A primer on voting systems

Julien Lamarche President, NCR Chapter Fair Vote Canada http://www.fairvote.ca NCR@fairvote.ca

Fair Voting

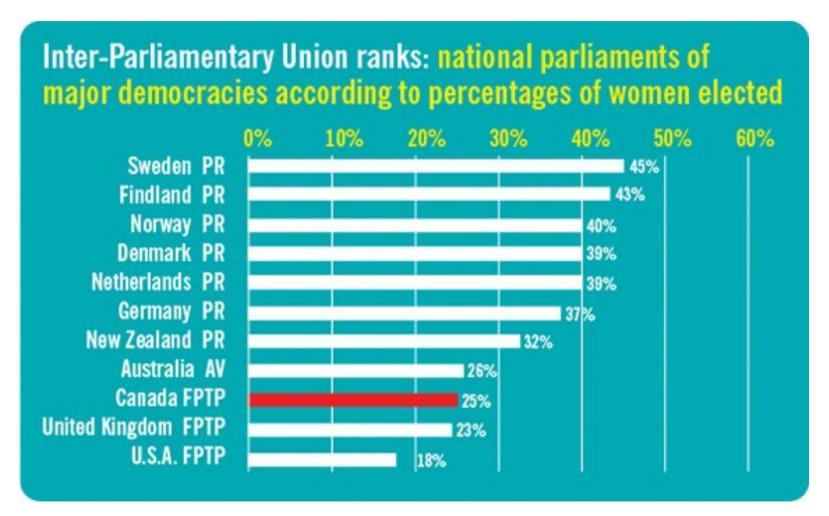
- 1)Why FPTP doesn't serve voters
- 2)History of the mouvement
- 3) Voting system concepts
- 4)Different voting systems
- 5) Where to go from here?

FPTP doesn't serve voters

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

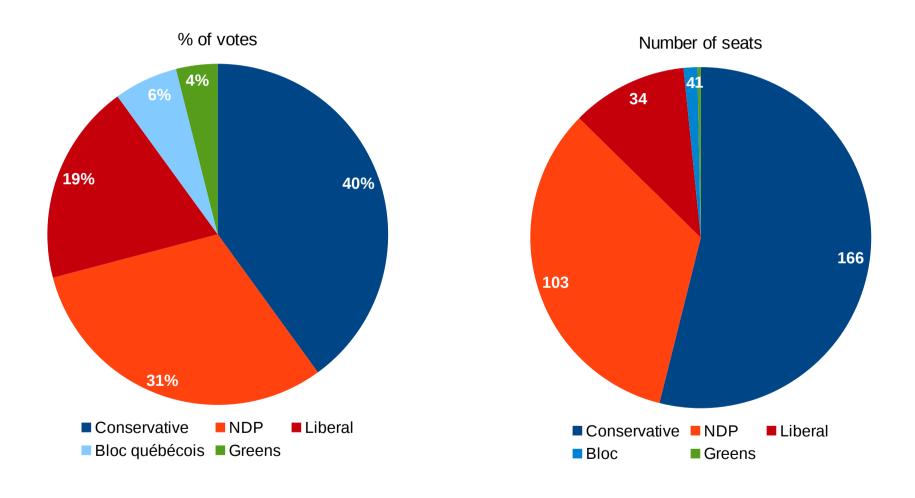
~50%

Proportion of women elected in legislatures of OECD* countries

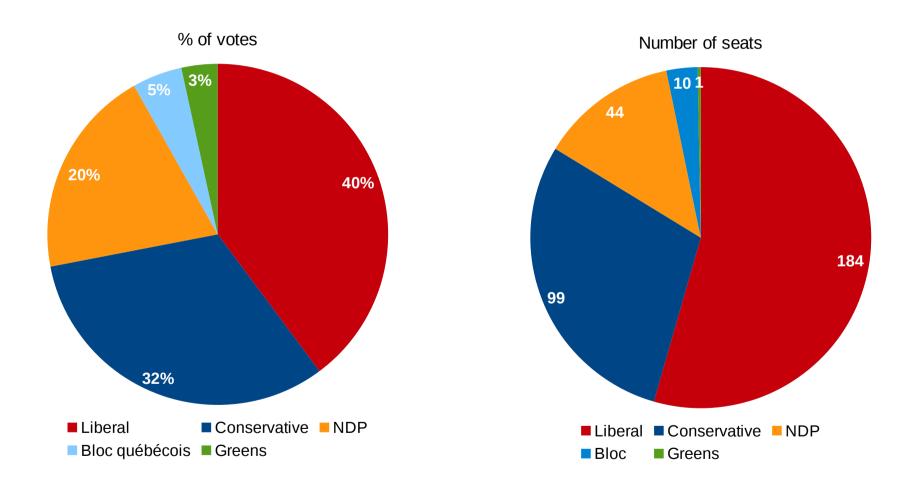


^{*}Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

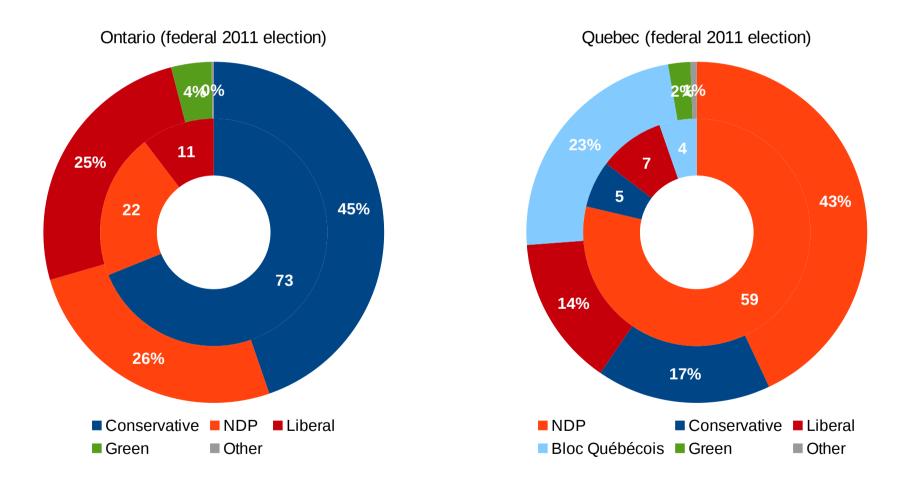
Distortion of representation (2011)



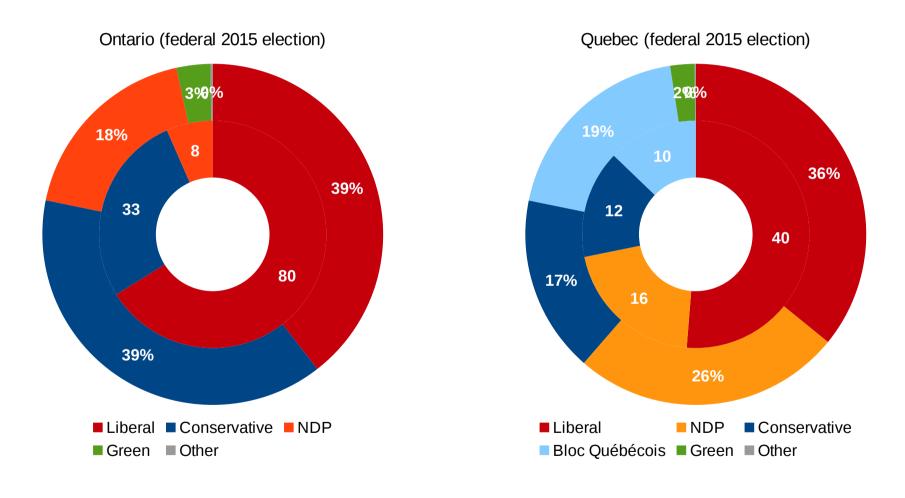
Distortion of representation (2015)

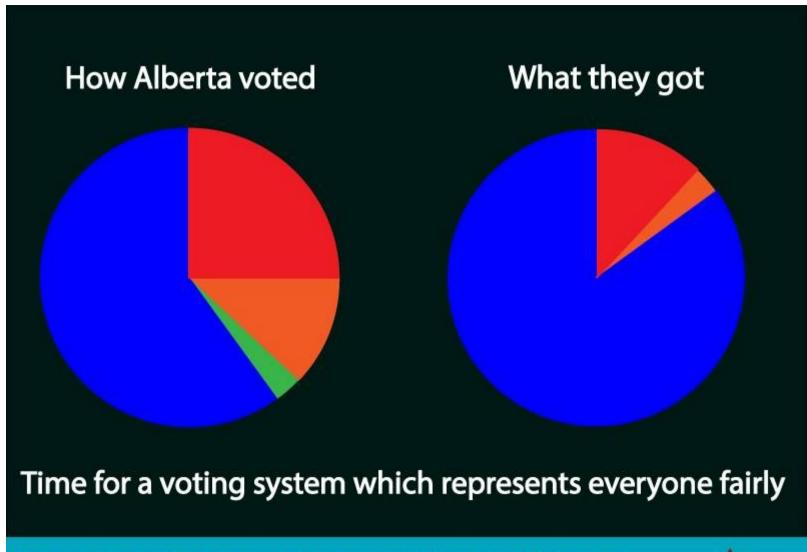


Distortion of representation (2011)



Distortion of representation (2015)





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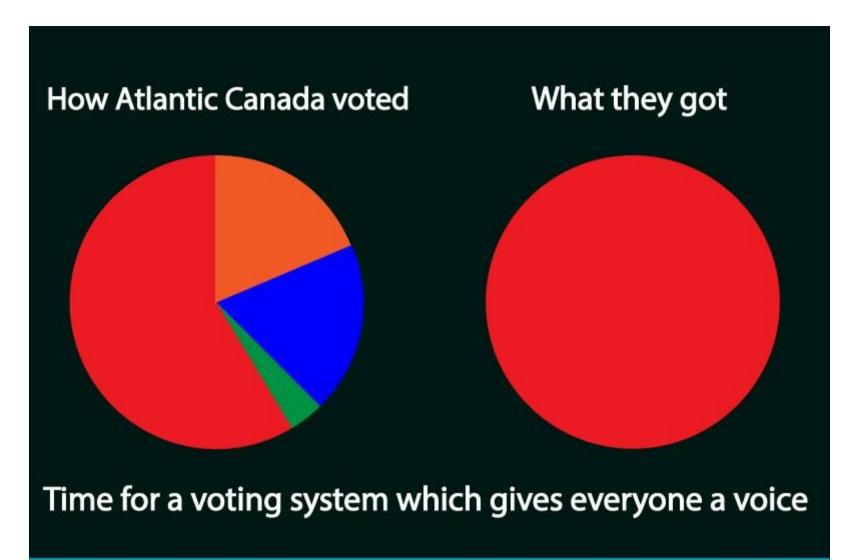


