

A preferential, totally proportional electoral system without geographical divisions

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Presentation plan

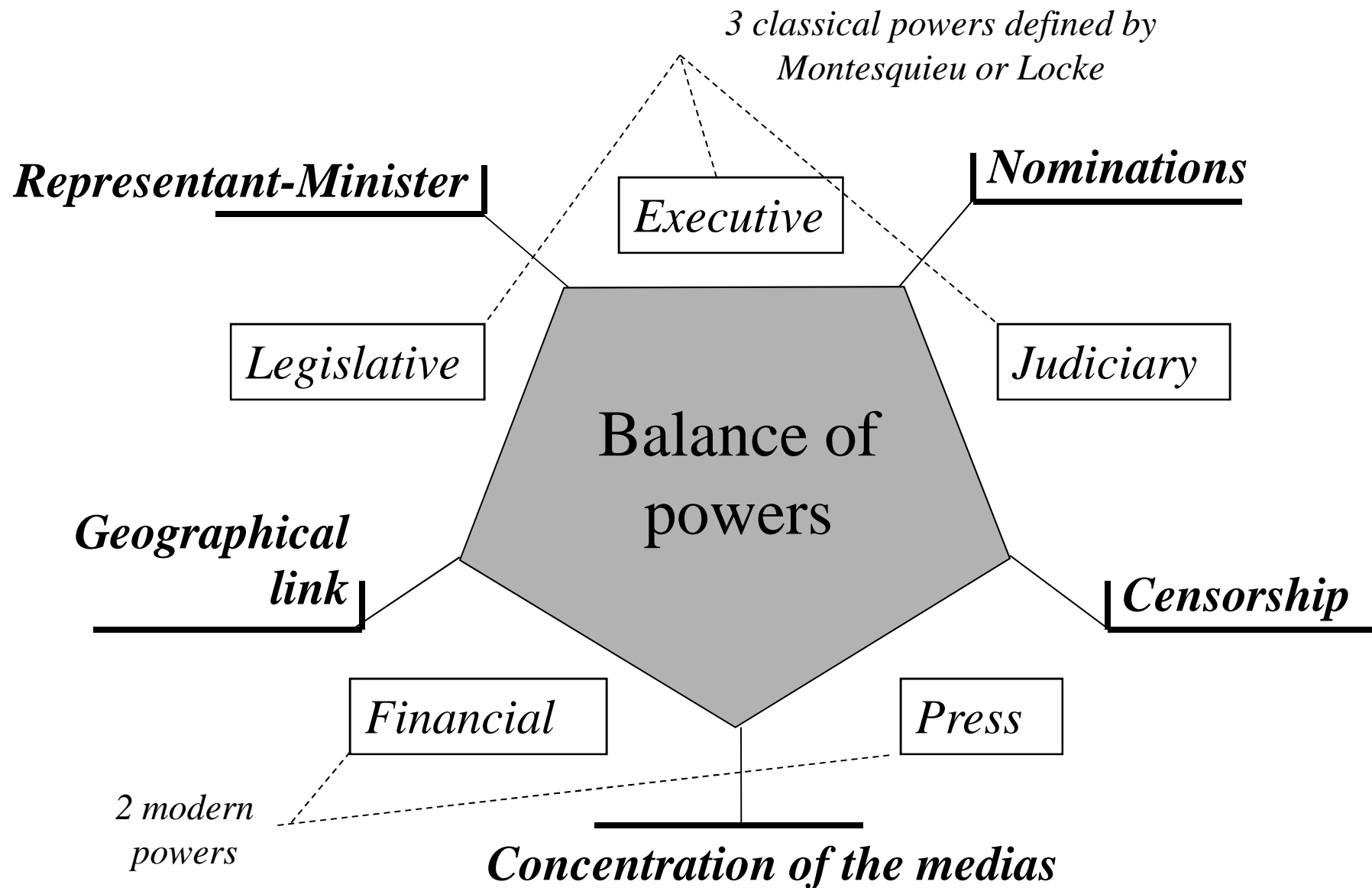
□ Context

□ Problems reported from FPTP electoral system and other alternatives

