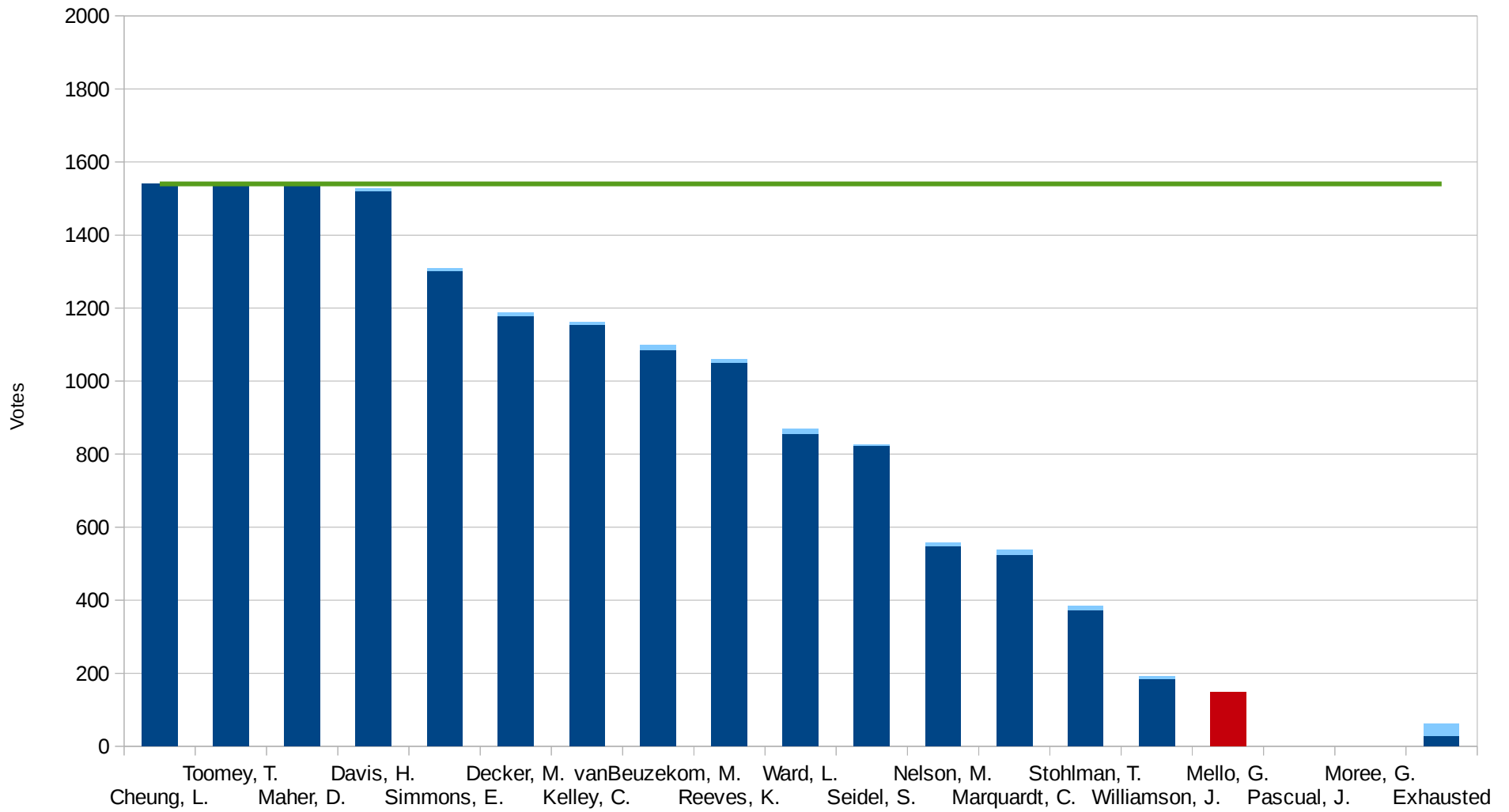
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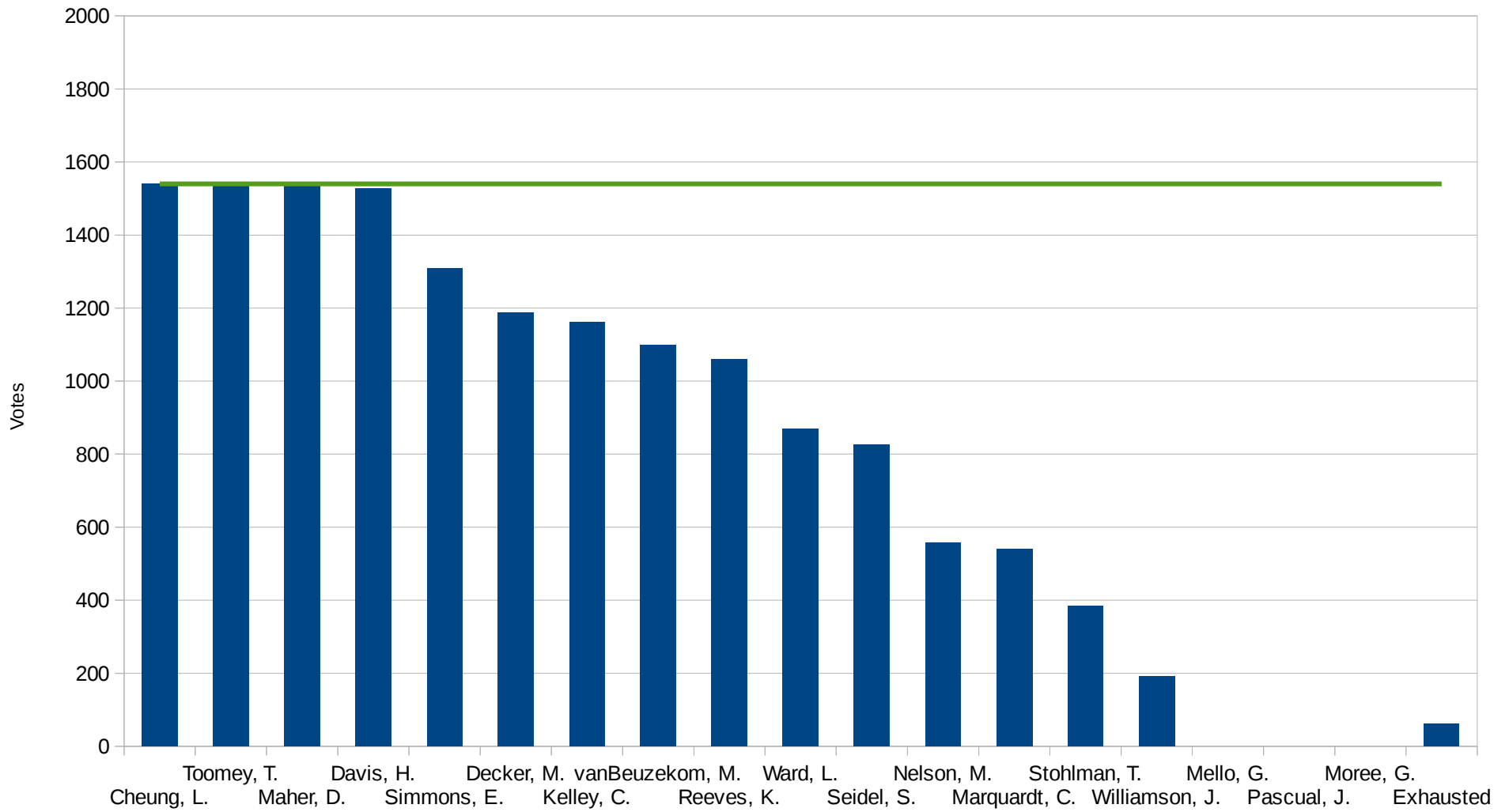
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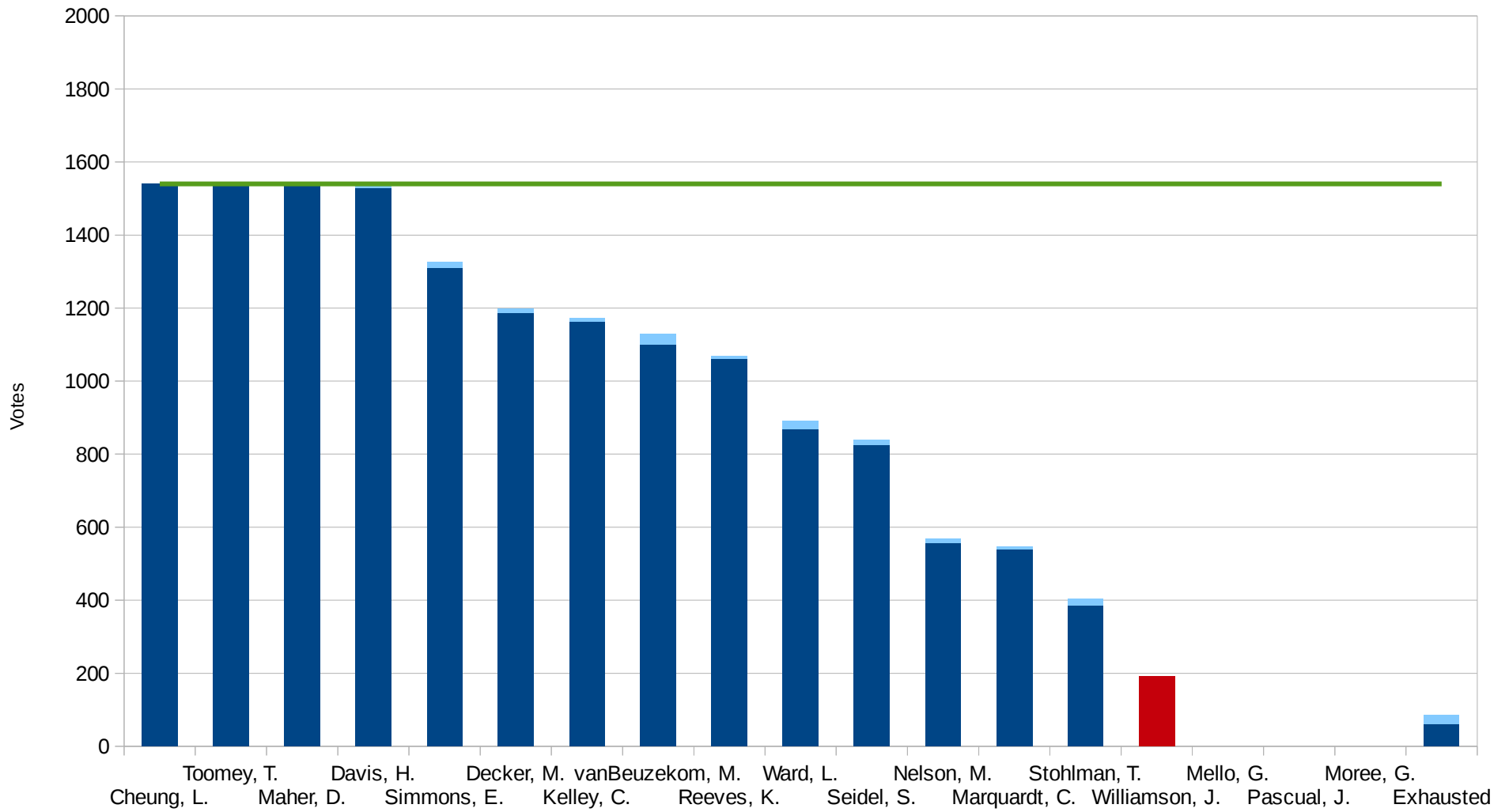