A diverse city meets an 800 year old voting system **How Toronto voted** What Toronto got

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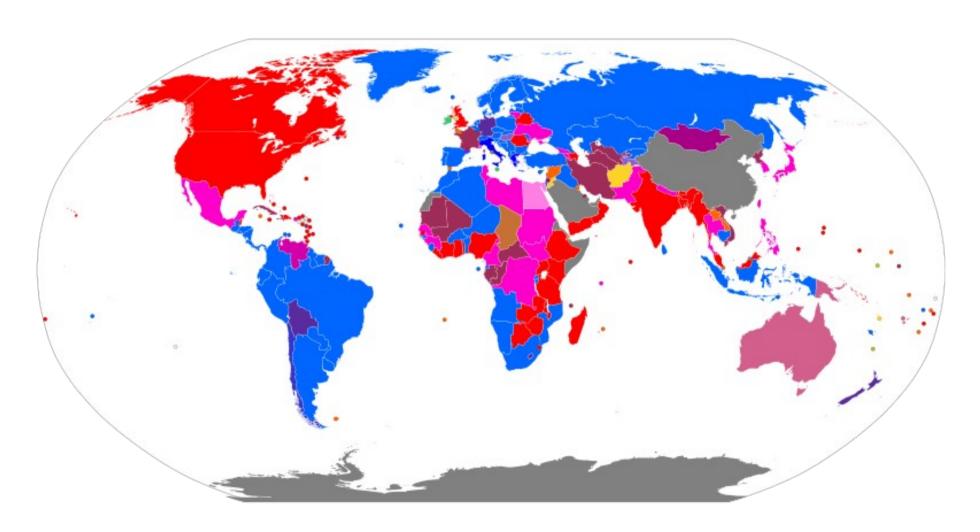


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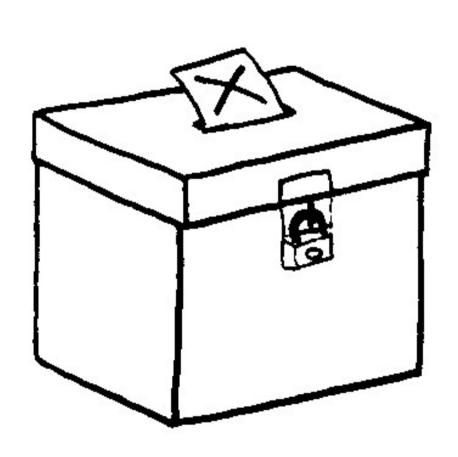


Who uses FPTP?



Legend: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Electoral_systems_map.svg

Voting systems



• The ballot

Seats per electoral districts

 The algorithm (votes → 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

The seat is given to the candidate with at least 1 more

vote than everyone else.

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

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

 Single Member Plurality (First past the post) (FPTP)

- Single Member Plurality (First past the post) (FPTP)
- Mixed member proportional (MMP)
- Single Transferable Vote (STV)

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- Single Member Plurality (First past the post) (FPTP)
- Mixed member proportional (MMP)
 - Law Commission 2004
 - Jenkins-Day
 - Dual Member Mixed Proportional
- Single Transferable Vote (STV)
- Alternative Vote (Preferential Voting) (AV)

- Single Member Plurality (First past the post) (FPTP)
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 - Law Commission 2004
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 - Dual Member Mixed Proportional
- Single Transferable Vote (STV)
- Alternative Vote (Preferential Voting) (AV)
- P3

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]

ELECTORATE VOTE

YOU HAVE 2 VOTES

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

PARTY 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.

RAWIRI, Whare

REPUBLICAN PARTY

TE TAWHARAU

ROSS, Arthur

RUSCOE, Noel

SMITH, Eugene INDEPENDENT TULIP, Belinda

ADVANCE NZ

Vote for only one party Vote 100 Vote for LABOUR Vote for Date of LABOUR

Vote for only one candidate

BARKER, Mary ACT NEW ZEALAND ACT NEW ZEALAND DENIS, Alistair NATIONAL NATIONAL ELLIS, John ALLIANCE ALLIANCE THE GREENS. THE GREEN PART GREIG, Tony OF AOTEAROANEW ZEALAND THE GREEKS, THE DRIGHT PARTY OF ACTEARDANEW JEALAND ILLOTT, Anne NZ FIRST NZ FIRST MARTIN, Hamish ROC NEMETH, Elizabeth CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS OSBERT, Sebastian UNITED NZ UNITED NZ CHRISTIAN HERITAGE PARTY OF PEOPLES, Wendy CHRISTIAN HERITAGE PARTY OF NEW ZEALAND NEW ZEALAND QUENTIN, Oliver McGILLICUDDY SERIOUS McGILLICUDDY SERIOUS

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

(Insert party logo (if <

registerect

the name

to the

left of

of the

party.]

TE TAWHARAU

DEMOCRATS

ADVANCE NZ

CONSERVATIVE

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

SUPERANNUITANTS PARTY

REPUBLICAN PARTY

Final Directions

- If you spoil this ballot paper, return it to the officer who issued it and apply for a new ballot paper.
 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

NCR@fairvote.ca

Mixed Member Proportional The algorithm

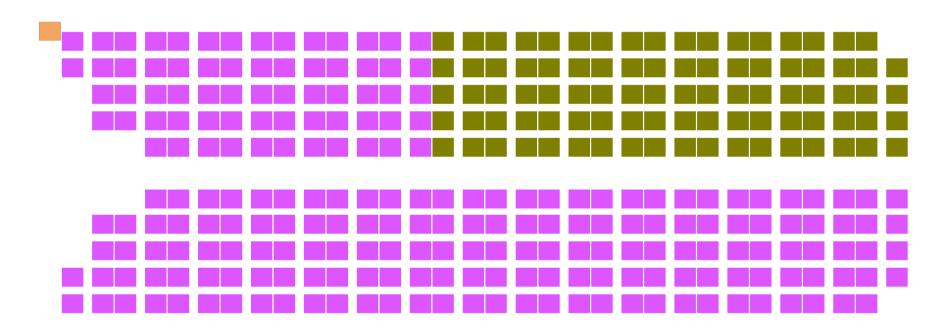
- Winner of geographic seats are determined first
- List seats compensate for lack of proportionality

MMP: The algorithm

Fictional legislature of <u>100</u> seats					
	Geographic seats		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		

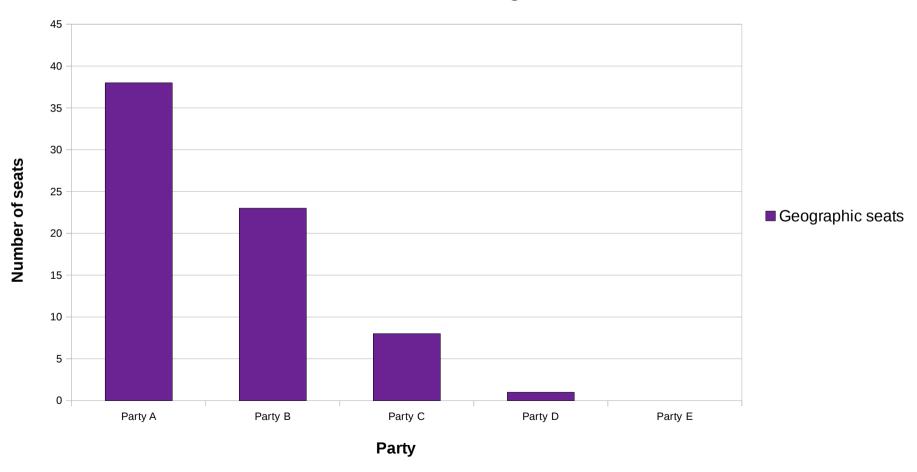
Mixed Member Proportional The seats & riding

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



MMP: The algorithm

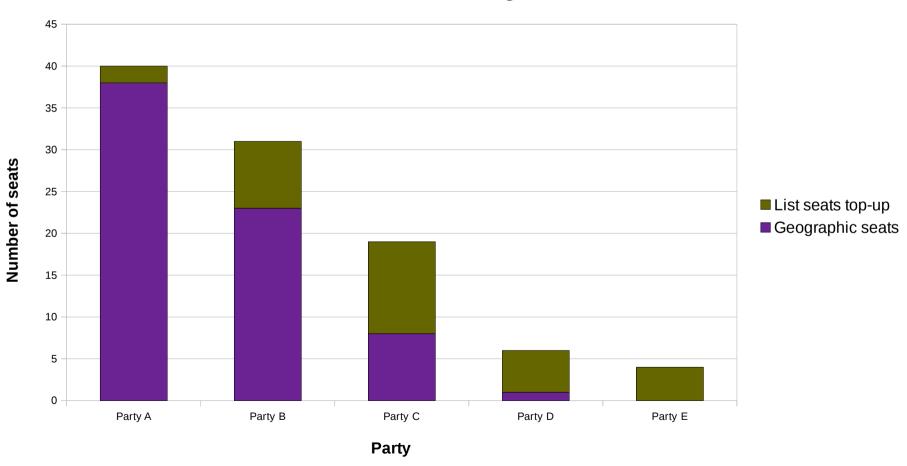
Fictional 100 seat legislature



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MMP: The algorithm

Fictional 100 seat legislature

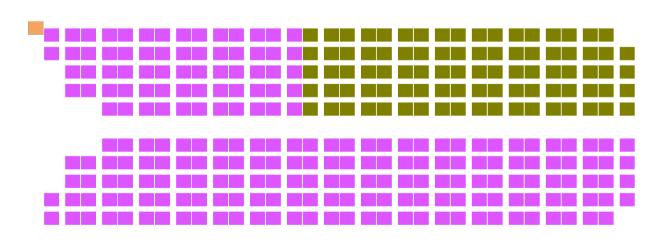


List seats

- Closed list (Ontario MMP 2007)
- Open lists

(Voting Counts: Electoral Reform for Canada, Law Commission of Canada, 2004, p. 106)

• **Best loosers** (Germany)