□ Proposed solutions

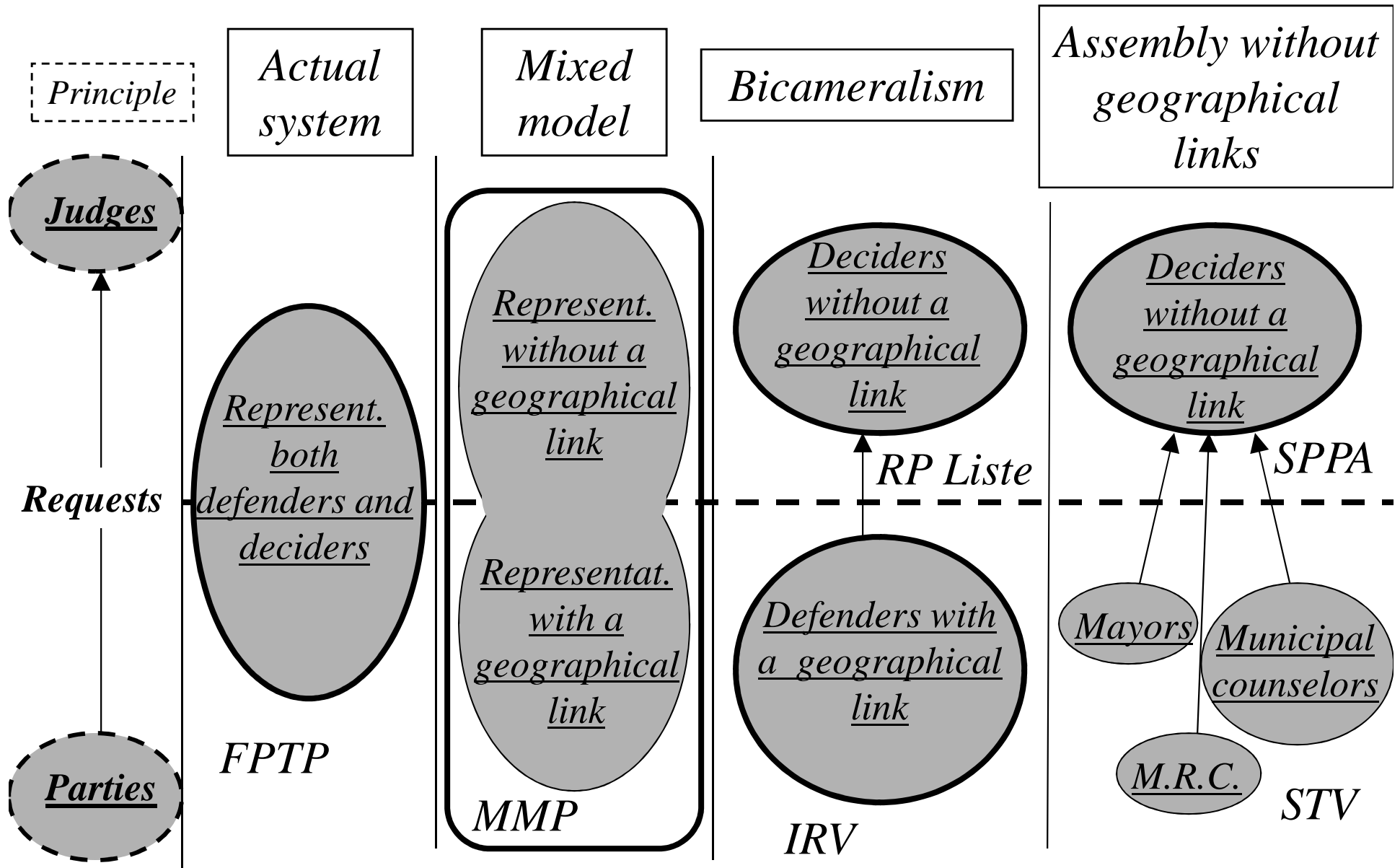
- Preferential ballot
- Rallying procedure
- Integral proportional representation
- An option: the “crutch”
- Non-discriminatory district definition

