

***Assessing Electoral Systems:
Opportunities for Political Education and Active Citizenship***

Appendix

Student Handouts and Reference Materials

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Student Handout #1

Working with Past Election Statistics

Use the Elections B.C. results from the 1996 and 2001 elections to answer the following questions:

1996

1. What percentage of B.C. voters voted for the N.D.P.?
2. How many candidates did they elect?
1. What percentage of B.C. voters voted for the B.C. Liberal Party?
2. How many candidates did they elect?
3. Which political party “won” the election and formed government?
4. Why do you think the election turned out this way?
5. What percentage of votes did not elect any candidate?

2001

1. What percentage of B.C. voters voted for the N.D.P.?
2. How many candidates did they elect?
3. What percentage of B.C. voters voted for the B.C. Liberal Party?
1. How many candidates did they elect?
2. What percentage of the popular vote did the Green Party receive?
3. How many candidates did they elect?
4. Which party won the election and formed government?
5. Why do you think the election turned out this way for the NDP and Greens?
6. What percentage of votes did not elect any candidate?

Now examine the 2001 election's "Summary of Results by Candidate" to answer the following questions:

1. Who was elected in West Vancouver-Capilano? What percentage of voters in that riding voted for that M.L.A.?
2. Who was elected in Nelson Creston? What percentage of voters in that riding voted for that M.L.A.? Which candidates came in 2nd and 3rd place and what percentage of the vote did they each receive?
3. Examine the results in your own riding. What percentage of voters elected the winning candidate?

Stop

Recalculating with Proportional Representation

Once you have discussed P.R., go back to the statistics you examined from elections B.C. Calculate, to the best of your mathematical abilities, the number of seats each party would have been awarded if B.C. had had a full P.R. system in 1996 and 2001. Use a 3% threshold for winning seats. (Ensure students keep in mind, however, that voters may have voted differently under a different system)

<u>Party</u>	<u>1996 seats</u>	<u>2001 seats</u>
B.C. Liberal Party		
Green Party		
Marijuana Party		
New Democratic Party		
Progressive Democratic Alliance		
Unity Party of B.C.		
Reform Party of B.C.		

Summary of Results by Political Party

36th Provincial General Election - May 28, 1996

Party		Total Valid Votes	% of Popular Vote	Candidates Elected
LIB	British Columbia Liberal Party	661,929	41.82%	33
LBN	British Columbia Libertarian Party	2,041	0.13%	
SC	British Columbia Social Credit Party	6,276	0.40%	
FCP	The Family Coalition Party of British Columbia	4,150	0.26%	
GP	Green Party Political Association of British Columbia	31,511	1.99%	
NLP	Natural Law Party	2,919	0.18%	
NDP	New Democratic Party of B.C.	624,395	39.45%	39
PDA	Progressive Democratic Alliance	90,797	5.74%	1
RP	Reform Party of British Columbia	146,734	9.27%	2
	*Other Affiliations	11,952	0.76%	
	Totals	1,582,704		75

* Common Sense, Community, Family Party (CCF); Communist Party of British Columbia (COMM); Progressive Conservative Party of British Columbia (CP); Western Canada Concept Party of B.C. (WCC); Independent (IND); No Affiliation (N.A.).

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Summary of Results by Political Party

37th Provincial General Election - May 16, 2001

Party		Total Valid Votes	% of Popular Vote	Candidates Elected
LIB	British Columbia Liberal Party	916,888	57.62%	77
BCM	British Columbia Marijuana Party	51,206	3.22%	
GP	Green Party Political Association of British Columbia	197,231	12.39%	
NDP	New Democratic Party of B.C.	343,156	21.56%	2
UPBC	Unity Party of British Columbia	51,426	3.23%	
	*Other Affiliations	31,399	1.98%	
	Totals	1,591,306		79

* All Nations Party of British Columbia (ANP); B.C. Action Party (BCAP); British Columbia Citizens Alliance Now (BCCA); British Columbia Conservative Party (CP); British Columbia Patriot Party (BCPA); British Columbia Social Credit Party (SC); The Central Party (CENT); Citizens Commonwealth Federation (CFED); Communist Party of BC (COMM); Council of British Columbians (COBC); The Freedom Party of British Columbia (FREE); Party of Citizens Who Have Decided To Think For Themselves And Be Their Own Politicians (POC); People's Front (PF); Reform Party of British Columbia (RP); Western Reform (WR); Independent (IND); No Affiliation (NA).

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<http://www.elections.bc.ca/elections/sov01/polpart.htm>

http://www.elections.bc.ca/elections/sov01/sov_tocfinal.htm/summary of results by electoral district
(clearer versions available from the website)