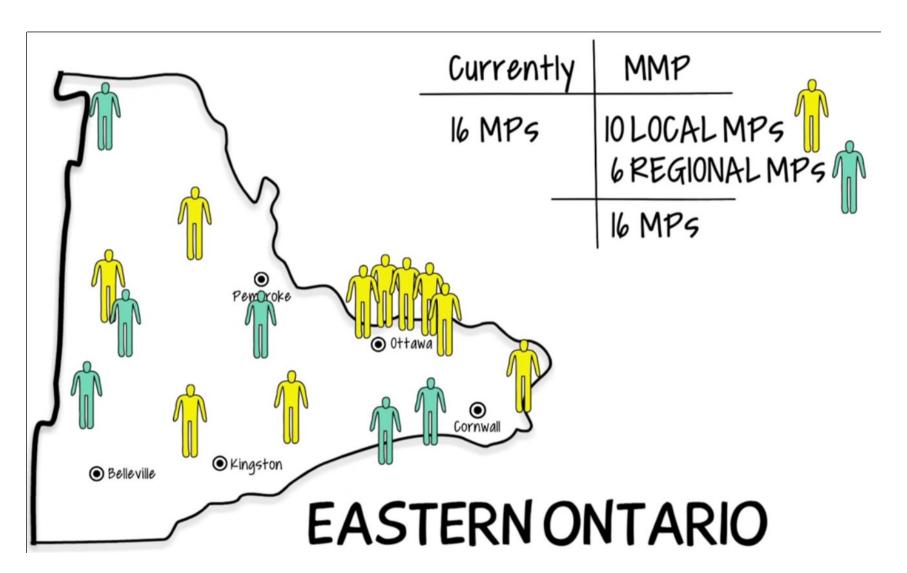
Law Commission 2004 MMP

Ballot

2015 FEDERAL ELECTION	N	Riding: OTTAW	A SOUTH Region	n: EASTERN ONTARIO		
You have two vote	es:			Paper Ballot		
1 Please mark an "X" beside one candidate for LOCAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT						
Elie Salibi Conservative	David McGuinty Liberal	James McLaren NDP	Mick Kitor Green	Romeo Bellai Independent		
Please mark an "X" beside EITHER one party OR one candidate for REGIONAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. 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. Conservative Liberal NDP Green						
John Baird		Paul Dewar	Jen Hunter			
Conservative	Mauni Bélanger Liberal	NOP	Green			
Scott Reid Conservative	David McGuinty Liberal	Marlene Rivier NDP	Jean-Luc Cooke Green			
Pierre Lemieux Conservative	Ted Hsu Liberal	Daniel Beals NOP	Mary Stade Green			
Pierre Poilievre Conservative	Anita Vandenbeld Liberal	Elaine MacDonald NDP	Eric Walton Green			
Condon O'Connor Conservative	Julic Bourgeois Liberal	Trever Haché NOP	Caroline Rioux Green			
Gord Brown Conservative	Karen McCrimmon Liberal	Erin Peters NOP	John Hogg Green			
Daryl Kramp Conservative	Peter Tinsley Liberal	Michael McMahon NDP	Sylvie Lemieux Green			
Royal Galipeau Conservative	David Bertschi Liberal	Bonnie Jean-Louis NOP	John Baranyi Green			
Cheryl Gallant Conservative	Marjory Loveys Liberal	James McLaren NOP	Mick Kitor Green			
Guy Lauzon Conservative	Ryan Keon	Martine Cénatus	Roseanne Van Schie			
Alicia Gordon Conservative	David Remington Liberal	Doug Smyth				
Elie Salibi Conservative	Bernadette Clement Liberal	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:

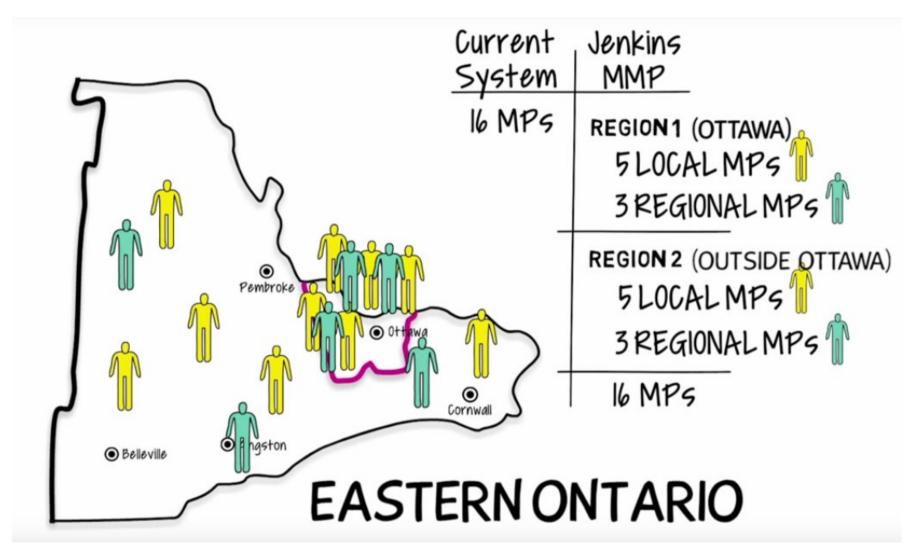
•Geographic seats first determined

•List seats compensate for lack of proportionality

Jenkins-Day MMP

FEDERAL ELECTION	N	Ric	ting: OTTAWA SOUTH	Region: OTTAWA	1stvote	0	151
have two vot		OF DADI IAMENT in order	e of marfacemen (1 for conce	Paper Ballot preferred candidate, then 2, 3,			T CHOICE
nk as many candidates Elie Saibi Conservative		James McLaren NDP	Mick Kiter Green	Romes Bellai Independent			
rote for a candidate counts as a vi m your region so the total is prop	ote for that candidate's party. This portional to the votes for each pa	is vote helps elect regional MPs, top erty. NDP	_ Green	NT.	Joral MP	ru	2nd CHOICE
John Baird Conservative Pieme Politeure Conservative	Mauril Bélanger Liberal David McQuiety Liberal	Paul Dengr NDP Mariera Rivier	Jen Flunter Green Jean-Luc Cooke Green				
Gordon 0 Corner Conservative Reyel Galipeau	Anita Vandenbeld Liberal	Trevor Haché NDP	Caroline Ploux Green				cd
Conservative	Liberal David Bertschi Liberal	Erin Peters NOP James McLaren NOP	John Higg Green Tanya Gutmanis Green				3 CHOICE
Domian Konstantinakos Conservative	Ryan Koon Liberal	Martine Cénatus NOP	Mick Kiter Green				D CHOICE
						1	etc
Conservative Damian Konstantinakos	Pyan Keen	Martine Cénatus	Mick Kiter			9	>CHOIC 2tc

Jenkins-Day 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

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.





CAT PARTY

- 1. Maud Montgomery
- 2. Matthew Cuthbert

DOG PARTY

- 1. Charlie Sloane
- 2. Anne Shirley

LIZARD PARTY

- 1. Marilla Cuthbert
- 2. Gilbert Blythe

RABBIT PARTY

- 1. Peter Blewett
- 2. Diana Barry

John Blythe (Independent)



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

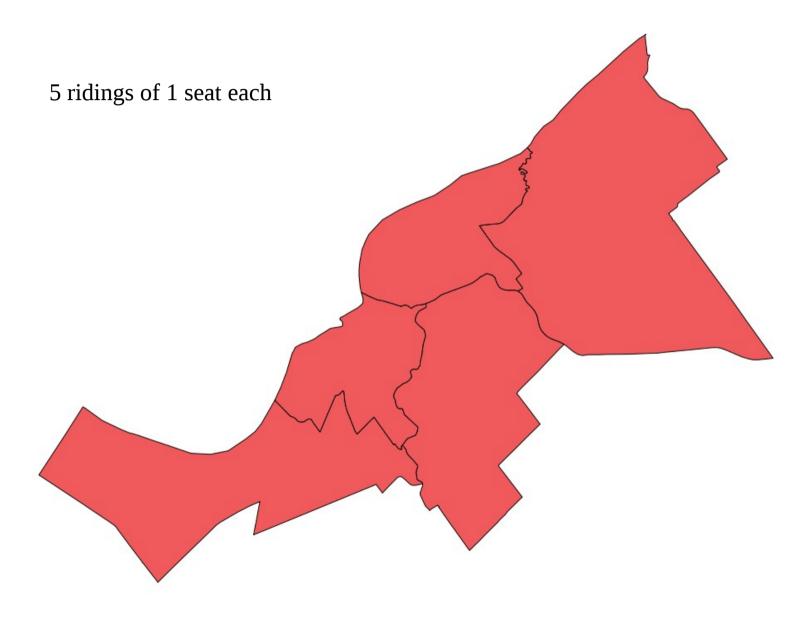
Single Transferable Vote: The ballot

Rank any number of options in your order of preference.

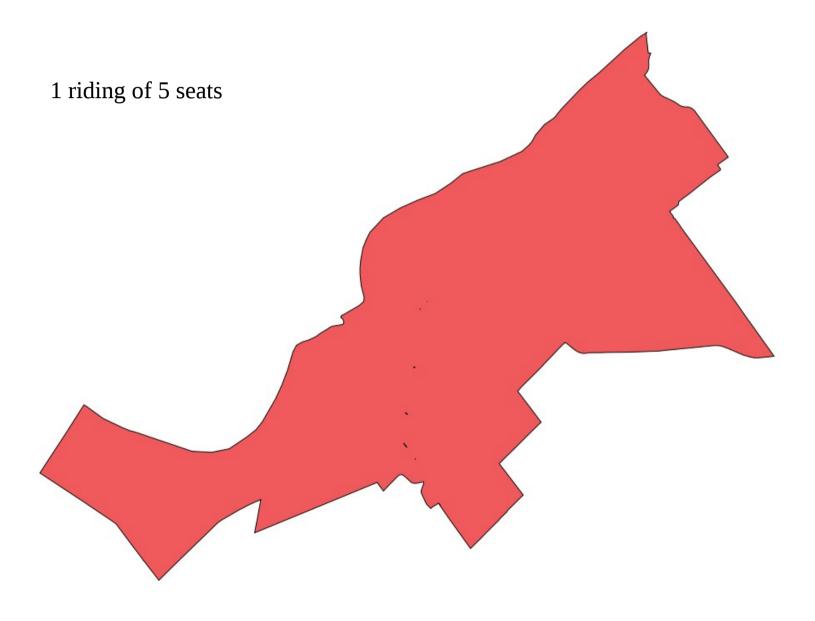
- Joe Smith
- **1** John Citizen
- **3** Jane Doe
- Fred Rubble
- 2 Mary Hill