Separate the powers



Separate the roles

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Advantages and deficiencies of the actual electoral system: First-Past-The-Post (FPTP)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">– enhances government stability– no quota– not fair but simple– few candidates to listen and know– only one visit to the polling station– same status for independant candidates– individual accountability of the politicians– a fixed number of elected members | <ul style="list-style-type: none">– one vote, half-weight– strongholds districts– democratic deficit– polarisation of the debate– party line institutionalised– less worst candidate– electorate bribing– gerrymandering– confrontation of regions– vote splitting issues– low individual approbation rates |
|--|---|

=> Keep these advantages without the inconvenients

A Preferential, Proportional and Acirconscriptive System

(SPPA in french)

- Separate the roles of defenders (municipal representatives) and deciders (Assemblée Nationale MP's)
- Reconcile stability and fair representation
- Give back their autonomy to the representatives
- Respect the actual voting mechanism

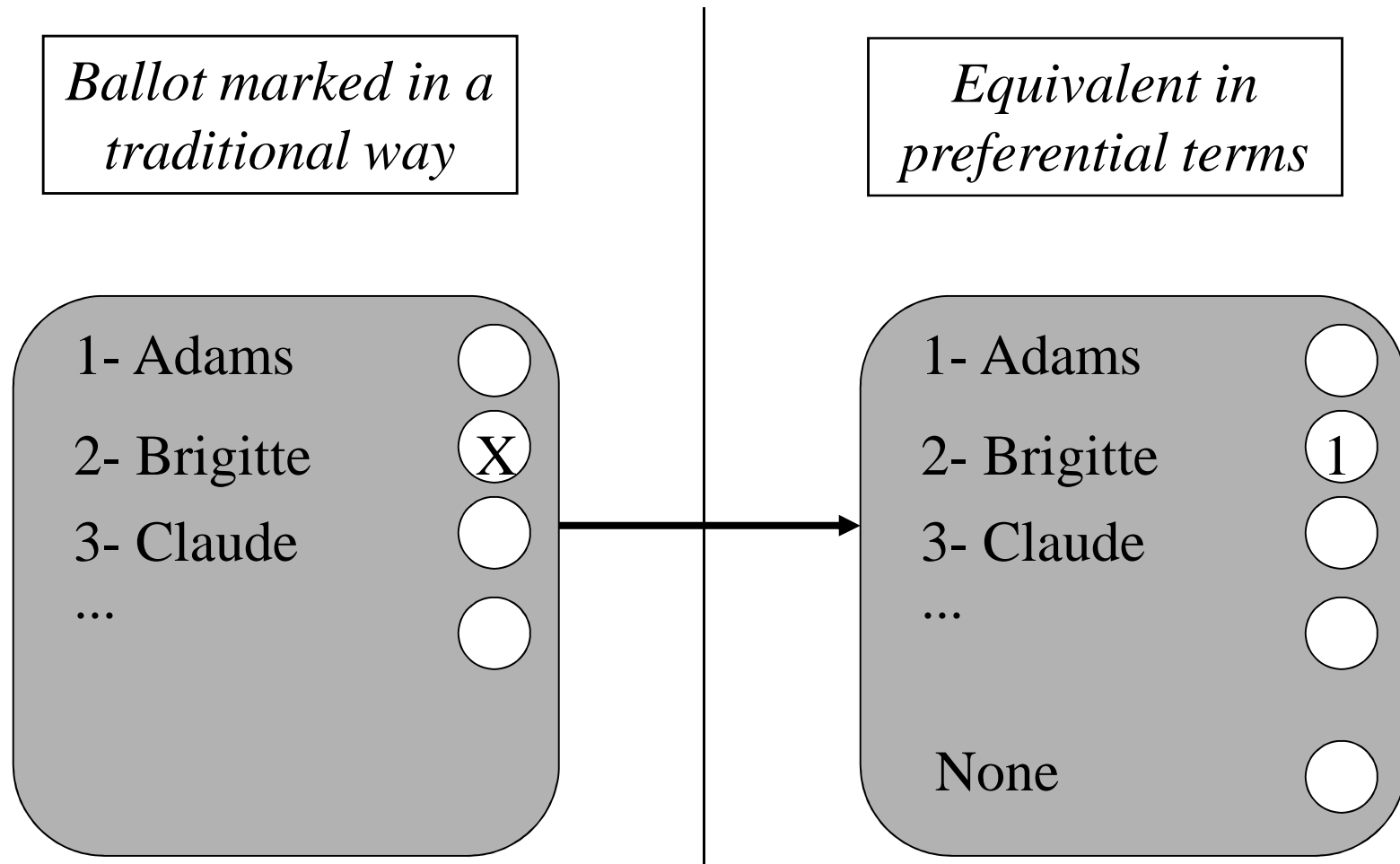
Enhanced preferential ballot

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- ☐ express sincere preferences
 - split acceptable candidates from undesired candidates
 - order in increasing preferences the acceptable candidates
- ☐ refuse all candidates
- ☐ identify an unfitted voter

| District n.4 | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Candidate A / Party A | <input type="radio"/> |
| Candidate B / Party B | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 |
| Candidate C / Party C | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 3 |
| Candidate D / independent | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2 |
| Candidate E / independent | <input type="radio"/> |
| None | <input type="radio"/> |

Respect a traditional ballot



Build the lists from results

*Classical
proportional
systems*

Pre-established
order

1- David
2- Ben
3- Cécile
4- Alicia
...



Resulting list

Order determined from
the supports received by
each candidates of the
same political party

