

Proportional Representation Proposal – A Simplified Method - Amendment 2

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Labelled: “Canadian Single Member Proportional” - “CSMP”

1. There would be no change in the current number or location of ridings, or the method of establishing them. At the election, each voter would simply vote for the candidate of their choice, as in the past. In the re-allocation process that follows, this would be understood to also be the *party* of their choice.
2. After the votes are in, the members of Parliament would be re-allocated province by province. However, getting a majority of the vote in any individual riding will not guarantee a seat. Regardless, one of the active candidates in every riding will represent that riding. For each province, the number of members representing each party would, as closely as possible, be re-allocated to be in proportion to the vote in that province. Parties receiving less than 2.5% of the vote in any province would not be eligible for a seat. This is a protection against undesirable fringe parties gaining a foothold. This percent should be made difficult to change later to protect the system from manipulation.
3. NWT, Yukon and Nunavut, each of which have only one seat would be special cases, and the seat would go to the candidate receiving the most votes.

See two examples below of the re-allocation process; for Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island.

4. EXAMPLE 1 - Saskatchewan - with 14 ridings. The vote in the 2015 election was:

Conservative: 48.5%

Green: 2.1%

Liberal: 23.9%

NDP: 25.1%

Other 0.2%

(Actual seats won were Conservative 10, Green 0, Liberal 1 and NDP 3.)

The closest possible re-allocation among the fourteen seats to reflect the proportion of the votes is:

Conservative: 7 (50%)

Green: 0 (0%)

Liberal: 3 (21.4%)

NDP: 4 (28.6%)

One examines the vote riding by riding. The candidates with the largest percentage of votes in a riding have priority.

	Conservative	Green	Liberal	NDP	Other
Battlefords – Lloydminster	61.01	1.71	16.48	17.61	3.19
Carlton Trail – Eagle Creek	64.72	2.24	14.37	2.24	
Cypress Hills – Grasslands	69.19	2.74	14.86	13.21	
Desnethé –Missinippi – Ch	17.56	9.19	62.08	11.17	
Moose Jaw – Lake Centre -	55.46	2.29	17.98	23.78	
Prince Albert	49.79	1.93	19.82	28.46	
Regina – Lewvan	34.94	1.75	27.48	35.21	0.62
Regina –Qu’Appelle	44.70	2.31	22.78	30.21	
Regina – Wascana	30.27	2.06	55.13	12.55	
Saskatoon – Grasswood	41.59	1.84	26.40	30.18	
Saskatoon – University	41.53	1.53	25.21	31.53	0.22
Souris – Moose Mountain	70.14	2.65	13.53	13.68	
Yorkton – Melville	59.22	2.81	17.76	20.20	
Saskatoon West	32.88	1.74	24.48	39.56	1.33

First allocate the number of seats to the leading party based on their proportion of the votes:

- Conservative (7) Souris – Moose Mountain (70.14%)
- Cypress Hills – Grasslands (69.19%)
- Carlton Trail – Eagle Creek (64.72%)
- Battlefords – Lloydminster (61.01%)
- Yorkton – Melville (59.22%)
- Moose Jaw – Lake Centre - (55.46%)
- Prince Albert (49.79%)

Next allocate seats to the second party on the same basis. Any seats already allocated to the previous must be skipped:

- NDP (4) Saskatoon West (39.56%)
- Regina – Lewvan (35.21%)
- Saskatoon – University (31.53%)
- Regina –Qu’Appelle (30.21%)

Allocate seats to third party in a similar manner: Liberal

- (3) Desnethé –Missinippi – Ch (62.08%)
- Regina – Wascana (55.13%)
- [Regina – Lewvan (27.48%) skip - already allocated to NDP]
- Saskatoon – Grasswood (26.40%)

5. EXAMPLE 2 – Prince Edward Island - with only four ridings. The vote in the 2015 election was:

- Conservative: 19.3%
- Green: 6.0%
- Liberal: 58.3%
- NDP: 16.0%

(Actual seats won were Conservative 0, Green 0, Liberal 4 and NDP 0.)

The closest possible re-allocation among the four seats to reflect the proportion of the votes is: Conservative: 1 (25%)
 Green: 0 (0%)
 Liberal: 2 (50%)
 NDP: 1 (25%)

One examines the vote riding by riding. The candidates with the largest percentage of votes in a riding would have priority.

	Conservative	Green	Liberal	NDP
Cardigan	16.15	6.38	65.03	11.13
Charlottetown	14.82	5.77	56.27	23.14
Egmont	28.95	2.62	49.25	19.18
Malpeque	17.56	9.19	62.08	11.17

First allocate the number of seats to the leading party based on their proportion of the votes:. Then pick the second party and the third on the same basis. In this case, there is no conflict in the choices.

Liberal (2) Cardigan (65.03%)
 Malpeque (62.08%)
 Conservative Egmont (28.95%)
 NDP Charlottetown (23.94%)

The remaining provinces would similarly be re-adjusted with the results seen on the following page.

6. Aggregate Results (2015 election)

National:	Conservative	Green	Liberal	NDP	Bloc Que	Other	Seats
	31.91%	3.43%	39.47%	19.73%	4.67%	0.81%	Note 1
Prop. Seats	108	12	133	67	16	2	338
% by Province:							
NL	10.3	1.1	64.5	21.0		2.9	7
PEI	19.3	6.0	58.3	16.0			4
NS	17.9	3.4	61.9	16.4		0.3	11
NB	25.3	4.6	51.6	18.3		0.1	10
QC	16.7	2.3	35.7	25.4	19.3	0.1	78
ON	35.0	2.9	44.8	16.6		0.2	121
MB	37.3	3.2	44.6	13.8		0.6	14
SK	48.5	2.1	23.9	25.1		0.2	14
AB	59.5	2.5	24.6	11.6		0.8	34
BC	30.0	8.2	35.2	25.9		0.1	42
NU	24.8	1.5	47.2	26.5			1
NT	18.0	2.8	48.3	30.8			1
YT	24.0	2.9	53.6	19.5			1

Note 1: Percentages add up to 100.02%. This derives from rounding errors in the reference used.