Summary of Results by Electoral District

Electoral District	ANP	BCM	CP	GP	LIB	NDP	RP	SC	UPBC	OTHER*	Total Valid Votes	Total Rejected Ballots	Registered Voters Who Voted	No. of Registered Voters	% Who Voted
Abbotsford-Clayburn	—	706	—	—	12,584	2,096	—	—	1,751	217	17,354	154	17,508	24,556	71.30%
Abbotsford-Mount Lehman	—	451	—	1,299	12,660	2,431	—	—	1,576	69	18,486	116	18,602	26,040	71.44%
Alberni-Qualicum	—	1,081	—	2,999	13,109	7,395	—	—	—	—	24,584	93	24,677	33,033	74.70%
Bulkley Valley-Stikine	405	507	—	856	7,414	2,823	—	—	1,190	62	13,257	44	13,301	18,150	73.28%
Burnaby-Edmonds	—	456	—	2,599	9,607	4,924	—	—	1,111	105	18,802	120	18,922	27,071	69.90%
Burnaby North	—	466	—	2,824	11,062	5,992	—	—	—	—	20,344	102	20,446	28,587	71.52%
Burnaby-Willingdon	—	362	—	2,879	10,207	4,608	—	—	—	240	18,296	158	18,454	26,336	70.07%
Burquitlam	—	530	—	2,668	11,131	4,678	—	—	749	—	19,756	190	19,946	28,112	70.95%
Cariboo North	292	509	—	712	10,044	2,732	—	—	420	751	15,460	76	15,536	21,440	72.46%
Cariboo South	552	739	—	—	10,259	4,259	—	—	598	83	16,490	66	16,556	22,162	74.70%
Chilliwack-Kent	—	968	—	1,511	13,814	2,155	—	—	—	—	18,448	94	18,542	25,884	71.63%
Chilliwack-Sumas	—	1,130	1,199	—	14,137	2,434	—	—	—	—	18,900	168	19,068	27,017	70.58%
Columbia River-Revelstoke	—	642	—	978	7,804	4,551	—	—	490	—	14,465	46	14,511	20,166	71.96%
Comox Valley	—	873	—	5,170	15,569	5,356	—	—	677	—	27,645	57	27,702	37,028	74.81%
Coquitlam-Maillardville	—	584	—	2,522	11,549	4,442	—	—	862	314	20,273	75	20,348	28,492	71.42%
Cowichan-Ladysmith	—	597	—	3,250	12,707	7,783	—	—	—	—	24,337	99	24,436	31,855	76.71%
Delta North	—	543	—	2,504	11,919	3,734	—	—	987	—	19,687	84	19,771	27,213	72.65%
Delta South	—	507	—	3,650	14,596	2,053	—	—	760	219	21,785	64	21,849	29,868	73.15%
East Kootenay	—	718	—	1,287	10,206	3,638	—	—	651	—	16,500	59	16,559	24,084	68.76%
Esquimalt-Metchosin	—	534	322	3,685	9,544	6,258	—	—	268	230	20,841	86	20,927	30,114	69.49%
Fort Langley-Aldergrove	—	674	—	2,766	16,527	2,619	—	—	1,275	336	24,197	111	24,308	33,086	73.47%
Kamloops	—	707	—	2,180	12,258	4,592	—	—	430	193	20,360	174	20,534	29,881	68.72%
Kamloops-North Thompson	—	1,025	—	3,122	12,676	4,181	—	—	836	—	21,840	172	22,012	30,297	72.65%
Kelowna-Lake Country	—	734	—	2,606	14,093	3,102	—	—	1,496	272	22,303	104	22,407	33,488	66.91%
Kelowna-Mission	—	787	—	2,588	15,351	3,066	—	—	1,674	296	23,762	102	23,864	35,323	67.56%
Langley	—	723	—	2,847	14,564	2,720	—	—	1,605	—	22,459	66	22,525	31,298	71.97%
Malahat-Juan de Fuca	—	547	222	3,275	9,676	3,687	—	—	323	5,164	22,894	93	22,987	31,243	73.57%
Maple Ridge-Mission	—	908	—	2,910	12,920	4,710	—	—	1,037	315	22,800	127	22,927	32,350	70.87%
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows	—	716	—	3,069	12,235	5,764	—	—	1,220	97	23,101	77	23,178	31,793	72.90%
Nanaimo	—	889	—	3,810	9,748	6,602	—	—	588	199	21,836	110	21,946	31,412	69.87%
Nanaimo-Parksville	—	634	—	3,192	17,356	5,852	—	—	693	—	27,727	105	27,832	37,139	74.94%
Nelson-Creston	—	570	—	4,723	8,558	6,981	—	—	1,108	—	21,940	79	22,019	29,233	75.32%
New Westminster	—	859	—	2,982	11,059	6,971	—	—	604	—	22,475	113	22,588	31,784	71.07%

Electoral District	ANP	BCM	CP	GP	LIB	NDP	RP	SC	UPBC	OTHER*	Total Valid Votes	Total Rejected Votes	Registered Voters Who Voted	No. of Registered Voters	% Who Voted
North Coast	526	623	—	560	4,915	4,084	—	—	152	—	10,860	46	10,906	16,458	66.27%
North Island	—	1,099	—	2,871	13,781	6,375	—	—	—	—	24,126	104	24,230	32,883	73.69%
North Vancouver-Lonsdale	—	612	—	3,823	11,362	3,016	—	—	—	173	18,986	167	19,153	28,101	68.16%
North Vancouver-Seymour	—	568	—	4,127	15,568	2,751	683	—	—	209	23,906	94	24,000	32,554	73.72%
Oak Bay-Gordon Head	—	411	—	4,666	14,588	5,789	—	—	—	—	25,454	93	25,547	33,817	75.54%
Okanagan-Vernon	—	917	—	2,214	13,868	3,529	—	—	3,213	801	24,542	68	24,610	35,638	69.06%
Okanagan-Westside	—	1,188	—	—	14,181	3,176	—	—	1,364	921	20,830	127	20,957	29,976	69.91%
Peace River North	—	810	—	—	6,629	1,047	—	—	568	—	9,054	55	9,109	16,527	55.12%
Peace River South	—	444	—	407	6,393	767	—	1,726	225	—	9,962	34	9,996	16,028	62.37%
Penticton-Okanagan Valley	—	786	—	3,524	15,609	3,887	—	—	553	522	24,881	73	24,954	36,615	68.15%
Port Coquitlam-Burke Mountain	—	446	—	1,841	9,963	7,198	150	—	2,297	151	22,046	54	22,100	29,602	74.66%
Port Moody-Westwood	—	1,428	—	—	16,500	4,178	—	—	—	—	22,106	193	22,299	31,057	71.80%
Powell River-Sunshine Coast	—	812	—	6,316	9,904	6,349	—	—	—	—	23,381	99	23,480	30,763	76.33%
Prince George-Mount Robson	—	744	—	1,429	8,033	2,655	445	—	1,110	—	14,416	128	14,544	21,141	68.80%
Prince George North	—	588	—	1,137	9,215	2,148	—	—	838	1,175	15,101	68	15,169	21,137	71.77%
Prince George-Ormineca	—	646	—	1,026	10,469	3,156	—	—	1,685	—	16,982	84	17,066	23,155	73.70%
Richmond Centre	—	357	165	1,615	12,061	2,206	—	—	381	—	16,785	140	16,925	24,495	69.10%
Richmond East	—	445	—	1,802	12,498	2,550	—	—	599	173	18,067	78	18,145	25,706	70.59%
Richmond-Steveston	—	561	160	2,257	14,508	2,564	145	—	381	379	20,955	125	21,080	28,770	73.27%
Saanich North and the Islands	—	491	—	7,211	15,406	5,011	—	—	—	257	28,376	86	28,462	37,480	75.94%
Saanich South	—	462	349	3,823	12,699	6,838	—	—	—	172	24,343	66	24,409	32,116	76.00%
Shuswap	—	835	—	2,423	12,950	3,788	—	—	2,857	160	23,013	65	23,078	32,050	72.01%
Skeena	479	810	—	695	8,653	2,644	—	—	—	—	13,281	68	13,349	18,506	72.13%
Surrey-Cloverdale	—	481	—	2,227	13,739	2,333	—	—	1,112	1,669	21,561	82	21,643	28,684	75.45%
Surrey-Green Timbers	—	561	—	—	7,539	5,592	538	—	1,067	103	15,400	151	15,551	23,291	66.77%
Surrey-Newton	—	348	—	1,673	6,750	3,949	431	—	498	—	13,649	92	13,741	20,974	65.51%
Surrey-Panorama Ridge	—	424	—	1,437	9,590	3,240	408	—	1,123	50	16,272	128	16,400	23,753	69.04%
Surrey-Tynehead	—	385	—	1,876	12,252	3,159	265	—	1,234	930	20,101	95	20,196	27,954	72.25%
Surrey-Whalley	—	544	—	1,652	6,693	4,536	374	—	838	—	14,637	85	14,722	22,041	66.79%
Surrey-White Rock	—	536	—	3,577	18,678	3,415	—	—	983	—	27,189	91	27,280	35,137	77.64%
Vancouver-Burrard	—	906	—	3,826	11,396	7,359	—	—	—	201	23,688	123	23,811	37,400	63.67%
Vancouver-Fairview	—	651	—	5,051	12,864	4,772	—	—	—	76	23,414	142	23,556	36,690	64.20%
Vancouver-Fraserview	—	267	—	1,417	10,361	5,815	—	—	369	—	18,229	150	18,379	25,667	71.61%
Vancouver-Hastings	—	409	—	2,874	7,600	8,009	—	222	—	119	19,233	134	19,367	28,433	68.11%