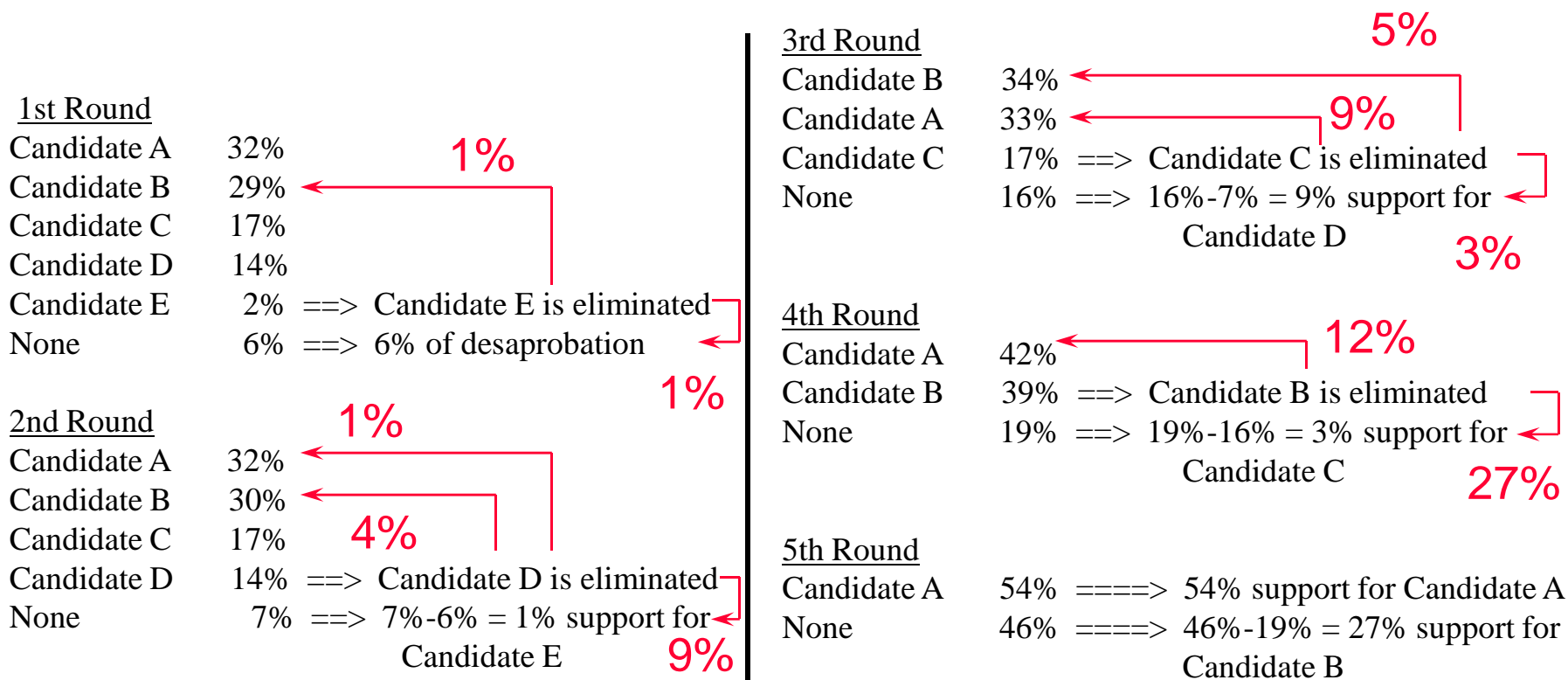
| | Votes | |
|--------|--------|-------|
| Alicia | 14 321 | 1- C. |
| Ben | 13 467 | 2- D. |
| Cécile | 18 234 | 3- A. |
| David | 17 534 | 4- B. |
| ... | | ... |

Election allowing to rally

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□ Avoid vote-splitting issues (but not crowding or cloning)

- Like a leadership run-off: alternative vote (AV)
- Example:



Results per districts

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□ Final supports at district n.4:

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Candidate A | 54% |
| Candidate B | 27% |
| Candidate D | 9% |
| Candidate C | 3% |
| Candidate E | 1% |
| None | 6% |

| Party \ District | n.1 | n.2 | n.3 | n.4 | n.5 | n.6 | n.7 | n.8 | n.9 | n.10 | Average |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|---------|
| Party A | 52 | 6 | 85 | 54 | 6 | 12 | 34 | 39 | 33 | 24 | 34,5 |
| Party B | 13 | 32 | 6 | 27 | 19 | 12 | 17 | 32 | 31 | 0 | 18,9 |
| Party C | 9 | 51 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 20 | 19 | 7 | 1 | 22 | 14,1 |
| Party D | 4 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 22 | 3 | 10 | 23 | 14 | 9,8 |
| Party E | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2,5 |
| Independent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 21 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 10 |
| None | 21 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 10,2 |

Proportional representation to the integral limit

A) Determine first the number of seats for each party

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|-------|---|-------|---|------|----|-------------------|
| Party A | : | 34,5% | / | 8,98% | = | 3,84 | vs | 4 elected members |
| Party B | : | 18,9% | / | 8,98% | = | 2,1 | vs | 2 elected members |
| Party C | : | 14,1% | / | 8,98% | = | 1,57 | vs | 2 elected members |
| Party D | : | 9,8% | / | 8,98% | = | 1,09 | vs | 1 elected member |
| Ind S.5 | : | 4,6% | / | 8,98% | = | 0,51 | vs | 1 elected member |
| Party E | : | 2,5% | / | 8,98% | = | 0,28 | vs | 0 elected member |
| Ind S.10 | : | 2,3% | / | 8,98% | = | 0,26 | vs | 0 elected member |
| Ind S.6 | : | 2,1% | / | 8,98% | = | 0,23 | vs | 0 elected member |
| Ind S.7 | : | 1% | / | 8,98% | = | 0,11 | vs | 0 elected member |

B) Seats of each party are attributed to its candidates with most support.