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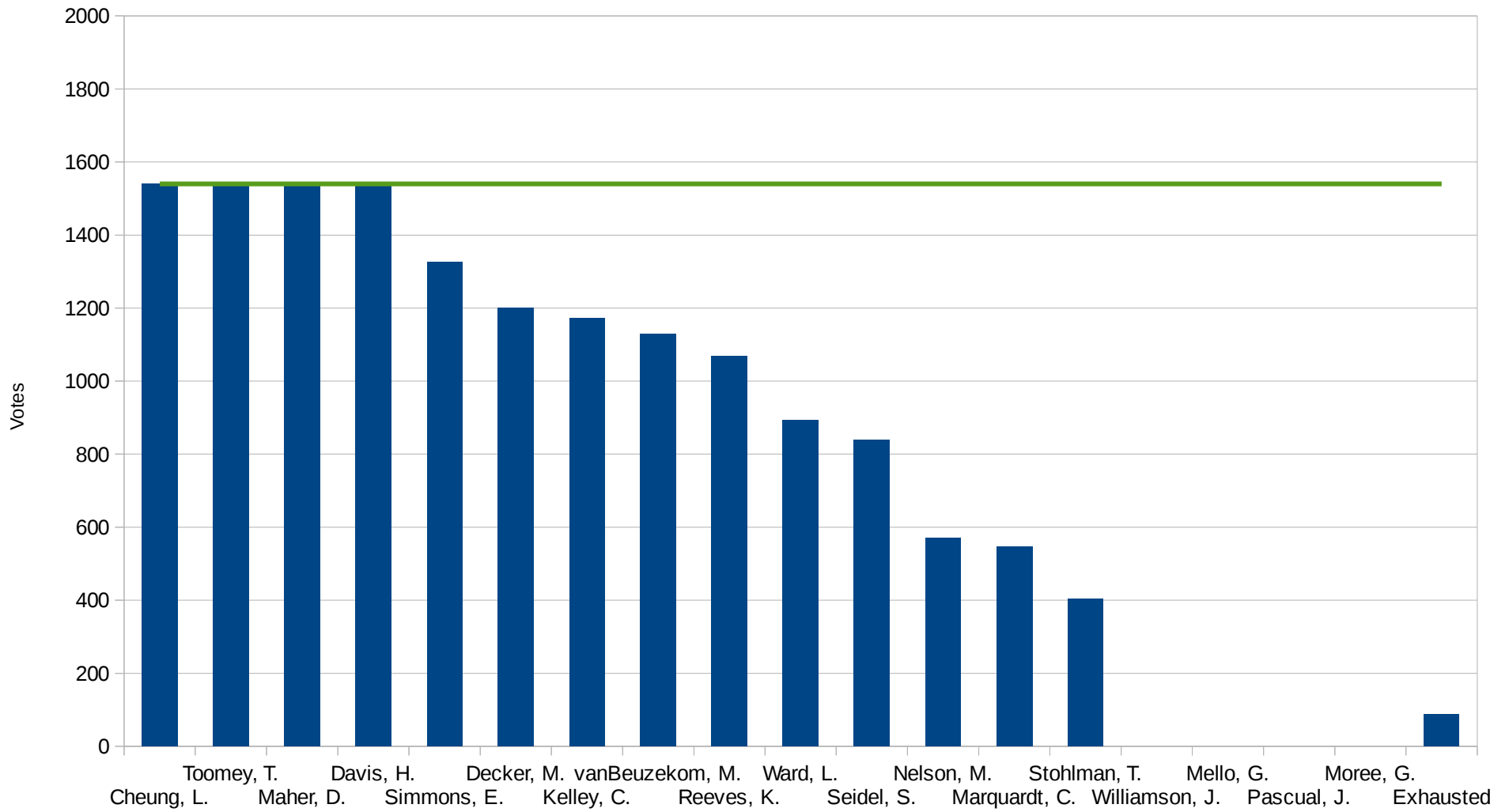
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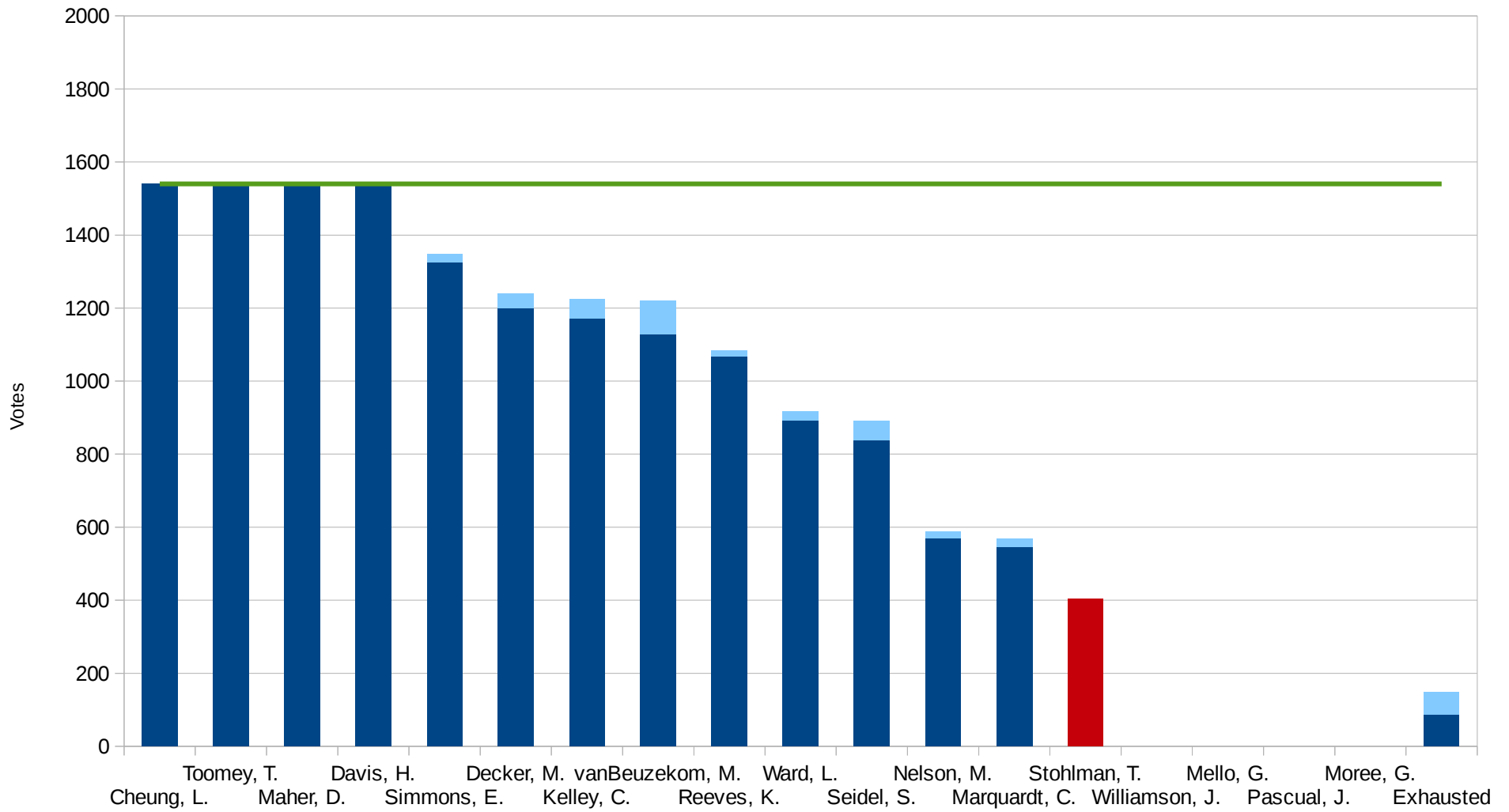
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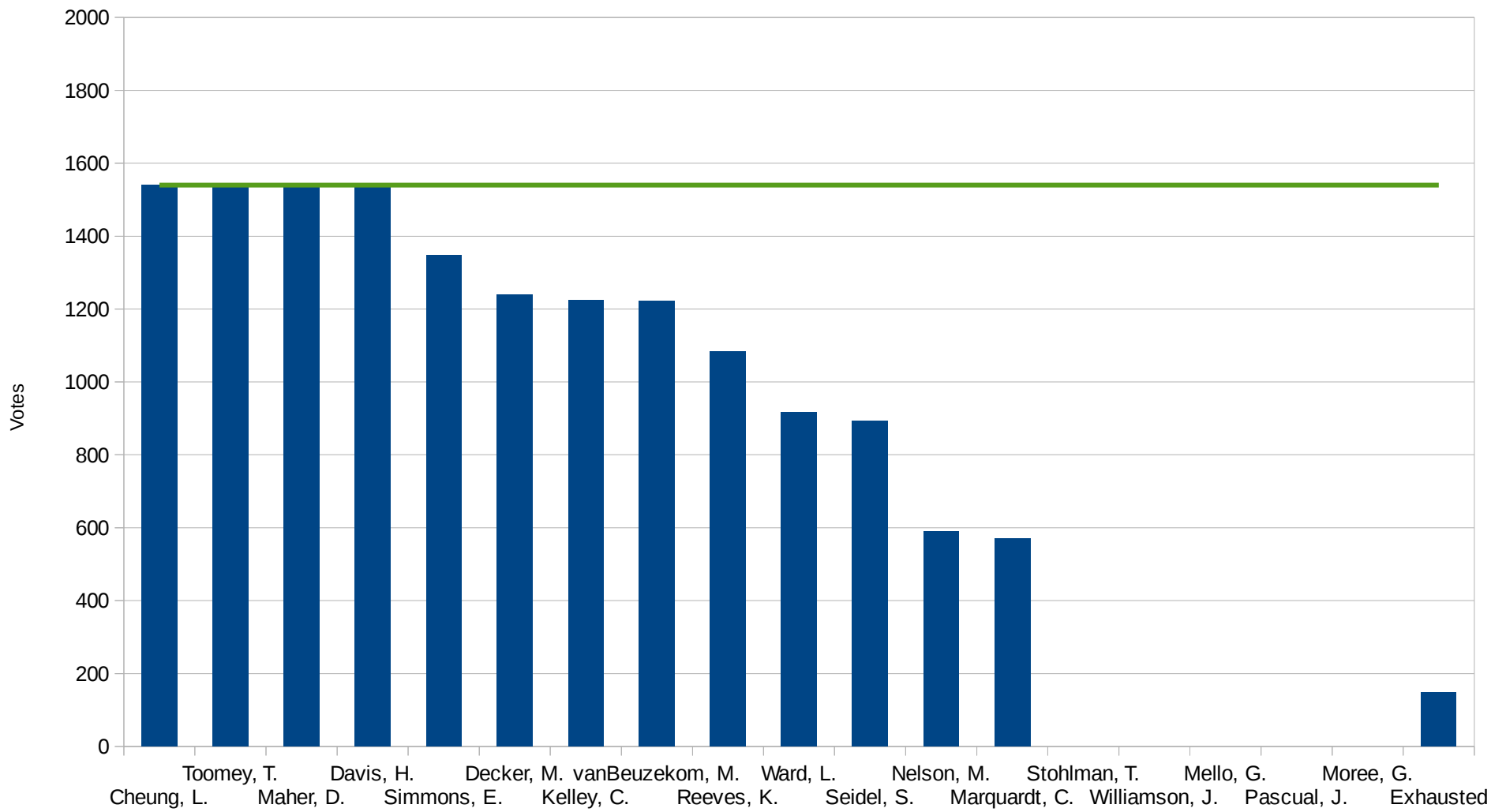