Electoral District	ANP	BCM	CP	GP	LIB	NDP	RP	SC	UPBC	OTHER*	Total Valid Votes	Total Rejected Votes	Registered Voters Who Voted	No. of Registered Voters	% Who Voted
Vancouver-Kensington	—	516	—	1,795	9,162	7,478	—	—	314	—	19,265	250	19,515	26,699	73.09%
Vancouver-Kingsway	—	364	—	1,725	8,264	5,429	—	—	541	240	16,563	188	16,751	24,948	67.14%
Vancouver-Langara	—	673	—	2,009	11,800	2,999	—	—	—	156	17,637	203	17,840	26,476	67.38%
Vancouver-Mount Pleasant	—	489	—	2,612	5,343	7,163	—	—	166	332	16,105	208	16,313	27,480	59.36%
Vancouver-Point Grey	—	659	—	5,094	13,430	4,441	—	—	257	43	23,924	128	24,052	36,554	65.80%
Vancouver-Quilchena	—	351	—	3,277	16,829	2,168	—	—	—	160	22,785	96	22,881	31,155	73.44%
Victoria-Beacon Hill	—	532	—	5,453	9,297	9,262	—	—	290	269	25,103	135	25,238	36,775	68.63%
Victoria-Hillside	—	663	—	4,142	7,878	7,796	—	—	293	121	20,893	140	21,033	30,602	68.73%
West Kootenay-Boundary	—	840	—	2,004	10,784	6,915	—	—	1,139	—	21,682	71	21,753	29,230	74.42%
West Vancouver-Capilano	—	274	—	2,932	15,556	1,284	—	—	—	1,355	21,401	92	21,493	29,577	72.67%
West Vancouver-Garibaldi	—	767	—	3,691	14,542	2,330	—	—	—	—	21,330	92	21,422	31,415	68.19%
Yale-Lillooet	1,126	807	—	1,657	9,845	2,817	—	—	—	136	16,388	84	16,472	23,875	68.99%
Totals	3,380	51,206	2,417	197,231	916,888	343,156	3,439	1,948	51,426	20,215	1,591,306	8,459	1,599,765	2,254,920	70.95%

*B.C. Action Party (BCAP), British Columbia Citizens Alliance Now (BCCAN), British Columbia Patriot Party (BCPP), The Central Party (CENT), Citizens Commonwealth Federation (CCF), Communist Party of BC (COMM), Council of British Columbians (COBC), The Freedom Party of British Columbia (FREE), Party of Citizens Who Have Decided To Think For Themselves And Be Their Own Politicians (POC), People's Front (PF), Western Reform (WR), Independent (IND), No Affiliation (NA).

LIB – BC Liberal
NDP – New Democratic Party
GP – Green Party
BCM – BC Marijuana Party
UPBC – Unity Party of BC

2001 BC Election

Summary of Results by Candidate

Electoral District	Name	Party	Total Valid Votes	% of Popular Vote
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows	CAMERON, Rick	BCM	716	3.10
	FELGNER, Michael	BCAP	97	0.42
	GILDERSLEEVE, Mike	GP	3,069	13.29
	*HARTLEY, Bill	NDP	5,764	24.95
	HENSMAN, Dave	UPBC	1,220	5.28
	STEWART, Ken	LIB	12,235	52.96
Nanaimo	BRUNIE, Brunie	IND	199	0.92
	CATLEY, Doug	GP	3,810	17.45
	HUNTER, Mike	LIB	9,748	44.64
	KROG, Leonard	NDP	6,602	30.23
	LAVALLEE, Donald Edgar	BCM	889	4.07
	MILLER, Steve	UPBC	588	2.69
Nanaimo-Parksville	BRENNAN, Jamie	NDP	5,852	21.11
	CARSON, Phil	GP	3,192	11.51
	MELMAN, Leonard Martin	BCM	634	2.28
	*REID, Judith	LIB	17,356	62.60
	STELMACKER, Daniel	UPBC	693	2.50
Nelson-Creston	COX, Stephen	UPBC	1,108	5.05
	*EVANS, Corky	NDP	6,981	31.82
	LOEHNDORF, Dan	BCM	570	2.60
	MCCRORY, Colleen	GP	4,723	21.53
	SUFFREDINE, Blair F.	LIB	8,558	39.00
New Westminster*	BOWBRICK, Graeme	NDP	6,971	31.02
	BROUGHTON, Robert	GP	2,982	13.27
	CAMPBELL, Marlene P.	BCM	859	3.82
	IRVING, Howard Vernon	UPBC	604	2.69
	MURRAY, Joyce	LIB	11,059	49.20
North Coast	BELSEY, Bill	LIB	4,915	45.25
	BOLTON, Emsily Victor	ANP	526	4.84
	FITZPATRICK, Colleen	NDP	4,084	37.61
	HALL, Clarence	UPBC	152	1.40
	KONSMO, David	GP	560	5.16
	PEERLESS, Kenneth Leonard	BCM	623	5.74
North Island	EVERS, Noreen	BCM	1,099	4.56
	KELLER, Ralph	GP	2,871	11.90
	*ROBERTSON, Glenn	NDP	6,375	26.42
	SANDERSON VISSER, Rod	LIB	13,781	57.12