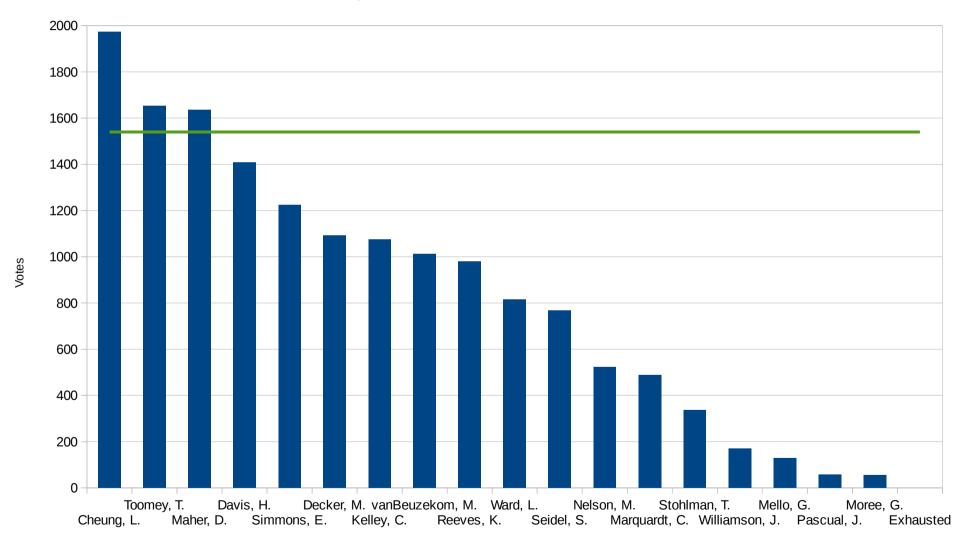
- Ranked vote
- No party list

Single Tranferable Vote: The district & seats



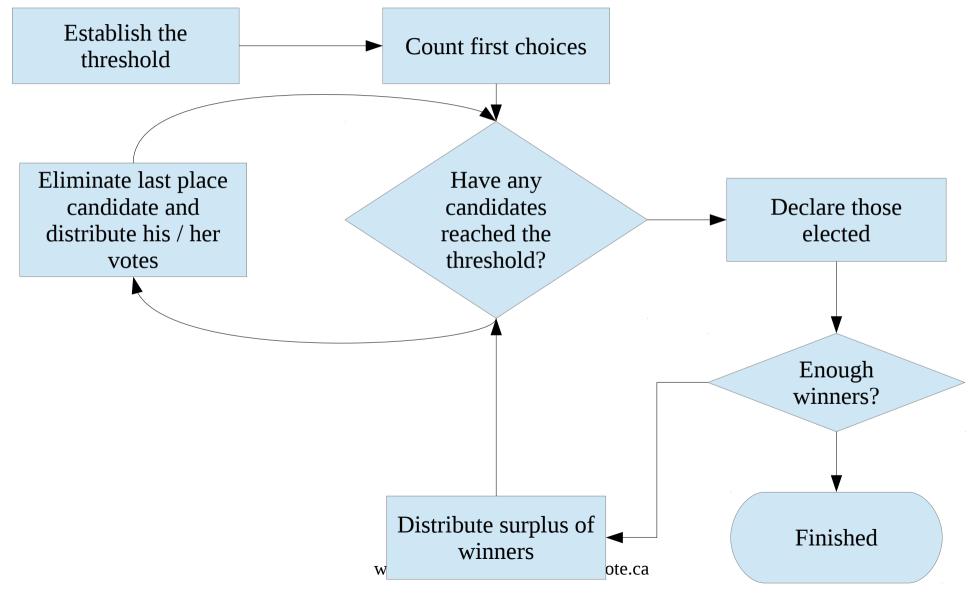
Single Tranferable Vote: The district & seats





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Single Transferable Vote The algorithm



Single Transferable Vote The algorithm

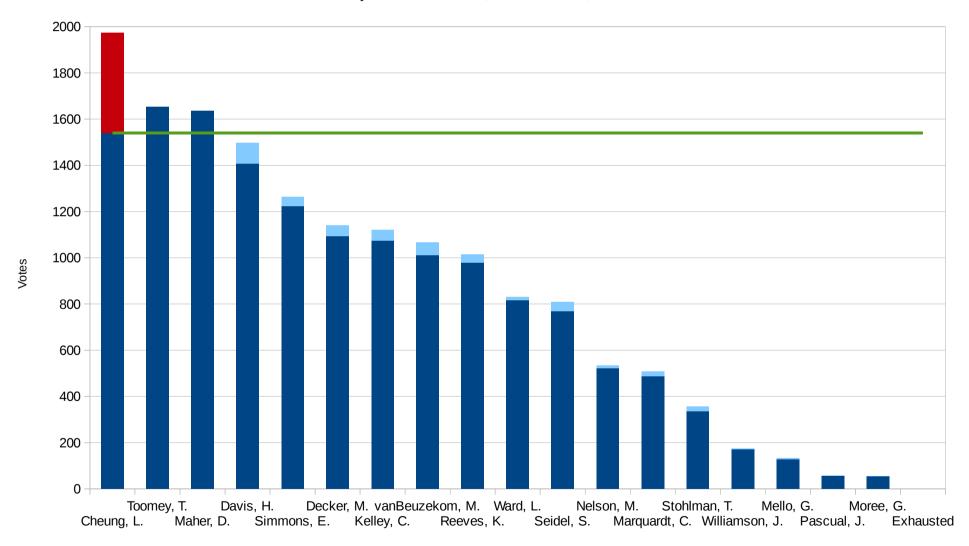
Formula:

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

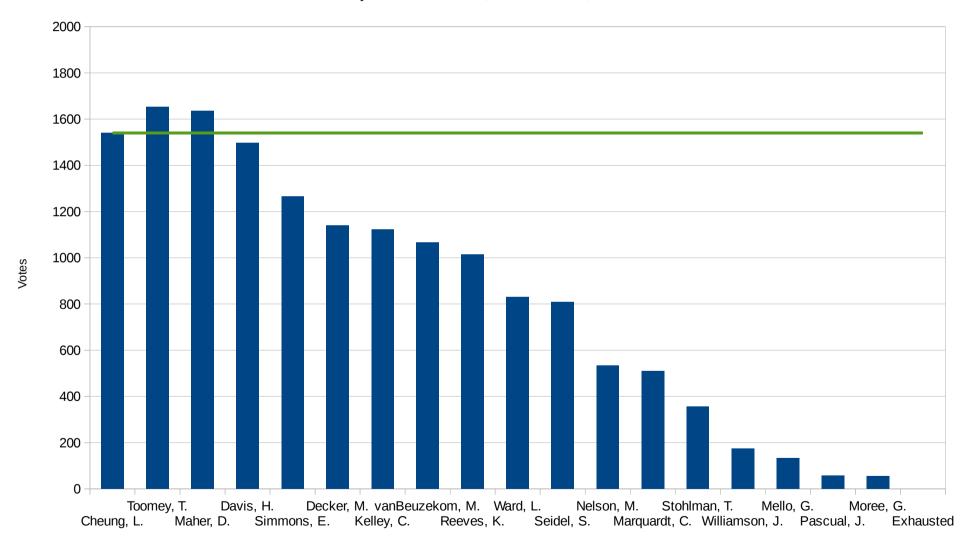
Example of
$$50\% + 1 = \left(\frac{100\% \text{ of votes}}{1 \text{ seat} + 1}\right) + 1$$

Example of Cambridge Massachussetts:

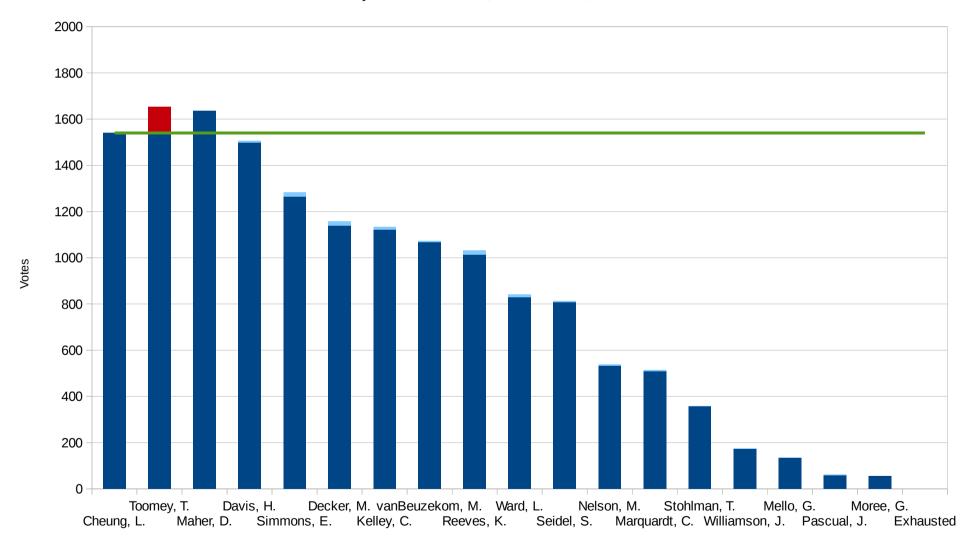
$$1540 = \left(\frac{15393 \text{ votes}}{9 \text{ seats} + 1}\right) + 1$$