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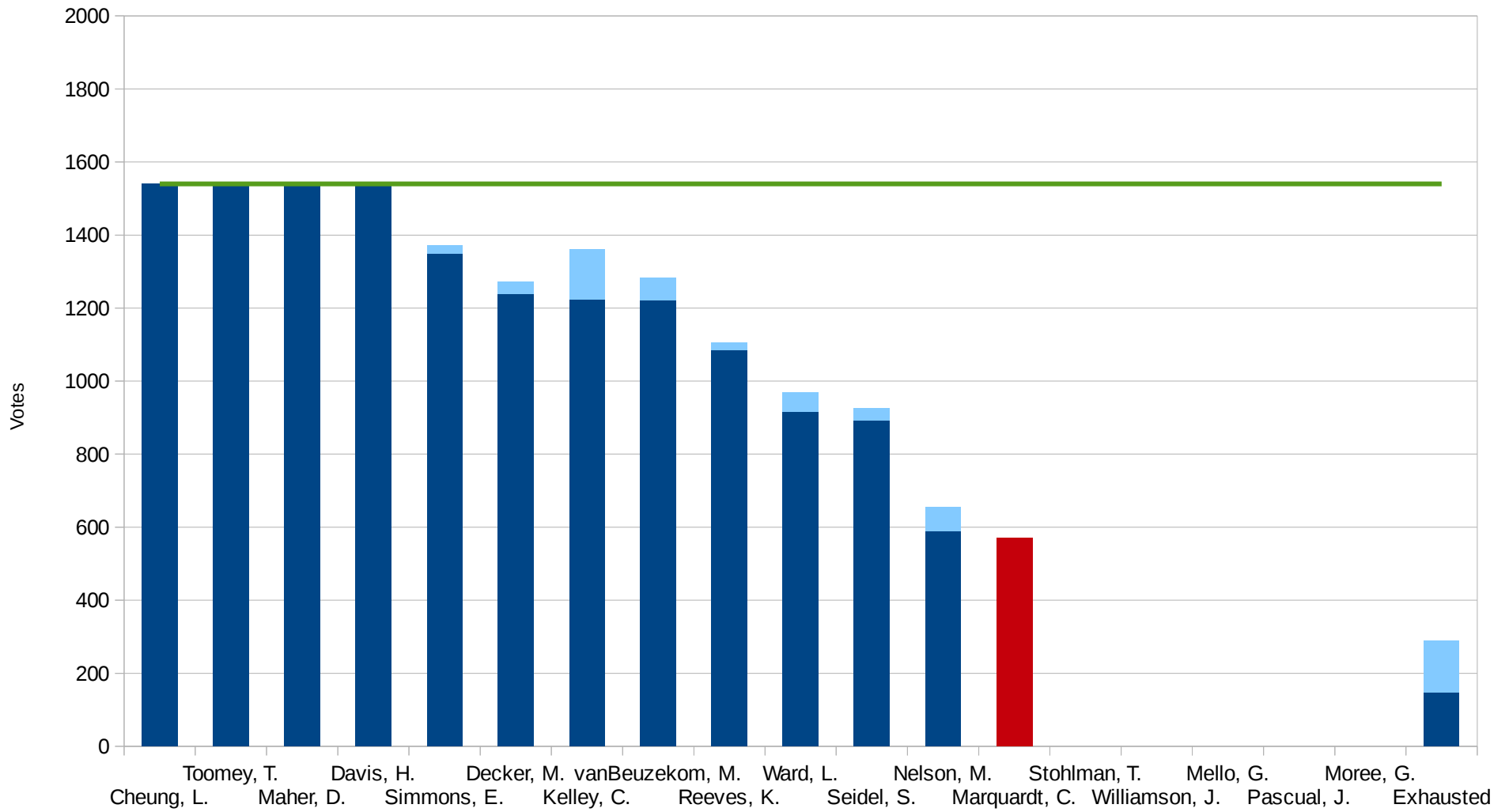
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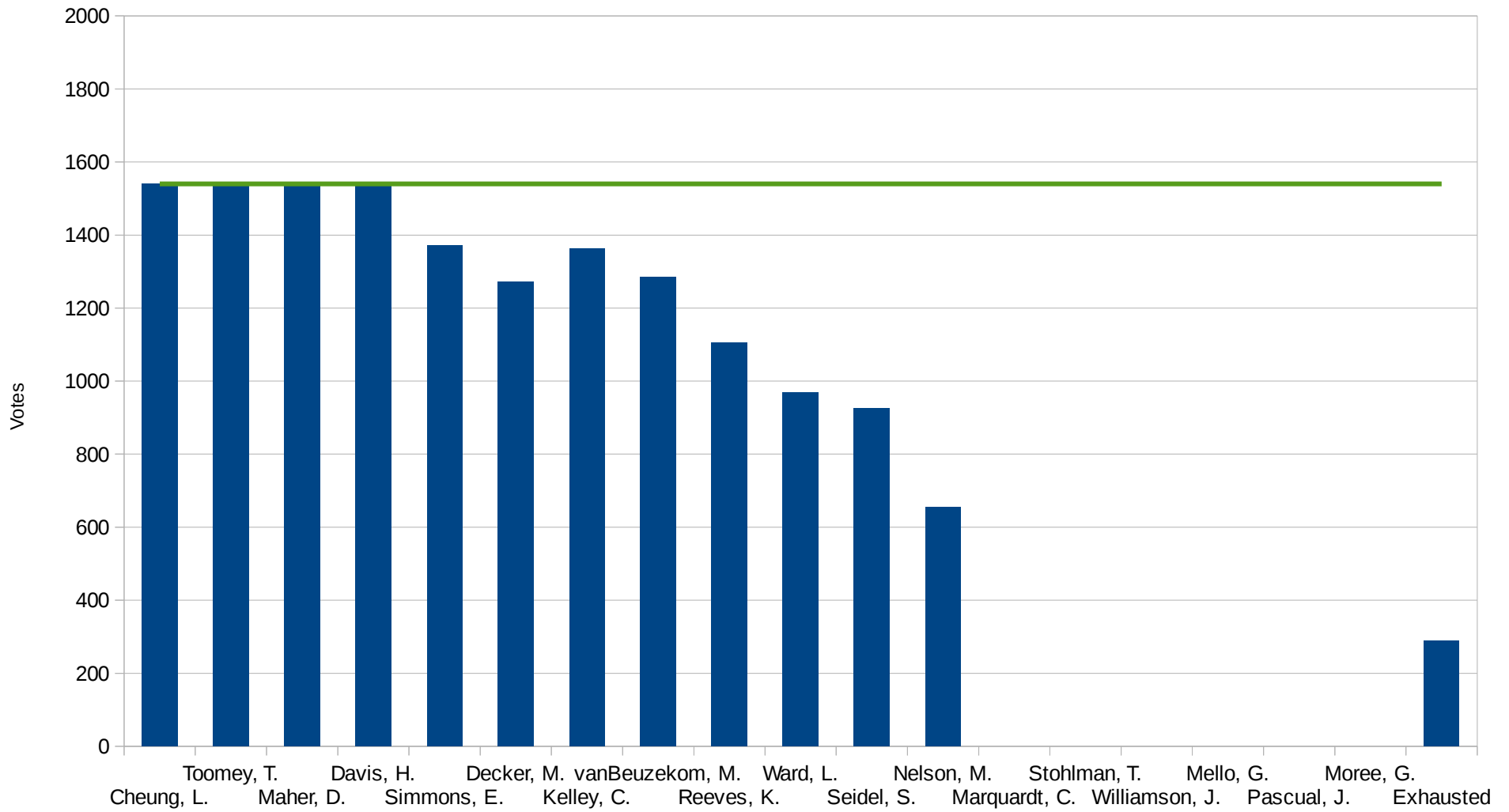
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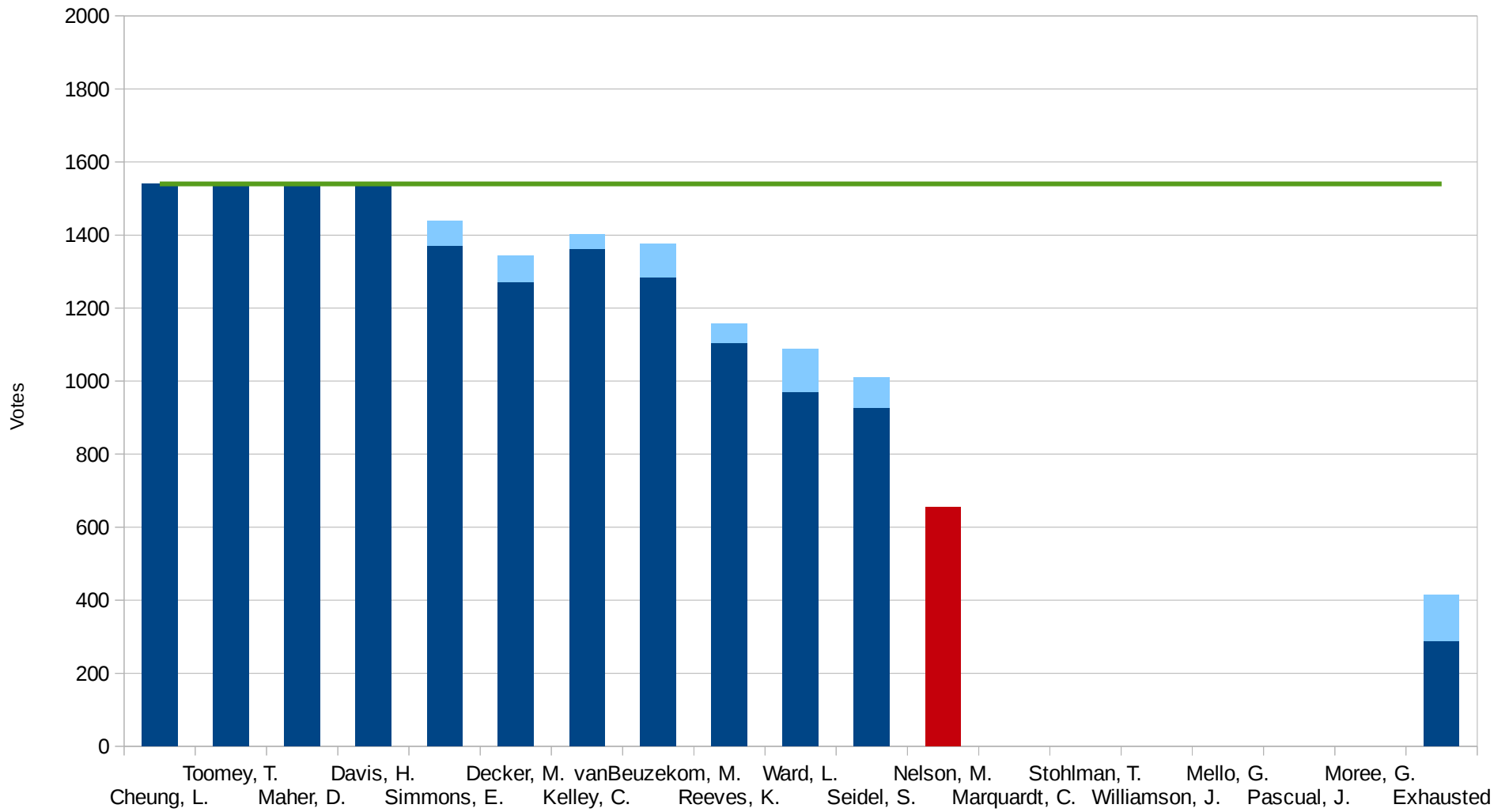