*Member of the 36th Parliament

More results available at

<http://www.elections.bc.ca/elections/sov01/resultsbycandidate.pdf>

2001 BC Election

Summary of Results by Candidate

Electoral District	Name	Party	Total Valid Votes	% of Popular Vote
Vancouver-Mount Pleasant	CARIOU, Kimball	COMM	142	0.88
	HOFMANN, Dale	GP	2,612	16.22
	*KWAN, Jenny Wai Ching	NDP	7,163	44.48
	LIAR, Liar	NA	148	0.92
	MALMO-LEVINE, David	BCM	489	3.03
	POLEY, Franklin Wayne	POC	42	0.26
	SPARROW, Gail Yvonne	LIB	5,343	33.18
	WRIGHT, Ken	UPBC	166	1.03
Vancouver-Point Grey	*CAMPBELL, Gordon	LIB	13,430	56.14
	CURYLO, Alex	BCM	659	2.75
	DAHMS, Greg	UPBC	257	1.07
	JAMIESON, Anne	PF	43	0.18
	JOHAL, Am	NDP	4,441	18.57
	RUBIN, Varya	GP	5,094	21.29
Vancouver-Quilchena	CHOWNE, Katrina	BCM	351	1.54
	*HANSEN, Colin Gordon	LIB	16,829	73.86
	JOHNSTONE, Judy	GP	3,277	14.38
	RICHMOND, Gareth Charles	NDP	2,168	9.52
	SHARP, Mike	IND	160	0.70
Victoria-Beacon Hill	BOTTERELL, Rob	IND	205	0.82
	BRAY, Jeff	LIB	9,297	37.04
	GOODACRE, Kirsten	COMM	64	0.25
	HARTNELL, Gregory Paul Michael	UPBC	290	1.15
	JAMES, Carole	NDP	9,262	36.90
	MEYER ZU ERPEN, Walter	GP	5,453	21.72
	TOMPKINS, Troy	BCM	532	2.12
Victoria-Hillside	BEYER, Chuck	BCM	663	3.17
	BRAATEN, Laery	CFED	49	0.24
	GIDORA, George	COMM	72	0.35
	HERTZOG, Stuart	GP	4,142	19.82
	*ORCHERTON, Steve	NDP	7,796	37.31
	ORR, Sheila	LIB	7,878	37.71
	WHITTAL, Allan	UPBC	293	1.40
West Kootenay-Boundary	*CONROY, Ed	NDP	6,915	31.89
	MCLAREN, Mark	UPBC	1,139	5.25
	PÉPÉ, Patricia	GP	2,004	9.24
	SANTORI, Sandy	LIB	10,784	49.74
	TAYLOR, Brian	BCM	840	3.88
West Vancouver-Capilano	*DALTON, Jeremy	IND	1,355	6.33
	GAMBIOLI, Nora	GP	2,932	13.70
	LOVICK, Matt	NDP	1,284	6.00
	SULTAN, Ralph	LIB	15,556	72.69
	VICHERT, Keir	BCM	274	1.28

*Member of the 36th Parliament

Student Handout #2 – What do you want your electoral system to do?

Read the statements below carefully. Each expresses an opinion about electoral systems. As you have seen, our current system and the alternatives all have their benefits and drawbacks. For each statement, consider the extent to which it describes the sort of system you think would be best.

Instructions: Circle the option which best fits your viewpoint.					
SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, N = Neutral, D = Disagree, SD = Strongly Disagree.					
1. It's important to have a local representative from our community – that way we know who to hold accountable if we don't like the direction of the government.	SA	A	N	D	SD
2. We need a system that tends to produce majority governments – they are more stable and can get more work done.	SA	A	N	D	SD
3. Majority governments are too adversarial – you are either “with” the government or “against” them. This really turns people off politics and shuts out alternative viewpoints on issues.	SA	A	N	D	SD
4. We need a system that will encourage a more diverse legislature – more women, ethnic minorities, youth, etc.	SA	A	N	D	SD
5. Minority governments can be healthy for our democracy – they force parties to co-operate with each other. This can produce better policies.	SA	A	N	D	SD
6. Our electoral system is too hard on new, smaller parties. If 5% of British Columbians vote for a party, that party should have 5% of the seats in the legislature.	SA	A	N	D	SD
7. Our system should ensure that voters who live in less populated areas of the province have representatives who will speak up for their interests.	SA	A	N	D	SD
8. Any system that allows too many small parties to have seats will lead to unstable minority governments, meaning endless elections and great challenges for the government in addressing the issues of the day.	SA	A	N	D	SD
9. We need to change our electoral system to one that encourages more voter turnout – particularly among young voters.	SA	A	N	D	SD
10. We need a system that is simple to understand and cheap and easy to administer.	SA	A	N	D	SD

Prioritizing: Now look at the statements that you strongly agreed with or agreed with. Which of these features are your priorities? Write down your top three priorities in order of importance below.

1.

2.

3.

Discussion: Take a few minutes to prepare to discuss your priorities with your group. From this discussion, you will then look back at the families of electoral systems to see if one best fits your priorities.

Group Response Sheet

Appoint :

- 1 person to lead the discussion and ensure everyone is heard
 - 1 person to record answers
 - 1 person to report out to the class if time permits

Begin your discussion by going around the groups to have each person briefly identify which aspects of electoral systems they prioritized and why.

After you have done this, think specifically about the various major families of electoral systems that you learned about. Work together to answer the following questions. There is not necessarily one specific right answer to any question. Make sure that everyone's opinions are heard.

1. Which system(s) are most “**democratic**”? Why?

2. Which system(s) would produce the Legislative Assemblies most **reflective of the diversity in society**?

3. Which system(s) would provide **local representatives**? How important is that to you?

4. Which system would provide the “**best government**”? Why?

5. Which system would be best for improving **voter turnout**, particularly for youth?

Ballot I – Plurality System

“First Past the Post”

Vote for one candidate only by
marking an “X” in the appropriate box.

Chan, Winston
(Green Party)

☐

Davidson, Rachel
(B.C. Marijuana)

☐

Dhillon, Rajinder
(B.C. Liberal Party)

☐

Lemay, Dominique
(New Democratic Party)

☐

Martinez, Edgar
(Unity B.C.)

☐

Ballot II – Majority System

Alternative Vote

Rank the candidates below in order of preference – from 1 to 5. Place a “1” in the box beside the name of your first choice, a “2” next to the name of your second choice, etc.

Chan, Winston
(Green Party)

Davidson, Rachel
(B.C. Marijuana)

Dhillon, Rajinder
(B.C. Liberal Party)

Lemay, Dominique
(New Democratic Party)

Martinez, Edgar
(Unity B.C.)

Ballot #3

Proportional Representation – Party List (Closed) – 5 seat region or district

<p><i>Voter Instructions:</i> You only have one vote. Place an “X” in the box UNDER the name of the party for which you wish to vote.</p>					
Green Party of BC	BC Liberal Party	Marijuana Party	New Democratic Party of BC	Unity Party of BC	Independent candidate
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Jenny Lake 2. Rob Alder 3. Winston Chan 4. Alex Smith 5. Mike Moore	1. Geoff Wood 2. Beth Davis 3. Pietro Ciolfitto 4. Joan O’Leary 5. Raj Dhillon	1. Rachel Davidson 2. Sara Salo 3. Mark Dunn 4. Lisa Olsen 5. Tom McKay	1. Dominique Lemay 2. Robert Moll 3. Steve Grolmic 4. Juan Hernandez 5. Glenda Blanche	1. Ben Foster 2. Wendy Berg 3. Sally McCarthy 4. Kiana Amini 5. Sirkka Salonen	1. Deanna Chow