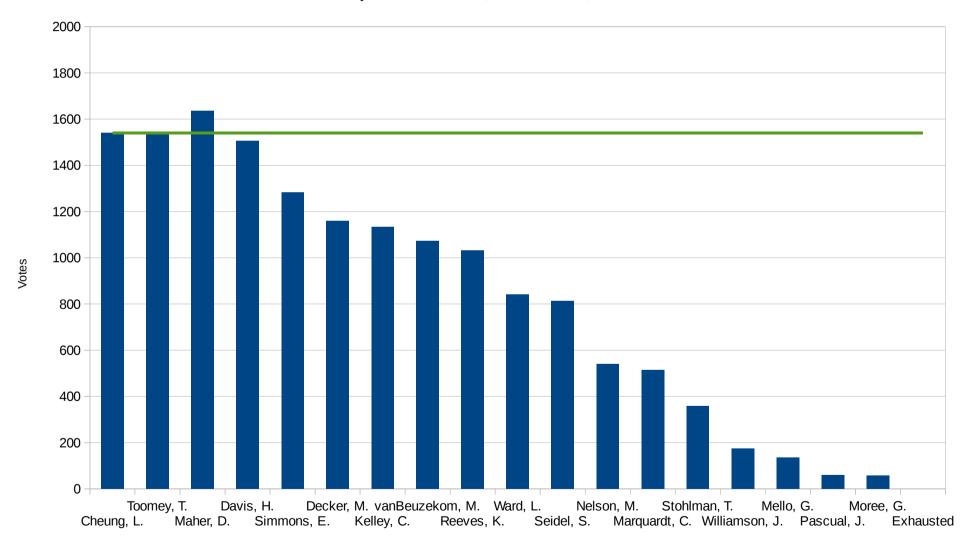
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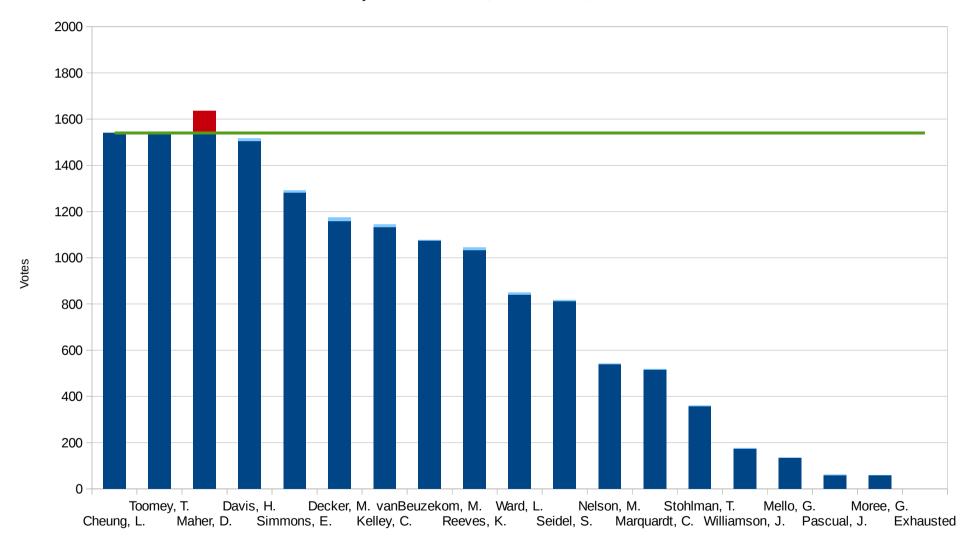
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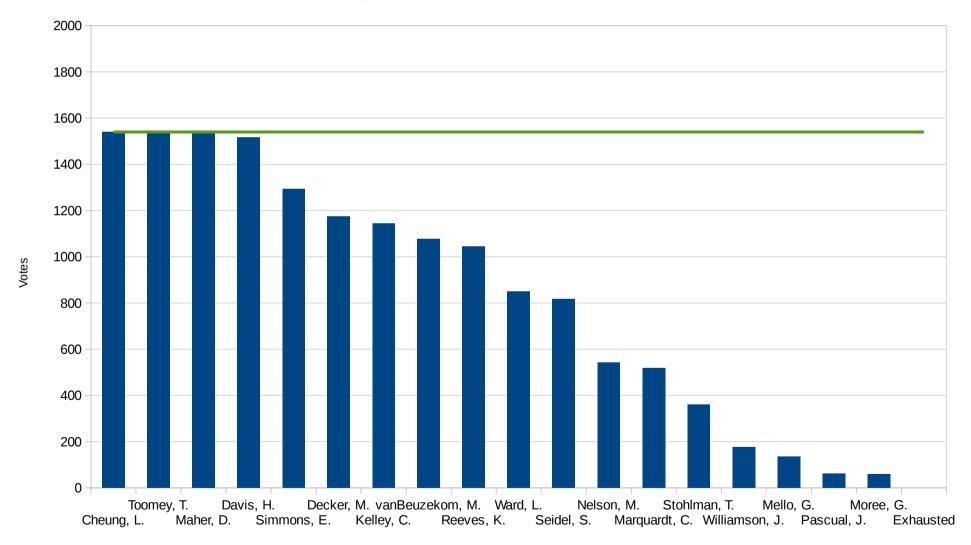
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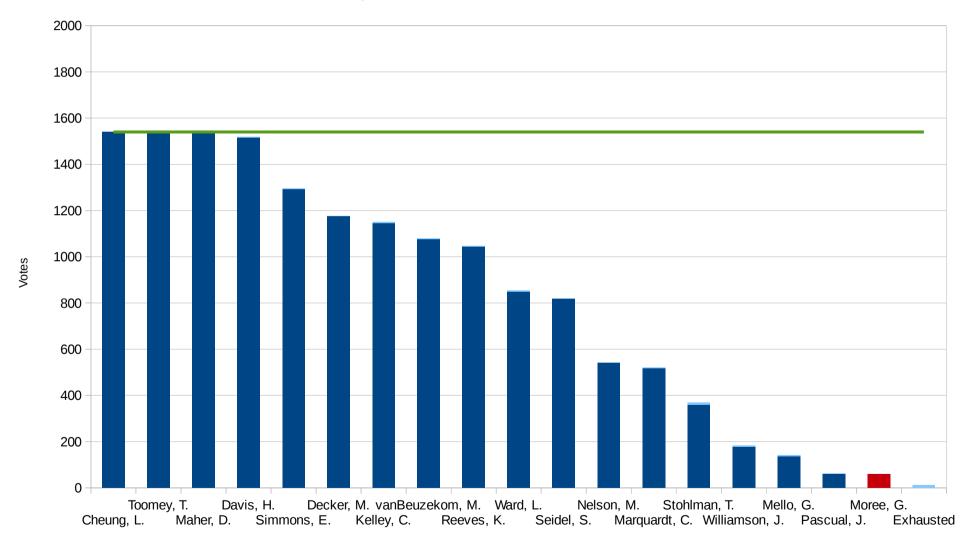
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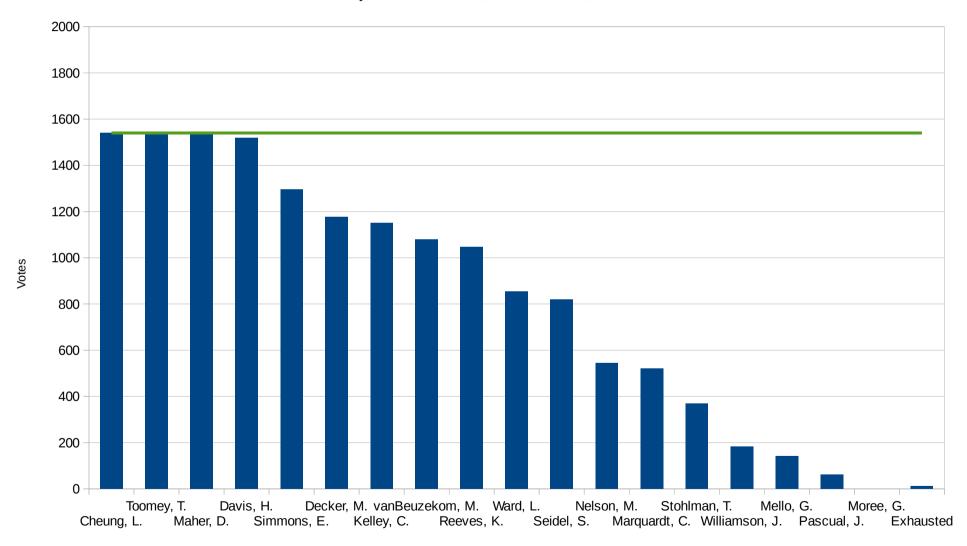
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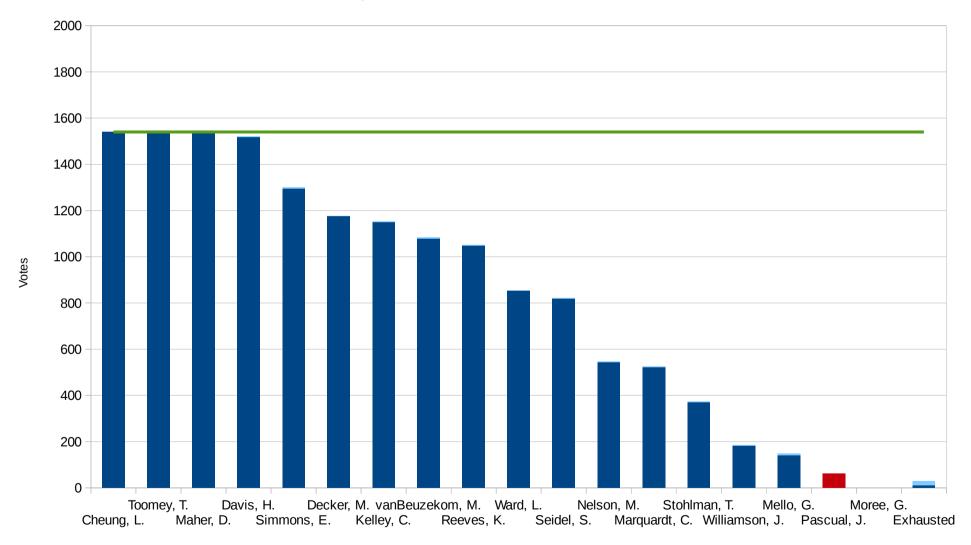
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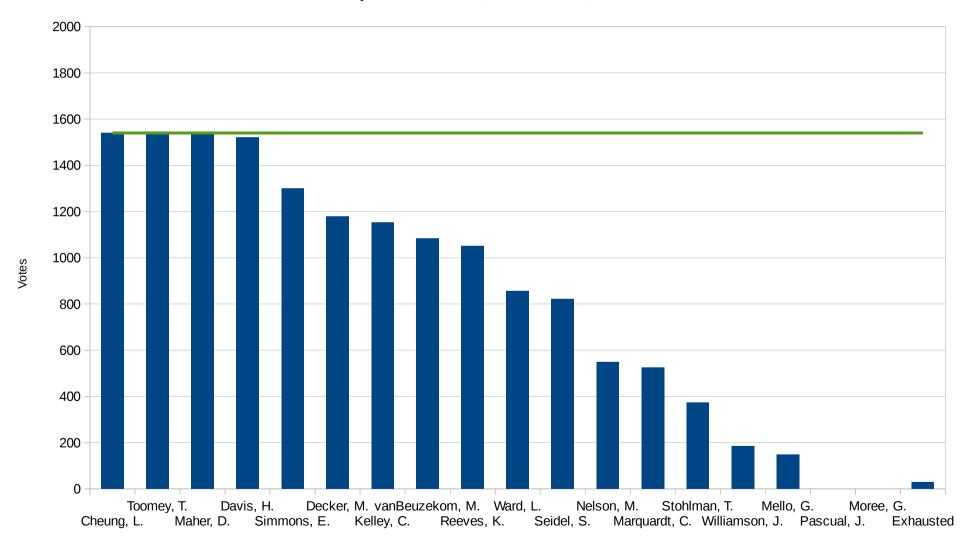
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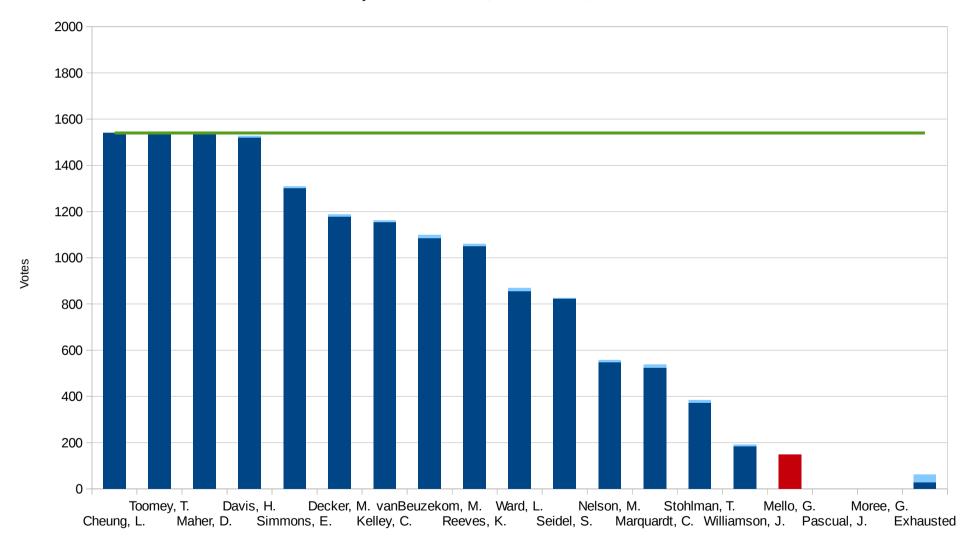