See: (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_federal_election,_2015)

Adjusted seat re-allocation per above percentages:

Party:	Conservative	Green	Liberal	NDP	Bloc Que	Other	Seats
NL	1	0	5	1		0	7
PEI	1	0	2	1			4
NS	2	0	7	2		0	11
NB	3	0	5	2		0	10
QC	13	2	28	20	15	0	78
ON	43(42.35)	4(3.51)	54(54.21)	20(20.08)		0	121 ₁
MB	5 (5.22)	1(0.45)	6(6.24)	2(1.93)		0	14 ₂
SK	7	0	3	4		0	14
AB	20(20.23)	1(0.85)	9(8.36)	4(3.94)		0	34 ₃
BC	13	3	15	11		0	42
NU	0	0	1	0		0	1
NT	0	0	1	0		0	1
YT	0	0	1	0		0	1
TOTAL	108	11	137	67	15	0	338

Footnotes:

1. The total came to 120. The extra seat given to the result closest to 0.5 above the number: ie: Conservative 42 becomes 43.
2. The total came to 13. The extra seat given to the result closest to 0.5 above the number: ie: Green 0 becomes 1.
3. The total came to 33. The extra seat given to the result closest to 0.5 above the number: ie: Liberal 8 becomes 9. (Rev. 1)

7. Comparison of Results Nationally

	Conservative	Green	Liberal	NDP	Bloc Que	Other	Seats
Percent vote	31.89%	3.45%	39.47%	19.71%	4.66%	0.82%	100%
Seats by Proportion	107.79	11.66	133.41	66.62	15.75	2.77	338
Actual 2015 Results	99	1	184	44	10	0	338
Seats after Allocation	108	11	137	67	15	0	338
Percent after Allocation	31.95%	3.25%	40.24%	19.82%	4.44%	0.0%	100%
Discrepancy From Pure Proportion	+0.06%	-0.20%	+0.77%	+0.11%	-0.22%	-0.82%	0.0%

Note: Any resulting discrepancies from the pure proportion are solely a consequence of mathematical differences, and are not subject to influence from any political party or vested interest.

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Fair Vote Canada
Conservative Party of Canada
Green Party of Canada
Liberal Party of Canada

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Proportional Representation – Rev.2 – ‘CSMP’

Appendix A – following page

Appendix A - Step-by-Step Procedure for Determining the Number of Seats to Allocate in a Province

Every ten years, the Constitution requires the number of seats to each province to be reallocated on a population basis ¹, except for the following anomalies:

- In certain provinces, there is a minimum number of seats as set by the Constitution Act. ²
- In the three territories a minimum of one seat is set for each.

The number of seats set by the Constitution per province or territory is used. And the riding boundaries set by the Boundary Commissions of each province are respected.

Step-by-step procedure for any Province under consideration:

Step 1: List the popular vote to each party.

Step 2: List the number of seats each party has earned to two decimal places. Drop all fringe parties winning less than 2.5% of the vote.

Step 3: Round out all the numbers to the nearest integer.

Step 4: Add up the total of seats thus obtained.

Step 5: If the number does not add up to the right number due to rounding errors and dropping of fringe votes (<2.5%), add to (or rarely, deduct from) the party whose allocation is farthest from the actual percentage that party deserves. Because the vote to fringe parties is dropped, the rounding required will normally be upwards.

EXAMPLE 1 - Saskatchewan – with 14 ridings

	<u>Step 1</u> Popular Vote in %	No.of Seats Won	<u>Step 2</u> No. of Seats Earned by Pop. vote	Zero-error in no. of Seats	<u>Step 3</u> No. of Seats to Nearest Integer	<u>Step 5</u> No. of Seats Corrected is None
Conservative	48.5	10	6.79	+0.21	7	7
Green	2.1 ³	0			0	0
Liberal	23.9	1	3.35	-0.35	3	3
NDP	25.1	3	3.51	+0.49	4	4
Other	0.2 ³	0				
Total	99.8	14	13.65	+0.35	14 <u>Step 4</u>	14

EXAMPLE 2 - Alberta – with 34 ridings

	<u>Step 1</u> Popular Vote in %	No.of Seats Won	<u>Step 2</u> No. of Seats Earned by % of vote	Zero-error in no. of Seats	<u>Step 3</u> No. of Seats to Nearest Integer	<u>Step 5</u> No. of. Seats Corrected is One. ⁴
Conservative	59.5	29	20.23	- 0.23	20	20
Green	2.5	0	0.85	+0.15	1	1
Liberal	24.6	4	8.36	-0.36	8	9
NDP	11.6	1	3.94	+0.06	9	4
Other	0.8 ³					
Total	99.0	34	33.38		33 <u>Step 4</u>	34

Note 1: <http://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?dir=cir/red/bck&document=index&lang=e§ion=res>

Note 2: See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Commons_of_Canada

Note 3: Insufficient votes to pass threshold of 2.5%

Note 4: The rule is that the extra seat is given to the result closest to 0.5 above the number