Sample S T V Ballot Paper

VOTING PAPER DUNEDIN ELECTORATE Election of 5 members

<p>Either</p> <p>By placing the single figure 1 in one and only one of these squares to indicate the voting ticket you wish to adopt as your vote.</p>	<p>A</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</p>	<p>B</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>LABOUR PARTY</p>	<p>C</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>MANA MOTUHAKE PARTY</p>	<p>D</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NATIONAL PARTY</p>	<p>E</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NEW ZEALAND PARTY</p>	<p>F</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>VALUES PARTY</p>	<p>2</p>
	<p>A</p> <p>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</p> <p>INOCHAM Mary <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>PEPE Rau <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>AUSTIN John <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>B</p> <p>LABOUR PARTY</p> <p>CHRISTIAN Thomas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>BOYS Ann <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>HEPI Koro <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>C</p> <p>MANA MOTUHAKE PARTY</p> <p>SMITH Jane <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>BATAHI David <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>D</p> <p>NATIONAL PARTY</p> <p>HERON Richard <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>BLOCK Rex <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>PAKO Leone <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>E</p> <p>NEW ZEALAND PARTY</p> <p>HATCH Keith <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>CHOTE Jill <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>BROWN Malcolm <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>F</p> <p>VALUES PARTY</p> <p>CARR Graham <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DUNCAN Robert <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>OR</p> <p>By numbering from 1 up to a maximum of 20 in order of your preference.</p>							

You may vote in one of two ways

Five members to be elected (ballot party names and candidates)

This could be a PR-List ballot; voters can choose only one party (depending on the system, they may have some candidate choice)

Red Party Candidates	
Angela	
Harley	
Julie	
Nick	
Paul	
Blue Party Candidates	
Brad	
Dan	
Edith	
Ian	
Lianne	
Gold Party Candidates	
Claude	
Frankie	
Gladys	
Manjit	
Ron	

[It is not possible to vote for ungrouped independents]

Five members to be elected (ballot with candidate name and party)

This could be a PR-STV ballot; candidates names would have to be ranked in order of preference

Angela	Red Party	
Brad	Blue Party	
Claude	Gold Party	
Dan	Blue Party	
Edith	Blue Party	
Frankie	Gold Party	
Gladys	Gold Party	
Harley	Red Party	
Ian	Blue Party	
Julie	Red Party	
Katie	Independent	
Lianne	Blue Party	
Manjit	Gold Party	
Nick	Red Party	
Paul	Red Party	
Ron	Gold Party	

Five members to be elected (ballot with candidates grouped by party)

This could be a PR-STV ballot; it has been made easier to pick candidates of the same party

Red Party Candidates	
Angela	
Harley	
Julie	
Nick	
Paul	
Blue Party Candidates	
Brad	
Dan	
Edith	
Ian	
Lianne	
Gold Party Candidates	
Claude	
Frankie	
Gladys	
Manjit	
Ron	
Independents	
Katie	

ROTATION No. 1 — DENISON — ORDINARY

R1



Electoral Act 1985 — TASMANIA

House of Assembly Ballot-Paper — Election of 5 Members

Electoral Division of Denison

DIRECTIONS — Mark your vote on this ballot-paper by placing the numbers

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20

in the squares immediately to the left of the names of the respective candidates so as to indicate the order of your preference for them.

YOUR VOTE IS NOT COUNTED UNLESS YOU VOTE FOR AT LEAST 5 CANDIDATES

CANDIDATES

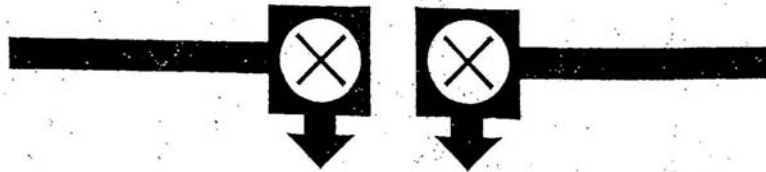
LIBERAL PARTY	AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY	SOCIALIST ALLIANCE	TASMANIAN GREENS	GROUP E
<input type="checkbox"/> MAV Steve	<input type="checkbox"/> BARTLETT David	<input type="checkbox"/> GARFIELD Shua	<input type="checkbox"/> HALL Jo	<input type="checkbox"/> NICKLASON Frank
<input type="checkbox"/> KUPPLIS Jan	<input type="checkbox"/> BACON Jim	<input type="checkbox"/> BAINBRIDGE Alex	<input type="checkbox"/> HUGHES Cath	<input type="checkbox"/> POULTON Steve
<input type="checkbox"/> CHEEK Bob	<input type="checkbox"/> STURGES Graeme		<input type="checkbox"/> PUTT Peg	
<input type="checkbox"/> HODGMAN Michael	<input type="checkbox"/> JACKSON Judy		<input type="checkbox"/> HINES Mat	
<input type="checkbox"/> STEVEN Tony	<input type="checkbox"/> CROTTY James		<input type="checkbox"/> GRAHAM Tim	
<input type="checkbox"/> WOOLNOUGH Matt				

Addendum 2.2 : Sample MMP and STV Ballot Papers

Sample M M P Ballot Paper

Voting Paper Hamilton Electorate

You Have Two Votes



One Vote Here
For a Party List

One Vote Here
For a Constituency Member

1	V	<i>Values Party</i> (KAY, NEWMAN, CARR, DUNCAN, STOKES)	<input type="radio"/>
2	L	<i>Labour Party</i> (LANGE, PALMER, HEPI, PETRE, YOUNG)	<input type="radio"/>
3	N	<i>National Party</i> (BOLGER, GAIR, PAKU, TILLER, WHITE)	<input type="radio"/>
4	D	<i>Democratic Party</i> (MORRISON, THOMPSON, INCHAM, PEPE, WAIKATO)	<input type="radio"/>
5	M	<i>Mana Motuhake Party</i> (RATA, REIDY, SMITH, HEMI, WAIPA)	<input type="radio"/>
6	NZ	<i>New Zealand Party</i> (BROWN, CHOTE, HATCH, MARK, STAGG)	<input type="radio"/>

<input type="radio"/>	V	<i>Values Party</i> ROBERTS, Mary	1
<input type="radio"/>	L	<i>Labour Party</i> FIRTH, John	2
<input type="radio"/>	N	<i>National Party</i> MARTIN, Rex	3
<input type="radio"/>	D	<i>Democratic Party</i> BUCKLEY, Joan	4

Electoral System Families

The Rockridge Citizens' Assembly
April 21, 2004

Electoral Systems

- A means to an end
- Only one part of a democratic system
- Infinitely varied
- About choosing representatives
- Need to serve interests of:
 - * voters
 - * politicians
 - * legislatures & governments

5 Families of Electoral Systems

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| ■ Plurality | ■ British Columbia
India |
| ■ Majority | ■ Australia
France |
| ■ Proportional (list) | ■ Finland
Israel |
| ■ Transferable Vote | ■ Ireland
Tasmania |
| ■ Mixed | ■ New Zealand
Japan |
-

