

Proportional Representation by MP voting strength (Direct Party and Representative Voting)

This method of Proportional representation allows all seats and geographical ridings to remain as they are now. The First past the post system is used to determine which MP wins in her or his riding. The national popular vote is used to determine the voting strength of the MP's of each party.

Fig. 1 shows the popular vote

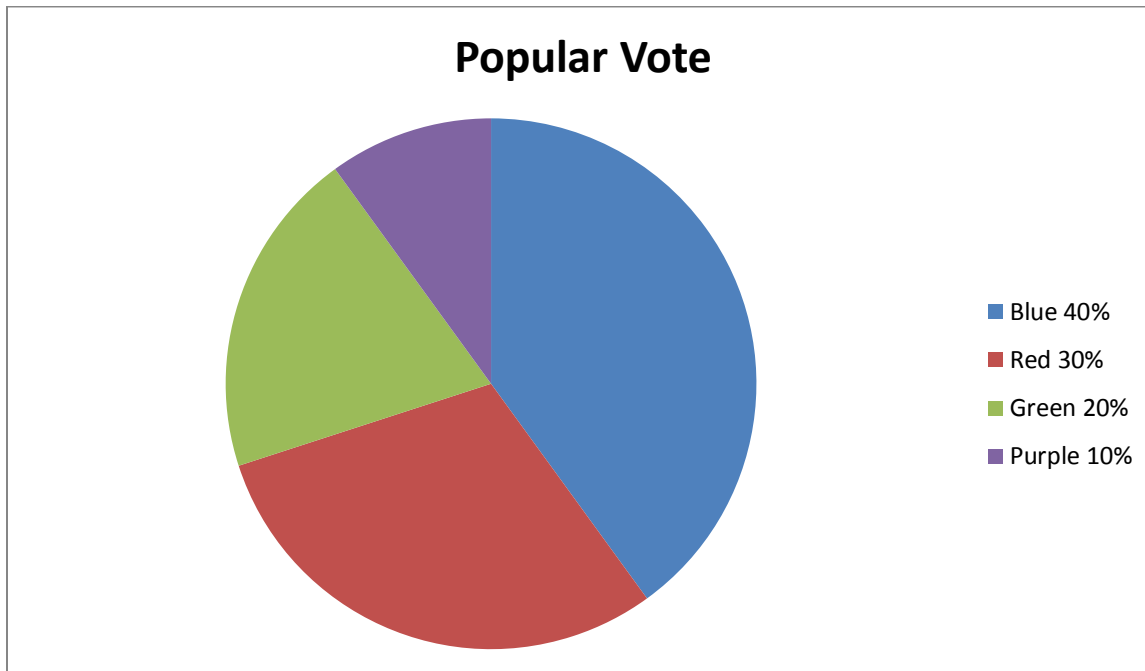


Fig. 2 Percent of Members of Parliament who won their seats

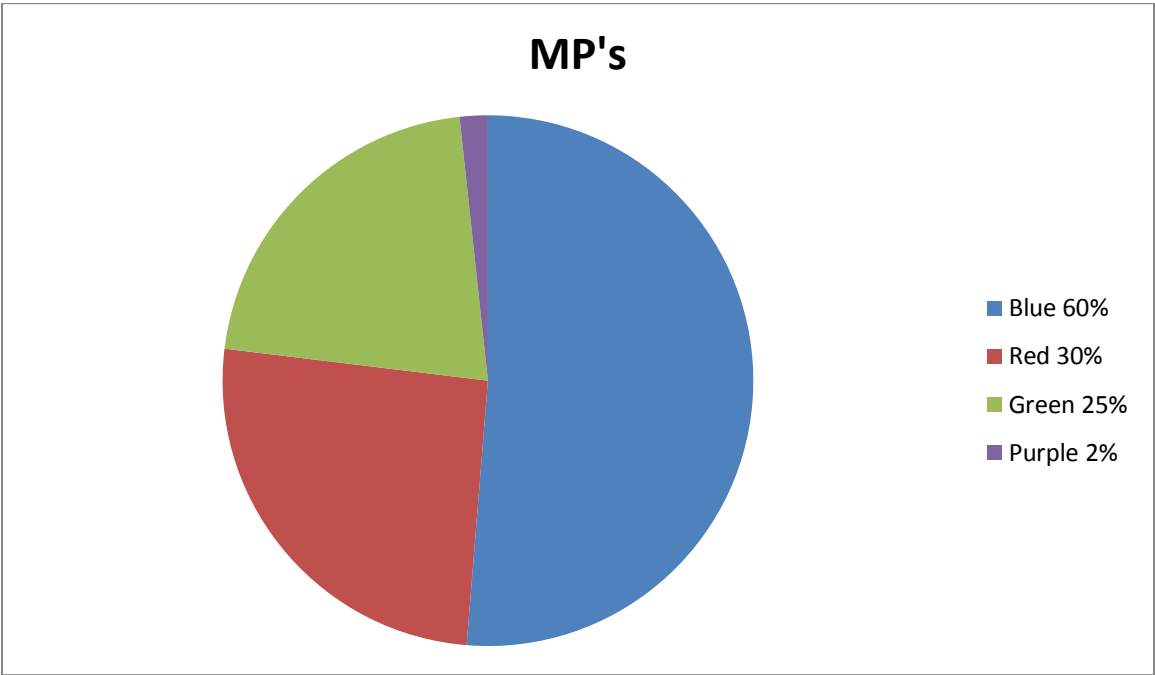
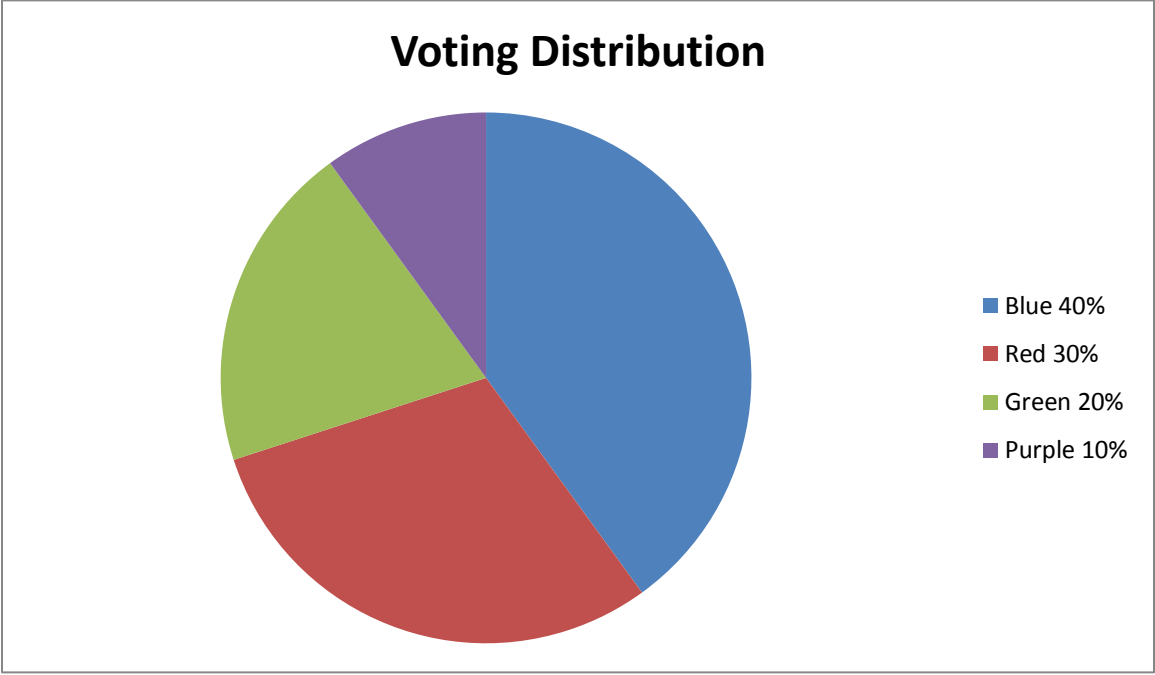


Fig. 3 Percentage of Voting Power of each party (by Popular Vote)



Example:

In a House of 200 Seats

Blue MP's won 60% of 200 seats (120), but a popular vote of 40% (80), therefore 120 seats vote as 80, or each member has a vote of 0.667.

Red MP's number 30% of 200 (60) and a popular vote of 30%, therefore 60 seats vote as 60, each member has a vote of 1

Green MP's number 20% of 200 (40) with 25% of the popular vote(50), so 40 MP's vote as 50, each member has a vote of 1.25

Purple MP's number of 2% of 200 (4), but had a popular vote of 10% (20), so each member has a vote of 5.

***In regards to those MP's running as Independents, or any party with less than 3 seats, they would be limited to the lowest voting weight.

Some Distinct Advantages:

There is one MP for each riding, which keeps it very simple and easy to understand, and also more accountable.

It is proportional.

Every vote counts.

Update

Since writing this brief, it has come to my attention that this system is called Direct Party and Representative Voting (DPR Voting). Here is a link to a site that explains this method in depth. It is slightly different from our proposal, but similar and with more details.

<http://www.dprvoting.org>

Thank you very much,

Wilfred Geier