Composition of the Parliament:

Party A: Candidates n.1, n.3, n.4 and n.8.

Party B: Candidates n.2 et n.8.

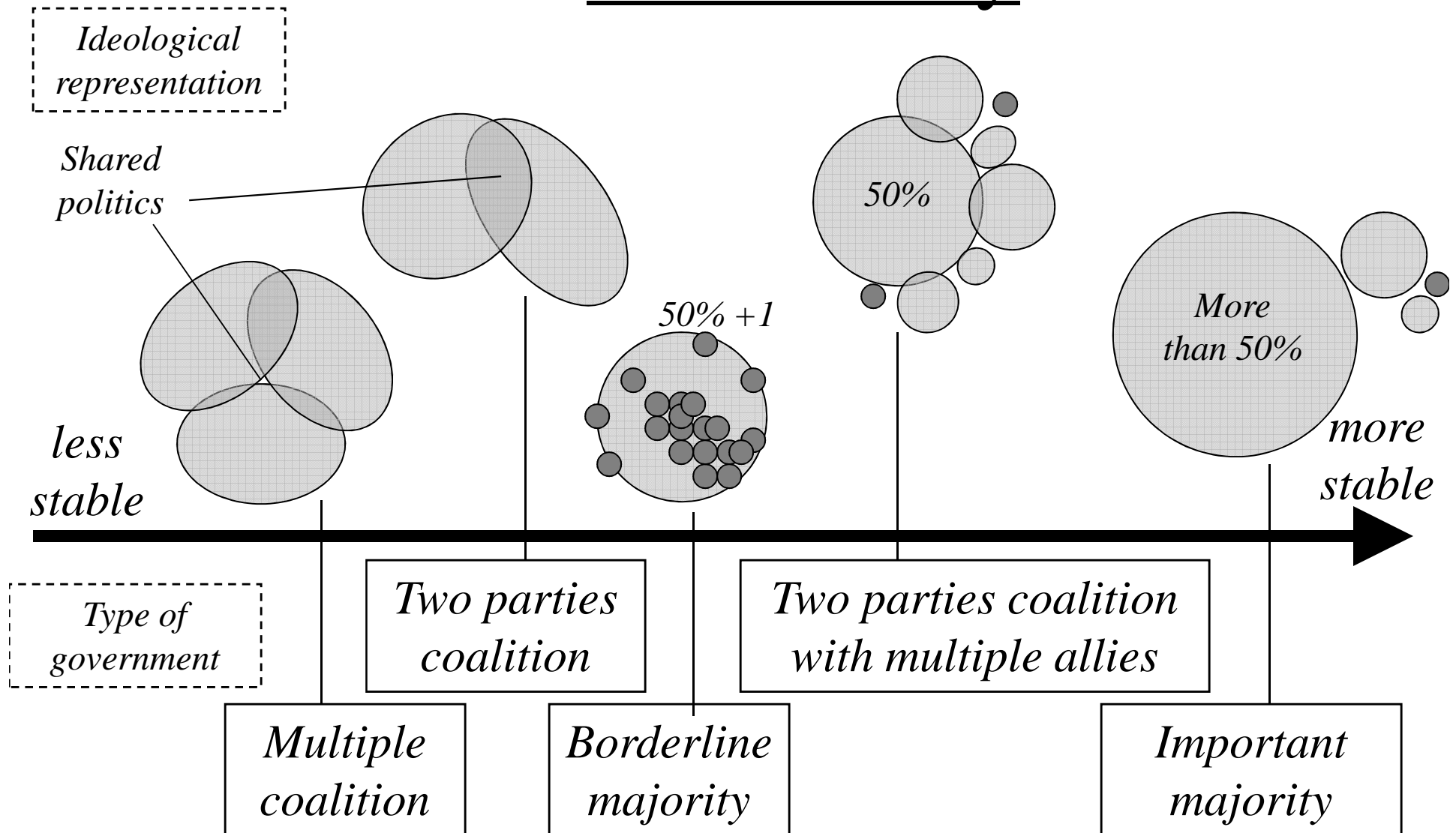
Party C: Candidates n.2 et n.10.