Plurality Systems

- Voters choose among local candidates
- Candidate with the most votes wins

- ↪ Seats ≠ votes: rewards large parties
 - ↪ Tends to produce adversarial 2-party competition
 - ↪ Elections are about choosing governments
 - ↪ Majority governments *created*
 - ↪ Accountability clear – not always effective
-

Majority Systems

- Voters choose among local candidates
- Candidates require majority support for election

- ↗ System must establish a process for producing a majority – if one not won:
 - second round of voting
 - use preferential ballots
 - ↗ More voters see their votes contributing to an election
 - ↗ Tends to work like a plurality system
 - ↗ Used in BC in 1952 & 1953 elections
-

Proportional Representation - List

- Voters indicate preference for a party
- Seats are allocated in proportion to votes received

- ↗ Candidates elected from party lists
 - ↗ Leads to more parties contesting elections
 - ↗ Produces coalition, not 1-party majority, government
 - ↗ Elections about indicating preferences
 - ↗ No identifiable local representative
 - ↗ Parties can better control composition of parliamentary caucus
-

Single Transferable Vote (PR)

- Voters rank preferred candidates
- Votes are 'transferred' → proportional outcomes

- ⇒ Maximum voter choice among candidates & parties
 - ⇒ Politicians represent identifiable constituencies
 - ⇒ Increases public competition within parties
 - ⇒ More likely than plurality to produce coalition governments
 - ⇒ Does not discriminate against independents
-

Mixed Systems

- Combines (best) features of two other families
- ⇒ Combinations quite varied so it is possible to mix features of ballots forms, counting rules and electoral districting practices
 - ⇒ Proportional variations tend to increase numbers of political parties and lead to coalition government
 - ⇒ Some produce two different types of legislators
 - ⇒ May produce two different kinds of parties operating quite differently
-

Some Key Questions:

- ❑ Do you want to have an identifiable local representative you choose? Why?
 - ❑ Is proportionality an issue of importance? If so, how proportional does the system need to be?
 - ❑ What kind of choice do voters need?

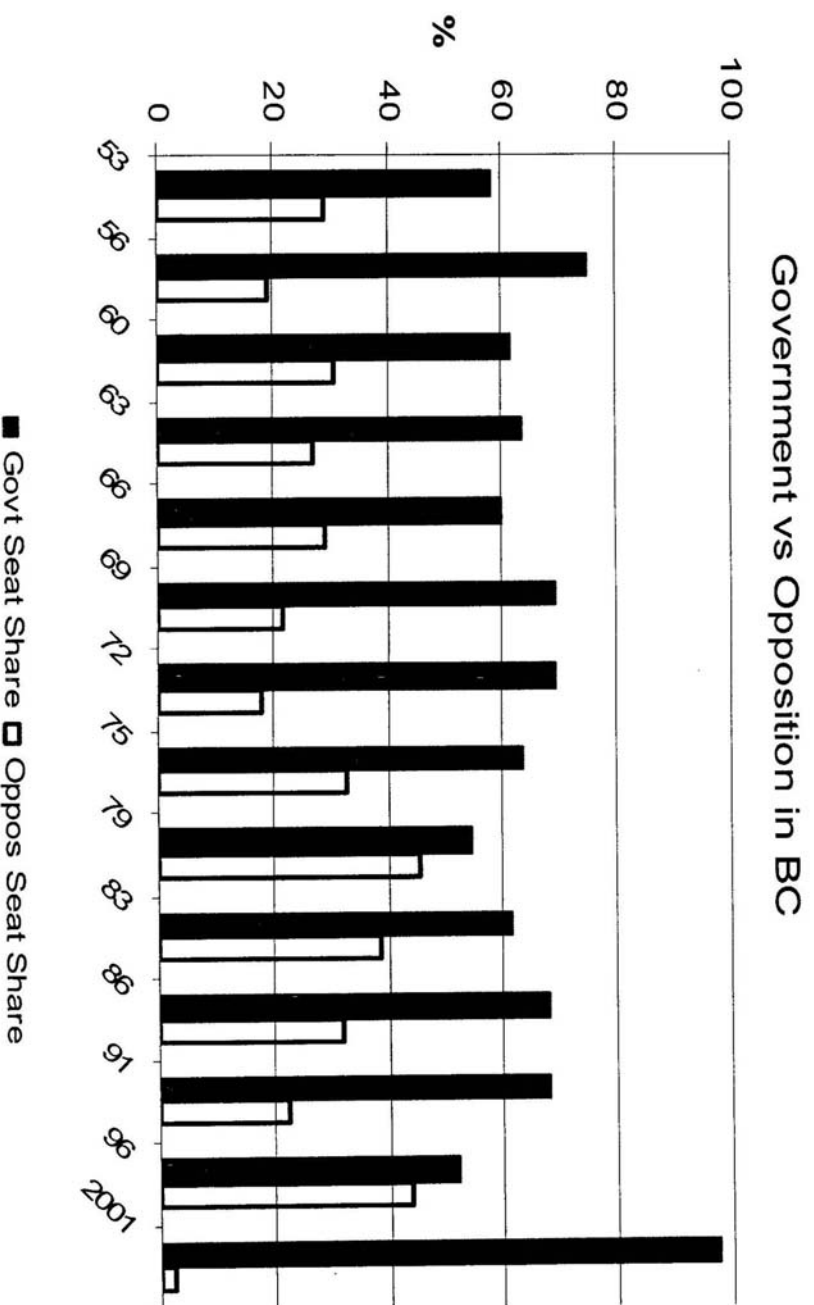
 - ❑ Is it better to have elections with 2 parties competing for office OR is it better to have lots of parties to choose from?
 - ❑ Is single-party majority or coalition government better?
-

Remember:

- None of those key questions is directly about electoral institutions
 - Answering questions about what kind of political society we want comes first
 - Electoral systems are only one kind of institution that helps us get there