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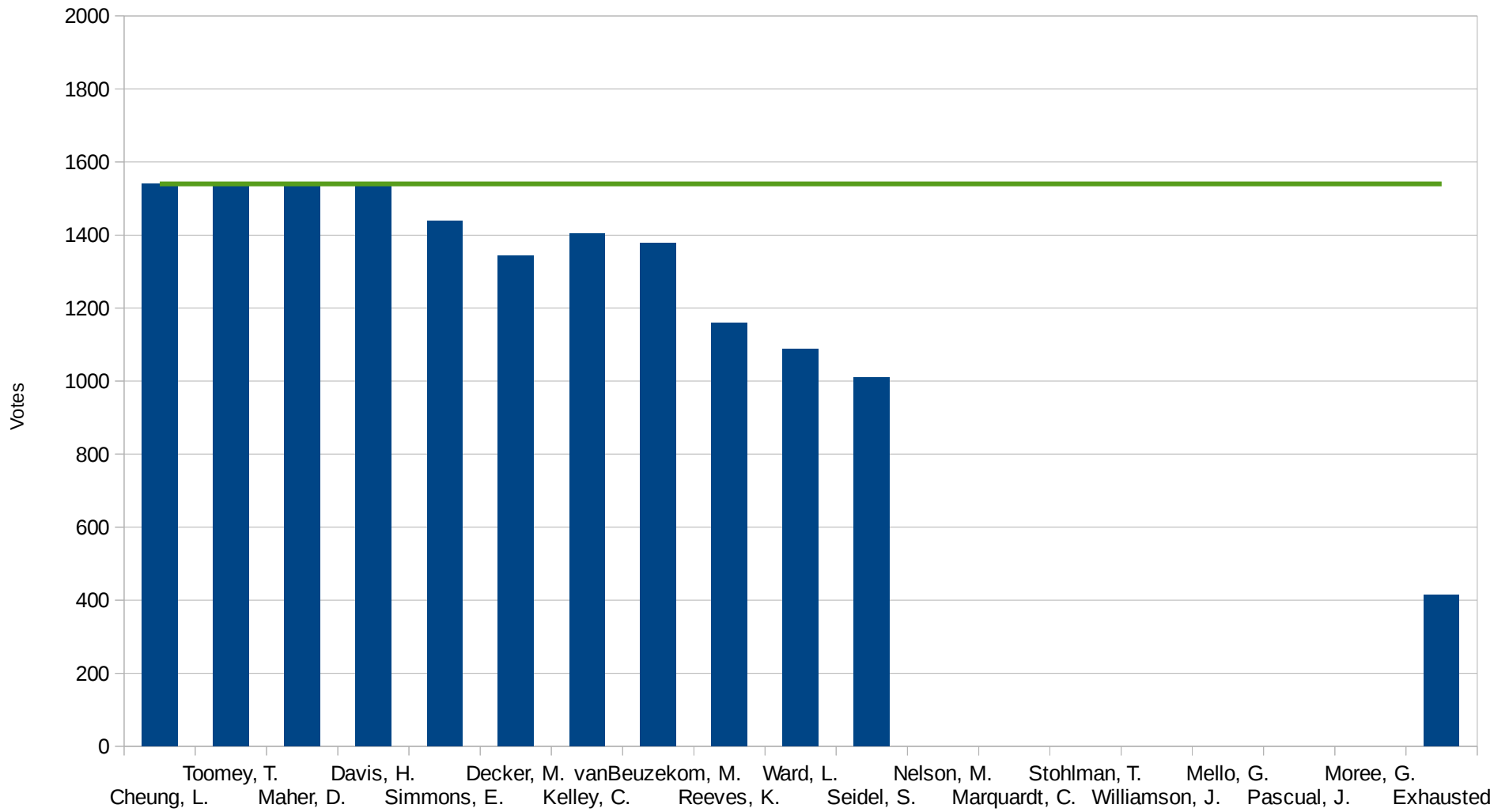
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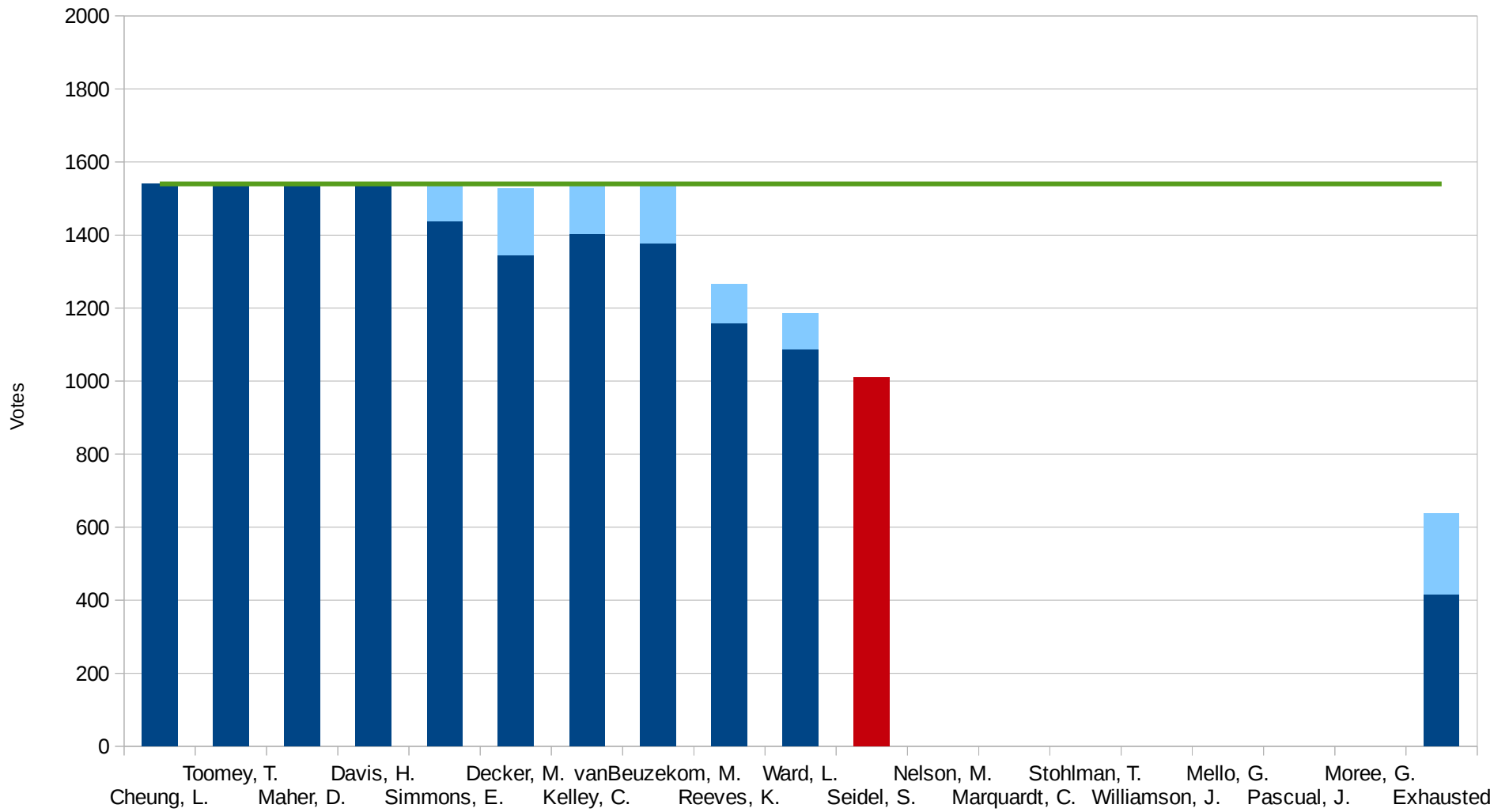
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