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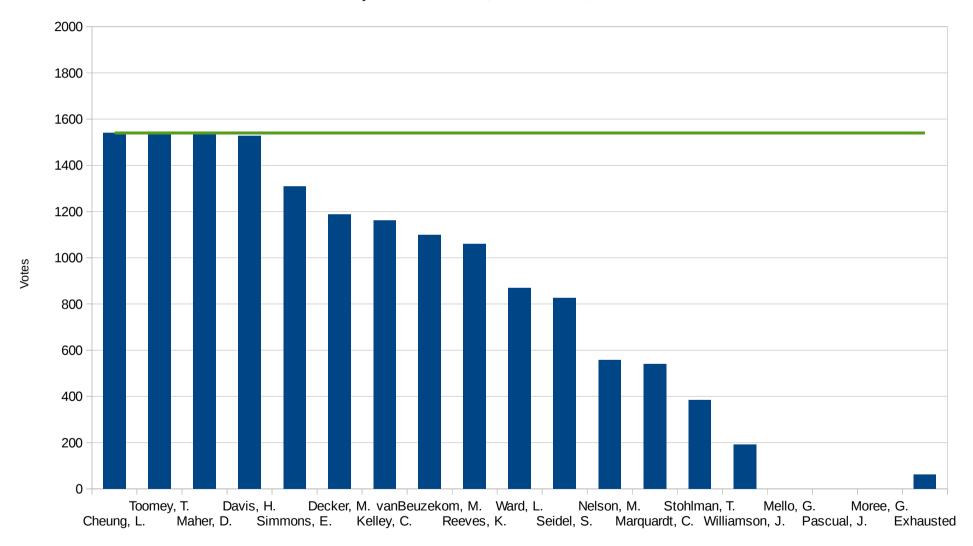
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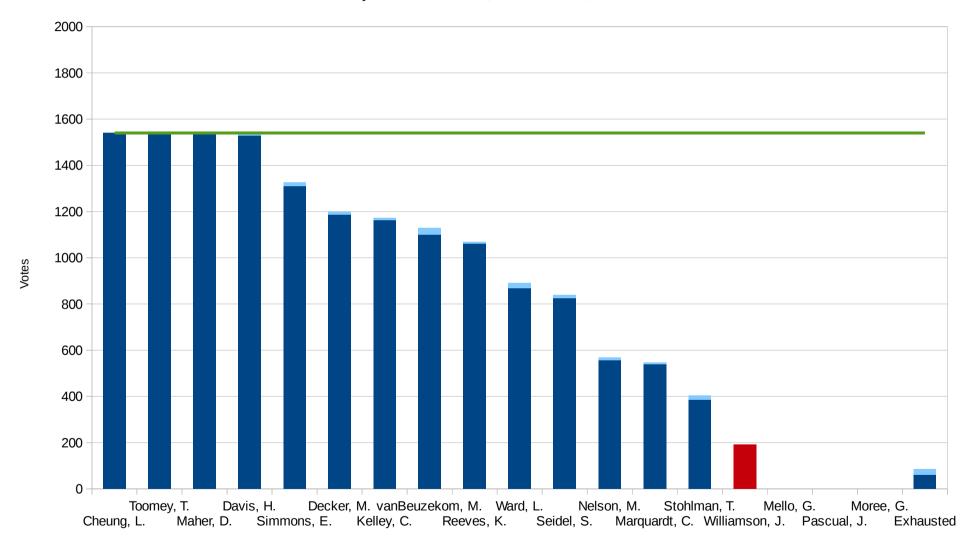
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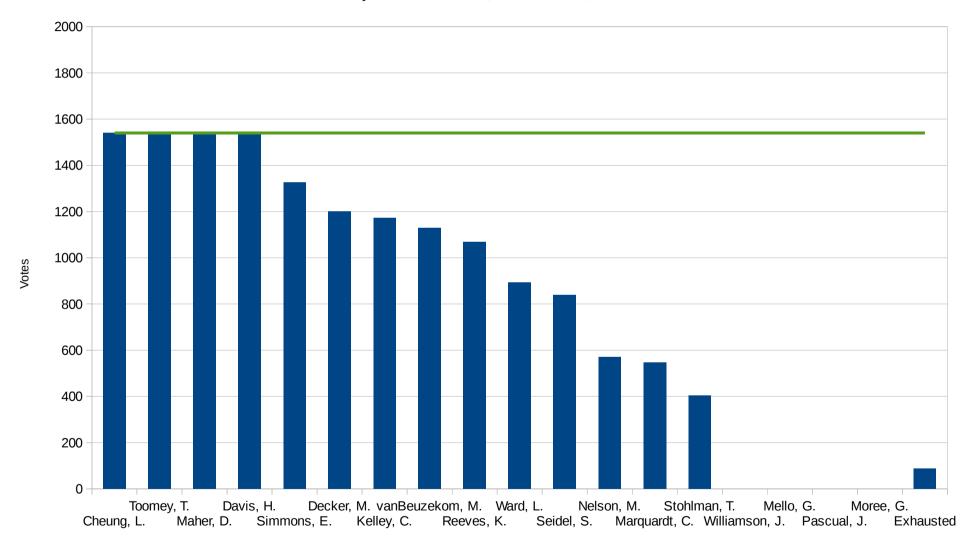
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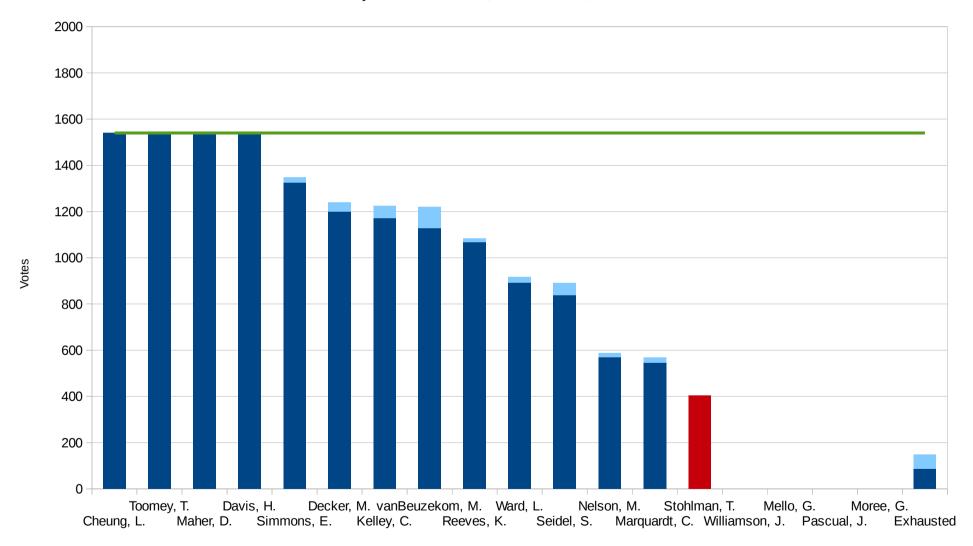
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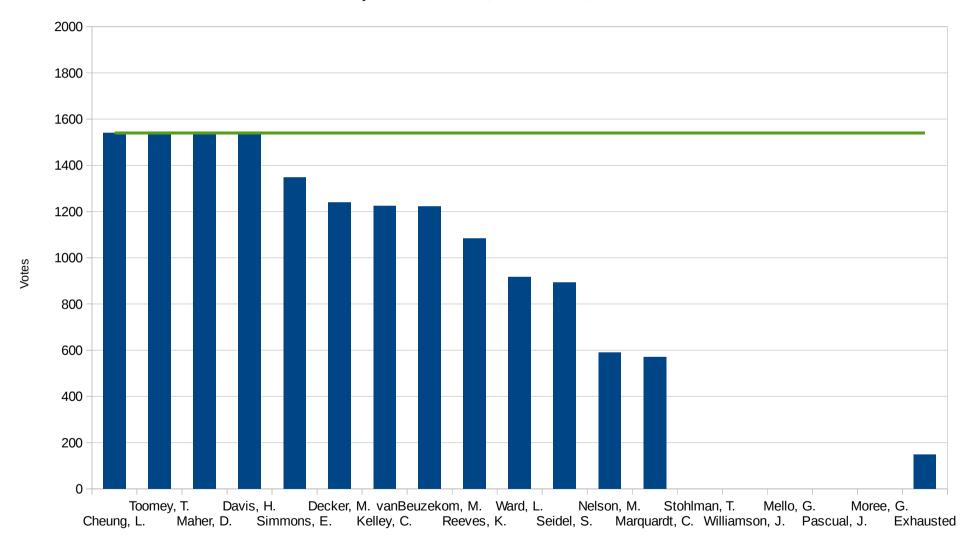
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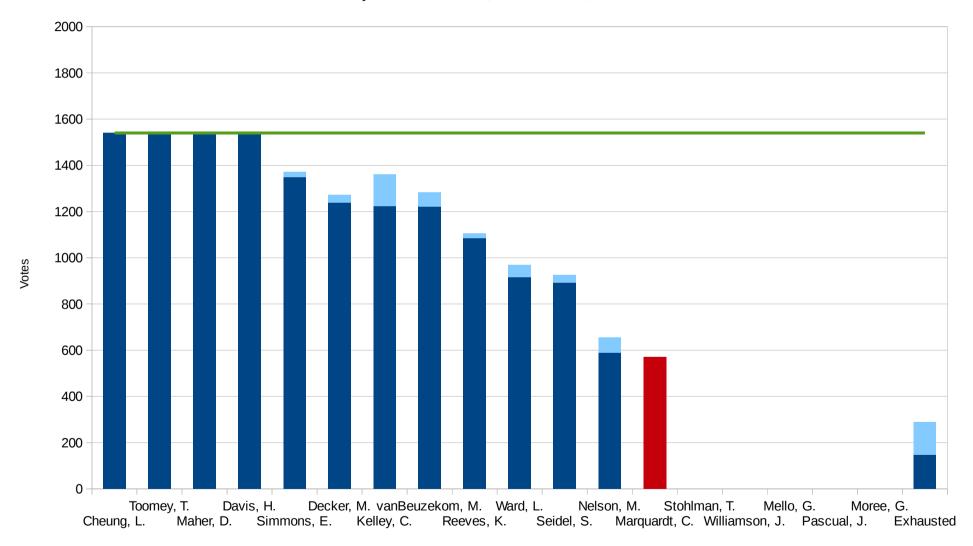
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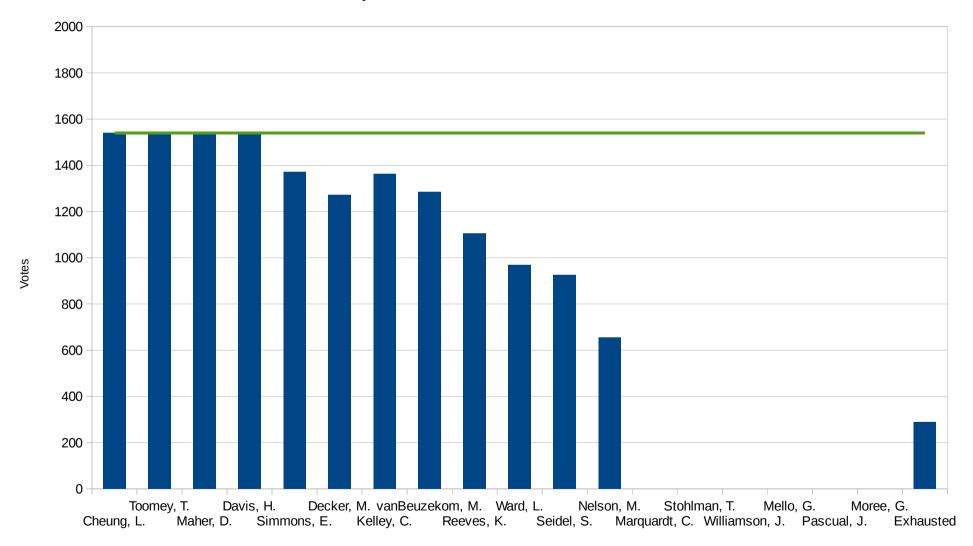
