A Proposal for a form of Proportional Representation

|  | by |  |
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## Procedure:

1) Elections would be conducted in essentially the same manner as at present.
2) The candidate with the most votes in each riding becomes the member for that riding.
3) Additional members are declared elected according to the following scheme which is designed to produce proportional representation.
4) For each party with $3 \%$ or more of the vote, the number of members declared elected thus far is divided by the fraction of the vote that that party received.
5) The largest of these numbers is then multiplied by the fraction of the vote received for each party, and rounded to the nearest integer. These numbers are taken as the total number of members that the various parties should receive.
6) This will result in additional members needed for some parties, but no reductions. For each party these additional members will be those candidates for that party not so far elected and with the highest absolute number of votes. These will be members at large and are not expected to represent any particular riding.

## Advantages of this system are:

A much fairer, proportional representation is achieved
There is no change to the current voting system
All members are elected by vote (ie no party list is used)
The additional members are likely to come from ridings with the largest number of actual voters.

## Disadvantage:

An increase in the number of members which is non known in advance, and has the potential to be large. One might wish to put a limit on the total number. This limit could be accomplished by raising the above figure of $3 \%$ until this limit is attained.

## Example:

An example is provided on the following pages. The numbers are from the 2004 federal election for the City of Vancouver and suburbs (17 seats). The votes for the minor parties have been omitted for clarity.
Note that the outcome using this scheme is significantly different from the actual results and is much a much fairer representation of the voters wishes. To summarize:


Note, in the actual election:
The Liberals received a larger fraction of the popular vote than the Conservatives, but got fewer seats.
The NDP received $86 \%$ of the votes the Conservatives received, but less than half the number of seats

The Green party received $5.5 \%$ of the vote; on a proportion basis they should have received 1 seat, but got none. All these 'errors' are corrected in the proposed system.

EXAMPLE