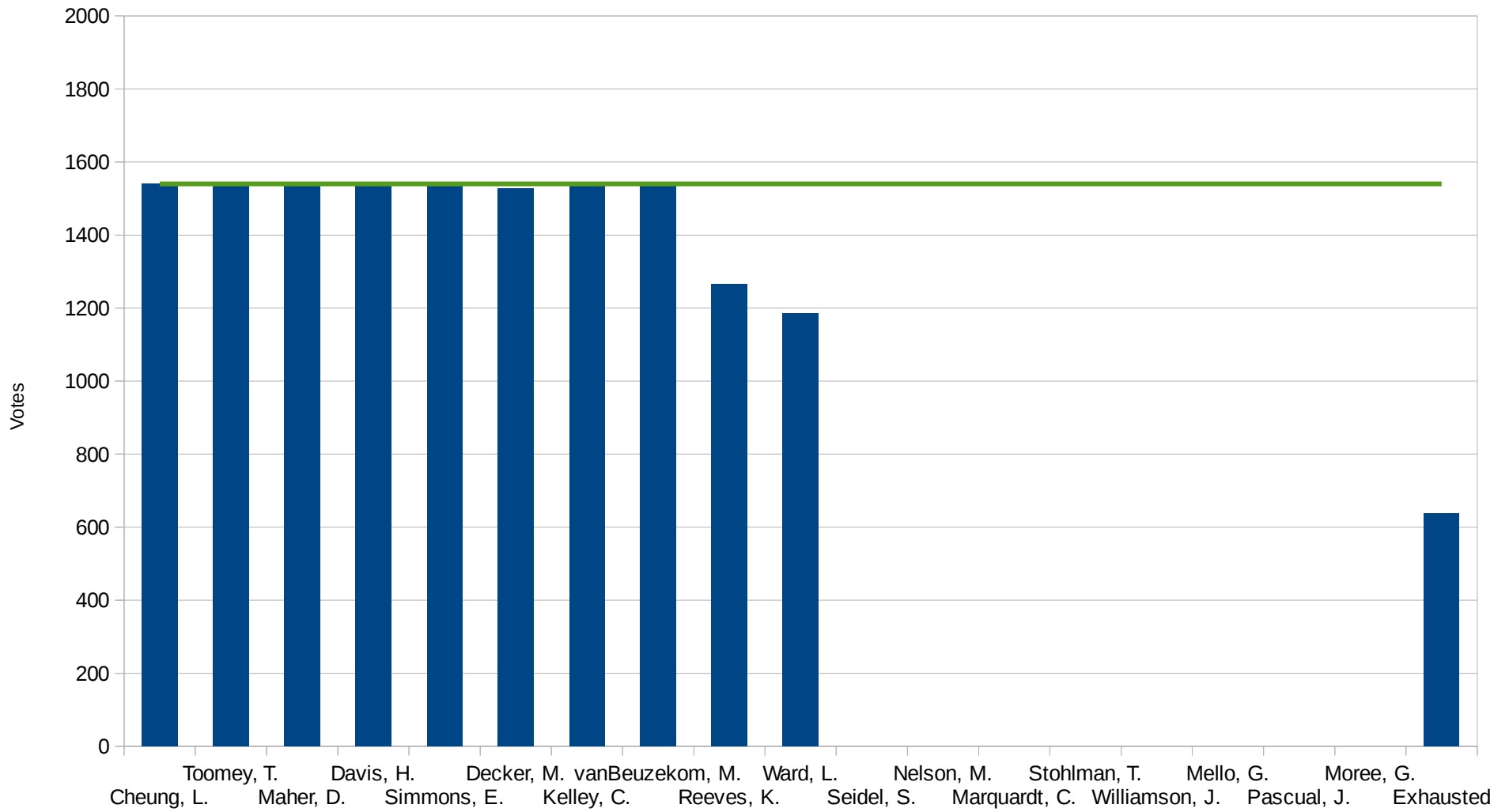
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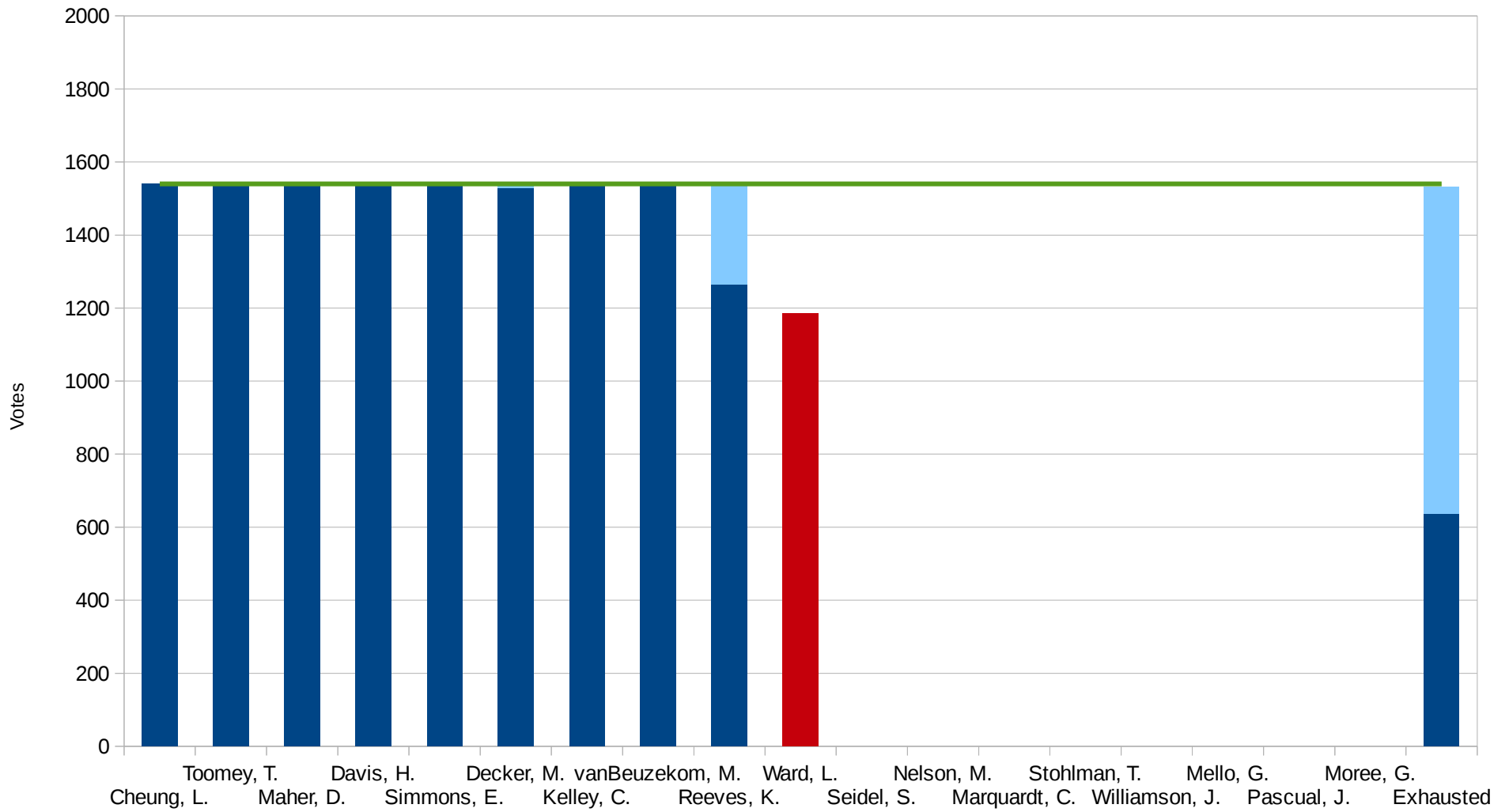
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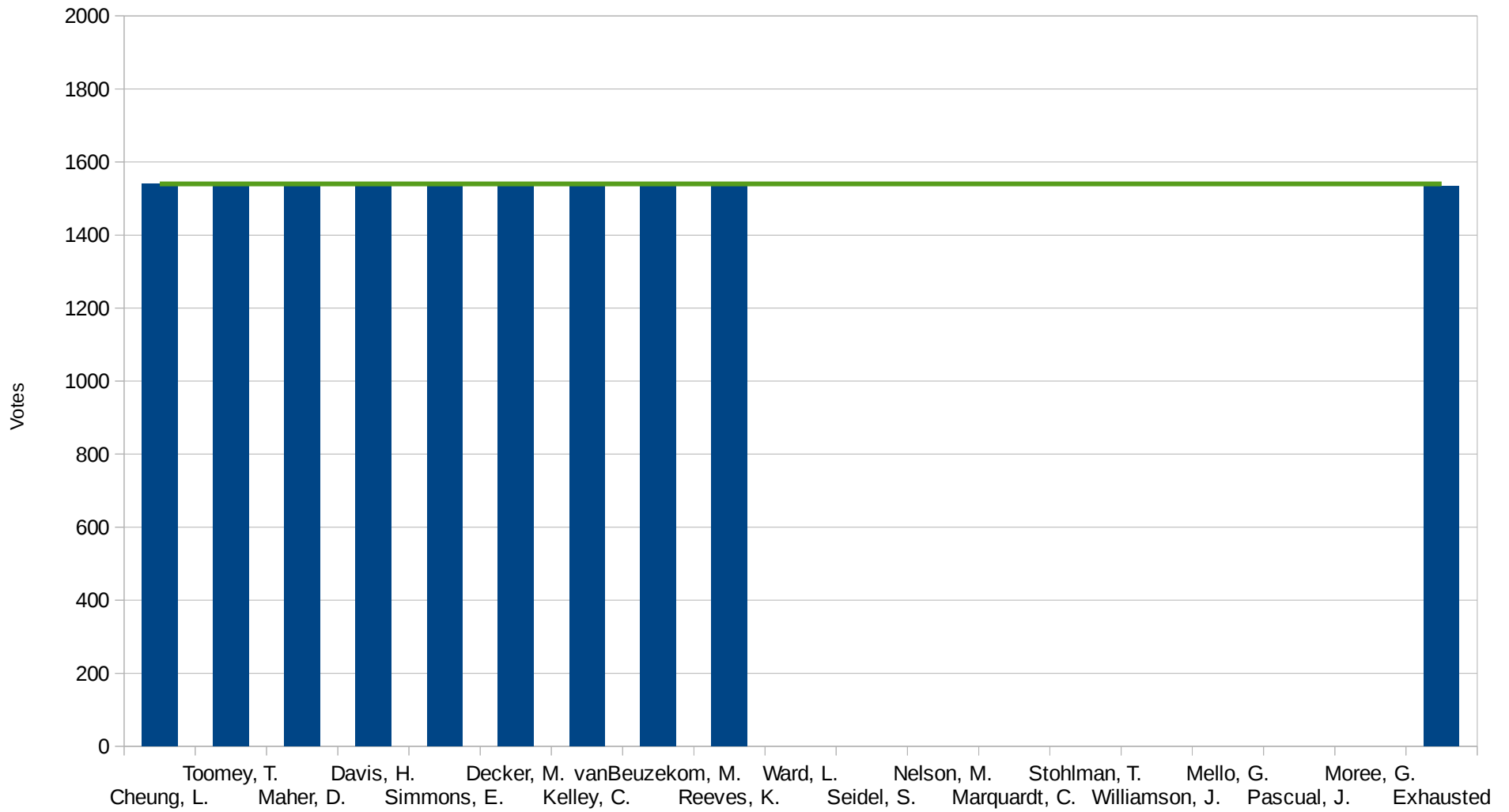
# Cambridge, Massachussetts