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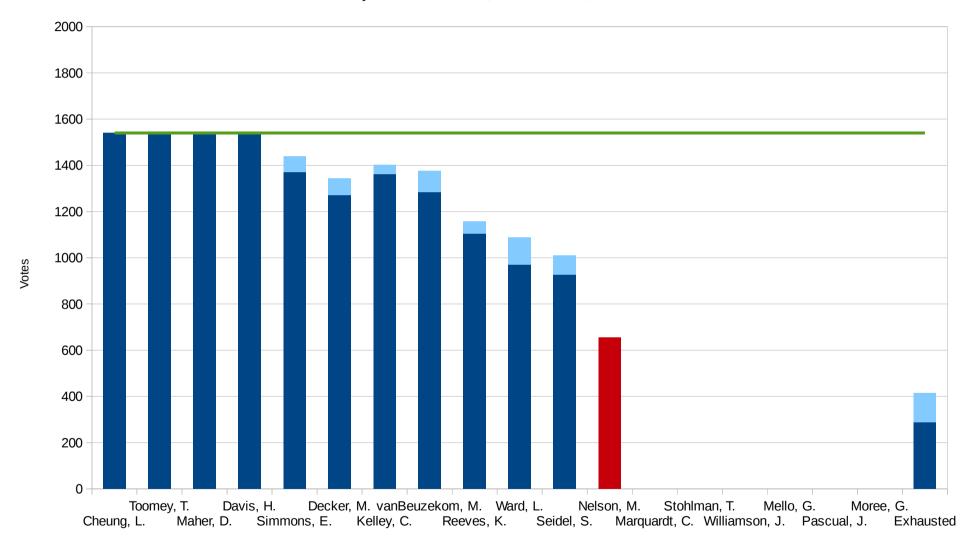
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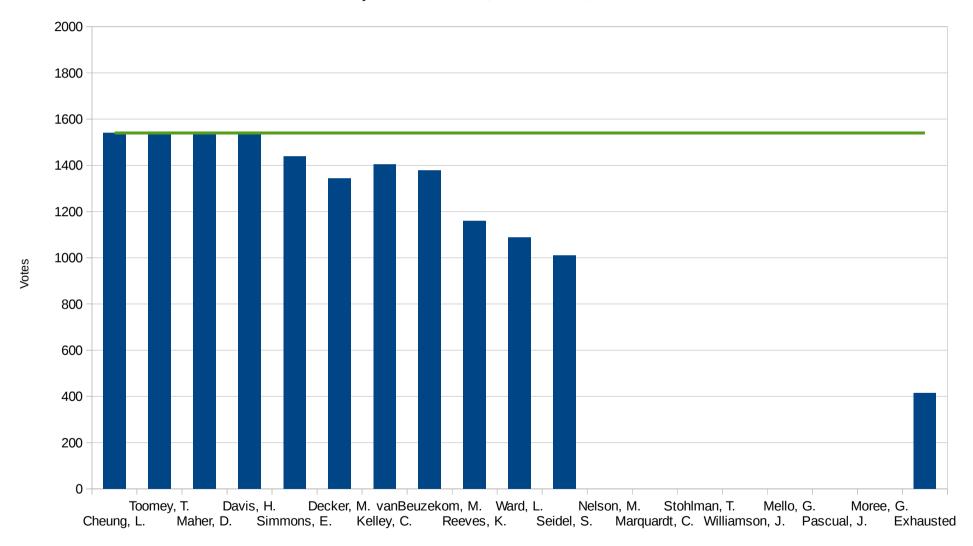
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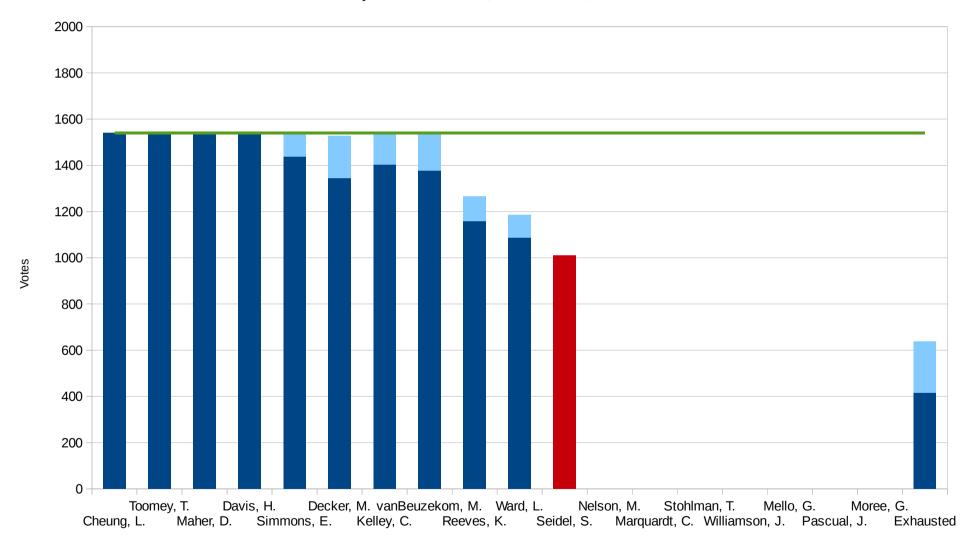
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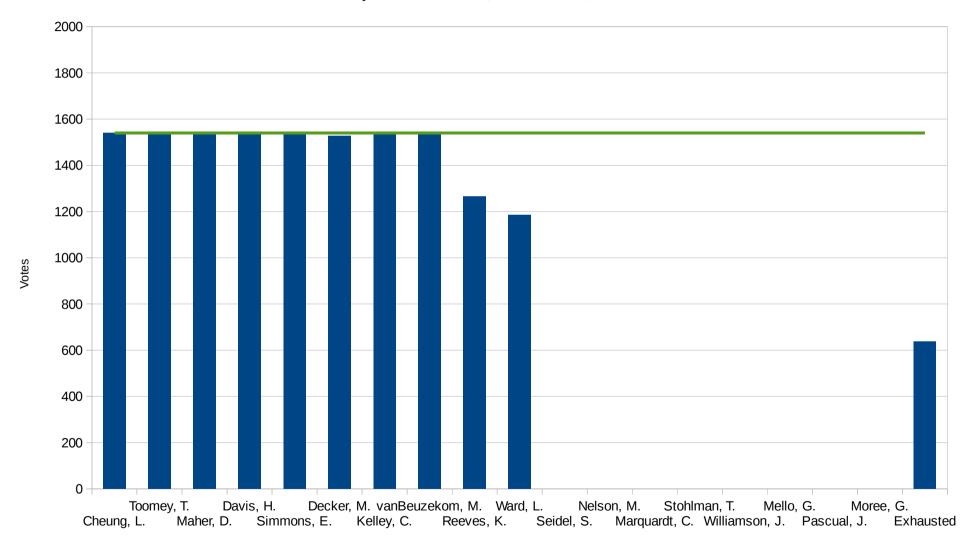
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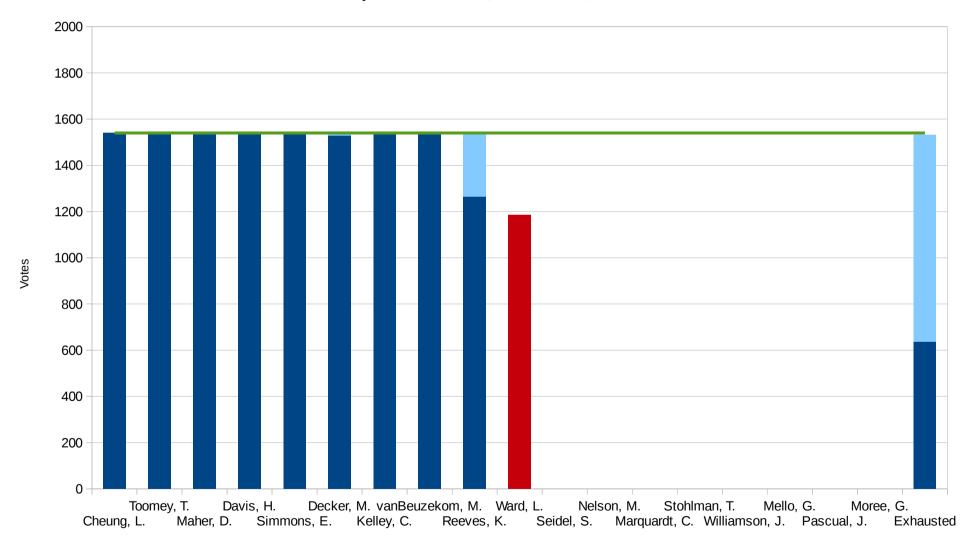
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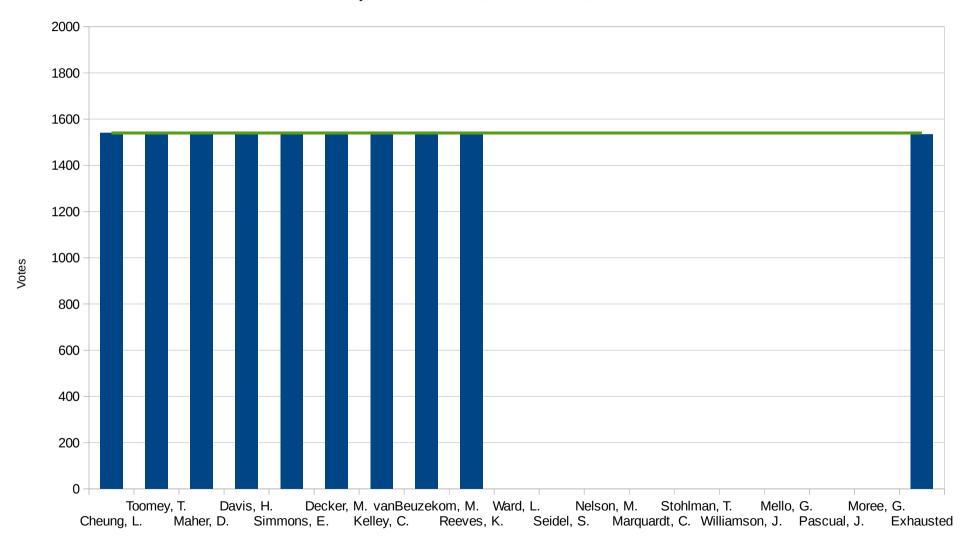
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Cambridge, Massachussetts