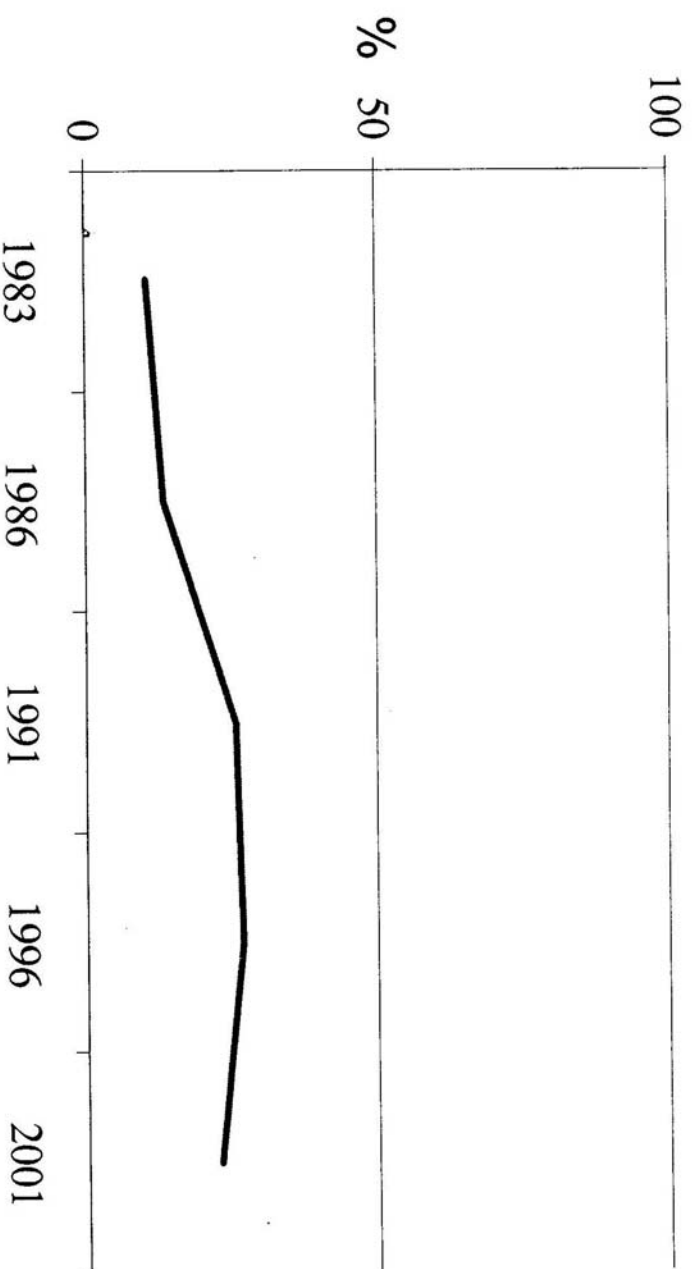
 - ❖ There is no perfect electoral system
 - ❖ All involve trade-offs between desirable features
 - ❖ We can't predict how another system may work here in BC – there are always unexpected, unintended consequences of any institutional design
-