City Council Elections, November 8th, 2011



# Cambridge, Massachussetts

City Council Elections, November 8th, 2011



# Single Transferable Vote

The ballot:

- A ranked ballot for candidates of different parties, one to many candidates per party

Seats per electoral district:

- 2-7 in BC-STV

The algorithm:

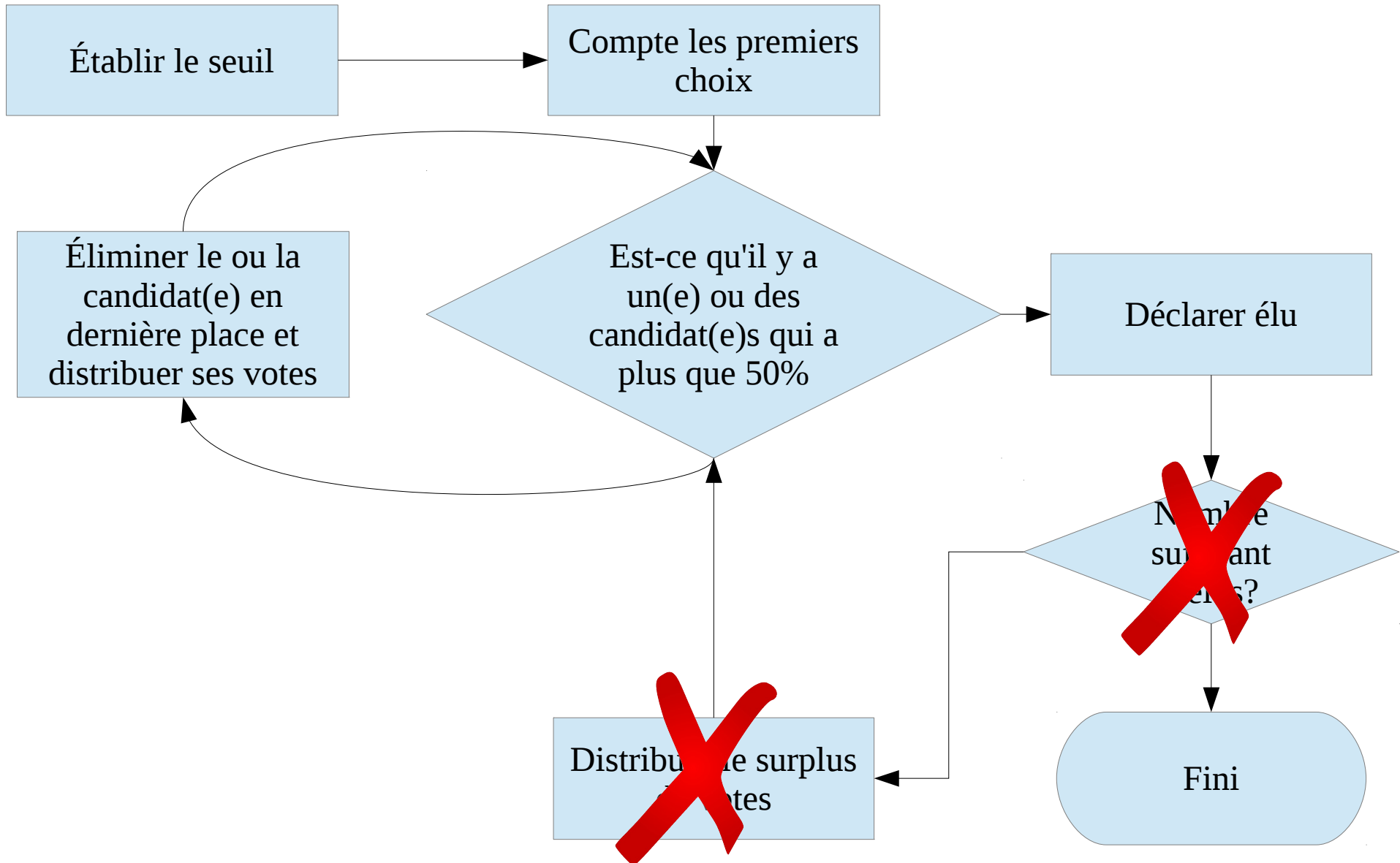
- 1) Quota determined first
- 2) Count the one
- 3) Transfer votes of surplus or losing candidate
- 4) Repeat until all seats are filled