City Council Elections, November 8th, 2011



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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

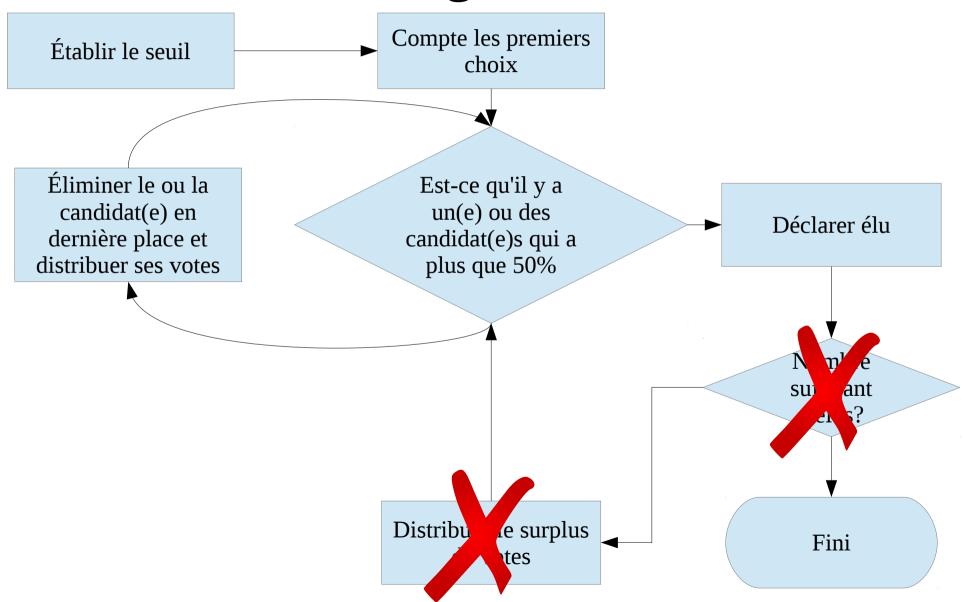
The algorithm:

- 1) Quota determined first
- 2) Count the one
- 3) Transfer votes of surplus or loosing 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:

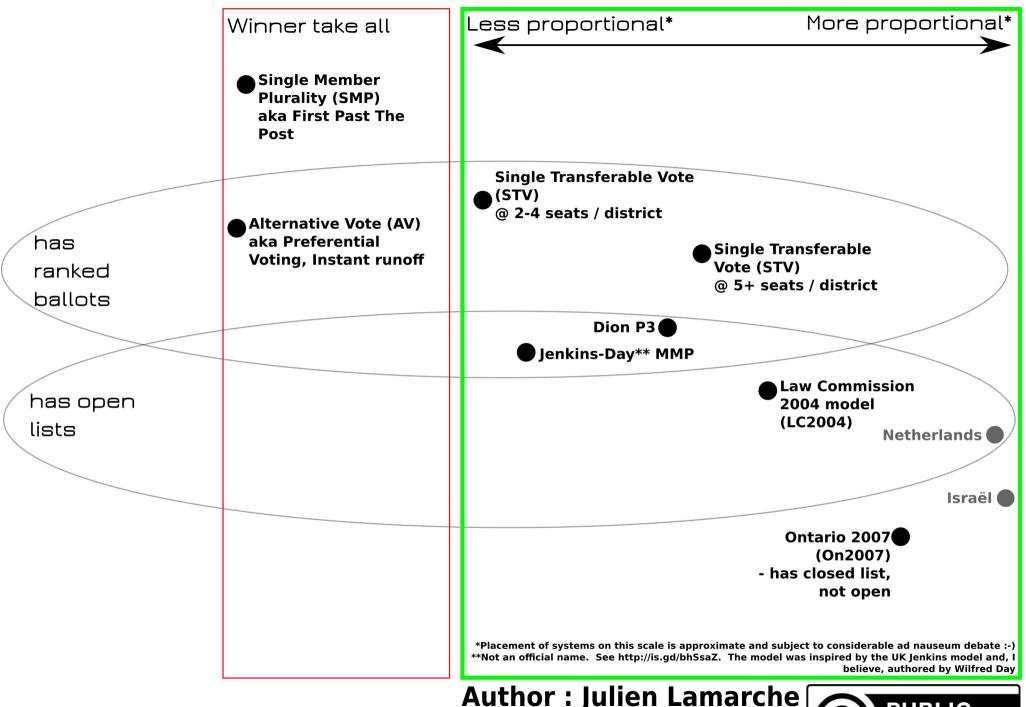
•One seat per district

The algorithm:

- 1) Quota determined first
- 2) Count the number one
- 3) Transfer votes of loosing 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



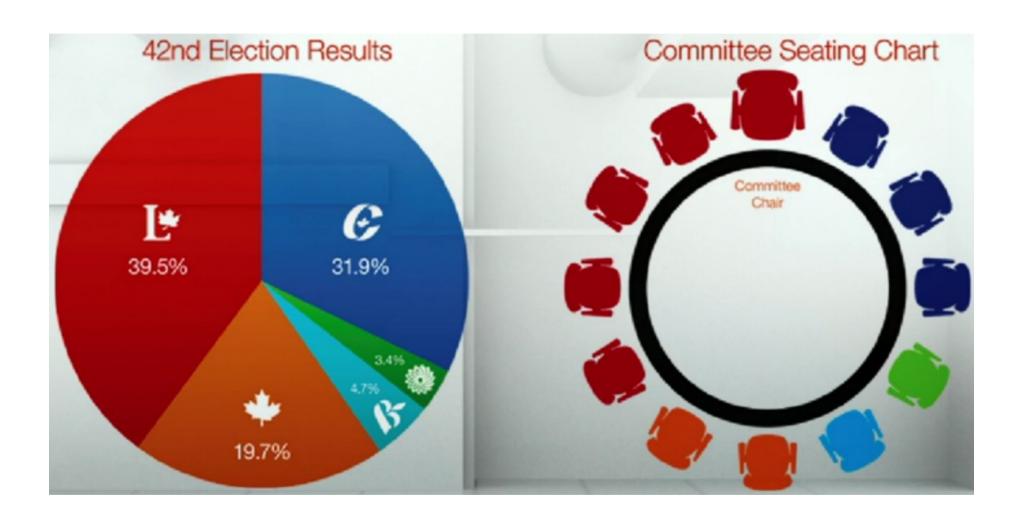
Author: Julien Lamarche NCR@fairvote.ca



Where to go from here?

- Sign Declaration
- Update your information with FVC (postal code)
- Get candidates to sign the pledge
- Get a presentation in your community
- Get your organization to support the cause
- Get on our volunteers list : NCR@fairvote.ca
- Donate: http://www.fairvote.ca/donate/
- Write a letter: letters@ottawacitizen.com, editor@theequity.ca, editor@journalpontiac.com

What's next?



Where to go from here?

170 MPs

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

A primer on voting systems

Questions?

Julien Lamarche NCR@fairvote.ca