Party D: Candidate n.9.

Independent n.5.

Conciliate representation and stability

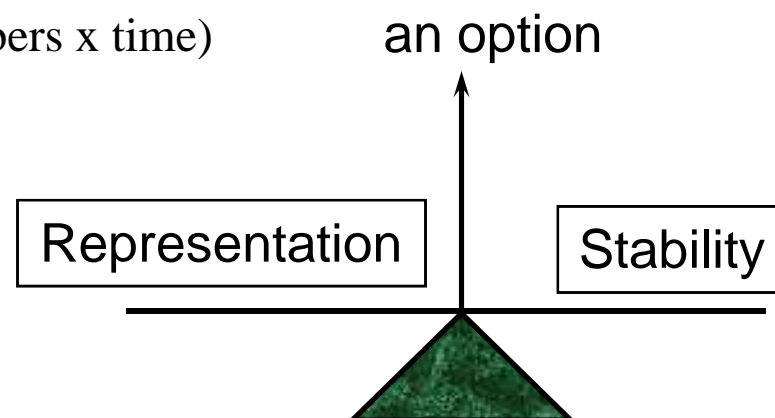
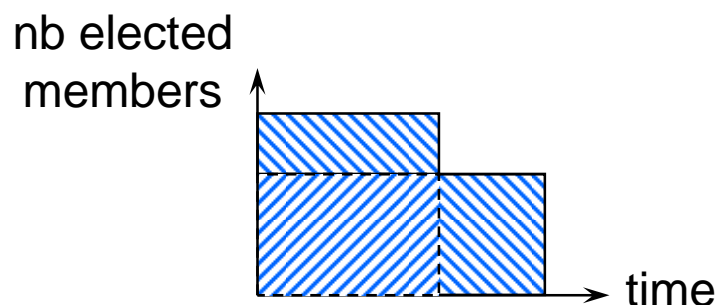
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Representation vs stability: the “crutch” option

□ Representation exercise

- guarantee at least coalitions of two parties
- compensate with additional elected members the plurality party in order to reach $\lfloor 50\% \rfloor$ of the seats
- reduce the maximal length of the mandate in proportion:
 - Preserve the invariant (nb elected members x time)



□ Example:

- 30 elected members for an assembly of 70 persons
- \Rightarrow add 10 elected members to the winning party
- 40 elected members from a total of 80 seats
- validity: $30/40 = 75\%$ of the original mandate length

Non discriminatory districts

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❑ Sampling of the electorate – different discretization

- Last digits of the social insurance number
 - simple for 100 districts
- Birth dates (day, month, modulo of the year)
 - simple pour 12 seats (municipal)
 - simple for 365 districts

❑ Advantages

- No strategical nominations
- No bribing of the electorate
- No gerrymandering
- No regional confrontation
- Fair representation according to the electorate will