# Alternative Vote (**not** proportional)

- Also called Instant Runoff Voting or preferential voting
- Like STV, has a ranked ballot
- Only one seat per district
- Threshold is set to 50%

# Vote alternatif

## L'algorithme



# Alternative Vote Preferential Voting

The ballot:

- A ranked ballot for candidates of different parties, one per party

Seats per electoral district:

- One seat per district

The algorithm:

- 1) Quota determined first
- 2) Count the number one
- 3) Transfer votes of losing candidate
- 4) Repeat until one candidate has  $>50\%$

# 2015 according to Éric Grenier

	Election	Proportional	Preferential
Liberal	184	134	224
Conservative	99	109	61
NDP	44	67	50
Bloc	10	16	2
Green	1	12	1



# Jenkins-inspired MMP

**FEDERAL ELECTION** Riding: OTTAWA SOUTH | Region: OTTAWA

have two votes: Paper Ballot

Please rank these candidates for LOCAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT in order of preference (1 for your preferred candidate, then 2, 3, etc.)  
 ink as many candidates as you wish.

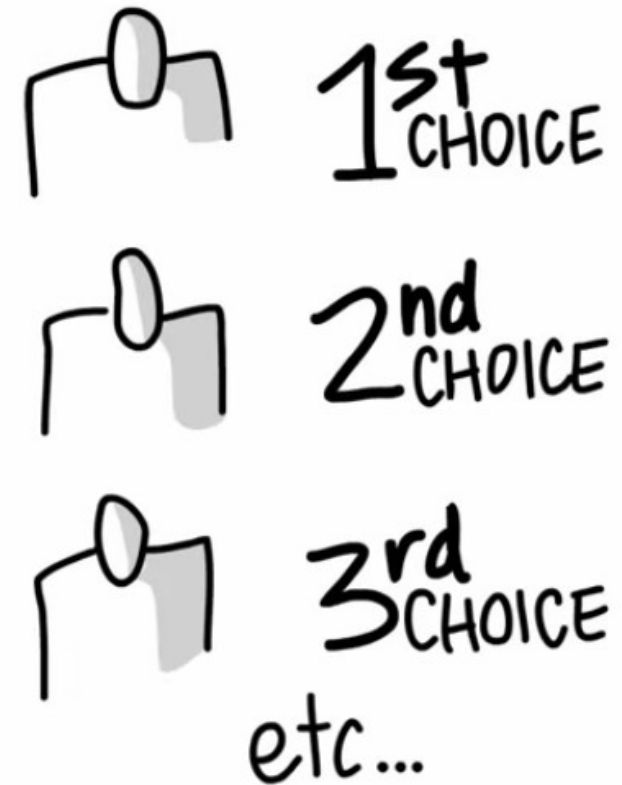
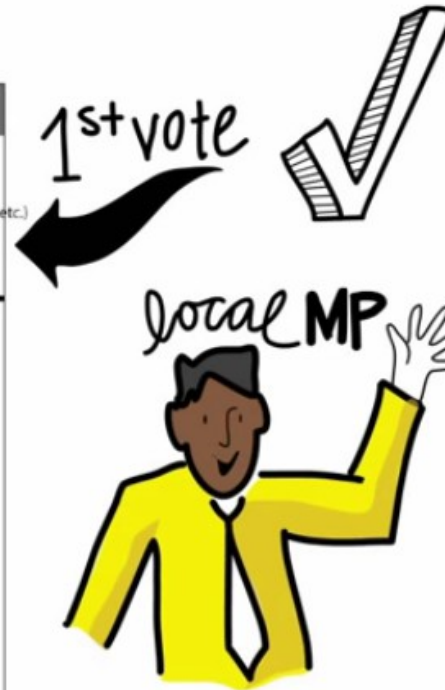
<input type="checkbox"/> Elie Saibi Conservative	<input type="checkbox"/> David McGuinty Liberal	<input type="checkbox"/> James McLaren NDP	<input type="checkbox"/> Mick Kiter Green	<input type="checkbox"/> Romeo Belai Independent
---	--	---	--	---

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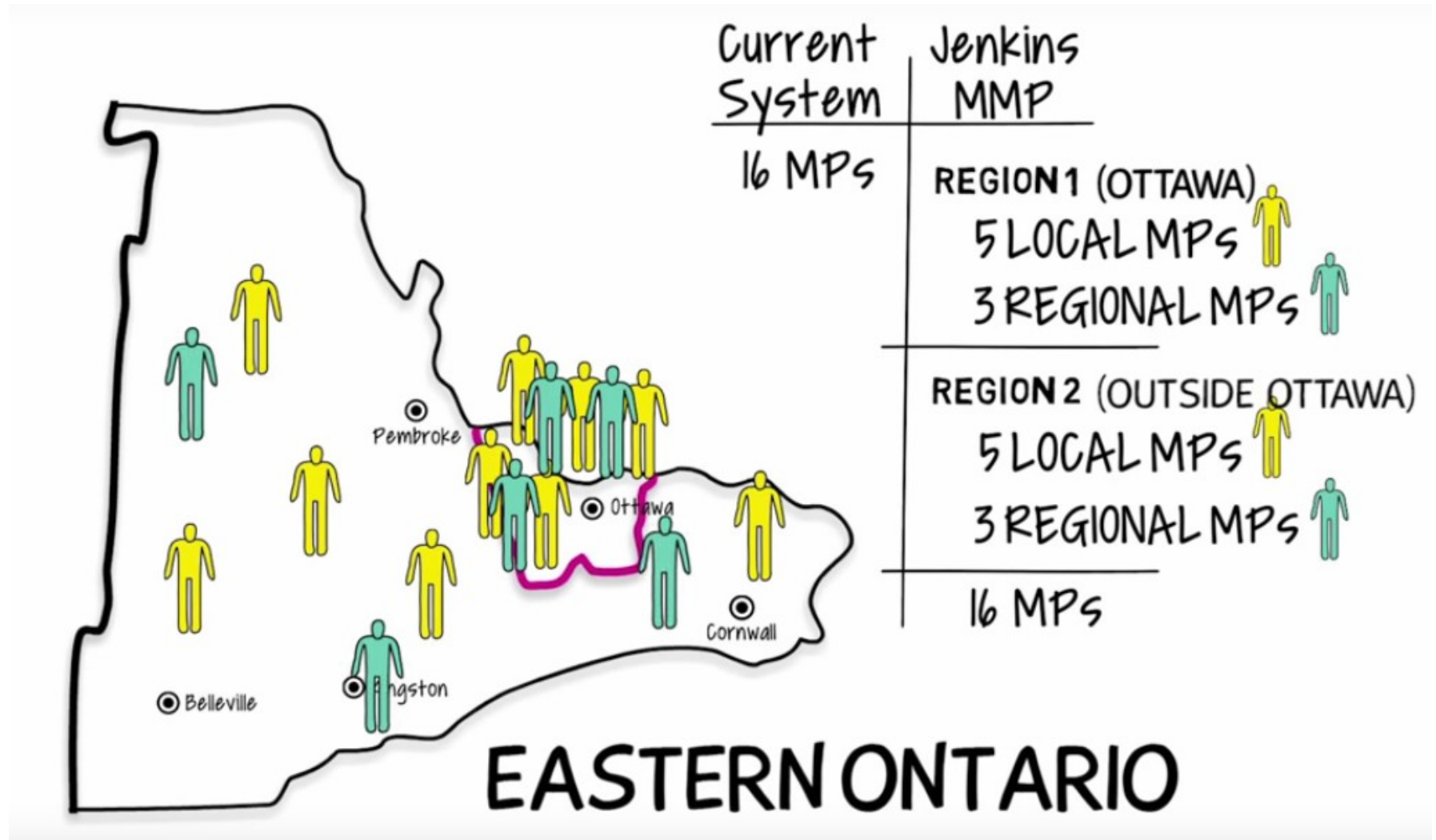
Please mark an "X" beside EITHER one party OR one candidate for REGIONAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.  
 Note: A vote for a candidate counts as a vote for that candidate's party. This vote helps elect regional MPs, topping up the numbers of MPs  
 in your region so the total is proportional to the votes for each party.