Oversized Governments : Weak Oppositions

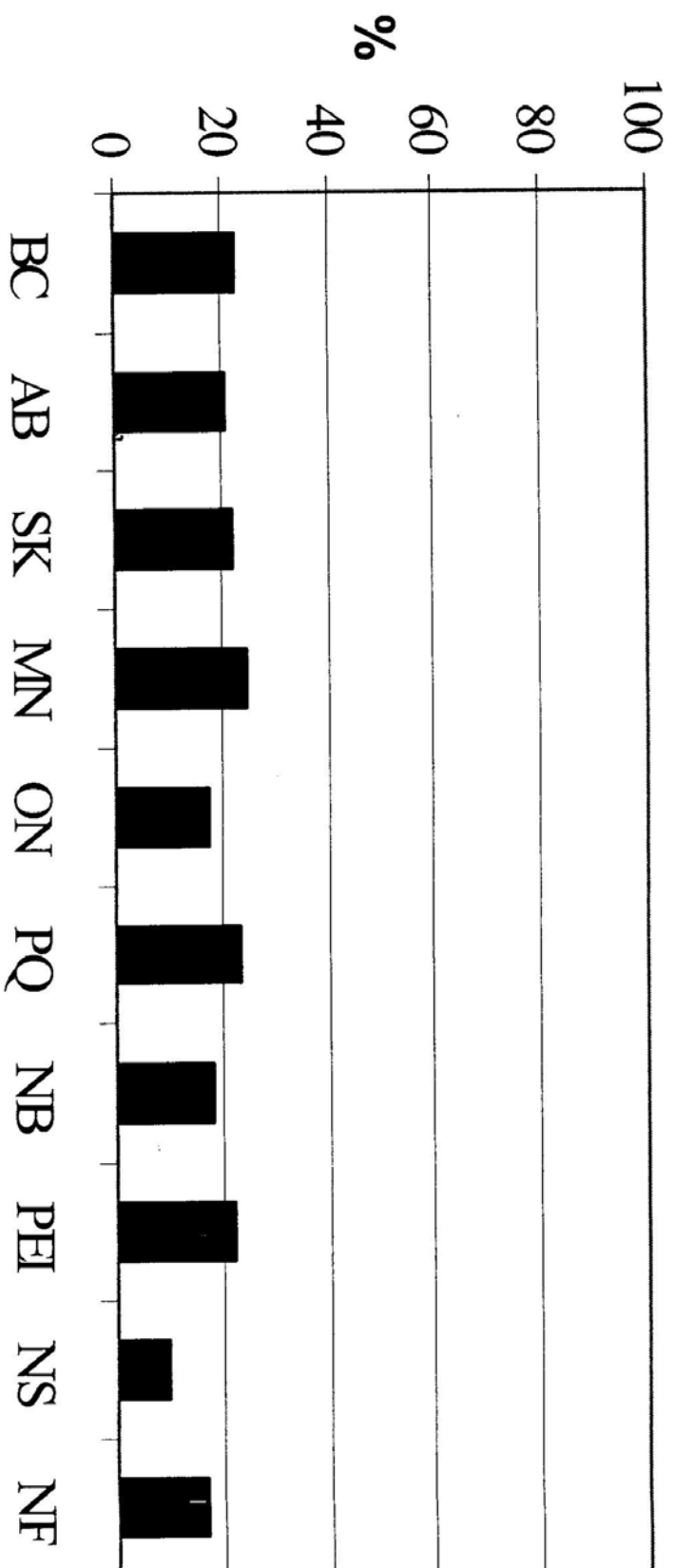


Under-representation of Women

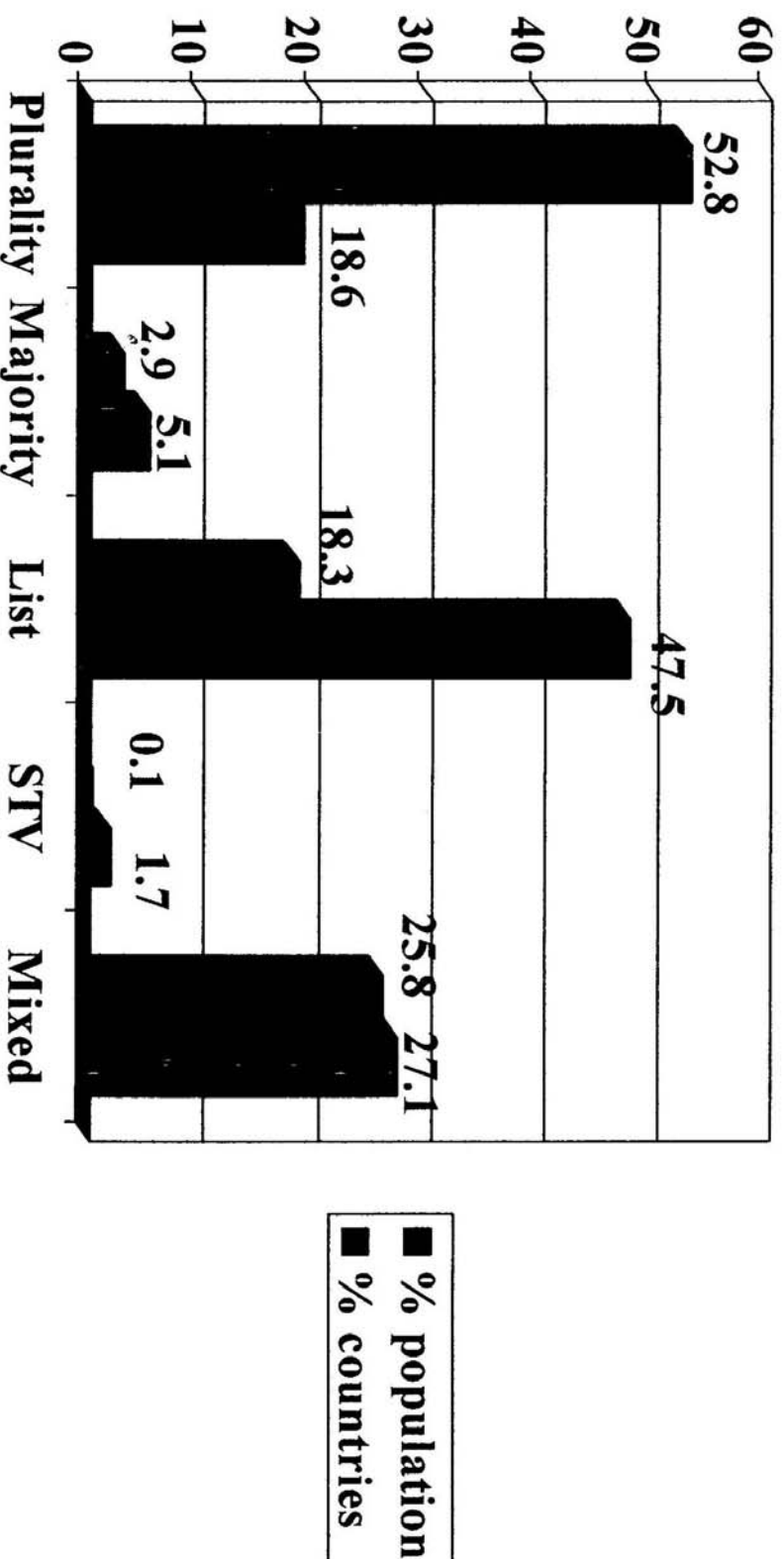
Women in the BC Legislature



Women in Provincial Legislatures (2002)



Popularity of the 5 Electoral System Families with the World's Democracies



British Columbia's Electoral System

Strengths

1. ***Local Representation & Accountability***
 - Each part of province has its own, identifiable representative
 - Politicians responsible for issues & concerns of their area
 - Voters know who to hold responsible
 - All members of legislature have same electoral responsibilities
2. ***Style of Government***
 - System produces governments with legislative majorities
 - Governments can claim mandates and plan for a 4 year term
 - Elections are about choosing a government as well as a local representative
3. ***Simplicity, Familiarity & Transparency***
 - Voters have a simple choice among candidates
 - Winners determined by clear, simple vote count

Weaknesses

1. ***Lack of Proportionality***
 - No direct connection between a party's share of votes and its share of seats
 - Large parties get "seat bonuses", small ones get penalized –often getting no seats
 - Governments get "artificial majorities"; minority views are shut out
 - Encourages 2-party competition so reduces voter choice
2. ***Government.-Dominated Parliaments***
 - Party discipline means cabinet dominates legislature
 - Oppositions are ineffective
 - Representatives forced to vote party line, not as local voters wish
3. ***Impact on Style of Governance***
 - Sharp swings of policy as adversarial parties alternate in power
 - Growing alienation of citizens from governing process

Basic Skills for Managing Discussion as a Facilitator

Adapted from Effective Group Facilitation: Dovetail Consulting/Hollyhock Leadership

1.Managing time

- a. appoint a time keeper
- b. clarify time available for each section of workshop
- c. remind people of the time

2.Drawing people out, encouraging creativity

- a. ask if there are other ways to see this problem? Does everyone share this perspective? Etc.
- b. make an explicit appeal to suspend judgement
- c. introduce an exercise for creative thinking or change group size

3.Active listening

- a.very key!!

4.Paraphrasing

- a. listen to a complex or lengthy explanation and boil it down to something more succinct
- b. try to use same words as participant, and “sandwich” it in “so what I have heard is.... Is that right?”

5.Clarifying, probing

- a. revealing ambiguity - “I am hearing that you like this, but I am also hearing you like this. Am I hearing you correctly?”
- b. ask for elaboration or an example - “can you say more about that?”
- c. check on implications, what exactly was meant? Use an unfinished sentence, such as “I hear that...And this will help us by...”

6.Summarizing

- a. similar to paraphrasing but broader in scope

7. Framing, reframing

- a. a skill of portraying a summary in a way that enables clearer understanding, ex. “we have been trying to create a set of priorities for the next month’s workplan, here are the proposals so far....”
- b. reframing summarizes and introduces a new idea or concept. This can be done by linking the above example with “how about setting these ideas in the context of?”

8. Using graphics to summarize ideas

- a. provides a map to guide discussion that follows: bubble diagram, matrix, flow chart, pros and cons listing, decision tree,
- b. can be confusing if not used well

9. Use flipchart for:

- a. validation and acknowledgement of ideas
- b. clarity
- c. tracking the conversation
- d. pacing the discussion
- e. summarizing
- f. recording

10. Evening-out participation

- a. reinforce the ground rules, “agreement that all should speak”
- b. clarify the allocation of time for this topic up front
- c. encourage those who have not spoken
- d. change the format for discussion

11. Managing the sequence of speakers

- a. use a speakers list, but this can be problematic in complex discussions
- b. compromise between no list and a long list by occasionally allowing group members *not* on the list to jump in to the conversation if their comment follows directly from the last one
- c. find the balance
- d. watch for imbalances in speaker diversity

12. Naming process

- a. observations on the fly – “we are at a difficult stage here”
- b. evaluations along the way
- c. evaluations at the end

Watch for these problems, as they might warrant intervention by facilitator:

- group stuck and unable to move forward
- one person dominating, others tuning out
- wandering off topic
- disruptive individual
- pace of conversation too fast and scattered
- falling behind on the agenda
- rushed decision, uncertain level of commitment to a decision

April 21, 2004 (Wednesday)

Rockridge Secondary School, Model Citizens' Assembly

Small group # _____ Facilitator _____

Note taker _____ Spokesperson _____

Small group results

This is the electoral system we believe would serve BC best....

Because.....

Our ideas for engaging young adults in the political/democratic process are....