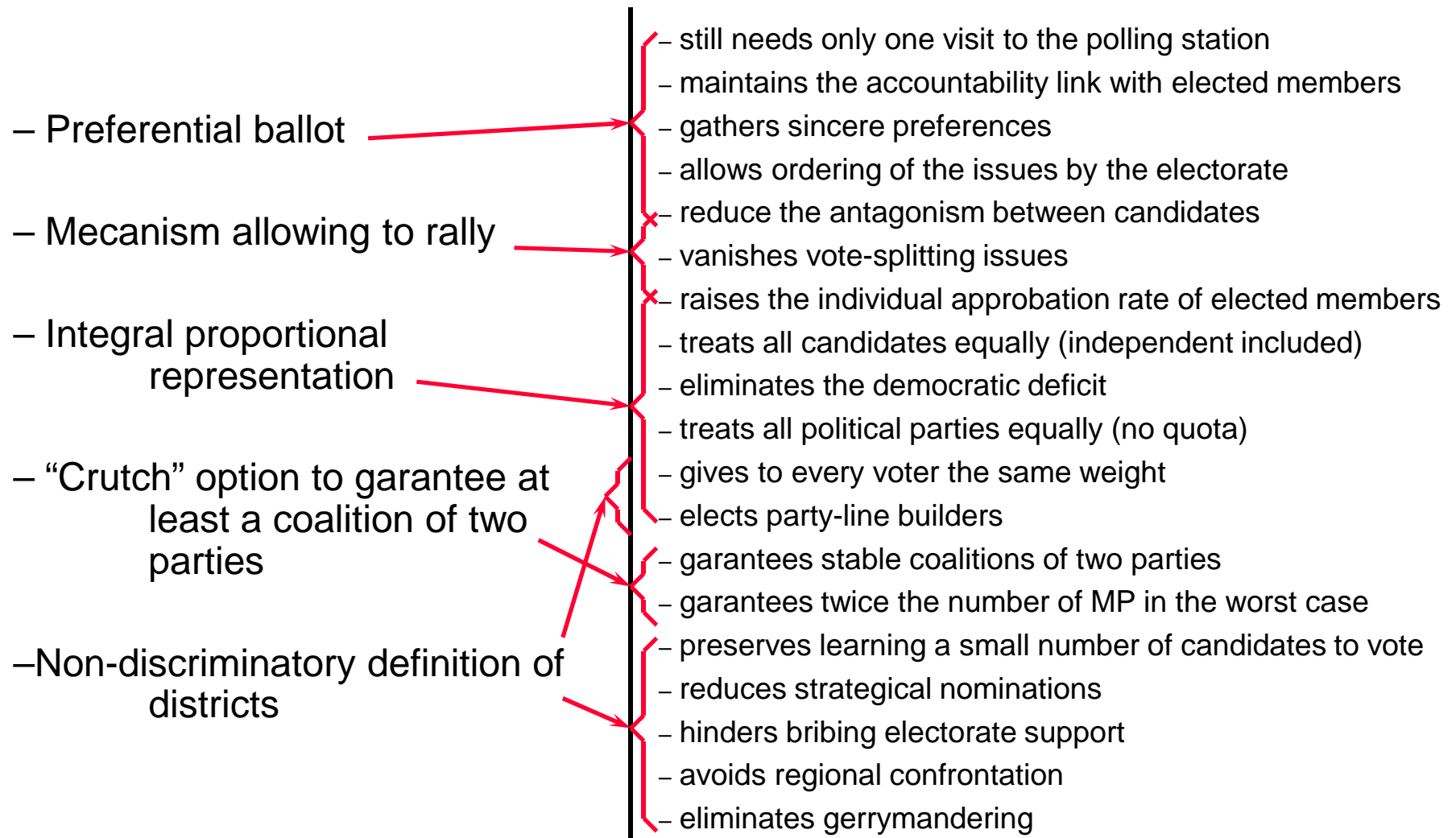
A modular approach

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Elements

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Qualities



Three steps implementation

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- ❑ The “crutch” option to guarantee stable coalitions of two parties
- ❑ Fair representation
 - Preferential ballot
 - applied in Eire (Irish country)
 - Election with rounds allowing to rally and build support
 - applied in Australia
 - Individual proportional representation
 - applied in Finland
- ❑ Non-discriminatory definition of districts