<input type="checkbox"/> Conservative	<input type="checkbox"/> Liberal	<input type="checkbox"/> NDP	<input type="checkbox"/> Green
---------------------------------------	----------------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------------------

<input type="checkbox"/> John Baird Conservative	<input type="checkbox"/> Mauril Bélanger Liberal	<input type="checkbox"/> Paul Denar NDP	<input type="checkbox"/> Jen Hunter Green
<input type="checkbox"/> Pierre Poilievre Conservative	<input type="checkbox"/> David McGuinty Liberal	<input type="checkbox"/> Marlene Rivier NDP	<input type="checkbox"/> Jean-Luc Côté Green
<input type="checkbox"/> Gordon O'Connor Conservative	<input type="checkbox"/> Anita Vandenbeld Liberal	<input type="checkbox"/> Trevor Haché NDP	<input type="checkbox"/> Caroline Ploox Green
<input type="checkbox"/> Royal Galipeau Conservative	<input type="checkbox"/> Karen McCrimmon Liberal	<input type="checkbox"/> Eric Peters NDP	<input type="checkbox"/> John Hogg Green
<input type="checkbox"/> Elie Saibi Conservative	<input type="checkbox"/> David Bertschi Liberal	<input type="checkbox"/> James McLaren NDP	<input type="checkbox"/> Tanya Gutmanis Green
<input type="checkbox"/> Damian Kordas Conservative	<input type="checkbox"/> Ryan Koon Liberal	<input type="checkbox"/> Marlene Cénus NDP	<input type="checkbox"/> Mick Kiter Green



# Jenkins-inspired MMP



# Jenkins-Day

The ballot:

- One vote for a party
- A ranked ballot for a candidate

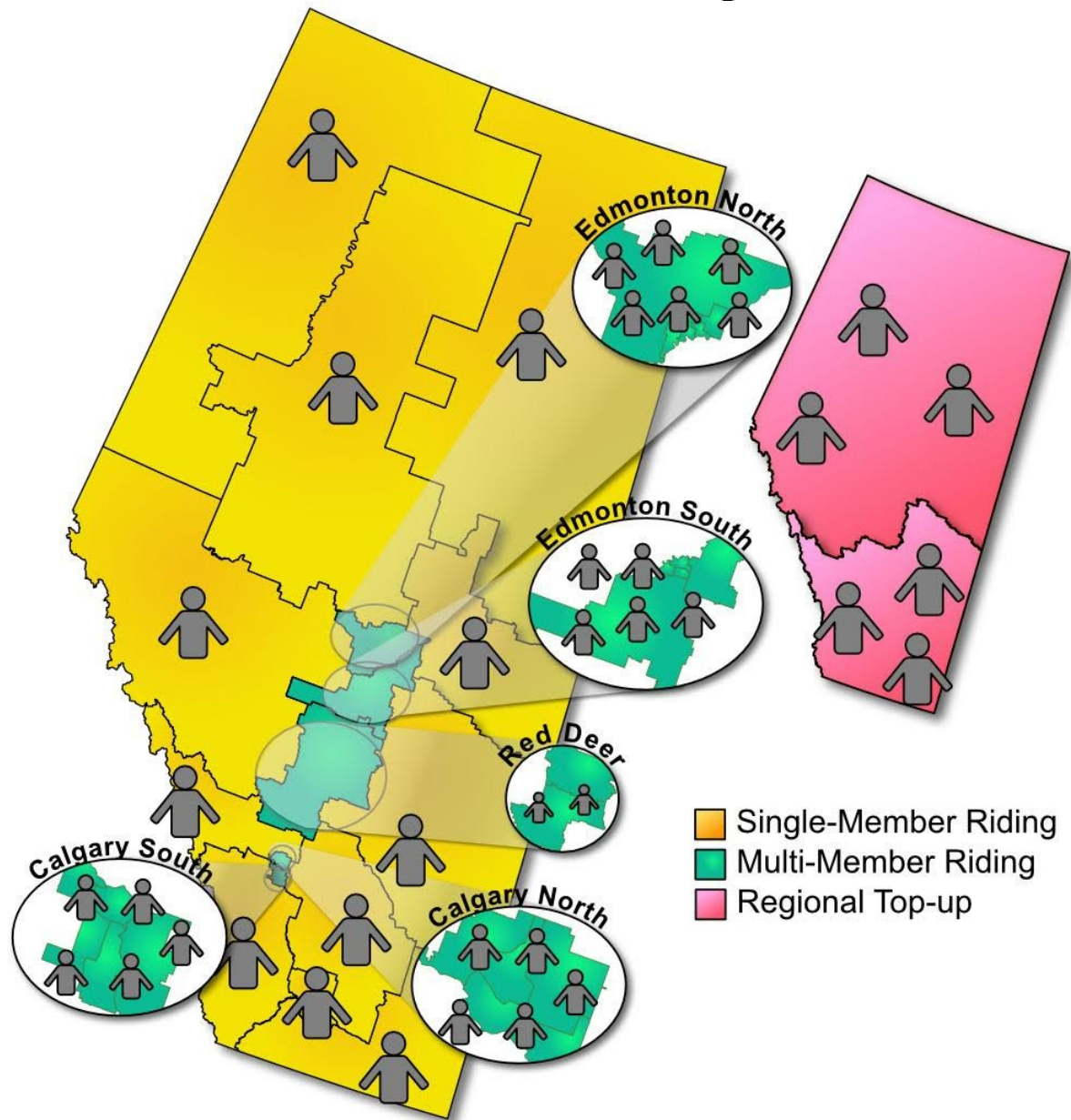
Seats per electoral district:

- 50%-70% are local electoral district
- Remainder are list seats

The algorithm:

- Geographic seats first determined
- List seats compensate for lack of proportionality

# Rural-Urban Proportional



Vainqueur prend tout

● **Sruntin uninominal à un tour (SUT)**

● **Vote alternatif (AV) alias Vote préférentiel**

Bulletin ordonné

Liste ouverte

- proportionnel\*

+ proportionnel\*

● **Vote transérable unique (VTU) @ 2-4 sièges /district**

● **Vote transérable unique (VTU) @ 5+ sièges /district**

● **RPM Jenkins-Day\*\***

● **Commission du droit 2004 (LC2004)**

● **Représentation proportionnelle binaire**

● **Ontario 2007 (On2007) - liste fermée**

\*L'agencement des systèmes sur cette échelle est approximative et sujet à de considérable débat ad nauseum :-)

\*\*Pas un nom officiel. Voir <http://is.gd/bhSsaZ>. Le modèle a été inspiré du modèle Jenkins de l'Angleterre Wilfred Day en est l'auteur, je crois.

**Auteur : Julien Lamarche**  
**NCR@fairvote.ca**



See <http://www.fairvotecanadancr.ca/?q=node/105> pour des mises à jour

# Where to go from here?

- Sign Declaration at <http://fairvote.ca> (supply postal code)
- Get your organization to support the PR cause|  
(<http://www.everyvotercounts.ca/about-us/> )
- Go to Town Halls: Ottawa-Center, Hull-Aylmer  
(Thursday October 6th), Pontiac
- Write to your MP, [ERRE@parl.gc.ca](mailto:ERRE@parl.gc.ca)
- Get on our volunteers list : [NCR@fairvote.ca](mailto:NCR@fairvote.ca)
- Donate : <http://www.fairvote.ca/donate/>
- Write a letter : [letters@ottawacitizen.com](mailto:letters@ottawacitizen.com)



# This is Canadian issue



Quoted from "Our Benign Dictatorship", a paper that Harper and Flanagan wrote about the need to change the voting system.

**"Imposing a first-past-the-post voting system** upon a society with deep ethno-linguistic and regional cleavages inevitably **fragments** Canadian conservatism."



"Many of Canada's problems stem from a **winner-take-all** style of politics that allows governments in Ottawa to impose measures abhorred by large areas of the country."

"In today's democratic societies, organizations **share power.**"



"Does he have any regard at all for the fact that Canada is now the only multiparty advanced democracy in the world that has a system of voting designed in and for 16th century England?"

Would he not concur with me that we should be mindful of the many international precedents in other parliamentary systems, such as sister Commonwealth countries including Great Britain which has adopted a form of modified PR for its regional assemblies in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland? Does he not think that a greater reflection of the plurality of views in different parts of the country would be healthy for democracy?"

Ireland and Northern Ireland use PR-STV. Scotland and Wales use MMP.

**Who knew we had such a great PR advocate in Jason Kenney?**

# Where to go from here?

Bringing millions of Canadian voters together



Guy Giorno, former Chief of Staff to Stephen Harper

Alex Himelfarb, former Clerk of the Privy Council

Col. (Retired) Pat Stogran, former Veterans' Ombudsman



# Where to go from here?



Winner take all

- **Single Member Plurality (SMP)**  
aka First Past The Post

- **Alternative Vote (AV)**  
aka Preferential Voting, Instant runoff

Less proportional\*

More proportional\*

- **Single Transferable Vote (STV)**  
@ 2-4 seats / district

- **Single Transferable Vote (STV)**  
@ 5+ seats / district

Dion P3 ●

- **Jenkins-Day\*\* MMP**

- **Law Commission 2004 model (LC2004)**

Netherlands ●

Israël ●

- **Ontario 2007 (On2007)**  
- has closed list, not open

\*Placement of systems on this scale is approximate and subject to considerable ad nauseum debate :-)  
\*\*Not an official name. See <http://is.gd/bhSsaZ>. The model was inspired by the UK Jenkins model and, I believe, authored by Wilfred Day

**Author : Julien Lamarche**  
**NCR@fairvote.ca**

See <http://www.fairvotecanadancr.ca/?q=node/103> for updates

